

Report 3173



nps archaeology

**Archaeological Evaluation by Shovel Testing at  
East Moor Regional Secure Unit, Adel, Leeds,  
West Yorkshire**



**Prepared for**  
NPS Group (on behalf of Leeds City Council)



Robert Brown BSc, AIfA

September 2013



[www.nps.co.uk](http://www.nps.co.uk)

<b>PROJECT CHECKLIST</b>		
Project Manager	Nigel Page	
Draft Completed	Robert Brown	14/05/2013
Graphics Completed	David Dobson	14/05/2013
Edit Completed	Jayne Bown	14/05/2013
Signed Off	Jayne Bown	14/05/2013
<i>Issue 1</i>		
Revised following curator comments	Jayne Bown	13/09/2013
<i>Issue 2</i>		

## **NPS Archaeology**

Scandic House  
85 Mountergate  
Norwich  
NR1 1PY

T 01603 756150

F 01603 756190

E [jayne.bown@nps.co.uk](mailto:jayne.bown@nps.co.uk)

[www.nau.org.uk](http://www.nau.org.uk)

BAU3173 01-04-13-2-1133

© NPS Archaeology

## Contents

---

<i>Summary</i> .....	1
1.0 Introduction .....	1
2.0 Geology and Topography .....	3
3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background.....	4
4.0 Methodology .....	4
5.0 Results.....	8
6.0 The Archaeological Material .....	13
6.1 Pottery .....	13
6.2 Ceramic Building Material.....	14
6.3 Glass .....	14
6.4 Iron .....	14
6.5 Metalworking Debris .....	14
6.6 Stone .....	14
6.7 Animal Bone .....	14
6.8 Other Finds.....	14
7.0 Conclusions .....	15
<i>Acknowledgements</i> .....	16
<i>Bibliography and Sources</i> .....	16
Appendix 1a: Finds by Context .....	17
Appendix 1b: OASIS Finds Summary .....	19
Appendix 2: OASIS Report Summary .....	20
Appendix 3: Archaeological Specification .....	24

## **Figures**

- Figure 1 Site location
- Figure 2 Location of test pits

## **Plates**

- Plate 1 Open drain
- Plate 2 Open manholes
- Plate 3 Showing drifts of wood chips left by clearance
- Plate 4 Showing soils churned up by heavy plant
- Plate 5 Showing ground obscured by site debris
- Plate 6 Typical excavated test pit
- Plate 7 Typical excavated test pit

## **Tables**

- Table 1 Test pit results

Location:	East Moor Secure Children's Home, Tile Lane, Adel, Leeds, West Yorkshire
District:	Leeds City
Grid Ref.:	SE 2813 3966
Planning Ref.:	12/04556/FUL
HER No.:	not allocated
OASIS Ref.:	150527
Client:	NPS Group (on behalf of Leeds City Council)
Dates of Fieldwork:	8-11 April 2013

---

## **Summary**

*In April 2013 an archaeological evaluation by shovel test pitting was conducted for NPS Group on behalf of Leeds City Council ahead of proposed redevelopment of the site to extend the current East Moor regional secure unit.*

*This evaluation showed there were no archaeological artefacts, features or remains within the surveyed area pre-dating the mid 19th century. In all probability any archaeologically significant deposits before this date have been removed by development activities at the site during the last 156 years. Constant development, demolition, re-development of buildings, associated below-ground works, and extensive landscaping of the grounds has taken place within the survey area from 1857 when the Adel Reformatory was built to the present day demolition and clearance of the site.*

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

This evaluation was carried out in advance of the redevelopment of the site to extend the current East Moor Regional Secure Unit to the south of its current position, to occupy an area of now derelict ground (Fig. 1). The development area is bounded to the west by the Grade II listed Adel Reformatory of 1857 (National Heritage List for England 1,393,509 and WY Historic Environment Record PRN8715), a lane to the south called Spring Hill, and a significant slope to the east which falls away to the east down to Adel Beck and Adel Woods.

