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**Phase 1
Former Cookridge Hospital
Leeds, West Yorkshire**

Archaeological Evaluation

Report No. Y008/11

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CONTENTS

1.	Introduction	1
2.	Working Methods	3
3.	Results	5
4.	Conclusion	7
5.	Bibliography	8

Appendices

1	Photographic Register
2	Context Summary
3	Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation

Plates 1-10

Plate 1:	Trench 1, Pre-excavation, Looking Southeast
Plate 2:	Trench 1, Looking Southeast
Plate 3:	Trench 2, Looking Northwest
Plate 4:	Trench 3, Pre-excavation, Looking South
Plate 5:	Trench 3, Looking Southwest
Plate 6:	Terrace Section 1, Looking Northeast
Plate 7:	Terrace Section 2, Looking Northeast
Plate 8:	Terrace Section 3, Looking Northeast
Plate 9:	Along the Terrace, Looking Northwest
Plate 10:	Development Area, Looking Southeast towards Leeds

Illustrations

Fig. 1 Site and Trench Location

Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land at the Former Cookridge Hospital, Leeds. Three trenches were excavated and three sections along a truncated terrace were cleaned and recorded. Other than drains and evidence of terracing, no archaeological remains were encountered, and no finds were recovered.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) between 21 and 22 February 2011, on land at the former Cookridge Hospital, Leeds. The work was commissioned by Prospect Archaeology Ltd on behalf of Chartford Arthington Ltd to evaluate the archaeological potential of the proposed development area prior to the construction houses, access roads and associated services. The CFA code and number for the project is COOH/2007.

All work was undertaken in accordance with a brief (Appendix 3) issued by Rebecca Remmer of the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS).

1.2 Site Location and Description

The site is located on the terrace of a steep south-facing slope at about 145m above the ordnance datum (AOD), at the southern end of a former hospital in Cookridge, Leeds (Fig. 1, NGR: SE 2540 3880). The general area is heavily wooded though surrounded by modern suburban development. The hospital buildings are arranged on a series of terraces down the hillside.

1.3 Historical and Archaeological Background

A desk-based assessment of the site was undertaken by Prospect Archaeology following summarises the cultural heritage resource in the immediate area, after that document (Rosenberg 2010).

Prehistoric sites are known from the woodland in the area of Cookridge Hospital, including stone hut-circles and associated rubble banks at Iveson and Clayton Woods.

A Roman fort was located at Adel and was the closest settlement of that date to the site, though Roman coins have been recorded from the area and a beehive quern was found in Ireland Wood in 1968.

There is a scheduled monument in Ireland Wood believed to be medieval, though there is no clear dating evidence. The scheduled area extends into the northern part of the hospital grounds. It is likely that the area of the site was woodland at the time of the Domesday survey and Kirkstall Abbey acquired

land at Cookridge, possibly including the area of the site in the 12th century. The manor of Cookridge eventually became part of the estates of the Duke of Buckingham and Normanby. The site appears to have been woodland throughout the 18th century.

John Metcalfe Smith, constructed the original Cookridge Convalescent Hospital in 1868, it was designed by Richard Norman Shaw, a well known and popular architect at the time. This along with a number of others within the grounds of the former hospital is a listed building. The buildings continued in use as a hospital with various buildings being added through the later 20th century.

1.4 Previous Archaeological work

A desk-based assessment (DBA) and walkover survey was undertaken on the site by Prospect Archaeology (Rosenberg 2010). Well preserved and scheduled prehistoric and medieval earthworks are located in the immediate vicinity of the site. There have been a few stray finds made that suggest Roman period activity in the area, but no *in situ* remains have been found. Medieval earthworks in 'Ireland Wood' are likely to extend into the north of the Hospital Grounds

No intrusive archaeological fieldwork is known to have taken place within the proposed development area prior to this evaluation.

1.5 Objectives

The general objectives of the evaluation were to establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains; assess their character, and; produce a report to enable judgements to be made on the significance of those remains and any mitigation that may be necessary.

The research objectives were to interpret any archaeological remains according to their significance in contributing to the further understanding of whichever period they may relate to, and in the context of research frameworks for the period, area or region.

2. WORKING METHODS

2.1 Evaluation

All machining was undertaken using a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. In the absence of archaeological remains the trenches were excavated to the top of natural geological deposits.

The trenches were located in order to sample the areas affected by the development, these were namely the footprints of proposed buildings. The level of trenching was as follows:

Trench	Dimensions	Area
1	24.5 x 2m	49m ²
2	14 x 2m	28m ²
3	15.5 x 2m	31m ²

Due to on-site constraints, the locations and dimensions of the trenches were not as originally anticipated; the scope of the trenching was modified as a result of a meeting on site between Prospect Archaeology and WYAAS. The actual trench locations are shown on Figure 1.

All excavation and on-site recording was carried out according to standard CFA procedures, principally by drawing, photography and by completing standard CFA recording forms.

The stratification of all excavated areas was recorded whether or not significant archaeological deposits were identified.

Trench positions were surveyed using industry standard electronic surveying equipment and trenches were backfilled on completion of the fieldwork.

In addition to the trenches, three terrace sections were cleaned and recorded by means of photographs, drawing and recording forms. Section 1 was 4m in length while sections 2 and 3 were both 2 metres. Their location was partly dictated by site constraints, though an attempt was made to provide a good sample of the terrace and allow the overall nature of the feature to be assessed.

