



Land at Seacroft Hospital  
York Road  
Leeds  
West Yorkshire

SE 35130 34350  
Planning Ref. 15/07300/FU  
MAP 5.11.2015

Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching

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***Summary***

*Sixty Trial Trenches were excavated on a plot of land south, east and west of Seacroft Hospital, York Road, Leeds, West Yorkshire in July 2016. This work was commissioned by Keepmoat and Strata Homes.*

*A geophysical survey (ASWYAS July 2015) had uncovered the remains of the hospital buildings in the north-western corner of the site, agricultural activity and extensive areas of magnetic disturbance.*

*The majority of the Trial Trenches each measured 2m by 50m, three were shortened because of existing vegetation and footpaths, the alignment of two trenches was moved and eight were broken into two parts because of the existing footpaths. The trenches were located to assess the area for archaeological remains in accordance with the specification produced by West Yorkshire Archaeological Advisory Service and a variation was agreed before work commenced due to the presence of the public footpaths and mature trees.*

*The trenching uncovered extensive areas of waste material tipped on the site along the upper eastern part of the site near Mary Pit and along the southern boundary, by the railway line. The tipping overlay natural stone and clay and suggests the site was stripped of topsoil prior to the tipping and then reinstated, when the land was returned to agriculture. The tipping in Trench 55 included a modern plastic helmet suggesting the tipping in this area was undertaken in the later twentieth century.*

*In the north-west corner of the site the bases of hospital buildings, drains and a cinder path were recorded as depicted on the 1912-1956 Ordnance Survey Maps.*

*A plough furrow and an east-west aligned linear feature, interpreted as a possible boundary ditch were uncovered north of the hospital buildings. The plough furrow was possibly medieval or post-medieval in date. The ditch was undated and only contained fragmentary remains of oak charcoal and no datable finds or material. The ditch may relate to the Prehistoric activity recorded at Killingbeck Hospital.*

## **1. Introduction**

- 1.1 This report sets out the results of a programme of archaeological trial trenching that was carried out by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd on land at Seacroft Homes, York Road, West Yorkshire (SE 35130 34350). Previously Archaeological Services WYAS undertook a Geophysical Survey on the site. (ASWYAS 2015). The trial trenching took place over two weeks in July 2016.
- 1.2 The trial trenching was carried out as a response to the proposed residential development and associated infrastructure at the site. The work was carried out according to an Approved Written Scheme of Investigation that was prepared by West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS) at the request of MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd.
- 1.3 The results of the trial trenching are intended to allow WYAAS to make a reasoned decision on the impact of the proposed development on archaeological deposits at the site and assist in identifying options for minimising or avoiding damage to, or recording, any archaeological remains to be affected by the development, in accordance with National Policy Framework (March 2012).
- 1.4 The site code for the project was MAP 5.11.2015.
- 1.5 All work was funded by Keepmoat and Strata Homes.
- 1.6 All maps within this report have been produced from the Ordnance Survey with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Crown Copyright, licence No. AL 50453A.

## **2. Site Description**

2.1 Seacroft Hospital is located between Crossgates and Killingbeck, 4.5 kilometres east-north-east of Leeds City Centre (Fig. 1). The Proposed Development Area is located one kilometre north-east of Halton, one kilometre west of Crossgates and two kilometres south of Seacroft, all suburbs east and north-east of Leeds. The Proposed Development Area is located south of York Road (A64) and north of the Leeds to Selby Railway line, with existing residential developments to the east and west (Fig. 2).

2.2 The Site is assessed via the Entrance to Seacroft Hospital from York Road. The area is currently part of Seacroft Hospital including the Clocktower and Buildings to the east and south of the Clock tower. There are large areas of hard standing. The area to the south of the Hospital is overgrown scrub, grass and sparse woodland (Fig. 2 & Pl. 1). The Proposed Development Area is 18.68 hectares in size and between heights of 65m AOD and 75m AOD.

## **3. Geology and Soils**

3.1 The site lies on soils derived from the Dunkeswick Soil Association (Mackney et al 1984, 16, 711p). The area is within the coal measures and seams for Beeston Bed and Middleton Main and Black Bed Coal. The underlying geology is noted as till from Palaeozoic and Mesozoic sandstone and shale.

#### **4. Historical and Archaeological Background**

- 4.1 The site of the proposed development lies in an archaeological landscape containing heritage assets dating from the prehistoric and modern periods.
- 4.2 The earliest known major site in proximity to this evaluation was the Prehistoric features were excavated on the site of Killingbeck Hospital between 2005 and 2012 (HER Ref. 11737). These features included pits and a ring ditch.
- 4.3 To the north of the Proposed Development Area, there is the 'possible line of the Roman Road' on a north-east by south-west alignment (HER Refs. 3539 and 3540) based on 'street' place-names.
- 4.4 Seacroft was first documented in the Domesday Book of 1086 and prior to the Norman Conquest the manor was held by five landowners: Regnild, Stenulf, Nivelung, Wulfmer and Oda. The place-name Seacroft derives from the Old English '*saec*' meaning 'open water, pool or mire' and '*croft*' meaning fields or enclosures.
- 4.5 Seacroft and Halton were enclosed in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The Area of Seacroft Hospital was owned by several landowners in 1840 and by Samuel Wilkes Waud by the mid nineteenth century and later was sold to Leeds Corporation in 1890.
- 4.6 In 1839, the York Road was a Turnpike from Tadcaster and Halton Dial (West Yorkshire Archives: Wakefield QE20/2/198). Two milestones survive from this turnpike within one kilometre of the Proposed

Development Area. Between 1830 and 1834, the Leeds to Selby Railway was constructed south of the Proposed Development Area. The Tithe Award of 1840 depicted the 'Turnpike' as a public road in the Township of Seacroft (Tithe Ref. 328). Both the turnpike and the railway were depicted on the 1849 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map.

- 4.7 The earliest map for Seacroft was the Tithe Award dated to 1840 and the fields within the Proposed Development Area are 225, 230, 232, 268-277. The landowners included Mary Mawson, John Atkinson Esq., John Wilson Esq. Samuel Wilkes Waud and William Simpson Atkinson Esq. The field names included Pool's Close (225), Low Busk (230), Busks (232, 276 and 277), New Close (268), Black Hill Close (269), Black Hill (270) Wilson Close 271, Far Pits Field and Near Pits Field (271 & 272), Low Black Hill (273), Silver Hill (274) and Little Black Hill (275). The field names 'Black Hill' and 'Pits Field' may indicate mine workings or open pits in this area.
- 4.8 By 1846, the area had been bought by Samuel Wilkes Waud and he began the construction of Manston Hall just south of York Road. The original Hall was located to the east on the Manston Lane. The site of Manston Hall was not noted on the 1849 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, but was clearly depicted on the 1891 Edition.
- 4.9 The coal mining in the area included shafts to exploit the coal seams both east and south of the Proposed Development Area. The First Edition Ordnance Survey Map shows a coal pit just east of the north-eastern corner of the Proposed Development Area and the coal seams 'Middleton Main Coal' and 'Beeston Middleton Main and Black Bed Coal

noted within the Proposed Development Area and 'Old shallow workings' to the north depicted on this map (Fig. 3).

- 4.10 Leeds Corporation bought the Manston Hall Estate around 1890. The hospital was originally built in the grounds of the former Manston Hall, as a temporary smallpox hospital in 1893. The hospital was extended for scarlet fever outbreak in 1898, by Thomas Hewson, City Engineer. By 1902-1904 permanent hospital for scarlet fever; diphtheria and eutric fever was built on the site.
- 4.11 A colliery (the site of Killingbeck Colliery) was noted on the 1891 Edition Ordnance Survey Map (Fig. 4). The 1908 Ordnance Survey map shows Mary Pit disused located east of Seacroft Infectious Diseases Hospital and Killingbeck Colliery (disused) south-west of the Proposed Development Area. The Coal mining in Leeds discussed on [www.secretleeds.com](http://www.secretleeds.com), notes both Mary Pit and Killingbeck Colliery, with a spoil tip at the Mary Pit and shallow workings close by in '*the adjacent field behind Seacroft Hospital and Killingbeck Colliery*'. Killingbeck Colliery was probably in use in the period between 1850 and 1890 and that Mary Pit was disused before the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map.
- 4.12 The 1908 and 1938-1950 Ordnance Survey map showed the full extent of Seacroft Hospital with tanks and filter beds to the south (Figs. 5 & 6).
- 4.13 The English Heritage National Mapping Programme noted Aerial Photographic Evidence of Ridge and Furrow ploughing in the eastern part of the Proposed Development Area.



- 4.14 In July 2015, a Geophysical Survey was undertaken by Archaeological Services WYAS and uncovered the remains of the hospital buildings in the north-western corner of the site, agricultural activity and extensive areas of magnetic disturbance.

## **5. Objectives**

- 5.1 The aim of this evaluation was to establish the presence or absence of archaeological deposits and the nature, date, depth, quality of survival and importance of those deposits. The purpose of the evaluation was to enable an assessment to be made of the archaeological potential of the site and the likely impact of development on the archaeological resource.

## **6. Methodology**

### **6.1 Evaluation**

- 6.1.1 Sixty trenches were excavated, with an agreed variation to the locations in the specification due to existing public footpaths across the site and several mature trees (Fig. 7) and in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix 7).
- 6.1.3 The work was undertaken in generally mixed conditions, with some days of heavy rain, sun and cloud cover. Ground conditions were generally dry and well drained.
- 6.1.4 The evaluation trenches were stripped of overburden by a 14 tonne 360° tracked mechanical excavator, fitted with a 2m toothless bucket, operating under close archaeological supervision. Machining ceased at the top of archaeological/geological deposits. The exposed surfaces

were cleaned by shovel, hoe or trowel as appropriate, and all subsequent excavation carried out by hand.

6.1.5 All archaeological deposits were recorded according to correct principles of stratigraphic excavation on MAP's *pro forma* context sheets, which are compatible with the MoLAS recording system.

6.1.6 All work was carried out in line with the Institute of Field Archaeologists Code of Conduct (CIFA 2014).

6.1.7 One artefact was recovered, a sherd pottery recovered from the topsoil.

6.1.8 One soil samples were taken during the excavation for environmental analysis.

## **6.2 On-site Recording**

6.2.1 A total of 92 separate contexts were recorded (Appendix 1).

## **6.3 Plans and Sections**

6.3.1 The full extent of archaeological deposits were recorded in plan on drawing film at a scale of 1:20. Sections of features and individual layers were drawn at 1:10, also on drawing film, and included an OD height. Seventy-three drawings were produced, 8 plans and 65 sections (Appendix 2).

## **6.4 Photographic Record**

6.4.1 The photographic record consisted of 181 high-resolution digital images, and 21 monochrome exposures recording all archaeological features encountered (Appendix 4).

## **7. Results**

### **7.1 Trench 1 (Figs. 7 & 8; Pl. 2)**

7.1.1 Trench 1 was aligned north-south and was situated in the northwest area of the site. It contained two archaeological features. The natural geological clay was uncovered at 60.39m AOD in the north and 62.17m AOD in the south.

7.1.2 A plough furrow aligned north-east by south-west (Fill 1002 and Cut 1003), which was 7m long, 1.10m wide and 0.11m deep. A segment 1m wide was excavated and was filled by firm silty clay and contained no finds and was very shallow (top of feature at 61.61m AOD and base at 61.48m AOD. North of the furrow was an east-west aligned linear feature (Fill 1004 and Cut 1005). A 1m wide segment was excavated. Cut 1005 was 1.80m wide and 0.5m deep and was filled by a deposit of compact sandy clay (Fill 1004). The base of the feature was at 60.43m AOD and the top at 60.85m AOD. The other metre of the feature was spaded out, but no finds were recovered. The environmental sample produced fragments of coal and trace amounts of oak charcoal from fuel waste, suggesting activity in the vicinity.

7.1.3 Trench 1 was sealed by a deposit of mid grey brown, silty, loam topsoil (1001), 0.36m thick. Existing ground level stood at 60.79m AOD in the north and 62.59m AOD in the south.

### **7.2 Trench 2 (Figs. 7 & 9; Pl. 3)**

7.2.1 Trench 2 was aligned north to south and contained a single archaeological feature (structure 2002). The natural was uncovered at 63.01m AOD in the north and 63.77m AOD in the south.

7.2.2 Centrally within the trench, was a cinder path (Structure 2002), with a line of drainage below and was 5.4m in width and aligned east-west and 0.60m in depth. At the north end of the trench there was an area of modern dumping.

7.2.3 Trench 2 was sealed by a deposit of topsoil (2001) up to 0.70m deep. The existing ground surface stood at 63.40m AOD in the north and 64.15m AOD in the south.

### **7.3 Trench 3 (Figs. 7 & 10; Pl. 4)**

7.3.1 Trench 3 was aligned east-west and contained the brick foundations of three hospital buildings (Structures 3002, 3003 & 3004). The footings were almost directly below ground level and were one brick in width (0.25m) and constructed on modern frogged brick with cement mortar (bricks 25cm, by 10cm, by 10cm) and laid in both header and stretcher courses. Structure 3002 was 1m in length (at 63.62m AOD), Structure 3003 was 8m in length (at 63.57m AOD) and Structure 3003 was 7m length (at 64.17m AOD; Fig. 10). The excavated level of the trench was between 63.85 AOD in the east of the trench and 63.34 AOD in the west.

7.3.2 Overlying the area of the whole trench was a deposit of topsoil (3001), c. 0.15m deep and the ground level was at heights of 64.35m AOD in the east and 63.58 AOD in the west.

### **7.4 Trench 4 (Figs. 7 & 11; Pl. 5)**

7.4.1 Trench 4 was aligned east to west and contained a modern brick foundation (Structure 4002). The footings were 3.5m in length and c. 0.25m wide (same bricks as Structures 3002-3004). The excavation level

of the trench was at a depth of 63.89m AOD in the west and 64.66m AOD in the east.

- 7.4.2 The entire trench was sealed by a deposit of topsoil (4001), 0.13m deep and ground level at 64.11m AOD in the east and 64.89m AOD in the west.

## **7.5 Trench 13 (Figs. 7 & 21)**

- 7.5.1 Trench 13 was aligned east-west, and a single sherd of locally produced pottery was recovered from the topsoil. The body sherd was a fragment from a Lazencroft slipware charger dating to the early to mid 18<sup>th</sup> century. There were no archaeological features in this trench. The natural clay was encountered at 61.03m AOD to the east and 59.66mAOD to the east.

- 7.5.2 Trench 13 was covered by topsoil (13001). The ground surface stood at 61.47mAOD in the east and 59.93m AOD in the west.

## **7.6 Trench 15 (Figs. 7 & 12; Pl. 6)**

- 7.6.1 Trench 15 was aligned east to and contained three modern features, a concrete drain (15002), a modern posthole (15003) and a French drain. All features related to the hospital to the north. The excavated level of this trench was at 61.81m AOD in the west of the trench and 62.03m AOD in the east.

