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SUMMARY

Following the compilation of a desk-based study for a site in the Eastgate area of Leeds city centre (centred on SE 3055 3375), produced by Waterman CPM, a programme of archaeological investigation was initiated. The work was required in advance of a planning application that is being prepared for a major redevelopment of the area. Two elements of the site were to be evaluated in the initial phase: Area A was located in the centre west of the site, and covered an area of 1726m² between Vicar Lane and Edward Street, and Area B was located in the south-west of the site, comprising an area of 2050m² at the junction of Harewood Street and George Street.

The evaluation confirmed the presence of sub-surface archaeology on the site dating from the 12th or 13th centuries to the 20th century, although physical evidence for medieval activity was only identified in one trench (Area B, Trench 11). The single medieval feature was encountered beneath the floor of a cellar, suggesting that a significant amount of ground-raising had been carried out, particularly in Area B. This was seen in Trench 9, also in Area B, where up to 1.20m of made ground was found to have been dumped. Little in the way of immediate post-medieval remains were found, although activity during this period was suggested by the presence of a small amount of pottery dating from the 16th to 18th centuries.

Late 18th-century activity included the wide spread construction of cellars across much of the study area, of which some were certainly domestic in character and gave an insight into the interiors of the cellar dwellings associated with back-to-back housing that was such a feature of this part of Leeds.

The presence of an east/west-orientated burial in the vicinity of the site of Ebenezer Chapel in Trench 9, Area B, confirms not only that a cemetery lay to the east of the chapel, but that it appears to have remained intact after it had gone out of use. The chapel remained but was used thereafter as a cooperage in the late 19th century (CPM 2005, 10). A layer of stone setts associated with a sloping cut in the same trench was part of a large static water tank constructed in the Second World War, which would have removed any surviving archaeological deposits east of Harewood Street, which would have included the eastern extent of the burial ground and the chapel.

It seems likely that any future redevelopment of the site will have a negative impact upon the sub-surface archaeological resource, although this may be limited to discrete areas. In particular, the south-western part of Area B contains remains of medieval date, and the vestiges of a cemetery. Whilst Area A was seen to have sustained considerable truncation, considerable and well-preserved remains of early back-to-back dwellings survived.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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The evaluation was undertaken by Jeremy Bradley, Caroline Bulcock, and Rebekah Pressler. The report was written by Jeremy Bradley, with the drawings created by Mark Tidmarsh and Caroline Bulcock. The medieval pottery was examined by Jeremy Bradley and Ian Miller, the post-medieval ceramics by Rebekah Pressler, and the animal bone by Andrew Bates. All other material categories were examined by Christine Howard-Davis, and the palaeo-environmental assessment was undertaken by Elizabeth Huckerby and Sandra Bosnall. The project was managed by Ian Miller, who edited the report.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

1.1.1 Prior to a proposed redevelopment in the Eastgate area of Leeds, West Yorkshire, Waterman CPM were commissioned to undertake an archaeological baseline study to examine the archaeological potential of the area, in support of an outline planning application. Following from this, a specification was prepared by West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service for a limited amount of archaeological work within two areas (A and B) on the west side of the development site (Figs 2 and 3). The archaeological work was to consist of trial trenching to help establish the archaeological potential within the Eastgate area. OA North was commissioned by Waterman CPM to undertake the work during April 2006.

1.2 SITE LOCATION

1.2.1 The study area is located within Leeds city centre, occupying an area of approximately 8.5ha (centred on SE 3046 3372), and is bounded by George Street and Dyer Street to the south, St Peter's Street and Eastgate to the east, New York Road (the A58M) to the north, and Vicar Lane and Harewood Street to the west. Eastgate crosses the centre of the site on an east/west alignment, whilst Templar Street and Lady Lane follow parallel routes to Eastgate to the north. Union Street follows a parallel route south of Eastgate. Smaller north/south-aligned roads crossing the site include Cross Union Street and Milgarth Street in the south, and Edward Street, Templar Lane, Templar Place and Bridge Street in the north (Fig 1).

1.2.2 A large component of the site is currently in use for car-parking; one lies to the north of Templar Street, two others lie either side of Edward Street, and two south of Union Street. The remainder of the site is formed by properties fronting Bridge Street, Vicar Lane, Eastgate and George Street, including the Templar Hotel, Harfield House and Hereford House between North Court and Templar Street in the north-east of the site. Provident House and numbers 100-104 front Vicar Lane and Circle House, several warehouses and the Bridge Street Pentecostal Church line Bridge Street in the eastern portion of the site. To the south of Lady Lane near the centre of the site are numbers 1-31 (odd) Eastgate and numbers 90, 92 and 94 Vicar Lane.

1.3 TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

1.3.1 The geology of the study area consists of Lower Coal Measures covered by 'drift' or 'superficial' deposits, laid during the Ice Age, which began about 500,000 years ago. Geotechnical investigations were undertaken on the Harewood Quarter site in September 2000 (Harrison and Company, September 2000). The results of these investigations indicated the southern part of the site to comprise a maximum of 3.60m of made-ground above natural soils of sandy-clays. The made-ground comprised bricks, concrete, stones, tarmac,

ash, glass, wood and clay materials. A number of foundations and floor slabs were also encountered situated at depths of between 1 and 2 metres below the modern surface level.

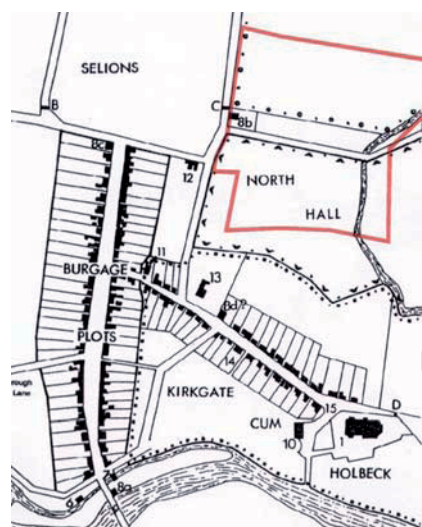
- 1.3.2 The study area has been recently surveyed indicating the ground surface slopes down from approximately 40 metres OD in the north-west, to approximately 29m OD in the south-east.

1.4 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 1.4.1 The following historical and archaeological background was derived from the Waterman CPM desk-based research for the Eastgate archaeological baseline report (Waterman CPM 2005), with additional information obtained from the WYAAS specification (*Appendix 1*). Further documentary sources have been consulted as part of the present study.
- 1.4.2 **Prehistoric and Roman:** the well-drained low-lying river terraces and alluvium of the Aire Valley would have offered attractive areas of settlement in the prehistoric period. Leeds lies at the eastern end of the Aire Gap (from Langdale in the Lake District), which would have formed an important route for trade in the Neolithic period, as evidenced by the distribution of polished stone axes. The first evidence for human settlement in the Leeds area comes from Thorpe Stapleton, approximately four miles east of Leeds. This Mesolithic hunting camp was settled at around 6,000 BC.
- 1.4.3 Evidence of Iron Age settlements, including characteristic roundhouses has been excavated in the wider region of Leeds, including a site at Dalton Parlours (Wrathmell and Nicholson 1990). The possible site of an Iron Age hillfort overlooked the Meanwood Valley from Rampart Road, on Woodhouse Moor, but this was unfortunately destroyed by 19th-century landscaping. Earthworks representing another possible Iron Age hillfort or Roman camp were described by Thoresby in the early 18th century on Quarry Hill, approximately 0.3km to the east of the present study area (SMR 2538). Earthworks were recorded on the 1847 Ordnance Survey map as representing the north-west corner of a Roman camp, although terracing on Quarry Hill that was observed in 1977 was interpreted as probably modern; any remaining pre-modern earthworks were probably destroyed during construction of Quarry Hill Flats in the 1930s. Archaeological evaluation on the site in 1991 by West Yorkshire Archaeology Service did not reveal any trace of earthworks or other features associated with the remains described by antiquarians (SMR 2538).
- 1.4.4 Later Iron Age activity south-east of Leeds was identified at Ledston, near Castleford, in the form of a concentration of pits and a double-ditched curvilinear enclosure and was interpreted as a ritual site (Keighley 1981 and Roberts 2005). Recent work by Oxford Archaeology North on the A1 link road produced extensive Iron Age remains dating to the Middle Iron Age. This site, like Ledston, was notable for its large number of pits, some of which like the above site contained human remains (Brown *et al* forthcoming).

- 1.4.5 Leeds lay in the territory controlled by the Brigantes in the first century AD, which came under increasing Roman influence from the middle of that century onwards. Leeds has been identified with *Campodunum*, from the Antonine Itinerary, meaning “fort in the bend of a river”. As the earthworks on Quarry Hill lay only 40m from the confluence of Sheepscar Beck with the River Aire this would seem plausible. *Campodunum* was either a fort or a posting station on the Roman road from York to Manchester.
- 1.4.6 No prehistoric or Roman findspots, sites, monument have been previously identified within the present study area. A stone axe hammer of prehistoric date was found in c1964 to the north-west of the site (SMR 2145), and a Bronze Age burial urn containing calcined human bone and a stone axe-hammer or macehead was found approximately 0.2km to the west of the site on Briggate in 1745 (SMR 1314). A flint axehead found in the river Aire is also recorded under the same reference but a more precise findspot is not known (SMR 1314).
- 1.4.7 Although there have been a significant number of finds dating to the Roman period from the wider area of Leeds, the only other report of remains of Roman activity within the study area is the site of a possible Roman ford across the River Aire at Dock Street encountered by workmen in 1819 (SMR 2122). The site of the ford has been recorded as approximately 0.4km to the south of the site, although its precise location is uncertain. The ford is presumed to be associated with Roman road 712 (Margary 1973), which runs from Tadcaster to Manchester and would therefore probably lie within the study area. However, an evaluation by AOC Archaeology at Dock Street in 2000 did not reveal any evidence of Roman activity.
- 1.4.8 **Early Medieval:** the origins of Leeds are thought to lie within the early medieval period, when it lay first within the British Kingdom of Elmet and later in the Kingdom of Northumbria. Documentary evidence suggest that it was an important settlement by the 10th century, and cross fragments recovered from the parish church of St Peter date to the 9th or 10th century.
- 1.4.9 **Medieval:** open fields, woodland, a church, manor house and a manorial mill were recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086 (Faull and Moorhouse 1981). The manor house, which the Norman administrative centre, was located just north-east of the present railway station, with the settlement focussed around what is now Kirkgate. Leeds was created a borough in 1207, and a ‘new town’ was laid out along Briggate. It had developed into a significant market town by the 13th century. Between the 13th and the 18th centuries, the town became an important centre for cloth manufacture and trade.
- 1.4.10 The two areas affected by the current scheme of works lie on the edge of the medieval settlement, the northern boundary of which (North Bar) was located near the junction of Lady Lane and Vicar Lane. The south-western part of the present study area would have originally been in the manor of North Hall, which stretched toward Sheep Scar Beck. This part of the study area incorporates the site of a chantry chapel dedicated to Our Lady, lying between Vicar Lane and Edward Street (SMR 6026); the buildings were used for a school following the Dissolution in the mid-16th century and then rebuilt as a

