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## Project Report 840b.2



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# CONTENTS

	<i>Illustrations</i> .....	4
	<i>Plates</i> .....	6
	<i>Non-technical Summary</i> .....	7
<b>1</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>8</b>
1.1	SITE LOCATION .....	8
1.2	GEOLOGY AND LAND USE .....	8
<b>2</b>	<b>ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>EXCAVATION STRATEGY AND AIMS</b> .....	<b>9</b>
3.1	CONTINGENCY .....	10
<b>4</b>	<b>METHODOLOGY</b> .....	<b>10</b>
4.1	EXCAVATION .....	10
4.2	RECORDING .....	10
4.3	FINDS COLLECTION POLICY .....	11
4.4	METAL DETECTORS .....	11
4.5	ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING STRATEGY .....	11
4.6	MONITORING OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK .....	12
4.7	STAFFING AND TIMETABLE .....	12
<b>5</b>	<b>RESULTS</b> .....	<b>12</b>
5.1	AREA 1 .....	12
	5.1.1 <i>General stratigraphy</i> .....	13
	5.1.2 <i>Archaeology</i> .....	13
	5.1.3 <i>Modern features</i> .....	14
5.2	AREA 2 .....	14
	5.2.1 <i>General stratigraphy</i> .....	14
	5.2.2 <i>Archaeology</i> .....	15
	5.2.3 <i>Modern features</i> .....	15
5.3	AREA 3 .....	15
	5.3.1 <i>General stratigraphy</i> .....	15
	5.3.2 <i>Archaeology</i> .....	15
	5.3.3 <i>Modern features</i> .....	16
5.4	AREA 4 .....	16
	5.4.1 <i>General stratigraphy</i> .....	16
	5.4.2 <i>Archaeology</i> .....	17
	5.4.3 <i>Modern features</i> .....	18
5.5	AREA 5 .....	18
	5.5.1 <i>General stratigraphy</i> .....	18
	5.5.2 <i>Archaeology</i> .....	18
	5.5.3 <i>Modern features</i> .....	19
5.6	AREA 6 .....	19
	5.6.1 <i>General stratigraphy</i> .....	19
	5.6.2 <i>Archaeology</i> .....	19
	5.6.3 <i>Modern features</i> .....	23
5.7	AREA 7 .....	23



5.7.1	General stratigraphy.....	24
5.7.2	Archaeology.....	24
5.7.3	Modern features .....	26
<b>6</b>	<b>SITE HISTORY .....</b>	<b>26</b>
6.1	PREHISTORY .....	26
6.2	ROMAN .....	26
6.3	MEDIEVAL .....	27
6.4	POST-MEDIEVAL AND MODERN.....	27
6.5	EXCAVATED FEATURES IN RELATION TO THE EVALUATION TRENCHING .....	27
<b>7</b>	<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY.....</b>	<b>28</b>
	<b>APPENDICIES.....</b>	<b>30</b>
	<b>APPENDIX 1 - PREHISTORIC POTTERY.....</b>	<b>31</b>
	<i>Dr P. Marshall &amp; Prof M. Parker Pearson .....</i>	<i>31</i>
	<b>APPENDIX 2 - ROMAN POTTERY.....</b>	<b>32</b>
	<i>R.S. Leary with contributions by M. Ward and Kay Hartley.....</i>	<i>32</i>
A2.1	CHRONOLOGY .....	32
A2.2	STATUS AND FUNCTION.....	32
A2.4	CONDITION.....	32
A2.5	TRADE AND EXCHANGE .....	32
A2.6	CATALOGUE .....	33
A2.7	ADDITIONAL NOTES ON SAMIAN BOWL BY M. WARD.....	34
A2.8	THE MORTARIUM STAMP BY KAY HARTLEY .....	34
A2.8	RECOMMENDATIONS.....	34
A2.9	FABRICS .....	34
A2.10	POTTERY FABRIC DESCRIPTIONS .....	35
A2.11	BIBLIOGRAPHY .....	36
	<b>APPENDIX 3 - MEDIEVAL AND LATER POTTERY.....</b>	<b>37</b>
	<i>Dr C.G. Cumberpatch .....</i>	<i>37</i>
A3.1	INTRODUCTION .....	37
A3.2	THE MEDIEVAL POTTERY .....	37
A3.3	EIGHTEENTH AND 19 <sup>TH</sup> CENTURY POTTERY.....	37
A3.4	BIBLIOGRAPHY .....	38
	<b>APPENDIX 4 – WORKED STONE.....</b>	<b>41</b>
	<i>Dr P. Marshall .....</i>	<i>41</i>
	<b>APPENDIX 5 - CLAY PIPES.....</b>	<b>42</b>
	<i>Dr S. D. White .....</i>	<i>42</i>
	<b>APPENDIX 6 – ARCHAEOBOTANICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT.....</b>	<b>43</b>
	<i>E. Simmons.....</i>	<i>43</i>
A6.1	PRESERVATION .....	43
A6.2	RESULTS AND DISCUSSION .....	43
A6.3	CONCLUSIONS.....	44
A6.4	RECOMMENDATIONS.....	44
A6.5	BIBLIOGRAPHY .....	45
	<b>APPENDIX 7 - ANALYSIS OF ARCHAEOBOTANICAL REMAINS.....</b>	<b>46</b>

G. Carter.....	46
A7.1 INTRODUCTION .....	46
A7.2 METHOD .....	46
A7.3 RESULTS.....	46
A7.4 DISCUSSION.....	47
A7.5 CONCLUSION.....	48
A7.6 BIBLIOGRAPHY .....	48
<b>APPENDIX 8 - CONTEXT LIST .....</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>APPENDIX 9 RADIOCARBON DATING .....</b>	<b>59</b>
A9.1 REPORT ON C-14 DATING - POZNAŃ RADIOCARBON LABORATORY.....	59
A9.2 RESULTS OF CALIBRATION OF 14C DATES.....	59
<b>APPENDIX 10 ARCHIVING .....</b>	<b>61</b>
A10.1 Archive Deposition .....	61
A10.2 Archive Inventory.....	61
<b>APPENDIX 11 SPECIFICATION FROM WYAAS.....</b>	<b>63</b>
<b>PLATES .....</b>	<b>64</b>



## ***Illustrations***

- 1 Site Location Map
- 2 Plan of excavation areas and evaluation trench locations with local roads
- 3 Plan of excavation areas with historic map data
- 4 Plan Area 1
- 5 Sections B1006 (4 slots)
- 6 Sections B1034 (3 slots)
- 7 Sections B1013
- 8 Sections B1001 and B1004 (1 each)
- 9 Plan Area 2
- 10 Sections B2003 (5 slots)
- 11 Plan Area 3
- 12 Sections B3004 (3 slots) section post hole B3011 (1 section)
- 13 Sections B3009 (5 slots)
- 14 Plan Area 4
- 15 Sections B4015 (6 sections)
- 16 Post hole sections B4013, B4011, B4008, B4002, B4004, B4006 and features B4026, B4025
- 17 Plan Area 5
- 18 Sections B5010, B5008
- 19 Plan Area 6
- 20 Tr. 6 Sections slot 1, slot 2
- 21 Tr. 6 Sections slot 3, slot 4
- 22 Tr. 6 Sections slot 5, slot 6
- 23 Tr. 6 Sections slot 7, slot 8
- 24 Tr. 6 Sections slot 9 east and west facing top end, slot 10
- 25 Tr. 6 Sections slot 11, slot 12
- 26 Tr. 6 posthole B6006, pits B6001, B6111, B6191, B6199, B6201
- 27 Trench 7 Plan
- 28 Trackway sections B7002
- 29 Trackway section B7006 B7046 B7027
- 30 Trackway sections B7019, B7041
- 31 Trackway section B7012
- 32 Sections ditch B7020, pits B7022, B7031
- 33 Ditch sections B7029 ditch sections B7036 and B7034 east and west facing ditch sections B7045, B7042
- 34 Plan of identified Roman features





## ***Plates***

- a Area 1, dark fill [B1024] of possible pond [B1013]
- b Area 1, dark fills of possible pond [B1013] overlain by redeposited natural
- c Area 1, details of fills in [B1013]
- d Area 3 ditch [B3004]
- e Area 4 posthole [B4008] half sectioned
- f Area 4 posthole [B4008] fully excavated
- g Area 4 posthole [B4011] half sectioned
- h Area 4 posthole [B4011] fully excavated
- i Area 4 posthole [B4013] half sectioned
- j Area 4 posthole [B4013] fully excavated
- k Area 6 slot 2
- l Area 6 slot 8
- m Area 6 slot 9
- n Area 6 slot 3 north end
- o Area 6 slot middle section
- p Area 6 south end
- q Area 6 section across ditch [B6201]
- r Area 7 section across trackway [B7002]
- s Area 7 section across trackway [B7027]
- t Area 7 section across trackway [B7041]
- u Area 7 section across trackway [B7046]
- v Bronze Age rim sherd from [B4003]
- w Samian sherd from Trial Trench 166

## **Non-technical Summary**

Cofton Ltd has obtained planning permission for a residential development at Sharp Lane, Leeds. The site, which covers 29.7ha, was subject to a programme of archaeological field evaluation including a geophysical survey (Donaldson, 2004) and a programme of trial trenching (Davies, 2005). This identified that most of the site had low archaeological potential but there were a few areas where archaeological remains were present. This report describes the results of archaeological mitigation works that were undertaken on these areas.

Seven areas were excavated as part of the mitigation works and these have enabled evidence of Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and Post-medieval activity to be identified on the site.


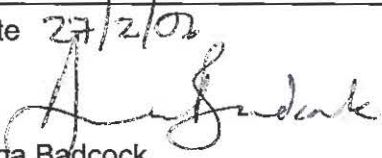
Bronze Age activity was located in Area 4, where 2 postholes were identified. These were dated to the Bronze Age by the presence of 2 sherds of Bronze Age pottery and one radiocarbon sample. An Iron Age four post structure was also dated using radiocarbon dating. With such a small number of postholes it has proved difficult to interpret either of these structures.

Roman activity was identified in Area 6, where a complex of parallel ditches and possible associated furrows from farming were located. The numerous parallel ditches formed a boundary dividing up the land, and this boundary appears to have been maintained for some time, possibly from the first to the third or fourth century AD.

A number of post-medieval farm trackways were identified in Area 7. These were focused on the site of the former Sharp House Farm. A possible small pond in Area 1 may also have been post-medieval in date.

In the other areas investigated several features, mainly ditches, were identified. The majority of these features were undated due to the lack of any dating evidence.

The excavations have enabled several of the features and issues raised in the evaluation to be further investigated and better understood. It has also identified new previously unknown features. This has enabled a picture of the agricultural use of the site over the last 3 millennia to be constructed.

Checked by:	Passed for submission to client:
Date 27/2/06  Glyn Davies Senior Project Archaeologist	Date 27/2/06  Anna Badcock Assistant Director



# 1 INTRODUCTION

Cofton Ltd has obtained planning permission for a residential development at Sharp Lane, Leeds. The site, which covers 29.7ha, was subject to a programme of archaeological field evaluation including a geophysical survey (Donaldson, 2004) and a programme of trial trenching (Davies, 2005). The archaeological field evaluation identified that most of the site had low archaeological potential but there were a few areas where archaeological remains were present. This report describes the results of archaeological mitigation works that were undertaken between the 9<sup>th</sup> May and the 28<sup>th</sup> June 2005.

## 1.1 SITE LOCATION

The site is located in Middleton, Leeds, centred on NGR SE 3116 2775 (**illustration 1**). Throstle Carr Beck lies approximately 100m away to the south of the site. To the east lies Sharpe House Road, and on the west is a footpath that runs along the ends of Throstle Terrace and Throstle Road. Sharpe Lane Primary School and the Council Offices are located to the north of the site. The land slopes down gently to the east and south.

## 1.2 GEOLOGY AND LAND USE

The underlying geology is Thornhill Rock, part of the Westphalian B Coal Measures of the Upper Carboniferous (British Geological Survey, Solid and Drift Geology, Sheet 78, 1998). The land is currently agricultural land, with the majority of fields used as arable land. Fields towards the western edge of the site are currently rough grazing.

# 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site was first identified by WYAS Advisory Service as having archaeological potential through the air photographic identification of cropmarks in adjacent fields. These were interpreted as relating to features of possible Iron Age and/or Roman date. The cropmarks showed a probable agricultural landscape possibly with small settlements scattered within it.

A geophysical survey (Donaldson 2004) was undertaken to provide greater detail on the archaeological remains on the site and to enable the trial trenching to target archaeological features where appropriate.

The archaeological field evaluation (Davies, 2005) involved the excavation of 172 30x2m trenches laid out on a regular grid (**illustration 2**). The geology of the site varied considerably, making the identification of archaeological features difficult in some areas. Most trenches did not contain significant archaeological deposits but some archaeological features were identified, these primarily consisted of ditches, pits and postholes. Very few artefacts were recovered and consequently many of these features could not be dated. Examination of historical maps, however, enabled some of the ditches to be dated. The site was heavily truncated throughout, with only the base of features surviving over most of the site.

In general, most of the site did not produced significant archaeology and large areas appear to have low archaeological potential. There were a number of areas where features were identified however. One potential prehistoric pit was identified. A

background scatter of flint dating from the Mesolithic to the Bronze Age was found across the site. A concentration of Roman activity was located in the south east corner of the site, possibly the remains of a small settlement or farmstead. The only medieval features identified were the remains of ridge and furrow on the northern edge of the site. The majority of features on the site were post-medieval or modern in date, consisting of field boundaries and the remains of two farms. The greatest archaeological potential lay in a band running north west to south east across the site. This coincided with a slight ridge that crosses the site north-west to south-east.

### 3 EXCAVATION STRATEGY AND AIMS

Assessment of the results of the archaeological field evaluation determined that the archaeology present did not warrant preservation *in situ*, but could be preserved by record. In light of the difficult soil conditions over most of the site, and the restricted distribution of the archaeological remains, it was decided that the most appropriate strategy would be to concentrate the mitigation works on archaeological features identified by the field evaluation.

Based on the results of the archaeological field evaluation seven areas were identified for archaeological mitigation. Table 1 lists the areas and rationale for their excavation.

**Table 1 Areas for excavation.**

Area	Size	Rationale
1	50m x 30m	To investigate a large square pit and other features identified in Trench 34
2	30m x 20m	To investigate potential post-holes identified in Trench 44
3	30m x 20m	To investigate potential post-holes identified in Trench 57
4	25m x 20m	To investigate potential post-holes identified in Trench 78
5	30m x 20m	To investigate potential post-holes identified in Trench 161
6	72m x 43m	To investigate a concentration of Romano-British features identified in Trenches 104, 105 and 106
7	50m x 40m	To investigate potentially prehistoric features identified in Trenches 101 and 102

**Note** - the shape but not the area of Area 6 was changed from that in the brief issued by WYAS Advisory Service. This was done to include the area around Trench 85 following discussions with Andrea Burgess of WYAS Advisory Service.

The aims of the archaeological mitigation were:

- to preserve by record the archaeological remains on the site before development takes place,
- to investigate the concentration of Roman features in the south east corner of the site and determine if they related to settlement or agricultural activity;
- to further our understanding of Roman utilisation of the site, and how this related to the wider landscape;



- to investigate the large pit (evaluation Trench 34) and determine its date and function, and to see if there were any associated features in the vicinity of the pit,
- to investigate the isolated post holes identified in the evaluation and determine if they were parts of larger structures of possible prehistoric date.

### **3.1 CONTINGENCY**

A contingency was available for the excavation of up to 440 m<sup>2</sup> of additional land. Following discussions with the WYAS Advisory Service 400m<sup>2</sup> of this was used around Area 4 to investigate a group of pits.

## **4 METHODOLOGY**

### **4.1 EXCAVATION**

The removal of topsoil within the areas of excavation was carried out by a mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket under the strict control of a professional archaeologist. Machining ceased at the top of the first archaeological horizon, or natural, if no archaeological remains were discovered. Within each area potential archaeological features were cleaned by hand and recorded; areas without archaeological features were recorded as sterile and no further work took place in these areas.

This technique was modified in Area 7, where post later medieval features were partially emptied by machine, followed by hand excavation. This was undertaken following agreement with Andrea Burgess (WYAS) and enabled the size, shape and character of these features to be determined while minimising the use of resources on these features.

All archaeological features were excavated to enable their date, nature, extent and condition to be properly understood and recorded. Where archaeological features were identified they were excavated and recorded using the following strategies:

Linear features: had a minimum 20% of their length excavated (each sample section being not less than 1m wide), sections were excavated to their full depth.

Intersections of linear features: the deposits at the junctions of, or interruptions in, linear features were totally removed over a sufficient length so as to determine the nature of the relationship between the components. However, in some cases the fills of inter cutting features were so similar as to preclude identification of the relationship between them.

Discrete features: pits, post-holes and other discrete features were half-sectioned to determine and record their form followed by full excavation. All pre-nineteenth century discrete features were excavated. The location of nineteenth century or later features were recorded, but they were not fully excavated.

Roads: had a 20% sample of their length excavated to understand their extent, form, date, and relationships to other features and deposits.

### **4.2 RECORDING**

A full written, drawn and photographic record of all features revealed was made during the course of the excavation. All archaeological features encountered were recorded using the ARCUS standard recording system. Plans, sections and

elevations were drawn as appropriate and a comprehensive photographic record was made.

A site plan was produced showing the excavation areas as dug. Planning was undertaken at a minimum scale of 1:50 for all areas containing archaeology, with a scale of 1:20 used where complex archaeological remains were present. Pre-excavation and post-excavation plans were drawn for all archaeological features. Cross-sections were drawn for all sections cut across negative features, this was undertaken at a basic scale of 1:20. All sections which contained archaeological features, including the edges of excavation, were drawn. Where more detail was required, on either plans or cross sections, more detailed scales were utilised as appropriate. All drawings were made on inert materials. All drawings adhered to ARCUS drawing conventions and were checked on completion by supervisory staff. All sections and plans included spot-heights related to Ordnance Datum in metres as correct to two decimal places.

The survey of excavated areas and features was fixed to the National Grid.

Each context was given a unique number and described in full on a pro forma context record sheet in accordance with ARCUS context record conventions. These field records were checked and indexes compiled.

General shots, photographs of work in progress, and photographs of excavated features were taken, each photograph contained a scale. The photographic record comprised 35mm format colour slides and black and white prints. All site photography followed ARCUS photographic record guidelines.

Registers for contexts, drawings, samples, photographs, levels and recorded finds were kept on current ARCUS standard recording sheets.

### **4.3 FINDS COLLECTION POLICY**

Artefactual material was collected according to an explicit sampling strategy. Material which was obviously modern in date, and derived from unstratified contexts, was not kept unless of exceptional intrinsic interest. Material discarded as a consequence of this policy was described in the field. This involved basic analyses such as assigning finds to broad categories, e.g. plastics, glass etc. All other finds were retained.

All finds were collected as Bulk Finds, from discrete contexts, and bagged by material type. All retained finds were cleaned, marked, catalogued and packed in materials suitable for long-term storage, as detailed in the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) guidelines for finds work, and the United Kingdom Institute of Conservation (UKIC) guidelines on conservation.

### **4.4 METAL DETECTORS**

An archaeologist scanned the spoil heaps for non-ferrous metal artefacts using a metal detector capable of making this discrimination. Modern artefacts (nineteenth century and later) were not retained, all other artefacts were be retained. However, the number of pieces recovered was minimal.

### **4.5 ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING STRATEGY**

A soil-sampling programme was undertaken during the course of the excavation for the identification and recovery of carbonised and waterlogged remains, vertebrate remains and small artefactual material. The environmental sampling programme was coordinated by the project palaeoenvironmental manager Dr Peter Marshall.

Soil samples of 30 litres were removed from excavated contexts. Where 30 litres were not present the maximum sample possible was collected. Particular attention was paid to the sampling of primary ditch and posthole fills. Where features identified in the evaluation were re-excavated, or further excavated, these were not sampled if they had been assessed during the evaluation and found to be sterile. Where multiple sections were cut across a ditch, one sample was evaluated and if this proved sterile further samples were not assessed.

No samples suitable for radiocarbon/AMS, or dendrochronological determinations, were recovered.

Environmental material removed from site was stored in appropriate controlled environments. The collection and processing of environmental samples was undertaken in accordance with guidelines set out in the Association for Environmental Archaeology (1995) *Working Paper No. 2, Environmental Archaeology and Archaeological Evaluations - Recommendations concerning the environmental archaeology component of archaeological evaluations in England*.

#### **4.6 MONITORING OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK**

Andrea Burgess of the WYAS Advisory Service undertook regular monitoring visits to the site. ARCUS notified the WYAS Advisory Service of any discoveries of archaeological significance so that site visits would be made, as necessary.

#### **4.7 STAFFING AND TIMETABLE**

All fieldwork was supervised by Glyn Davies ARCUS Senior Project Archaeologist, and co-ordinated by the Project Manager, Ms Anna Badcock.

All project staff employed by ARCUS are professionals, and were suitably qualified and experienced for their on-site and post-excavation roles. Specialists used by ARCUS are listed in Table 1.

**Table 1**

Roman Ceramics	Ms Ruth Leary and Ms Margaret Ward
Medieval and post-medieval ceramics	Dr Chris Cumberpatch
Clay Pipes	Dr Susie White
Prehistoric Ceramics	Dr Mike Parker Pearson
Glass	Dr Hugh Willmott
Palaeoenvironmental coordinator	Dr Peter Marshall
Palaeoenvironmental assistants	Ms Ellen Simmons and Ms Gaylyne Carter

## **5 RESULTS**

### **5.1 AREA 1**

Area 1 measured 50m by 30m and lay at the northern end of the ridge that crossed the site.



### 5.1.1 General stratigraphy

The natural [B1041] in Area 1 was a mixture of fractured sandstone bedrock and clay. For most of the trench the fractured sandstone was the natural bedrock, with the clay occurring in patches. The clay was usually in distinct deposits but these were areas where it was mixed with the fractured sandstone. Both the sandstone and clay are naturally occurring deposits in the coal measures geology that forms the solid geology on the site.

Overlying the natural was a subsoil, a brown silty sand or clay [B1044], the variation in texture relating to variations in the underlying natural. The topsoil [B1000] was black brown silty loam.

### 5.1.2 Archaeology

Two north south linear features crossed the western half of Area 1 north to south (**illustration 4**). The larger, and more easterly, of these was [B1006]. This was approximately 1.1m wide and approximately 0.4m deep. Four slots were cut across this ditch and these showed that the cut varied from U-shaped to almost V-shaped in profile (**illustration 5**). The fill [B1007] of this ditch was a dark brown sandy silt that was very difficult to distinguish from the subsoil. One small sherd was recovered from the fill, a piece of eighteenth century Blackware (**Appendix 3**). Running parallel to [B1006] in the northern half of the trench, and 6m to the west was a much smaller linear feature [B1034]. This was only 0.6m wide and between 0.1m and 0.2m deep. Three slots cut across [B1034] revealed variable, shallow U-shaped profiles. The fill of this small ditch was a red brown silty sand [B1033]. No finds were recovered to date this feature. The parallel alignment of these two ditches would suggest that they were related. The single find suggests that they are post-medieval in date. This ties in with the cartographic evidence (**illustration 3**) which shows field boundaries crossing the western half of Area 1 in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

A large enigmatic complex of features that had been originally identified in Trench 34 of the evaluation were examined in the eastern half of the trench (Davies 2005). The main features were two roughly oval features both around 4m long [B1013] and [B1012]. In plan there were some initial similarities between the features, but on investigation they were found to be quite different.

The more interesting of these was [B1013] which had been identified in the evaluation. This feature was a large irregular oval in plan with its long axis running ENE to WSW. It had been cut into the top of the bedrock and had a flattish base with variable steep and sloping sides. The bedrock was very friable in this area and on exposure fractured and broke up easily, this may be in part at least the reason for the irregular nature of the cut and the difficulty of defining it in some areas. Within the cut were a number of fills [B1016 to B1032] (**illustration 7c**) of variable thickness and texture. There were usually dark grey to black in colour, and the lower fills were often organic rich, with an internal laminar structure. Although this laminar structure was not as clear as it had been during the evaluation excavation of Trench 34 it was again consistent with some of the fills possibly having been deposited in water. This feature was buried under a layer [B1011] of re-deposited natural up to 0.3m thick. The re-deposited natural was a mix of orange brown sand and small angular pieces of sandstone. Palaeobotanical analysis of a sample of one of the fills [B1024] identified the presence of moderate amounts of small wood charcoal fragments but no seeds (**Appendix 6**). East of the main feature was a small shallow deposit of material identical to [B1024]. This may well have resulted from the disturbance of some of the fills of this feature when it was covered with re-deposited natural [B1001], and will be



discussed later, below.

South of [B1013] was a second large oval feature. This dark grey deposit was not within a cut, but lay within a shallow depression and appeared to represent a mixing of the overlying soil with the natural [B1041]. This was most probably produced by bioturbation.

North of [B1013] was a second cut feature [B1040] a ditch terminal or part of an elongated pit. This feature contained a single fill of black brown sand with lighter grey lenses [B1039]. This was also buried between a deposit of re-deposited natural [B1030] (**illustration 7a**).

These features remain undated. The laminar structure of some of the deposits in [B1013] shows that it is likely that, at least at some times, there was standing water within [B1013], and although fairly small this may have been a pond. Due to the irregular shape of [B1013] and its eroding sides it is not clear if this was a man made or natural feature. The numerous deposits within the feature and the irregular nature of some of them may indicate that the pond was cleared out on some occasions and this may explain the small spread of similar material next to the pond. If this theory is correct the re-deposited natural [B1011] may have been used to fill in and cover the pond when it was no longer used, possibly when the area was turned over to modern arable practice. The bioturbated deposit [B1012] south of the pond may have resulted from root activity if there were large bushes or trees next to the pond. A tree bowl [B1015] was identified at the northern end of this group of features. Alternatively, the bioturbation may have resulted from animals using the pond. If this was so the presence of a ditch [B1040] to the north of the pond may explain why the bioturbation by animals was restricted to the south of the pond. If this interpretation is correct, and the small pond was filled in to aid modern arable practices, it is likely that the feature is post-medieval in date, although its absence from any historic Ordnance Survey maps would suggest that it predates the mid-nineteenth-century.

Two small post holes were located in the south east corner of Area 1. One of the postholes [B1004] was flat based with vertical sides and stones used as post packing were identifiable within the fill [B1005] (**illustration 8a**). In the other post hole [B1001] a post pipe [B1003] was identified within the fill [B1002]. Neither of these postholes were dated and as isolated features are difficult to interpret.

### **5.1.3 Modern features**

The central section of Area 1 contained at least two large and deeply buried sewer pipes. The line of these could be traced across the field due to the presence of a number of inspection chambers. The service trench for these pipes was very large and was seen as a broad band of clay [B1042] that crossed the area north south, with a second arm heading south east.

## **5.2 AREA 2**

Area 2 measured 30m x 20m, and was located on the ridge that crossed the site.

### **5.2.1 General stratigraphy**

The natural in Area 2 was a variable yellow brown deposit [B2002] of sand and silty sand, with numerous fragments of angular sandstone; this appears to have derived from the weathering and breakdown of the underlying coal measures sandstone.

Overlying the natural was a soil comprising a silty loam ploughsoil [B2001] and a patchy subsoil [B2006]. The subsoil, a red brown silty sand, was only present in thin

patches within this area. The sporadic remains of subsoil and shallow depth of archaeological features show that the area had been subject to substantial soil erosion and that any archaeology is likely to have been severely truncated.

### 5.2.2 Archaeology

One shallow ditch [B2003] crossed Area 2. This feature was aligned approximately east west (**illustration 9**), and had a slight kink in its alignment approximately half way across the trench. Five slots were cut across the ditch. These were spaced 5m apart and were all 1m wide. The profiles across the ditch varied, but were generally flat bottomed with gently sloping sides (**illustration 10**). The width of the ditch varied between 0.8m and 1.2m wide while the surviving depth of these ditch sections varied from 0.1m to 0.2m. Within each slot one fill [B2004] was identified. This was a red brown silty sand and contained numerous flat angular pieces of sandstone, often at the base of the fill. The stoney nature of the base of the ditch fill could suggest that the ditch was designed as a drainage feature, however, the location on the highest point of the site, on well drained stoney sand natural, makes this unlikely. No finds or other dating material were recovered from the ditch, so it remains undated. The shallow surviving depth of the ditch and absence of subsoil over much of the trench suggests that this area has been heavily truncated. Its general appearance suggested that [B2003] was the heavily truncated remains of a field boundary.

There were two other features in the trench that were investigated [B2007] and [B2008] (**illustration 9**). These proved to be the remains of a animal burrow and a tree bowl. The latter was adjacent to the ditch [B2003] and it may be that the ditch was lined by a hedge.

Twelve sherds of nineteenth or twentieth century pottery were recovered from the excavation of Area 2. Nine of these were recovered from machining or cleaning and could not be assigned to specific contexts. The other three pieces came from the interface of the topsoil and the natural [B2002].

### 5.2.3 Modern features

No significant non archaeological features were identified.

## 5.3 AREA 3

Area 3 measured 30m x 20m, and was located on the ridge that crossed the site.

### 5.3.1 General stratigraphy

The base of the general stratigraphic sequence in Area 3 was a yellow brown silty sand, this contained numerous small angular sandstone fragments [B3003]. This material will have derived from the weathering of the underlying coal measures sandstones.

Above the natural in Area 3 was a red brown clay sand subsoil [B3002]. This was up to 0.2m thick and covered the whole trench. The topsoil was a brown silty loam ploughsoil [B3001] about 0.3m thick.

### 5.3.2 Archaeology

Two ditches were identified in Area 3 (**illustration 11**). Ditch [B3009] was located in the western half of Area 3. This ditch ran north south across the centre of the trench before turning through approximately 90° near the southern edge of the excavation,

and heading west. This width of this ditch varied between 0.5m and 1.0m wide. The line of the ditch was uneven, with slight variations in its line along its length. Five slots were excavated across the ditch. These showed a highly variable profile across the ditch cross section (**illustration 13**). In slots 1 and 3 the cross section had a shallow U-shaped profile; in slot 2 the cut was a skewed V-shape, steep on the west side and shallow on the east; slot 4 was a shallow U-shape with a small V-shaped section in the centre of the ditch. Finally in slot 5, the profile was a skewed U-shape with the southern side steeper and deeper than the northern side. The fill of ditch [B3009] was a red brown silt clay sand.

Aligned north south within the eastern half of Area 3 was the second ditch [B3004]. This ditch was also variable in width, between 0.8m and 1.5m, while the line varied along its length. Three slots were cut across [B3004] (**illustration 12**), these also showed that there was a great variation in the shape of the profile of the ditch cut. Although all three slots showed that the cut was roughly U-shaped both slots 1 and 3 showed more complex profiles with undulations suggestive of re-cutting. Despite the evidence of re-cutting seen in the profile of ditch cut [B3004] only one fill was seen in any of the sections cut across the ditch. The fill [B3005] was red brown silt clay sand, very similar to the fill [B3008] of ditch [B3009].

An isolated probable posthole [B3011] was located between the two ditches towards the northern edge of the trench. This putative posthole had a rounded base (**illustration 12**), was 0.35m in diameter, but only survived to a depth of 0.1m. Within the dark silty fill [B3010] were a number of small pieces of sandstone and fine fragments of charcoal, but no post-pipe or post-packing was discernable. The lack of any discernable evidence for burning, either through discolouration or firing of the clay in the natural, suggested that the charcoal may not have been derived from *in situ* burning of a post, but from elsewhere.

Although a subsoil was present in Area 3 the general appearance of the ditches and posthole suggested severe truncation. The similarities in the appearance and fills of ditches [B3009] and [B3004] suggested a similar origin and may indicate they were contemporary. In the absence of any dating evidence however, this must remain a hypothesis.

As these features are undated and significantly truncated, their function is uncertain. They are most likely however, to have been field boundaries.

### 5.3.3 Modern features

One modern cut feature was identified in the south east corner of the trench. This rectangular cut [B3006] cut through the subsoil [B3002] and through ditch [B3004]. The fill [B3007] of this cut was grey clay sand.

## 5.4 AREA 4

Area 4 measured 25m x 20m and was located on the ridge that crossed the site. Due to the presence of a number of post-holes in this trench part of the contingency sum was used to allow further investigation. Two extensions were excavated to extend this area. The extensions were both 20m x 10m and were located on the west and east sides of the trench.

### 5.4.1 General stratigraphy

Within Area 4 the natural [B4016] was degraded sandstone forming a deposit of sand and angular sandstone pieces. Overlying this was a black brown silty sand



ploughsoil.

### 5.4.2 Archaeology

Numerous features were identified in Area 4 (**illustration 14**). This resulted in the trenching contingency being used to expand this area. The features in Area 4 included a number of postholes in the centre of the trench, an east west aligned ditch on the south side of the trench, a tree bowl, and an animal burrow on the west side of the trench.

The postholes in the centre of Area 4 formed two groups (**illustration 140**). Postholes [B4002], [B4008], [B4013] and [B4011] formed a square with sides approximately 2.5m long, while [B4004] and [B4006] lay to the south west of the other four.

Post holes [B4004] and [B4006] were shallow with rounded bases. The fills [B4003] and [B4005] were grey brown sandy silts, but neither post pipes nor post packing was discernable during excavation, although this may have been due to the relatively shallow surviving depth. The similarities of these two postholes suggests they are probably of the same date. The fill [B4003] of posthole [B4004] contained two fragments of late Bronze Age pottery. These sherds were well preserved and unabraded. A radiocarbon date was obtained for charcoal from [B4003] and this produced a Bronze Age date of 3110 +/- 35 BP, (1460BC to 1290BC, Poz-14324, see **Appendix 9**) confirming the pottery date.

All four postholes on the square group had either recognisable post pipes or post stones used as post packing (**illustration 16**). They also all had flat bases, near vertical sides and were deep than the two other post holes. Silty sand filled these postholes, and was generally grey brown, although the post pipe [B4009] and post packing [B4010] of posthole [B4011] were red brown. Radiocarbon dating of charcoal from fills [B4007] and [B4012] of postholes [B4008] and [B4013] produced very similar dates from the early Iron Age. Posthole [B4008] dated to 2470 +/- 35 BP (770BC to 410BC, Poz-14325) and posthole [B4013] dated to 2500 +/- 35 BP (790BC to 420BC, Poz-14326). This group of four post holes therefore form a classic Iron Age four post structure.

Two slightly irregular features identified west of all the postholes were probably unrelated to the postholes. One of these features [B4025] was a tree bowl, while the other [B4026] was an animal burrow.

A ditch [B4015] ran approximately east west across the southern half of the trench (**illustration 14**). Near the west end of the trench the ditch split into two ditches [B4024] and [B4019] at a Y shaped intersection.

Ditch [B4015] ran in a straight line and varied between 0.9m wide over most of its length to 0.4m at the east end. Five slots were cut across the ditch. These all showed that the ditch had a shallow U-shaped profile (**illustration 15**). The ditch was heavily truncated with less than 0.1m of depth surviving in slots 3 and 4. The fill [B4014] of the ditch was a red brown silty clay containing occasional fragments of angular sandstone.

At the intersection at the western end of ditch [B4015] the northern ditch [B4024] appeared to continue on the same line as [B4015] while the southern arm [B4019] appeared to intersect from the side. It was not possible however, to confirm this from the fills, [B4023] and [B4020] respectively, as the relationship between the two fills could not be determined. Both [B4024] and [B4019] had similar shallow U-shaped profiles as [B4014], although [B4024] was slightly deeper (**illustration 15**). No artefacts were recovered from the ditches in Area 4, so they could not be dated.



It was not possible to determine if the ditch and postholes were contemporary, as the ditch was undated and there was no stratigraphic relationship between them.

Assessment of five soil samples, from the postholes identified the presence of carbonised seeds (**Appendix 6**), the exception was [B4005] the fill of [B4006] which was not sampled. This was because this feature was so shallow that a meaningful sample could not be taken. Of the five samples, two from posthole fills [B4007] and [B4009/B4010], both from the Iron Age four post structure, contained significant numbers of seeds allowing a more detailed analysis (**Appendix 7**). This detailed analysis identified that barley, wheat and possibly domestic oats were present, along with wild seeds typical of waste or grassland, and one provisionally identified species indicative of cultivation. Preservation was generally good and the low level of carbonised wild seeds and chaff suggested that these remains represented general domestic refuse, rather than the waste of any specific processing activity.

Although only six postholes were present in Area 4, these represent two phases of activity, one in the Bronze Age and the other in the Iron Age. Based on the radiocarbon dates these two phases of activity are separated by between approximately 500 and 1000 years.

Four post structures in the Iron Age are often interpreted as granaries or other small structures. These are normally associated with settlement sites and although the seeds suggest general domestic refuse there is no other evidence for domestic or settlement activity in the area.

In the case of the other two, Bronze Age, postholes it is impossible to say if they were part of some larger structure or not, but the extremely truncated nature of these features does leave this possibility open.

#### **5.4.3 Modern features**

One modern feature was identified in Area 4. This was a land drain which ran east west across the northern half of Area 4.

### **5.5 AREA 5**

Area 5 measured 30m x 20m, and was located on the southern edge of the site at the base of the north-west to south-east ridge.

#### **5.5.1 General stratigraphy**

The natural in Area 5 was a compact clay [B5013]. This was mottled in colour with light orange, yellow and grey. It was overlain by a brown silty clay subsoil [B5002] which was deeper at the southern end of the trench at the down slope side of the trench. The topsoil was a grey brown silty loam ploughsoil [B5001].

#### **5.5.2 Archaeology**

Three features were identified (**illustration 17**). Two of these were of potential archaeological interest, while one [B5011] was a tree bowl. The archaeological features included a shallow U-shaped pit [B5008] (**illustration 18**) with an orange brown clay fill [B5007]. The second archaeological feature [B5010] was either an elongated pit or a section of ditch. However, the absence of any other ditch section in the vicinity suggested the former is the more likely. The fill of this feature was an orange brown silty sand [B5009]. Both of the archaeological features in this area were truncated and had been identified previously during the evaluation (Davies

2005).

No dating evidence was recovered from either of the archaeological features in Area 5. It was therefore impossible to determine their date or likely function.

### 5.5.3 Modern features

A large modern ditch [B5006] crossed the trench east west near the northern edge of the site (**illustration 17**), this lined up with inspection chambers in the field that related to a complex of sewer pipes that crossed the site. Three intersecting land drains [B5004] were located on the eastern edge of the trench. A spread of burnt material [B5012] was identified adjacent to ditch [B5006], this comprised burnt wood (**Appendix 6**) and appeared to be modern as some of the wood was only partially burnt yet still survived. It was probably a pile of burnt waste from the construction of the sewer. All of these modern features were partially covered by the subsoil [B5002], this was probably due to the deposition of material eroded from higher up the slope.

## 5.6 AREA 6

Area 6 measured 72m x 43m and was located in the south east corner of the site.

### 5.6.1 General stratigraphy

The natural [B6024] in Area 6 was a mottled yellow brown with the texture varying from north to south. At the northern end of the trench it consisted of a sandy matrix with small fragments of angular sandstone, further south the matrix changes to a clay sand in patches, but still with fragments of angular sandstone. The subsoil [B6023] was a darker yellow brown silty sand with fewer stones. Above this the topsoil [B6000] was a dark brown silty loam.

### 5.6.2 Archaeology

A number of archaeological features were identified in Area 6 (**illustration 19**). The most striking of these was a linear band approximately 12m wide that ran north-west to south-east across the trench. This was made up of a number of parallel ditches. North of this complex of ditches and just adjacent to it were six pits, three of which had been discovered in Trench 85 of the evaluation. South of the band of ditches were several parallel shallow linear features that ran north south up to the ditches.

The band of ditches was formed of several ditches. These were close together in the centre of the trench, but spaced further apart at either end. Separating these ditches into separate fills and cuts proved impossible in plan, as the fills were very similar to each other and to the subsoil. 12 slots were cut across these ditches to examine them in section. It proved possible to identify separate cuts of ditches in section, but even in these cases it was often not possible to separate the fills.

At the western end of the band of ditches these were separated into two groups, northern and southern groups, by a band of natural that ran east west and could be traced from slot 1 to slot 4. Within slot 1 (**illustration 20a**) it was difficult to identify the cuts due to the extensive bioturbation in this area. This was greater than that found across the rest of the field, probably due to the proximity to the hedge and large trees that ran on the western edge of the field. However, there were at least two ditch cuts in the northern group [B6004] and [B6020] with the former, the northernmost cut, probably cutting the later. Three small sherds of pottery were

recovered. One was Roman, and two post-medieval, although the post-medieval pieces were very small and could have been intrusive. In the southern group there may have been three cuts, but it was not possible to determine their exact number or relationships.

In slot 2 (**illustration 20b**) there were again two ditch cuts in the northern group, although in this case the northernmost ditch [B6014] had been cut by the ditch immediately south of it [B6018]. Ditch [B6018] had been recut with the latter cut [B6016] not reaching the full depth of the former cut. The southern group in slot 2 contained two primary cuts, [B6042] and [B6020], however, this could only be seen in the shape of the cuts, not in the fills. These two cuts had also been recut with the two recuts [B6012] and [B6010] not extending to the full depths of the former cuts. The upper fill [B6011] of cut [B6012] contained a sherd of twelfth century green glazed pottery, although again it was a very small piece and possibly intrusive.

