

**MAP
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRACTICE LTD**

**05.15 Village Farm
Malt Kiln Lane
Harewood
West Yorkshire
SE 3233 4519**

Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching

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Date: <i>9th January 2012</i>	Date: <i>9th Jan 2012</i>

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Planning Application 10/00059/FU

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Non Technical Summary

The archaeological evaluation by trial trenching has been undertaken by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd under the instruction Steve Lea of Highbank Homes, to evaluate the Historical and Archaeological background, and to assess the impact of the proposed residential development comprising five detached houses and three terraced houses at Village Farm Malt Kiln Lane, Harewood, West Yorkshire.

A search of the West Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record listed sixteen known sites within Harewood including Village Farm itself.

Six evaluation trenches were excavated to archaeologically evaluate the site in accordance with the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service Specification. All the trenches showed disturbance and evidence of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century farm, including pits, land drains, walls and services. A short stub of stone wall was found possibly of mid-late nineteenth century date, and two undated shallow linear features, possibly the remains of Medieval plough furrows.

1. Introduction

1.1 This Report on the Archaeological Evaluation by Trail Trenching was commissioned by Steve Lea of Highbank Commercial and Residential Ltd., which was to assess the impact of the proposed residential

development at Village Farm, Malt Kiln Lane, Harewood, West Yorkshire (SE 3233 4519: Fig. 1).

- 1.2 Archaeological, Historical and Architectural remains are protected by means of Statutory Instruments (including Scheduled Ancient Monument Legislation and Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment). All work was undertaken in accordance with the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service Specification.
- 1.3 The site code for the Archaeological Evaluation was MAP 05.15.2011.
- 1.4 All work was funded by Highbank Commercial and Residential Ltd.
- 1.5 All maps within this report have been produced from Ordnance Survey with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Crown Copyright. License No. AL 50453A.

2. Site Description

- 2.1 Village Farm is located in the District of Leeds and the historic township of Harewood. The development area consists of the demolished former farmyard at Village Farm, which is located on the east side of Harewood village, with access from Malt Kiln Lane to the north and The Avenue to the south (Fig. 2).
- 2.2 The Development Area is 0.87 hectares in area. It is bounded to the north by Malt Kiln Lane, to the east and west by a pasture field, and to the south by houses along The Avenue. The site stands at heights of between 100m AOD and 103m AOD. The site was previously occupied by buildings, which were demolished in 2002. Areas of hardstanding were removed prior to the archaeological evaluation being undertaken (Pls. 1-6).

- 2.3 The underlying geology of the site is Millstone Grit mudstone, siltstone and sandstone.

3. Planning Background

- 3.1 Leeds City Council had granted full planning approval for the planning application (10/00059/FU), which is for the erection of five detached houses and three terraced houses at Village Farm.

- 3.2 A terrace of twenty houses mirroring Harewood Avenue was proposed for Village Farm in 2002 (Application 30/569/01/NU), this application was refused. Village Farm buildings, stables and part of the stone wall were demolished in 2002 with planning permission (30/165/02/CA and 30/168/02/CA).

4. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 A visit was made to the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service in Wakefield on Tuesday 25th October 2011 to view the Historic Environment Register. The Proposed Development Area lies within the Parish of Harewood, in the District of Leeds, West Yorkshire, which was formerly in the Wapentake of S kyrack in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Table 1. List of Sites on the West Yorkshire historic Environment Register

HER Reference	Grid Reference	Description
702	SE 320 445	Aerial Photographic Cropmark Several Short Lengths of Linear Cropmarks of Uncertain Origin. May be attributed to a ploughed out trackway. WY 123/26 Class 4
703	SE 326 446	Aerial Photographic Cropmark Soilmark of Probable ploughed out field boundaries of recent origin WY 95/12A, WY 95/13A, 126/7 Class 4
707	SE 3245 4540	Probably site of Medieval Village of Newhall located to the east of modern Harewood. Domesday Survey of 1086 "one carucate of land in Newhall vill".

		Village abandoned in 14 th century. Located by field names "Newhall Field" and "Little Newhall" on the 1698 map. Class 3
1365	SE 3223 4498	Harewood Medieval Borough Tenements and burghage plots. Settlement dates from the first decade of the thirteenth century. Layout on 1698 map. Western part levelled c.1750 now within Harewood Park. Class 3
1366	SE 3177 4537	Earthworks from Deserted Medieval Village – possibly Harewood to the north of Church Lane. Extending from SE 315 453 to SE 317 453. To east are two 19 th century bell pits. Class 3
5260	SE 327 453	Royal Observer Corps Observation Post opened in August 1937 designated 8/V.1. Re-designated in November 1953 (20/F.3) Underground protected bunker May 1959. Closed October 1968. Class 3
7639	SE 322 448	Archaeological Watching Brief by Archaeological Services WYAS in August & September 2003 at Gateway School. No archaeological finds or features uncovered. Class 4
8980	SE 32197 45102	School House, 34, Harrogate Road, Harewood School and Master's House built c. 1768 by John Carr for Edward Lascelles (1 st Lord Harewood). Additions in 1845 by Sir Jeffery Wyatville. Grade II Listed Building Class 1
8981	SE 32123 45397	47-50 Bondgate, Harewood Early 19 th century terrace of 4 estate cottages. Possibly designed Peter Atkinson (John Carr successor). Grade II Listed Building Class 1
8983	SE 32096 45406	51-54 Bondgate, Harewood Early 19 th century terrace of 4 estate cottages. Possibly designed Peter Atkinson (John Carr successor). Grade II Listed Building Class 1
8984	SE 32064 45384	Redvers Cottage, 55-56 Bondgate, Harewood Late 18 th century row of four estate cottages designed by John Carr Grade II Listed Building Class 1
8985	SE 32114 45422	Cutler's Cottage, 57-58 Bondgate, Harewood 1698 House with 19 th century additions. 2 cell lobby entry plan with added single storey stable. Grade II Listed Building

		Class 1
8987	SE 32224 44859	The Cottage (House in the Wall), Harrogate Road, Harewood 1675 two storey stone built cottage. Two cell central entry plan. Grade II Listed Building Class 1
8989	SE 32236 44952	82-88 The Avenue, Harewood Early 20 th century row of seven estate workers cottages built by Peter Atkinson based on plan by John Carr for Edward Lascelles 1 st Lord Harewood Grade II Listed Building Class 1
9522	SE 32364 45166	Village Farm, Malt Kiln Lane, Harewood Established in the mid 19 th century to the north of Harewood Avenue. Series of agricultural buildings demolished in 2002. Class 3
9526	SE 32148 45198	37-38 Harrogate Road, Harewood Two houses, Corner pavilions for Church lane – formal approach to Harewood House via Robert Adams' now demolished lodge. mid to late 18 th century (John Carr's rebuilding of Harewood) Grade II Listed Building Class 1
9584	SE 31729 45083	Robert Adam's Lodge (Demolished) Harewood Park, Harewood 1781 demolished between 1801 and 1851 for construction of triumphal archway Class 3
10089	SE 32216 44856	Well at The Cottage (House in the Wall), Harrogate Road, Harewood Stone lid – contemporary with house Grade II Listed Building Class 1
10090	SE 322 445	Caste Well Early 19 th century Class 3

4.2 The Location of Medieval remains to the north and west of Village Farm relate to Medieval Harewood and the Medieval Settlement of New Hall.

4.3 There are cropmarks relating to field boundaries and trackways in the vicinity. There are two early post-medieval buildings known in Harewood and two post-medieval wells. All other buildings date to the rebuilding of Harewood for Edward Lascelles by John Carr and his successor Peter Atkinson.

- 4.4 A Draft of the History of Harewood in the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (Kath Keith, March 2010) notes the Gasworks in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century situated on the east side of the Harewood Arms adjacent to Village Farm. The production of town gas ceased sometime between the wars (1918 to 1939) and the building was subsequently used to house the local Fire engine.
- 4.5 The 1856 First Edition Ordnance map (Fig. 4) depicts fields but no buildings in the location of the Gas Works and Village Farm. The Gas Works are shown on the 1892 Edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 5). The earliest map to show Village Farm was the 1912 Edition Ordnance Survey Map. The 1956 Edition Ordnance Survey map still shows the Village Farm with the Gas works to the west, outside of the Proposed Development Area (Fig. 6).
- 4.6 Village Farm dates from the late nineteenth century and was disused by its demolition in 2002.

5. Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 Any ground-works in the area of the proposed development had the potential to damage or destroy *in-situ* archaeological deposits and features.
- 5.2 The aim of the Archaeological Evaluation was to determine the nature, date, quality of survival and importance of any archaeological deposits present on the site. This was to enable an assessment of the archaeological potential and significance of the site to be made and to allow an appropriate mitigation strategy to be formulated prior to the commencement of the re-development.

6. Methodology

- 6.1 Six Evaluation trenches were excavated each placed as close to the locations as stipulated in the West Yorkshire Archaeological Advisory Service Specification (Fig. 2). The orientation and location of trenches

was adjusted slightly for the large mounds of concrete rubble, vegetation and topsoil on-site and the fenced off areas protecting the trees. Four trenches measured 30m by 2m (Evaluation Trenches 2, 3, 5 & 6), Evaluation Trench 1 measured 21.5m by 2m and shortened due to preserving access from the site entrance and Evaluation Trench 4 measured 27m by 2m, which was shortened due to the presence of a large topsoil bund to the south. The trenching covered a total of 337m². Excavation took place between the 14th and 18th November 2011. The trenches were surveyed in using a Leica TC-600 Total Station.

