

Waterloo Street, Brewery Wharf, Leeds

Evaluation Report

On behalf of: DLA Architecture
6 Saw Mill Yard,
Round Foundry,
Holbeck Urban Village,
Leeds,
West Yorkshire
LS11 5WH

National Grid Reference (NGR): SE 3342 3303

Planning Ref. No: 20/273/05/FU

AOC Archaeology Project No: 20104

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Timing: Fieldwork April 2006
Report May 2006

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0 NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 0.1 A programme of archaeological works was required by DLA Architecture in respect to a proposed multi-level development with underground car parking at Waterloo Street, Brewery Wharf, Leeds, West Yorkshire. The proposed development site lies within the administrative area of Leeds City Council, which is advised on archaeological matters by the West of Yorkshire Archaeological Advisory Service (WYAAS). The WYAAS *Specification* required an evaluation of the development area comprising four trenches covering 260 m², with a contingency for a further 40 m², though due to the presence of services with the agreement of WYAAS only 175 m² was opened. The work was undertaken in accordance with PPG16 (Department of Environment 1990) and was required as a condition of planning consent (ref: 20/273/05/FU) in order to determine the nature, extent, condition, date and significance of any archaeological features and deposits within the area of interest.
- 0.2 The scope and scale of this work was developed to meet the criteria as specified in the 'Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation' (WYAAS 2006).
- 0.3 The evaluation conducted in April 2006 uncovered a series of late post-medieval walls and surfaces associated with buildings of probable 19th and 20th century date. While cellarage associated with these structures had largely truncated alluvial and natural sand and gravel deposits across much of the site, there was evidence for the survival of a layer of post-medieval topsoil/levelling, and for a small number of post-medieval cut features in the north and west of the proposed development area. Finds included an assemblage of post-medieval pottery sherds with a smaller assemblage of glass, iron objects and clay pipe stems. Samples of the bricks utilised in the construction of the late post-medieval structures and their subsequent infill were taken.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site location

- 1.1.1 The site lies within the centre of Leeds, West Yorkshire, south of the River Aire (Figure 1). The excavation area is bounded to the south by Waterloo Street, to the east by Kendell Street, to the north by No 2 Brewery Wharf and to the west by Waterloo Apartments. It covers an area of c. 4300 m² and is occupied by a car park, surfaced with brick setts and tarmac. The area is relatively flat and stands at c. 26 m OD.

1.2 Soils and geology

- 1.2.1 The solid geology comprises carboniferous shales and sandstones (Jarvis et al. 1984, 5), which is overlain by thin drift geology (Jarvis et al. 1984, 12). The

presence of the River Aire to the north of the area has led to the presence of alluvial deposits including silt and clayey silt over the site (except where removed by later disturbance), which overlies undisturbed sand and gravel subsoils. In the south-west of the site clay deposits formed the natural subsoil.

1.3 Archaeological background

1.3.1 Prior to the commencement of fieldwork, desk-based research of the West Yorkshire SMR and OS maps of the area was conducted, which informs this description of the archaeological and historic background to the site and its environs.

1.3.2 The early settlement of Leeds is associated with the Roman ‘fort’ of *Campodunum* and is thought to have been part of the post-Roman kingdom of Elmet, which became part of the kingdom of Northumbria in 617 AD (Randell 1999, 13-14). The site lies to the south of the medieval centre of Leeds (West Yorkshire SMR Primary Record No. 6023) and a small distance south of the River Aire. According to the specification supplied by WYAAS, the earliest crossing point on the River Aire lies in close proximity. Remains of a Roman ford (West Yorkshire SMR Primary Record No. 2122) were encountered to the north of the site in 1819 at Dock Street, and although the location of Roman roads through Leeds is not known, it is possible that a road of this date, running from Manchester to Tadcaster lay within the site (West Yorkshire SMR P.R.N. 3535). The specification states that Anglo-Saxon burials have been found in the general area.

1.3.3 The specification also notes that according to map evidence this part of the Brewery Wharf area was not as extensively developed as other parts during the 19th century. However, inspection of historic maps and the Leeds City Council website and 19th/early 20th century OS maps (Figures 5-7) reveals that much of the site was overbuilt from the early 19th century onwards, in particular along the Waterloo Street frontage and the areas adjacent to a continuation of Bowman Lane that formerly crossed the site from east to west during the late 19th and early 20th century (OS 1852; 1891; 1893; 1921; 1932). Earlier maps are more difficult to interpret as they lack the accuracy of OS mapping but Jeffrey’s map of 1770 (Figure 3) and Tuke’s map of 1781 show little development south of the river. While a road, probably Bowman Lane is apparently present, the east end of this thoroughfare was relatively undeveloped even by 1781 and it is likely that no structures of this date were present in the area of the site itself, except perhaps the south-west corner. The area to the south of the river was affected by the development of docks, warehouses and offices by the Aire and Calder Navigation Company around 1821 (Randell, 1999, 15). However, historic mapping indicates that although the thoroughfares of Waterloo Street and Bowman Lane (Figure 4) were present by 1821, (Anon. 1821) the area covered by the present site was largely free of buildings, except in the east of the site, to the west of Kendell Street. However, Fowler’s map of 1831 shows that the south of the site, along the Waterloo Street frontage, was developed soon after. As noted above, OS mapping demonstrates the development of the area in the 19th century. By

1852 most of the site was overbuilt, except in the west central area. Nearby surviving post-medieval structures include, to the north of the site, on Dock Street and Bridge End, several listed 18th and 19th century domestic buildings, mills and warehouses (West Yorkshire SMR P.R.N. 6435-6439). To the south of the site Tetley's Brewery now covers the site of Coultate's Tannery, which was a 19th century conversion of a mid-18th century Congregationalist Chapel (West Yorkshire SMR P.R.N. 6175).

- 1.3.4 Nearby archaeological fieldwork has included an evaluation by trial trenching (AOC Archaeology Group 2000) at Dock Street/Bridge End to the north-west of the present site. At this site remains of late post-medieval activity (apparently Georgian and later) were revealed, including structures such as an 18th century culvert and 19th or 20th century structures. There was also 18th or 19th century levelling material.
- 1.3.5 Within the present site at Waterloo Street there was therefore the potential for the survival of archaeological remains such as features associated with the Roman ford and road, and possibly Anglo-Saxon remains.

2 OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The objectives of the evaluation were:
 - i)* to gather sufficient information to establish the extent, condition, character and date of any archaeological features and deposits within the area of interest;
 - ii)* to gather information sufficient to permit the Planning Authority to make an informed decision with regard to any requirement for further archaeological works to record any archaeological deposits prior to the proposed development.

3 METHOD

- 3.1 The 'Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation' (WYAAS 2006) proposed evaluation of the proposed development area by four trenches, covering an area of 260 m², with a contingency for a further 40 m². The site was however crossed by sewerage and electric services, which constrained excavation. Following consultation with WYAAS, five linear trenches were therefore opened covering a total area of 175 m².
- 3.2 The machine excavation of existing surfaces and 20th century made ground deposits was followed by hand cleaning and excavation of deposits. Following the recording of cellar infill deposits these were also removed by machine. Test excavation was carried out of deposits underlying the late post-medieval structures and made ground deposits in order to understand the nature and level of the natural deposits over the site and to identify whether surviving areas of alluvial deposits sealed archaeological features. All features were

recorded according to AOC Archaeology's standard practice and followed the guidelines for sampling specified by English Heritage (2002).

- 3.3 Upon completion of the final report the site record and finds will be archived. The site archive will be deposited according to the specification (WYAAS 2006).

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The weather conditions during the evaluation were generally good, usually sunny and dry with occasional drizzle and overcast spells. The excavation was completed between 3rd and 14th April 2006.

4.1.2 The various data gathered from the evaluation are illustrated at the end of this report (Figures 2; 8-23) and are presented as a series of appendices:

- i)* Appendix 1 contains trench descriptions;
- ii)* Appendix 2 contains context summaries;
- iii)* Appendix 3 contains the finds register;
- iv)* Appendix 4 contains the sample register;
- v)* Appendix 5 contains the photographic register;
- vi)* Appendix 6 contains the drawing register;
- vii)* Appendix 7 contains the Fieldwork Summary Sheet.

4.2 Overview

4.2.1 The evaluation demonstrated that in large areas of the site 19th and 20th century building and demolition had produced truncation and disturbance of alluvial silty clay and sand and gravel natural subsoil deposits. In limited areas of the north-west of the site there were late post-medieval deposits and features above the alluvial material.

4.2.2 The evaluation uncovered brick cellar structures with flagstone floors in the east of the site. These had generally been infilled with brick. Further flagstone surfaces, possibly associated with ground floor occupation were identified in the north and west of the site, adjacent to further brick walls and a capped well structure lay in the south-west. It is likely that these features are associated with the commercial development of the south bank of the River Aire from the early 19th century onwards.

- 4.2.3 In Trenches 2 and 3 a layer of post-medieval remnant topsoil or levelling was encountered, which had been much disturbed by later services and construction. This overlay an alluvial silty clay deposit, derived from the River Aire. There were two features cut into this material (in Trenches 2 and 5); their fills contained post-medieval artefacts. No archaeological features or deposits earlier in date than the late post-medieval period were revealed during the evaluation work. It appeared that the late post-medieval development of the area heavily truncated the underlying alluvial deposits and (in the area of cellarage) natural sands and gravels.
- 4.2.4 As might be expected for a site near the centre of Leeds there was evidence of extensive disturbance by modern 20th century features including service trenches.
- 4.2.5 The descriptions of the excavated features and deposits is by feature type and follows where possible a stratigraphic sequence.

4.3 Trench 1 (Figures 9, 10 and 11)

- 4.3.1 Light reddish brown clay natural was found at a depth of between 2.9 m and at least 3.2 m below the present car park surface. The water table was encountered at 3.6 m. Above the clay, reddish brown alluvial silty clay [119] lay at a depth of 1.8-1.9 m under the existing carpark surface. The alluvial material [119] was under a silty clay made ground deposit [108], [112] and [118], which was between 0.4 m and 1.1 m deep (deepest towards the east), and late post-medieval brick and stone structures that formed rooms associated with a well. The evaluation trench was crossed by a roughly east/west-aligned service trench [106], which contained a ceramic pipe and gravel fill [107]. This had damaged and in part removed the brick structures and the associated floors, which had also been disturbed by partial demolition during the 20th century.
- 4.3.2 A brick-built well [103] lay to the south of the trench, surrounded by dark grey clay packing material [105]. Due to health and safety concerns the well was not excavated during the evaluation, though its surface was cleaned and recorded. A flagstone surface [121], possibly a yard surface, surrounded the well, covering the well construction cut [104], which had a diameter of 1.6-2.0 m. Surface [121] covered an area of 3.5 m east/west and at least 1.2 m north/south. Both the well [103] and the contemporary, associated surface [121] continued beyond the trench edge to the south. Modern (probable 20th century), loosely set, bricks and sandstone [102] in the centre of surface [121] acted as capping of the well. It is possible that this capping represents the use of this space within the interior of a 20th century building. The well had an internal diameter of approximately 1.2 m, with the base lying at 3.6 m beneath the existing car park surface. Surface [121], while it may have originally functioned as an external surface, later probably formed the floor of a room, following the insertion of capping [102], with brick walls to the west and east [110] and [111] respectively. These walls were not parallel, suggesting that they may not be contemporary. Wall [111] is likely to be the earlier feature,

with wall [110] perhaps associated with the capping of the well and the change in use of this space. However, during the evaluation the bricks forming walls [110] and [111] appeared identical in form. These walls had been largely demolished in the 20th century, perhaps during the insertion of service trench [106] but survived to a height of 0.4 m above [121]. They were two bricks wide. To the east of this structure was a further brick-lined room, probably part of the same building, bounded by east/west brick wall [116] and north/south wall [120]. The floor of this room [115] was formed by 0.05 m-thick sandstone slabs, similar to [121]. The bricks in these walls were also similar to those of [110] and [111] and they were again two brick courses wide. These walls, however, survived to a height of c. 1.0 m, though [111] had been badly truncated by service cut [106]. In the section to the north, between 1 m and 7.1 m from the east end of the trench, a further sandstone surface [113] was visible in section. It is likely that this was a further floor surface of similar date to the other structures, though [106] had clearly damaged this area. These structures were covered by 20th century demolition infill [109] and [117], which contained plastic, brick, glass, etc. and was up to 1.0 m in depth. Above this the modern car park surface and its gravel make-up [101] was a maximum of 0.85 m thick.

4.4 Trench 2 (Figures 12 and 13)

- 4.4.1 Overlying natural sand, gravel and clay deposits, which lay at a depth of 2.05 m from the existing surface, a clean alluvial deposit of compact reddish brown clayey silt [206] lay at a depth of 1.45 m beneath modern and late post-medieval surfaces and layers. A possible post-hole [205], which contained post-medieval pottery and glass, with a diameter of 0.45 m, lay two metres from the north end of the trench, cut into [206]. To the south of this feature a 0.3 m thick layer of red-grey clay and cobbles [203] contained rare fragments of post-medieval pottery and clay pipe. This is possibly a late post-medieval levelling deposit. A disturbed flagstone surface [202] was identified above this spread between 4.0 and 5.1 m from the north end of the trench. This was bounded to the north and south by a layer (0.4 m-deep) of clay and brick demolition material [201]. The trench was overlain by 0.8 m deep modern (20th century) surfaces and made ground comprising brick setts over 0.35 m deep gravel and a 0.1 m deep deposit of coarse lime mortar, brick and clay and a 0.25 m layer of dark grey cinder-rich clay with brick rubble fragments. There was significant modern disturbance in the southern end of the trench, perhaps caused by demolition of earlier structures.

4.5 Trench 3 (Figures 12 & 14 - 20)

- 4.5.1 Light reddish brown natural sand and gravel was identified at a depth of between 1.8 m and 2.1 m from the existing car park surface. In the east of the trench this sand and gravel was overlain by natural sand [3027] and [3032]. Alluvial deposits, comprising sandy or silty clay [308], lay above the sand and gravel, with a maximum depth of 0.9 m. This alluvial material had been truncated by foundation cuts for 19th century brick and sandstone cellar

structures and by service trenches. The cellar floors ([361], [372], [3007], [3012], etc) were bedded in made ground and levelling material such as [374] and [393], commonly consisting of clay, often redeposited natural. The re-deposition of alluvial material was most strongly demonstrated around wall [364] on the north side of the trench, which was contained within a 0.7 m-deep foundation cut [366], filled by redeposited alluvial material [367].

- 4.5.2 In the east of the trench there was a complex of brick walls, commonly surviving to 1 m in height, forming the remains of partially demolished post-medieval cellars with flagstone surfaces. The brick walls were generally constructed of bricks measuring 0.24 m by 0.11 m by 0.07 m in a lime mortar bond laid in stretcher courses. East/west walls [341]/[344] and [345] apparently formed external walls to the building. The base of a 0.95 m wide opening, possibly a window or chute [3013]/[3014]/[3016], was present in wall [341]/[344], infilled with bricks [3015]. To the immediate west of this, truncated by modern services, were the remains of a ceramic basin [3009] on a sandstone and brick stand [3017]. Under a thin plaster layer, wall [341]/[344] had an unusual bond comprising four stretcher courses to one header course, similar to English Garden Wall bond. Running north/south from these north walls were internal partition walls [342] and [343], which were a single brick course wide. To the east, wall [336] was similar in form, but had been badly disturbed by service cut [382]. To the south of wall [341]/[344] was an east/west aligned wall [333]/[3011], probably also a partition wall. This butted against a rectangular stone block [3008]. Visible in section to the east was an area of flagstone surface [3020]. Overlying [3020] was a small area of brick structure [3003], which disappeared into the section to the south, possibly the damaged base of a chimney structure. It was covered by brick infill [3004]. The walls of this structure were formed by partition wall [343] and wall [3005]. The cellar floors comprised flagstone surfaces ([3007] to the west and [372], 0.1 m higher, to the east). There was a further small area of flagstone surface [3012] visible in the south of the trench, adjacent to [3008]. To the east of wall [336] there was an area of modern disturbance caused by recent geotechnical survey. In this area east/west wall [345] was truncated, though it probably continued 6 m to the west as wall [347], which formed with wall [327] the north-east external corner of the building. There were further, less substantial, north/south wall structures ([328]/[356] and [355]). Wall [355] apparently returned to the west as [364], though it had largely been removed by modern disturbance. In the south of this area there was a brick structure [388], possibly a pillar or the rear of a chimney flue, comprising a base, 0.35 m deep (five brick courses) topped by a 0.9 m high brick structure. In spite of the heavy disturbance, there were remnants of a flagstone surface [361] in this area. As noted above, there was evidence for foundation cuts for the various cellar walls, cut into the sand and gravel natural: [362], [366], [385], [396] and [3031].
- 4.5.3 There was commonly a thin layer of silty clay [350]/[3019] over the cellar floors, possibly derived from the abandonment of the building, which was up to 0.15 m in depth and contained many 20th century artefacts. The cellars were filled with brick infill [334], similar to that seen in Trench 5, with a depth of 0.9 m, which was in part covered by a 0.1 m-deep layer of loose mortar, brick

and slate [330]/[335] and by 0.35 m-deep gravel made ground and rubble demolition, [332] and [337]/[339]. To the north of the cellar walls, the alluvial material [308] was 0.45 m deep and was covered by service fills and 20th century made ground [360], [368], [369], [376], with common rubble, to a total depth of 0.8 m.

- 4.5.4 Features cut into the alluvium [308] included a rectangular cut [310] of unknown purpose 13.5 m from the west end of the trench. This was 0.58 m long east/west by 0.5 m wide north/south, with a brick rubble and clay fill. To the south of the main trench, at 18.5 to 19.5 m from the west end of the trench a 0.5 m deep east/west-aligned cut [316] was visible, possibly the terminal of a linear feature. Its main fill [318] contained late post-medieval pottery, glass and an iron object, possibly a hinge fragment.
- 4.5.5 To the west of the cellars, the clean alluvial material [308] was generally overlain by disturbed natural alluvial material [311], which was up to 0.5 m deep, and contained late post-medieval clay pipe. It also contained lenses of cinder and rubble material [353] and [354], and possibly a 0.2 m deep cut [352]. Layer [311] lay under a thin layer of dark grey sandy silt (between 0.08 m and 0.1 m in depth), which may represent a buried soil surface, or levelling material [323]. This was covered by a layer of sandy silt levelling [305], which was overlain by a flagstone surface [320], covered by cinder material [321]/[326]. To the west of [320], [321] was truncated by the foundation cut [319] for wall [307], which comprised a north/south-aligned brick structure, 0.52 m (four brick courses) wide, over sandstone foundation blocks. The remains of another flagstone surface [306] were identified abutting [307] to the west. This was interpreted as either a courtyard surface or the foundation course for another wall.
- 4.5.6 At the east end of the trench, beyond the cellars, a roughly north/south aligned construction cut [358] lay under a 1 m-wide reinforced concrete structure [346] that ran across the trench. This covered a service pipe and was topped by a single course of modern (probable 20th century) bricks. There were numerous modern services crossing this part of the trench.
- 4.5.7 There was a series of late post-medieval made ground/demolition deposits overlying the cellar infill and post-medieval layers. For example, structure [306] was overlain by a sandy silt with rubble demolition layer [302] and [314]. The trench was covered by the car park surface and its gravel make-up [301], which was a maximum of 0.45 m deep.

4.6 Trench 4 (Figures 20 and 21)

- 4.6.1 This trench also contained late post-medieval brick structures. Alluvial deposits and underlying sand and gravel were revealed at the south end of the trench. Natural sand and gravel lay at a depth of 2.5 m from the existing carpark surface, under a depth of 0.8 m of natural sandy clay and silty sand layers (possibly derived from the flooding of the river. Above this was yellowish brown alluvial silty clay [409] with a depth of 0.6 m. The surface of

this deposit lay at a depth of 1.15 m beneath the modern surfaces. Above this alluvium were various brick and sandstone structures. A north/south-aligned late post-medieval brick wall with a sandstone foundation course visible to the south [406]/[407] crossed the trench and had been truncated in its centre by a probable 20th century rectangular brick feature [402] (measuring 0.95 m north/south by 1.8 m east/west), which was infilled with sand, brick and concrete [405]. A silty clay made ground or dump layer [408], which was 0.45 m in depth overlay these walls. The modern made ground and brick sett surface [401] associated with the car park was 0.6 m deep.

4.7 Trench 5 (Figures 22 and 23)

- 4.7.1 Sand and gravel natural was identified at a depth of approximately 1.9 m beneath the existing car park surface both in the east and west of the trench. In the east of the trench this was found to have been overlain by approximately 0.15 m of light reddish grey clay [517], which was free of artefacts and may have been a natural deposit, though it is more likely that this was redeposited material utilised as made ground for the overlying post-medieval cellar floors. In the south-west of the trench the sand and gravel natural had been disturbed by the irregular, 0.1 m deep east/west-aligned foundation trench [522] for wall [507]. The fill [521] of this was a grey loamy sand with cobbles, essentially redeposited natural.
- 4.7.2 The trench was typified by east/west and north/south aligned brick walls and flagstone surfaces, forming the cellars of buildings of probable mid-to-late 19th century date. The cellar walls were generally brick-built with a stretcher bond in lime mortar bonding. The bricks uniformly measured 0.07 m x 0.11 m x 0.24 m. The walls survived to varying heights, up to 1.2 m. On the south side of the trench, wall [507] ran east/west, before turning towards the north. It contained a 1.2 m-wide opening in the south, possibly representing a doorway. In the south-east of the trench, where [512] ended, there was a further brick-filled opening between [512] and north/south wall [511]. Both of these walls were covered by a thin layer of plaster. To the north-east the return of wall [507] apparently ran into a square chimney structure [526] in the south-facing section, which was 0.5 m wide east/west. In the west of the trench, adjacent to [507] there was a 0.45 m-deep and 0.6 m-wide structure [525] of large flat stones, apparently set in clay bedding material [524]. This possibly formed the external wall for the building associated with [507] and [526]. To the east, on the south-facing section, was a further possible brick chimney structure [506]. Under the cellar infill, flagstone surfaces [513], [515], [518] and [519] abutted brick wall structures. In the east of the trench surface [515] was sealed in part by a 0.2 m-deep clayey sand and rubble make-up deposit [514] for surface [515], implying the resetting of the cellar surface in this area.
- 4.7.3 Overlying the cellar floors was up to 0.9 m of brick (and occasional large stone) infill – [508] to the west and [509] and [516] to the east – with a partial, crude flagstone capping [523]. The brick infill was mainly formed of apparently hand-lain, reused bricks, usually set on their edges. This was covered by up to 0.4 m of rubble-rich demolition or dumped deposits such as

[504] and [505], which lay under the car park surface and its gravel make-up [501], which was a maximum of 0.7 m deep.

5 POST EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

5.1 The results of the Post Excavation Assessment following on from the completion of the evaluation are summarised here.

5.2 **Artefact studies: pottery, clay pipe and glass** (Ann Jenner, Y.A.T; with notes on the *clay pipe* by S.D. White)

5.2.1 Twenty-seven sherds of post medieval pottery, two fragments of glass and one part of a clay tobacco pipe bowl, from nine contexts, were examined (see Table 1).

