Westgate, Wakefield: An Archaeological Evaluation 2006

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WESTGATE, WAKEFIELD

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION 2006: AREAS A, C and D FINAL REPORT

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SUMMARY

In November and December 2006 an archaeological evaluation at Westgate, Wakefield, West Yorkshire (NGR SE 3283 2074) was undertaken by Birmingham Archaeology for Scott Wilson on behalf of the English Cities Fund. The work was carried out prior to the submission of a detailed planning application for a mixed use redevelopment of the site. Seven trial-trenches were excavated at Drury Lane Library car park, two trenches in land to the west of the railway now occupied by Avis and Low Cost, and a further two trenches in land to the north that was formerly occupied by a dairy and railway yard. The purpose of this work was to provide information on any potential below-ground archaeological features and deposits within the site.

In the Drury Lane car park (Area A) archaeological remains of probable medieval date were encountered in the southern part of the site. These remains consisted of a thin silt clay buried soil layer, possibly of agricultural origin, overlying the natural subsoil which produced several abraded sherds of medieval pottery and the remains of four clay-lined pits. Several sandstone wall foundations, associated floor surfaces and a sandstone well, also recorded in the southern part of the site, may also be of medieval date. Probable post-medieval garden features were also recorded here together with late post-medieval cellars. Further later post-medieval cellars and culverts were recorded within the northern part of the site.

To the west of the railway (Area C), trenches in the Avis and Low Cost car parks also encountered buried soils of probable medieval date directly overlying the natural clay. Sandstone wall foundations which may indicate early post-medieval property boundaries were also recorded. In one case, a wall foundation was partly constructed of brick wasters, probably from a local brickyard. Cellarage and wall foundations dating from the 19th and 20th centuries were also recorded.

In the area of the former Dairy, in the northern part of the site (Area D), extensive surviving railway structures were found in the form of railway lines, sleeper beams laid end-to-end and rectangular brick plinths. Natural clay was encountered directly below rubble and dump layers that were probably associated with railway development.

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WESTGATE, WAKEFIELD:

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION, FINAL REPORT 2006

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the project

Birmingham Archaeology was commissioned by Scott Wilson on behalf of the English Cities Fund to undertake a programme of archaeological trial trenching ahead of a proposed mixed use development at Westgate, Wakefield, West Yorkshire (Planning ref 05/99/68570). Outline planning permission has been granted and the evaluation was required by the planning authority to provide archaeological information before submission of detailed planning applications for the development.

This report outlines the results of the field evaluation and has been prepared in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations (IFA 2001).

An archaeological desk-based assessment was previously carried out by Scott Wilson along with the monitoring of a geotechnical test-pitting programme.

The evaluation conformed to a specification produced by West Yorkshire Archaeological Advisory Service (WYAAS 2006), in accordance with guidelines laid down in Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (DoE 1990).

1.2 Location and geology (Figs.1-2)

The area for development has been divided, by Scott Wilson in consultation with WYAAS, into four zones (Zones 1-4) of archaeological potential. This interim report details the results from Areas A and C within Zone 1 and Area D within Zone 3. Area B has been excluded from this phase of works. Zone 1 is the area between Westgate, Back Lane, Drury Lane and Parliament Street. Zone 3 is located to the rear of the orangery and to the east of the railway.

The underlying geology consists of coal measures. These are overlain in parts by finely grained white or grey friable sandstone, known as St John's rock. The city of Wakefield is built on an area of this stone.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

An archaeological desk-based assessment has already been carried out (Edmondson 2006) and will not be repeated here in full.

Areas A and C lie within an area thought to be an extension to the core of the medieval settlement of Wakefield with Westgate being a principal road leading from the market place. The settlement was well established here by the 13th century. Burgage plots would have extended back from buildings fronting onto Westgate in the medieval and post-medieval period. Documentary evidence suggests that cloth manufacture and tanning may have occurred in the Westgate area (WYAAS 2006). Some of the medieval boundaries of burgage

plots may be shown on 19th century maps and may also be reflected by present day boundaries along the eastern side of the chapel and western side of the library.

The site was subject to increasing development during the post-medieval period due to Wakefield's importance as an inland port for the trading of coal, wool and grain. The indicators of this boom period can be seen by the townhouses that still line the south side of Westgate.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The principal aim of the evaluation was to determine the date, character, state of preservation and the potential significance of any buried remains.

More specific aims were to:

- Identify and record any remains associated with the medieval settlement of Wakefield
- Identify and record any post-medieval remains, including 19th century structures

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Fieldwork (Fig. 3-5)

Area A covers approximately 3050m². A total of seven trenches were excavated across Area A totalling 244m² (Fig. 3). Area C covers about 1900m². Two trenches covering 52.5m² were excavated within the area (Fig. 4). Two trenches covering 100m² were also excavated in Area D (Fig. 5).

All trenches were sawn by a floor saw to allow minimal damage to the tarmac of the carpark. All topsoil and modern overburden was removed using a 360 degree rubber tracked mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket, under direct archaeological supervision, down to the top of the uppermost archaeological horizon or the natural subsoil. Subsequent cleaning and excavation was by hand.

All stratigraphic sequences were recorded, even where no archaeology was present. Features were planned at a scale of 1:20, and sections were drawn through all cut features and significant vertical stratigraphy at a scale of 1:20. A comprehensive written record was maintained using a continuous numbered context system on *pro-forma* context and feature cards. Masonry cards were also used, in cases where no wall cut could be seen a single masonry number was allocated. In instances where a cut could be seen two numbers were allocated. Written records and scale plans were supplemented by photographs using monochrome, colour slide and digital photography.

Forty litre soil samples were taken where possible from datable archaeological features, (or 100% of features less than forty litres) for the recovery of charred plant remains. The environmental sampling policy followed the guidelines contained in the Birmingham Archaeology *Guide to On-Site Environmental Sampling*. Recovered finds were cleaned, marked and remedial conservation work was undertaken as necessary. Treatment of all finds conformed to guidance contained within 'A strategy for the care and investigation of finds' published by English Heritage.

The full site archive will include all artefactual and/or ecofactual remains recovered from the site. The site archive will be prepared according to guidelines set down in Appendix 3 of the Management of Archaeology Projects (English Heritage, 1991), the Guidelines for the

Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage (UKIC, 1990) and Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections (Museum and Art Galleries Commission, 1992). Finds and the paper archive are currently being held at Birmingham Archaeology and will be deposited with Wakefield Museum subject to permission from the landowner.

5 RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

This section details trench summaries of the evaluation results. A full database of all stratigraphic units is available in Appendix 1.

5.2 TRENCH 1 (Fig. 6)

Dimensions: 20.0m x 2.20m x 0.60m

Trench 1 (Plate 1)was aligned east-west in the area identified as the former Westgate street frontage. The natural subsoil was a yellow grey silt clay **[1007]** which was reached at a depth of 38.20m AOD.

At the western end of the trench the natural was cut by a north-south aligned sandstone wall **[1003]** of which only one course remained. No dateable evidence was recovered in association with this wall and it was not possible to determine a date from the stonework as it was fragmentary in nature.

At the eastern end of the trench the natural **[1007]** was cut a by a large barrel vaulted cellar **[1004]** (Plate 2). The floor (evident at 36.80m AOD) and walls **[1005]** of the cellar were constructed using machine-cut brick. The cellar **[1004]** was filled with brick demolition-rubble **[1006]**. This rubble and the sandstone wall **[1003]** were sealed by a layer of rubble **[1002]**, which was evident along the entire trench. The demolition rubble **[1002]** was truncated by a large southwest-northeast orientated modern storm drain, which was in turn sealed by the hardcore **[1001]** and **[1000]** tarmac car park surface.

The natural **[1007]** was also cut by a modern service to the west of wall **[1003]**, which a CAT scan suggested may still be live.

5.3 TRENCH 2 (Fig. 7)

Dimensions: 19.20m x 2.20m x 1.20m

Trench 2 was orientated northwest-southeast to the north of Trench 1 within the former back-plots of demolished post-medieval buildings. This was designed to investigate the survival or absence of medieval and post-medieval remains away from cellars along the Westgate street frontage.

The natural subsoil **[2016]** was a yellow silt-clay flecked with oxidised iron was reached at a depth of 38.19m AOD at the southern end of the trench (due to the presence of a cellar). To the north of the cellar the natural was evident at 39.90m AOD, and 39.43m AOD at the northern end of the trench. Throughout the trench patches of a layer of charcoal flecked silt clay **[2011]** up to 0.60m in depth sealed the natural (which was similar to **[5019]** Trench 5). However, due to truncation from later features **[2011]** was not found throughout the entire trench.

To the north was a sandstone well **[2007]** which was filled with compacted brick rubble **[2018]** containing late 17th-18th century pottery (Plate 3). A 20 litre soil sample was taken from this context but again no charred plant remains were present. The upper fill of the well comprised a very hard crushed brick deposit **[2017]**.

Towards the southern end of the trench the natural **[2016]**.was cut by a clay-lined pit **[2019]** measuring 0.95m wide and 0.25m deep. A sherd of late medieval Midland's purple ware was recovered from the clay lining **[2021]**. The upper fill comprised a dark yellow brown silt clay **[2020]** which contained sherds of 13th-15th century pottery. The entire deposit was sampled and processed for environmental remains, but no charred plant was present.

At the northern end of the trench layer **[2011]** was cut by a curving brick wall **[2002]**, which survived to a height of 40.24m AOD and is possibly a garden feature (Plate 4). This was not seen in section partly due to the curvature of the wall, but it also because the wall butt ended close to the section edge. Near the middle of the trench layer **[2011]** was overlain by a post-medieval black-grey silt clay flecked with charcoal **[2004]**. This layer was in turn overlain by a brick floor **[2010]**, made of handmade bricks in poor condition, which may have formed part of an alleyway.

The wall **[2012]** and the brick floor **[2010]** were sealed by a crushed brick and tile demolition layer **[2003]**. This layer was cut at the southern end of the trench by a large barrel vault cellar **[2005]** with a brick floor **[2015]** which was infilled by a brick rubble demolition deposit **[2006]**. An east-west orientated wall **[2008]** constructed using machine cut bricks of 20th century date appeared to cut layer **[2003]**. This was in turn sealed by the hardcore **[2001]** and tarmac of the car park surface **[2000]**.

5.4 TRENCH 3 (Fig. 8)

Dimensions: 15.00m x 2.20m x 1.0m

Trench 3 was designed to investigate the survival or absence of medieval and post-medieval remains away from cellars along the Westgate street frontage. The trench was orientated north-south and was situated at the bottom of a slope. The natural subsoil was a yellow silt clay **[3007]** and this was reached at a depth of 39.21m AOD.

At the southern end of the trench the natural was cut by a southwest-northeast orientated sandstone wall **[3004]** which returned to the southeast **[3045]** (Plate 5). Only one course of the wall survived. The wall was built of roughly cut sandstone with brick insertions and one sherd of medieval pottery was retrieved from the top of the wall. To the north of this wall were three clay lined pits, **[3009]**, **[3012]** and **[3041]**, one of which **[3009]** produced a sherd of medieval pottery. Two of the pits **[3012]** **[3041]** were heavily truncated leaving only the clay lining at the base. The relationship between them was unclear and they may represent a double pit. These pits were similar to pit **[2019]** recorded in Trench 2.

To the north of the pits **[3009]**, **[3012]** and **[3041]**, was a northwest-southeast orientated sandstone wall **[3028]**, 0.80m wide, which had been reused as a foundation course for a brick wall **[3026]** (Plate 6). Another sandstone wall **[3034]** at right-angles to wall **[3028]** may represent an internal wall as it had an associated sandstone floor **[3031]** made up of large rough sandstone slabs.

To the north of **[3028]** another sandstone wall **[3023]** orientated east-west appeared to be associated with a sandstone floor surface **[3020]**. Further to the north was a sandstone wall, **[3015]**, that had been reused as a foundation for a brick wall **[3013]**. This sandstone wall

may not directly relate to **[3023]** as it is on a different alignment. It may be part of another structure that survives beyond the north end of the trench.

The later post-medieval phase in this trench appears to be represented by the reuse of probable medieval or early post-medieval sandstone foundations for brick built structures. Throughout the trench demolition layers **[3002/3003/3010]** sealed these features, probably associated with the destruction of both the probable medieval and post-medieval buildings.

5.5 TRENCH 4 (Fig. 9)

Dimensions: 19.20m x 2.20m x 2.20m

Trench 4 was situated in order to locate any surviving medieval and post-medieval remains within the western part of the site and to determine whether the chapel cemetery extended into the site. The trench was aligned northwest southeast. The natural subsoil was a yellow-brown silt clay **[4024]** and was reached at a depth of 38.54m AOD. There were no archaeological features cutting the natural.

The natural subsoil was sealed by a sterile layer of silt clay **[4023]** which was sealed by several deposits of ashy silt **[4009]**, **[4016]** and **[4025]**. These dumps of material being small, appeared in the centre of the trench and only **[4025]** was visible in section. These were sealed by a thick layer of garden soil, which contained several sherds of 17-18th century pottery. The garden soil **[4015]** was truncated by a north-south orientated sandstone wall **[4006]** and **[4008]** which was constructed using sandstone rubble (Plate 8). A small quantity of 17th century coarseware was recovered from around the wall which was poorly constructed and may be a garden feature given the nature of the surrounding deposits. This layer **[4015]** was also cut by a small pit **[4014]** which was only seen in the southwest facing section of the trench. This was filled by a white-grey silt mortar deposit **[4013]**.

These features were sealed by a thin layer of darker garden soil **[4017]**. This and the pit **[4014]** were in turn was sealed by a light brown loam **[4005]** that contained 17th-18th century pottery. The loam **[4005]** was cut by a large pit **[4012]** with a rubble lower fill **[4011]** and a mixed clinker upper fill **[4010]**. A small amount of pottery was recovered ranging from the 17th-20th centuries.

At the southern end of the trench a north-south orientated brick path **[4020]**, with machine cut bricks, was on a similar alignment to wall **[4006]** and the two may be associated. To the south of **[4006]** was a plastered brick floor **[4022]** (Plate 7) with associated brick walls **[4021]**, **[4023]** and **[4028]** which make up the rooms of a 19th-20th building. These features were constructed using levelling layers **[4027]**, **[4029]** and **[4032]** which were predominantly clinker and rubble, and provided a level surface. This structure probably postdates the garden wall **[4006]** as it was clearly cut from a later stratigraphic level. The infill of this structure was a brick rubble deposit **[4026]** and **[4030]** possibly a result of the buildings demolition.

The pit **[4012]** was sealed by a layer of compact clinker **[4004]**. This in turn was sealed by a degraded concrete surface **[4003]**. This surface and the infill of the structure **[4028]** was sealed by a compact brick rubble layer which in turn was overlain by the hardcore **[4001]** and tarmac **[4000]** of the car park.

5.6 TRENCH 5 (Fig. 10)

Dimensions: 13.60m x 2.20m x 1.60m

Trench 5 was positioned to record any surviving medieval and post-medieval remains within the centre of the site. The trench was orientated northeast-southwest. The natural subsoil **[5020]** was a yellow brown silt clay flecked with oxidised iron deposits and was reached at a depth of 39.36m AOD. There were no features cutting the natural subsoil in this trench.

The natural **[5020]** was sealed, at the southeastern end of the trench, by a very thin layer of yellow brown silty clay **[5019]** which contained charcoal flecks and very abraded sherds of 11th-13th century pottery. Abraded sherds of 18th century pottery were also recovered, which indicates the context has been extensively reworked and may represent an agricultural activity. A 40 litre soil sample was taken from this deposit **[5019]**, which may be of similar origin to layer **[2011]** in Trench 2. A layer of yellow brown silty clay **[5016]** containing post-medieval pottery sealed **[5019]**.

A large north-south orientated culvert **[5017]**, evident in the northern half of Trench 7 and through the centre of Trench 6, truncated layers **[5016/5019]** in the middle of the trench (Plate 10). Another narrow culvert **[5007]** fed into it from the east. The culvert was constructed of machine cut bricks and sandstone tiles of 18-19th century date. These features were sealed by a layer of silt clay **[5005]**.

At the southern extent of the trench, layer **[5005]** was overlain by a north south orientated wall **[5006]** constructed using machine cut bricks, and by a heavily truncated east west aligned wall **[5010]**. A layer of rubble and clay **[5013]** overlay layer **[5016]**, at the eastern end of the trench, which was cut by two walls **[5008]** and **[5009]**. This layer **[5013]** was also cut by a large barrel vaulted cellar **[5012]** which had a brick floor **[5023]**, and was filled with a rubble deposit **[5011]**, possibly derived from the demolition of the upper floors of the building.

