



ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
SERVICES  
WYAS

**Brierlands Lane, Garforth**

*Archaeological Evaluation*

*April 1998*

*Report No. 590*

C L I E N T

Wheatley Construction Ltd

# Brierlands Lane, Garforth

## Archaeological Evaluation

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### *Summary*

*Archaeological evaluation at Brierlands Lane, Garforth, was undertaken in response to a proposal for a new housing development. Previous work in the area, on the line of the M1-A1 link road, suggested the possibility of Romano-British occupation. Extensive trenching across the site revealed a fairly dense concentration of features within the western portion of the site, including ditches, gullies, pits and post-holes. Also, a stone structure was revealed, in association with stratified deposits. At the eastern end of the site was a substantial curvilinear ditch. Sample excavation of a number of features produced artefacts including pottery of 3rd to 4th century date, animal bone, tile, stone and iron objects. The quantity and quality of finds, allied with the rare survival of structural features, suggests a fairly high status Romano-British site, comparing very favourably with those identified on the M1-A1 link road excavations.*

## **1. Introduction**

### **1.1 The site**

1.1.1 The proposed development site was located immediately to the north-east of Garforth, near Leeds, centred at NGR SE 41953401 (Fig. 1). The plot was rectangular in plan, measuring *c.* 300m from east to west, and 100m from north to south. It was defined on the west by the A.642 Wakefield - A.1(T) main road, and on the south by Brierlands Lane, beyond which lay Garforth AFC's new ground and a recently-built housing estate. To the north and east lay arable farmland, in contrast to the site itself, which was badly overgrown, comprising scrubland with small trees and bushes (Fig. 2).

1.1.2 At the eastern end of the site was a group of five derelict concrete buildings constructed during the Second World War as an anti-aircraft battery. Areas of dumped spoil and rubbish elsewhere on the site were probably related to the recent developments to the south.

1.1.3 At *c.* 80m AOD, the site lies on the west-facing slope of a very gentle north-south ridge, developed upon the Permian Lower Magnesian Limestone belt. The underlying Carboniferous Middle Coal Measures outcrop just to the west of the A.642 road, and coal seams within this strata were exploited in antiquity in the vicinity of Hawk's Nest Wood. Glacial boulder clay deposits are located at some distance to the north-east and south-east of the site, but there are no recent drift deposits at the site, and the soils here (calcareous brown earths) have developed directly over the magnesian limestone, to depths of between 250 and 400mm.

### **1.2 Planning background**

1.2.1 Following the submission of a planning application (No. 33/248/95/FU) for a new housing development by Wheatley Homes of Garforth, the West Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) prepared a brief (dated 16/12/97) requesting a programme of archaeological works on behalf of Leeds City Council. This programme comprised two elements:

- i) Full recording of the Second World War anti-aircraft battery prior to demolition. This work has been undertaken by Archaeological Services WYAS (WYAS), and forms the subject of a separate report (WYAS Rep. No. 589).

ii) Archaeological stripping and recording of the whole of the development site. This proposal was based upon aerial photographic evidence, and the results of recent excavation work at Site 27 on the M1-A1 link road, c. 500m to the north-east (see 2.2 below).

1.2.2 In consultation with both the developer and the SMR, WYAS suggested that a staged approach to the archaeological works should be undertaken, commencing with a geophysical survey, followed by evaluation trial-trenching; and then, dependent upon results, open area excavation. This approach was agreed, and a gradiometer survey (see 2.6 below) was conducted, albeit with indeterminate results, followed by trial trenching. This report relates to the trial-trenching element of the work.

## 2. Archaeological background

2.1 The north-south magnesian limestone belt, which outcrops in the easternmost portion of West Yorkshire, has long been recognised as a zone of high archaeological potential, especially with respect to the late prehistoric and Roman periods. Extensive cropmark landscapes have been identified here; where investigated these have been demonstrated to be of Late Iron Age/Romano-British origin. The present A.656 road, which passes the site c. 1.1km to the east, is believed to overlie the Roman road (Margary 28b) running northwards from the military and civilian settlement at Castleford (*Lagentium*), to the civilian settlement at Tadcaster (*Calcaria*).

2.2 In 1996, WYAS undertook extensive excavation of several late prehistoric and Roman period sites along the line of the proposed M1-A1 link road, which runs approximately from east to west, c. 1km to the north of Garforth (Fig. 2).

2.3 Of these, sites 27 and 32 were located just 500m to the north-east of the site. At 27 (WYAS Rep. No. 470), a multi-phased Romano-British enclosure complex was identified, with features including post-holes, pits, gullies, five inhumations, and a cremation. Two Anglo-Saxon Grubenhäuser were also identified representing a later phase of activity. Finds included Romano-British pottery, animal bone, and a range of other artefacts. At site 32, excavation revealed a late prehistoric/Romano-British site, comprising enclosure ditches, a possible pit alignment, and a possible structure.

2.4 Sites 17 A/B, and 17 C/D, were located on either side of the Roman road (A.656), *c.* 1.25km to the north-east of the site. At A/B (WYAS Rep. No. 472), a multi-phase prehistoric and Romano-British site was identified, comprising five phases of activity; whilst at C/D (WYAS Rep. No. 473), excavation produced evidence for two phases of Romano-British field systems, with an associated domestic enclosure.

2.5 Site 12 was located *c.* 1.5km to the north-west of the site, and revealed a Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age multiphase site, comprising linear boundary ditches, a sub-rounded enclosure, a number of possible post-built structures, and a barrow.

### 2.6 **Gradiometer Survey**

This was undertaken on 17th February, 1998, covering an area of *c.* 7,700m<sup>2</sup> across the centre of the site (Figure 3). The dense vegetation cover, large amounts of modern refuse and the irregular topography made the gradiometer survey very difficult to conduct. Much of this modern refuse was ferrous and so caused a very irregular and 'spiky' background magnetism. This was most evident from the large tyres, which were common across most of the site and which gave values of over +/- 200nT. These factors made any definite interpretation impossible and precluded any further survey of the site.

## 3. Methodology

3.1 The area available for evaluation was limited to the east by the Second World War buildings, to the south by an overhead electrical transmission line running parallel to Brierlands Lane, and to the west by a series of modern foundations and hard standing, peripheral to the A.642 road. What remained, in area measuring about 1.5 hectares, was evaluated by a total of eight trial trenches (Nos.1-8), in a grid pattern across the development area, with trenches 1, 2, 3, and 4 running east-west, and 5, 6, 7, and 8 running north-south (Fig. 4). The trenches varied in length, reflecting the areas available for excavation, but were all 1.8m in width, apart from limited areas where they were expanded in order to expose large archaeological features.

3.2 The trenches were stripped under archaeological supervision using a hydraulic excavator, down to the surface of archaeological deposits, or to the surface of the weathered limestone, whichever was higher. Two large features, initially thought to represent possible modern quarry pits, were partially excavated by machine.

- 3.3 All archaeological features were hand cleaned, with sample excavation of a selection of these being undertaken. A written, drawn (plans and cross-sections), and photographic record was made of all features excavated. Overall site planning of trenches, features, and levels was undertaken using a total station.

## 4. Results

- 4.1 A variety of archaeological features were identified, the bulk of these being concentrated at the western end of the site. These included ditches, gullies, pits, post-holes and larger features which could not be properly interpreted within the confines of the evaluation trenches. In the central area of the site a ditch was identified, in association with a curvilinear stonework foundation. Immediately to the north of this lay an area of stratified deposits. Within the eastern part of the site, features were less frequent but included a substantial curvilinear ditch, which may have been linked with the M1-A1 site 27 to the north (Fig. 4).
- 4.2 **Trench 1**
- 4.2.1 This comprised two separate trenches, designated 1A and 1B, with the latter being offset slightly southwards from the former in order to avoid a mound of spoil dumped along the northern perimeter of the site. The alignment of A was staggered to avoid a derelict building at the western end of the site. Features identified within Trench 1 included pits, post-holes and ditches (Fig. 4).
- 4.2.2 A large ditch, 029, was identified at the eastern end of 1B. The alignment of this was followed southwards by machine excavating a 20m long strip which intersected with Trench 2, revealing a curvilinear feature, up to 3m in width, which was also identified in Trench 2 (see Trench 2, 4.3.2). A segment of the ditch, 021, was excavated, revealing a U-shaped profile, 2.65m wide and 0.84m deep. A possible butt-ended re-cut of the ditch, 024, was also identified, which also had a U-shaped profile, 1.35m wide and 0.45m deep (Fig. 5). No finds were recovered from the feature.
- 4.2.3 A group of five possible post-holes, 009, 011, 013, 015 and 017, were identified at the west end of 1B (Fig. 4). These were sub-circular in plan, with diameters ranging from 0.3m to 0.45m, and were fairly shallow with depths ranging from 0.10m to 0.20m. The only finds recovered consisted of an animal bone fragment from feature 015. There was no evidence of any post-packing and the shallow depth suggested the features had been truncated, perhaps by ploughing.
- 4.2.4 In the eastern half of 1A, two ditches, 007 and 028, were identified. Ditch 007 was aligned north-east to south-west and was 0.80m wide and 0.30m deep. The profile comprised gentle flanks, with a vertical sided gully present in the centre (Fig. 6). Animal bone was recovered from the single fill, 008. Ditch 028 was aligned north-south and was not excavated.
- 4.2.5 In the central portion of 1A were features 001, 003, 005 and 019, which seemed to represent pits, although the full extent of 003 (Fig. 7) and 005 was not

determined within the evaluation trenches. Feature depths were shallow, ranging from 0.10m to 0.25m, suggesting plough truncation. Finds recovered included animal bone and Romano-British pottery. Further similar features were identified within Trench 8 to the south.