5.2.2 *The pottery*

5.2.2.1 There are no wares earlier than the 18th century and there is no Staffordshire White Salt Glazed Stone Ware, a type quite tightly dated from 1720 to 1770. This may indicate a late 18th century date as a *terminus ante quem*. The latest dated pottery is 20th century.

5.2.2.2 The assemblage is too small to allow meaningful interpretation. The mundanity of these wares might imply their use in a modest establishment using, perhaps only locally made, rather than more exotic wares.

5.2.2.3 The shallow red earthenware bowl is similar to a type found at Dixon's Yard Iron Foundry in York, where they were dated to the 19th century. The possible white lead and iron slag deposits may reflect iron working activities in the vicinity, or simply a close association with items of this nature after deposition.

5.2.3 *Clay tobacco pipe*

5.2.3.1 The clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment appears to be earlier than the pottery. Its shape and rilling suggest a date as early as the 17th century but it may be residual.

5.2.3.2 It is most likely to be a Civil War period pipe (c.1640-1660) and certainly no later than 1670. The heart shaped heel is not very common in Yorkshire, though there is a large group of pipes of c.1640-1660 date with a heart-shaped heel with a 'GC' mark from near Beverley. This type of pipe does turn up in very small numbers elsewhere in Yorkshire but not very often across as far as Rotherham (S.D. White pers. comm.)

5.2.4 *Glass*

5.2.4.1 The late 18th century date of the glass bottle rim sherd reflects that of the earliest pottery.

5.2.5 *Recommendations*

5.2.5.1 There are no recommendations for further work.

Table 1

Context	Find No.	Quantity	Spot date	Details
204	4	1	Late 18 th century	1 Glass bottle rim (Noel Hume 2001 pp66-7)
203	1	1	Late 17 th century	1 Clay tobacco pipe (see Noel Hume 2001 pp302-3 no. 10)
318	12	2	18 th century	2 Black glazed red earthenware
3006	7	4	19 th century	3 Unglazed red earthenware bowl with ?white lead concretion on external surface 1 White earthenware
203	2	3	19 th century	3 High fired red earthenware with dark red slipped external surface
318	8	1	?18 th century	1 Glass bottle
204	3	1	19 th century	1 English tin glazed ware flanged bowl
514	9	4	19/20 th century	3 English stoneware ?water cooler with internal flange 1 White earthenware
332	5	6		3 White china tea-pot with gold paint round the spout edge. The broken edge is heavily stained with iron/slag 2 Transfer printed ware willow pattern 1 White china cup handle with blue polka dot

350	6	7	20 th century	1 Vaseline pot 2 Light brown glazed English stoneware 2 Transfer printed ware; one with green frilled rim, the other with blue decoration
350	6			1 pinkish purple glazed white china dish possibly imitating Sunderland lustre 1 Green glazed white china bowl

5.3 Artefact studies: ceramic building material (J. McComish, Y.A.T.)

- 5.3.1 Five boxes of Ceramic Building Material (CBM) were assessed from the site. The material was of 18th century or later date.
- 5.3.2 Most of the brick fragments were of 18th-early 19th century date. These bricks were slop moulded (where the brick mould was wetted prior to the moulding of the clay). It is currently difficult to accurately date bricks of this period. Some of the bricks had turning marks on the bases, and at least one had rain marks on the upper surface showing it had been dried outdoors prior to firing.
- 5.3.3 The remaining bricks were machine made and dated from 1850 or later. Most of these brick had frogs on one or both of the beds and two at least had kiln marks on one stretcher resultant from the way in which they were stacked in the kiln for firing. One of the machine made bricks was stamped from the Armitage brickworks. In addition to the brick there was one fragment of machine cut micaceous sandstone from context 335 which may have been a facing stone fragment.

Table 2 CBM summary

Context	Trench	Sample	Comments	Date
102	1	5		1850+
111	1	6		18th-early 19th
116	1	1		1850+
327	3	11		18th-early 19th
328	3	10		18th-early 19th
331	13	12		1850+

333	3	14		18th-early 19th
334	3	15		1850+
335	3	16	Micaceous sandstone, machine cut	1850+
336	3	13		18th-early 19th
341	3	17		18th-early 19th
342	3	18		18th-early 19th
343	13	8		1850+
344	13	9		18th-early 19th
356	3	20		18th-early 19th
388	3	19		18th-early 19th
402	4	4		1850+
407	4	3		18th-early 19th
508	5	2		1850+
511	5	7		18th-early 19th
3004	3	21		18th-early 19th
3015	13	22		18th-early 19th

5.3.4 The CBM is of use in providing dating evidence for the various contexts on site, and these are listed in Table 2 above. It is recommended that the CBM is fully recorded (weight, dimensions, features of interest, fabrics) which would enable the CBM collection to be rationalised thereby reducing long term storage costs. The collection does not merit any further research.

5.4 **Artefact studies: metalwork** (Mike Roy, AOC)

5.4.1 This small assemblage consists of two iron fragments, weighing approximately 215g in total. The iron assemblage comprises a nail or bolt and one iron object (a probable iron hinge). Both of these objects are of 19th or 20th century date. No further analysis is recommended.

Table 3 Metal objects

Context	Find No.	Material	Spot date	Details
514	10	Fe	19 th /20 th century	Nail or bolt
318	11	Fe	19 th /20 th century	Fe object (possible hinge fragment)

5.5 Standard bulk soil samples (R. Inglis, AOC)

5.5.1 Six bulk soil samples were retrieved from the Brewery Warf evaluations, totalling 80 l and were processed to assess their potential for environmental analysis. No charcoal or charred plant remains were recovered from any of the samples and therefore no further works are recommended.

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 Site stratigraphy

6.1.1 The evaluation revealed that the general stratigraphy of the site comprised natural sands and gravels, at a depth of between 1.8 m and 2.5 m from the existing surface. This was overlain by sandy or silty clay alluvial deposits derived from the River Aire to the north, with a depth of up to 0.9 m. These deposits were commonly truncated by late post-medieval buildings and 19th/20th century service trenches. However, in Trenches 2 and 3 there was evidence for the survival of undisturbed late post-medieval deposits (18th century or later) and features cut into the alluvial material, including possible levelling material and buried soil [203], [305] and [323] and features [205] and [310] and [316]. These were dated by artefacts including pottery, glass and clay pipe to the late post-medieval period and survived in areas relatively unaffected by the later buildings, to the east and west of walls [306] and [307]. It is notable that layers [323] and [305] lay under a flagstone surface, [320], and were truncated by wall foundation cut [319], demonstrating that they predate the buildings in this area. Above the various building remains the infill, generally with brick, was shown by artefacts found in the underlying deposits on the floors of the structure to date to the 20th century. The intentional infilling included the sealing of a brick-lined well in the south-west of the site. Overlying this infill were demolition deposits and made ground of 20th century date, associated with the existing car park.

6.2 Post-medieval deposits and cut features

6.2.1 The late post-medieval deposits that survived above the alluvium were related to the occupation of the area prior to the erection of buildings over most of the site, from c. 1820 onwards. It is possible that these deposits relate to the preparation of the area for construction works following the commercial

development of the River Aire to the north; deposit [323] may represent the ground surface prior to this development. As noted above in Section 1.3.3, a thoroughfare is visible in the south of the site in maps of the late 1700s, probably Bowman Lane, and there may have been open yard surfaces in this area. Stone structure [320] above [323] may represent a courtyard surface, but as explained below, it is more likely that this and the other structures relate to 19th century development of the site. There are few non-structural or service features cut into the alluvium of post-medieval date. Those that exist – post-hole [205], possible ditch [316] and pit [310] – contained late post-medieval artefacts (pottery, glass, brick), almost certainly of 18th or 19th century date and probably relate to the occupation of the site immediately prior to, or following, the development of the area in the early 19th century. No earlier deposits or features were encountered during the evaluation.

6.3 Late post-medieval structures

- 6.3.1 Late post-medieval brick-built structures were encountered in all trenches except Trench 2. Even there, it appears likely from historic map evidence that the disturbance of the southern part of the trench may have derived from the grubbing out of wall foundations. In Trench 1 the brick-walled rooms with flagstone surfaces, one of which surrounded a brick-built well [103] relate to the development of a row of buildings between Bowman Lane and Waterloo Street. Historic maps of this area show that it was developed between approximately 1821 (Anon. 1821) and Fowler's map of 1831. It is possible that prior to this development parts of this area formed a yard as the surface surrounding the well was bounded to the east by a wall [111] with bricks of 18th or early 19th century date. This wall may have been incorporated within the early 19th century buildings, a brick from wall [111] dated to the 18th or early 19th century, while wall [116] to the south-east, contained brick dated to 1850 or later. This suggests that the structure surrounding the well, incorporating wall [111] represents a relatively early structure, while wall [116], to the south-east may be part of a later 19th century building. A row of small buildings, perhaps domestic or workshops, was still present on the O.S. map of the area in 1932, and it is therefore likely that the capping of the well and the partial demolition of the structures in this area post-date this. The CBM report notes that brick from the capping [102] dated to 1850 or later. The presence of 20th century artefacts including plastic above the well capping also points to relatively recent demolition.
- 6.3.2 As noted above, there was an area of deep ground disturbance in the south end of Trench 2, which may relate to the slighting of a building in this area. Although the west central part of the site was relatively undeveloped, there were apparently several buildings on the Bowman Lane frontage between at least 1852 and 1932 which, according to the West Yorkshire SMR map of the area, were part of an area of 'works'.
- 6.3.3 In the west end of Trench 3 structure [306] and wall [307] appear to lie in roughly the same location as a wall and courtyard present on the 1891 OS map of the area. Given this evidence it is possible that the flat stones that make up

[306] represent a courtyard surface, rather than the foundation course of a wall. A courtyard is also present to the east, which could correlate with surface [320]. It is probable that the courtyard surfaces, which are related to but clearly earlier in date than wall [307] may belong to the mid 1800s, when this part of the site was relatively open. The courtyard configuration of the 1890s continued at least until 1932. Towards the east end of Trench 3 the large group of brick structures, including walls [341]/[344], [345], etc, appear to correspond to the north side of an east/west range of buildings, to the east of a north/south-aligned range, which appeared on OS maps from 1852 to 1932, to the west and south of 'Cooper's Court'. The south side of this area of buildings was present in Trench 5, where the brick-built structures with flagstone surfaces appeared similar in form and scale. In particular, possible chimney structures were present in both trenches. Study of the 10 feet to 1 mile map of the area from 1891 suggests that the east/west range consisted of two rows of small properties, perhaps domestic buildings or offices, serviced by several external staircases. The north/south range comprised larger buildings, more likely to have functioned as industrial premises such as workshops or warehouses. This interpretation is perhaps supported by the presence of a large sink [3009], badly damaged by services, in the western part of this group of structures in Trench 3. The majority of the brick from structures in Trenches 3 and 5 dated to the 18th or early 19th century, supporting a date prior to 1850 for their construction. However, partition wall [343] contained brick of relatively late date, implying that it was a later, internal addition. The infilling of these structures in the 20th century was evidenced by brick samples dated to 1850 or later and artefactual evidence.

- 6.3.4 In Trench 4, two phases of building structure were identified. The north/south wall foundation remains [406]/[407], formed of a sandstone foundation overlain by brick may relate to relatively early structures, that were present on this site as part of a north/south-aligned group of buildings, to the west of Kendell Row, from at least 1821 (Anon. 1821) until 1932 (OS). In support of this, the CBM report notes that the brick sample from [407] dated to the 18th or early 19th century. Again, the 1891 map of the area shows these to have been small buildings with external stairways, fronting on Cooper's Court. These buildings were not present on the West Yorkshire SMR map of the area, which shows the nature of the site prior to the erection of the car park. Kendell Row and Cooper's Court are absent on this map, covered by large buildings, possibly associated with the Buildings of the Corporation Cleansing Department. It is likely that structure [402] is part of this 20th century development. Its bricks date to 1850 or later.

6.4 Post-excavation assessment

- 6.4.1 The assessment of the artefacts (other than one 17th clay pipe stem) recovered from the site demonstrated that only features of 18th century date or predominately later overlay natural alluvial deposits. The brick samples demonstrated the probable 19th and 20th century date range of the buildings that formerly occupied the site.

7 CONCLUSION

- 7.1 The evaluation demonstrated that the majority of the site has been disturbed by the construction and demolition of buildings in the late 18th and 19th century. Map and artefactual evidence suggests that the development of the site began around the early 1800s, following the development of the River Aire to the north. Although development of the site was relatively slow, by c. 1890 most of the area was covered by buildings and associated yard surfaces. The evaluation revealed that underneath these yard surfaces, in particular in the west of the site, archaeological deposits and features that predate the development of the area might survive. However, during the evaluation no remains earlier than the late post-medieval period were revealed – there was no evidence for Roman activity. Features and deposits of late post-medieval date were identified above alluvial deposits – it is likely that these remains, including levelling deposits and a possible drainage feature, derived from the period immediately prior to the development of the site, when according to map evidence Bowman Lane was present but incompletely developed.

8 REFERENCES

8.1 Bibliographic references

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8.2 Cartographic References

1770 Jeffreys, T *A Plan of Leeds*

1781 Tuke, J *A Map of the Parish or Borough of Leeds*

1821 Anon. (located on Leeds City Council website) *Map of the Aire and Calder Dock*

1831 Fowler, C *Plan of the Town of Leeds*

1852 Ordnance Survey 1st Edition, 6 inch to 1 mile Yorkshire Sheet 218

1891 Ordnance Survey, 10 feet to 1 mile Yorkshire Sheet 218.6.7

1893 Ordnance Survey 1st Edition, 1:2500 Yorkshire Sheet 218.6

1921 Ordnance Survey, 1:2500 Yorkshire Sheet 218.6

1932 Ordnance Survey, 1:2500 Yorkshire Sheet 218.6

n.d. WYAAS (c. 1970/1980) *West Yorkshire map of SMR sites*

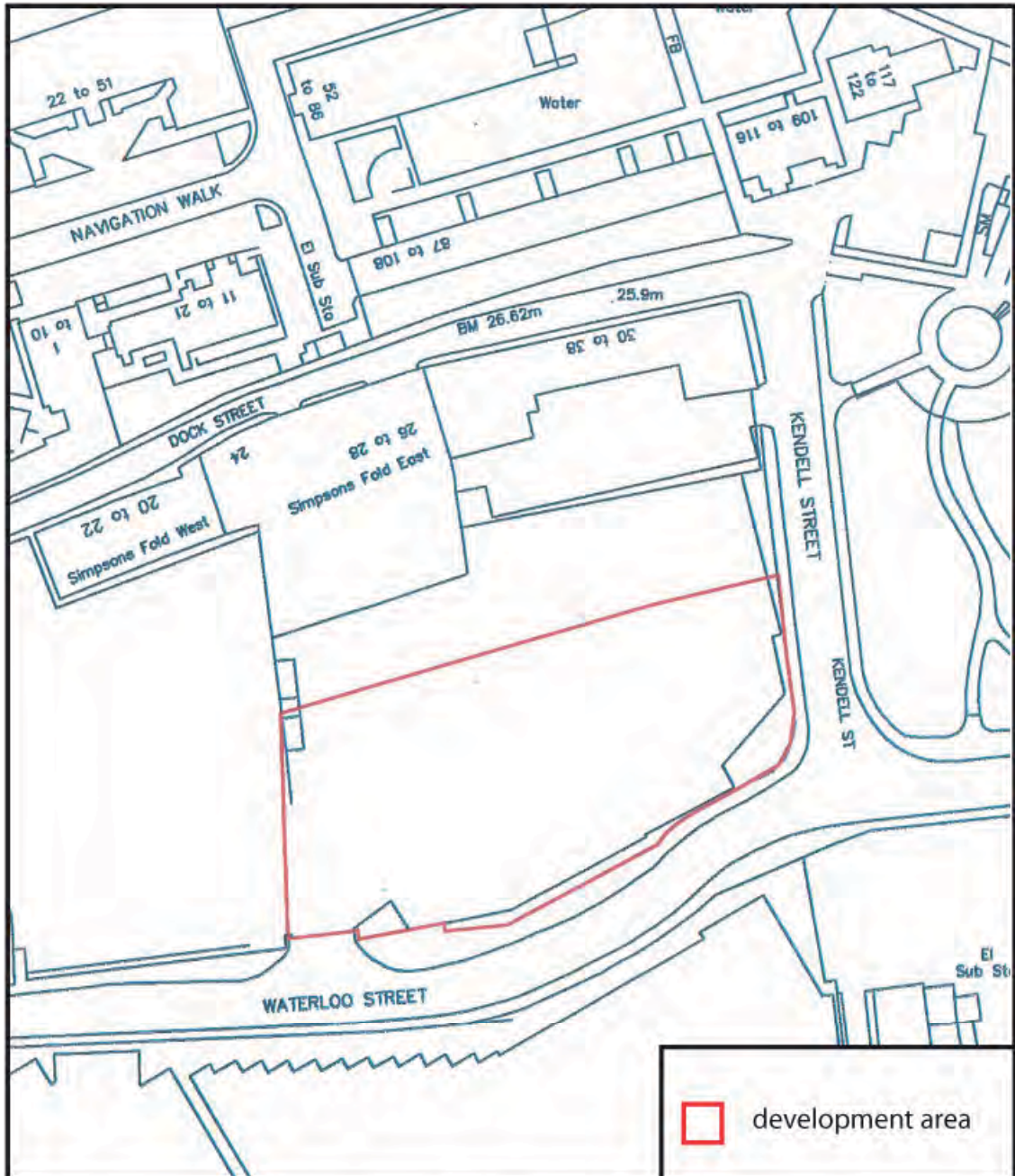
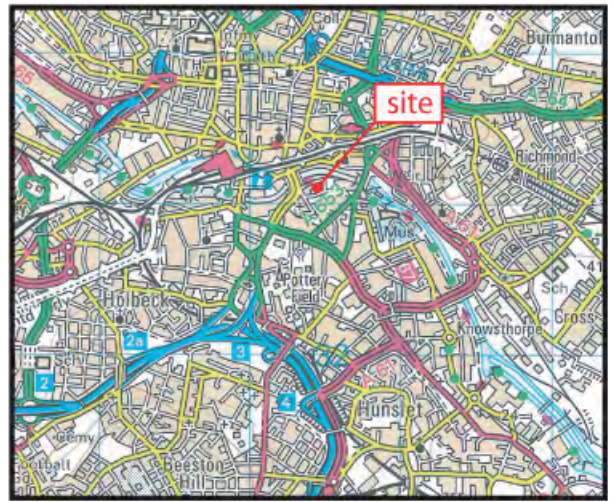