The actual area identified to be surveyed does not take in the whole of the proposed redevelopment area as much of it was previously occupied, and therefore unsuitable for this type of evaluation. A variety of modern dwellings, roads, paths and trees that have since been demolished and Theaker House (still standing but due for demolition) were located in the area.

This archaeological evaluation was undertaken using shovel test pitting through the topsoils. The upcast spoil was sieved to establish the possible extent, location, quality and spread of any surviving archaeological artefacts within the topsoil of the surveyed area and the results recorded.

This work was undertaken to fulfil planning requirements set by Leeds City Council (Planning Application 12/04556/FUL) and a brief issued by West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (Archaeological shovel test pits, Eastmoor School, Adel; February 2013) The work was conducted in accordance with a

**FIG 1**

Project Design and Method Statement prepared by NPS Archaeology (01-04-13-2-1133). This work was commissioned and funded by NPS Group (Leeds).

This programme of work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, following the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012). The results will enable decisions to be made by the Local Planning Authority about the treatment of any archaeological remains found.

The site archive is currently held by NPS Archaeology and on completion of the project will be deposited with Leeds Museums and Galleries following relevant policies on archiving standards.

## **2.0 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

The underlying geology of the site is sedimentary bedrock formed of Millstone Grit Group-Mudstone, Siltstone, and Sandstone which would have been formed 316-327 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period, in a local environment previously dominated by rivers. These rocks were formed from those rivers deposits of sand and gravel detrital material and from river terrace deposits of fine silt and clay from overbank floods forming floodplain alluvium (BGS 1985).

Superficial deposits above the bedrock consist of Diamicton Till, but Adel lays on the horizon between this and superficial Lacustrine clay deposits. These would have formed up to two million years ago in the Quaternary Period in a local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions by the deposition of glacial moraines of till and out wash sands and gravels caused by seasonal and post glacial meltwaters (BGS 1991).

Topsoil across the site varied in depth from 0.15m to 0.6m and was predominantly a clayey silty loam. This varies in colour from a mid greyish brown to a dark brown colour.

Specific subsoils were present in only a very few of the test pits excavated but where present were of a clayey silt, mid grey brown in colour.

The site specific natural was a mix of pale cream to bright yellow sandy clays.

There was a marked absence of stone within the deposits with only the occasional medium to large size fragment being excavated.

The site itself is located on a fairly level area, situated on the eastern edge of the West Yorkshire village of Adel sitting at approximately 115m OD. This fairly level area was probably created by extensive landscaping carried out since the Adel Reformatory was built in 1857 which occupies the land to the west of the proposed development. To the north is the modern East Moors Regional Secure unit. To the south is a road called Spring Hill which is lined with farm buildings and some housing. To the east the land falls away sharply becoming part of the slopes of Adel East Moor which at this point are heavily wooded with Adel Beck running along the base of the slope.

The ground surface was very wet from snow that had been lying for some time and then thawed, and drainage of the natural ground appeared to be poor on the level areas but improved towards the south-east.

Prior to the recent clearance of the area, the site had been moderately wooded with both deciduous and coniferous trees, shrubs, and hedgerows, some of which would have formed part of formal planting regimes and gardens across this heavily landscaped terrace.

### **3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

Information about the archaeological and historic background to the area is based on data obtained from WYAAS Historic Environment record (HER) and the Adel Historic Society (2013).

Adel is situated near the site of a Roman fort and the ancient road from Tadcaster to Ilkley passes nearby. Several inscribed stones from the Romano-British period have been discovered in Adel, and a number of Anglo-Saxon stones were found in the foundation of the church during restoration work in 1864. Some of these items are on display in the Leeds City Museum, Cookridge Street.

The Roman name for the area was *Burgodunum*. It is probable that a Saxon village sprang up around the fort and that a church was built in the village. Adel is mentioned in the 1086 Domesday Book as *Adele*; an alternative spelling used until 1816 is *Addle*.

The parish of Adel stretched to the River Wharfe in the north and originally included Adel, Arthington, Breary, Cookridge and Eccup.

In 1152 the nearby Cistercian abbey at Kirkstall was founded. At the same time, the church of St John the Baptist was built in Adel to replace the older Saxon building. Although the present church is Norman, it looks quite similar to the late 7th-century Anglo-Saxon church in Ledsham village, 'the oldest church (and the oldest building) standing in West Yorkshire'.