- **Evaluation Trench 1** covered an area of 43m² (21.5m x 2m); aligned east-west at the north end of site (Coordinates SW: 432337.30, 445178.17; NW: 432337.20, 445180.06; NE: 432348.43, 445180.60; SE: 432358.43, 445178.52)
- **Evaluation Trench 2** covered an area of 60m² (30m x 2m), aligned north-north-east by south-south-west at the north end of site (Coordinates SW: 432359.49, 445153.86; NW: 432363.17, 445183.80; NE: 432365.38, 445183.41; SE: 432361.73, 445153.68)
- **Evaluation Trench 3** covered an area of 60m² (30m x 2m), aligned east-west across the centre of the site (Coordinates SW: 432339.02, 445140.39; NW: 432339.01, 445142.63; NE: 432369.00, 445143.84; SE: 432369.13, 445141.99)
- **Evaluation Trench 4** covered an area of 54m² (27m x 2m); aligned north-north-west by south-south-east on the south-eastern part of the site (Coordinates SW: 432385.56, 445119.14; NW: 432376.43, 445141.26; NE: 432378.43, 445141.72; SE: 432387.56, 445119.91)
- **Evaluation Trench 5** covered an area of 60m² (30m x 2m), aligned north-south located in the southern part of the site (Coordinates SW: 432370.95, 445093.53; NW: 432366.23, 445123.52; NE: 432368.54, 445123.88; SE: 432373.04, 445093.43)

- **Evaluation Trench 6** covered an area of 60m² (30m x 2m), aligned north-south located in the south-west corner of site (Coordinates SW: 432342.74, 445098.41; NW: 432343.22, 445128.46; NE: 432345.50, 445128.21, SE: 432344.94, 445098.30)
- 6.2 Rubble overburden and topsoil were excavated using a back-acting JCB mechanical excavator with toothless ditching bucket hired by Highbank Commercial and Residential Ltd.
- 6.3 After removal of overburden, the excavation areas were hand-cleaned. All deposits and features was recorded on *pro-forma* Context Record Sheets (Appendix 1), according to guidelines laid down in the MAP Excavation Manual. Contexts were given for Evaluation Trench 1 from 1001 to 1017, Evaluation Trench 2 from 2001 to 2010, Evaluation Trench 3 from 3001 to 3010, Evaluation Trench 4 from 4001 to 4014, Evaluation Trench 5 from 5001 to 5005 and Evaluation Trench 6 from 6001 to 6004.
- 6.4 Two artefacts were collected from subsoil deposits in Evaluation Trenches 3 and 4 (Appendix 2:).
- 6.5 Modern deposits that were removed as part of the overburden and were recorded in section and by record. Trench Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and included an Ordnance Survey Datum height (Appendix 3). In total, twelve drawings were archived.
- 6.6 The photographic record comprised seventy digital shots. The Photographic Record of features and general trench shots included a film register noting film number, shot number, location of shot, direction of the shot, and a brief description of the subject (Appendix 4).
- 6.7 The trenches were surveyed in using a Leica TC-600 Total Station.

7. Results

7.1 Evaluation Trench 1

7.1.1 Summary

A short length of stone wall, possibly relating to the nineteenth century gasworks was uncovered in Evaluation Trench 1. All other deposits and features related to twentieth century farm features and structures. Existing ground level was at a height of 102.41m AOD – 101.64m AOD. Demolition rubble, topsoil and modern overburden was removed by machine to between 101.80m AOD, at the east end of the trench, and 101.31m AOD, at the west end of the trench. At these levels natural silty clay was revealed cut by various nineteenth and twentieth century features.

7.1.2 Phase 1: Earlier Features

No archaeological features dating to the Medieval Period were uncovered in Evaluation Trench 1.

7.1.3 Phase 2: Nineteenth Century Gasworks

The south end of a wall constructed of sandstone blocks was found at the northern side at the Evaluation Trench 1. The wall was located east of the site entrance. Wall 1005 was aligned north-west by south-east continuing to the north-west outside of the trench. The wall was 1.80m wide and measured 0.35m wide at its widest point in the trench and was three courses (0.55m) high. The wall was constructed of roughly dressed sandstone blocks c. 300mm long, 150mm wide and 170mm high in size. The wall was bonded with lime mortar and rested on a foundation (structure 1006) also constructed of sandstone blocks bonded with lime mortar. At its highest point the wall was at 102.02m AOD. The eastern end was a construction cut clearly seen in section (Cut 1017, Fill 1016). This was cut away by Modern Trench 1008 to the south.

7.1.4 Phase 3: Twentieth and Twenty-first Century Features

The Modern Features in Evaluation Trench 1 included three modern pits (contexts 1011, 1012 and 1013), containing plastic sheet, concrete and bailer twine (not excavated), two short lengths of modern brick walls (structures 1009/1010 and 1015), a modern drain (context 1014), a modern linear feature (fill 1007 and cut 1008) and an engineering test pit (fill 1003 and cut 1004).

A one metre wide segment was excavated through the Linear Feature 1008, and the fill contained sandstone blocks, clay, modern brick and plastic sheet.

7.2 Evaluation Trench 2

7.2.1 Summary

Only modern activity relating to the late nineteenth and twentieth century farm was revealed in Evaluation Trench 2. Existing ground level was at a height of between 101.74m AOD and 101.62m AOD. Demolition debris, a layer of hardcore and topsoil were removed by machine down to the Natural silty clay, at a depth of circa 101.30m AOD and 101.06m AOD.

7.2.2 Phase 1: Earlier Features

No features relating to the Medieval Period were found in Evaluation Trench 2.

7.2.3 Phase 2: Nineteenth Century Gasworks

No features relating to the nineteenth century Gasworks were found in Evaluation Trench 2.

7.2.4 Phase 3: Twentieth and Twenty-first Century Features

Three lengths of brick wall constructed with modern, machine made, frogged, Castleford brick (structures 2005, 2006 and 2007), a land drain (structure 2008), a concrete foundation (2010) and a large area of modern disturbance was uncovered (fill 2003 and cut 2004).

7.3 Evaluation Trench 3

7.3.1 Summary

A linear feature terminating at its east end was revealed in Evaluation Trench 3, all other features dated to the twentieth century farm. Existing ground level was at a height of between 102.89m AOD and 101.99m AOD sloping from west to east. Concrete surfacing, rubble, and topsoil were removed by machine to reveal features and Natural silty clay between 102.22 m AOD and 101.51m AOD.

7.3.2 Phase 1: Undated Features

A 5.20m long west-north-west by east-south-east aligned linear feature terminating at its east end was noted against the north section of the trench. A one metre wide segment was excavated through Deposit 3006 at its eastern terminal and was 1.25m wide and 0.18m deep. The clay deposit fill contained a sherd of Medieval Pottery (Appendix 2), this single sherd of pottery could be residual. The profile of cut 3007 was wide, shallow and flat, possibly suggesting a furrow.

7.3.3 Phase 2: Nineteenth Century Gasworks

No features relating to the nineteenth century Gasworks were found in Evaluation Trench 2.

7.3.4 Phase 3: Twentieth and Twenty-first Century Features

Modern Features in Evaluation Trench 3 included a large concrete lined pit at the east end of the trench (fill 3003 and cut 3004), two land drains (contexts 3009 and 3010), an electricity cable trench (context 3008) and a modern pit (context 3005).

7.4 Evaluation Trench 4

7.4.1 Summary

A shallow linear feature was revealed in Evaluation Trench 4. All other features in the trench dated to the twentieth century farm. Existing ground level was at a height of between 101.32m AOD and 100.58m

AOD sloping from north to south. Topsoil was removed by machine to reveal features and Natural silty clay between 100.84 m AOD and 100.35m AOD.

7.4.2 Phase 1: Undated Feature

A 2.98m long north-west by south-east aligned linear feature was noted at the north end of Evaluation Trench 1. This feature was cut through by a Phase 3 modern drain (fill 4011 and cut 4012). A one metre wide segment was excavated through Deposits 4009 and 4013 to reveal the cuts 4010 and 4014, measuring 1.10m wide and 0.12m deep. The profile of cuts 4010 and 4014 revealed a wide, shallow and flat, possibly suggesting a furrow. No finds were present in this feature.

7.4.3 Phase 2: Nineteenth Century Gasworks

No features relating to the nineteenth century Gasworks were found in Evaluation Trench 2.

7.4.4 Phase 3: Twentieth and Twenty-first Century Features

Modern Features in Evaluation Trench 4 included a two stone filled drains (fill 4002/cut 4003 and fill 4011/cut 4012), two land drains (contexts 4004 and 4007), an water pipe trench (fill 4005 and cut 4006) and a modern engineering testpit (context 4008).

7.5 Evaluation Trench 5

7.5.1 Summary

Only modern activity relating to the late nineteenth and twentieth century farm was revealed in Evaluation Trench 5. Existing ground level was at a height of between 101.28m AOD and 100.64m AOD. Topsoil was removed by machine down to the Natural silty clay, at a depth of circa 100.98m AOD and 100.46m AOD.

7.5.2 Phase 1: Medieval Features

No features relating to the Medieval Period were found in Evaluation Trench 2.

7.5.3 Phase 2: Nineteenth Century Gasworks

No features relating to the nineteenth century Gasworks were found in Evaluation Trench 2.

7.5.4 Phase 3: Twentieth and Twenty-first Century Features

Two Modern land drains (context 5003 and 5004), a modern drain (context 5005) and a soakaway (context 5002) were revealed in Evaluation Trench 5.

7.6 Evaluation Trench 6

7.6.1 Summary

Only modern activity relating to the late nineteenth and twentieth century farm was revealed in Evaluation Trench 6. Existing ground level was at a height of between 101.51m AOD and 101.46m AOD. Demolition debris, a layer of hardcore and topsoil were removed by machine down to the Natural silty clay, at a depth of circa 101.02m AOD and 100.99m AOD.

7.6.2 Phase 1: Medieval Features

No features relating to the Medieval Period were found in Evaluation Trench 2.

7.6.3 Phase 2: Nineteenth Century Gasworks

No features relating to the nineteenth century Gasworks were found in Evaluation Trench 2.