In slot 3 (**illustration 21a**) there were three ditch cuts within the northern group of ditches. The upper and lower fills of these cuts, [B6055], [B6048] and [B6051] were so similar between the ditches that it was not possible to determine the relationships between the ditches. A sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from the upper fill [B6049] of ditch [B6051]. This was a fragment of a second century mortarium. In the southern group of ditches three ditch cuts were present, [B6055], [B6060] and [B6064]. The last of these [B6064] was separate from the other two which were very close together and intercut each other. The relationship could not be determined due to the similarity of the fills. Soil samples were taken for the assessment of the palaeoenvironmental potential of the ditches in slot 3. Samples were taken from the primary fill of ditches [B6051], [B6060] and [B6064], the assessment (**Appendix 6**) found very small amounts of wood charcoal and no seeds. This agreed with the palaeoenvironmental assessment of the trial trenches in Area 6 which were also sterile, this suggests that the palaeoenvironmental potential of the archaeological features in Area 6 is very low.

Slot 4 (**illustration 21b**) was the final slot where the two groups of ditches could be seen in plan on the western side of the trench. The northern group consisted of two ditch cuts, [B6067] and [B6038]. The lower fill [B6040] of ditch [B6038] contained 7 sherds of pottery from a second to fourth century AD Roman jar. The southern group contained three ditch cuts [B6034], [B6030] and [B6027]. The first two of these were close together and intercut each other, but due to the similarities of the fills it was not possible to determine how they related to each other.

The ditch cuts in slots 5, 6 and 7 in the centre of the trench were very close together and, in plan, no bands of natural were visible within them. In Slot 5 (**illustration 22a**) a total of five ditch cuts were identified. At the north end of the slot there were three ditch cuts, [B6070], [B6073] and [B6075]. Of these [B6073] was the most insubstantial but all of them were fairly shallow. In the centre there were two cuts [B6078] and [B6079] that were very close together. There was a shallow scoop in the surface of the lower fill [B6080] of cut [B6078] that might indicate that this ditch had been recut or cleaned out at some point. There was one ditch cut [B6085] at the southern end of slot 5. In slot 6 (**illustration 22b**) there were 2 cuts [B6109] and [B6106] at the northern end. These were very shallow and intercut each other, but due to the similarities of the fills it was not possible to determine which was earlier. In the centre of the slot there were again two cuts [B6102] and [B6099]. These were more substantial than the cuts to the north and were close together and would have intercut. The final slot in the centre of the site was slot 7 (**illustration 23a**). At the northern end was a wide shallow undulating cut [B6128]. This was probably originally two or three cuts, however, it was not possible to define these as separate cuts due to a combination of homogeneous fills and shallow cuts. In the centre of the slot only



one cut [B6125] could be defined. Once again, the overall shape suggested two cuts that could not be defined due to a combination of indistinguishable fills and overlapping cuts. At the southern end of the slot were two cuts [B6122] and [B6118] which could be separated.

The line of the southern edge of ditch fills in slots 6 and 7 appeared to extend further south than the ditch cuts (**illustration 19**). This appeared to be due to soil creep, which had spread either ditch fill or a mix of ditch fill and subsoil down slope resulting in the fills apparently spreading beyond their cuts.

In the eastern half of Area 6, slots 8 to 12, the ditches were more spread out and bands of exposed natural separated them (**illustration 19**). From slot 8 the southern ditches of the slots were separated from the main ditch complex by a band of natural, while from slot 10 a single ditch along the northern end was separated from the main ditch complex by a band of natural.

The northernmost ditch in slot 8 (**illustration 23b**) had a wide but shallow cut [B6131]. This was so shallow that it was difficult to define its northern edge where its fill [B6129] and the subsoil were indistinguishable. In the centre of the slot there were two ditch cuts [B6134] and [B6137]. As was so often the case with the ditch cuts in the centre of slots, the fills were virtually indistinguishable, and it was not possible to determine the relationships between the cuts even though they intercut each other. At the southern end of slot 8 there was one large ditch cut [B6141], but this had an ill defined and undulating base. This was probably due to more than one cut being present, but these could not be defined. Slot 9 (**illustration 24b and 24c**) had two shallow ditch cuts at the northern end [B6161] and [B6158]. In the centre of slot 9 there were 2 main ditches, but with recutting a total of 5 ditch cuts were present. Cuts [B6156] and [B6154] appeared to relate to the cutting and recutting of one ditch with the former cut the earlier cut. The other three cuts in the centre of slot 9 appeared to relate to one ditch with recuts. Cut [B6150] appeared to be the most recent as it cut through both [B6152] and [B6151]. At the southern end of slot 9 there was one ditch, cut [B6143], however, the irregular shape of the cut on the south side of the ditch may suggest that there had been some recutting of this ditch. At the northern end of slot 10 (**illustration 24a**) was a single ditch [B6174]. This was separated from the main complex of ditches by a band of natural which made it possible to trace this ditch from Slot 11 through slot 10 to a terminus just short of slot 9 (**illustration 19**). The fill [B6173] of this ditch contained a rim sherd from a Roman jar or beaker, probably from the late-first or early-second century AD. In the centre of slot 10 there were two main ditch cuts, [B6172] and [B6169]. The profiles of both of these were irregular and they may have been recut at some stage, although it was not possible to be certain of this. At the southern end of slot 10 was a single ditch [B6167] with a shallow asymmetrical cut. The asymmetry in the cut might have been the result of recutting, although it was not possible to define a separate recut edge. In slot 11 (**illustration 25a**) there was a single ditch cut [B6176] at the northern end of the slot as was discussed previously in relation to slot 10. In the centre of the slot were two ditches, [B6180] and [B6183], the later of these, which was the more southerly, apparently cutting the former. At the southern end of slot 11 was a single ditch [B6189], again the shape of the profile suggested that some recutting may have occurred.

Slot 12 (**illustration 25b and 25c**) was the last slot to be cut across the complex of ditches, and was located to investigate the relationship between the complex of ditches and a single north south ditch [B6192] intersected with them. At the northern end of the slot were two ditch cuts [B6211] and [B6207]. These did not intersect with the north south ditch [B6192] as this terminated just south of these ditches. At the southern end of the slot was a single east west ditch [B6194] and in the east facing



section of slot 12 it could be seen that this ditch was cut by the north south ditch [B6192]. A section (**illustration 26f**) was cut across the north south ditch [B6192] away from this complex of ditches. This showed that the ditch was irregular in profile and here contained two fills [B6202] and [B6203]. A base sherd of Romano-British greyware was recovered from the upper fill.

Although a few very small sherds of medieval or later material were recovered from the complex of ditches, the majority of pottery recovered was Roman, including all the pieces from the base of ditches. Two fragments of quern were also recovered from the complex of ditches (**Appendix 4**). Although these pieces could not be accurately dated they were fragments of saddle querns, which could date to the Roman period.

Why such an extensive complex of ditches should be created is not clear. Due to the condition of the ditches it has not been possible to determine whether the ditches were all contemporary or what their chronological sequence was. The evidence of recuts seen in some ditches demonstrates that the system of ditches was maintained. Two ditches that were found in the centre of almost all the slots usually overlapped each other suggesting that one probably replaced the other, although it could not be determined which. Also along the northern edge of the ditch complex two of the ditches were segments that terminated without connecting to another ditch. It was not possible to determine if this was typical with the ditches constructed from a series of ditch segments, or whether these were anomalous cases.

Generally, the slots contained two ditches at the northern end, two in the central section, and one or two at the southern end. This could suggest that there were three main ditch lines with the ditches being recut slightly off line. However, it was not possible to confirm this due to the difficulty in identifying the relationships between the ditches and the limited dating evidence. It is possible that up to 5 parallel ditches could have existed at one time. The evidence for cleaning and recutting suggest that the complex of ditches was maintained for some time and this is supported by the pottery which has a minimum spread of the early-second century AD to the third century AD and a maximum spread of the late-first century AD to the fourth century AD.

This complex of ditches must mark a major land boundary, certainly more than the division between a couple of fields, but what this boundary marked is unknown. No evidence for a Roman settlement was identified on the site so it is unlikely that the boundary marks the edge of a settlement, it therefore appears most likely that the ditch complex marks a boundary between two land divisions but what these divisions were is unclear.

If it is not possible to define the extent of the complex of ditches beyond Area 6, as no evidence of it was seen in the evaluation trenches. However, the ditch complex was not recognised in the three evaluation trenches, T85, T105 and T106, that were located within Area 6.

The six pits along the north side of the main complex of ditches were found along the full length of the ditch complex in the trench but were in three groups, three at the western end, one in the middle, and two at the eastern end. The three pits [85004], [85006] and [85008] at the western end were identified in evaluation trench T85 (Davies 2005). These were large sub-rectangular pits cut down into the bedrock and two of these [85004] and [85008] contained Roman pottery. Just north of these major pits were two small features, a possible pit [B6001] (**illustration 26a**) and a posthole [B6006] (**illustration 26b**). These features were undated and considering their proximity to the hedge along the northern edge of the trench it is possible that they do not relate to the Roman ditches, but to the hedgeline. The single pit in the centre

of the trench [B6111] was within the boundaries of the ditch complex. It had therefore either cut or been cut by a ditch. However, as usual, the pit fill [B6112] was indistinguishable from the ditch fills, and it was not possible to determine the sequence from the cuts alone. The two pits at the eastern end were round or sub round in plan. One of these [B6199] had been disturbed by an animal burrow cut through it (**illustration 26e**). This pit was also fairly shallow and had probably been heavily truncated. Next to this pit was a smaller pit [B6191] that had been cut by ditch [B6174]. Neither of the pits produced dating evidence but their association with the ditch complex appears likely .

South of the complex of ditches crossing the trench north-west to south-east were six parallel north south aligned linear features [B6089], [B6091], [B6123], [B6124], [B6125] and [B6126] (**illustration 19**). These were very shallow around 0.05m deep, with flat U-shaped profiles and all contained just one identifiable fill. The fills were very similar to the subsoil and the upper fills of the main ditch complex running north-west to south-east. Therefore it was not possible to determine if the shallow north south linear features were cut by or cut the main ditch complex. It was clear that they did not extend north of the main complex of ditches. The fact that the north south linear features respected the main ditches would suggest they were contemporary, although no dating evidence was recovered from the shallow linear features. These linear features were so shallow and broad that that they clearly did not function as ditches. They may well be features related to agricultural activity. In general appearance they were similar to furrows from ridge and furrow.

The dating of these parallel linear features is problematic as no direct dating evidence is available. Their relationship to the main ditch complex would suggest they are contemporary to it and therefore Roman in date. However, their form is most similar to medieval ridge and furrow. The date of these features is therefore as yet undetermined.

Area 6 produced the most extensive archaeological remains on the site. Although the majority were probably Roman in date, most of the remains were impossible to date. The band or complex of ditches that ran from the north west to the south east corner of the site were probably used to define a land boundary, while the small north south ditch was probably a subdivision in one of the land units defined. The shallow furrow-like features that ran south from the ditch complex were only dated by their presumed relationship to the Roman ditches and were probably features related to agricultural activity. The large Roman pits scattered along the north edge of the ditch complex appeared to relate to the ditches, but their function was uncertain.

### **5.6.3 Modern features**

One modern service trench was identified on the eastern edge of the trench running approximately NW to SE.

## **5.7 AREA 7**

Area 7 measured 50m x 40m overall. Due to the presence of a hedge crossing the area, containing several large trees, it was not practical to machine the whole area and a strip running north-east to south-west across the centre of the area was not machined. The two halves of the area were connected by two sections cut across the hedge line and its bank.

### 5.7.1 General stratigraphy

The natural [B7001] in Area 7 comprised a mottled yellow brown and orange sandy matrix with numerous small angular fragments of sandstone. This was overlain by an orange brown silty sand subsoil [B7013]. The topsoil was a grey brown sandy silt ploughsoil.

### 5.7.2 Archaeology

Several large linear features and one small linear feature were identified in Area 7 along with two discrete features (**illustration 27**). The linear features all tended north-east to south-west roughly parallel with the modern hedge line that crossed the trench.

The most northerly feature was an irregular spread of red brown silty sand. Three slots were cut to investigate the feature. It was determined that this feature was made up of a group of intercut and/or recut shallow ditches. At the west end of the feature, in slot 7 (**illustration 33c**) only one shallow ditch cut [B7029] was identified. This contained a single fill [B7028] that was directly overlain by topsoil [B7000]. Slot 8 (**illustrations 33a and b**) was cut across the centre of this feature and this contained three cuts. Cut [B7036] which ran along the northern edge of the feature was irregular in profile and contained one fill [B7035]. This had been cut through by [B7034] which contained a single fill [B7032]. It ran on a slightly different alignment which meant that it had been almost entirely removed [B7034/5] in the east facing section of slot 8. South of both of these cuts was cut [B7038]. This was shallower than either of the other cuts in slot 8 but also appeared to have been cut by [B7034]. At the eastern end of the features were two further slots cut across the termini of two separate ditch cuts. Slot 9 contained cut [B7045] (**illustration 33d**) an irregular cut with flattish base and near vertical sides, and slot 14 contained cut [B7042] (**illustration 33e**) a U-shaped cut. In plan none of the numerous cuts that made up this large feature could be distinguished due to the similarities of the fills within them. It was not possible to determine which, if any of the cuts, joined up. No finds were recovered from any of the fills that made up this large feature leaving it undated. The character of these complex of intercutting ditches, with difficult to distinguish fills, was similar to the main Roman ditch complex in Area 6. However, with no dating evidence for these features in Area 7 and a gap of over 100m between the two areas it is impossible to say if they relate to each other. This group of ditch cuts was also on a similar alignment to the two modern trackways described below. It is therefore impossible to determine the date of these features or their relationship to any other features on the site.

South of slot 8 was a large oval cut feature [B7031] almost 2m in diameter. The shallow depth of this feature (**illustration 32e**) having a maximum of 0.25m suggests that it was not a pit unless unusually shallow or very heavily truncated. The base of this feature was just cut into the sandstone bedrock which may explain its shallow depth. The fill [B7030] was dark brown sandy silt. Again no dating evidence was recovered.

Two intersecting linear features ran along the northern side of the modern hedge. At both the south west and north east ends of the trench these linear features split into two but in the central part of the trench they joined to form one feature (**illustration 27**). At the south west end two slots (slots 1 and 2) were cut across the northern arm, while one was cut across the southern arm (slot 3). Slots 1 and 2 contained the remains of a trackway with ruts cut into the bedrock [B7002] (**illustration 28a and 28b**). These both contained a red brown silty sand very similar



to the subsoil [B7013]. Slot 3 on the southern arm was deeper and several fills could be distinguished [B7007], [B7008], [B7010] and [B7011]. Initially it appeared that two cuts [B7009] and [B7006] and fill sequences were present, but after further investigation it was clear that the variation in fill sequence was due to variations in the material entering the feature from either the hedge bank to the south or the field to the north, and what were originally thought to be two cuts were in fact the remains of ill defined ruts. The southern arm would therefore also appear to have been a trackway although in this case it had been cut deeper due to the depth at which bedrock had been encountered. In the centre of the trench a large slot was cut across the centre of the intersecting linears, slot 10 (**illustration 27**). Here the feature was formed from one large cut, 9m wide, with a steep southern side, adjacent to the hedge and a base slopping upwards on the northern field side. The deposit sequence next to the hedge was deeper and contained additional deposits that did not extend across the full length of the cut (**illustration 29c**). The base of the cut was formed by bedrock and wheel ruts were again present, two main ruts ran along the centre of the feature with a possible third rut just to the south (**illustration 27b**). At the eastern end on slot, slot 6, was cut through the southern arm. The cut [B7027] for the feature again extended down to bedrock and two ill poorly defined ruts were identified in the base (**illustration 29b**) the overall cut of this feature was quite deep with the bedrock 1.4m below the current ground surface. Slot 1 contained one piece of nineteenth or early twentieth century Whiteware while slot 3 contained two sherds of late medieval, one sherd of Roman pottery and one sherd of post-medieval material in its upper fill [B7007]. A fragment of clay pipe stem was also recovered from slot 2. The line of these trackways was running along the side of the modern hedge line towards the site of the former Sharp House Farm and this combined with the scanty dating evidence would suggest that the trackways were post medieval in date.

South of the modern hedge line was another linear feature. Three slots, 4, 15 and 5, were cut across this. Slot 4 (**illustration 30b**) contained one substantial rut and one ephemeral rut, slot 15 (**illustration 30a**) contained two substantial ruts and slot 5 (**illustration 31a**) two further ruts. These ruts were all cut into the bedrock. These ruts were sunken into the trackway located at the base of cuts which were 1.2m and 1.6m deep in slots 15 [B7041] and 5 [B7012]. In slot 5 the upper fill [B7013] contained eleven sherds of post medieval pottery, primarily eighteenth and nineteenth century in date, and one piece of clay pipe (**Appendix 3** and **Appendix 5**). Although these only came from the upper fills they suggest that this trackway was of a similar date to that north of the hedge line.

South of the southern trackway, and running parallel to it for approximately 17m, was a small ditch [B7020]. This was narrow and fairly shallow with an irregular U-shaped profile seen in three slots, slots 11, 12 and 13 (**illustrations 23a, 32b and 32c**), cut across it. Only one fill, a brown sandy silt [B7021] was present and no finds were recovered. However its location and relationship to the trackway would suggest that it was of the same date. This was supported by the presence of two boundaries shown on old maps crossing Area 7, one would line up with the current hedge line and one with this little ditch (**illustration 3**).

The final feature in Area 7 was a small pit [B7022] in the south east corner of the trench. This was oval in plan with a steep west side and sloping east side (**illustration 32d**). This contained a single fill [B7023] a red brown silty sand but no finds.

### 5.7.3 Modern features

No exclusively modern features were identified in Area 7. The hedge line that crossed the trench is still in use but, based on cartographic evidence, its origins date back to at least the mid nineteenth century,. The pottery from [B7013], the upper fill of one of the trackways associated with the hedge line, could only be dated to the eighteenth or nineteenth centuries and it is therefore possible that the hedge dates back to the eighteenth century, or even earlier, as this material dated the abandonment and backfilling of these trackways and not their use.

## 6 SITE HISTORY

### 6.1 PREHISTORY

The only definitely prehistoric features identified in the excavations were in Area 4 where six postholes were identified (**illustration 14**). Two of these were Bronze Age and four Iron Age the latter forming a four post structure. As the features in Area 4, along with most of those on the site, were heavily truncated there were no former floor or ground surfaces surviving, and any shallow features would also have been lost. Interpretation is therefore based upon minimal evidence.

The relative dearth of finds, only two Bronze Age pot sherds and no flints in association with the two probable Bronze Age post holes does not suggest that this was a settlement focus, although prehistoric sites in the region often have small assemblages of artefacts.

In the case of the Iron Age post holes the analysis of the carbonised seed remains (**Appendices 6 and 7**) suggested the residues recovered were the remains of general domestic refuse rather than the remains of crop processing. However, seeds from a granary would be expected to represent cleaned crop rather than domestic refuse.

Although several pieces of flint were recovered from the evaluation, primarily from the ploughsoil, no pieces of flint were recovered during this phase of excavation, backing up the previous theory that they represent a background scatter of material unrelated to any settlement focus (Davies 2005).

Generally prehistoric activity on the site was fairly limited. Arable farming probably took place on the site, although it is possible that the seeds recovered from the postholes in Area 4 were brought in from elsewhere. The postholes in Area 4 probably represent the remains of small buildings or structures associated with farming. The postholes in Area 4 are probably the remains of isolated farm buildings or structures. These may have been located within fields but this can not be confirmed as most of the ditches excavated in Areas 2, 3 and 4 are undated.

### 6.2 ROMAN

The main evidence for Roman activity was located in the south east corner of the site in and around Area 6 (**illustration 34**). Here a major ditch complex comprising several parallel ditches formed a band approximately 12m wide which crossed Area 6 from the north west to the south east. These features appeared to form a land boundary separating two areas. The absence of any settlement evidence discounts this from being a settlement boundary, while the scale of the complex is out of character with an ordinary field boundary. Therefore the ditches were probably the boundary between a larger political or economic unit possibly a farm or estate.



O'Neill (2001) has identified the importance of increasing land division in the Roman period expanding on earlier Iron Age systems, and the expansion of field systems into more marginal areas. It may be that the main ditch complex in Area 6 is a major subdivision or boundary of a field system. The small north south aligned ditch at the east end of Area 6 would therefore be a field ditch within this system.

The parallel furrow like features south of the main ditch complex are equally enigmatic, although their appearance is similar to medieval ridge and furrow they appear to respect the main ditch complex suggesting a Roman date. However, this could not be confirmed and they were therefore not included in the highlighted Roman features on **illustration 34**.

Roman pottery from the evaluation was found over a slightly larger area than Area 6, but the finds were still concentrated in the south west corner of the site.

### **6.3 MEDIEVAL**

No definitely medieval features were identified during the excavation. This backs up the conclusions of the evaluation where the remains of ridge and furrow were identified along the northern edge of the site but no medieval features were identified elsewhere. Two small body sherds of medieval pottery were all that was recovered from the excavation, both in Area 7.

The excavation supports the general picture that this area did not contain any medieval settlement or farms but was agricultural with arable farming along the northern edge of the site and possible pasture south of this.

### **6.4 POST-MEDIEVAL AND MODERN**

Post-medieval and modern features were the most common features identified on the site during the evaluation primarily field ditches that could only be dated using historical maps. However, these were generally avoided during the excavation as the aim of the excavation was to gain a greater understanding of human activity on the site during the prehistoric and Roman periods. Therefore, for most of the areas little was added to our knowledge of the post-medieval and modern periods on the site. One exception to this was in Area 7. Here the excavations uncovered three former trackways that appeared to run towards the site of the former Sharp House Farm. All of these trackways were identified by the presence of ruts from carts cut into the bedrock. These trackways were probably just farm tracks used for transporting materials and crops around the farm as none of the historic maps suggest roads former crossed the site. As with the evaluation the post-medieval finds recovered were primarily eighteenth century or later providing further evidence that the known farms on the site did not predate this period.

### **6.5 EXCAVATED FEATURES IN RELATION TO THE EVALUATION TRENCHING**

The excavation of the 7 large open areas during the mitigation presents an opportunity to assess the reliability and value of the evaluation trenching.

In Area 1 the excavation presented the opportunity to expand on the work started in the evaluation. This provided better dating of the ditches in Trench 33 and enabled a more comprehensive interpretation to be made of the features in Trench 34.

The excavation of Area 2 exposed more of the ditch from in Trench 44 and this enabled its nature to be better understood, however, on the absence of artefacts the ditch is still undated.



In Area 3 the excavation exposed more of the ditches from Trench 57 which allowed them to be better understood. The larger area also enabled the fact that one of the ditches turned a corner to be seen. The absence of artefacts again left the features undated.

The excavation of Area 4 identified a number of postholes and a ditch where previously only one post hole had been known. The recovery of Bronze Age pottery also dated the posts holes and identified that this area had been the focus of Bronze Age activity, even if this was limited in scope.

The excavation of Area 5 did not add anything to the knowledge that had been gained from the excavation of Trench 161.

Area 6 contained the greatest surprises. Here a major complex of parallel Roman ditches was identified that had not been detected by the proceeding evaluation. Although Roman ditches and pits had been identified in Trenches 85, 105 and 106 the evaluation trenches had just clipped the main ditch complex so it was not revealed. The shallow furrow like features in this area were also not identified in the evaluation.

Substantial features were also identified in Area 7 which had not been seen in the evaluation. These were primarily post-medieval trackways, but again these were only clipped in the evaluation and not identified from the evidence then available. One reason for excavating Area 7 was to investigate the presence of one putative prehistoric pit in Trench 102 and determine if it was part of a larger group of features. The excavation revealed that this was an isolated feature as there were no other possible prehistoric features in Area 7.

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## APPENDICIES



## APPENDIX 1 - PREHISTORIC POTTERY

### Dr P. Marshall & Prof M. Parker Pearson

A total of two prehistoric sherds (100g) were recovered from [B4003]. These comprised a body sherd and rim from what appears to be the same vessel. The light sandy coloured fabric was tempered with stone and possibly iron stone. The rim is un-diagnostic, however, it is likely to date to the Late Bronze Age.

← but MBA C14 date...

The pottery was in good condition and showed no sign of abrasion.

## **APPENDIX 2 - ROMAN POTTERY**

### **R.S. Leary with contributions by M. Ward and Kay Hartley**

An archive catalogue was compiled for all the pottery according to the standard laid down by the Study Group for Romano-British Pottery (Darling 2004) with the addition of sherd weights and rim % values. The fabric, form, and decoration of the sherds were recorded in an Excel worksheet with date ranges for the pottery types.

#### **A2.1 CHRONOLOGY**

A total of 19 Roman pottery sherds (419g) were recovered during the course of excavation. For the most part these were undiagnostic base and body sherds and only five vessels could be dated more precisely. Two samian vessels were present. The rim of a Dr33 cup of AD 120-145/60 and a decorated bowl of AD 70-80/85. A fine white ware everted rim, probably from a beaker or small jar, is likely to date to the late 1<sup>st</sup>-early 2<sup>nd</sup> century. A South Yorkshire flat-rim, subconical bowl is of a type most common in the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century and the 3<sup>rd</sup> century. One gritty grey ware necked jar with everted rim is a copy of 2<sup>nd</sup> century BB1 jars. The few diagnostic types present therefore suggest a date extending from the late 1<sup>st</sup> century, perhaps as late as the third century.

#### **A2.2 STATUS AND FUNCTION**

The group is small and clearly periphery to the main area of ceramic accumulation. However the presence of two sherds of samian, including a very early decorated vessel, within this very small group suggests a possibility of a high status site nearby. The fine white ware vessel, also of early date would support this.

#### **A2.4 CONDITION**

Much of the pottery was abraded and the sherds small.

#### **A2.5 TRADE AND EXCHANGE**

The deep flat-rim bowl and the GRB15 sherds are typical of the South Yorkshire industry and fabrics GRB1 and GR4 are likely to be local. The source of fabric FLA1 is uncertain but must be a military kiln at one of the forts in the area. The samian vessels come from kilns in South Gaul and the kilns at Lezoux in Central Gaul. The fabric of the mortarium is similar to that produced at the south Yorkshire kilns but study of the stamp may disclose the potter.

## A2.6 CATALOGUE

Context	Fabric	No	G	PART	FORM	VESSEL TYPE	RIM d.	RIM %	DATE	DECORATION	COMMENTS
B7007/7008	MED	1	2	BDX					MED		
B7025	MED	1	1	BDX					MED		
B7007	PM	1	30	RIM					PM		
B7007	GRB4	1	9	RIM	BB1 jar copy	jar	16	5	2ND		
B6049	White slip orange ware, S. Yorkshire fabric	1	44	RIM	bead and flange mortarium	mortarium	30	6	2 <sup>ND</sup> , probably Antonine	edge stamp of	burnt
B6003	GRB1	1	17	BAS	plain base	jar			RB		
B6003	PM	1	4						PM		
B6003	PM/MOD	1	2						PM/MOD		
B6173	FLA1	1	6	RIM	Everted rim	jar/beaker	14	8	a rare type but most common in L1-E2		
B6202	GRB1	1	46	BAS	plain base	jar			RB		
B6040	GRB1	7	172	R+B	deep wide-mouthed subconical jar with flat rim	wide mouthed jar	30	13	L2-4 but probably L2-3	double shoulder grooves	
85011	FIRE CLAY	1	4	BDX							
85011	OAB1	1	5	BDY	closed vessel	jar			RB	double horizontal groove	
85005	GRB15	3	2	SCRAPS		jar			RB		
106029	Lezoux Central Gaul	1	4	R+B	Dr33	cup	12	5	C AD 120-145/160		A small rimsherd, rather eroded but apparently a product of the Hadrianic-early Antonine period at Lezoux
106029	OAB1	1	2	RIM	bead	bowl?			RB		
166005	South Gaul;	1	32	BDY	Dr 37	bowl			70-80/85	Geese	See below

Table 1 Catalogue of sherds. MED=Mediaeval, PM=post-Mediaeval. MOD= modern, BAS=base, BDY= bodysherd, BDX= undiagnostic bodysherd, R+B = rim and body sherd



## **A2.7 ADDITIONAL NOTES ON SAMIAN BOWL BY M. WARD**

South Gaulish bowl form 37. Although the grooving below the moulded decoration might have suggested form 29, this badly battered wallsherd is too rounded to represent that form here. The decorative scheme appears to have been zonal, but the details are badly eroded. Below a fragment possibly of a winding scroll lay a series of festoons with tassels terminating in trifid pendants (Cala Culip type Eb.32, as seen on bowl no 477). The geese within the festoons are indistinct, but represent Cala Culip types Bf.31 and Bf.65, as used in festoons on form 29: cf Knorr 1952, Taf 48.C OFPASSEN; Cala Culip 280, no 246 VIRTHV; Dannell *et al* 2003, Taf E1 no 2627 OFVIRTVTIS. They appeared similarly on bowls of form 37 in the early-Flavian period (cf Cala Culip 370, no 435, etc). The general appearance of the Leeds sherd seems close to that of form 29 (a form which had fallen into disfavour by c AD 85). This factor, taken together with the presence of parallels in the Cala Culip cargo, suggests production of the Leeds bowl in the range c AD 70-80/85 and most probably in the Vespasianic period. 32 g.

## **A2.8 THE MORTARIUM STAMP BY KAY HARTLEY**

Context B6049, Trench 6, Slot 3.

40gms. Diam. approx. 290mm. 6% Fabric: hard, orange-brown with thick dark grey core extending to the surface on the upper part of the flange; traces of a cream slip survive. Inclusions: moderate, ill-sorted, quartz, mixed with opaque black and red-brown material (?slag).

The flange fragment has a fragmentary stamp with an unclear upper border and what must be the cross-bar of the letter T. Taking into consideration the fabric and the rim-form, the only recorded potter possible and likely is Viator. Stamps are known from up to twelve dies and perhaps more allowing the reading Viator. More than one potter and/or some migration, or even the use of subsidiary workshops could be involved. This example would have to be from a new die since no perfect match is known, but it is closest to a stamp from Doncaster (Buckland and Magilton 1986, fig 33, no. 13, incomplete stamp attributed to Viator).

A potter whose stamps could be interpreted as Viator undoubtedly worked at Aldborough (Jones 1971, 65-67) and there is some indication that Viator may have been active in a workshop at Castleford (Rush *et al* 2000, 187, nos. 30-31). There is no real evidence to indicate activity in the Rossington Bridge/Cantley workshops, but the fabric of this example and the Donaster mortarium would fit with activity there. It can be reasonably assumed that this example is from a workshop in Yorkshire and the Doncaster workshops would fit. The evidence available for all Viator mortaria points to activity in the first half of the second century, with perhaps AD120-150 being the optimum period.

## **A2.8 RECOMMENDATIONS**

Such a small group does not merit publication.

## **A2.9 FABRICS**

The fabrics codes are hierarchical in character. The first one or two letters denotes the general fabric group, as in GR = grey ware, the second coarseness, as in GRA = fine grey ware, whilst the numbers indicate further subdivisions based on characteristics of the fabrics. Reference is made to the National Fabric Collection where relevant (Tomber & Dore 1998) and common ware names are given where

known.

## A2.10 POTTERY FABRIC DESCRIPTIONS

The fabric of the pottery was first examined by eye and sorted into fabric groups on the basis of colour, hardness, feel, fracture, inclusions and manufacturing technique. Samples of the sherds were further examined under an x30 binocular microscope to verify these divisions. The size of the sample was as large as was felt necessary for each fabric group. National fabric collection codes are given wherever possible (Tomber and Dore 1998).

Table A2.1 Fabric description

Colour:	narrative description only
Hardness:	after Peacock 1977
	soft - can be scratched by finger nail
	hard - can be scratched with penknife blade
	very hard - cannot be scratched
Feel:	tactile qualities
	smooth - no irregularities
	rough - irregularities can be felt
	sandy - grains can be felt across the surface
	leathery - smoothed surface like polished leather
	soapy - smooth feel like soap
Fracture:	visual texture of fresh break, after Orton 1980.
	smooth - flat or slightly curved with no visible irregularities
	irregular - medium, fairly widely spaced irregularities
	finely irregular - small, fairly closely spaced irregularities
	laminar - stepped effect
	hackly - large and generally angular irregularities

Table A2.2 Inclusions:

Type:	after Peacock 1977
Frequency:	indicated on a 4-point scale - abundant, moderate, sparse and rare where abundant is a break packed with an inclusion and rare is a break with only one or two of an inclusion.
Sorting:	after Orton 1980
Shape:	angular - convex shape, sharp corners
	subangular - convex shape, rounded corners
	rounded - convex shape no corners
	platey - flat
Size:	subvisible - only just visible at x30 and too small to measure
	fine - 0.1-0.25mm
	medium - 0.25-0.5
	coarse - 0.5-1mm
	very coarse - over 1mm

Table A2.3 Fabrics

GRB1	medium grey wares with common-abundant coarse sand c0.3-0.5mm.
GRB4	dark grey. Hard with rough feel and hackly fracture. Abundant, well-sorted, medium-sized, subangular quartz. Very similar to BB1 in fabric but not form
GRB15	as GRB1 but pale grey with darker grey surfaces/slip
OAB1	as GRB1 but orange.

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## **APPENDIX 3 - MEDIEVAL AND LATER POTTERY**

**Dr C.G. Cumberpatch**

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### **A3.1 INTRODUCTION**

The pottery assemblage from Sharp Lane, Leeds was examined by the author on 25<sup>th</sup> July 2005. It consisted of thirty-three sherds of pottery weighing 379 grams and representing a maximum of thirty-two vessels. It also included a fragment of a clay tobacco pipe bowl and a glazed stone, both of which are included in the data table. The greater part of the assemblage was of recent date, but it also included a small medieval component. The data are summarised in Table A3.1.

### **A3.2 THE MEDIEVAL POTTERY**

The medieval component consisted of two sherds of pottery. The sherd from context B6011/6009 closely resembled Hallgate B, a 12<sup>th</sup> century ware manufactured in Hallgate, Doncaster (Buckland *et al* 1979). Its occurrence in Leeds is somewhat surprising and it not impossible that it is a superficially similar ware from a more local source. The second sherd from context B6021 is of particular note by virtue of an unusual decorative element consisting of a broad strip of white-firing clay applied over a pale grey to dull orange body. The strip has a pattern of shallow stabbed impressions forming chevron patterns and is a pale green-yellow under the glaze which elsewhere appears green. The fabric is a fine sandy ware containing moderate to abundant fine rounded quartz with occasional coarse quartz grains (up to 2mm but more usually around 1mm). The origin of the vessel is unknown and the decorative technique is particularly unusual. A fragment of stone covered in brown glaze was associated with the sherd of pottery. The significance of this is unclear although normally it would be taken to indicate the presence of pottery manufacture in the vicinity of the site.

### **A3.3 EIGHTEENTH AND 19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY POTTERY**

The greater part of the pottery assemblage was of later 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century date, as indicated in Table 1. It consisted of both utilitarian wares and tablewares, the former represented by the Brown and Yellow Glazed Coarsewares, Brown Salt Glazed Stonewares and the Redwares, the latter by the Creamwares, Slip Banded wares and the Whitewares (Sponged, Transfer Printed and Colour Glazed). Eighteenth century types included the Late Blackwares and Creamwares and possibly the Mottled ware although the sherd identified was not a typical Mottled ware. Generally speaking the utilitarian wares are difficult to date closely and this is reflected in the broad range of dates ascribed to them in the data table. Close dating of the tablewares was precluded by the absence of maker's or retailer's marks and the small size of the sherds which prevented the positive identification of decorative patterns or motifs.

The mixed nature of the assemblage suggested some degree of reworking of local deposits or the deposition of material derived from elsewhere. This latter mechanism is common on sites of later 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century date in Sheffield (Cumberpatch, in prep.), but there is insufficient comparative data available from Leeds to allow this model of site formation to be transferred uncritically from Sheffield to Leeds. Further

work on sites of 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century date is required before this and other taphonomic processes are fully understood.

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Trench	Cxt 1	Cxt 2	Bag	Type	No	Wt	EN V	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
Tr2	U/S		27	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Undecorated	C19th	
Tr2	U/S		27	Colour Glazed ware	1	2	1	U/ID	U/ID	Dark blue glazed fragment	C19th	
Tr2	U/S		27	Creamware	1	1	1	BS	Flatware	Undecorated	c.1760 - c.1830	
Tr2	U/S		27	Late Blackware	1	1	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Undecorated	C19th	Everted rim
Tr2	U/S		27	Slip Banded Whiteware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue band and narrow black slip lines	C19th	
Tr2	U/S		27	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	Flatware	Unidentified Chinese landscape	MC19th - EC20th	
Tr2	U/S		27	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	4	1	BS	Flatware	Asiatic Pheasants	MC19th - EC20th	
Tr2	U/S		27	Whiteware	2	1	2	BS	Flatware	Undecorated	C19th	
Tr4	U/S		34	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	101	1	Rim	Pancheon	White slip internally	LC18th - C19th	
Tr4	U/S		34	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	48	1	Base	Pancheon	White slip with brown mottling internally	LC18th - C19th	
	B1007		22	Late Blackware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int and ext	C18th	
	B2001	B2002	16	Late Blackware	1	37	1	Base	Hollow ware	Undecorated	C18th	Abraded
	B2001	B2002	16	Mottled ware type	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	Mottled brown glaze int and ext	C18th - C19th	Thicker than the normal C18th Mottled ware and with a whiter fabric
	B2001	B2002	16	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	2	1	Rim	Plate	Blue transfer printed Chinese landscape border	C19th	
	B6011	B6009	23	Hallgate B type	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze externally	C12th	Thin green glaze on a white to pale grey sandy fabric closely resembling Hallgate B
	B6021		33	Glazed stone	1	6	1	Fragment	N/A	N/A	Undated	Sandstone-like rock fragment



												with dark glaze on one side
	B6021		33	Sandy ware	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Applied white strip with chevron-form impressions	Medieval	Undistinguished sandy ware containing quartz grit and occasional non-crystalline black grit; decoration is distinctive
	B7003		3	Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Undecorated	MC19th - EC20th	
	B7013		19	Brown Glazed Coarseware	2	36	1	BS	Pancheon	Brown glaze internally	C18th - C19th	
	B7013		19	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	8	1	BS	Pancheon	Brown glaze internally	C18th - C19th	
	B7013		19	Brown Glazed Coarseware	2	11	2	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze internally and externally	C18th - C19th	
	B7013		19	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	15	1	Rim	Pancheon	Brown glaze streak on rim	C18th - C19th	
	B7013		19	Blue Banded ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Broad blue band externally	C19th	
	B7013		19	Clay tobacco pipe	1	1	1	Bowl	Pipe	Moulded decoration	Undated	
	B7013		19	Creamware	1	2	1	Rim	Plate	Undecorated	c.1760 - c.1830	
	B7013		41	Redware	2	66	1	Rim	Pancheon	Clear glaze internally, red slip externally	LC17th - C18th	
	B7013		19	Sandy ware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	Undecorated	Undated	Soft orange fabric; heavily abraded

**Table A3.1 Pottery from Sharp Lane**

## **APPENDIX 4 – WORKED STONE**

### **Dr P. Marshall**

A total of two quern stone fragments were recovered from Trench 6. The base of sandstone grinding stone (270mm x 290mm) was recovered during cleaning between slots 3 and 4, it came from the upper fill in the middle of the band of ditches and would therefore relate to either ditch [B6030/6060] or ditch [B6034/6055] Part of a possible grinding stone fragment (sandstone; 350mm x 190mm) came from B6171.

Given the longevity of saddle quern use, and the fragmentary nature of the fragments, it is not possible to estimate an age of the fragments based on their typology alone.

## **APPENDIX 5 - CLAY PIPES**

### **Dr S. D. White**

The clay tobacco pipes discussed in this report were recovered during the excavations in Sharp Lane, Leeds.

The excavations produced a total of just four plain pipe stems fragments as follows:

Trench 7, Slot 2 cleaning      Single stem fragment (bore 5/64") dating from the late eighteenth or nineteenth century.

B7013      Single abraded stem (bore 8/64") dating from the seventeenth century; two stems (bores 5/64" and 4/64") dating from the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century.

Plain stems are difficult to date accurately. The use of stem bore dating techniques is fraught with difficulty and based on the assumption that all pipe makers from any given period used the same diameter wire in the pipe making process. These methods also require samples of several hundred fragments in order to produce a reliable date. The dates for the plain stems are therefore given simply as broad date ranges within which the fragments are likely to have been produced. Stem dates should be used with caution since they are much more general and less reliable than the dates that can be determined from bowl fragments, but the indications are that both of these contexts date from the late eighteenth or nineteenth century.



## APPENDIX 6 – ARCHAEOBOTANICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

### E. Simmons

10 soil samples were provided for assessment from excavations at Sharp Lane, Leeds. These were processed for charred plant remains using a flotation machine. The flots were collected in 1mm and 300µm sieves, and the remaining heavy residue washed over a 1mm mesh. Flots and heavy residue were dried and the heavy residue sorted by eye for artefacts.

A preliminary assessment of the flots was made by scanning both the >1mm and >300µm fraction under a low power microscope and recording the abundance of the main classes of charred plant material present. This information has been presented below in Table A6.1.

### A6.1 PRESERVATION

Preservation of all archaeological plant remains in these samples was by charring. The majority of cereal grains were found to exhibit both good preservation and minimal distortion (see Hubbard and al Azm, 1990), indicating low levels of destruction caused by charring conditions and by mechanical damage on burial. Charred remains of cereal chaff, which is usually easily destroyed during charring, were also present and which provides a further indication of good preservation (see Boardman and Jones, 1990).

### A6.2 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Five of the samples, <6> (B4001), <7> (B4007), <8> (B4012), <9> (B4009)/(B4010) and <10> (B4003) from Sharp Lane were found to contain archaeological plant remains. All five of these samples were taken from posthole contexts and one of them, sample <8>, taken from posthole context (B4012), was found to be very rich. Of the remaining samples, four taken from ditch contexts, <1> (B1024), <2> (B6059), <3> (B6063) and <4> (B6069), were found contain very little or no charred plant remains. A sample of a charcoal rich layer, sample <5> (B5012), was found to be very rich in large to small fragments of wood charcoal but devoid of charred plant remains.