- 7.6.2 Topsoil (15001) was identical in nature to elsewhere and was 0.16m in thickness. The ground surface stood at 62.09m AOD in the west and 62.36m AOD in the east.

## **7.7 Trench 28 (Figs. 7 & 13; Pl. 7)**

7.7.1 Trench 28 was aligned north-south and contained a modern manhole (feature 28002). The manhole was 1.20m in width, constructed of modern frogged brick, two bricks wide in stretcher bond, standing at a height of 64.14m AOD. The excavated level of the trench was at 64.07m AOD in the south and 64.58m AOD in the north.

7.7.2 Topsoil in Trench 28 (28001) was 0.30m deep and ground level stood at 64.25m AOD in the west and 64.87m AOD in the north.

## **7.8 Trench 31 (Figs. 7 & 14; Pls. 8 & 9)**

7.8.1 Trench 31 was aligned east-west and contained two north-south aligned brick culverts (Feature 31002 and 31003). The culverts were two lines of bricks with a north south alignment with a narrow channel between and capped with a plain bricks laid in header courses. The channel was cut into natural clay. Culvert 31002 was at heights for the top of the bricks at 62.50m AOD and the base of the channel at 62.32m AOD. No signs of mortaring. This was excavated level of the trench was at a height 63.91m AOD in the west and 62.32m AOD in the east.

7.8.2 Topsoil (31001), approximately 0.15m thick. Ground level was at heights of 64.18m AOD in the west and 62.65m AOD in the east.

## **7.9 Trench 32 (Figs. 7 & 15; Pl. 10)**

7.9.1 Trench 32 was aligned north-west to south-east and contained brick culvert aligned north-east by south-west (32002). The brick culvert was constructed of plain brick laid in a header capping course (top at 61.19m

AOD). Excavated level in Trench 32 was at 62.77m AOD in the north-west and 61.39m AOD in the south-east.

7.9.2 Topsoil (32001) was 0.35m deep that stood at 61.49m AOD to the south and 63.12m AOD to the north-west.

### **7.10 Trench 33 (Figs. 7 & 16; Pl. 11)**

7.10.1 Trench 33 was orientated north-east to south-west and contained two modern features, a brick culvert (33002) and a French drain. Brick Culvert 3302 was aligned north-west by south-east and was cut into the natural clay. Natural clay was exposed at a height of 61.11m AOD in the south-west and 62.55m AOD in the north-east.

7.10.2 Sealing Trench 33 was a 0.30m deep deposit of topsoil (33001), with ground level at a height of 61.31m AOD in the south-west and 62.98m AOD in the north-east.

### **7.11 Trench 51 (Fig. 7 & 17; Pl. 12)**

7.11.1 Trench 51 was orientated north-west by south-east and contained evidence of mine waste/tipping was noted in the southern 9.7m of the trench (contexts 51002 & 51003). The waste material was a mix of sand, stone, clay and shale. The tipping slopped down to a depth of 0.45m deep (base at 68.99m AOD). The natural clay was revealed below the tipping deposits. The excavated trench level was at heights of 68.07m AOD in the north and 68.85m AOD in the south (just before the tipping starts).

7.11.2 Topsoil in Trench 51 (51001) was 0.26m deep and ground level was at heights of 68.43m AOD in the north-west and 69.47m AOD in the south-east.

## **7.12 Trench 54 (Figs. 7 & 18; Pl. 13)**

7.12.1 Trench 54 was orientated north-west to south-east, and evidence of mine waste/tipping was at the southern end of the trench, measuring 6.1m (deposits 54002 & 54003). The waste material was a mix of sand, stone, clay and shale. The waste was removed to reveal natural clay and stone beneath at a height of 69.58m AOD. The natural clay and stone in the rest of the trench was uncovered at a height of 71.17m AOD in the north-west and 70.15m AOD in the northwest of the tipping.

7.12.2 A deposit of topsoil sealed both the natural and the mine waste (54001), which was 0.24m deep. The ground surface stood at 51.16m AOD in the southeast and 51.45m AOD in the northwest.

## **7.13 Trench 55 (Figs. 7 & 19; Pl. 14)**

7.13.1 Trench 55 was aligned north-east to south-west and contained mine waste/tipping across the 36m western part of the trench (context 55002). The waste material was a mix of sand, stone, clay and shale and contained a plastic safety helmet, and overlay natural clay/stone. Natural was revealed at 61.02 AOD in the north-east and 60.16m AOD when the mine waste was removed.

7.13.2 Trench 55 was sealed was a topsoil deposit (55001), approximately 0.20m thick and ground level was at heights of 61.26m AOD in the east and 60.86m AOD in the west.



#### **7.14 Trench 58 (Figs. 7 & 20; Pls. 15)**

7.14.1 Trench 14 was aligned north-east to south-west and was completely covered by mine waste/tipping (58002). A 5m long sondage was excavated at the north-eastern end of the trench to reveal natural stone at 75.81m AOD. The tippings were exposed at a level of 74.75m AOD to the south-west and 76.14m to the north-east (south-east of the sondage). The waste material was a mix of sand, stone, clay and shale.

7.14.2 A 0.24m deep deposit of topsoil overlay the mine waste in Trench 58 was (58001). The ground surface stood at heights of 75.11m AOD in the south-west and 76.69 AOD in the north-east.

#### **7.15 Trenches 5-12, 14, 16-27, 29-30, 34-50, 52-53, 55-60 (Figs. 7 & 21)**

7.15.1 As already discussed for Trenches 51, 54, 55 and 58, coal waste had been dumped on the site and was also seen in Trenches 42-46, 49-50, 57, 59 & 60 and corresponded to the areas of magnetic disturbance/blank areas on the geophysical survey. Trench 16 contained the line of a modern disturbance (a line of a modern sewer trench). All other trenches contained no archaeological features. Topsoil in these trenches ranged in depth from 0.16m to 0.35m in depth (Fig. 21).

## **8. Discussion**

- 8.1 Despite the archaeological potential of the area a very limited number of features were uncovered in this evaluation, confirming the results of the Geophysical Survey undertaken in 2015.
- 8.2 There were two features predating enclosure in Trench 1. The east-west aligned linear feature in Trench 1, was undated but could possibly be prehistoric in date and be related to the prehistoric pits and ring ditch uncovered during the archaeological work at Killingbeck Hospital between 2004-2010. A single plough furrow was excavated in trench 1 aligned north-east by south-west and was shallow, but proved the furrows shown on the geophysical survey.
- 8.3 In Trenches 15, 16, 28 and 33, there were evidence of modern drainage features including a manhole, two french drains, a concrete drain and a sewer trench. These probably all relate to services for Seacroft Hospital. In the north-west part of the site uncovered brick foundations in Trenches 3 and 4 as depicted in the 1908-1950 OS maps (Figs. 5 & 6) and on the Geophysical Survey (ASWYAS 2015 – Fig. 6), which relate to the isolation wards of the hospital. The bricks used in the construction of the manhole and the building foundations were all modern frogged bricks.
- 8.4 In Trenches 31, 32 and 33, evidence of earlier drainage was uncovered, with four brick culverts constructed of plain, uniform brick and may have been constructed in c. 1860 for Manston Hall rather than the hospital.
- 8.5 There were two zones of tipping on the site, to the south from the southern end of Trenches 51, 54 and 55. The mine tipping investigated

along the southern edge of the site, could be fairly modern in date as the excavated segment in Trench 55 contained a plastic helmet.

- 8.6 There was another zone of tipping in the north-east corner of the site, probably associated with Mary Pit and visible in Trenches 57, 58, 59 and 60. The sondages excavated through the tipping has shown the mine waste was on top of stone or clay natural, suggesting that the topsoil had been stripped and banded before tipping took place and then reinstated afterwards.

## **9. Conclusions**

- 9.1 The archaeological evaluation of the Seacroft Hospital has revealed a single isolated archaeological features. All other features are fairly modern in date.
- 9.2 The evidence from the Trial Trenching suggests that there is a very limited archaeological sequence on the site, with overall, very limited potential for further investigation.

## **10. Bibliography**

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## **11. List of Project Contributors**

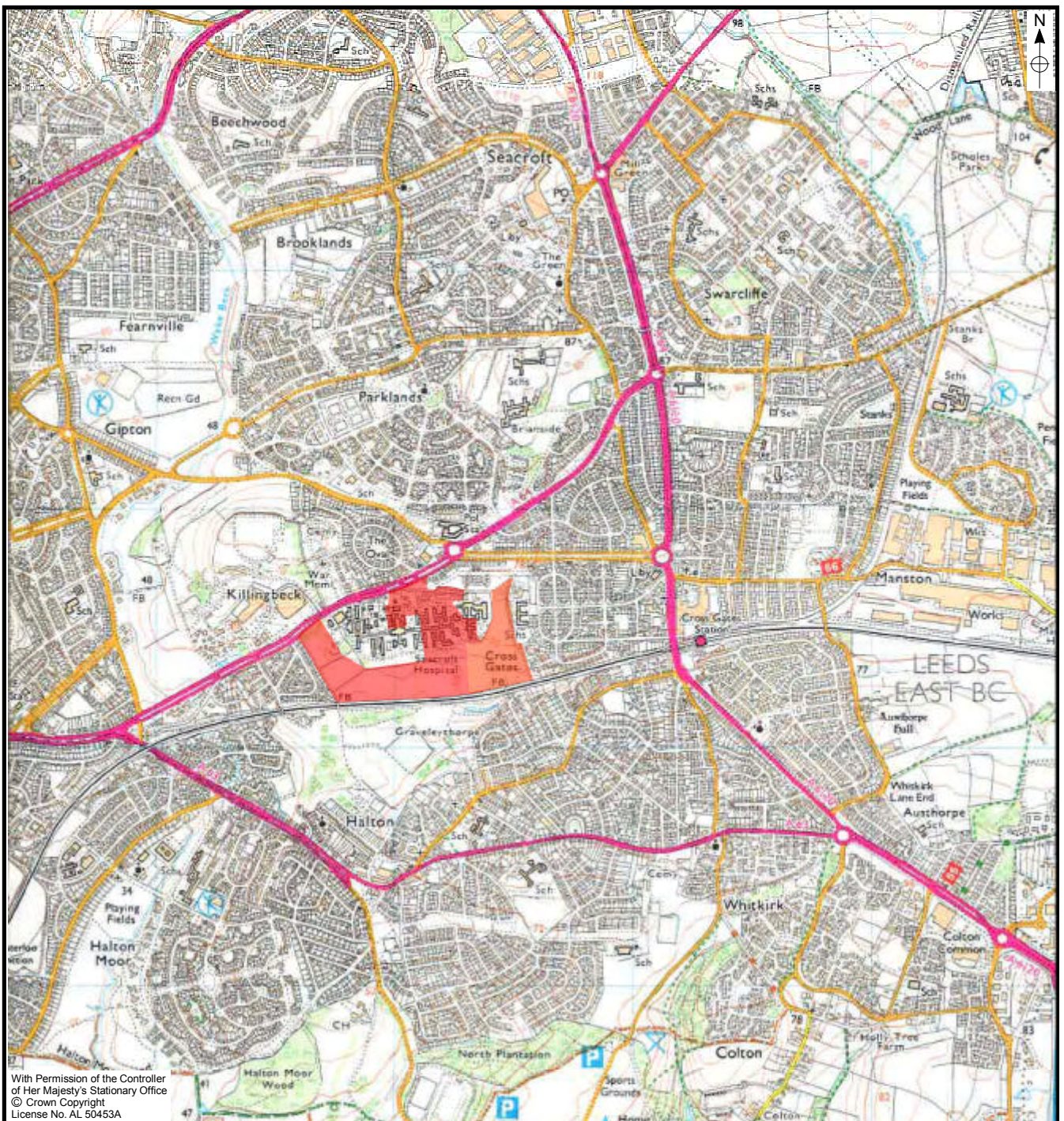
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**Appendices:** Kelly Hunter

**Illustrations:** Kelly Hunter





**maparch**  
MAP Archaeological Practice

**TITLE:** Site Location.

**SITE:** Land at Seacroft Hospital, York Road, Leeds, West Yorkshire

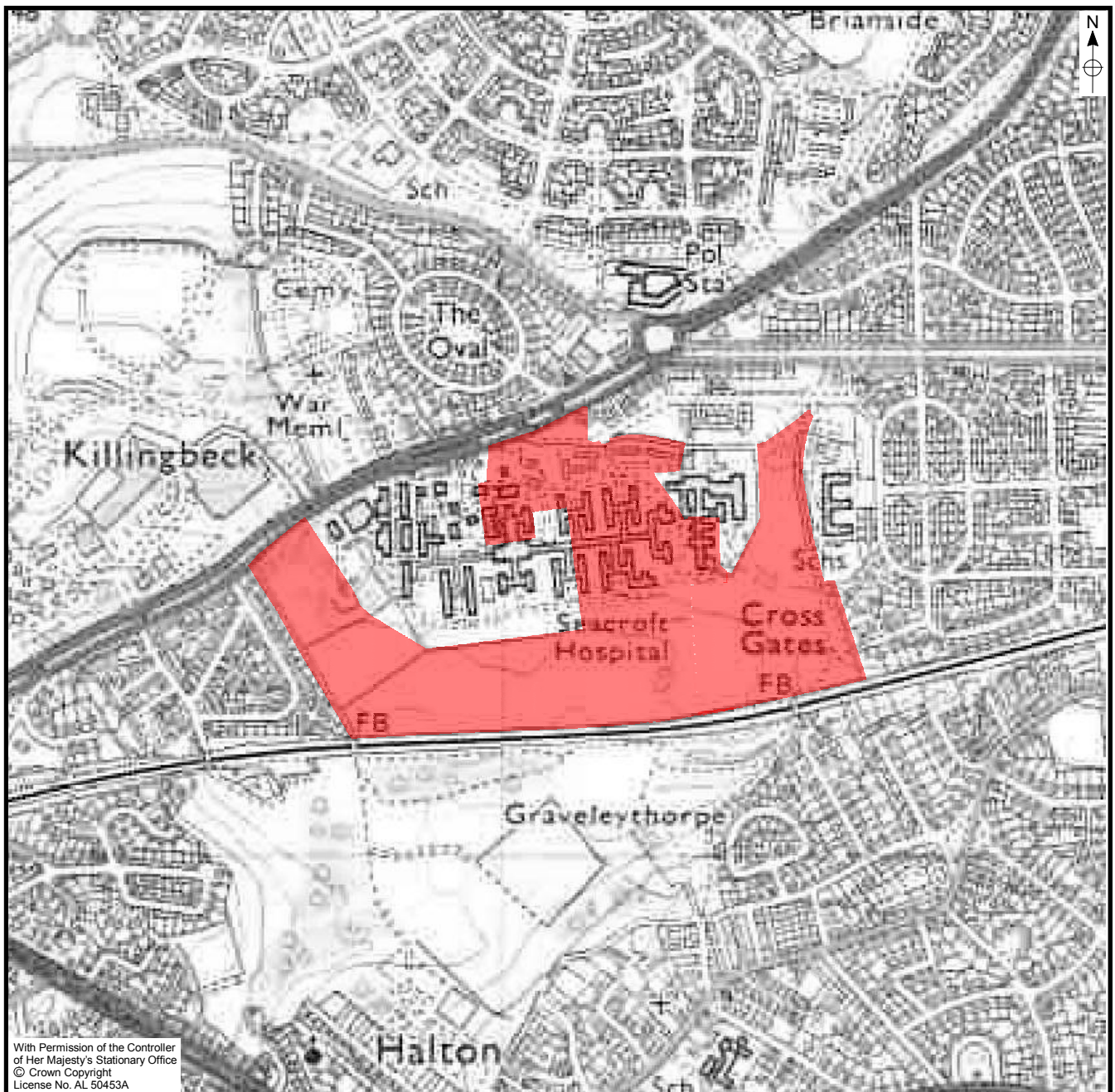
**FIGURE:** 1.