workhouse in c1624. Three other chantry chapels are recorded within the vicinity. A chapel dedicated to St. Mary was located near Leeds Bridge approximately 0.4 kilometres to the south-west of the site (SMR 6024). It was founded in 1376, and was used as a school after the Dissolution until its conversion into a warehouse in 1728; the building was demolished in 1760. A chapel dedicated to St Katherine was located 100m to the south-west of the site on the south-west corner of modern Kirkgate Market (SMR 6025). A chapel dedicated to St Mary Magdalene stood approximately 0.2 kilometres to the west of the site in 1370 (SMR 6027). The building was used as lodgings in 1600, and had been demolished by 1875.



Extract of a plan of Leeds in c1500

- 1.4.11 Further records of medieval activity are located to the south and west of the study area, and include a market cross reported by Thoresby as standing on Briggate approximately 0.15km to the west of the site (SMR 2422), which was rebuilt in the 18th century but demolished by 1864. Boundary stones named as Pawdmire Stone and Greystone lay near to St. Peter's Church 0.35km to the south of the site, both of which are now lost (SMR 2510). A stone built oven, possibly that of Leeds Manor was discovered by workmen clearing buildings on Kirkgate, approximately 0.2km to the west of the site, in the 19th century (SMR 3443).
- 1.4.12 A small number of archaeological evaluations and watching briefs undertaken within the historic core of the town have revealed features relating to medieval burgage plots. Whilst the scope of these investigations has been limited, they nevertheless suggest that some deposits may survive as preserved 'islands' amongst post-medieval disturbance to the south and west of the present study area (SMR 4131; 3440; 6835).
- 1.4.13 **Post-medieval:** in 1626, a charter made Leeds a municipal borough with special responsibilities for overseeing the cloth trade, reflecting its growing importance as a regional centre for the woollen trade.
- 1.4.14 The Civil War had little effect on Leeds except for a brief skirmish centred on Leeds Bridge, which was the result of an assault by the Parliamentarians led by Sir Thomas Fairfax in 1643. However, two years later the plague had a much greater impact, killing 1,325 people after rapidly spreading to Wortley, Armley and Holbeck. Plague victims were buried in North Hall Orchard (possibly the same as Lady Orchard), and also in Vicar's Croft to the south of the present study area (SMR Record 1976).
- 1.4.15 Leeds continued to expand during the 18th century as a result of the woollen trade conducted at the white and coloured cloth halls, erected in 1775 and 1758 respectively (Aikin 1795, 572-3). A foreign visitor to Leeds in 1754 reported that some 3000 pieces of cloth were made in Leeds and its vicinity

each week (Berg and Berg 2001, 221), which were traded in the cloth halls. These centres of commerce reflected the town's pre-eminence as a textile market, whilst the extent of manufacturing in the town was highlighted in the use of many open spaces for drying the cloth on tenter frames; Tenter Garth is shown clearly to the south of Kirkgate on Sayer and Bennett's plan of Leeds in 1777. This plan shows considerable development of the town relative to c1500 (Burt and Grady 2002), including several buildings clustered along Sheep Scar Beck as it crosses the eastern part of the present study area. By this date, Leeds boasted a general infirmary, built by subscription in 1768, a hospital, alms houses, charity schools, 'an excellent workhouse...and other institutions belonging to a great town' (Aikin 1795, 575). Whilst the woollen trade remained the principle occupation, the town also supported several potteries that manufactured common earthen wares, and a works that produced high-quality ceramics, which exported large quantities of goods to Europe (*op cit*, 577). However, it was not until the very end of the 18th century that widespread built development occurred on the site. It is considered to be of some significance to the history of Leeds, as it was connected with the building club/speculative building movement of this period, and incorporated some of the earliest back-to-back houses to be erected in the town. The history of building clubs and speculative building, including that on the proposed development site, has been comprehensively covered elsewhere (Beresford 1988), and only a summary is given here.



Extract from Sayer and Bennett's plan, 1775

1.4.16 Members of building clubs or friendly societies subscribed money towards the cost of building a house (not necessarily for their own occupation) on a plot of land purchased by the club; six such clubs were established in Leeds between 1786 and 1787. At about the same time, many speculative builders also began to acquire pieces of land upon which to erect housing. No records have survived of the interior fittings of the early back-to-back houses, and there are very few interior photographs. However, between c1890 and c1901, the Council Sanitary Committee took a series of exterior photographs of 'Unhealthy Areas' in Leeds, including some within the present study area. Photographs show yards on Union Street and George Street, as well as views of the north side of Union Street and the interior of the Harewood Arms Yard at its west end. All of the houses shown conform to the pattern described below, with wooden shutters to the windows and some of three storeys in height; a bow-fronted wing or projection is visible to the rear of the Harewood Arms itself (LLSL LQ 331.833 L517).

1.4.17 The final years of the 18th century also saw the arrival of factory-based cotton-spinning in Leeds, and a group of wealthy merchants established several large

steam-powered mills in the town during the 1790s, although this was a short-lived phenomena (Ingle 1997, 105-6). Nevertheless, the industry stimulated the expansion of a textile machine-making industry and early engineering works, a notable example being the firm of Fenton, Murray & Wood. The use of steam power in Leeds at this time was in complete contrast with other areas of Yorkshire (*ibid*), and more closely reflected the development of Manchester.

- 1.4.18 The sites of two post-medieval wells are recorded within the study area (SMR 1632 and 1633), although one is considered to be only approximately located. St Peter's Well fed medicinal baths in the 18th and 19th centuries although its exact location is now lost (SMR 1633). A well named as Holy Well is recorded in 1808 on Lady Lane, although the site has now been built over and the well has been lost (SMR 1632); it is not suggested that the well had any religious associations. The West Yorkshire SMR also records a number of post-medieval buildings within the 0.5km study area, including churches to the west of the site (SMR 1153, 1154) and factory buildings, textile mills, tanneries and a power station to the south-east, north-east and south (SMR 5111, 6132, 6164, 6190, 6439 and 6868).
- 1.4.19 An archaeological evaluation and a watching brief located 0.2km to the south and approximately 0.4km to the south respectively (SMR 4131, 3444) found deep deposits of post-medieval material, up to 2.5m deep and evidence of post-medieval truncation of earlier deposits down to natural river clay.
- 1.4.20 Historic maps of the area show that between 1900 and 1964 the area began to be cleared of housing and replaced by factories and car-parking. Between 1908 and 1921 extensive demolition took place on the site as part of slum clearance which took place in many areas of Leeds during the early 20th century. Hope Street was replaced by the much wider New York Road. The majority of the terraced houses along Templar Street and adjoining north/south alleys, including Templar Lane and Edward Street, had also been demolished. In the north-east of the present study area, buildings were demolished between Livery Street and Templar Court, including all of Malt Street. Buildings also appear to have been removed along Dyer Street, St. Peter Street and Quarry Hill (later Eastgate) on the eastern site boundary. Buildings in Black Swan Yard, Back Virginia Street, Pollard's Yard and Nelson Street had all been demolished to create Eastgate, continuing the route of a new street named 'The Headrow' eastwards towards Quarry Hill (later Eastgate). Industrial and residential buildings were cleared from the eastern end of Lady Lane and buildings were also demolished at the new junction of Eastgate and St. Peter's Street.
- 1.4.21 After the Second World War, piecemeal demolition appears to have taken place as the site was gradually turned over to car-park use. The 1954 Ordnance Survey map shows a car park formed following the demolition of the final terraced houses on Templar Street and large open areas, partially marked as car parks, also seen in the north-east of the site between Eastgate and New York Road. Further car parks flanked Lady Lane and covered the south-east corner of the site between St. Peter's Street and Millgarth Street. The brass foundry site on Harewood Street provided the location for another car park in

the south west of the site. Further clearance had taken place by 1968; the Public Baths, which were located in the south-east of the study area, were demolished soon afterwards, although many of the buildings on the north side of George Street survived in retail use into the early 1990s.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 WRITTEN SPECIFICATION

2.1.1 A project specification for the programme of archaeological evaluation was devised by Waterman CPM and approved by WYAAS (*Appendix 1*). The specification was adhered to as far as possible throughout the evaluation, although a reduction in the number of trenches excavated at this stage was implemented due to restricted access within the study area; this variation was agreed with WYAAS prior to the commencement of the on-site works. In addition, it was not possible to examine certain areas within the trenches and manually investigate some archaeological deposits and features due to Health and Safety considerations. All work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 EVALUATION TRENCHING

2.2.1 Area A required the excavation of two trial trenches each 2m wide by 10m in length and two 2m by 2m test pits (Fig 2). Excavation of the uppermost levels of modern overburden/demolition material was undertaken by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket to the top of the first significant archaeological level. The work was supervised by a suitably experienced archaeologist. Spoil from the excavation was stored adjacent to the trench, and was backfilled upon completion of the archaeological works.

2.2.2 Where possible, archaeological deposits and structural remains were cleaned manually to define their extent, nature, form and, where discernable, date. The two-dimensional positions of trenches and of archaeological features were established, where access allowed, by manual survey techniques and height data was established using an optical level calibrated to Ordnance Datum.