### 4.3 Trench 2

4.3.1 At the eastern end of the trench the curvilinear ditch, 029, was identified, also seen in Trench 1. This was also visible in a 6.5m extension to the south of Trench 2, which was machine excavated. (Fig. 4).

4.3.2 At 70m from the eastern end of Trench 2, and in relative isolation, was sub-rectangular pit 200 (Fig. 4). This was 1.60m long by 1.10m wide, and 0.12m deep. An abundance of burnt water worn stones and charcoal were present within the fill 201, but no finds were recovered. A small area to the south of the pit was machine excavated to determine whether any further features were present, but none were identified.

4.3.3 The central area of Trench 2 was extended northwards at the intersection with Trench 7, in order to expose ditch 218 in plan. This was 1 - 1.5m in width, and extended for 35m before butt-ending to the east. The ditch crossed Trench 7 to the west, and probably crossed Trench 8, a further 25m to the west, as 809 (Fig. 4). A segment of the ditch, 202, was excavated at the butt-end, revealing a width of 1.10m and a depth of 0.25m. The profile was steep sided, with a flat base, and no finds were recovered from the two fills. A further linear anomaly 204, intersected with the ditch and ran into Trench 6 to the south. This was aligned north-east to south-west and had dimensions of 0.40m wide and 0.10m deep and no finds were recovered.

4.3.4 The footings of a limestone wall, 219, overlay ditch 218. This structure followed the southern edge of the ditch, overlying the fills, before curving to describe a north-south alignment (Fig. 4). A stratified deposit 220 was identified within the structure as well as a number of possible other features. Finds included a large worked gritstone block which was left *in situ*.

4.3.5 A large feature 209, was identified close to the western end of Trench 2 (Figs. 4 and 8). This was 11m in width, extending to both north and south of the trench. The feature was investigated by the excavation of a 1m wide slot along the northern edge of the trench. After the removal of the upper fill 207, a layer stones, 208, was exposed, probably a metallised surface. Cut 210 was identified below. At this point excavation was curtailed because of limits of working space. A number of finds were retrieved, including nails, animal bone, tile, burnt stone and Romano-British pottery. Interpretation of the feature was limited within the evaluation trench but the presence of the metallised surface and large quantity of finds, suggested a feature of some importance, possibly structural in nature.

### 4.4 Trench 3

4.4.1 All features within this trench were contained within the western half only. The post-hole 304, appeared to be related to two others identified in Trench 8 to the south-west (see 4.7, Trench 8).

- 4.4.2 The three large contiguous features, 302, 303 and 305, were only partly visible in plan, and extended beyond the trench boundary to the north and south (Fig. 4). Hand cleaning of feature 302 revealed a sub-rounded feature, extending to the north of the trench. The length was 9.5m, and the fill was a grey brown material containing charcoal and coal fragments, with sherds of Romano-British pottery. Feature 303 was cut by 302 and lay immediately to its east, being 9m in width, and extending to north and south of the trench (Fig. 4). The feature was partially excavated by machine, but exceeded a safe working depth, so the base was not identified. A number of finds were recovered, including Romano-British pottery, animal bone and tile. Feature 305 lay immediately to the east of 303, with which it intersected (Fig. 4). Excavation was not carried out and the relationship between the two features was not established.
- 4.4.3 Two features were identified close to the western end of the trench, being a possible pit or ditch terminal, 300, and a ditch, 301 (Fig 4). Feature 300 had a width of 1.6m, and extended beneath the south trench section. Excavation of a quadrant did not determine whether it represented a pit or the butt-end of a ditch. Tile, animal bone and Romano-British pottery were recovered from the fill. North-east to south-west aligned ditch 301 had a width of 1.3m, and a single sherd of Romano-British pottery was recovered from the fill.

#### 4.5 Trench 4

- 4.5.1 Trench 4 was situated 20m to the south-west of Trench 2 and was a total of 120m long. The length of the trench was reduced, due to the presence of a large spoil heap to the east.
- 4.5.2 The majority of features were located at the western end of Trench 4. These consisted of gullies and ditches, two of which intersected. The two intersections were visible close to the western end of the trench, where the gullies formed right angles with one another. Another gully slightly further to the east, terminated in a rounded butt-end (Fig. 4).
- 4.5.3 Excavation was carried out at the intersection of gullies 400, aligned north-west to south-east, and 402, aligned north-east to south-west. The features had similar dimensions, 400, had a width of 0.70m and a depth of 0.30m and 402, a width of 0.76m and a depth of 0.22m. Both features had U-shaped profiles and contained single fills, 401 and 403 (Fig. 9). Finds recovered consisted of a number of animal bone fragments.
- 4.5.4 Excavation of gully 404, 8m to the east of 400/402 intersection, revealed a width of 0.67m a depth of 0.28m and a U-shaped profile. No finds were recovered from the single fill 405.
- 4.5.5 A further ditch 410, which was not excavated, was situated 6m to the east of 404 (Fig. 4) This had dimensions of 2m wide and continued to the north and south of the evaluation Trench.
- 4.5.6 Further to the east, excavation was carried out at the butt-ended gully terminal, 406 (Fig. 4). This was 0.69m wide, and 0.18m deep, with a U-shaped profile. No finds were recovered from the only fill, 407.



4.5.7 In the centre of Trench 4 was feature 408, 7m in width. This was partially excavated by machine, although the base was not identified. A smaller linear feature 823, which extended from Trench 8 into Trench 4, intersected with 408 (Fig. 4). The function of feature 408 or its relationship to 823 was unclear, as it was only partly visible within the evaluation trench and no hand excavation was carried out.

#### 4.6 Trench 5

No features were identified within this trench, just the natural weathered bedrock.

#### 4.7 Trench 6

The only features identified here were at the intersection with Trench 2 (see 4.3, Trench 2).

#### 4.8 Trench 7

The only feature identified here was the north-west to south-east ditch, 218, (see 4.3, Trench 2).

#### 4.9 Trench 8

4.9.1 At the northern end of the trench five pits, 811, 825-828, were identified which may have been associated with, or contemporary with, the features recorded in Trench 1, just to the north (see 4.2, Trench 1). These features were cleaned and recorded in plan, but were left un-excavated (Fig. 4). Burnt material including coal and charcoal was visible in the fills of some of these features.

4.9.2 Three shallow gullies, 805 and 807, which intersected, and 824, were situated just to the south of the above pits (Fig. 4). Gullies 807 and 824 were aligned north-west to south-east, whilst 805 was aligned north-south. This gully intersected with 807 and excavation revealed gully 805 to be earlier (Fig. 10).

4.9.3 Other features identified within Trench 8 included a large ditch 810 (the same as 218 in Trench 2, see 4.6) with which a gully, 809, intersected (Fig. 4). Excavation was carried out at the intersection of the two features but the results were indeterminate, and interpretation difficult within the confines of the trench.

4.9.4 Further to the south, four substantial post-holes were identified, 803, 819-821, similar to 304 within Trench 3. Features 819, 803, and 304 were aligned north-east to south-west. Further north, 820 and 821 also seemed to be associated with one another. Excavation of 803 revealed a diameter of 0.55m and a depth of 0.20m. These features, and the alignments they formed, suggested the presence of a structure around the intersection of Trenches 8 and 3 (Fig. 4).