At the western end of the trench layer **[5013]** was cut **[5014]** by a north south orientated brick wall **[5015]** which was only seen in the north facing section. A cobbled surface **[5002]** and an associated brick floor **[5003]** overlay this wall (Plate 9). These were of late post-medieval date as the bricks were machine cut and were associated with the cellar **[5012]** at the eastern end of the trench. The fill **[5011]** of the cellar **[5012]** and the floors **[5002/5003]** were sealed by a thick layer of silt-clay **[5004]** which contained demolition rubble. This was in turn overlain by the hardcore **[5001]** and tarmac **[5000]** of the car park surface.

5.7 TRENCH 6 (Fig. 11)

Dimensions: 14.20m x 2.20m x 0.80m

Trench 6 was located in order to record any surviving medieval and post-medieval remains away from the Westgate street frontage. The trench (Plate 11) was orientated northwest-southeast, south of Trench 7. The natural subsoil **[6008]** was reached at a depth of 39.44m AOD at the northern end of the trench and 39.46m AOD at the southern end of the trench.

The natural was cut by a large north-south orientated culvert **[6009]** (Plate 12), equivalent to **[5017/7009]**, in Trenches 5 and 7. This was filled by a silt-clay rubble deposit **[6005]** and a ceramic pipe. This was truncated by several large concrete kerb stones **[6006]** which were sealed by a layer of brick rubble **[6004]**. The kerb stones were associated with an earlier tarmac surface **[6003]** which was in turn overlain by a hardcore layer **[6001]** and the tarmac of the car park **[6000]**.

5.8 TRENCH 7 (Fig. 12)

Dimensions: 9.00m x 2.20m x 1.90m

Trench 7 was positioned to investigate the nature of the buildings formerly fronting onto Drury Lane. The trench was orientated northeast southwest parallel with Drury Lane. The natural subsoil was a yellow silty clay **[7014]** and was reached at a depth of 39.35m AOD (Plate 13).

The natural **[7014]**, at the western end of the trench, was sealed by several silt clay layers **[7007/7008/7015]** that were cut by a north-south aligned culvert **[7009]** with a later ceramic pipe overlying it (not visible in illustrated section). The culvert was constructed using machine cut red brick overlain by large sandstone tiles. This culvert continued to the south through Trench 6 and Trench 5, **[6009]** and **[5017]**.

At the northeast end of the trench the layers sealing the natural were cut by a large 18th-19th century cellar **[7010]** with a flagstone floor **[7012]** (Plate 14). There were no features beneath the cellar floor. A blocked doorway was evident in the north-east wall of the cellar **[7010]**. The wall observed in the south facing section had a scar running through the centre probably as a result of the removal of an internal wall. There was also the remains of a coat of whitewash. To the southwest of the cellar **[7010]** part of another possible cellar **[7006]** of similar date was recorded. Both cellars were filled by the same rubble infill **[7011/7013]** which was derived from the demolition of the upper floors of the building. A large sandstone slab was recorded behind the cellar wall in the south facing section. Cellar **[7006]** had a possible wooden beam or brace inside it visible in the southern side of the trench. Several modern, late 20th century finds were retrieved from this rubble context, including nails, window glass and fragments of wood.

At the western end of the trench there was also a 18th-19th century brick floor **[7004]** which is part of the same phase and therefore is probably the yard surface for the building that once stood over the cellars to the east of Trench 7. This was constructed using red brick and was overlain by the silt-clay-clinker layer **[7003]**. This layer was in turn sealed by a crushed red brick and crushed mortar layer **[7002]**. This was overlain by hardcore **[7001]** and the tarmac of the car park **[7000]**.

5.9 TRENCH 14 (Fig. 13)

Dimensions: 15.0m x 2.20m x <2.20m

Trench 14 was positioned so as to investigate traces of buildings and property boundaries that may once have fronted onto Parliament Street and Westgate in Area C. It was orientated approximately north-west to south-east. The trench was excavated in three stages. The southern 4m x 2m, where deep cellarage was encountered, was excavated first: this was abandoned due to health and safety reasons. The northern 2m x 2.20m was opened to establish whether the deep cellarage extended further. As it did not, another length of trench was excavated between the two short trenches, effectively joining them up. Results of all these stages of excavation are described here.

Natural yellow clay **[14014]** was encountered in the north of the trench at a depth of 1.60m from the ground surface. In the south, where it had been truncated by the cellar, it was found at a depth of 2.2m (32.71m AOD).

Immediately above the natural was a buried soil of mid brown silty clay **[14015]** up to 0.50m thick. This contained medieval pottery from the 13th-16th centuries, making it the oldest archaeological deposit of a particularly interesting stratigraphic sequence (Plate 15).

Cutting **[14015]** was a wall construction trench **[14007]** for a southwest-northeast orientated wall **[14028]**, which was constructed of both sandstone and hand-made brick **[14012]**. Stratigraphically this was the oldest masonry structure in Trench 14. Pottery dating from the 16th and 17th centuries was found in the fill **[14006]** of the construction trench. Perhaps representing a former property boundary, it was used as a foundation for a later brick wall which overlaid it on the same alignment.

Sealing both buried soil **[14015]** and wall **[14028/14006]** was a soil layer **[14010]**. This was a mid brown silt clay with charcoal flecks, up to 0.50m thick. It contained pottery dating to the early post-medieval period.

(In the centre of the trench the buried soils **[14015]** and **[14010]** were contaminated with what seemed to be a later leakage of fuel or some other chemical substance smelling strongly of petrol. This contamination extends beyond the trench, to the east, and may have some health and safety implications for any future excavation of this area).

In the middle and north of the trench brick foundations **[14022]** and **[14019]** consisted in part of rows of bricks aligned north-south and spaced about 0.2m apart, overlying layer **[14010]** below (Plate 16). A domino was found in the fill **[14008]** of the spaces between the rows. These foundations were cut by the modern drain **[14021]**.

Brick structures of 19th -20th century date formed the larger part of stratigraphy in Trench 14. In the south of the trench was a large cellar **[14025]**, which removed any other archaeological evidence that might otherwise have survived here. The brick floor **[14005]**, at 2.2m below the present ground surface, was found to directly overlie natural clay, which must have been truncated during the construction of the cellar. Rubble fills **[14002]** and **[14023]** were partly sealed by 3 railway sleepers **[14003]** laid horizontally east-west and spaced evenly about 1m apart. The red brick cellar **[14004]/ [14024]** was 4.6m wide from southeast to northwest.

Modern layers consisted of a make-up deposit of clinker-type material **[14018],** a raft of concrete **[14017]**, a former tarmac surface **[14000]**, and the car park surface itself, formed by a layer of chippings and hardcore **[14001]**.

Note that Trench 15 was not excavated due to location of services and logistical considerations.

5.10 TRENCH 17 (Fig. 14)

Dimensions: 15.0m x 2.00 x 2.20m

Trench 17 was positioned to investigate land to the east of Parliament Street further in the northern part of Area C. It was orientated approximately southwest northeast.

The natural subsoil **[17011]** was a light orange clay, encountered at a fairly consistent depth of 2.20m from the present ground surface along the whole length of the trench (30.95M AOD).

Overlying **[17011]** was a buried soil layer **[17003]** which extended along the whole trench. It consisted of a mid grey clay with some charcoal inclusions, and was clearly distinguishable from the more orange natural clay below (Plate 17). Its upper surface was encountered at

about 1.75m from the ground surface, and it had a thickness of up to 0.50m. No finds were retrieved from this layer, but it could well be a buried garden soil of post-medieval or medieval date.

Cutting **[17003]** was the wall trench **[17009]** containing the north-south orientated sandstone wall **[17007]** (Plate 18). The wall consisted of two courses of sandstone and brick waster material. The latter comprised large blocks formed from red hand-made bricks that had been fired and fused together in stacks, presumably deriving from a brickyard kiln nearby. The wall is thought to be 18th or early 19th century in date. The sandstone wall was used as a foundation for a later brick wall **[17005]**.

A brick structure **[17006]**, consisting of a very substantial rectangular foundation measuring 2m x 1.5m, also overlaid **[17003]**. It is thought to be 19th century in origin and possibly related to the railway.

Overlying **[17003]** and **[17006]** was mixed rubble layer **[17004]** comprising mainly of dark grey - black gritty clay with inclusions of brick fragments and clinker material. This layer was approximately 1m thick, representing significant making-up of this area of land, perhaps in association with railway developments in the 19th century.

A modern wall trench about 1.50m deep, with traces of a sandstone and brick wall **[17002]** orientated approximately north-south at its base, was cut through **[17004]** and is of recent date.

The modern car park surface consisted of a gritty crushed brick and mortar layer **[17001]** covered by an upper layer of compacted dark grey clinker **[17000]** which formed the car park surface.

5.11 TRENCH 18 (Fig. 15)

Dimensions: 25m x 2.20m x 1.00m

Trench 18 was one of two trenches designed to investigate land within the area of the former dairy and railway yard in Area D. It was orientated from northwest to southeast. The discovery of an electric cable running along the line of much of the trench meant that 10m of the south-eastern end of the trench could not be fully excavated.

A light orange natural clay **[18011]** was encountered at a depth of 0.80m beneath the present ground surface (41.92M AOD). Immediately above the natural was the black rubble layer **[18008]**, which was up to 0.20m deep and is likely to represent a make-up layer for the construction of the railway yard (Plate 19).

Above **[18008]**, at a depth of 0.50m and jutting out from the north-east facing section for a distance of 7m was a line of three railway sleepers laid horizontally end-to-end **[18004]**. These substantial timbers measured 3.4m, 1.1m and 7.8m in length, the last one extending towards the south-west into the unexcavated part of the trench. Also above **[18008]** were two rectangular red brick platforms or plinths **[18006]** and **[18013],** spaced about 8.00m apart (Plate 20). They were each 1.4m wide and on a similar alignment to each other. All these structures are associated with 19th-20th century railway developments.

The structures described above were sealed by the dark grey clinker material **[18003],** overlaid in turn by the compacted brick rubble **[18002]**, hardcore **[18001]**, and the top layer of grey tarmac **[18000]**.

5.12 TRENCH 19 (Fig. 16)

Dimensions: 25m x 2.20m x <1.90m

Trench 19 was also positioned to investigate land within the area of the former dairy and railway yard in Area D. The trench was from northeast to southwest. Excavation was partially impeded by the presence of three railway lines aligned from north-west to south-east across the trench (Plate 22). This meant that full excavation of the entire trench was not possible.

A yellow-white natural clay **[19005]** was encountered at a depth of 1.00m (in the north-east) to 1.80m (in the south-west) beneath the present ground surface (40.94m AOD).

Immediately above in the south-western extent of the trench was a layer of dump material **[19004]** consisting in part of industrial waste (smelling strongly of diesel). This was overlain by a layer of brick rubble **[19003]**, which in the north-eastern extent of the trench directly overlaid the natural clay (Plate 21). The deposition of both these layers and the truncation of the natural are all thought to be associated with railway activity.

Above **[19003]** was the dark brown or black gritty layer with charcoal **[19002]**, cobble-like stones **[19001]**, and **[19000]**. All three railway lines were sealed by **[19002]**.

6 THE FINDS

6.1 Pottery by C.G. Cumberpatch

Table 1. Pottery spot- dates

Context	Type	No	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
2002	Blue Banded ware	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue slip lines ext	C19th	
2002	Bone China	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
2002	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	BS	Pancheon	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
2002	Brown Glazed Fineware	8	Base & BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC17th - EC19th	
2002	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	Handle	Mug	U/Dec	C18th	
2002	Midlands Purple type ware	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Cut-out on rim	C16th - C17th	Unusual sherd; requires further work
2002	Redware	6	Rim & BS	Pancheon/dish	U/Dec	C17th - C18th	
2002	Transfer printed Whiteware	1	Rim	Plate	Willow	M - LC19th	
2002	White Salt Glazed Stoneware	3	Rim & BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1720 - c.1780	
2002	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	2	BS	Pancheon/dish	White slip int	C18th - C19th	
2004	Redware	4	Rim & base	Pancheon	U/Dec	LC17th - C18th	
2004	White Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1720 - c.1780	
2004	Whiteware	1	BS	U/ID	Pale green externally, white internally	C20th	Much later than the rest of the assemblage; intrusive?
2004	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	Base	Pancheon	White slip internally	C18th - C19th	
2018	Brown Glazed Fineware	2	Rim & BS	Hollow ware	Dark brown glaze on a red body	C18th	
2018	Mottled ware type	4	Rim & BS	Hollow ware	Dark brown and mottled glaze int & ext	C18th	
2018	Slipware	1	BS	Press-moulded dish	Trailed slip internally	LC17th - C18th	
2020	Humberware	3	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th - C15th cf.	Cowick

Context	Type	No	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
2020	Humberware type	2	Handle	Jug	Grooved handle with stabbed holes	LC13th - C15th	Coarser than normal for Humberware; ?Holme-upon-Spalding Moor
2020	Later Medieval Gritty ware	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th - C15th	Spots of dark (purple) glaze ext.
2021	Midlands Purple type ware	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy purple glaze ext	C16th - C17th	Purple glazed gritty ware
3007	Coal Measures Fineware	2	BS	Hollow ware	Spots of splash glaze ext	C12th - EC13th	This type needs further work
3009	Whiteware (Medieval)	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Medieval	Unusual sherd with moderate quantities of muscovite on the surface
3010	Midlands Purple type ware	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thick purple glaze ext	C16th - C17th	
3010	Tile	1	Fragment	Wall tile	Brown glaze on one side	C20th	
4005	Brown Glazed Fineware	1	Rim & BS	Hollow ware	Dark brown glaze on a red body	C18th	
4005	Brown Glazed Fineware	4	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int & ext	C18th	
4005	Creamware	2	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
4005	Late Blackware	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th	
4005	Mottled ware	1	BS	Mug	Rilled band and applied plaque	C18th	An unusual small plaque, incorp. a 'Staffordshire Knot' motif
4005	Slipware	1	BS	Press-moulded dish	Trailed brown & white slip on a red body	LC17th - C18th	
4005	Slipware	1	BS	Hollow ware	Trailed slip ext on a Redware body	LC17th - C18th	
4005	Transfer printed Pearlware	1	Recessed base	Flatware	Chinese landscape internally	c.1780 - c.1840	
4006	C17th Coarseware	3	Rim	Pancheon/bowl	Clear glaze int	C17th	Distinctive coarsely tempered fabric; finish resembles Redware
4007	Coal Measures Whiteware	1	Handle	Jug	Sparse pale green glaze ext	LC13th - C14th	
4007	Creamware	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
4007	Yellow ware	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C16th - C17th	cf. contexts 4005 and 4011 for similar sherds
4009	Slipware type 1	8	Base	Dish	White slip int; 'joggled' decoration	C17th - EC18th	
4009	Yellow ware	3	Base & BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C16th - C17th	cf. Wrenthorpe and contexts 4007 and 4011
4011	Blackware	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C17th	
4011	Utilitarian ware	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Early modern/recent	Flake
4011	Yellow ware	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C16th- C17th	cf contexts 4005 and 4007

Context	Type	No	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
4015	Blackware	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C17th	
4015	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th	
4015	C17th Coarseware	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze int	C17th	Distinctive coarse fabric; heavily sooted ext
4015	Late Blackware	2	Base & BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th	
4015	Late Blackware type	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC17th - C18th	
4015	Mottled ware	2	BS	Mug	Rilled band on one sherd	C18th	
4015	Redware	1	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	C17th - C18th	
4015	Redware	1	Base	Dish/bowl	U/Dec	C17th	
4015	Slipware	2	Rim	Dish	Trailed slip zig-zag pattern on the rim	C17th - C18th	
4015	Slipware	1	BS	Dish	Coloured slip int; joggled	C17th - EC18th	
4015	Slipware type	1	Ring foot base	Hollow ware	Banded clay giving marbled finish	LC17th - C18th	An extremely unusual sherd requiring further work
4015	Tin Glazed Earthenware	1	BS	Hollow ware	Glaze removed	LC17th - C18th	
5005	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	Handle	Mug/jug	Grooves on top of handle	C18th - C19th	
5005	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
5005	Slipware	1	BS	Press-moulded dish	U/Dec	C18th	
5005	Stoneware	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th - EC19th	Very fine buff stoneware
5005	Transfer printed Whiteware	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Unidentified design	M - LC19th	
5005	Whiteware	2	BS	Hollow ware	Hand painted floral design ext	M - LC19th	
5016	Blackware	1	BS	Hollow ware	Rilled band ext	C17th	
5019	Gritty ware	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11th - C13th	Coarse oxidised Gritty ware
5019	Hillam type ware	3	Rim	Jar / Cooking pot	U/Dec	LC11th - EC13th	
5019	Hillam type ware	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11th - EC13th	
5019	Hillam type ware	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11th - EC13th	
5019	Humberware	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C13th - C15th	Abraded
5019	Redware	1	BS	Dish	U/Dec	C17th - EC18th	Sooted ext; abraded
5019	Slipware	2	BS	Hollow ware	Curvilinear and cruciform trailed slip ext	C18th	
5019	Splash Glazed Gritty ware	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11th - EC13th	Reduced Gritty ware with patchy splashed glaze ext
14006	Brown Glazed Coarseware	2	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int & ext	C17th	One small chip
14006	Cistercian type ware	3	Rim & base	Cup/tyg	U/Dec	MC15th - C16th	Brown finish on orange body rather than black on dark red
14006	Coal Measures Purple type	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C15th - C16th	
14006	Coal Measures Purple type	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C15th - C16th	Very hard, semi-vitrified; cf. Midlands