2.2.3 All information identified in the course of the site works was recorded stratigraphically, using a system adapted from that used by the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology Service. Results of the evaluation were recorded on *pro-forma* context sheets, and were accompanied by sufficient pictorial record (plans, sections and both black and white and colour photographs) to identify and illustrate individual features. Primary records were available for inspection at all times.

2.3 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

2.3.1 An environmental bulk sample was taken for the assessment of charred and waterlogged plant remains. The sample, which was ten litres in volume, was taken from a securely stratified medieval feature dug into the bedrock. It was hoped that the sample would provide information about the economy and environment of the site.

2.3.2 The sample was hand floated and the flot collected on a 250 micron mesh and air dried. The flot was scanned with a Leica MZ6 stereo microscope and the plant material was recorded and provisionally identified. The data are shown on Table 1. Botanical nomenclature follows Stace (1991). Plant remains were scored on a scale of abundance of 1-4, where 1 is rare (less than 5 items) and 4 is abundant (more than 100 items). The components of the matrix were noted.

2.4 ARCHIVE

2.4.1 the results of the fieldwork will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*The Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition, 1991*) and the *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (UKIC 1990). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the IFA in that organisation's code of conduct.

2.4.2 The archive for the archaeological work undertaken at the site will be deposited with the Abbey House Museum, as this is the nearest museum which meets Museums' and Galleries' Commission criteria for the long term storage of archaeological material. This archive can be provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format, both as a printed document and on computer disks as ASCII files (as appropriate). The archive will be deposited with the nominated museum within six months of the completion of the fieldwork. Except for items subject to the Treasure Act, all artefacts found during the course of the project will be donated to the receiving museum.

2.4.3 A synthesis (in the form of the index to the archive and a copy of the publication report) will be deposited with the West Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record. A copy of the index to the archive will also be available for deposition in the National Archaeological Record in London.

3. RESULTS

3.1 INTRODUCTION

- 3.1.1 Area A was in use as a car-park, and was located to the west of Edward Street, north of Lady Lane, south of North Court and to the rear of the buildings fronting Vicar Lane. The car-park sloped down from the north to the south. Trenches 4 and 5, located in the southern half of the Area A, were positioned to test for the presence of archaeological deposits relating to the medieval chantry chapel, workhouse and later features (Fig 2). Testpits 1 and 2 were positioned in the northern half of Area A to establish the extent, character and condition of any archaeological deposits within that area.
- 3.1.2 Area B (Fig 1) was situated in the south-west corner of the site, in a car-park bounded by Harewood Street to the west, George Street to the south, Union Street to the north and Millgarth Street to the east. The trenches and testpits were to be placed within the south-west of the car-park bounded by Harewood Street and George Street (Fig 3). Testpit 8 and Trench 9 were positioned to examine the extent, character and condition of archaeological deposits to the rear of Harewood Street, and in particular Trench 9 was to be located in the area of the Ebenezer Chapel. Trench 11 and Testpit 13 were positioned to examine the structures along the George Street frontage. In the event, due to the need to keep the car-park traffic flowing, the trench and test pit positions were shifted toward the boundaries of the site to minimise disruption.
- 3.1.3 Analysis of the stratigraphic sequence, along with the dating of the pottery has enabled three chronological phases to be assigned as follows:
- Phase 1 Medieval
 - Phase 2 Late 18th to mid-19th century
 - Phase 3 Mid-19th to 20th centuries

3.2 AREA A

- 3.2.1 **Testpit 1:** was located close to the northern boarder of the car-park in the northern half of the area (Fig 2). It measured 2m by 2m, and was excavated down to the surface of the solid geology, at a depth of 0.80m below the modern ground surface. The present ground level lay between 38.36m aOD and 38.23m aOD. No archaeological deposits or features were encountered in the testpit.
- 3.2.2 The uppermost deposits, **100** and **101**, comprised the tarmac car-park surface and underlying hardcore, which extended down to a maximum of 100mm below the present ground surface. A north/south-aligned concrete-filled service trench, **103**, was located on the east side of the testpit. This had been cut into the underlying Elland flags, **102**, which formed the natural bedrock in that vicinity (Plate 1).

- 3.2.3 **Testpit 2:** was located centrally within the car-park (Fig 2). It measured 2.60m by 2.10m, and was excavated down to a depth of 0.50m. The present ground level lay between 36.97m aOD and 36.65m aOD. No archaeological deposits or features were encountered in the testpit.
- 3.2.4 The upper 80mm of the pit was composed of hardcore, **200**, forming the car-park surface, which sealed the underlying bedrock, **202**. The same service trench, **201**, as found in Testpit 1 was located in the centre of the pit, and had similarly been cut into the natural geology.
- 3.2.5 **Trench 4:** was aligned east/west and located in a central position within Area A. It was 10m long and 2m wide with a maximum depth of 1.53m (34.35m aOD). The present ground level lay at 35.88m aOD, with natural bedrock, comprising shattered sheet sandstone, **243**, encountered approximately 1.53m below present ground level. The uppermost surface of the first significant archaeological features lay at a depth of 0.28m below the top of the trench, at a height of 35.60m aOD. These features pertained to Phase 2 activity (late 18th to mid-19th century), with no evidence for medieval occupation being encountered.
- 3.2.6 *Phase 2:* the excavated remains within the trench comprised the remains of three cellars, which were bounded to the north by an east/west-aligned brick wall **418** and **427** (Fig 4). Cellar 1, in the extreme west of the trench was not excavated in its entirety due to Health and Safety constraints and the instability of the brick rubble back-fill, **435**.
- 3.2.7 The remains of Cellar 2 (Plate 2) were the most extensive within the trench and allowed the most accurate record to be made of the features within. It was divided from its neighbours, Cellars 1 and 3, by walls **421** and **430**, which were both 0.65m wide. The north walls of the cellar (**418** and **427**) were divided in half by a blocked doorway. All the original walls were constructed in the same fashion; with hand-made bricks (measuring 250mm by 125mm by 70mm) laid in stretcher bond, with a single course of headers and bonded with lime-based mortar. Walls **418** and **421** had the remains of plaster adhering to them. The length of the cellar, east to west measured 4.75m, and was 1.01m deep. The doorway was 1.25m wide within a recess 1.50m wide. Each side of the recess, at the base was marked by a large sandstone block. The remains of an iron hinge was noted on the east side of the doorway, presumably indicating that door opened into the cellar. The threshold was marked by a single sandstone slab.
- 3.2.8 The floor of the cellar was probably originally laid with stone setts and occasional flag stones, **411**, which had been bedded on a layer of redeposited natural **437**. The floor had later been repaired with machine-pressed bricks, **408**, along the northern edge of the cellar. Revealed below the floor, where it had been damaged during the demolition process, was an area of natural sandstone, **423**.
- 3.2.9 The easternmost cellar (Cellar 3) as excavated, measured 2.75m east/west, and was formed from walls **430** to the west and **427** to the north. A recess almost identical to that found in Cellar 2 was noted at the eastern end of wall **427**,

almost at the limits of excavation, indicating another doorway. The cellar, as exposed, was completely floored with Yorkstone paving, **433**, of varying sizes. Placed neatly on the floor of the cellar were two shallow sandstone troughs, one stacked on top of the other. The troughs had been originally joined together with the aid of iron staples. The stone vessel, which had a circular drain hole, would have measured over 2.50m long and 0.60m wide. Below the lowest of the troughs was a glass Kiora lemon crush bottle, probably of 1960s vintage. Two sherds of pottery dating from the 18th to 19th centuries and a fragment of 20th century wall tile were recovered during manual cleaning of the trench. The east and west walls of the cellar were constructed from hand-made bricks in English garden wall bond, and bonded with lime-based mortar, this also applied to walls **418**, **414**, **427** and **430**.

3.2.10 *Phase 3*: during this phase the entrance to Cellar 2 was bricked up with machine-made bricks, **403** (Plate 4), and a concrete service trench, **416**, was laid up against the east wall of the cellar, **430**. Cellars 2 and 3 were both back-filled with brick demolition rubble, **401**, upon which a concrete surface was laid.

3.2.11 **Trench 5**: was located on the western edge of the car-park, toward the south of the area. It was 10m long and 2m wide and aligned north/south. The present ground level lay at 35.88m aOD. Natural sandstone (Elland Flags), **514**, was encountered 1.28m below present ground level, at a height of 34.60m aOD. The uppermost surface of the first significant archaeological features lay at a depth of 0.56m below present ground level, at a height of 35.32m aOD. These features pertained to Phase 2 activity (late 18th to mid-19th century), with no evidence for medieval occupation being encountered.

3.2.12 *Phase 2*: the earliest features within the trench were two stone-capped drains of brick construction. Drain **507**, within cut **508**, was aligned north-west/south-east and was located at the extreme south-west corner of the trench, with very little visible. The walls of the drain were constructed from two rows of bricks - measuring 23mm by 10mm by 60mm - which lay 1.24m below the present ground level. The bricks were laid in stretcher bond and bonded with grey soft mortar, with lime and charcoal flecking. The drain was capped by Yorkstone flags (Fig 5).

3.2.13 A second drain, **519**, (Plate 5) was located in the centre of the trench and was aligned north-east/south-west, and it was probable that this connected with drain **507**. The drain was 0.60m wide and was 0.31m deep (34.05m OD). The walls of the drain were a single brick wide and laid stretcher to stretcher. The bricks measured 240mm by 120mm by 75mm, and were laid on top of the stone slab floor of the drain, which was also capped by stone slabs. The drain was found to be full of greenish-grey silt, **518**. The drain had then been sealed below the floor of the cellar. Pottery, vessel glass and a clay tobacco pipe stem would indicate that the drain was in use during the 19th century.

3.2.14 Cellar 1 (Plate 6) occupied the majority of the trench, and was formed by wall **510** to the south and wall **504** to the north, and measured 5.90m across. Wall **510**, was 0.75m wide and stood to a height of 0.88m, with the top of the wall lying at 35.19m aOD. The wall was composed of hand-made bricks,

measuring 220mm by 110mm by 65mm, and Yorkstone blocks and bonded by off-white coloured mortar. Plaster partially covered the interior of the wall.