**Scale:** 1:25,000

**CLIENT:** Keepmoat Homes Ltd. And Strata Homes Ltd.

**DRAWN BY:** KCH



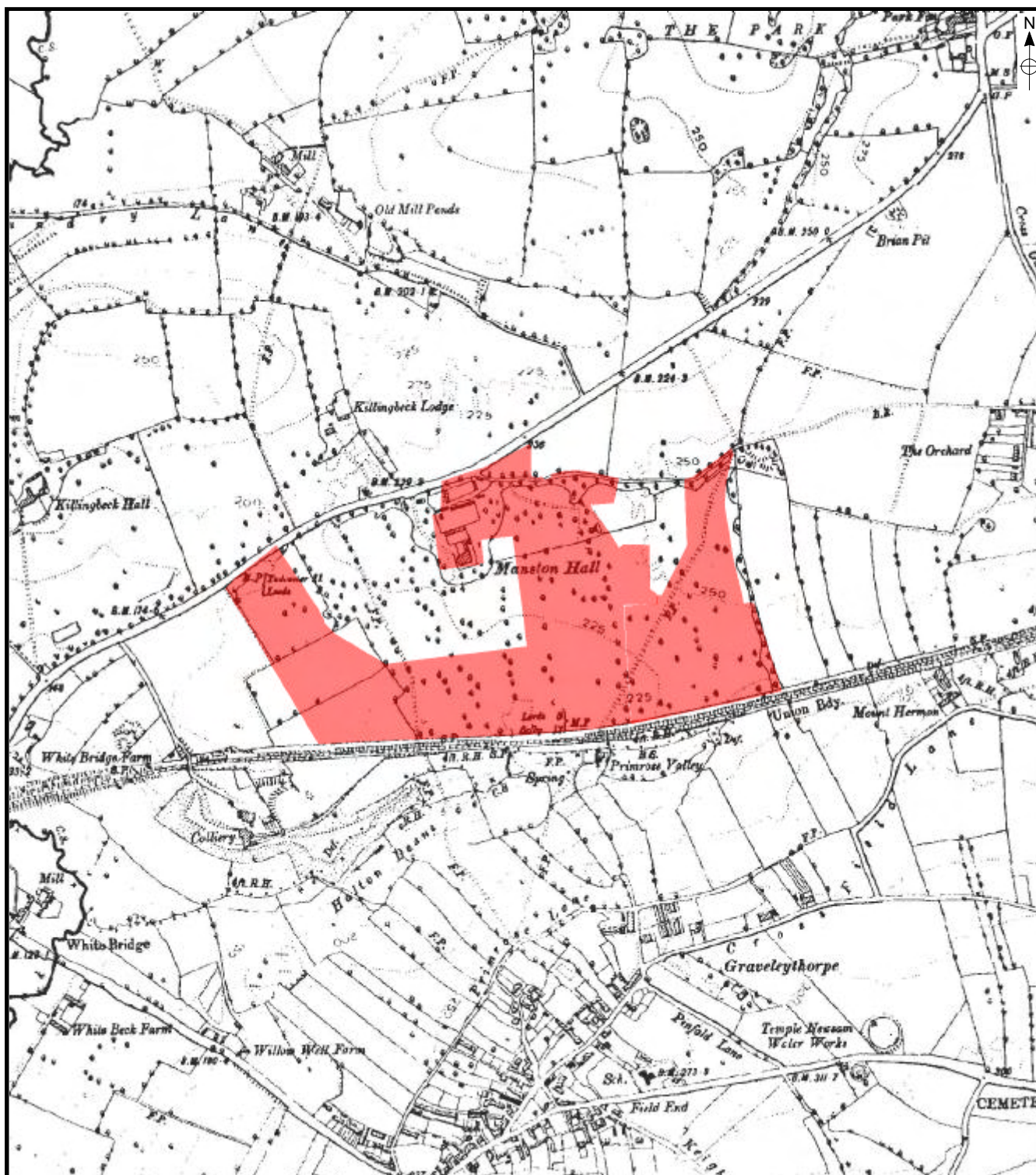


 <p>MAP Archaeological Practice</p>	<b>TITLE:</b> Development Area.	
<b>SITE:</b> Land at Seacroft Hospital, York Road, Leeds, West Yorkshire	<b>FIGURE:</b> 2.	<b>Scale:</b> 1:10,000
<b>CLIENT:</b> Keepmoat Homes Ltd. And Strata Homes Ltd.	<b>DRAWN BY:</b> KCH	









**maparch**  
MAP Archaeological Practice

**TITLE:** Extract from the 1891 Edition Ordnance Survey Map.

**SITE:** Land at Seacroft Hospital, York Road, Leeds, West Yorkshire

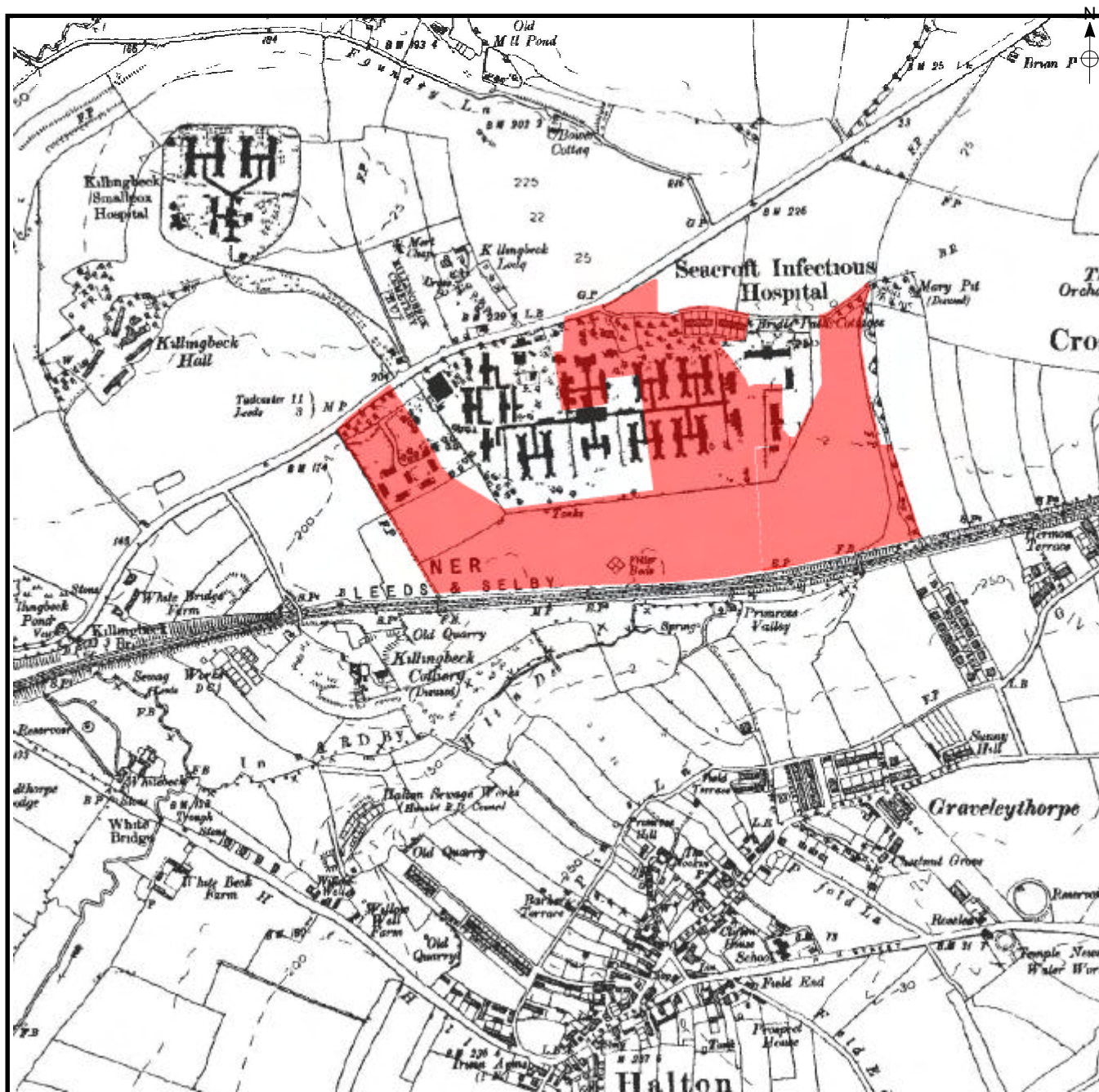
**FIGURE:** 4.

