YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

ROUNDHAY PRIMARY CAMPUS,

ELMETE LANE, LEEDS,

WEST YORKSHIRE

WATCHING BRIEF REPORT

by Bryan Antoni & Mark Johnson

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YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

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Registered Office: 47 Aldwark, York, UK, YO1 7BX

Phone: +44 (0)1904 663000 Fax: +44 (0)1904 663024

Email: archaeology@yorkat.co.uk Internet: http://www.yorkarchaeology.co.uk

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YAT York Archaeological Trust

AOD Above Ordnance Datum

BGL Below Ground Level

SUMMARY

In the area of the car park evidence was found to indicate that the former natural ground-slope had been removed during a cut and fill operation at the time of the construction of the earlier school in the 1953. This operation had served to create a series of terraces across the site. Within the car park area the new works exposed areas of natural geological strata, evidence of the original ground-slope and some re-deposited materials. A series of parallel aligned ceramic land drains of mid/late 20th century date were also observed within this area. A series of hand excavated post-holes for a new perimeter fence showed a similar sequence of events had occurred. On the eastern site boundary they were cut through 20th century make-up deposits, revetting the western edge of Elmete Lane, whereas on the southern and western boundaries only topsoils and natural strata were observed. Deposits of archaeological significance were not encountered in any of the areas covered by the watching brief.

1. INTRODUCTION

Between 11th April and 5th July 2012, York Archaeological Trust undertook an archaeological watching brief on groundworks necessary for the construction of a new school complex (Roundhay Primary Campus) on the site of former Braim Wood School (NGR SE 3387 3720, Figure 1), built in 1953 and demolished after 2007. Archaeological observations were only required during the machine excavation of a new car parking area and access road in the south-west corner of the site. A drainage attenuation tank was trenched in beneath the area stripped for the new parking bays. Part of the groundworks also involved the erection of a new steel post and mesh security fence around the perimeter of the site. The post holes for the fence were hand dug along all sides except the northern one, for which a machine mounted auger was used.

The Specification for the watching brief was prepared by West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service, for Leeds City Council, at the behest of Mike Parker of Waco UK Ltd (Planning Ref. 11/03952/LA).

The site archive is currently stored by York Archaeological Trust, under Project No. 5604.

2. METHODOLOGY

The methodology employed during the watching brief is detailed in Section 7 of Appendix 1.

3. LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The site lies approximately 5km to the north-east of Central Leeds and to the east of Roundhay and is bounded by the roads of Elmete Lane to the south and by Wetherby Road to the north. To the north the site is bound by the former Elmete Caravan site, and to the west by St John's Church and Vicarage. The solid geology of the locality is of Elland Flag Sandstone of the Pennine Lower Coal Measures (BGS). Ground level at the north of the site is in the region of c.80m AOD and at the south some c.75m AOD. The site is artificially terraced, a programme seemingly carried out at the time of construction of the now demolished mid 20th century school. The terracing consists of three principal terraces, upper, middle and lower. The old school sat on the middle terrace, as will the new school. Prior to the terracing the natural hill-slope was one of a fall from the north down to the south.

Figure 1 Location of site

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

A Roman Altar was found on the site in the 19th century and the site of the Elmete Caravan Site to the immediate north of the proposed development site, has been suggested as the possible site of a Roman Temple. In 2010 an archaeological evaluation identified a double ditched square enclosure which contained Roman pottery. Trenches excavated outside of the feature were completely blank with evidence of extensive terracing. A desk based assessment of 2011 carried out by WSP Environmental identified a number of archaeological sites in the vicinity of the proposed development. In addition to the double ditched enclosure these include find spots of prehistoric stone axes and a Bronze Age hoard. A watching brief held during geotechnical investigations at the site in November 2011 identified areas within the site where un-disturbed deposits of topsoil and subsoil survived.

