



IVESON HOUSE

LEEDS

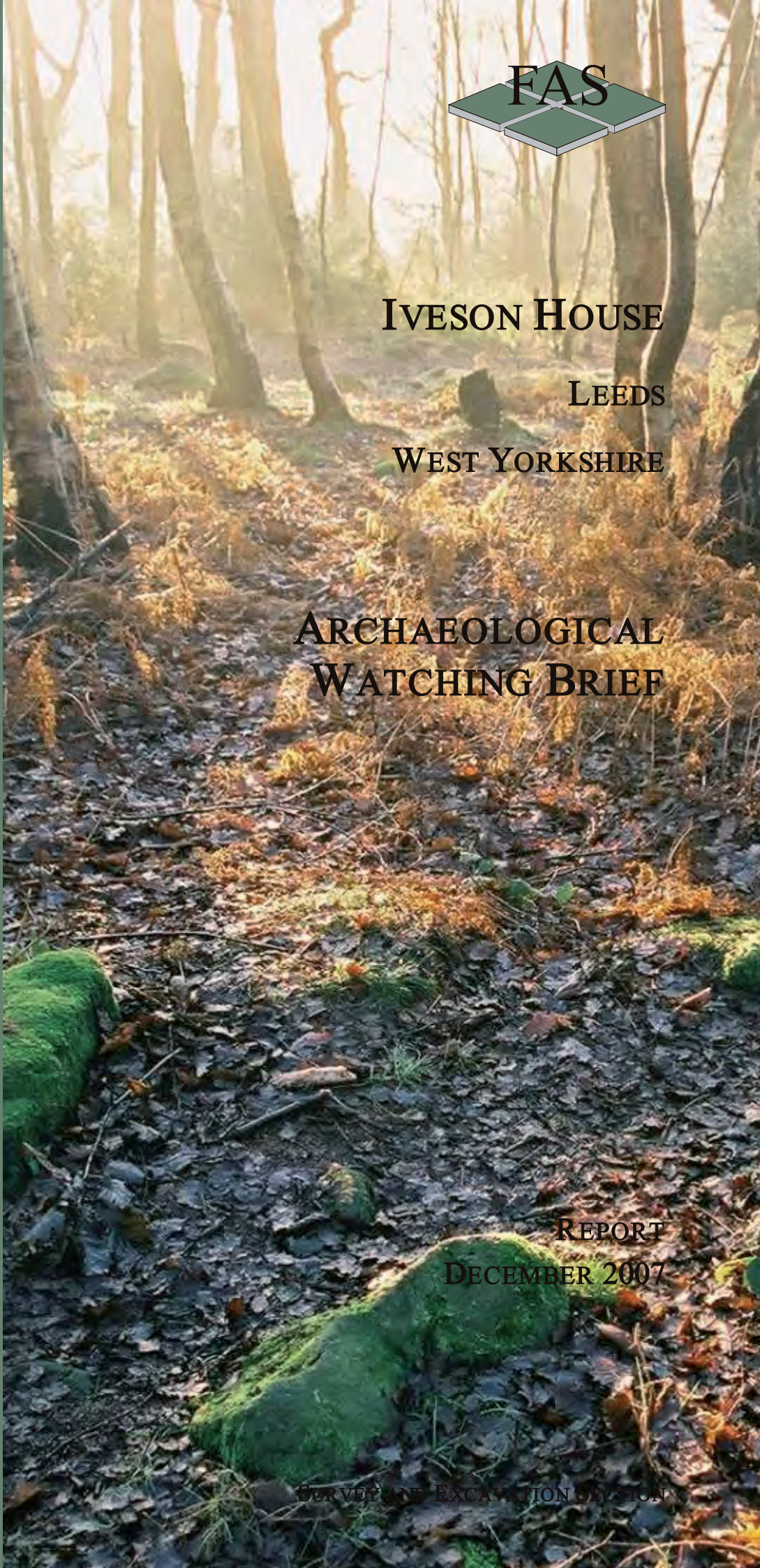
WEST YORKSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

REPORT

DECEMBER 2007

SURVEY AND EXCAVATION SECTION





ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

**IVESON HOUSE
LEEDS
WEST YORKSHIRE**

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NGR: SE 2603 3873**

REPORT
December 2007



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Summary

A watching brief was undertaken by Field Archaeology Specialists (FAS) Ltd at Iveson House, Leeds, West Yorkshire (NGR: SE 260 387) on behalf of LNT Construction Ltd. The watching brief involved monitoring the removal of all existing foundations and services associated with the recently demolished Iveson House, the relocation of a tree, and all groundworks relating to the construction of a new nursing home at the site. Fieldwork took place between the 20th December 2006 and the 2nd April 2007.

During fieldwork a buried soil thought to represent the original woodland ground surface was identified, but had been truncated heavily during the construction of Iveson House and only remained in certain areas. The excavation of foundation trenches cut into the buried soil revealed an old tree bole possibly associated with large stones. Due to the isolated nature of this feature its archaeological significance remained undetermined.

Groundworks also encountered a number of services and features associated with the recently demolished Iveson House, including modern drainage and two earlier stone-built culverts.