**Scale:** 1:10,560

**CLIENT:** Keepmoat Homes Ltd. And Strata Homes Ltd.

**DRAWN BY:** KCH





**maparch**  
MAP Archaeological Practice

**TITLE:** Extract from 1908 Edition Ordnance Survey Map.

**SITE:** Land at Seacroft Hospital, York Road, Leeds, West Yorkshire

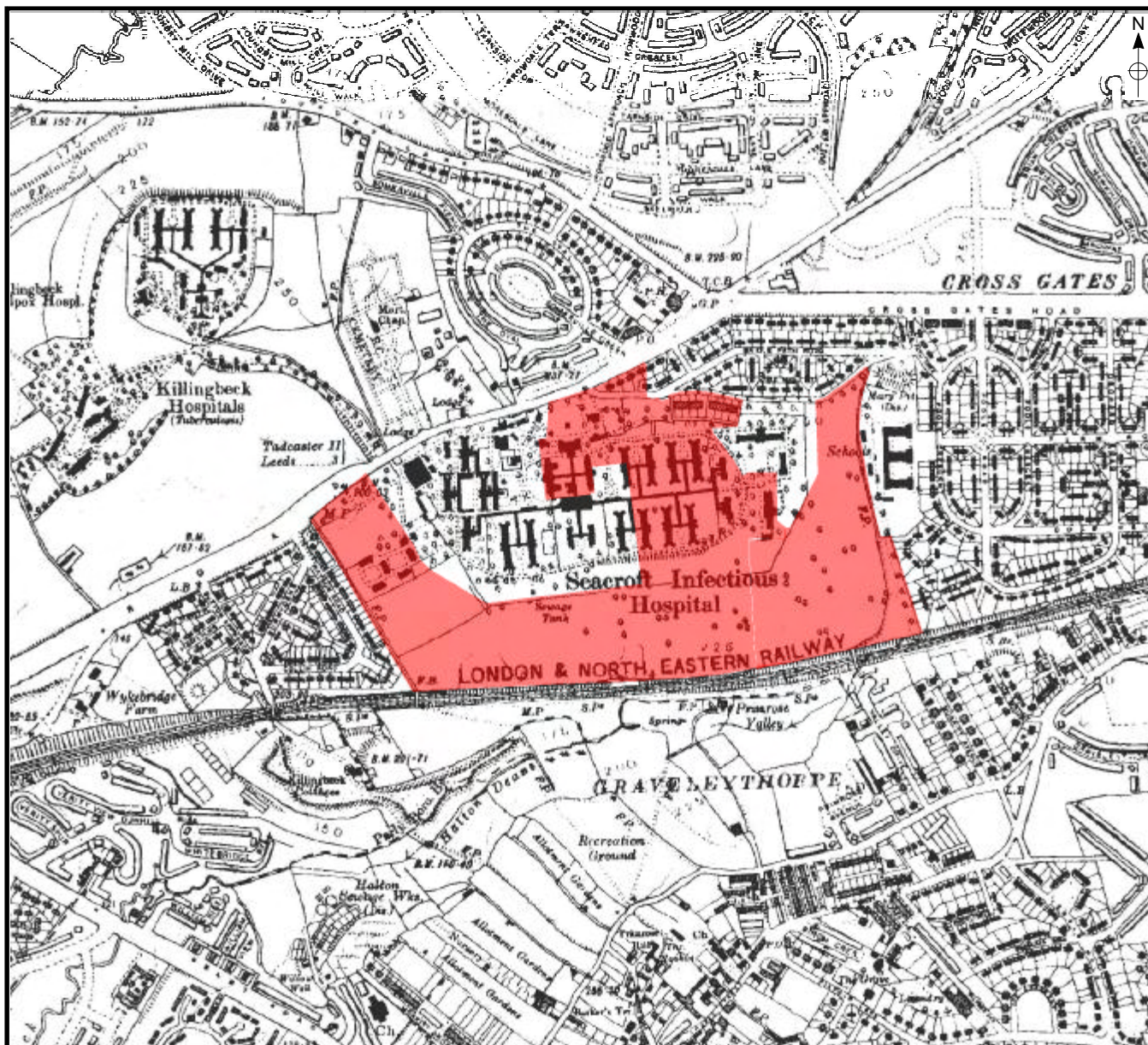
**FIGURE: 5.**

**Scale:** 1:10,560

**CLIENT:** Keepmoat Homes Ltd. And Strata Homes Ltd.

**DRAWN BY:** KCH





**maparch**  
MAP Archaeological Practice

**TITLE:** Extract from the 1938-1950 Edition Ordnance Survey Map.

**SITE:** Land at Seacroft Hospital, York Road, Leeds, West Yorkshire

**FIGURE: 6.**

**Scale:** 1:10,560

**CLIENT:** Keepmoat Homes Ltd. And Strata Homes Ltd.

**DRAWN BY:** KCH

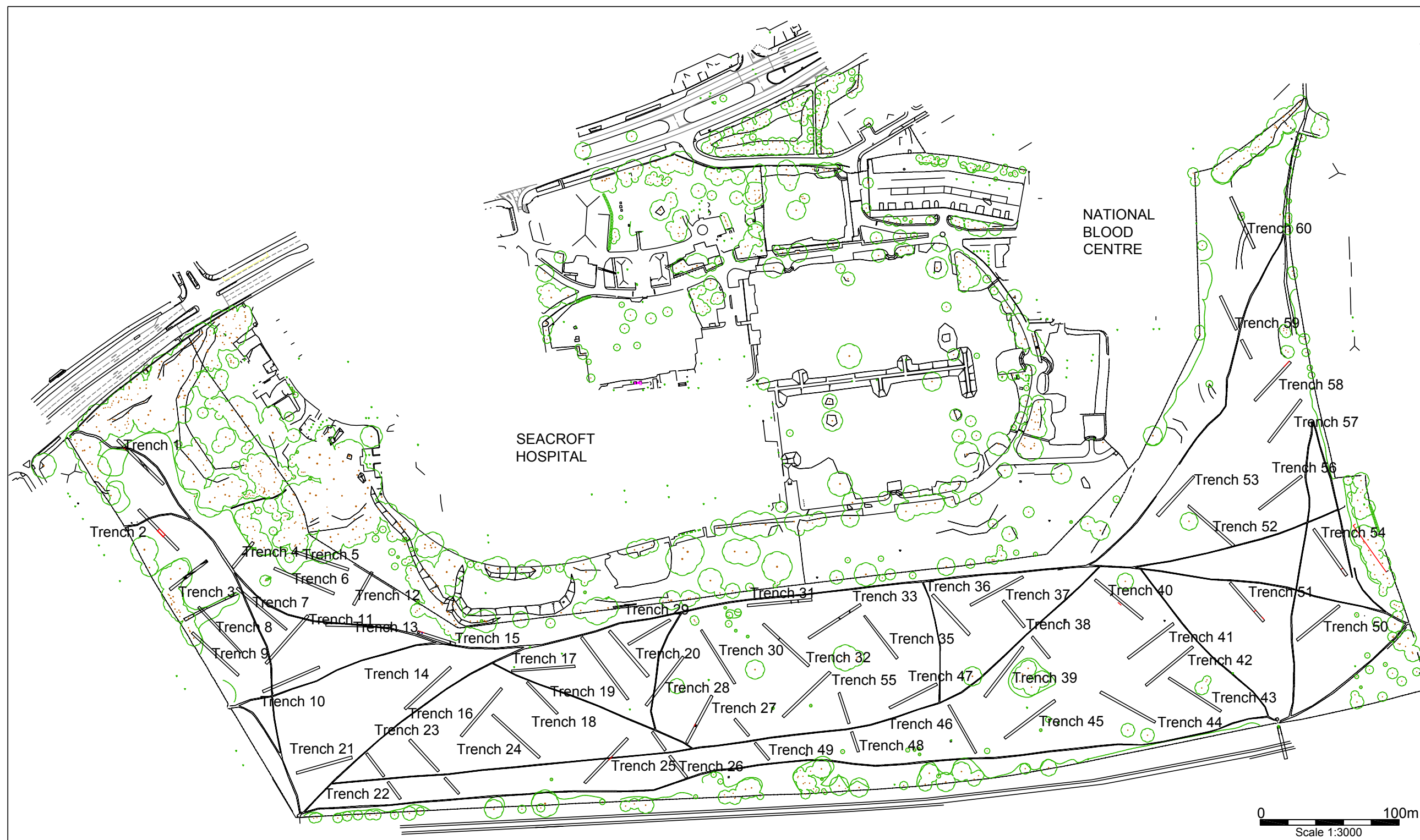


Figure 7. Trench Location Plan.

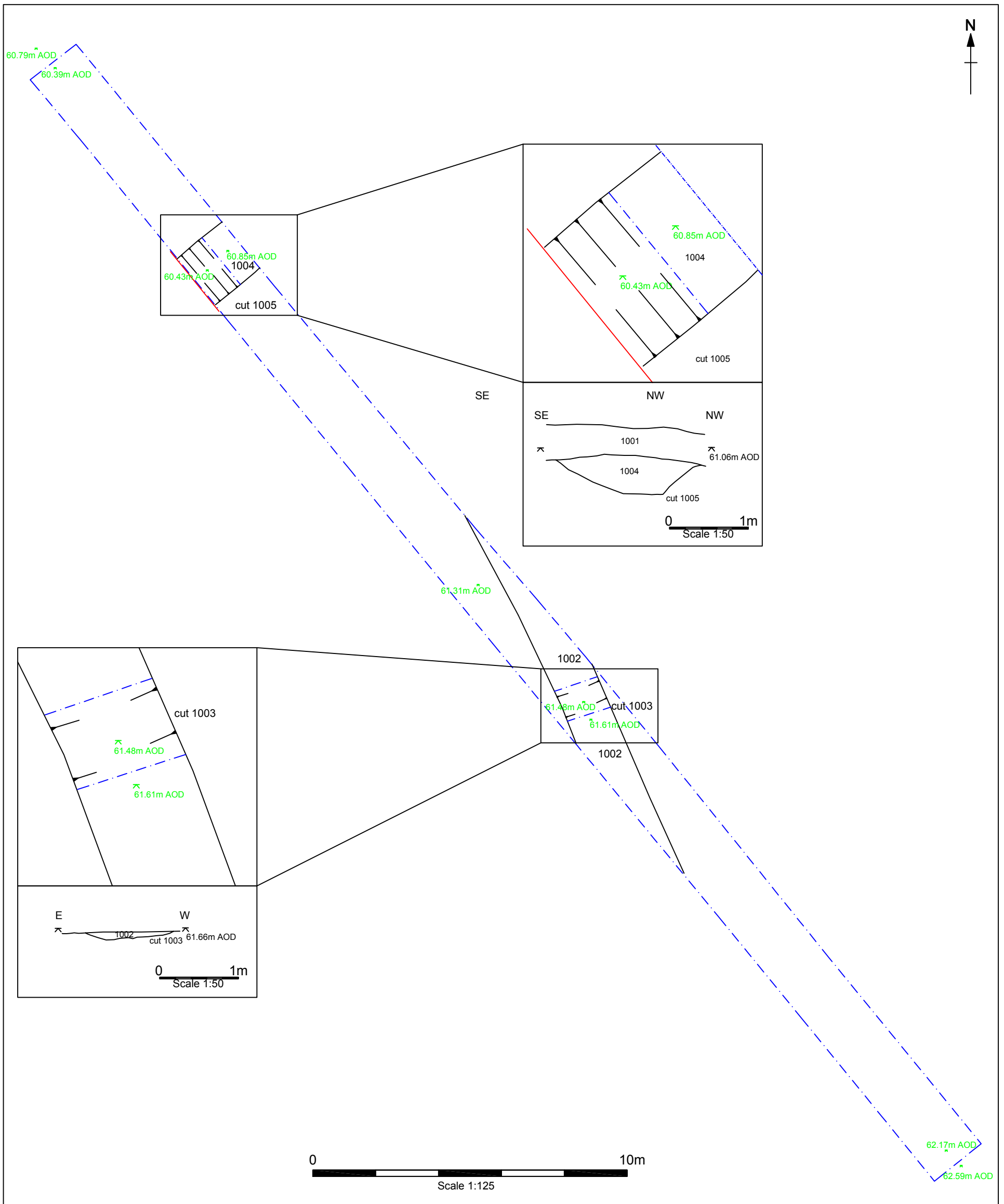


Figure 8. Trench 1 Plans and Sections.



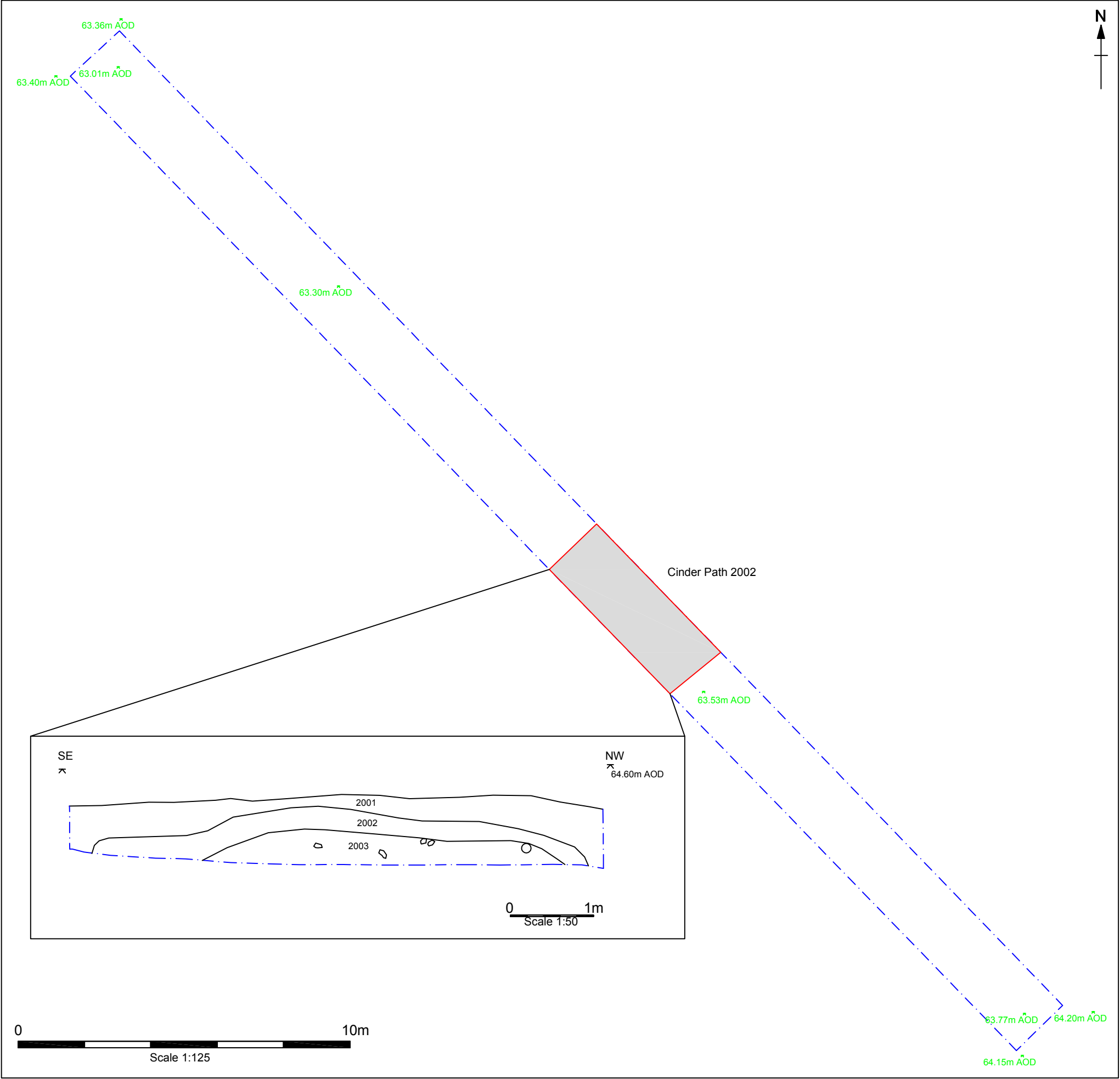


Figure 9. Trench 2 Plan and Section.

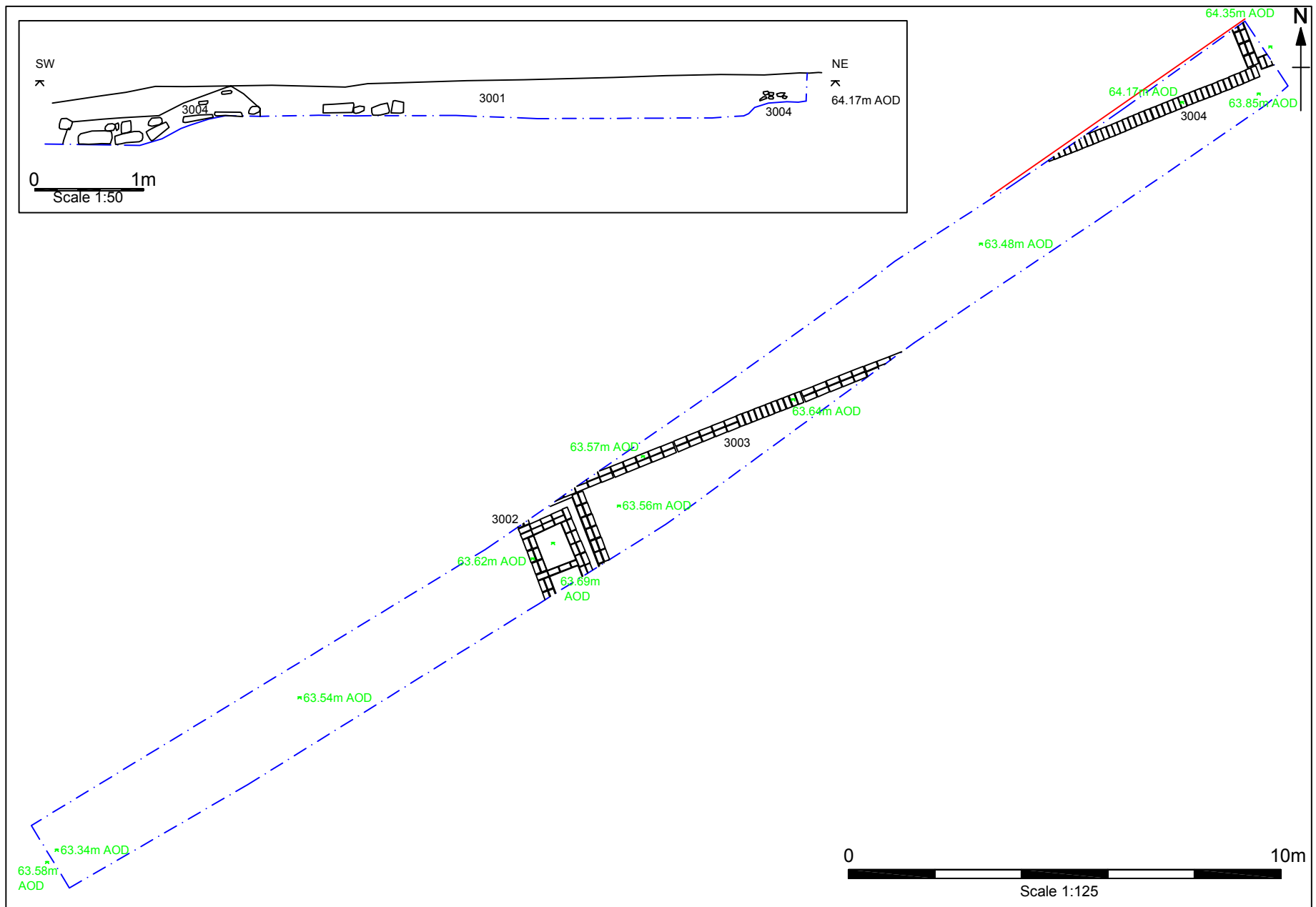


Figure 10. Trench 3 Plan and Section.