2.2 Standards and Guidance

CFA Archaeology is a registered organisation (RO) with the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA). All work was conducted in accordance with relevant IfA Standards and Guidance documents (IfA 1996, 2001), English Heritage guidance (EH 2002, 2005, 2006, 2008a, 2008b and 2008c), and CFA's standard methodology.

2.3 Monitoring

The trial trenching was monitored by WYAAS who were informed in advance of the works taking place.

2.4 Archiving

The project archive, comprising all CFA record sheets, finds, plans and reports, will be deposited with Leeds museum according to an agreed timescale, will be ordered according to current guidelines and to nationally recognised standards (UKIC 1990, 2001, MGC 1994, SMA 1995, Ferguson and Murray 1997 and Brown 2007).

3. RESULTS

3.1 Trenches

No archaeological remains and no finds were recovered from any of the trenches; though drains and cables were noted. See plates 1-5 for photographs for each excavated trench and cleaned sections through the terrace. A context summary forms Appendix 2. Summaries of the results for each trench are in the tables below.

Trench 1

Although the site had been cleared, Trench 1 was within the area of a former car park and loose, re-deposited topsoil, presumably from the levelled car park verges or from elsewhere on the site was present in patches up to a depth of 0.40m beneath a thin layer of grey builders' gravel and site debris. Subsoil up to a depth of 0.15m was also present, beneath which was a natural geological layer, disturbed in places by patches of re-deposited subsoil, presumably due to levelling during the construction of the former car park. A modern electric cable ran north – south through the trench, marked by reddish-brown builders' sand (see also Section 2 below).

Trench 1		
Orientation: Northeast – Southwest		
Dimensions: Length 24.5m, Depth 0.65m (max)		
Context :	Context Type:	Description:
10	Topsoil	Grey-brown silty clay, some brick fragments
11	Subsoil	Reddish-brown sandy clay with some charcoal flecks
12	Natural	Yellow, degraded sandstone
Trench 1 contained no archaeological remains, only a modern N-S running drain		
Photograph Numbers: 3-4 (Plates 1 and 2)		

Trench 2

No topsoil or subsoil was present within this trench it is likely to have been removed during the construction of the car park; excavation was almost immediately onto the natural geological layer, which here as elsewhere comprised degraded sandstone.

Trench 2		
Orientation: Northeast - Southwest		
Dimensions: Length 14m, Depth 0.15m (max)		
Context :	Context Type:	Description:
20	Made ground	Grey- brown, friable mixed gravel, pebbles and topsoil
21	Natural	Yellow, degraded sandstone, natural geological
Trench 2 contained no archaeological remains and no finds		
Photograph Numbers: 6-7, 14-15 (Plate 3)		

Trench 3

This trench was also located in a former car parking area. No topsoil or subsoil was present and it was clear that the natural geological layer had been truncated

in order to create a levelled surface, upon which was a significant amount of imported light grey stone up to 0.65m deep which would have underlain the car park surface. The top of a culverted concrete drain ran northwest – southeast through the trench, presumably it would have collected run off from the former car park surface which was on two levels with a road connecting to the upper terrace, the slope of which was evident at the north-eastern end of the trench.

Trench 3		
Orientation: Northeast - Southwest		
Dimensions: Length 15.5m Depth 0.65m (max)		
Context s:	Context Type:	Description:
30	Made ground	Light-grey angular pebbles, with sand and gravel, builders stone/
31	Natural	Orange-yellow degraded sandstone, natural geological
Trench 3 contained no archaeological remains and no finds were recovered, the trench did contain only a modern concrete drain and some cables		
Photograph Numbers:21-22 (Plate 5)		

3.2 Terrace Sections

The three recorded sections were broadly of the same character, with successive layers of re-deposited material comprising made ground. Appendix 2 shows a summary of each recorded context; photographs of each section appear as plates 6-8. No archaeological remains were observed and no finds were recovered.

Section 1

Below a mixed cinder and gravel layer (100), common to all three sections and a layer of re-deposited natural (101) was a thin layer of trampled mud (102), which was almost certainly created during the construction of the former building on the site and associated car parks, below this was a layer of re-deposited natural, mixed with some subsoil (103 and 104) over the buried original topsoil (105), below this was preserved the original subsoil (106) and then the natural degraded sandstone (107).

Section 2

There was no buried topsoil or subsoil apparent in this section, the overburden consisted of very mixed topsoil and subsoil (203 and 204), apparently truncated by an electric cable on a reddish-brown sandy bed (206), and protected by a ceramic pipe and subsequent backfill (205). At the base of the section was the usual degraded sandstone, which here seemed in part to be leached a pinkish grey colour (208).

Section 3

This section was very similar to Section 1, with mixed and re-deposited natural material (301 and 302) overlying a buried topsoil (303) and subsoil (304). The degraded sandstone was also apparent (305).

4. CONCLUSIONS

No archaeological remains were encountered during the course of the trenching and no finds were recovered from the trenches. Prior to the terracing, the site would have been on a fairly steep slope. While pre-modern activity on the site is not inconceivable, it is likely that over the course of time, colluvial soil movement and erosion, and the terracing itself would have removed any evidence if present, in the area of the car parks.

