YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT LAND OFF BRADFORD ROAD, EAST ARDSLEY, WEST YORKSHIRE

EVALUATION REPORT

Report Number 2014/16 March 2014

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

In advance of proposed development in a field off Bradford Road (SE 30009 25480), East Ardsley an archaeological evaluation was undertaken which commenced on the 12th of February 2014 and finished on the 26th of February 2014. Thirty trenches measuring 50m by 2m were opened by mechanical excavator. The majority of the trenches contained no features of archaeological interest. The features that were recorded related exclusively to agricultural activity. These included furrows, isolated ditches and drainage gullies. A Roman road, marked on historic maps running through this field, and a possible circular crop-mark were not identified by any of the trenches located to target them and no other Roman features were identified. The later medieval and post-medieval agricultural features that were identified are of low archaeological significance.

KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Name	Land off Bradford Road, East Ardsley.
YAT Project No.	5710
Report status	Final
Type of Project	Evaluation
Client	Barratt Homes
Planning Application No.	13/05423/OT
NGR	SE 30009 25480
Museum Accession No.	LEEDM.D.2014.4
OASIS Identifier	yorkarch1-174901
Author	Gary Millward
Illustrations	Gary Millward
Editor	Ian Milsted
Report Number and Date	2014/16 [14-3-2014]

1 INTRODUCTION

In advance of proposed development in a field off Bradford Road (Figure 1), East Ardsley (SE 30009 25480) an archaeological evaluation, consisting of trial trenching and geophysical survey, was undertaken. A desk based assessment produced by YAT in 2013 had identified a possible Roman Road running through the site and a possible circular prehistoric feature (McComish, 2013).

The geophysical survey element of the work was undertaken by GSB Prospection Ltd in January 2014. The geophysical survey results did not appear to confirm the presence of a Roman Road or a circular feature in the field. Their report informed the excavation of thirty trenches, targeting anomalies identified in the geophysical survey and historic sources, which was undertaken in March 2014.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

The aim of the evaluation was to gather sufficient information to establish the extent, condition, character and date (as far as circumstances permitted) of any archaeological features and deposits within the area of interest. This information will inform the next stage of the planning process.

2.2 Methodology

The work involved the excavation of thirty 50m x 2m trenches. The trench locations (figure 2) were located to investigate the possible Roman Road, circular feature and geophysical anomalies. The initial survey and trench layout was carried out using a Leica Viva GNSS-GS10 GPS unit (accurate to 10mm). A mechanical excavator, with a 1.8m wide toothless bucket, was used to remove the plough soil and recent overburden in successive spits until archaeological deposits or natural was encountered. This machine work was continually supervised by a professional and competent archaeologist.

The trenches were manually cleaned to enable identification and definition of archaeological features. All archaeological features were half sectioned, where possible, and the few artefacts that were recovered were retained for processing.

The trenches were recorded according to the normal principles of stratigraphic excavation. The stratigraphy of each trench was recorded, even when no archaeological deposits had been identified.

Each trench, including those without archaeological features, was planned at a basic scale of 1:50 and had a 1m long example section drawn at 1:10 scale. Archaeological features had sections drawn at a scale of 1:10. All of these had A.O.D. heights established using the Leica Viva GNSS-GS10 GPS unit.

Black and white film photographs (HP5, ISO400) and digital photographs (both RAW and jpg file types) were taken of every trench, example 1m long section and archaeological feature. These photographs contained scales of an appropriate size.

All archaeological features, soils and natural deposits were assigned a unique context number and recorded on a proforma context sheet.

Further details of the methodology can be found in the project brief (Appendix 3).

3 LOCATION, GEOLOGY & TOPOGRAPHY

The proposed development site (Figure 1) consists of a roughly square parcel of land measuring c.13 hectares. It is located to the northwest of East Ardsley and southeast of Tingley (SE 30009 25480). The site is bounded to the west by Bradford Road, to the north and east by New Lane and to the south by residential properties. The site is gently undulating, with the highest point at the south eastern corner (140m A.O.D.) and the lowest point at the north eastern corner (128.8m A.O.D.). The site is currently in arable agricultural use and is not crossed by any overhead power lines. In the centre of the site is a roughly square patch of rough grass. Access to the site is via Bradford Road.

The solid geology of the site consists of Pennine Middle Coal Measures (http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html, accessed 17/03/14). The soils are recorded as slowly permeable seasonally wet acid loamy and clayey soils.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The proposed development site lay in an area of archaeological potential. A desk based assessment was undertaken by York Archaeological Trust in 2013 to support the current planning application. This assessment (McComish, 2013) and records held by WYAAS indicated the presence of both the line of a Roman Road and a crop mark enclosure within the boundary of the proposed development.

The Roman Road was thought to be the projected line of Roman Road 721, which may follow the line of a prehistoric route way in the area. As well as evidence of the road itself, the site may have contained evidence of any roadside features or structures of a Roman or prehistoric date.

The crop mark feature was shown on aerial photographs and is roughly circular and measures c.30m in diameter, possibly representing a Bronze Age ring ditch (Bronze Age burial features) or a circular enclosure dating to the later prehistoric period. It was possible that other features survive within the site but were not visible on the aerial photographs.

Finds of Neolithic axes had been made at East Ardsley Primary School (to the east of the development site) and Common Lane (to the north). Further southwest (and south of Ardsley Reservoir) crop marks indicate the presence of linear ditches and a possible Neolithic mortuary enclosure.

5 RESULTS

In total thirteen of the thirty trenches excavated contained archaeological features. The majority of these features were plough furrows with some drainage gullies, ditches and possible postholes. All of the features seem characteristic of a late medieval/post-medieval agricultural landscape with no evidence for the Roman road or possible prehistoric crop circle.

As only four sherds of pottery were recovered from the site it was not possible to accurately date most of the features. Only one sherd was attributed a medieval date, with two sherds dated late medieval to post medieval and one sherd dating to the 18th century. The pottery is outlined in more detail in Appendix 4. The spacing of the furrows identified on site could generally indicate a post-medieval rather than medieval date.

These results are outlined on a site-wide basis.

5.1 Natural

The natural deposits encountered on site were quite variable (plate 14). The upper surface of these deposits was typically between 0.25m and 0.5m of the present ground surface. The most common natural deposit was a firm, orange brown sandy clay containing small sandstone fragments. Several bands of natural with more frequent and larger sandstone fragments were also encountered as well as bands of cleaner grey and brown clay. In several of the trenches sandstone bedrock (plate 15) was exposed directly beneath the plough soil. Within individual trenches several distinct bands could often be identified. These natural variations were noted on the 1:50 scale trench plans. Plans and sections of the trenches containing archaeological features are provided in this report, but the remaining trenches are not illustrated as they were archaeologically sterile (plans and sections of these trenches are, however, available in the site archive).

5.2 Features of post medieval/ late medieval or earlier date

Trench 1 (Figure 3) contained two north-east to south-west aligned plough furrows, cuts 103 and 105. These ran parallel to each other, spaced 3m apart, towards the south-western end of the trench. Both furrows (Figure 6) had sloping sides, 103 steeper than 105, which gently broke in to a relatively flat base. Furrow 103 (Plate 2) was 2m long (visible), 1.75m wide, 0.18m deep and contained a backfill,102, of compacted, brownish grey sandy clay with grit and stone inclusions. Furrow 105 was 2m long (visible), 2.05m wide, 0.17m deep and contained fill 104, a soft, brownish grey sandy clay with stone inclusions.

Trench 7 (figure 3) contained four plough furrows aligned north-east to south-west, cuts 703, 705, 707 and 709. These furrows (Figure 6) ran parallel to each other, spaced approximately 3m apart in the northern half of the trench, with furrow 703 isolated in the southern quarter of the trench. All of the furrows had shallow sloping sides which broke gently in to relatively flat bases. Furrow 703 was 2.5m long (visible), 1.1m wide and 0.1m deep. Furrow 705 was 2.5m long (visible), 0.91m wide and 0.06m deep. Furrow 707 (Plate 3) was 2.5m long (visible), 1.6m wide and 0.14m deep. Furrow 709 was 2.5m long (visible), 0.9m wide 0.06m deep. All of their backfills, 702, 704, 706 and 708, consisted of soft, brownish grey sandy clay with occasional inclusions of small stones and coal flecks.

Trench 8 (Figure 3) contained a solitary plough furrow, cut 803 on a north-east to south-west alignment. This furrow (Figure 6) had a gently sloping side which began to break gently in to a flat base before extending beyond the south eastern trench edge. It was up to 32m long (visible), 1.2m wide, 0.06m deep and contained a fill, 802, of soft, brownish grey sandy clay with occasional inclusions of small stones and coal flecks.