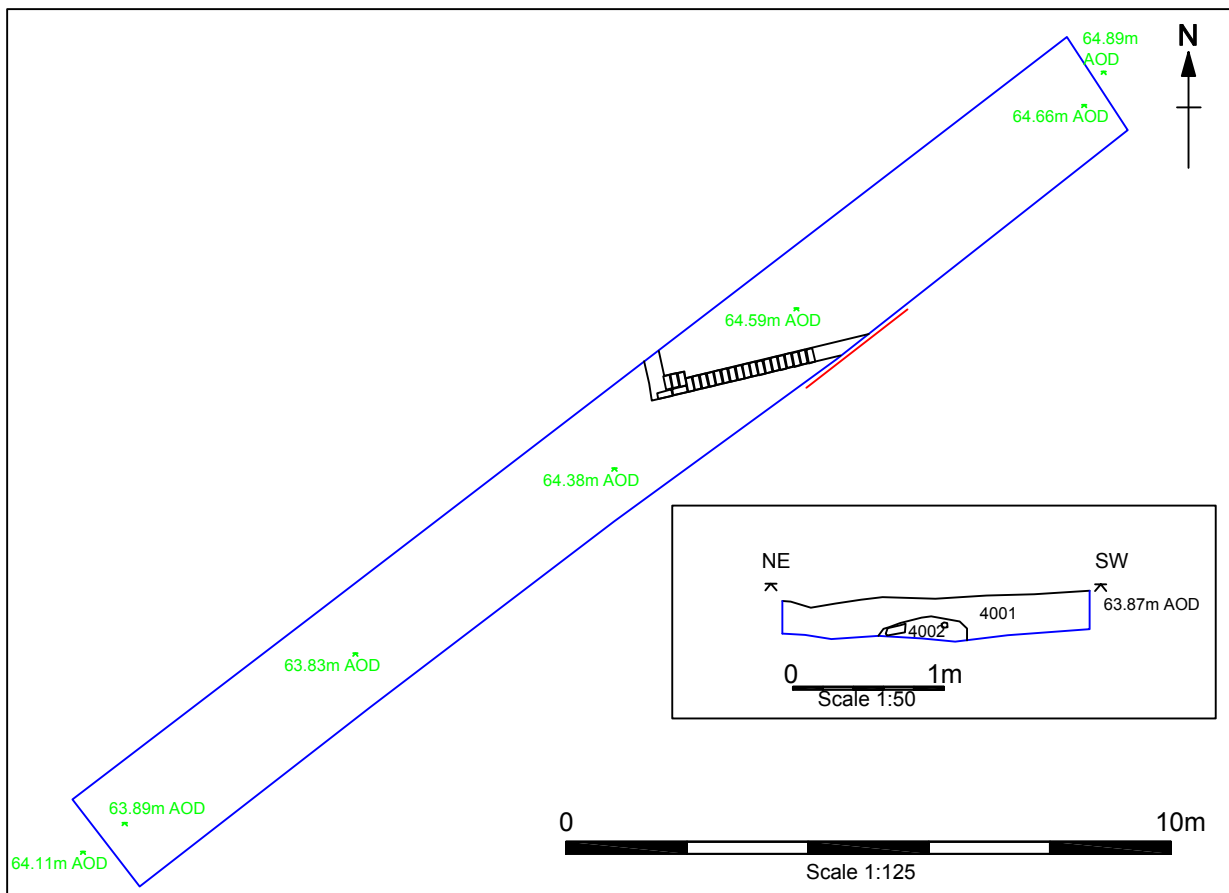
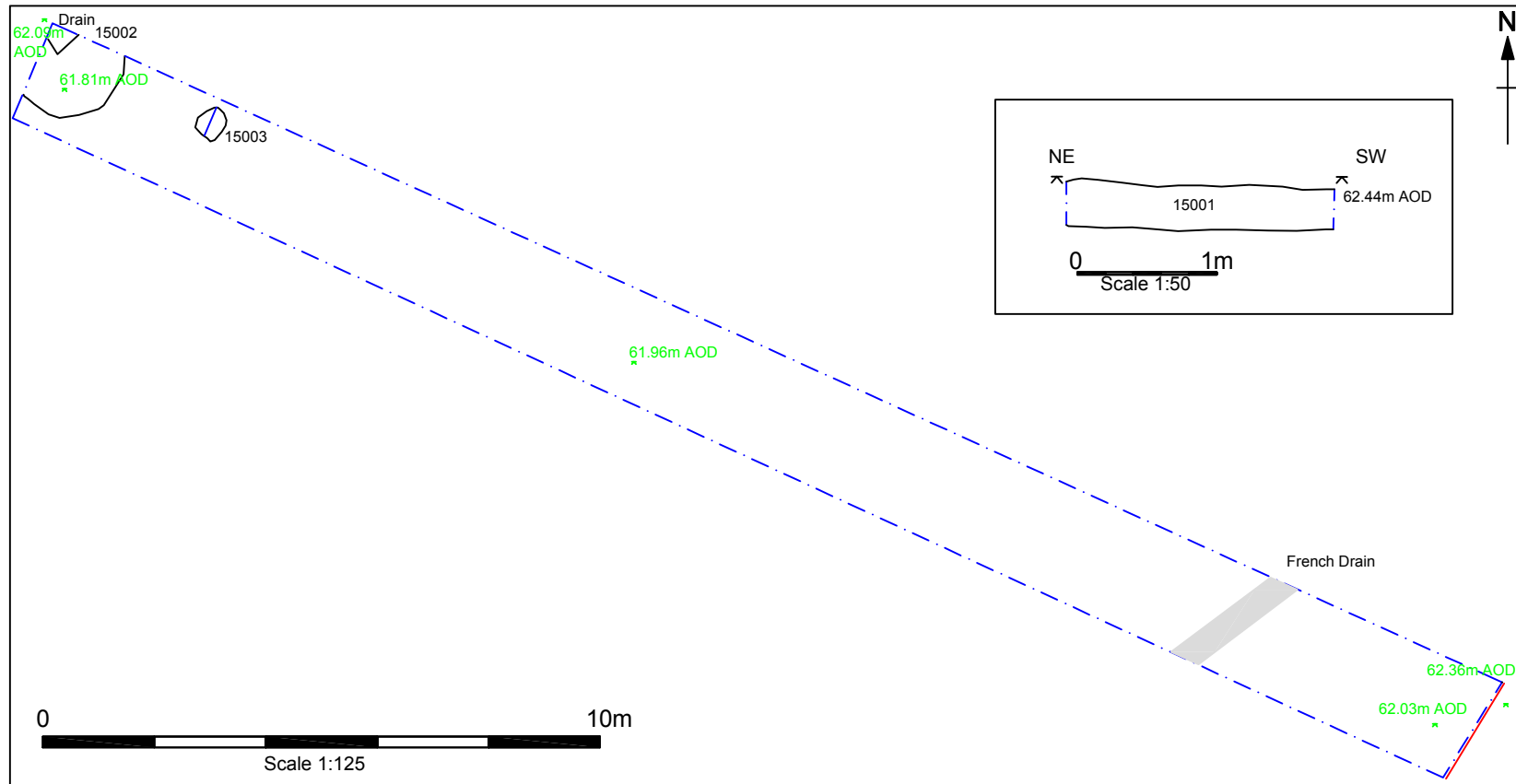
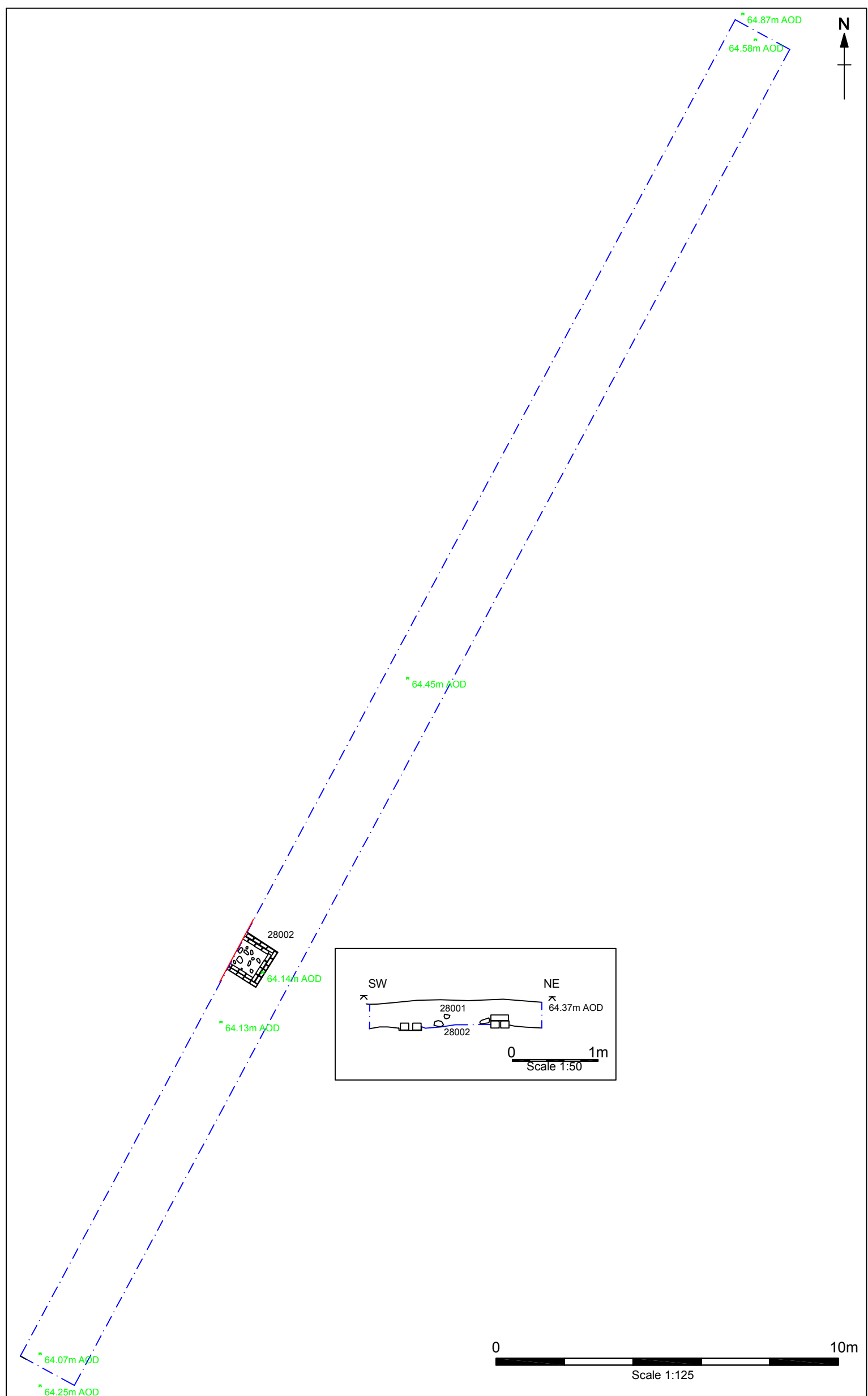


Figure 11. Trench 4 Plan and Section.







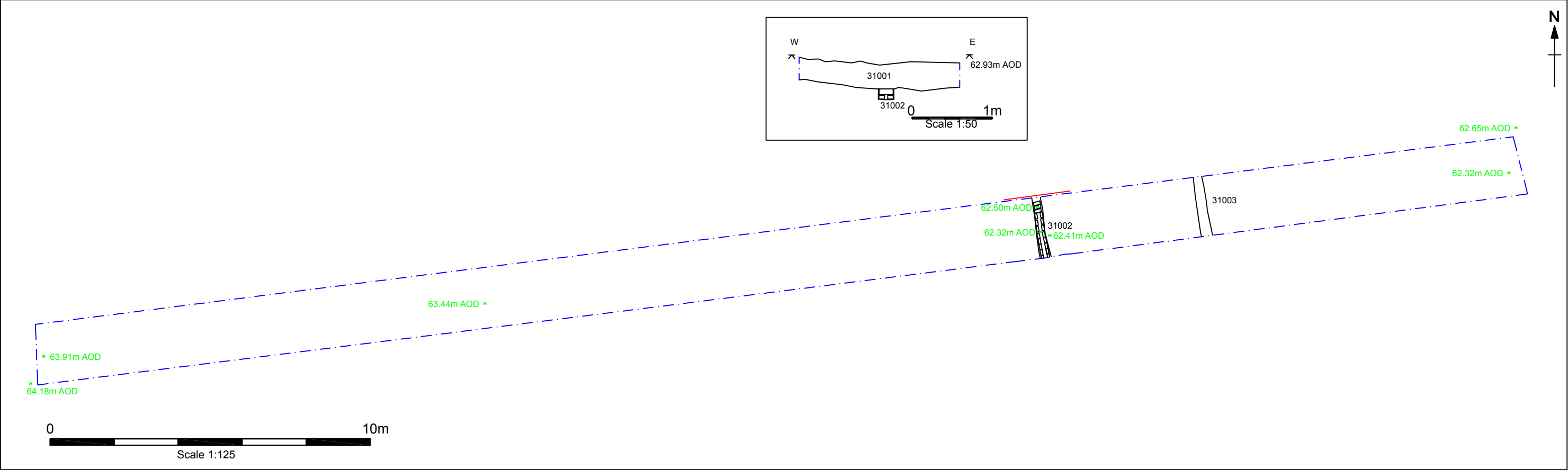


Figure 14. Trench 31 Plan and Section.

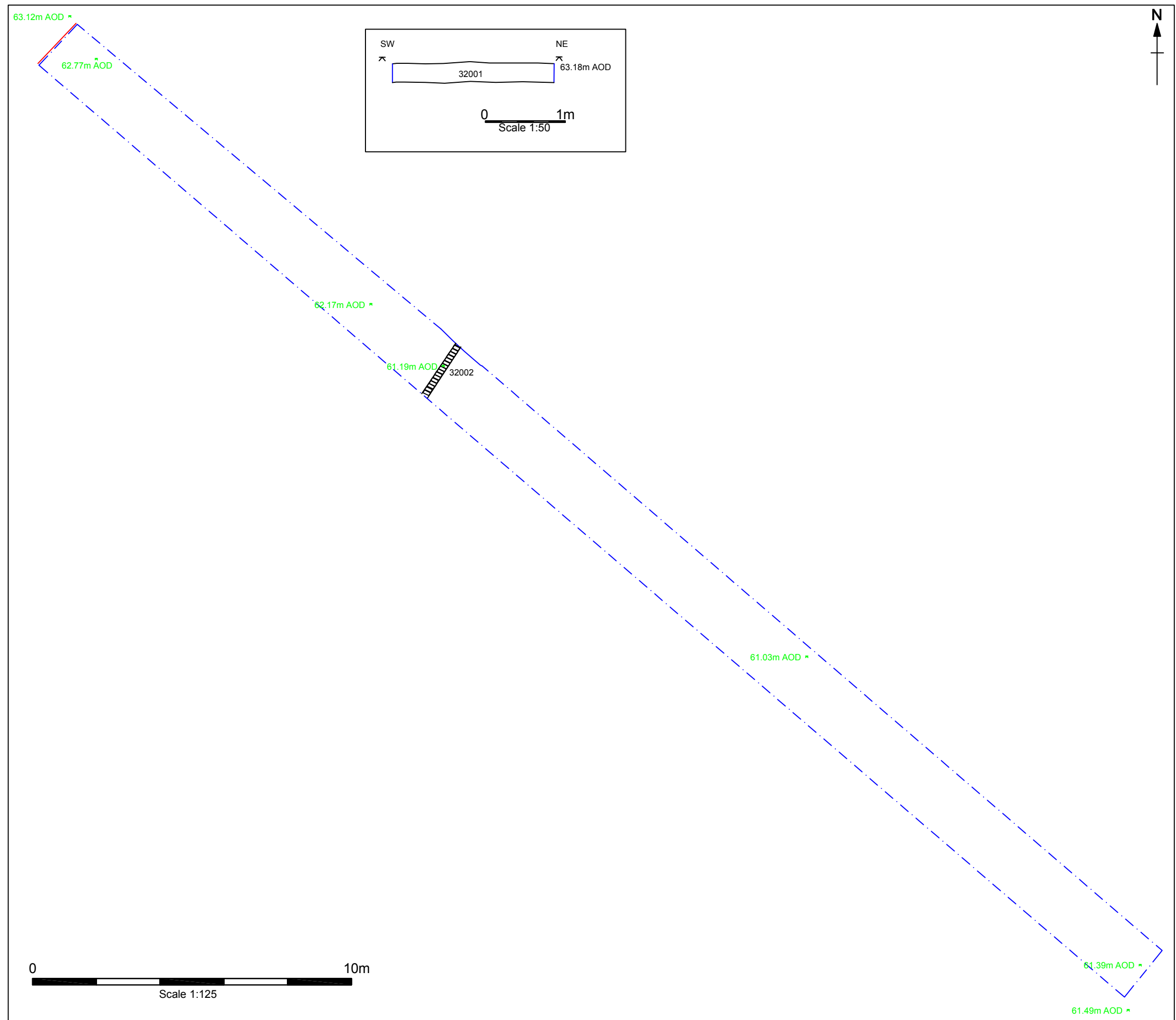


Figure 15. Trench 32 Plan and Section.