7.6.4 Phase 3: Twentieth and Twenty-first Century Features

Two land drains (contexts 6003 and 6004) was uncovered in Evaluation Trench 6.

8. Conclusions

- 8.1 There were two shallow, linear features excavated in Evaluation Trenches 3 and 4, which may relate to Medieval plough furrows. Only one segment excavated contained any finds, a single sherd of Medieval Pottery (a Gritty ware body sherd dated to the twelfth to thirteenth centuries AD). This sherd of pottery could be residual in a later feature.

- 8.2 The Gas Works were constructed after 1856 as it is not shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map. Village Farm is not shown on the 1892 Edition Ordnance Survey map, so it must have been constructed later than this. The 1956 Ordnance survey Maps clearly show that the Gas Works were to the west of The Proposed Development Area. The wall found in Evaluation Trench 1 from the Ordnance Survey Maps does not appear to relate to the Gas Works, so may be an earlier wall or building relating to Village Farm.

- 8.3 All other finds and features are earlier engineering test pits, disturbance from the demolition, service trenches, drains or remains of buildings at Village Farm.

9. List of Contributors

Excavation Team Kelly Hunter, Paula Ware and Zara Burn

Editorial Paula Ware

Report Kelly Hunter

Illustrations Kelly Hunter

Plates Kelly Hunter



Figure 1. Site Location.

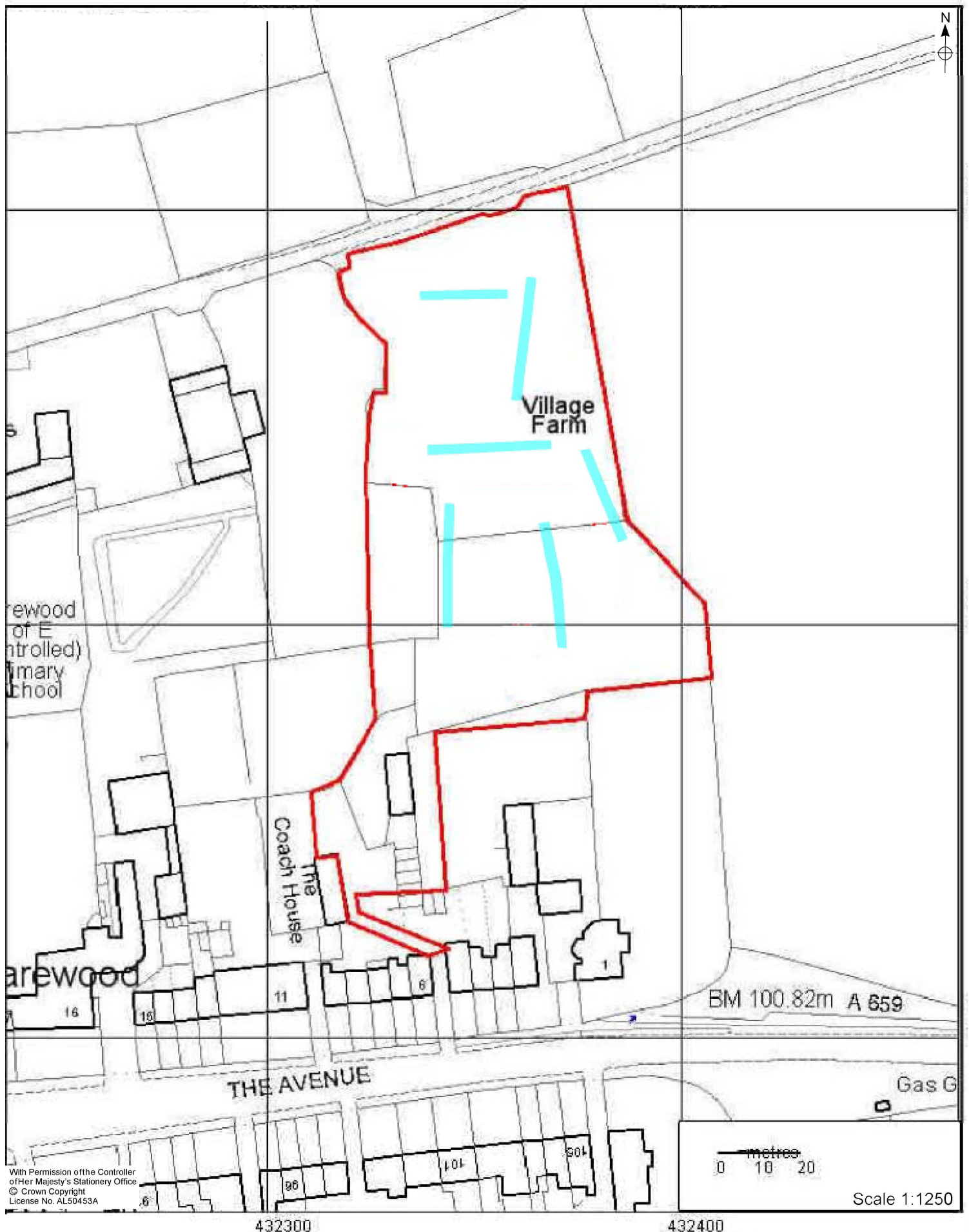


Figure 2. Proposed Development Area.

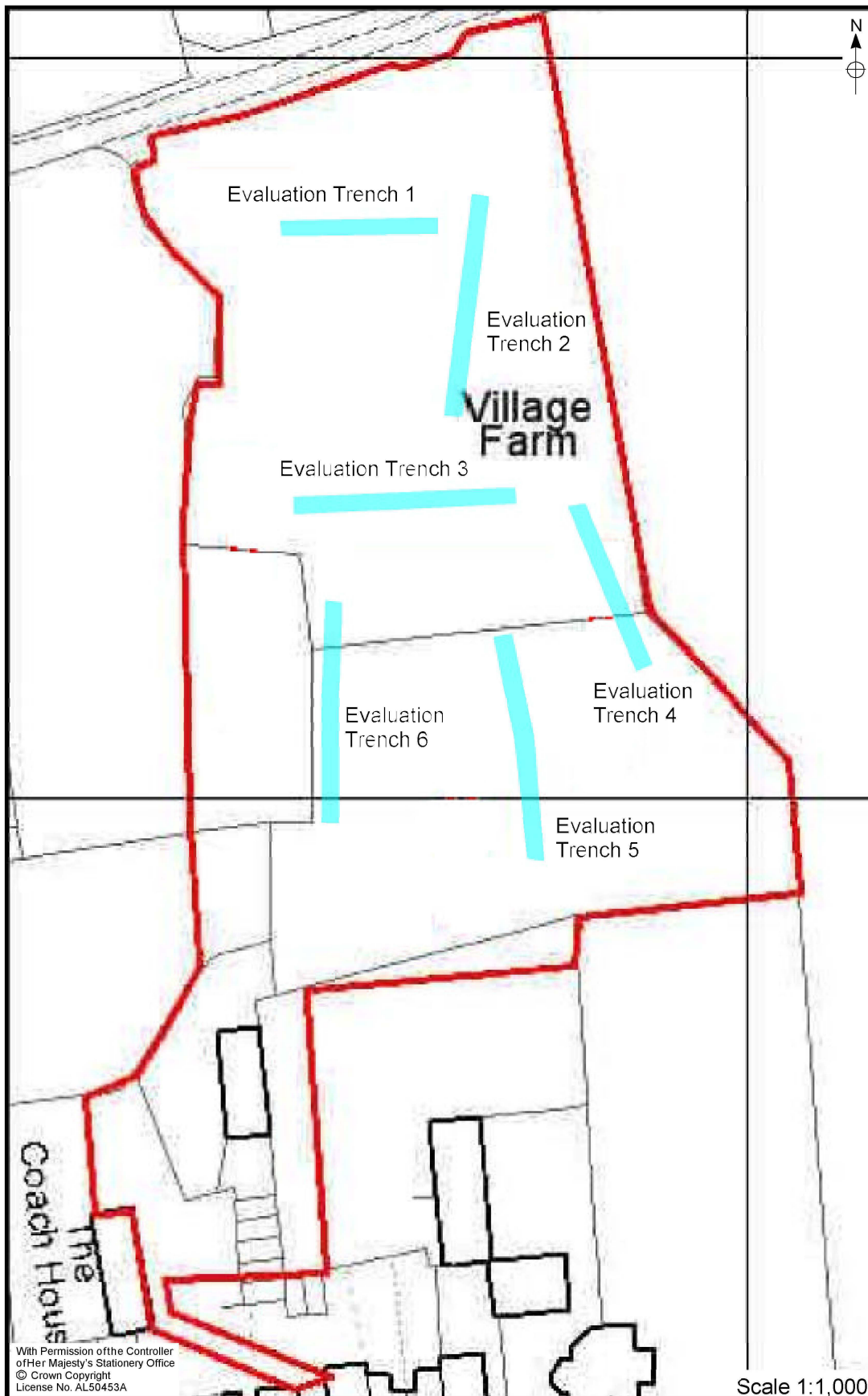


Figure 3. Location of Evaluation Trenches 1-6..



Figure 3. Extract from the 1856 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map.



Figure 4. Extract from the 1892 Edition Ordnance Survey Map.



Figure 6. Extract from the 1956 Edition Ordnance Survey Map.

