

**60 THE BOYLE, BARWICK IN ELMET,  
WEST YORKSHIRE:  
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**



**CS Archaeology  
September 2008**

**On behalf of:** Mr P Robinson  
60 The Boyle  
Barwick in Elmet  
Leeds  
West Yorkshire

**National Grid Reference (NGR):** SE 39823 37618

**Project Number:** 28

**Fieldwork and report by:** Chris Scurfield

**Timing:** Fieldwork August 2008  
Report September 2008

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1. SUMMARY

- 1.1 An Archaeological Watching Brief was undertaken at 60 The Boyle, Barwick in Elmet, West Yorkshire. This work was required to meet a condition placed on planning consent, Application Number P/07/02077/FU/UE. The archaeological watching brief consisted of monitoring the excavation of a small foundation trench for the construction of a front extension to 60 The Boyle, Barwick in Elmet, West Yorkshire.
- 1.2 The results of the watching brief were largely negative, the excavations did reveal an archaeological deposit but this proved to be a mixed colluvial context which had incorporated artefacts that may date from as early as the Late Prehistoric/Romano-British period.

## 2.....INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 The Proposed Development Area (PDA) consists of a triangular plot of land, with an area of 0.1 hectare. Within the PDA the impact area to the archaeology measures, 3 x 2m and is situated at the front of 60 The Boyle.
- 2.2 The PDA lies within the parish of Barwick in Elmet and Scholes and lies 10 kms north-east of Leeds (Figure 1). The PDA lies at the western edge of Wendel Hill within the Scheduled Monument area of Barwick and Elmet Hillfort (SM No. 13299; Figures 2). The site is centred on National Grid Reference SE 33859 18196.
- 2.3 The watching brief was undertaken on the 26<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup> September 2008 in response to a condition on planning application (P/07/02077/FU/UE), to construct a front 2 storey extension to 60 The Boyle, Barwick in Elmet.

### 3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The PDA (**Figure 2**) lies at the west edge of an Iron Age Hillfort of Barwick in Elmet. The hillfort comprises of the remains of a large Iron Age univallate hillfort the site of which was later occupied by a 12<sup>th</sup> century motte and bailey castle (one of only two such sites in West Yorkshire, the other being Castle Hill, Almondbury). The Iron Age hillfort enclosed the tops of two adjacent hills, Wendel Hill (where the PDA is located) and Hall Tower Hill. The medieval castle is thought to have only occupied Hall Tower Hill, but there may well be associated remains outside this area. The bank and ditch that enclosed the hillfort survive well around Wendel Hill, and a possible entrance to the hillfort is located just 100m northeast of the development site (WYAAS 2008).
- 3.2 Much of the interior of the hillfort is preserved in the open areas behind houses along the Boyle. Any archaeological remains found during the watching brief which were associated with the scheduled monument would be of national importance (WYAAS 2008).
- 3.3 The Medieval and Post Medieval periods Wendel Hill was developed for agriculture and strip fields became a feature of the landscape. These fields which formed sweeping ‘arcs’ within the hill fort’s interior. Relict sections of this landscape were still evident on the Ordnance Survey map of 1854 (**Figure 3**).
- 3.4 Barwick is mentioned in Domesday, and the church has 12<sup>th</sup> century stonework, but it is likely to have had an Anglo-Saxon origin as Anglo-Saxon cross shaft fragments have been found. Barwick was a significant medieval settlement in the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> centuries, and it is likely that the castle dates from the 12<sup>th</sup> century; it is thought to have been abandoned in the 14<sup>th</sup> century (WYAAS 2008).
- 3.5 An archaeological excavation carried out by JB Archaeology and the Barwick in Elmet Historical Society in 2007 located the extensive evidence of a 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century pottery production site at 36 The Boyle (WYAAS 2008).

### 4. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 4.1 The aim of the Watching Brief was to identify and record the presence/absence, extent, condition, character and date (as far as circumstances permit) of any archaeological features and deposits which are disturbed or exposed as a result of ground works at the development site.
- 4.2 These archaeological works will mitigate the destruction of buried archaeological remains through ‘preservation by record’.

## 5. METHODOLOGY

- 5.1 This has been carried out in accordance with the Specification issued by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Service (WYAAS 7/2008) all deposits were removed under constant archaeological supervision.
- 5.2 Once the flagstone terrace and cement base [001] was removed An archaeological context [003] was identified and hand excavated. The excavation of his deposit enabled datable finds to be collected. Because this deposit was colluvial, not from a discrete archaeological context, environmental sampling was not carried out.
- 5.3 During and after the excavation of the trenches the exposed surfaces and spoil were surveyed for metal, examined for artefacts.
- 5.4 A plans and sections of the trench were recorded (Figure 4) and revealed the nature and extent of the stratigraphy which had been largely reduced during construction of the house at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Written records of the contexts were made on *pro-forma* recording cards and have been summarised in Appendix 2. A photographic record was made of all deposits in Black and White silver based film using a 35mm single lens reflex camera. Colour digital images were taken in order to illustrate the report. All the photographs form part of the archive .
- 5.5 Datum levels were provided via spot heights from the OS digital site plans, and were transferred to the site by dumpy level.
- 5.6 Mrs R Mann of the WYAAS, Keith Miller of English Heritage and Katherine Baxter, Curator of Leeds Museum were kept fully informed of the progress of the works.

## 6. RESULTS

- 6.1 A single 'U' shaped foundation trench was opened, this measured 0.7m wide and up to 0.6m deep (Figures 3 and 4).
- 6.2 The stratigraphy had been largely truncated by (Figure 4, Sections 2 and 3) with contexts [002] re-deposited across the PDA. This re-deposited context [002] contained Late 19<sup>th</sup> century glazed pottery, a fragment of glass slag and an animal's tooth.
- 6.3 At the south-west end of the trench an archaeological deposit [003] was hand excavated. The deposit was notable by its colour and firm consistency contrasting with the overburden [001], made ground [002] and natural [006 and 007]. The deposit [003] was characterised by its marked slope to the south-west. Which probably marks the original hillside prior to the truncation for the house platform of 60 The Boyle (c.1890). The context contained a range of artefacts: butchered animal bone, a fragment of burnt bone, semi-burnt coal, fire-cracked stone and four pottery sherds. The deposit [003] proved to be of a mixed date following the pottery assessment four pottery sherds were confirmed to be Late Medieval in date. Therefore the deposit [003] probably represents a colluvial (hill-wash) deposit.
- 6.3 The metal detecting was also undertaken on all exposed foundation trench surfaces and resulting spoil. Apart from a mass produced button no significant artefacts were recovered.