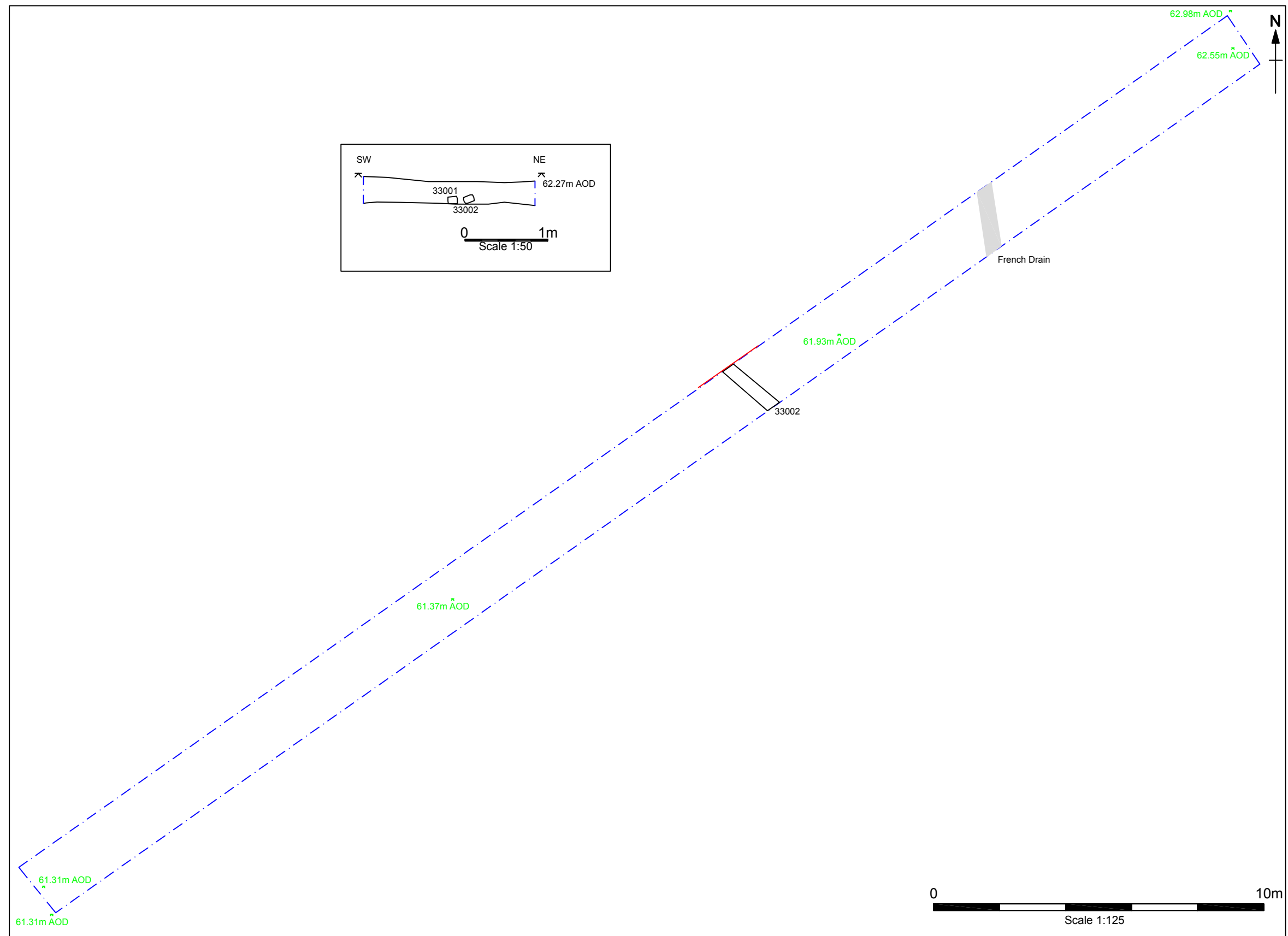
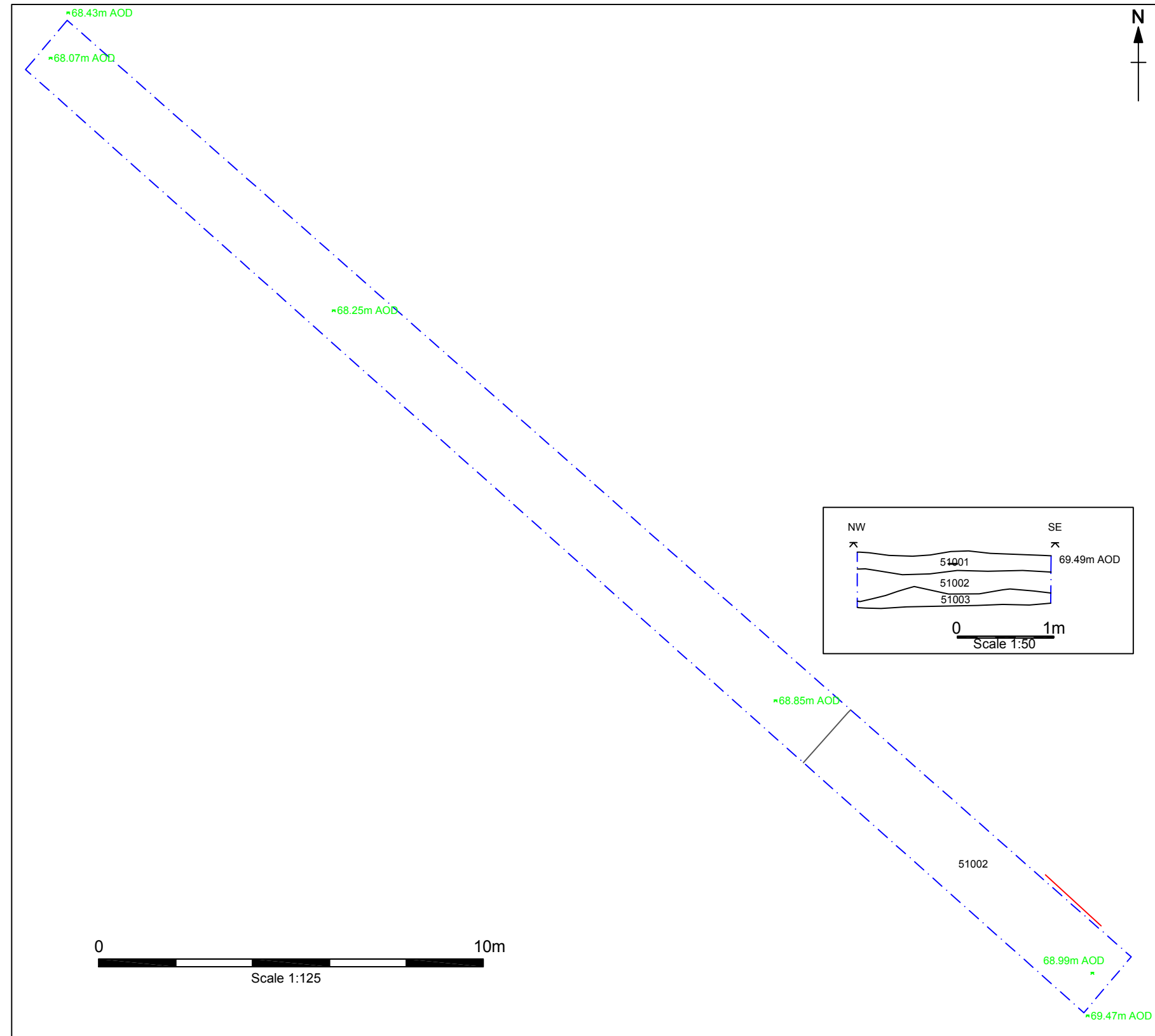


Figure 16. Trench 33 Plan and Section.



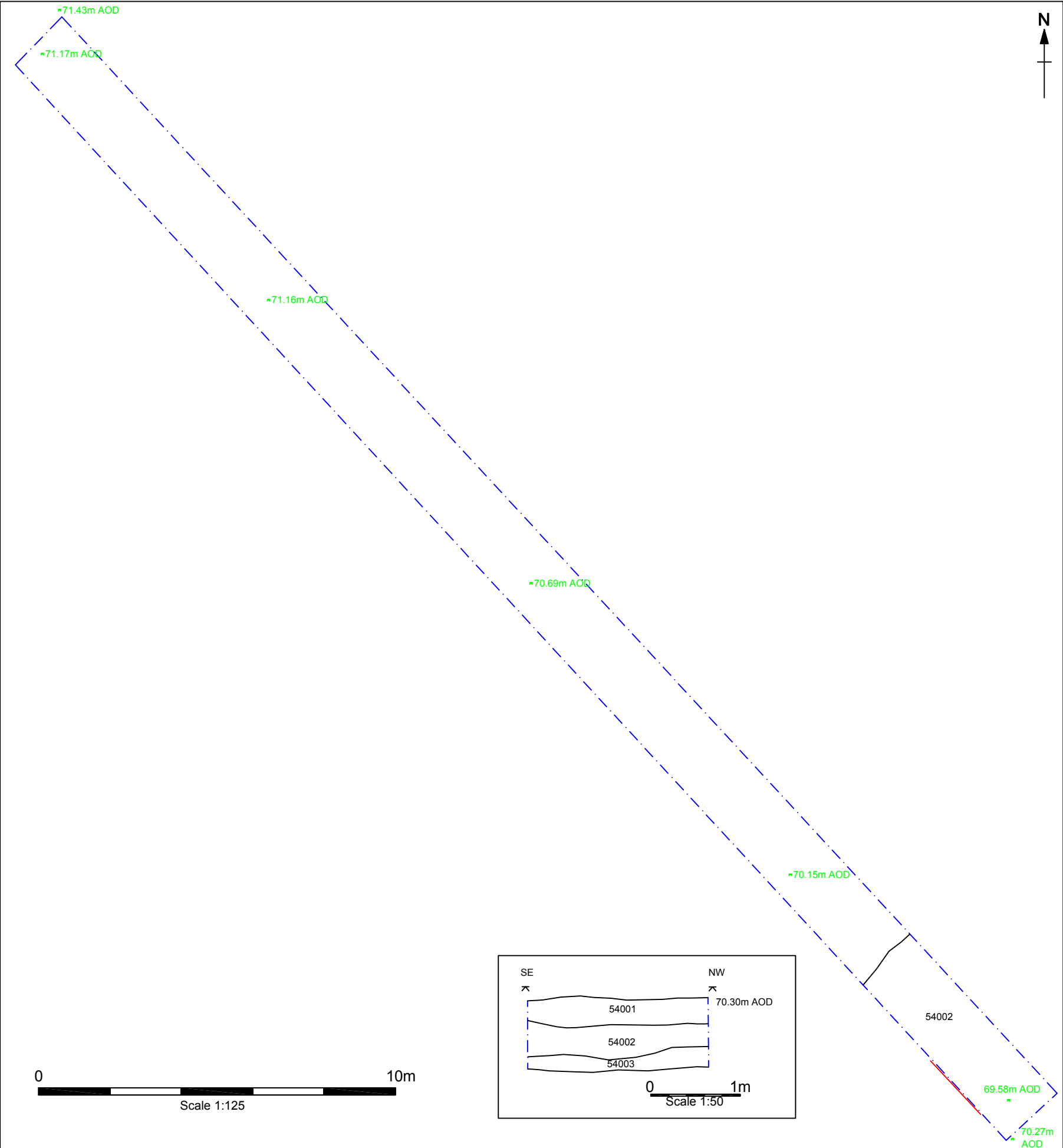


Figure 18. Trench 54 Plan and Section.