In general, this material is most likely to represent accidentally burnt grain and general burnt waste from household fires which became incorporated into the posthole and ditch fills.

The main crop types found to be present at Sharp Lane as a result of this preliminary assessment were hulled barley (*Hordeum* sp.), wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and oats (*Avena* sp.) The oats may be either cultivated or wild as it is impossible to distinguish on the basis of seed. Twisted barley grains were tentatively identified in sample <7> (B4007) indicating the possible presence of six-row type barley (*Hordeum vulgare*). The presence of free threshing wheat chaff, most likely to be from bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) and glume wheat chaff identified as either emmer or einkorn wheat (*Triticum dicoccum* / *monococcum*) further indicates the presence of at least two types of wheat.

Charred wild plant seeds were found to be present in four of the five posthole samples although not in any significant numbers.

Sample No.	Context	Litres	Coarse flot ranking*	Main sample contents	Fine flot ranking*	Main sample contents	Overall ranking*
1	B1024	32	1	Moderate amount of wood charcoal fragments	1	Moderate amount of wood charcoal fragments	1
2	B6059	27	1	Small amount of wood charcoal fragments	1	Very small amount of wood charcoal fragments	1
3	B6063	30	1	Virtually sterile flot	1	Virtually sterile flot	1
4	B6069	25	1	Free threshing wheat chaff. Moderate amount of wood charcoal fragments	1	Very small amount of wood charcoal fragments	1
5	B5012	10	1	Very rich in large & small wood charcoal fragments	1	Very rich in wood charcoal fragments	1
6	B4001	12	2	Glume wheat chaff. Very rich in large & small wood charcoal fragments.	1	Very rich in wood charcoal fragments	1
7	B4007	9	2	Hulled barley grain (twisted?), wheat grain, glume wheat chaff, oat grain, large grass seed, wild plant seeds. Moderate amount of wood charcoal fragments	1	Wild plant seeds. Small amount of wood charcoal fragments	1
8	B4012	22	5	Hulled barley grain, barley chaff, wheat grain, emmer/einkorn wheat chaff, oat grain, large grass seed, wild plant seeds. Very rich in wood charcoal fragments	2	Wild plant seeds. Very rich in wood charcoal fragments	5
9	B4009 / B4010	13	2	Wild plant seeds. Very rich in large and small charcoal fragments	1	Wild plant seeds. Very rich in wood charcoal fragments	1
10	B4003	15	1	Hazel nut shell fragment, wild plant seed. Small amount of wood charcoal fragments	1	Very small amount of wood charcoal fragments	1

\* Number of items of crop material and wild plant seeds 1 = < 5, 2 = > 5, 3 = > 30, 4 = > 100, 5 = >500

**Table A6.1 – Abundance of charred plant remains present in samples.**

### A6.3 CONCLUSIONS

Samples taken from five posthole contexts at the Sharp Lane excavation have produced varying amounts of charred plant remains, with one posthole sample found to be significantly rich. The crop types identified as being present as a result of a preliminary assessment of this material were hulled barley, possibly including the high yielding six row type barley, free threshing wheat which is most likely to be bread wheat, emmer or einkorn wheat and wild or cultivated oats. Some charred wild plant seeds were also found to be present. The majority of the posthole samples, as well as the other five samples taken from ditch contexts and one charcoal rich layer, also contained moderate to large amounts of wood charcoal.

### A6.4 RECOMMENDATIONS

The excellent preservation of charred plant material in these samples as well as the high density of material in one of the samples indicates good potential for further analysis. Full sorting and intermediate identification and quantification of material in

at least the coarse fraction of samples <7> and <8> would be expected to consist of around 8 hours work in total. This analysis would provide a more complete and accurate list of crop types present at Sharp Lane, including any material present at low densities and not visible during the quick scan. A more complete list of wild plant seed types would also be expected and may provide some information concerning crop husbandry techniques. The large pieces of wood charcoal present in samples <5> and <6> would also be suitable for identification and provide information concerning fuel sources and local environment.

#### **A6.5 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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## APPENDIX 7 - ANALYSIS OF ARCHAEOBOTANICAL REMAINS.

G. Carter

### A7.1 INTRODUCTION

Following a preliminary assessment, the coarse flots of two samples, <7> and <8> were recommended for an intermediate level analysis (Simmins 2005). This is intended to provide a more detailed report on the material present, and quantification of that material in broad categorical terms. It is not intended that this level of report will produce full identification of material present.

### A7.2 METHOD

The coarse flots (>3mm) were fully sorted initially by eye, and then under a low power microscope. Cereal grain was sorted into broad types, *Avena/Bromus* (Oat/Bromes); *Triticum* spp. (Glume wheat's); *Hordeum* sp. (Barley) and *cereale* indet. based on initial impression, but were not individually identified by all possible criteria. Each category was then rescanned and species represented noted. Only cereal grains with discernable embryo ends were counted. Cereal chaff was preliminarily identified to species. Wild seeds were only included if in a carbonized state, and were counted as either whole or half, although the majority were recovered intact. Preliminary identifications were made with reference to seed atlas' (Beijerinck 1947; Berggren 1981) and the reference collection held at the University of Sheffield, Department of Archaeology. The term 'seed' is used loosely to encompass all seeds, fruits and false fruits. No confirmation of these preliminary identifications has been sought.

The nomenclature used follows Stace (1991) and Clapham et al (1989) for the wild taxa and Miller (1987) for the cereals.

### A7.3 RESULTS

Sample 8 produced an abundance of quantifiable grain, dominated by hulled barley, with twisted grains noted, indicating the presence of the 6-row variety. Due to the preservation, primarily material adhering to the surface, in many cases it was not readily possible to differentiate *Avena* sp. from *Bromus* sp. as more obvious criteria were obscured. However a preliminary scan indicated that *Avena* sp. dominate by around 2:1. Wheat grain includes examples of both *Triticum dicoccum* (Emmer) and *T. monococcum* (Einkorn) and possible rare examples of *T. aestivum* (Bread wheat). The chaff recovered included *T. dicoccum*, *T. monococcum* spikelets and glume bases, and a wild type *Avena* floret. Three fragments of possible pulse were recovered but not identified further. Wild seeds were dominated by *Chenopodium/Atriplex* spp. and *Veronica hederifolia* with circa ten further species, including *Plantago* spp, *Polygonum* sp. represented but at only very low levels, <5 items. Uncarbonized, presumably modern contaminants, including *Chenopodium/Atriplex* spp. were also present at moderate levels.

Sample 7 was considerably paucier (see Table 1). Cereal species noted were *T. dicoccum* and *T. monococcum*, along with *Avena/Bromus*, and *Hordeum* sp. Two possible fragments of pulse were also recovered. The wild taxa are dominated by the

*Chenopodium/Atriplex* type, with other species only present in very low, <3 items, levels. Uncarbonized, presumed modern, wild seeds were present in relative abundance in comparison with the archaeological material recovered.

Sample	Grain	Chaff	Pulse	Wild seeds
8	1161	8	3	64
7	16	0	2	23

**Table A7.1 Number of quantifiable items of each category recovered from samples 7 and 8, Sharp Lane, Leeds 840b.**

## A7.4 DISCUSSION

From the intermediate level of identification undertaken it is apparent that at least two, possibly three species of wheat are represented at this site, but that barley dominates the economic taxa. The paucity of chaff may indicate that the cereal remains are derived from final stage processing and is consistent with the original interpretation of domestic waste. Preservation of the cereal grains was generally good, the major difficulty in further identification will be in the geologic residues adhering to many of the items and obscuring diagnostic details, especially in the *Avena/Bromus* types. Wild *Avena* sp. is positively verified as being present due to the single occurrence of a wild type floret, no such definitive evidence for cultivated oat was noted. The low level occurrence of possible pulse fragments is insufficient to suggest any economic role at the site.

The wild taxa are present at relatively low levels in both samples. In both *Chenopodium/Atriplex* spp. dominate, but this taxa is represented by both carbonized and uncarbonized items which without destroying the seed can be difficult to distinguish and so care must be taken before placing too much importance to them. Sample 8 also contained a moderate number of *V. hederifolia*, and several other species such as *Plantago* sp(p). and *Polygonum* sp. at low levels. Of the species provisionally identified, all could have found their way into cereal crops as cultivation weeds or grassland species that have been incorporated from the field edges(cf. Jones 1978), however as waste and grassland species (Stace 1999) as well they could equally have been incorporated into burnt domestic waste through routes unrelated to cereal use. Their presence is generally at such low levels that to associate any except perhaps *V. hederifolia* (a recognized cultivation weed, Stace 1999) with cereal processing would be unwise. There was a notable presence of uncarbonized wild seeds in both samples including *Rubus* sp(p), *Stellaria* sp(p), *Chenopodium/Atriplex* sp(p) and *Carex* sp(p); which are presumed to be contaminants. Sample 7 was considerably more badly affected than 8, and may bring into question the contextual integrity of the few carbonized wild seeds recovered from this deposit. Sample 8 was less affected, and while some of the smaller carbonized wild taxa present might be of questionable origin, the contextual integrity of the cereal remains and larger wild species such as *V. hederifolia* are not considered to be in doubt. The preservation of the wild taxa from sample 8 was, on the whole, was good enough that more detailed identifications could be made if the excavator considers this feature to be sufficiently significant. The good preservation of both the wild taxa and the rare chaff suggests that their low levels are due to a lack of inclusion rather than destruction biases of carbonization.



## A7.5 CONCLUSION

The economic taxa at this site consists of 3-4 cereal types, *Hordeum* sp. being dominant, with *T. monococcum* and *T. dicoccum* also confirmed as present. *T. aestivum* is probably also present at low abundance, and *Avena* sp. is present in its wild form but the presence of cultivated specimens remains to be confirmed. The wild taxa of both samples is typified by species common to waste and grassland, with only one provisionally identified species indicative of cultivation.

The generally low level of carbonized wild seeds and chaff suggest that these remains represent general domestic refuse rather than the waste of any specific processing activity. The quality of preservation of the material present indicates preservation bias is unlikely to explain the paucity of more delicate chaff and small wild seeds.

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## APPENDIX 8 - CONTEXT LIST

Site code	Site sub-division	Context number	Context type	Description
840b	Tr1	B1000	Deposit	Topsoil
840b	Tr1	B1001	Cut	Cut for posthole filled by [B1002]
840b	Tr1	B1002	Fill	Fill of posthole cut [B1001]
840b	Tr1	B1003	Fill	Postpipe in posthole [B1001]
840b	Tr1	B1004	Cut	Cut for posthole filled by [B1005]
840b	Tr1	B1005	Fill	Fill of posthole cut [B1004]
840b	Tr1	B1006	Cut	Cut for ditch filled by [B1007]
840b	Tr1	B1007	Fill	Fill of ditch [B1006]
840b	Tr1	B1008	Deposit	Fill of [B1009]
840b	Tr1	B1009	Cut	Cut of shallow ditch
840b	Tr1	B1010	Deposit	Layer of sand
840b	Tr1	B1011	Deposit	Layer of sand
840b	Tr1	B1012	Deposit	Layer of sand
840b	Tr1	B1013	Cut	Cut of possible pond
840b	Tr1	B1014	Fill	Fill of cut [B1015] - Tree Bole
840b	Tr1	B1015	Cut	Cut of tree bole filled by [B1014]
840b	Tr1	B1016	Deposit	Fill of [B1013]
840b	Tr1	B1017	Deposit	Fill of [B1013]
840b	Tr1	B1018	Deposit	Fill of [B1013]
840b	Tr1	B1019	Deposit	Fill of [B1013]
840b	Tr1	B1020	Deposit	Fill of [B1013]
840b	Tr1	B1021	Deposit	Fill of [B1013]
840b	Tr1	B1022	Deposit	Fill of [B1013]
840b	Tr1	B1023	Deposit	Fill of [B1013]
840b	Tr1	B1024	Deposit	Fill of [B1013]
840b	Tr1	B1025	Deposit	Fill of [B1013]
840b	Tr1	B1026	Deposit	Fill of [B1013]
840b	Tr1	B1027	Deposit	Fill of [B1013]
840b	Tr1	B1028	Deposit	Fill of [B1013]
840b	Tr1	B1029	Deposit	Fill of [B1013]
840b	Tr1	B1030	Deposit	Layer of sand
840b	Tr1	B1031	Deposit	Primary fill of [B1013]

840b	Tr1	B1032	Deposit	Primary fill of [B1013]
840b	Tr1	B1033	Fill	Fill of small ditch [B1034]
840b	Tr1	B1034	Cut	Shallow round bottomed cut of ditch
840b	Tr1	B1035	Deposit	Accumulation layer; Tr34 of evaluation
840b	Tr1	B1036	Deposit	Dump deposit of redeposited natural under [B1035]
840b	Tr1	B1037	Deposit	Layer of sand under (B1030)
840b	Tr1	B1038	Deposit	Layer of sand under (B1037)
840b	Tr1	B1039	Deposit	Fill of [B1040]
840b	Tr1	B1040	Cut	Cut of ditch
840b	Tr1	B1041	Deposit	Variable deposit across Trench 1
840b	Tr2	B2000	N/A	Context number not used
840b	Tr2	B2001	Deposit	Topsoil of ploughed field
840b	Tr2	B2002	Deposit	Natural
840b	Tr2	B2003	Cut	Cut of shallow ditch
840b	Tr2	B2004	Fill	Fill of ditch [B2003]
840b	Tr2	B2005	Deposit	Backfill of previous Trench 44
840b	Tr2	B2006	Deposit	Patches of subsoil
840b	Tr2	B2007	Deposit	Natural Bioturbation; Animal burrow
840b	Tr2	B2008	Deposit	Natural Bioturbation; Tree bole
840b	Tr3	B3000	N/A	Context number not used
840b	Tr3	B3001	Deposit	Topsoil of ploughed field
840b	Tr3	B3002	Deposit	Subsoil
840b	Tr3	B3003	Deposit	Natural
840b	Tr3	B3004	Cut	Linear ditch cut (possibly the same as [B1006])
840b	Tr3	B3005	Deposit	Fill of [B3004] (possibly the same as (B1007))
840b	Tr3	B3006	Cut	Modern cut
840b	Tr3	B3007	Fill	Fill of [B3006]
840b	Tr3	B3008	Fill	Fill of ditch [B3009]
840b	Tr3	B3009	Cut	Cut of ditch
840b	Tr3	B3010	Fill	Fill of post hole
840b	Tr3	B3011	Cut	Cut of post hole
840b	Tr4	B4000	Deposit	Topsoil of ploughed field
840b	Tr4	B4001	Fill	Fill of posthole [B4002]
840b	Tr4	B4002	Cut	Posthole half-sectioned in evaluation
840b	Tr4	B4003	Fill	Fill of posthole [B4004]

840b	Tr4	B4004	Cut	Posthole with prehistoric pot
840b	Tr4	B4005	Fill	Fill of posthole [B4006]
840b	Tr4	B4006	Cut	Posthole - truncated
840b	Tr4	B4007	Fill	Fill of posthole [B4008]
840b	Tr4	B4008	Cut	Posthole with lots of packing
840b	Tr4	B4009	Fill	Post pipe fill of posthole [B4011]
840b	Tr4	B4010	Fill	Post packing of [4011]
840b	Tr4	B4011	Cut	Posthole with packing and pipe
840b	Tr4	B4012	Fill	Fill of posthole [B4013]
840b	Tr4	B4013	Cut	Posthole with weathering
840b	Tr4	B4014	Fill	Fill of linear ditch [B4015]
840b	Tr4	B4015	Cut	Linear ditch E-W; Slot 1
840b	Tr4	B4016	Deposit	Natural
840b	Tr4	B4017	Fill	Fill of linear field drain [B4018]
840b	Tr4	B4018	Cut	Cut of modern field drain
840b	Tr4	B4019	Cut	Ditch cut E-W
840b	Tr4	B4020	Fill	Fill of [B4019]
840b	Tr4	B4021	Cut	Modern rectangular cut
840b	Tr4	B4022	Fill	Fill of [B4021]
840b	Tr4	B4023	Fill	Fill of [B4024]
840b	Tr4	B4024	Cut	Cut of ditch
840b	Tr4	B4025	Deposit	Tree Bole
840b	Tr4	B4026	Cut	Possible fox hole
840b	Tr4	B4027	Fill	Fill of [B4026]
840b	Tr5	B5000	N/A	Context number not used
840b	Tr5	B5001	Deposit	Topsoil of ploughed field
840b	Tr5	B5002	Deposit	Subsoil
840b	Tr5	B5003	Deposit	Fill of modern drain [B5004]
840b	Tr5	B5004	Cut	Cut of land drain
840b	Tr5	B5005	Deposit	Fill of modern drain [B5006]
840b	Tr5	B5006	Cut	Cut of modern ditch
840b	Tr5	B5007	Deposit	Brown fill of pit [B5008]
840b	Tr5	B5008	Cut	Cut of pit
840b	Tr5	B5009	Deposit	Fill of ditch [B5010]
840b	Tr5	B5010	Cut	Cut of ditch
840b	Tr5	B5011	Deposit	Tree Bole fill
840b	Tr5	B5012	Deposit	Patch of charcoal



840b	Tr5	B5013	Deposit	Natural
840b	Tr6	B6000	Deposit	Topsoil
840b	Tr6	B6001	Cut	Shallow pit/circular feature
840b	Tr6	B6002	Fill	Fill of [B6001] mid-brown silty-sand
840b	Tr6	B6003	Fill	Fill of [B6004] Slot 1
840b	Tr6	B6004	Cut	Cut of ditch [B6004] Slot 2
840b	Tr6	B6005	Fill	Fill of [B6006] Post Hole
840b	Tr6	B6006	Cut	Cut of Post Hole; NW Corner of Trench
840b	Tr6	B6007	Cut	Cut of E-W linear ditch.
840b	Tr6	B6008	Fill	Fill of [B6007] linear ditch
840b	Tr6	B6009	Fill	Fill of [B6010] Slot 2
840b	Tr6	B6010	Re-Cut	Re-Cut of shallow ditch Slot 2
840b	Tr6	B6011	Fill	Fill of [B6012] Slot 2
840b	Tr6	B6012	Re-Cut	Re-Cut of shallow ditch Slot 2
840b	Tr6	B6013	Fill	Fill of [B6014] Slot 2
840b	Tr6	B6014	Cut	Cut of N. ditch contains (B6013); Slot 2
840b	Tr6	B6015	Fill	Fill of [B6016]; Slot 2
840b	Tr6	B6016	Cut	Cut of S. ditch contains (B6015); Slot 2
840b	Tr6	B6017	Fill	Fill (natural back-fill) of [B6018]; Slot 2
840b	Tr6	B6018	Cut	Cut of ditch contains (B6017); Slot 2
840b	Tr6	B6019	Fill	Fill of [B6020]; Slot 1
840b	Tr6	B6020	Cut	Cut of ditch contains (B6019); Slot 1
840b	Tr6	B6021	Fill	Fill of [B6022]; Slot 3
840b	Tr6	B6022	Cut	Cut of shallow ditch; Slot 3
840b	Tr6	B6023	Deposit	Subsoil
840b	Tr6	B6024	Deposit	Natural
840b	Tr6	B6025	Fill	Secondary fill of [6026]; Slot 2
840b	Tr6	B6026	Cut	Cut of ditch contains (B6025); Slot 2
840b	Tr6	B6027	Cut	Cut of Southern ditch; Slot 4
840b	Tr6	B6028	Fill	Secondary fill of [B6027]; Slot 4
840b	Tr6	B6029	Fill	Primary fill of [B6027]; Slot 4
840b	Tr6	B6030	Cut	Cut middle ditch; Slot 4
840b	Tr6	B6031	Fill	Secondary fill (upper) of [B6030]; Slot 4
840b	Tr6	B6032	Fill	Secondary fill (mid) of [B6030]; Slot 4
840b	Tr6	B6033	Fill	Primary fill of [B6030]; Slot 4
840b	Tr6	B6034	Cut	Re-Cut of middle ditch; Slot 4
840b	Tr6	B6035	Fill	Secondary fill (upper) of [B6034]; Slot 4

840b	Tr6	B6036	Fill	Seconday fill (mid) of [B6034]; Slot 4
840b	Tr6	B6037	Fill	Primary fill of [B6034]; Slot 4
840b	Tr6	B6038	Cut	Cut of Northern ditch; Slot 4
840b	Tr6	B6039	Fill	Seconday fill (upper) of [B6038]; Slot 4
840b	Tr6	B6040	Fill	Primary fill of [B6038]; Slot 4
840b	Tr6	B6041	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [B6042]; Slot 2
840b	Tr6	B6042	Cut	Cut of Southern (middle) ditch; Slot 4
840b	Tr6	B6043	Deposit	Orange-grey deposit overlying (B6044)
840b	Tr6	B6044	Fill	Primary fill of [B6045]; Slot 3
840b	Tr6	B6045	Cut	Cut of ditch; Slot 3
840b	Tr6	B6046	Deposit	Orange-grey deposit overlying (B6046)
840b	Tr6	B6047	Fill	Primary fill of [B6048]; Slot 3
840b	Tr6	B6048	Cut	Cut of ditch; Slot 3
840b	Tr6	B6049	Deposit	Orange-grey deposit overlying (B6050)
840b	Tr6	B6050	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [B6051]; Slot 3
840b	Tr6	B6051	Cut	Cut of ditch; Slot 3
840b	Tr6	B6052	Deposit	Orange-grey deposit overlying (B6053)
840b	Tr6	B6053	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [B6055]; Slot 3
840b	Tr6	B6054	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [B6055]; Slot 3
840b	Tr6	B6055	Cut	Cut of ditch; Slot 3
840b	Tr6	B6056	Deposit	Orange-brown deposit; fill of R & F (?)
840b	Tr6	B6057	Deposit	Orange-grey deposit overlying (B6058)
840b	Tr6	B6058	Fill	Secondary fill of [B6060]; Slot 3
840b	Tr6	B6059	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [B6060]; Slot 3
840b	Tr6	B6060	Cut	Cut of ditch; Slot 3
840b	Tr6	B6061	Deposit	Orange-grey deposit overlying (B6062)
840b	Tr6	B6062	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [B6064]; Slot 3
840b	Tr6	B6063	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [B6064]; Slot 3
840b	Tr6	B6064	Cut	Cut of ditch; Slot 3
840b	Tr6	B6065	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [B6007]; Slot 1
840b	Tr6	B6066	Deposit	Orange-brown deposit; fill of R & F (?)
840b	Tr6	B6067	Cut	Cut of ditch (terminus); Slot 4
840b	Tr6	B6068	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [B6067]; Slot 4
840b	Tr6	B6069	Fill	Primary fill (lower) of [B6051]; Slot 3
840b	Tr6	B6070	Cut	Cut of ditch; Slot 5 (N)
840b	Tr6	B6071	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [B6070]; Slot 5
840b	Tr6	B6072	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [B6070]; Slot 5
840b	Tr6	B6073	Cut	Cut of ditch; Slot 5

840b	Tr6	B6074	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [B6073]; Slot 5
840b	Tr6	B6075	Cut	Cut of ditch; Slot 5
840b	Tr6	B6076	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [B6075]; Slot 5
840b	Tr6	B6077	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [B6075]; Slot 5
840b	Tr6	B6078	Cut	Cut of ditch; Slot 5
840b	Tr6	B6079	Cut	Cut of ditch; Slot 5 truncated by [B6078]
840b	Tr6	B6080	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [B6078]; Slot 5
840b	Tr6	B6081	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [B6078]; Slot 5
840b	Tr6	B6082	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [B6079]; Slot 5
840b	Tr6	B6083	Fill	Secondary fill (mid) [B6079]; Slot 5
840b	Tr6	B6084	Fill	Secondary fill (upper) [B6079]; Slot 5
840b	Tr6	B6085	Cut	Cut of ditch; Slot 5 (S)
840b	Tr6	B6086	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [B6085]; Slot 5
840b	Tr6	B6087	Fill	Secondary fill (mid) [B6085]; Slot 5
840b	Tr6	B6088	Fill	Secondary fill (upper) [B6085]; Slot 5
840b	Tr6	B6089	Cut	Shallow Cut R & F(?)
840b	Tr6	B6090	Fill	Primary fill of [B6089]
840b	Tr6	B6091	Cut	Shallow Cut R & F(?)
840b	Tr6	B6092	Fill	Primary fill of [B6091]
840b	Tr6	B6093	Cut	Cut of ditch; Slot 6 (S)
840b	Tr6	B6094	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [B6093]; Slot 6
840b	Tr6	B6095	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [B6093]; Slot 6
840b	Tr6	B6096	Cut	Cut of ditch; Slot 6, N of [B6093]
840b	Tr6	B6097	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [B6096]; Slot 6
840b	Tr6	B6098	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [B6096]; Slot 6
840b	Tr6	B6099	Cut	Cut of ditch; Slot 6, Mid
840b	Tr6	B6100	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [B6099]; Slot 6
840b	Tr6	B6101	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [B6099]; Slot 6
840b	Tr6	B6102	Cut	Cut of ditch; Slot 6, Mid
840b	Tr6	B6103	Fill	Tertiary fill of ditch [B6102]; Slot 6
840b	Tr6	B6104	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [B6102]; Slot 6
840b	Tr6	B6105	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [B6102]; Slot 6
840b	Tr6	B6106	Cut	Cut of ditch; Slot 6, (N)
840b	Tr6	B6107	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [B6106]; Slot 6
840b	Tr6	B6108	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [B6106]; Slot 6
840b	Tr6	B6109	Cut	Cut of ditch; Slot 6, (far N)
840b	Tr6	B6110	Fill	Fill of ditch [B6109]; Slot 6
840b	Tr6	B6111	Cut	Cut of pit; nr. Slots 5 & 6



840b	Tr6	B6112	Fill	Fill of pit [B6111]
840b	Tr6	B6113	Fill	Fill of ditch [B6109]
840b	Tr6	B6114	Fill	Fill of ditch [B6115]
840b	Tr6	B6115	Cut	Cut of ditch; next to [B6111]
840b	Tr6	B6116	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [B6118]; Slot 7
840b	Tr6	B6117	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [B6118]; Slot 7
840b	Tr6	B6118	Cut	Re-Cut of ditch; Slot 7, (S)
840b	Tr6	B6119	Fill	Tertiary fill of ditch [B6119]; Slot 7
840b	Tr6	B6120	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [B6119]; Slot 7
840b	Tr6	B6121	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [B6119]; Slot 7
840b	Tr6	B6122	Cut	Cut of ditch; Slot 7, (S)
840b	Tr6	B6123	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [B6125]; Slot 7
840b	Tr6	B6124	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [B6125]; Slot 7
840b	Tr6	B6125	Cut	Cut of ditch; Slot 7, (Mid)
840b	Tr6	B6126	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [B6128]; Slot 7
840b	Tr6	B6127	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [B6128]; Slot 7
840b	Tr6	B6128	Cut	Cut of ditch; Slot 7, (N)
840b	Tr6	B6129	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [B6131]; Slot 8
840b	Tr6	B6130	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [B6128]; Slot 8
840b	Tr6	B6131	Cut	Cut of ditch; Slot 8, (N)
840b	Tr6	B6132	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [B6134]; Slot 8
840b	Tr6	B6133	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [B6134]; Slot 8
840b	Tr6	B6134	Cut	Cut of ditch; Slot 8, (Mid)
840b	Tr6	B6135	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [B6137]; Slot 8
840b	Tr6	B6136	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [B6137]; Slot 8
840b	Tr6	B6137	Cut	Cut of ditch; Slot 8, (Mid)
840b	Tr6	B6138	Fill	Tertiary fill of ditch [B6141]; Slot 8
840b	Tr6	B6139	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [B6141]; Slot 8
840b	Tr6	B6140	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [B6141]; Slot 8
840b	Tr6	B6141	Cut	Cut of ditch; Slot 8, (S)
840b	Tr6	B6142	Fill	Shallow fill of linear feature: R & F(?)
840b	Tr6	B6143	Cut	Cut of ditch; Slot 9, (S)
840b	Tr6	B6144	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [B6144]; Slot 9
840b	Tr6	B6145	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [B6144]; Slot 9
840b	Tr6	B6146	Fill	Tertiary fill of ditch [B6144]; Slot 9
840b	Tr6	B6147	Fill	Top fill of ditch [B6144]; Slot 9
840b	Tr6	B6148	Cut	Cut of ditch; Slot 9, (Mid)
840b	Tr6	B6149	Fill	Primary fill of cut [B6148]; Slot 9

840b	Tr6	B6150	Cut	Cut of gully; Slot 9, (Mid)
840b	Tr6	B6151	Fill	Primary fill of gully [B6150]; Slot 9
840b	Tr6	B6152	Cut	Cut of ditch; Slot 9, (Mid)
840b	Tr6	B6153	Fill	Primary fill of cut [B6152]; Slot 9
840b	Tr6	B6154	Cut	Cut of ditch; Slot 9, (Mid)
840b	Tr6	B6155	Fill	Primary fill of cut [B6154]; Slot 9
840b	Tr6	B6156	Cut	Cut of gully; Slot 9, (within [6154])
840b	Tr6	B6157	Fill	Primary fill of gully [B6156]; Slot 9
840b	Tr6	B6158	Cut	Cut of feature in ditch; Slot 9, (Mid)
840b	Tr6	B6159	Fill	Primary fill of feature [B6158]; Slot 9
840b	Tr6	B6160	Fill	Secondary fill of feature [B6158]; Slot 9
840b	Tr6	B6161	Cut	Cut of ditch; Slot 9, (Terminus)
840b	Tr6	B6162	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [B6161]; Slot 9
840b	Tr6	B6163	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [B6161]; Slot 9
840b	Tr6	B6164	Cut	Cut of gully; Slot 9, (cut by [6158])
840b	Tr6	B6165	Fill	Primary fill of gully [B6165]; Slot 9
840b	Tr6	B6166	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [B6167]; Slot 10
840b	Tr6	B6167	Cut	Cut of ditch; Slot 10
840b	Tr6	B6168	Fill	Fill of ditch/s [B6169]; Slot 10
840b	Tr6	B6169	Cut	Cut of ditch; Slot 10
840b	Tr6	B6170	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [B6172]; Slot 10
840b	Tr6	B6171	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [B6172]; Slot 10
840b	Tr6	B6172	Cut	Cut of ditch; Slot 10
840b	Tr6	B6173	Fill	Fill of ditch [B6174]; Slot 10
840b	Tr6	B6174	Cut	Cut of ditch; Slot 10
840b	Tr6	B6175	Fill	Fill of north ditch [B6176]; Slot 11
840b	Tr6	B6176	Cut	Cut of north ditch; Slot 11
840b	Tr6	B6177	Fill	Subsoil middle ditch [B6180]; Slot 11
840b	Tr6	B6178	Fill	Upper fill middle ditch [B6180]; Slot 11
840b	Tr6	B6179	Fill	Primary fill middle ditch [B6180]; Slot 11
840b	Tr6	B6180	Cut	Cut of middle ditch; Slot 11
840b	Tr6	B6181	Fill	Upper fill south-middle ditch [B6183]; Slot 11
840b	Tr6	B6182	Fill	Primary fill south-middle ditch [B6183]; Slot 11
840b	Tr6	B6183	Cut	Cut of south-middle ditch; Slot 11
840b	Tr6	B6184	Fill	Fill/Subsoil of south ditch [B6189]; Slot 11
840b	Tr6	B6185	Fill	Original fill of south ditch [B6189]; Slot 11
840b	Tr6	B6186	Fill	Secondary fill of south ditch [B6189]; Slot 11
840b	Tr6	B6187	Fill	Secondary fill of south ditch [B6189]; Slot 11

840b	Tr6	B6188	Fill	Primary fill of south ditch [B6189]; Slot 11
840b	Tr6	B6189	Cut	Cut of south ditch
840b	Tr6	B6190	Fill	Fill of possible small pit [B6191]
840b	Tr6	B6191	Cut	Cut of possible small pit [B6191]
840b	Tr6	B6192	Cut	Cut of N-S "V" shaped ditch
840b	Tr6	B6193	Fill	Secondary fill of [B6192]
840b	Tr6	B6194	Cut	Cut of E-W ditch; truncates [B6192]
840b	Tr6	N/A	N/A	Deleted context number
840b	Tr6	B6196	Cut	Re-cut into (B6204)
840b	Tr6	B6197	Fill	Fill of [B6196]
840b	Tr6	B6198	Fill	Fill of [B6199]
840b	Tr6	B6199	Cut	Cut of pit
840b	Tr6	B6200	Deposit	Deposit in a linear spread
840b	Tr6	B6201	Cut	Cut of ditch
840b	Tr6	B6202	Fill	Secondary fill of [B6201]
840b	Tr6	B6203	Fill	Primary fill of [B6201]
840b	Tr6	B6204	Fill	Primary fill of [B6192]
840b	Tr6	B6205	Cut	Cut of Dec. 2004 Evaluation trench
840b	Tr6	B6206	Deposit	Fill of [B6205]
840b	Tr6	B6207	Cut	E-W linear shallow; NE Tr6
840b	Tr6	B6208	Deposit	Primary fill of [B6207]
840b	Tr6	B6209	Cut	Cut of modern service trench
840b	Tr6	B6210	Fill	Fill of [B6209]
840b	Tr6	B6211	Cut	Cut of E-W ditch north of [B6192]
840b	Tr6	B6212	Fill	Primary fill of [B6211]
840b	Tr7	B7000	Deposit	Topsoil of ploughed field
840b	Tr7	B7001	Deposit	Natural
840b	Tr7	B7002	Cut	Cut of sunken trackway; Slot 1
840b	Tr7	B7003	Fill	Fill of [B7002]
840b	Tr7	B7004	Cut	Cut of ditch south of [B7002]
840b	Tr7	B7005	Fill	Fill of [B7004]
840b	Tr7	B7006	Cut	Cut of ditch
840b	Tr7	B7007	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [B7009]
840b	Tr7	B7008	Fill	Fill of ditch [B7006]
840b	Tr7	B7009	Cut	Recut of ditch [B7006]
840b	Tr7	B7010	Fill	Lower fill of cut [B7009]
840b	Tr7	B7011	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [B7006]



840b	Tr7	B7012	Cut	Cut of large ditch south of hedge
840b	Tr7	B7013	Deposit	Subsoil
840b	Tr7	B7014	Deposit	Fill of [B7012]
840b	Tr7	B7015	Fill	Fill of [B7012]
840b	Tr7	B7016	Fill	Lower fill of [B7012]
840b	Tr7	B7017	Fill	Lower fill of [B7012]
840b	Tr7	B7018	Fill	Fill of cut [B7019]
840b	Tr7	B7019	Cut	Cut of ditch
840b	Tr7	B7020	Cut	E-W linear cut parallel to and south of [B7012]
840b	Tr7	B7021	Fill	Fill of [B7020]
840b	Tr7	B7022	Cut	Pit cut at eastern end of Tr7
840b	Tr7	B7023	Fill	Fill of [B7022]
840b	Tr7	B7024	Fill	Ditch/sunken trackway [B7027]; Slot 6
840b	Tr7	B7025	Fill	Ditch/sunken trackway [B7027]; Slot 6
840b	Tr7	B7026	Fill	Ditch/sunken trackway [B7027]; Slot 6
840b	Tr7	B7027	Cut	Ditch/sunken trackway [B7024] & [B7026]; Slot 6
840b	Tr7	B7028	Fill	Fill of ditch; Slot 7 through [B7029]
840b	Tr7	B7029	Cut	Cut of ditch; Slot 7
840b	Tr7	B7030	Fill	Fill of pit [B7031]; W-section
840b	Tr7	B7031	Cut	Cut of pit; W-section
840b	Tr7	B7032	Fill	Fill of [B7034]
840b	Tr7	B7033	Fill	Fill of [B7034]
840b	Tr7	B7034	Cut	Cut of ditch
840b	Tr7	B7035	Fill	Fill of [B7036]
840b	Tr7	B7036	Cut	Cut of ditch
840b	Tr7	B7037	Fill	Fill of [B7038]
840b	Tr7	B7038	Cut	Cut of truncated ditch
840b	Tr7	B7039	Fill	Darker secondary fill southern sunken trackway; Slot 8
840b	Tr7	B7040	Fill	Lighter primary fill southern sunken trackway; Slot 8
840b	Tr7	B7041	Cut	Cut of southern sunken trackway; Slot 8
840b	Tr7	B7042	Cut	Ditch terminal
840b	Tr7	B7043	Fill	Fill of [B7042]
840b	Tr7	B7044	Fill	Backfill from [B7045]
840b	Tr7	B7045	Cut	Cut of ditch terminal
840b	Tr7	B7046	Cut	Cut of sunken trackway; Slot 10
840b	Tr7	B7047	Fill	Fill of [B7046]
840b	Tr7	B7048	Fill	Fill of [B7046]
840b	Tr7	B7049	Fill	Fill of [B7046]

## APPENDIX 9 RADIOCARBON DATING

### A9.1 REPORT ON C-14 DATING - POZNAŃ RADIOCARBON LABORATORY

Job no.: 1334/05

<b>Sample name</b>	<b>Lab. no.</b>	<b>Age 14C</b>	<b>Remark</b>
Arcus 840b B4003 - 10	Poz-14324	3110 ± 35 BP	
Arcus 840b B40012 - 8	Poz-14326	2500 ± 35 BP	
Arcus 840b B4007 - 7	Poz-14325	2470 ± 35 BP	

**Head of the Laboratory**

**Dr. hab. Tomasz Goslar, prof. UAM**

### A9.2 RESULTS OF CALIBRATION OF 14C DATES

Given are intervals of calendar age, where the true ages of the samples encompass with the probability of ca. 68% and ca. 95%. The calibration was made with the OxCal software.

INFORM : References - Atmospheric data from Reimer et al (2004); OxCal v3.10  
Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]

Arcus 840b B4003 - 10 : 3110±35BP

68.2% probability

1430BC (52.9%) 1370BC

1340BC (15.3%) 1310BC

95.4% probability

1460BC (95.4%) 1290BC

Arcus 840b B40012 - 8 : 2500±35BP

68.2% probability

770BC (13.1%) 730BC

690BC (10.7%) 660BC

650BC (44.4%) 540BC

95.4% probability

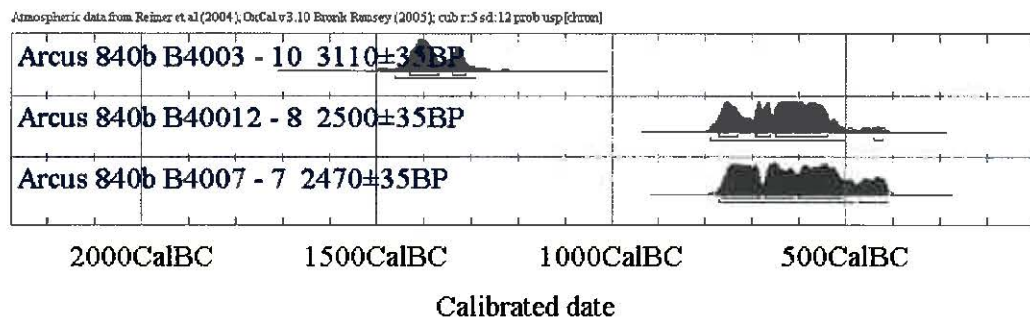
790BC (94.2%) 500BC

440BC ( 1.2%) 420BC

Arcus 840b B4007 - 7 : 2470±35BP

68.2% probability

760BC (24.3%) 680BC  
 670BC (17.3%) 610BC  
 600BC (26.6%) 510BC  
 95.4% probability  
 770BC (85.6%) 480BC  
 470BC ( 9.8%) 410BC





## **APPENDIX 10 ARCHIVING**

### **A10.1 Archive Deposition**

Katherine Baxter of Leeds Museum was contacted regarding the storage of the archive, but she confirmed that they were unable to take the archive.

The archive will therefore be deposited with WYAAS as an interim measure. The archive has been prepared in line with the guidelines issued by Leeds Museum and a copy of the inventory has been included in this report.

Following discussion with Andrea Burgess of WYAAS the finds have been marked with the ARCUS site code and context number as and accession number is not available.

### **A10.2 Archive Inventory**

**SITE CODE:** ARCUS 840 and ARCUS 840b

**CLIENT:** Cofton Ltd

**CARRIED OUT BY:** ARCUS, University of Sheffield.

#### **SECTION 1: Correspondence**

**840** One file containing correspondence

**840b** One file containing correspondence

#### **SECTION 2: Site Records**

**840** Two files containing 172 trench sheets, one file 24 context registers and 324 context sheets

One file containing 36 sample sheets

One CD containing the site survey data as Autocad files

**840b** Two files 14 context registers and 358 context sheets

One file containing 1 sample register, 10 sample sheets and 19 level sheets

One CD containing the site survey data as Autocad files

#### **SECTION 4: Site Drawings**

**840** One A3 file containing 5 drawing register sheets and 115 drawing sheets

**840b** One A3 file containing 4 drawing register sheets and 83 drawing sheets

## **SECTION 5: Photographic Record**

- 840** Two files containing 41 photographic register sheets, 41 sheets of colour slides, and 20 sheets of negatives and 19 contact print sheets for black and white prints
- 840b** One file containing 14 photographic register sheets, 13 sheets of colour slides, and 7 sheets of negatives and 7 contact print sheets for black and white prints

## **SECTION 6: Copies of Reports**

- Geophysical Survey of Sharp Lane, Middletonm, Leeds.* Unpublished Stratascan report J1888, one volume
- 840** *Archaeological Field Evaluation of Land at Sharp Lane, Middleton, Leeds.* Unpublished ARCUS Report 840.2. two volumes
- 840b** *Archaeological Excavation of Land at Sharp Lane, Middleton Leeds.* Unpublished ARCUS Report 840b.2. two volumes

## **SECTION 7: Finds**

- 840** 12 pieces of flint  
19 sherds of pottery  
4 fragments of glass
- 840b** 54 sherds of pottery  
2 fragments of quern stone  
4 clay pipe fragments

## **APPENDIX 11 SPECIFICATION FROM WYAAS**



# **WYAS ADVISORY SERVICE: SPECIFICATION FOR EXCAVATIONS TO RECORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS IN ADVANCE OF DEVELOPMENT AT SHARP LANE, MIDDLETON, LEEDS.**

**Specification prepared at the request of ARCUS (acting for Cofton Ltd) on behalf of Leeds City Council.**

## **1.0 Summary**

1.1 A limited amount of archaeological work consisting of open-area excavation, following from a previous evaluation, is proposed to record the surviving below-ground archaeology at the above site. This specification has been prepared by the curatorial branch of the West Yorkshire Archaeology Service, the holders of the West Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record.