## 7. CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 The results from this Watching Brief have been largely negative in terms of archaeological features. It has confirmed the presence settlement activity, from a colluvial context, in proximity to or still within the PDA. This settlement activity may date from the Late Prehistoric/Romano-British period and was also associated with pottery from the Late Medieval period.

8. REFERENCES

8.1 Bibliography

WYAAS, 2008, *Specification for an Archaeological Watching Brief at 60 The Boyle, Barwick in Elmet, Leeds*, unpublished Curators report.

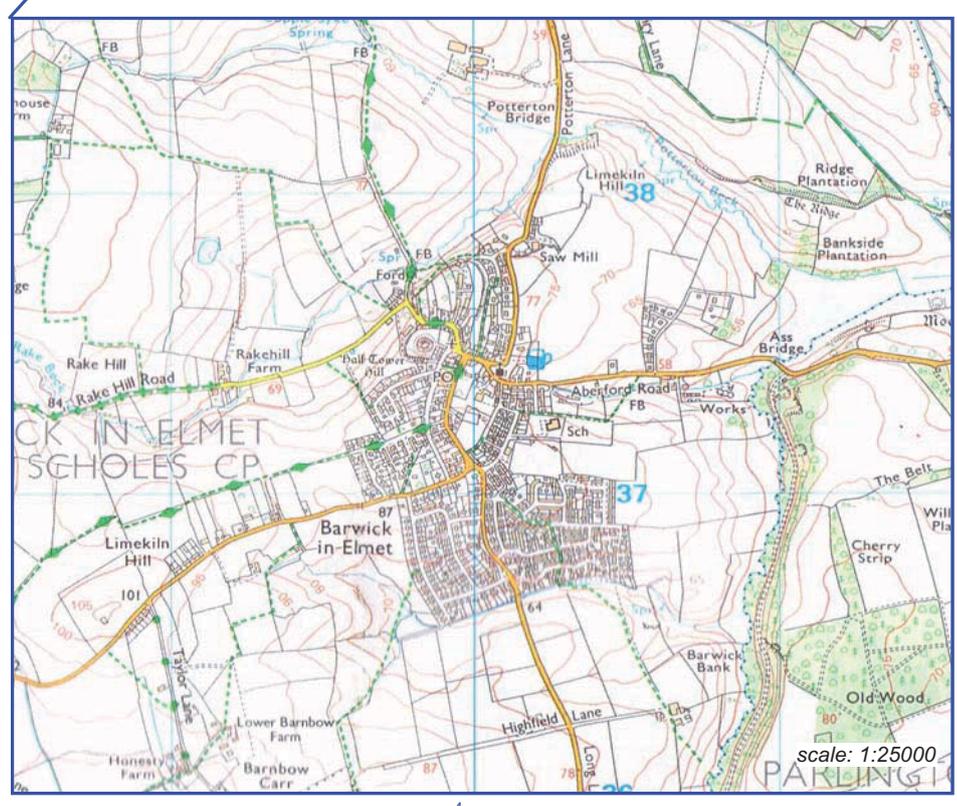
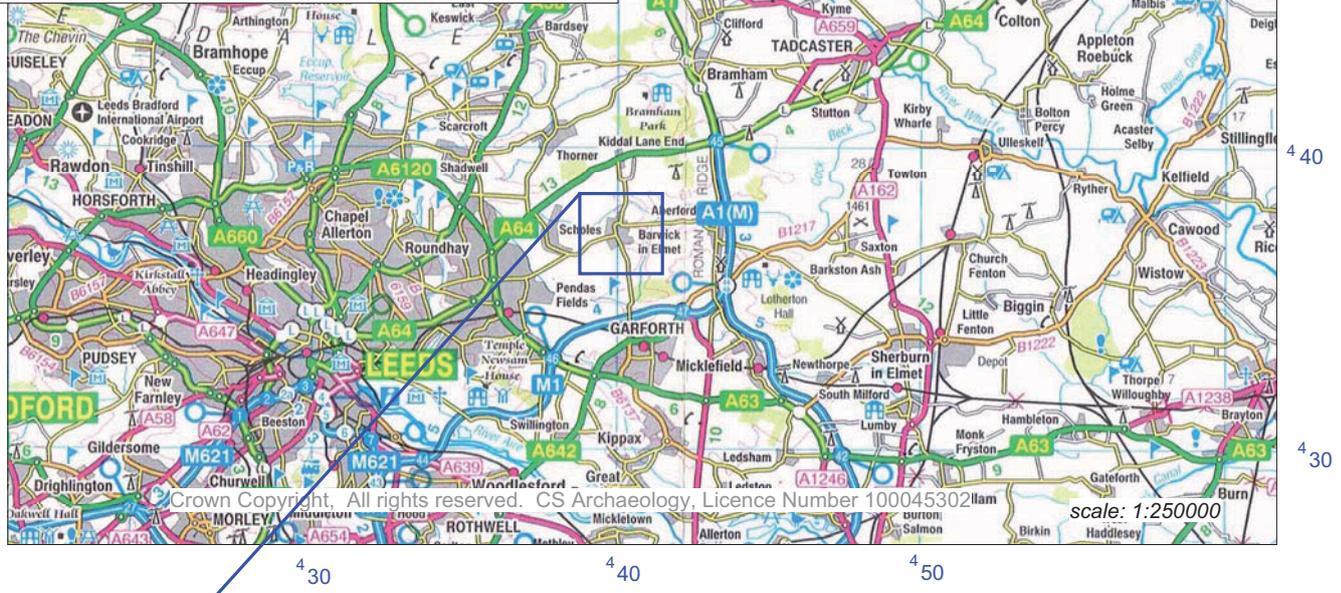
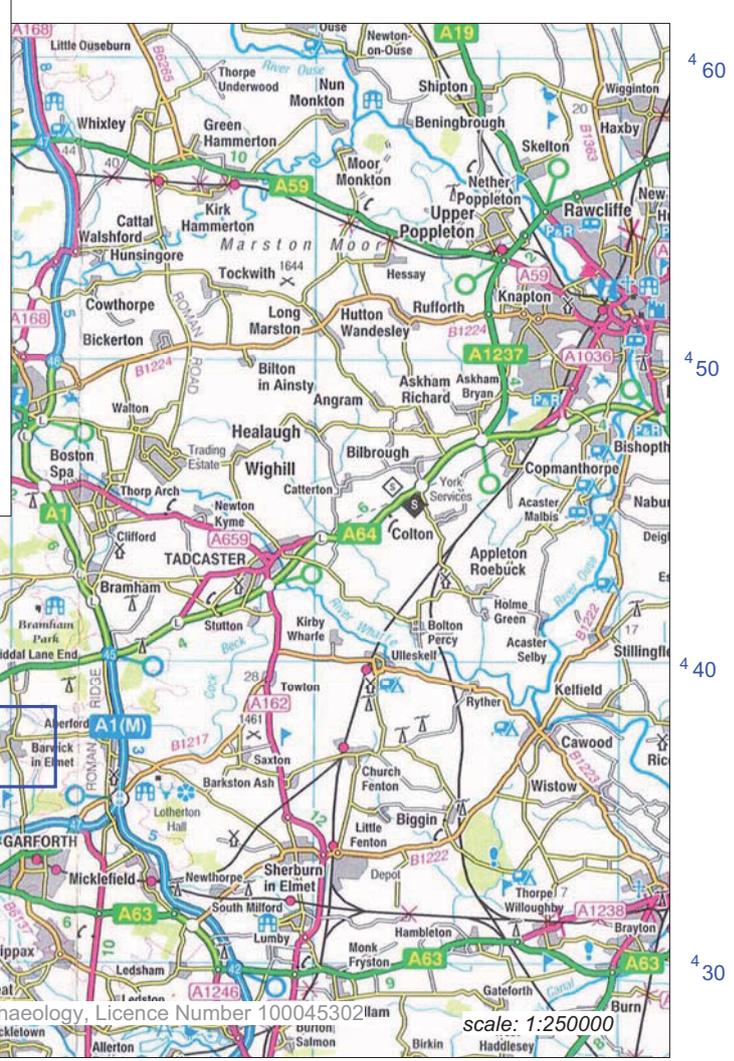
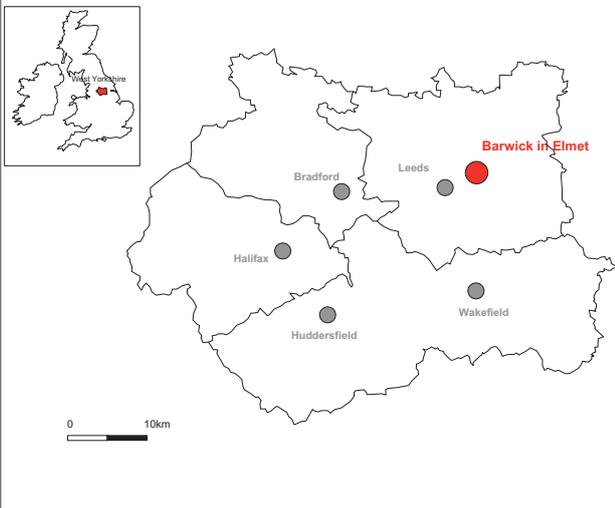
8.2 Cartographic References