- 3.2.15 The northern wall of the cellar, **504**, was 0.41m wide and composed of hand-made bricks 120mm wide by 70mm high (no full bricks remained), and roughly-hewn stone blocks. The foundation was also composed of similar stone blocks. The wall was incomplete, extending only a metre eastwards into the trench, and for much of this length it was only one brick thick.
- 3.2.16 The floor of the cellar was paved with large rectangular flags, **512** and **517**. The northern and the southern flags **517** and **513** - the room was divided in half by a modern concrete service trench - were 0.90m by 0.70m with some smaller stones, not exposed fully, which were 0.45m wide. South of the service trench the flags, **512**, were smaller, measuring 0.60m by 0.32m. Adjacent to wall **510** two of the flags formed a right-angled runnel. These slabs were either reused or drained liquid into drain **519**. There was also a repair in-filled with bricks immediately south of service trench **513**.
- 3.2.17 Partially abutting wall **504**, to the north, but set on a slightly different alignment was a large stone cistern or trough, **502**, which was not fully exposed at the end of the trench. The cistern/trough was over 1m long from east to west, over 0.60m wide and 0.51m deep. The cistern/trough had a iron fixing at one end and one side extended out from the main body of the trough by 100mm.
- 3.2.18 *Phase 3*: some alteration of the cellar had taken place at the north end after the mid-19th century. This took the form of a wall, **521**, running parallel to wall **504**, which had left a cavity between the two. Furthermore, plaster could be seen adhering to wall **504**, clearly demonstrating that wall **521** was of a later date. The wall, **521**, appeared to have only extended some 0.75m in to the trench as indicated by the arrangement of stone flags (Fig 5). The suggestion is that wall **521** was part of the fireplace. An area of discoloured brick and stone in wall **504**, which appeared fire affected, may have represented a fire-back
- 3.2.19 From the visible remains found on the western side of the presumed fireplace, **521**, it was not clear if wall **504** extended further west or whether there had once been a doorway with access to the north, since there was a single ashlar block within the west facing section that may have represented the base of a door-jamb. Equally, the fireplace hypothesis may be incorrect, and wall **521** was a wall constructed to block the assumed doorway.
- 3.2.20 At the south end of the trench, a north/south-aligned wall **509**, composed of machine-made bricks was located on the east side of the trench in line with the trench edge. The area to the south of wall **510** may have one been island of natural, wedged between cut **508**, for drain **507**, seen in the south-west corner of the trench. However, a modern, square brick sewer chamber, removed during the initial machining of the trench, had been constructed in this area, which may have potentially have removed the last deposits pertaining to the pre-1800 ground level.

3.2.21 The entire trench was then in-filled with rubble, **501**, which was the result of the demolition of the surrounding buildings, and a reinforced concrete plinth, **500**, was then placed above it. A variety of artefacts were recovered from the demolition rubble, **501**, which included a bone knife handle, iron objects, clay tobacco pipe stems and pottery. This latter assemblage was mostly 19th and 20th century in origin, but did include a sherd of Midland Purple ware and a possible sherd of Manganese Mottled ware, to which a 17th to 18th century date may be ascribed, hinting of some earlier post-medieval activity on the site prior to the construction of the cellars.

3.3 AREA B

3.3.1 **Testpit 8:** was positioned east of the Harewood Street frontage opposite County House, and west of the electrical sub-station. However, the presence of multiple underground cables and live services precluded the excavation of the testpit to depth, and excavation in this area was abandoned due to Health and Safety considerations.

3.3.2 **Trench 9 (Fig 6):** was located to the east of the Harewood Street frontage, partially opposite Sidney Street, and was aligned north/south. The trench measured 10m by 2m, and was excavated to a depth of 2.12m (32.02m aOD). The present ground level lay between 34.14m and 33.98m aOD. Bedrock - Elland Flags, thick sheet sandstone - lay 1.90m below the present ground surface, at a height of 32.24m aOD. The first significant archaeological features lay 0.20m below the present ground surface at 33.77m OD. These features pertained to Phase 2 activity (late 18th to mid-19th century), with no evidence for medieval occupation being encountered.

3.3.3 *Phase 2:* the earliest activity within the trench was represented by an east/west-aligned grave cut, **906** (Plate 8). The grave had been cut in to a mid-brown brash deposit, **908**, almost certainly the weathered upper part of the underlying bedrock, **907**, which had been exposed within the edges of the cut. The grave was only partially exposed within a 0.50m wide by 3.20m wide sondage, which was excavated at the north end of the trench. Only part of the southern edge of the cut was exposed, with the other edges lying beyond the limits of excavation. The cut in was excess of 0.95m wide, was 0.40m deep (32.02m aOD) with the one visible edge inclined at 45°.

3.3.4 The skeleton, **905**, was only partially exposed within the confines of the excavated trench, and only the jaw bone and several ribs were readily identifiable. The former was removed by West Yorkshire Police to ascertain whether the burial was relatively modern or of some antiquity. The skull, the only other identifiable part of the skeleton, lay within the east-facing section, and was thus left *in situ* and not disturbed. The grave followed an east/west-alignment, and the head had clearly been placed at the west end of the burial. The grave had been back-filled with mid-brown, slightly clayey-silt, **904**, with abundant fragments of re-deposited bedrock and occasional charcoal flecks. No evidence for a coffin was encountered, and no grave goods were present within the excavated part of the grave.

- 3.3.5 A further cut, **911**, was noted immediately to the south of the burial, but not seen in plan, which was only 0.45m and 0.26m deep. The fill was composed of grey silt, **909**, with inclusions of shattered sandstone and large lenses of grey clay. No bones were noted within this feature, and its small dimensions probably indicate that it was not a further grave cut.
- 3.3.6 *Phase 3*: at some point during the 19th century, the grave was sealed below a substantial deposit of yellowish-brown, clayey-silt, **903**, with between 5% and 10% inclusions of shattered sandstone, which was up to 1.20m thick in places (Plate 7). This deposit produced a small assemblage of pottery that included both coarse and fine wares typical of the 19th century. However, there were several sherds of earlier fabrics represented by Midlands Purple-type ware, slipware, and a sherds of possible Cistercian ware, commensurate with 17th-century activity.
- 3.3.7 This ground-raising deposit, **903**, which was encountered throughout the trench, had been truncated by a diagonal cut, **910**, which descended from west to east at about 45°, and was clearly visible in the south-facing section. At the base of the cut, and visible within the west-facing section, was a north/south-aligned course of stone setts, **902**, which had been bedded upon a layer of orange sand. The setts were on average 200mm square, and were present along the entire length of the trench. They are almost certainly part of a static water tank built in 1941 for emergency use. A photograph taken during the construction of this water tank shows it to have been excavated to a considerable depth, and likely to have had a significant negative impact upon any archaeological remains within its footprint (Plate 9).
- 3.3.8 Demolition rubble, **901**, was then deposited on top of the setts and the remainder of deposit **903**. This mostly comprised whole frogged bricks marked “Whitacker Leeds”. On the east side of the trench this rubble was 0.88m thick, while to the west it varied between 0.22m and 0.62m. The rubble was sealed by a layer of concrete, **900**, which was up to 0.25m thick.
- 3.3.9 **Trench 11**: was located in the south-western part of Area B close to the George Street frontage and was aligned east/west (Plate 10). The trench measured 10m by 2m, and was excavated to a depth of 2.14m (31.91m aOD). The present ground level lay between 34.17m and 33.84m OD, and descended down to the east. Bedrock in the form of Elland Flags lay 1.93m below the present ground surface, at a height of 32.12m aOD. The first significant archaeological feature lay 1.50m below the present ground surface (Fig 7), and seemingly represented medieval activity.
- 3.3.10 *Phase 1*: the earliest feature within three trench was a cut feature, **1115**, possibly a ditch, that had been cut into the underlying bedrock, **1120** (Figs 8 and 9). It was aligned roughly north/south, measured 0.95m across, was 0.25m deep (31.91m aOD). It had a flat base with fairly regular sides. The fill, **1114**, was composed of mid-yellowish brown, fine sandy-silt, with 5% angular sandstone inclusions, measuring 40-80mm. Two sherds of Gritty ware pottery were recovered from the fill, suggesting a 12th to 13th century date for emplacement. That the feature was located below the floor of a cellar,

suggesting that it was likely to have been truncated during the post-medieval period.

- 3.3.11 *Phase 2*: there would then appear to be a hiatus in activity or new development in this area of the site until the late 18th century, when it is known that development started in this area of the site (CPM 2005, 13). The initial development was started by Crakenthorpe Gardens Building Club, which bought land and built properties on what would become Union Street. Speculative builders then acquired and built on land to the south; the cellars fronting George Street relate to this activity (3.3.12 below).
- 3.3.12 The buildings on George Street comprised back-to-back housing with cellars. Parts of three of the cellars were revealed within the trench and given room numbers 1 to 3. Room 1 was located at the west end of the trench and was bounded to the east by wall **1106** (3.3.13 below). The room, of which only 1.10m was exposed, was not fully excavated because of the constant collapse of rubble deposit **1101**, into the trench which was undermining the trench edges.
- 3.3.13 The full length (4.85m) of Room 2, however, was revealed within the trench, along with three surviving walls. Three of the walls from Room 2 were visible within the trench. The west wall, **1106**, survived in places to a height of 1.75m and was 0.24m wide. The north wall, **1111**, which gave the complete length of the room survived to a height of 1.46m. Both walls were composed of hand-made bricks measuring 230mm by 110mm by 60mm and, where visible, were laid in English Garden Wall bond, with lime-based mortar. The walls were also covered with lime-based mortar. The east wall, **1116**, of the room was composed of dressed sandstone and measured 0.45m across and survived to a height of 1.35m on its west side. This wall formed part of a joint chimney breast between Rooms 2 and 3.
- 3.3.14 The floor, which lay at a height of 32.30m aOD, was composed of large sandstone flags, which measured between 850mm by 650mm by 110mm and 520mm square. They had been laid upon a bed of ash and mortar, **1112**, which overlay a layer of crushed brick, **1113**. Both deposits measured 0.16m in total, and produced 19th to 20th century pottery and tile.
- 3.3.15 Wall **1111**, had two openings within it; the easternmost was clearly a door to another room to the north and was 1.30m wide. The opening to the west was not fully exposed and may also have represented a doorway.
- 3.3.16 Room 3 was located at the east end of the trench and was separated from Room two by wall **1116**. Like Room 1 the unstable nature of the trench edges and the parlous state of the fireplace and chimney breast meant that much of the recording had to be undertaken from the surface. The presence of a stone flagged floor was revealed at a height of 31.90m aOD, making the floor some 0.40m lower than that found in Room 2. This was because George Street descends from 34.22m aOD in the west to approximately 29m aOD in the east, which presumably necessitated the terracing of the dwellings as they proceeded down hill.