Although modern topsoil and subsoil were preserved beneath the made ground forming the terrace, no archaeological features were observed in the cleaned sections, and no pre-modern finds were recorded within the former topsoil and subsoil, the re-deposited soils, or the spoil heaps on the site.

Despite the constraints to undertaking the trenching, it may be stated with a fair degree of confidence that the lack of archaeological remains recorded, represents an accurate evaluation of the archaeological potential of the site.

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APPENDIX 1: Photographic Register

Shot	Description	Facing
1	Cookridge Hospital through the trees	N
2	Cookridge Hospital through the trees	NE
3	Trench 1 pre-excavation	SE
4	Trench 1 post-excavation	SE
5	Trench 1 post-excavation	NW
6	Trench 2 post-excavation	NE
7	Trench 2 post-excavation	SW
8	Terrace Section 1	NE
9	Terrace Section 1	NE
10	Terrace Section 1	NE
11	Terrace Section 1	NE
12	Terrace Section 2	NE
13	Terrace Section 2	NW
14	Trench 1 southeast-facing section	NE
15	Trench 1 southeast-facing section	NE
16	Trench 3 Pre-excavation	S
17	Road entrance	S
18	Southwest-facing elevation of stone wall	SE
19	Cookridge Hospital	N
20	Development area, Towards Leeds	SE
21	Trench 3 post-excavation	SW
22	Trench 3 post-excavation	NE
23	Terrace Section 3	NE
24	Terrace Section 3	NE
25	Along the terrace	NW

APPENDIX 2: Context Register

Context	Area	Description
10	Trench 1	Grey-brown silty clay, some brick fragments, topsoil
11	Trench 1	Reddish-brown sandy clay with some charcoal flecks, subsoil
12	Trench 1	Yellow, degraded sandstone, natural geological
20	Trench 2	Grey- brown, friable mixed gravel and topsoil
21	Trench 2	Yellow, degraded sandstone, natural geological
30	Trench 3	Light-grey angular pebbles, with sand and gravel, builders stone/ made ground
31	Trench 3	Orange-yellow degraded sandstone, natural geological
100	Section 1	Mixed dark grey/purple, friable sand with gravel, cinders, some clay and pebbles, possibly former hard standing or surface base (Same as 202 and 300)
101	Section 1	Yellow orange clayey sand, with some brick fragments and charcoal flecks
102	Section 1	Sticky, dark-brown clay, trampled mud layer
103	Section 1	Firm brown clay with gravel, pebbles and charcoal, mixed re- deposited topsoil and subsoil
104	Section 1	Firm, yellow-orange sandy clay with some brick fragments and charcoal, re-deposited natural
105	Section 1	Compacted brown clay with some pebbles and charcoal, re- deposited topsoil
106	Section 1	Firm, reddish-brown silty clay with some pebbles and roots, natural subsoil
107	Section 1	Compacted, light-yellow clay with degraded sandstone, natural geological
200	Section 2	Friable grey gravel and sand, mixed builders' sand / hard- standing
201	Section 2	Loose yellow builders' sand
202	Section 2	Mixed dark grey/purple, friable sand with gravel, cinders, some clay and pebbles, possibly former hard standing or surface base (same as 100 and 300)
203	Section 2	Firm grey clay with sand and angular stones, mixed soil with re- deposited natural
204	Section 2	Firm brown clay with grey clay mottling, mixed re-deposited subsoil
205	Section 2	Firm grey-yellow sandy clay, mixed re-deposited backfill
206	Section 2	Reddish-brown compacted builders' sand, base for cabling
207	Section 2	Friable yellow-orange sand with some gravel
208	Section 2	Firm pinkish-yellow sand, leached and degraded natural sandstone
209	Section 2	Hard yellow sand with stone, degraded sandstone, natural geological
300	Section 3	Mixed dark grey/purple, friable sand with gravel, cinders, some clay and pebbles, possibly former hard standing or surface base (Same as 100 and 202)
301	Section 3	Compact orange-brown clayey sand with some large stone fragments, re-deposited natural mixed with subsoil and trampled topsoil
302	Section 3	Friable light yellow sandstone fragment, re-deposited, degraded natural sandstone
303	Section 3	Firm brown silty clay with some pebbles, buried topsoil with some evidence of degraded turf
304	Section 3	Firm reddish-brown silty clay with some pebbles, buried subsoil
305	Section 3	Compacted light yellow degraded sandstone, natural geological

Appendix 3: Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation

**WEST YORKSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGY ADVISORY SERVICE:
SPECIFICATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION BY TRIAL
TRENCHING AT COOKRIDGE HOSPITAL (PHASE 1), LEEDS (10/04346/FU).**

Specification prepared on behalf of Leeds City Council at the request of Nansi Rosenberg of Prospect Archaeology

1. Summary

1.1 A limited amount of archaeological work consisting of trial trenching is proposed to help establish the archaeological significance of the above site. Any work arising from the results of the evaluation will be covered by a further specification.

1.2 This specification has been prepared by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service, the holders of the WY Historic Environment Record

NOTE: The requirements detailed in paragraphs 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6 and 8.1 are to be met by the archaeological contractor **prior** to the commencement of fieldwork by completing and returning the attached form to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service.