Ordnance Survey cartography provides us with indications of the appearance and use of the site and its locality over the last 160 years. The First Edition map of 1851 depicts Elmete Lane, Wetherby Road together with St John's Church, the vicarage and almshouses fronting onto the Wetherby Road. The area of development itself appears as open fields. This picture appears essentially unchanged on mapping of the 1890s. Contours on the maps suggest that at this time the field had a natural north – south hill-slope, not the terraced arrangement of today. Around the turn of the 19th-20th centuries the Roundhay locale was becoming increasing developed for housing, a process that cartographic sources indicate accelerated throughout the 20th century. The Braim Wood School (Plate 1) was built on the site in 1953

There are a complex of Listed Buildings to the immediate west of the site. These are all Grade II Listed and of earlier 19th century date. These are: Boundary wall to St John's School and almshouses, St John's Church of England Primary School, St John's House (142 Wetherby Road), Boundary wall gate piers and gates on the south side of St John's Churchyard, Church Stream Cottage and the Parish Church of St John (British Listed Buildings).

Plate 1 View of Braim Wood School in 2007 before demolition.
The gateposts still survive and the roadway removal was monitored

5. RESULTS

5.1 PERIMETER FENCE POST-HOLES

The initial groundworks on the site comprised the excavation of a series of post-holes for the erection of a new, permanent steel mesh security fence around the perimeter of the site (Figure 2). A watching brief was undertaken when the post-holes were hand excavated along the eastern, southern and western site boundaries. The northern boundary was not observed as this was completed by the use of a hydraulic, machine mounted auger which resulted in the production of a mixed soil slurry, as well as the area having been cut away and terraced during the construction of the original Braim Wood school in 1953. Hand digging was undertaken elsewhere to avoid damage to tree roots or potential archaeological features.

The fence line was started in the north-east corner of the site, from the south side of a previous entranceway off Elmete Lane, progressed down the eastern site boundary before turning and continuing westwards to form the southern boundary. A second team of fencers were brought in to hand dig the post-holes of the western boundary, once the southern fence line was started.