Figure 1: Site location

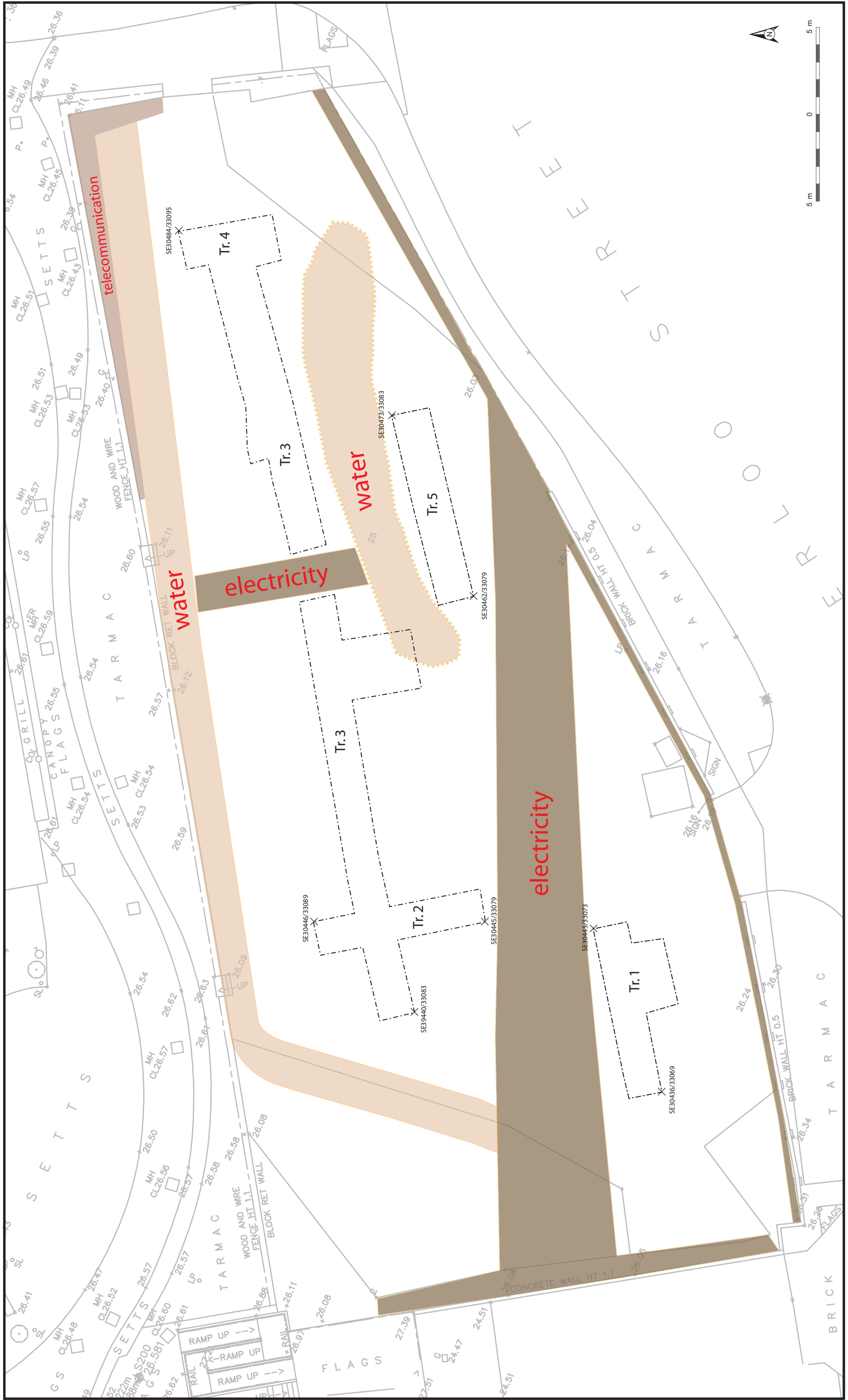


Figure 2: Trench location map showing service locations



approximate location of site

Figure 3: Jeffreys Plan of Leeds, 1770




 approximate location of site

Figure 4: Aire and Calder Dock Navigation, 1828



 approximate location of site

Figure 5: Extract from map by Ordnance Survey, 1852

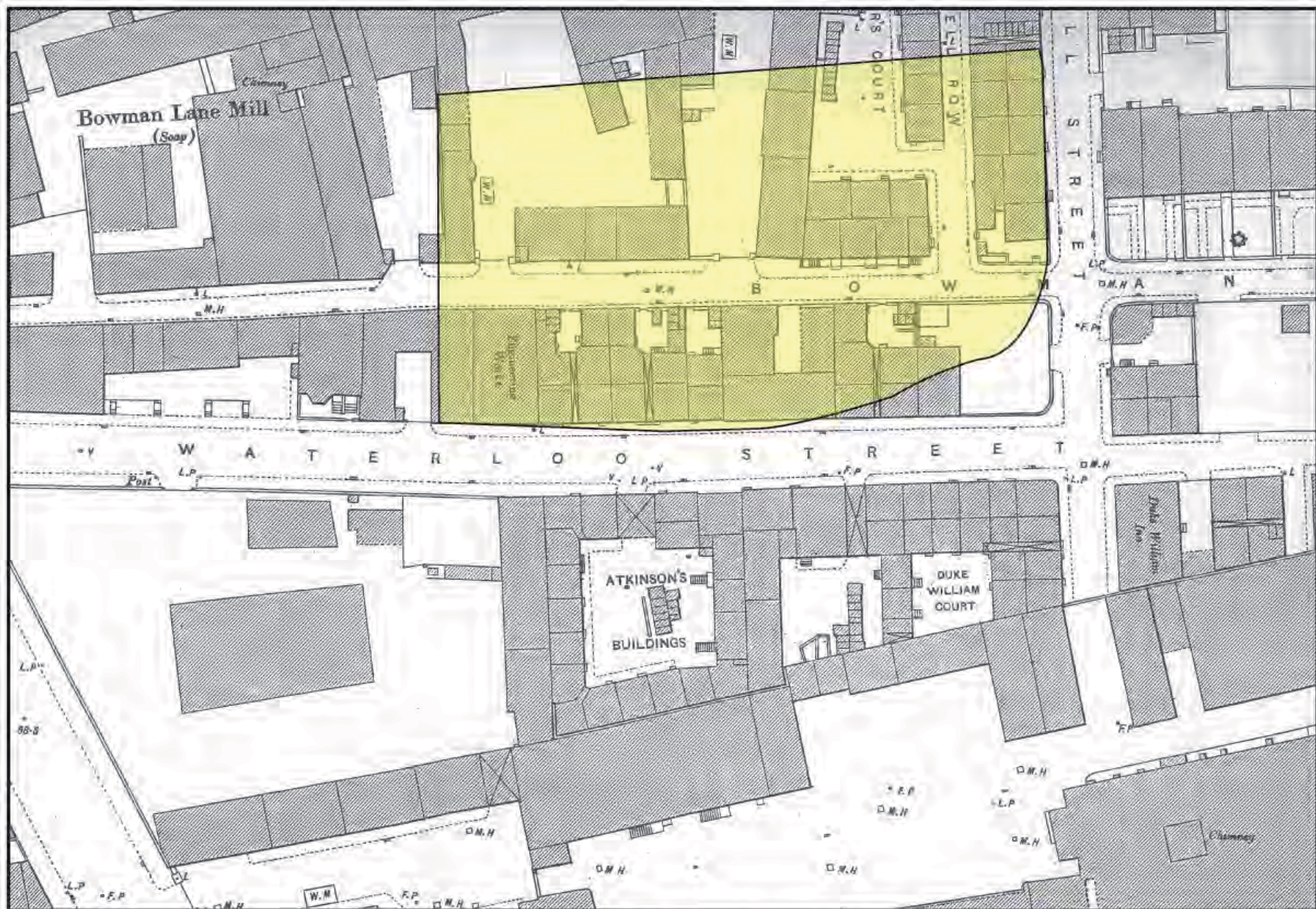

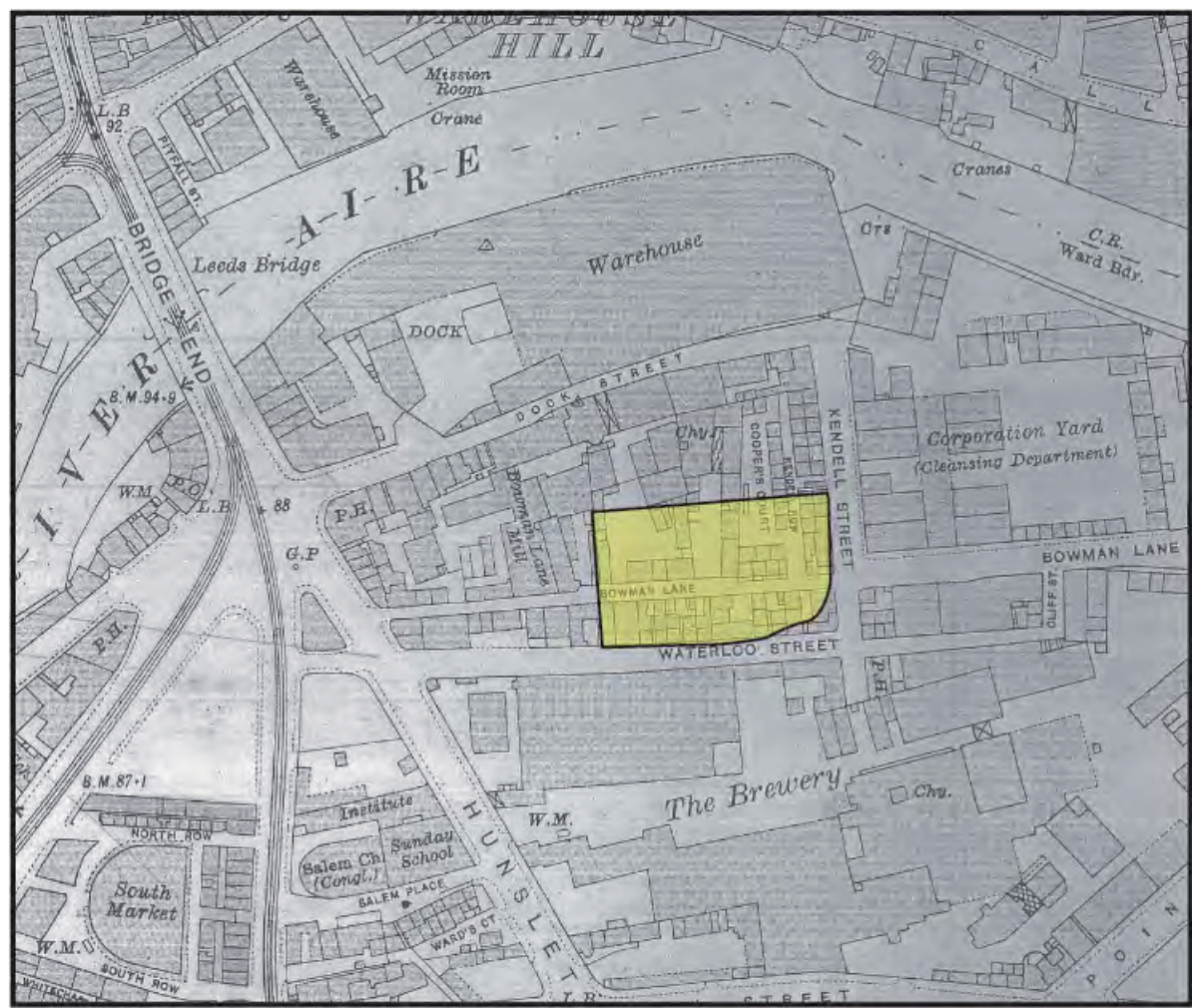


Figure 6: Extract from map by Ordnance Survey, 1890

 approximate location of site



approximate location of site

Figure 7: Extract from map by Ordnance Survey, 1921

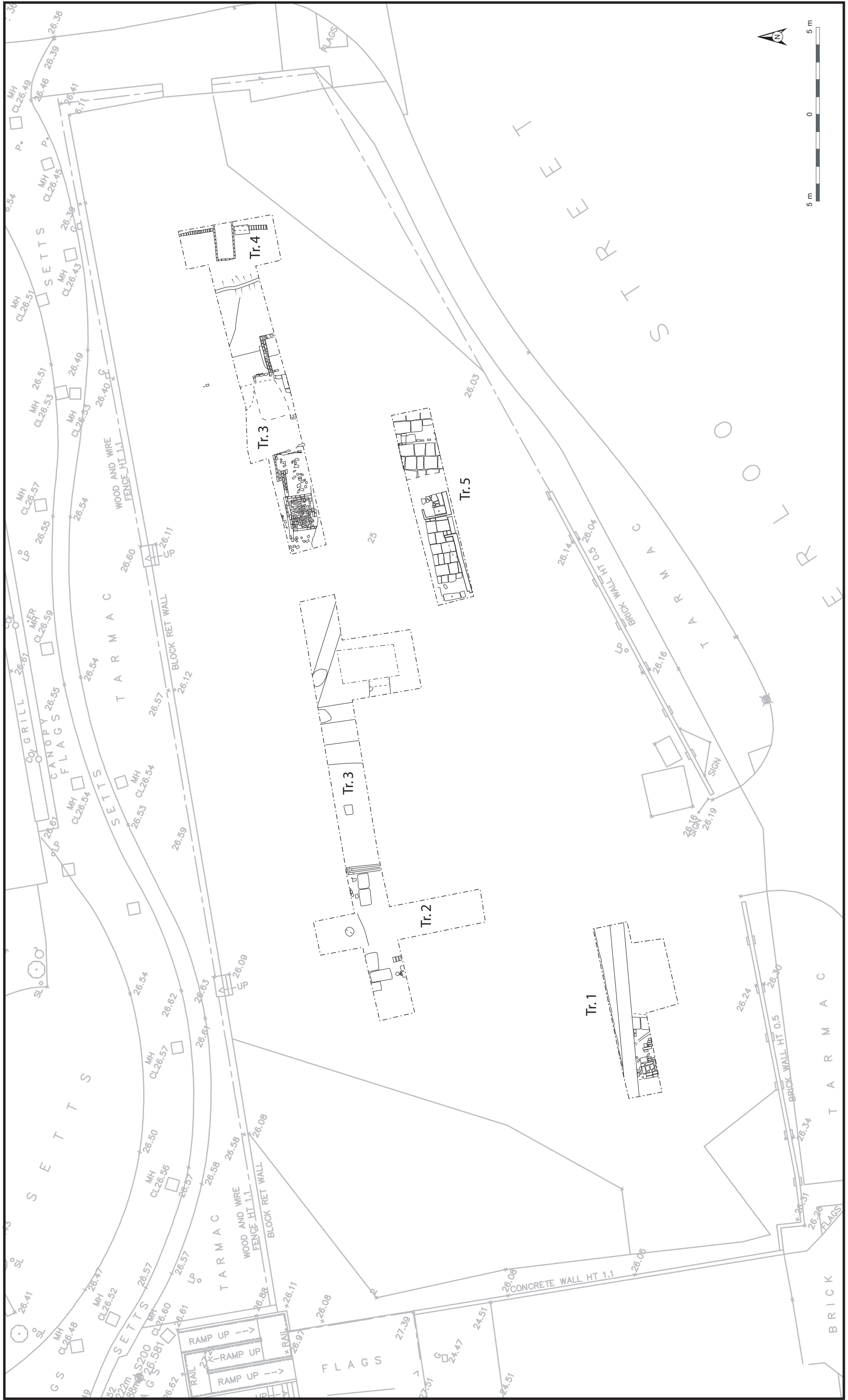


Figure 8: Site plan showing major structures

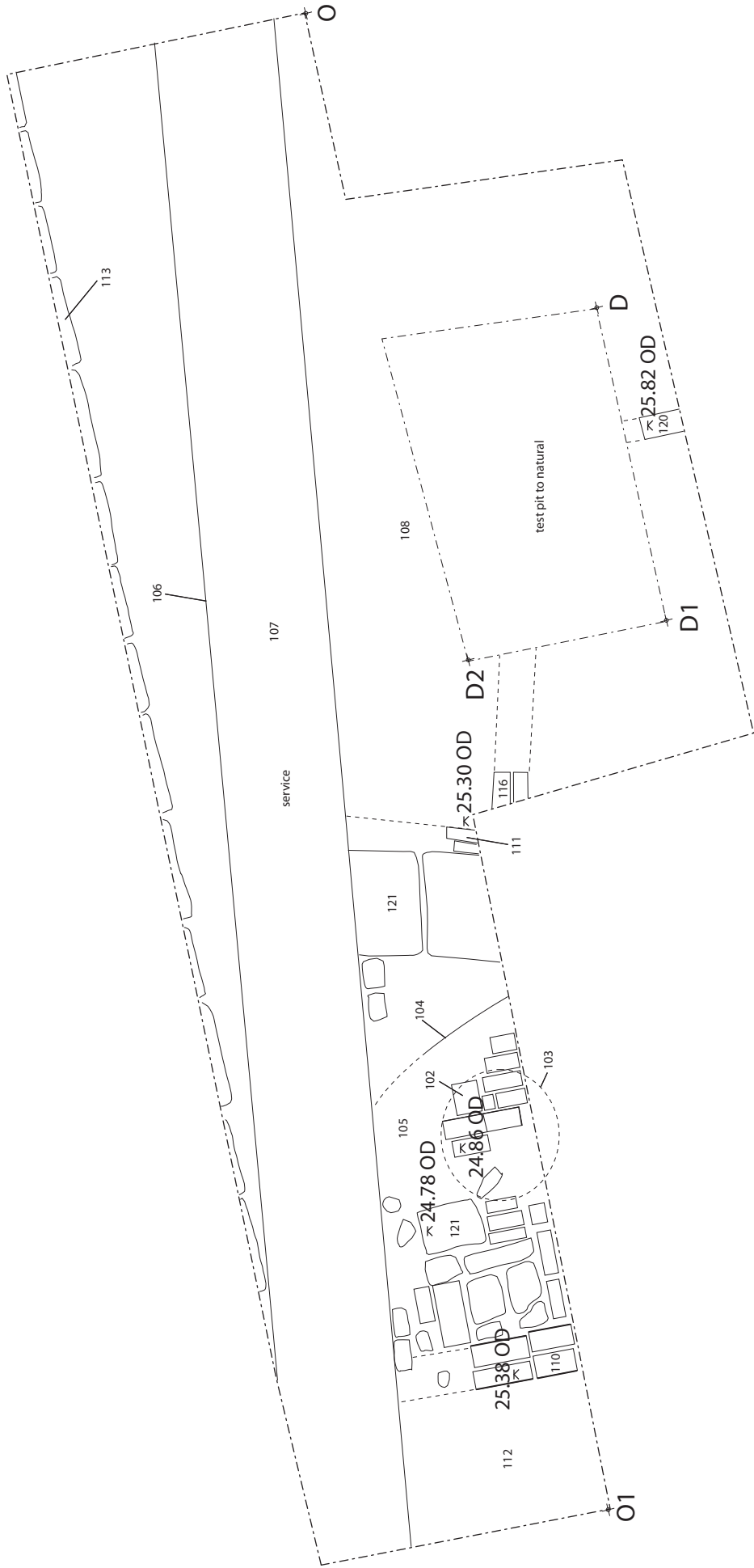


Figure 9: Plan of Trench 1

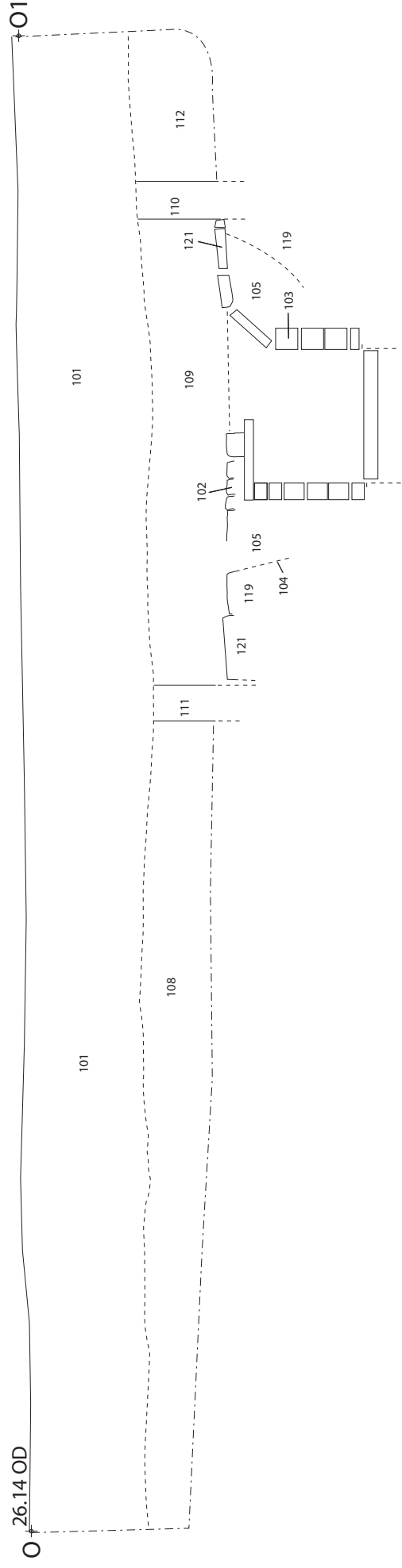


Figure 10: North facing section of Trench 1

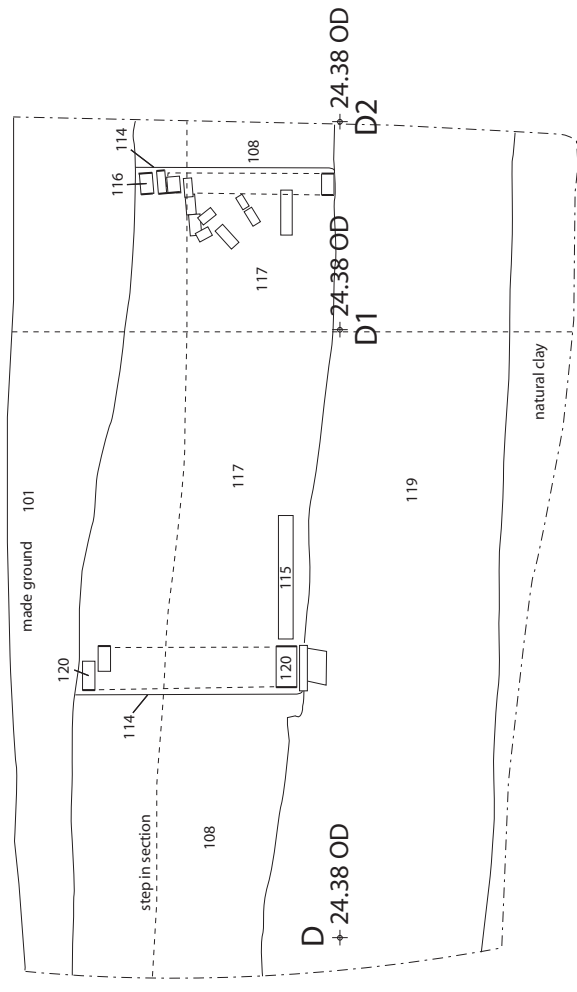


Figure 11: North and east facing sections of area tested to natural clay in Trench 1