Acknowledgements

Field Archaeology Specialists would like to thank Tracey Kay and Mark Bairstow of LNT Construction Ltd their assistance during groundworks. We are also grateful to the staff of Shanco and Keith Morley of Ruskins Arboricultural Group for their co-operation and support.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document reports on an archaeological watching brief undertaken by Field Archaeology Specialists (FAS) on behalf of LNT Construction Ltd at Iveson House, Leeds, West Yorkshire. The watching brief involved monitoring the removal of all foundations and services associated with the former nursing home and refugee hostel, the relocation of a tree and all groundworks relating to the construction of the new nursing home. Fieldwork took place between the 20th December 2006 and the 2nd April 2007.

1.1 LOCATION AND LAND USE

The site of Iveson House is situated to the northwest of Leeds City Centre, and historically within the township of Headingley-cum-Burley (Figure 1; NGR: SE 2603 3873). The site represents an area of 0.66ha occupied by a former nursing home (Plate 1) and refugee hostel with associated grounds and car park facilities. The site is bounded to the north by Iveson Wood (a Scheduled Ancient Monument SM31528) located at the top of a hill which has been terraced during the construction of Iveson House. To the east and west the site is bounded by residential properties and to the south by a primary school. Access is gained *via* Iveson Rise along a road flanking the boundary of the wood.



Plate 1 Iveson House, main facade

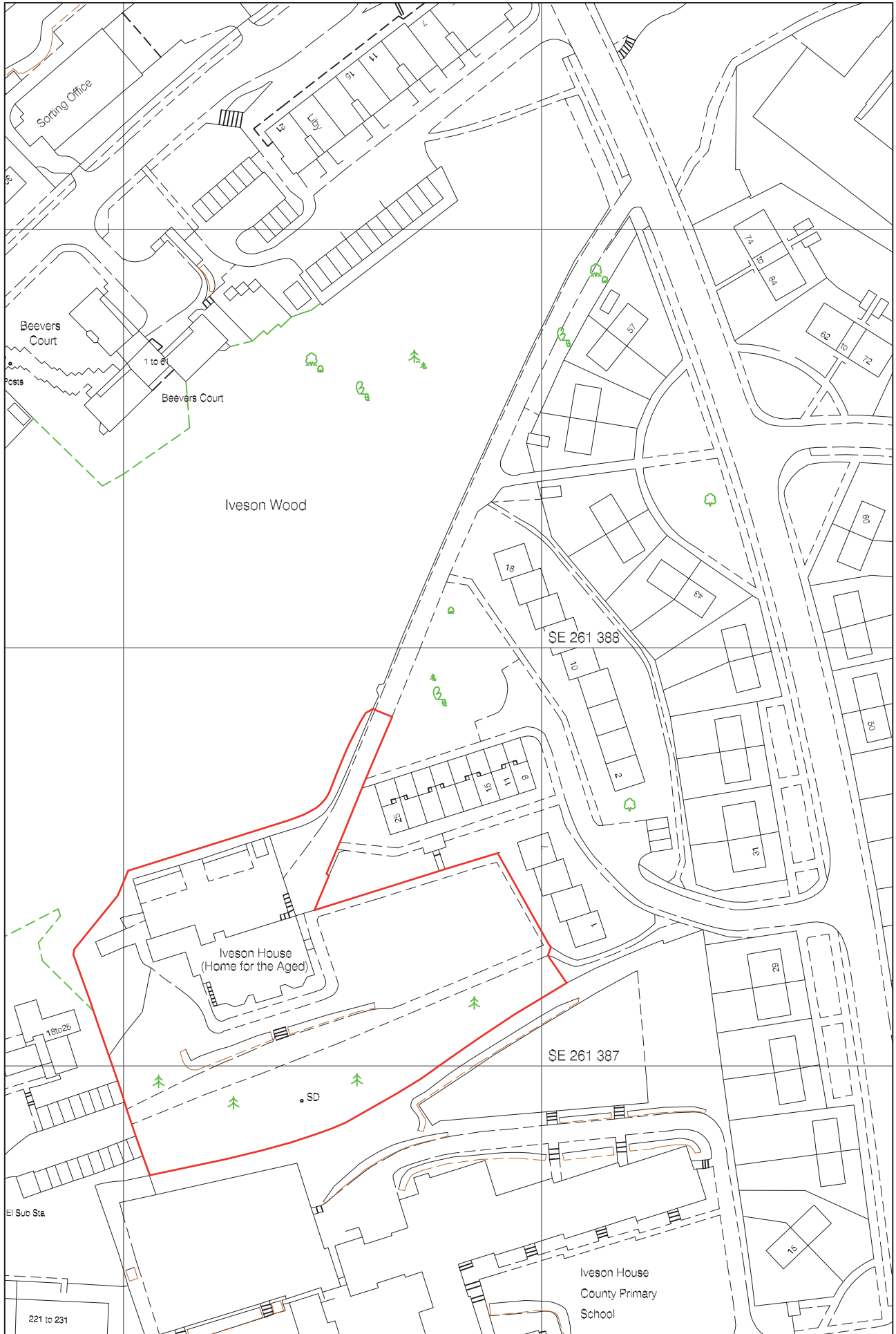
1.2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The watching brief aimed to monitor all excavations undertaken at the whole site with the aim of characterising and recording any archaeological remains threatened by groundworks. More specifically the area of investigation was situated within a highly significant prehistoric landscape within close proximity of Iveson Wood (SM31528), a prehistoric settlement site.