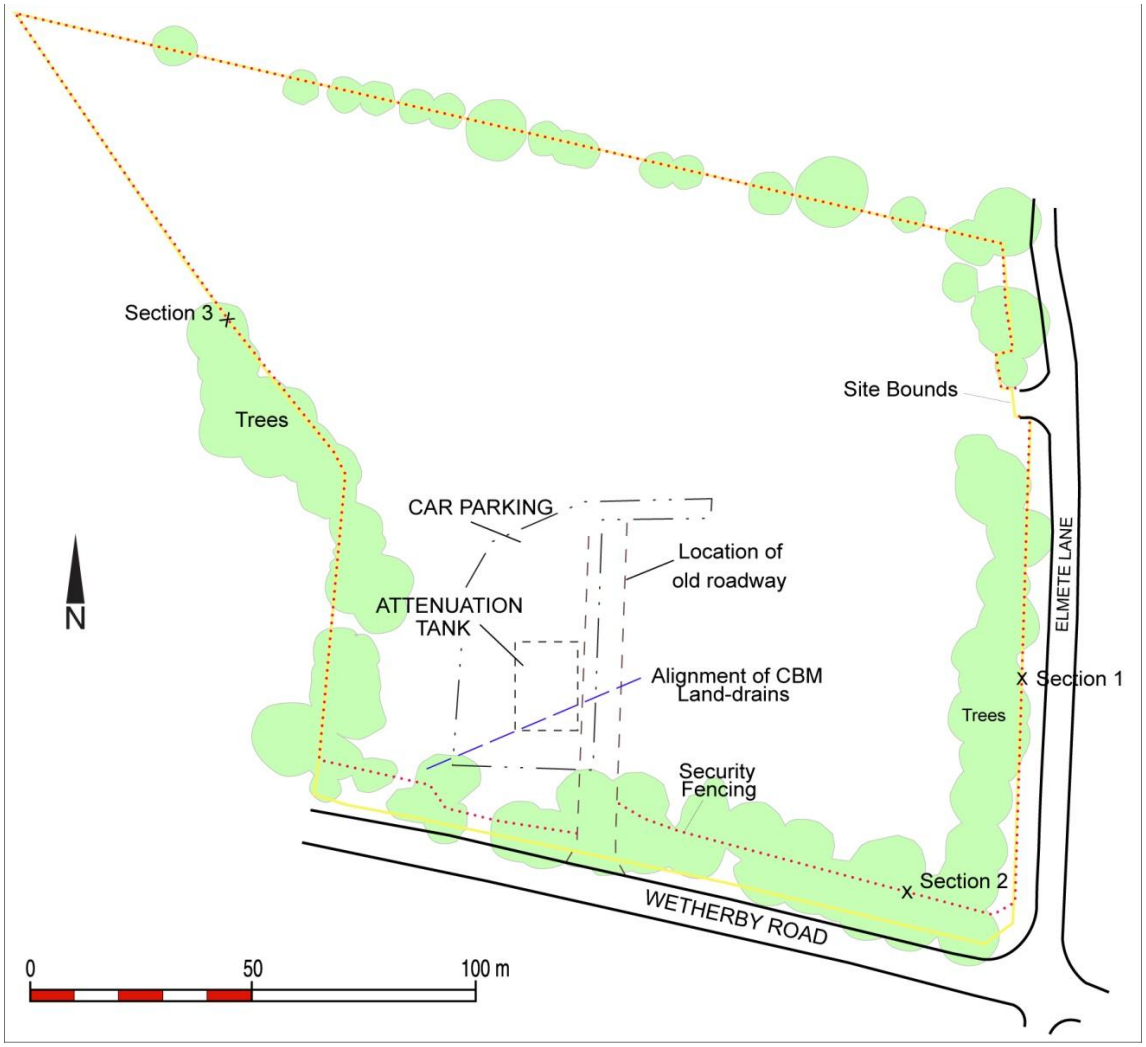

Figure 2 Locations of observations and Sections 1-3

The post-holes were set 3m apart, ranged between 0.40 – 0.60m Ø, were cut 0.60 – 0.75m deep and generally had vertical sides and a flat base. At the south-east corner of the site boundary a sharp fall in the ground level, down the western side of Elmete Lane embankment, was overcome by setting the posts at intervals of 1.5 – 1.6m apart and the mesh panels cut to suit. West of the embankment, the boundary posts reverted to 3m spacings used elsewhere.

The deposits encountered within the post pits running along a given boundary fence line were remarkably similar. There was, however, differences noted between the areas traversed by each boundary line, therefore a single post-pit has been chosen to describe and illustrate the general deposit sequence from each boundary. Sections one, two and three (Figure 3) are representative of the deposits observed along the eastern, southern and western boundary fence lines, respective.

SECTION 1

Section 1 was drawn from a 0.64m Ø x 0.74m deep post-hole located midway down the eastern site boundary (Figure 2; Plate 2).