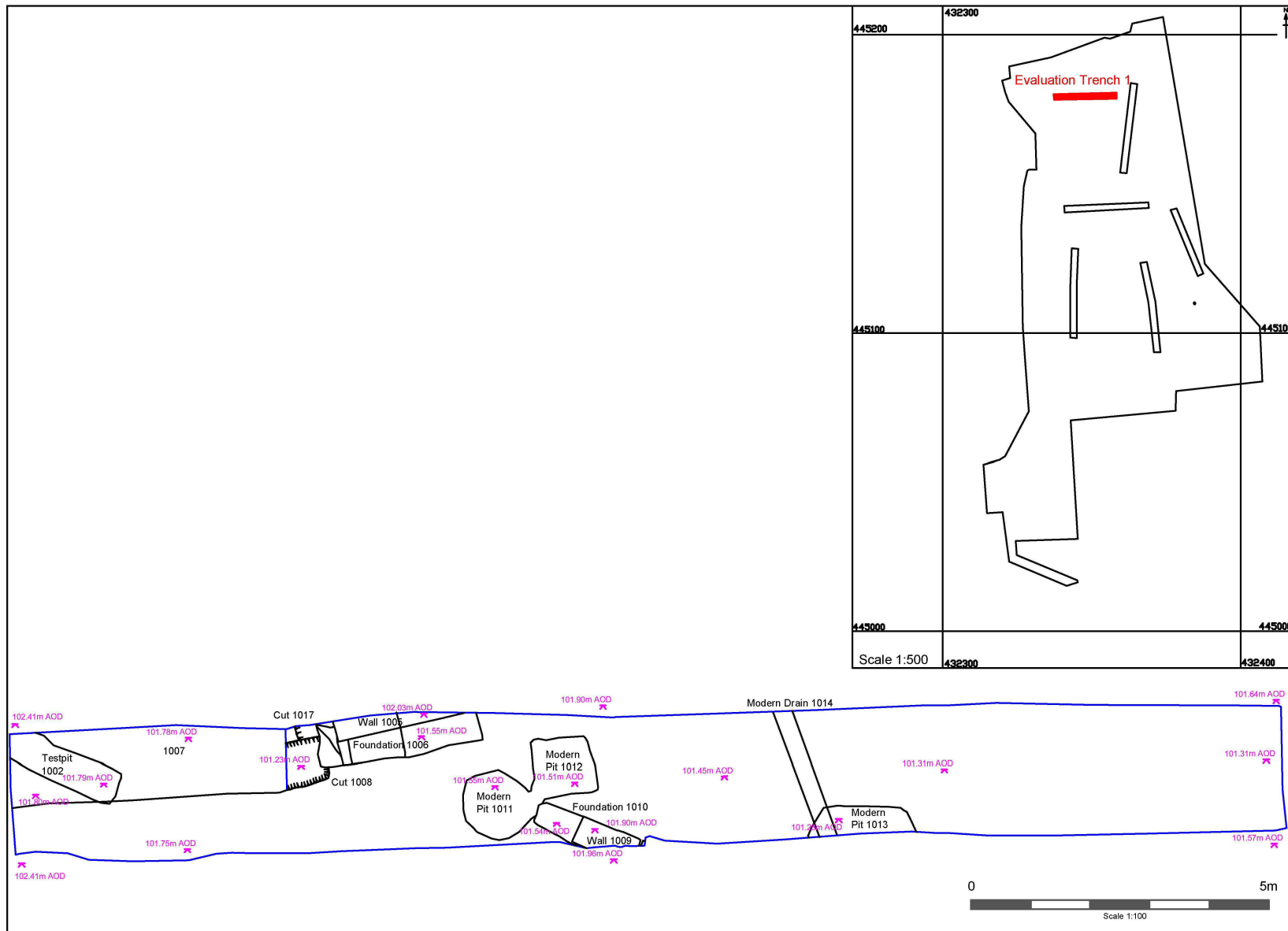


Figure 7. Plan of Evaluation Trench 1.

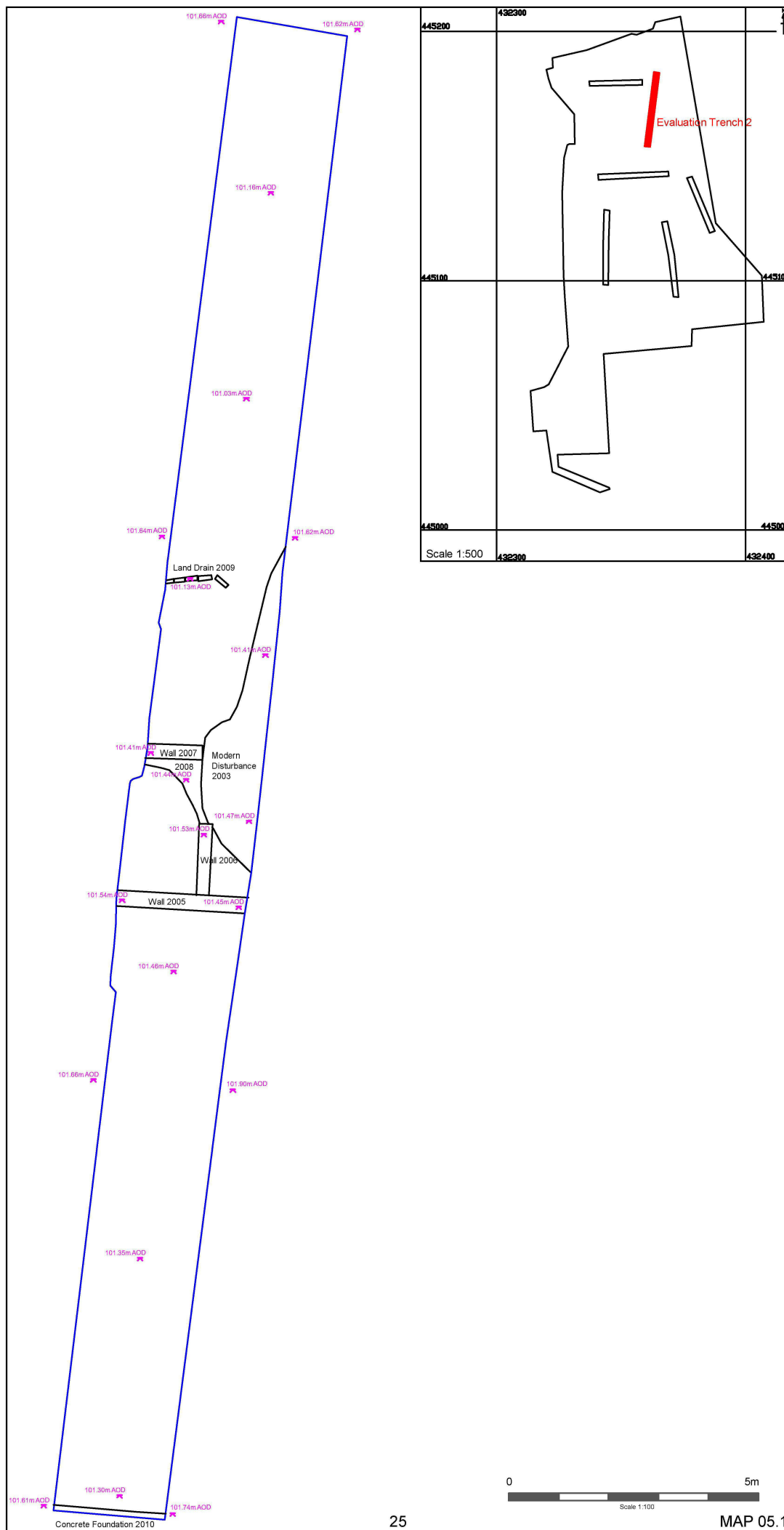


Figure 8. Plan of Evaluation Trench 2.

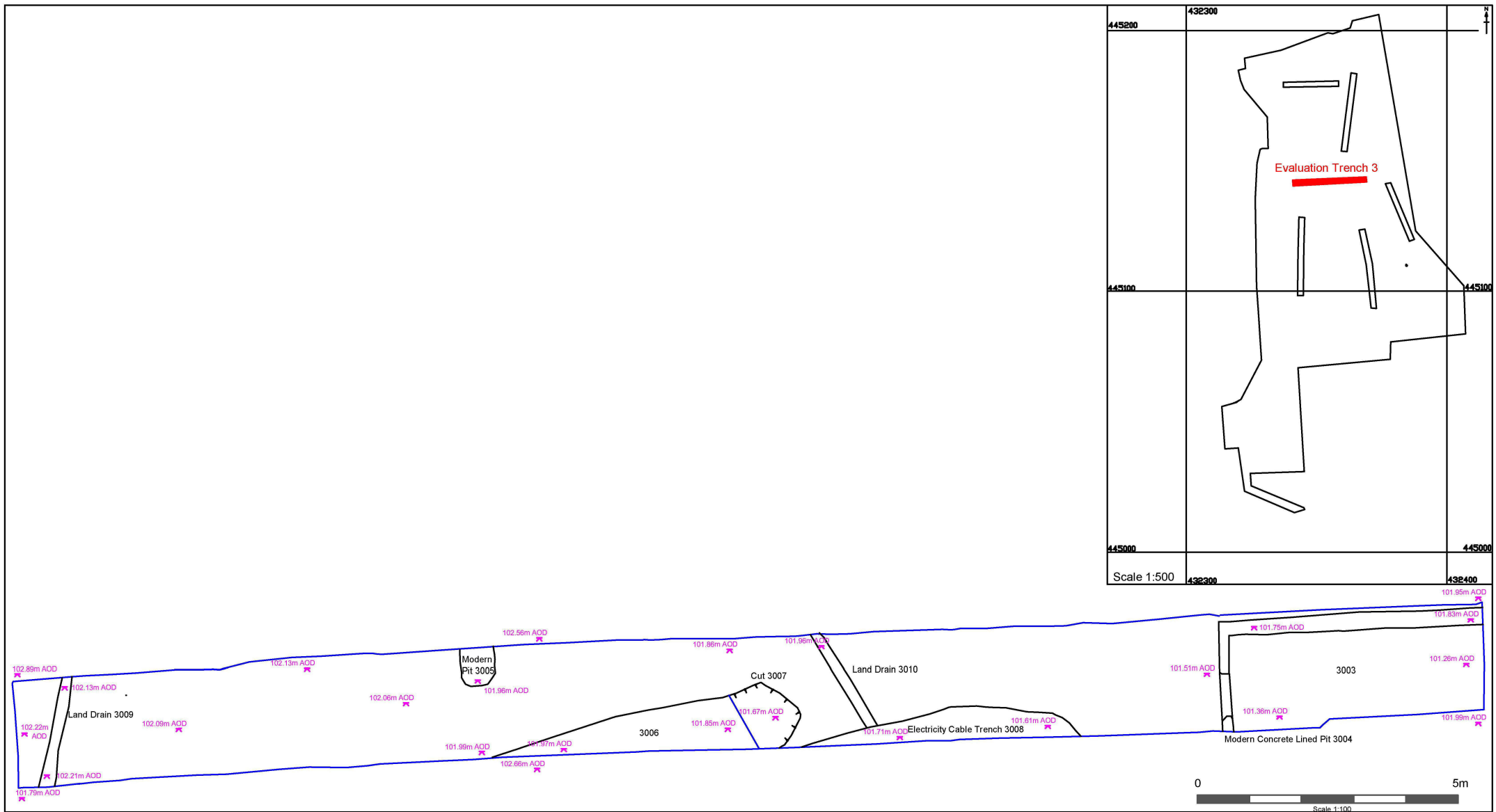


Figure 9. Plan of Evaluation Trench 3.