## **2.0 Site Location & Description (please refer to attached map)**

### **Grid Reference: SE 3116 2775**

2.1 The site lies in the Middleton area of Leeds and covers an area of 29.7 hectares. Throstle Carr Beck lies c. 100m from the southern boundary of the site; to the east lies Sharpe House Road; on the west is a footpath along the ends of Throstle Terrace and Throstle Road, and to the north lies Sharpe Lane Primary School. The land slopes gently downhill to the east and south with a slight ridge running north-west to south-east across the site.

2.2 The underlying geology is the Thornhill Rock of the Westphalian B Coal Measures (British Geological Survey Sheet 78). The previous evaluation found that the natural geology is highly variable across the site, with deposits of sandstone bedrock, fractured sandstone and clay across the site.

2.3 The land is under agricultural use with the majority of fields used as arable land. Fields along the western and northern edges of the site are currently waste ground with rough grazing and shrubs present.

## **3.0 Planning Background**

3.1 Leeds City Council initially consulted the WYAS Advisory Service in 1996 regarding the development of the site (proposed site development no. 1945).

3.2 The Planning Authority were advised by the WYAS Advisory Service that there was reason to believe that important archaeological remains may be affected by the proposed development. Two phases of archaeological evaluation were undertaken in 2004; a geophysical survey by Stratascan (report ref.: J1888) and trial trenching by ARCUS (report ref.: 840). The results from the field evaluations have been used to establish the degree of archaeological recording that is necessary prior to development.

3.3 This specification for the required archaeological recording has been prepared by the curatorial branch of the West Yorkshire Archaeology Service at the request of

Mr. Glyn Davies of ARCUS, acting on behalf of Cofton Ltd, to detail the requirements for detailed excavation and recording, following from the evaluation.

## **4.0 Archaeological Interest**

4.1 The archaeological potential of the site was initially identified from cropmarks visible on aerial photographs, and were interpreted as elements of a rural Iron Age to Romano-British landscape. The site was evaluated through geophysical survey and the excavation of 172 trial trenches in 2004. The evaluation results showed that many areas of the site had very low archaeological potential but some discrete areas of significant archaeological remains were identified.

4.2 The evaluation recovered evidence for sporadic activity at the site ranging in date from prehistory to the modern period. Although a small assemblage of worked flints and several potentially prehistoric features were found, only one pit yielded a datable artefact. A concentration of Roman period features was identified in the south-eastern part of the site: potentially the remains of a Romano-British settlement. Medieval activity comprised only the remnants of ridge and furrow agriculture and one sherd of pottery. Post-medieval archaeology was common across the site, including the remains of Major Farm and Sharp House Farm and field boundary ditches.

4.3 Although the evaluation identified the presence of archaeological remains, the work to date has not been able to determine the extent and nature of the prehistoric and Roman features/activity, or to provide clear dating evidence for many of the features. For the later periods, cartographic analysis has shown that many of the ditches correlate with post-medieval field boundaries, but the date of the development of this landscape is also not yet known.

4.4 Seven areas of the site have been identified as appropriate for detailed excavation and recording.

## **5.0 Aims of the Excavation**

### **5.1 General Aims**

5.1.1 The aim of this project is to gather sufficient information to establish the extent, condition, character and date (as far as circumstances permit) of any archaeological features and deposits within the proposed development area, and to record at an appropriate level, archaeological features encountered in the excavation trenches. This work will mitigate the destruction of buried archaeological remains during the development of the site through 'preservation by record' in accordance with PPG16.

### **5.2 Period-specific Aims**

#### **5.2.1 Earlier Prehistory (Neolithic to Bronze Age)**

The known Neolithic archaeology of lowland West Yorkshire is characterised by a thin distribution of flint artefacts (usually unstratified or residual) and a few isolated pits. These tend to be identified during intrusive investigations targeted upon later landscapes or fieldwalking surveys. The clear exceptions are the henge monuments at Ferrybridge and Newton Kyme, but even at these sites there is no evidence of contemporary settlements or other non-ritual activity. Although Neolithic pottery and

flints have been recovered from lowland sites in the county, datable artefacts are rare. Features of this period tend to be irregular, discrete features; a lack of feature regularity and definition compared to features of later prehistoric date can itself be an indicator of an earlier date.

Compared to the Neolithic, Bronze Age archaeology is much better represented in this part of the county. Again however, the majority of the evidence derives from surface finds of flints. Bronze Age barrows and burials have been identified at several sites north and east of Leeds, including (but not exclusively) at the Neolithic henge sites. The evidence to date indicates that Bronze Age settlement in the area is unenclosed and comprises post-built (rather than gully-defined) roundhouses.

The evidence from the evaluation at Sharp Lane, Middleton indicates that there is general 'background' level of earlier prehistoric activity at the site. The small flint assemblage includes diagnostic artefacts of late Mesolithic/early Neolithic, early Neolithic and early Bronze Age date. Only a single feature contained a prehistoric artefact however several other features including the post-holes could potentially relate to prehistoric structures.

The excavation will, where possible:

- Identify and record evidence of earlier prehistoric activity;
- Investigate the date and duration of any earlier prehistoric features;
- Investigate the nature of any earlier prehistoric activity;
- Utilise radiocarbon (or other scientific) techniques to obtain dates for significant features or groups of features believed to be of earlier prehistoric date but which do not yield artefacts.

#### 5.2.2 Iron Age to Romano-British

Current evidence indicates that unenclosed settlements persisted into the middle Iron Age and palisades may have been pre-cursors to the ditched enclosures of the later Iron Age. The Iron Age in the region is characterised by a paucity of datable artefacts, and consequently even the 'background levels' of activity indicated by flint finds for earlier prehistory, are absent for the Iron Age.

Previous work around the Leeds area has revealed that later Iron Age settlements are typically set in ditched enclosures within larger field systems. The roundhouses of this period tend to be defined by gullies rather than the post-holes of the earlier periods. However, Iron Age style roundhouses persist into the Roman period and there is often little to distinguish late Iron Age settlements from rural Romano-British ones, except for artefactual evidence.

The excavation will, where possible:

- Identify and record evidence of Iron Age/Romano-British activity;
- Investigate the date, duration and phasing of any Romano-British features;
- Investigate the nature of any Iron Age/Romano-British activity;
- Utilise radiocarbon (or other scientific) techniques to obtain dates for significant features or groups of features believed to be of Iron Age date but which do not yield artefacts.



## 6.0 Excavation Methodology

### 6.1 General Instructions

#### 6.1.1 Health and Safety

The archaeologists on site will naturally operate with due regard for Health and Safety regulations, and the contractor must ensure that all relevant requirements are met with regard both to site personnel and to members of the public. This work may require the preparation of a Risk Assessment of the site, in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Regulations prior to submission of the tender. **The WYAS Advisory Service and its officers cannot be held responsible for any accidents that may occur to outside contractors engaged to undertake this work while attempting to conform to this specification.**

#### 6.1.2 Confirmation of Adherence to Specification

Prior to the commencement of *any work*, the archaeological contractor must confirm adherence to this specification in writing to the WYAS Advisory Service, or state (with reasons) any proposals to vary the specification. Should the contractor wish to vary the specification, then written confirmation of the agreement of the WYAS Advisory Service to any variations is required prior to work commencing. Unauthorised variations are made at the sole risk of the contractor (see para. 11.2, below). **Modifications presented in the form of a re-written project brief will not be considered by the WYAS Advisory Service.**

#### 6.1.3 Confirmation of Timetable and Contractors' Qualifications

Prior to the commencement of *any work*, the archaeological contractor should provide the WYAS Advisory Service **in writing** with a projected timetable for the site work, and with details regarding staff structure and numbers. The names and *curriculum vitae* of key project members (the project manager, site supervisor, any proposed specialists *etc.*), along with details of any specialist sub-contractors, should also be supplied to the WYAS Advisory Service (if C.V.s have not previously been supplied). 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 the WYAS Advisory Service.

#### 6.1.4 Documentary Research

If a contractor other than ARCUS is employed, then prior to the commencement of *fieldwork*, the SMR should be visited by either the project manager or the site supervisor, in order to gain an overview of the archaeological/historical background of the site and environs. In addition to providing a knowledge base for the work in hand, the results of this assessment may be incorporated into the contractor's report where they are considered to contribute to that report, but any extraneous material should be omitted. Please note that the SMR makes a charge for consultations of a commercial nature. The results of this exercise should be used to inform the whole project. **Please note, however, that a formal desk-based report is not required and the results of this stage of work should be incorporated in the final report.**



## 7.0 Trenching Methodology

### 7.1 Trench Size and Placement

7.1.1 The work is will involve the excavation of seven trenches of varying dimensions (see below), which can be machine-opened. The contractor should also allow for a contingency allowance of 440 square metres. The use of the contingency will depend upon the results from the excavation of the initial seven trenches. The use of the contingency will be at the decision of the WYAS Advisory Service, whose decision will be issued in writing, if necessary in retrospect after site discussions. **The location of the trenches will be in accordance with the enclosed plans (Figs 1-3) and as detailed below:**

Area	Dimensions	Rationale
1	50m x 30m	To investigate a large square pit and other features identified in Trench 34
2	30m x 20m	To investigate potential post-hole structures identified in Trench 44
3	30m x 20m	To investigate potential post-hole structures identified in Trench 57
4	25m x 20m	To investigate potential post-hole structures identified in Trench 78
5	30m x 20m	To investigate potential post-hole structures identified in Trench 161
72x43 72x44 6	100m x 30m	To investigate a concentration of Romano-British features identified in Trenches 104, 105 & 106
7	50m x 40m	To investigate potentially prehistoric features identified in Trenches 101 & 102

Total area: 8800 square metres

### 7.2 Method of Excavation

7.2.1 The trenches may be opened and the topsoil and recent overburden removed down to the first significant archaeological horizon in successive level spits of a **maximum** 0.2m. thickness, by the use of an appropriate machine using a wide toothless ditching blade. **Under no circumstances should the machine be used to cut arbitrary trenches down to natural deposits.** Any machine work must be carried out under direct archaeological supervision and the machine halted if significant archaeological deposits are encountered. The top of the first significant archaeological horizon (pre-19<sup>th</sup> century) may be exposed by the machine, but must then be cleaned by hand and inspected for features and then dug by hand.

### 7.3 Method of Recording

7.3.1 The trenches are to be recorded according to the normal principles of stratigraphic excavation. The complete stratigraphy of each trial trench down to undisturbed natural deposits is to be recorded even where no archaeological deposits have been identified.

7.3.2 Modern artefacts are to be noted but not retained (18<sup>th</sup>-century material and earlier should be retained.) As a general rule for tendering purposes, it would be expected that all pre-19<sup>th</sup> century pits would be half-sectioned, recorded, sampled

and then fully excavated (subject to over-riding safety considerations); post-holes and linear structural features cut into the natural to be *at least* half-sectioned, recorded and sampled sufficiently to meet the objectives of the exercise. Domestic, agricultural, industrial, funerary or ritual structures and buildings such as huts, barns, houses, kilns, gateways, roads, working hollows, floor levels, hearths *etc.* will be excavated in total or to a degree whereby their extent (within the development area), nature, form, date, function and relationships to other features and deposits can be established.

7.3.3 Suitable samples for dating should be taken if encountered during trenching. In dealing with a project of this nature in which details are unquantifiable at this stage, it is important that a degree of flexibility is retained in the approach to the work. Such flexibility, however, is meant to be applied within the overall bounds of the investigation recommended by the Advisory Service to the Planning Authority; it should not result in an additional burden on the contracting body, except by prior agreement between all bodies concerned.

#### **7.4 Use of Metal Detectors on Site**

7.4.1 Spoil heaps are to be scanned for non-ferrous metal artefacts using a metal detector capable of making this discrimination, operated by an experienced metal detector user (if necessary, operating under the supervision of the contracting archaeologist). Modern artefacts are to be noted but not retained (18<sup>th</sup>-century material and earlier should be retained.)

7.4.2 If a non-professional archaeologist is to be used to carry out the metal-detecting, a formal agreement of their position as a sub-contractor working under direction must be agreed in advance of their use on site. This formal agreement will apply whether they are paid or not.

7.4.3 To avoid financial claims under the Treasure Act a suggested wording for this formal agreement with the metal detectorist is: "In the process of working on the archaeological investigation at [*location of site*] between the dates of [*insert dates*], [*name of person contributing to project*] is working under direction or permission of [*name of archaeological organisation*] and hereby waives all rights to rewards for objects discovered that could otherwise be payable under the Treasure Act 1996."

#### **7.5 Environmental Sampling Strategy**

7.5.1 Deposits must be sampled for retrieval and assessment of the preservation conditions and potential for analysis of all bioarchaeological remains. A sampling strategy must be agreed with a recognised bioarchaeologist, and the sampling methods should follow the procedures outlined by the Association for Environmental Archaeology in their Working Paper no.2 (1995), "Environmental Archaeology and Archaeological Evaluations". Provision should also be made for the specialist to visit the site and discuss the sampling strategy, if necessary.

#### **7.6 Conservation Strategy**

7.6.1 A conservation strategy must be developed in collaboration with a recognised laboratory. All finds must be assessed in order to recover information that will contribute to an understanding of their deterioration and hence preservation potential, as well as identifying potential for further investigation. Furthermore, all

finds must be stabilised and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the receiving museum. As a guiding principle only artefacts of a "displayable" quality would warrant full conservation, but metalwork and coinage from stratified contexts would be expected to be X-rayed if necessary, and conservation costs should also be included as a contingency.

## **7.7 Documentation**

7.7.1 The actual areas of trenching and any features of possible archaeological concern noted within the trenches, should be accurately located on a site plan and recorded by photographs, summary scale drawings and written descriptions sufficient to permit the preparation of a report on the material. The site grid is to be accurately tied into the National Grid and located on the largest scale map available of the area (either 1:2500 or 1:1250).

## **7.8 Location of Services, etc.**

7.8.1 The archaeological contractors will be responsible for locating any drainage pipes, service pipes, cables *etc.* which may cross any of the trench lines, and for taking the necessary measures to avoid disturbing such services.

## **7.9 Human Remains**

7.9.1 Any human remains that are discovered must initially be left in-situ, covered and protected. If removal is necessary, this must comply with the relevant legislation and any Home Office and local environmental health regulations.

## **7.10 Treasure Act**

7.10.1 The terms of the Treasure Act 1996 must be followed with regard to any finds that might fall within its purview. Any finds must be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner as required by the procedures as 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.

# **8. Monitoring**

## **8.1 Notification**

8.1.1 The project will be monitored as necessary and practicable by the WYAS Advisory Service, in its role as "curator" of the county's archaeology. The Advisory Service should receive as much notice as possible and certainly one week, of the intention to start fieldwork. This notification is to be supplied in writing, and copied to the relevant District Museum (see para. 9.1 below). As a courtesy, English Heritage's Regional Science Adviser should also be notified of the intention to commence fieldwork (contact Ian Panter: tel. 01904 601983; email [ian.panter@english-heritage.org.uk](mailto:ian.panter@english-heritage.org.uk)). A copy of the contractor's risk assessment should accompany notification of intention to commence work.

## **8.2 Access/Monitoring Methodology**

8.2.1 The representative of the WYAS Advisory Service will be afforded access to the site at any reasonable time. It is usual practice that the visit is arranged in advance, but this is not always feasible. The Advisory Service's representative will be provided with a site tour and an overview of the site by the senior archaeologist



present and should be afforded the opportunity to view all trenches, any finds made that are still on site, and any records not in immediate use. It is anticipated that the records of an exemplar context that has previously been fully recorded will be examined. Any observed deficiencies during the site visit are to be made good to the satisfaction of the Advisory Service's representative, by the next agreed site meeting. Access is also to be afforded at any reasonable time to English Heritage's Regional Archaeological Scientific Advisor.

## **9. Excavation Archives Deposition.**

9.1 Before commencing any fieldwork, the archaeological contractor must determine the requirements for the deposition of the excavation 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 the WYAS Advisory Service will take the archive but the requirements of the Leeds Museums and Galleries are to be adhered to (see Appendix 1).

9.2 The deposition of the archive must be accompanied by a storage fee, currently £113 per standard box, payable to West Yorkshire Joint Services. This is the current fee charged by Leeds Museums and Galleries.

9.3 The archaeological contractor should give representatives of the Leeds Museums and Galleries sufficient notice of start of works so that they may visit the site to view work in progress, talk to staff and take photographs.

9.4 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 the WYAS Advisory Service, but eventually it is hoped, with Leeds Museum.

9.5 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).

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

10.1 Should there be unexpectedly significant or complex discoveries made that warrant, in the professional judgement of the archaeologist on site, more detailed recording than is appropriate within the terms of this specification, then the archaeological contractor should urgently contact the WYAS Advisory Service with the relevant information to enable them to resolve the matter with the developer.

## **11. Post-Excavation Work**

### **11.1 After Completion of Fieldwork**

11.1.1 On completion of the fieldwork, any samples taken shall be processed and any finds shall be cleaned, identified, assessed, dated (if possible), marked (if appropriate) and properly packed and stored in accordance with the requirements of national guidelines.



11.1.2 A fully indexed field archive shall be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographic negatives and a complete set of labelled photographic prints. An index to the field archive is to be deposited with the WYAS Advisory Service (preferably as an appendix in the report). 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 para. 9.4 above). In the absence of this agreement the field archive (less finds) is to be deposited with the WYAS Advisory Service.

### **11.3 Report Format and Content**

11.3.1 A report should be produced. The report should include background information on the need for the project, a description of the methodology employed, and a full description and interpretation of results produced. 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.

11.3.2 Location plans should be produced at a scale which enables easy site identification and which depicts the full extent of the site investigated (a scale of 1:50,000 is not regarded as appropriate unless accompanied by a more detailed plan or plans). Site plans should be at an appropriate scale showing trench layout (as dug), features located and, where possible, predicted archaeological deposits. Upon completion of each trench all sections containing archaeological features will be drawn. 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. Where no archaeological deposits are encountered at least one long section of each trench will be drawn.

11.3.3 Artefact analysis is to include the production of a descriptive catalogue with finds critical for dating and interpretation illustrated. 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.

### **11.5 Summary for Publication**

11.5.1 The attached summary sheet should be completed and submitted to the WYAS Advisory Service for inclusion in the summary of archaeological work in West Yorkshire published biannually by that office within *Archaeology and Archives In West Yorkshire*.

### **11.6 Publicity**

11.6.1 If the project is to be publicised in any way (including media releases, publications etc.), then it is expected that the WYAS Advisory Service will be given the opportunity to consider whether it wishes its collaborative role to be acknowledged, and if so, the form of words used will be at the Advisory Services' discretion.

### **11.7 Report Deposition**

11.7.1 A copy of the report is to be supplied to the Sites and Monuments Record held by the WYAS Advisory Service within a period of two months following completion of fieldwork unless specialist reports are awaited. In the latter case a

revised date should be agreed with the Advisory Service. The report will be supplied on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period of time (generally not exceeding six months). A copy shall also be supplied to English Heritage's regional Science Adviser at the same time (Ian Panter, English Heritage, 37, Tanner Row, York YO1 6WP).

## **12. General Considerations**

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

12.1.1 It should be noted that this specification is based upon records available in the County Sites and Monuments Record and on a brief examination of the site by the WYAS Advisory Service. Archaeological contractors submitting tenders should carry out an inspection of the site prior to submission. 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, and/or
- iii) any features which should be recorded, as having a bearing on the interpretation of the structure, have been omitted from the specification,

then it is expected that the archaeologist will contact the WYAS Advisory Service as a matter of urgency.

12.1.2 If contractors have not yet been appointed, any variations which the WYAS Advisory Service considers to be justifiable on archaeological grounds will be incorporated into a revised specification, which will then be re-issued to the developer for redistribution to the tendering contractors. If an appointment has already been made and site work is ongoing, the WYAS Advisory Service will resolve the matter in liaison with the developer and the Local Planning Authority.

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

12.2.1 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that they have obtained the WYAS Advisory Service'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 the WYAS Advisory Service being unable to recommend determination of the planning application to the Local Planning Officer based on the archaeological information available and are therefore made solely at the risk of the contractor.

### **12.3 Technical Queries**

12.3.1 Similarly, any technical queries arising from the specification detailed above, should be addressed to the WYAS Advisory Service 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.

**West Yorkshire Archaeology Service – Advisory Service**  
**Andrea Burgess**

**April 2005**

**County Sites and Monuments Record**  
**WYAS Advisory Service**  
**Registry of Deeds**  
**Newstead Road**  
**Wakefield**  
**WF1 2DE**

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## PLATES





Plate a – Area 1, dark fill [B1024] of possible pond [B1013]



Plate b – Area1, dark fills of possible pond [B1013] overlain by redeposited natural



Plate c – Area 1, details of fills in [B1013]



Plate d – Area 3 ditch [B3004]





Plate e – Area 4 posthole [B4008] half sectioned



Plate f – Area 4 posthole [B4008] fully excavated



Plate g – Area 4 posthole [B4011] half sectioned



Plate h – Area 4 posthole [B4011] fully excavated





Plate i – Area 4 posthole [B4013] half sectioned



Plate j – Area 4 posthole [B4013] fully excavated



Plate k – Area 6 slot 2



Plate l – Area 6 slot 8





Plate m – Area 6 slot9



Plate n – Area 6 slot 3 north end

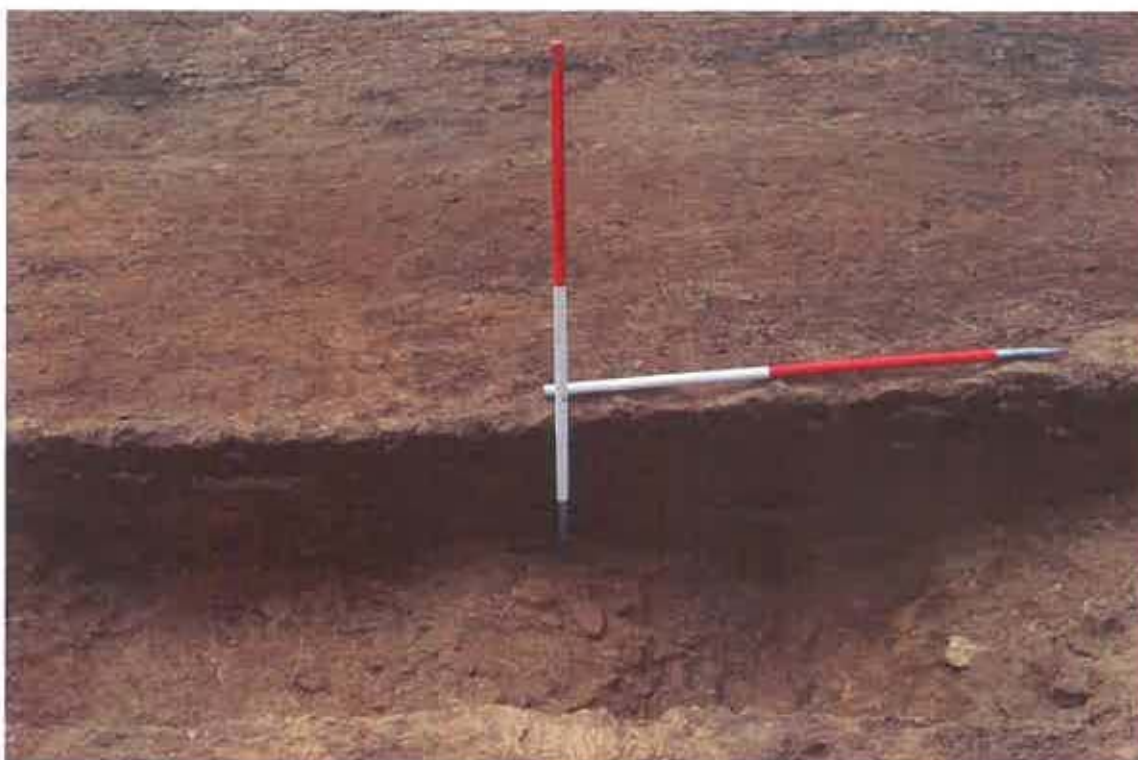


Plate o – Area 6 slot middle section

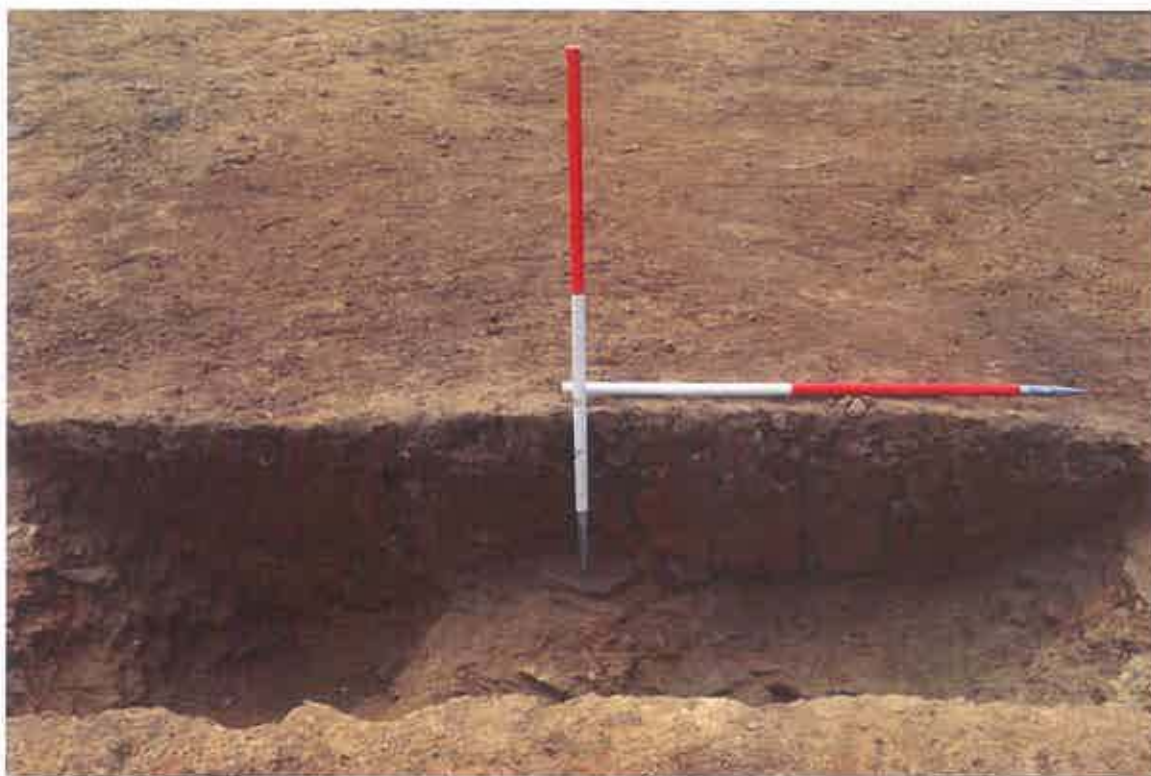


Plate p – Area 6 south end





Plate q – Area 6 section across ditch [B6201]



Plate r – Area 7 section across trackway [B7002]



Plate s – Area 7 section across trackway [B7027]



Plate t – Area 7 section across trackway [B7041]





Plate u – Area 7 section across trackway [B7046]

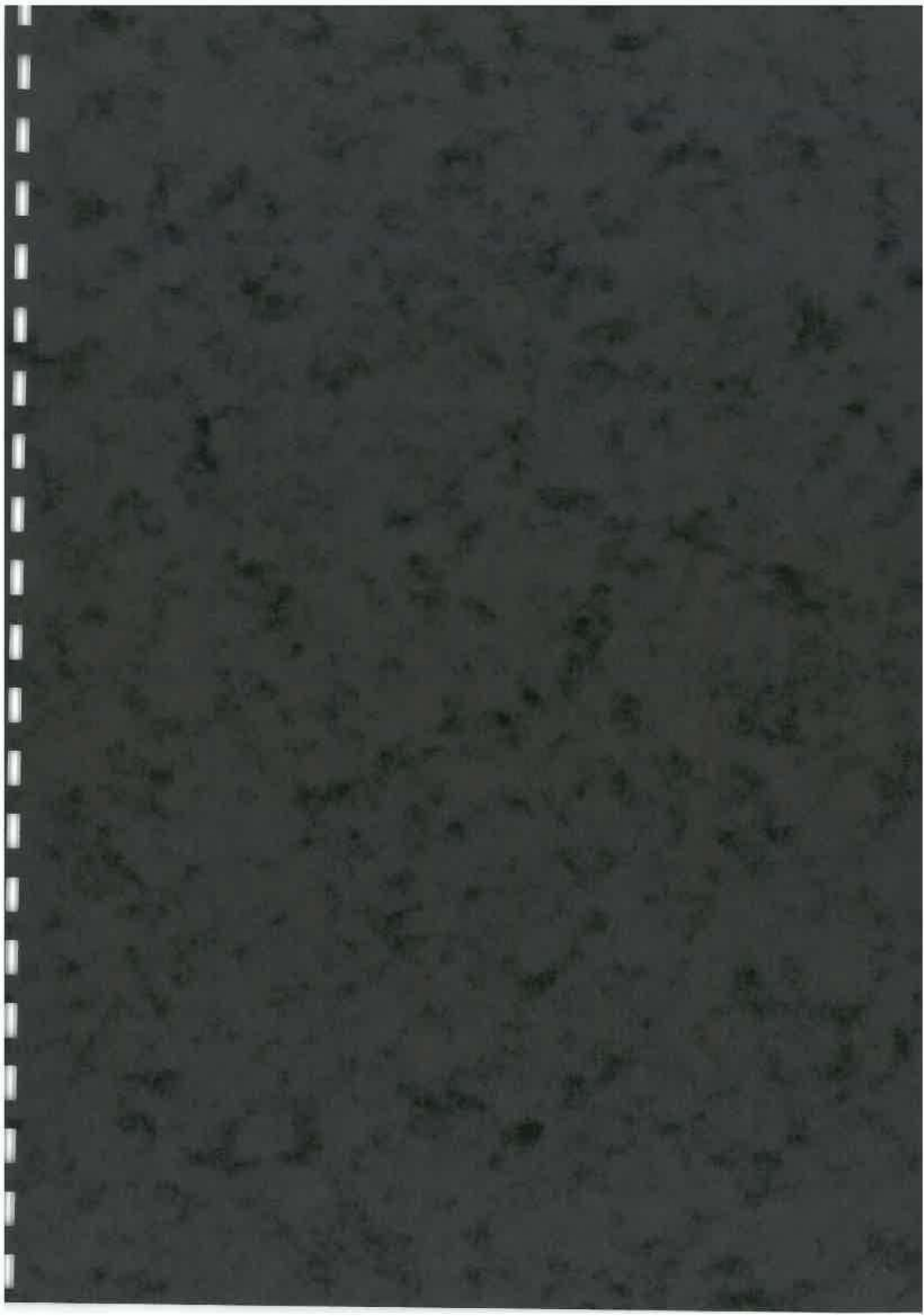


Plate v Bronze Age rim sherd from [B4003]



Plate w – Samian sherd from Trial Trench 166









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# Archaeological Excavation of land at Sharp Lane, Middleton, Leeds

Project Report 840b.2



By Glyn Davies

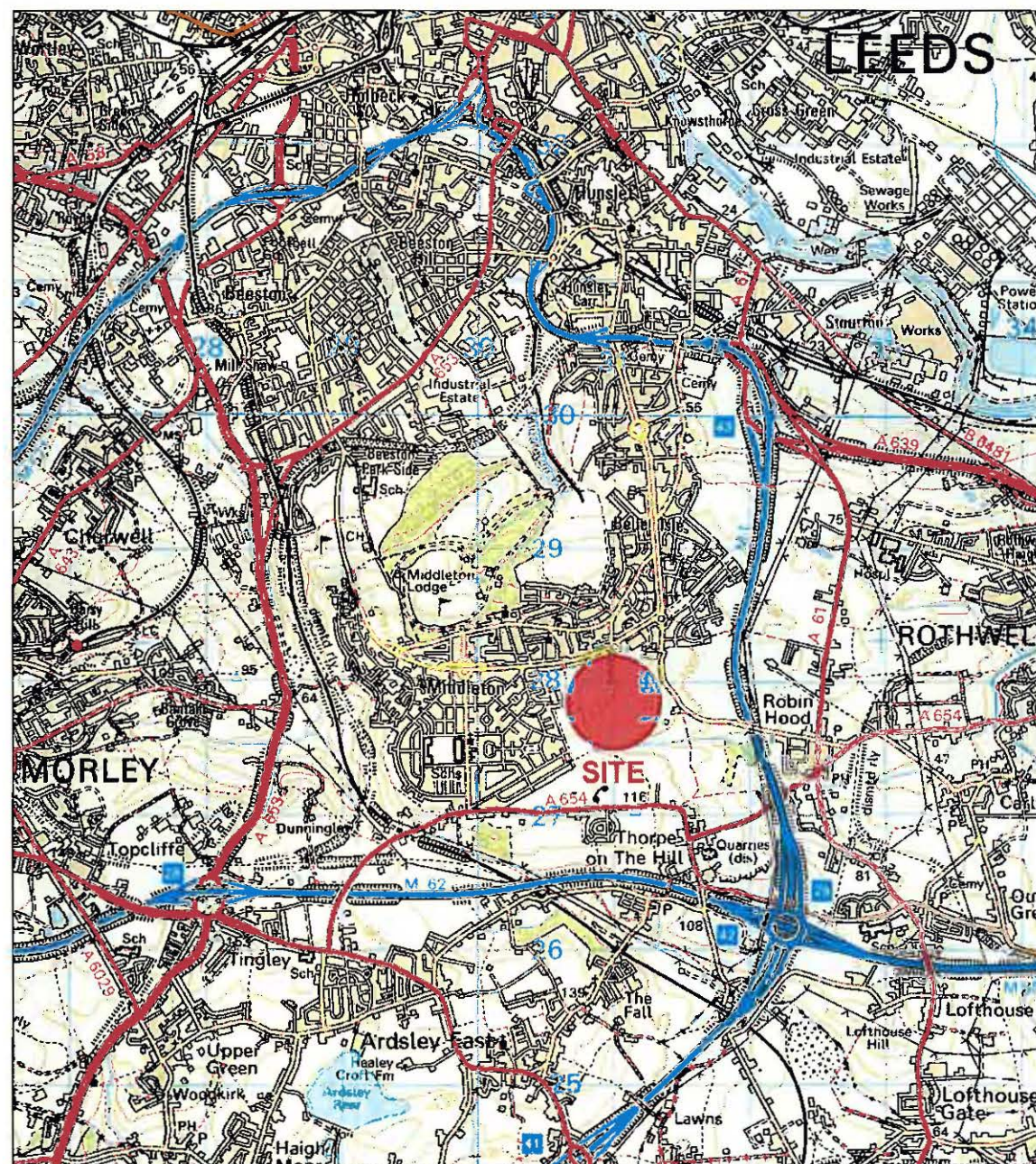
with contributions by P. Marshall, M. Parker Pearson, R. Leary, C. Cumberpatch, S. White, E. Simmons and G. Carter

Prepared For:

Cofton Ltd.

