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Interpretation, Design & Display

**Rawdon Quakers Cemetery, Quakers Lane,
Leeds, West Yorkshire**

Archaeological Watching Brief

Report No. Y027/11

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This document has been prepared in accordance with CFA Archaeology Ltd standard procedures.

Rawdon Quakers Cemetery, Quakers Lane,
Leeds, West Yorkshire

Archaeological Watching Brief

Report No. Y027/11

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SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on the removal of topsoil prior to the construction of a 'French drain'. Apart from some animal bone of dubious provenance no archaeological remains were encountered and no finds were recovered.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

This report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) during October 2011 on remedial ground works at the Meeting House on Quaker Lane, Rawdon Leeds West Yorkshire. The work was commissioned by Mr Brian Sayer.

The site comprised land to the north of a grade II listed boundary wall. Listed Building consent (11/01790/LI) was granted for repairs to the boundary wall and gateway. The area of the watching brief was located to the north of the stone-built boundary wall within a burial ground (Fig. 1). The ground comprised the removal of topsoil, the battering back of ground behind the wall and the construction of a French drain along the northern face of the wall. The watching brief was required because of the possibility of disturbing human remains during groundbreaking.

All work was undertaken in accordance with a specification produced by West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS, 2011, Appendix 2). Plates and figures are bound into the rear of this report. CFA's code and unique number for the project is RAQU/2037.

1.2 Site Location and Description

The development area is centred at NGR SE 20772 40044, within the Historic Township of Rawdon (Fig. 1). The area of ground breaking is to the north of a stone built boundary wall in a well maintained grassed burial ground.

1.3 Archaeological and Historic Background

The following is largely taken from a document produced by the Warfedale Family History Group (Wolstenhulme and Clayton 1999) and the specification (Appendix 2).

The burial ground is attached to Rawdon Friends Meeting House and had been in use since the late 17th century. The Religious Society of Friends were followers of the Quaker faith which George Fox was credited with founding in the mid 17th century. The Rawdon Friends Burial Ground contains 101 headstones although it is estimated that the cemetery may contain up to 600 inhumations burials, the first of which dates to 1695. The lack of headstones from early burials was brought about by a strict observance to the simplicity of life, and the desire not to mark a difference between those who could afford luxuries and those who could not. Most headstones were removed by 1720. After 1860, it was agreed that plain headstones in a simple common form standard to each burial ground could be used. The earliest headstones at Rawdon date to 1830 (Clayton & Wolstenhulme 1999). The elapsed time between

the headstones (c. 1830) and the Meeting house foundation clearly indicates that there are possibly many inhumations, currently unaccounted for within the burial ground. It is said the raised ground level within the burial ground is attributed to the number of inhumations within its walls. The location of some of the burials is known, with the plots arranged in rows roughly orientated east to west, with the individual plots orientated north to south. The proposed ground works in the north-west corner of the burial ground are located closest to burial rows N1 to N3 (Clayton & Wolstenhulme 1999). The nearest known grave closest to the ground works belongs to an unknown occupant or occupants, as multiple inhumations of the same family are recorded within the same plots. No previous invasive archaeological fieldwork is known to have taken place within the site.

1.4 Objectives

The aim of the watching brief as detailed in the specification (Appendix 2) was to identify and record the presence / absence, extent, condition, and date of any archaeological features and deposits which are disturbed or exposed as a result of groundworks in the area of interest.

The work was designed to mitigate the destruction of any buried archaeological remains through 'preservation by record'.

2. WORKING METHODS

The removal of soil along the wall was carried out by hand under archaeological supervision; the removed spoil was piled in a skip and was inspected by the archaeologist on site. The site was visited on 13 and 21 October 2011.

2.1 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 1994, 2001), English Heritage guidance (EH 2002, 2005, 2006, 2008a, 2008b and 2008c), and CFA's standard methodology.

2.2 Monitoring

The project was monitored by West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS) the holders of the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record who are Leeds City Councils heritage advisor.

2.3 Archiving

The project archive, comprising all CFA record sheets, finds, plans and reports, will be deposited with West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record 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** The excavated trench for the installation of the French drain was c. 0.8m in width by 0.7m deep (Plate 1). The topsoil comprised friable dark-grey, sandy-silt, with common root material.
- 3.2** After the installation of the French drain (Plate 2), the trench was backfilled with largely as dug material. A very shallow batter was cut at a depth of 0.2m into the topsoil, which created a very gradual gradient, sloping 0.3-0.4m towards the boundary wall at Quakers Lane (Plates 3-4). The natural substrate was not reached and no archaeological features or discoveries were recorded.
- 3.3** A small amount of clearly identifiable animal bone was recorded during the excavation of the trench. The remains were discovered by the contractor, disarticulated and not within any a cut feature. Their provenance therefore is unknown and their antiquity unlikely. the remains were described and re-deposited within the trench and then covered by backfilling.