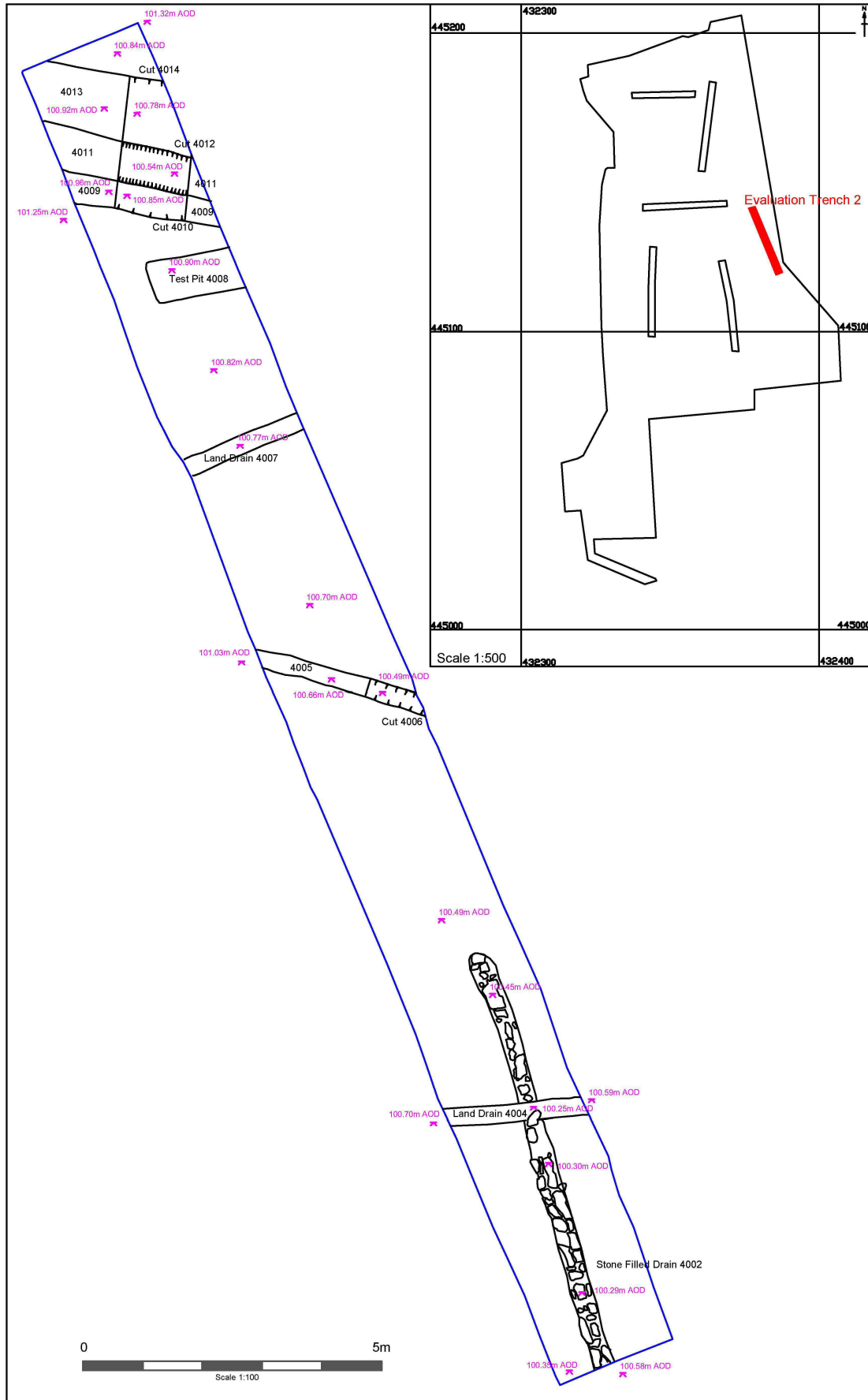


Figure 10. Plan of Evaluation Trench 4.

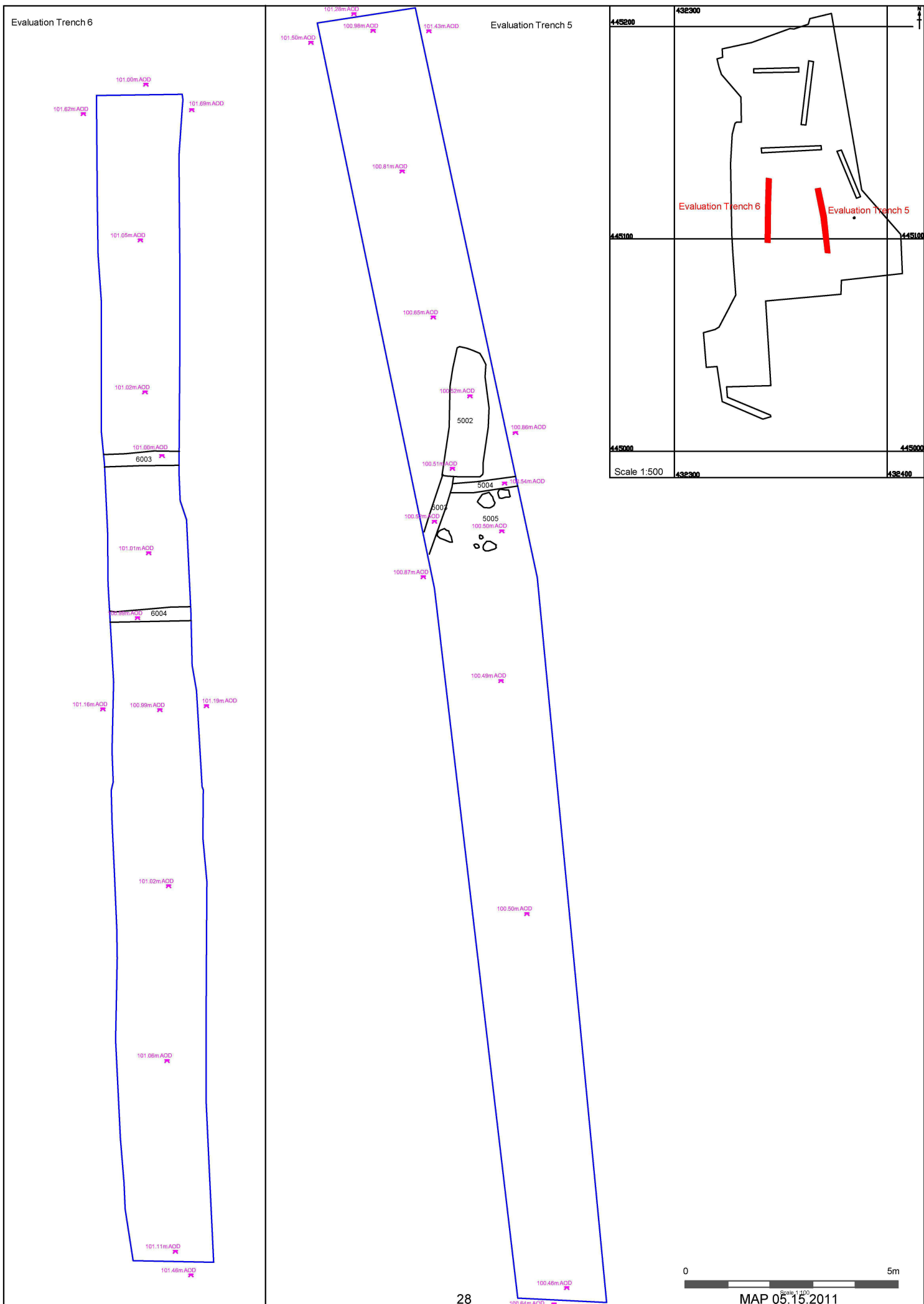


Figure 11. Plan of Evaluation Trenches 5 and 6.