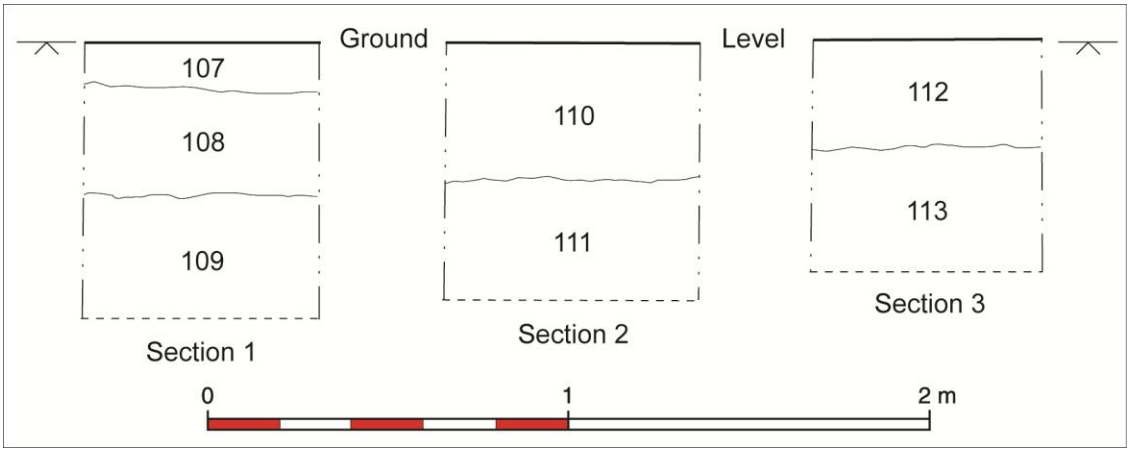

Figure 3 Sections 1-3

The earliest deposit seen was natural subsoil comprised small – medium sandstone fragments in a loosely friable, pale brown clay sand silt matrix (109). It was observed at 0.40m BGL and, at 0.30m thick, continued beneath the base of the post pit. The top of it was sealed beneath a deposit of a plastic, orange clay flecked pale brown silt sand (108) with frequent machine made brick fragments, occasional small decayed sandstone fragments and hardcore rubble (some tarred) This was observed at 0.30m BGL, was 0.30m thick and is interpreted as the make –up of the embankment presently occupied by Elmete Lane and the public footpath running along the western side of it. This lay beneath a 0.1m thick deposit of friable dark greyish brown clay sand silt, under grass, which formed the verge between the footpath and the former site boundary hedge at the time the watching brief was undertaken.

Plate 2 Eastern site boundary looking south towards Wetherby Road

SECTION 2

This post pit was 0.68m Ø x 0.72m deep and it was located towards the eastern end of the southern boundary fence (Figure 2; Plate 3). The earliest deposit in this location was a natural, stiff, pale grey spotted, pale brownish grey silt clay (111). It was observed at 0.38m BGL, was 0.30m thick and continued beneath the base of the pit. Directly above this was a 0.38m thick deposit of plastic, dark grey sand clay silt under a sparse covering of vegetation (110) which formed the ground surface at the time the watching brief was undertaken. This was interpreted as a build-up of top-soil and well rotted leaf mould arising from a small copse of mature trees lining the southern edge of the site. The copse formed a narrow belt of trees just inside the existing southern boundary wall between the site and the north side of Wetherby Road.

SECTION 3

This section was recorded from a 0.60m Ø x 0.64m deep post pit located towards the northern end of the western site boundary (Figure 2). In this location the earliest deposit was observed at 0.35m BGL and comprised a natural loose, mid yellow coarse grained sand with frequent small angular sandstone fragments (113: Figure 3, Section 3). It was 0.30m thick and continued beyond the base of the post pit. The top of it was sealed beneath a 0.32m thick deposit of topsoil (112) which formed the ground surface at the time of the work was undertaken. It comprised a loosely friable, mid grey brown clay sand silt with occasional

small sand stone fragments under a sparse cover of vegetation and mouldering leaf matter, the latter shed by trees growing along that side of the site.

Plate 3 Southern boundary fence under construction, looking east

5.2 CAR PARK AREA

A watching brief was held on the new car park area, which will also contain a large attenuation tank, in the southern, lower terrace, part of the site Figure 2). This area, which measured approximately 50m (north – south) by around 24m (east – west) was mechanically stripped of topsoil/overburden. This stripping was initially down to the level of re-deposited natural clays. This was followed by the stripping of a further, conjoined area, to the north and east of the car park zone. Measuring around 48m (east – west) by up to 12m (north – south) this secondary area of stripping was reduced to a similar horizon in order that soils could be deposited upon it thereby allowing the second terrace to be extended slightly further to the south. Subsequently, the area of the new car park was further reduced. This additional reduction being up to a further 2m at the southern edge of the lower terrace and shallowing out to fractionally over 0.5m at the northern end of the car park. The observations of these conjoined areas are considered collectively below (See also plates 4 and 5).