4 CONCLUSIONS

Despite the archaeological importance of the area (see background above), the watching brief observed no significant archaeological remains within the area of the groundbreaking works. Animal bone was discovered during the excavation of topsoil deposits for the French drain. The bones, which were of unknown provenance, were re-deposited after consultation with WYAAS and covered during backfilling. The amount of Topsoil disturbed during the cutting of a very shallow batter during backfilling was minimal.

5 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX 1: Digital Photographic Register

Shot No.	Summary description of subject	Viewed from	Conditions
1	Shot of trench excavated for French drain	East	Overcast
2-3	Shot of trench after installation of French drain	East	Overcast
4-5	Shot of trench after backfilling	East	Bright
6	Shot of trench after backfilling	West	Bright
7	General shot of watching brief area after backfilling	North-east	Bright

Appendix 2: Specification

**WEST YORKSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGY ADVISORY SERVICE:
SPECIFICATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AT THE
FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE, QUAKERS LANE, RAWDON, LEEDS LS19 6HU**

Specification prepared on behalf of Mr. Brian Sayer on behalf of the Leeds Area Quaker Meeting in relation to planning application 11/01790/LI for the conservation and repair of a grade II listed boundary wall at the Meeting House on Quaker Lane, Rawdon.

1. Summary

1.1 A limited amount of archaeological work consisting of a watching brief is proposed to identify and record any archaeological remains which are revealed and/or disturbed during groundworks at this site. This specification has been written by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS), the holders of the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record and Leeds City Councils retained professional heritage advisor in response to planning application 11/01790/LI.

1.2 The site comprises land to the north of the grade II listed boundary wall (Entrance Gateway to Meeting House No.1204232) which along with Meeting House Cottage and the Meeting House itself (1135589 and 1313194) date from 1697 and later.

NOTE: The requirements detailed in paragraphs 6.2, 6.3, 6.4 and 11.1 are to be carried out by the archaeological contractor **prior** to the commencement of fieldwork.

2. Site Location & Description

Grid Reference: SE 420772 440044

2.1 As noted above the site was established as a place of worship in 1697 soon after The Act of Toleration licensed certain forms of non-conformist worship. However, this official manifestation of faith was antedated by at least 70 years of non-conformist worship in the area and an earlier Friends' burial ground is recorded at Dibhouse Lane, Guisley in 1632.

The area of the watching brief is located to the north of the stone built boundary wall in a burial ground. The ground surface is grassed and well maintained. It has been noted that the ground level is at a higher level than the adjacent street and research by D. C. Wilcock indicates that the burial ground, of some 1000m² at its greatest extent, contains some 600 inhumations (<http://www.a-history-of-rawdon.co.uk/places-of-worship-8/>). The closest gravestone to the area of the watching brief dates from the early 20th century.

2.2 The site lies in the district of Leeds City Council in the historic township of Rawdon and the watching brief will observe work in an area of c. 50m².

3. Background

3.1 Listed Building Consent (11/01790/LI) has been granted for repairs to the listed boundary wall and gateway. In addition to securing the wall it is also proposed to batter back the ground level behind the wall and construct a French drain along the northern face of the wall.

4. Archaeological Interest

4.1 The burial ground attached to Rawdon Friends' Meeting House has been in use from the late 17th century and it has been estimated that it may contain up to 600 inhumation burials. Repeated disturbance and intercutting of shallow inhumation burials is a common feature within restricted post-medieval burial sites and it is possible that human remains will be disturbed by the proposed battering back and drainage works. The Study of human remains of this period, derived from a defined population, have the potential to aid the study of disease, demographics and contemporary funerary practices.

At the same time it should be remembered that under the terms of the 1857 Burial Act it is unlawful to remove or disturb any human remains and in certain circumstances the 2004 Human Tissues Act may also come into play. If human remains are disturbed then the relevant permissions should be sought.

Non-conformist congregations although tolerated were sometimes victims of aggression from followers of the established and other faiths. To some extent the remote location of the Rawdon Meeting House, its position set well back from the thoroughfare and its high boundary wall may reflect the Friends' desire not to advertise their presence and to create defensible or separate space. Evidence of activities on the edge of the burial ground and earlier boundaries would be worthy of recording and further study should it be encountered.

5. Aim of the Watching Brief

5.1 The aim of the watching brief is to identify and record the presence/absence, extent, condition, character and date (as far as circumstances permit) of any archaeological features and deposits which are disturbed or exposed as a result of groundworks in the area of interest.

5.3 This work will mitigate the destruction of buried archaeological remains through 'preservation by record'.

6. General Instructions

6.1 Health and Safety

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

conform to this specification. Any Health and Safety issues which may hinder compliance with this specification should be discussed with WYAAS at the earliest possible opportunity (see section 12.2).