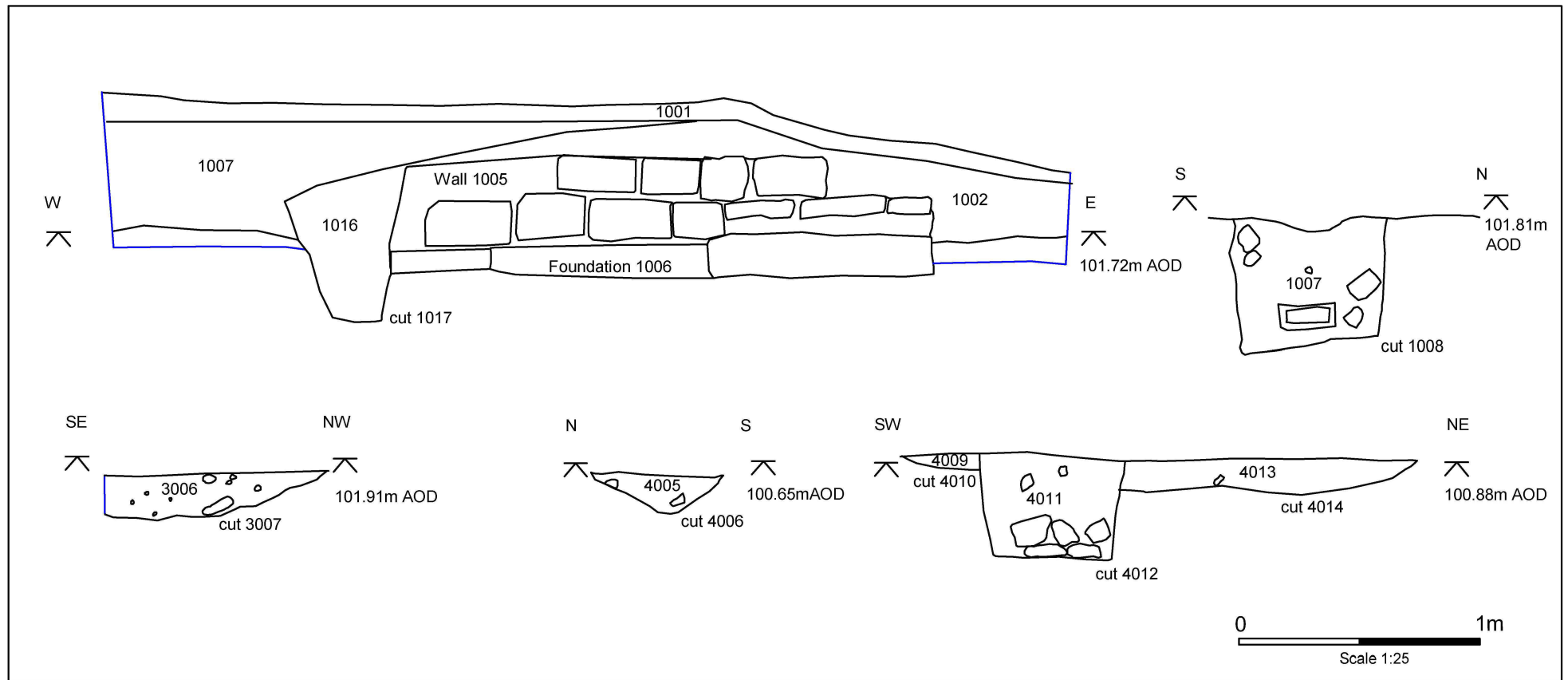


Figure 12. Evaluation Trenches 1, 3 and 4 Sections.



Plate 1. View of Site (Evaluation Trench 1). Facing East.



Plate 2. View of Site (Evaluation Trenches 1 and 2). Facing East.



Plate 3. View of Site (Evaluation Trench 3). Facing West.



Plate 4. View of Site (Evaluation Trench 4). Facing South-east .



Plate 5. View of Site (Evaluation Trench 5). Facing South.



Plate 6. View of Site (Evaluation Trench 6). Facing West.



Plate 7. Evaluation Trench 1. Facing North-west.



Plate 8. Evaluation Trench 1. Facing South-east.



Plate 9. Stone Wall 1005, Foundation 1006 and Wall Construction Cut 1017. Facing North.



Plate 10. Modern Linear Feature 1008. Facing West.



Plate 11. Brick Wall 1009 and Pits 1011 and 1012. Facing North-west.



Plate 12. Evaluation Trench 2. Facing South-west.



Plate 13. Evaluation Trench 2. Facing North-east.



Plate 14. Brick Walls 2005, 2006 and 2007. Facing South.



Plate 15. Evaluation Trench 3. Facing East.



Plate 16. Evaluation Trench 3. Facing West.



Plate 17. Linear Feature Segment 3007. Facing South-west.



Plate 18. Modern Concrete Lined Pit 3004. Facing East.



Plate 19. Evaluation Trench 4. Facing South-east.



Plate 20. Evaluation Trench 4. Facing North-west.



Plate 21. Drain 4014 and Furrow 4010 and 4012. Facing North-west.



Plate 22. Stone Lined Drain 4002. Facing West.



Plate 23. Evaluation Trench 5. Facing South.



Plate 24. Evaluation Trench 5. Facing North.



Plate 25. Evaluation Trench 6. Facing South.



Plate 26. Evaluation Trench 6. Facing North.

APPENDIX 1

Context Listing

Village Farm, Malt Kiln Lane, Harewood, West Yorkshire (MAP 05.15.2011)

Evaluation Trench 1

Context	Type	Description
1001	Deposit	Overburden - mixed demolition debris left after removal of hardstanding
1002	Deposit	Topsoil - dark grey clay loam
1003	Deposit	Fill of Modern Engineering Test Pit 1004. Mixed Natural, Topsoil and Backfill (excavated 2010)
1004	Cut	Modern Engineering Test Pit (cut through Deposit 1007)
1005	Structure	Wall constructed of mortared dressed sandstone blocks - three courses high, 2 blocks wide. Aligned East-North-East by West-South-West only a short length visible continues to the north
1006	Structure	Foundation for Wall 1005. Constructed of a single course of mortared large sandstone blocks
1007	Deposit	Fill of Modern Linear Feature 1008: grey silty clay fill with sandstone blocks, modern frogged brick and large lumps of blue/grey gley. Plastic sheet also noted.
1008	Cut	Large Modern Feature (cuts through deposit 1016)
1009	Structure	Brick Wall: 5 courses high with stretcher base course and 4 courses of header bond - constructed of mortared modern frogged machine made brick
1010	Structure	Concrete Foundation for wall 1009
1011	Deposit	Fill of Modern Pit containing plastic sheet and bailer twine (not excavated)
1012	Deposit	Fill of Modern Pit containing plastic sheet and bailer twine (not excavated)
1013	Deposit	Fill of Modern Pit containing a short length of brick wall and concrete (not excavated)
1014	Structure	Concrete encased Modern Ceramic Drain Pipe removed during machining
1015	Structure	Short stub of brick wall in north section
1016	Deposit	Fill of Construction Cut 1017: dark grey clay loam
1017	Cut	Small section of construction cut for wall 1005 & foundation 1006

Evaluation Trench 2

Context	Type	Description
2001	Deposit	Overburden - mixed demolition debris left after removal of hardstanding
2002	Deposit	Thin layer of sandstone hardcore
2003	Deposit	Fill of Large Area of Modern Disturbance 2004: mixed clay, brick, wooden posts, brick and concrete debris
2004	Cut	Modern Disturbance (possibly from removal of drains and manhole)
2005	Structure	Modern Brick Wall - aligned east-west, modern castleford machine made brick bonded by concrete mortar. Bonded with wall 2007
2006	Structure	Modern Brick Wall - aligned north-south, modern castleford machine made brick bonded by concrete mortar. Cut away at north end by Cut 2004

2007	Structure	Modern Brick Wall - aligned east-west, modern castleford machine made brick bonded by concrete mortar. East side cut away by Cut 2004
2008	Deposit	Stone hardcore (same as 2002)
2009	Structure	Line of ceramic land drains
2010	Structure	Concrete footing aligned east-west at southern end of Trench 2

Evaluation Trench 3

Context	Type	Description
3001	Deposit	Overburden - mixed demolition debris left after removal of hardstanding
3002	Structure	Concrete Slab visible to east-west and north of trench 3
3003	Deposit	Backfill of large concrete lined pit 3004 - mixed natural clay
3004	Cut	Modern concrete lined farm pit - continues to south and east.
3005	Deposit	Fill of Small Modern Pit containing concrete rubble (not excavated)
3006	Deposit	Fill of Linear Feature 3007 - 1m wide segment excavated at eastern terminal. Grey clay with occasional stone
3007	Cut	Linear Feature Terminal - shallow wide feature
3008	Deposit	Backfill of cable trench containing two electricity cables (not excavated)
3009	Deposit	Fill of Land-drain trench (not excavated)
3010	Deposit	Fill of Land-drain trench (not excavated)

Evaluation Trench 4

Context	Type	Description
4001	Deposit	Topsoil - dark grey brown silty clay loam
4002	Deposit	Fill of Modern drain 4003 - mid grey clay silt over large angular sandstone fragments (cut by land drain 4004)
4003	Cut	Drain Trench - aligned north-south at southern end of Trench 4
4004	Deposit	Backfill of Modern Land Drain (not excavated)
4005	Deposit	Backfill of Modern Water Pipe Trench 4006: grey silty clay with modern plastic water pipe (not excavated)
4006	Cut	Modern Water Pipe Trench
4007	Deposit	Backfill of Land Drain Trench (not excavated)
4008	Deposit	Backfill of Modern Engineering Test Pit (not excavated)
4009	Deposit	Fill of Furrow 4010: 1m wide segment containing grey brown clay silt
4010	Cut	Segment through shallow linear feature (possible plough furrow)
4011	Deposit	Fill of French drain 4012: grey silt clay with large angular stones and pebbles
4012	Cut	Segment through Modern French Drain Trench
4013	Deposit	Fill of Feature 4014 - contained concrete and hardcore in grey brown clay silt matrix
4014	Cut	Plough Furrow

Evaluation Trench 5

Context	Type	Description
5001	Deposit	Topsoil - dark grey brown silty clay loam
5002	Deposit	Backfill of Modern Soakaway (centre of a series of land drains - not excavated)
5003	Deposit	Backfill of Land Drain Trench (not excavated)
5004	Deposit	Backfill of Land Drain Trench (not excavated)