- 3.3.17 Room 3 had a fireplace, **1117** (Plate 12), but no evidence of a range. The fireplace and partial remains of the chimney breast, **1121**, were bonded into wall **1116**. The fireplace was constructed of two sandstone jambs, each 150mm wide and greater than 35mm deep, set 1.40m apart. Placed above the jambs was a single stone lintel, giving a total height of 1.40m for the fireplace. Above the fireplace were the remains of a brick chimney breast, **1121**, which survived to a height of three courses. The bricks were all hand-made, typically measuring 240mm x 120mm x 70mm. A relieving arch was noted above the lintel.
- 3.3.18 *Phase 3*: incorporated in to the east wall of the room was a cast iron range, **1108** (Plate 11). The range had been positioned in a recess formed by two short brick and stone walls, **1109** and **1110**, projecting from wall **1116**. The upper courses of the walls were composed of hand-made bricks, while the lower half metre was composed of sandstone ashlar blocks. The range measured 1.20m wide by 0.99m high, and conformed to a fairly standard layout. On the north side of the central grate were two ovens placed on top of each other, while to the south was a feature likely to be a water boiler. Ranges are a feature of the 1870s and after, and thus indicate the continued occupation of this particular cellar as a habitation well into the latter part of the 19th century.
- 3.3.19 Several large sandstone blocks removed with the backfill, **1103**, of Room 2 were likely to be part of the lintel above the range. Two fallow deer antlers were found in an ashy deposit, **1107**, in front of the range and presumably once adorned the lintel.
- 3.3.20 The presence of a reinforced steel girder, **1104**, alongside the eastern face of wall **1106**, would suggest that at some date during the 20th century the cellar had been strengthened and was still in use, although not necessarily as a dwelling. The demolition of the dwellings resulted in the backfilling of the cellars with brick rubble, **1101**, **1103** and **1118**. These deposits were then sealed by a layer of limestone hardcore, **1102**, which was then sealed by a layer of tarmac, **1100**.
- 3.3.21 **Testpit 13** was positioned 10m east of Trench 11 on the George Street frontage (Fig 3). It measured 2.60m from north to south by 2.10m wide, and was excavated down to a depth of 1.93m (31.26m aOD). The present ground level lay at 33.19m aOD. The highest archaeological features lay 0.35m below the present ground level, at a height of 32.84m aOD. These features pertained to Phase 3 activity (mid-19th to 20th century), with no evidence for any earlier occupation being encountered.
- 3.3.22 *Phase 3*: the base of the testpit comprised a concrete floor, **1302**, which would appear to have been associated with a domed and vaulted brick structure, **1303**, which could be seen on all sides of the testpit (Plate 13). The bricks were modern machine-made, frogged bricks, with “ARMITAGE” stamped upon them. The interior of the structure was completely filled with brick rubble, **1304**, the majority of which were hand-made and measured 230mm by 120mm by 70mm. Occasional green glazed bricks were also noted. The

structure had been sealed below a layer of a 0.20m thick layer of limestone hardcore, which was then sealed by the tarmac car-park surface.

4. FINDS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 In all, 114 finds were recovered from the evaluation. They are largely post-medieval in date, with a small number of medieval finds coming from the earliest feature encountered during the evaluation. The preservation state of the pottery is varied, but some of the tablewares can show fading (in the case of the transfer-printed pottery), or in worse cases damage or removal. The earlier and grittier types of post-medieval pottery appear less affected, only slipwares from layer **903** (Trench 9) show some signs of deterioration. The early medieval pottery from deposit **1113** (Trench 11) is likewise in good condition. The fractures within the pottery appear to have occurred in the past, and there are no recent breaks in the assemblage. A summary catalogue of the finds is presented in *Appendix 3*.

4.2 MEDIEVAL POTTERY

4.2.1 Two sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from the fill (**1114**) of possible ditch feature **1115** (Area B, Trench 11). The larger of the sherds was an unabraded base fragment of a wheel-thrown Gritty ware vessel. It had a sagging base, and had traces of sooting on its exterior surface, suggesting that it was part of a large jar used for cooking purposes. The medium-coarse sandy fabric has a reduced core, with an off-white to pale orange surface, and large grits visible in both surfaces, but no evidence of any glaze having been applied.

4.2.2 The second fragment recovered from deposit **1114** comprised a body sherd of another Gritty ware vessel. This had an oxidised medium-coarse fabric, with a salmon-pink exterior surface, and dark cream interior surface. There was no indication of a glaze, and quartz grits protruded through both surfaces. The sherd was too small to furnish any indication of the vessel form.

4.2.3 Both fragments represented a widespread tradition of Gritty wares, common throughout the north of England. This type of vessel dominated ceramic supply in Yorkshire during the 12th century, remaining in production and being commonly available into the early 13th century (McCarthy and Brooks 1988). This type is thought to have been made in several places over a wide area of Yorkshire, with similar traditions known in Northumberland and Scotland during the same period. The most common form is thought to have been plain, utilitarian, squat wide-bodied jars (Jennings 1992, 13-4), a description that may be applied to the fragment recovered from deposit **1114**. The sherds cannot be identified with a specific production centre, although it is probable that they were manufactured local to Leeds.

4.2.4 In addition, two sherds of Midlands Purple-type ware were recovered, one from Trench 9, levelling layer **903**, context, Area B, dated to the 15th to 17th centuries, the second from deposit **501** (Area A, Trench 5) appeared to be of a slightly later date, possibly 16th to 17th century. These very hard-fired

earthenwares represent the initial transition from medieval to post-medieval ceramic traditions.

4.3 POST-MEDIEVAL POTTERY

- 4.3.1 Altogether, 83 fragments of post-medieval pottery were recovered. The assemblage comprises a range of different wares dating from the early post-medieval period through to the 20th century. Brown- and black-glazed earthenwares dating from the 17th make up a significant proportion of the pottery, as do the later English stonewares, ranging in date from 18th to the late 19th/early 20th century. There was also a solitary fragment of possible 17th-century Cistercian ware (Trench 9, Unstratified).
- 4.3.2 Fine tablewares formed another large group, with creamwares or queenwares, pearlwares, porcelains, bone china and lustrewares all present, dating from the later 18th century onwards. Any of the tablewares are presumed to come from the Leeds Hartley Greens potteries, founded in 1770 by the Green brothers, along with Richard Humble, which have continued to produce to the present day. Noteworthy fragments include the lid of a pearlware butter dish, stamped underneath with the letter N, suggesting either 'November' or the year date '1864' (Trench 5, deposit **501**); a mid-19th century pearlware platter or toiletry bowl with a transfer-printed boating scene in royal blue, possibly a Venetian scene (deposit **1103**, Trench 11). A small fragment of white earthenware printed with the letters 'JERAL INFIRMA[', presumably 'Leeds General Infirmary', is probably of early to mid-20th century date.
- 4.3.3 Slipped wares appear within the assemblage in only small quantities. There is a single fragment of 18th-century Staffordshire or Staffordshire-type slipware (Trench 9, unstratified). A further two fragments of a pale orange/pink-bodied brown and yellow slipware (Trench 9, deposit **903**,) are undiagnostic, but probably date from the 17th to 18th century, and are probably of local production. A very small fragment of mottled pottery with yellow slip decoration (Trench 5, deposit **501**) is probably of 18th century date, but otherwise difficult to identify, although it could be Manganese Mottled ware (c 1670 – 1750).

4.4 GLASS BOTTLES

- 4.4.1 The glass bottles, are all machine-blown, and date from the late 19th to the 20th century. One complete bottle, bearing a lemon Kia-Ora label, may be dated with confidence to the 1960s. This was recovered from deposit **401** (Area A, Trench 4), and provides a date for the demolition in that area. A second complete bottle (Trench 11, deposit **1108**) appears somewhat earlier in date, probably late 19th to early 20th century, and its cork stopper remains *in situ*. The base of a smaller bluish bottle in Trench 5 (**518**) is probably of a similar date.

4.5 CLAY TOBACCO PIPE:

- 4.5.1 Ten fragments of clay tobacco pipe were recovered, although all comprised stem fragments. None of the fragments incorporated a bowl or stamps, and were therefore undiagnostic.

4.6 CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

- 4.6.1 The two complete bricks examined (structure **1106**, Trench 11) are both hand-made, and probably of local production. The presence of refractory bricks in Trench 11 is interesting and might, alongside some of the metal objects, suggests some industrial activity in the vicinity.

4.7 COPPER ALLOY AND IRON OBJECTS

- 4.7.1 Two fragments of copper wire were noted, both of a probable 20th-century date. In addition, there were three unidentifiable fragments of iron, possibly industrial in origin, but otherwise undiagnostic.

4.8 WORKED ANIMAL BONE

- 4.8.1 A plain bone handle was recovered from deposit **501** (Trench 5). This was almost certainly of 19th or 20th century date, and provides further evidence of domestic activity within the study area.

4.9 ANIMAL BONE AND SHELL

- 4.9.1 Four pieces of fallow deer antler were recovered from fireplace **1108** in Trench 11, Area B. Interestingly, the antlers were naturally shed, suggesting that they had been brought to the building, perhaps as decoration. A single sheep rib bone came from deposit **1112**, (Area B, Trench 11), and oyster shell was recovered from deposit **903** (Area B, Trench 9). These almost certainly represent the detritus from domestic consumption.