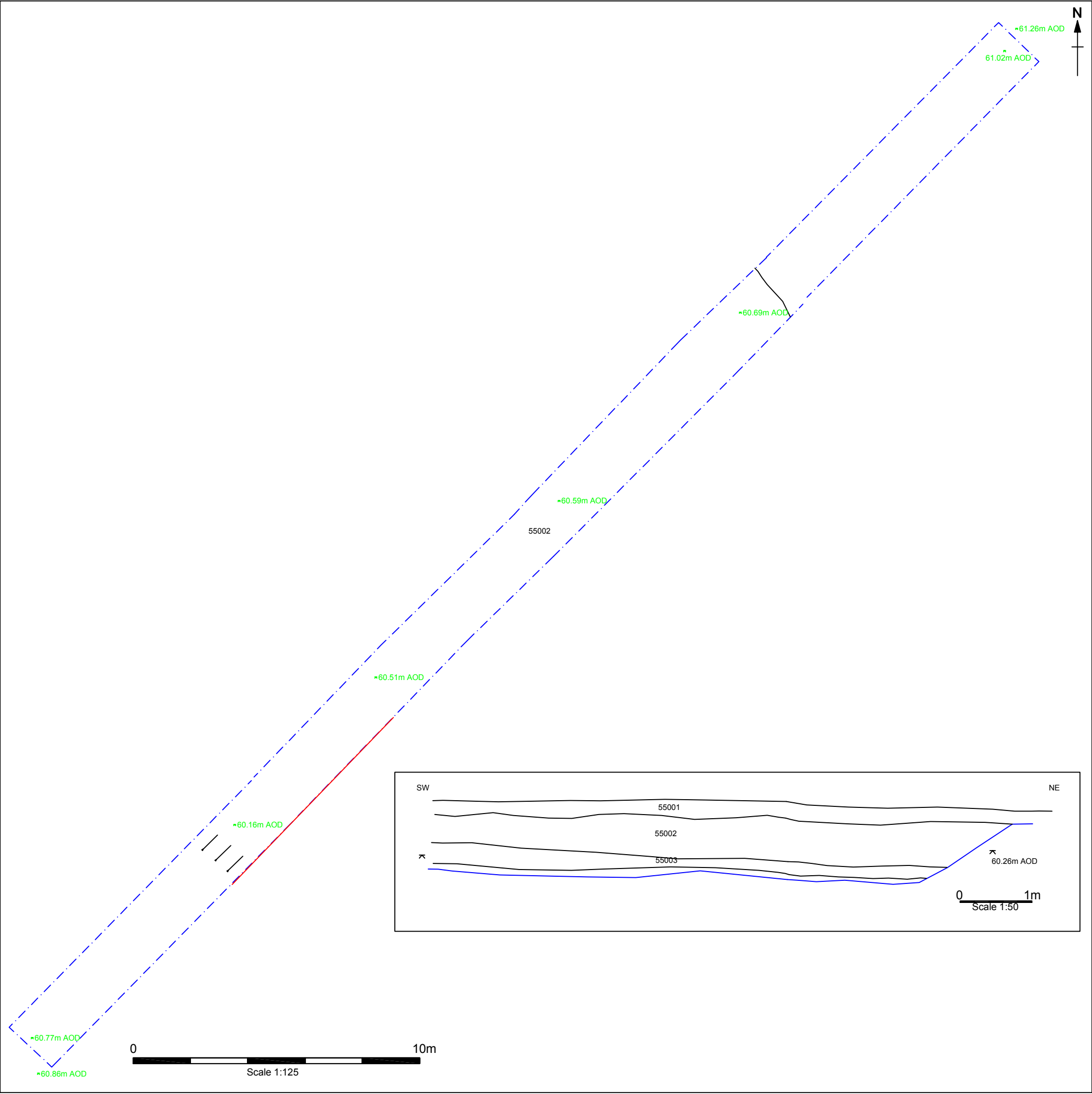


Figure 19. Trench 55 Plan and Section.



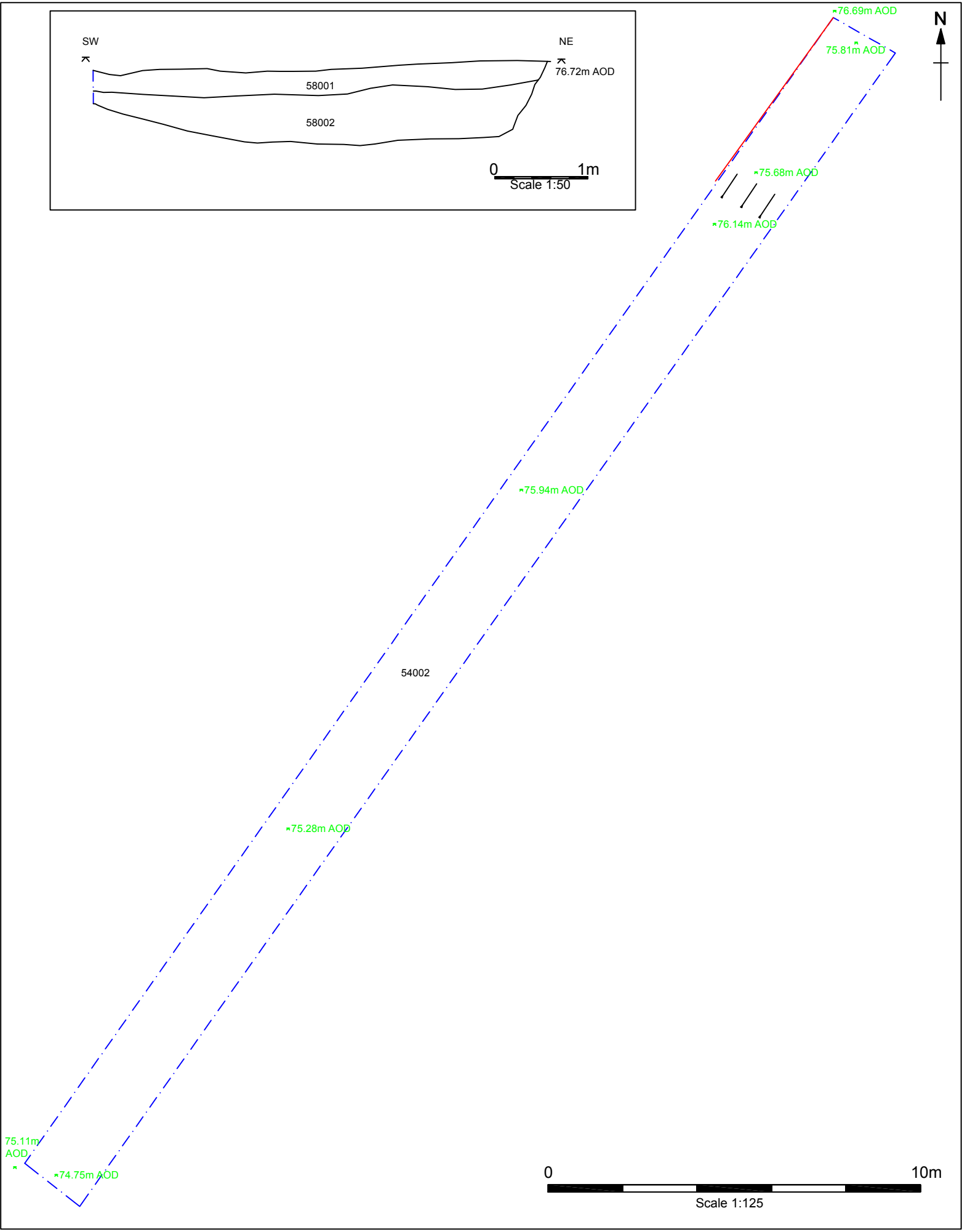


Figure 20. Trench 58 Plan and Section.

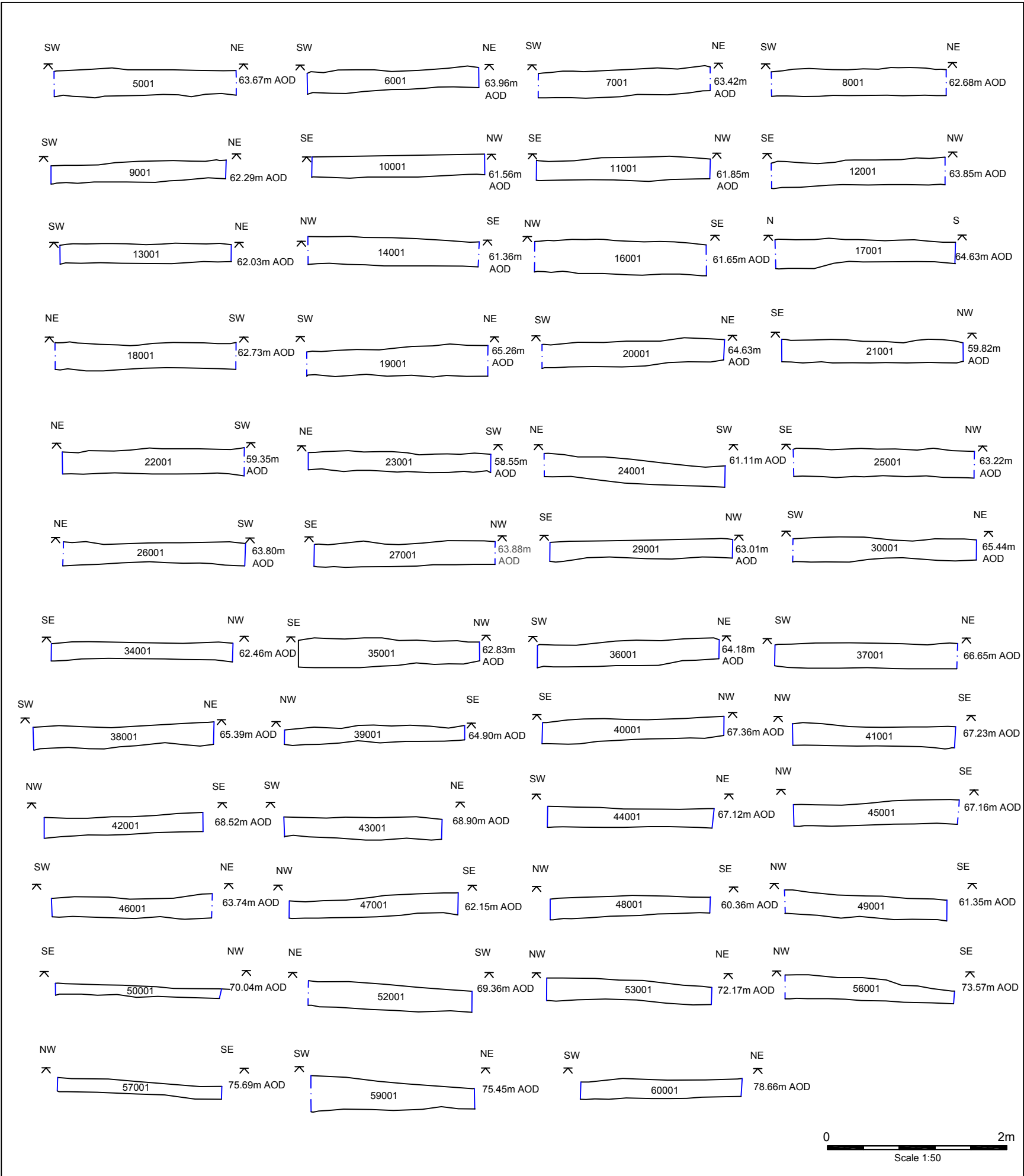


Figure 21. Sections.



Plate 1. General View of Site. Facing West.



Plate 2. Trench 1: Ditch 1005. Facing South-west.





Plate 3. Trench 2. Facing South.



Plate 4. Trench 3: Hospital Footings. Facing West.





Plate 5. Trench 4: Hospital Footings. Facing East.



Plate 6. Trench 15: Modern Features. Facing East.





Plate 7. Trench 28: Modern Manhole. Facing North-west.



Plate 8. Trench 31: Brick Culvert (31002). Facing North.





Plate 9. Trench 31: Brick Culvert (31003). Facing South.



Plate 10. Trench 32: Brick Culvert (31002). Facing South-west.





Plate 11. Trench 33: Brick Culvert (33002). Facing North-west.



Plate 12. Trench 51 after removal of mine waste. Facing South.





Plate 13. Trench 54 after a removal of mine waste. Facing South.



Plate 14. Trench 55 after removal of mine waste. Facing North-west.





Plate 15. Trench 58 after removal of mine waste. Facing North-east.

## APPENDIX 1

### Land at Seacroft Hospital, York Road, Leeds (Site Code 5.11.2015)

#### Context Listing

##### Evaluation Trench 1

Context	Context Type	Description
1001	Deposit	Topsoil: Dark grey-brown silty loam
1002	Deposit	Fill of Segment 1003: mid reddish brown silty clay
1003	Cut	Linear Furrow
1004	Deposit	Fill of Segment 1005: mid reddish brown sandy clay
1005	Cut	Linear Feature (Possible Boundary Ditch)

##### Evaluation Trench 2

Context	Context Type	Description
2001	Deposit	Topsoil: Dark grey-brown silty loam
2002	Structure	Cinder Path

##### Evaluation Trench 3

Context	Context Type	Description
3001	Deposit	Topsoil: Dark grey-brown silty loam
3002	Structure	Brick footing of early 20th century hospital building
3003	Structure	Brick footing of early 20th century hospital building
3004	Structure	Brick footing of early 20th century hospital building

##### Evaluation Trench 4

Context	Context Type	Description
4001	Deposit	Topsoil: Dark grey-brown silty loam
4002	Structure	Brick footing of early 20th century hospital building

##### Evaluation Trench 5

Context	Context Type	Description
5001	Deposit	Topsoil: Dark grey-brown silty loam

##### Evaluation Trench 6

Context	Context Type	Description
6001	Deposit	Topsoil: Dark grey-brown silty loam

##### Evaluation Trench 7

Context	Context Type	Description
7001	Deposit	Topsoil: Dark grey-brown silty loam

##### Evaluation Trench 8

Context	Context Type	Description
8001	Deposit	Topsoil: Dark grey-brown silty loam

#### **Evaluation Trench 9**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Context Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
9001	Deposit	Topsoil: Dark grey-brown silty loam

#### **Evaluation Trench 10**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Context Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
10001	Deposit	Topsoil: Dark grey-brown silty loam

#### **Evaluation Trench 11**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Context Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
11001	Deposit	Topsoil: Dark grey-brown silty loam

#### **Evaluation Trench 12**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Context Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
12001	Deposit	Topsoil: Dark grey-brown silty loam

#### **Evaluation Trench 13**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Context Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
13001	Deposit	Topsoil: Dark grey-brown silty loam

#### **Evaluation Trench 14**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Context Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
14001	Deposit	Topsoil: Dark grey-brown silty loam

#### **Evaluation Trench 15**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Context Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
15001	Deposit	Topsoil: Dark grey-brown silty loam
15002	Structure	Modern Concrete Surface Drain Footing
15003	Modern Feature	Modern Posthole with wooden fence post in situ

#### **Evaluation Trench 16**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Context Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
16001	Deposit	Topsoil: Dark grey-brown silty loam

#### **Evaluation Trench 17**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Context Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
17001	Deposit	Topsoil: Dark grey-brown silty loam

#### **Evaluation Trench 18**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Context Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
18001	Deposit	Topsoil: Dark grey-brown silty loam

#### **Evaluation Trench 19**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Context Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
19001	Deposit	Topsoil: Dark grey-brown silty loam

#### **Evaluation Trench 20**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Context Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
20001	Deposit	Topsoil: Dark grey-brown silty loam

#### **Evaluation Trench 21**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Context Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
21001	Deposit	Topsoil: Dark grey-brown silty loam

#### **Evaluation Trench 22**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Context Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
22001	Deposit	Topsoil: Dark grey-brown silty loam

#### **Evaluation Trench 23**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Context Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
23001	Deposit	Topsoil: Dark grey-brown silty loam

#### **Evaluation Trench 24**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Context Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
24001	Deposit	Topsoil: Dark grey-brown silty loam

#### **Evaluation Trench 25**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Context Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
25001	Deposit	Topsoil: Dark grey-brown silty loam

#### **Evaluation Trench 26**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Context Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
26001	Deposit	Topsoil: Dark grey-brown silty loam

#### **Evaluation Trench 27**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Context Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
27001	Deposit	Topsoil: Dark grey-brown silty loam

#### **Evaluation Trench 28**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Context Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
28001	Deposit	Topsoil: Dark grey-brown silty loam
28002	Feature	Modern Brick Manhole

#### **Evaluation Trench 29**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Context Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
29001	Deposit	Topsoil: Dark grey-brown silty loam

#### **Evaluation Trench 30**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Context Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
30001	Deposit	Topsoil: Dark grey-brown silty loam