## 5. Artefact Record

- 5.1 Considering the limited sample of the site investigated, a reasonably large quantity of artefacts were recovered. The finds consisted of 35 sherds of Romano-British pottery, 12 tile fragments probably of Roman date, animal bone, burnt stone and iron objects.

### 5.2 Pottery Report (Dr. Jerry Evans)

Some 25 sherds of Roman pottery were submitted for assessment along with two fragments of tile.

The dating of the collection is reasonably clear. There is no good evidence of any material dating to the 1st century and nothing which must be 2nd century, although the samian Dr 38 could date to the later 2nd century. A small amount of material may be 3rd century, namely the calcite gritted ware jar rim, apparently of Knapton type, and the Dalesware could be of this date. However, there is no BB1 from this site and evidence from other West Yorkshire sites suggests that this is the major 3rd century fabric, which is replaced here by Dalesware in the 4th century. It therefore seems likely that the Dalesware, the Holme products which also seem to reach Castleford in the earlier 4th Centuries (Evans 1985) and the calcite gritted ware are all 4th century on these sites and that the bulk of the pottery deposition here dates to the 4th Century and probably the first half of it.

There is too little material from the site to perform a functional analysis, but there is no suggestion from the ceramics of more than a rural site. It is of note that the site is near the A1-M1 Site 27, a rural site with a good pottery supply which also has a predominantly 3rd to 4th century date, and that the Kirkstall Abbey Roman pottery also contains later 3rd-4th century component..

The material from this site is worth publication in relation to the other A1-M1 sites, particularly for the examination of regional trends in the chronology of pottery use on rural sites, as well as for providing dating evidence for the structural sequence.

#### Spot dating

##### Trench 1

###### *Context 004*

A sandy greyware bodysherd, Roman.

##### Trench 2

###### *Context 207*

Dales type jar rim in Dalesware, 3rd to mid 4th century.

Sandy greyware grooved rim dish, Roman

Crambeck of Holme beaded and flanged bowl rim and a bodysherd, later 3rd-4th century.

Calcite gritted ware everted rimmed jar, ?Knapton type, 3rd century.

A handmade reduced, oolith tempered bodysherd. Probably from Humberside.

A shell tempered rimsherd fragment, vessel class indeterminable, probably not Dalesware

*Context 208*

A samian Dr 38, possibly East Gaulish, Antonine-early 3rd century.

An East Yorkshire calcite gritted ware simple jar base, probably 3rd-4th century.

Four Dalesware bodysherds, all burnt. 3rd to 4th century.

Two East Yorkshire calcite gritted ware bodysherds.

Two small ?tile fragments.

A greyware bodysherd from a dish/bowl, Crambeck or Holme.

*Context 214*

A greyware sandy bodysherd. Roman.

*Context 215*

A Greyware bodysherd with slag tempering, possibly Holme on Spalding Moor, later 3rd to early 4th century.

**Trench 3**

*Context 300*

A sandy greyware bodysherd, Roman.

*Context 301*

A greyware sandy bodysherd with limestone and sand temper, possibly a Humberside fabric. Roman.

*Context 302*

Two East Yorkshire calcite gritted ware bodysherds, 3rd-4th century.

*Context 303*

A sandy greyware jar bodysherd, Roman, just possibly earlier Roman.

**Trench 8**

*Context 802*

A developed beaded and flanged rim bowl, freshly broken into 9 sherds, probably Holme on Spalding Moor, later 3rd to 4th century.

### 5.3

#### **Tile Report (Naomi Crowley)**

The excavation produced five fragments of Roman tile and five small fragments of daub. The tile was recorded by context, fabric and form. fabric codes have been assigned for the purpose of this report.

##### **Fabric 1**

This is a red coloured fabric with frequent fine quartz sand.

##### **Fabric 2**

This is a red coloured fabric with moderate coarse quartz sand and red coloured iron oxide inclusions. The tiles in this fabric have a coarse moulding sand.

#### **Summary of Material**

##### **Ceramic tile**

The tile consists of fragments of brick and one fragment of imbrex (curved roof tile) in Fabric 1 and a fragment of brick and flue tile in fabric 2. Flue tile was used in heating systems and so may suggest the presence of a quality building in the vicinity. The material was compared to that from Site 27 of the A1-M1 project. Although Site 27 produced Roman tile the fabric was different to that from this site, and so no connection can be made.

<b>Context</b>	<b>Fabric</b>	<b>Form</b>	<b>Comment</b>
207	1	Brick	
207	1	Flue	Plain side
211	2	Brick	
300	1	Imbrex	
303	1	Brick	

##### **Daub**

Context 200 produced five small fragments of daub. This appears to have been burnt and may be clay walling.

#### 5.4 Animal bone report (Jane Richardson WYAS)

Table 1. Summary of Animal Bones

Bone Fragments	Cow	Horse	Sheep/ goat	Sheep	Pig	Dog
138	20	1	2	1	3	1

Few animal bones were retrieved from the excavations at Brierlands Lane and those recovered were often highly degraded and fragmented. Although a fragment count of 138 was reached, it was clear that many of these came from only a few fragmented bones. Of these, only 28 bone fragments were identified to species. The majority (71%) were recorded as cow, although the main domesticates, horse, sheep, pig and dog, were also in evidence (table 1).

Very little age data were available from this small assemblage but all ageable bones were fused. In addition, all the mandibular third molars from cow came from adult or mature animals. These suggest that the animal population was full-grown at death. No evidence of butchery was found, although the degraded (and occasionally gnawed) state of the bones would hinder the identification of cut marks.

Only one context necessitates further attention. Pit fill 002 contained the articulated foot bones of a cow.

Table 2. Animal Bone Archive

Area	Context	Bone fragments	Species	Element	Notes
Trench 1	002	5	Cow	Phalanx 1	Fused
				Phalanx 1	Fused
				Phalanx 2	Fused
				Phalanx 3	
				Phalanx 3	
Trench 1	004	1	Dog	Mandible (R)	
Trench 1	006	2			
Trench 1	008	20	Cow	M3 (R)	Wear stage G
			Cow	Ulna (R)	
Trench 1	016	1			
Trench 2	207	27	Cow	Calcaneum (R)	Gnawed
			Cow	Horncore (R)	
			Cow	Femur (R)	
			Cow	M3 (L)	Wear stage K
			Cow	Metacarpal (R)	
			Pig	Max. tusk (L)	Male
			Pig	Humerus (R)	Fused/gnawed
			Sheep/goat	Tibia (L)	
Trench 2	208	3	Cow	Ulna (L)	Gnawed
Trench 2	211	6	Cow	Metatarsal (L)	Fused
			Cow	Scapula (R)	Gnawed
Trench 3	300	5	Cow	M3 (L)	Wear stage F
			Sheep	Metatarsal	
			Sheep/goat	Tibia (L)	
Trench 3	302	3	Horse	Metatarsal	
Trench 4	401	2	Cow	Humerus (R)	

			Pig	P3 (L)	
Trench 4	403	9	Cow	Phalanx 1	
Trench 4	405	54	Cow	Scapula (R)	Fused
			Cow	Mandible (R)	

Key for table 2: P3 = mandibular third premolar, M3 = mandibular third molar, L = left, R = right.

## 6. Conclusion

- 6.1 The evaluation trenches defined a significant number of archaeological features, the bulk of which lay within the western portion of the development area. A number of large stratified features were identified, and limited hand excavation suggested possible structures. In particular, features revealed within Trenches 2 and 3 seem to be of some importance, particularly 209 within Trench 2. The metallised limestone surface identified during excavation possibly suggests a structural function. Romano-British pottery and tile were also recovered during the limited excavation of this feature. The possible wall footing, 220, and associated stratified deposits, 219, represented the only evidence of 'live' stratigraphy encountered, as opposed to cut features.
- 6.2 The large curvilinear ditch identified at the eastern end of the site may continue to the north of the development area, to link with the major north-south ditch which probably extends southwards from the multi-phased Romano-British enclosure identified at the M1-A1 Site 27 (Fig. 2).
- 6.3 A total of fifteen ditches and gullies were identified, most of which were located in the south western area of the site. Those located at the western end of Trench 4 may have represented boundary or enclosure ditches, although the precise layout of these remains uncertain. The gullies and ditches were aligned either north-west to south-east or north-east to south-west, i.e. at right angles to one another and possibly associated with linear features to the north. A number of other linear anomalies in Trenches 3, 2 and 8 appeared on similar alignments, or formed right angles with the linear features in Trench 4.
- 6.4 A number of post-holes were recorded, suggesting evidence for structures. A concentration of small pits was identified at the northern end of the site, also indicating archaeological activity here.
- 6.5 The artefacts demonstrate a date range exclusively of 3rd to 4th century. This accords well with the Roman pottery from the nearby M1-A1 Site 27, clearly suggesting a link with this site. The tile is of a different fabric to that recovered from Site 27. However, the close proximity of these two sites, and the contemporary pottery dating, would suggest a definite link between them, possibly with an extensive series of enclosures interspersed with native dwelling sites.
- 6.6 The presence of 'live' stratigraphy and stone walling is rare at Roman sites in West Yorkshire. These were not encountered on any of the M1-A1 sites, suggesting a site of major significance both in terms of Romano-British archaeology, and in terms of an enhanced degree of survival of archaeological features.