The watching brief was undertaken as part of planning permission granted for the construction of a three-storey and four-storey residential care home with car parking (Application Number ref: P/06/04187/FU/NW)(Figure 2). The watching brief was undertaken in accordance with a specification prepared by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS)(Appendix A).

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

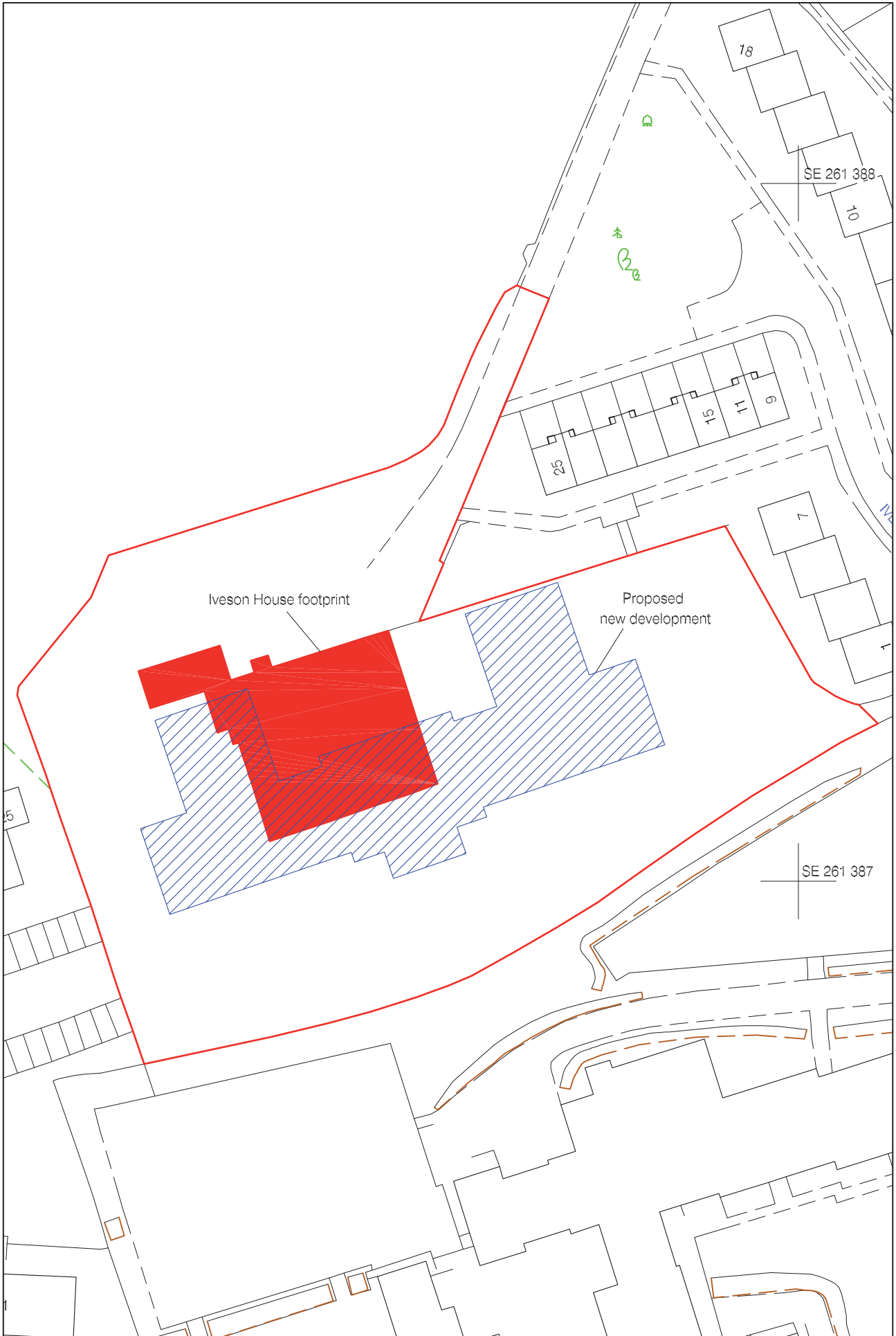
Prior to the late 19th century, the site of Iveson House appears to have been situated within an undeveloped, rural landscape on the outskirts of Leeds. Within the surrounding landscape, are surviving vestiges of settlements that existed within the area.



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<p>Site location</p>	<p>Scale 1:1250</p>		<p>Figure 1</p>
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<p>Location of new development</p>	<p>Scale 1:750</p>		<p>Figure 2</p>
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Immediately to the north of Iveson House, and sharing a boundary with the development site, is an area of possible prehistoric settlement, which has been designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument (National Monument No. 31528)(Appendix B). Although not easily visible due to debris and undergrowth, the monument is recorded as two substantial stone hut circles, a cairn and the rubble remains of possible field divisions (Plate 2). Within the wider landscape, a similar monument is located less than 200m to the southwest, in Clayton Wood (National Monument No. 31527).



Plate 2 Iveson wood, looking northeast

This also consists of a probable hut circle, with associated rubble enclosure banks. Both monuments are suggested to have been prehistoric, possibly Bronze Age, in date. Remains in nearby Ireland Wood, however, are suggested to include a longhouse of medieval date (National Monument No. 31502), indicating some longevity of settlement within this rural landscape.