Trench 10 (Figure 3) contained a ditch, cut 1004, that ran on a north to south alignment. This ditch (Plate 4, Figure 6) had a roughly V – shaped profile with a moderate break of slope at the top and sloping sides that gradually broke in to a concave base. It contained two distinct backfills. The upper backfill, 1002, was a firm, brownish grey coarse sandy clay with moderately frequent inclusions of angular sandstone fragments and coal flecks. The lower backfill, 1003, was a firm, brownish grey sandy clay with more frequent inclusions of coal flecks and moderately frequent inclusions of medium to large sized angular sandstone fragments. Overall the feature measured 4.5m long (visible), 1.53m wide and 0.46m deep. This feature runs on a different alignment to the furrows on site and may belong to an earlier phase of activity.

Trench 12 (Figure 3) contained two possible post holes, cuts 1203 and 1205. These were roughly oval in shape, located in the south eastern half of the trench, and were spaced approximately 2.5m apart. These features (Figure 6) were quite ephemeral and may actually be stone voids rather than cut features. Cut 1203 (Plate 5) measured 0.4m long, 0.35m wide and 0.06m deep. Cut 1205 measured 0.5m long, 0.4m wide and 0.04m deep. Both backfills, 1202 and 1204, consisted of friable, greyish brown sandy clay with frequent inclusions of small to medium sized stones.

Trench 14 (Figure 4) contained five gullies on a north-east to south-west alignment and a possible post hole (Figure 6). This possible posthole, cut 1403, located 20m from the north western trench edge, was very similar in character to those excavated in Trench 12. Posthole 1403 was roughly circular, measuring 0.45m in diameter and 0.08m deep, and contained a fill, 1402, of firm, light brown clayey sand with frequent gravel inclusions.

Approximately 4m north-west of posthole 1403 was the first of five north-east to south-west aligned gullies in trench 14. This gully, cut 1413, measured 2m long (visible), 0.88m wide and 0.28m deep. It had a roughly V- shaped profile with a sharp break of slope at the top and steeply sloping sides that broke gradually in to a slightly concave base. Its backfill, 1412, was a firm, light greyish brown, clayey sand with frequent inclusions of gravel and occasional pebbles. Three further intercutting gullies, cuts 1405, 1407 and 1409, located 4.8m north west of gully 1413, contained identical backfills, 1404, 1406 and 1408, of loose black coal fragments and sand (Plate 6). This made it difficult to determine the stratigraphic sequence but in plan it appeared that gully 1407 truncated gully 1405. It seems likely, however, that these features are broadly contemporary due to their identical and distinctive fills. A single sherd from gully fill 1408 may date this group to the 18th century but the exact stratigraphic relationship with cut 1407 was unclear. All three gullies had roughly U-shaped profiles, sloping sides and flat bases. Gully 1405 measured 2m long (visible), 0.7m wide and 0.2m deep. The larger central gully 1407 measured 2m long (visible), 0.88m wide and 0.4m deep. Gully 1409 measured 2m long (visible), 1.02m wide and 0.16m deep. Further northwest, 2.5m from the edge of gully 1409, was the final gully feature (cut 1411). This gully had a U-shaped profile with vertical side

breaking sharply in to a flat base. It measured 2m long (visible), 1.18m wide and 0.37m deep. Its backfill (1410) was a friable, black deposit of coal flecks and fragments. Given the loose nature of the gully backfills in trench 14, or the high gravel content in the case of gully 1413, it seems likely that these features were for drainage associated with agricultural activity.

Trench 15 (Figure 4) contained three furrows, cuts 1503, 1507 and 1509, and a gully, cut 1507, all of which were aligned north-west to south-east (Figure 6). The furrows were all quite shallow with gently sloping sides to flat bases. They were located within the south-western half of the trench (Furrow 1503 extending 2m from the south-western edge) with their spacing varying from 9.9m between furrows 1503 and 1507 to 8.15m between furrows 1507 and 1509. Furrow 1503 measured 2m long (visible), at least 2m wide (extended beyond south-western trench edge) and 0.1m deep. Its backfill, 1502, contained two sherds of pottery dating to the late medieval/ post medieval period. Furrow 1507 measured 2m long (visible), 0.8m wide and 0.06m deep. Furrow 1509 measured 2m long (visible), 1.05m wide and 0.04m deep. All three backfills, 1502, 1506 and 1508 were a similar friable, brownish grey sandy clay containing moderately frequent inclusions of sandstone fragments and occasional coal flecks. The gully 1505 (Plate 7) was located approximately 16.5m from the south-western trench edge, between furrows 1503 and 1507. 1505 had a roughly V-shaped profile with sloping sides gently breaking to a slightly concave base and measured 2m long (visible), 1m wide and 0.19m deep. The backfill, 1504, was a firm, mid brownish grey sandy clay with occasional small stone inclusions.

Trench 19 (Figure 4) contained eight furrows, cuts 1902, 1904, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1910, 1912 and 1914, on a north-west to south-east alignment (Figure 6). Three of the furrows, 1902, 1905 and 1910, proved so shallow that they were not recorded further than their location on the trench plan. The excavated furrows all proved to have shallowly sloping profiles with roughly flat bases. Five of the furrows, 1902, 1904, 1905, 1907 and 1909 were parallel, between 1.8m and 4.3m apart, in the south-western half of the trench. Furrow 1904 measured 2m long (visible), 2.1m wide and 0.12m deep. Furrow 1907 (Plate 8) measured 2m long (visible), 2.5m wide and 0.11m deep. Furrow 1909 measured 2m long (visible), 1.05m wide and 0.06m deep. The other three furrows, 1910, 1912, 1914, were more isolated features, between 3m and 4.5m apart, in the north-eastern half of the trench. Furrow 1912 measured 2m long (visible), 1.14m wide and 0.04m deep. Feature 1914 measured 2m long (visible), 1.34m wide and 0.1m deep. All of the furrows contained backfills of soft, brownish grey, sandy clay with occasional small to medium sized sandstone inclusions. Furrow fill 1903, of cut 1904, contained the only medieval sherd of pottery, a thick strap handle, recovered during this evaluation.

Trench 20 (figure 4) contained four furrows, cuts 2003, 2004, 2006 and 2007, on a north-west to south-east alignment (Figure 6). These furrows were located sporadically across the entire length of the trench with two, 2003 and 2004, at the south-western end spaced 4m apart. Two of the furrows, 2004 and 2007, proved so shallow that they were not recorded further than their location on the trench plan. The excavated furrows all proved to have shallow sloping sides which gently broke in to roughly flat bases. Furrow 2003 measured 2m long (visible), 1.8m wide and 0.08m deep. Furrow 2006 (Plate 9) measured 2m long (visible), 1.2m wide and 0.08m deep. These furrows contained backfills, 2002 and 2005, of firm, greyish brown, sandy clay containing inclusions of frequent gravel, moderate stones and occasional pebbles.

Trench 24 (Figure 4) contained one gully, cut 2403, on a west to east alignment. This gully (Plate 10, Figure 6) had a U –shaped profile with steep sides that broke sharply on to a flat base and measured 3m long (visible), 0.85m wide and 0.31m deep. It contained a backfill, 2402, of friable, reddish brown sandy silt with small angular stone inclusions, 2402.

Trench 25 (Figure 5) contained one ditch, cut 2503, on a north to south alignment. This ditch (Plate 11, Figure 6) had moderately sloping sides breaking gently on to a flat base. It measured 2m long (visible), 1.57m wide and 0.29m deep. It contained a backfill, 2502, of firm, greyish brown sandy clay containing frequent angular stone inclusions and occasional flecks of coal.

Trench 26 (Figure 5) contained one gully, cut 2603, and one furrow, cut 2605. This trench had been located to identify the circular crop mark feature but neither of the identified features seems likely to belong to prehistoric activity (Figure 6). Gully 2603 (Plate 12) was aligned west to east and measured 3.25m long (visible), 1.05m wide and 0.25m deep. It had a U-shaped profile with steep sides breaking sharply on to a flat base. It contained a backfill, 2602, of firm, mid brownish grey sandy clay with occasional angular stone inclusions. The furrow, cut 2605, had very shallow sloping sides breaking gently on to a flat base. It measured 2m (visible), 1m wide and 0.05m deep. It contained a fill, 2604, of firm, greyish brown, sandy clay with occasional small angular stone fragment inclusions.

Trench 29 (Figure 5) contained three furrows, cuts 2902, 2904 and 2905, on a north-west to south-east alignment. These furrows were spaced approximately 5m apart in the central portion of the trench. Two of the furrows, 2902 and 2905 proved so shallow that they were not recorded further than their location on the trench plan. Furrow 2904 (Plate 13, Figure 6) was excavated and had shallow sloping sides breaking gently on to an irregular bedrock base. It measured 3m long (visible), 1.2m wide and 0.04m deep. It contained a fill, 2903, of soft, greyish brown sandy clay with occasional angular stone inclusions.