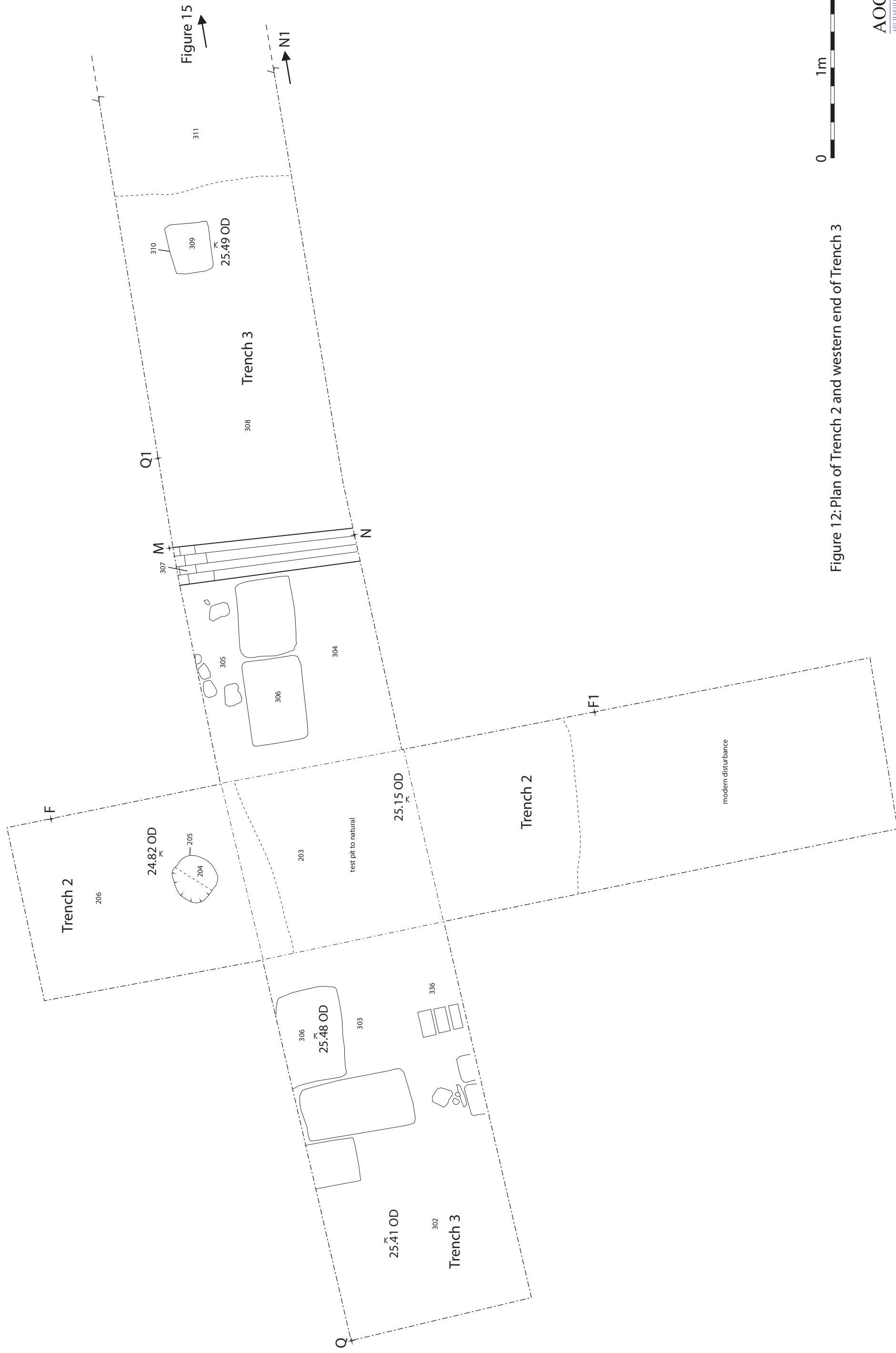


Figure 12: Plan of Trench 2 and western end of Trench 3

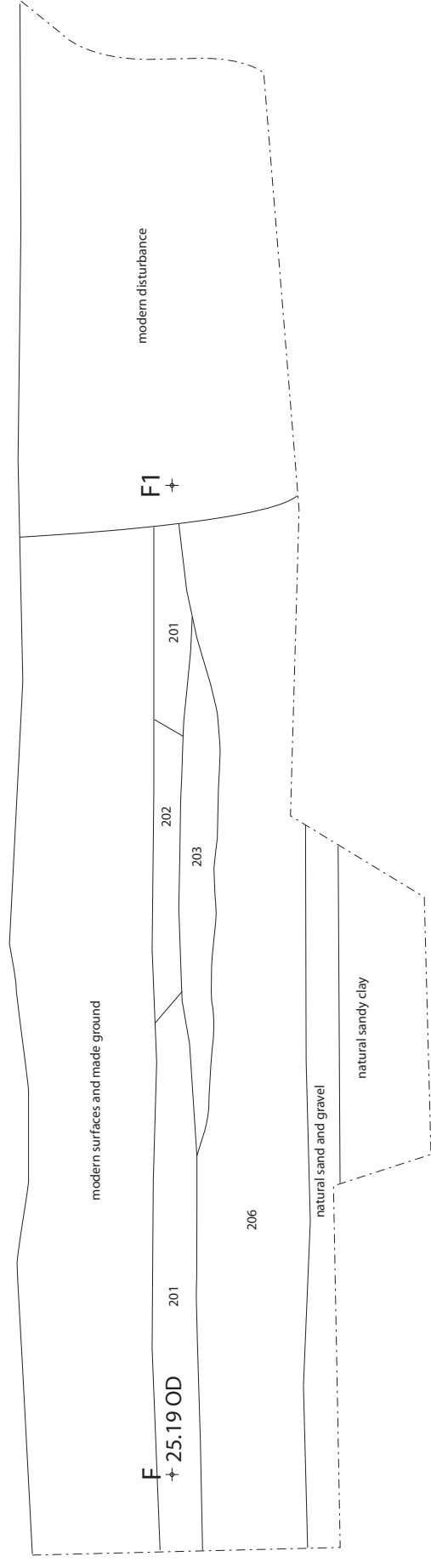


Figure 13: West facing section of Trench 2



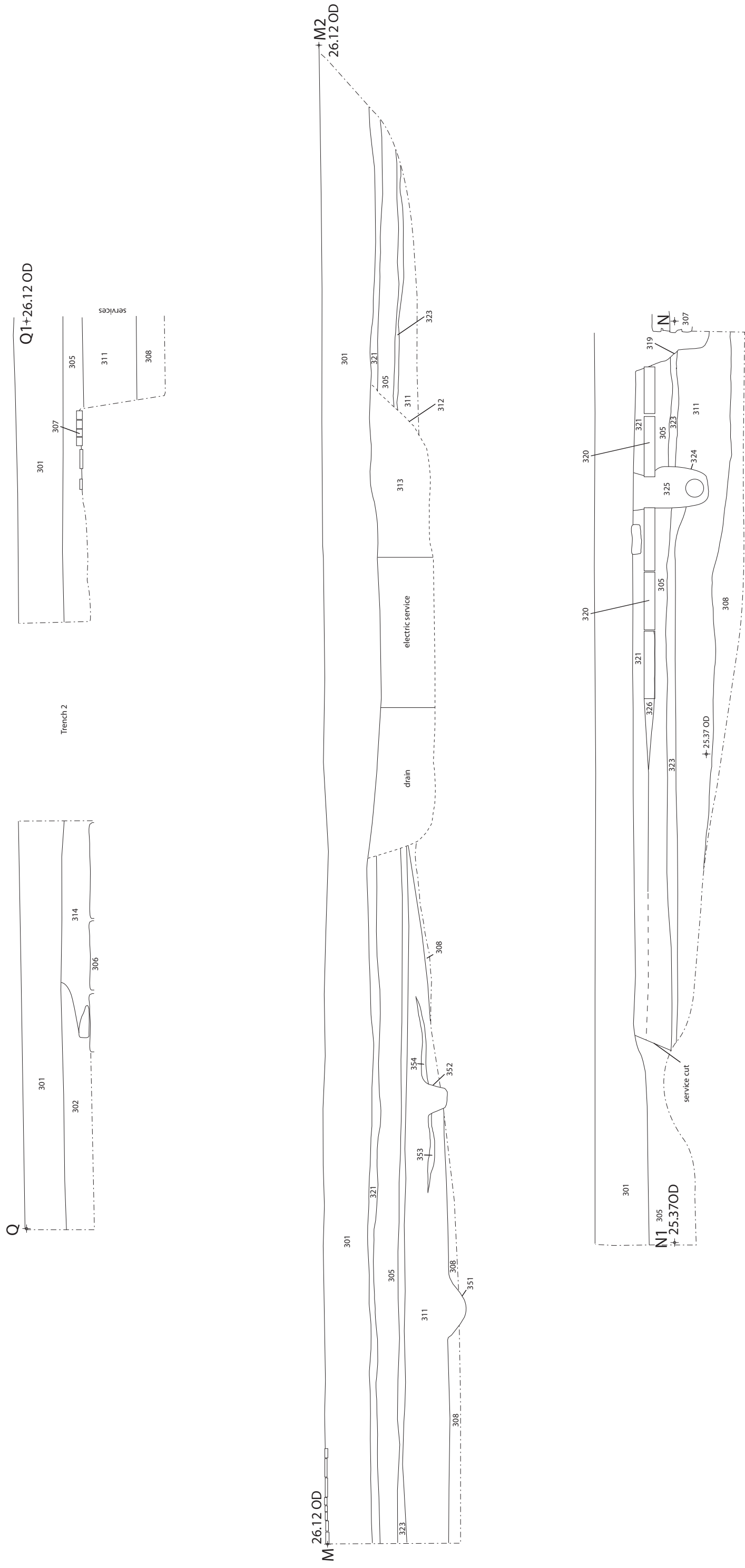


Figure 14: South and north facing sections of Trench 3, west end

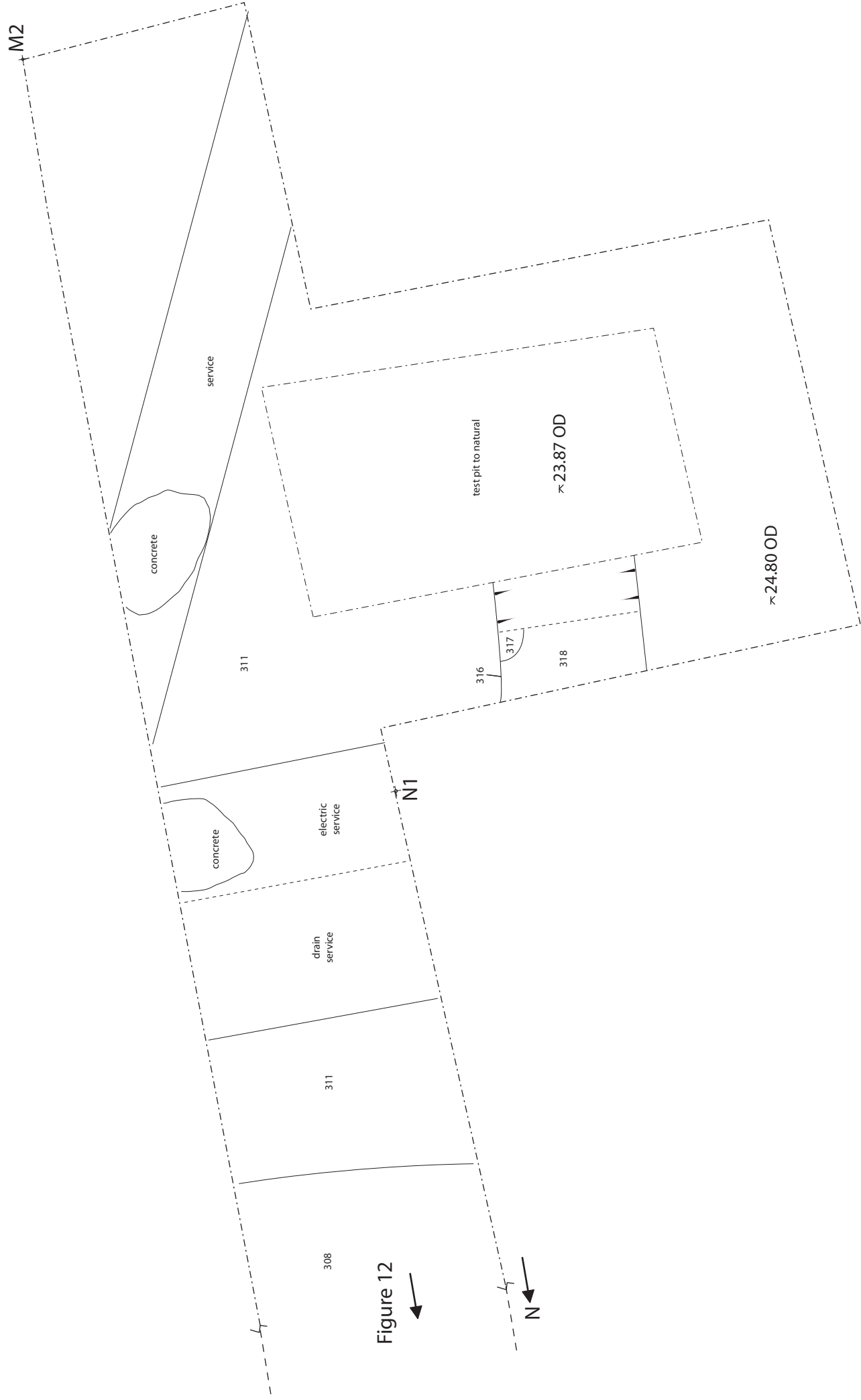


Figure 12



Figure 15: Plan of Trench 3 mid area

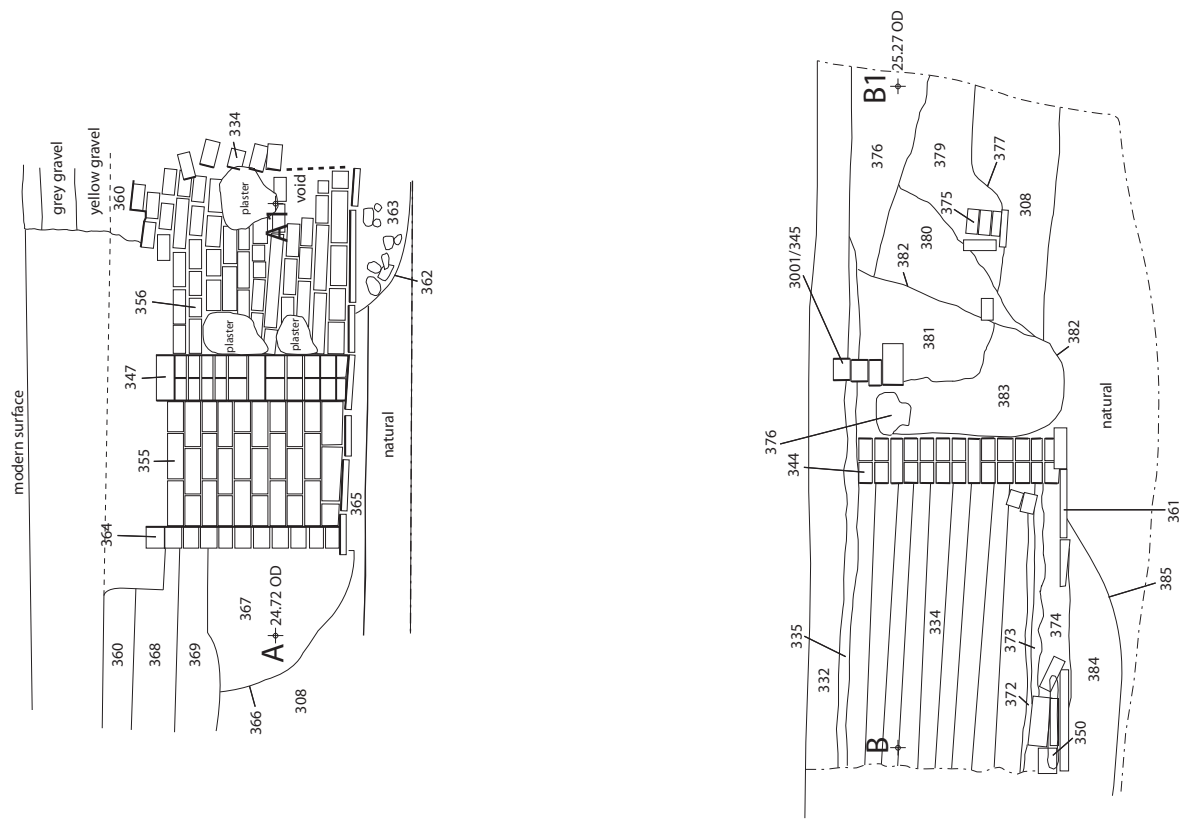


Figure 17: West and east facing sections of structures in centre of Trench 3

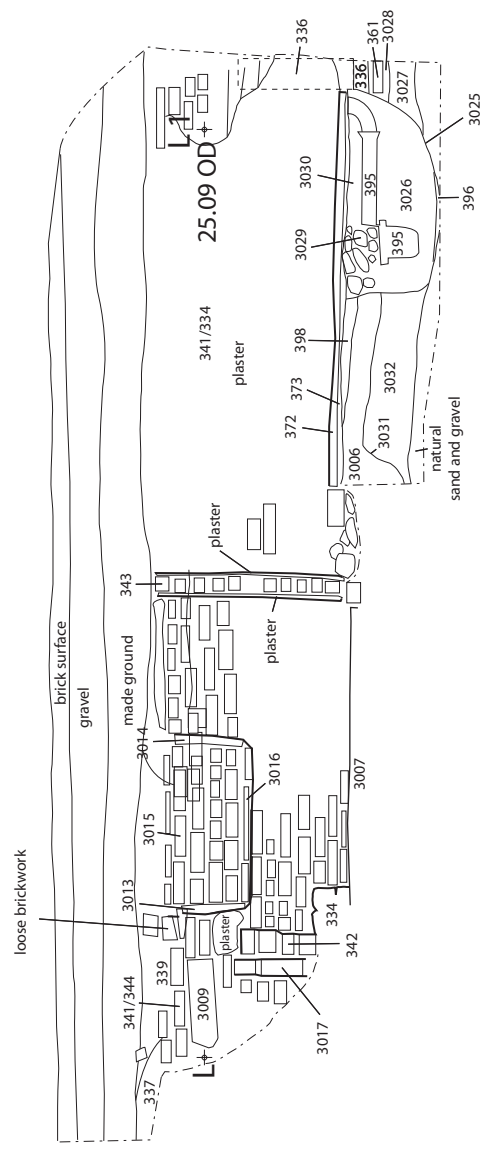
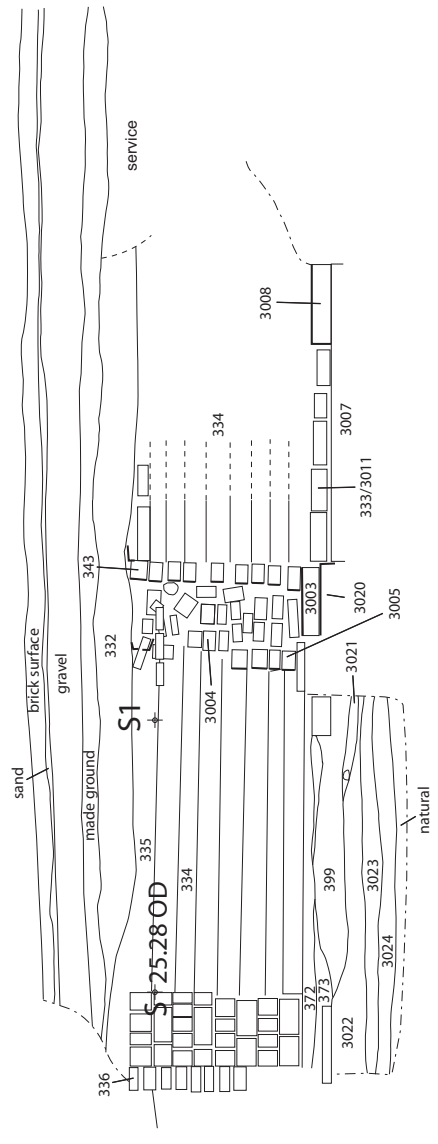
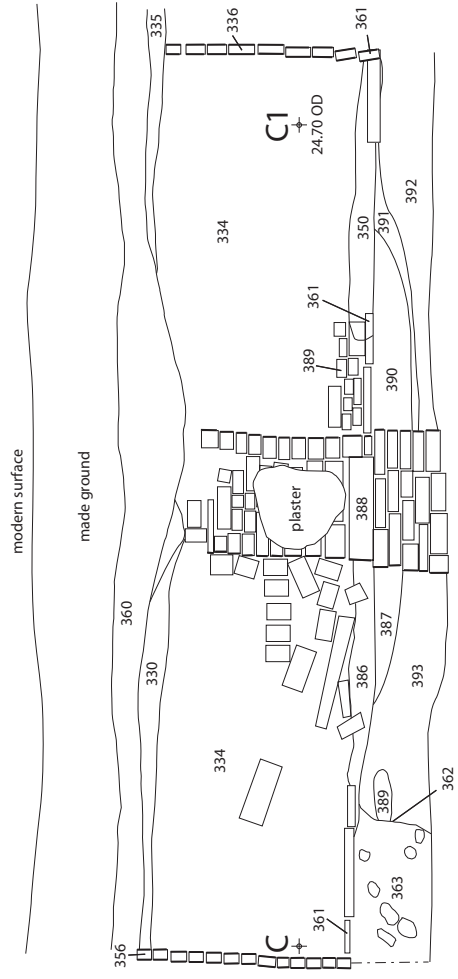