## Appendix I

### Primary Archive Inventory

Description	Number
Archaeological Specification	1
Context register sheets	8
Drawing catalogue sheets	4
Environmental catalogue sheets	1
Environmental sample forms	3
Small finds catalogue sheets	1
Finds register sheets	2
Context sheets	
Trench 1	001-028
Trench 2	200-220
Trench 3	300-305
Trench 4	400-409
Trench 8	800-823
Drawing sheets/plans and sections	15
total station plot	1
Photographic record	
Monochrome	2 films
Colour Transparencies	2 Films
Photographic record sheets	4

## Appendix II

### Context Summary

Context	Type	Interpretation
<i>Trench 1</i>		
001	Cut	Pit
002	Fill	Fill of 001
003	Cut	Pit/butt-end
004	Fill	Fill of 003
005	Cut	Pit/butt-end
006	Fill	Fill of 005
007	Cut	Ditch
008	Fill	Fill of 007
009	Cut	Post-hole
010	Fill	Fill of 009
011	Cut	Post-hole
012	Fill	Fill of 011
013	Cut	Post-hole
014	Fill	Fill of 013
015	Cut	Post-hole
016	Fill	Fill of 015
017	Cut	Post-hole
018	Fill	Fill of 017
019	Cut	Post-hole
020	Fill	Fill of 019
021	Cut	Ditch
022	Fill	Fill of 021
023	Fill	Fill of 021
024	Cut	Re-cut ditch 021
025	Fill	Fill of 024

026	Cut	Pit/post-hole
027	Fill	Fill of 026
028	Cut	Ditch
<i>Trench 2</i>		
200	Cut	Pit
201	Fill	Fill of 200
202	Cut	Ditch-butt-end
203	Fill	Fill of 202
204	Cut	Ditch butt-end
205	Fill	Fill of 205
206	Fill	Fill of 202
207	Fill	Fill of 209
208	Fill	Fill of 209
209	Cut	Feature
210	Cut	Feature
211	Fill	Fill of 209/210
212	Fill	Fill of 210
213	Fill	Fill of 209
214	Layer	Layer
215	Cut	Ditch
216	Cut	Ditch/gully
217	Cut	Ditch/gully
218	Cut	Ditch
219	Stonework	Wall foundation
<i>Trench 3</i>		
300	Cut	Pit
301	Cut	Pit/butt-end
302	Cut	Feature
304	Cut	Post-hole
305	Cut	Feature

*Trench 4*

400	Cut	Ditch
401	Fill	Fill of 400
402	Cut	Ditch
403	Fill	Fill of 402
404	Cut	Ditch
405	Fill	Fill of 404
406	Cut	Ditch/gully
407	Fill	Fill of 407
408	Cut	Feature
409	Cut	Ditch

*Trench 8*

800	Fill	Fill of 801
801	Cut	Post-hole
802	Fill	
803	Cut	Pit/post-hole
804	Fill	Fill of 803
805	Cut	Ditch
806	Fill	Fill of 805
807	Cut	Ditch
808	Fill	Fill of 807
809	Cut	Ditch
810	Cut	Ditch/gully
811	Fill	
812	Cut	Gully
813	Fill	Fill of 812
814	Fill	Fill of 809
815	Fill	Fill of 810
816	Fill	Fill of 810
817	Fill	Fill of 810
818	Fill	Fill of 810

819	Cut	Post-hole
820	Cut	Post-hole
821	Cut	Post-hole
822	Cut	Ditch
823	Cut	Ditch

---

## Appendix III

### Artefact Record

Context	Quantity	Description
<i>Trench 1</i>		
002	8	Animal bone
002	5	Tile
004	1	Pot
004	1	Animal bone
006	2	Animal bone
008	1 bag	Animal bone
016	1	Animal bone
<i>Trench 2</i>		
207	1	Iron Nail
207	5	Animal bone
207	1 bag	Animal bone
207	9	Pot
207	2	Tile
208	9	Pot
208	3	Animal bone
211	1	Tile
211	1 bag	Animal bone
214	1	Pot
215	1	Pot
<i>Trench 3</i>		
300	1	Pot
300	2	Tile
300	5	Animal bone
301	1	Pot

302	2	Pot
303	1	Pot
303	1	Animal bone
303	2	Tile

*Trench 4*

401	2	Animal bone
403	1 bag	Animal bone

*Trench 8*

802	9	Pot
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## **Acknowledgements**

### *Project management*

Mark Fletcher, Bsc, MAAIS

### *Fieldwork*

Karen Brown BA (Hons), Chris Hurn, Louise Martin BSc (Hons), Rob Mc Naught BSc (Hons), Charlie Morris BA (Hons), Julian Sleaf, Mel Stone BA (Hons)

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Andy Swann MAAIS, Rob Mc Naught BSc (Hons), Paul Wheelhouse BA (Hons)