Cofton House, Firwood Road, Garretts Green, Birmingham, B33 OST





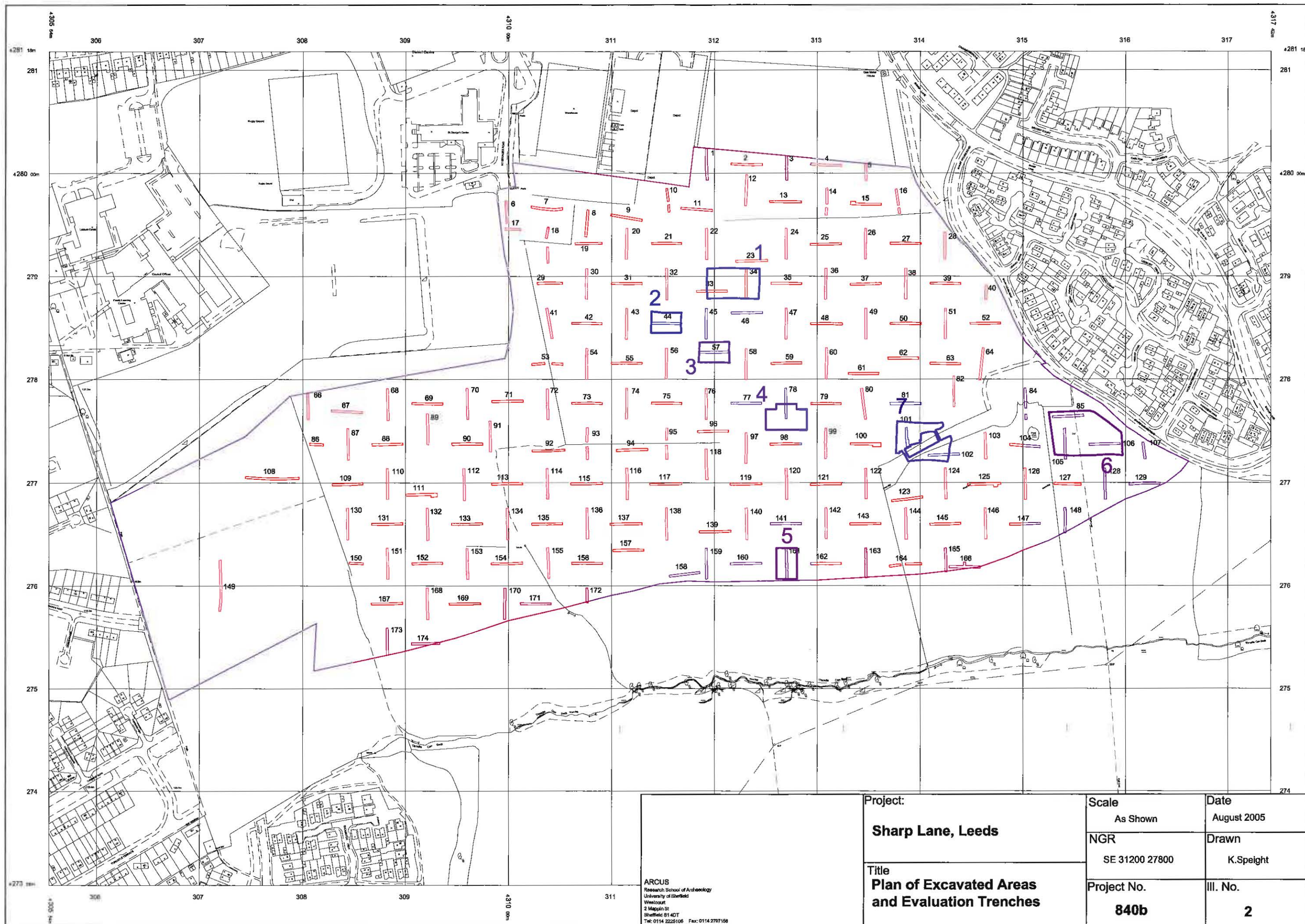
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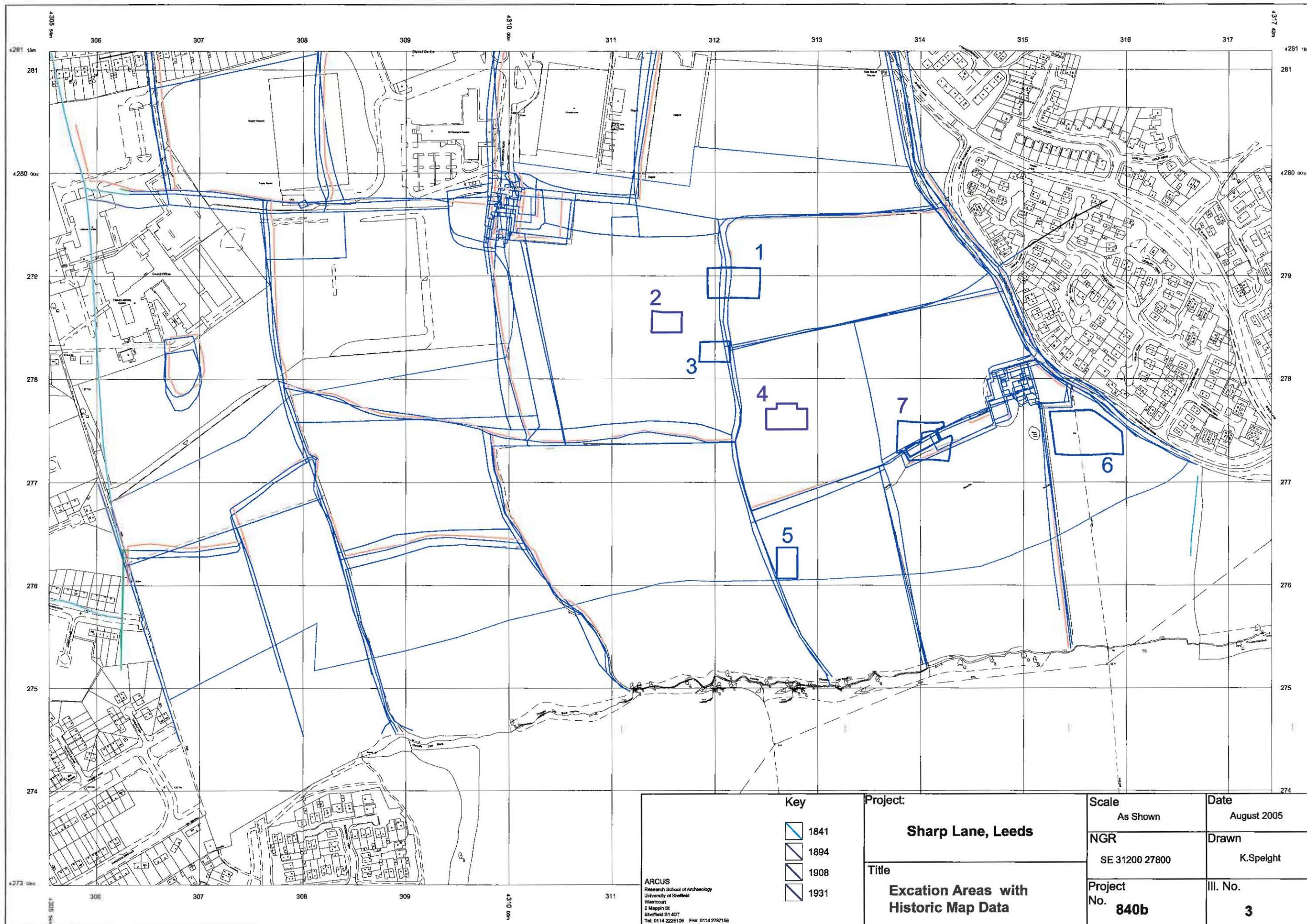


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Project No.: <b>840b</b>	Illustration No.: <b>1</b>

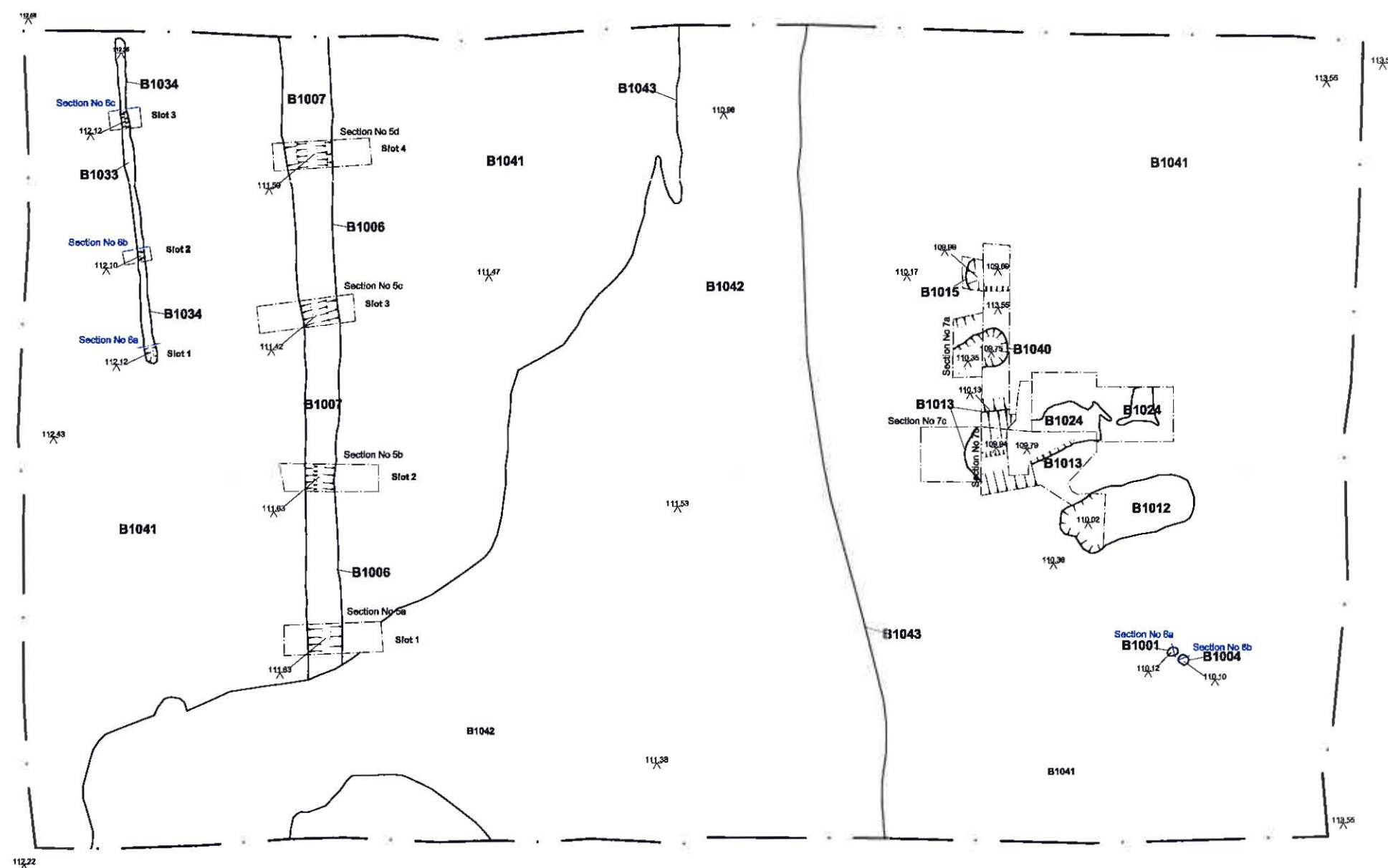








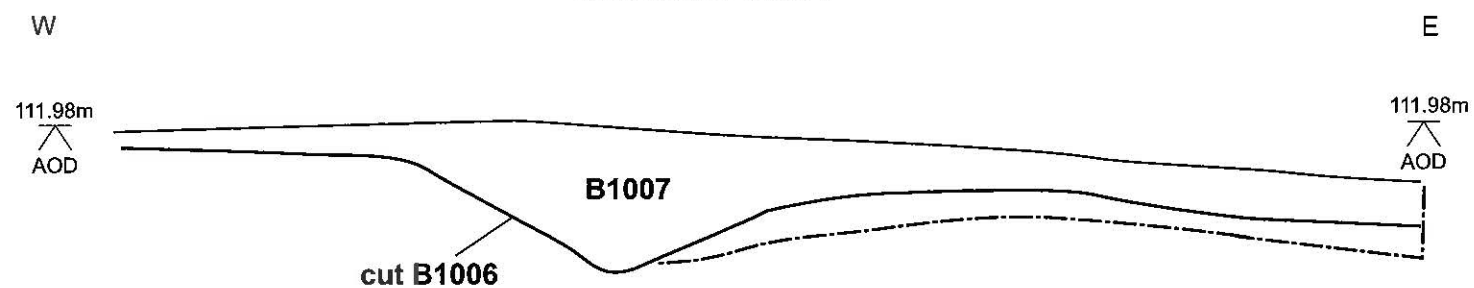




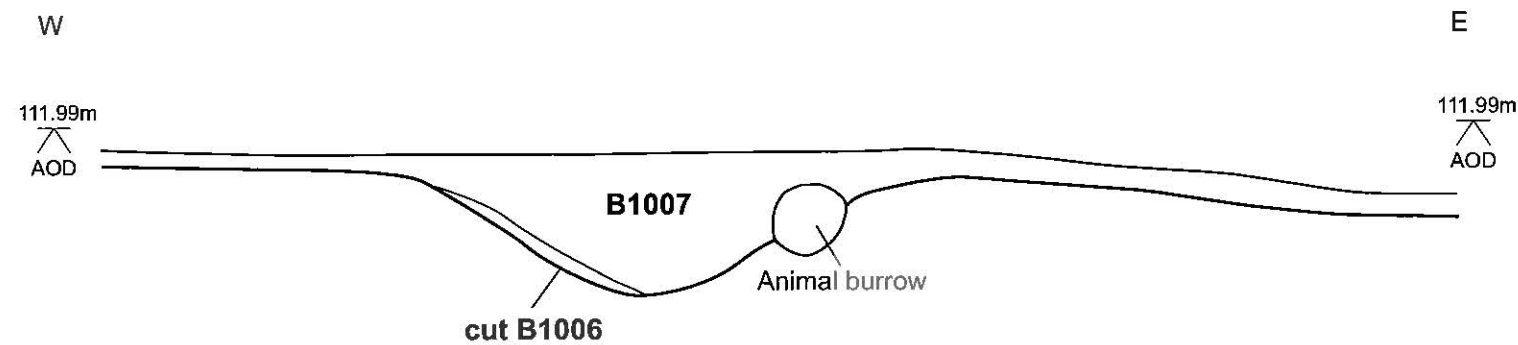
<b>ARCUS</b> Research School of Archaeology University of Sheffield Westcourt 2 Mappin St Sheffield S1 4DT Tel: 0114 2225106 Fax: 0114 2797159		Project:	Sharp Lane, Leeds		Scale	1:200	Date	August 2005
		Title	Plan of Trench 1		NGR	Trench Centre SE 3218 27892	Drawn	K. Speight
					Project No.	840b	Illustration No.	4

# Trench 1: Sections of Ditch B1006

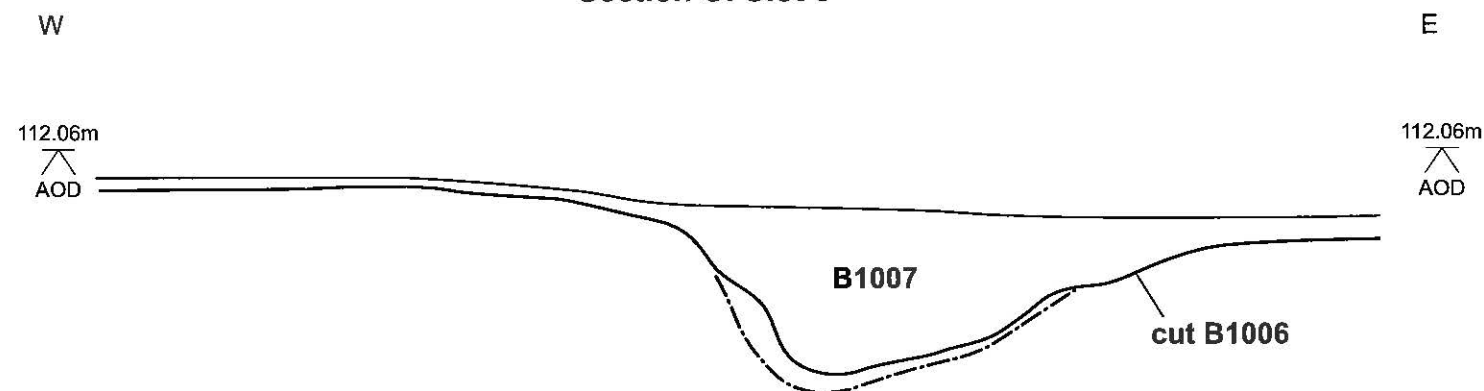
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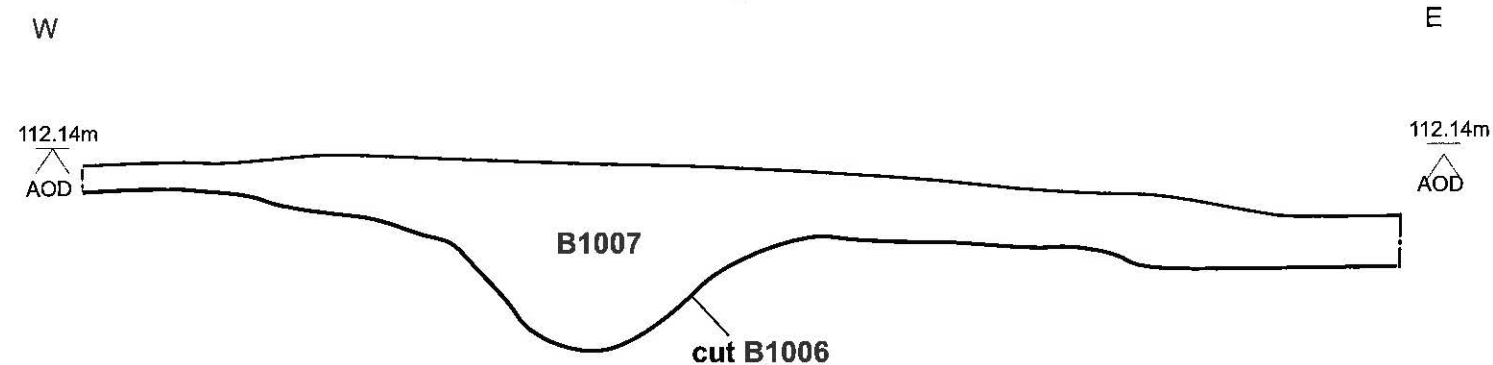
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Section C: Slot 3



Section D: Slot 4



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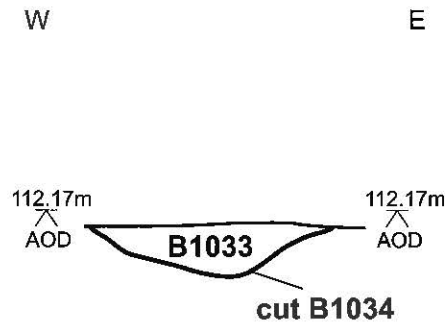


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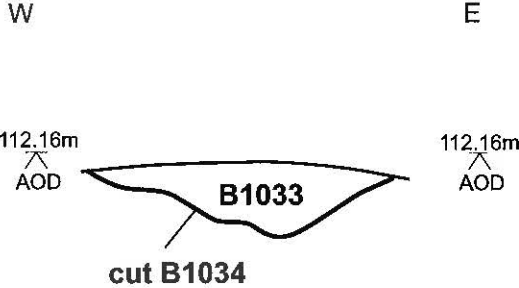
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Project No.: 840b	Illustration No.: 5



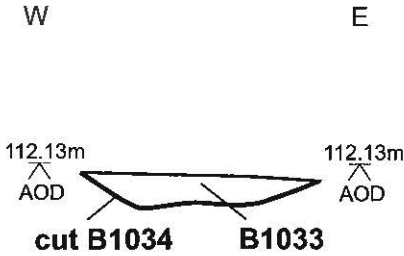
Trench 1: South Facing Section, Slot 1 through Ditch B1033/B1034  
Section 6a




Trench 1: South Facing Section, Slot 2 through Ditch B1033/B1034  
Section 6b

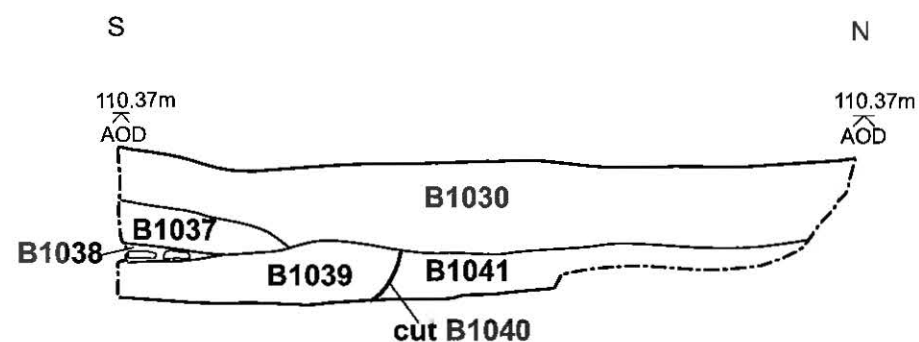


Trench 1: South Facing Section, Slot 3 through Ditch B1033/B1034  
Section 6c

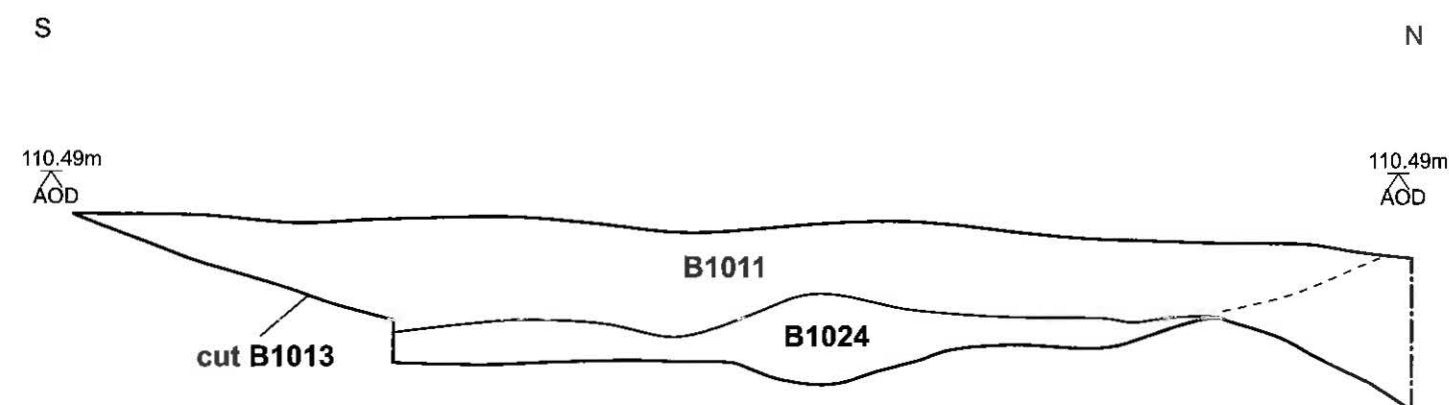


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	Project No.: 840b	Illustration No.: 6

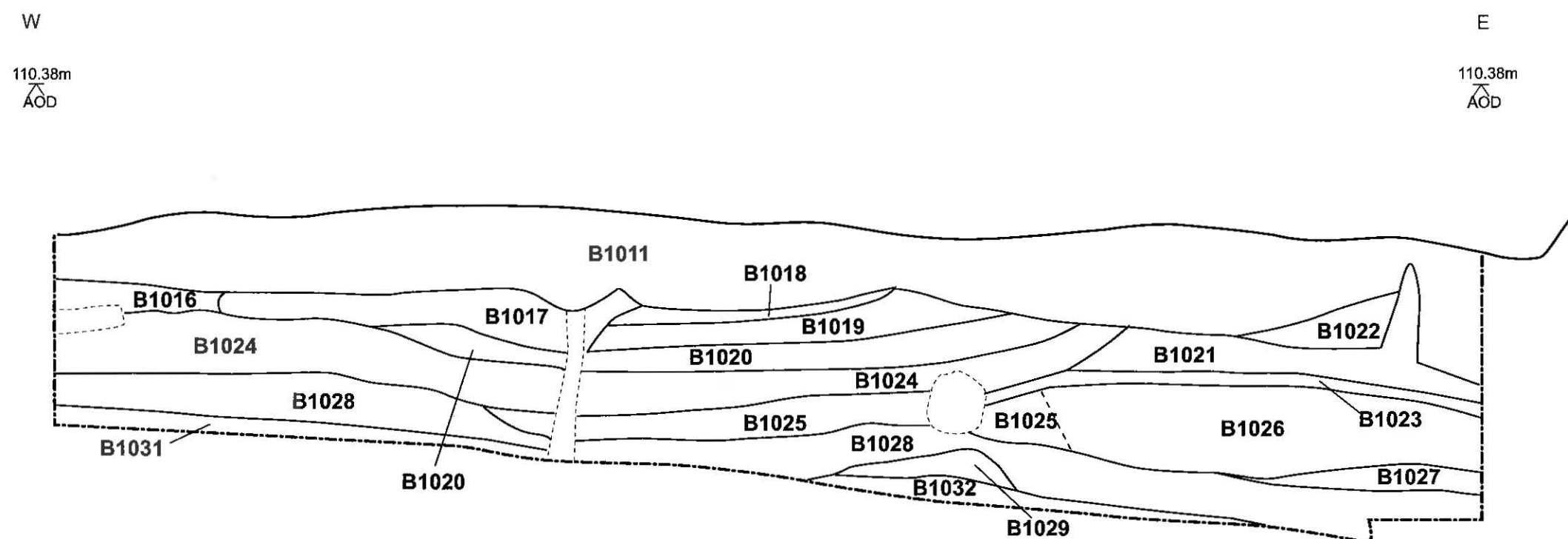
**Trench 1: East Facing Section  
Section 7a**






**Trench 1: East Facing Section, Slot 1  
Section 7b**



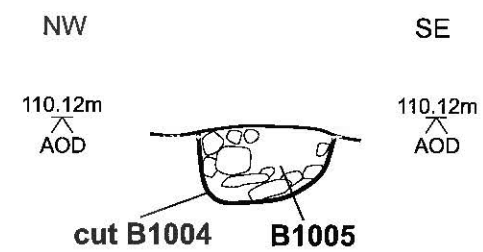
**Trench 1: South Facing Section of Feature B1013  
Section 7c**



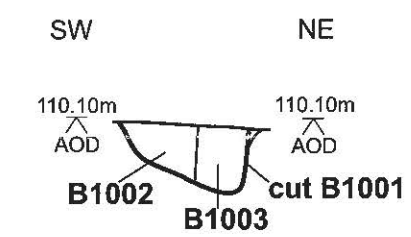
0 1m

 Disturbed Areas		Project Sharp Lane	
 Indeterminate interface between deposits		Title: Sections B1013	
		Scale: As shown	Date: 08.05
ARCUS Research School of Archaeology Westcourt 2 Mappin St Sheffield UK S14DT Tel 0114 2225106 Fax 0114 2797158		NGR: SE: 312 277	Drawn: Jo Mincher
		Project No.: 840b	Illustration No.: 7

**Trench 1: Post Hole B1004  
Section 8a**



**Trench 1: Post Hole B1001  
Section 8b**

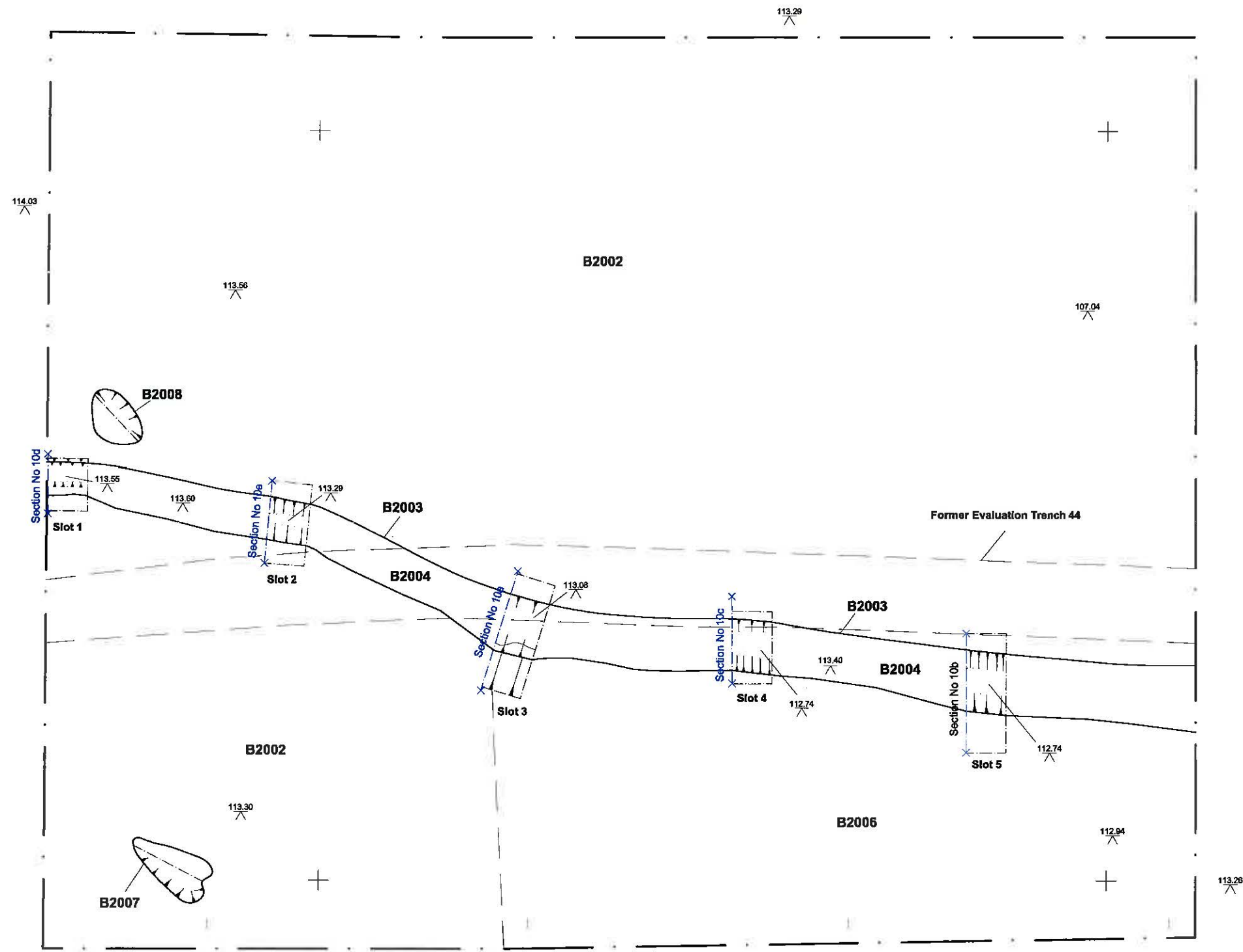


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Project Sharp Lane	
Title: Sections B1001 and B1004	
Scale: As shown	Date: 08.05
NGR: SE: 312 277	Drawn: Jo Mincher
Project No.: 840b	Illustration No.: 8



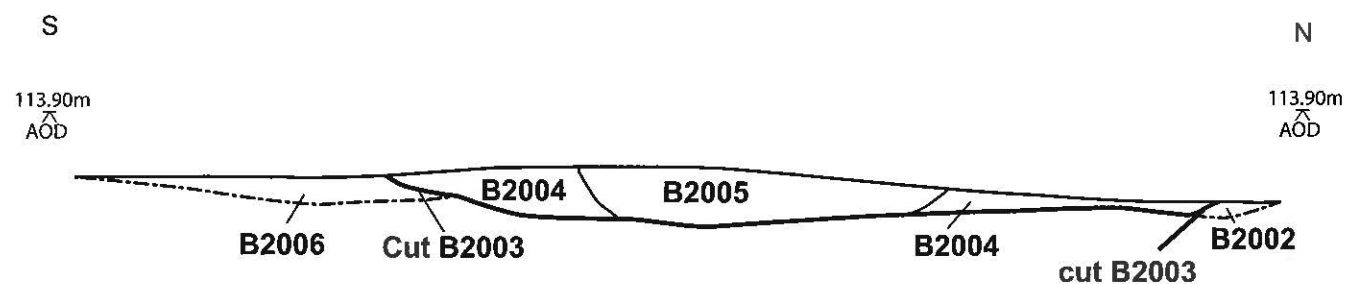


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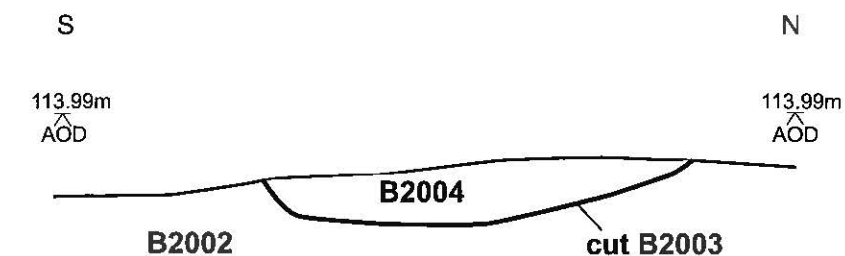


Project: <b>Sharp Lane, Leeds</b>	Scale 1:125	Date August 2005
	NGR Trench Centre SE 31153 27855	Drawn K. Speight
	Title <b>Plan of Trench 2</b>	Project No. <b>840b</b>
		Illustration No. <b>9</b>

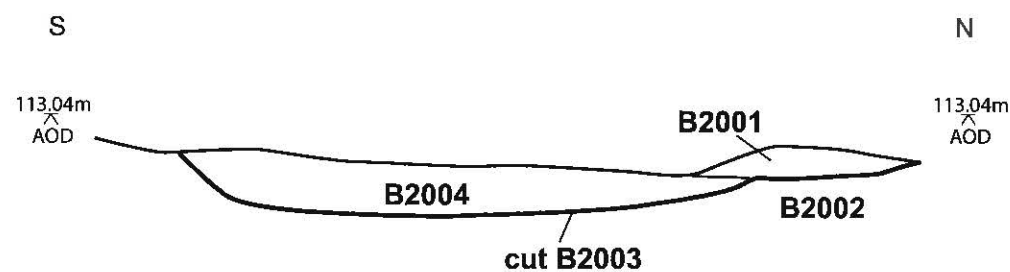
**Trench 2: East Facing Section, through Ditch B2003, Slot 3  
Section 10a**



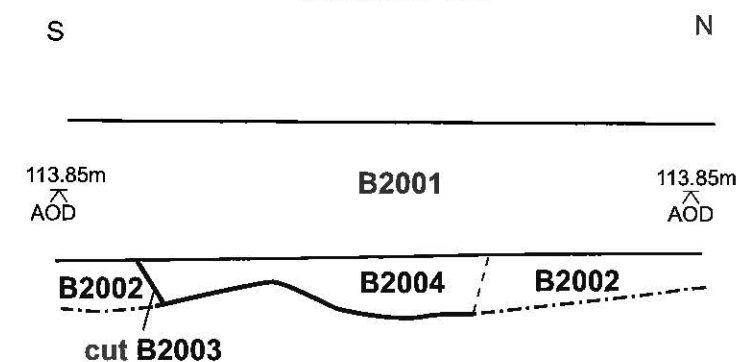
**Trench 2: East Facing Section, through B2003, Slot 5  
Section 10b**



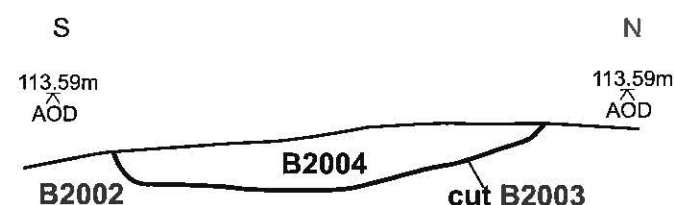
**Trench 2: East Facing Section, through Ditch B2003, Slot 4  
Section 10c**



**Trench 2: East Facing Section, Slot 1  
Section: 10d**



**Trench 2: East Facing Section  
Section 10e, Slot 2**

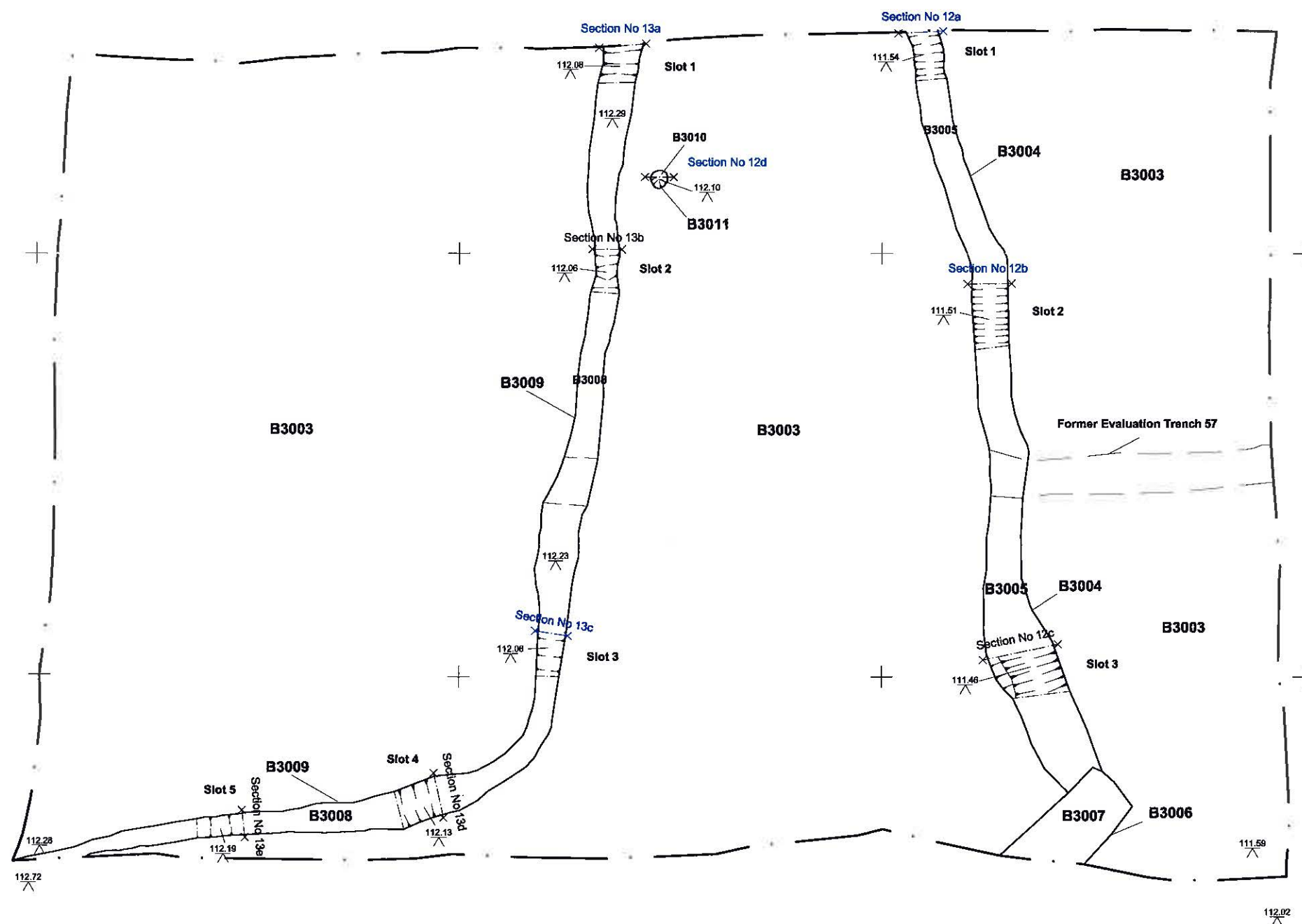


Indeterminate interface between deposits



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Project Sharp Lane	
Title: Sections B2003	
Scale: As shown	Date: 08.05
NGR: SE: 312 277	Drawn: Jo Mincher
Project No.: 840b	Illustration No.: 10



0 10m

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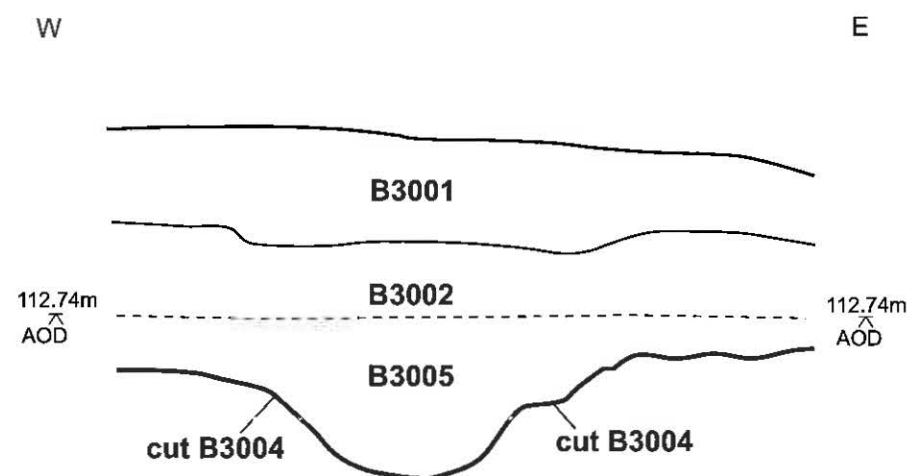


Project: <b>Sharp Lane, Leeds</b>	Scale 1:125	Date August 2005
	NGR Trench Centre SE 31199 27866	Drawn K. Speight
	Project No. <b>840b</b>	Illustration No. <b>11</b>

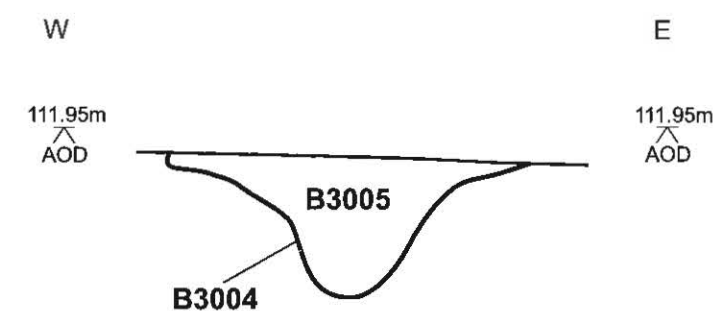
Title  
**Plan of Trench 3**



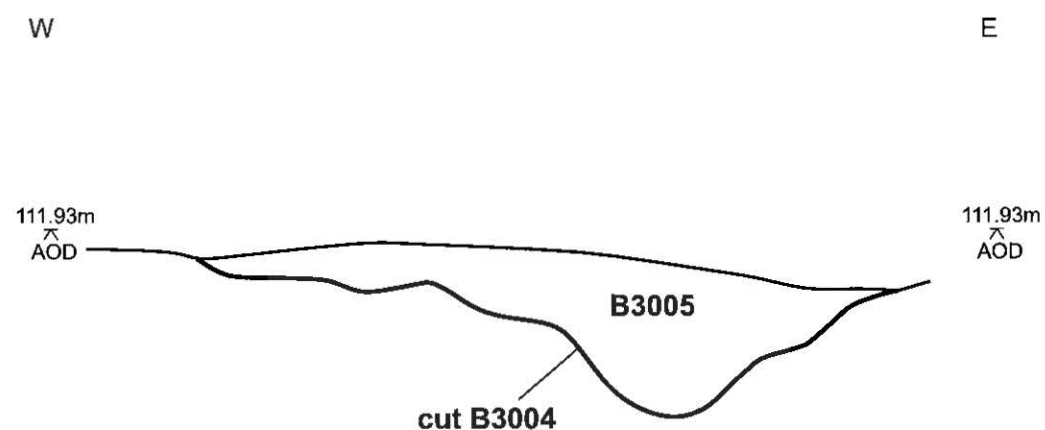
**Trench 3: South Facing Section, Slot 1  
Section 12a**



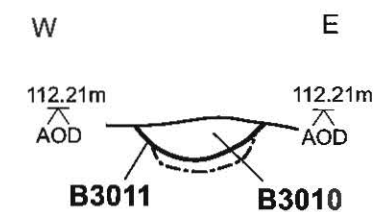
**Trench 3: South Facing Section, Slot 2  
Section 12b**



**Trench 3: South Facing Section, Slot 3 Ditch  
Section 12c**



**Trench 3: South Facing Section of Post Hole B3010/B3011  
Section 12d**



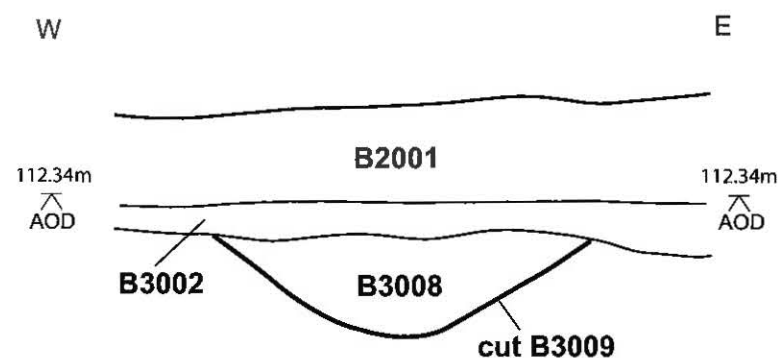
Indeterminate interface between deposits



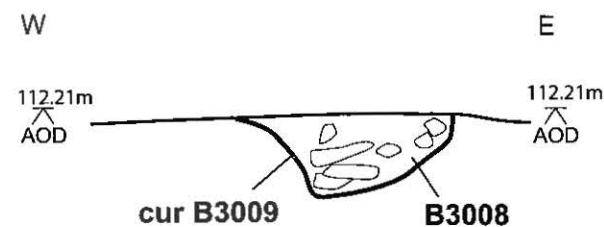
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Project Sharp Lane	
Title: Sections B3004, Section Post Hole B3011	
Scale: As shown	Date: 08.05
NGR: SE: 312 277	Drawn: Jo Mincher
Project No.: 840b	Illustration No.: 12

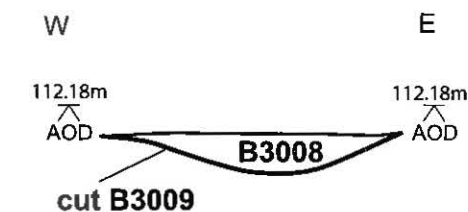
**Trench 3: South Facing Section, Slot 1  
Section 13a**



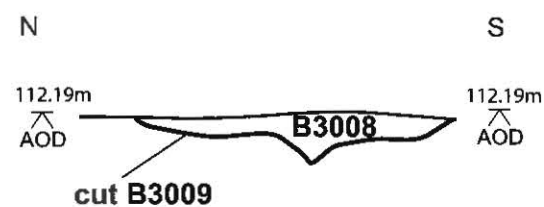
**Trench 3: South Facing Section, Slot 2  
Section 13b**