5005	Deposit	Backfill of Modern French Drain (not excavated)
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Evaluation Trench 6

Context	Type	Description
6001	Deposit	Modern hardcore
6002	Deposit	Topsoil - dark grey brown silty clay loam
6003	Deposit	Backfill of Land Drain Trench (not excavated)
6004	Deposit	Backfill of Land Drain Trench (not excavated)

APPENDIX 2

Finds Catalogue

Village Farm, Malt Kiln Lane, Harewood, West Yorkshire (MAP 05.15.2011)

Trench 1

Context	Type	Total	Description	Weight	Spot date
3006	Pottery	1	1 body sherd, Gritty ware	0.010kg	12th-13th century

APPENDIX 3

Drawing Archive Listing

Village Farm, Malt Kiln Lane, Harewood, West Yorkshire (MAP 05.15.2011)

Drawing No	Scale	Type	Description
1	1:20	Plan	Evaluation Trench 1 - Overall Plan
2	1:50	Plan	Evaluation Trench 2 - Overall Plan
3	1:20	Plan	Evaluation Trench 2 - Plan from 10-21m
4	1:20	Plan	Evaluation Trench 4 - Overall Plan
5	1:10	Section	Evaluation Trench 4 - West Facing Section Cut 4006
6	1:10	Section	Evaluation Trench 4 - South-east Facing Section Cuts 4012 & 4014
7	1:50	Plan	Evaluation Trench 5 - Overall Plan
8	1:50	Plan	Evaluation Trench 6 - Overall Plan
9	1:10	Section	Evaluation Trench 1: South Facing Section Wall 1005, Foundation 1006, and Construction Trench 1017 (Fill 1016)
10	1:10	Section	Evaluation Trench 1: East Facing Section Cut 1008
11	1:10	Section	Evaluation Trench 3: North-east Facing Section Cut 3007
12	1:20	Plan	Evaluation Trench 3 - Overall Plan

APPENDIX 4

Photographic Listing

Village Farm, Malt Kiln Lane, Harewood, West Yorkshire (MAP 05.15.2011)

Digital Camera

No.	Folder	File Name	Description
1	136_1114	IMGP0453.jpg	Evaluation Trench 1: area before excavation. Facing East.
2	136_1114	IMGP0454.jpg	Evaluation Trenches 1 and 2: area before excavation. Facing East.
3	136_1114	IMGP0455.jpg	Evaluation Trench 3: area before excavation. Facing West.
4	136_1114	IMGP0456.jpg	Evaluation Trench 4: area before excavation. Facing South.
5	136_1114	IMGP0457.jpg	Evaluation Trench 5: area before excavation. Facing South.
6	136_1114	IMGP0458.jpg	Evaluation Trench 6: area before excavation. Facing West.
7	136_1114	IMGP0459.jpg	Evaluation Trench 4: area before excavation. Facing South-east.
8	136_1114	IMGP0460.jpg	Evaluation Trench 4: area before excavation. Facing North-east.
9	136_1114	IMGP0461.jpg	Evaluation Trench 5: after cleaning. Facing South.
10	136_1114	IMGP0462.jpg	Evaluation Trench 5: after cleaning. Facing South.
11	136_1114	IMGP0463.jpg	Evaluation Trench 5: after cleaning. Facing South.
12	136_1114	IMGP0464.jpg	Evaluation Trench 5: after cleaning. Facing North.
13	136_1114	IMGP0465.jpg	Evaluation Trench 5: after cleaning. Facing North.
14	136_1114	IMGP0466.jpg	Evaluation Trench 2: Walls 2005 and 2006 after machining. Facing South-west
15	137_1115	IMGP0467.jpg	Evaluation Trench 6: after cleaning. Facing South
16	137_1115	IMGP0468.jpg	Evaluation Trench 6: after cleaning. Facing South
17	137_1115	IMGP0469.jpg	Evaluation Trench 6: after cleaning. Facing North
18	137_1115	IMGP0470.jpg	Evaluation Trench 6: after cleaning. Facing North
19	137_1115	IMGP0471.jpg	Evaluation Trench 4: after cleaning. Facing South-east
20	137_1115	IMGP0472.jpg	Evaluation Trench 4: after cleaning. Facing South-east
21	137_1115	IMGP0473.jpg	Evaluation Trench 4: after cleaning. Facing North-west
22	137_1115	IMGP0474.jpg	Evaluation Trench 4: after cleaning. Facing North-west
23	137_1115	IMGP0475.jpg	Evaluation Trench 4: Drain 4002. Facing North-west
24	137_1115	IMGP0476.jpg	Evaluation Trench 1: after cleaning. Facing North-west
25	137_1115	IMGP0477.jpg	Evaluation Trench 1: after cleaning. Facing North-west
26	137_1115	IMGP0478.jpg	Evaluation Trench 1: after cleaning. Facing South-east
27	137_1115	IMGP0479.jpg	Evaluation Trench 1: Wall 1005. Facing North
28	137_1115	IMGP0480.jpg	Evaluation Trench 1: Wall 1009. Facing South
29	137_1115	IMGP0481.jpg	Evaluation Trench 1: Wall 1009 & Modern Pit Fills 1011 and 1012. Facing North-west
30	137_1115	IMGP0482.jpg	Evaluation Trench 1: Wall 1015. Facing North
31	137_1115	IMGP0483.jpg	Evaluation Trench 1: Wall 1015. Facing North
32	137_1115	IMGP0484.jpg	Evaluation Trench 1: Modern Pit Fill 1013. Facing South
33	137_1115	IMGP0485.jpg	Evaluation Trench 3: after cleaning. Facing East
34	137_1115	IMGP0486.jpg	Evaluation Trench 3: after cleaning. Facing East
35	137_1115	IMGP0487.jpg	Evaluation Trench 3: after cleaning. Facing West
36	137_1115	IMGP0488.jpg	Evaluation Trench 3: after cleaning. Facing West

37	138_1116 IMGP0489.jpg	Evaluation Trench 4: Linear Features Deposits 4009, 4011 and 4013. Facing South-east
38	138_1116 IMGP0490.jpg	Evaluation Trench 4: Deposit 4013. Facing South-east
39	138_1116 IMGP0491.jpg	Evaluation Trench 4: Deposit 4009. Facing South-east
40	138_1116 IMGP0492.jpg	Evaluation Trench 4: Deposit 4009. Facing South-east
41	138_1116 IMGP0493.jpg	Evaluation Trench 2: after cleaning. Facing South-west
42	138_1116 IMGP0494.jpg	Evaluation Trench 2: after cleaning. Facing North-east
43	138_1116 IMGP0495.jpg	Evaluation Trench 2: Wall 2005. Facing East
44	138_1116 IMGP0496.jpg	Evaluation Trench 2: Walls 2005, 2006 and 2007. Facing East
45	138_1116 IMGP0497.jpg	Evaluation Trench 2: Walls 2005, 2006 and 2007. Facing South-west
46	138_1116 IMGP0498.jpg	Evaluation Trench 4: Linear Features Cuts 4010, 4012 and 4010. Facing North-west
47	138_1116 IMGP0499.jpg	Evaluation Trench 4: Linear Features Cuts 4010, 4012 and 4010. Facing North-west
48	138_1116 IMGP0500.jpg	Evaluation Trench 4: Linear Features Cuts 4010, 4012 and 4010. Facing North-west
49	138_1116 IMGP0501.jpg	Evaluation Trench 4: Linear Features Cuts 4010, 4012 and 4010. Facing South-east
50	138_1116 IMGP0502.jpg	Evaluation Trench 4: Linear Features Cuts 4010, 4012 and 4010. Facing South-east
51	138_1116 IMGP0503.jpg	Evaluation Trench 4: Water Pipe Trench Fill 4005. Facing South-east
52	138_1116 IMGP0504.jpg	Evaluation Trench 4: Stone Filled Drain 4002. Facing South-east
53	138_1116 IMGP0505.jpg	Evaluation Trench 4: Stone Filled Drain 4002. Facing West
54	138_1116 IMGP0506.jpg	Evaluation Trench 4: Segment through Water Pipe Trench 4006. Facing North-west
55	138_1116 IMGP0507.jpg	Evaluation Trench 4: Segment through Water Pipe Trench 4006. Facing North-west
56	138_1116 IMGP0508.jpg	Evaluation Trench 4: Segment through Water Pipe Trench 4006. Facing North
57	138_1116 IMGP0509.jpg	Evaluation Trench 3: Linear Feature Deposit 3006. Facing South-west
58	138_1116 IMGP0510.jpg	Evaluation Trench 3: Linear Feature Deposit 3006. Facing South-west
59	138_1116 IMGP0511.jpg	Evaluation Trench 3: Modern Pit Deposit 3004. Facing North
60	138_1116 IMGP0512.jpg	Evaluation Trench 3: Land Drain Trench Deposit 3010. Facing South-east
61	138_1116 IMGP0513.jpg	Evaluation Trench 3: Cable Trench Backfill 3008. Facing South-east
62	138_1116 IMGP0514.jpg	Evaluation Trench 3: Backfill of Modern Concrete Lined Pit 3004. Facing East
63	138_1116 IMGP0515.jpg	Evaluation Trench 3: Terminal Segment Linear 3007. Facing South-west
64	138_1116 IMGP0516.jpg	Evaluation Trench 3: Terminal Segment Linear 3007. Facing South-west
65	139_1117 IMGP0516.jpg	Evaluation Trench 1: Modern Linear Feature Cut 1008. Facing West

66	139_1117 IMGP0517.jpg	Evaluation Trench 1: Wall Foundation 1006 and Modern Linear Feature Cut 1008. Facing West
67	139_1117 IMGP0518.jpg	Evaluation Trench 1: Wall Foundation 1006 and Modern Linear Feature Cut 1008. Facing West
68	139_1117 IMGP0519.jpg	Evaluation Trench 1: Wall 1005, Foundation 1006 and Construction Cut 1017. Facing North
69	139_1117 IMGP0520.jpg	Evaluation Trench 1: Detail of Modern Machine Made Castleford Brick.
70	139_1117 IMGP0521.jpg	Evaluation Trench 1: Wall 1005 and Foundation 1006. Facing North

WEST YORKSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGY ADVISORY SERVICE (WYAAS): SPECIFICATION FOR TRIAL TRENCHING TO EVALUATE AND RECORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS IN ADVANCE OF DEVELOPMENT AT VILLAGE FARM, HAREWOOD

Specification prepared on behalf of Leeds City Council at the request of Mr Steve Lea of Highbank Homes (Planning Application reference 10/00059/FU)

1.0 Summary

1.1 A limited amount of archaeological work consisting of trial trenching is proposed to help establish the below ground archaeological survival at the above site and to record it if encountered. **Any significant additional work that may be necessary will be covered by a supplementary specification.** This specification has been written by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS), the holders of the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record. Depending upon the results obtained, additional archaeological work may need to be carried out. This additional work will be governed by separate specifications.