It can be assumed that the field systems represented by extant earthworks would have been situated in cleared, agricultural land. By the 19th century, the area had become heavily wooded (Ordnance Survey 1851), with Iveson Wood, Clayton Wood and Ireland Wood forming a contiguous area of woodland covering all of the development site. By 1893, an area of this forest had been cleared, and 'Iveson House' is marked on the map, still within a relatively undeveloped landscape, and surrounded on all but the southwestern side by woodland (Plate 3). No change can be discerned on the cartographic sources well into the 20th century (Ordnance Survey 1934), after which time the surrounding landscape became development with the residential housing that characterises the area today. The site itself, however, appears to have witnessed little change between the initial clearance of the landscape for the construction of the original Iveson House, and the current development.



Plate 3 Detail from Ordnance Survey, 1893

2.0 FIELDWORK PROCEDURE

During the watching brief the removal of all existing foundations and groundworks excavation were undertaken using a tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a toothed bucket under strict archaeological supervision. A toothless ditching bucket was used during the removal of topsoil and wide-scale landscaping.

A written and photographic record was made of all deposits encountered, accompanied by section and plan drawings at an appropriate scale. The areas monitored were surveyed using a Total Station Theodolite to a local

grid; the grid was rectified to the Ordnance Survey on completion of fieldwork. All co-ordinates and alignments expressed in this report refer to the Ordnance Survey grid; all heights are expressed in metres ordnance datum (AOD).

The recording system followed *Field Research Procedure* (Carver 1999), the standard operating system employed by FAS. A single index for contexts starting at C1000 and for features starting a F1, was created during fieldwork. A checklist of records created during fieldwork, which form the content of the archive, is given below (Appendix C).

2.1 FIELDWORK CONSTRAINTS

The majority of foundation and service trenches excavated across the site exceeded safe depths, restricting observation; where possible trench sections were inspected for archaeological remains.

3.0 FIELDWORK RESULTS

3.1 FOUNDATION REMOVAL

The programme of groundworks following demolition of Iveson House consisted of the complete removal of all building material, foundations and services related to the building. The removal of the basement, associated walls and services was monitored.

The remains of Iveson House were allocated F1 and consisted primarily of the basement. This was represented by a large sunken concrete base measuring approximately 25.0m x 23.0m, bounded by stone walls surviving below-ground to a depth of 1.50m from current ground level. This represented the principal remains of the building and its construction had resulted in large-scale ground disturbance (Plate 4). A brick-built extension of later construction was also evident to the northwest of the main building footprint. The make-up of the basement was allocated C1002 and had been backfilled with stone and rubble with inclusions of modern building rubbish and metal (C1003).



Plate 4 Basement foundation removal, looking northeast

The removal of the concrete base revealed a layer consisting of frequent large irregularly shaped fragments of sandstone within a yellow sand matrix which was sterile and friable, allocated C1006 and identified tentatively as a layer of natural weathered sandstone. Further examination of deposits was made possible during the extraction of an old lift shaft which extended 2.0m below the level of the concrete base. This revealed C1006 to be overlying a sterile, greyish-brown clay layer also identified as subsoil (C1008).

3.2 TREE RELOCATION

A large quantity of mature trees lined the western and southern extents of the site, the majority of which were protected by tree preservation orders. Due to the proximity of the new build, one of these trees was relocated to the southwestern corner of the site. This was undertaken by Ruskins Arboricultural Group and provided an opportunity to examine deposits in this area.

A large, square trench measuring 7.0m x 7.0m x 1.80m deep was machine-excavated around the tree in order to isolate the root ball. The drag path was then excavated from the southern side of the area towards the site boundary in a southwesterly direction (Plate 5). Due to the downward slope from north to south across the site, excavation depth of the drag path varied from 1.2m to 0.8m in depth.

The earliest deposit encountered during excavation of the drag path consisted of a distinctive layer of dark greyish-brown humic sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks and frequent root material. This layer was allocated C1005 and was identified as a buried ground surface. It was of a consistent depth of 0.25m across this area of excavation and overlay subsoil C1008. The existence of a buried, possibly original ground surface indicated the possible survival of archaeological remains within isolated areas across the site, although none were encountered.



Plate 5 Tree relocation, looking north

C1005 was overlain by C1004, a layer of dark greyish-brown sandy clay containing fragments of modern ceramic building material (CBM), frequent angular gravel and detritus relating to the construction of Iveson House. After the removal of C1004 to the north of the tree, a series of drainage services, extending from a manhole towards the site boundary on an east-west alignment, were identified. These were allocated F2 and had been backfilled with C1007, a greyish-black sandy clay with frequent stone and CBM fragments.

3.3 FOUNDATION TRENCHES AND SERVICES

3.3.1 Eastern area

The new development comprised the construction of a new concrete basement with adjoining foundation trenches to the east and the west (Figure 3). The construction of the basement involved the excavation of an L-shaped area to the south and east of the footprint of Iveson House. The ground level was reduced by 2.10m and 1.30m from north to south providing an opportunity to view all deposits in section (Plate 6). The earliest deposit encountered during basement construction was C1006 which was overlain by buried soil C1005. Overlying C1005, a dark brown sandy clay with inclusions of modern CBM stone, metal, plastic relating to the construction of Iveson House was encountered (C1011=C1004). Cut into this construction horizon, modern drain pipes and a brick-built manhole were exposed and allocated F3 (C1009). The horizon of modern services appeared to relate to the modern conversion of Iveson House and was overlain in turn by C1010, a layer of



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Feature location plan

Scale 1:500



Figure 3



recently deposited modern demolition material.