Context	Type	No	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
							Purple
14006	Coal Measures Purple type	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C15th - C16th	Very thick base
14006	Coal Measures Whiteware	1	BS	Hollow ware	Applied strip ext	LC13th - LC14th	
14006	Coal Measures Whiteware	1	BS	Hollow ware	Sparse clear glaze ext	LC13th - LC14th	
14006	Midlands Purple type ware	4	BS	Hollow ware	Incised grooves on shoulder; shiny dark green glaze ext	C15th - C16th	Very hard, dense fabric
14006	Oxidised sandy ware	2	Rim & handle	Jug	Thumb impressed band on neck, impressed rim	Later medieval	Unidentified fabric
14006	Oxidised sandy ware	3	Handle	Jug	Strap handles with central groove	Later medieval	Unidentified fabric
14006	Oxidised sandy ware	1	BS	Hollow ware	Sparse clear glaze ext	Later medieval	Unidentified fabric
14006	Oxidised sandy ware	3	BS	Hollow ware	White slip externally	Later medieval	Unidentified fabric
14006	Oxidised sandy ware	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Later medieval	Unidentified fabric
14006	Oxidised sandy ware	1	BS	Hollow ware	Sparse clear glaze ext	Later medieval	Unidentified fabric
14006	Oxidised sandy ware	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Sparse clear glaze int & ext	Later medieval	Unidentified fabric
14008	Coal Measures Whiteware	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th - LC14th	Sooted ext
14010	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C16th - C17th	An early example of this type
14010	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	Spigot hole	Cistern	U/Dec	C16th - C17th	
14010	Brown Glazed Coarseware type	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C15th - C16th	Early example of this type; thick glaze internally
14010	Blackware	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C17th	
14010	Cistercian ware	1	BS	Cup/tyg	U/Dec	MC15th - C16th	
14010	Coal Measures Purple type	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C15th - C16th	Finer than normal for this type
14010	Coarse Sandy ware	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Later medieval	Could be a Coal Measures type ware
14010	Midlands Purple type ware	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Post-medieval	Very hard, dense, semi-vitrified oxidised fabric
14015	Buff Gritty ware	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Medieval	
14015	Humberware	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th - LC15th	Splayed baluster style base
14015	Midlands Purple type ware	1	BS	Hollow ware	Purple glaze ext	C15th - C16th	
14015	Northern Gritty ware	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	LC13th - C15th	Typical heavy rounded rim

The assemblage consisted of 166 sherds of pottery representing a maximum of 150 vessels (Table 1 which represents all pottery finds). The pottery ranged in date from the earlier medieval period (Hillam type ware, splash glazed Gritty ware) to the mid to later 19th century (transfer printed Whiteware). It also included a single sherd of pottery and a fragment of a glazed wall tile, both of which appeared to be of 20th century date and which appeared to be intrusive in much earlier groups **[2004 and 3010]**.

In spite of the presence of small quantities of such recent pottery, the bulk of the assemblage from Area A was of medieval and later post-medieval date. The impression gained from the brief examination was that later medieval pottery was scarce. Humberware occurred in only two contexts **[2020]** and **[5019]** and the only sherd of a later medieval Gritty ware was also found in context **[2020]** (Plate 24). This might suggest a hiatus in activity on the site in the later medieval period, although the capacity of such small pottery assemblages as this to support such inferences is limited.

Later post-medieval and early modern pottery formed a significant proportion of the total assemblage from Area A and a number of the major categories of 17th and 18th century pottery were represented, albeit in some cases by extremely small sherds (Plate 26). Sixteenth and earlier 17th century wares were represented by Midlands Purple wares and possibly be some of the Yellow wares, but unusually for a site in Wakefield, Cistercian wares were absent. In contrast 17th century Blackwares, most probably of local manufacture, were present in a number of contexts **[4011, 4015, 5016]** while later 17th and early 18th century types (Slipware, Redware) were somewhat commoner. Typical 18th century vernacular tablewares (Late Blackware, Mottled ware, Brown Salt Glazed stonewares) were present alongside formal tablewares (Tin Glazed Earthenware, White Salt Glazed Stoneware, Creamware) in a pattern that is emerging as normal for the 18th century in South and West Yorkshire and offers the potential to develop a parallel account to the conventional one of the inexorable rise of formal tablewares and the associated 'Georgian Order' (Cumberpatch, in prep). Seventeenth and 18th century utilitarian wares were represented by the Redwares, Brown and Yellow Glazed Coarsewares and the Brown Glazed Finewares. Nineteenth century wares included transfer printed Whitewares, Blue Banded wares and Bone China. None of these sherds was in any way unusual for a site in Wakefield and the quantities were too small to determine whether they and the later 18th century wares had been brought to the site in connection with building work, as is frequently the case elsewhere in the region.

In Area C - with the exception of a small number of medieval sherds from contexts **[14006]**, **[14008]** and **[14015]** (Coal Measures Whiteware, Buff Gritty ware) - the pottery was of later medieval and post-medieval date and included both oxidised and reduced wares, the latter often with purple or brown glaze (notably on the Midlands purple ware and Coal Measures Purple ware). One group of oxidised sandy wares **[14006]** was of an unfamiliar type and would repay further work. One sherd of a typical local Cistercian ware **[14010]** was noted, as were three sherds in an unusual orange fabric with a brown glazed finish. It is possible that these are underfired local wares, but they could also be the products of a pottery other than those known to have existed in Wrenthorpe. The group of Brown Glazed Coarsewares is of some interest in that it represents an early stage in the manufacture of this important ware which dominates utilitarian ware assemblages throughout the later 17th, 18th and 19th centuries.

The broad date range of the total assemblage and the variety of wares present means that this assemblage, although small, is of some local and regional importance although further work is needed in order to establish precisely how important.

6.2 Other Finds

The remainder of the finds from the site were of relatively recent date, including 19th / early 20th century window and bottle glass, brick, iron items such as a rasp and a stake and modern refuse such as a lid from a tin, a plastic brush and a nylon stocking **[7011]** (Plate 25).

A carved bone domino of unknown date was found in **[14008]** (Plate 23). The only other items recovered from the site were fragments of clay pipe. Most of these fragments were from pipe stems, although one complete pipe bowl, and six fragments from other bowls were recovered from Trench 4 **[4005]**. The complete bowl dates to the early 17th century (Ayto, 1999, 2 & 5), whilst two of the bowl fragments may well be of later 17th / early 18th century date (Ayto, 7).

Table 2. Total of all finds (excluding pottery)

Context	Brick	Glass	Clay Pipe	Other Metal	Animal Bone	Stone	Shell	Modern Debris
1005	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2002	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
2005	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006	-	17	2	-	<1g	-	-	-
2008	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2010	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2015	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2018	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
2020	-	-	-	-	52g	-	-	-
4005	-	-	8	-	1g	-	-	-
4007	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
4009	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
4015	-	-	9	-	1g	-	-	-
4016	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
5003	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5006	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
7010	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7011	1	7	-	1	-	-	-	4
Total	11	26	27	1	54g	4	1	4

7 ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

7.2 Charred plant remains by Pam Grinter

Archaeobotanical samples were collected from deposits in order to recover charred plant remains. All samples taken on site were analysed of which there were four. These samples were assessed to determine:

- if plant remains were present and of interpretable value.
- if the plant remains provide information about deposition of charred material at the site.
- if the plant remains provide information about the surrounding environment.

7.2 Method

In total, 4 soil samples were subject to water flotation for charred plant remains; selection was directly related to the significance of the archaeological context sampled. Samples 1 and 3 were 20L in volume; Samples 2 and 4 were 10L in volume. The flots and heavy residues were sieved at 500µm. Flots were scanned by the author under a low-power microscope at a magnification of x15.

Table 3. Assessment results for charred plant remains taken from Wakefield

Sample	Context	Charcoal	Mollusc Or marine Shell	Waterlogged Plant Remains (nuts, fruits, seeds)	Further Analysis	Comments on Flot
1	5019	-	-	-	NO	100% of flot examined. No charred plant remains present.
2	2020	-	-	-	NO	100% of flot examined. No charred plant remains present.
3	2018	-	-	-	NO	1/3 of flot examined. No charred plant remains present.
4	5019	-	-	-	NO	100% of flot examined. No charred plant remains present.

7.3 Results

Table 3 presents the results for the Westgate flots. Charred plant remains were absent from the samples. The samples comprise of a hard black coke or coal like substance which may be associated with manufacturing or industrial processes.

7.4 Conclusions

Although the medieval features at Westgate, Wakefield were sampled for charred plant remains, these were absent from all four samples. It is therefore not recommended that any further analysis is undertaken on this assemblage.

8 DISCUSSION

The earliest occupational evidence for this site is confined to the southern half of the development area. The medieval features were heavily truncated but produced datable material that is invaluable in characterising the early development of the town. The level of post-medieval development is also well represented within all three areas, ranging from the domestic to the industrial.

During the course of the evaluation it was possible to characterise and define with reasonable certainty the extent of the medieval remains within the development area. Area A revealed a wealth of features ranging in date from the 11th-13th centuries. Although heavily truncated it appears that the earliest archaeological features were confined to the southern part of Area A. To the north, beyond Trench 5, the trenches have shown that any medieval remains are likely to have been scoured out by post-medieval cellaring, landscaping and the excavation of culverts.

The archaeological features revealed in Trenches 2 and 3 suggest that the medieval occupation of the site is characterised by sandstone buildings with associated courtyard and internal floor surfaces. Although only the foundation course of the probable medieval buildings survives they are substantial suggesting a fairly large building may have existed on the site. The small clay-lined pits of medieval date recorded in these trenches were heavily truncated and their original function is unclear. There may have been cloth processing or tanning occurring on or around the site which these pits may be associated with (WYAAS 2006). The environmental analysis has confirmed that the pits are too truncated to provide any datable charred plant remains or clues as to their function. The sterile nature of the features sampled was noted on site but samples were taken and processed for any charred plant remains. The well contained little more than a deposit mostly consisting of coal but on advice from the county archaeologist a sample was taken. The environmental potential on the site is generally poor due to severe truncation by successive phases of construction from the medieval period onwards. The most promising feature was the pit in trench 2 **[2019]** but again this was heavily truncated with very little of the fill remaining.

The silt clay layers **[2011]** and **[5019]** containing abraded sherds of medieval pottery recorded in Trenches 2 and 5 may represent a disturbed agricultural soil. The dates range from the 11th-13th centuries illustrating the reworked nature of these deposits. Again the environmental analysis produced no useful data. The well **[2007]** in Trench 2 may also be of medieval date as post-medieval wells found in the area are mainly of brick construction. The well appears to have been infilled, at least the upper portion, with 17th-18th century building debris and pottery. This indicates that the well was already out of use in the post-medieval period.

The post-medieval phase of Area A is characterised by building foundations, floors and large barrel vaulted cellars. One cellar in Trench 7 with a flagstone floor, which was infilled with the rubble derived from the demolition of the upper floors of the 18th-19th century buildings. It is possible that this cellar relates to a building seen on the 1805 tithe map. The culvert aligned north-south across the site had been constructed from reused sandstone roof tiles and is considered to be contemporary with the cellars. The cellar and floor surface seen in trench 5 may relate to two separate buildings in the centre of the Area A seen on the tithe map. The quality of the maps makes interpretation a best fit model and is open to interpretation.

There were also several garden wall features in Trenches 2 and 4, one curving and of brick construction and one linear of stone rubble construction. These may relate to the backplots of the buildings that occupied the site in the 18th and 19th centuries. The garden soil layers from Trench 4 produced pottery from the 17th to 18th centuries which may relate to the Milnes estate and the construction of a Unitarian chapel in the 1760's (Edmondson 12:2006). It appears that the cemetery for the chapel does not extend into the development area. The Westgate frontage has been heavily developed and it is difficult to associate the features in the trenches with specific buildings as the early Ordnance Survey maps do not have enough detail to make secure identification.

To the north of Area A archaeological works were being undertaken by Archaeological Research and Consultancy at the University of Sheffield, which suggested that in some areas of the site a layer of redeposited natural up to 0.2m in depth may seal medieval features. While this was not immediately in evidence within the trenches excavated in Area A, it may be possible that such deposits extend into the area.

Area C revealed the remains of a layer containing 13-16th century pottery, which was similar in character to the agricultural soil recorded in Trenches 2 and 5. Unlike Area A there is evidence for later medieval structures with a 16th-17th century wall and associated garden soil

representing a possible property boundary. Trench 17 also demonstrated the possibility for earlier sandstone construction buildings which survive in a truncated form. This probable medieval wall displays a degree of reuse with a later 18th-19th century brick wall overlying it.

The character of the upper stratigraphy in Trenches 14 and 17 is unsurprisingly related to the development of the railway in the 19th century. In Trench 14 a cellar was associated with several railway sleepers and Trench 17 revealed the remains of a 19th century building. The walls in Trench 7 were interesting in that it appears brick waster stacks were being reused for foundation material.

Area D contained features that were exclusively related to the development of the railway with train tracks and industrial waste products overlying heavily contaminated soils. No earlier features were recorded in Area D.

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Plate 1

Plate 2

Plate 3

Plate 4

Plate 5

Plate 6

Plate 7

Plate 8

Plate 9

Plate 10

Plate 11

Plate 12

Plate 13

Plate 14

Plate 15

Plate 16

Plate 17

Plate 18

Plate 19

Plate 20

Plate 21

Plate 22

Plate 23

Plate 24

Plate 25

Plate 26

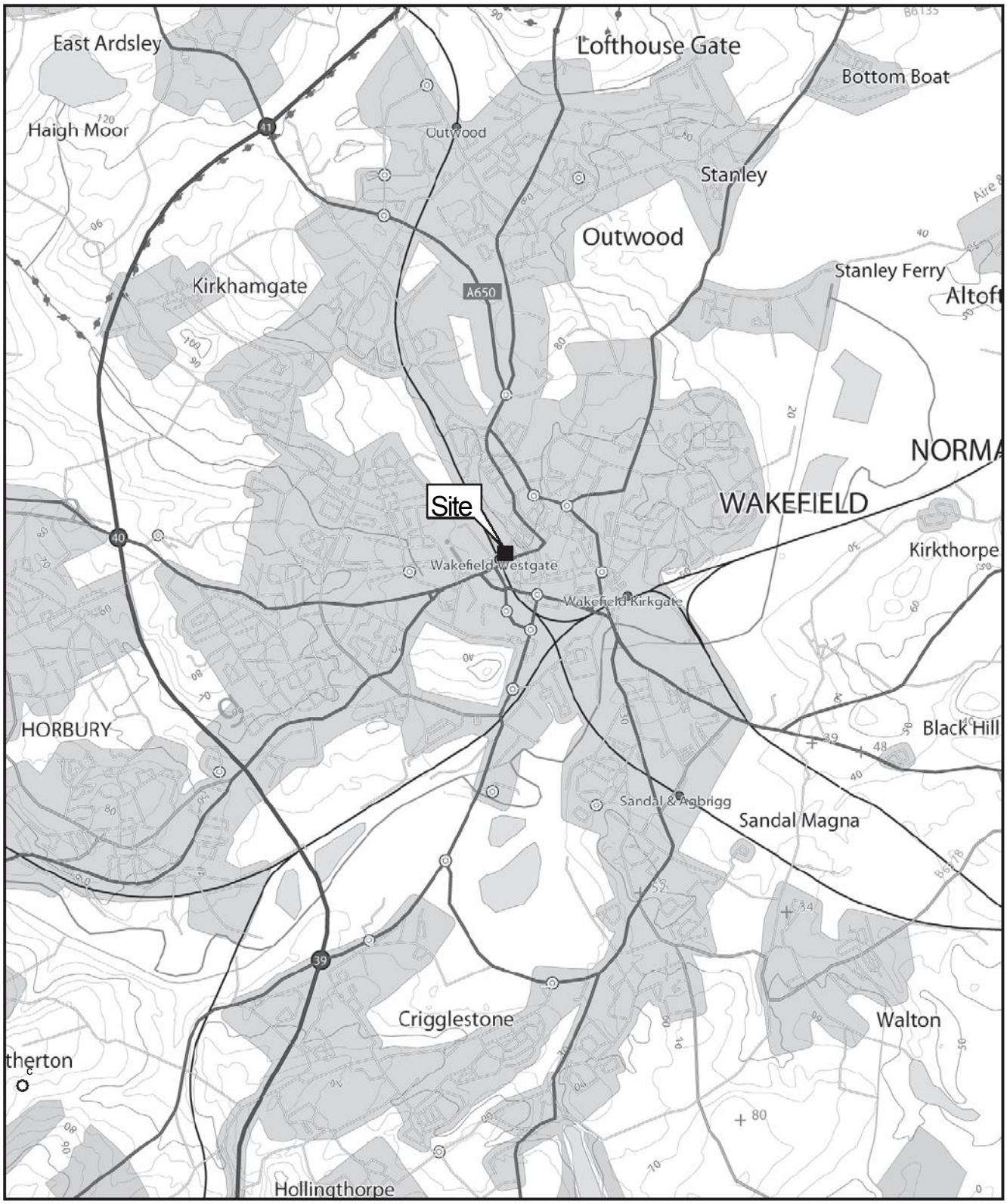

East Ardsley
Lofthouse Gate
Bottom Boat
Haigh Moor
Outwood
Stanley
Outwood
Stanley Ferry
Kirkhamgate
A650
NORMA
Site
WAKEFIELD
Wakefield Westgate
Wakefield Kirkgate
Kirkthorpe
HORBURY
Black Hill
Sandal & Agbrigg
Sandal Magna
Crigglestone
Walton
Hollingthorpe