### *Consulting Specialists*

Naomi Crowley, Jeremy Evans PhD, Jane Richardson PhD

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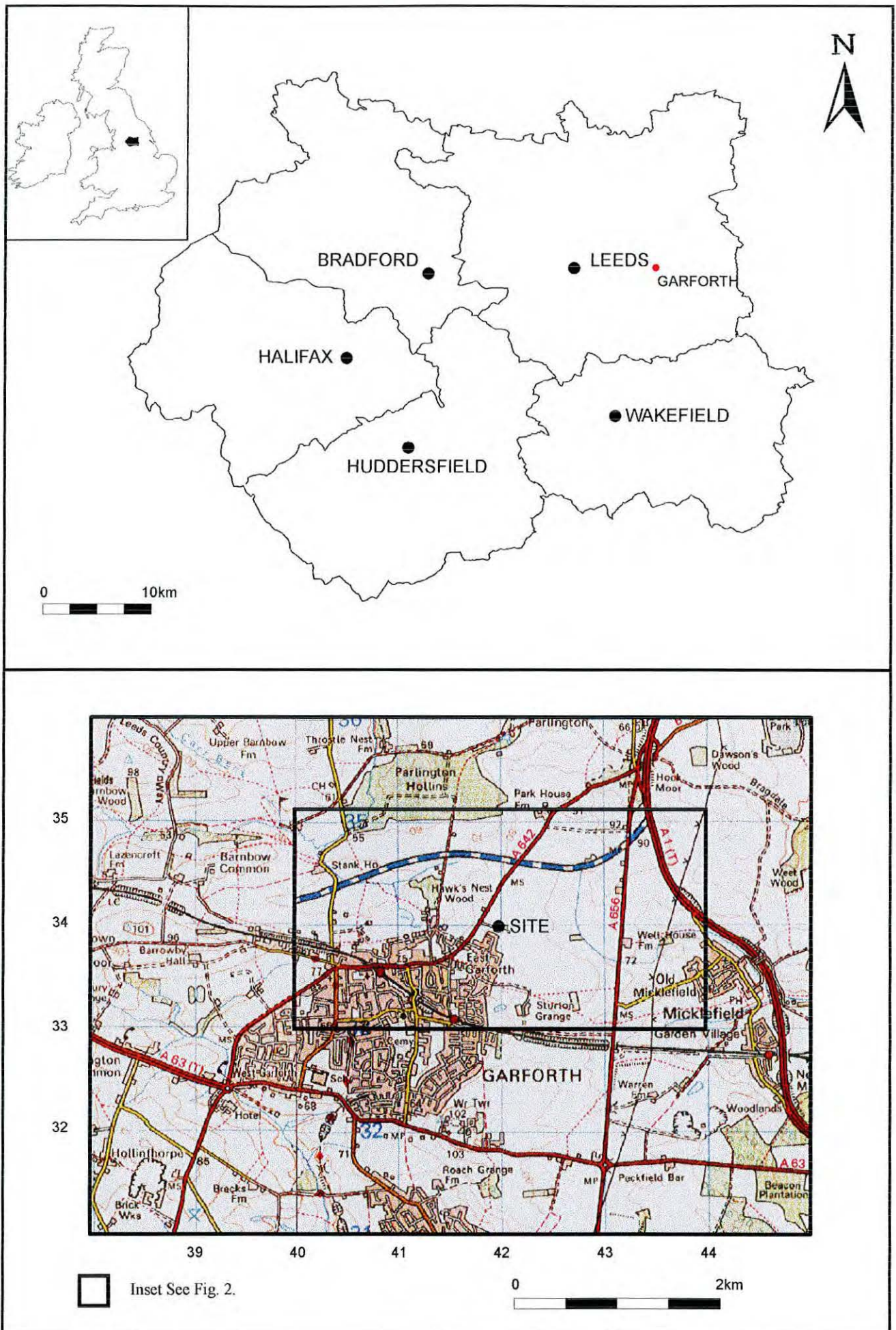
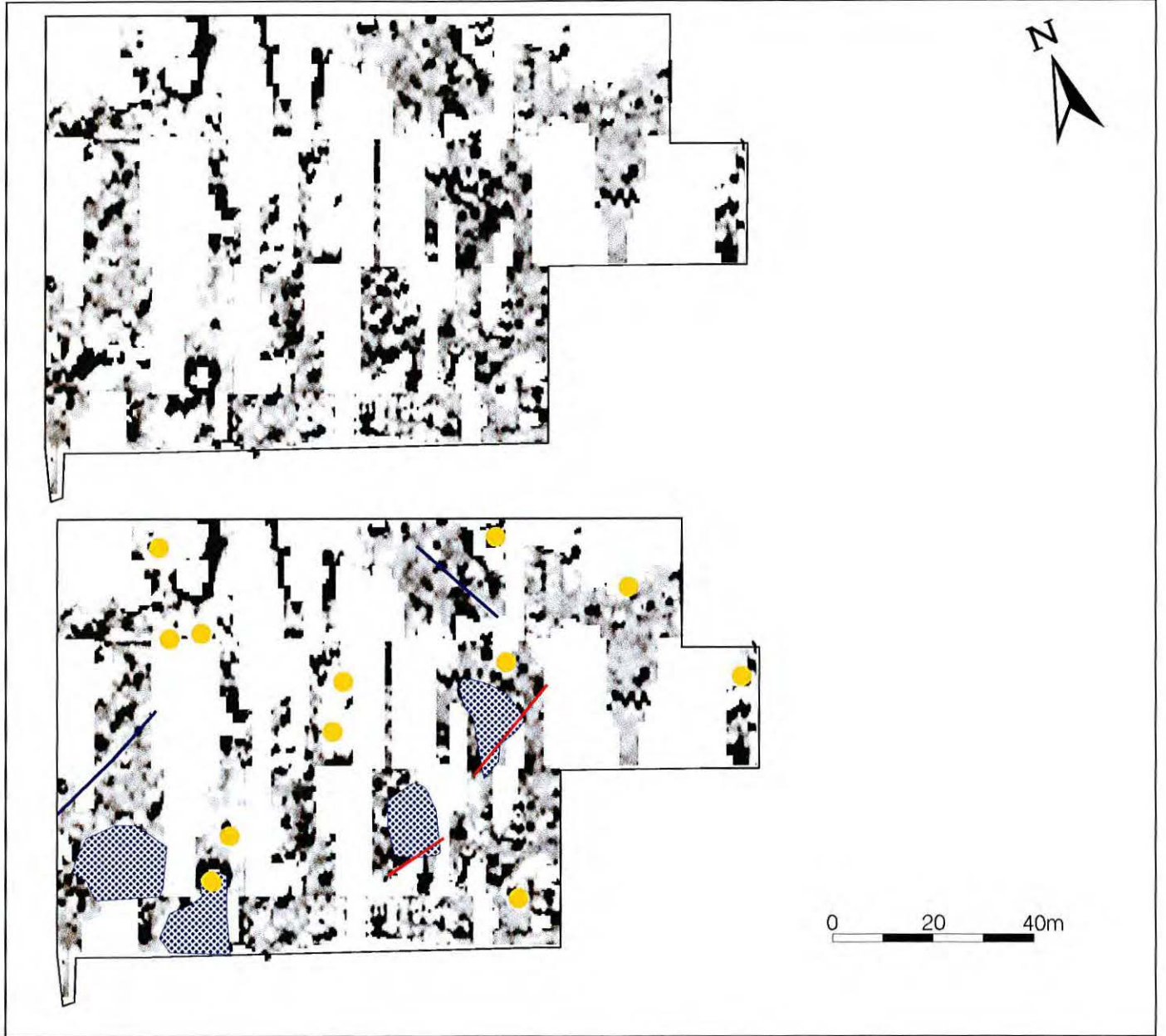


Fig. 1. Site Location



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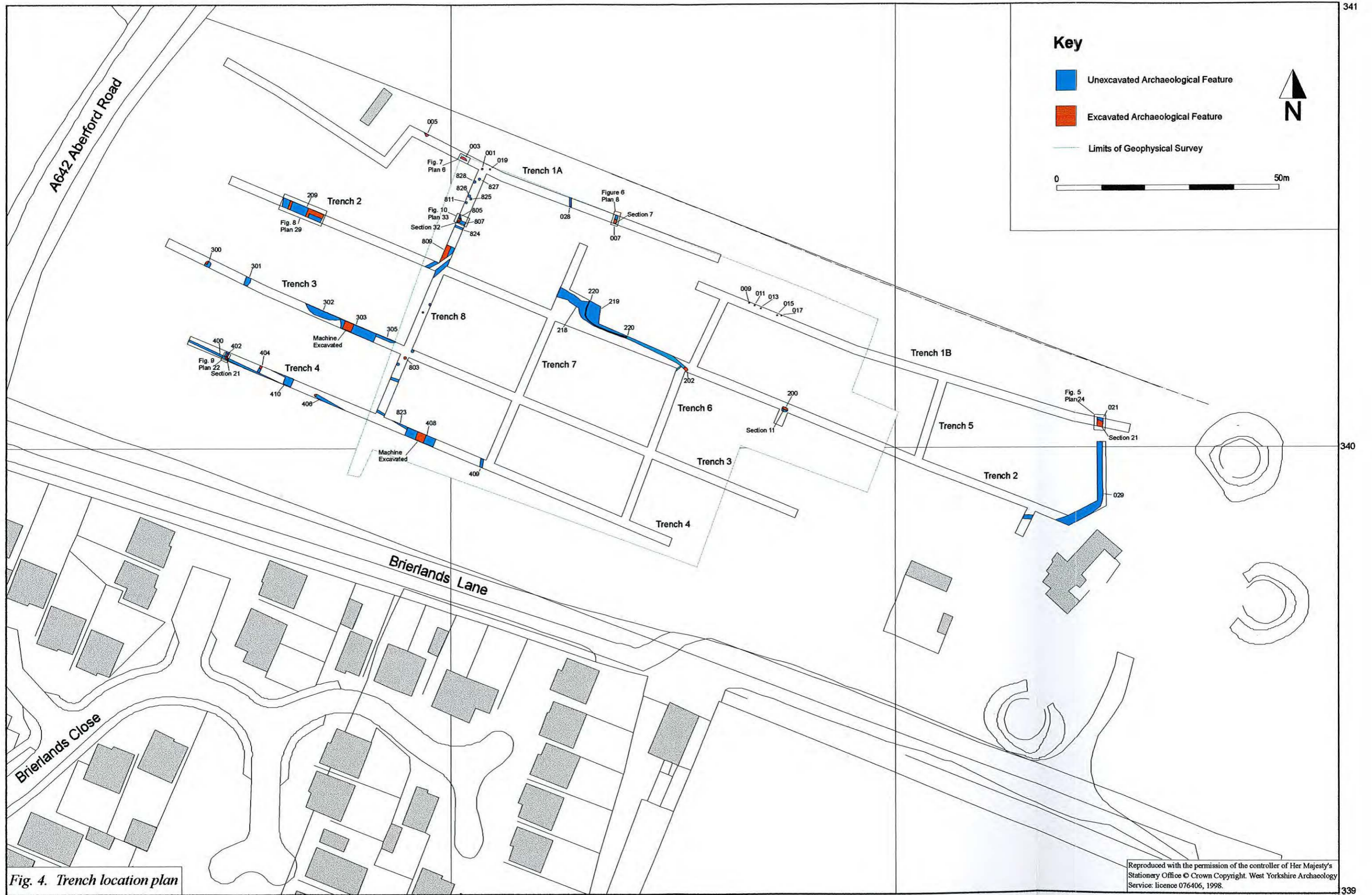
Fig. 2. Location plan showing relationship of the site with those excavated along the M1-A1 Link Road