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

2.0 Site Location & Description

Grid Reference: SE 3233 4519

2.1 The development site consists of a 0.87 hecatres parcel of land at the east side of Harewood Village. It is bounded to the north by Malt Kiln Lane, to the west by a hotel and Harewood Primary School, to the south by houses along The Avenue and to the east by open land. The site was previously occupied by buildings, which have been demolished, and areas of hardstanding do still remain in the northern part of the site. The rest of the site is currently rough, but grassed, ground.

2.2 The geology of the site is Millstone Grit mudstone, siltstone and sandstone.

2.3 The site is located in the District of Leeds and the historic township of Harewood.

3.0 Planning Background

3.1 A planning application (10/00059/FU) for the erection of 5 detached houses and 3 terrace houses has been approved by Leeds City Council.

3.2 The Planning Authority have attached an archaeological condition to the above planning permission as they have been advised by the WYAAS that there is reason to believe that important archaeological remains may be affected by the proposed development and that an archaeological evaluation is required.

3.3 This specification has been prepared by the WYAAS at the request of Mr. Steve Lea of Highbank Homes (0113 3079900. SteveLea@highbankhomes.co.uk), acting

on behalf of the applicants, to detail what is required for the evaluation and to allow an archaeological contractor to provide a quotation.

4. Archaeological Interest

4.1 Our records show that the proposed development site lies within an area of archaeological potential. EC Harris undertook a desk-based assessment of the site in 2001 to support an earlier application for residential development. The report and information available in the HER suggest that there is a potential for archaeological deposits relating to the medieval settlement of Newhall and Harewood Medieval Borough to be encountered by the proposals. Remains of the medieval settlement would help answer various research questions, such as; what were the dates of foundation and abandonment of the settlement?, how was the settlement organised?, is there evidence of structures?, what was the economy of the settlement?.

4.2 Part of the site is considered likely to have suffered damage from the building of a gas works in the late 1800s and the erection of the farm buildings in the last century. It should however be noted that buried remains associated with the gas works are of archaeological interest.

4.3 Aerial photographs of the area directly north of the proposed development site show cropmarks relating to ridge and furrow cultivation and earthworks associated with the medieval settlement of Newhall.

5. Aim of the Specified Work

5.1 The aim of this project 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 proposed development area, and to record at an appropriate level, archaeological features encountered in the excavation trenches, with the aim of elucidating the issues discussed in section 4.

5.2 It is conceivable that a larger, more open area excavation may be identified as being warranted, or alternatively a wider watching brief may be required during ground-works for the development, possibly with provision for rapid salvaging recording. All possibilities will be considered depending upon the results of this exercise and it would be anticipated that if further significant fieldwork is required, then the contractor would draft the specification and agree it with the WYAAS. It is a primary aim of the specified work that all aspects should be placed in the public domain by depositing the results with the WY Historic Environment Record (Registry of Deeds, Newstead Road, Wakefield WF1 2DE)

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 2305492; email: katherine.baxter@leeds.gov.uk).

6.5.3 As a courtesy, English Heritage's Regional 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 Prior to the commencement of *fieldwork*, the HER should be visited by either the project manager or the site supervisor, in order to gain an overview of the archaeological/historical background of the site and environs. In addition to providing a knowledge base for the work in hand, the results of this assessment may be incorporated into the contractor's report where they are considered to contribute to that report, but any extraneous material should be omitted. Please note that the HER makes a charge for consultations of a commercial nature. The results of this exercise should be used to inform the whole project. A formal desk-based report is not required and the results of this stage of work should be incorporated in the final report.

7.0 Trenching Methodology

7.1 Trench Size and Placement (Figure 1)

7.1.1 The work will involve the excavation of six trenches, measuring 30m by 2m, which can be machine-opened. The contractor should also allow for a contingency amount of 60 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.

Total site area: **8779m²**

Total area of trenching: **360m²**

Contingency trenching: **60m²**

7.2 Method of Excavation

7.2.1 The trial trenches may be opened and the topsoil and recent overburden removed down to the first significant archaeological horizon in successive level spits of a **maximum** 0.2m. thickness, by the use of an appropriate machine using a wide toothless ditching blade. **Under no circumstances should the machine be used to cut arbitrary trenches down to natural deposits.** 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.

7.2.2 All archaeological remains will be hand excavated in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner sufficient to meet the aims and objectives of the project. The **complete** stratigraphic sequence, down to naturally occurring deposits will be excavated and the work will investigate and record **all** inter-relationships between features. The contractor should make provision for the use of shoring/stepping to accomplish this if necessary. All trenches are to be the stated dimensions at their base. The following strategy will be employed:

- Linear boundary features: a minimum sample of 20% of each linear boundary feature such as ditches and trackways. Each section should be at least 1m wide and, where possible, sections will be located and recorded adjacent to the trench edge. All intersections will be investigated to determine the relationship(s) between the component features. All termini will be investigated.

- Other linear and discrete features: all stake-holes, post-holes, pits, ring ditches, kilns, and other structural/funerary/industrial features will be 50% excavated in the first instance, recorded in section, and then fully excavated. All intersections will be investigated to determine the relationship(s) between the component features. Where possible, sections will be located and recorded adjacent to the trench edge.
- Built structures: walls, floors etc will be excavated sufficient to establish their form, phasing, construction techniques. All intersections will be investigated to determine the relationship(s) between the component features.

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

7.3 Method of Recording

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

7.3.2 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.

7.3.3 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.

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

7.4 Use of Metal Detectors

7.4.1 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.)

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

7.5 Environmental Sampling Strategy

7.5.1 Bulk samples must be taken from **all** securely stratified deposits using a strategy which combines systematic and judgement sampling, but which also follows the methodologies outlined by English Heritage in "Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation" (second edition 2011).

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

7.6 Conservation Strategy

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

7.7 Human Remains

7.7.1 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.

7.8 Treasure Act

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

7.9. Unexpectedly Significant or Complex Discoveries

7.9.1 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.

7.10 Access/Monitoring Arrangements

7.10.1 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 Regional Archaeological Science Advisor.

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

8. Excavation Archives Deposition.

8.1 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).

8.2 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.

8.3 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.

8.4 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.

9. Post-Excavation Analysis and Reporting

9.1 Requirement for Further Fieldwork

9.1.1 It is anticipated that upon (or approaching) completion of fieldwork a meeting with WYAAS will be arranged by the archaeological contractor, either at the WYAAS offices or on site, to discuss the results and agree what, if any, additional work may be warranted. The developer should also be invited to attend this meeting. The meeting may take the form of a telephone discussion at WYAAS' discretion. Following the meeting the archaeological contractor will either produce a report (if no further archaeological work is warranted), or draft a specification (if further work is required) to be submitted to WYAAS for written approval prior to the commencement of any further work.

9.1.2 If further fieldwork is required, the results of the evaluation will be integrated into an overall report encompassing all stages of work. However, if a different contractor is employed by the developer to undertake subsequent works, then a full, formal evaluation report (see paragraph 9.3 below) should be prepared and accepted by WYAAS before further fieldwork commences.

9. Post-Excavation Analysis and Reporting

9.1 Finds and Samples

9.1.1 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.

9.1.2 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.

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

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

9.1.5 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.

9.2 Field Archive

9.2.1 A fully indexed field archive shall be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographic negatives and a complete set of labelled photographic prints/slides. Standards for archive compilation and transfer should conform to those outlined in *Archaeological Archives – a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Archaeological Archives Forum, 2007). 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).

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

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

9.3 Report Format and Content

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

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

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

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

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

9.4 Summary for Publication

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

9.5 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. Report Submission and Deposition with the HER

10.1 A copy of the report is to be supplied **directly** to the WYAAS within a period of **two months** following completion of fieldwork, unless specialist reports are awaited. In the latter case a revised date should be agreed with the WYAAS. Completion of this project and advice from WYAAS on an appropriate mitigation strategy are dependant upon receipt by WYAAS of a satisfactory report which has been prepared in accordance with this specification. Any comments made by WYAAS in response to the submission of an unsatisfactory report will be taken into account and will result in the reissue of a suitably edited report to all parties, within a timescale which has been agreed with WYAAS.

10.2 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.

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 A copy of the final report shall also be supplied to English Heritage's Regional Science Advisor (andy.hammon@english-heritage.org.uk, English Heritage, 37 Tanner Row, York Y01 6WP).

10.5 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.

11. General Considerations

11.1 Authorised Alterations to Specification by Contractor

11.1.1 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.

11.2 Unauthorised Alterations to Specification by Contractor

11.2.1 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.

11.3 Technical Queries

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

11.4 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**

October 2011

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