Fig.1

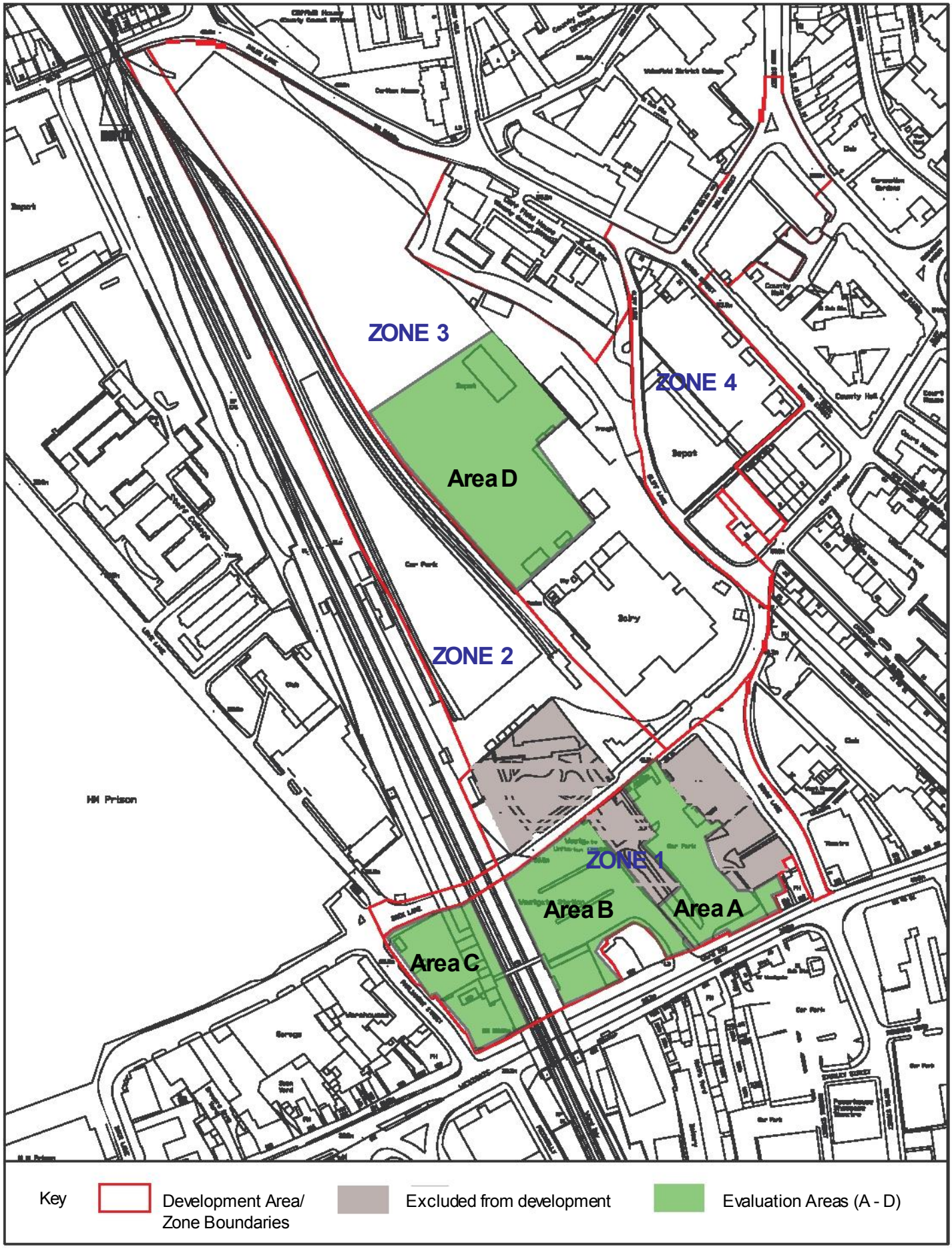


Fig.2
(after West Yorkshire Advisory Service)

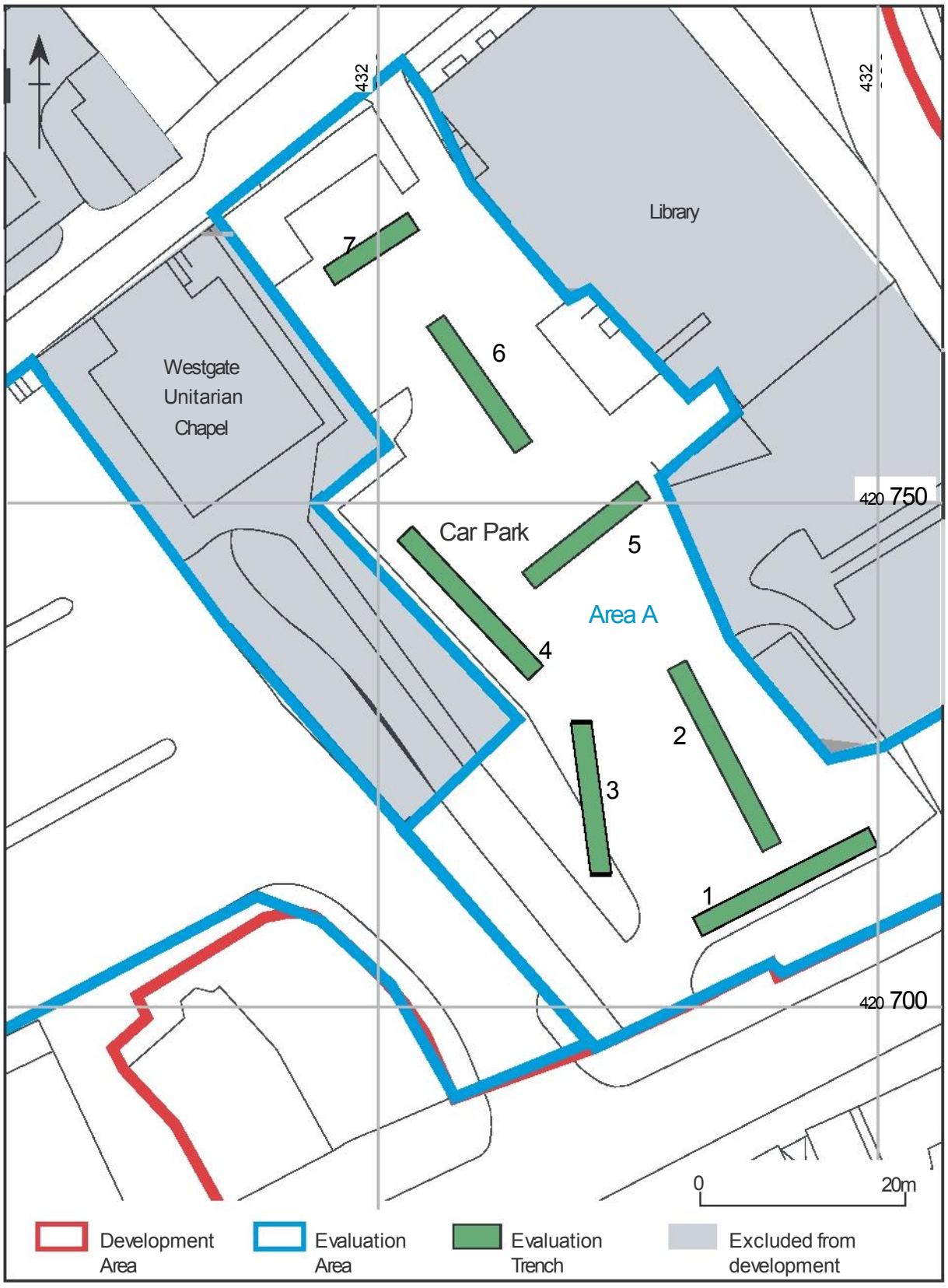

432
432
Library
7
6
Westgate
Unitarian
Chapel
420 750
Car Park
5
Area A
4
2
3
1
420 700
0
20m
Development Area
Evaluation Area
Evaluation Trench
Excluded from development

Fig.3

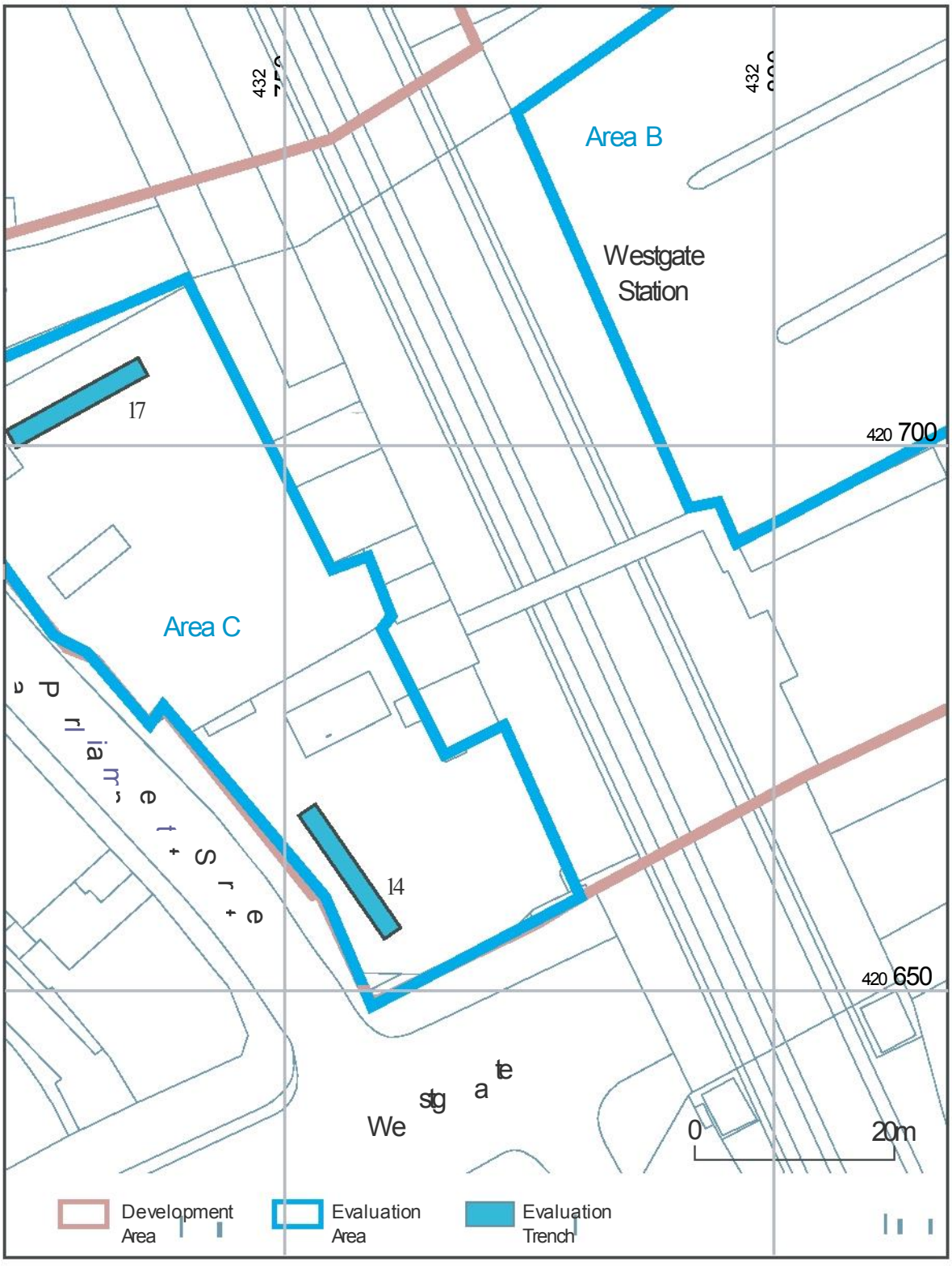

Area B
Westgate
Station
17
420 700
Area C
14
420 650
0
20m
Development Area
Evaluation Area
Evaluation Trench

Fig.4

Fig.2

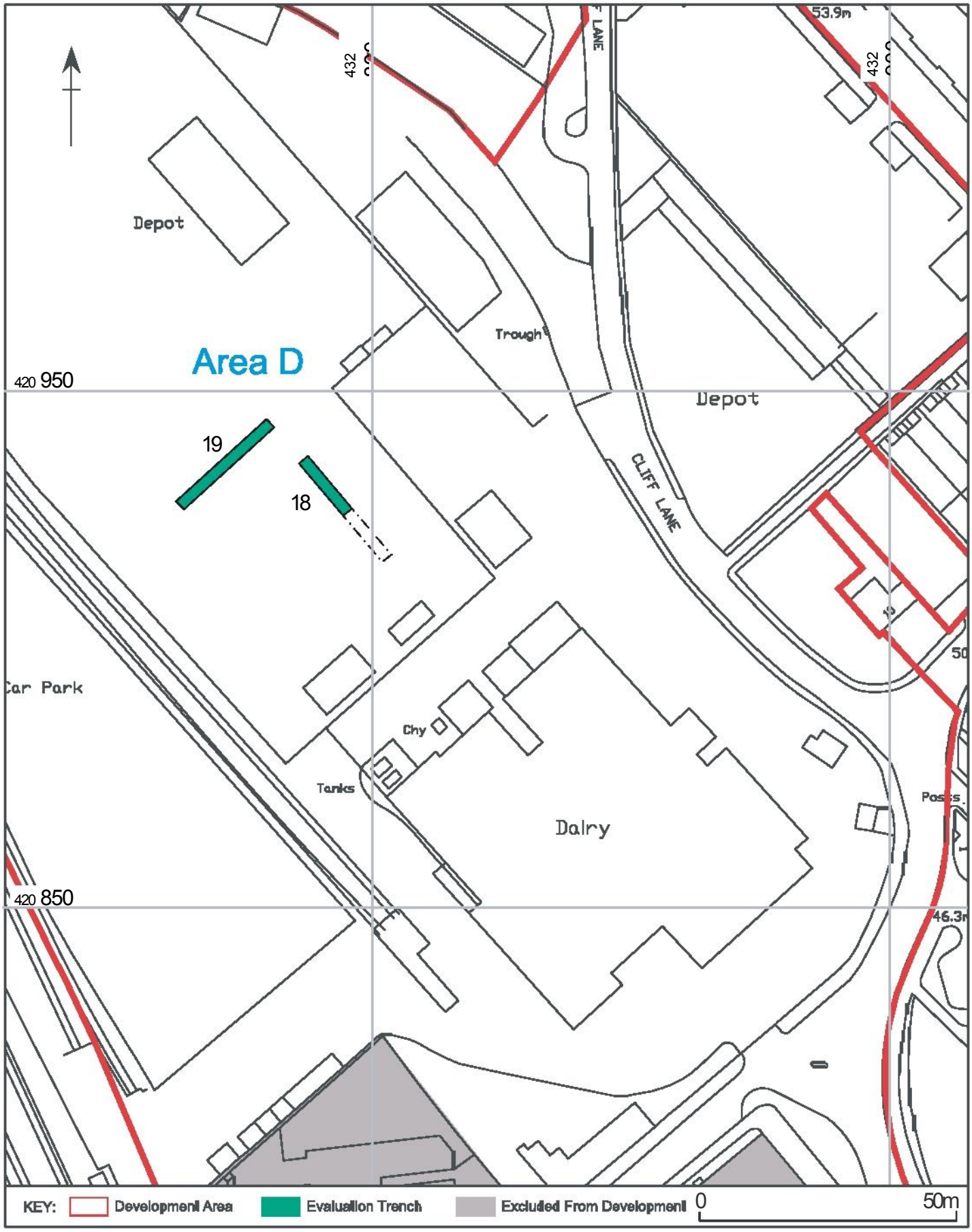
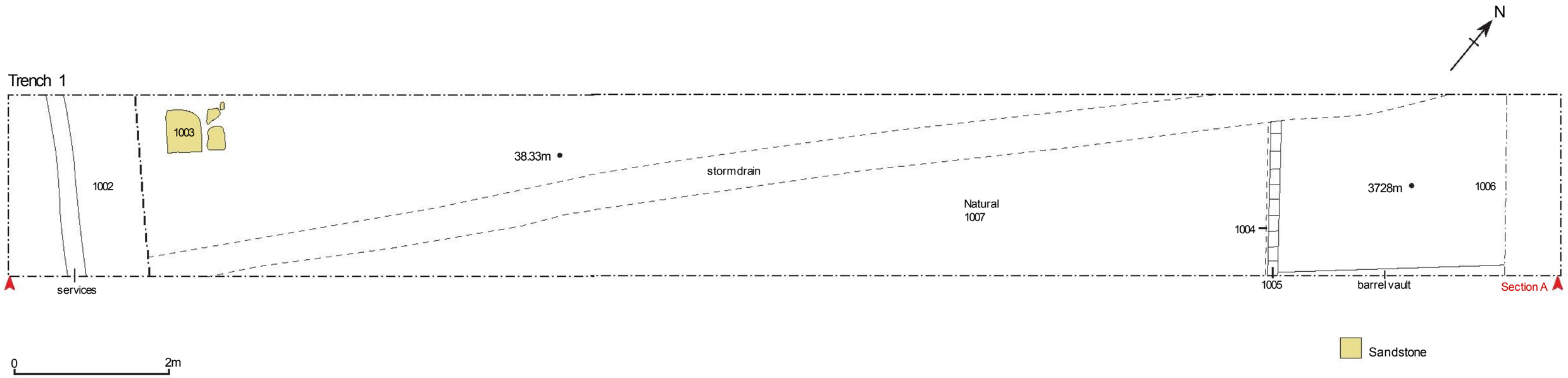