1854 1<sup>st</sup> Edition 6" Ordnance Survey map

9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Many thanks to Rebecca Mann for writing the specification and providing the general archaeological background and a special thanks to Mr and Mrs Robinson for commissioning the work.

# FIGURES



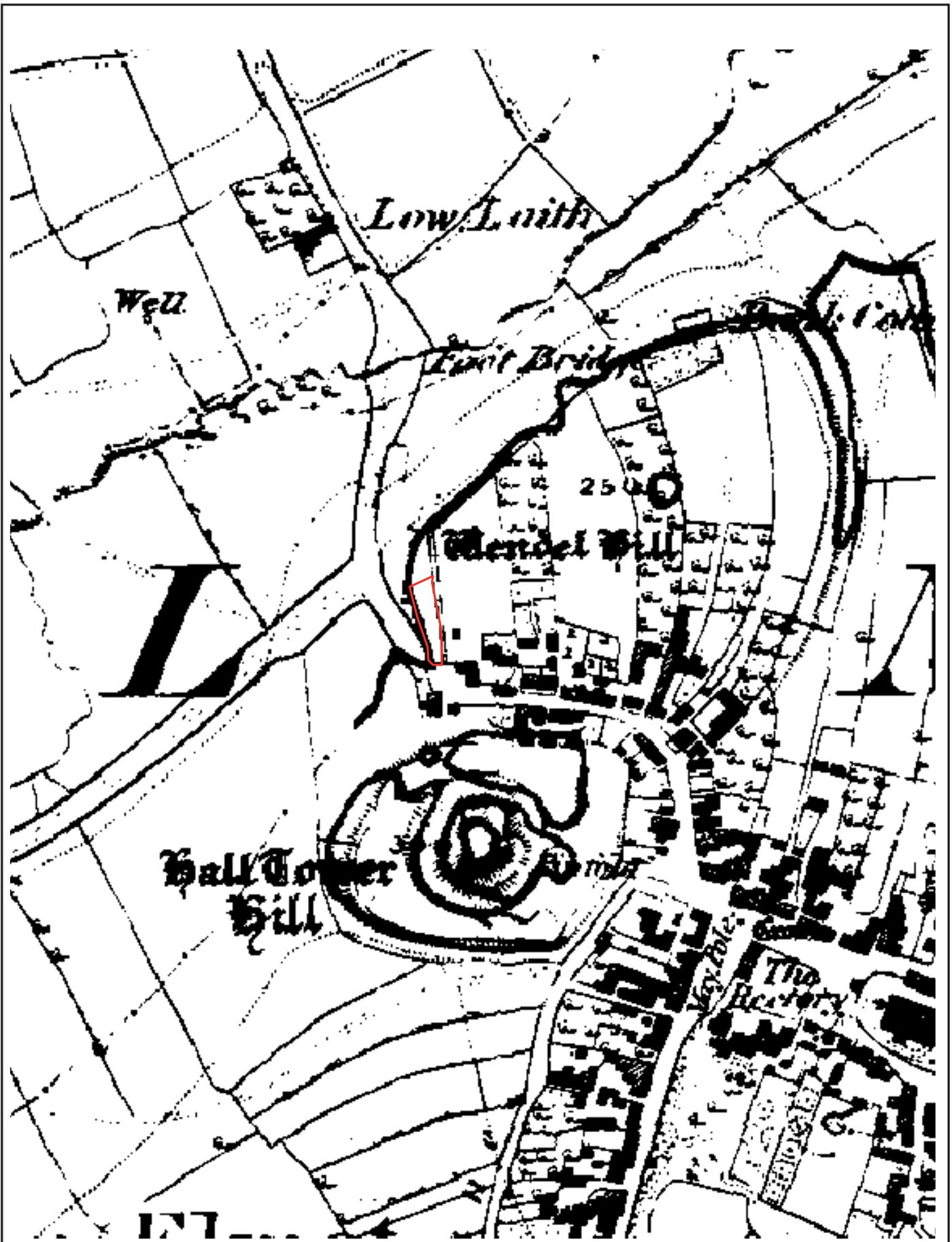
for inset see Figure 2

60 The Boyle, Barwick in Elmet,  
West Yorkshire: An Archaeological  
Watching Brief

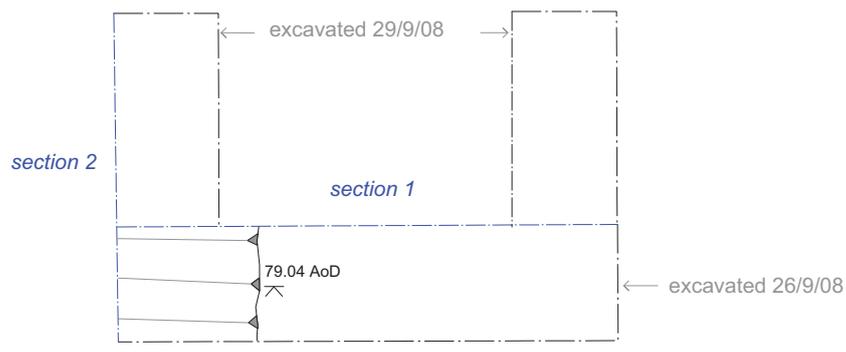
Figure 1: Location Map

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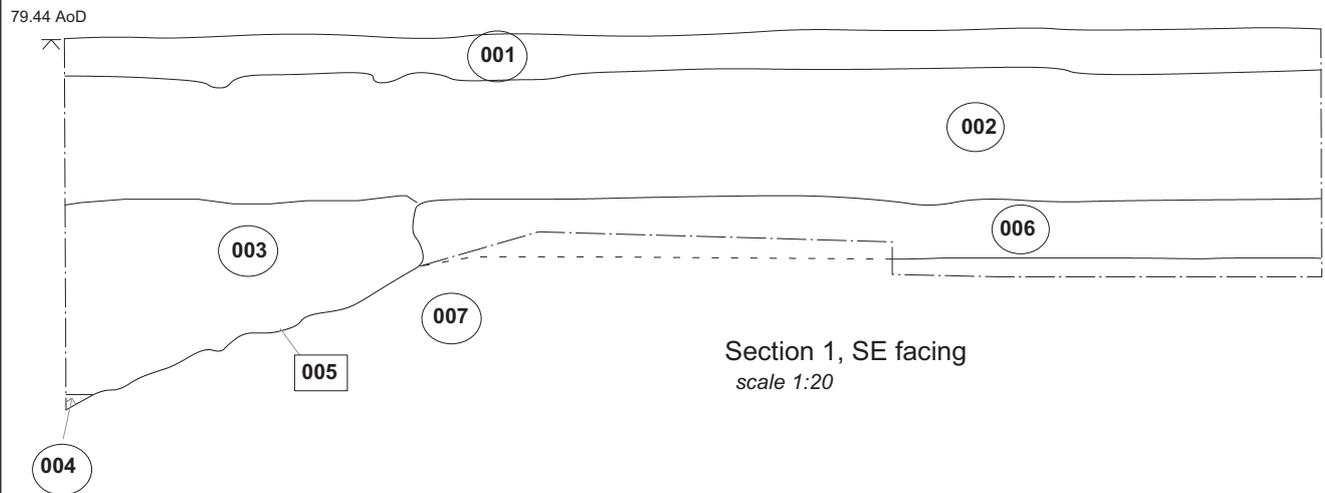




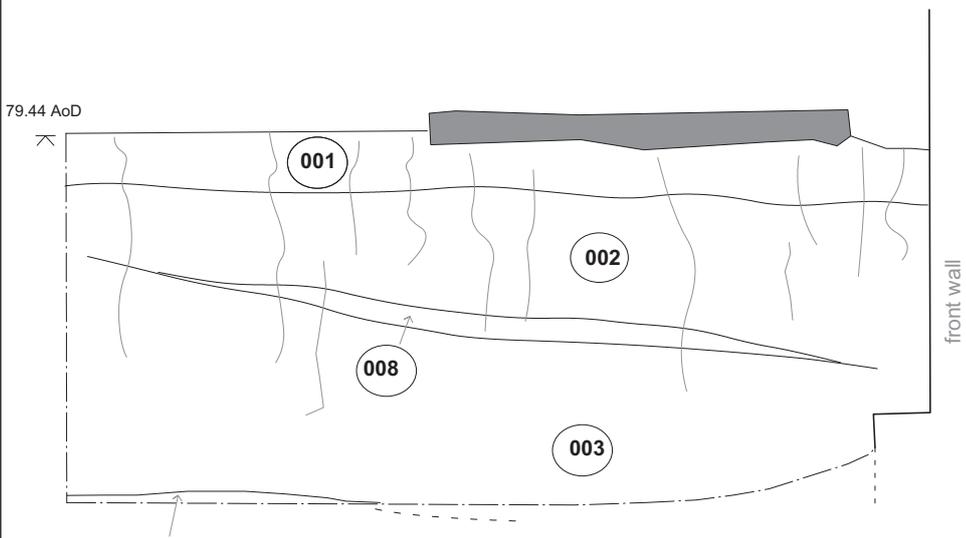
 The PDA



Plan 1  
scale 1:50



Section 1, SE facing  
scale 1:20



Section 2, NE facing  
scale 1:20

- key
- limit of excavation
  - context boundary
  - - - - - extended context boundary
  - > slope
  - ⌋⌋⌋ roots/root action

# PLATES



**Plate 1:** 60 the Boyle, in it's hillside setting, from the south-east



**Plate 2:** view of the south-west end of the foundation trench the archaeological deposit [003] half sectioned,

from the north-east



**Plate 3:** detail of the north-west facing section, from the west



**Plate 4:** perpendicular view of the north-east facing section, from the north-east



**Plate 5:** perpendicular view of the north-east facing section, from the south-east



**Plate 6:** general post excavation view, from the south-west

# APPENDICES

## Appendix 1: project specification

**WEST YORKSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGY ADVISORY SERVICE:  
SPECIFICATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AT 60 THE  
BOYLE, BARWICK IN ELMET, LEEDS**

**Specification prepared on behalf of Leeds City Council for Mr Peter Robinson  
of 60 The Boyle, Barwick in Elmet.**

**Planning Application ref: P/07/02077/FU/HE**

## **1. Summary**

1.1 A limited amount of archaeological work consisting of a watching brief is proposed to identify and record any archaeological remains that are revealed and/or disturbed during groundworks at this site. This specification has been prepared by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS), the holders of the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER).

NOTE: The requirements detailed in paragraphs 6.2, 6.3, 6.4 and 11.1 are to be carried out by the archaeological contractor prior to the commencement of fieldwork and WYAAS notified using the attached notification form.