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 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 English Heritage to any variations is required prior to work commencing. Unauthorised variations are made at the sole risk of the contractor (see para. 12.2 below). Modifications presented in the form of a re-written specification/project design **will not** be considered by WYAAS.

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, in accordance with PPG 16 para. 21. 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 and Monitoring

6.4.1 The watching brief will be monitored as necessary and practicable by WYAAS in its role as curator of the county's archaeology. WYAAS should be provided with **as much notice as possible in writing** (and certainly not less than one week) of the intention to start the watching brief. A copy of the archaeological contractor's risk assessment of the site should accompany the notification.

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

7. Fieldwork Methodology

7.1 An archaeologist should be present on site during any excavation. The archaeologist should view the area as it is being dug and any trench sections after excavation has been completed. Where archaeology is judged to be present, the excavated area should be rapidly cleaned and the need for further work assessed. Where appropriate, any features and finds should then be quickly hand excavated, sampled if appropriate, and recorded.

7.1.2 Features/deposits of archaeological concern should be accurately located on a site plan and recorded by photographs, scale drawings and written descriptions

sufficient to permit the preparation of a report. 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.

7.1.3 The actual areas of ground disturbance (even if no archaeological remains are present) should be recorded on a suitable base map/development plan and the stratigraphic sequence and the depth of the excavations will be briefly recorded. If archaeological remains are identified, their location is to be accurately tied into the National Grid and located on an up-to-date 1:1250 O.S. map base.

7.1.4 Excavated soil should be searched as practicable for finds. All finds, except unstratified 20th century material, should be collected and retained for processing.

7.1.5 All securely stratified contexts should be sampled for environmental analysis and scientific dating. Additional 'spot' samples should be taken if suitable material is encountered during the watching brief.

7.1.6 The intention of the archaeological watching brief is not to unduly delay the work of other contractors on site, however, a degree of flexibility is also expected of the developer in order that the archaeologist can fulfil the terms of this specification (see 8.1 below). The archaeologist shall not excavate any area beyond those scheduled for destruction by the development.

7.1.7 If, in the professional judgement of the archaeologist on site, the watching brief reveals below-ground conditions which indicate that potentially archaeological levels are absent, the archaeologist should contact WYAAS to discuss reducing or curtailing the requirements. The work may only be curtailed with the prior agreement of WYAAS and written confirmation will be provided by WYAAS.

7.1.8 Digital photography: as an alternative for 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.

7.2 Use of Metal Detectors on Site

7.2.1 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.)

7.2.2 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.*"

8. Unexpectedly Significant or Complex Discoveries

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

8.2 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.

8.3 The presence, amount and nature of disarticulated human remains should be noted, but need not be retained as long as it is redeposited back into the consecrated ground or the site from which it was recovered [Quaker burial grounds may not be consecrated ground]. The presence, depth, extent and number of grave cuts (if present), is to be recorded. Articulated human remains prior to 1900 are to be regarded as archaeologically significant, but excavation of the articulated remains should only extend to the degree required by the development/repair work.

8.3 The terms of the Treasure Act, 1996 must be followed with regard to any finds, which might fall within its purview. Any such finds must be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner as required by the procedures 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.

9. Post-excavation Analysis and Reporting

9.1 On completion of the fieldwork, any samples shall be processed and all finds shall be cleaned, identified, 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 quantified and summarily described, but can then be discarded if appropriate. All finds of 19th century or earlier date should be retained and archived.

9.2 A fully indexed field archive shall be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, and fully labelled photographs/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). Labelling should be in HB pencil on the *back* of the print and should include film and frame number; date recorded and photographer's name; name and address of site; national grid reference. Photographic prints should be mounted in appropriate archivally-stable sleeves. A quantified index to the field archive should form an appendix to 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 Section 10 below). In the absence of this agreement the field archive (less finds) is to be deposited in the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record.

9.3 A fully illustrated 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 the results, placing them in a local and regional, and if appropriate, national context. 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.

9.4 Location plans should be produced at a scale which enables easy site identification and which depicts the full extent of the areas covered by the watching brief (a scale of 1:50,000 is not regarded as appropriate unless accompanied by a more detailed plan or plans). Plans should be at an appropriate scale showing: areas excavated and the identified (and, where possible, predicted) archaeological features/deposits. Trench and feature plans **must** include O.D. spot heights for all principal strata and any features. Section drawings **must** include O.D heights and be cross-referenced to an appropriate plan.

9.5 All artefacts and environmental material will be analysed by a qualified and experienced specialist. Artefact analysis is to include the production of a descriptive catalogue. Finds critical for dating and interpretation should be illustrated.

9.6 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, details of the current and intended location of the archive and, as an appendix, a copy of this specification.