St John the Baptist's church is a Grade I listed building with the sundial, mounting block and several memorials being Grade II listed. It was built 1150-1170 and has been little altered since, (a bell-cote was added in 1838-39). The church is described as being 'one of the best and most complete Norman churches in Yorkshire'.

Immediately to the west of the site is Adel Reformatory a Grade II listed building built in 1857 (National Heritage List for England 1,393,509 and WY Historic Environment Record PRN8715) A notable quantity of worked flints were found during the construction of the Adel Reformatory in the second half or the 19th century consisting of significant quantities of scrapers, arrowheads, points, flakes and waste. There was also carved stone and several pieces of quernstone which may suggest Neolithic and/or Bronze Age settlement in the local area.

### **4.0 METHODOLOGY**

The objective of this evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence or absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.

The Brief required that 0.25m square test pits be excavated on a 5.00m grid over the proposed site with a 3.00m grid being used along the east facing slope of East Moor Hill itself. A total of 188 test pits were excavated across the survey area and recorded individually (see Figure 2 below).



**FIG 2**

The spoil from the excavated test pits, and exposed topsoil deposits, including those churned up by heavy plant and deemed unsuitable for actual test pitting, were scanned with a metal-detector.

All metal-detected and hand-collected finds including those which were obviously modern, were retained for inspection, the modern finds were then discarded.

Environmental samples were not taken.

Archaeological features and deposits were recorded using NPS Archaeology pro forma. Test pit locations were recorded at an appropriate scale. Digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits where appropriate along with some general photos of the state of the site.

Site conditions were poor. The ground was very wet from the thaw of earlier heavy snow fall and large areas of topsoil had been churned up by heavy plant utilised to clear the site during the preceding week. This had made some of the previously identified areas for survey unsuitable for this type of evaluation.



Plate 1. Open drain



Plate 2. Open man-holes

There were significant drifts of wood chippings present at the site, derived from the clearance of trees that masked open man-holes and areas of demolition rubble. These areas were considered unsuitable for evaluation test pitting due to hidden voids and potentially dangerous footing within the defined survey area.

Adverse conditions and elements are illustrated in Plates 1-5.



Plate 3. Drifts of wood chips left by clearance



Plate 4. Soils churned up by heavy plant



Plate 5. Ground obscured by site debris

## 5.0 RESULTS

The original scheme of works defined 188 test pits to be excavated however adverse site conditions in parts of the site meant that 10 of the pits could not be opened.

Plates 6 and 7 illustrate two of the test pits and are typical of those that were excavated to full depth.



Plate 6. Typical excavated test pit



Plate 7. Typical excavated test pit

Each test pit was assigned an individual number, numbered in sequence from 1-188 (Fig. 2). The test pitting results are summarised below.

Pit	Depth	Finds	Observations
1	0.38m	YES	Reached natural
2	0.23m	YES	Large stone at base stopped excavation
3	0.06m	YES	Came down onto hardcore
4	0.16m	NO	Came down onto asphalt
5	0.46m	NO	Reached natural
6	0.24m	YES	Possibly asphalt base
7	0.27m	YES	Came down onto stone
8	0.16m	YES	Came down onto rubble
9	0.40m	NO	Reached natural
10	--	--	Not excavated due to surface debris
11	0.33m	YES	Reached natural
12	0.18m	NO	Came down onto a major root
13	0.40m	YES	Reached natural
14	0.30m	NO	Came down onto large stones
15	0.35m	NO	Reached natural, top 0.15m was very churned by heavy plant
16	0.35m	NO	Reached natural
17	0.45m	YES	Reached natural
18	0.40m	YES	Came down onto a stone slab
19	0.35m	NO	Came down onto a stone slab
20	0.10m	NO	Came down onto a layer of rubble and major roots
21	0.50m	YES	Reached natural
22	0.50m	NO	Reached natural
23	0.50m	NO	Reached natural
24	0.60m	NO	Reached natural, there was roughly 0.01m of a possible subsoil at the base
25	0.50m	YES	Reached natural
26	0.40m	YES	Reached natural
27	0.40m	YES	Reached natural