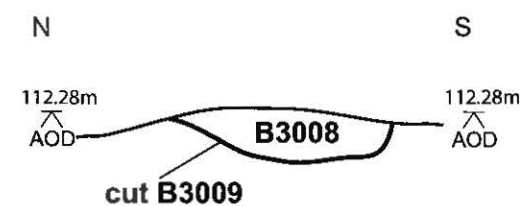
**Trench 3: South Facing Section, Slot 3  
Section 13c**



**Trench 3: East Facing Section, Slot 4  
Section 13d**



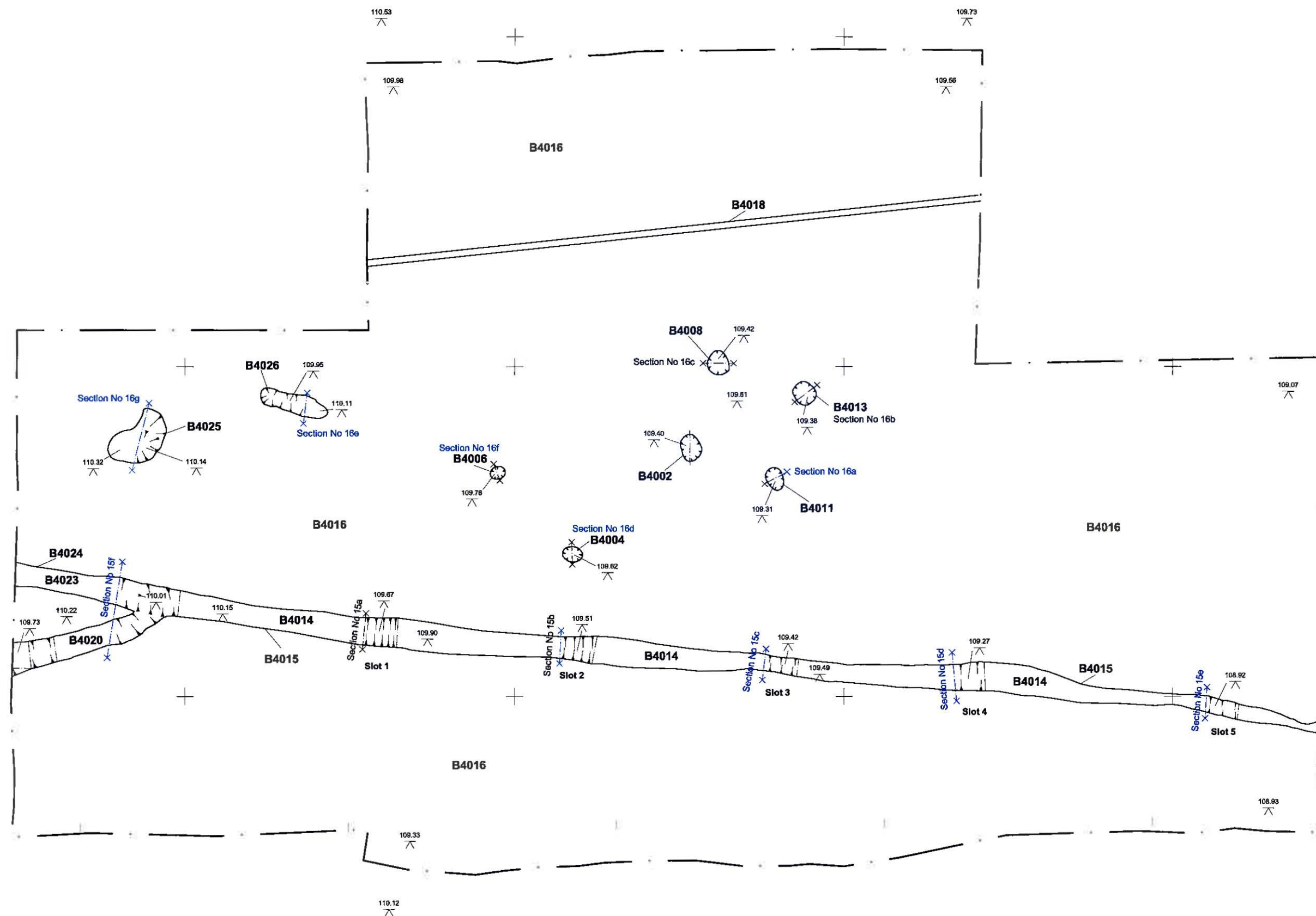
**Trench 3: West Facing Section, Slot 5  
Section 13e**



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Project Sharp Lane	
Title: Sections B3009	
Scale: As shown	Date: 08.05
NGR: SE: 312 277	Drawn: Jo Mincher
Project No.: 840b	Illustration No.: 13



0 10m

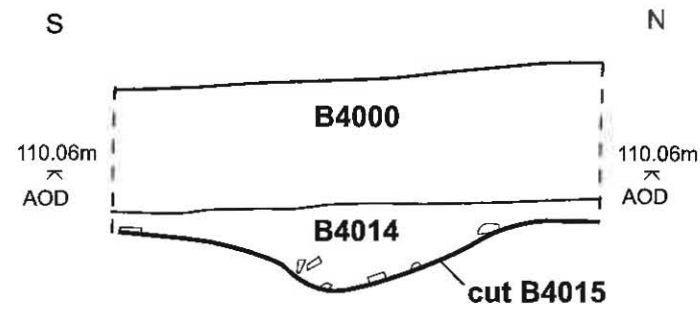
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N

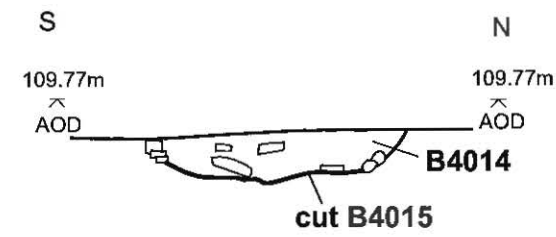
Project:	Sharp Lane, Leeds		Scale	1:125	Date	August 2005
	Title		NGR Trench Centre SE 31270 27764		Drawn K. Speight	
Project No.		840b		Illustration No.		14



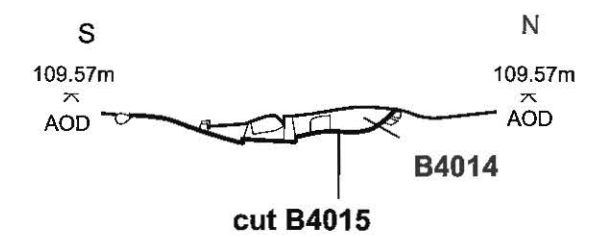
Trench 4: Slot 1, Ditch B4015  
Section 15a



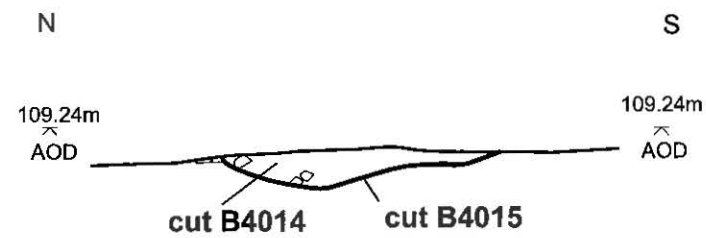
Trench 4: Slot 2, Ditch B4015  
Section 15b



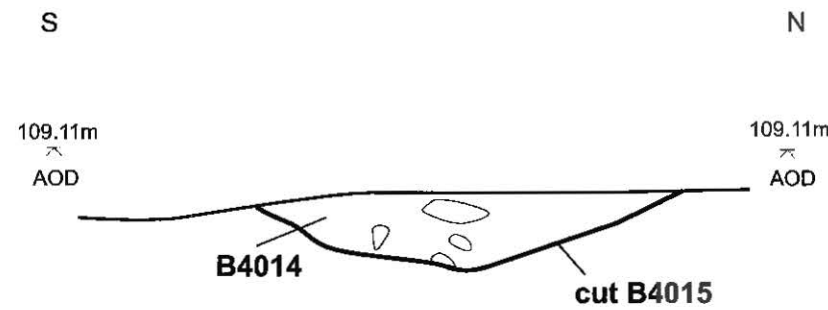
Trench 4: Slot 3, Ditch B4015  
Section 15c



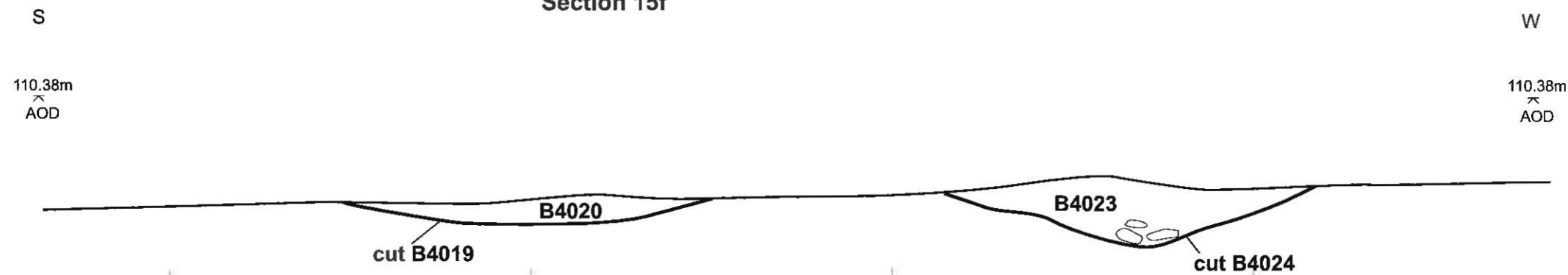
Trench 4: Slot 4, Ditch B4015  
Section 15d



Trench 4: Slot 5, Ditch B4015  
Section 15e



Trench 4: East Facing Section through B4019 and B4024  
Section 15f



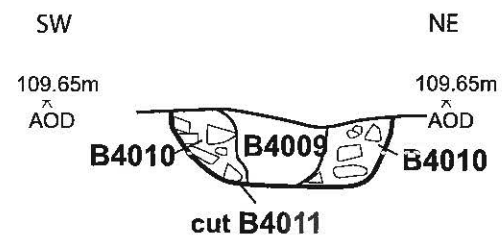
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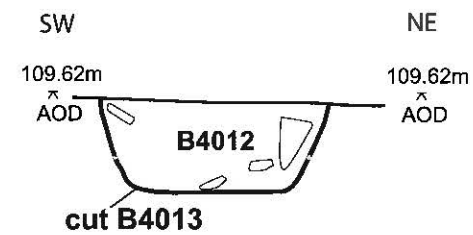


Project Sharp Lane	
Title: Sections B4015, B4019 & B4024	
Scale: As shown	Date: 08.05
NGR: SE: 31 2 277	Drawn: Jo Mincher
Project No.: 840b	Illustration No.: 15

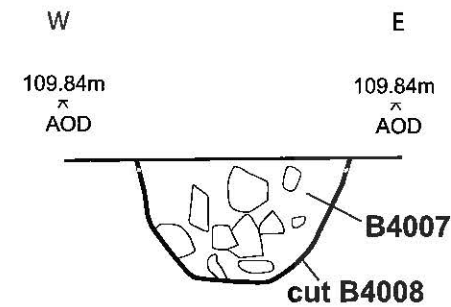
**Trench 4: Post hole B4011  
Section 16a**



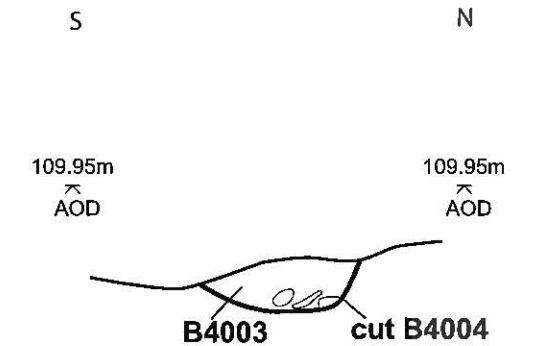
**Trench 4: Posthole B4013  
Section 16b**



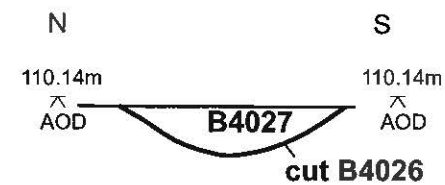
**Trench 4: Post hole B4008  
Section 16c**



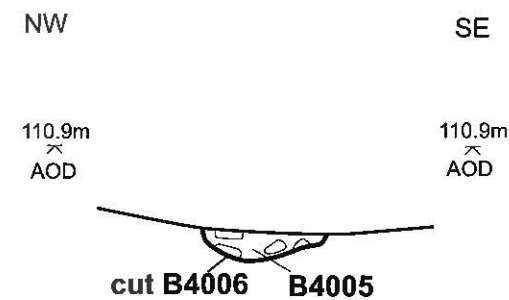
**Trench 4: Post hole B4004  
Section 16d**



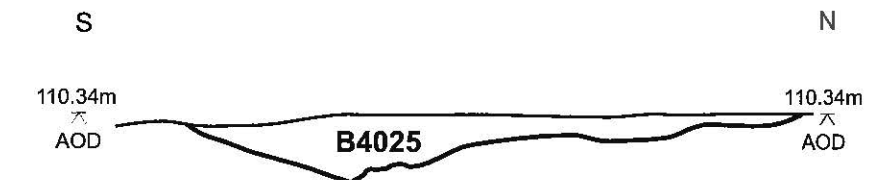
**Trench 4: West Facing Section through B4026 and B4027  
Section 16e**



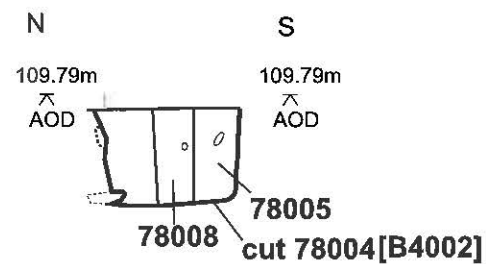
**Trench 4: Southwest Facing Section  
Section 16f**



**Trench 4: East Facing Section through B4025  
Section 16g**



**Evaluation Trench 78004 (illustration 38b)  
Section 16h**

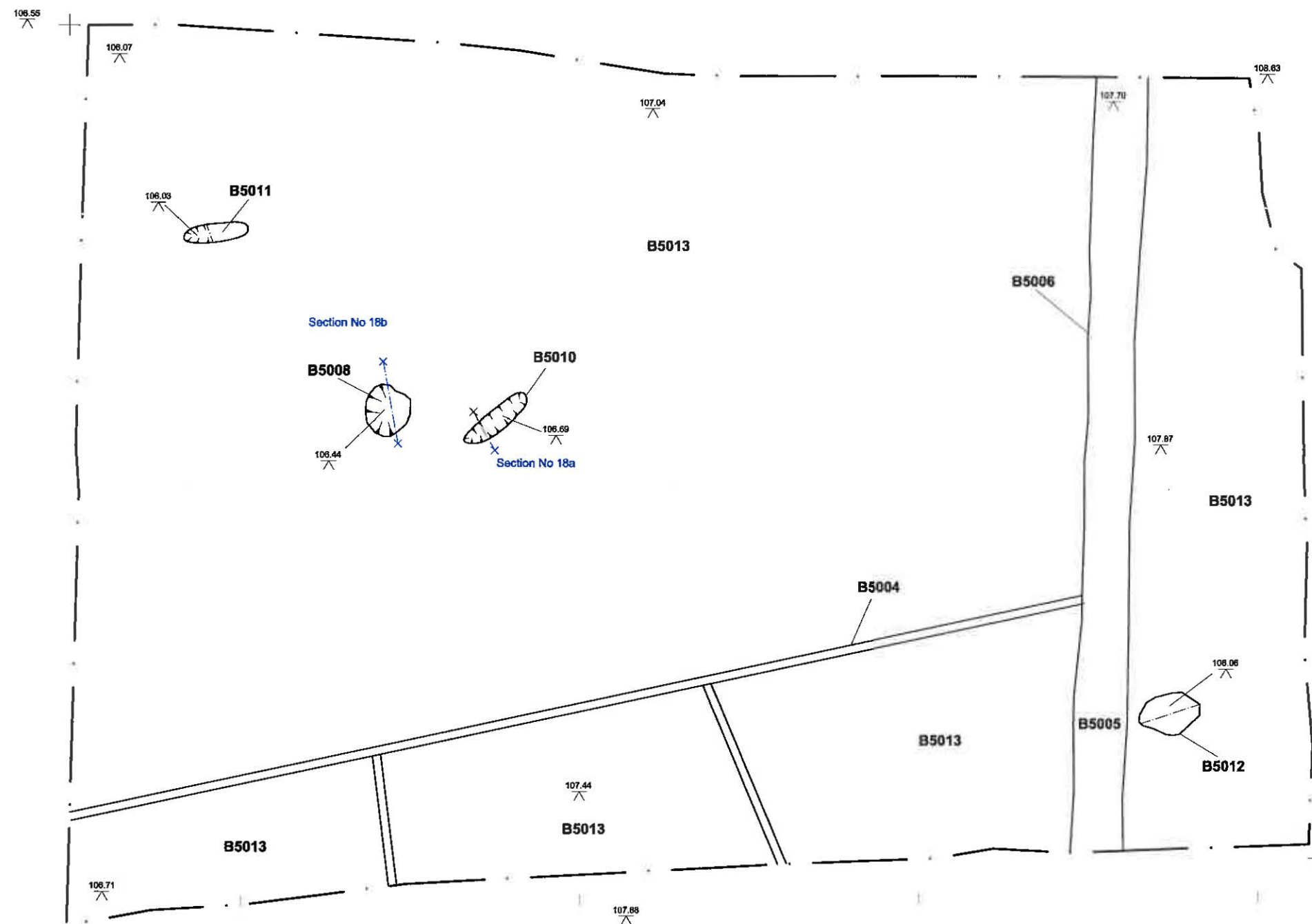


0 1m

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Project Sharp Lane	
Title: Post Hole Sections, B4013, B4011, B4008, B4002, B4004, B4006 and Features B4026, B4025	
Scale: As shown	Date: 08.05
NGR: SE: 312 277	Drawn: Jo Mincher
Project No.: 840b	Illustration No.: 16



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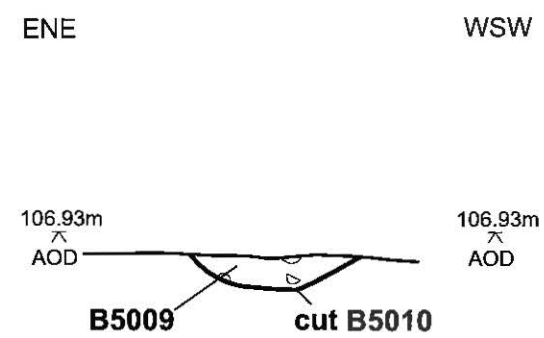


Project: <b>Sharp Lane, Leeds</b>	Scale 1:125	Date August 2005
	NGR Trench Centre SE 31270 27621	Drawn K. Speight
	Project No. <b>840b</b>	Illustration No. <b>17</b>

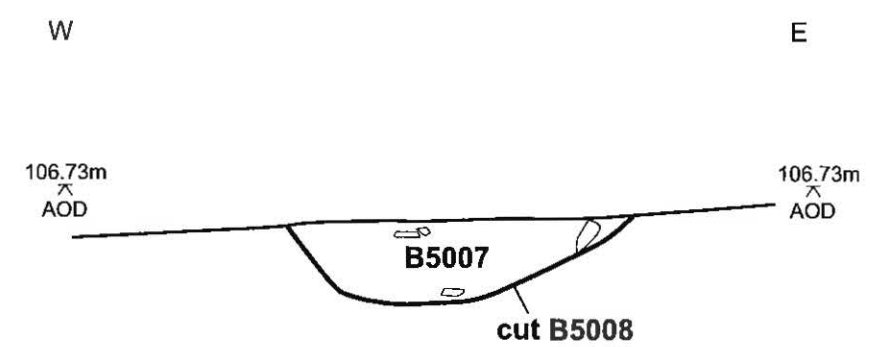
Title  
**Plan of Trench 5**



**Trench 5: North, North West Facing Section through B5010  
Section 18a**



**Trench 5: South Facing Section through B5008  
Section 18b**



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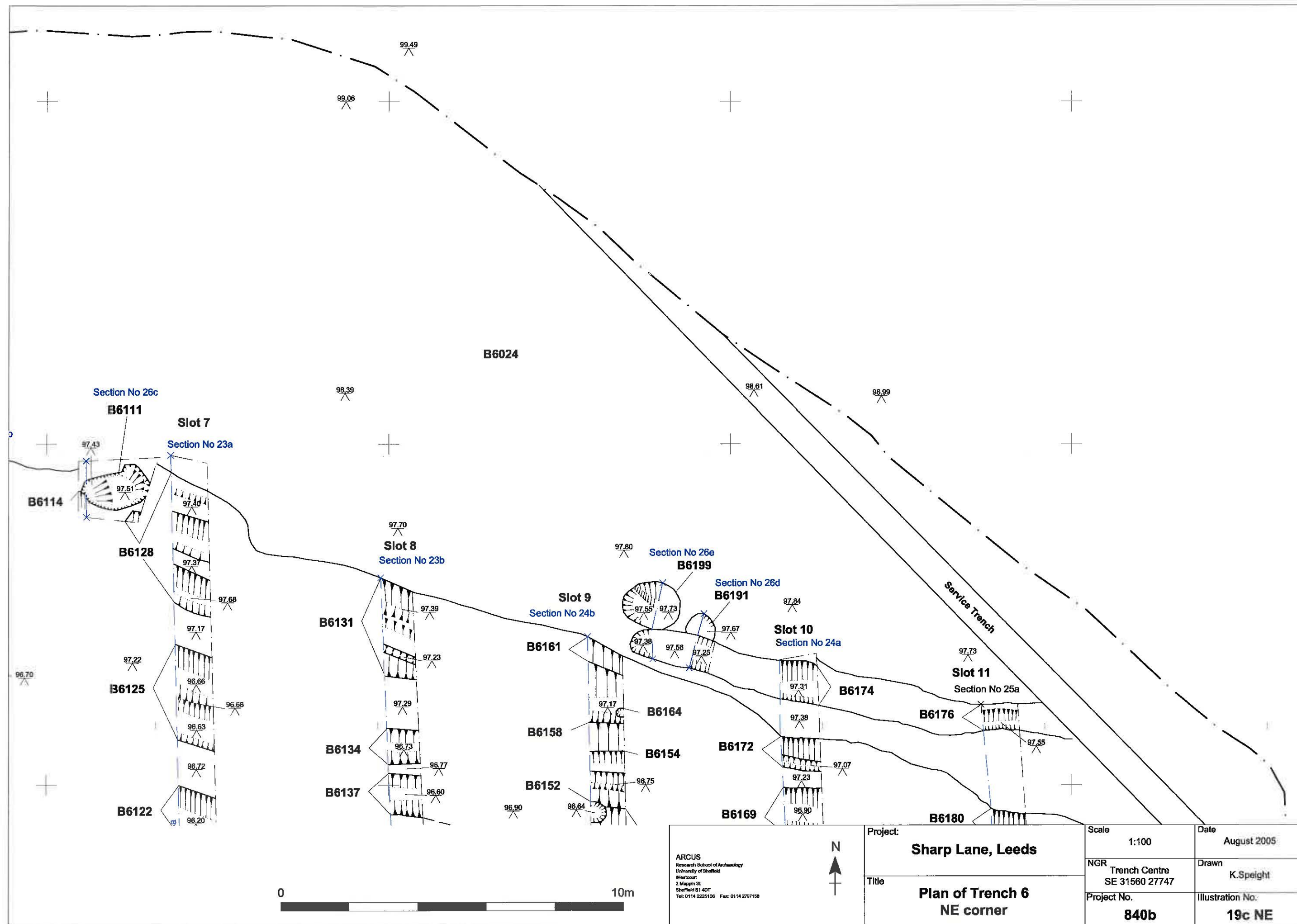


Project Sharp Lane	
Title: Sections B5010, B5008	
Scale: As shown	Date: 08.05
NGR: SE: 312 277	Drawn: Jo Mincher
Project No.: 840b	Illustration No.: 18

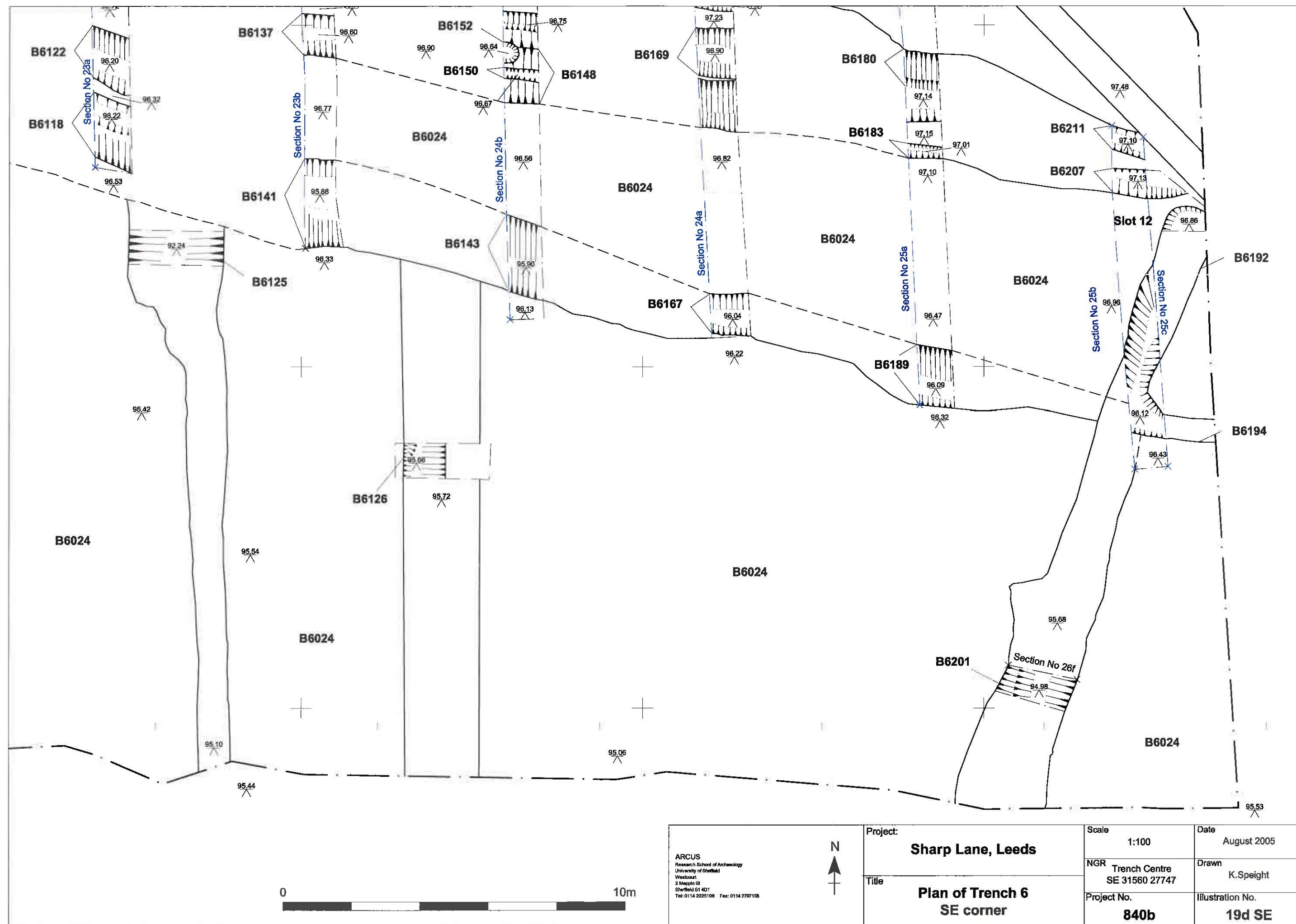


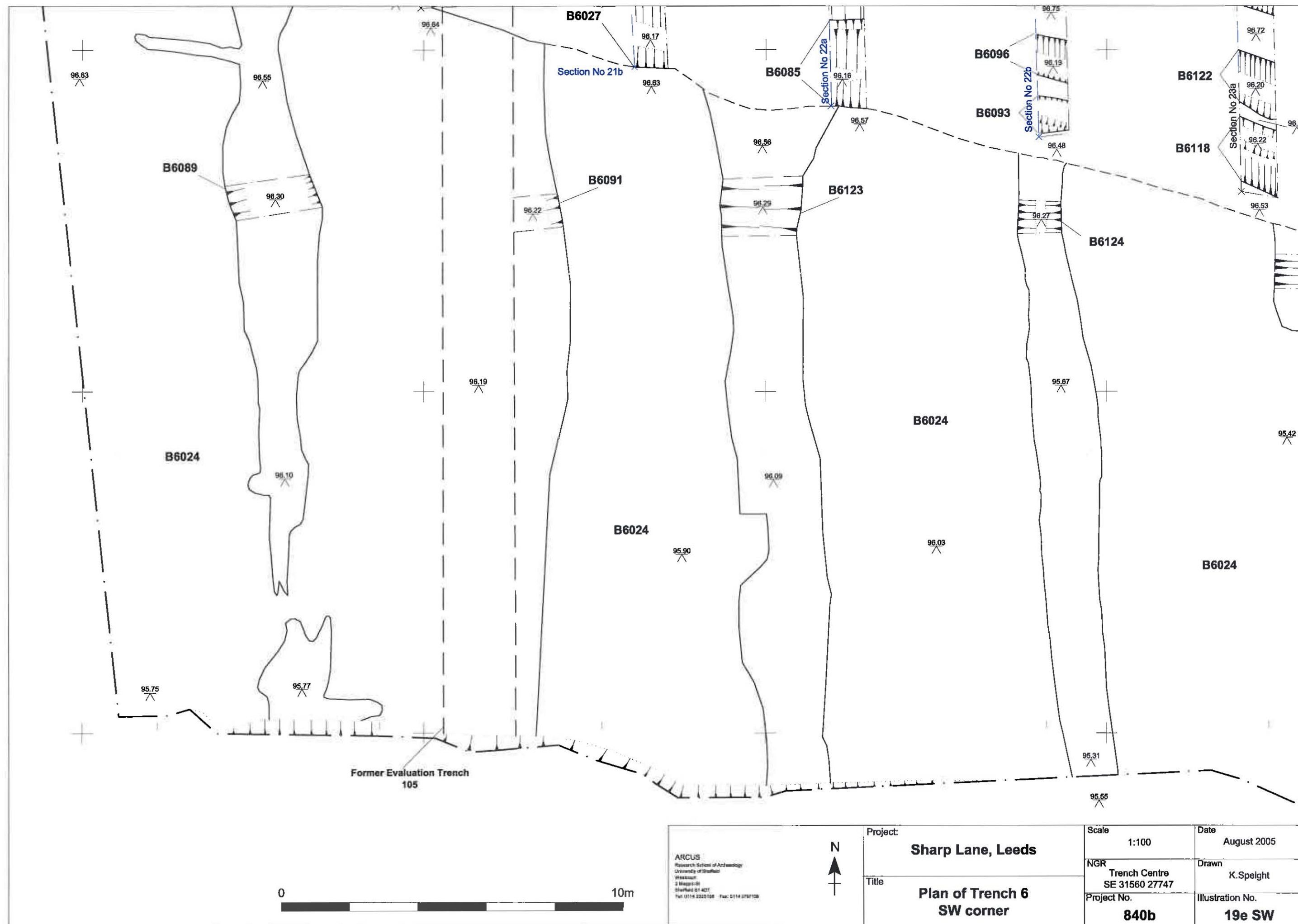






ARCUS Research School of Archaeology University of Sheffield Westcourt, 2 Mappin St Sheffield S1 4DT Tel: 0114 2225106 Fax: 0114 2757158	Project:	Sharp Lane, Leeds		Scale	1:100	Date	August 2005
	Title	Plan of Trench 6 NE corner		NGR	Trench Centre SE 31560 27747	Drawn	K. Speight
				Project No.	840b	Illustration No.	19c NE

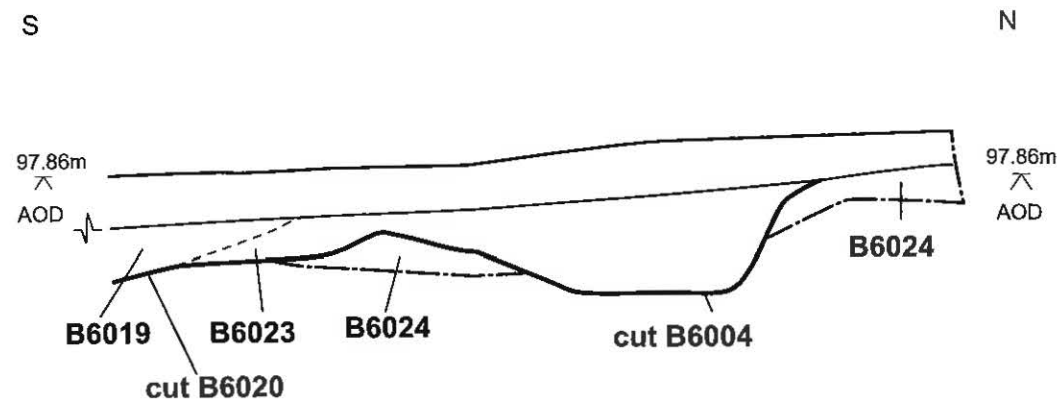
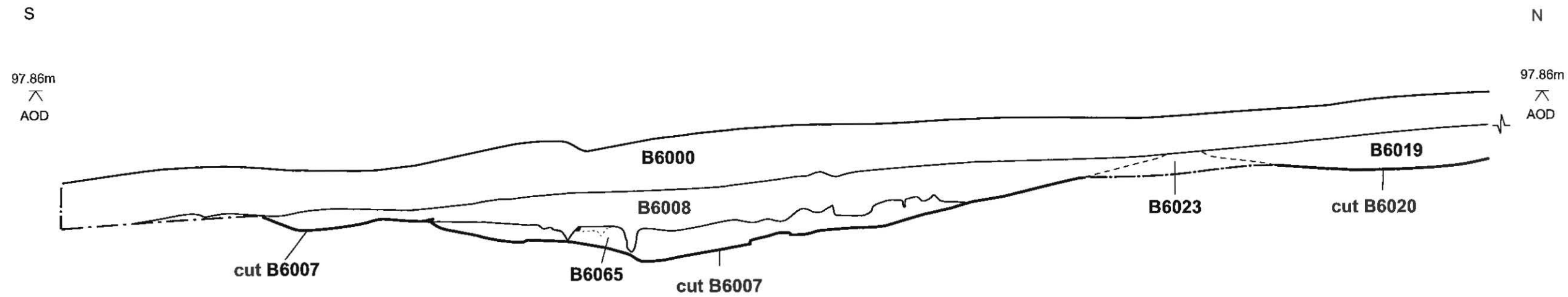




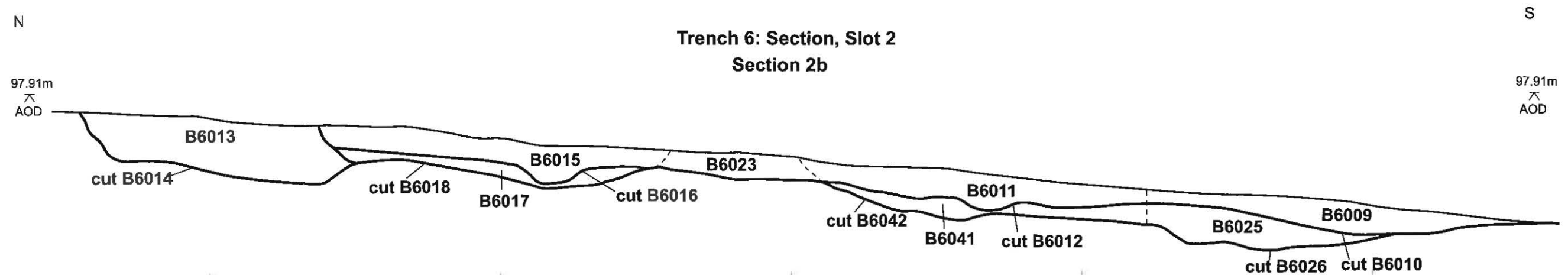
<div>ARCUS Research School of Archaeology University of Sheffield Widdowson 2 Mapleton Rd Sheffield S1 4DT Tel: 0114 2225108 Fax: 0114 2767108</div>	<div>N ↑</div>	Project:	Sharp Lane, Leeds		Scale	1:100	Date	August 2005	
		Title	Plan of Trench 6 SW corner		NGR	Trench Centre SE 31560 27747		Drawn	K. Speight
					Project No.	840b		Illustration No.	19e SW



**Trench 6: East Facing Section, Slot 1  
Section 20a**



**Trench 6: Section, Slot 2  
Section 2b**



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Project Sharp Lane	
Title: Trench 6: Slot 1, Slot 2	
Scale: As shown	Date: 08.05
NGR: SE: 312 277	Drawn: Jo Mincher
Project No.: 840b	Illustration No.: 20

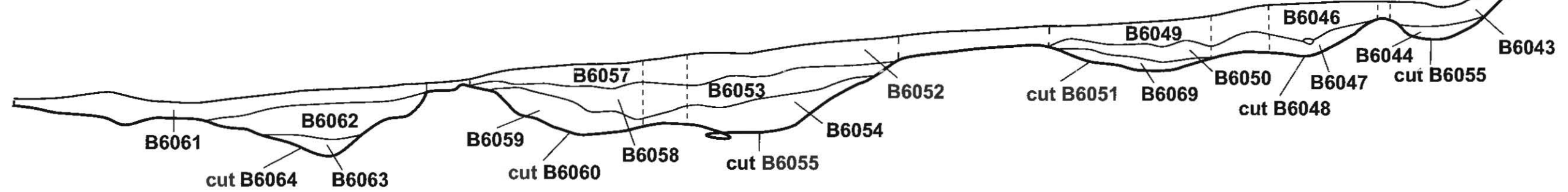
Trench 6: East Facing Section, Slot 3  
Section 21a

S

N

97.79m  
AOD

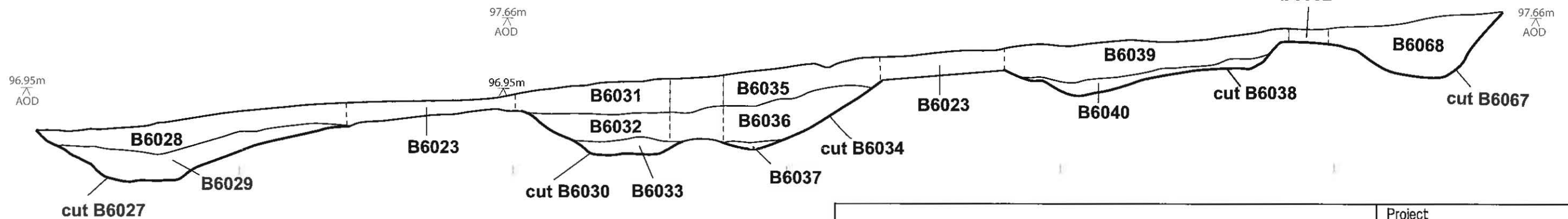
97.79m  
AOD



Trench 6: East Facing Section of B6067/B6068, Slot 4  
Section 21b

S

N



0 1m

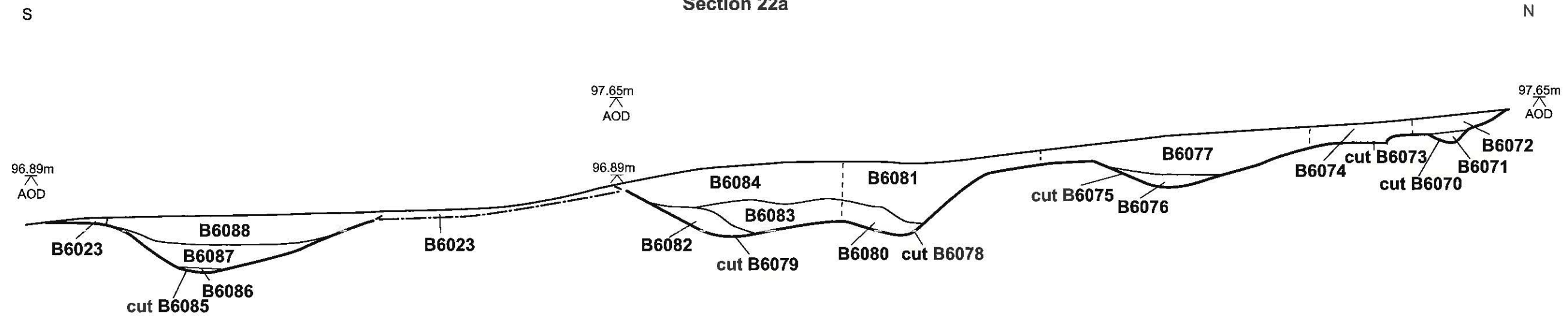
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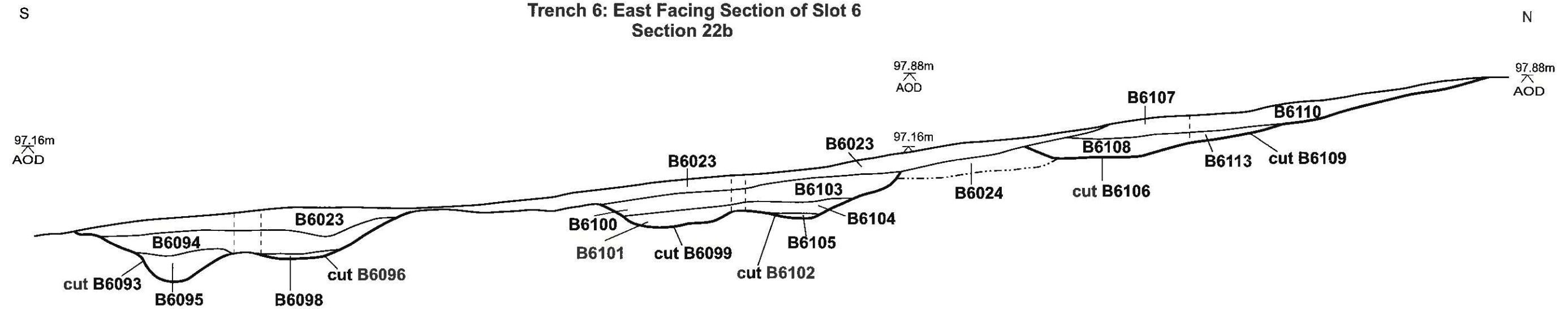