2. Site Location & Description

Grid Reference: SE 2540 3880

2.1 The phase 1 development site consists of a triangular parcel of land which measures just under 4000 square metres within the grounds of the former Cookridge Hospital. It is bounded to the north and west by hospital buildings, to the east by residential dwellings off Silk Mill Mews, and to the south by Silk Mill Way. The site contains a derelict hospital building along with hard surfacing for car parking.

2.2 The site is located in the District of Leeds and the historic township of Adel cum Eccup.

3.0 Planning Background

3.1 A planning application for laying out access and residential development of 19 dwellings as part of Phase 1 at Cookridge Hospital has been submitted to Leeds City Council (10/034346/FU). A desk based assessment for the site has been produced for the site by Prospect Archaeology which has identified a moderate potential for the survival of below ground archaeological remains.

3.2 The local planning authority have been advised by the WYAAS that there is reason to believe that important archaeological remains may be affected by the proposed development and that an archaeological evaluation is required to establish the degree of archaeological recording that is necessary.

3.3 This specification has been prepared by the WYAAS at the request Nansi Rosenberg of Prospect Archaeology, acting on behalf of the developers, to detail what is required for the evaluation.

4. Archaeological Interest

4.1 Our records show that the proposed development site lies within an area of archaeological potential. It lies adjacent to Ireland Wood, which is a scheduled ancient monument (SAM no 31502). The monument consists of a medieval longhouse with associated rubble banked enclosures and orthostatic enclosures. The proposed development site is not within the scheduled area, but rubble banks are known to extend out of the scheduled area, and the site therefore has the potential to contain associated below ground archaeological remains (which would potentially be of national importance).

4.2 A desk based assessment was produced for the hospital site which identified a number of archaeological sites, including prehistoric settlement sites in Clayton and Iveston Woods, both of these are also scheduled monuments and are situated to the east of the development site.

4.3 The desk based assessment identified the greatest archaeological potential to lie to the northern and southern edges of the hospital site, the phase 1 site is on the southern edge and is therefore one of the areas of potential (but is not contiguous with the scheduled area which is c.250m to the north).

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.

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

6.2 Confirmation of Adherence to Specification

6.2.1 Prior to the commencement of *any work*, the archaeological contractor must confirm adherence to this specification in writing to the WYAAS, 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 WYAAS 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 WYAAS.** Any technical queries arising from the specification detailed below should be addressed to the WYAAS *without delay*.

6.3 Confirmation of Timetable and Contractors' Qualifications

6.3.1 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.*),

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

6.4 Notification

6.4.1 The project will be monitored as necessary and practicable by the WYAAS, in its role as “curator” of the region’s archaeology. The WYAAS should receive as much notice as possible, and certainly one week, of the intention to start fieldwork. This notification is to be supplied **in writing**, and copied to the relevant District Museum (see para. 9.1 below). As a courtesy, English Heritage’s Regional Science Adviser Dr Andy Hammon should also be notified of the intention to commence fieldwork (contact : tel. 01904 601983; email andy.hammon@english-heritage.org.uk). A copy of the contractor’s risk assessment should accompany notification of intention to commence work.

7. Fieldwork Methodology

7.1 Trench Size and Placement (Fig. 1)

7.1.1 The work will involve the excavation of four 20m x 2m trenches which can be machine-opened. The contractor should also allow for a contingency amount of 40 square metres. The use of the contingency will depend upon the results obtained in the initial trial trenching. The use of the contingency will be at the decision of the WYAAS, whose decision will be issued in writing, if necessary in retrospect after site discussions. Proposed trench locations are shown on Figure 1.

Total site area: **3960m²**

Total area of trenching: **160m²**

Contingency trenching: **40m²**

7.2 Method of Excavation

7.2.1 The trial trenches may be opened and the topsoil and recent overburden removed down to the first significant archaeological horizon in successive 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. All trenches are to be the stated dimensions at their base.

7.2.3 All artefacts are to be retained for processing and analysis except for unstratified 20th-century material, which may be noted and discarded. Finds will be stored in secure, appropriate conditions following the guidelines in First Aid for Finds (3rd edition).

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).

7.3.3 Digital photography: as an alternative to colour slide photography, good quality digital photography may be supplied, using cameras with a minimum resolution of 4 megapixels. Note that conventional black and white print photography is still required and constitutes the permanent record. Digital images will only be acceptable as an alternative to colour slide photography if each image is supplied in three file formats (as a RAW data file, a DNG file and as a JPEG file). The contractor must include metadata embedded in the DNG file. The metadata must include the following: the commonly used name for the site being photographed, the relevant centred OS grid coordinates for the site to at least six figures, the relevant township name, the date of photograph, the subject of the photograph, the direction of shot and the name of the organisation taking the photograph. Images are to be supplied to WYAAS on gold CDs by the archaeological contractor accompanying the hard copy of the report.

7.4 Use of Metal Detectors on Site

7.4.1 Spoil heaps are to be scanned for both 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

7.5.1 Bulk samples must be taken from **all** securely stratified deposits using the methodologies 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".