Fig.5
(after West Yorkshire Advisory Service)

Trench 1



Section A (Reversed)

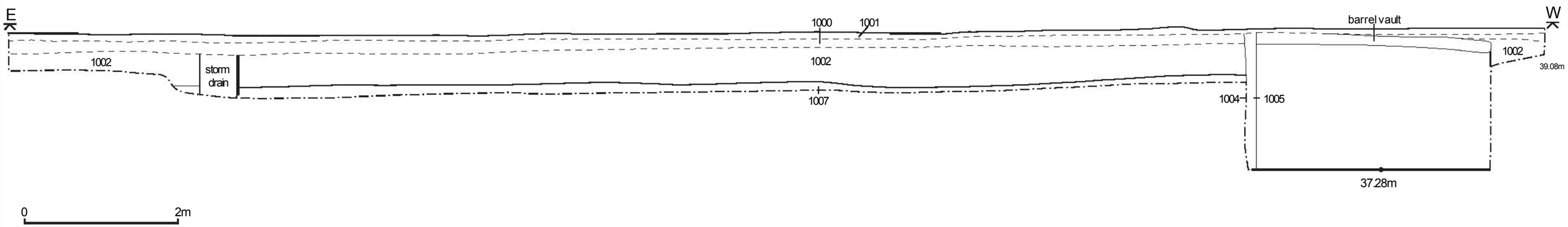


Fig.6

Trench 2

Section B

41.25m

40.55m

2016
Natural

2002

2004

2010

40.90m

2016
Natural

39.71m

2004

2008

Section C

2017

2007

Section D

2019

2016
Natural

cellar 2005

2015
Brick
Floor

38.35m

N

0 2m

Section B

N 41.55m

2002

2003

2000

2001

2004

2016

2011

drain

drain

2008

2003

2009

2016

barrel
vault
2005

S

40.35m

2006

cellar

2015 floor

Sandstone

Section C

E 39.70m W

2017

2018

2007
well

Section D

N S 39.80m

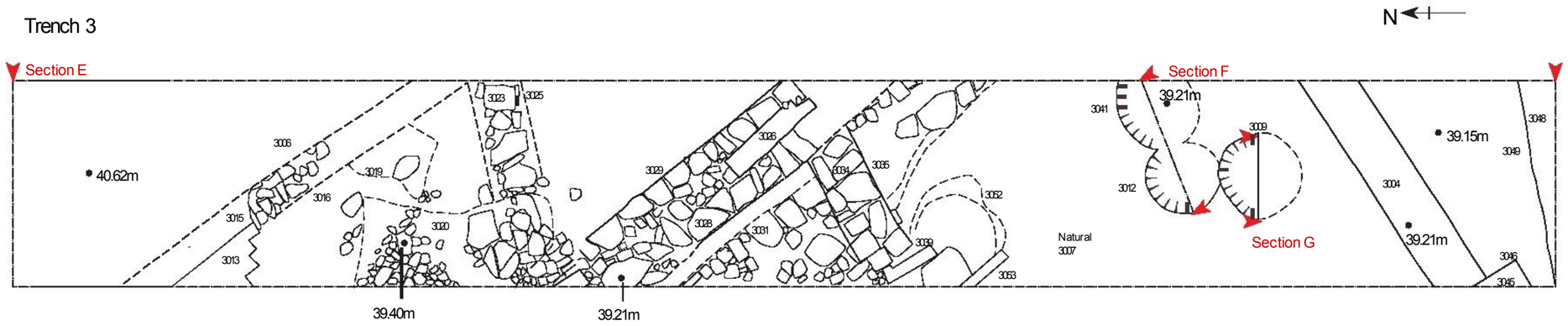
2020

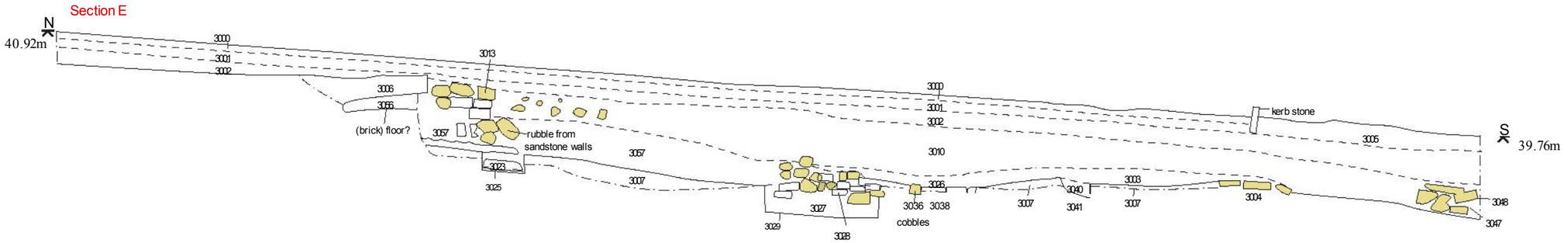
2019 2021

0 2m

Fig.7

Trench 3





Sandstone

0 2m

Fig.8

Trench 4

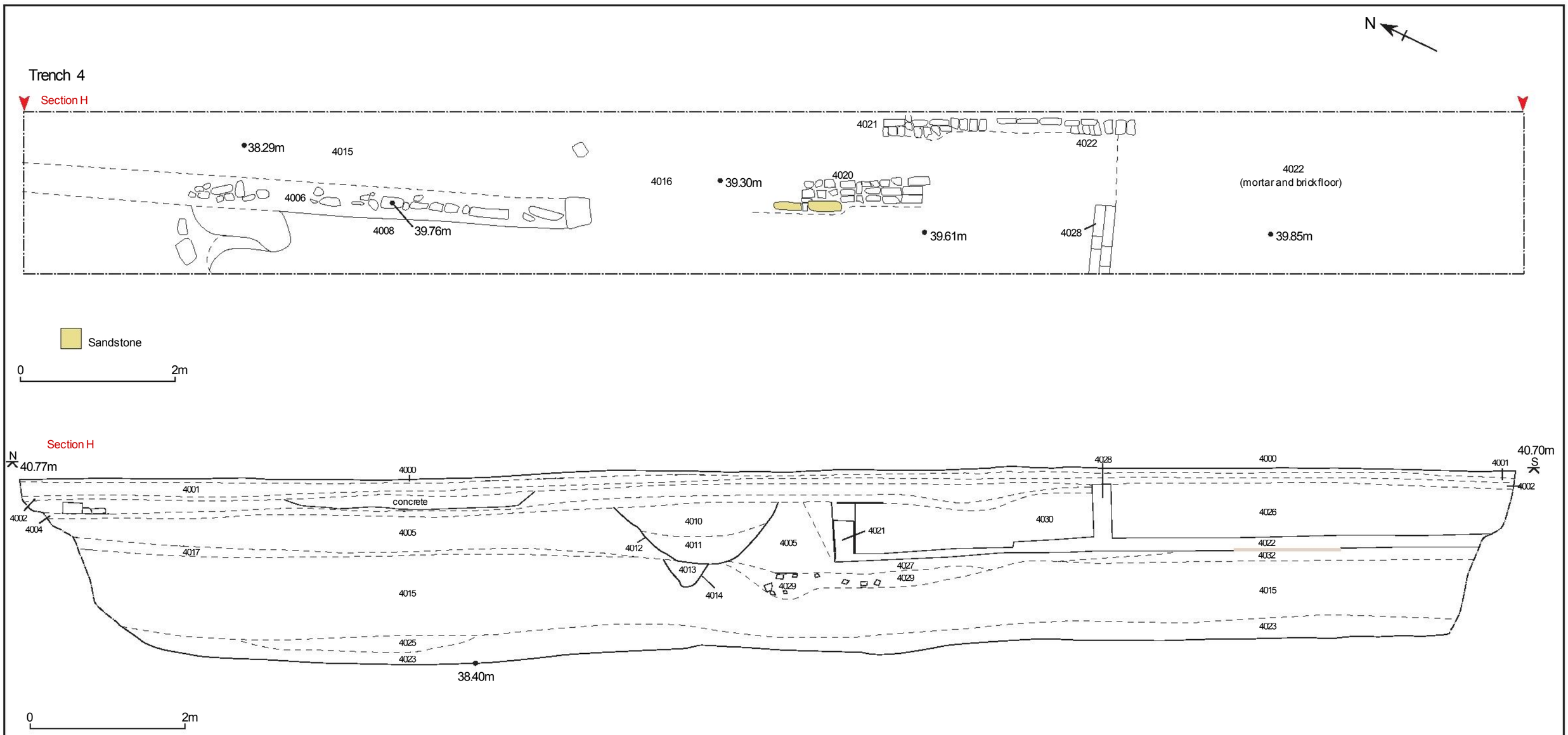


Fig.9

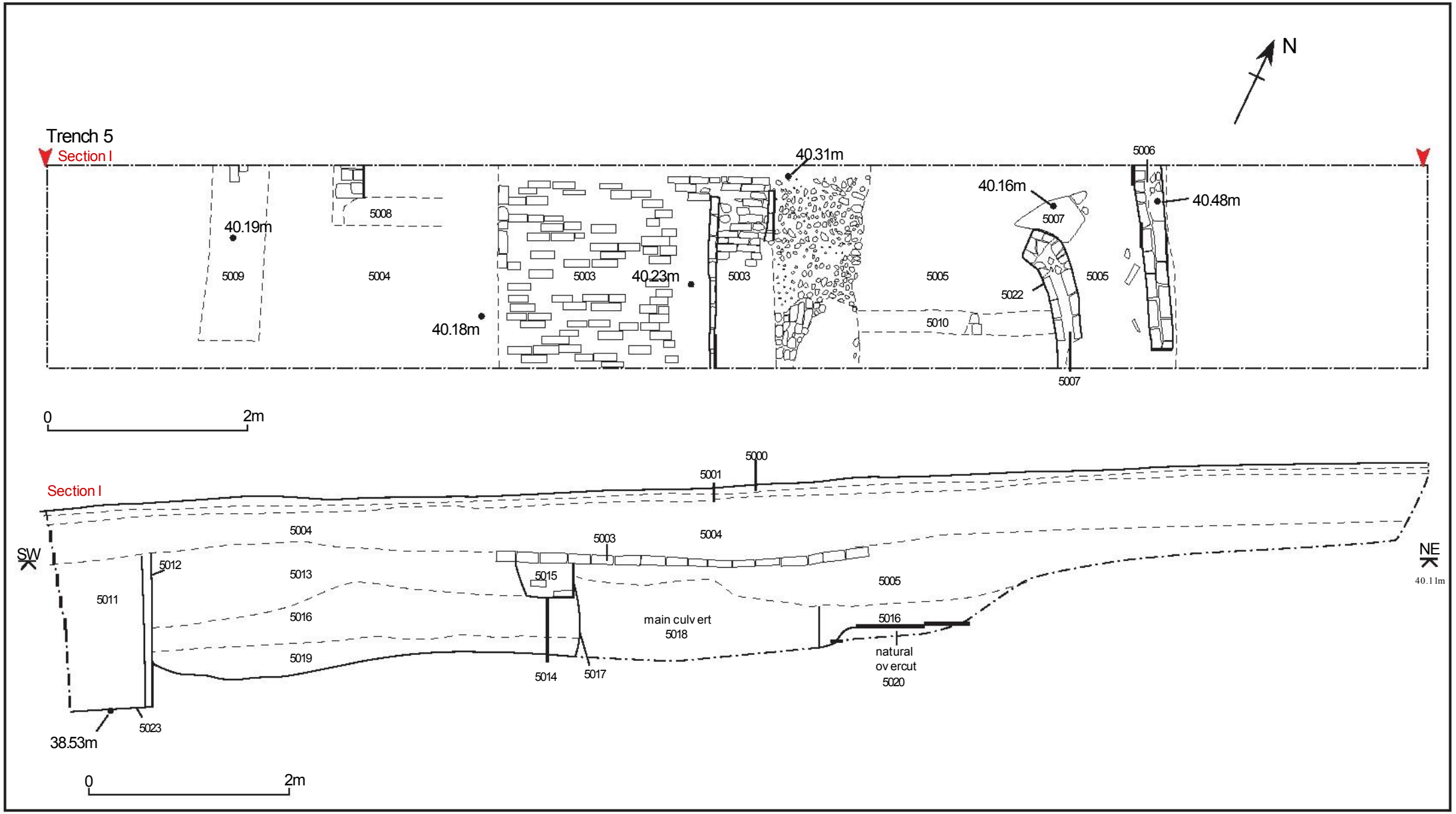

N
Trench 5
Section I
40.31m
5006
40.16m
40.48m
5007
40.19m
5008
5009
5004
5003
40.23m
5003
5005
5005
5022
40.18m
5010
5007
0
2m
Section I
5000
5001
SW
NE
5004
5003
5004
5012
5013
5015
5005
5011
5016
main culv ert
5018
5016
5019
natural
ov ercut
5020
5014
5017
5023
38.53m
40.11m
0
2m