## **2. Site Location & Description**

**Grid Reference: SE 3981 3763**

2.1 The development site is situated to the east of Leeds city centre, within the town of Barwick in Elmet. It is situated within the scheduled ancient monument of Barwick in Elmet Hillfort.

2.2 The site is in Leeds District in the historic township of Barwick in Elmet.

## **3. Background**

3.1 A planning application for a front extension has been approved by Leeds City Council.

3.2 WYAAS advised the Planning Authority that there is reason to believe that archaeological remains may be affected by the proposed development and that a watching brief is required to mitigate the impact of development. The archaeological work is a condition of the planning consent and a requirement of scheduled monument consent.

3.3 This specification has been prepared by WYAAS, for Mr Peter Robinson of 60 The Boyle, Barwick in Elmet to detail what is required for the watching brief and to allow archaeological contractors to tender for the work.

## **4. Archaeological Interest**

4.1 The site lies within the scheduled area of Barwick in Elmet hillfort which comprises the remains of a large Iron Age univallate hillfort the site of which was

later occupied by a 12<sup>th</sup> century motte and bailey castle (one of only two such sites in West Yorkshire, the other being Castle Hill, Almondbury). The Iron Age hillfort enclosed the tops of two adjacent hills, Wendel Hill (where the development site is located) and Hall Tower Hill. The medieval castle is thought to have only occupied Hall Tower Hill, but there may well be associated remains outside this area. The bank and ditch that enclosed the hillfort survive well around Wendel Hill, and a possible entrance to the hillfort is located just 100m northeast of the development site. Much of the interior of the hillfort is preserved in the open areas behind houses along the Boyle. Any archaeological remains found during the watching brief which were associated with the scheduled monument would be of national importance.

4.2 Barwick is mentioned in Domesday, and the church has 12<sup>th</sup> century stonework, but it is likely to have had an Anglo-Saxon origin as Anglo-Saxon cross shaft fragments have been found. Barwick was a significant medieval settlement in the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> centuries, and it is likely that the castle dates from the 12<sup>th</sup> century; it is thought to have been abandoned in the 14<sup>th</sup> century.

4.3 An archaeological excavation carried out by JB Archaeology and the Barwick in Elmet Historical Society in 2007 located the extensive evidence of a 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century pottery production site at 36 The Boyle.

## **5. Aim of the Watching Brief**

5.1 The aim of the watching brief is to identify and record the presence/absence, extent, condition, character and date (as far as circumstances permit) of any archaeological features and deposits which are disturbed or exposed as a result of groundworks within the area of archaeological interest.

5.2 This work will mitigate the destruction of buried archaeological remains through 'preservation by record'.

## **6. General Instructions**

### **6.1 Health and Safety**

6.1.1 The archaeologist on site will naturally operate with due regard for Health and Safety regulations. In this case, where archaeological work is carried out at the same time as the work of other contractors, regard should also be taken of any reasonable additional constraints that these contractors may impose on Health and Safety grounds. This work may require the preparation of a Risk Assessment of the site, in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Regulations. WYAAS and its officers cannot be held responsible for any accidents or injuries that may occur to outside contractors engaged to undertake this watching brief while attempting to conform to this specification.

### **6.2 Confirmation of Adherence to Specification**

6.2.1 Prior to the commencement of *any work*, the archaeological contractor must confirm adherence to this specification in writing to WYAAS. Any proposed variations in the specification would require not only the prior agreement of WYAAS, but also that of English Heritage.

### 6.3 Confirmation of Timetable and Contractors' Qualifications

6.3.1 Prior to the commencement of *any work*, the archaeological contractor **must** provide WYAAS **in writing** with:

- a projected timetable for the site work;
- details of the staff structure and numbers;
- names and CVs of key project members (the project manager, site supervisor, any proposed specialists, sub-contractors *etc.*),

6.3.2 All project staff provided by the archaeological contractor must be suitably qualified and experienced for their roles. The timetable should be adequate to allow the work to be undertaken to the appropriate professional standard, subject to the ultimate judgement of WYAAS.

### 6.4 Notification and Monitoring

6.4.1 The recording exercise will be monitored as necessary and practicable by WYAAS in its role as curator of the county's archaeology. WYAAS should be provided with as much notice as possible in writing (email: [rman@wyjs.org.uk](mailto:rman@wyjs.org.uk)) of the intention to start the watching brief. A copy of the archaeological contractor's risk assessment of the site should accompany the notification.

6.4.2 The Leeds Museums Curator of Archaeology, Katherine Baxter, should be notified of the date of commencement of fieldwork (Tel.:0113 2305492; email: [katherine.baxter@leeds.gov.uk](mailto:katherine.baxter@leeds.gov.uk)), as should Keith Miller, Inspector of Ancient Monuments at English Heritage (email: [Keith.Miller@english-heritage.org.uk](mailto:Keith.Miller@english-heritage.org.uk)).

## 7. Fieldwork Methodology

7.1 An archaeologist should be present on site during all excavation/ground reduction in the area of interest whether this is for site preparation, foundation trenches, service trenches or landscaping. The archaeologist should view the area as it is being dug and any trench sections after excavation has been completed. The machine should be halted if significant archaeological deposits are encountered. Where archaeology is judged to be present, the excavated area should be rapidly cleaned and the need for further work assessed. Where appropriate, any features and finds should then be quickly hand excavated, sampled if appropriate, and recorded.

7.2 Features/deposits of archaeological concern should be accurately located on a site plan and recorded by photographs, scale drawings and written descriptions sufficient to permit the preparation of a report. Section drawings (at a minimum scale of 1:20) **must** include heights O.D. Plans (at a minimum scale of 1:50) **must** include O.D. spot heights for all principal strata and any features.

7.3 The actual areas of ground disturbance (even if no archaeological remains are present) must be recorded on a suitable base map/development plan and the stratigraphic sequence and the depth/nature of the excavations will be briefly recorded. If archaeological remains are identified, their location is to be accurately tied into the National Grid and located on an up-to-date 1:1250 O.S. map base.

7.4 Excavated soil should be searched as practicable for finds. All artefacts are to be retained for processing and analysis except for unstratified 20<sup>th</sup>-century material, which may be noted and discarded.

7.5 All securely stratified contexts should be sampled for environmental analysis and scientific dating. Additional 'spot' samples should be taken if suitable material is encountered during the watching brief.

7.6 The intention of the archaeological watching brief is not to unduly delay the work of other contractors on site, however, a degree of flexibility is also expected of the developer in order that the archaeologist can fulfil the terms of this specification (see 8.1 below). The archaeologist shall not excavate any area beyond those scheduled for destruction by the development.