4.10 PALAEO-ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

- 4.10.1 The results of the assessment are shown in Table 1. Charred plant remains included two indeterminate cereal grains, one possibly bread wheat and the other a possible *Secale* (rye) one. Two seeds of *Chenopodium album* (fat hen) were present. Charcoal, more than 2mm, was common and between five to 25 fragments were recorded.
- 4.10.2 Waterlogged plant remains were absent in the sample. Insect remains were found in low numbers, and a fragment of mammal bone was also recorded. The sample contained abundant quantities of mortar, clinker/cinder and coal.

Sample	Ctx	Vol.	Flot description	Plant remains	Potential
001	1114	10 l	100 ml. Charcoal >2mm (2) <2mm (2), Coal (5+), Clinker/Cinder (5+), Industrial waste (2), Insect remains (2), Mammal bone (1), Mortar (5+)	CPR Cereal (1) indent, seeds (1) <i>Chenopodium album</i>	None

Table 1: Assessment of charred plant remains from Eastgate, Leeds.

5. DISCUSSION

5.1 EVALUATION TRENCHES

- 5.1.1 The evaluation confirmed the presence of sub-surface archaeology on the site dating from the 12th or 13th centuries to the 20th century. Only in one trench was there any firm evidence of medieval activity, and this was in spite of the truncation caused by the presence of cellars in four out of the seven excavated testpits and trenches. The presence of medieval deposits and features in Area B, below the cellars would tend to suggest that a significant amount of ground raising must have been carried out in that area. This was seen in Trench 9, where up to 1.20m of made ground was dumped onto the earlier burial.
- 5.1.2 Physical evidence for activity within the study area during the early post-medieval period was scant, restricted to the presence of a small amount of pottery dating from the 16th to 18th centuries. However, this was not firmly associated with any occupation of the site, and may have derived from the surrounding area, such as the workhouse that was known to have been in existence from c1624 in Area B.
- 5.1.3 Late 18th-century activity included the widespread construction of cellars in both areas, some of which certainly were domestic in character and gave an insight into the interiors of the cellar dwellings associated with back-to-back housing that was such a feature of this part of Leeds.
- 5.1.4 The presence of an east/west-orientated burial in the vicinity of the site of Ebenezer Chapel in Trench 9, Area B, confirms that a cemetery lay to the west of the chapel, and that it remained intact, albeit abandoned, for some time after the chapel had gone out of use. The area of the cemetery was sealed beneath a deposit of made-ground, which was in excess of 1m deep, presumably when the chapel was converted for use as a cooperage in the later 19th century (CPM 2005, 10).
- 5.1.5 A layer of stone setts associated with a sloping cut in the same trench was part of a large static water tank constructed during the Second World War. The installation of this large structure would have removed most surviving archaeological deposits east of Harewood Street, including the western extent of the cemetery and the chapel. The extent of the cemetery was not established during the course of the evaluation, although cartographic analysis provides a good indication.

5.2 PHASE 1

- 5.2.1 The main archaeological occupation sequence on the site had its origins within the 12th or 13th century when a north/south-aligned feature, **1115**, likely to be a ditch was noted below the floor a cellar dwelling Trench 11. The feature was cut into bedrock, **1120**, with no evidence of a relict ground surface, suggesting, that as stated above, truncation had taken place. Although, the ditch, if that is what it is, cannot be related to any specific feature on the site, it is worth noting that it does conform to the general north/south east/west

alignment of the medieval and immediate post-medieval boundaries (Burt and Grady 2002). Moreover, the Cossins map of 1725, which shows the area south of Lady Lane as open ground, depicts east/west plot boundaries, which be the survival of an earlier boundary regimen. If these were survivals of earlier boundaries then further subdivisions would not be out of the question.

- 5.2.2 The evaluation yielded no physical remains of the chapel of Our Lady, which was thought to lie at the junction of Lady Lane and Vicar Lane. (CPM 2005, 15). Here, the truncation caused by the construction of late 18th- or early 19th-century cellars was likely to have removed all traces of earlier activity. There was no evidence either of the ground raising that appears to have gone on in Area B, and, indeed, the two testpits excavated to the north of Trenches 4 and 5 both found bedrock exposed very close to the surface.
- 5.2.3 Although there was no physical evidence of any earlier post-medieval features, there was evidence to suggest that some activity of that date had taken place in the study area. This was in the form of post-medieval pottery from Trenches 5 and 9 in both Areas A and B, which included Cistercianware and slipwares dating from the 16th to 18th centuries.
- 5.2.4 Similarly, the site of the workhouse was also targeted in Area A (Plate 14), which lay in the same location as the medieval chapel, and was known to have occupied the site since *c*1624 (CPM 2005, 15). No physical evidence of the original 17th-century workhouse was revealed in the trench, although the excavated cellars seen in trenches 4 and 5 were likely to date from the late 18th or 19th centuries, and may have been part of later buildings within the workhouse range.
- 5.2.5 The limited palaeo-environmental dataset provides little information about the economy and environment of the site, although occasional charred cereal grains were recorded. There is no potential for further analysis of the sample for plant remains. The environmental assessment does, however, demonstrate the potential for the preservation of charred plant remains at Eastgate, which may be considered if further archaeological mitigation of the site is undertaken.

5.3 PHASES 2 AND 3

- 5.3.1 The open ground depicted in the Cossins and Sayer, and Bennett maps of 1725 and 1775, respectively, started to be developed in the late 18th century. In 1784 the Crakenthorpe Gardens Building Club acquired land immediately to the north of Area B and afterwards built Union Street. Speculative builders then quickly followed suit and erected Ebenezer Street, George Street, Back George Street and Nelson Street. By 1815 development had also included Templar Street and Edward Street (CPM 2005, 8-9), with the latter being investigated via the trenches and testpits in Area A.
- 5.3.2 The cellars found within Trench 11, in Area B are perhaps the most easily identifiable as dwellings and formed part of the buildings fronting George Street. These cellars, only one of which was revealed in any near complete form (Room 2), conformed to the general width of typical Leeds back-to-back

houses, that is five and half yards (approximately 5m), with Room 2 in Trench 11 measuring 4.85m internally. The rooms as found had stone-flagged floors, **1105**, and a fireplace, **1117**.

- 5.3.3 The cellars were certainly occupied as dwellings from the time they were erected, the earlier intact fire place, **1117**, in Room 3, Trench 11 would confirm this. Similarly, the Census Returns for 1801 indicate that much of George Street had been built on, and occupied, by that date (CPM 2005, 9), and remained so until well into the 19th century and later. This latter assertion was corroborated by the discovery of a near intact cast iron range, **1108**, in Room 2, as ranges were not common until the 1870s.
- 5.3.4 The Ordnance Survey 5': 1 mile map of Leeds, published in 1850, clearly depicts the back-to-back houses on George Street, showing the division of the dwellings as being east/west. The surviving archaeological evidence suggests that the cellar dwellings ran the full width of the house, north to south, with a doorway connecting the two sides of the dwelling located in the central supporting wall, **1111**. Surviving pictures of George Street (Plate 15) depict the houses as having three above ground storeys (Leeds Library and Information Service Ref: 2002814_76583499 and 5688).
- 5.3.5 The cellars seen in Area B were probably of a different character, with the workhouse occupying the south of the area with the north being occupied by more industrial-type buildings. The cartographic evidence shows that between Netlam and Giles map of 1815 and the Ordnance survey 10' map of 1891 the layout in Area A remained remarkably intact (OS 1891). The cellars in Trench 4, with the wide doorway within wall **418**, would appear to be indicative of industrial usage and there was no evidence of any domestic fittings such as fireplaces. It should be noted, however, that like the dimensions noted for Room 2 in Trench 11, Room 2 in Trench 4 was also 4.85m in width (approximately five and third yards). The floor, **411**, however, was dissimilar and less domestic, being composed from regular stone cobbles with later brick repairs. The floor, **433**, in Room 3 to the east was of stone flags.
- 5.3.6 The most complete room found within Trench 5 was 5.5m (*c* 6 yds) from north to south. The cellar was also floored with stone flags, **512/517**, which sealed a north-east/south-west brick and stone drain, **519**, which was likely to be associated with the structure. Another possibly large drain was noted in the south-west corner of the trench. The cellar in Trench 4 appeared more domestic in character. At its north end of the cellar there was some evidence that there had been fireplace against wall **504**, with wall **521**, possibly being part of the fire surround or jambs. North of wall **504**, either in a separate room or entirely different cellar, it was not clear, was a large stone cistern, **501**.
- 5.3.7 The burial, **905**, found in Trench 9, although undated, was almost certainly related to the grave yard associated with the Ebenezer Chapel. The burial ground was likely to have been in use immediately prior to the construction of the chapel, which was opened in 1789 and continued under various denominations until 1850 (CPM 2005, 9-10). At this point, or earlier depending on how long the burial ground was in use for, it was then sealed below up to 1.20m of made ground, **903**. This ground raising deposit possibly

relates to the later use of the chapel as a cooperage, seen both in the 1891, 10' to 1 mile map and an undated photograph of the chapel (Leeds Library and Information Service Ref: 8813). The made ground was partially truncated by a cut, **910**, into which a course of stone setts, **902**, had been laid. These setts and the 45° cut down to the east almost certainly relate to a large static water tank (Plate 9), built for war time emergency use in 1941 and, indeed, a contemporary photograph of the construction of the tank shows the setts being laid (Leeds Library and Information Service Ref: 2002819_65259952). A further picture of the construction of this feature indicated that it would have removed most archaeological deposits, including the Ebenezer Chapel, down to an approximate depth of 2-3m below the present ground level in the area bounded by Harewood Street to the west, Back George Street to the south and possibly to the east by Cross Union street (Leeds Library and Information Service Ref: 2002819_80244083).