10. Report Submission and Deposition with the HER

10.1 The archaeological contractor will supply a copy of the report to the client and another copy **directly** to the WYAAS and within a period of **one month** following completion of fieldwork, unless a revised date has been agreed in writing with WYAAS. Completion of this project and a recommendation from WYAAS to discharge the planning condition are dependant on 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.

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

10.3 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.

10.4 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.

10.5 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. Archive Deposition

11.1 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).

11.2 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.

11.3 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.

11.4 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.

12. General Considerations

12.1 Authorised Alterations to Specification by Contractor

12.1.1 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 recording 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 WYAAS as a matter of urgency in order that the matter can be resolved 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 WYAAS'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 WYAAS being unable to recommend determination of the planning application to the Local Planning Authority 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 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.

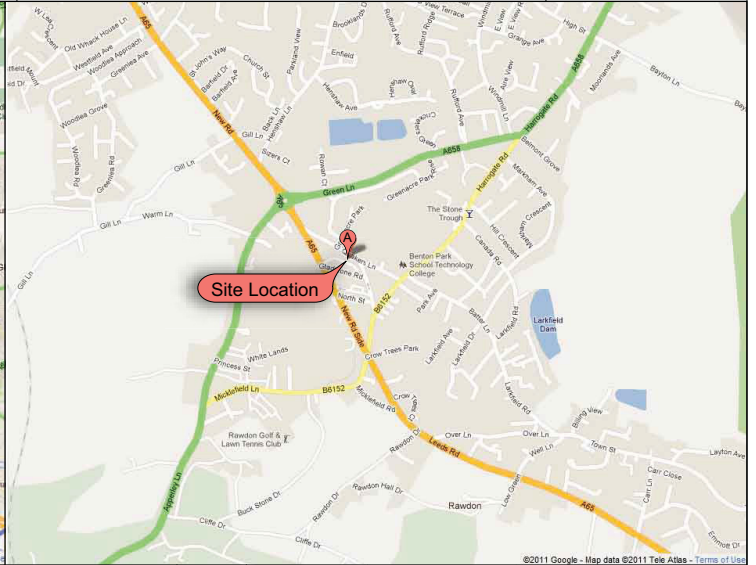
David Hunter

September 2011

West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service

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Key:



Fig. No:

1

Revision:

A

Client:

Mr Brian Sayer

Title:

Site location and watching brief area

Project:

Rawdon Quakers Cemetery, Quakers Lane, Leeds



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Scale at A4:

1:300

Drawn by:

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Checked by:

Report No:

Y027/11



Plate 1 - Shot of excavated trench for French drain

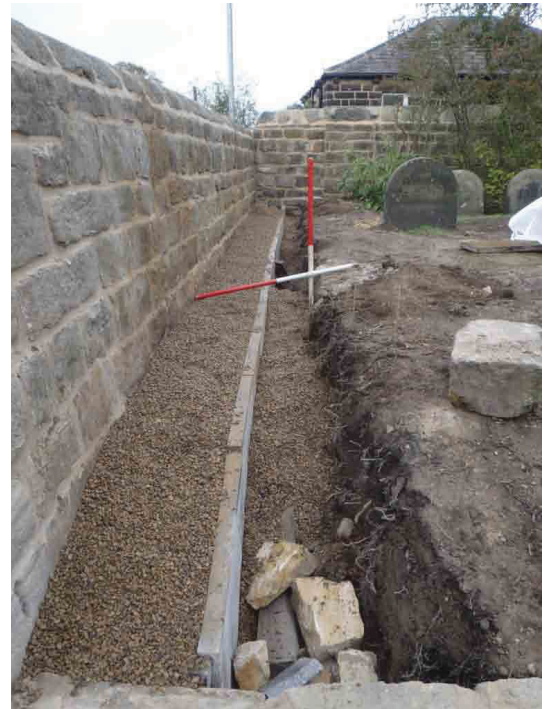


Plate 2 - Shot of French drain in situ before backfilling



Plate 3 - Shot of Trench after backfilling



Plate 4 - General shot of watching brief area

Key:

Fig. No: Revision: **A** Client: **Mr Brian Sayer**

Title:

Project:

Rawdon Quakers Cemetery, Quakers Lane, Leeds

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Report No: **Y027/11**

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

Site name/ Address: The Quaker Meeting House	
Township: Rawdon	District: Leeds
National Grid Reference: SE 20772 40044	
Contractor: CFA Archaeology	
Date of Work: October 2011	
Title of Report: Rawdon Quakers Cemetery, Quakers Lane, Leeds, West Yorkshire, Archaeological Watching Brief	
Date of Report: 28/10/2011	
SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on the removal of topsoil prior to the construction of a 'French drain'. Apart from some animal bone of dubious provenance no archaeological remains were encountered and no finds were recovered.	
Author of summary: Philip Moore	Date of summary: 28/10/2011