7.7 If, in the professional judgement of the archaeologist on site, the watching brief reveals below-ground conditions which indicate that potentially archaeological levels are absent, the archaeologist should contact WYAAS to discuss reducing or curtailing the requirements. The work may only be curtailed with the prior agreement of WYAAS and written confirmation will be provided by WYAAS.

## **8. Unexpectedly Significant or Complex Discoveries**

8.1 Should there be, in the professional judgement of the archaeologist on site, unexpectedly significant or complex discoveries made that warrant more detailed recording than possible within the terms of this specification, then the archaeological contractor is to urgently contact WYAAS with the relevant information to enable the matter to be resolved with the developer.

8.2 Any human remains discovered during the watching brief must be excavated archaeologically in accordance with the *Guidance for Best Practice for Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England* published by English Heritage (2005), a valid Ministry of Justice licence and any local environmental health regulations.

8.3 The terms of the Treasure Act, 1996 must be followed with regard to any finds, which might fall within its purview. Any such finds must be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner as required by the procedures laid down in the Code of Practice. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures must be taken to protect the finds from theft.

## **9. Post-excavation Analysis, Archiving and Report Preparation**

9.1 On completion of the fieldwork, any samples shall be processed and all finds shall be cleaned, identified, analysed, dated (if possible), marked (if appropriate) and properly packed and stored in accordance with the requirements of national guidelines. Finds of 20<sup>th</sup> century date should be quantified and summarily described, but can then be discarded if appropriate. All finds of 19<sup>th</sup> century or earlier date should be retained and archived.

9.2 The site archive will be checked, cross-referenced and internally consistent. A fully indexed archive shall be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographic negatives and a complete set of labelled photographic prints/slides. The complete archive (including finds) will be prepared in accordance with the requirements of the recipient museum (see section 11 below). The original archive is to accompany the deposition of any finds, providing the landowner agrees to the deposition of finds in a publicly accessible archive (see paragraph 11.3 below). In the absence of this agreement the field archive (less finds) is to be deposited with the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service.

9.3 A fully illustrated report should be produced, which should include background information on the need for the project, a description of the methodology employed, and a full description and interpretation of the results, placing them in a local and regional, and if appropriate, national context. It is not envisaged that the report is likely to be published, but it should be produced with sufficient care and attention to detail to be of academic use to future researchers.

9.4 Location plans should be produced at a scale which enables easy site identification and which depicts the full extent of the areas investigated (a scale of 1:50,000 is not regarded as appropriate unless accompanied by a more detailed plan or plans). Plans should be at an appropriate scale showing: areas excavated and the identified (and, where possible, predicted) archaeological features/deposits. Trench 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.

9.5 All artefacts and environmental material will be analysed by a qualified and experienced specialist. Artefact analysis is to include the production of a descriptive catalogue. Finds critical for dating and interpretation should be illustrated.

9.6 Details of the style and format of the report are to be determined by the archaeological contractor, but should include a full bibliography, a quantified index to the site archive, and as an appendix, a copy of this specification.

## **10. Report Submission and Deposition with the HER**

10.1 The archaeological contractor will supply a copy of the report **directly** to the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service and to Keith Miller at English Heritage (37 Tanner Row, York, YO1 6WP) within a period of **one month** following completion of fieldwork, unless specialist reports are awaited. In the latter case a revised date should be agreed with WYAAS. Completion of this project and a recommendation from WYAAS to discharge the planning condition are dependant on receipt by WYAAS of a satisfactory report which has been prepared in accordance with this specification. Any comments made by WYAAS in response to the submission of an unsatisfactory report will be taken account of in finalising the report, within a timescale which has been agreed with WYAAS.

10.2 The report will be supplied on the understanding that it will be added to the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record and will become publicly accessible

once it is deposited with WYAAS, unless confidentiality is explicitly requested in which case it will become publicly accessible six months after deposition.

10.3 A summary sheet should be completed and submitted to the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service for inclusion on WYAAS's website

## **11. Archive Deposition**

11.1 Before commencing any fieldwork, the archaeological contractor must determine the requirements for the deposition of the watching brief archive. Leeds Museums and Galleries do not currently accept archives resulting from archaeological fieldwork and discussions are continuing as to the most appropriate location for the excavation archive. In this instance WYAAS will take the archive but the requirements of the Leeds Museums and Galleries are to be adhered to (see Appendix 1).

11.2 The deposition of the archive must be accompanied by a storage fee, currently £130 per standard box, payable to West Yorkshire Joint Services. This is the current fee charged by Leeds Museums and Galleries and the contractor will be charged the fee correct at the time of deposition.

11.3 It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to endeavour to obtain consent of the landowner, in writing, to the deposition of finds with a public body, initially WYAAS, but eventually it is hoped, with Leeds Museum.

11.4 It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to meet Leeds Museums' requirements with regard to the preparation of fieldwork archives for deposition (see Appendix 1).

## **12. General Considerations**

### **12.1 Authorised Alterations to Specification by Contractor**

12.1.1 If, on first visiting the site or at any time during the course of the recording exercise, it appears in the archaeologist's professional judgement that:

- i) a part or the whole of the site is not amenable to recording as detailed above, and/or
- ii) an alternative approach may be more appropriate or likely to produce more informative results,

then it is expected that the archaeologist will contact WYAAS as a matter of urgency in order that the matter can be resolved in liaison with the developer and the Local Planning Authority and English Heritage.

### **12.2 Unauthorised Alterations to Specification by Contractor**

12.2.1 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that they have obtained WYAAS's and English Heritage's consent in writing to any variation of the specification prior to the commencement of on-site work or (where applicable) prior to the finalisation of the tender. Unauthorised variations may result in WYAAS being unable to recommend determination of the planning application to the Local Planning

Authority based on the archaeological information available and are therefore made solely at the risk of the contractor. Variations may also be in contravention of the Ancient Monuments Act.

### **12.3 Technical Queries**

12.3.1 Similarly, any technical queries arising from the specification detailed above, should be addressed to WYAAS without delay.

### **12.4 Valid Period of Specification**

12.4.1 This specification is valid for a period of one year from date of issue. After that time it may need to be revised to take into account new discoveries, changes in policy or the introduction of new working practices or techniques.

**Rebecca Mann**  
**West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service**

**July 2008**

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## **APPENDIX 1 - LEEDS MUSEUM ARCHIVING REQUIREMENTS:**

The archive should be stored in archive quality boxes (acid free cardboard 2mm thick, brass staples) in a range of box sizes suitable for Leeds Museum's storage system:

standard: 300 (w) X 380 (l) X 150 (d) mm  
1/2 standard: 150 X 380 X 150 mm  
deep standard: 300 X 380 X 300 mm  
large standard: 450 X 380 X 150mm  
double deep standard: 450 X 380 X 300  
long shallow: 600 (w) X 380 X 150 mm  
long deep: 600 X 380 X 300 mm

The archaeological contractor must advise separately on anything that does not readily fall into these categories.