7.5.2 Samples for specialist environmental analysis and scientific dating (soil profiles, archaeomagnetic dating, dendrochrology etc.) should be taken if suitable material is encountered during the excavation. The English Heritage Regional Science Advisor should be consulted (Dr Andy Hammon, tel.: 01904 601983, email: andy.hammon@english-heritage.org.uk) and provision should be made for an appropriate specialist(s) to visit the site, take samples 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 Location of Services, etc.

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

7.8 Human Remains

7.8.1 Any human remains that are discovered must initially be left *in-situ*, covered and protected. WYAAS will be notified at the earliest opportunity. If removal is necessary the remains must be excavated archaeologically in accordance with the *Guidance for Best Practice for Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England* published by English Heritage (2005), a valid Ministry of Justice licence and any local environmental health regulations.

7.9 Treasure Act

7.9.1 The terms of the Treasure Act 1996 must be followed with regard to any finds that might fall within its purview. Any finds must be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner as required by the procedures as laid down in the "Code of Practice". Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures must be taken to protect the finds from theft.

8. Monitoring

8.1 The representative of the WYAAS 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 WYAAS' 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.

9. Archive Deposition

9.1 Before commencing any fieldwork, the archaeological contractor must contact the relevant District museum archaeological curator in writing (copied to WYAAS) to determine the museum's requirements for the deposition of an excavation archive. In this case the contact is: Katherine Baxter, Leeds City Museum, Millennium Square Leeds, LS2 8BH (Tel.:0113 2305492; email: katherine.baxter@leeds.gov.uk).

9.2 It is the policy of the Leeds Museum to accept complete excavation archives, including primary site records and research archives and finds, from all excavations carried out in the District, which it serves.

9.3 It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to endeavour to obtain consent of the landowner, in writing, to the deposition of finds with the Leeds Museum.

9.4 It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to meet the Leeds Museum's requirements with regard to the preparation of fieldwork archives for deposition.

10. Unexpectedly Significant or Complex Discoveries

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

11. Post-Excavation Analysis and Reporting

11.1 Finds and Samples

11.1.1 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.

11.1.2 Samples should be processed for the recovery of artefactual material, animal/fish/human bones, industrial residues, shell, molluscs, charcoal and mineralised plant remains as a minimum. 'Specialist' samples (e.g. monoliths, cores, plant/invertebrate macrofossils) should be processed separately as appropriate.

11.1.3 Material suitable for scientific dating (e.g. charcoal) should be identified to species and assessed for suitability by an environmental specialist prior to submission to a dating laboratory. Any human remains submitted for C14 dating should also have carbon ($\delta^{13}\text{C}$) and nitrogen isotope analysis carried out by the radiocarbon laboratory.

11.1.4 All finds and biological material must be analysed by a qualified and experienced specialist.

11.1.5 Following identification, finds of 20th-century date should be noted, quantified and summarily described, but can then be discarded if appropriate. All finds which are of 19th century or earlier date should be retained and archived.

11.2 Field Archive

11.2.1 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. Standards for archive compilation and transfer should conform to those outlined in Archaeological Archives – a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation (Archaeological Archives Forum, 2007). An index to the field archive is to be deposited with the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (preferably as an appendix in the report).

11.2.2 Prints may be executed digitally from scanned versions of the film negatives, and may be manipulated to improve print quality (but **not** in a manner which alters detail or perspective). All digital prints must be made on paper and with inks which are certified against fading or other deterioration for a period of 75 years or more when used in combination. If digital printing is employed, the contractor must supply details of the paper/inks used in writing to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service, with supporting documentation indicating their archival stability/durability. Written confirmation that the materials are acceptable must have been received from the WYAAS prior to the commencement of work on site.

11.2.3 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.

11.3 Report Format and Content

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

11.3.2 Location plans should be produced at a scale which enables easy site identification and which depicts the full extent of the site investigated (a scale of 1:50,000 is not regarded as appropriate unless accompanied by a more detailed plan or plans). Site plans should be at an appropriate scale showing trench layout (as dug), features located and, where possible, predicted archaeological deposits. Upon completion of each 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.

11.3.3 Artefact analysis is to include the production of a descriptive catalogue, quantification by context and discussion/interpretation if warranted, with finds critical for dating and interpretation illustrated.

11.3.4 Environmental analysis is to include identification of the remains, quantification by context, discussion/interpretation if warranted, and a description of the processing methodology. Radiocarbon results must be presented in full (laboratory sample number, conventional radiocarbon age, delta C13 value, calibration programme). Copies of the laboratory-issued dating certificates must be included as an appendix to the report.

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

11.4 Summary for Publication

11.4.1 The attached summary sheet should be completed and submitted to the WYAAS for inclusion in the summary of archaeological work in West Yorkshire published on WYAAS' website.

11.5 Publicity

11.5.1 If the project is to be publicised in any way (including media releases, publications etc.), then it is expected that the WYAAS 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 WYAAS' discretion.

11.6 Consideration of Appropriate Mitigation Strategy

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

11.7 Report Submission and Deposition with the WY HER

11.7.1 A copy of the report is to be supplied **directly** to the WYAAS 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 WYAAS. 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 into account and will result in the reissue of a suitably edited report to all parties, within a timescale which has been agreed with WYAAS.

11.7.2 The report will be supplied on the understanding that it will be added to the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record where it will be publicly accessible once deposited with the WYAAS unless confidentiality is explicitly requested, in which case it will become publicly accessible six months after deposition.