<b>Pit</b>	<b>Depth</b>	<b>Findings</b>	<b>Observations</b>
28	0.40m	YES	Reached natural
29	0.33m	YES	Reached natural
30	0.03m	YES	Reached natural
31	0.36m	YES	Reached natural
32	0.14m	NO	Came down onto concrete
33	0.28m	NO	Came down onto concrete
34	0.23m	YES	Reached natural
35	0.28m	NO	Reached natural
36	0.26m	NO	Came down onto a concrete slab
37	0.16m	NO	Very rooted
38	0.15m	NO	Very rooted and onto a concrete slab
39	0.15m	YES	Very rooted and onto a concrete slab
40	0.45m	YES	Reached natural
41	0.35m	YES	Reached natural
42	0.30m	YES	Reached natural
43	0.30m	NO	Reached natural
44	0.30m	NO	Reached natural
45	0.40m	NO	Reached natural
46	0.30m	NO	Reached natural
47	0.20m	NO	Very churned up due to heavy plant
48	0.20m	NO	Very churned up due to heavy plant
49	0.20m	NO	Very churned up due to heavy plant
50	0.25m	NO	Reached natural
51	0.25m	YES	Reached natural
52	0.25m	NO	Came down onto rubble
53	0.15m	NO	Came down onto rubble
54	0.28m	YES	Came down onto tree roots
55	0.27m	NO	Came down onto tree roots
56	0.28m	YES	Reached natural
57	0.33m	YES	Reached natural
58	0.29m	YES	Reached natural
59	0.18m	YES	Reached natural
60	0.28m	YES	Reached natural
61	0.37m	YES	Reached natural
62	0.22m	YES	Reached natural
63	0.25m	NO	Reached natural
64	0.25m	YES	Reached natural
65	0.13m	YES	Reached natural
66	--	--	Not done due to dump of surface rubble
67	0.21m	NO	Reached natural
68	0.26m	YES	Reached natural
69	0.50m	NO	Some subsoil at base, depth possibly due to tree planting
70	--	--	Not excavated due to dump of surface rubble
71	0.25m	NO	Reached natural
72	0.25m	NO	Reached natural
73	--	--	Not excavated due to fencing and dense vegetation

Pit	Depth	Finds	Observations
74	--	--	Not excavated due to fencing and dense vegetation
75	0.25m	NO	Came down onto hard core
76	0.30m	NO	Came down onto concrete which may be part of a pipe trench
77	0.25m	NO	Reached natural
78	0.25m	NO	Reached natural
79	0.20m	NO	Very churned up due to heavy plant, reached natural
80	0.20m	NO	Very churned up due to heavy plant, reached natural
81	0.20m	YES	Very churned up due to heavy plant, reached natural
82	0.20m	YES	Reached natural
83	0.20m	NO	Reached natural
84	0.20m	NO	Came down onto rubble surface
85	0.30m	NO	Reached natural
86	--	--	Not excavated due to fencing and dense vegetation
87	--	--	Not excavated due to fencing and dense vegetation
88	0.20m	NO	Reached natural
89	0.30m	NO	Reached natural
90	0.30m	NO	Reached natural
91	0.30m	NO	Reached natural
92	0.30m	YES	Reached natural
93	0.10m	NO	Came down onto concrete
94	0.25m	NO	Came down onto rubble
95	0.10m	YES	Came down onto rubble
96	0.20m	NO	Reached natural
97	0.20m	NO	Reached natural
98	--	--	Not excavated due to fencing and dense vegetation
99	--	--	Not excavated due to fencing and dense vegetation
100	0.26m	NO	Reached natural
101	0.28m	YES	Reached natural
102	0.31m	YES	Reached natural, cement and concrete fragments at the base
103	0.40m	YES	Reached natural
104	0.16m	YES	Reached natural
105	0.18m	YES	Reached natural
106	0.16m	YES	Reached natural
107	0.26m	YES	Reached natural
108	0.15m	YES	Came down onto concrete block
109	0.12m	YES	Came down onto brick
110	0.23m	NO	Reached natural
111	0.20m	YES	Reached natural
112	0.26m	YES	Reached natural
113	0.15m	YES	Reached natural
114	0.27m	YES	Came down onto brick and cement base
115	0.27m	YES	Came down onto brick and cement base
116	0.16m	NO	Came down onto dump of rubble
117	0.26m	NO	Reached natural but with a brick occupying half the base
118	0.09m	YES	Came straight down onto rubble and concrete surface
119	0.23m	YES	Reached natural