Project Sharp Lane	
Title: Trench 6: Sections, Slot 3, Slot 4	
Scale: As shown	Date: 08.05
NGR: SE: 312 277	Drawn: Jo Mincher
Project No.: 840b	Illustration No.: 21

**Trench 6: East Facing Section, Slot 5  
Section 22a**



**Trench 6: East Facing Section of Slot 6  
Section 22b**



Indeterminate interface between deposits

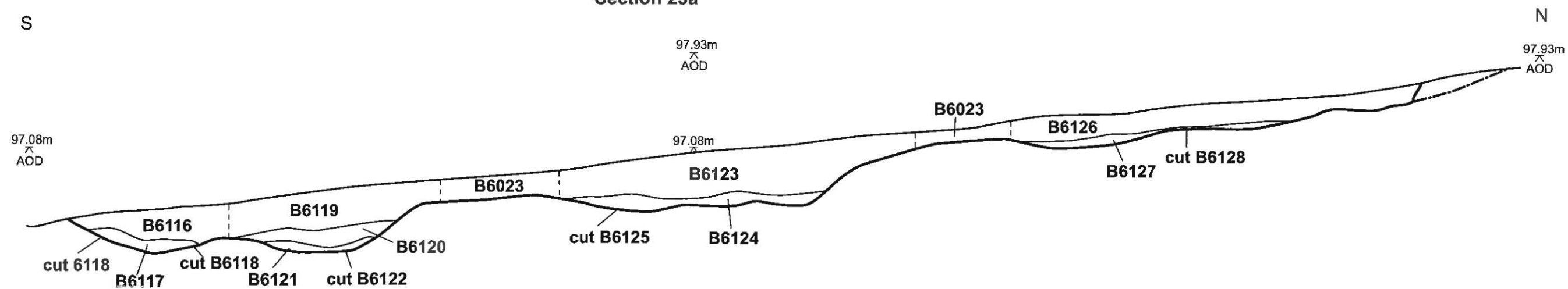


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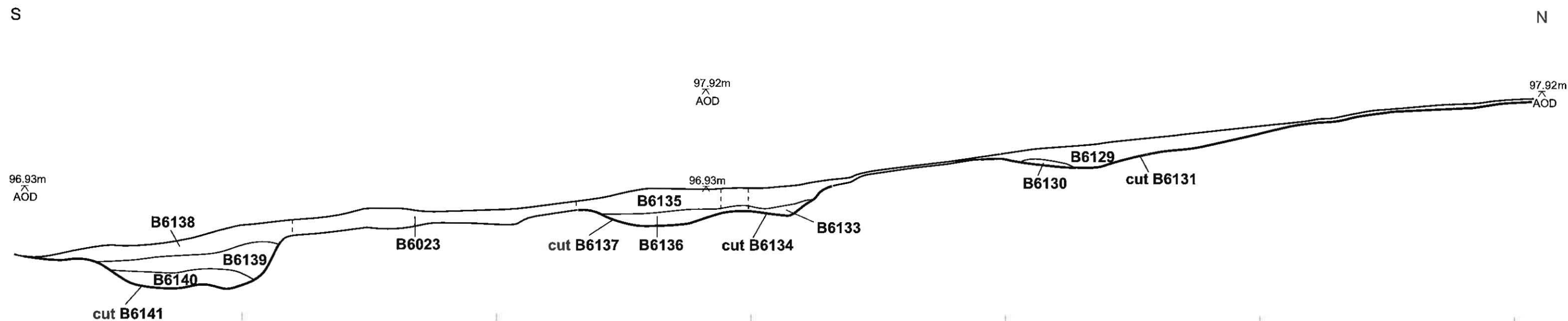
Project Sharp Lane	
Title: Trench 6: Slot 5, Slot 6	
Scale: As shown	Date: 08.05
NGR: SE: 312 277	Drawn: Jo Mincher
Project No.: 840b	Illustration No.: 22



**Trench 6: East Facing Section, Slot 7  
Section 23a**



**Trench 6: East Facing Section, Slot 8  
Section 23b**



0 1m

Indeterminate interface between deposits

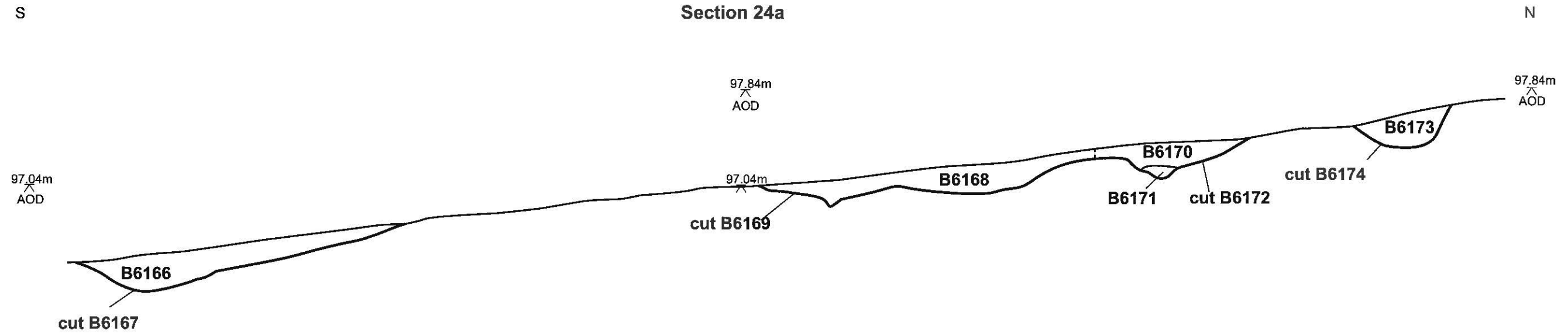
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Project Sharp Lane	
Title: Trench 6: Slot 7, Slot 8	
Scale: As shown	Date: 08.05
NGR: SE: 312 277	Drawn: Jo Mincher
Project No.: 840b	Illustration No.: 23

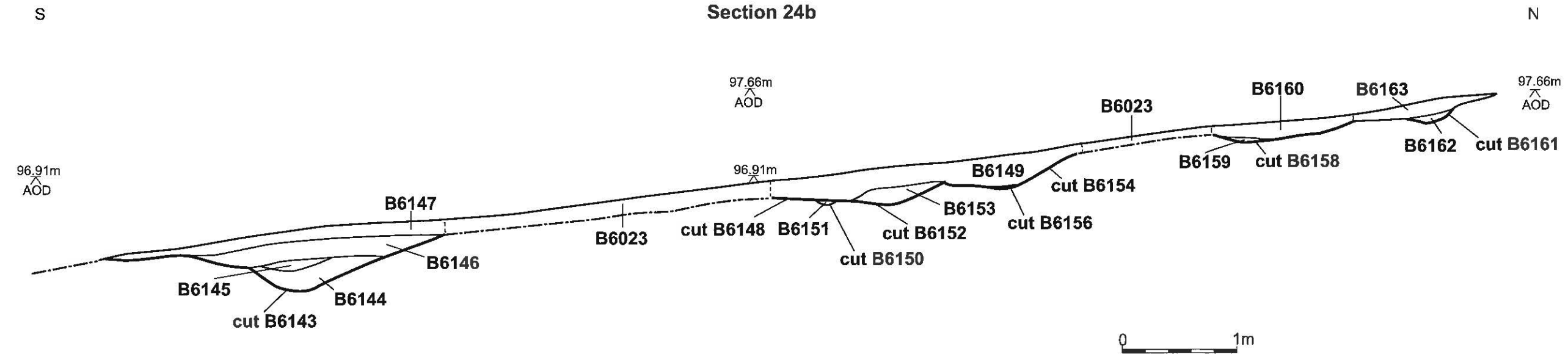
# Trench 6: East facing Section, Slot 10

## Section 24a



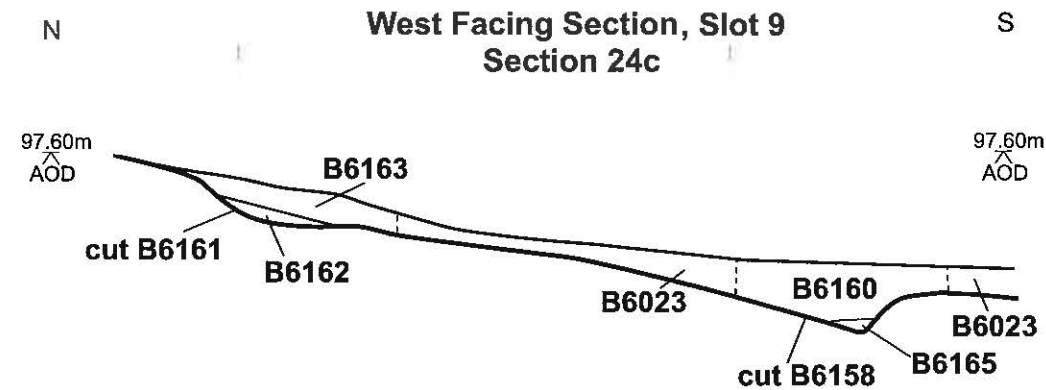
# Trench 6: East Facing Section, Slot 9

## Section 24b



# West Facing Section, Slot 9

## Section 24c

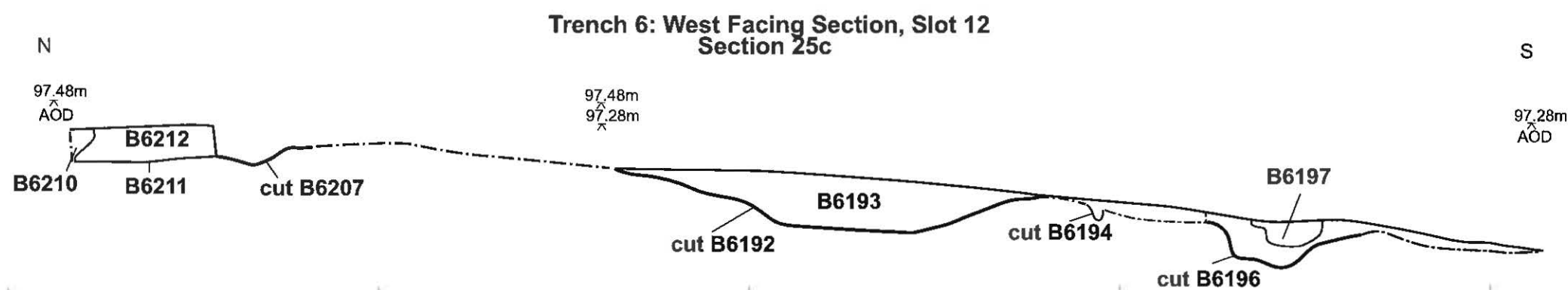
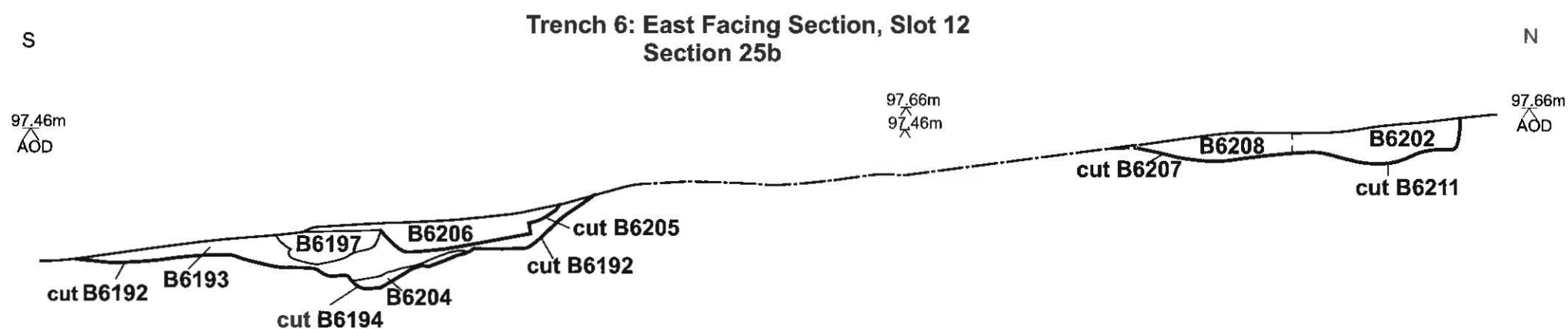
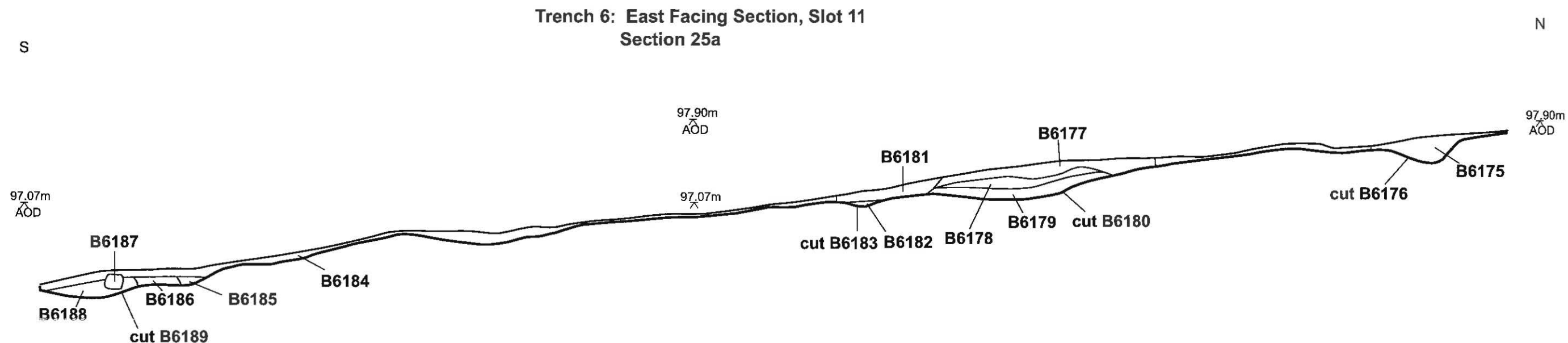


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Project Sharp Lane	
Title: Trench 6 Sections: Slot 9, East and West facing top end, Slot 10	
Scale: As shown	Date: 08.05
NGR: SE: 312 277	Drawn: Jo Mincher
Project No.: 840b	Illustration No.: 24



0 1m

Indeterminate interface between deposits

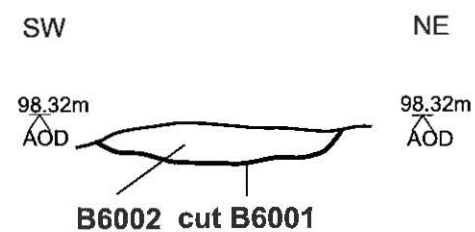


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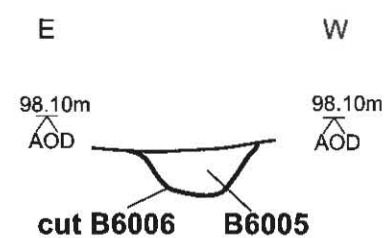
Project Sharp Lane	
Title: Trench 6 Sections: Slot 11, Slot 12	
Scale: As shown	Date: 08.05
NGR: SE: 312 277	Drawn: Jo Mincher
Project No.: 840b	Illustration No.: 25



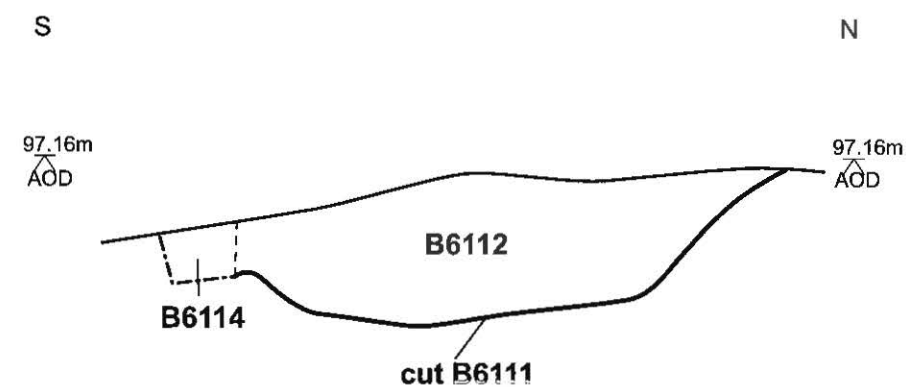
**Trench 6: Pit B6001  
Section 26a**



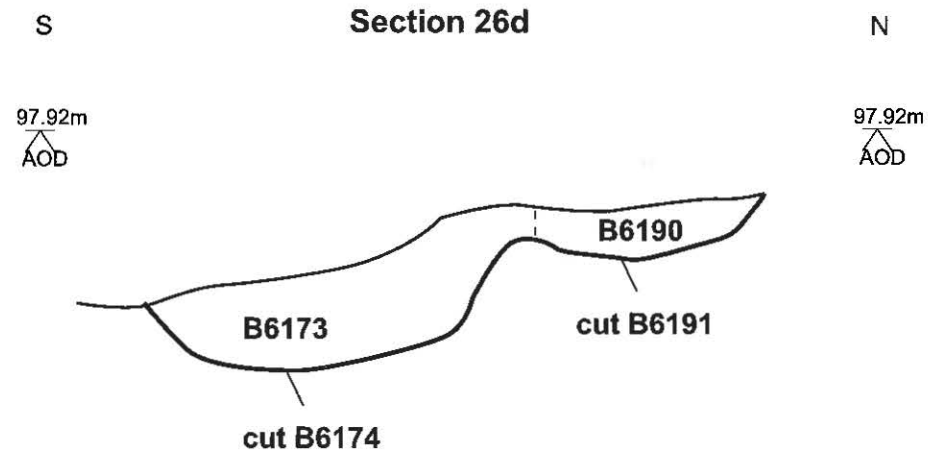
**Trench 6: Posthole B6006  
Section 26b**



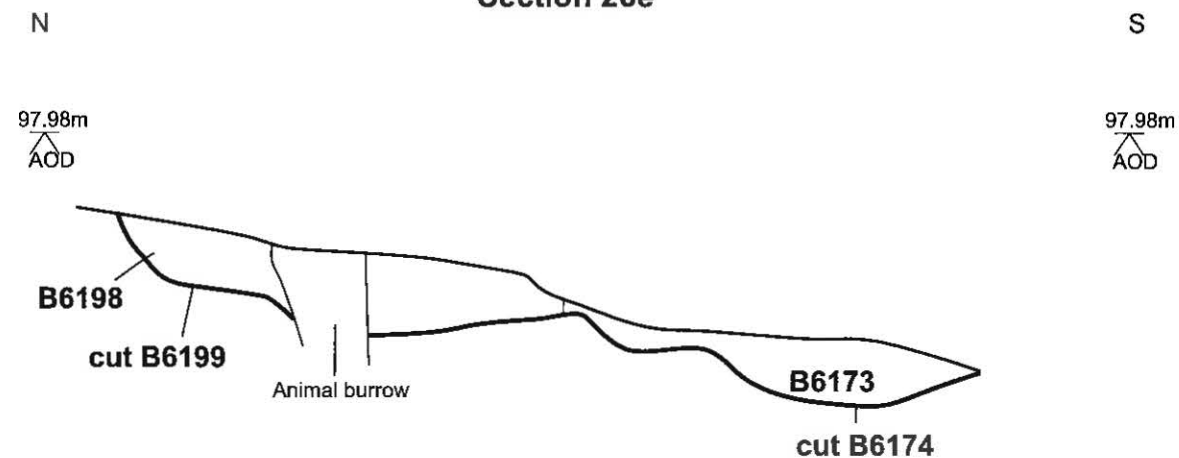
**Trench 6: East Facing Section of Pit B6115/B6112  
Section 26c**



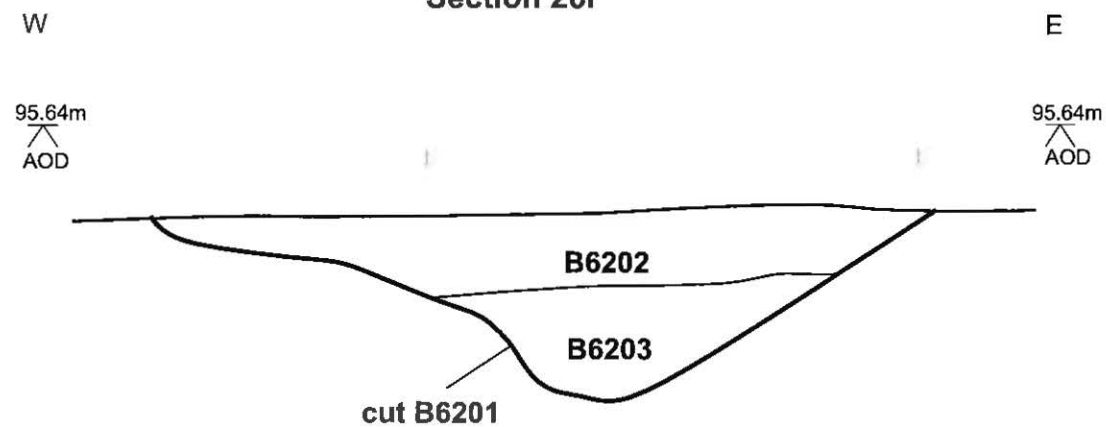
**Trench 6: East Facing Section  
Section 26d**



**Trench 6: West Facing Section  
Section 26e**



**Trench 6: South Facing Section of Ditch B6201  
Section 26f**



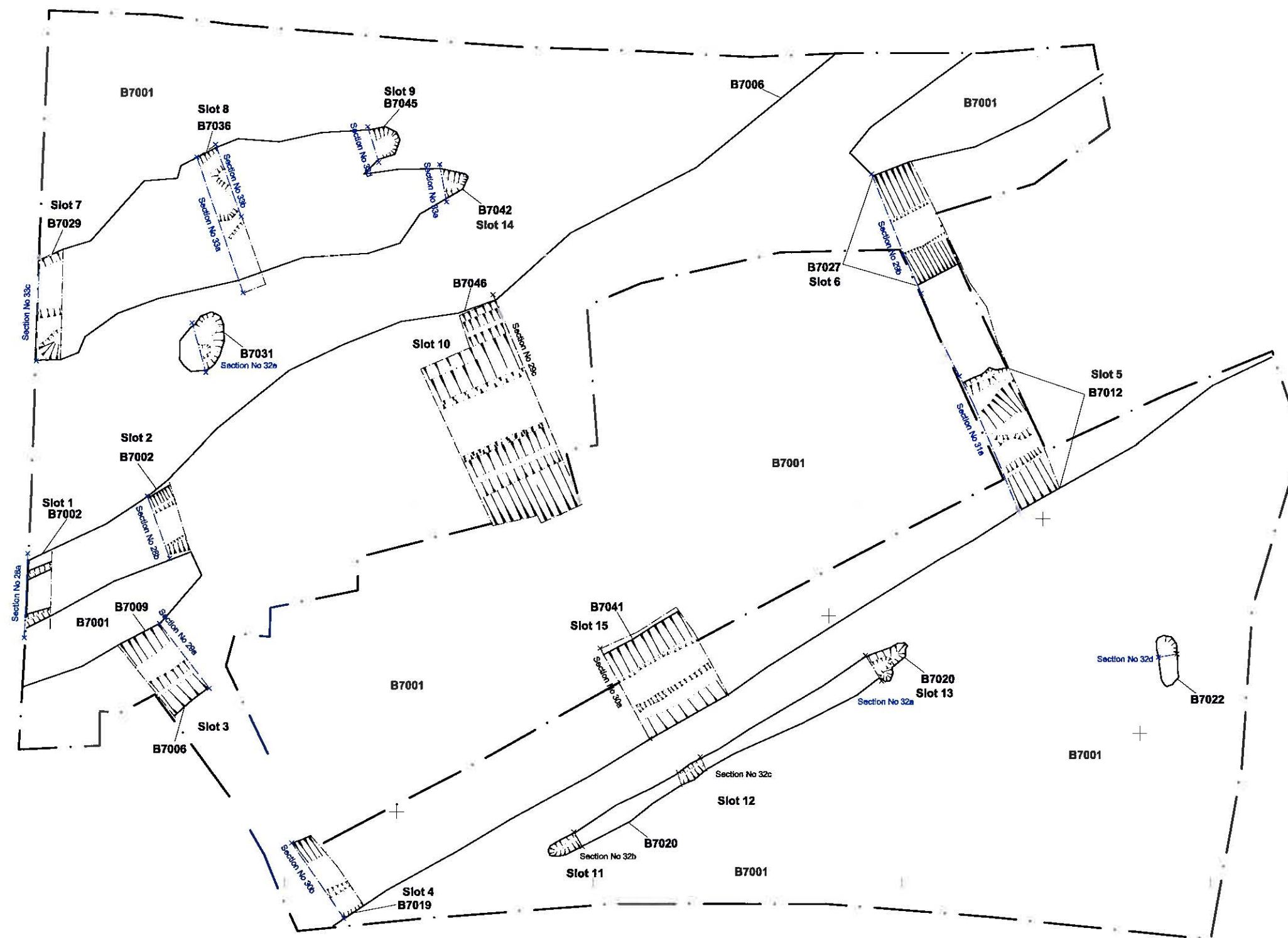
0 1m

Indeterminate interface between deposits

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Project Sharp Lane	
Title: Trench 6: Post Hole B6006, Pits B6001, B6111, B6191, B6199, B6201	
Scale: As shown	Date: 08.05
NGR: SE: 312 277	Drawn: Jo Mincher
Project No.: 840b	Illustration No.: 26



0 10m

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Project:

**Sharp Lane, Leeds**

Title:

**Plan of Trench 7**

Scale:

1:200

Date:

August 2005

NGR:

Trench Centre  
SE 31404 27738

Drawn:

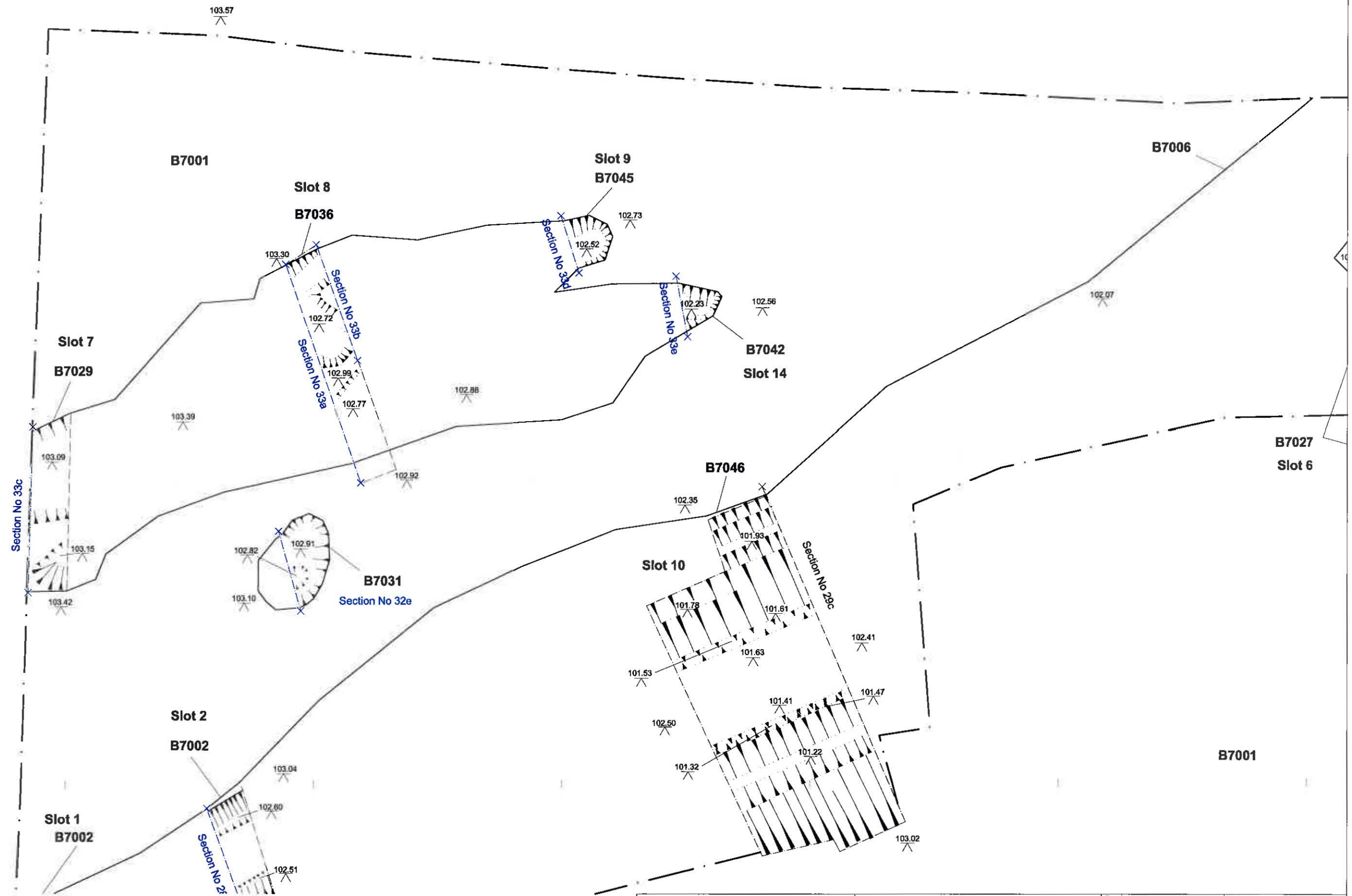
K. Speight

Project No.:

**840b**

Illustration No.:

**27a**

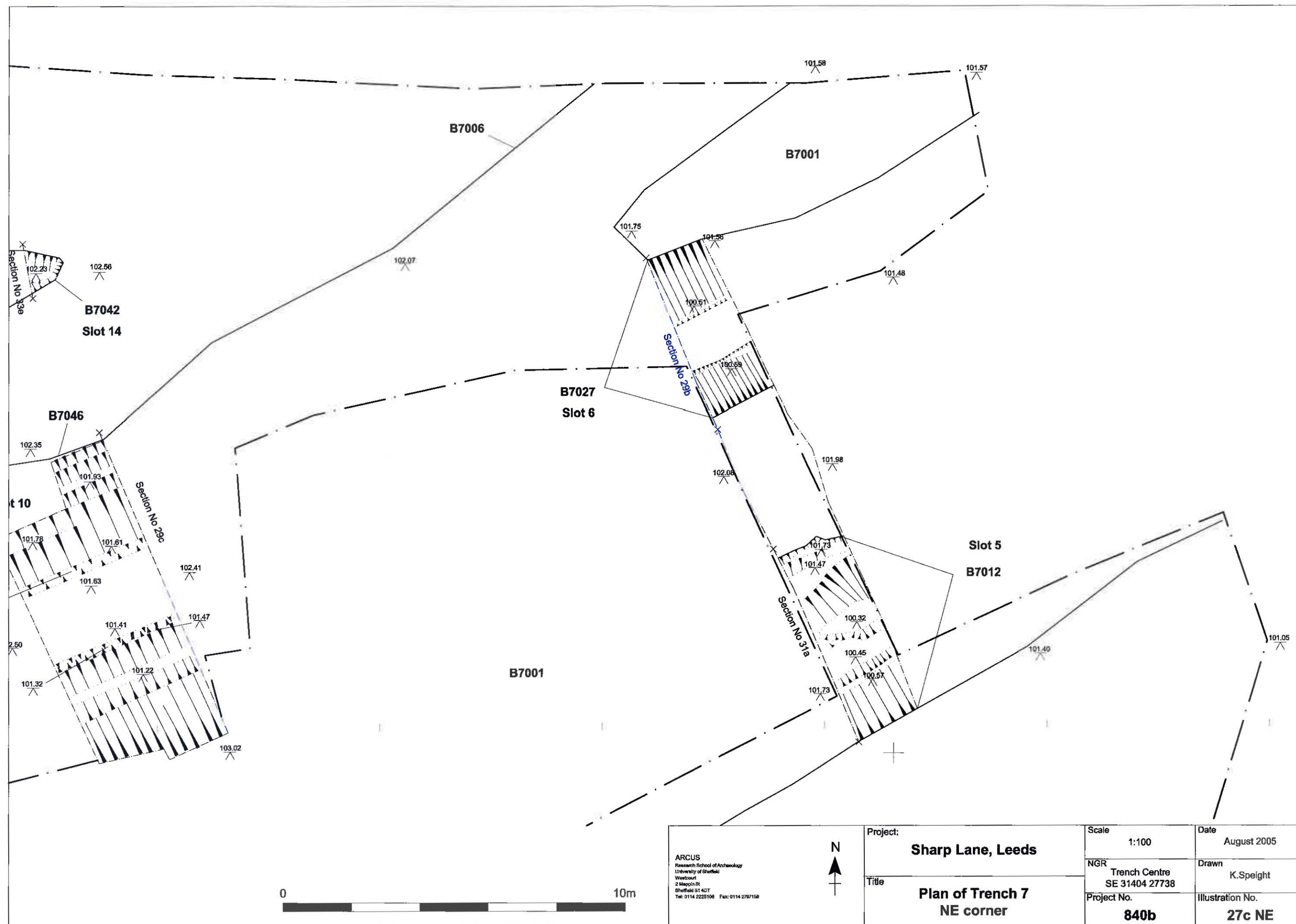


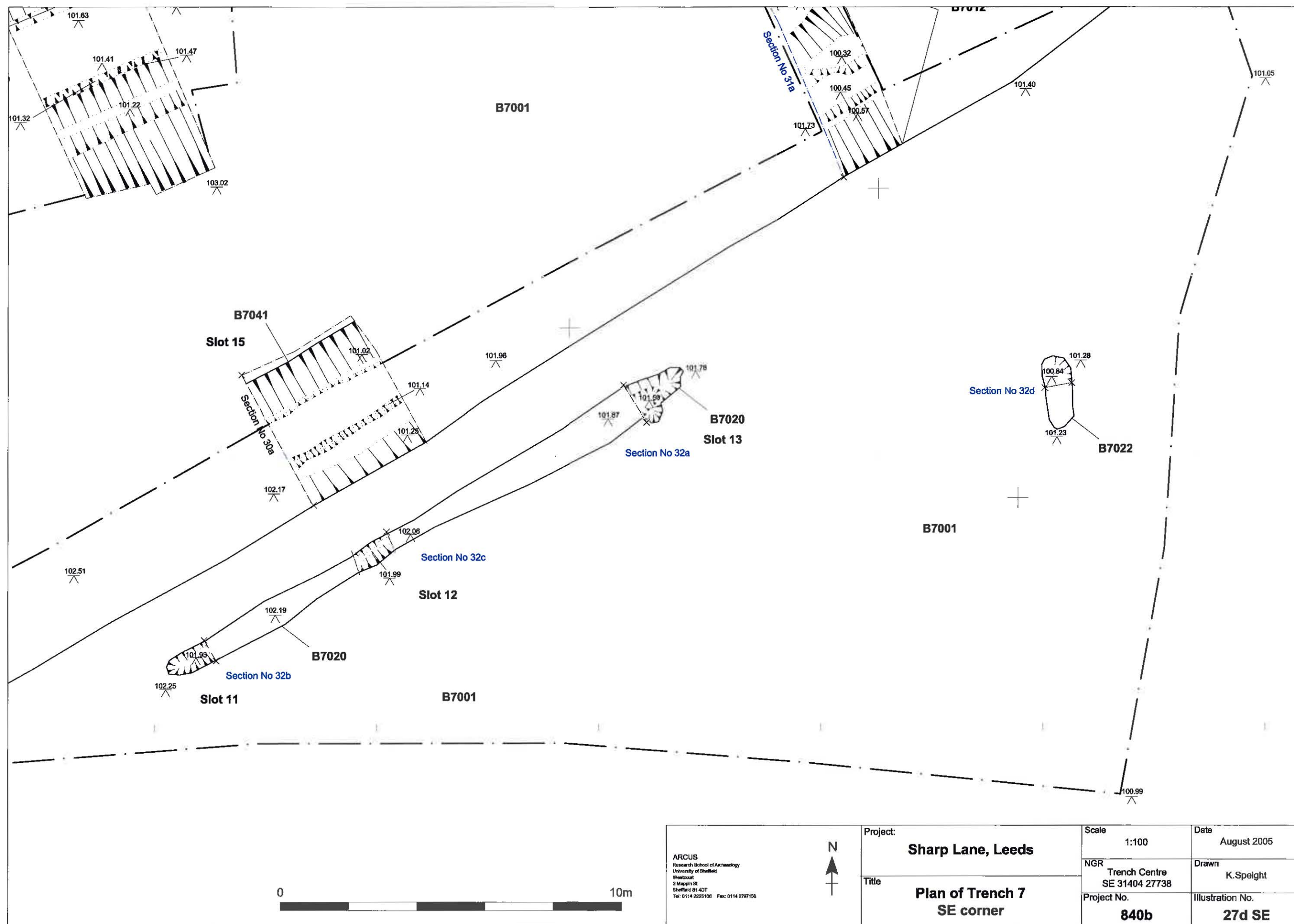
ARCUS  
Research School of Archaeology  
University of Sheffield  
Weston  
2 Mappin St  
Sheffield S1 4DT  
Tel: 0114 2225106 Fax: 0114 2757158




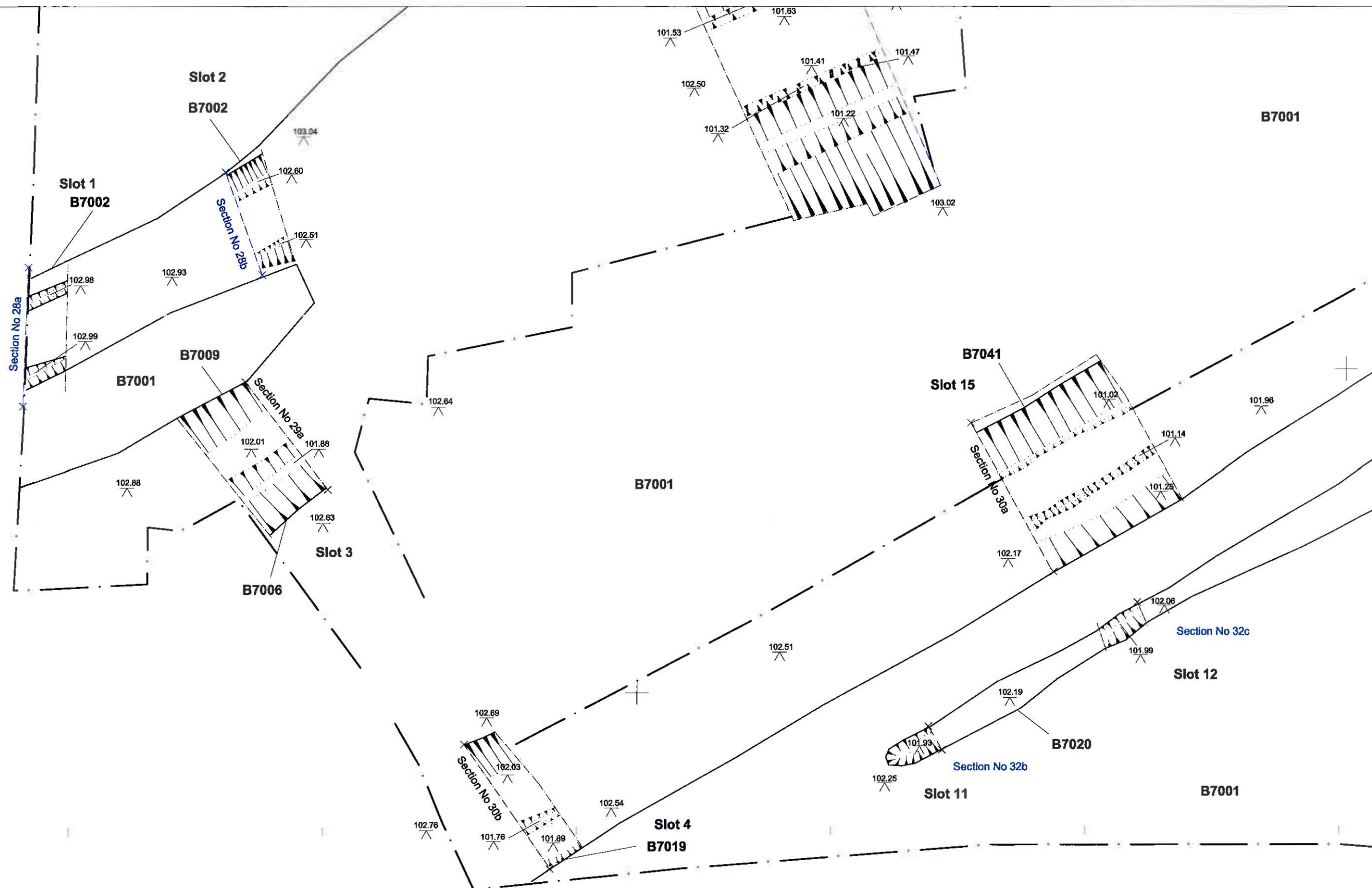
Project: <b>Sharp Lane, Leeds</b>	Scale 1:100	Date August 2005
	NGR Trench Centre SE 31404 27738	Drawn K. Speight
	Title <b>Plan of Trench 7 NW corner</b>	Project No. <b>840b</b>
		Illustration No. <b>27b NW</b>