11.7.3 A copy of the final report (in .pdf format) shall also be supplied to English Heritage's Regional Science Advisor (Andy Hammon, English Heritage, 37 Tanner Row, York YO1 6WP).

11.7.4 Copyright - Please note that by depositing this report, the contractor gives permission for the material presented within the document to be used by the WYAAS, in perpetuity, although The Contractor retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as specified in the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* (chapter IV, section 79). The permission will allow the WYAAS to reproduce material, including for non-commercial use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.

11.7.5 The West Yorkshire HER supports the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. The overall aim of the OASIS project is to provide an online index to the mass of archaeological grey literature that has been produced as a result of the advent of large-scale developer funded fieldwork. The archaeological contractor must therefore complete the online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>. Contractors are advised to contact the West Yorkshire HER officer prior to completing the form. Once a report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the HER, the West Yorkshire HER may place the information on a web-site. Please ensure that you and your client agree to this procedure in writing as part of the process of submitting the report to the case officer at the West Yorkshire HER.

12. General Considerations

12.1 Authorised Alterations to Specification by Contractor

12.1.1 It should be noted that this specification is based upon records available in the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record and on a brief examination of the site by the WYAAS. 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 WYAAS as a matter of urgency. If contractors have not yet been appointed, any variations which the WYAAS 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 WYAAS will resolve the matter in liaison with the developer and the Local Planning Authority.

12.2 Unauthorised Alterations to Specification by Contractor

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

12.3 Technical Queries

12.3.1 Similarly, any technical queries arising from the specification detailed above, should be addressed to the WYAAS without delay.

12.4 Valid Period of Specification

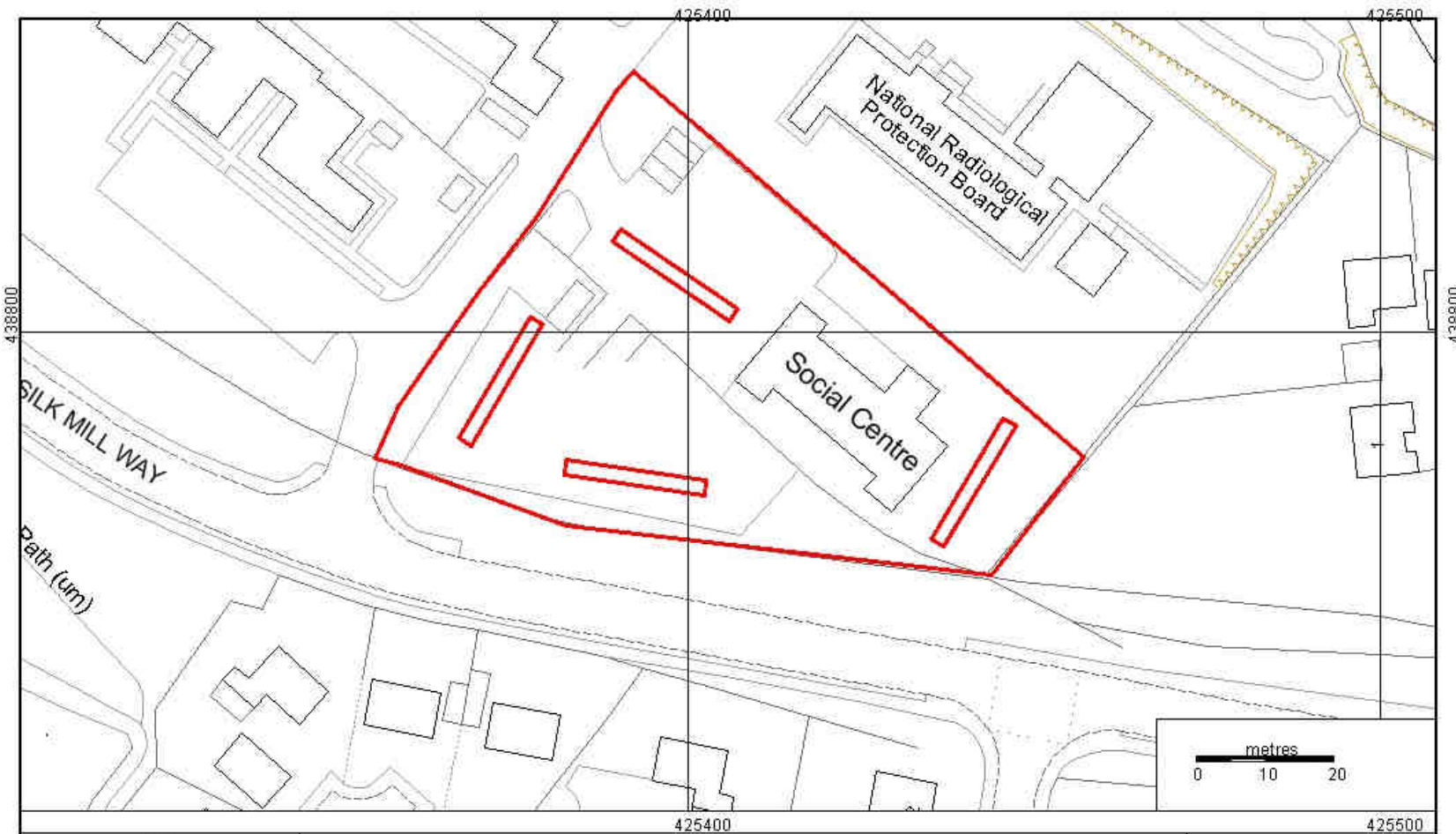
12.4.1 This specification is valid for a period of one year from date of issue. After that time it may need to be revised to take into account new discoveries, changes in policy or the introduction of new working practices or techniques.