<b>Pit</b>	<b>Depth</b>	<b>Find</b>	<b>Observations</b>
120	0.24m	YES	Reached natural
121	0.14m	YES	Came down onto a paving slab
122	0.31m	YES	Came down onto cemented bricks
123	0.26m	NO	Reached natural
124	0.20m	YES	Reached natural
125	0.26m	YES	Reached natural
126	0.15m	YES	Came down onto brick surface
127	0.30m	NO	Came down onto a rubble surface
128	0.30m	NO	Came down onto a rubble surface
129	0.60m	YES	Reached natural
130	0.40m	NO	Came down onto a hardcore surface
131	0.10m	NO	Came down onto a drain
132	0.05m	NO	Came down onto a paving slab
133	0.05m	NO	Came down onto a hardcore surface
134	0.10m	NO	Came down onto a hardcore surface
135	0.30m	YES	Reached natural
136	0.20m	NO	Came down onto rubble
137	0.50m	NO	Reached natural
138	0.20m	NO	Came down onto hardcore surface
139	0.10m	NO	Came down onto hardcore surface
140	0.10m	NO	Came down onto hardcore surface
141	0.05m	NO	Came down onto paving slab
142	0.05m	NO	Came down onto paving slab
143	0.30m	NO	Reached natural
144	0.50m	NO	Reached natural
145	0.40m	YES	Came down onto large stones
146	0.40m	NO	Came down onto rubble
147	0.40m	NO	Came down onto rubble
148	0.35m	NO	Reached natural
149	0.10m	NO	Came down onto paving slab
150	0.05m	NO	Came down onto paving slab
151	0.4m	NO	Reached natural
152	0.45m	NO	Reached natural
153	0.45m	NO	Reached natural
154	0.40m	NO	Came down onto rubble
155	0.40m	NO	Came down onto a very wet green grey clay, pit quickly filled with water
156	--	--	Not excavated due to surface rubble
157	0.50m	NO	Very black charcoal and ash mix
158	0.40m	YES	Reached natural
159	0.40m	NO	Reached natural
160	0.40m	NO	Reached natural
161	0.55m	YES	This pit was full of black charcoal and ash deposits
162	0.50m	NO	Reached natural
163	0.40m	NO	Reached natural
164	0.40m	NO	Came down onto concrete block
165	0.50m	NO	Reached natural



Pit	Depth	Finds	Observations
166	0.50m	NO	Reached natural
167	0.50m	NO	Reached natural
168	0.45m	NO	Reached natural
169	0.45m	NO	Reached natural
170	0.60m	NO	Came down onto a heavy tangle of large roots
171	0.55m	NO	Reached natural
172	0.50m	NO	Reached natural
173	0.40m	NO	Reached natural
174	0.40m	NO	Reached natural
175	0.40m	NO	Reached natural
176	0.45m	NO	Came down onto concrete
177	0.50m	NO	Came down onto rubble
178	0.50m	NO	Reached natural
179	0.50m	NO	Reached natural
180	0.50m	NO	Came down onto rubble
181	0.50m	NO	Came down onto rubble
182	0.45m	NO	Came down onto a concrete block
183	0.40m	NO	Reached natural
184	0.55m	NO	Reached natural
185	0.50m	NO	Reached natural
186	0.50m	NO	Reached natural
187	0.45m	NO	Reached natural
188	0.45m	NO	Reached natural

Table 1. Test pit results

## 6.0 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIAL

by Rebecca Sillwood

Finds were processed and recorded by count and weight, and the information entered onto an Excel spreadsheet with broad dating where available. Each material type has been considered separately and is presented below ordered by material.