Figure 18: North and south facing sections of Trench 3, eastern end

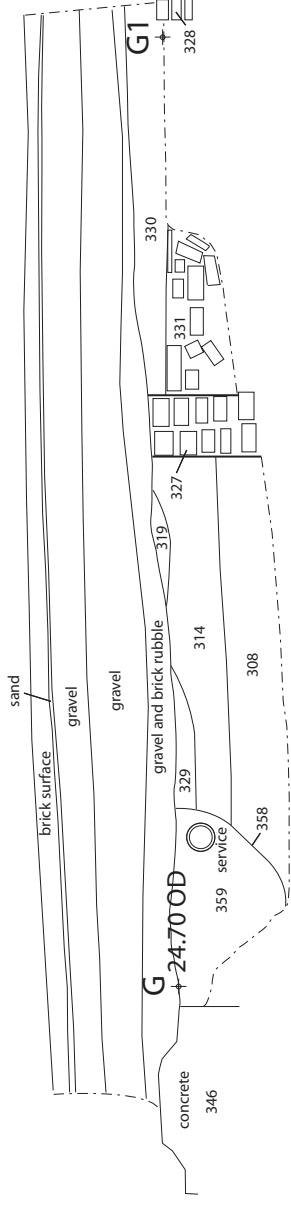


Figure 19: North facing section of Trench 3, eastern end

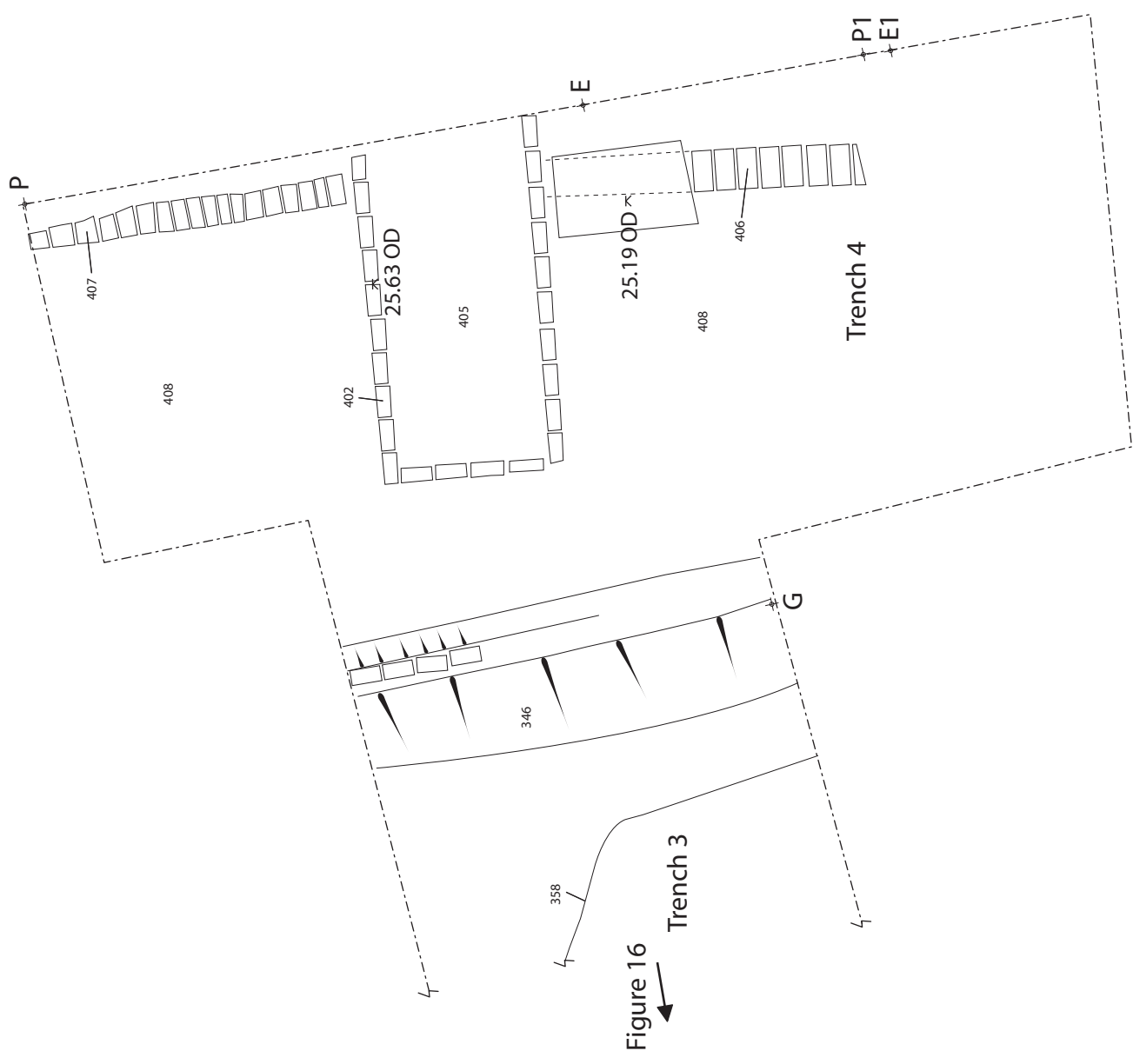


Figure 20: Plan of Trench 4 and eastern end of Trench 3



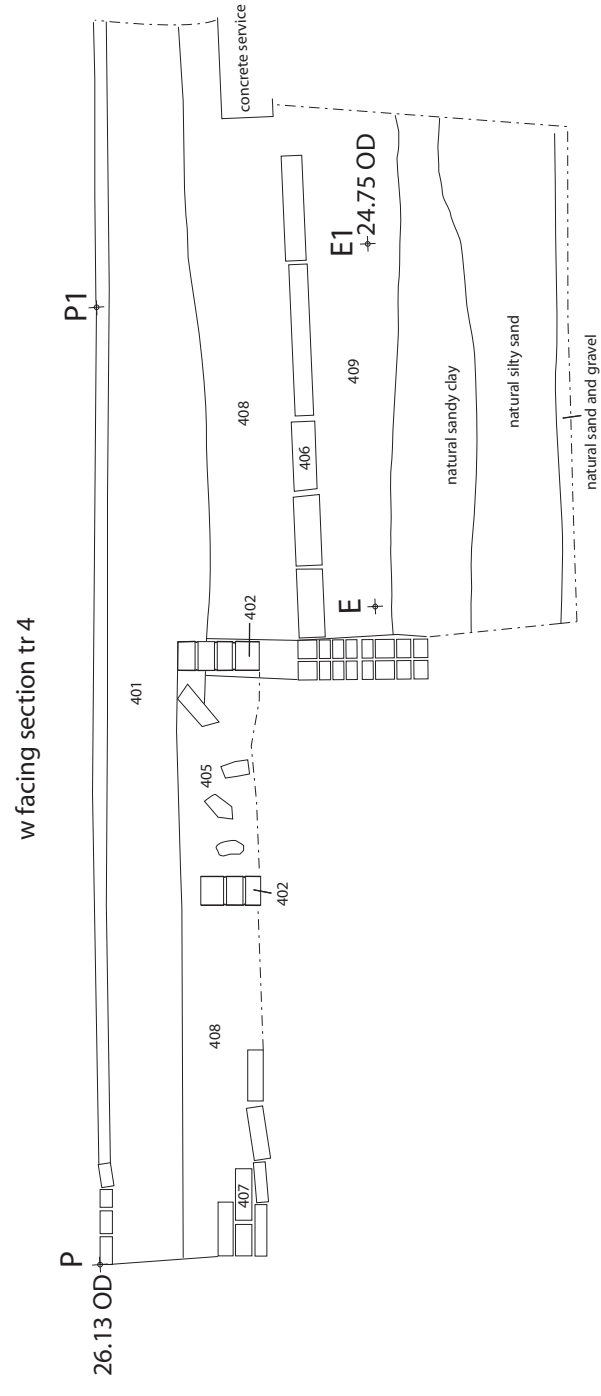


Figure 21: West facing section of Trench 4



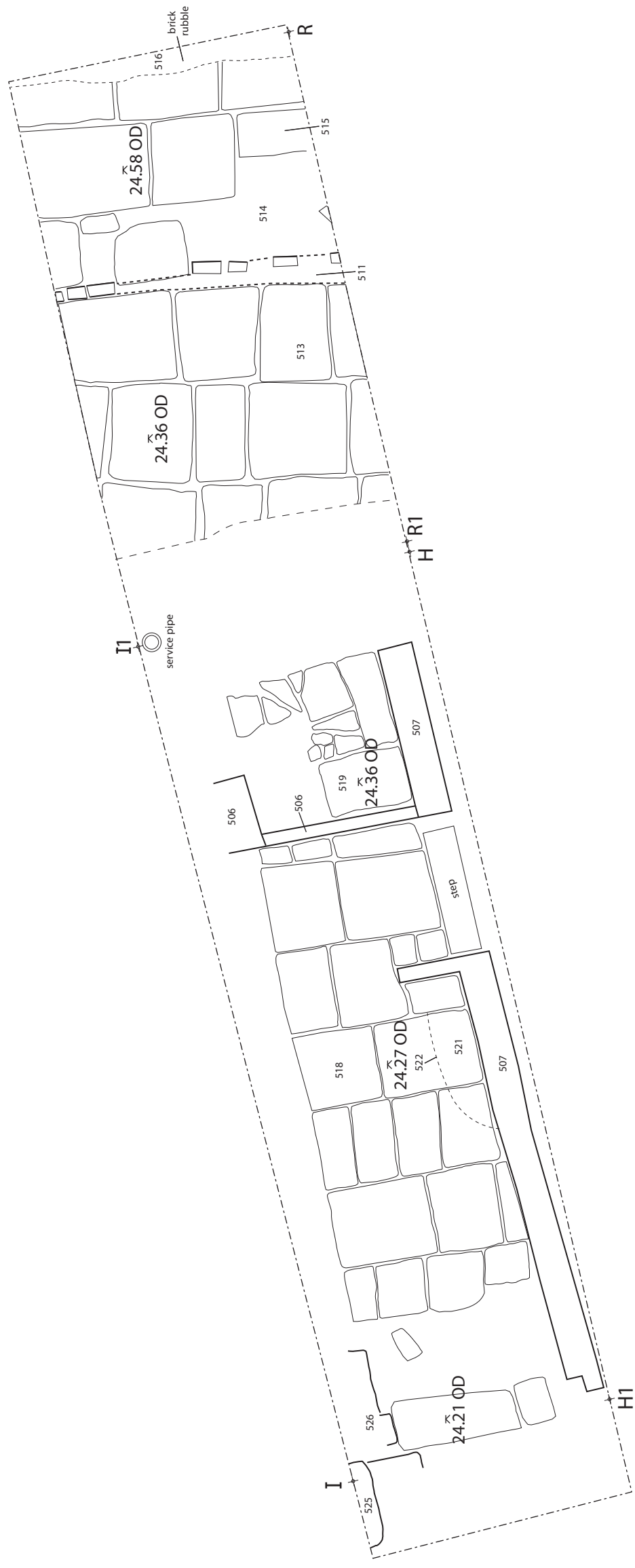


Figure 22: Plan of Trench 5 following removal of brick fill

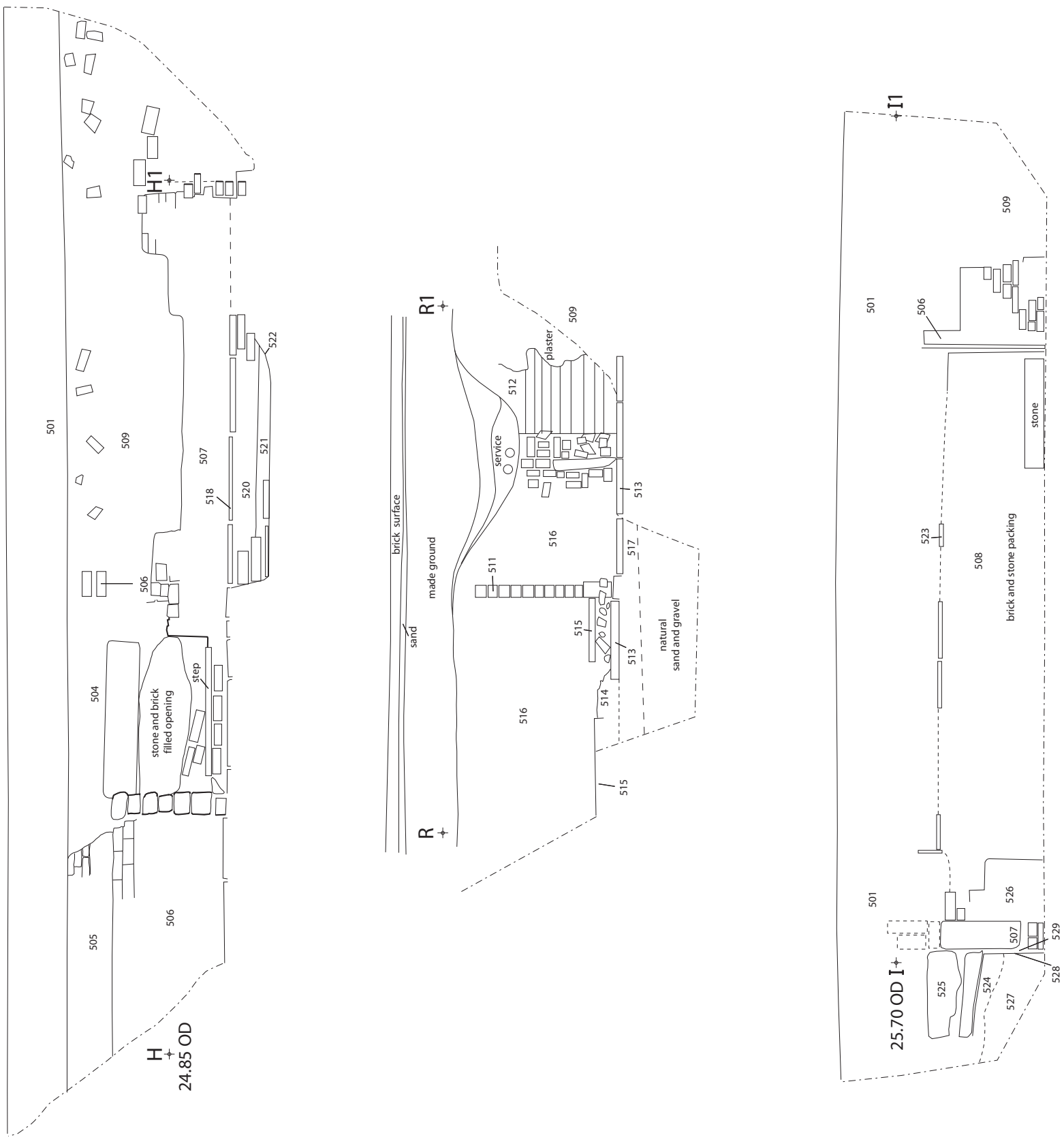


Figure 23: North and south facing sections of Trench 5

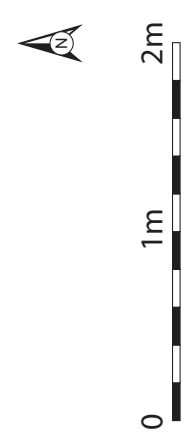




Plate 1: North-facing section of Trench 1, showing surfaces [102] and [121] and well [103]



Plate 2: North-facing section of Trench 3 (east end), showing walls [327] and [347]



Plate 3: View from north-east Trench 3 (centre), showing wall [307]



Plate 4: Wall [307] with surface [306], from east



Plate 5: South-facing elevation of wall [341/344] with opening in Trench 3 (east)



Plate 6: North-facing section of Trench 5 (west end), showing wall [507]

APPENDIX 1: TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

Trench 1

Dimensions 12 m by 2 m (3.1 m wide in area tested to natural clays)
Total Area 28 m²
Orientation E/W
Depth of excavation 1.4m (W), 1.4m (Centre), 1.2m (E); 3.2 m in area to south-east
Subsoil Reddish brown alluvial silty clay [119] lay at a depth of 1.8-1.9 m under the existing car park surface. This covered light reddish brown clay natural. The water table is at 3.6m below the present surface. The alluvial material [119] was under a silty clay made ground deposit [108], [112] and [118], which was between 0.4 m and 1.1 m deep, and various brick and stone structures. These structures were covered by 20th century infill and demolition [109] and [117], which was up to 1.0 m in depth. The modern brick car park surface and gravel make-up [101] was a maximum of 0.85 m deep.
Finds Modern (20th century) plastic, leather, glass in demolition deposit [109]; not retained

Trench 2

Dimensions 9.0m by 2.0m
Total Area 18.0 m²
Orientation N/S
Depth of excavation 1.9m (N), 2.5m (Centre), 1.8m (South)
Subsoil Compact reddish brown alluvial clayey silt [206] lay at a depth of 1.45 m beneath modern and post-medieval surfaces and layers. The 20th century surface comprised 0.1m concrete brick setts in red sand matrix, over 0.35m of red, brown and grey gravel make-up. These overlay a coarse grey lime mortar, brick and grey clay make up layer, measuring 0.05m at the north end and 0.15m at the south end. Below this was a 0.25m layer of dark-grey cinder-rich clay with brick rubble fragments. Under this 20th century make-up was a layer of compacted dark grey clay with occasional brick fragments, probably a demolition layer, which measured 0.4m deep [201]. These overlay a 0.3m-deep dark grey silty clay layer [203], with post-medieval artefacts, below which lay a 0.6m alluvial silt layer [206] over natural sand and gravel, and sandy clay natural
Finds Post-medieval pottery in contexts [203] and [204]; glass in fill [204], clay pipe in [203].

Trench 3

Dimensions 45 m by 2.0 m (bisected by Trench 2), with 3.5 m by 2.0 m extension to south
Total Area 93 m²
Orientation E/W
Depth of excavation 1.5m to west and 2.0 m to east (in area where natural tested)
Subsoil Light reddish brown natural sand and gravel was identified at a depth of 1.8 m from the existing car park surface in the area of cellars in the west of the trench. There was a depth of 2.05 m to the west, in the tested area of Trench 2, which crossed Trench 3. In the cellar area this sand and gravel was overlain by probable natural sand [3027] and [3032] and foundation fills associated with overlying brick structures. Alluvial deposits, comprising sandy or silty clay [308], lay above the sand and gravel, with a maximum depth of 0.9 m. The alluvial material had been truncated by foundation cuts for 19th century cellar structures and by service trenches. The cellar floors were bedded in made ground and levelling material, commonly consisting of clay, often redeposited natural, such as [374] and [393], though surface [372] overlay a deposit of silt and pebbles [3006], the fill of foundation cut [3031]. There was commonly a thin layer of silty clay [350] and [3019] over the cellar floors, which was up to 0.15 m in depth and contained 20th century artefacts. The cellars were filled with

brick infill [331]/[334], with a depth of 0.9 m, which was in part covered by a 0.1 m-deep layer of loose mortar, brick and slate [330]/[335] and by 0.35 m-deep gravel made ground and rubble demolition, [332] and [337]/[339].

To the north of the cellar walls, the alluvial material [308] was 0.45 m deep and was covered by service fills and made ground [360], [368], [369], [376], with common rubble, with a total depth of up to 0.8 m.

To the west of the cellars, the clean alluvial material [308] was generally overlain by disturbed brown sandy clay natural alluvial material [311]/[315], which was up to 0.5 m deep, and contained late post-medieval clay pipe. It also contained lenses of cinder and rubble material [353] and [354], and possibly a 0.2 m-deep cut [352] at 13 m from the west end. Layer [311] lay under a thin layer of dark grey sandy silt (between 0.08 m and 0.1 m in depth), which may represent a buried soil surface, or levelling material [323]. This was covered by a layer of sandy silt levelling [305], which was up to 0.35 m deep and was overlain to the west of [307] by a flagstone surface [320]. This surface was abutted by and lay under cinder material [321] and [326].

To the west of wall [307], structure [306] was overlain by 0.3 m of sandy silt with rubble demolition layer [302] and [314]. To the south-west of [306] was a levelling deposit [303], which was similar to [302]. The trench was covered by the car park surface and its gravel make-up [301], which was a maximum of 0.45 m deep.

Finds

Post-medieval pottery in contexts [318], [332], [350] and [3006]; Fe object and glass from [318]. 20th century plastic, metal, pottery, etc from [350] (not retained)

Trench 4

Dimensions

7.0 m by 2.0 m

Total Area

14 m²

Orientation

N/S

Depth of excavation

0.9 m (tested in south to 2.6 m)

Subsoil

Compact yellowish brown alluvial silty clay [409] with a maximum depth of 0.6 m lay at a depth of 1.15 m beneath modern and post-medieval surfaces, made ground and post-medieval structures.

The 20th century surface and make up [401] comprised 0.15 m concrete brick setts in red sand matrix, over 0.45m of gravel make-up. This overlay a dark grey silty clay made ground or dump layer [408], which was 0.45 m in depth and various brick and sandstone structures [402], [406] and [407]. These structures lay above the alluvial deposit [409], which sealed natural sandy clay and silty sand layers (0.8 m deep) above natural sand and gravel.

Finds

20th century ceramic from [408] (not retained)

Trench 5

Dimensions

11.0 m by 2.0 m

Total Area

22 m²

Orientation

E/W

Depth of excavation

1.6 m; 1.9 m to west and 2.4 m to east in areas tested to natural

Subsoil

Underlying the flagstone surfaces and wall foundation cuts there was sand and gravel natural, visible at a depth of approximately 1.9 m beneath the existing car park surface both in the east and west of the trench. This was overlain by approximately 0.15 m of light reddish grey clay [517] under the flagged surfaces, which was free of artefacts and may have been a natural deposit, though it is more likely that this was redeposited material utilised as make-up for the cellar floors. Overlying the cellar floors was up to 0.9 m of brick infill with crude flagstone capping. This was covered by up to 0.4 m of demolition or dumped deposits [502], [503], [504] and [505], which were covered by the car park surface and its gravel make-up, which was a maximum of 0.7 m deep in total.

Finds

Post-medieval ceramic and Fe nail in deposit [514].

APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT SUMMARIES

Context	Trench	Context Type	Description
101	Tr. 1	Made Ground	Modern made ground and surfaces extending across the top of the trench. Modern imported aggregate. 0.85 m deep. Lies over contexts, 108, 109, and 112
102	Tr. 1	Well capping	Modern (20 th Century) bricks, covering an area of at least 0.6 m N/S by 1 m E/W over well 103 and surface 121. Lies over contexts 103 and 121 and under context 109.
103	Tr. 1	Well	Well with unbonded brick lining. 2.5 m deep, 1.2 m internal diameter. Internal diameter is difficult to assess due to capping. Lies over context 104 and under context 105.
104	Tr. 1	Well Cut	Cut marked by orange gravel and a halo of lime mortar 104 to the north. The cut is at least 1.6 m in diameter and is the excavation trench for a well 103. The cut lies over context 119 and under context 103.
105	Tr. 1	Redeposited packing material	A deposit of dark grey clay underlying the metallised surface 102 and used as a packing material. Lies over contexts 103 and 104 and under context 102.
106	Tr. 1	Trench Cut	An E/W-aligned linear cut for a pipe trench. It is 0.35 m wide and extends beyond the east end of Trench 1. The trench contains 0.25 m of clay pipe surrounded by rounded gravel and mixed gravel 107. Lies over context 101 and under context 108
107	Tr. 1	Trench Fill	Pipe trench fill of Cut 106 consisting of rounded and mixed gravel. Lies over context 106 and under context 108.
108	Tr. 1	Made Ground	Brown silty clay with frequent charcoal which extends east of well and far as 112 m west of well. Trench 1 has truncated it by 0.5 m at the east end. Lies over context 119 and under contexts 101 and 113. It is equal to contexts 112 and 118.
109	Tr. 1	Demolition Deposit	Internal building collapse consisting of unsorted brick, sandstone, slate, and domestic rubbish up to 0.6 m high and measuring 3.1 m E/W. Lies over contexts 110, 111, 102, and 113 and under context 101.
110	Tr. 1	Wall	East wall associated with 111 oriented N/S. Solid wall construction 0.25 m wide and 0.4 m high. Lies over context 112 and under contexts 109 and 102.
111	Tr. 1	Wall	West wall associated with 110 oriented N/S. Solid wall construction 0.25 m wide and 0.4 m high. Lies over context 112 and under contexts 109 and 102.
112	Tr. 1	Made Ground	Brown silty clay with frequent charcoal which extends east of well and far as 112 west of well. Trench 1 has truncated it by 0.5 m at the east end. Lies over context 119 and under contexts 101 and 113. It is equal to context 108.
113	Tr. 1	Cellar/courtyard Surface	Sandstone flagstones (0.1 m deep x up to 0.8 m long) set over clay [108] extending from at least 7.1 m from east end of the trench to 1 m from the east end of trench and disappears into the section to the south. Remains clearly visible in the north face of the trench and may extend over the well [103] to the south but this is not clear due to disruption by service trench. Lies over context 108 and under context 109.

WATERLOO STREET, BREWERY WHARF, LEEDS: EVALUATION REPORT

114	Tr. 1	Construction Cut	A 0.4 m E/W aligned construction cut for a brick and sandstone structure (Wall 116 and 120 and Floor 115). It is visible in the SE corner of the trench, crossing the test pit. It has near vertical sides and a flat base and measures 3 m plus in length and disappears into the southern section of the trench. Lies over context 109 and 108; cuts context 108; lies under context 109 and 115 and is filled by contexts 115, 116, 117, 120.
115	Tr. 1	Floor	The floor associated with walls 116 and 120 SE of Trench 1. 0.05 m thick sandstone flag surface. Lies over context 114 and under context 117.
116	Tr. 1	Wall	Wall aligned E/W. 0.2 m long x 0.1 m deep x 0.1 m wide; double course. Associated with Floor 115 and Wall 120. Lies over context 114 and under context 117 and 109.
117	Tr. 1	Demolition Deposit/ Made Ground	A layer of demolition/made ground lying between walls 120 and 116 and over surface 115. 1 m deep and consisting of brick and slate rubble in dark grey cinder and light grey gravel matrix. Lies over contexts 115, 117, 120 and under modern surfaces.
118	Tr. 1	Demolition Deposit/Made Ground	Dark grey clay and gravel to the east of Wall 120 measuring 1.1 m deep. Lies over context 120 and under made ground. Equals 108.
119	Tr. 1	Natural Deposit	Alluvial deposit of mid to dark red brown silty clay measuring 1 m deep. Lies over natural clay, under contexts 114 and 115 and is the same as context 206 and 409.
120	Tr. 1	Wall	N/S aligned wall 1.1 m deep and 2m east of Wall 116. Lies over context 114 and under context 117 and 118.
121	Tr. 1	Surface	Metalled surface of flagstone with modern (20 th Century) brick capping, 102, in centre. Measured 1.2 m N/S x 3.5 m E/W. The surface makes up a floor to a structure containing a well (capped by 121) and may represent an extension (N) from structures fronting the street to the south. Lies over contexts 103 and 105 and under context 102.
201	Tr. 2	Demolition Deposit/Made Ground	Compacted layer of dark grey clay with 19 th /20 th century brick fragments measuring 0.4 m depth (maximum). Lies under context 202.
202	Tr. 2	Demolition Deposit	20 th century demolition deposit. Compact dark red grey gravel rich clay with common brick fragments and rubble (angular < 0.5 m). 1.1 m wide N/S and 4 m deep. Probably a linear deposit running E/W. Located from 4 to 5.1m from the north end of the trench Lies over context 201
203	Tr. 2	Demolition Deposit/Made Ground	A demolition deposit/made ground consisting of dark red grey silty clay with common rounded and sub-rounded small to medium stone and coal fragments measuring 0.3 m deep. Lies over context 204 and 206 and under contexts 201 and 202.
204	Tr. 2	Post hole fill	Single fill of post-hole 205 consisting of dark red grey silty clay, fairly loose with occasional sub-rounded small to medium stone and occasional coal fragments. Fills context 205 and lies under context 202.