Fig.10

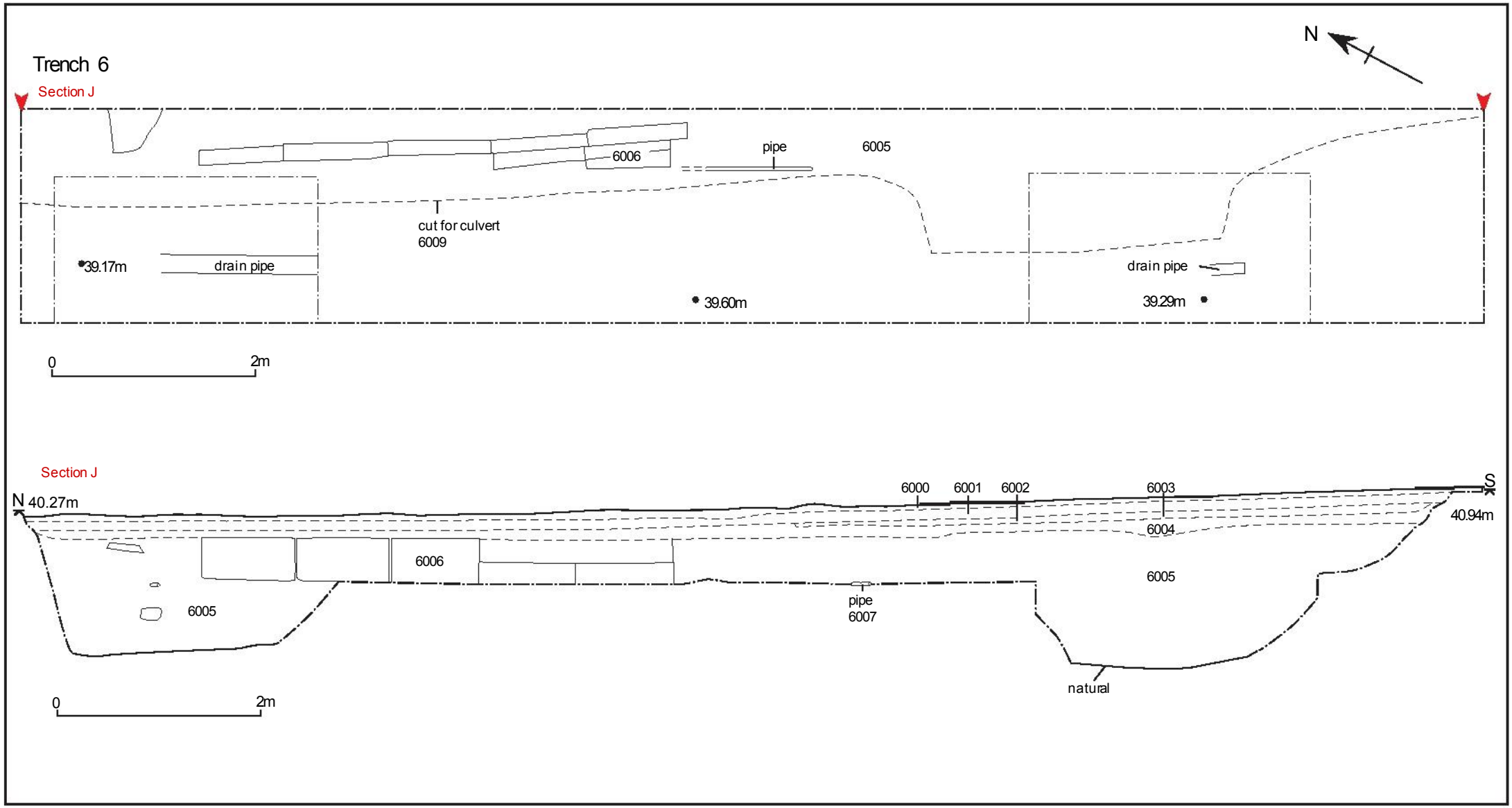

Trench 6
Section J
N
6006
pipe
6005
cut for culvert
6009
39.17m
drain pipe
39.60m
drain pipe
39.29m
0
2m
Section J
N 40.27m
6000
6001
6002
6003
S
40.94m
6004
6006
6005
6005
pipe
6007
natural
0
2m

Fig.11

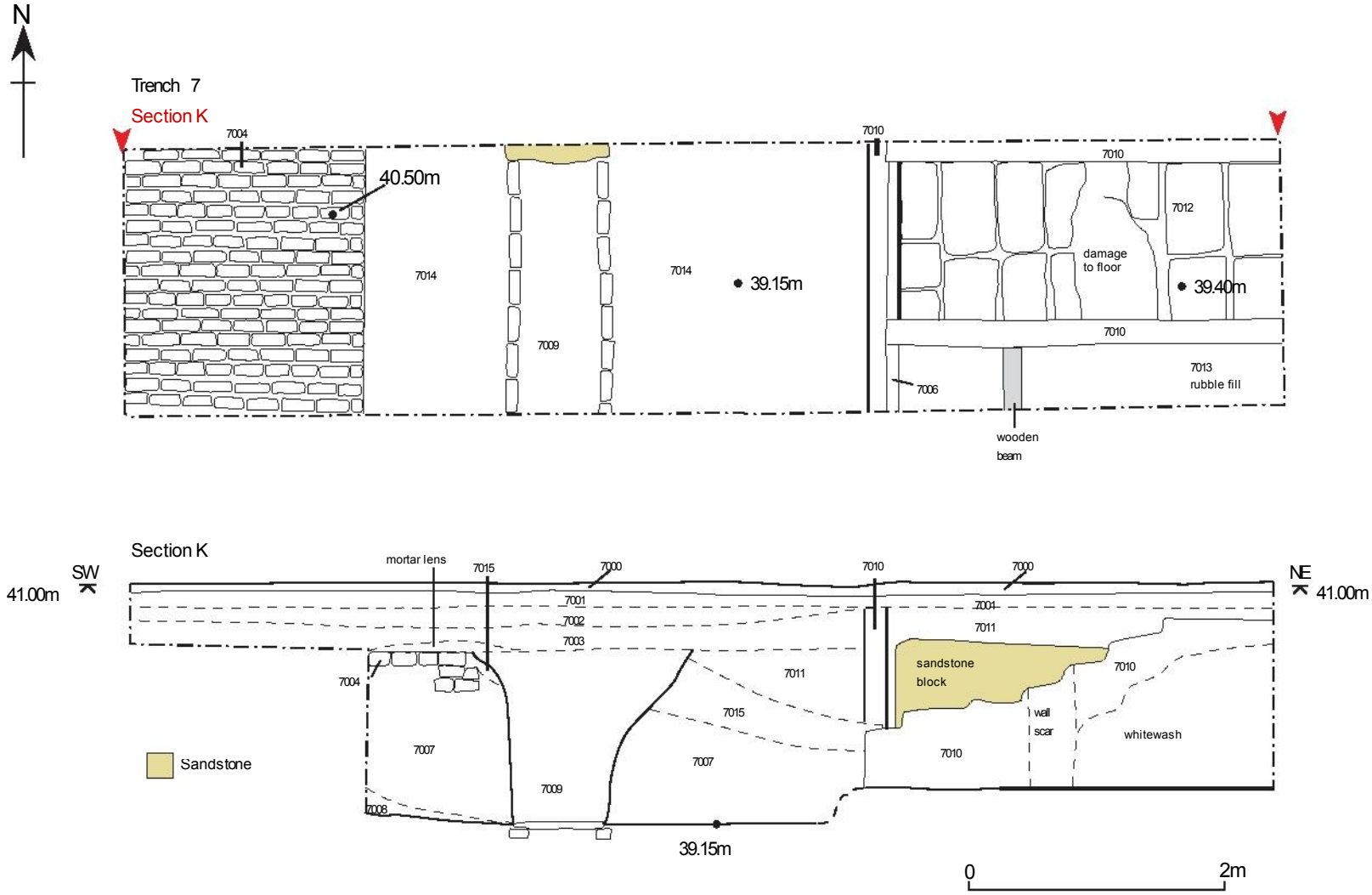

N
Trench 7
Section K
7004
40.50m
7014
7009
7014
39.15m
7010
7010
7012
damage
to floor
39.40m
7010
7013
rubble fill
7006
wooden
beam
Section K
SW
41.00m
mortar lens
7015
7000
7001
7002
7003
7004
7011
7015
7007
7009
7008
7007
39.15m
7010
7000
NE
41.00m
7001
7011
sandstone
block
7010
wall
scar
whitewash
7010
Sandstone
0
2m

Fig.12

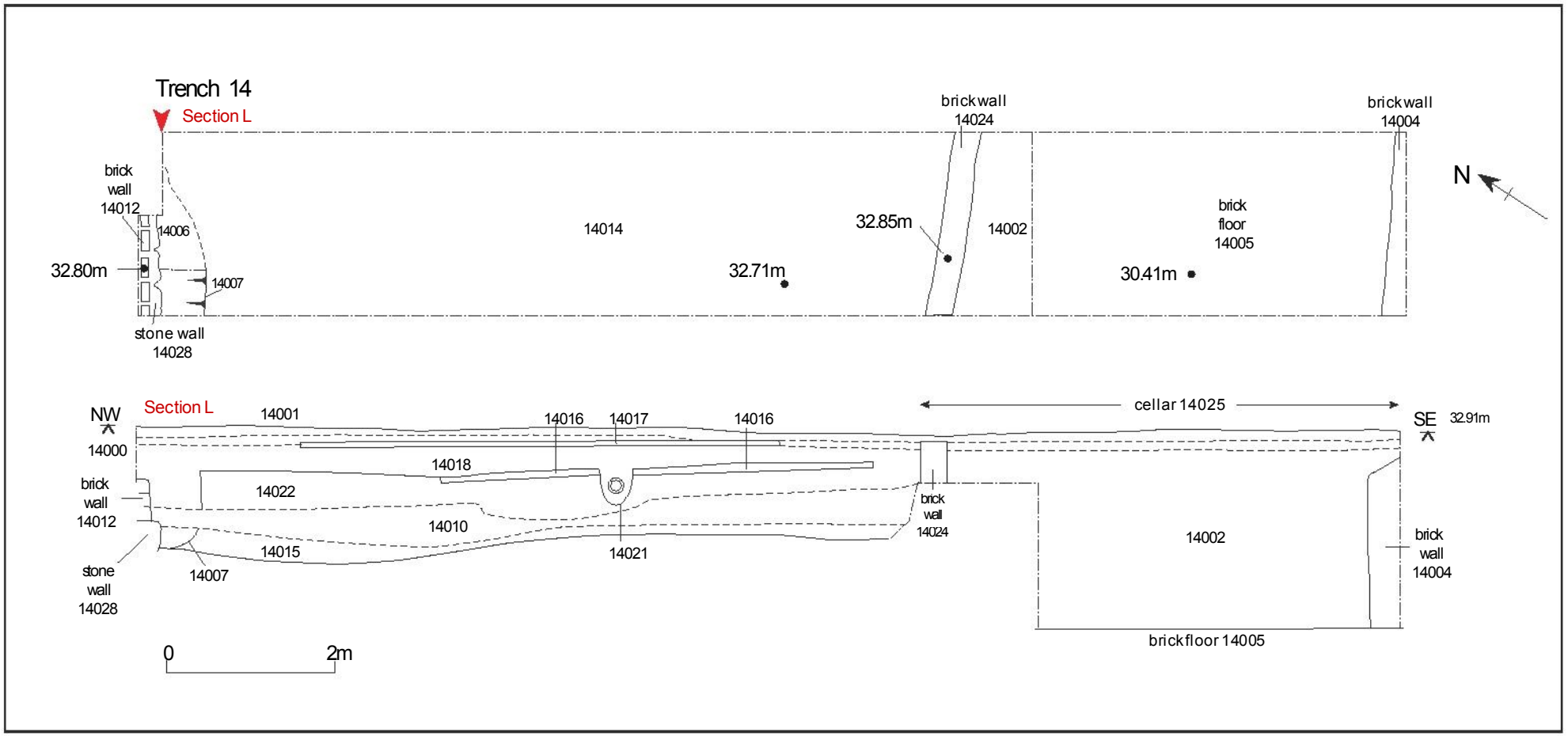

Trench 14
Section L
brick wall 14012
14006
32.80m
14007
stone wall 14028
14014
32.71m
brick wall 14024
32.85m
14002
brick floor 14005
30.41m
brick wall 14004
N
NW
Section L
14001
14016
14017
14016
cellar 14025
SE
32.91m
14000
14018
brick wall 14012
14022
14010
14015
14007
stone wall 14028
14021
brick wall 14024
14002
brick wall 14004
brick floor 14005
0
2m

Fig.13

Trench 17

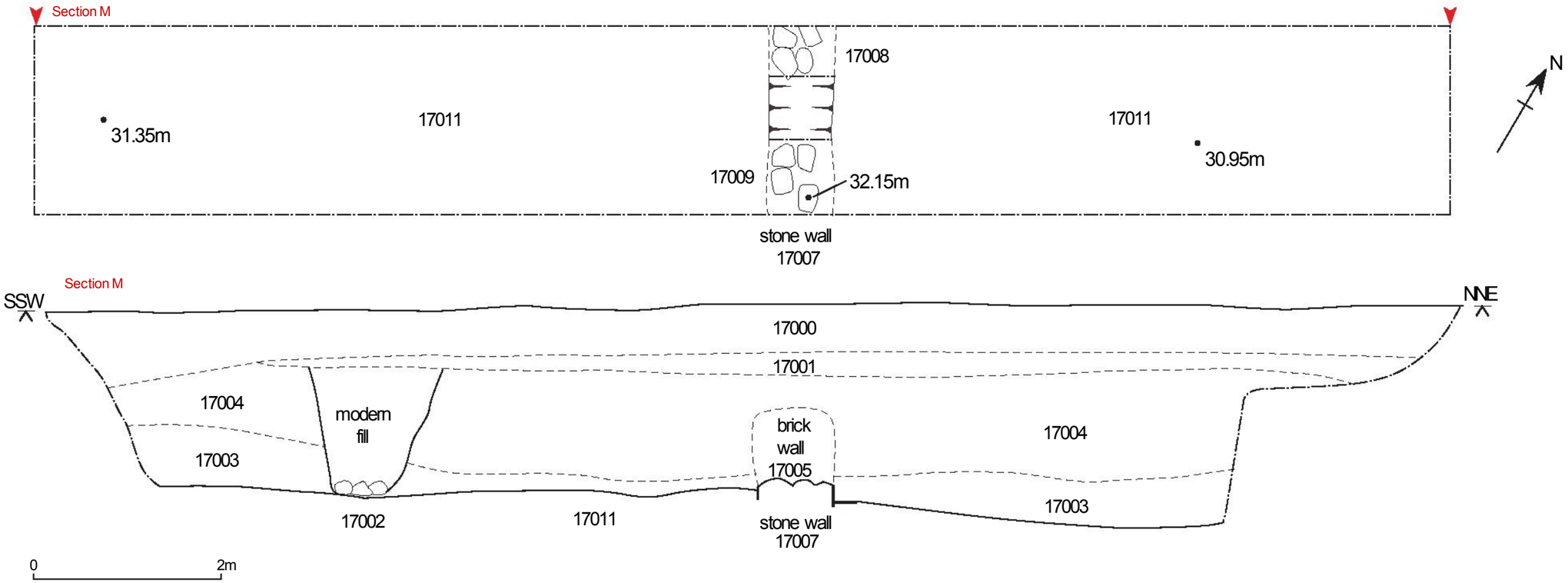


Fig.14

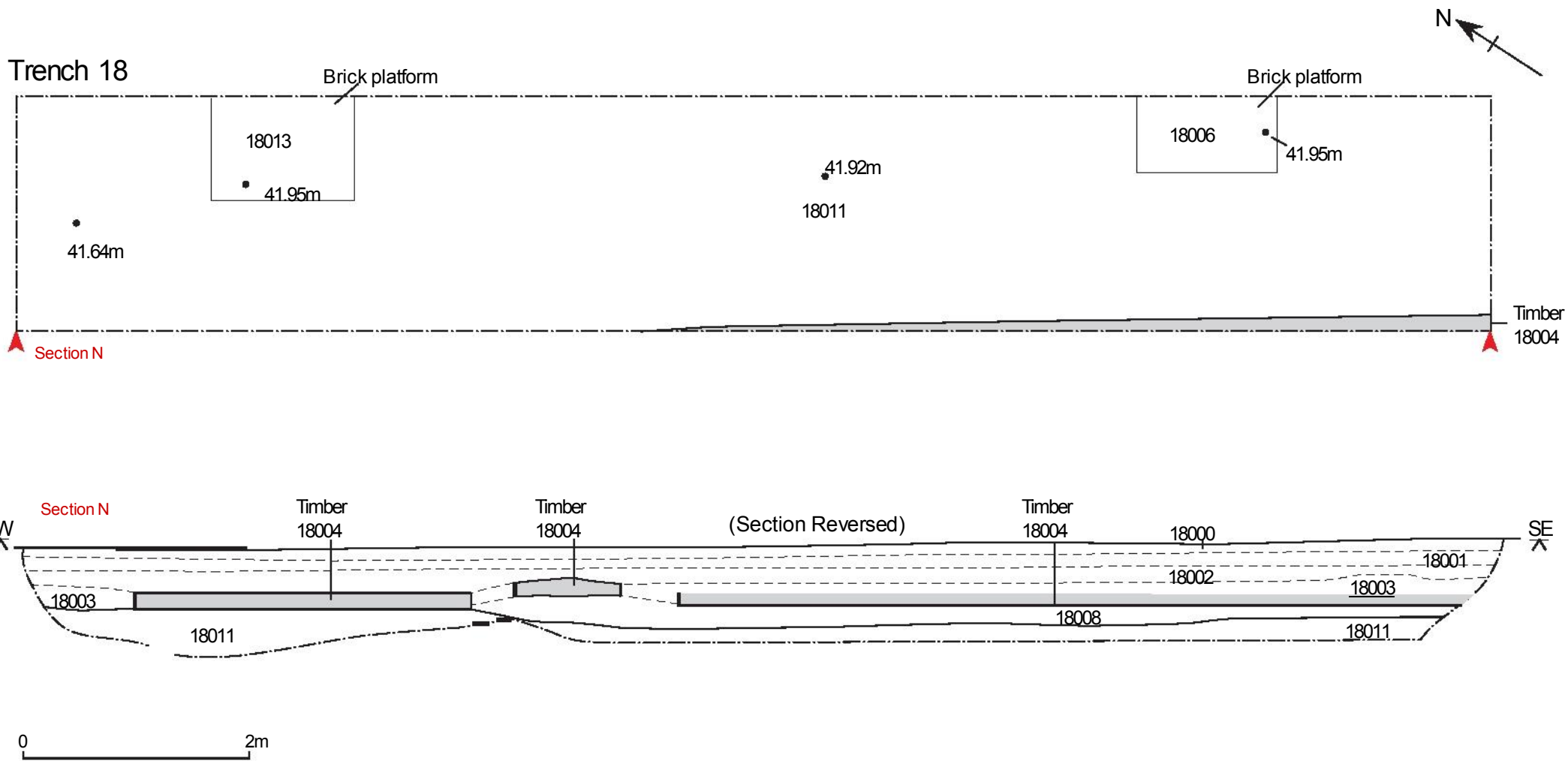
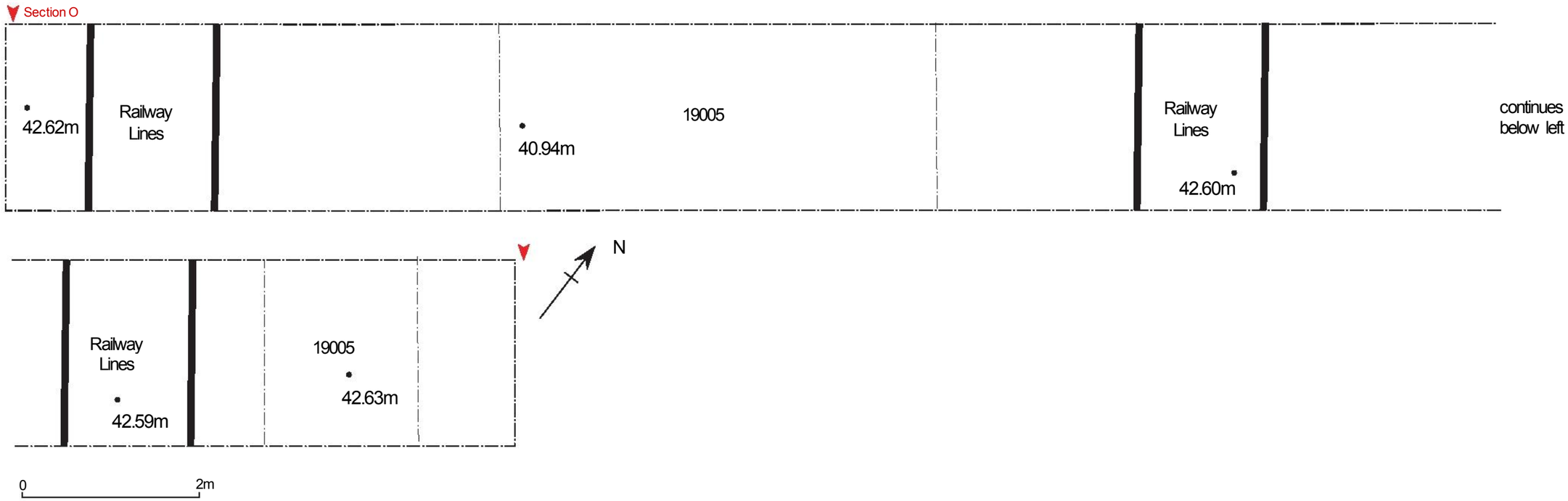