The topsoil in the car park and adjacent area, being the subject of the initial strip, was a dark slightly greyish brown, slightly clayey silty sand, typically around 200-250mm in depth, context 101. This area was fairly level, typically around the 75m AOD mark, and at the time of stripping the soil supported rough grass and wild flowers. Removal of this topsoil revealed a horizon of pale greyish/buff coloured silty clay containing fragments of (frost shattered?) sandstone, Context 102. This material, which had the outward appearance of natural geological deposits was seen to contain very occasional lenses of darker soils from which a handful of modern materials, including moulded bottle glass and a steel bolt, were recovered. A total of nine parallel aligned, narrow, gravel filled land drains of 20th century date (collectively numbered context 106) were seen to cut through context 102 but seemingly to be sealed by context 101. The alignment of these features, which are of minimal archaeological interest, was south-west to north-east. Context 102 proved to represent re-deposited natural materials, deposited during a 'cut and fill' operation. This cut and fill operation seems certain to relate to the creation of the terraces at the site during the construction of the earlier school in 1953. It is understood that prior to this date the site was open ground forming part of a hill-slope.

The programme of further stripping at the site to the formation level of the car park revealed the presence of a thin band of mid greyish brown clayey silt, typically just under 200mm in depth and containing quantities of pebbles and numerous rootlets, context 103. This material was seen to have a distinct north down to south slope along its length. Context 103 clearly represents the soil of a former, and lower, ground level. The paleness of this deposit would suggest that this represents either the basal part of a former topsoil or else a sub-soil. Although it is possible that the material may be a leeched former topsoil any such topsoil is likely to have been removed during the works of 1953. Beneath the soil 103 natural bedrock, in the form of sandstones with some clay, context 105, was reached, (Plate 6). The very upper part of this material for a depth of 100-200mm, context 104, was considerably less stony than the material below and presumably represents the heavily weathered top of natural geological deposits. The character of bedrock 105 was seen to be subject to some differential banding in the horizontal plane, particularly within the cut for the attenuation tank located in the car park area. This was seen to range from angular fragments of sandstone within a clayey matrix to slab-like layers of sandstone.

Plate 4 SE corner area of new car park as machined to formation level. A relict soil, 103, can be seen within the section and one or two tip-lines in the re-deposited material, 102, above this. Looking ESE. 0.10m scale divisions.

Plate 5 Wider view of same section forming the eastern limit of the car park area with the buried soil line indicated in red. Looking ESE

Plate 6 Excavation for the attenuation tank below the car park, looking N.
Note the variation within bedrock strata

Observations were also made during the stripping of parts of the old roadway immediately to the east of the new car park area. Stripping in this area was solely of the tarmac surface and the uppermost parts of the limestone chipping make-up beneath this, i.e. above the level at which any archaeological remains may potentially survive (Plate 7).

Plate 7 Stripping of the existing road adjacent to the new car park area, looking N

5.3 DISCUSSION

The watching brief showed that the new car-parking spaces were located within an area previously levelled for the construction and landscaping of the former Braim Wood school in 1953. Part of this work involved the cutting of a series of east – west aligned terraces across the flank of a moderately steep elevation in the ground level, falling from 90m AOD at the northern site boundary, down to 75m AOD and Wetherby road in the south. The natural subsoils in this area (105; Plates 4 and 5) were sealed by buried soil 103 (Plates 4 and 5) which is thought to have represented the top of the land surface prior to the construction of the 1950's school. The top of buried soil was sealed by a re-deposited natural levelling (102), which was most likely represented the arisings from the terracing works being used to raise the grounds as part of the works associated with the 1950's school and it's grounds. Part of this works appeared to have involved the cutting and infilling of several north-east / south-west aligned gravel filled land drains (106; Figure 2). These were cut into the top of deposit

102 and were themselves sealed beneath topsoil / turf 101 which formed the ground surface at the time the observations were made.