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205	Tr. 2	Post-hole cut	Post-hole cut measuring 0.45 m in diameter, 0.25 m deep. 2 m from the north end of the trench with straight steep sides and a fairly flat base and containing wooden fragments. Cuts context 206 and is filled by context 204.
206	Tr. 2	Alluvial Deposit	Mid red brown silty clay alluvial deposit up to 0.8 m deep. Lies over natural gravel and sand; lies under context 203 and 204; cut by context 205; and is the same as contexts 409 and 119.
301	Tr. 3	Made Ground	Modern made ground extending E/W across the trench and measuring up to 0.45 deep. Lies over contexts 312, 313, 305, and 314.
302	Tr. 3	Demolition Deposit	Very dark brown sandy silt with burnt clay (c 10%) situated to the west end of Trench 3 and measuring 0.3 m deep. Lies over context 314 and under context 301 and the same as context 202 and 203.
303	Tr. 3	Levelling Deposit	Slag pottery brick set in a very dark brown silty sand measuring 1.3 m E/W x 1.2 m N/S and SW of wall 306a. Lies over context 306 and under context 314.
304	Tr. 3	Levelling Deposit	Dark Brown sandy silt with frequent flagstone fragments measuring 1.9 m E/W x 0.7 m N/S x 0.35 m deep. Lies over context 308 and under context 301 and is the same as context 305.
305	Tr. 3	Levelling Deposit	Dark Brown sandy silt with occasional flagstone fragments measuring 0.35 m deep. Lies over context 308 and under context 301 and is the same as context 304.
306	Tr. 3	Surface/Foundation Course	Stone surface or foundation course measuring 0.63 m wide by c 0.12 m thick. Aligned SSW/NNE 2 m and E/W 2.2 m. Lies under contexts 301 and 314.
307	Tr. 3	Wall	N/S aligned wall 2 m x 0.52 m. 4 rows of brick bonded in lime mortar. Depth unknown at least 0.5 m. Excavation of E-facing wall revealed 2 further courses and a stone slab foundation course 0.58 m below the top of exposed wall. Lies under context 301.
308	Tr. 3	Alluvial Deposit	An alluvial deposit aligned E/W and measuring 2 m wide x 5 m long x c 0.9 m deep and consisting of orange sandy or silty clay with no inclusions. Lies over natural and under contexts 305, 301, 316 and cut by contexts 316, 310, and 309.
309	Tr. 3	Rubble Deposit	Brick rubble set into red brown clay fill measuring 0.5 m x 0.5 m. Fills context 310 and lies under context 311.
310	Tr. 3	Cut for possible post pad	Cut with vertical sides measuring 0.58 m E/W x 0.5 m N/S at 13 -14 m from the west end of the trench. Cuts context 308 and lies under contexts 309, 305, and 301.
311	Tr. 3	Disturbed Natural Deposit	A brown sandy clay with frequent charcoal inclusions measuring 2.4 m E/W x 1.75 m N/S x c 0.3 m deep and extending from c 14-23 m from the west end of the trench. This context has been much disturbed by services. Lies over contexts 308 and 318 and under contexts 301, 311, 305.
312	Tr. 3	Modern Service Trench Cut	Linear modern service trench measuring 1.75 m wide x 4 m long (NW/SE) and filled with modern concrete [313]. Lies over context 311 and under context 301 and filled by context 313.

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313	Tr. 3	Modern Service Trench Fill	Concrete fill of linear modern service trench measuring 1.75 m wide x 4 m long. Lies over context 311 and 312 and under context 301 and filled by context 313.
314	Tr. 3	Demolition Deposit	Demolition layer associated with adjacent wall [306] and consisting of brown sandy silt with 40% brick, stone, and mortar rubble measuring up to 0.3m deep. Lies over context 306 and under context 301.
315	Tr. 3	Levelling Deposit/Made Ground	Cinder levelling layer noted elsewhere as bedding for flagstones. Lies over context 311 and under context 301.
316	Tr. 3	Drainage Cut	E/W aligned feature. 1 m wide x 0.5 m deep with steep straight sides and a flat base. It is not possible to determine whether or not this is a linear feature as it is only visible in the western bank of the test pit and it is unsafe to open the pit further. Cuts context 308 and lies under context 317.
317	Tr. 3	Fill	A dark grey silty clay on the north side of feature 316. Fills context 316 and lies under context 317.
318	Tr. 3	Fill	Mixed red brown sandy clay 0.5 m deep on the south side of cut 316. It contains common mortar flecks, occasional rounded stones and moderate coal fragments. Lies over context 317, fills context 316, and lies under context 311.
319	Tr. 3	Foundation Cut	N/S-aligned foundation trench for wall 307, it is up to 0.3 m wide and 0.7 m deep. Lies over contexts 322 and 307; cuts context 321, lies under contexts 305 and 308 and is filled by context 322.
320	Tr. 3	Flagged Surface	A flagged surface possibly associated with wall 307. It is 0.6 m long E/W. The flags are pale yellow and 0.10 m thick. Lies over context 305 and under context 321.
321	Tr. 3	Spread	Brick fragments, cinders, and lime mortar lying over context 320 and to the west of context 367. 0.08 m deep x 2.25 m long E/W. Lies over context 320; under context 301 and is cut by context 319 and 324.
322	Tr. 3	Foundation Trench Fill	Dark brown cindery context with lens of silty clay and charcoal flecks. Fills context 319 and lies under context 301.
323	Tr. 3	Fill/Buried Soil	Dark grey sandy silt with charcoal flecks. 0.08 -0.1 m thick and extending 5 m east. Lies over context 311 and under context 305.
324	Tr. 3	Service Trench Cut	A N/S-aligned service trench cut with vertical sides. Measures 0.4 m wide x 0.8 m deep. Cuts context 321; lies under context 301; filled by context 325.
325	Tr. 3	Service Trench Fill	Single service trench fill. Lies over context 301 and fills context 324.
326	Tr. 3	Cinder Deposit	Distinct cinder deposit east of flagstones [320] measuring 0.75 m E/W and 0.1 m thick. Possibly burnt in situ. Lies over context 320 and under context 321.
327	Tr. 3	Wall	An E/W-aligned cellar wall, associated with context 347, measuring 0.5 m long x 0.2 m wide. 2 bricks wide bonded with lime mortar. Bricks measured 0.25 x 0.11 x 0.07 m. Lies over context 308; under context 321 and is the same as context 347.

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328	Tr. 3	Wall	E/W aligned wall associated with context 327 and 347. Only one course of bricks thick and possibly a later addition. Lies over context 363 and under contexts 336 and 334 and is the same as context 356.
329	Tr. 3	Fill	Mid red brown sand measuring 0.1 m deep. Lies over context 314 and under made ground. It is cut by services.
330	Tr. 3	Cellar Infill; Equivalent to 335	In fill (0.2 m deep) of brick in red brown sand and grey gravel matrix with slate fragments forming a possible crude surface. The bricks measure 0.23 x 0.11 x 0.07 m. Lies over context 331 and under modern made ground.
331	Tr. 3	Cellar Infill	Cellar infill measuring 0.3 m deep and consisting of mixed grey gravel with common lime mortar fragments and moderate small brick fragments. Lies over contexts 327 and 347 and under context 330.
332	Tr. 3	Cellar Infill	0.35 m deep of dark greyish yellow gravel infill of context 333. Lies over context 333 and under modern made ground.
333	Tr. 3	Wall	A brick wall making up part of a cellar system measuring 1.5 m long N/S x 0.12 m wide. Parallel with context 341 and butts against 3008. Lies over context 3007 and under contexts 334 and 343 and is the same as context 3011.
334	Tr. 3	Cellar Infill	Brick cellar infill similar to contexts 508 and 509 made up of various types of brick. Lies over context 333, 334, and 343 and under context 335, and is the same as contexts 508 and 509.
335	Tr. 3	Mortar Spread	20 th century mortar spread covering cellar infill 0.2 m deep over brick surface 334. Lies over context 334 and under context 332.
336	Tr. 3	Wall	Brick cellar wall 1.5 m deep in lime mortar 0.12 m wide single course. E/W aligned c 2 m long. 1.5 m N/S. Disturbed by modern services. Lies over contexts 374 and 344 and under context 334.
337	Tr. 3	Spread	A spread of brick rubble in course lime mortar and dark grey sandy silt, possibly derived from shifting of wall 341. Lies under context 332.
338	Tr. 3	Not Assigned	Not Assigned
339	Tr. 3	Cellar Infill	Rubble cellar infill 0.3 m deep and consisting of dark grey silty sand with common lime mortar fragments, cinder and brick fragment. Lies over context 332 and 327 and under made ground.
340	Tr. 3	Demolition Deposit	A demolition deposit measuring 0.5 m wide (E/W) x 0.2 m deep and consisting of a mix of brick and sandstone fragments. Possibly part of deposit 332. Bricks measure 0.25 x 0.11 x 0.07 m. It is the same as context 332.
341	Tr. 3	Wall	Cellar wall 2.5 m long x 0.25 m wide (2 courses). Bonded with very coarse lime mortar and aligned E/W butted to the south by contexts 342 and 343. The bricks measure 0.22 x 0.12 x 0.07 m. Lies under contexts 342, 343, and 334 and is the same as context 344.

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342	Tr. 3	Wall	Brick cellar wall N/S aligned 1.5 m long x 0.12 m wide (single course). Bonded with coarse lime mortar the bricks measure 0.24 x 0.11 x 0.07 m. Wall butts against context 341. Lies over context 341 and under context 334 and is the same as context 3010
343	Tr. 3	Wall	N/S aligned brick cellar wall bonded with red brown gritty lime mortar. Butts wall 341 to the north. Plaster on internal west face. Parallel to and same form as wall 342. Lies over context 341 and under context 334
344	Tr. 3	Wall	N/S aligned brick cellar wall 2 m long x 0.25 m wide. Same form as, parallel to and west of wall 345. South of wall 346 and butted by wall 336. Lies over context 332 and under contexts 334 and 336 and is the same as context 341.
345	Tr. 3	Wall	N/S aligned brick cellar wall 2 m long x 0.25 m wide with v bowed shape. Runs parallel and east of walls 344 and 333. Bricks measure 0.24 x 0.11 x 0.07 m and are set loosely in coarse lime mortar. Lies over context 332 and under context 334 and is the same as context 3001.
346	Tr. 3	Culvert/Foundation	At least 0.4 m deep x 1 m wide N/S aligned reinforced concrete foundation with modern brick atop and Iron pipe underlying it. Lies over context 359 and fills 358; lies under made ground.
347	Tr. 3	Wall	E/W aligned brick cellar wall 2.5 m long x 0.25 m wide (2 courses). Truncated by service pit to west. Makes up part of a cellar with wall 327 and butted against by walls 336 and 355. Bricks measure 0.25 x 0.11 x 0.07 m and set in coarse lime mortar. Lies over context 357 and under contexts 356 and 355; filled by context 330 and 331 and it's the same as context 327
348	Tr. 3	Spread	Post-medieval deposit 0.4 m deep. Similar in nature to context 308 with moderate coal fragments. Lies over context 308 and under context 349 and is cut by context 357
349	Tr. 3	Spread; possibly equals [369]	Dark grey clay with common coal and brick fragments 0.42 m deep. Lies over context 348 and under modern made ground.
350	Tr. 3	Deposit	Built up material prior to cellar demolition. Dark grey silty clay 0.1 m deep visible over the surface of context 361. Visible in SW corner and bounded by contexts 336, 355, 356. Lies over context 361 and 371 and under context 334.
351	Tr. 3	Pit Cut	Hollow or pit cut. 0.5 m wide x 0.1 m deep cut visible in south facing section. May be hollow due to local compaction. Cut context 308 and is filled by context 311.
352	Tr. 3	Possible Cut	Possible cut within layer 311; 0.3 m wide (E/W) x 0.2 m deep steep sides with a flat base. Possibly cut into context 311 but defined by lens 353 and 354. Lies within context 311.
353	Tr. 3	Lens	Brick and cinder layer 0.05m deep with in context 311.
354	Tr. 3	Lens	Mixed brown clayey silt with fragments of stone, brick, and mortar 0.05 m deep. Lies within context 311.

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355	Tr. 3	Wall	Brick cellar wall 0.9 m deep x 0.65 m long (N/S). At its base it joins with E/W wall 364 to form western corner. Seems to butt against wall 347 to the south. Single course wide. Bricks measure 0.25 x 0.11 x 0.07 m. Lies over context 347, under context 334 and is the same as context 364.
356	Tr. 3	Wall	E/W aligned wall associated with context 327 and 347. Only one course of bricks thick and possibly a later addition. Lies over context 363 and under contexts 336 and 334 and is the same as context 328.
357	Tr. 3	Cut	Construction cut for contexts 327 and 347. Not visible but close against context 327 and 347. Vertical sides 0.5 m deep. Lies over context 349.
358	Tr. 3	Construction Cut	Cut for services and foundations. N/S aligned 0.6 m deep x 2 m wide with rounded sides and base. Cuts context 329 and lies under context 359 and made ground.
359	Tr. 3	Construction Fill	Construction fill, mixed red brown sandy clay and small rounded pebbles with moderate lime mortar fragments. Fills 358 and lies under made ground.
360	Tr.3	Made ground	Made ground 0.15 m deep formed from dark grey gravel and silty clay. Lies over context 368 and under modern surfaces.
361	Tr. 3	Floor	Flag surface visible on the edges of the cellar bounded by walls 345/364; 336. Rectangular flags are 0.6 m max and 0.06 m deep. Lies over context 363 and under context 350.
362	Tr. 3	Pit/foundation cut	A cut possibly associated with the construction of the cellars. 0.7 m N/S x 0.7 m E/W x 0.25 m deep with rounded edges and flat base. Visible in the SE of cellar 336/356. Disturbed by a geological pit. Cuts context 365 and is filled by context 363.
363	Tr. 3	Pit Fill	Dark grey gritty clay with common rounded medium stone (cobble packing) 0.25 m deep. Fills context 362 and lies under context 361.
364	Tr. 3	Wall	Brick wall 0.2 m E/W x 1.0 m high. Eleven brick courses visible. Joined at base with wall 355. Within cut 366. Lies over context 355, under context 367, and is the same as context 355.
365	Tr. 3	Probable Redeposited natural	Alluvial silt possibly redeposited as a base material for flagged surface. Red brown clay silt 0.1 m deep. Lies under context 361.
366	Tr. 3	Foundation cut	Foundation cut for wall 364 and floor 361. 0.7 m deep and 0.7 m out from wall 364. Round at sides with flat base into natural. Overlies and cuts natural and lies under context 367.
367	Tr. 3	Redeposit of natural	Fill of foundation cut 366, redeposit of natural red brown clayey silt. Lies over contexts 366 and 364 and under 309.
368	Tr. 3	Made Ground	Mixed red brown sandy clay with common coal fragments 0.25 m deep. Lies over context 364 and under context 360 and is the same as context 349.
369	Tr. 3	Made Ground; possibly equals [349]	Dark grey clayey silt with sand and common brick rubble north of wall 364. Lies over context 367 and under context 368.
370	Tr. 3	Dump/Demolition	Light reddish fleck sand and rubble with occasional mortar fragments 0.1 m deep. Lies over context 393 and under context 386.

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371	Tr. 3	Cellar Infill	0.02 m deep layer of red sand part of cellar infill 350 only visible in SW corner of trench. Lies over context 361 and under context 350.
372	Tr. 3	Surface	0.05 m deep corroded grey flag/slate surface to west of wall 336. Similar to context 362. Max 0.6 x 0.5 x 0.05 m deep. Lies over context 373 and 3006 and under context 334.
373	Tr. 3	Make Up	Possible bedding for surface 372. 0.05 m deep to west of wall 336. Made up of coarse lime mortar. Lies over context 374 and under context 372.
374	Tr. 3	Make Up	Possible bedding for surface 372 0.2 m deep Dark red grey clay with rubble mortar. Lies over context 361 and under contexts 336 and 373.
375	Tr. 3	Rubble (?)	Small block of flagstone and brick within fill 379. Rubble or structure. Measures 0.2 m N/S x 0.25 m deep. Lies within context 379.
376	Tr. 3	Made Ground	Mixed red grey sandy gravel with common brick and mason rubble. 0.4 m deep and north of wall 345. Lies over context 380 and is cut by context 382.
377	Tr. 3	Service Cut	Irregular cut measuring 1.2 m N/S x 0.6 m deep, possibly associated with service cut 382 to the west. Lies over and cuts context 308 and is filled by contexts 379, 375, and 380.
378	Tr. 3	Service Pipe	Glazed ceramic service pipe in upright position. 0.3 m. Lies over and fills context 382 and lies under context 383.
379	Tr. 3	Fill	Fill of service trench 377. Red brown clay with occasional stone and 0.5 m deep. Possibly associated with context 378. Lies over context 375, cuts context 377, and lies under context 380.
380	Tr. 3	Fill	Fill of service trench 377. 0.65 m deep and consisting of Dark red brown clay with occasional small stones. Lies over context 379, fills context 377, and lies under context 376.
381	Tr. 3	Service Fill	0.75 m deep consisting of dark grey clay with moderate coal fragments. Lies over context 383 and under context 332.
382	Tr. 3	Services Cut	1.2 m deep x 0.8 m wide with steep side to rounded base. Visible in east-facing section in cellar in Trench 3 (east). North of wall 345 and lies over and cuts 380.
383	Tr. 3	Service Fill	Fill of service trench 382. 1.0 m deep and filled with light red brown clayey silt.
384	Tr. 3	Foundation Fill	Fill of possible foundation trench 385. Red brown clay (similar to redeposited 308) 0.3 deep. Lies over and cuts 385, lies under 361, and is the same as 392.
385	Tr. 3	Foundation Cut	Foundation cut possibly for wall 388 to the north. Max 1.2 m N/S x 0.3 m deep. Badly disturbed by geotechnical survey activity. Lies over natural subsoil and under context 384.
386	Tr. 3	Layer	Possible make up layer for 361. 0.1 m deep x 1.2 m E/W and located east of wall 388. Consists of dark grey mixed rubble, gravel and sandy clay. Lies over context 387 and under 361.

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387	Tr. 3	Layer	Possible make up layer for 361. 0.1 m deep x 0.8 m E/W. Consists of light reddish yellow sand and rubble with occasional mortar fragments. Lies over context 393 and under context 386.
388	Tr. 3	Wall	Wall (possibly a pillar) part of cellar 336/356. Bonded with lime mortar and faced with plaster. 0.75 m wide (E/W) x 0.35 high over which is a pillar 0.9 m high x 0.65 m wide. Bricks measure 0.24 x 0.11 x 0.07. Lies over sand and gravel and possibly cuts context 385 and lies under contexts 392 and 334.
389	Tr. 3	Lens	Red brown clay lens of context 393 0.2 m deep. Lies within context 393
390	Tr. 3	Levelling deposit	0.25 m deep same as 393. Lies over context 361 and under context 391 and is the same as contexts 392 and 393.
391	Tr. 3	Levelling Deposit	0.1 m deep deposit of dark grey silty sand with occasional brick rubble. Lies over context 392 and under context 390.
392	Tr. 3	Levelling Deposit/Made Ground	0.3 m max depth deposit. The same as deposits 390 and 393. May be the fill of foundation cut 385 for cellar. Lies over sand and gravel, lies under context 391, and is the same as contexts 390, 393 and 384.
393	Tr. 3	Levelling Deposit	0.3 m deep levelling deposit Similar to context 308 disturbed redeposit of red brown silty clay. Lies east of wall 388. Lies over natural sand and gravel, lies under context 387, encloses context 389 and is the same as context 390 and 392.
394	Tr. 3	Brick Infill	Coarse brick fragments forming a single course 0.12 m wide x 0.2 m deep. Lies over surface 361 in the south section. Very poor condition. Lies over context 361 and under context 334.
395	Tr. 3	Ceramic Pipes	E/W aligned ceramic glazed pipes 0.12 m in diameter, running into 0.25 diameter vertical pipe to west. Lies over contexts 3026 and 3025 and fills 3025 and lies under 3030.
396	Tr. 3	Foundation Cut	Possible base of foundation at east of wall 341/344. Cut into natural sand and gravel, probably disturbed by service cut 3025. Linear E/W-aligned, 0.6 m long x 0.05 m deep. Lies over natural sand and gravel and filled by 397
397	Tr. 3	Foundation Fill	Fill of cut 396. Dark grey sand and gravel up to 0.05 deep. Lies over and is filled by context 396 and lies under and is cut by 3025.
398	Tr. 3	Bedding Deposit	Bedding for surface 372. 0.05 m deep, mid to dark red clay bedding material for surface 372 truncated to the east by 3025. Lies over contexts 399 and 3006, lies under context 373, and cut by context 3025.
399	Tr. 3	Bedding Deposit	0.15 m deep deposit of dark grey gritty silt with common small rounded pebbles. Bedding deposit for surface 372. Lies over context 3021, lies under context 398, and is the same as context 3006.
3001	Tr. 3	Wall	Cellar wall very badly disturbed by services. 1.6 m N/S x 0.25 m wide (2 bricks thick). Lies immediately north of 345. Bricks measure 0.24 x 0.11 x 0.07 m. Lies under context 332 and is the same as context 345.

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3002	Tr. 3	Not assigned	Not assigned
3003	Tr. 3	Structure	Possible fireplace base. Brick structure measures 0.55 m E/W x 0.37 m N/S and then disappears into the south section. It is 0.17 m high with two course visible underlying a mortar bond. Lies over flagstones 3020. Lies over contexts 3013 and 3020 and under context 3005.
3004	Tr. 3	Packing of Fireplace	Packing or disturbed internal structure of fireplace. It is located within wall 343 and 3005. and measures 0.95 m high x 0.4 m wide (E/W) in the south section of the trench and contains irregular brick fragments, bricks and soot. Lies over contexts 3003, 343 and 3005 and under context 335.
3005	Tr. 3	Wall	East wall of fireplace. N/S aligned; single brick thickness (0.12 m) only 4 courses survive to 0.35 m high. Bricks measure 0.07 x 0.11 x 0.24 m. Lies over context 3003 and under context 3004.
3006	Tr. 3	Make-up	Make up for surface 372 consisting of dark grey gritty silt with common small rounded pebbles. Fills context 3031 and lies under contexts 398 and 372.
3007	Tr. 3	Surface	Flagstone surface west of wall 343 butts against contexts 343 and 344. Lies over contexts 343 and 344 and under context 3008 and 3011.
3008	Tr. 3	Structure	Possible hearth. Rectangular stone block in south section measures 0.12 m high. Wall 3011 butts against it. Lies over context 3007 and under context 3011.
3009	Tr. 3	Ceramic Sink	Ceramic sink set against wall 341/344, dragged to the west by services, measures 0.14 m high x 0.53 m N/S x 0.41 m E/W. Lies over contexts 341 and 344 and under context 334.
3010	Tr. 3	Wall	Brick cellar wall aligned N/S. Measures 0.55 m high and bonded with a lime mortar. Lies to the west of basin 3009 which is set against it. Plaster on the west face. Butts against context 341/344. Bricks measure 0.07 x 0.11 x 0.24 m. Lies over contexts 3007 and 341/344 and under context 3009 and is the same as context 342.
3011	Tr. 3	Wall	Base of a brick wall disturbed by services. Aligned E/W and measuring 0.12 m high. Bricks measure 0.24 x 0.11 x 0.07m and are bonded by lime mortar. Lies over contexts 3007 and 3008, and under context 334 and may be the same as context 333.
3012	Tr. 3	Surface	Flagstone cellar floor only visible in the south face of the trench, similar to context 361. Lies over contexts 3011 and 3008 and under context 334.
3013	Tr. 3	Window	Opening in wall 341/344 measuring 0.95 m wide x 0.4 m deep. The borders of the opening are framed by sandstone flat stones which are 0.35 m in size and 0.04 m thick. 3013 forms the west side, 3016 forms the base and 3014 forms the east side. Lies over context 341/344 and under context 3015.
3014	Tr. 3	Chute/Opening/Window	See context 3013. This is the east side of the opening and is 0.37 m high x 0.05 m thick. Lies under context 3015 and within context 341/344.