Following recording the finds from this site have been discarded, as they are relatively modern and unstratified.

A list of the finds ordered by context number can be found in Appendix 2a.

### 6.1 Pottery

Thirty-five fragments of post-medieval and modern pottery, weighing 198g, was recovered from the test pits.

Most of the modern pottery probably represents the remains of plant pots, with a small amount of glazed tableware evident. Some possibly earlier material (of 19th-century date) was seen in Test Pit [29] and Test Pit [158].

## **6.2 Ceramic Building Material**

Forty-three fragments of modern ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 2,893g were recovered from the test pits.

Almost all of the pieces were fragments of modern brick, although Test Pit [135] did produce some fragments of modern sanitary ware in a white glaze - probably part of a sink that was found on the site. There were also two pieces of possible glazed drain pipe [7] and [13].

## **6.3 Glass**

Twenty-two pieces of modern glass was collected from the site, weighing a total of 93g.

The form of much of the glass was not identifiable but there was single piece of bottle glass from Test Pit [7] which retained part of the frosted 'Coca Cola' trademark across it. Another from Test Pit [54] was embossed with the lettering 'INM' which appears to be part of the manufacturer or distributor's name.

There were other pieces that were likely to be fragments of window glass, but most of the shards are not diagnostic.

## **6.4 Iron**

Thirteen iron objects, weighing 949g, were found in twelve of the test pits across the site.

Several nails were recognised along with a large looped bolt fitting with a square rove, barbed wire fragments and other undiagnostic pieces.

It is likely that most of the pieces are modern in date.

## **6.5 Metalworking Debris**

Six pieces of slag were recovered, weighing 89g, from five test pits across the site.

These pieces were undiagnostic slag of unknown date.

## **6.6 Stone**

Four fragments of stone (81g) were recovered from four test pits across the site.

Three of the fragments were slate and had probably been roofing material. Only one piece was different - a pinkish stone from Test Pit [109] again shaped for roofing.

## **6.7 Animal Bone**

Two pieces of animal bone (19g) were found in two test pits ([25] and [109]).

The bone is likely to be from sheep or cattle and represents food waste.

## **6.8 Other Finds**

Three pieces of modern concrete (231g) were recovered from two test pits ([3] and [114]).

A piece of modern tarmac (14g) was also found in Test Pit [115].

## **7.0 CONCLUSIONS**

The results from the test pitting evaluation of the site would suggest that there are no significant archaeological deposits that pre-date the mid-19th century surviving within the surveyed area.

From the time that the Adel Reformatory was built in 1857 and the land about it landscaped to provide formal gardens, the site has been subject to fairly constant development and change with extensive building, demolition, rebuilding and associated landscaping continuing up to the present day. It is likely that the intensity of the various landscaping and below-ground works such as drains and building foundations have altered the land in such a way that the site now occupies what appears to be, at least in part, a man-made plateau on the eastern side of the hill known as East Moor, east of Adel village.

The test pitting showed little evidence of subsoils which leads to the conclusion that the continuous development of the site has at various points in the past removed all such soils down to the natural. This massive movement of soils is also borne out along the upper edge of the eastern slope where you might expect the soils to be thinner due to erosion. However the deposits increase in depth here and conversely where they should have greater depth further down the slope they do not, supporting the view that the land at the top of the slope has been made up, either by importing soil from elsewhere or from soil being dragged upslope and banked in such a way as to form part of a terrace upon which the site sits.

The vast majority of the finds recovered during the evaluation are of modern date, and those that are not, appear to date from the mid 19th century at the earliest and are associated with domestic gardens. Some of the test pits did not reach natural, due to constraints such as the presence of building debris. It appears that the ground has been significantly disrupted and altered in the past at least down to (and possibly into) the upper surface of the natural.

The test pits generally contained little in the way of larger stones, stones not natural to the area, and there was a complete absence of flint. The majority of any inclusions within the soils were cement, concrete, modern brick, modern glass, and occasional fragments of coal. The relatively late date of the artefacts again indicates that any archaeological deposits earlier than 1857 have been effectively removed due to the continuous development at the site.