Trench 18
Brick platform
Brick platform
N
18013
41.95m
41.92m
18011
18006
41.95m
41.64m
Timber
18004
Section N
Section N
NW
Timber
18004
Timber
18004
(Section Reversed)
Timber
18004
18000
SE
18001
18002
18003
18003
18008
18011
18011
0
2m

Fig.15

Trench 19



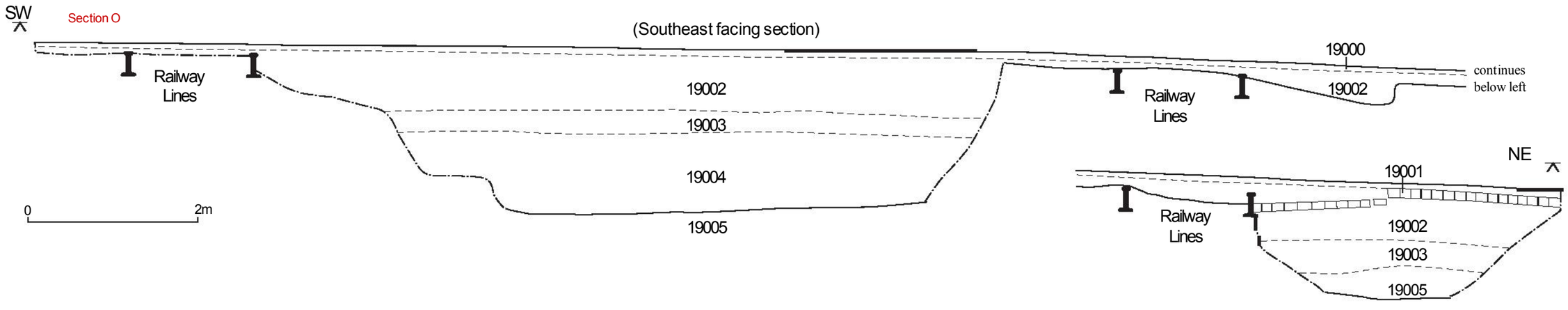


Fig.16

Appendix 1

Context Database

Appendix 1: Context database

Context	Cut	Fill	Layer	Masonry	ABOVE	BELOW	Description	Feature Type	Shape	Orientation	Trench	Width	Length	Depth
1000			Y		1001	0	TARMAC				1			0.09
1001			Y		1002	1000	HARDCORE				1			0.13
1002			Y		1006	1001	rubble layer				1			0.40
1003				Y	1007	1002	wall	sandstone		n-s	1	0.50	1.0	0.16
1004	Y				1007	1005	cellar cut				1	3.00	2.20	1.40
1005				Y	1004	1006	cellar		barrel vault		1	3.00	2.20	1.40
1006		Y			1005	1002	rubble infill	rubble			1			1.40
1007			Y		0	1003	NATURAL				1			
2000			Y		2001	0	TARMAC				2			0.06
2001			Y		2003	2000	HARDCORE				2			0.10
2002				Y	2011	2003	curved garden wall	brick wall	c-linear		2	0.30	2.00	5 courses
2003			Y		2002	2005	rubble layer	demolition debris			2			0.40
2004			Y		2011	2010	charcoal flecked layer				2			0.24
2005				Y	2003	2006	cellar wall	cellar	barrel vault		2	2.20	3.00	1.80
2006		Y			2014	2001	infill of cellar				2			1.80
2007				Y	2016	2018	sandstone well	sandstone wall	circular		2	0.80		1.00
2008				Y	2017	2003	brick wall	wall	linear	e-w	2	0.50	2.20	0.20
2009				Y	2016	2003	brick wall in section	wall			2	0.40		0.40
2010				Y	2004	2003	yard surface	hand-made bricks	linear	nw-se	2	1.00	4.00	
2011			Y		2016	2004	medieval layer	poss agricultural layer			2			0.30
2012					0	0	VOID				2			
2013				Y	2017	2003	brick pier	square patch of brick			2	0.40	0.40	
2014				Y	2003	2006	Same as 2005, numbered twice	cellar wall	barrel vault		2			1.65
2015				Y	2003	2006	floor of cellar	brick floor			2	2.20	3.00	
2016			Y		0	2011	NATURAL				2			
2017		Y			2018	2008	upper fill of well				2			0.06
2018		Y			2007	2017	lower fill of well				2			1.00
2019	Y				2016	2021	cut of clay-lined pit	pit	circular		2	0.95	0.78	0.25
2020		Y			2021	2003	fill of pit	fill of pit			2	0.75		0.17

Context	Cut	Fill	Layer	Masonry	ABOVE	BELOW	Description	Feature Type	Shape	Orientation	Trench	Width	Length	Depth
2021		Y			2019	2020	clay lining of pit	clay lining			2			0.05
3000			Y		3001	0	TARMAC				3			0.08
3001			Y		3002	3000	HARDCORE				3			0.10
3002			Y		3003	3001	demolition layer				3			0.14
3003			Y		3008	3002	layer of crushed mortar				3			0.20
3004				Y	3043	3042	sandstone wall	wall foundation course	linear	se-nw	3	0.51	2.3	
3005			Y		3000	3002	TOPSOIL				3			0.30
3006				Y	3056	3003	concrete floor	floor			3	2.20	2.50	0.20
3007			Y		0	3009	NATURAL				3			
3008					0	0	VOID				3			
3009	Y				3007	3058	small pit	pit	circular		3	0.90		0.10
3010			Y		3003	3002	layer of rubble				3			0.60
3011		Y			3012	3003	clay lining of pit	clay lining	circular		3	1.32		0.19
3012	Y				3007	3011	cut of pit	pit	circular		3	1.32		0.19
3013				Y	3014	3002	brick wall	brick wall	linear	ne-sw	3	0.40	1.00	1 course
3014			Y		3015	3013	layer below wall	layer			3	0.10		
3015				Y	3016	3014	sandstone wall	wall foundation course	linear	ne-sw	3	0.50	2.20	1 course
3016	Y				3007	3015	wall cut	wall cut	linear	ne-sw	3	0.50	2.20	1 course
3017		Y			3019	3018	lower fill of feature	clay fill			3	unex		
3018		Y			3017	3057	upper fill of truncated feature	upper fill			3	unex		
3019	Y				3007	3017	poss truncated pit	pit	irregular		3	0.50		
3020				Y	3021	3057	cobbled surface	sandstone cobbles	irregular		3	1.00	0.50	1 course
3021			Y		3024	3020	bedding layer of surface	clay layer			3			
3022				Y	3025	3024	wall	sandstone wall	linear	n-s	3	0.50	0.30	1 course
3023				Y	3025	3024	sandstone wall	foundation course	linear	e-w	3	0.40	2.20	1 course
3024			Y		3023	3021	layer below clay bedding	thin layer			3			0.10
3025	Y				3007	3024	cut for wall	wall cut	linear	e-w	3	0.45	2.20	
3026				Y	3027	3003	brick wall	brick wall on sandstone	linear	ne-sw	3	0.20	1.00	1 course
3027			Y		3028	3026	material/packing in wall	wall fill			3			0.10
3028				Y	3029	3027	sandstone wall	foundation course	linear	ne-sw	3	0.80	3.20	1

Context	Cut	Fill	Layer	Masonry	ABOVE	BELOW	Description	Feature Type	Shape	Orientation	Trench	Width	Length	Depth
														course
3029	Y				3007	3028	wall cut	wall cut	linear	ne-sw	3	0.80	3.20	1 course
3030							VOID				3			
3031				Y	3007	3003	sandstone surface	internal surface			3	0.80	1.60	1 course
3032		Y			3034	3003	fill of wall	fill of wall			3			0.10
3033							VOID				3			
3034				Y	3035	3032	sandstone wall	foundation course	linear		3	0.45	1.60	1 course
3035	Y				3007	3034	wall cut	wall cut	linear		3	0.45	1.60	
3036				Y	3037	3003	truncated floor surface	sandstone floor			3	0.80	1.60	1 course
3037			Y		3038	3036	mortar layer below floor	layer			3	unex		
3038			Y		3007	3037	clay layer below mortar	layer			3	unex		
3039				Y	3053	3054	brick structure	structure	linear	nw-se	3	0.10	0.70	1 course
3040		Y			3041	3003	clay lining of pit	clay lining	circular		3	1.32		0.19
3041	Y				3007	3040	cut of pit	truncated pit	circular		3	1.32		0.19
3042		Y			3004	3003	fill of sandstone wall	infill of wall			3			0.10
3043	Y				3007	3004	cut for wall	wall cut	linear	ne-sw	3	2.60	0.45	
3044		Y			3045	3003	infill of wall	infill of wall			3			0.10
3045				Y	3046	3044	return of 3004 wall	sandstone wall	linear	sw-ne	3	0.40	0.30	
3046	Y				3007	3045	cut for wall	wall cut	linear	sw-ne	3	0.40	0.30	
3047		Y			3048	3003	infill of wall	infill of wall			3			0.10
3048				Y	3049	3047	sandstone wall	sandstone wall	linear	e-w	3	0.40	2.20	
3049	Y				3007	3048	cut for sandstone wall	wall cut	linear	e-w	3	0.40	2.20	
3050		Y			3007	3051	cut of clay lined pit	pit	circular		3	0.80		unex
3051		Y			3052	3050	clay lining of pit	clay lining			3	0.80		unex
3052	Y				3051	3053	upper fill of clay lined pit	fill			3	0.50		unex
3053	Y				3052	3039	cut for brick structure 3039	wall cut	linear	nw-se	3	0.10	0.70	
3054		Y			3039	3003	infill of brick structure	infill of wall			3			0.10
3055		Y			3058	3003	fill of pit	fill of pit			3	0.90		0.10
3056				Y	3057	3006	brick floor below concrete	brick floor			3		0.70	0.10
3057			Y		3056	3010	clinker and rubble layer	layer			3		4.00	0.40
3058		Y			3009	3055	Clay lining of pit	lining			3			0.02

Context	Cut	Fill	Layer	Masonry	ABOVE	BELOW	Description	Feature Type	Shape	Orientation	Trench	Width	Length	Depth
4000			Y		4001	0	TARMAC				4			0.05
4001			Y		4002	4000	HARDCORE				4			0.06
4002			Y		4003	4001	rubble layer	layer			4			0.06
4003				Y	4004	4002	concrete surface	surface			4			0.15
4004			Y		4010	4003	black silt clay layer	layer			4			0.11
4005			Y		4017	4012	thick layer of garden soil	layer			4			0.40
4006				Y	4008	4007	sandstone rubble wall	garden wall	linear	n-s	4	0.40	5.40	0.20
4007	Y				4006	4017	infill of wall	infill of garden wall			4			
4008	Y				4015	4006	cut for garden wall	wall cut	linear	n-s	4	0.50	5.40	0.40
4009			Y		4023	4015	dump of material next to wall	dump	irregular		4	1.00		0.15
4010		Y			4011	4004	upper fill of pit	fill			4	1.90		0.40
4011		Y			4012	4010	lower fill of pit	fill			4	1.20		0.30
4012	Y				4005	4011	pit filled with demolition rubble	pit			4	1.90		0.70
4013		Y			4014	4005	fill of small pit	fill			4	0.50		0.30
4014	Y				4015	4013	small pit	pit			4	0.50		0.30
4015			Y		4025	4014	thick layer of garden soil	layer			4			0.90
4016			Y		4023	4015	layer of ashy material	layer			4			0.20
4017			Y		4007	4005	layer of silt clay	layer			4			0.16
4018					0	0	VOID							
4019					0	0	VOID							
4020				Y	4027	4026	brick and sandstone path	brick path	linear	n-s	4	0.40	1.70	
4021				Y	4027	4026	brick wall	brick wall	linear	n-s	4	0.30	0.70	
4022				Y	4027	4026	plastered brick floor	brick floor			4	2.20	8.00	
4023			Y		4024	4025	layer over natural	layer			4			0.22
4024			Y		0	0	NATURAL				4			
4025			Y		4023	4015	layer of slag	layer			4		2.50	0.20
4026		Y			4022	4002	infill of room, over floor 4022	infill			4			0.80
4027			Y		4029	4022	sand bedding for wall/floor	sand layer			4			0.20
4028				Y	4027	4026	wall in section	wall	linear	e-w	4			
4029			Y		4032	4027	layer below sand bedding	layer			4			0.15
4030		Y			0	0	equivalent to 4026				4			
4031			Y		4017	4012	layer below floor	layer			4			0.15

Context	Cut	Fill	Layer	Masonry	ABOVE	BELOW	Description	Feature Type	Shape	Orientation	Trench	Width	Length	Depth
4032			Y		4015	4027	Layer of							
5000			Y		5001	0	TARMAC				5			0.06
5001			Y		5004	5000	HARDCORE				5			0.08
5002				Y	5015	5004	cobbled yard surface	surface			5	0.90	2.20	1 course
5003				Y	5015	5004	brick surface	surface			5	3.00	2.20	1 course
5004			Y		5002	5001	rubble layer	layer			5			0.54
5005			Y		5018	5006	black silt clay layer	layer			5			0.60
5006				Y	5005	5004	brick wall	wall	linear	n-s	5	0.40	2.20	1 course
5007				Y	5022	5004	small culvert	service	curvilinear	e-w	5	0.40	4.50	0.20
5008				Y	5005	5004	brick and sandstone wall	wall	linear	e-w	5	0.60	0.70	1 course
5009				Y	5012	5011	brick wall = 5021	wall	linear	n-s	5	0.60	2.00	1.50
5010				Y	5013	5004	brick wall	wall	linear	e-w	5	0.28	1.70	1 course
5011			Y		5021	5004	fill of cellar	fill			5			1.60
5012	Y				5013	5021	cut of cellar	cellar cut	barrel vault		5	1.60	2.65	1.60
5013			Y		5016	5014	demolition deposit	layer			5			0.60
5014	Y				5013	5015	wall cut	wall cut	linear	n-s	5	0.5		0.4
5015				Y	5014	5003	brick wall in section	wall	linear	n-s	5	0.5		0.4
5016			Y		5019	5017	thick layer of clay silt	layer			5			0.4
5017	Y				5016	5018	cut of large culvert	culvert	linear	n-s	5	1.2		
5018		Y			5017	5005	fill of culvert	fill			5	1.2		
5019			Y		5020	5016	medieval occupation layer	layer			5			0.25
5020			Y		0	5019	NATURAL	NATURAL			5			
5021				Y	5012	5011	cellar wall	cellar wall	linear	n-s	5	1.6	2.65	1.60
5022	Y				5016	5007	cut for small culvert	service cut	curvilinear	e-w	5			
6000			Y		6001	0	TARMAC				6			0.05
6001			Y		6003	6000	HARDCORE				6			0.09
6002					0	0	VOID				6			
6003					6004	6001	second tarmac layer	layer			6			0.05
6004			Y		6006	6003	rubble layer	layer			6		14.20	0.12
6005			Y		6007	6006	rubble infill of culvert	fill			6		9.0	0.45