5.3 Modern features and deposits

The plough soil on the site was a soft, mid brownish grey sandy clayey silt. In included occasional small to medium sized brick and tile fragments and clumps of crop stubble. At the time of the evaluation the field was planted with a crop of barley. The plough soil varied in depth between 0.25m and 0.4m across the field. In most cases the removal of the plough soil revealed natural deposits with subsoil only present in Trenches 4 and 9. The subsoil identified in trenches 4 and 9, 401 and 901, was a soft, mid brownish grey sandy clay with occasional small stones and pebbles. It varied between 0.08m and 0.25m in depth. Modern field drains were present in virtually all of the trenches. These were composed of ceramic pipe sections within linear cuts backfilled with stony material. These field drains were noted on the 1:50 scale trench plans. Plans and sections (Figures 3, 4, 5 and 6) of the trenches containing archaeological features are provided in this report, but the remaining trenches are not illustrated as they were archaeologically sterile (plans and sections of these trenches are, however, available in the site archive).

6 CONCLUSIONS

The archaeological features identified during this evaluation relate to agricultural activity in the late medieval or post medieval periods. The furrow alignments suggest broadly

contemporary activity. Almost all of the furrows were aligned north-west to south-east with the exceptions belonging to the field in the southern third of the site. This may indicate that the current field boundaries were in place when these furrows were formed. The furrows in the southern field were aligned north-east to south-west, presumably to enable ploughing up and down the natural slope of the hill rather than across it.

The gullies and ditches identified during the evaluation may represent subdivisions within earlier field systems. None of these features was particularly substantial, however, so they were probably for drainage rather than division. The two ditches, cuts 1004 and 2503, are on a north to south alignment and the two gullies, cuts 2403 and 2603, in the north-western field are on a west to east alignment. As these are the only features on site which follow these alignments they may represent a distinct phase of activity. However, without finds from any of these features it is impossible to date them.

Overall this evaluation suggests it is unlikely that a Roman road ran through these fields due to the lack of features or residual finds of Roman date. The circular crop mark feature which was also targeted may have been destroyed by modern ploughing. The plough soil often sat directly over natural deposits, which also contained evidence for plough scarring, suggesting that any earlier activity has been completely destroyed.

The archaeological remains revealed on this site seem indicative of late medieval and post medieval agriculture. They are of low significance and the archaeological potential of the site is also low. The pottery recovered during the evaluation has been retained for later specialist study.

7 PLATES

Plate 1: Pre excavation shot of north eastern field (facing east).

Plate 2: Post excavation shot of furrow 103 (facing south west).

Plate 3: Post excavation photograph of furrow cut 707 (facing north east).

Plate 4: Post excavation shot of ditch cut 1004 (facing north).

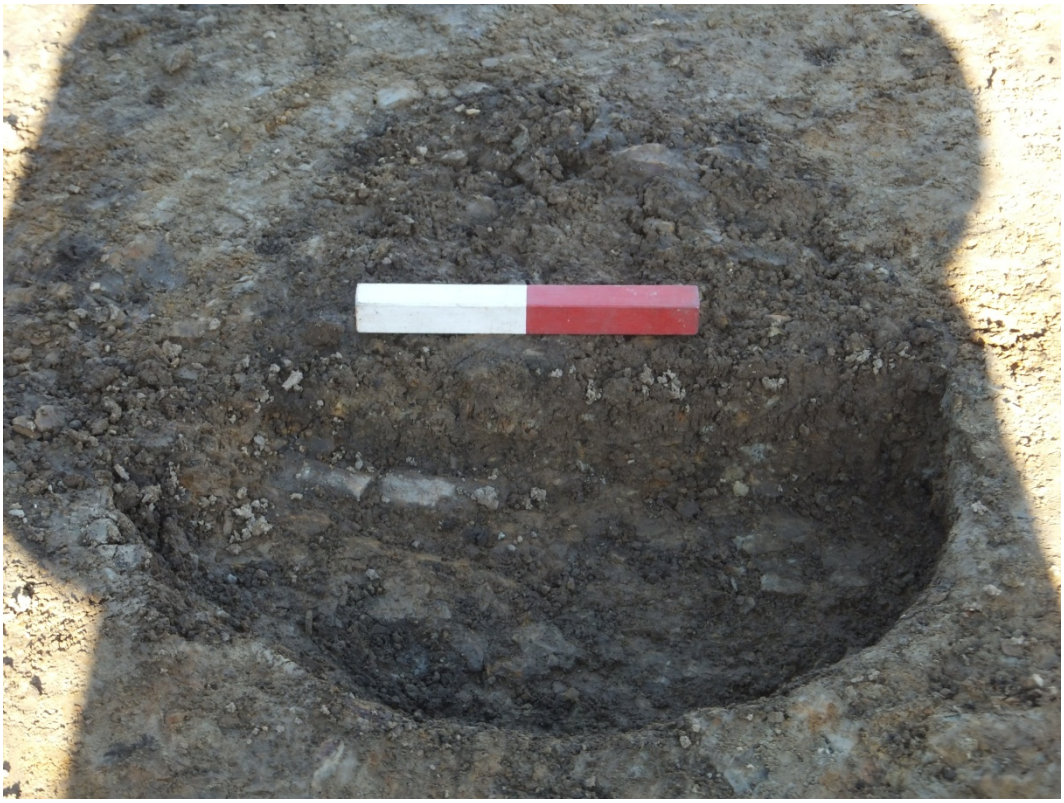


Plate 5: Post excavation shot of possible posthole 1203 (facing north west).

Plate 6: Post excavation shot of gullies 1405, 1407 and 1409 (facing south west).

Plate 7: Post excavation shot of gully 1505 (facing south east).

Plate 8: Post excavation shot of furrow 1907 (facing north west).

Plate 9: Post excavation shot of furrow 2006 (facing north west).

Plate 10: Post excavation shot of gully 2403 (facing west)

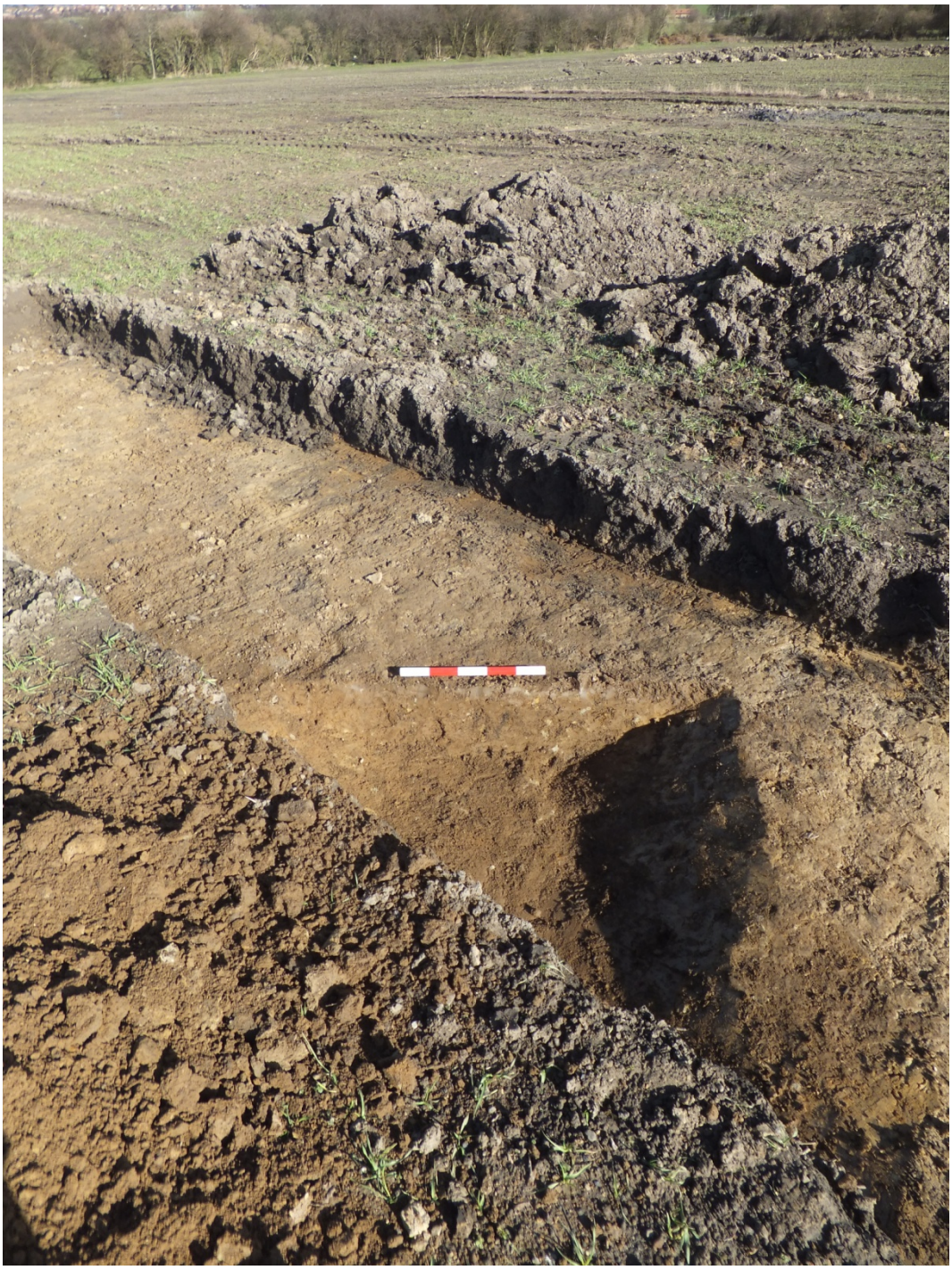


Plate 11: Post excavation shot of ditch 2503 (facing north).