Recommendations for further mitigation work (if required based on the evidence presented in this report) will be made by West Yorkshire Archaeological Advisory Service.

## ***Acknowledgements***

The author would like to thank NPS Group who commissioned us to carry out the evaluation on behalf of Leeds City Council.

Nigel Page project manager for NPS Archaeology for overseeing this evaluation, which was carried out by Robert Brown,(author of this report) and Lilly Hodges.

Thanks also to Rebecca Sillwood processing and compiling the finds reports.

This report was illustrated and produced by David Dobson and edited by Jayne Bown.

## ***Bibliography and Sources***

- |                                 |      |  |
|---------------------------------|------|--|
| Adel Historic Society           | 2013 | <i>Information on parish records and dates</i>           |
| BGS (British Geological Survey) | 1991 | <i>Superficial deposits in Britain at 1:625 000</i>      |
| BGS (British Geological Survey) | 1985 | <i>Underlying bedrock of Great Britain 1:625 000</i>     |
| WYAAS                           | 2013 | <i>West Yorkshire County Historic Environment Record</i> |

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> Accessed 11-05-2013

## Appendix 1a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
1	Metalworking Debris	1	5g	Unknown	
2	Ceramic Building Material	1	4g	Modern	Brick fragment
2	Glass	1	1g	Modern	Fragment
3	Concrete	2	41g	Modern	
6	Iron	1	15g	Unknown	Nail
7	Ceramic Building Material	1	13g	Modern	Drain pipe
7	Ceramic Building Material	1	15g	Modern	Brick fragment
7	Glass	1	21g	Modern	Coca Cola' bottle fragment
7	Stone	1	7g	Unknown	?Roof slate fragment
8	Ceramic Building Material	1	21g	Modern	Brick fragment
8	Iron	1	16g	Unknown	Undiagnostic fragment
11	Metalworking Debris	2	23g	Unknown	
13	Ceramic Building Material	1	22g	Modern	Drain pipe
17	Ceramic Building Material	1	25g	Modern	Brick fragment
18	Pottery	1	13g	Modern	Plant pot fragment
21	Iron	1	125g	Modern	?Handle; fitting
25	Animal Bone	1	13g	Unknown	
25	Ceramic Building Material	1	28g	Modern	Brick fragment
25	Glass	1	3g	Modern	Ridged ?window fragment
25	Pottery	1	11g	Modern	Plant pot fragment
26	Glass	1	4g	Modern	Window fragment?
26	Pottery	1	11g	Modern	White glaze plate fragment
27	Ceramic Building Material	1	40g	Modern	Brick fragment
27	Glass	1	1g	Modern	Fragment
28	Ceramic Building Material	1	21g	Modern	Brick fragment
29	Glass	3	3g	Modern	Small fragments
29	Metalworking Debris	1	11g	Unknown	
29	Pottery	3	16g	Post-medieval	1 piece blue and white transfer printed ware; two white glazed
30	Ceramic Building Material	2	11g	Modern	Brick fragments
30	Pottery	1	4g	Modern	
31	Glass	1	16g	Modern	Bottle fragment
34	Pottery	1	1g	Post-medieval	White glazed fragment
39	Glass	1	2g	Modern	Fragment
40	Pottery	1	5g	Modern	?Plant pot fragment
41	Pottery	1	9g	Post-medieval	Glazed red earthenware
41	Pottery	1	5g	Modern	?Plant pot fragment
42	Pottery	1	7g	Post-medieval	Stoneware fragment
51	Iron	2	23g	Modern	Barbed wire fragments
54	Glass	2	22g	Modern	Bottle fragments