Storage of sensitive metalwork such as iron and bronze preferably in snap seal plastic tubs, dimensions 300 X 300 X 150 mm, with silica gel and Humidity indicator strip. Silica gel should be the approved Health and Safety compatible kind.

Precious metal artefacts will need to be kept in a safe or strong room.

The archive should be organised by material in the following order:

- metals: precious (if appropriate), copper/copper alloy, lead, iron
- organic materials (wood, bone, horn, jet, other)
- ceramics (complete pots, broken pottery, tile etc.,)
- stone. Items which do not easily fit into any of the box sizes above should be wrapped in cushioning materials and marked with tie-on labels in conservation quality black ink. Tie-on labels should be made of Tyvek (trademark name).

The site code, year and layer or site find number should be written on all finds and protected with varnish. Recommended varnish is Paraloid B72 dissolved in acetone. Coins should not be labelled in this way but all information marked legibly on associated packaging.

Coins and small finds will be stored as a discrete group within the collection.

Where there is a potential for display (e.g. complete or near complete pot) numbers may be marked on the underneath of the vessel.

Bulk materials (shell, tile, brick etc) should be last in the order of boxes. The archaeological contractor must advise about the find of bulk materials/items, sensitive organics, metalwork, etc as soon as possible in case there is a need for curatorial monitoring or conservation treatment.

Paper archive, photographs etc, should be stored in box sizes above.

The contents should be marked on the outside of each box using archive quality black ink (preferably biro). Allocation of materials to boxes should take account of the

needs of lifting and handling legislation (i.e. boxes should not be filled so as to be difficult to lift safely). The stratification codes should be marked clearly and site find numbers if appropriate. Box numbers may be allocated from one up to infinity. The site code should be marked clearly on the outside of each box.

The archive should be accompanied by a site file/ring binder with details of the finds archive and an index to speed up location of material.

**Each box should have a contents list with legible name, date and signature of person compiling list. Note should be made of any materials extracted for specialist report or removed for conservation. Notes of all conservation treatment should be included in ring binder and suitable warning given if chemical treatment could be harmful to the recipient without them taking precautions (e.g. wear gloves if artefacts treated with benzotriodol).**

N.B. Blue tac or another other plasticene like material should NOT be used during the drawing of finds.

## Appendix 2: archive inventory

### PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER 35mm Black and White Film (Ilford Delta Professional)

Film/ frameNo.	Plate	Location	Description	From
1/36		Foundatio n Trench (FT)	preliminary view of the PDA with front portico	SE
1/35-33		FT	view of the removed overburden [001 & 002]	E
1/32-31		FT	view with the archaeological layer [003] at the far end of the trench	NE
1/30	<b>2</b>	FT	view of the SW end of the foundation trench with [003] half sectioned	SE
1/29		FT	view of the SW end of the foundation trench with [003] half sectioned	NE
1/28		FT	oblique view of the SE facing section	E
1/27		FT	post excavation view with [003] removed	NE
1/26		FT	post excavation view with [003] removed	SW
1/25-24		FT	general view of the continued excavation of the trench	E
1/23		FT	oblique view of the north-east facing section	N
1/22-21	<b>4</b>	FT	perpendicular view of the north-east facing section	NE
1/20		FT	general view of the excavation	E
1/19		FT	post excavation view of the SW side of the trench towards the house foundation wall	SE
1/18	<b>5</b>	FT	general post excavation view	SW
1/17	<b>6</b>	FT	general post excavation view	SE
1/16-5		FT	view of the north-west facing section	W
1/14	<b>3</b>	FT	detail of the north-west facing section	W
1/13-12		FT	detail of the north-west facing section	W
1/11-10		FT	general view of the foundation trench	N
1/9-8		FT	general view of the house with the front portico removed	SE
1/7-6		FT	general view of the house	SE
1/5		FT	general view of the house	SE
1/4-3	<b>1</b>		general view of the house's setting	SE
1/2-1			general view of the house	SE

## CONTEXT REGISTER

Context No.	Location (Trench)	Description
001	Foundation	<i>Deposit:</i> modern concrete foundation footings consisting of large to medium sandstone in a loose sand loam matrix, variable depth up to 0.12m. Overlies [002].
002	Foundation	<i>Deposit:</i> brick and cement rubble within a mid brown silty clay, with late 19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup> century pottery, with frequent root action. Underlies [001].
003		<i>Deposit:</i> light brown firm silty clay which is clear of any deposits associated with the above 'made ground'. Produced a mixed bag of finds: including late medieval pottery, animal bone, semi-burnt coal and one fragment of burnt bone, and 2 fire reddened and cracked stones. Root action present. Lies above [004, 005 and 006], below [002].
004	Foundation	<i>Deposit:</i> reddish brown firm silty clay. No finds. Lies above the natural [007], below [003].
005	Foundation	<i>Cut:</i> which would appear to represent the natural hillside (28 degree slope).
006	Foundation	<i>Deposit:</i> Natural weathered limestone in a reddish brown and buff clay matrix.
007	Foundation	<i>Deposit:</i> Underlying natural limestone set in a reddish brown clay matrix
008	Foundation	<i>Deposit:</i> buried soil – dark brown clayey loam with root action

## DRAWING REGISTER

Dwg. No.	Figure	Description	Scale Drawn	Reproduced at
Plan 1	4	The foundation trench	1:20	1:50
Section 1	4	The foundation trench, SE facing section	1:20	1:20
Section 2	4	The NE facing section	1:20	1:20

## FINDS REGISTER

Finds from context 002 were discarded were the 2 fire cracked stones and semi-burnt coal [003]

Context No.	Description
003	4 pottery sherds (Appendix 3)
003	Butchered animal bone (6 frags)
003	1 small fragment of burnt bone

## Appendix 3: pottery assessment

### **Pottery from Context 003, Number 60, The Boyle, Barwick-in-Elmet: An assessment**

C.G. Cumberpatch BA PhD  
Freelance Archaeologist

#### **Introduction**

Four small sherds of pottery from a watching brief at 60, The Boyle, Barwick-in-Elmet were examined by the author on 5<sup>th</sup> September 2008. The details are summarised in the catalogue below.

#### **Catalogue**

- One body sherd (7g) in a sandy textured fabric with sparse to moderate quartz grit, oxidised externally with pale grey reduced internal margin; the type is unidentified but appears to be of medieval date, probably between the 13<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> century;
- Two flakes, one external, one internal, fine sandy fabric (4g) ; probably later medieval in date;
- One sherd (3g) in an oxidised sandy fabric with occasional quartz grit; thin patchy glaze internally; late medieval to post-medieval in date.