The earliest strata to be encountered during excavation of foundations and services at the eastern side of the development were a layer of greyish-brown clay (C1008), sealed by a light yellowish-brown sandy clay (C1017); these layers were interpreted a natural subsoil. A small pocket of surviving buried ground surface was identified overlying C1017 and allocated C1016 (same as C1005), but was not widespread, and seen mainly at the southern extent of the site varying in depth from 0.10m to 0.25m. Its removal revealed the existence of

F6, identified in section and during machine excavation as a tree bole, being of the remains of an old root ball overlying large irregular stone blocks. Due to the isolated nature of this feature its archaeological importance remained undetermined. Elsewhere in the eastern area the earliest layer to be encountered consisted of fragmented yellow sandstone in a yellow sandy clay matrix (C1012), identified tentatively as a layer of weathered sandstone subsoil, probably equivalent to C1006.

A stone-built culvert allocated F4 (C1014) was also identified cut into C1012 (Plate 7). F4 was made principally of C1014, large rectangular sandstone blocks set in two lines of two courses running parallel to one another and capped with large regular and irregular stone slabs. A light grey silty clay with occasional fragments of sandstone, CBM and concentrations of mid-yellowish-brown backfilled F4 (C1013)(Figure 4). It seems likely that F4 was associated with Iveson house and may be original to its construction; the feature was sealed by a relict turfline identified in section and allocated C1021.

F4 was cut in turn by F5, a modern drainage pipe running on a NE-SW alignment. F5 consisted of a salt-glazed ceramic pipe set in a trench backfilled with C1015, a dark greyish-brown sandy clay with a thick lense of grey silty clay and inclusions of CBM, stone and gravel throughout. It seems likely that F5 represented drainage serving Iveson House prior to modern conversion. Subsequent layers (C1011) reflected those encountered during basement construction relating to Iveson House and modern topsoil (C1000).

3.3.2 Western area

A series of foundation trenches was excavated to the west of the basement, a large majority of which were excavated into areas already disturbed by the footprint of Iveson House. Where new ground was encroached upon the same sequence of deposits were identified. F2 the system of modern drainage associated with the



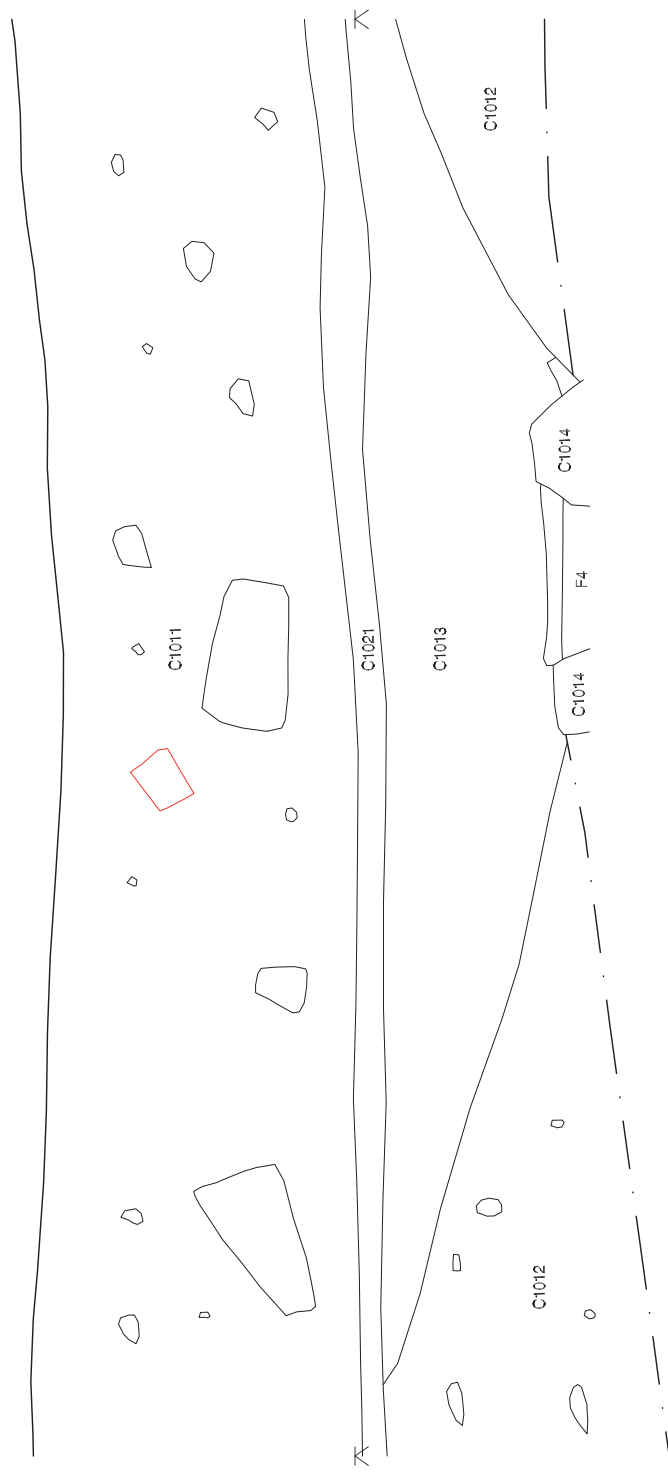
Plate 6 West facing section, eastern area (Scale 1.0m)



Plate 7 Stone culvert, F4, looking west (Scale 1.0m)

N
426079.01/438723.36
147.61m

S
426079.83/438719.61
147.61m



Scale 1:20

Figure 4

F4 - east facing section



modern conversion of Iveson House and encountered during tree relocation was identified more extensively. No archaeological remains were otherwise identified.