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
54	Pottery	1	8g	Modern	Plant pot fragment
56	Ceramic Building Material	2	15g	Modern	Brick fragments
57	Glass	1	1g	Modern	Blue fragment
57	Pottery	1	1g	Post-medieval	White glazed fragment
58	Ceramic Building Material	1	1g	Modern	Brick fragment
58	Pottery	1	1g	Post-medieval	White glazed fragment
59	Ceramic Building Material	1	3g	Modern	Brick fragment
60	Ceramic Building Material	1	41g	Modern	Tile fragment
61	Ceramic Building Material	1	9g	Modern	Brick fragment
61	Glass	2	2g	Modern	Fragments
61	Stone	1	4g	Unknown	?Roof slate fragment
62	Ceramic Building Material	1	1g	Modern	Brick fragment
64	Ceramic Building Material	1	4g	Modern	Brick fragment
65	Glass	1	1g	Modern	Fragment
68	Ceramic Building Material	1	31g	Modern	Brick fragment
81	Iron	1	33g	Modern	?Bolt
82	Pottery	1	5g	Post-medieval	Blue and white transfer printed ware
92	Iron	1	10g	Modern	Screw
95	Pottery	1	2g	Modern	Blue and white striped fragment
101	Glass	1	2g	Modern	
101	Iron	1	7g	Unknown	Nail
101	Metalworking Debris	1	28g	Unknown	
102	Ceramic Building Material	2	120g	Modern	Brick fragments
102	Glass	1	7g	Modern	Fragment
103	Ceramic Building Material	2	78g	Modern	Brick fragments
103	Iron	1	674g	Modern	Large bolt fitting
103	Pottery	1	1g	Post-medieval	Blue and white transfer printed ware
104	Animal Bone	1	6g	Unknown	
104	Ceramic Building Material	1	32g	Modern	Brick fragment
105	Ceramic Building Material	1	49g	Modern	Brick fragment
105	Pottery	2	7g	Modern	Plant pot fragment; white glazed fragment
106	Glass	1	1g	Modern	Blue fragment
107	Glass	1	3g	Modern	?Bottle fragment
107	Iron	1	11g	Unknown	Nail
108	Ceramic Building Material	1	29g	Modern	Brick fragment
108	Metalworking Debris	1	22g	Unknown	
109	Stone	1	18g	Unknown	?Roof tile fragment
111	Ceramic Building Material	2	1,058g	Modern	Brick fragments
112	Iron	1	7g	Unknown	Nail

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
113	Iron	1	12g	Unknown	Nail
114	Concrete	1	190g	Modern	
114	Pottery	1	3g	Post-medieval	White glazed fragment
115	Iron	1	16g	Unknown	Nail
115	Pottery	1	1g	Post-medieval	White glazed fragment
115	Tarmac	1	14g	Modern	
118	Stone	1	52g	Unknown	?Roof slate fragment
119	Ceramic Building Material	1	5g	Modern	Brick fragment
119	Glass	1	1g	Modern	Fragment
119	Pottery	1	1g	Post-medieval	White glazed fragment
120	Ceramic Building Material	1	13g	Modern	Brick fragment
121	Ceramic Building Material	2	50g	Modern	Brick fragments
121	Glass	1	2g	Modern	Fragment
122	Ceramic Building Material	1	22g	Modern	??
124	Ceramic Building Material	2	8g	Modern	Brick fragments
125	Ceramic Building Material	1	315g	Modern	Brick fragment
126	Ceramic Building Material	1	1g	Modern	Brick fragment
129	Pottery	2	11g	Modern	Blue and white striped and pale yellow glazed wares
135	Ceramic Building Material	4	783g	Modern	Sink fragments
135	Pottery	1	19g	Modern	
145	Pottery	1	11g	Modern	White glazed fragment
158	Ceramic Building Material	1	25g	Modern	Brick fragment
158	Pottery	3	16g	Post-medieval	Glazed wares
158	Pottery	4	20g	Modern	Plant pot fragments
161	Pottery	1	9g	Modern	Stoneware fragment

### Appendix 1b: OASIS Finds Summary

Period	Material	Total
Post-medieval	Pottery	16
Modern	Ceramic Building Material	43
	Concrete	3
	Glass	22
	Iron	6
	Pottery	19
	Tarmac	1
Unknown	Animal Bone	2
	Iron	7
	Metalworking Debris	6
	Stone	4

## **Appendix 2: OASIS Report Summary**









**Appendix 3: Archaeological Specification**