- 5.3.8 The later history of the areas in question is one of demolition and eventual conversion into car-parks. The George Street housing survived until the 1960s, while the rest of the area to the north went through some redevelopment, before eventually succumbing to conversion into car-parking, indeed the public house that stood on the corner of George Street and Harewood Street survived until very recent times. The fate of the Ebenezer Chapel has already been stated. In Area B the workhouse buildings survived until 1936 and were later replaced by the omnibus station, the ground plan of which survives in the form of the present car-park (OS 1:1250 map, 1954; Leeds Library and Information Service Ref: 8764).

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APPENDIX 1: PROJECT SPECIFICATION

WEST YORKSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGY ADVISORY SERVICE: SPECIFICATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF AREAS A AND B AT EASTGATE, LEEDS

Specification prepared on behalf of Leeds City Council for Waterman CPM.

1. Summary

1.1 A limited amount of archaeological work consisting of trial trenching is proposed to help establish the archaeological significance of two areas of high archaeological potential within the Eastgate redevelopment area. The evaluation requirements for other parts of the Eastgate site will be the subject of a separate specification.

1.2 Any work arising from the results of this and future phases of evaluation will be covered by further specifications.

1.3 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.

2. Site Location & Description (Figure 1)

NOTE: The requirements detailed in paragraphs 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6 and 8.1 are to be carried out by the archaeological contractor **prior** to the commencement of fieldwork.

Grid Reference: SE 3046 3372

2.1 The redevelopment site is located within Leeds city centre and covers an area of 7.8ha. It is bounded to the south by George Street and Dyer Street, to the west by Harewood Street and Vicar Lane, to the north by the A58 New York Road and, to the east by Eastgate and St Peter's Street.

2.2 Two areas will be evaluated in this initial phase of trial trenching. Area A is located in the centre-west of the site. It covers 1726m² between Vicar Lane and Edward Street. Area B is located in the south-west of the site and covers 2050m² at the junction of Harewood Street and George Street. Both areas are currently hard surfaced and used for car parking.

2.3 The redevelopment site lies within the District of Leeds and the historic Township of Leeds.

3. Background

3.1 An application for outline planning approval is due to be submitted to Leeds City Council in Spring 2006.

3.2 The Planning Authority have been advised by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service that there is reason to believe that important archaeological remains may be affected by the proposed development and that a programme of archaeological works is required.

3.3 Waterman CPM submitted an archaeological desk-based assessment of the redevelopment site to WYAAS in January 2006. The assessment identified several areas of archaeological potential within the proposed redevelopment site and WYAAS have recommended to Leeds City Council and Waterman CPM that evaluation by trial trenching will also be required.

3.4 The pre-application implementation of the required evaluation is constrained by access and land ownership issues. However, Waterman CPM has identified two areas of high archaeological potential which can be evaluated prior to the submission of the planning application.

3.5 This specification has been prepared by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service to detail what is required for the initial phase of evaluation and to allow an archaeological contractor to provide a quotation.

4. Archaeological Interest

4.1 Information held in the County Sites and Monuments Record shows that the proposed development site lies within an area of high archaeological potential. The desk-based assessment has also highlighted areas of archaeological interest.

4.2 Leeds is thought to have developed into a settlement in the early medieval period when it lay, first within the British kingdom of Elmet, and later in the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Northumbria. Documentary evidence suggests that it was an important settlement in the 10th century. The earliest archaeological evidence is 9th/10th century cross fragments which were discovered at the parish church of St Peter. The Domesday survey of 1086 recorded: open fields, woodland, a church, manor house and manorial mill in Leeds. The manor house was the Norman administrative centre and was located just north-east of the present railway station. The medieval settlement was focussed around what is now Kirkgate. The Borough of Leeds was created in 1207 and a 'new town' was laid out along Briggate. Leeds developed into a significant market town by the 13th century. Between the 13th and 18th centuries it became an important centre for cloth manufacture and trade, with a corresponding growth in population and expansion of its boundaries. The industrial development of Leeds included the construction of the canals in the early 18th century and the railways in the mid 19th century. At that time it was a major industrial centre and was the fifth largest town in England.

4.3 The Eastgate redevelopment area lies at the edge of the medieval settlement; the northern boundary ('North Bar') was located near the junction of Lady Lane and Vicar Lane. By 1560 the southern part of the site appears to have been in the possession of a man named Falkingham and on it he had a mill, mill leat and house. Buildings were present on both sides of Lady Lane by 1612 although much of the site still appears to have been open ground. In the early 18th century the southern part of the site was known as Crackenthorpe Gardens (named after an earlier owner *œ* a market gardener) and was let as tenter ground. In 1787 the Crackenthorpe Garden Building Society built Union Street on the site. The eastern side of Leeds rapidly became part of the urban core and by 1815 almost the entire site was built over.

4.4 This specification is concerned with only with two areas of archaeological potential. Area A corresponds with the site of a medieval chantry chapel

(called 'Lady Chapel') which was located close to the North Bar. After the Dissolution the chapel was re-used as a school. It was rebuilt in c.1624 as Leeds' first workhouse (a very early example). Between 1850 and 1891 the workhouse was replaced by a lead works which survived until the mid 20th - century when it was demolished to make way for a bus station. Area B lies in a former tenter ground at Crackenthorpe Gardens. It is the site of an 18th - century Methodist Chapel (Ebenezer Chapel) which may have possessed a burial ground, and which was replaced by a cooperage and later a warehouse. Area B also corresponds with areas of late 18th - century workers' housing. Both areas are now used for car parking. All pre-20th century remains in Areas A and B would be considered to be of archaeological interest.

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 about the proposed planning application with regard to whether archaeological deposits should be preserved in-situ, or may more appropriately be recorded archaeologically prior to destruction (whether this be a summary record from a salvage excavation or watching brief, or a detailed record from full open area excavation).

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. 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.

6.5 Notification

6.5.1 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.

6.5.2 The Leeds Museums Curator of Archaeology, Katherine Baxter, should be notified of the date of commencement of fieldwork (Tel.: 0113 2305492; email: katherine.baxter@leeds.gov.uk).

6.5.3 As a courtesy, English Heritage's Regional Science Adviser, Ian Panter, should also be notified of the intention to commence fieldwork. (Tel.: 01904 601983; email: ian.panter@english-heritage.org.uk).

6.6 Documentary Research

6.6.1 Prior to the commencement of fieldwork, the contractor should obtain a copy of the desk-based assessment from Waterman CPM 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. The results of this exercise should be used to inform the whole project.

7. Trial Trenching Methodology

7.1 Trench Size and Placement (Figures 2 and 3)

7.1.1 The work will involve the excavation of nine 10m x 2m trenches and four 4m x 4m test pits, 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 decision of the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service, whose

7.2 Method of Excavation

Proposed trench locations are shown on Figures 2 and 3.

	Area A	Area B
Total area	1726m ²	2050m ²
Total trenching	128m ²	116m ²
% sample	7.4%	5.6%
Contingency	20m ²	20m ²

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 level spits of a maximum 0.2m thickness, by the use of an appropriate machine using a wide toothless ditching blade. Under no circumstances should the machine be used to cut arbitrary trenches down to natural deposits. 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 cleaned 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 half-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 if necessary. All trenches are to be at least 10m x 2m at the base and all test pits are to measure at least 4m x 4m.

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 located 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 Spoil heaps are to be scanned for ferrous and 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

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7.5.1 Deposits must be sampled for retrieval and assessment of the preservation conditions and potential for analysis of all 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.1 (2002), —Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation—. Provision should be also be made for the specialist to visit the site and discuss the sampling strategy, if necessary.

7.6 Conservation Strategy

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

7.7 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, a valid Department of Constitutional Affairs licence, 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.

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 Finds and Samples

9.1.1 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 20th-century date should be noted, quantified and summarily described, but can then be discarded if appropriate. All finds which are of th century or earlier date should be retained and archived.

9.1.2 A fully indexed field archive shall be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographic negatives and a complete set of labelled photographic prints/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.

9.2 Report Format and Content

9.2.1 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.

9.2.2 Location plans should be produced at a scale which enables easy site identification and which depicts the full extent of the site investigated (a scale of 1:50,000 is not regarded as appropriate unless accompanied by a more detailed plan or plans). Site plans should be at an appropriate scale showing trench layout (as dug), features located and, where possible, predicted archaeological deposits. Upon completion of each evaluation trench all sections containing archaeological features will be drawn. Section drawings (at a minimum scale of 1:20) must include heights

O.D. Plans (at a minimum scale of 1:50) must include O.D. spot heights for all principal strata and any features. Where no archaeological deposits are encountered at least one long section of each trench will be drawn.

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

9.2.4 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.

9.3 Summary for Publication

9.3.1 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 WYAAS's website.

9.4 Publicity

9.4.1 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.

9.5 Consideration of Appropriate Mitigation Strategy

9.5.1 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 WYAAS on an appropriate mitigation strategy are dependant upon receipt by WYAAS of a satisfactory report which has been prepared in accordance with this specification. Any comments made by WYAAS 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 WYAAS.

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 Panter, English Heritage, 37 Tanner Row, YorkY01 6WP).

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. If, on first visiting the site or at any time during the course of the recording exercise, it appears in the archaeologist's professional judgement that:

i) a part or the whole of the site is not amenable to evaluation as detailed above, and/or ii) an alternative approach may be more appropriate or likely to produce more informative results, then 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 Unauthorised 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 finalisation of the tender. Unauthorised variations may result in the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service being unable to recommend determination of the planning application to the Local Planning Officer based on the archaeological information available and are therefore made solely at the risk of the contractor.