KEY

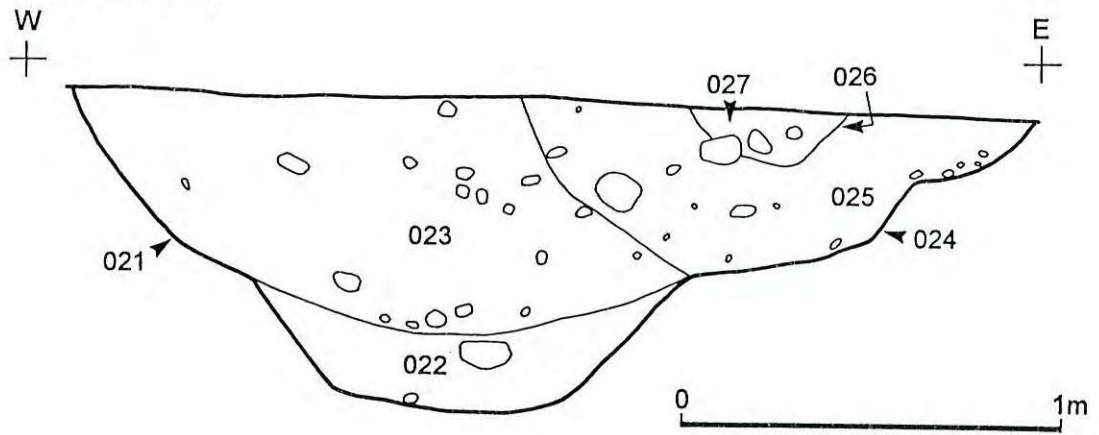
TYPE OF ANOMALY	INTERPRETATION
● DIPOLAR, ISOLATED	FERROUS MATERIAL IN TOPSOIL
▨ AREA OF MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE	FERROUS MATERIAL AT SURFACE/TOPSOIL
— NEGATIVE, LINEAR	NON-FERROUS PIPE?
— POSITIVE, LINEAR	FERROUS PIPE/ ARCHAEOLOGICAL DITCH?

Fig. 3. Gradiometer survey - greyscale plot and interpretation



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Section of ditch 23



Plan of ditch 24

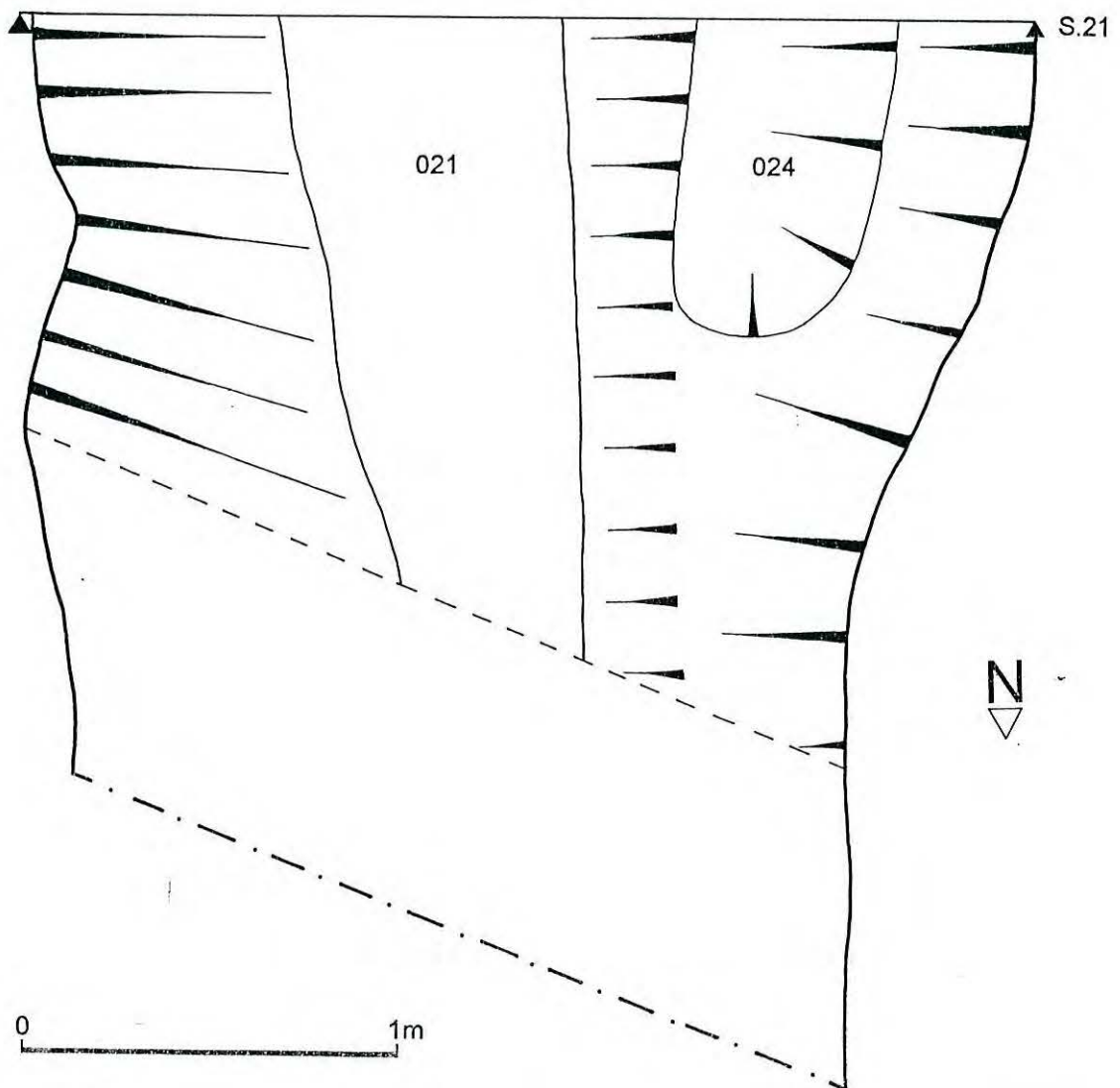
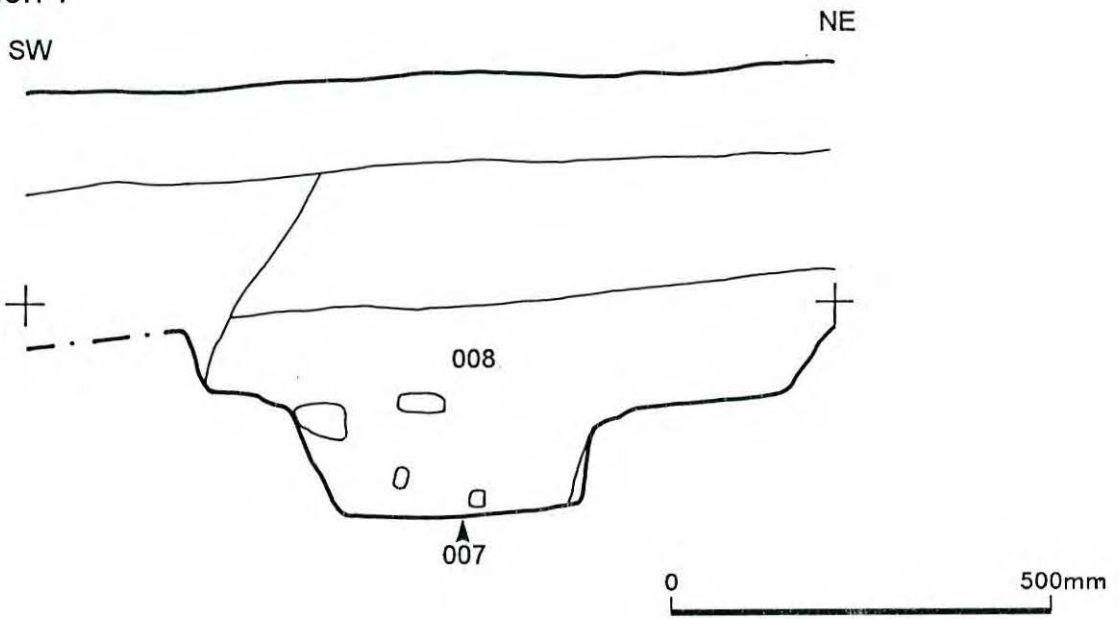