3.3.3 Southern area

To the south of the new building footprint, a small area was reduced in depth in order to incorporate a patio area. This revealed a linear stone built feature (F7) exposed in section to two courses high consisting of unbonded roughly squared limestone blocks, 0.3m high and between 0.30-0.40m long. Make-up was allocated C1019 with the construction cut backfilled with a light yellowish-brown clayey sand (C1020). It is probable that this feature was a culvert serving Iveson House.

An electricity cable trench was excavated along the southern extent of the site allowing deposits to be seen in section. This trench measured 0.60m in width and 0.80m in depth and was aligned east-west. C1012 was exposed in the base of the trench and was overlain by C1011, which was sealed in turn by topsoil C1000. No archaeological remains were otherwise identified.

Table 1 Summary of context records

Context	Identity	Feature	Description
1000	topsoil	-	dark greyish-brown sandy clay with inclusions of CBM fragments frequent angular gravel and modern rubbish.
1001	tarmac	-	modern car park surface consisting of tarmac and gravel preparation layers
1002	make-up	1	allocated to the remaining foundations and services associated with building that previously stood at the site
1003	backfill	1	stone and rubble backfill with inclusions of modern building rubbish and metal
1004	layer	-	allocated to a layer of modern rubble and building waste in a dark brown silty clay matrix seen in the southwest corner of the site, depth varied between 1.2m to 1.8m
1005	buried soil	-	dark greyish-brown humic sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks and frequent evidence of root material
1006	layer	-	frequent large irregular shaped fragments of sandstone within a yellow sand matrix, sterile and very friable
1007	backfill	2	greyish-black sandy clay with frequent stone fragments, CBM and modern rubbish
1008	subsoil	-	greyish-brown clay layer, sterile, identified as subsoil
1009	backfill	3	dark greyish-brown sandy clay with inclusions of modern stone CBM metal and plastic, also concentrations of angular pea gravel
1010	layer	-	modern demolition material from previous building
1011	layer	-	dark brown sandy clay with inclusions of modern CBM stone, metal, plastic relating to the construction of extensions of the previous building (=C1004)

Context	Identity	Feature	Description
1012	?subsoil	-	mixed fragmented yellow sandstone within a yellow sandy clay matrix (=C1006)
1013	backfill	4	light grey silty clay with occasional fragments of sandstone and CBM, concentrations of mid-yellowish-brown clay seen throughout
1014	make-up	4	make-up of a stone culvert consisting of large rectangular shaped blocks set in two lines of two courses running parallel to one another and capped with large regular and irregular stone slabs
1015	backfill	5	dark greyish-brown sandy clay with a thick lense of grey silty clay and inclusions of CBM, stone and gravel throughout
1016	buried soil	-	=C1005
1017	layer	-	light yellowish-brown sandy clay
1018	backfill	6	very dark brown sandy clay consisting of a root bowl with associated disordered root material overlying a large fragment of irregular stone
1019	make-up	7	unbonded roughly squared limestone blocks, 0.3m high and between, 0.3 - 0.4m long
1020	backfill	7	light yellowish-brown clayey sand used to backfill construction cut
1021	turf line	-	dark brown silty clay matrix with frequent humic material and rare angular gravel

Table 2 Summary of feature records

Feature	Identity	Context	Description	Profile
1	building foundations	1002, 1003	large-scale foundations of Iveson House consisting of brick walls and concrete make-up	unseen
2	manhole	1007	modern brick-built manhole, stone capped with associated drainage pipes	unseen
3	manhole	1009	modern brick-built manhole, stone capped with associated drainage pipes	unseen
4	stone culvert	1013, 1014	stone culvert, seen in plan only, consisting of two rows of stone running parallel to each other (approximately 0.2m apart) capped with large regular and irregular stone slabs	unseen
5	modern drain	1015	modern land drain seen in section on the eastern side of the site, consisting of a ceramic pipe, aligned NE-SW	u-shaped
6	tree bole	1018	tree bole consisting of the remains of the old tree root system and large irregular stone blocks, seen in section only	u-shaped
7	wall	1019, 1020	linear stone-built feature, 2.9m exposed in section to two courses high consisting of squared limestone blocks	unseen

4.0 DISCUSSION AND ASSESSMENT

The archaeological watching brief encountered few archaeological remains other than those relating to the original construction of Iveson House (F4 and F7). The absence of earlier archaeological remains may be owed to the large-scale groundworks undertaken for Iveson House, which included the deep basement (F1) and substantial terracing of Iveson Wood to the north. The apparent upgrading of the services for Iveson House in from stone-built (F4 to F7) to salt-glazed drains (F5), and subsequent modern services infrastructure (F2, F3 and F5) from modern conversion represented further intrusions.