Context	Cut	Fill	Layer	Masonry	ABOVE	BELOW	Description	Feature Type	Shape	Orientation	Trench	Width	Length	Depth
6006				Y	6005	6004	concrete kerb stones	concrete kerb	linear	n-s	6		0.85	0.30
6007		Y			6009	6006	ceramic pipe	pipe	linear	n-s	6			
6008			Y		0	6009	NATURAL				6			
6009	Y				6008	6007	cut for culvert = 7009	culvert	linear	n-s	6	1.00	15.00	unex
7000			Y		7001		TARMAC				7			0.08
7001			Y		7002	7000	HARDCORE				7			0.12
7002			Y		7004	7002	rubble layer	layer			7			0.90
7003			Y		7004	7002	Demolition layer	layer			7			0.30
7004				Y	7015	7003	brick floor	floor			7	1.1	2.4	1 couse
7005							VOID							
7006				Y	7015	7013	demolished wall	wall	linear	n-s	7			3 courses
7007			Y		7008	7015	layer of grey-green silt clay	layer			7			1.00
7008			Y		7014	7007	layer of dirty natural	layer			7			0.20
7009				Y	7015	7003	brick and sandstone culvert	culvert	linear	n-s	7	0.60	2.20	1.50
7010					7003	7011	cellar wallls	cellar walls			7			10-20 courses
7011		Y			7012	7003	fill of cellar	fill of cellar			7			1.50
7012				Y	7015	7011	sandstone flag floor	floor of cellar			7	1.20	3.0	
7013		Y			7003	7006	fill of possible second cellar	fill of cellar =7011			7			1.50
7014			Y		0	7008	NATURAL				7			
7015			Y		7007	7012	Layer of clinker and clay	layer			7			0.40
14000			Y		14017	14001	TARMAC				14			0.1
14001			Y		14000	0	HARDCORE				14			0.05
14002		Y			14026	14003	rubble fill	Fill of cellar			14			2.2
14003					14002	14000	railway sleepers			e-w	14			
14004				Y	14005	14026	brick cellar wall	wall		e-w	14	0.36	2.0	1.9
14005				Y	14025	14024	brick cellar floor	floor			14	2.0	2.0	
14006		Y			14028	14012	fill of wall trench	construction trench			14	0.4	1.75	0.24
14007	Y				14015	14028	cut of wall trench	construction trench	linear	e-w	14	0.4	1.75	0.24
14008			Y		14009	14016	layer of grey silt	layer			14			0.2
14009				Y	14010	14018	brick rows comprising floor	floor		n-s	14	1.4	2.0	0.35
14010			Y		14012	14009	layer of silt with charcoal	layer			14			0.5
14012				Y	14006	14010	brick pillar/plinth	plinth			14	0.4	0.6	

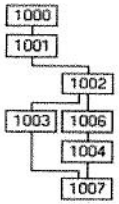
Context	Cut	Fill	Layer	Masonry	ABOVE	BELOW	Description	Feature Type	Shape	Orientation	Trench	Width	Length	Depth
14014			Y		0	14015	NATURAL clay				14			
14015			Y		14014	14007	layer of brown silt, with charcoal flecks	buried soil			14			0.25
14016			Y		14008	14018	layer of sandy clay	layer			14			0.05
14017					14018	14000	concrete slab				14			0.08
14018			Y		14016	14017	layer of clinker material	layer			14		0.4	
14019				Y	14010	14021	brick wall foundation, visible in section only	wall foundation		n-s	14		2.00	0.25
14020		Y			14021	14018	modern drain and fill				14	2.0	0.4	0.5
14021	Y				14016	14020	cut of drain				14	2.0	0.4	0.5
14022				Y	14023	14000	brick surface				14		0.9	0.1
14023		Y			14025	14024	rubble fill of cellar cut				14			0.8
14024				Y	14023	14000	brick wall			e-w	14	2.0	0.3	0.5
14025	Y				14014	14025	cut of cellar	cellar			14	2.0		0.5
14026				Y	14004	14002	brick floor	floor			14			
14027				Y	14010	14009	brick wall	wall			14	0.26	2.0	0.5
14028				Y	14007	14006	sandstone wall	wall						
17000			Y		17001	0	HARDCORE				17			0.5
17001			Y		17002	17000	rubble layer	layer			17			1.0
17002				Y	17004	17001	wall, mostly robbed out	wall		n-s	17	1.0	2.0	1.5
17003			Y		17011	17004	mid grey silty clay	buried soil			17			0.6
17004			Y		17005	17006	mixed rubble layer	layer			17			0.1
17005				Y	17007	17004	red brick wall	wall		n-s	17	0.24	1.8	
17006				Y	17004	17001	red brick wall foundation	wall		n-s	17	1.0	1.5	1.0
17007				Y	17009	17008	sandstone wall	wall		n-s	17	0.55	1.5	
17008		Y			17007	17005	clay matrix of wall	wall		n-s	17	0.55	1.5	
17009	Y				17011	17009	cut of wall trench	wall trench		n-s	17	0.60	1.5	
17010					17011	17003	mid grey silty clay layer	layer			17			0.15
17011			Y		0	17004	NATURAL clay				17			
18000			Y		18001	0	TARMAC				18			0.07
18001			Y		18002	18000	HARDCORE				18			0.1
18002			Y		18003	18001	rubble layer	layer			18			0.11
18003			Y		18004	18002	clinker layer	layer			18			0.26
18004					18008	18003	sleepers			n-s	18		7.0	0.12

Context	Cut	Fill	Layer	Masonry	ABOVE	BELOW	Description	Feature Type	Shape	Orientation	Trench	Width	Length	Depth
18005		Y			18006	18008	yellow clay				18			
18006				Y	18007	18003	brick plinth	plinth	rect		18	0.12	0.24	0.08
18007	Y				18010	18006	construction cut	foundation trench	rect		18	0.15	0.30	
18008			Y		18005	18004	rubble layer	layer			18			0.30
18009			Y		18010	18007	yellow clay	layer			18			
18010			Y		18011	18009	mid grey clay	layer			18			
18011			Y		0	18010	NATURAL clay				18			
18012			Y		18008	18013	yellow clay				18			
18013				Y	18014	18003	concrete plinth	plinth	rect		18	1.4	0.77	0.08
18014					18011	18013	construction cut	foundation trench	rect		18	1.65	0.9	
19000					19001	0	TARMAC				19			0.09
19001				Y	19002	19001	stone cobble surface	external surface			19	3.6	0.12	0.13
19002			Y		19003	19001	black clay-silt layer	layer			19			>0.7
19003			Y		19004	19002	rubble layer	layer			19			0.25
19004			Y		19005	19003	black oily clay	layer			19			>0.85
19005			Y		0	19004	NATURAL clay				19			
19006					0	19000	railway lines & sleepers			n-s	19			

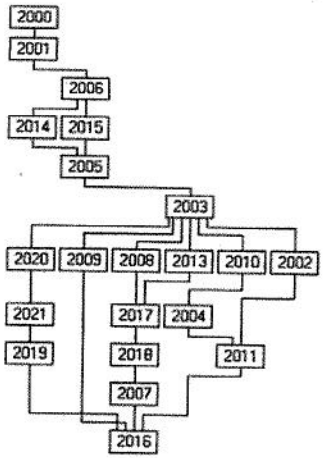
Appendix 2

Matrices

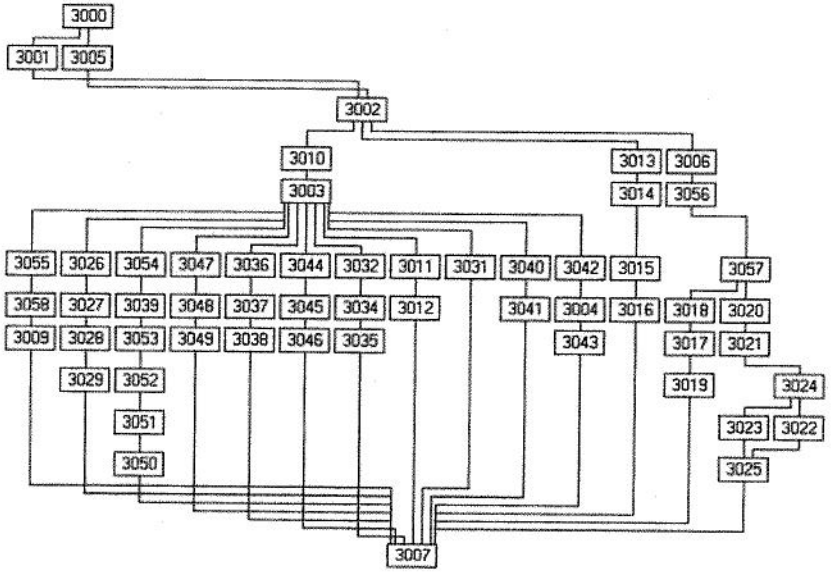
Trench 1



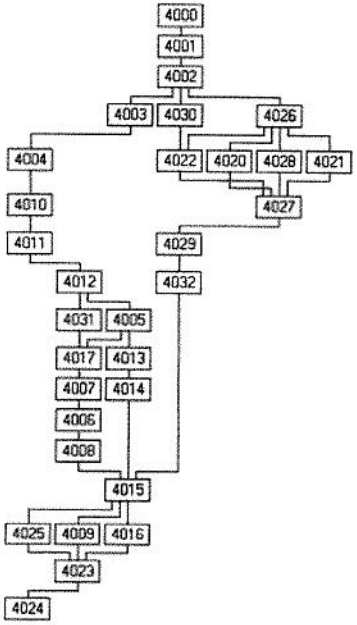
Trench 2



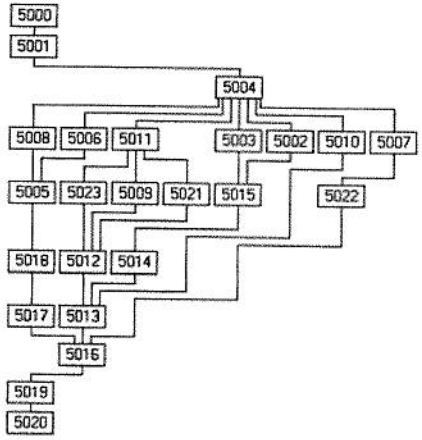
Trench 3



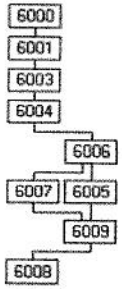
Trench 4



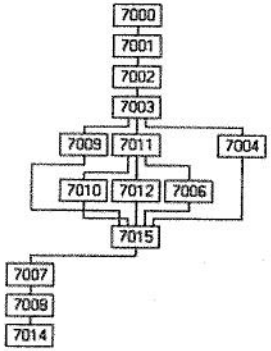
Trench 5



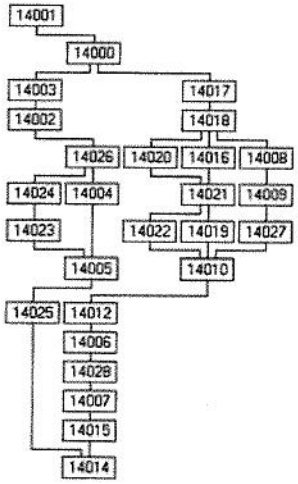
Trench 6



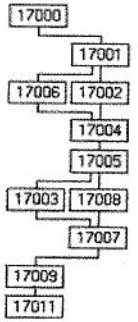
Trench 7



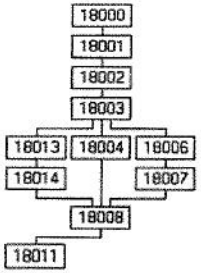
Trench 14



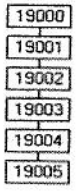
Trench 17



Trench 18



Trench 19



Appendix 4

Finds Register

Finds Register

Context	Pot Type	No
2002	Blue Banded ware	1
2002	Bone China	1
2002	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1
2002	Brown Glazed Fineware	8
2002	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1
2002	Midlands Purple type ware	1
2002	Redware	6
2002	Transfer printed Whiteware	1
2002	White Salt Glazed Stoneware	3
2002	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	2
2004	Redware	4
2004	White Salt Glazed Stoneware	1
2004	Whiteware	1
2004	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1
2018	Brown Glazed Fineware	2
2018	Mottled ware type	4
2018	Slipware	1
2020	Humberware	3
2020	Humberware type	2
2020	Later Medieval Gritty ware	2
2021	Midlands Purple type ware	1
3007	Coal Measures Fineware	2
3009	Whiteware (Medieval)	1
3010	Midlands Purple type ware	1
3010	Tile	1
3060	Coal	N/A
4005	Brown Glazed Fineware	1
4005	Brown Glazed Fineware	4
4005	Creamware	2
4005	Late Blackware	1
4005	Mottled ware	1
4005	Slipware	1
4005	Slipware	1
4005	Transfer printed Pearlware	1
4006	C17th Coarseware	3
4007	Coal Measures Whiteware	1
4007	Creamware	2
4007	Yellow ware	1
4009	Slipware type 1	8
4009	Yellow ware	3
4011	Blackware	1
4011	Utilitarian ware	1
4011	Yellow ware	1
4015	Blackware	1
4015	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1
4015	C17th Coarseware	1
4015	Late Blackware	2
4015	Late Blackware type	1
4015	Mottled ware	2
4015	Redware	1
4015	Redware	1
4015	Slipware	2

Context	Pot Type	No of sherds
4015	Slipware	1
4015	Slipware type	1
4015	Tin Glazed Earthenware	1
4015	Clay tobacco pipe	1
5005	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1
5005	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1
5005	Slipware	1
5005	Stoneware	1
5005	Transfer printed Whiteware	1
5005	Whiteware	2
5016	Blackware	1
5019	Gritty ware	1
5019	Hillam type ware	3
5019	Hillam type ware	4
5019	Hillam type ware	1
5019	Humberware	1
5019	Redware	1
5019	Slipware	2
5019	Splash Glazed Gritty ware	1
14006	Brown Glazed Coarseware	2
14006	Cistercian type ware	3
14006	Coal Measures Purple type	1
14006	Coal Measures Purple type	4
14006	Coal Measures Purple type	1
14006	Coal Measures Whiteware	1
14006	Coal Measures Whiteware	1
14006	Midlands Purple type ware	4
14006	Oxidised sandy ware	2
14006	Oxidised sandy ware	3
14006	Oxidised sandy ware	1
14006	Oxidised sandy ware	3
14006	Oxidised sandy ware	1
14006	Oxidised sandy ware	1
14006	Oxidised sandy ware	1
14008	Coal Measures Whiteware	1
14010	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1
14010	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1
14010	Brown Glazed Coarseware type	1
14010	Blackware	1
14010	Cistercian ware	1
14010	Coal Measures Purple type	1
14010	Coarse Sandy ware	1
14010	Midlands Purple type ware	1
14015	Buff Gritty ware	1
14015	Humberware	1
14015	Midlands Purple type ware	1
14015	Northern Gritty ware	1
	Total	**42**
14008	Domino	1

Context	Brick	Glass	Clay Pipe	Other Metal	Animal Bone	Stone	Shell	Modern Debris	Med pot	Post med pot
1005 **2002**	1 2	- 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -		
2005	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
2006 **2008**	- 1	17 -	2 -	- -	<1g -	- -	- -	- -		
2010	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
2013	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
2015	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
2018	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-		
2020	-	-	-	-	52g	-	-	-		
4005	-	-	8	-	1g	-	-	-		
4007	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-		
4009	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-		
4015	-	-	9	-	1g	-	-	-		
4016 **5003**	- 1	- -	3 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -		
5006	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-		
7010	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
7011	1	7	-	1	-	-	-	4		