Plate 12: Post excavation shot of gully 2603 (facing west).

Plate 13: Post excavation shot of furrow 2904 (facing north west).

Plate 14: Example of varied sandy clay natural in photograph of trench 5 (north east facing).

Plate 15: Example of bedrock natural exposed in the base of trench 29 (south facing).

8 FIGURES

Figure 1: Site Location

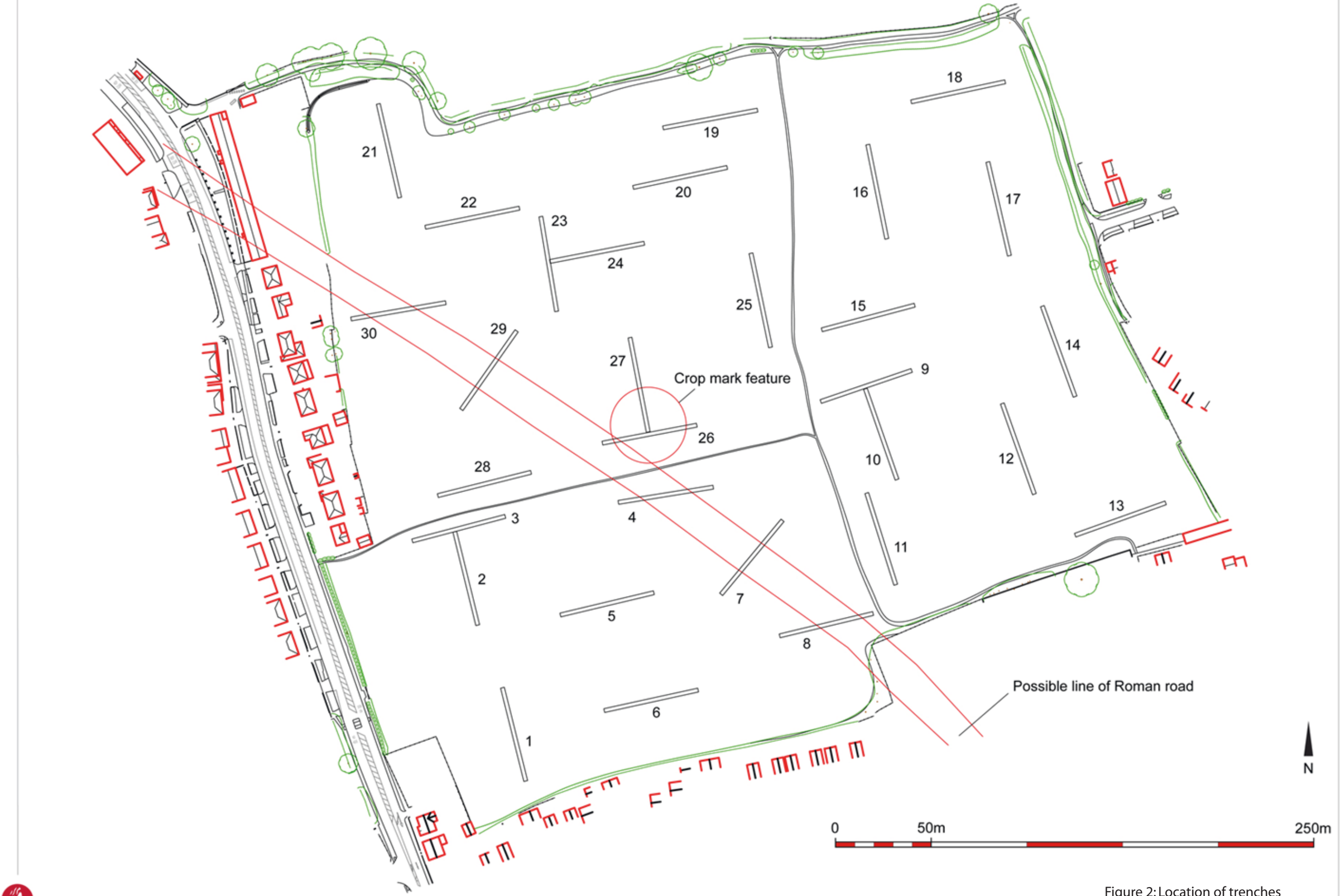
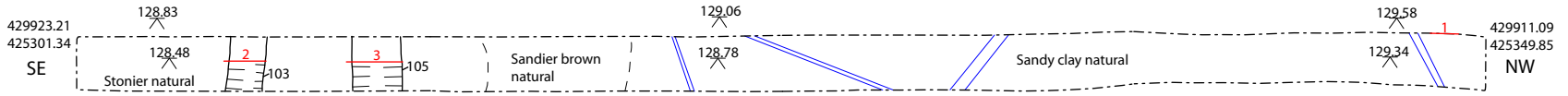
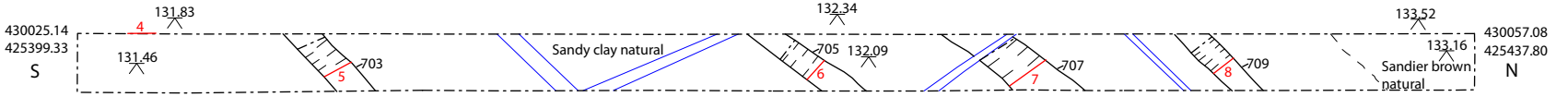