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3015	Tr. 3	Infill	Internal brick infill of wall opening in wall 341/344. 0.9 m E./W x 0.1 m wide x 0.4 m deep. Five courses of irregular set brick bonded with coarse lime mortar. Bricks measure 0.07 x 0.11 x 0.24 m. Lies over contexts 341/344, 3016, 3013, and 3014 and under context 334.
3016	Tr. 3	Opening Surround	See context 3013. This is the base of the opening. Lies over context 341/344 and under context 3015 and is the same as contexts 3013 and 3014
3017	Tr. 3	Basin Stand	Sandstone flag under basin 3009 over a pillar of bricks. Measures 0.8 m high and probably stood on surface 3007 but obscured by baulk and badly disturbed by services. Lies over context 3007 and under context 3009.
3018	Tr. 3	Packing	Packing wedges associated with wall 343. Sandstone flat wedges set between surface 3007 and wall 343. Measuring 0.2 m long by 0.03 m thick. Lies over context 343 and 3007 and under context 334.
3019	Tr. 3	Layer	Use fill of cellar lying over surface 372 and west of wall 343. Max depth of 0.15 m though generally < 0.05 and made up of dark grey brown silty clay. Lies over context 372 and under context 334.
3020	Tr. 3	Flag surface	Equals context 3007
3021	Tr. 3	Bedding	Bedding for floor 372. 0.05 m deep, base course lime mortar with occasional small brick fragments. Lies over context 3022 and under context 399.
3022	Tr. 3	Levelling Deposit	Levelling for floor 372 with a max depth of 0.15 m and made up of dark brown clay with common mortar flecks and mineral staining. Lies over context 3023 and under context 3021.
3023	Tr. 3	Made Ground	Post-medieval made ground, some 0.1 m of mid grey clay with occasional coal fragments and small rounded stones. Lies over context 3024 and under 3022
3024	Tr. 3	Natural	Possible natural mid red/ brown clay with occasional mineral fragments. 0.1 m deep, above sand and gravel and under 3023. Possibly the same as context 336.
3025	Tr. 3	Service Trench	Same as 382
3026	Tr. 3	Service Trench Fill	A 0.4 m deep basal fill of likely 20 th Century service trench 3025. It is a mixed mid to dark red/brown clay-sand with frequent oval rounded stone. It lies under context 395
3027	Tr. 3	Natural	Possible natural layer of light-mid red/brown sand, equal to context 3032, to the west. It is over natural sand and gravel and under contexts 3028 and 3025. Truncated to west by 3025
3028	Tr. 3	Bedding Layer	A bedding layer of dark brown clay for surface 361, 0.05 m deep. It lies on top of context 3027.
3029	Tr. 3	Service Fill	A 0.2 m deep fill to aid drainage over mouth of pipe 395. Contains angular medium size stones. Fill of service trench 3025. Lies under context 373

WATERLOO STREET, BREWERY WHARF, LEEDS: EVALUATION REPORT

3030	Tr. 3	Bedding Layer	The bedding of surface 372, placed over service 395 to seal it. It is 0.05 m deep and is similar to cobble deposit 3006. It lies under contexts 373 and 3029
3031	Tr. 3	Foundation Cut	Possible foundation cut for wall 343 into sand 3032. It has steep sides and is roughly 0.25 m deep and 0.15 m east/west. Flat base.
3032	Tr. 3	Natural	Possible natural deposit, which is 0.25 m deep of red sand. Cut by 3031 to west and 3025 to east. It is likely to be the same as 3027 to the east. It overlies natural sand and gravel
401	Tr. 4	Modern Surface Make-Up	Made ground of imported aggregated topped by a bedding sand with bricks set on top. Overlies contexts 402, 403 and 404
402	Tr. 4	Structure	Possibly an element of a sewer or manhole structure. Comprised of modern brick marked 'ARMITAGE', bonded in cement, forming a box structure, which is 0.95 m in length (N/S), by at least 1.8 m (E/W) projects into west-facing section. It lies in cut 410, is probably abutted by contexts 403 and 404, under context 401, and filled by context 405.
403	Tr. 4	Made Ground	Probable made ground, 0.4 m thick, associated with the upcast of the canal to the north. A brown silty clay with black mottling (charcoal) and frequent brick and coal inclusions, with lenses of orangey brown silty clay. It lies over contexts 402 and 407, under context 401, is cut by context 403, and is equal to contexts 404 and 408
404	Tr. 4	Made Ground	This late post-medieval context is similar to context 403 and 408. It lies in the south of the trench. A 0.55 m thick layer of brown silty clay with frequent brick and coal inclusions. It lies over context 409 and under context 410
405	Tr. 4	Fill	Late post-medieval fill of structure 402. The backfill is loose and unconsolidated, and contains sand, brick, concrete and gravel. It lies over context 402 and is under context 401
406	Tr. 4	Wall	A wall truncated by post-medieval brick structure 402. It comprises of a sandstone foundation course of a wall, which originally had bricks above it; evident from the lime mortar on the upper surface of the stone. Truncated bricks still <i>in situ</i> in the south end. The stone layer is 0.42 m wide and the brick is 0.25 m wide. It lies above context 409 and under contexts 401 and 410. It is equal to context 404
407	Tr. 4	Wall	The probable north-south continuation of post-medieval wall 406. It differs in its lack of stone foundation course. It has at least four courses. Bricks are similar to wall 406. It lies over context 409 and is cut by context 410
408	Tr. 4	Deposit Layer	The group number for contexts 403 and 404. A post-medieval layer of made ground or dumped material. It lies over contexts 406 and 409, and lies under context 401 and 410. It is possible that context 408 abuts wall 402.

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409	Tr. 4	Alluvial Deposit	A natural alluvial deposit of red/grey brown sandy or silty clay. Maximum depth is 0.6 m. There are occasional coal fragments on top, probable contamination from context 408 above. It is under context 406 and is equal to contexts 206 and 119.
410	Tr. 4	Construction Cut	A late post-medieval construction cut for wall 402, into alluvium 409 and deposits 403 and 404. It is 1.1, deep, with vertical sides and a flat base.
501	Tr. 5	Made Ground	Post-medieval made ground with surface, which is up to 0.55 m below setts. It is imported grey aggregate capped by sharp sand (0.05 m) and concrete setts. It is over contexts 502 and 523
502	Tr. 5	Demolition Fill	A post-medieval collapsed wall context. Contains a jumble of unsorted bricks with adhering lime mortar. It is set in a loose matrix of lime/sand. It lies over contexts 506, 507 and 508, and under context 501
503	Tr. 5	Layer	A layer of possible late post-medieval garden soil. Build up of the deposit apparently outside building as defined by wall 507. It is a layer of dark brown silty clay loam with 20% brick/stone and around 0.2 m deep. It lies over contexts 507 and 508, and under 501
504	Tr. 5	Demolition Fill	A layer of collapsed brick rubble, comprising of both whole and half-bricks set in a dark brown loam with 40% inclusions of brick and lime mortar fragments. It lies over context 505 and under context 501
505	Tr. 5	Fill	A fill of modern aggregate trenching, 4.1m E/W by 2 m N/S. It contains grey loose gravel, similar to 501. It is at the east end of Trench 5. Lies under contexts 501 and 504
506	Tr. 5	Wall	Late post-medieval E/W aligned inner return wall (single brick thick) of wall 507. It survives in section to height of 0.30 m and may form a possible chimney with 507. The remains indicate a single coursed brick wall bounded with lime mortar, 0.1 m wide and 2 m north-south. It is under context 501 and is the same as context 507
507	Tr. 5	Structural Wall	A double skinned, E/W orientated wall, extending over 4 m. It is acting as a southern boundary for brick 'floor' 508. It is late post-medieval, but predates 1850. The bricks are roughly 0.1 m x 0.2 m x 0.1 m. This wall turns back on itself to form a possible chimney breast. It lies above fill 522 and below contexts 521, 508 and 502. Same as wall 506
508	Tr. 5	Structural Infill	A late post-medieval cellar infill with a capping or floor. It extends just under 5 m E/W by 1.5 m N/S. The capping 'floor' is comprised of primarily unbonded bricks, but also includes a number of re-used bricks and flagstones. The total height of the nine brick courses is 0.9 m. Overlies contexts 507 and 508, underlies contexts 501, 502 and 523. Equals contexts 509 and 516.

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509	Tr. 5	Structure (Metalled Surface)	A metalled surface similar to context 508, but more consolidated. It may be a possible late post-medieval yard. It is comprised of assorted brick setts and flagstones. It is situated to the east of wall 506. Overlies contexts 506, 514 and 513, underlies context 504, and is the same as context 516
510	Tr. 5	Demolition Fill	A late post-medieval demolition deposit accumulated on top of floor 509. It is 2.5 m long E/W and 0.4 m wide N/S, and is comprised of a spread of lime mortar in a clayey silt matrix. It is situated in the east of Trench 5. Overlies context 509 and under context 501
511	Tr. 5	Structure (Wall)	A post-medieval brick wall abutted to the west by a flag surface. It is 1.1 m high, 2 m long (N-S), and it is north-south aligned. The bricks are 0.23 m x 0.14 m x 0.07 m. The bricks were fixed using lime mortar and they had a plaster surface on their internal surface (west). This was probably part of a structure with context 512 to the west. It is contextually above context 517 and under contexts 513 and 514
512	Tr. 5	Structure (Wall)	An east-west orientated post-medieval brick wall of a cellar. Its northern face is inwardly facing. It forms a structure with context 511. It is abutted by floor 513 and is under infill 509. The wall is 0.8 m high and the bricks are 0.08 m deep (size masked by plaster), It is probably the same as context 511
513	Tr. 5	Structure (Surface)	A late post-medieval flagstone surface, which may be a possible cellar floor. It is over context 577, abuts walls 511 and 512 and under infill 509. The flagstones are 0.06 m-0.08 m deep, by 0.4 m - 0.7 m dimensions
514	Tr. 5	Make-Up	A make up layer of dark grey clayey sand with occasional rubble fragments, including lime mortar flakes. It is roughly 0.2 m deep, overlies surface 513 and is under surface 513. Rare post-medieval pottery and an iron object were found
515	Tr. 5	Structure (Flag Stone Surface)	A flagstone cellar surface similar to surface 513. It is under spread 514 and partially overlain by 513. The floor has been built up in one area, perhaps after wall was put in
516	Tr. 5	Infill	Brick cellar infill to east of context 511. The bricks are 0.24 m x 0.12 m x 0.07 m, and are set on edge. It is over context 515 and underneath a layer of material make-up. It is the same as contexts 508 and 509
517	Tr. 5	Make-up Layer/ Natural	A possible alluvial deposit or a possible bedding for flagged surfaces, though it is very clean. It is 0.15 m deep and is comprised of a light reddish grey clay. Under flagged surfaces 513 and 515. Overlay natural sand and gravel.
518	Tr. 5	Flagstone Floor	A late post-medieval flagstone floor, situated in the centre of the trench. It is throughout the width of the excavation, being 4.3 m E/W x 1.7 m N/S. It abuts context 507 and underlies context 508. Contexts 506 and 520 also overlie this surface
519	Tr. 5	Flagstone Floor	A late post-medieval flagstone floor set at a slight angle to the walls 506 and 507. The area is 1.5 m x 1.7 m. It underlies context 509

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520	Tr. 5	Made Ground	A layer of post-medieval made ground to bed flagged floor 518. It covers an area 2 m x 0.4 m x 0.2 m. It consists of a mix of sandy clay and mortar with 5% stone (angular). It is above the natural sand and gravel and context 521, and is below contexts 508 and 518
521	Tr. 5	Foundation Trench Fill	The fill of a late post-medieval foundation trench 522. Measures 0.37 m N/S x 0.9 m E/W wide. It is comprised of small rounded stone (up to 35%) set in a dark grey loamy sand. It overlies context 520
522	Tr. 5	Foundation Trench	The cut for a brick wall foundation trench. It is 0.9 m E/W x 0.37m N/S, and is against wall 507
523	Tr. 5	Flagstone Surface	Flagstones producing the flat surface for cellar infill, equal to context 508. Flagstones are roughly 0.03 m thick, but are intermittent. It overlies context 501 and is under context 508
524	Tr. 5	Layer	Probable bedding for stone surface 525. It is 0.1 m deep and comprised of grey silty clay. It overlies context 527 and underlies context 525. It is cut by context 529
525	Tr. 5	Possible Wall	Possibly either an element of an external facing wall or just dumped masonry. It is 0.45 m deep N/S and 0.6 m wide E/W. It comprises sub-rectangular stone blocks set in dark grey loam. Set against wall 507, above context 524 and under context 501
526	Tr. 5	Chimney Wall	A possible chimney wall. It is 0.5 m wide E/W x 0.6 m high and comprises of bricks set against wall 507 to the east. The bricks measure 0.24 m x 0.11 m x 0.07 m in size. Above context 507 and under context 508
527	Tr. 5	Layer	A clean sandy clay layer to the west of wall 507. It may be a foundation fill or natural behind wall 507. It is 0.4 m deep. It lies under context 524
528	Tr. 5	Foundation Cut	The foundation cut for wall 507. Situated to the west of wall 507, it is 0.6 m deep and vertically sided. Overlies context 524, filled by context 529
529	Tr. 5	Foundation Fill	The foundation fill for wall 507, comprising 0.6 m of rubble. Over contexts 507 and 528, and under context 501

WATERLOO STREET, BREWERY WHARF, LEEDS: EVALUATION REPORT

APPENDIX 3: FINDS REGISTER

Find No.	Material	Context	Description
01	Ceramic	203	Clay pipe
02	Ceramic	203	Late post-medieval pottery
03	Ceramic	204	19/20 th century pottery
04	Glass	204	Late post-medieval glass
05	Ceramic	332	19/20 th century pottery
06	Ceramic	350	19/20 th century pottery
07	Ceramic	3006	Late post-medieval pottery
08	Glass	318	Late post-medieval glass
09	Ceramic	514	Late post-medieval pottery
10	Fe	514	Post-medieval nail
11	Fe	318	Post-medieval Fe object
12	Ceramic	318	Late post-medieval pottery

APPENDIX 4: SAMPLE REGISTER

Context	Comments	Bulk	Special (No.)
102	Brick		• (5)
111	Brick		• (6)
116	Brick		• (1)
203	10 litres	•	
204	10 litres	•	
314	30 litres	•	
318	10 litres	•	
323	10 litres	•	
327	Brick		• (11)
328	Brick		• (10)
331	Brick		• (12)
333	Brick		• (14)
334	Brick		• (15)
335	Brick		• (16)
336	Brick		• (13)
341	Brick		• (17)
342	Brick		• (18)
343	Brick		• (8)
344	Brick		• (9)
356	Brick		• (20)
388	Brick		• (19)
3004	Brick		• (21)
3015	Brick		• (22)
402	Brick		• (4)
407	Brick		• (3)
409	10 litres	•	
508	Brick		• (2)
511	Brick		• (7)

APPENDIX 5: PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

Black & White Print and Colour Slide Film No.1

No.	Area	Description	From
1-2	[202]	Trench 2: brick/rubble [202]	N
3-4	[202]	Trench 2: brick/rubble [202]	N
5-6	-	Registration	-
7-8	[406]	Trench 4: bisected wall (stone and brick)	S
9-10	-	Trench 4: detail of west-facing central section	W
11-12	[205]	Trench 2: North-west facing section of post-hole or tree-hole	NW
13-14	[102]	Trench 1: general view	W
15-16	[102]	Trench 1: detail of well	N
17-18	[206]	Trench 2: test pit in centre	W
19-21	[502]	Trench 5: general view	W
22-24	[502]	Trench 5: general view	E
25-26	[502]	Trench 5: detail of the brick and flag surface	N
27-29	[115][117]	Trench 1: north-facing section of test pit	S
30-31	[408][409]	Trench 4: west-facing section of test pit	E
32-33	[306]	Trench 3: general view	W
34-35	[306]	Trench 3: general view	E
36	[306]	Trench 3: detail of south-facing section (west end)	N

Black & White Print and Colour Slide Film No.2

No.	Area	Description	From
0-1	-	Registration	-
2-3	[513]	Trench 5: south-facing section of test pit	N
4-5	[513]	Trench 5: north-facing section of test pit	S
6-7	[513]	Trench 5: west-facing section of test pit	E
8-9	[513]	Floor in test pit in Trench 5	N
10-11	-	General view of Trench 3 west	E
12-13	-	General view of Trench 3 west	SW
14-15	[517]	Test pit through clay and sand and gravel in Trench 5	N
16-17	[314]	East-facing section in Trench 3 west	E
18-19	[310]	Pre-excavation shot of possible post pad	W
20-21	[310]	Post-excavation of possible post pad	W
22-23	[306][307]	Lower wall in Trench 3 west	E
24-25	[320]	North-facing section of Trench 3 west	N
26-27	[301]	South-facing section of Trench 3 (west end)	SW
28-29	[301]	South-facing section of Trench 3 (west end)	SE
30-31	[301]	South-facing section of Trench 3 (mid)	SW
32+	[301]	South-facing section of Trench 3 (mid)	SE

WATERLOO STREET, BREWERY WHARF, LEEDS: EVALUATION REPORT

Black & White Print and Colour Slide Film No.3

No.	Area	Description	From
0-1	-	Registration shots	-
2-3	[334]	General view of Trench 3 east	E
4-5	[334]	General view of Trench 3 east	W
6-7	[334]	General view of south facing section of Trench 3 east	S
8-9	[334]	General view of south facing section of Trench 3 east (oblique)	SW
10-11	[334]	Detail of brick packing in Trench 3 mid	E
12-13	[355][356]	General view of Trench 3 (east end)	W
14-15	[334]	General view of Trench 3 (east end)	E
16-17	[3004]	General view of Trench 3 east (north facing section)	N
18-19	[355][356]	Trench 3 (east) west-facing elevation of walls	W
20-21	[3004]	Trench 3 (east) north-facing elevation of walls	N
22-23	[334]	Trench 3 (east): east-facing elevation of walls	E
24-25	[334]	Trench 3 (east): east-facing elevation of walls	E
26-27	[518][519]	Trench 5 (west): cellar floor and north facing section	N
28-29	[518][519]	Trench 5 (west): cellar floor and west facing section	W
30-31	[518][519]	Trench 5 (west): cellar floor and south facing section	S
32-33	[372]	Area under cellar infill = flagged	S
34-35	[372]	Area under cellar infill = flagged	E

Black & White Print and Colour Slide Film No.4

No.	Area	Description	From
1-2	-	Registration shots	-
3-4	[518][519]	Test pit in Trench 5 west	N
5-6	[518][519]	Test pit in Trench 5 west	W
7-8	[372]	Test pit in Trench 3 east, through context 372	N
9-10	[372]	Test pit in Trench 3 east, through context 372	E
11-12	Site	Site backfilled	SW

WATERLOO STREET, BREWERY WHARF, LEEDS: EVALUATION REPORT

APPENDIX 6: DRAWING REGISTER

Drawing No.	Description	Scale
1	Plan of Trench 2 [202]	1:40
2	East-facing section of Trench 2 [202]	1:40
3	Plan of Trench 2 showing P/H 204 and spread/layer 203 [204]	1:20
4	NE-facing section of possible posthole [204] in Trench 2	1:10
5	Plan of Trench 4 [401]	1:40
6	West-facing section of Trench 4 [401]	1:40
7	West-facing section of Trench 2 [203]	1:50
8	Plan of Trench 1 [102]	1:40
9	North-facing section of Trench 1 [101]	1:40
10	East and south facing sections of test pit, Trench 1 [115][116]	1:20
11	Plan of Trench 1 showing location and extent of test pit [115][116]	1:50
12	South-facing part of section of Trench 1 [110]	1:10
13	Plan of Trench 5 [508]	1:40
14	North-facing section of Trench 5 [508]	1:40
15	West-facing section of test pit in Trench 4 [408]	1:20
16	Plan of Trench 3 [302]	1:50
17	South-facing section of Trench 3 [302]	1:20
18	Brick filled pit in Trench 3 [310]	1:10
19	Lower and foundation courses of wall [307] in Trench 3	1:10
20	Plan of middle section of Trench 3 [316]	1:50
21	Plan of test pit at east end of Trench 5 [511][512]	1:20
22	East-facing section of Trench 3 [316]	1:10
23	North-facing section of walls [511][512] in Trench 5	1:20
24	North-facing section of Trench 3 [320]	1:10
25	South-facing section of Trench 3 (middle section) [301]	1:20
26	Continuation of drawing number 24	1:20
27	North-facing section of Trench 3E (far east)	1:20
28	North-facing section of Trench 3E (west of cellar)	1:20
29	South-facing section of Trench 3E (west of cellar)	1:20
30	East end of Trench 3E	1:20
31	West-facing elevation- cellar [336]	1:20
32	North-facing elevation- cellar	1:20
33	East-facing elevation- cellar [336]	1:20
34	Plan of cellar [336][356]	1:20
35	Plan of Trench 5	1:20
36	North-facing section of Trench 5	1:20
37	South-facing section of Trench 5	1:20
38	Plan of cellar floors 772 and 3007	1:20
39	North-facing elevation of walls and cellar infill in Trench 3E [3004][334]	1:20
40	South-facing elevation of walls in Trench 3E [345][3015]	1:20

APPENDIX 7: FIELDWORK SUMMARY SHEET

**WEST YORKSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGY ADVISORY SERVICE SUMMARY SHEET
ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK IN WEST YORKSHIRE**

Site Name/Address Waterloo Street, Brewery Wharf, Leeds	
Township Leeds	District Leeds
National Grid Reference SE 3042 3306	
Contractor AOC Archaeology Group	
Date of Work April 2006	
Title of Report Waterloo Street, Brewery Wharf, Leeds – Evaluation Report	
Date of Report May 2006	
<p>Summary of Fieldwork Results</p> <p>Evaluation by trial trenching was carried out in advance of a proposed multi-level development. The evaluation uncovered walls and surfaces associated with buildings predominately of 19th and 20th century date. While these structures had truncated alluvial and natural sand and gravel deposits across the site, there was evidence for the survival of a layer of late post-medieval topsoil/levelling and for a small number of late post-medieval cut features in the north-west of the site. Finds included an assemblage of post-medieval pottery sherds and smaller assemblages of glass, iron objects and clay pipe stems. Samples of brick from the post-medieval buildings were taken.</p>	
Author of Summary Mike Roy	Date of Summary May 2006

**WEST YORKSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGY ADVISORY SERVICE:
SPECIFICATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION (TRIAL
TRENCHING) AT WATERLOO STREET, BREWERY WHARF, LEEDS
(Revised Jan 2006)**

Specification prepared on behalf of Leeds City Council at the request of Sue Sparling of DLA Architecture (Planning ref: 20/273/05/FU)

1. Summary

1.1 A limited amount of archaeological work consisting of trial trenching (four trenches) is proposed to help establish the archaeological significance of the above site. The results of the evaluation will help establish whether any mitigation measures are required prior to construction commencing. Any work arising from the results of the evaluation will be covered by a further specification.

1.2 This specification has been prepared by the curatorial branch of the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service, the holders of the West Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record.