Rebecca Remmer
West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service

February 2011

WY Historic Environment record
West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service
Registry of Deeds
Newstead Road
Wakefield
WF1 2DE

Telephone: (01924) 305992
Fax: (01924) 306810
E-mail: rremmer@wyjs.org.uk




WYAS Advisory Service
 County Sites and Monuments Record
 Registry of Deeds, Newstead Road
 Wakefield WF1 2DE
 Tel. 01924 306797 Fax. 01924 306810

Trench Locations
 R Remmer
 Cookridge Hospital Phase 1

Date Plotted:
 Sheet No.: SE2538NW
 Scale 1: 750

 Licence No LA076406
 © WYAS

Plates 1 – 10



Plate 1: Trench 1: Pre-excavation, Looking East



Plate 2: Trench 1 Looking Southeast



Plate 3: Trench 2, Looking Northeast



Plate 4: Trench 3, Pre-excavation, Looking Southwest



Plate 5: Trench 3, Looking Southeast



Plate 6: Terrace Section 1, Looking North



Plate 7: Terrace Section 2, Looking North



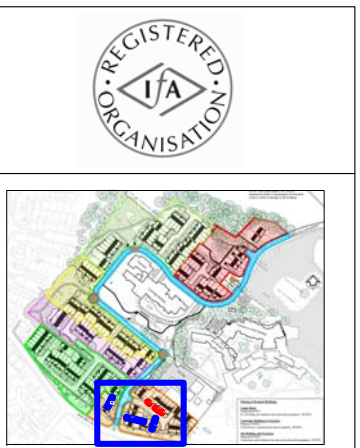
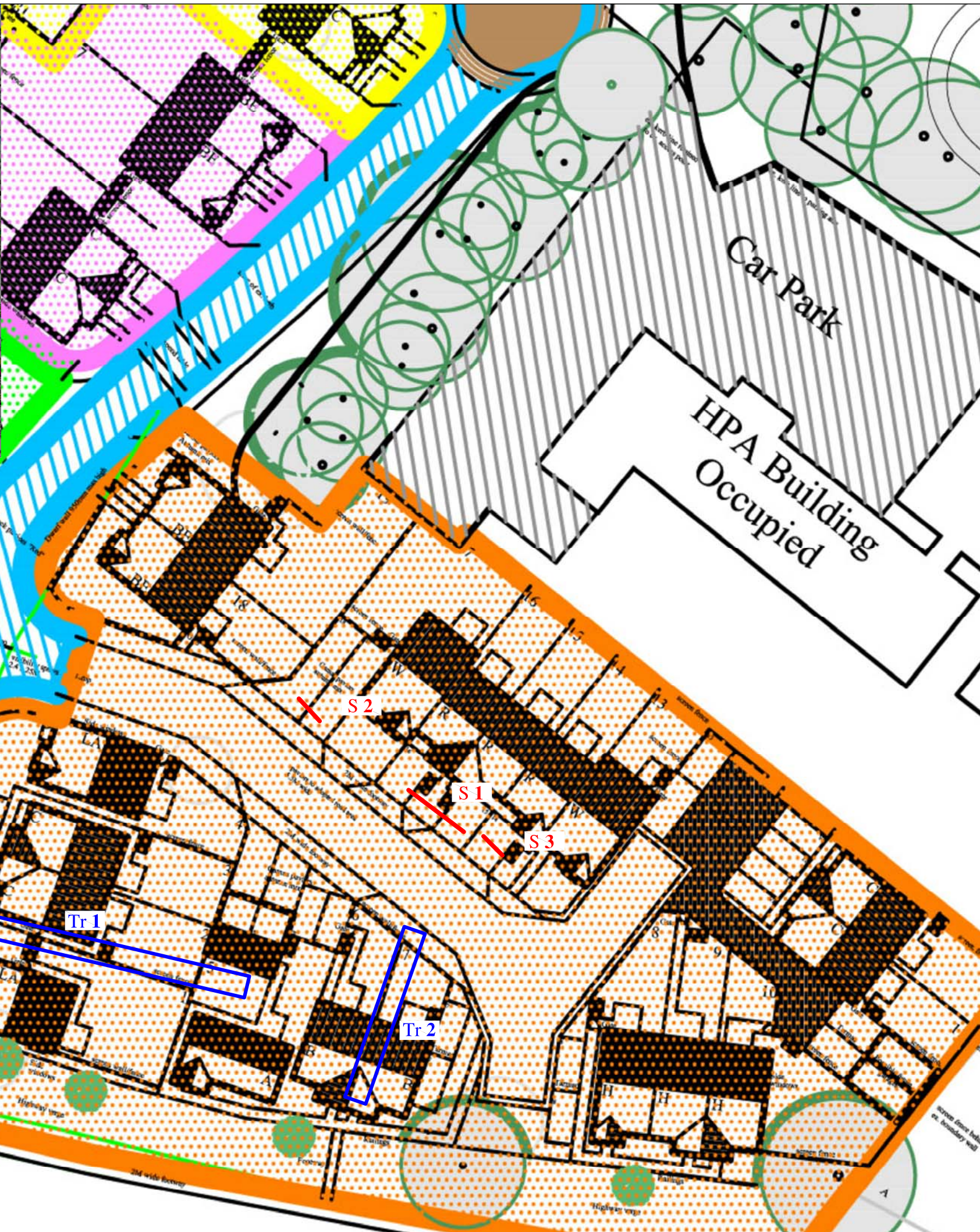
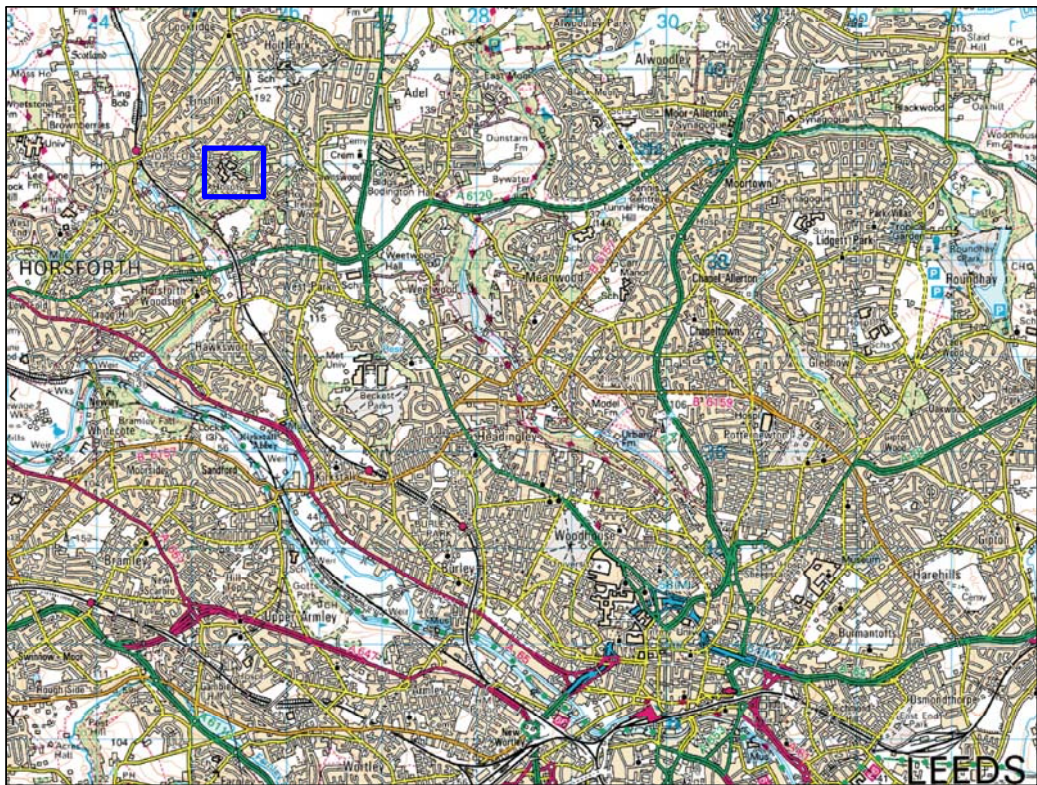
Plate 8: Terrace Section 3