Figure 2: Location of trenches

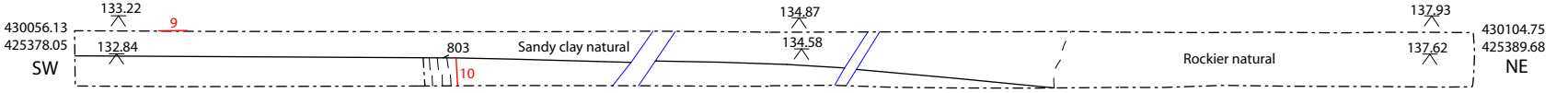
Trench 1



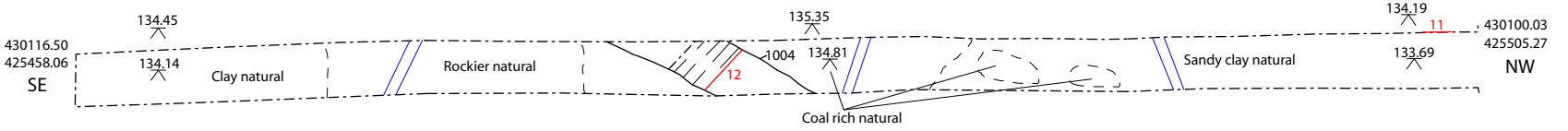
Trench 7



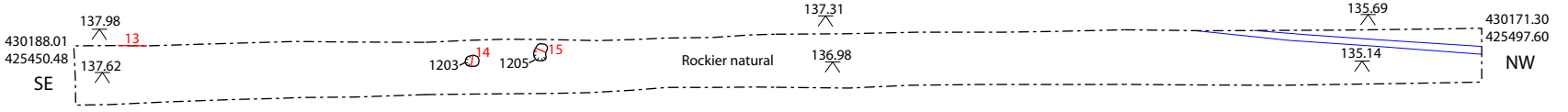
Trench 8



Trench 10



Trench 12



Key

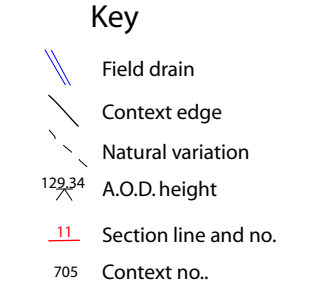


Figure 3: Plans of trenches 1, 7, 8, 10 and 12 at 1:250 scale

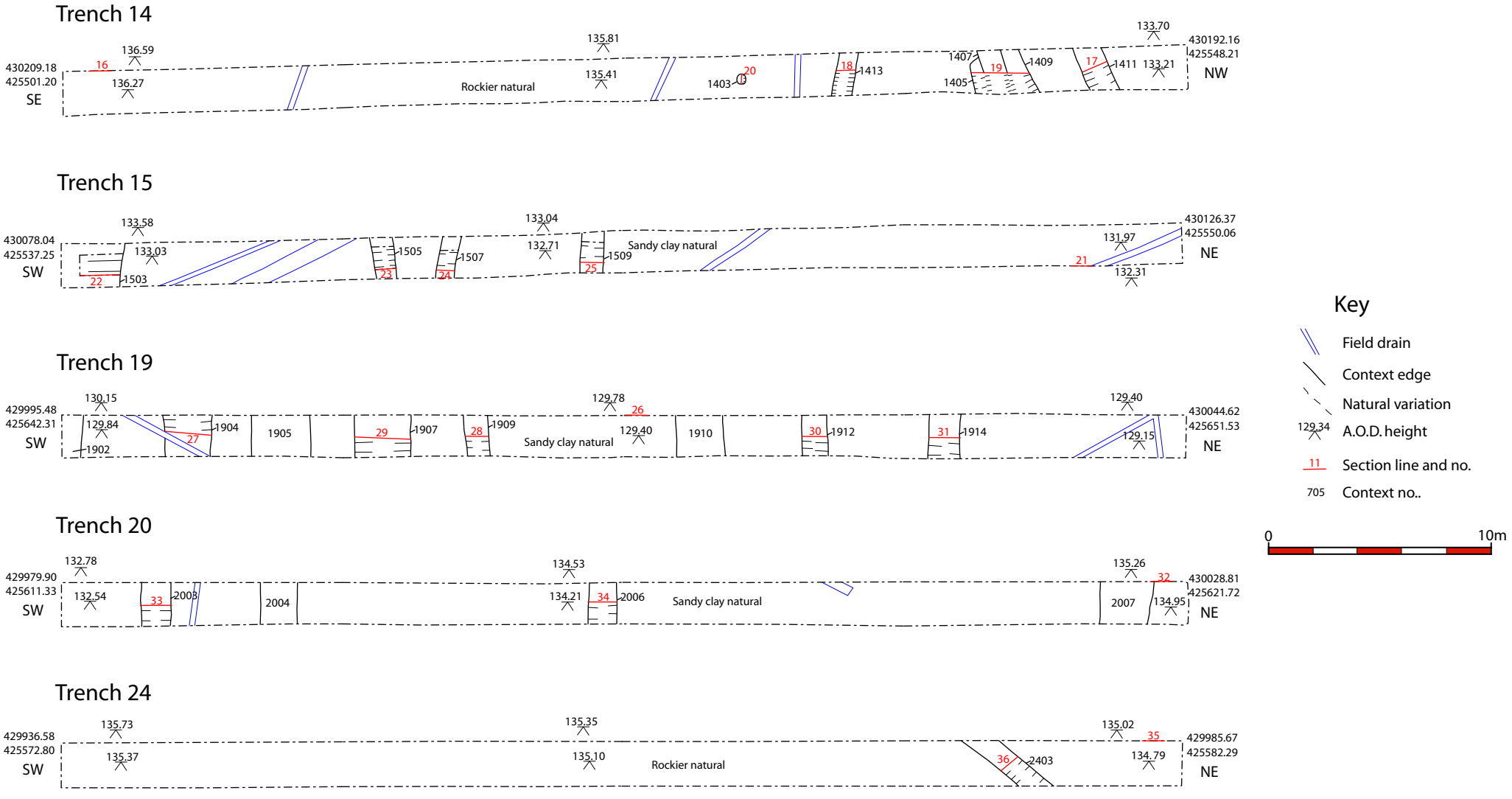


Figure 4: Plans of trenches 14, 15, 19, 20 and 24 at 1:250 scale

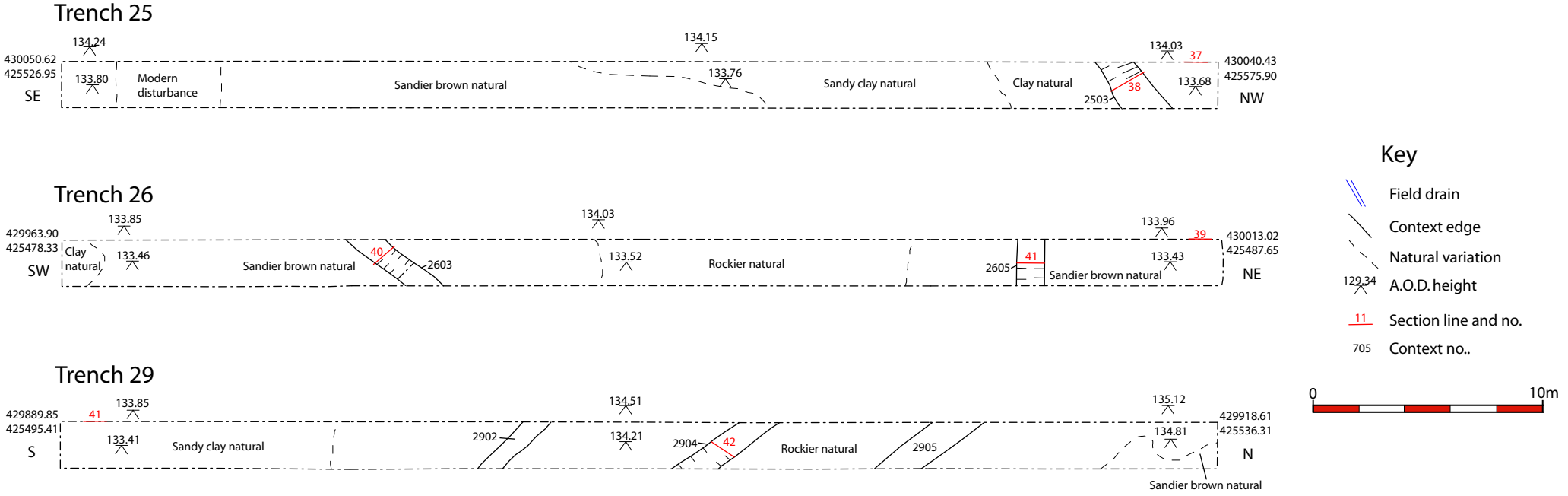
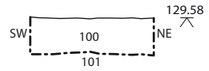


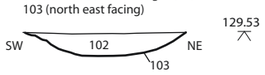
Figure 5: Plans of trenches 25, 26 and 29 at 1:250 scale

Trench 1 sections

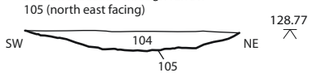
Section 1: 1m long example of trench edge (north east facing)



Section 2: Section through furrow 103 (north east facing)

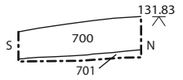


Section 3: Section through furrow 105 (north east facing)

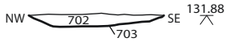


Trench 7 sections

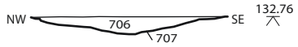
Section 4: 1m long example of trench edge (east facing)



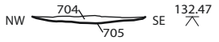
Section 5: Section through furrow 703 (south west facing)



Section 7: Section through furrow 707 (south west facing)



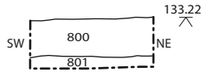
Section 6: Section through furrow 705 (south west facing)



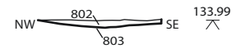
Section 8: Section through furrow 709 (south west facing)

Trench 8 sections

Section 9: 1m long example of trench edge (south east facing)

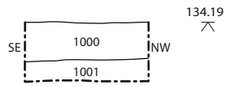


Section 10: Section through furrow 803 (south west facing)

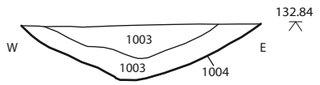


Trench 10 sections

Section 11: 1m long example of trench edge (south east facing)

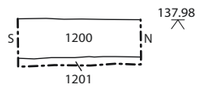


Section 12: Section through ditch 1004 (south facing)

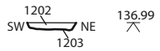


Trench 12 sections

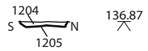
Section 13: 1m long example of trench edge (east facing)



Section 14: Section through possible post hole 1203 (south east facing)

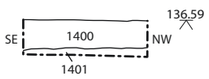


Section 15: Section through possible posthole 1205 (east facing)

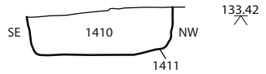


Trench 14 sections

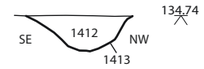
Section 16: 1m long example of trench edge (north east facing)



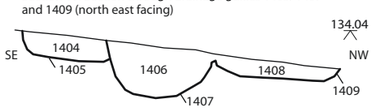
Section 17: Section through drainage gully 1411 (north east facing)



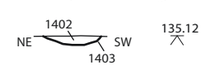
Section 18: Section through gully 1413 (north east facing)



Section 19: Section through drainage gullies 1405, 1407 and 1409 (north east facing)



Section 20: Section through possible posthole 1403 (south east facing)