NOTE: The requirements detailed in paragraphs 6.5, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6 and 8.1 are to be carried out by the archaeological contractor prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

2. Site Location & Description (Figure 1)

Grid Reference: SE 3342 3303

2.1 The proposed development site lies in Leeds city centre, south of the river. It occupies c. 4500m² of land bounded to the south by Waterloo Street, to the east by Kendall Street, to the north by No2 Brewery Wharf and to the west by the Waterloo Apartments.

2.2 The site is currently occupied by a car park and access is gained via Waterloo Street. The ground is surfaced predominantly with brick sets with some areas of tarmac.

3. Background

3.1 Leeds City Council was advised by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service that there is reason to believe that important archaeological remains may be affected by the development of this site. Planning consent (ref: 20/273/05/FU) for the construction of a multi-level development up to 14 storeys with basement carparking was granted by LCC with an archaeological condition attached.

3.2 This specification has been prepared by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service, at the request of Sue Sparling of DLA Architecture to detail what is required for the evaluation and to allow an archaeological contractor to provide a quotation.

4. Archaeological Interest

4.1 Records show that the proposed development site lies within an area of archaeological potential. The nearby section of the river Aire is thought to be the oldest crossing point on the river. The route of the Roman road(s) through Leeds are not known with any certainty but the remains of a Roman ford were found during works on Dock Street which lies just to the north of the application site.

4.2 Early maps indicate that the current application site was not as extensively developed in the 19th century as adjacent parts of the Brewery Wharf development. Therefore there is potential for buried archaeological remains associated with the Roman road and river crossing to survive in the area. Anglo-Saxon burials have also been identified in this general area.

5. Aim of the Evaluation

5.1 The aim of the evaluation is to gather sufficient information to establish the extent, condition, character and date (as far as circumstances permit) of any archaeological features and deposits within the area of interest.

5.2 The information gained will allow the Planning Authority to make a reasonable and informed decision with regard to any requirement for further archaeological works to record any archaeological deposits prior to destruction - whether this be a summary record from a watching brief or a detailed record from full open-area excavation. The requirements are dependent upon the results of this evaluation and it is anticipated that if further significant fieldwork is required, then the contractor would draft a specification for approval by WYASAS (see paragraph 9.1).

6. General Instructions

6.1 Health and Safety

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

6.2 Location of Services, etc.

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

6.3 Confirmation of Adherence to Specification

6.3.1 Prior to the commencement of any work, the archaeological contractor must confirm adherence to this specification in writing to the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service, or state (with reasons) any proposals to vary the specification. Should the contractor wish to vary the specification, then written confirmation of the

agreement of the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service to any variations is required prior to work commencing. Unauthorised variations are made at the sole risk of the contractor. Modifications presented in the form of a re-written specification/project design will not be considered by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service. Any technical queries arising from the specification detailed below should be addressed to the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service *without delay*.

6.4 Confirmation of Timetable and Contractors' Qualifications

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

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

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

6.4 Notification

6.4.1 WYAAS should be provided with as much notice as possible in writing (and certainly not less than one week) of the intention to start work. A copy of the archaeological contractor's risk assessment of the site should accompany the notification.

6.4.2 The Leeds Museums Curator of Archaeology, Katherine Baxter, should be notified of the date of commencement of fieldwork (Tel.: 0113 2365497; email: katherine.baxter@leeds.gov.uk).

6.4.3 As a courtesy English Heritage's Regional Science Advisor, Ian Porter, should also be notified of the intention to commence fieldwork (Tel.: 01904 601903, email: ian.porter@english-heritage.org.uk).

6.6 Documentary Research

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

7. Trial Trenching Methodology

7.1 Trench Size and Placement

7.1.1 The work will involve the excavation of two 50m x 2m trenches and two 15m x 2m trenches, which can be machine-opened. The contractor should also allow for a contingency amount of 40 square metres. The use of the contingency will depend upon the results obtained in the initial trial trenching. The use of the contingency will be at the discretion of the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service, whose decision will be issued in writing, if necessary in retrospect after site discussions. Proposed trench locations are shown on Figure 2.

Total site area: 2800m²

Total area of trenching: 260m²

Contingency trenching: 40m²

7.2 Method of Excavation

7.2.1 The trial trenches may be opened and the topsoil and recent overburden removed down to the first significant archaeological horizon in successive levels up to a maximum 0.2m thickness, by the use of an appropriate machine using a wide toothless ditching blade. Under no circumstances should the machine be used to cut arbitrary trenches down to natural deposits. All machine work must be carried out under direct archaeological supervision and the machine halted if significant archaeological deposits are encountered. The top of the first significant archaeological horizon may be exposed by the machine, but must then be cleared by hand and inspected for features and then dug by hand.

7.2.2 No archaeological deposits should be entirely removed unless this is unavoidable in achieving the objectives of this evaluation although all features identified are expected to be well-sectioned and the full depth of archaeological deposits must be assessed. The contractor should make provision for the use of shoring/stepping to accomplish this.

7.2.3 All artefacts are to be retained for processing except unstratified 20th-century material, which may be noted and discarded. Suitable samples for dating should be taken if encountered during trenching.

7.3 Method of Recording

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

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

7.4 Use of Metal Detectors on Site

7.4.1 Spill heaps are to be scanned for non-ferrous metal artefacts using a metal detector capable of making this discrimination, operated by an experienced metal detector user (if necessary, operating under the supervision of the contracting archaeologist). Modern artefacts are to be noted but not retained (19th-century material and earlier should be retained).

7.4.2 If a non-professional archaeologist is to be used to carry out the metal-detecting, a formal agreement of their position as a sub-contractor working under direction must be agreed in advance of their use on site. This formal agreement will apply whether they are paid or not. To avoid financial claims under the Treasure Act a suggested wording for this formal agreement with the metal detectorist is: "In the process of working on the archaeological investigation at [location of site] between the dates of [insert dates], [name of person contributing to project] is working under direction or permission of [name of archaeological organisation], and hereby waives all rights to rewards for objects discovered that could otherwise be payable under the Treasure Act 1996."

7.5 Environmental Sampling Strategy

7.5.1 Deposits must be sampled for retrieval and assessment of the preservation conditions and potential for analysis of any bio-archaeological remains. A sampling strategy must be agreed with a recognised bio-archaeologist, and the sampling methods should follow the procedures outlined by English Heritage in the Centre for Archaeology Guidelines no.4 (2002), 'Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation'. Provision should also be made for the specialist to visit the site and discuss the sampling strategy, if necessary.

7.6 Conservation Strategy

7.6.1 A conservation strategy must be developed in collaboration with a recognised laboratory. All finds must be assessed in order to recover information that will contribute to an understanding of their deterioration and hence preservation potential, as well as identifying potential for further investigation. Furthermore, all finds must be stabilised and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the receiving museum. As a guiding principle only artefacts of a 'friable' quality would warrant full conservation but metalwork and coinage from stratified contexts would be expected to be X-rayed if necessary, and conservation costs should also be included as a contingency.

7.7 Human Remains

7.7.1 Any human remains that are discovered must initially be left in-situ, covered and protected. The West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service will be notified. If removal is necessary, this must comply with the relevant legislation and any Home Office and local environmental health regulations.

7.8 Treasure Act

7.8.1 The terms of the Treasure Act 1996 must be followed with regard to any finds that might fall within its purview. Any finds must be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner as required by the procedures as laid down in the 'Code of Practice'. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as

the discovery, suitable security measures must be taken to protect the finds from theft.

7.9. Unexpectedly Significant or Complex Discoveries

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

7.10 Access/Monitoring Arrangements

7.10.1 The representative of the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service will be afforded access to the site at any reasonable time. It is usual practice that the visit is arranged in advance, but this is not always feasible. The Advisory Service's representative will be provided with a site tour and an overview of the site by the senior archaeologist present and should be afforded the opportunity to view all trenches, any finds made that are still on site, and any records not in immediate use. It is anticipated that the records of an exemplar context that has previously been fully recorded will be examined. Any observed deficiencies during the site visit are to be made good to the satisfaction of the Advisory Service's representative, by the next agreed site meeting. Access is also to be afforded at any reasonable time to English Heritage's Regional Archaeological Science Advisor.

8. Archive Deposition

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

8.2 The deposition of the archive must be accompanied by a storage fee, currently £113 per standard box, payable to West Yorkshire Joint Services. The contractor will be charged the current Leeds Museum fee at the time of deposition with WYAAS.

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

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

9. Post-Excavation Analysis and Reporting

9.1 Requirement for Further Fieldwork

9.1.1 It is anticipated that upon (or approaching) completion of fieldwork, a meeting with WYAAS will be arranged by the archaeological contractor, either at the WYAAS

office or on site, to discuss the results and agree what, if any, additional work may be warranted. The developer should also be invited to attend this meeting. The meeting may take the form of a telephone discussion at WYAAS's discretion. Following the meeting the archaeological contractor will either produce a report (if no further archaeological work is warranted), or draft a specification (if further work is required) to be submitted to WYAAS for written approval prior to the commencement of any further work.

9.1.2 If further fieldwork is required the results of the evaluation will be integrated into an overall report encompassing all stages of work. However, if a different contractor is employed by the developer to undertake subsequent works, then a full, formal evaluation report (see paragraph 9.3 below) should be prepared and accepted by WYAAS before further fieldwork commences.

9.2 Finds and Samples

9.2.1 On completion of the fieldwork, any samples taken shall be processed and any finds shall be cleaned, identified, assessed/analysed, dated (if possible), marked (if appropriate) and properly packed and stored in accordance with the requirements of national guidelines. Finds of 19th and 20th century date should be noted, quantified and summarily described, but can then be discarded if appropriate. All finds which are of 18th century or earlier date should be retained and archived.

9.2.2 A fully indexed field archive shall be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographic negatives and a complete set of labelled photographic prints/slides. An index to the field archive is to be deposited with the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (preferably as an appendix in the report). The original archive is to accompany the deposition of any finds, providing the landowner agrees to the deposition of finds in a publicly accessible archive (see para. 8.4 above). In the absence of this agreement the field archive (less finds) is to be deposited with the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service.

9.3 Report Format and Content

9.3.1 A report should be produced, which should include background information on the need for the project, a description of the methodology employed, and a full description and interpretation of results produced. It is not envisaged that the report is likely to be published, but it should be produced with sufficient care and attention to detail to be of academic use to future researchers.

9.3.2 Location plans should be produced at a scale which enables easy site identification and which depicts the full extent of the site investigated (a scale of 1:50,000 is not regarded as appropriate unless accompanied by a more detailed plan or plans). Site plans should be at an appropriate scale showing trench layout (see dug), features located and, where possible, predicted archaeological deposits. Upon completion of each evaluation trench or sections containing archaeological features will be drawn. Section drawings (at a minimum scale of 1:20) must include height O.D. Plans (at a minimum scale of 1:50) must include O.D. spot heights for all principal strata and any features. Where no archaeological deposits are encountered at least one long section of each trench will be drawn.

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

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

9.4 Summary for Publication

9.4.1 The attached summary sheet should be completed and submitted to the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service for inclusion in the summary of archaeological work in West Yorkshire to be published on WYAAAS's website.

9.5 Publicity

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

9.6 Consideration of Appropriate Mitigation Strategy

9.6.1 The report should not give a judgement on whether preservation or further investigation is considered appropriate, but should provide an interpretation of results, placing them in a local and regional, and if appropriate, national context. However, a client may wish to separately commission the contractor's view as to an appropriate treatment of the resource identified.

10. Report Submission and Deposition with the SMR

10.1 A copy of the report is to be supplied directly to the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service within a period of two months following completion of fieldwork, unless specialist reports are awaited - in the latter case a revised date should be agreed with the Advisory Service. Completion of this project and advice from WYAAAS on an appropriate mitigation strategy are dependent upon receipt by WYAAAS of a satisfactory report which has been prepared in accordance with this specification. Any comments made by WYAAAS in response to the submission of an unsatisfactory report will be taken account of in finalising the report within a timescale which has been agreed with WYAAAS.

10.2 The report will be supplied on the understanding that it will be added to the County Sites and Monuments Record and will become a public document after an appropriate period of time (generally not exceeding six months).

10.3 A copy of the final report shall also be supplied to English Heritage's Regional Science Advisor (Ian Bentler, English Heritage, 37 Tannet Row, York YO1 6WF)

11. General Considerations

11.1 Authorised Alterations to Specification by Contractor

11.1.1 It should be noted that this specification is based upon records available in the County Sites and Monuments Record and on a brief examination of the site by

the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service. Archaeological contractors submitting tenders should carry out an inspection of the site prior to submission of, or first visiting the site at any time during the course of the recording exercise, if appears in the archaeologist's professional judgement that:

- 1) a part of the works of the site is not amenable to evaluation as detailed above, and/or
- 2) an alternative approach may be more appropriate or likely to produce more informative results.

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

11.2 Unauthorized Alterations to Specification by Contractor

11.2.1 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that they have obtained the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service's consent in writing to any variation of the specification prior to the commencement of on-site work, or (where applicable) prior to the submission of the tender. Unauthorized variations may result in the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service being unable to recommend dissemination of the planning application to the Local Planning Officer based on the archaeological information available and are therefore made solely at the risk of the contractor.

11.3 Technical Queries

11.3.1 Similarly, any technical queries arising from the specification detailed above should be addressed to the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service without delay.

11.4 Valid Period of Specification

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

Andrea Burgees
West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service

January 2006

County Sites and Monuments Record
West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service
Registry of Deeds
Newstead Road
Wakefield
WF1 2DE

Telephone (01924) 305172
Fax (01924) 306610
E-Mail awas@awas.org.uk

APPENDIX 1 - LEEDS MUSEUM ARCHIVING REQUIREMENTS:

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

standard: 300 (w) X 380 (l) X 150 (h) mm

1/2 standard: 150 X 300 X 150 mm

deep standard: 300 X 380 X 300 mm

large standard: 450 X 380 X 150mm

double deep standard: 450 X 380 X 380

long shallow: 600 (w) X 380 X 150 mm

long deep: 600 X 380 X 380 mm

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

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

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

The archive should be organised by materials in the following order

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

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

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

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

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

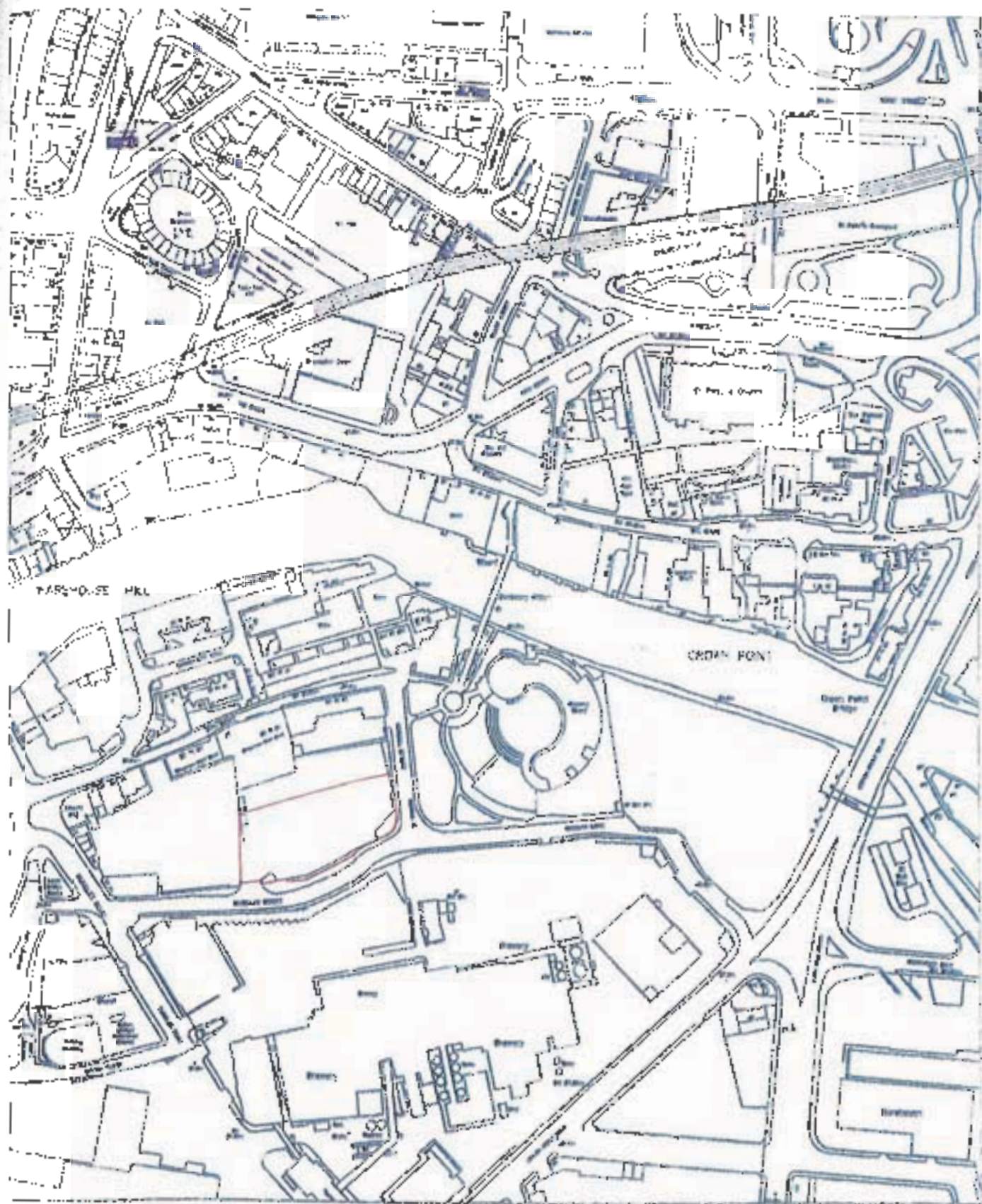
Paper archives, photographs etc, should be stored in box sizes above.

The contents should be marked on the outside of each box using archive quality black ink (preferably blue). Allocation of materials to boxes should take account of the needs of lifting and handling legislation (i.e. boxes should not be filled so as to be difficult to lift safely). The stratification codes should be marked clearly and site find numbers if appropriate. Box numbers may be allocated from one up to infinity. The site code should be marked clearly on the outside of each box.

The archive should be accompanied by a site finding binder with details of the find archive and an index to speed up location of materials.

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

NOTE: Blue tape or other other plasticine like material should NOT be used during the crating of finds.



KEY: Development Area



**West Yorkshire
Archaeology
Advisory Service**

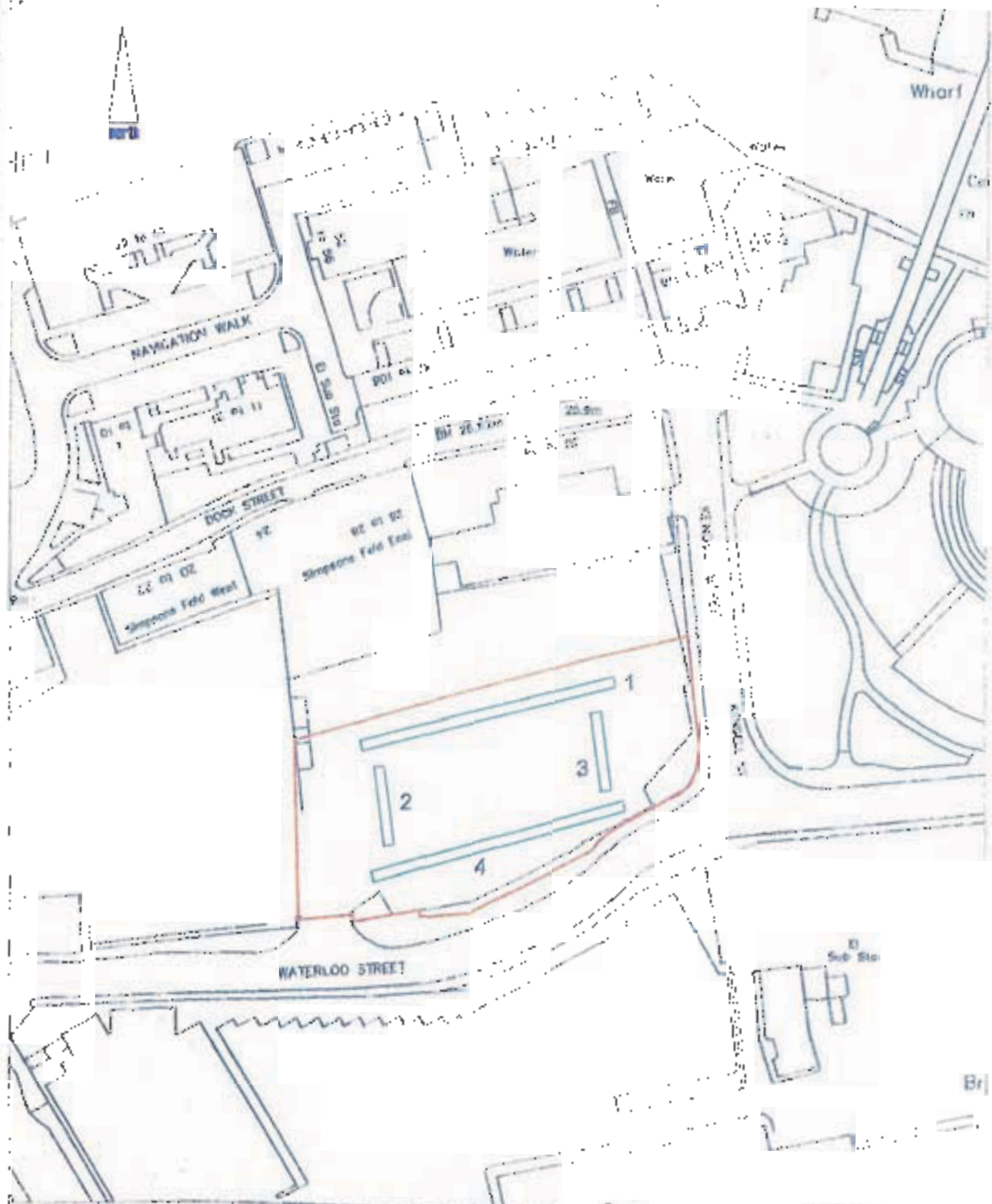
West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service
 County Buildings, 100 Park Road, Leeds
 LS2 9PL
 Tel: 0113 275 3777 Fax: 0113 275 3778
 Email: wyaas@leeds.gov.uk

PROJECT LOCATION
WATERLOO ST, BREWERY WHARF, LEEDS (SE 3042 3300)

PROJECT TITLE
**SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
 (REV 1)**

DATE	BY	DATE	SCALE	NTS
		JAN 08		

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KEY: Development Area Trial Trench



West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service
County Sites and Monuments Record
Registry of Docks
Wakefield WF1 2DT
Tel: 01924 200191 Fax: 01924 200011
E-mail: wyaas@wyaas.org.uk

D. J. KIRKWOOD
WATERLOO ST, BREWERY WHARF, LEEDS (SE 3042 3303)

THIS SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
FIG. 2 Locations of Trial Trenches
(rev 2)

DATE	BY	APP'D	DATE	SCALE	1:7000 @ A4
	AD		JAN 03		

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