The observed lengths of the new security fence showed a similar sequence of events along the eastern boundary. On this side,fence posts (Plate 2: Figure 3; Section 1) were cut into the top of natural subsoil 109. This was sealed beneath a deposit (108) containing many machine made brick fragments, decayed sandstone fragments and hardcore rubble (some tarred), which was thought to have been used to embank the western side of Elmete Road to prevent subsidence. Embankment was absent on the eastern edge of it, as this side was cut into the slope of a gentle rise up towards the east. The top of 108 was sealed beneath topsoil under grass (107), forming the verge between the public footpath on the western side of the road and a boundary hedge (retained) of the school. The post-holes on the southern and northern runs of the security fence were located in areas that had seemingly escaped alteration during the landscaping works of the 1950's. The new southern perimeter fence ran along an east-west aligned, c. 2m deep x c.11m wide rounded hollow, adjacent to Wetherby road, under a small copse of mature trees (Plate 3). This area, at the very perimeter of the site appeared not to have been part of the 1950's landscaping / levelling works. The natural clay (111; Figure 3, Section 2) was sealed beneath a rich, dark topsoil interpreted as an accumulation of rotted leaf mould arising from the surrounding trees. This formed the ground surface at the time of the observations. On the western side of the development, the fence was placed hard against the edge of a second copse of smaller trees and shrubs (Figure 2) where the natural stoney sands (113: Figure 3, Section 3). The top of it was sealed by topsoil (112) which formed the ground surface at the time of the work was undertaken.

In Summary, the results of the watching brief suggested that, apart from the southern and western extremeties of the site, the grounds of the site had either been cut away by the terracing or subsequent landscaping during the building of the 1953 school, which would also have most likely removed any archaeological deposits and / or features within the bounds of the development. Apart from the 20th materials observed during the reduction of the car-parking area, the absence of any earlier residual archaeological finds suggested that occupation in the past would most likely to have been concentrated on the higher ground to the north.

6. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Research and author	B. Antoni, M. Johnson
Illustrations	B. Antoni
Editor	M. Stockwell

7. BIBLIOGRAPHY

BGS British Geological Survey: http://www.bgs.ac.uk/ (accessed 06/07/12)

British Listed Buildings: http://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk (accessed 06/07/12)

APPENDIX 1: ARCHAEOLOGICAL SPECIFICATION

WEST YORKSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGY ADVISORY SERVICE: SPECIFICATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AT THE FORMER BRAIM WOOD SCHOOL, ROUNDHAY

Specification prepared on behalf of Leeds City Council, at the request of Mike Parker of Waco Uk Ltd (Planning Application reference 11/03952/LA)

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 excavation works 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.

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 3387 3720

2.1 The development site lies to the east of Roundhay, and roughly 5km northeast of Leeds City Centre. It is bounded to the north by the former Elmete Caraven site, to the east by Elmete Lane, to the south by Wetherby Road and to the west by St John's Church and Vicarage. The site slopes from c.80m AOD at the north to c.75m AOD at the south, but has been heavily terraced and landscaped prior to the building of the Braim Wood School, which is now demolished. The site is currently occupied by areas of made ground and areas of rough ground. Access to the site is via both Wetherby Road and Elmete Lane and there are no overhead lines. The solid geology of the site consists of Elland Flags Sandstone of the Pennine Lower Coal Measures.

2.2 The site lies in Leeds District and in the historic township of Roundhay.

2.3 The watching brief will only need to be maintained on any excavation outside the footprint of the previous school building (this is thought be mainly on the south side of the previous building). Topsoil stripping for the proposed carpark should also be monitored as this is situated in an area indicated to contain un-disturbed ground.