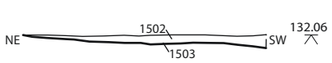


Trench 15 sections

NE

Section 21: 1m long example of trench edge (north west facing)

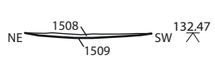
Section 22: Section through furrow 1503 (north west facing)



Section 23: Section through gully 1505 (north west facing)

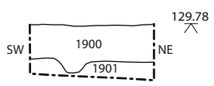
Section 24: Section through furrow 1507 (north west facing)

Section 25: Section through furrow 1509 (north west facing)



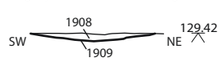
Trench 19 sections

Section 26: 1m long example of trench edge (south east facing)



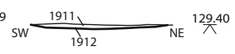
Section 27: Section through furrow 1904 (north west facing)

Section 28: Section through gully 1909 (south east facing)



Section 29: Section through furrow 1907 (south east facing)

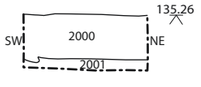
Section 30: Section through furrow 1912 (south east facing)



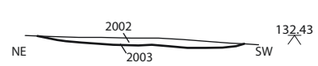
Section 31: Section through gully 1914 (south east facing)

Trench 20 sections

Section 32: 1m long example of trench edge (south east facing)



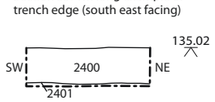
Section 33: Section through furrow 2003 (north west facing)



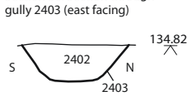
Section 34: Section through gully 2006 (north west facing)

Trench 24 sections

Section 35: 1m long example of trench edge (south east facing)



Section 36: Section through gully 2403 (east facing)



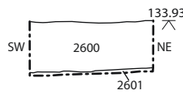
Trench 25 sections

Section 37: 1m long example of trench edge (north east facing)

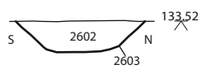
Section 38: Section through ditch 2503 (south facing)

Trench 26 sections

Section 39: 1m long example of trench edge (south east facing)



Section 40: Section through gully 2603 (east facing)



Section 41: Section through furrow 2605 (south east facing)

Trench 29 sections

Section 42: 1m long example of trench edge (east facing)

Section 43: Section through gully 2904 (south east facing)

0 2m

YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

Figure 6 : Section drawings at 1:50 scale

9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

McComish, J. (2014). 'Land at Bradford Road, East Ardsley, Leeds, West Yorkshire' Archaeological Desk Based Assessment Report 2013/29.

GSB Prospection. (2014). 'Land off Bradford Road, East Ardsley – Detailed Magnetometer Survey' GSB Survey Report No. G1404

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Pottery Assessment – A. Jenner

APPENDIX 1 – INDEX TO ARCHIVE

Item	Number of items
Context sheets	134
Photographic register	9
Levels register	8
Drawing register	2
Original drawings	37
B/W photographs (films/contact sheets)	3
Colour slides (films)	0
Digital photographs	198
Written Scheme of Investigation	1
Report	1

Table 1 Index to archive

APPENDIX 2 – CONTEXT LIST

Trench	Context no.	Description
1	100	Plough soil.
1	101	Natural.
1	102	Furrow backfill of 103.
1	103	Furrow cut filled by 102.
1	104	Furrow backfill of 105.
1	105	Furrow cut filled by 104.
2	200	Plough soil.
2	201	Natural.
3	300	Plough soil.
3	301	Natural.
4	400	Plough soil.
4	401	Subsoil.
4	402	Natural.
5	500	Plough soil.
5	501	Natural.
6	600	Plough soil.
6	601	Natural.
7	700	Plough soil.
7	701	Natural.
7	702	Furrow backfill of 703.
7	703	Furrow cut filled by 702.
7	704	Furrow backfill of 705.
7	705	Furrow cut filled by 704.
7	706	Furrow backfill of 707.
7	707	Furrow cut filled by 706.
7	708	Furrow backfill of 709.
7	709	Furrow cut filled by 708.
8	800	Plough soil.
8	801	Natural.
8	802	Furrow backfill of 803.
8	803	Furrow cut filled by 802.
9	900	Plough soil.
9	901	Sub soil.
9	902	Natural.
10	1000	Plough soil.
10	1001	Sub soil.
10	1002	Upper backfill of ditch 1004.
10	1003	Lower backfill of ditch 1004.
10	1004	Ditch cut filled by backfills 1002 and 1003.
11	1100	Plough soil.
11	1101	Sub soil.
12	1200	Plough soil.
12	1201	Natural.

12	1202	Posthole/stone void backfill of 1203.
12	1203	Posthole/stone void containing fill 1202.
12	1204	Posthole/stone void backfill of 1205.
12	1205	Posthole/stone void containing fill 1204.
13	1300	Plough soil.
13	1301	Natural.
14	1400	Plough soil.
14	1401	Natural.
14	1402	Posthole/stone void backfill of 1403.
14	1403	Posthole/stone void containing fill 1404.
14	1404	Gully backfill of 1405.
14	1405	Gully cut filled by 1404.
14	1406	Gully backfill of 1407.
14	1407	Gully cut filled by 1406.
14	1408	Gully backfill of 1409.
14	1409	Gully cut filled by 1408.
14	1410	Gully backfill of 1411.
14	1411	Gully cut filled by 1410.
14	1412	Gully backfill of 1413.
14	1413	Gully cut filled by 1412.
15	1500	Plough soil.
15	1501	Natural.
15	1502	Furrow backfill of 1503.
15	1503	Furrow cut filled by 1502.
15	1504	Gully backfill of 1505.
15	1505	Gully cut filled by 1504.
15	1506	Furrow backfill of 1507.
15	1507	Furrow cut filled by 1506.
15	1508	Furrow backfill of 1509.
15	1509	Furrow cut filled by 1508.
16	1600	Plough soil.
16	1601	Natural.
17	1700	Plough soil.
17	1701	Natural.
18	1800	Plough soil.
18	1801	Natural.
19	1900	Plough soil.
19	1901	Natural.
19	1902	Unexcavated furrow.
19	1903	Furrow backfill of 1904.
19	1904	Furrow cut filled by 1903.
19	1905	Unexcavated furrow.
19	1906	Furrow backfill of 1907.
19	1907	Furrow cut filled by 1906.
19	1908	Furrow backfill of 1909.
19	1909	Furrow cut filled by 1908.
19	1910	Unexcavated furrow.

19	1911	Furrow backfill of 1912.
19	1912	Furrow cut filled by 1911.
19	1913	Furrow backfill of 1914.
19	1914	Furrow cut filled by 1913.
20	2000	Plough soil.
20	2001	Natural.
20	2002	Furrow backfill of 2003.
20	2003	Furrow cut filled by 2002.
20	2004	Unexcavated furrow.
20	2005	Furrow backfill of 2006.
20	2006	Furrow cut filled by 2005.
20	2007	Unexcavated furrow.
21	2100	Plough soil.
21	2101	Natural.
22	2200	Plough soil.
22	2201	Natural.
23	2300	Plough soil.
23	2301	Natural.
24	2400	Plough soil.
24	2401	Natural.
24	2402	Gully backfill of 2403.
24	2403	Gully cut filled by 2402.
25	2500	Plough soil.
25	2501	Natural.
25	2502	Ditch backfill of 2503.
25	2503	Ditch cut filled by 2502.
26	2600	Plough soil.
26	2601	Natural.
26	2602	Gully backfill of 2603.
26	2603	Gully cut filled by 2602.
26	2604	Furrow backfill of 2605.
26	2605	Furrow cut filled by 2604.
27	2700	Plough soil.
27	2701	Natural.
28	2800	Plough soil.
28	2801	Natural.
29	2900	Plough soil.
29	2901	Natural.
29	2902	Unexcavated furrow.
29	2903	Furrow backfill of 2904.
29	2904	Furrow cut filled by 2905.
29	2905	Unexcavated furrow.
30	3000	Plough soil.
30	3001	Natural.

Table 2 Context list

APPENDIX 3 – PROJECT BRIEF

WEST YORKSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGY ADVISORY SERVICE (WYAAS): SPECIFICATION FOR GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY AND TRIAL TRENCHING TO EVALUATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS IN ADVANCE OF DEVELOPMENT AT LAND AT BRADFORD ROAD, EAST ARDSLEY

Specification prepared for David Aspden of ArcHeritage on behalf of Leeds City Council (Planning Application reference 13/05423/OT)

1.0 **Summary**

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

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

NOTE: The requirements detailed in paragraphs 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6 and 9.1 are to be met by the archaeological contractor **prior** to the commencement of fieldwork by completing and returning the attached form to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service.