Nonetheless, the intact buried soil (C1005=C1016) identified in isolated areas to the south, east and west of the old building footprint, retained the possibility of the presence of archaeological remains associated with Iveson Wood. This was identified as the original ground surface which would have been woodland prior to the clearance for, and construction of, Iveson House. The tree bole with possibly associated large stones (F6) represented the only feature associated with the buried surface. Due to an absence of dateable material, and the isolated nature of this feature, its significance remained undetermined.

5.0 ARCHIVE

A paper and electronic copy of the report will be deposited with the WYAAS, along with a summary sheet for inclusion on the WYAAS website. The report will also be made available *via* the OASIS website

No archaeological material was observed during fieldwork; modern material was noted on recording pro-forma, but not retained.

References

Cartographic sources

Ordnance Survey 1851 edition 6 inch scale

Ordnance Survey 1895 edition 6 inch scale

Ordnance Survey 1934 edition 6 inch scale

Secondary sources

Carver, M.O.H. 1999. 'Field Archaeology', pp: 128-181, in G.Barker (ed) *Companion Encyclopaedia of Archaeology* (London)

APPENDIX A SPECIFICATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service

1.0 Summary

- 1.1 A limited amount of archaeological work consisting of a watching brief is proposed to identify and record any archaeological remains that are revealed and/or disturbed during groundworks and demolition at this site. This specification has been prepared by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS), the holders of the West Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR); Planning Application ref: P106104187/F U/NW.

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.

2.0 Site Location & Description

Grid Reference: SE 4260 4387

- 2.1 Iveson House lies north-west of Leeds City Centre. The site is bounded to the north and west by Iveson Wood (a Scheduled Monument), to the east by residential properties on Iveson Lawn and to the south by a primary school. The 0.66ha development site is currently occupied by the vacant house and grounds of a former nursing home and refugee hostel (to be demolished). Access is gained via a drive along the boundary of the wood off Iveson Rise.
- 2.2 The site is in Leeds District and, historically, the township of Headingley cum Burley.
- 2.3 The watching brief shall be maintained during all groundworks (including demolition) which are undertaken within the development site.

3.0 Background

- 3.1 A planning application for the construction of a part 3-storey and part 4-storey residential care home with car parking has been approved by Leeds City Council.
- 3.2 WYAAS have advised the Planning Authority that there is reason to believe that archaeological remains may be affected by the proposed development and that a watching brief is required to mitigate the impact of development. The archaeological work is a condition of the planning consent.
- 3.3 This specification has been prepared by WYAAS, for Tracey Kay of LNT Construction Ltd (2150 Century Way, Thorpe Park, L515 8ZB) to detail what is required for the watching brief and to allow archaeological contractors to tender for the work.

4.0 Archaeological Interest

- 4.1 A Scheduled Monument (Iveson Wood - SM31528) lies immediately adjacent to, and shares a boundary with, the development site. The wood contains the remains of a prehistoric settlement. It includes: two substantial hut circles (12-14m in diameter) with rubble walls surviving to 0.5m; a small cairn (3m in diameter and 0.6m high) and the fragmentary remains of rubble banks which may have formed part of a prehistoric field system. This site is part of a wider area of prehistoric settlement which includes two other scheduled sites within 600m of Iveson Wood -

Clayton Wood (SM31527 at SE2578 3859) and Ireland Wood (SM1247 at SE 2546 3913). The National Importance of these sites is reflected in their designation by English Heritage.

4.2 There is potential for below-ground remains to survive outside of the scheduled area and to extend into the development site. During the watching brief all pre-20th century remains will be considered to be of significance and will merit recording.

5.0 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 at the development site.

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

6.0 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 on Health and Safety grounds. This work may require the preparation of a Risk Assessment of the site, in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Regulations. WYAAS 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.

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 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 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. 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 recording exercise 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 (email: aburgess@wyjs.org.uk) 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).

7.0 Fieldwork Methodology

7.1 An archaeologist should be present on site during all excavation/ground reduction whether this is for site preparation, grubbing out of the foundations of the existing buildings, foundation trenches, service trenches or landscaping. The archaeologist should view the area as it is being dug and any trench sections after excavation has been completed. The machine should be halted if significant archaeological deposits are encountered. 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.

7.2 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 OD. spot heights for all principal strata and any features.

7.3 The actual areas of ground disturbance (even if no archaeological remains are present) must be recorded on a suitable base map/development plan and the stratigraphic sequence and the depth/nature 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 OS map base.

7.4 Excavated soil should be searched as practicable for finds. All artefacts are to be retained for processing and analysis except for unstratified 20th-century material, which may be noted and discarded.

7.5 Samples for environmental analysis and scientific dating should be taken if suitable material is encountered during the watching brief.

7.6 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.