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.
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APPENDIX 2: SUMMARY CONTEXT LIST

Context	Area	Description	Phase
100	Testpit 1	Tarmac car-park surface	3
101	Testpit 1	Hardcore	3
102	Testpit 1	Bedrock (Elland flags)	-
103	Testpit 1	Concrete drain	3
200	Testpit 2	Hardcore car-park surface	3
201	Testpit 2	Concrete drain	3
202	Testpit 2	Bedrock (Elland flags)	-
400	Trench 4	Concrete car-park surface	3
401	Trench 4	Brick rubble	3
403	Trench 4	Brick blocking of doorway	3
408	Trench 4	Brick floor	2
411	Trench 4	Stone floor	2
414	Trench 4	Wall	3
416	Trench 4	Cut of drain	3
418	Trench 4	Brick wall	2
421	Trench 4	Brick wall	2
423	Trench 4	Natural (Elland Flags)	-
424	Trench 4	Stone door step	2
427	Trench 4	Brick wall	2
430	Trench 4	Brick wall	2
433	Trench 4	Stone flagged floor	2
435	Trench 4	Rubble back fill	3
436	Trench 4	Rubble backfill	3
437	Trench 4	Redeposited natural	2
500	Trench 5	Concrete car-park surface	3
501	Trench 5	Demolition rubble	3

502	Trench 5	Cistern	2
504	Trench 5	Brick wall	2
506	Trench 5	Fill of drain	2
507	Trench 5	Brick walled, stone capped drain	2
508	Trench 5	Cut for drain 507	2
509	Trench 5	Wall	3
510	Trench 5	Outer wall of building	2
512	Trench 5	Stone flagged floor	2
513	Trench 5	Modern drain	3
514	Trench 5	Natural (Elland flags)	-
515	Trench 5	Redeposited natural	?2
517	Trench 5	Stone flagged floor	2
518	Trench 5	Fill of drain 519	2
519	Trench 5	Brick and stone capped drain	2
520	Trench 5	Cut for drain 519	2
521	Trench 5	Wall abutting wall 504	3
522	Trench 5	Fill of demolition pit	3
900	Trench 9	Concrete slab (car-park surface)	3
901	Trench 9	Brick rubble	3
902	Trench 9	Stone setts	3
903	Trench 9	Made ground/levelling layer	3
904	Trench 9	Grave fill	2
905	Trench 9	East/west aligned burial	2
906	Trench 9	Grave cut	2
907	Trench 9	Bed rock (Elland Flags)	-
908	Trench 9	Sub-strate (weathered bed rock)	-
909	Trench 9	Fill of feature 911	2
910	Trench 9	Cut for setts	3
911	Trench 9	Cut feature	2

1100	Trench 11	Tarmac car-park surface	3
1101	Trench 11	Brick rubble	3
1102	Trench 11	Levelling layer	3
1103	Trench 11	Brick rubble	3
1104	Trench 11	Reinforced steel girder	3
1105	Trench 11	Stone flagged floor	2
1106	Trench 11	North/south aligned wall	2
1107	Trench 11	Ash deposit adjacent to fireplace/range 1108	3
1108	Trench 11	Fireplace/range	3
1109	Trench 11	Wall flanking range 1108	3
1110	Trench 11	Wall flanking range 1108	3
1111	Trench 11	East/west aligned wall	2
1112	Trench 11	Deposit below flag stone floor 1105	2
1113	Trench 11	Deposit below 1112	2
1114	Trench 11	Fill of 1115	1
1115	Trench 11	Ditch	1
1116	Trench 11	North/south aligned wall	2
1117	Trench 11	Fireplace	2
1118	Trench 11	Demolition rubble	3
1119	Trench 11	Flagstone floor	2
1120	Trench 11	Natural bedrock (Elland Flags)	
1121	Trench 11	Chimney breast	2
1300	Testpit 13	Tarmac car-park surface	3
1301	Testpit 13	Limestone hardcore	3
1302	Testpit 13	Concrete floor	3
1303	Testpit 13	Brick arched/vaulted structure	3
1304	Testpit 13	Rubble infill	3

APPENDIX 3: FINDS SUMMARY

Cxt	OR No	Category	No frags	Description	Date
U\S T4	1	Pottery	1	Brown glazed red earthenware	C18th - 19th
U\S T4	2	Pottery	1	Royal blue and white transfer printed pearlware. Bone china or porcelain fabric.	C19th
U\S T4	3	Ceramic	1	Ceramic floor tile	1930s
401	4	Glass	1	Glass 'lemon kiora' bottle	1960s/70s
U\S T9	5	Pottery	4	Thick blackware with an orange gritty ware fabric	C18th -19th
U\S T9	6	Pottery	1	Thicker blackware with a very gritty orange fabric	C17th-19th
U\S T9	7	Ceramic	1	Fine ceramic clay pipe	C18th-19th
U\S T9	8	Ceramic	1	Clay pipe	C19th-20th
U\S T9	9	Pottery	1	Brown glazed, gritty red earthenware	C18th-19th
U\S T9	10	Pottery	1	Brown glazed gritty orange earthenware fabric	C19th-20th
U\S T9	11	Pottery	1	Cistercian ware	C16th
U\S T9	12	CBM	1	Heat resistant glazed brick	C20th
U\S T9	13	Pottery	1	Brown glazed English stoneware	C19th
U\S T9	14	Pottery	1	Brown glazed English stoneware	C19th-20th
U\S T9	15	Pottery	2	Creamware sherds. Possibly Hartley Greens	C18th-20th
U\S T9	16	Pottery	1	White earthenware	C20th?
U\S T9	17	Pottery	2	Creamware sherds with brown and white applied decoration	Mid to late C20th
1108	18	Glass	1	Whisky bottle?	C19th-20th?
U\S T9	19	Pottery	1	Blue and white painted 'Shell edge' white earthenware sherd. Possibly Hartley Green	1840-1900?
U\S T9	20	Pottery	4	Sherds of industrially damaged white earthenware (possibly wasters?). Partly glazed	C20th?
U\S T9	21	Pottery	1	Industrially damaged possible waster with green glaze	C20th
U\S T9	22	Pottery	1	Fire damaged lustreware	C20th?
102	23	Pottery	3	Glazed white earthenware	C20th
102	24	Pottery	2	White earthen with jade green glaze	Late C20th
102	25	Ceramic	1	Drain pipe with thumb print	C20th
U/S T9	26	Pottery	1	Staffordshire yellow slipware with a brown banded and feathered slip. Pale pinkish orange medium coarse	C18th

				fabric	
U/S T9	27	Pottery	1	White earthenware with the letters 'ERAL INFIRMA' on the sherd. Presumably General Infirmary, Leeds.	C20th
903	28	Ceramic	4	Clay pipes	C18th-20th
903	29	Pottery	2	Blackware with a fabric of a thick, red gritty consistency	C18th-19th
903	30	Pottery	1	Midlands Purpleware	C15th-17th
903	31	Pottery	1	White earthenware	C20th
903	32	Pottery	1	Industrially damaged white earthenware	C20th
903	33	Pottery	1	Blue and white transfer printed, chinese patterned pearlware.	C19th
903	34	Pottery	1	Pearlware	Late C19th
903	35	Pottery	1	Brown and yellow slipware with a medium coarse pale pink fabric. Local pottery of Metropolitan/Sgraffitio/dutch red slipware type?	C17th-18th?
903	36	Pottery	1	As above but of a finer fabric.	C17th-18th?
903	37	Pottery	1	Blackware or Cistercian ware of a finer deep red fabric	C16-18th?
1103	38	Pottery	8	Transfer printed pearlware of possibly a stone china fabric. Lake scene, possibly of venice. Possibly Hartley Green?	Mid to late C19th
1103	39	Pottery	1	Half the rim of a creamware cup. Probably Hartley Green	C18th-20th
1103	40	Pottery	3	Sherds of a creamware porcelain saucer	C18th-20th
1103	41	Pottery	1	Purple glazed lustreware with cloud decoration	C20th
1103	42	Pottery	1	Sponged? Faded royal blue and white earthenware	From the 1830s onwards
1113	43	Pottery	1	White earthenware	C20th
1113	44	Pottery	1	Brown and light tan glazed stoneware	C19th-early 20th
1112	45	CBM	1	Ceramic tile	C19th-20th
1112	46	Pottery	1	Brown glazed earthenware	C19th-early 20th
1112	47	Pottery	1	Pearlware	C19th
1112	48	Bone	1	Sheep rib bone	Undated
1108	49	Pottery	3	Pearlware cup of white earthenware fabric	Late C19th?
1108	50	Pottery	2	Brown glazed Nottingham stoneware lid	C19th
1108	51	Pottery	1	Pearlware plate or saucer base.	C18th
1108	52	Pottery	1	Pearlware or white earthenware cup or bowl base	C19th – 20th
1108	53	Bone	4	Pieces of Fallow deer from the fireplace T11.	C19th?
501	54	Fe	1	Metal holed object. Industrial?	C20th?
501	55	Fe	1	Bottle end? Piece of pipe?	C20th?
501	56	Fe	1	Industrial object?	C20th?

501	57	Cu	2	Copper wire	C20th?
501	58	Bone	1	Bone knife handle	C20th?
501	59	Pottery	3	Pearlware glazed white earthenware. Butter dish? Letter N on base. Possibly Hartley Green?	C19th - early C20th.. Letter N could be 1864
501	60	Pottery	1	Brown glazed red earthenware	C18th -early C20th
501	61	Pottery	1	Creamware. Probably Hartley Greens.	C18th-20th
501	62	Pottery	1	Blackware	C18th-19th
501	63	Pottery	1	Slip decorated mottled ware. Possibly manganese mottled ware?	C18th? If Manganese Mottled ware from 1670-1750
501	64	Pottery	2	White earthenware	C20th
501	65	Pottery	1	Midland purple ware	C16th-17th?
501	66	CBM	1	Brown glazed floor tile	C20th?
518	67	Pottery	1	Transfer printed pearlware	C18th-19th
518	68	Ceramic	1	Clay tobacco pipe	C19th-20th?
518	69	Glass	1	Fragment of glass bottle	C19th-20th
501	70	Pl	1	Lead window kame	C19th - 20th
501	71	Ceramic	4	Clay tobacco pipes	C19th-20th
1114	72	Pottery	1	Gritty ware, with sagging base	C12th-13th
1114	73	Pottery	1	Oxidised quartz Gritty ware body sherd	C12th-13th
1114	74	CBM	1	Non-diagnostic cbm fragment	Undated
1106	75	CBM	2	Two complete ceramic bricks	Late C18th-19th
903	76	Shell	1	Oyster shell	Undated

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