3. Background

3.1 Planning permission for a new primary school is being sought by Leeds City Council. The Planning Authority was advised by WYAAS that there is reason to believe that important archaeological remains may be affected by the proposed development and that archaeological investigations are required. This work will be carried out as a condition of planning consent.

3.3 This specification has been prepared by WYAAS, at the request of Mr Mike Parker (of Waco UK Ltd, Catfoss Lane, Brandesburton, East Yorkshire, YO25 8EJ.

Mike.parker@waco.co.uk. 01964 545073), to detail what is required for the watching brief and to enable an archaeological contractor to provide a quotation.

4. Archaeological Interest

4.1 The site is located in an area of potential archaeological significance. The site of the Elmete Caravan Site, immediately north of the proposed development site, has been identified as the possible site of a Roman Temple; a Roman Altar was found on the site in the 19th century and in 2010 an archaeological evaluation identified a double ditched square enclosure which contained Roman pottery. Trenches excavated outside of this feature were completely blank with evidence of extensive terracing.

4.2 A desk based assessment carried out in 2011 by WSP Environmental identified a number of archaeological sites in the vicinity of the proposed development site. These include find spots of prehistoric stone axes and a bronze age hoard, and the double ditched enclosure mentioned above.

4.3 A watching brief was carried out during geotechnical investigations on site in November 2011. This identified areas within the site where un-disturbed deposits of topsoil and subsoil survived. This indicated that there is potential for archaeological features to survive in pockets throughout the site.

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 excavation works 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. 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. 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 museums officer named in paragraph 11.1 should be notified in writing of the commencement of fieldwork at the same time as WYAAS.

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 Any features/deposits of archaeological interest 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 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 (19thcentury 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 The terms of the Treasure Act, 1996, as amended, 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). Photographic prints should be mounted in appropriate archivally-stable sleeves. Labelling should be on the *back* of the print in pencil giving film and frame number only and on applied printed labels on the front of the appropriate photographic sleeve which should include:

- film and frame number
- date recorded and photographer's name
- name and address of site
- national grid reference

• specific subject of photograph. 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 within a period of **one month** following completion of fieldwork, unless a revised date has been agreed in writing with WYAAS. As a courtesy a digital copy should also be supplied to the English Heritage Science Officer (Andy.Hammond@english-heritage.org.uk). 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 Museum Discovery Centre, Carlisle Road, Hunslet, Leeds, LS10 1LB (Tel.:0113 2141558; 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.

Rebecca Remmer February 2012
Senior Archaeologist
West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service
West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record Registry of Deeds Newstead Road Wakefield WF1 2DE
Telephone: (01924) 305992 Fax: (01924) 306810 E-mail: rremmer@wyjs.org.uk

APPENDIX 2: ARCHIVE LISTING

Context #	Description	Location
101	Top-soil	Car-parking area
102	Re-deposited natural	Car-parking area
103	Buried soil	Car-parking area
104	Weathered natural	Car-parking area
105	Sandstone bedrock	Attenuation Tank
106	Gravel filled land drains	Car-parking area
107	Top-soil under turf	Eastern site boundary fence
108	Revetment make-up	Eastern site boundary fence
109	Natural sub-soil	Eastern site boundary fence
110	Topsoil /leaf mould	Southern site boundaryfence
111	Natural clays	Southern site boundary fence
112	Top-soil	Western site boundary fence
113	Natural sands	Western site boundary fence

Table 1 Context List

Drawn Sections	Location	Scale
3	South, east and west boundary fence lines	1:20
Written Records	**Location**	
53	South, east and west boundary fence lines	N/A
6	Car park area, attenuation tank and road strip	N/A

PHOTOGRAPHS		
Plate	**Subject**	**Direction of view**
01	Braim Wood School before demolition	north
02	New eastern site boundary fence	south
03	Southern site boundary fence	east
04	Section; south-east corner of new car park	south-east
05	West facing section of new car park	east-south-east
06	Machine excavation of attenuation tank	north
07	Removal of old Braim Wood access road	north

Table 2 Archive list