- 7.7 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.
- 8.0 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 discovered during the watching brief 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 Department of Constitutional Affairs licence and any local environmental health regulations.
- 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.
- 9.0 Post-excavation Analysis, Archiving and Report Preparation
- 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 The site archive will be checked, cross-referenced and internally consistent. A fully indexed archive shall be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographic negatives and a complete set of labelled photographic prints/slides. The complete archive (including finds) will be prepared in accordance with the requirements of the recipient museum (see section 11 below). 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 paragraph 9.3 above). In the absence of this agreement the field archive (less finds) is to be deposited with the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service.
- 9.3 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 investigated (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, and as an appendix, a copy of this specification.
- 10.0 Report Submission and Deposition with the SMR
- 10.1 The archaeological contractor will supply a copy of the report directly to the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service within a period of one month following completion of fieldwork, unless specialist reports are awaited. In the latter case a revised date should be agreed 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 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 publicly accessible once it is deposited with WYAAS, unless confidentiality is explicitly requested in which case it will become publicly accessible six months after deposition.
- 10.3 A summary sheet should be completed and submitted to the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service for inclusion on WYAAS's website.
11. Archive Deposition
- 11.1 Before commencing any fieldwork, the archaeological contractor must determine the requirements for the deposition of the watching brief 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).

11.2 The deposition of the archive must be accompanied by a storage fee, currently £113 per standard box, payable to West Yorkshire Joint Services. This is the current fee charged by Leeds Museums and Galleries and the contractor will be charged the fee correct at the time of deposition.

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 a public body, initially WYAAS, but eventually it is hoped, with Leeds Museum.

11.4 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).

12.0 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.

Andrea Burgess

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November 2006

APPENDIX B SCHEDULE DESCRIPTION FOR IVESON WOOD

MONUMENT: Stone hut circle settlement in Iveson Wood

PARISH: LEEDS

DISTRICT: LEEDS

COUNTY: WEST YORKSHIRE

NATIONAL MONUMENT NO: 31528

NATIONAL GRID REFERENCE(S): SE26013880

DESCRIPTION OF THE MONUMENT:

The monument includes a stone hut circle settlement in Iveson Wood. The visible remains include two substantial hut circles between 12m and 14m in diameter. The rubble walls of the hut circles survive to a width of 3m and a height of 0.5m. Other visible remains relating to the settlement include a small cairn 3m in diameter and 0.6m high, 40m north east of the eastern hut circle, and the fragmentary remains of rubble banks which may have formed part of a prehistoric field system.

ASSESSMENT OF IMPORTANCE

Stone hut circles and hut circle settlements were the dwelling places of prehistoric farmers. Most date from the Bronze Age (c.2000-700 BC). The stone based round-houses consist of low walls or banks enclosing a circular floor area; the remains of the turf, thatch or heather roofs are not preserved. The huts may occur singly or in small or large groups and may lie in the open or be enclosed by a bank of earth or stone. Frequently traces of their associated field systems may be found immediately around them. These may be indicated by areas of clearance cairns and/or the remains of field walls and other enclosures. The longevity of use of hut circle settlements and their relationship with other monument types provides important information on the diversity of social organisation and farming practices amongst prehistoric communities. They are particularly representative of their period and a substantial proportion of surviving examples are considered worthy of protection.

The stone hut circle settlement in Iveson Wood survives well. It forms part of a wider area of prehistoric settlement which includes the hut circle settlement in Clayton Wood nearby.

SCHEDULING HISTORY

Monument included in the Schedule on 15th April 1980 as:

COUNTY/NUMBER: West Yorkshire 1248

NAME: Iron Age settlement and enclosure, Iveson House

The reference of this monument is now:

NATIONAL MONUMENT NUMBER: 31528

NAME: Stone hut circle settlement in Iveson Wood

SCHEDULING REVISED ON 19th March 1999

APPENDIX C INDEX TO FIELD FILE

CODE		DESCRIPTION	RECORD	FORMAT
Indices				
YO1		Index of notebooks	-	-
YO2		Index of contexts	1	A4
YO3		Index of features	1	A4
YO4		Index of structures	-	-
YO5		Index of drawings	1	A4
YO6	0	Index of photographs	5	A4
	0	Index of film processing	1	A4
YO7	0	Index of finds	-	-
	0	Index of finds by context	-	-
	0	Index of finds by grid square	-	-
	0	Sample Register	-	-
	0	Artefact Register	-	-
	1	Finds Storage Register	-	-
YO8		Index of geophysical data files	-	-
YO9	0	Index of survey stations	-	-
	0	Index of co-ordinate files	-	-
	0	Index of topographic files	-	-
YO10		Index of interventions	-	-
Y1		Notebooks		
Contexts				
Y2	0	Context Record	21	A4
	0	Skeleton Record	-	-
	0	Coffin Record	-	-
	0	Masonry Record	-	-
	0	Timber Record	-	-
Features				
Y3	0	Feature Record	7	A4
	0	Auger Record	-	-
Structures				
Y4		Structure Record	-	-
Site drawing				
Y5	0	Legend	-	-
	0	Plans	1	A4
	0	Maps	-	-
	0	Sections	3	A4
Photographs				
Y6	0	Black and white negatives	-	-
	0	Colour negatives	128	35mm
	0	Colour slides	-	-
	0	Colour enprints	128	6x4
	0	Black and white prints	-	contact
Finds				
Y7	0	Finds Location Record	-	-
	0	Artefact Record	-	-
Survey				
Y8	0	Record of geophysical data files	-	-
	0	Record of .RAW data file	-	-
	0	Record of .FLD data file	-	-
	0	Surface Reconnaissance Record	-	-



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