2.0 **Site Location & Description**

Grid Reference (centred): SE 30009 25480

2.1 The proposed development site consists of a roughly square parcel of land measuring c.13 hectares. It is located to the northwest of East Ardsley and southeast of Tingley. The site is bounded to the west by Bradford Road, to the north and east by New Lane and to the south by residential properties. The site is gently undulating, with the highest point at the south eastern corner (140m AOD) and the lowest point at the north eastern corner (128.8m AOD). The site is currently in agricultural use (crop) and is not crossed by any overhead power lines. In the centre of the site is a roughly square patch of rough grass. Access to the site is via Bradford Road.

2.2 The solid geology of the site consists of Pennine Middle Coal Measures. The soils are recorded as slowly permeable seasonally wet acid loamy and clayey soils.

3.0 **Planning Background**

3.1 Planning permission (13/05423/OT) has been submitted to Leeds City Council for a residential development on the site in question.

3.2 The Planning Authority have been advised by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service that there is reason to believe that important archaeological remains may be affected by the proposed development. This specification is for a pre-determination archaeological evaluation. Depending upon the results obtained, additional archaeological work governed by separate specifications of work, may be required.

3.3 This specification has been prepared by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service at the request of David Aspden of ArcHeritage (daspden@yorkat.co.uk 01904 663018), to detail what is required for the evaluation.

4.0 **Archaeological Interest**

4.1 The proposed development site lies in an area of archaeological potential. A desk based assessment was produced by York Archaeological Trust in 2013 to support the current planning application. The assessment, and our own records indicate the presence of both the line of a Roman Road and a cropmark enclosure within the boundary of the proposed development.

4.2 The Roman Road is thought to be the projected line of Roman Road 721, which is thought to follow the line of a prehistoric route way in the area. As well as evidence of the road itself, the site may contain evidence of any roadside features or structures of a Roman or prehistoric date.

4.3 The cropmark feature is shown on aerial photographs and is roughly circular and measures c.30m in diameter, possibly representing a Bronze Age ring ditch (Bronze Age burial features) or a circular enclosure dating to the later prehistoric period. It is possible that other features survive within the site but are not visible on the aerial photographs.

4.4 Finds of Neolithic axes have been made at East Ardsley Primary School (to the east of the development site) and Common Lane (to the north). Further southwest (and south of Ardsley Reservoir) cropmarks indicate the presence of linear ditches and a possible Neolithic mortuary enclosure.

5. Aim of the Specified Work

5.1 The aim of the evaluation is to gather sufficient information to establish the extent, condition, character and date (as far as circumstances permit) of any archaeological features and deposits within the area of interest. The information gained will allow the Planning Authority to make a reasonable and informed decision on the planning application as to whether archaeological deposits should be preserved in-situ, or more appropriately, be recorded prior to destruction (whether this be a summary record from a salvage excavation or watching brief, or a detailed record from full open area excavation).

6. General Instructions

6.1 Health and Safety

6.1.1 The archaeologist on site will naturally operate with due regard for Health and Safety regulations. This work may require the preparation of a Risk Assessment of the site, in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Regulations. The WYAAS and its officers cannot be held responsible for any accidents or injuries that may occur to outside contractors while attempting to conform to this specification. Any Health and Safety issues which may hinder compliance with this specification should be discussed with WYAAS at the earliest possible opportunity (see section 13.2).

6.2 Location of Services, etc.

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

6.3 Confirmation of Adherence to Specification

6.3.1 Prior to the commencement of *any work,* the archaeological contractor must confirm adherence to this specification in writing to the WYAAS, or state (with reasons) any proposals to vary the specification. Should the contractor wish to vary the specification, then written confirmation of the agreement of the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service to any variations is required prior to work commencing. Unauthorised variations are made at the sole risk of the contractor. **Modifications presented in the form of a re-written specification/project design will not be considered by the WYAAS.** Any technical queries arising from the specification detailed below should be addressed to the WYAAS *without delay*.

6.4 Confirmation of Timetable and Contractors' Qualifications

6.4.1 Prior to the commencement of *any work*, the archaeological contractor **must** provide WYAAS **in writing** with:

- a projected timetable for the site work;
- details of the staff structure and numbers;
- names and *CVs* of key project members (the project manager, site supervisor, any proposed specialists, sub-contractors *etc.*),

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

6.5 Notification

6.5.1 WYAAS should be provided with **as much notice as possible in writing** (and certainly not less than one week) of the intention to start work. A copy of the archaeological contractor's risk assessment of the site should accompany the notification.

6.5.2 The Leeds Museums curator, Katherine Baxter, should be notified of the date of commencement of fieldwork (Tel.: 0113 2141558; email: Katherine.baxter@leeds.gov.uk).

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

6.6 Documentary Research

6.6.1 A desk based assessment for the site has already been produced for this site written by York Archaeological Trust. The contractor should familiarise themselves with this document before starting work on this site.

7.0 Geophysical Survey Methodology

Geophysical survey contractors are expected to adhere to the English Heritage *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2008), but also see para. 7.2 below.

7.1 Data Collection

7.1.1 The area of the proposed development to be subject to a magnetic (gradiometer) survey recording data at 0.25m. intervals. Data is to be recorded at 0.25m. stations on 1.0m. spaced traverses. Data may be acquired by rapid survey measuring to (nominally) 0.1nT or better in the first instance. If during the survey, it appears that useful results might only be obtained by higher resolution measurements, and if this would add significantly to the survey time, then the client and the WYAAS should be contacted and the matter discussed and agreed before implementation.

7.1.2 The gradiometer survey is to be carried out over the whole site area (subject to physical constraints).

7.2 Data Presentation

The results of the gradiometer survey should be processed and the results then discussed at a meeting between the contractor and the WYAAS (the client may also wish to attend). The results of the gradiometer survey should be presented in at least two different formats at a minimum 1:500 scale, one of which must be an X/Y trace plot. There must also be an accompanying interpretation drawing at an appropriate scale.

8.0 Trenching Methodology

8.1 Trench Size and Placement (Figure 2)

7.1.1 The work will involve the excavation of fifty three 50m x 2m trenches, which can be machine-opened. The contractor should also allow for a contingency amount of 500 square metres. The use of the contingency will depend upon the results obtained in the initial trial trenching. The use of the contingency will be at the decision of the WYAAS, whose decision will be issued in writing, if necessary in retrospect after site discussions. Proposed trench locations are shown on Figure 2. Please note that these proposed trench locations are presented for tendering purposes only, the actual trench locations will depend upon the results of the geophysical survey.

Total site area: **134900m2**

Total area of trenching: **5300m2**

Contingency trenching: **500m2**

8.2 Method of Excavation

8.2.1 The trial trenches may be opened and the topsoil and recent overburden removed down to the first significant archaeological horizon in successive level spits of a **maximum** 0.2m. thickness, by the use of an appropriate machine using a wide toothless ditching blade. **Under no circumstances should the machine be used to cut arbitrary trenches down to natural deposits.** Any machine work must be carried out under direct archaeological supervision and the machine halted if significant archaeological deposits are encountered. The top of the first significant archaeological horizon may be exposed by the machine, but must then be cleaned by hand and inspected for features and then dug by hand.

8.2.2 No archaeological deposits should be entirely removed unless this is unavoidable in achieving the objectives of this evaluation, although **all** features identified are expected to be half-sectioned and the **full** depth of archaeological deposits must be assessed. All trenches are to be the stated dimensions at their base.

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

8.3 Method of Recording

8.3.1 The trenches are to be recorded according to the normal principles of stratigraphic excavation. The stratigraphy of each area is to be recorded, even when no archaeological deposits have been identified.

8.3.2 Section drawings (at a minimum scale of 1:20) must include heights A.O.D. Plans (at a minimum scale of 1:50) must include O.D. spot heights for all principal strata and any features. At least one section of each trench edge, showing a representative and complete sequence of deposits from the modern ground surface to the natural geology, will be drawn.

8.3.3 The actual areas of excavation and all archaeological (and possibly archaeological) features should be accurately located on a site plan and recorded by photographs, scale drawings and written descriptions sufficient to permit the preparation of a detailed archive and report on the material. The trench locations, as excavated, will be accurately surveyed, tied into the O.S. National Grid and located on an up-to-date 1:1250 O.S. map base.

8.3.4 Except where otherwise requested, black and white photography using orthodox monochrome chemical development should be used. Film should be no faster than ISO400. Slower films should be used where possible as their smaller grain size yields higher definition images. Technical Pan (ISO 25), Pan-F (ISO50), FP4 (ISO125) and HP5 (ISO400) are recommended. The use of dye-based films such as Ilford XP2 and Kodak T40CN is unacceptable due to poor archiving qualities. Black and white photography should be supplemented by colour photography; this should be in transparency format (i.e. slides or digital photography as an acceptable alternative, see paragraph 8.3.5 below).