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		<div>Title</div> <div>Plan of Trench 7</div> <div>SE corner</div>	<div>NGR</div> <div>Trench Centre</div> <div>SE 31404 27738</div>	<div>Drawn</div> <div>K.Speight</div>
			<div>Project No.</div> <div>840b</div>	<div>Illustration No.</div> <div>27d SE</div>



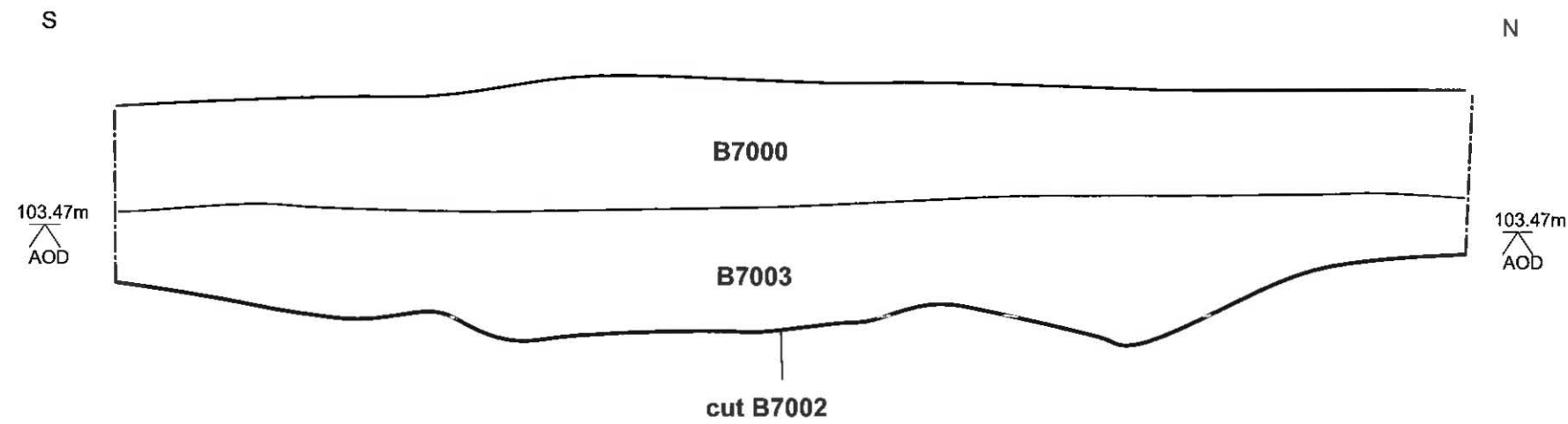
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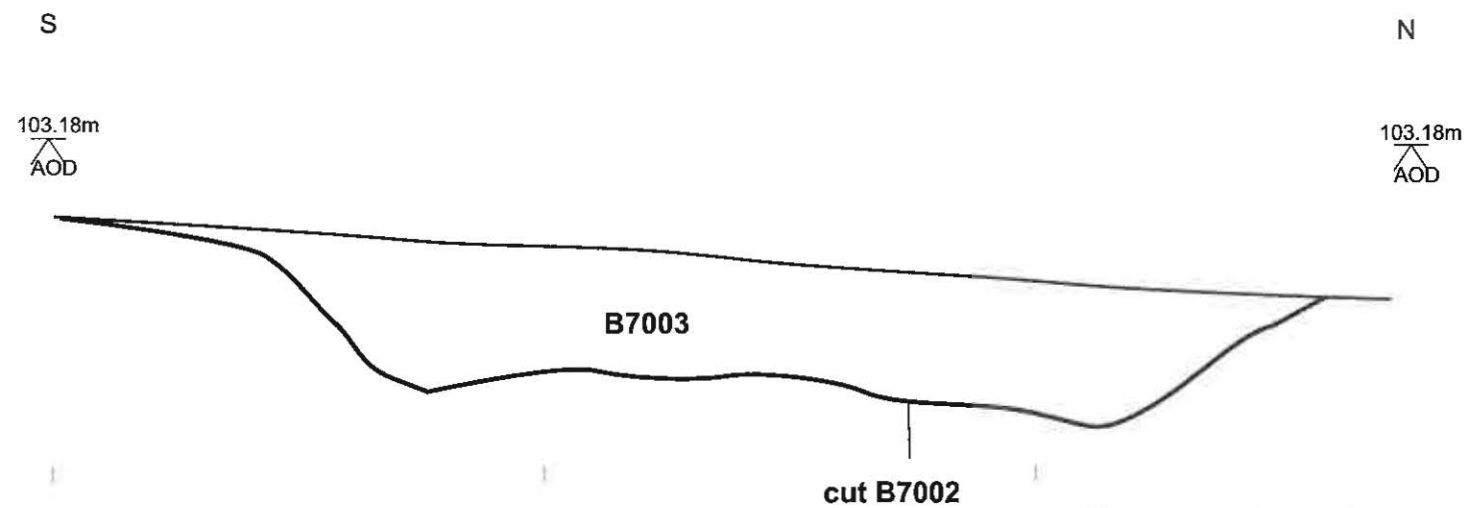
Project:	Sharp Lane, Leeds	Scale	1:100	Date	August 2005
		NGR	Trench Centre SE 31404 27738	Drawn	K. Speight
Title	Plan of Trench 7 SW corner	Project No.	840b	Illustration No.	27e SW



**Trench 7: East Facing Section, Slot 1 through B7002**  
**Section 28a**

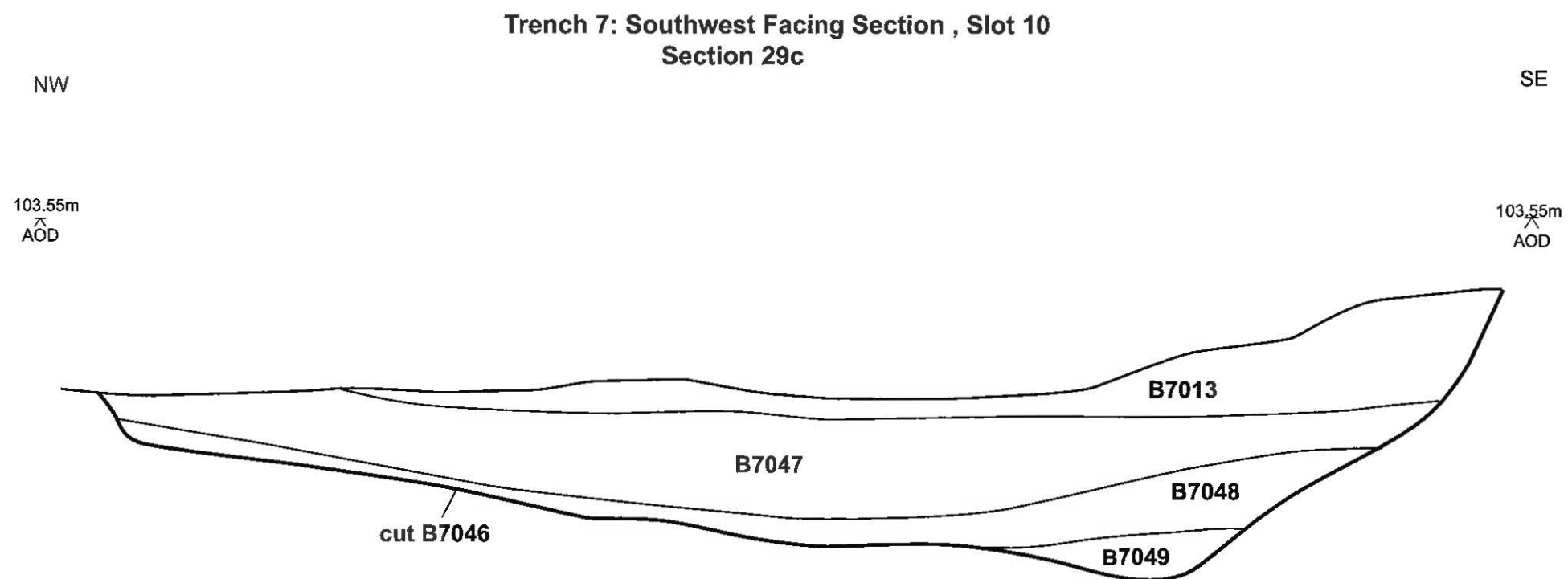
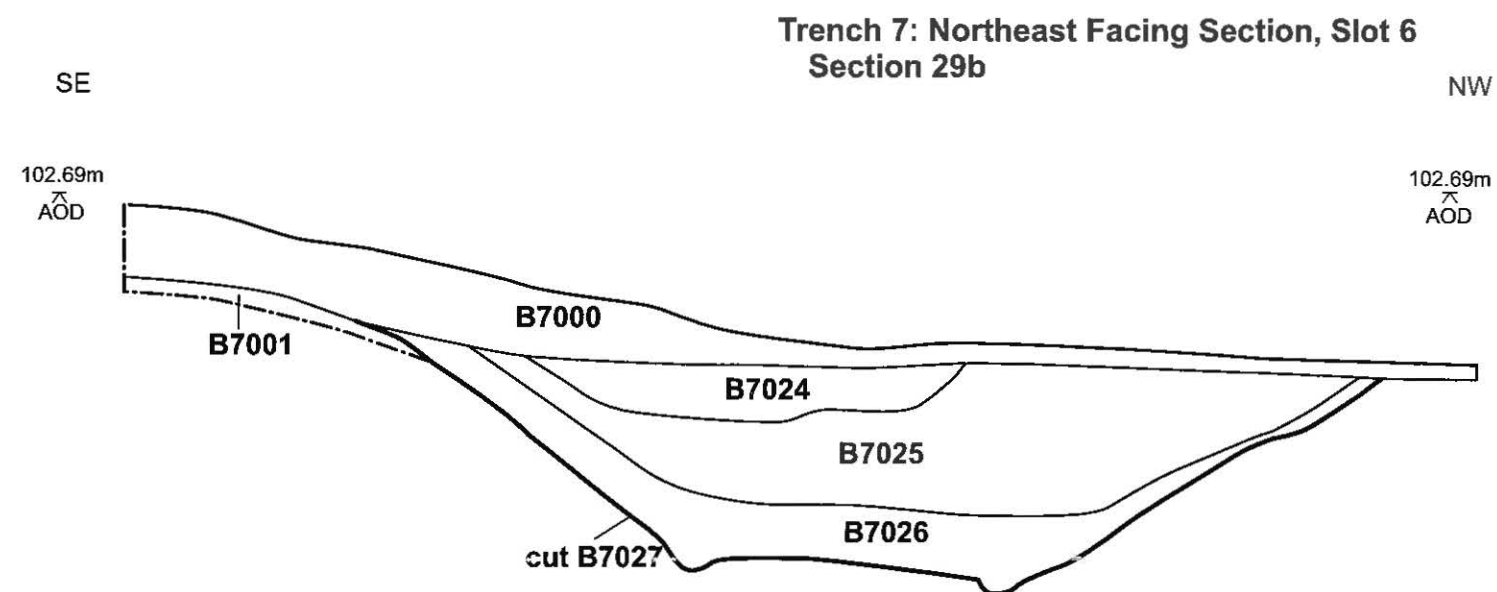
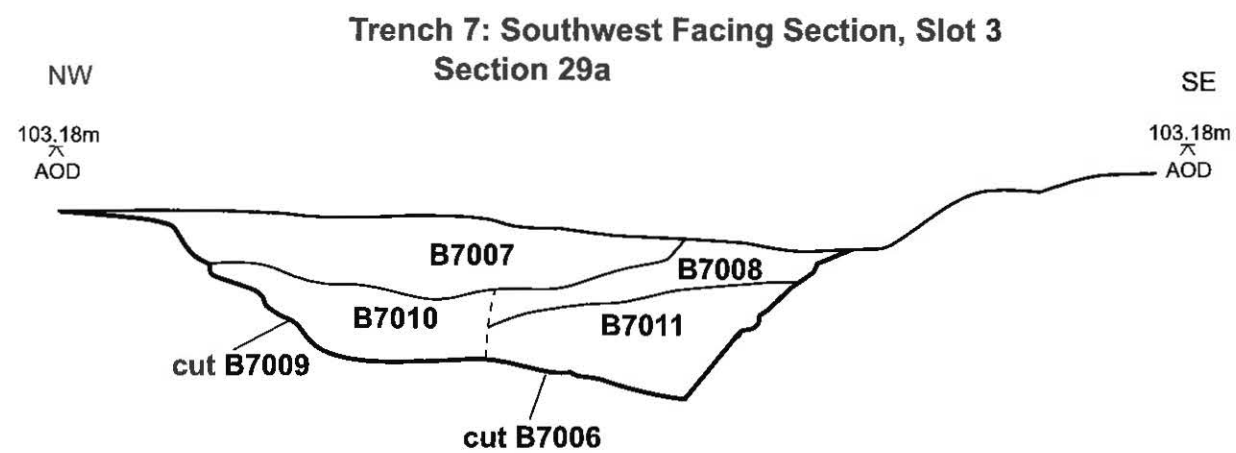


**Trench 7: East Facing Section, Slot 2 through B7002**  
**Section 28b**



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Project Sharp Lane	
Title: Trackway Sections B7002	
Scale: As shown	Date: 08.05
NGR: SE: 312 277	Drawn: Jo Mincher
Project No.: 840b	Illustration No.: 28



Indeterminate interface between deposits



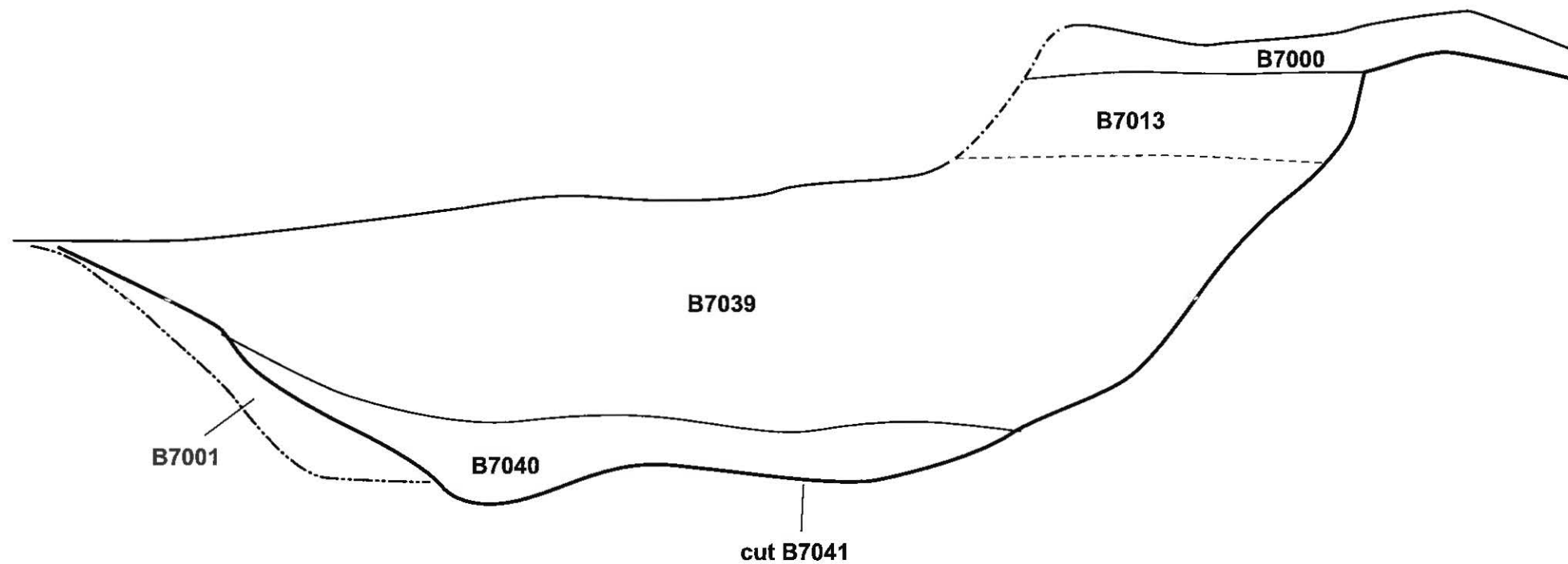
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2 Mappin St  
Sheffield UK S14DT  
Tel 0114 2225106 Fax 0114 2797158

Project Sharp Lane	
Title: Trackway Section B7006, B7046, B7027	
Scale: As shown	Date: 08.05
NGR: SE: 312 277	Drawn: Jo Mincher
Project No.: 840b	Illustration No.: 29

SE  
103.09m  
AOD

**Trench 7: Northeast Facing Section, Slot 15  
Section 30a**

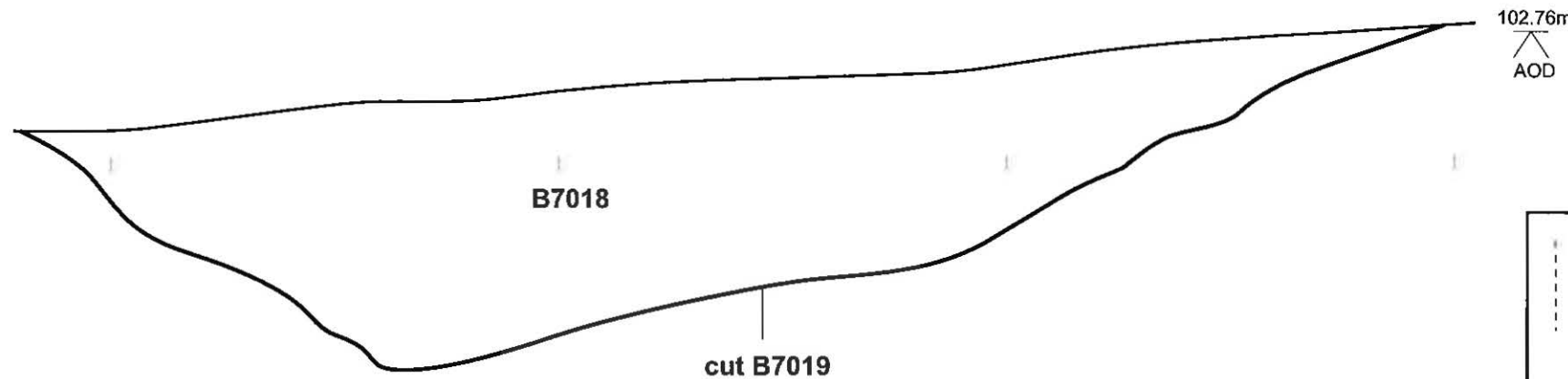
NW  
103.09m  
AOD




**Trench 7: Norhteast Facing Section, Slot 4  
Section 30b**

SE  
102.76m  
AOD

NW  
102.76m  
AOD

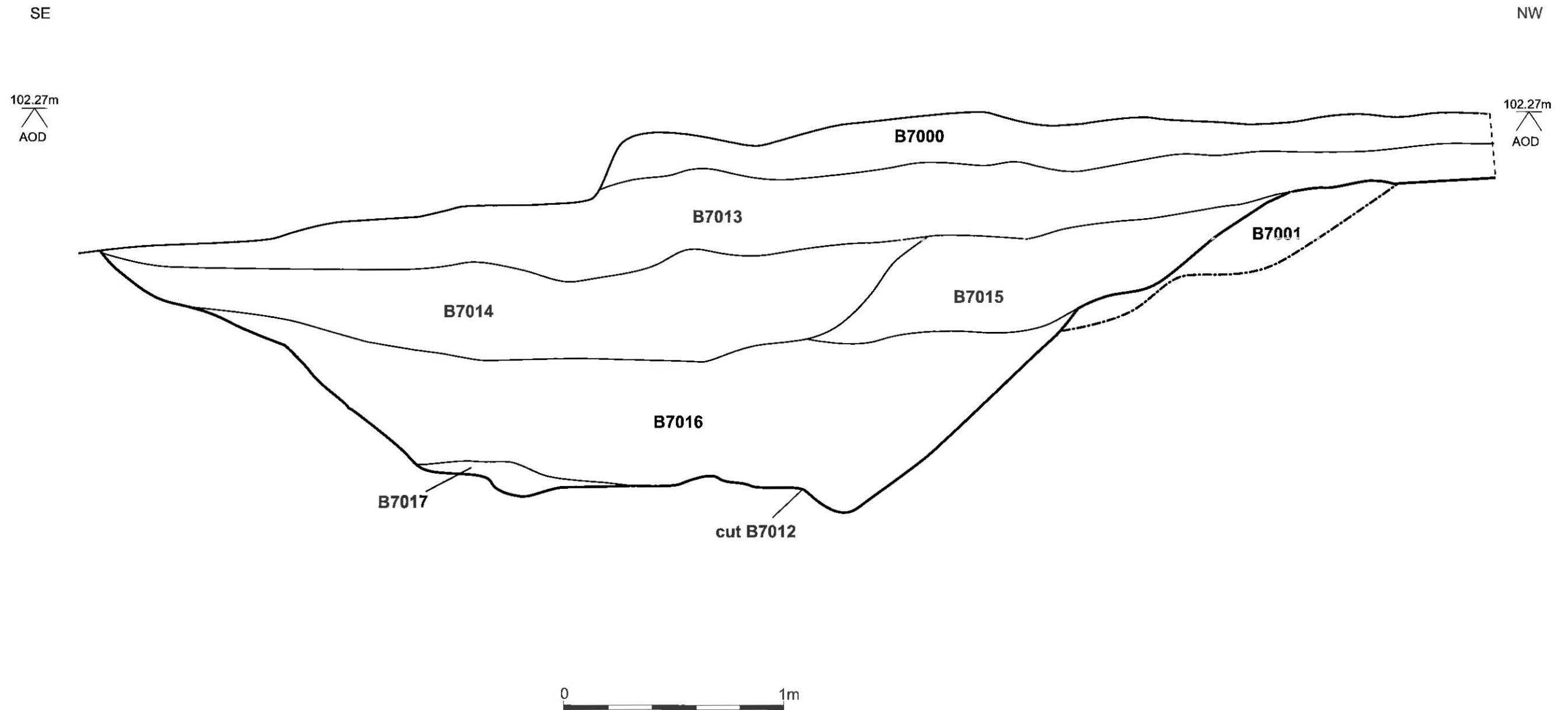


0 1m

 ARCUS Research School of Archaeology Westcourt 2 Mappin St Sheffield UK S14DT Tel 0114 2225106 Fax 0114 2797158		Project Sharp Lane	
		Title: Trackway Sections B7019, B7041	
Scale: As shown		Date: 08.05	
NGR: SE: 312 277		Drawn: Jo Mincher	
Project No.: 840b		Illustration No.: 30	



Trench 7: Northeast Facing Section, Slot 5  
Section 31a



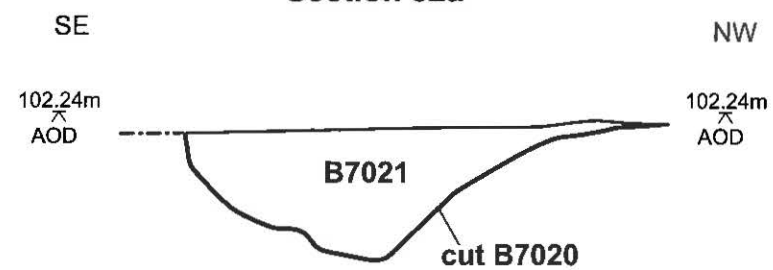
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Project Sharp Lane	
Title: Trackway Section B7012	
Scale: As shown	Date: 08.05
NGR: SE: 312 277	Drawn: Jo Mincher
Project No.: 840b	Illustration No.: 31

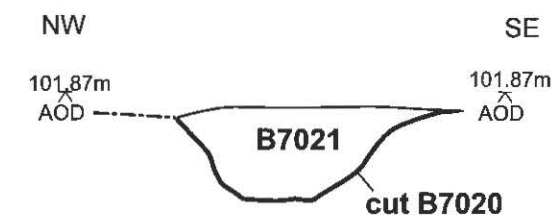
**Trench 7: Northeast Facing Section, Slot 13**

**Section 32a**



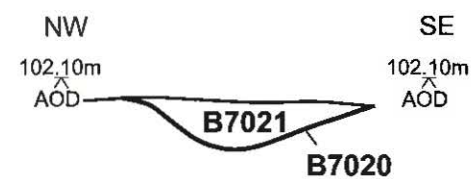
**Trench 7: Southwest Facing Section, Slot 11**

**Section 32b**



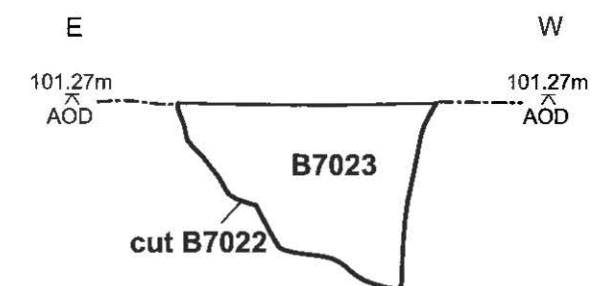
**Trench 7: Southwest Facing, Slot 12**

**Section 32c**



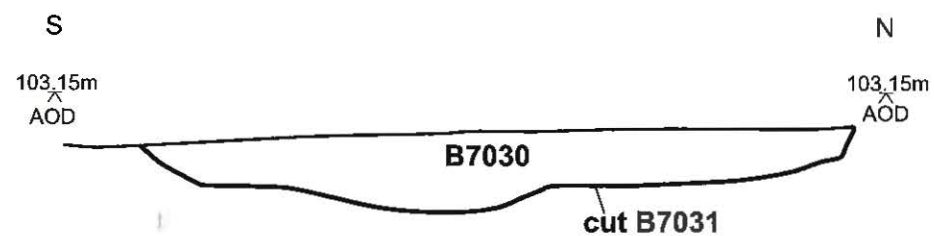
**Trench 7: North Facing Section of Pit B7022 and B7023**

**Section 32d**



**Trench 7: East Facing Section of Pit B7031**

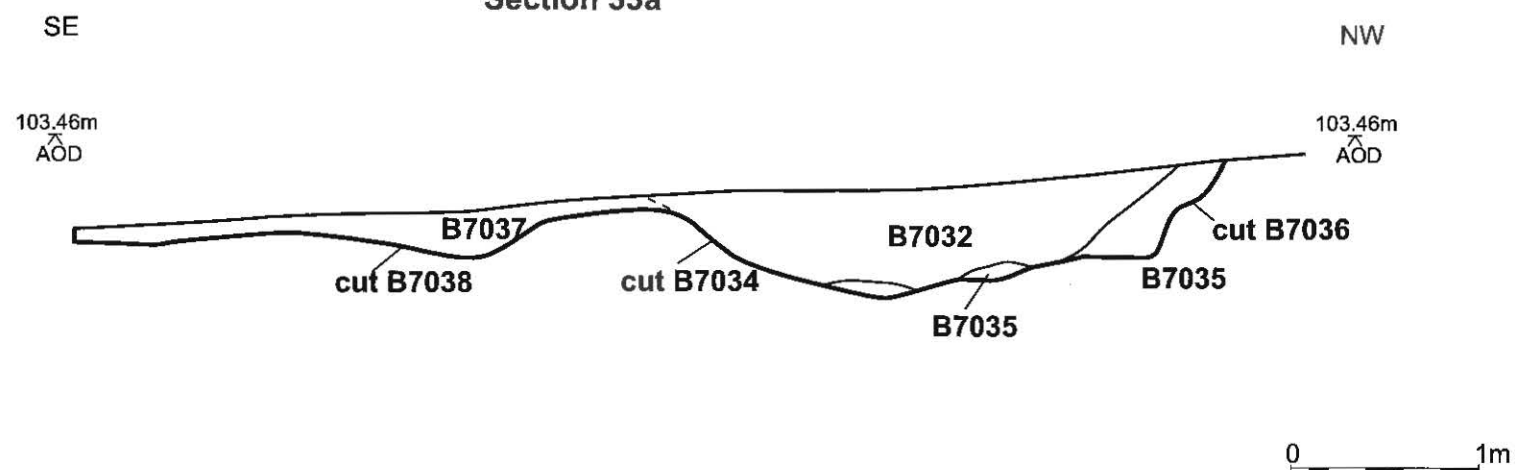
**Section 32e**



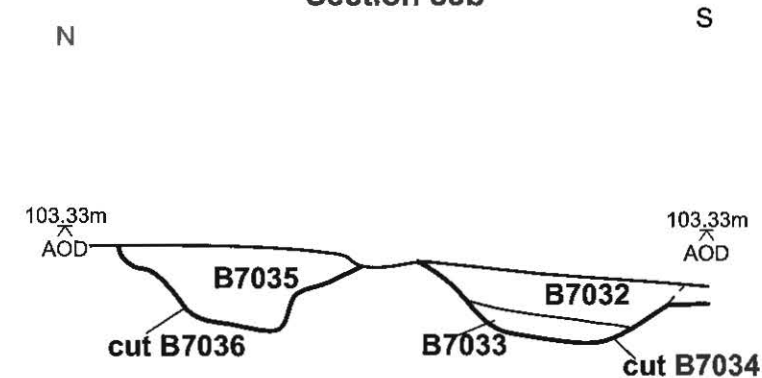
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Project Sharp Lane	
Title: Sections Ditch B7020, Pits B7022, B7031	
Scale: As shown	Date: 08.05
NGR: SE: 312 277	Drawn: Jo Mincher
Project No.: 840b	Illustration No.: 32

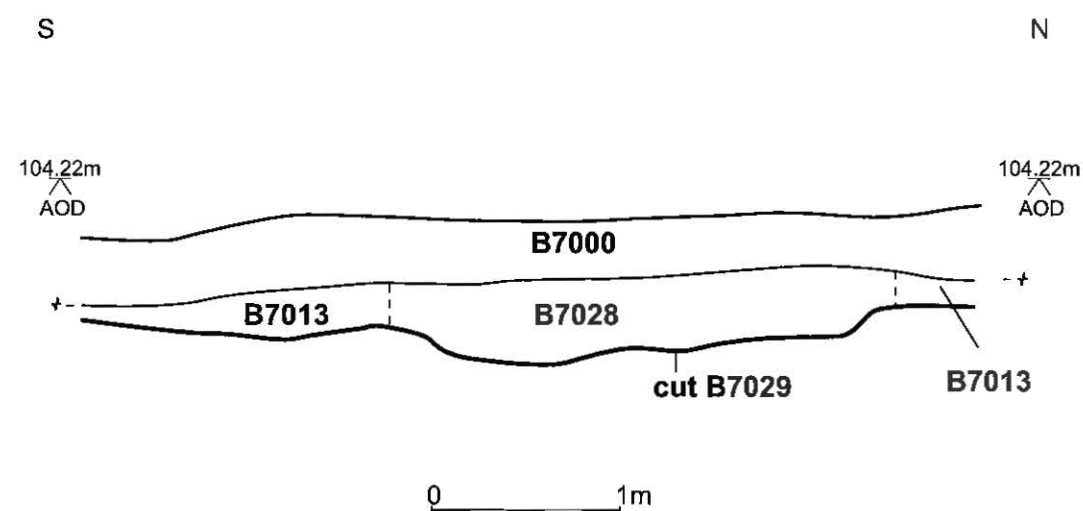
**Trench 7: Northeast Facing Section, Slot 8  
Section 33a**



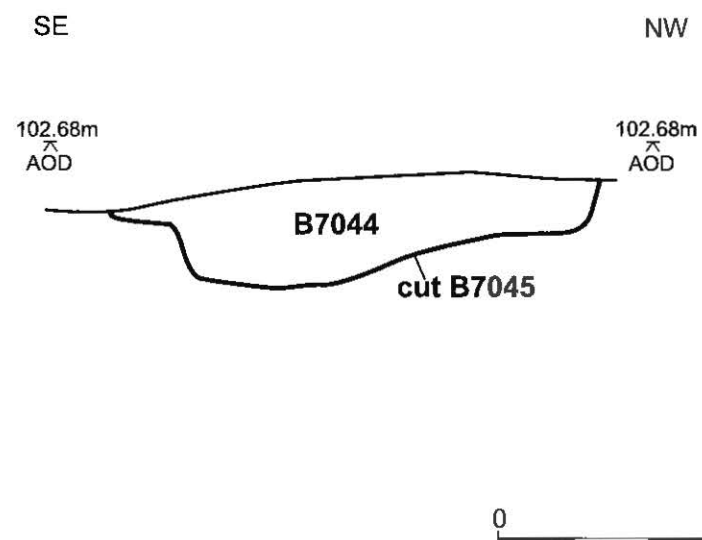
**Trench 7: West Facing Section, Slot 8  
Section 33b**



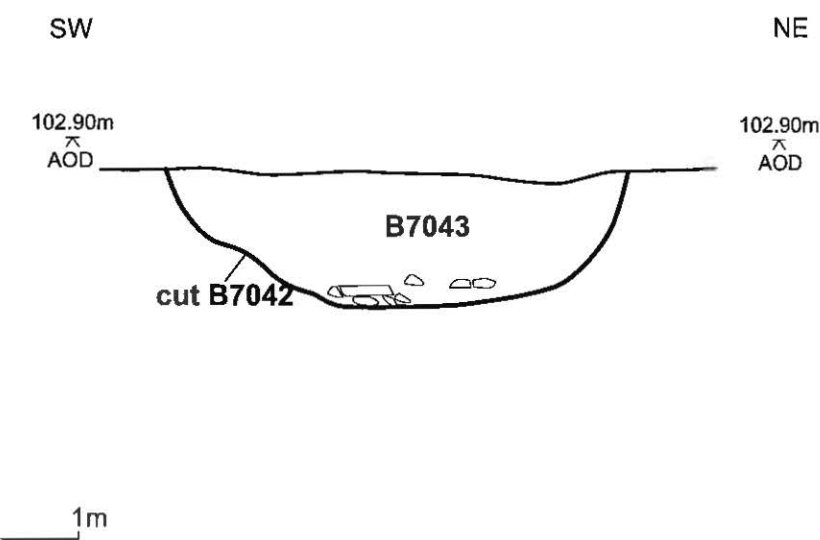
**Trench 7: East Facing Section, Slot 7  
Section 33c**



**Trench 7: Northeast Facing Section, Slot 9  
Section 33d**



**Trench 7: Northeast Facing Section, Slot 14  
Section 33e**



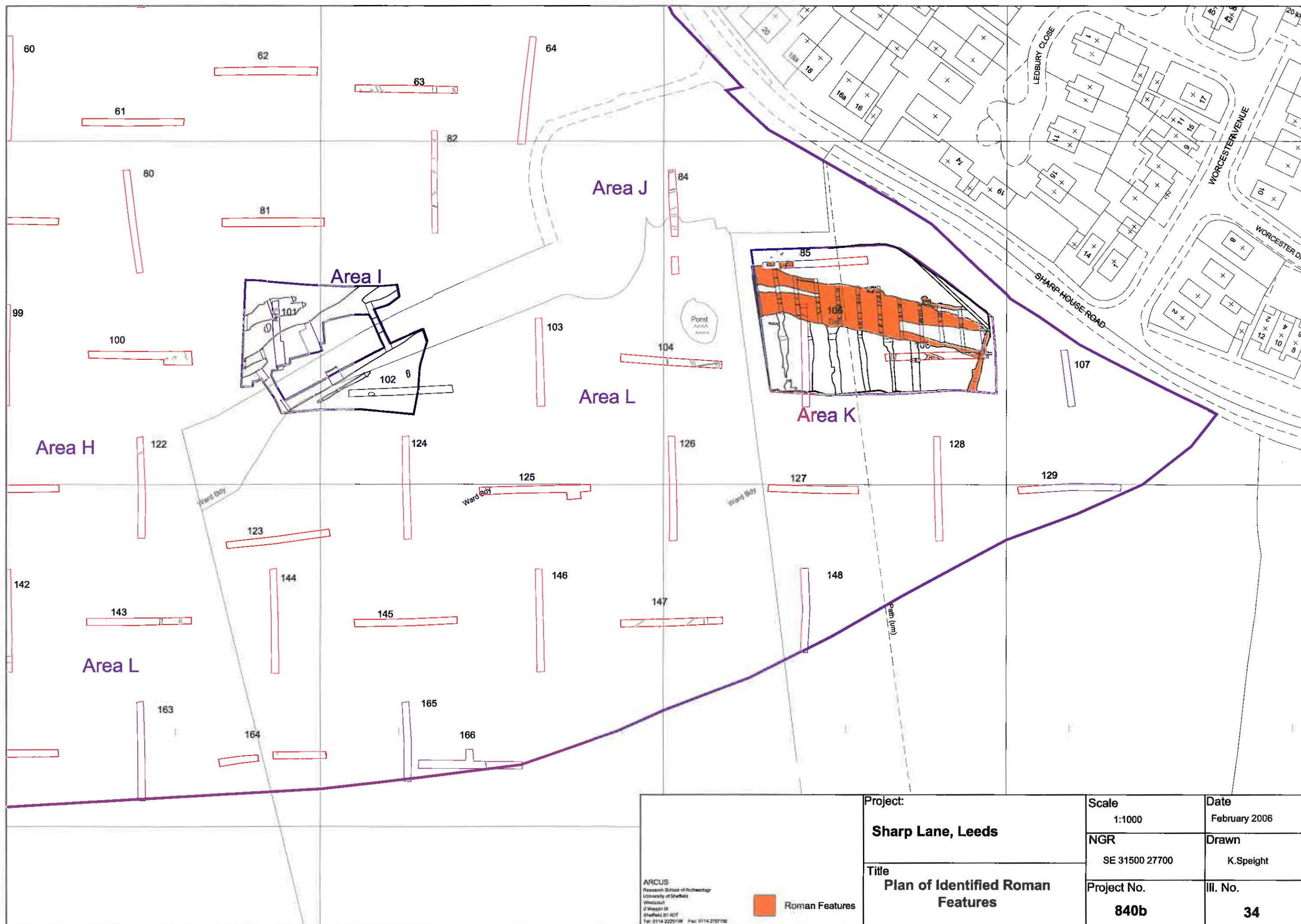
Indeterminate interface between deposits

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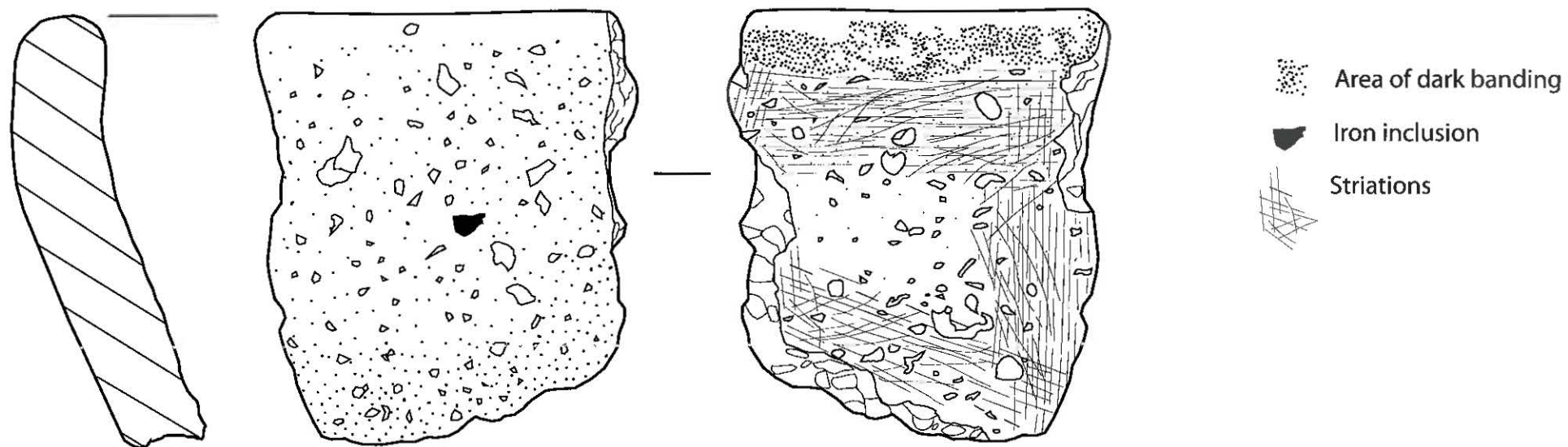


Project Sharp Lane	
Title: Ditch Sections B7029, Ditch Sections B7036, B7034, East and West facing Ditch Sections B7045, B7042	
Scale: As shown	Date: 08.05
NGR: SE: 312 277	Drawn: Jo Mincher
Project No.: 840b	Illustration No.: 33

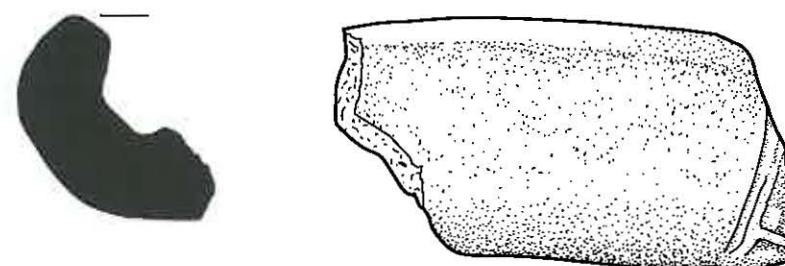




Bronze Age sherd: Trench 4, B4003



Roman Mortarium: Trench 6, B6049



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Project:  
Sharp Lane

Code:  
840b

Title:  
Bronze Age sherd and Roman Mortarium

Date:  
02.06

NGR:  
N/A

Scale:  
1:1

Drawn:  
Jo Mincher

Illustration No:  
35