Plate 9: Along the Terrace, Looking Northwest



Plate 10: Development Area, Looking Southeast towards Leeds



- Key:
- Trenches
 - Sections
 - Phase 1 Road Construction 08/2010 - 12/2010
 - Phase 2 Road Construction 06/2011 - 10/2011
 - Phase 3 Road Construction 10/2013 - 02/2014
 - Phase 1 House Build 22 Units 03/2011 - 11/2011
 - Phase 2 House Build 30 Units 11/2011 - 01/2013
 - Phase 3 House Build 26 Units 01/2013 - 10/2013
 - Phase 4 House Build 25 Units 10/2013 - 08/2014
 - Phase 5 House Build 31 Units 08/2014 - 05/2015
 - Phase 6 House Build 21 Units 05/2015 - 12/2015



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 West Yorkshire, BD19 4EZ
 T: 01274 864245
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 yorkshire@cfa-archaeology.co.uk

Fig. No: 1 Revision: A

Title:
Trench Location Map

Project:
Cookridge Hospital, Leeds

Archaeological Evaluation

Client:
Prospect Archaeology Ltd

Scale:
1:400

Drawn by: LW Report No:

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

Site name/ Address: Former Cookridge Hospital, Leeds	
Township: Adel cum Eccup	District: Leeds
National Grid Reference: SE 254 390	
Contractor: CFA Archaeology	
Date of Work: February 2011	
Title of Report: Phase 1, Former Cookridge Hospital, Leeds, Archaeological Evaluation	
Date of Report: 25/02/2011	
SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land at the Former Cookridge Hospital, Leeds. Three trenches were excavated and three sections along a truncated terrace were cleaned and recorded. Other than drains and the terracing, no archaeological remains were encountered, and no finds were recovered.	
Author of summary: Martin Lightfoot	Date of summary: 25/02/2011