8.3.5 Digital photography: as an alternative for colour slide photography, good quality digital photography may be supplied, using cameras with a minimum resolution of 8 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. **Any digital images are to be supplied to WYAAS on gold CDs by the archaeological contractor accompanying the hard copy of the report.**

8.4 Use of Metal Detectors

8.4.1 Spoil heaps are to be scanned for 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.)

8.4.2 If a non-professional archaeologist is to be used to carry out the metal-detecting, a formal agreement of their position as a sub-contractor working under direction must be agreed in advance of their use on site. This formal agreement will apply whether they are paid or not. To avoid financial claims under the Treasure Act a suggested wording for this formal agreement with the metal detectorist is: "In the process of working on the archaeological investigation at [*location of site*] between the dates of [*insert dates*], [*name of person contributing to project*] is working under direction or permission of [*name of archaeological organisation*] and hereby waives all rights to rewards for objects discovered that could otherwise be payable under the Treasure Act 1996."

8.5 Environmental Sampling Strategy

8.5.1 Bulk samples must be taken from **all** securely stratified deposits using a strategy which combines systematic and judgement sampling, but which also follows the methodologies outlined in the English Heritage (2011) 'Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (Second Edition)' guidance

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

8.6 Conservation Strategy

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

8.7 Human Remains

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

8.8 Treasure Act

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

8.9. Unexpectedly Significant or Complex Discoveries

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

8.10 Access/Monitoring Arrangements

8.10.1 The representative of the WYAAS will be afforded access to the site at any reasonable time. It is usual practice that the visit is arranged in advance, but this is not always feasible. The WYAAS' representative will be provided with a site tour and an overview of the site by the senior archaeologist present and should be afforded the opportunity to view all trenches, any finds made that are still on site, and any records not in immediate use. It is anticipated that the records of an exemplar context that has previously been fully recorded will be examined. Any observed deficiencies during the site visit are to be made good to the satisfaction of the WYAAS' representative, by the next agreed site meeting. Access is also to be afforded at any reasonable time to English Heritage's Archaeological Science Advisor.

8.10.2 Please note that WYAAS now make a charge for site monitoring visits. An invoice will be raised on the archaeological contractor. Two monitoring visits will be charged for this project. Please contact us for the current charge.

9. Excavation Archives Deposition.

9.1 Before commencing any fieldwork, the archaeological contractor must contact the relevant District museum archaeological curator in writing (copied to WYAAS) to determine the museum's requirements for the deposition of an excavation archive. In this case the contact is: Katherine Baxter, Leeds Museum Discovery Centre, Carlisle Road, Hunslet, Leeds, LS10 1LB (Tel.:0113 2141558; email: Katherine.baxter@leeds.gov.uk).

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

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

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

10. Post-Excavation Analysis and Reporting

10.1 Finds and Samples

10.1.1 On completion of the fieldwork, any samples taken shall be processed and any finds shall be cleaned, identified, assessed/analysed, dated (if possible), marked (if appropriate) and properly packed and stored in accordance with the requirements of national guidelines.

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

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

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

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

10.3 Field Archive

10.3.1 A fully indexed field archive shall be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographic negatives and a complete set of labelled photographic prints/slides. Standards for archive compilation and transfer should conform to those outlined in *Archaeological Archives – a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Archaeological Archives Forum, 2007). The contractor should also take account of any additional requirements imposed by the recipient museum (see section 9.1 above). An index to the field archive is to be deposited with the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (preferably as an appendix in the report).

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

10.3.3 The original archive is to accompany the deposition of any finds, providing the landowner agrees to the deposition of finds in a publicly accessible archive (see para. 8.4 above). In the absence of this agreement the field archive (less finds) is to be deposited with the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service.

10.4 Report Format and Content

10.4.1 A report should be produced, which should include background information on the need for the project, a description of the methodology employed, and a full description and

interpretation of results produced. It is not envisaged that the report is likely to be published, but it should be produced with sufficient care and attention to detail to be of academic use to future researchers.

10.4.2 Location plans should be produced at a scale which enables easy site identification and which depicts the full extent of the site investigated (a scale of 1:50,000 is not regarded as appropriate unless accompanied by a more detailed plan or plans). Site plans should be at an appropriate scale showing trench layout (as dug), features located and, where possible, predicted archaeological deposits. Upon completion of each evaluation trench all sections containing archaeological features will be drawn. Section drawings (at a minimum scale of 1:20) must include heights O.D. Plans (at a minimum scale of 1:50) must include O.D. spot heights for all principal strata and any features. Where no archaeological deposits are encountered at least one long section of each trench will be drawn.

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

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

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

10.5 Summary for Publication

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

10.6 Publicity

If the project is to be publicised in any way (including media releases, publications etc.), then it is expected that the WYAAS will be given the opportunity to consider whether it wishes its collaborative role to be acknowledged, and if so, the form of words used will be at the WYAAS' discretion.

10.6 Consideration of Appropriate Mitigation Strategy

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

11. Report Submission and Deposition with the HER

11.1 **A hard copy of the report (plus a digital copy on gold disk) is to be supplied directly to the WYAAS, in a timely manner to allow further work, if necessary, to be scheduled and the planning application to be determined in an informed manner, and certainly within a period of two months** following completion of fieldwork so as not to delay a planning decision to be made, unless specialist reports are awaited. In the latter case a revised date should be agreed with the WYAAS. Completion of this project and advice from WYAAS on an appropriate mitigation strategy are dependant upon receipt by WYAAS of a satisfactory report which has been prepared in accordance with this specification. Any comments made by WYAAS in response to the submission of an unsatisfactory report will be taken into account and will result in the reissue of a suitably edited report to all parties, within a timescale which has been agreed with WYAAS.

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

11.3 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.

11.4 A copy of the final report (in .pdf format) shall also be supplied to English Heritage's Science Advisor (Andy Hammon, English Heritage, 37 Tanner Row, York Y01 6WP).

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

12. General Considerations

12.1 Authorised Alterations to Specification by Contractor

12.1.1 It should be noted that this specification is based upon records available in the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record and on a brief examination of the site by the WYAAS. Archaeological contractors submitting tenders should carry out an inspection of the site prior to submission. If, on first visiting the site or at any time during the course of the recording exercise, it appears in the archaeologist's professional judgement that

i) a part or the whole of the site is not amenable to recording as detailed above, and/or

ii) an alternative approach may be more appropriate or likely to produce more informative results, and/or

then it is expected that the archaeologist will contact WYAAS as a matter of urgency. If contractors have not yet been appointed, any variations which the WYAAS considers to be justifiable on archaeological grounds will be incorporated into a revised specification, which will then be re-issued to the developer for redistribution to the tendering contractors. If an appointment has already been made and site work is ongoing, WYAAS will resolve the matter in liaison with the developer and the Local Planning Authority.

12. 2 Unauthorised Alterations to Specification by Contractor

12.2.1 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that they have obtained WYAAS' consent in writing to any variation of the specification prior to the commencement of on-site work or (where applicable) prior to the finalisation of the tender. Unauthorised variations may result in WYAAS being unable to recommend determination of the planning application to the Local Planning Officer based on the archaeological information available and are therefore made solely at the risk of the contractor.

12.3 Technical Queries

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

12.4 Valid Period of Specification

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.

West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service

Rebecca Remmer January 2014

Historic Environment Record

West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service

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APPENDIX 4 – POTTERY ASSESSMENT

By Anne Jenner (13/03/2014)

Three contexts produced four sherds of domestic pottery, dated from the medieval to the post medieval periods.

One medieval sherd (C1903) is a thick strap handle, with a central groove down its external surface. It is probably from a jug or pitcher. It has a fairly coarsely gritted, lightly oxidised, fabric with a thick white margin. It is very similar and perhaps the same as some of the material found in Newcastle, known there as 'buff pink' ware. Other similar wares may be found in Northern gritty wares and perhaps Hillam and Thorner wares (see Cumberpatch and Roberts 1998-9, 145).

Two grey ware sherds (C1502), probably broken after excavation, are thought unlikely to be Roman (pers comm. Mark Whyman) and may be late medieval or early post medieval, though they are not glazed. They are high fired and contain white quartz inclusions which break through the pimply uneven surface at regular intervals. No precise parallel has been found for these sherds, though they resemble descriptions of unglazed Midland purple types, which are 'often confused with Roman Derbyshire ware' (Buckland et al, 1989, 380). They should be shown to Chris Cumberpatch or another Ceramicist from the Leeds or South Yorkshire areas.

One post medieval sherd (C1408) is probably from an open form such as a pancheon or bowl. It has a lightly oxidised pinkish fabric and a lemon glaze over slip on its internal surface. The nearest parallel for this small sherd is Midland yellow ware. This is probably an 18th century type (ibid 380).

Bibliography

Buckland, P. C., J. R. Magilton and C Hayfield 1989 The Archaeology of Doncaster. 2. The Medieval and Later Town. Brit. Archaeol. Rep. British Ser. **202**

Cumberpatch, C. and Roberts, I., 1998-9 'A medieval pottery kiln from Stead Lane, Thorner, Leeds'. *Medieval Ceramics* **22-23**