Fig.5. Trench 1, Post-excavation plan and section of ditch 021 and re-cut 024

Section 7



Plan 8

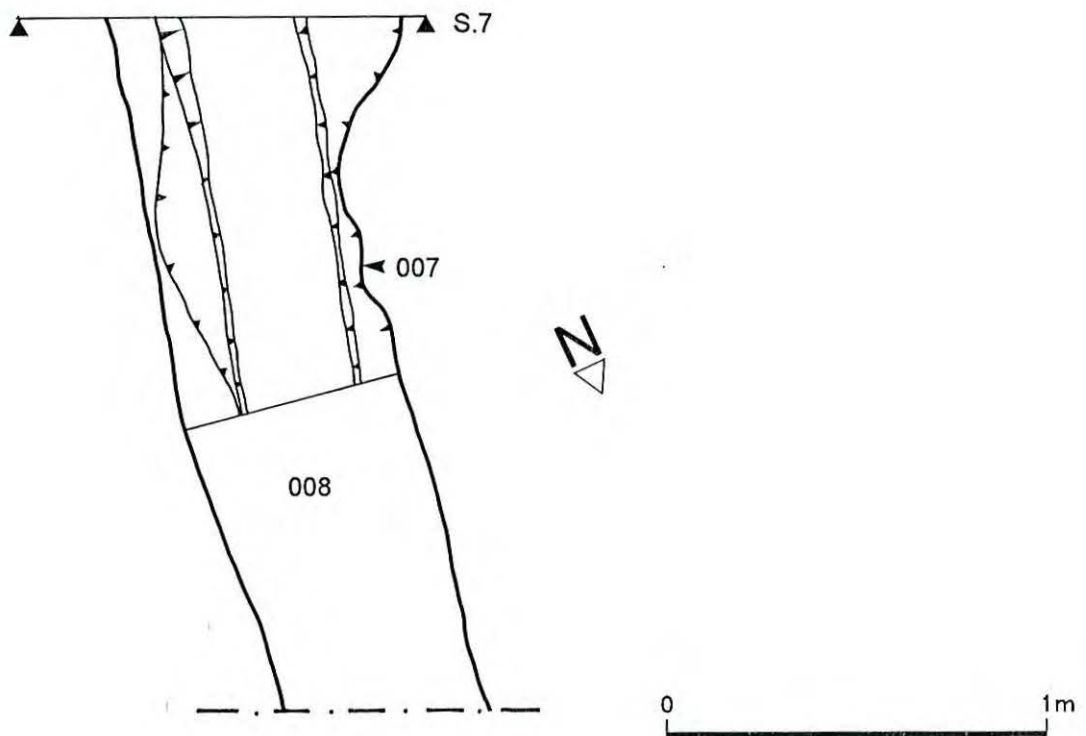
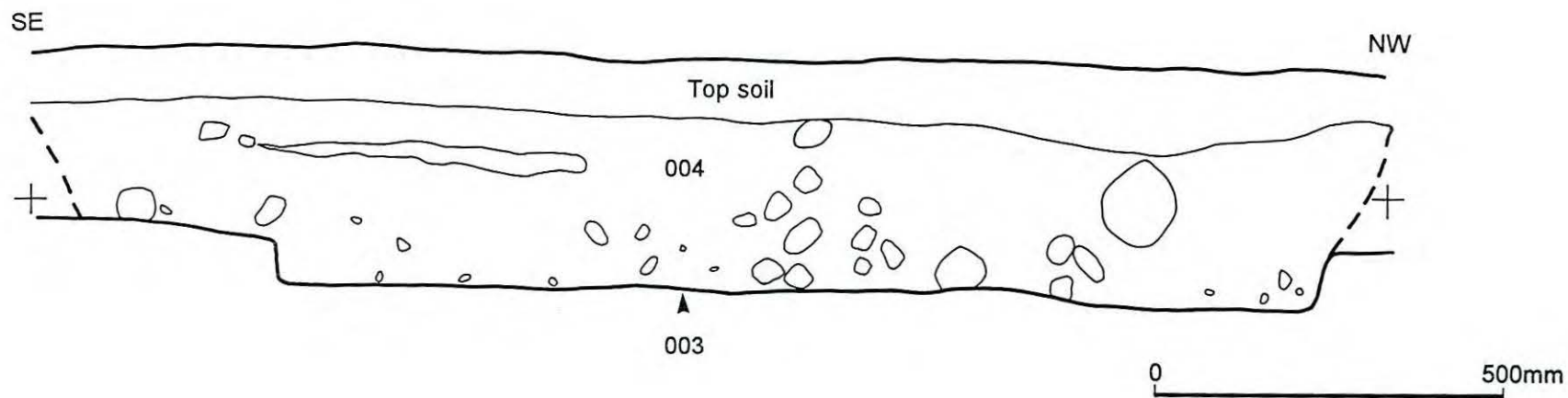


Fig.6. Trench,1, Post-excavation plan and section of ditch 007

Section 5



Plan 6

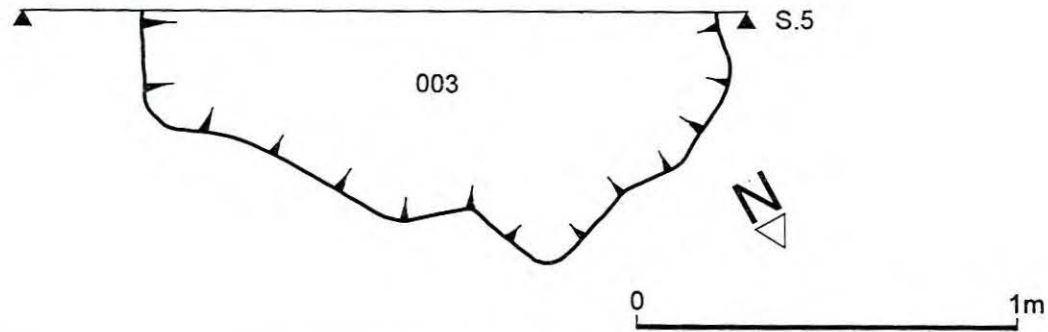


Fig. 7. Trench 1, Post-excavation plan and section of feature 003

Plan 29

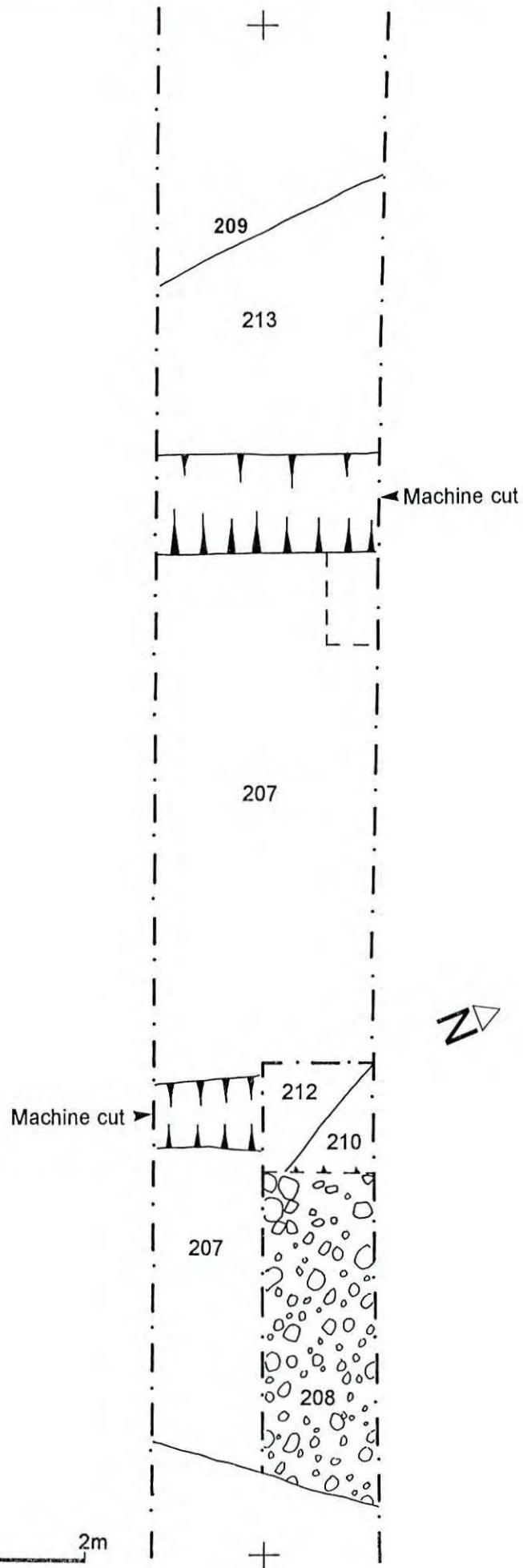
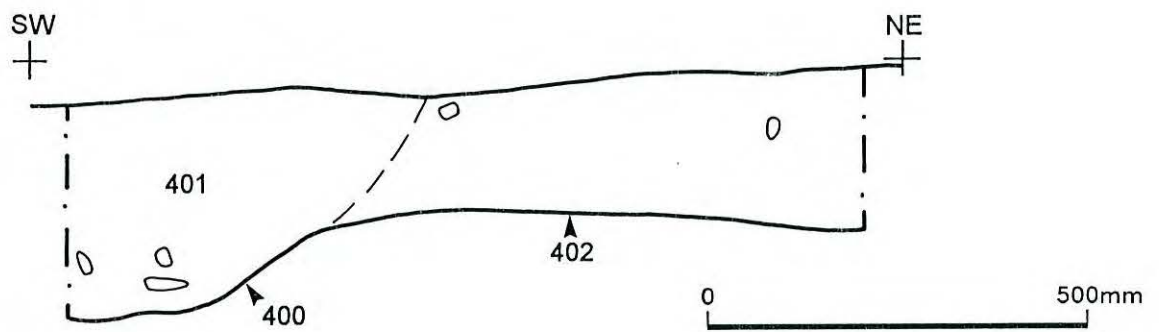