#### **Discussion**

Although not identifiable to a specific ware type, all four sherds of pottery appear to be of later medieval and early post-medieval date. Such finds are to be expected in Barwick-in-Elmet, given the extensive evidence for medieval and later activity in the village. The size of the assemblage would not seem to justify the considerable amount of additional work that would be required to provide a closer date for the group.

## Appendix 4: statutory designations

## EXTRACT FROM ENGLISH HERITAGE'S RECORD OF SCHEDULED MONUMENTS

MONUMENT: Barwick in Elmet large univallate hillfort and motte and bailey castle

PARISH: BARWICK IN ELMET AND SCHOLES

DISTRICT: LEEDS

COUNTY: WEST YORKSHIRE

NATIONAL MONUMENT NO: 13299

NATIONAL GRID REFERENCE(S): SE39943767  
SE39823749

### DESCRIPTION OF THE MONUMENT

Barwick in Elmet lies between the rivers Wharfe and Aire, north of the Aire's confluence with the River Calder. The monument comprises two areas which include the remains of a large Iron Age univallate hillfort and a twelfth century motte and bailey castle.

The Iron Age hillfort enclosed the tops of two adjacent hills, Wendel Hill and Hall Tower Hill. The motte and bailey castle, though lying inside the hillfort, occupied Hall Tower Hill only. The substantial remains of the bank and ditch that enclosed the hillfort survive in a well-preserved state round Wendel Hill, where it measures up to 4.5m from base to summit, and also to the south-west of the motte on Hall Tower Hill, though here it was modified in the twelfth century to form part of the medieval defences. In addition, the south circuit of this bank and ditch, where it circled round the south side of Hall Tower Hill and proceeded north-east to join the circuit round Wendel Hill, was found when houses were built next to the motte in the 1960s. The remains of a massive inturned entrance are visible in the northern circuit, on the north-west side of Wendel Hill, and much of the interior of the hillfort is preserved in the open areas behind the houses and premises along The Boyle. Here the remains of a variety of associated features will survive below ground and will include such features as the post-holes and trenches of buildings, storage pits and hearths, and a variety of small finds indicative of the occupations of people living within the hillfort. Coins dating to the second century BC and first century AD have already been recovered.

The motte and bailey castle was built at the southern end of the hillfort and comprised the motte, which stands c.15m high and is surrounded by a deep ditch c.15m wide, and the bailey which extended to the north and east. The east side of the bailey, which originally extended beyond the limits of the earlier hillfort, has largely been built over by urban development within Barwick in Elmet, but sufficient remains to contain ample buried evidence of the domestic and garrison buildings that formerly occupied it. When the motte was built it would have been crowned by a timber tower and palisade, but there is as yet no evidence that this was ever replaced in stone. The castle was built by the de Lacy family, who held the Honour of Pontefract throughout most of the Middle Ages, and was the administrative centre of the northern part of the Honour; a role it took over from the ringwork castle at Kippax. The de Lacys also held the motte and bailey castle at Almondbury which, coincidentally, was also built inside a hillfort. A number of features are excluded from the

scheduling. They include all modern walling and fencing, the surfaces of paths, drives and yards, the buildings of the three houses on Elmwood Lane, the buildings of Wendel House and the buildings belonging to Shin Brothers, all garden fixtures such as greenhouses and sheds, and the farm buildings associated with Bank Cottage. The ground beneath these features is, however, included.

## ASSESSMENT OF IMPORTANCE

Large univallate hillforts are enclosures defined by a single line of earthworks located on or near the tops of hills. The scale and function of the earthworks, which may comprise a rampart, a ditch and a counterscarp bank, is massive and assumed to be defensive though large univallate hillforts may have been built on the sites of earlier non-defensive enclosures such as slight univallate hillforts. In area, large univallate hillforts vary between 1 and 10 hectares. Most large univallate hillforts were built between the fourth century BC and the first century AD, though a small number were built as early as the sixth century BC. Between 50 and 100 examples are recorded nationally, most occurring in southern England with a smaller number being located in central and western England and a very few being found in West and North Yorkshire. Common features of large univallate hillforts include one or two inturned entrances, internal quarry scoops or ditches, guardrooms and approach roads, while the interiors of large univallate hillforts reveal a high density of structural features such as roads, roundhouses, raised granaries, pits, drains and fencelines. These reflect the high status and permanent occupation of large univallate hillforts whose massive defences are also thought to have provided a deliberate reminder of the power of the inhabitants. Large univallate hillforts therefore provide an important commentary on the nature of settlement and social organisation in the Iron Age and are one of the rarer classes of monument belonging to the period. All examples with surviving archaeological deposits are considered to be of national importance.

Motte and bailey castles are medieval fortifications of a type introduced into Britain by the Normans. They comprised a large conical mound of earth or rubble, the motte, surmounted by a palisade and stone or timber tower and adjoined by an embanked enclosure, the bailey, which contained additional buildings. Motte and bailey castles had several functions. They were strongholds, acted as garrison forts during offensive military operations, were often aristocratic residences and were the centres of local and royal administration. Built in towns, villages and open countryside, they generally occupied strategic positions, dominating their immediate locality. Over 600 are recorded nationally, with examples known from most regions. As such, and as one of a restricted range of early post-Conquest monuments, they are particularly important for the study of Norman Britain and the development of the feudal system. Although many were occupied for only a short time, they continued to be built from the eleventh to the thirteenth centuries, in some cases forming the basis of the stone castles of the later Middle Ages. The monument at Barwick in Elmet is a good and reasonably well-preserved example of large univallate hillfort. It lies outside the main distribution and is one of only a small number outside Wessex whose internal area is above the middle of the scale of 1 to 10 hectares. Very little of the surviving remains have been disturbed, making it of great importance to the study of this class of hillfort. Equally important are the well-preserved remains of the motte and bailey castle.

## SCHEDULING HISTORY

Monument included in the Schedule on 27th September 1949 as:

COUNTY/NUMBER: Yorkshire 327

NAME: Hall Tower Hill and Wendel Hill, Barwick in Elmet

Scheduling amended on 1st April 1974 to:  
COUNTY/NUMBER : West Yorkshire 327  
NAME: Hall Tower Hill and Wendel Hill, Barwick in Elmet

The reference of this monument is now:  
NATIONAL MONUMENT NUMBER: 13299  
NAME: Barwick in Elmet large univallate hillfort and motte and bailey castle

SCHEDULING AFFIRMED ON 10th July 1992