Fig. 8. Trench 2, Post-excavation plan of feature 209



Section 21



Plan 22

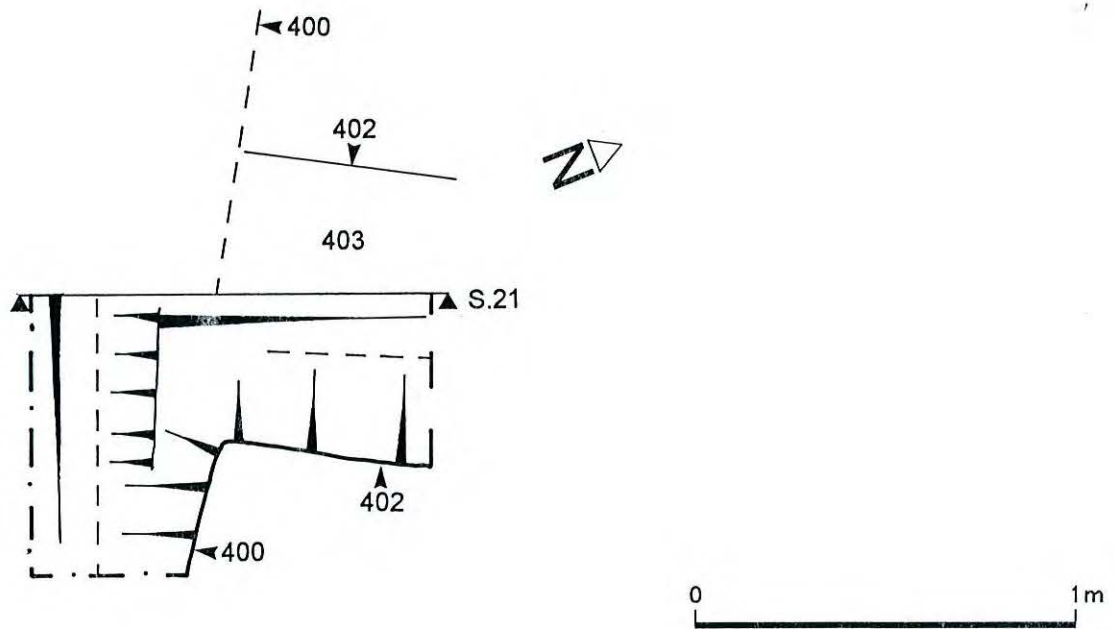
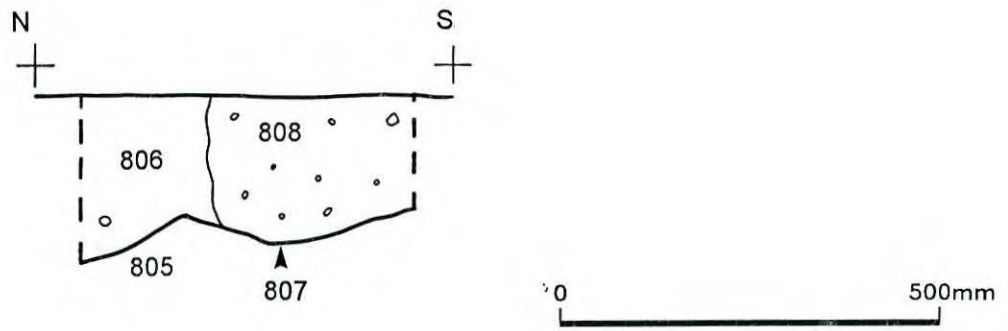


Fig. 9. Trench 4, Post-excavation plan and section, intersection of 400 and 402

Section 32



Plan 33

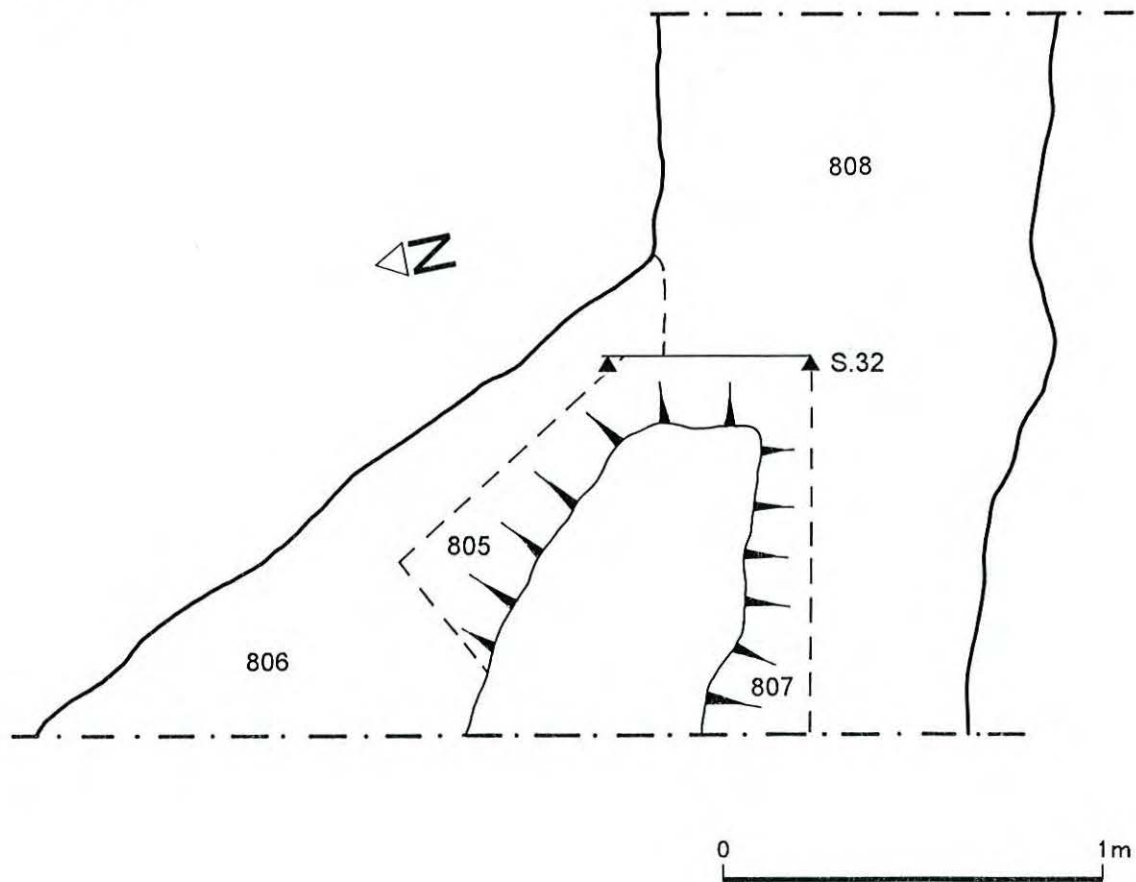


Fig. 10. Trench 8, Post-excavation plan and section, intersection of 805 and 807