#### **Evaluation Trench 31**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Context Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
31001	Deposit	Topsoil: Dark grey-brown silty loam
31002	Structure	19th century brick surface water culvert
31003	Structure	19th century brick surface water culvert

#### **Evaluation Trench 32**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Context Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
32001	Deposit	Topsoil: Dark grey-brown silty loam
32002	Structure	19th century brick surface water culvert

#### **Evaluation Trench 33**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Context Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
33001	Deposit	Topsoil: Dark grey-brown silty loam
33002	Modern Feature	French Drain on same alignment as Brick Culvert
33003	Structure	19th century brick surface water culvert

#### **Evaluation Trench 34**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Context Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
34001	Deposit	Topsoil: Dark grey-brown silty loam

#### **Evaluation Trench 35**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Context Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
35001	Deposit	Topsoil: Dark grey-brown silty loam

#### **Evaluation Trench 36**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Context Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
36001	Deposit	Topsoil: Dark grey-brown silty loam

#### **Evaluation Trench 37**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Context Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
37001	Deposit	Topsoil: Dark grey-brown silty loam

#### **Evaluation Trench 38**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Context Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
38001	Deposit	Topsoil: Dark grey-brown silty loam

#### **Evaluation Trench 39**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Context Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
39001	Deposit	Topsoil: Dark grey-brown silty loam

#### **Evaluation Trench 40**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Context Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
40001	Deposit	Topsoil: Dark grey-brown silty loam

#### **Evaluation Trench 41**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Context Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
41001	Deposit	Topsoil: Dark grey-brown silty loam

#### **Evaluation Trench 42**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Context Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
42001	Deposit	Topsoil: Dark grey-brown silty loam
42002	Deposit	Modern Mine Tippings

#### **Evaluation Trench 43**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Context Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
43001	Deposit	Topsoil: Dark grey-brown silty loam
43002	Deposit	Modern Mine Tippings

#### **Evaluation Trench 44**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Context Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
44001	Deposit	Topsoil: Dark grey-brown silty loam
44002	Deposit	Modern Mine Tippings

#### **Evaluation Trench 45**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Context Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
45001	Deposit	Topsoil: Dark grey-brown silty loam
45002	Deposit	Modern Mine Tippings

#### **Evaluation Trench 46**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Context Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
46001	Deposit	Topsoil: Dark grey-brown silty loam

#### **Evaluation Trench 47**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Context Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
47001	Deposit	Topsoil: Dark grey-brown silty loam
47002	Deposit	Modern Mine Tippings

#### **Evaluation Trench 48**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Context Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
48001	Deposit	Topsoil: Dark grey-brown silty loam
48002	Deposit	Modern Mine Tippings

#### **Evaluation Trench 49**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Context Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
49001	Deposit	Topsoil: Dark grey-brown silty loam
49002	Deposit	Modern Mine Tippings



#### **Evaluation Trench 50**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Context Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
50001	Deposit	Topsoil: Dark grey-brown silty loam
50002	Deposit	Modern Mine Tippings

#### **Evaluation Trench 51**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Context Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
51001	Deposit	Topsoil: Dark grey-brown silty loam
51002	Deposit	Modern Mine Tippings

#### **Evaluation Trench 52**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Context Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
52001	Deposit	Topsoil: Dark grey-brown silty loam

#### **Evaluation Trench 53**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Context Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
53001	Deposit	Topsoil: Dark grey-brown silty loam

#### **Evaluation Trench 54**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Context Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
54001	Deposit	Topsoil: Dark grey-brown silty loam
54002	Deposit	Modern Mine Tippings

#### **Evaluation Trench 55**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Context Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
55001	Deposit	Topsoil: Dark grey-brown silty loam
55002	Deposit	Modern Mine Tippings

#### **Evaluation Trench 56**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Context Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
56001	Deposit	Topsoil: Dark grey-brown silty loam

#### **Evaluation Trench 57**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Context Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
57001	Deposit	Topsoil: Dark grey-brown silty loam
57002	Deposit	Modern Mine Tippings

#### **Evaluation Trench 58**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Context Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
58001	Deposit	Topsoil: Dark grey-brown silty loam
58002	Deposit	Modern Mine Tippings

#### **Evaluation Trench 59**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Context Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
59001	Deposit	Topsoil: Dark grey-brown silty loam

59002	Deposit	Modern Mine Tippings
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**Evaluation Trench 60**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Context Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
60001	Deposit	Topsoil: Dark grey-brown silty loam
60002	Deposit	Modern Mine Tippings

## APPENDIX 2

### Finds Catalogue

Context	Type	Total	Description	Weight (g.)	Spot	Date
13001	Pottery	1	1 body sherd, Yorkshire (Leeds) Slipware	25		early to mid 18th century

#### POTTERY ASSESSMENT

The pottery assemblage was contained one sherd of pottery, found in the topsoil of Trench 13 and was locally produced Lazencroft Slipware and dating to the early to mid 18<sup>th</sup> century.

The assemblage was very small and this sherd was unstratified.

## APPENDIX 3

### Archive Listing

Drawing	Scale	Type	Description
1	1:10	Section	Trench 1: Linear 1003
2	1:10	Section	Trench 1: Topsoil 1001 & Linear 1005
3	1:20	Section	Trench 2: Topsoil 2001 & Cinder 2002
4	1:20	Section	Trench 3: Topsoil 3001
5	1:20	Section	Trench 4: Topsoil 4001
6	1:20	Section	Trench 5: Topsoil 5001
7	1:20	Section	Trench 6: Topsoil 6001
8	1:20	Section	Trench 7: Topsoil 7001
9	1:20	Section	Trench 8: Topsoil 8001
10	1:20	Section	Trench 9: Topsoil 9001
11	1:20	Section	Trench 10: Topsoil 10001
12	1:20	Section	Trench 11: Topsoil 11001
13	1:20	Section	Trench 12: Topsoil 12001
14	1:20	Section	Trench 13: Topsoil 13001
15	1:20	Section	Trench 14: Topsoil 14001
16	1:20	Section	Trench 15: Topsoil 15001
17	1:20	Section	Trench 16: Topsoil 16001
18	1:50	Plan	Trench 1 Overall Plan
19	1:50	Plan	Trench 3 Overall Plan
20	1:50	Plan	Trench 4 Overall Plan
21	1:20	Section	Trench 17: Topsoil 17001
22	1:20	Section	Trench 18: Topsoil 18001
23	1:20	Section	Trench 19: Topsoil 19001
24	1:20	Section	Trench 20: Topsoil 20001
25	1:20	Section	Trench 21: Topsoil 21001
26	1:20	Section	Trench 22: Topsoil 22001
27	1:20	Section	Trench 23: Topsoil 23001
28	1:20	Section	Trench 24: Topsoil 24001
29	1:20	Section	Trench 25: Topsoil 25001
30	1:20	Section	Trench 26: Topsoil 26001
31	1:20	Section	Trench 27: Topsoil 27001
32	1:20	Section	Trench 28: Topsoil 28001 & Manhole 28002
33	1:20	Section	Trench 29: Topsoil 29001
34	1:20	Section	Trench 30: Topsoil 30001

35	1:20	Section	Trench 31: Topsoil 31001 & Brick Culvert 31002
36	1:20	Section	Trench 32: Topsoil 32001
37	1:20	Section	Trench 33: Topsoil 33001 & Brick Culvert 33003
38	1:20	Section	Trench 34: Topsoil 34001
39	1:20	Section	Trench 35: Topsoil 35001
40	1:20	Section	Trench 36: Topsoil 36001
41	1:20	Section	Trench 37: Topsoil 37001
42	1:20	Section	Trench 38: Topsoil 38001
43	1:20	Section	Trench 39: Topsoil 39001
44	1:20	Section	Trench 40: Topsoil 40001
45	1:20	Plan	Trench 32: Culvert 32002
46	1:20	Plan	Trench 31: Culverts 31002 & 31003
47	1:20	Plan	Trench 28: Manhole 28002
48	1:20	Plan	Trench 15: Concrete 15001 and Posthole 15002
49	1:50	Plan	Trench 55
50	1:20	Section	Trench 55: Topsoil 55001 & Mine Tippings 55002
51	1:20	Section	Trench 40: Topsoil 40001
52	1:20	Section	Trench 41: Topsoil 41001
53	1:20	Section	Trench 42: Topsoil 42001
54	1:20	Section	Trench 43: Topsoil 43001
55	1:20	Section	Trench 44: Topsoil 44001
56	1:20	Section	Trench 45: Topsoil 45001
57	1:20	Section	Trench 46: Topsoil 46001
58	1:20	Section	Trench 47: Topsoil 47001
59	1:20	Section	Trench 48: Topsoil 48001
60	1:20	Section	Trench 49: Topsoil 49001
61	1:20	Section	Trench 50: Topsoil 50001
62	1:20	Section	Trench 51: Topsoil 51001
63	1:20	Section	Trench 52: Topsoil 52001
64	1:20	Section	Trench 53: Topsoil 53001
65	1:20	Section	Trench 54: Topsoil 54001
66	1:20	Section	Trench 56: Topsoil 56001
67	1:20	Section	Trench 57: Topsoil 57001
68	1:20	Section	Trench 58: Topsoil 58001
69	1:20	Section	Trench 59: Topsoil 59001
70	1:20	Section	Trench 60: Topsoil 60001
71	1:20	Section	Trench 51: Topsoil 51001 & Mine Tippings 51002/51003
72	1:20	Section	Trench 54: Topsoil 54001 & Mine Tippings 54002/54003
73	1:20	Section	Trench 58: Topsoil 58001 & Mine Tippings 58002

## APPENDIX 4

### Photographic Listing

#### Monochrome Print (Ilford HP5 400ASA)

Frame	Context	Scale	Facing	Description
7	1003	1m	North	Trench 1 Furrow 1002/1003
8	1003	1m	North	Trench 1 Furrow 1002/1003
9	1005	2x1m	West	Trench 1: Ditch 1004/1005
10	2002	2x1m	East	Trench 2: Cinder Path
11	3002-3004	2x1m	West	Trench 3: Hospital Building Footings
12	4002	2x1m	East	Trench 4: Hospital Building Footings
13	55002	2x1m	North	Trench 55: Mine Tippings
14	15002	2x1m	West	Trench 15: Modern Concrete Drain
15	15003	2x1m	North	Trench 15: Modern Posthole
16	-	2x1m	North-west	Trench 15: French Drain
17	28002	2x1m	North-west	Trench 28: Modern Manhole
18				
19	31002 & 31	2x1m	South-west	Trench 31 Brick Culvert
20	32002	2x1m	North	Trench 32 Brick Culvert
21	32003	2x1m	South	Trench 32 Brick Culvert
22	33003	2x1m	South-east	Trench 33 Brick Culvert
23	51002	2x1m	South-east	Trench 51 after removal of Mine Tippings
24	51002	2x1m	South-east	Trench 51 after removal of Mine Tippings
25	54002	2x1m	South-east	Trench 54 after removal of Mine Tippings
26	54002	2x1m	South-east	Trench 54 after removal of Mine Tippings
27	58002	2x1m	North-east	Trench 58 after removal of Mine Tippings
28	58002	2x1m	North-east	Trench 58 after removal of Mine Tippings

#### Digital Photos (14 megapixel)

File	Context	Scale	Facing	Description
IMGP6569	-	-	North	General View of Site
IMGP6570	-	-	West	General View of Site
IMGP6571	-	-	South	General View of Site
IMGP6572	-	-	South-east	General View of Site
IMGP6573	-	2x1m	North	Trench 1 before excavation
IMGP6574	-	2x1m	South	Trench 1 before excavation
IMGP6575	1004	2x1m	West	Trench 1 Linear Feature
IMGP6576	1002	2x1m	South-west	Trench 1 Linear Feature
IMGP6577	-	2x1m	North	Trench 2 after machining
IMGP6578	-	2x1m	South	Trench 2 after machining
IMGP6579	-	2x1m	West	Trench 3 Footings
IMGP6580	-	2x1m	East	Trench 3 Footings
IMGP6581	-	2x1m	North-west	Trench 3 Footings
IMGP6582	-	2x1m	South-west	Trench 4 Footings
IMGP6583	-	2x1m	North-east	Trench 4 Footings
IMGP6584	-	2x1m	South-west	Trench 3 Footings (after cleaning)
IMGP6585	-	2x1m	North-east	Trench 3 Footings (after cleaning)
IMGP6586	-	2x1m	North-east	Trench 3 Footings (after cleaning)
IMGP6587	-	2x1m	North-west	Trench 2 after cleaning
IMGP6588	-	2x1m	South-east	Trench 2 after cleaning
IMGP6590	-	2x1m	North-east	
IMGP6591	-	2x1m	South-west	
IMGP6592	-	2x1m	North-east	
IMGP6593	-	2x1m	South-west	



IMGP6594 -	2x1m	North-east	
IMGP6596 -	2x1m	North	Trench 7 after machining
IMGP6597 -	2x1m	West	Trench 7 after machining
IMGP6598 -	2x1m	North-west	
IMGP6600	2x1m	South-west	Trench 11 after machining
IMGP6601	2x1m	North-west	Trench 11 after machining
IMGP6602 -	2x1m	North	Trench 5 after machining
IMGP6603 -	2x1m	South	Trench 5 after machining
IMGP6604 1003	1m	South	Trench 1: Linear Furrow
IMGP6605 1003	1m	South	Trench 1: Linear Furrow
IMGP6606 1005	1m	West	Trench 1: Linear Ditch
IMGP6607 1005	1m	West	Trench 1: Linear Ditch
IMGP6608 -	1m	South-east	Trench 6
IMGP6609 -	2x1m	North-west	Trench 6
IMGP6610 -	2x1m	North	Trench 8
IMGP6611 -	2x1m	South	Trench 8
IMGP6612 -	2x1m	South	Trench 9
IMGP6613 -	2x1m	North	Trench 9
IMGP6614 -	2x1m	East	Trench 10
IMGP6615 -	2x1m	West	Trench 10
IMGP6616 -	2x1m	East	Trench 13
IMGP6617 -	2x1m	West	Trench 13
IMGP6618 -	2x1m	North	Trench 12
IMGP6619 -	2x1m	South	Trench 12
IMGP6620 -	2x1m	South-west	Trench 14
IMGP6621 -	2x1m	North-east	Trench 14
IMGP6622 -	2x1m	South-east	Trench 23
IMGP6623 -	2x1m	North-west	Trench 23
IMGP6624 -	2x1m	South	Trench 22
IMGP6625 -	2x1m	North	Trench 22
IMGP6626 -	2x1m	West	Trench 21
IMGP6627 -	2x1m	East	Trench 21
IMGP6628 -	2x1m	East	Trench 15
IMGP6629 15002	1m	West	Trench 15 Modern Drain
IMGP6630 15003	1m	North	Trench 15 Modern Posthole
IMGP6631 -	2x1m	West	Trench 15
IMGP6632 -	2x1m	South-west	Trench 16
IMGP6633 -	1m	South-west	Trench 16: Modern Drain
IMGP6634 -	2x1m	North-east	Trench 16
IMGP6635 -	2x1m	East	Trench 17
IMGP6636 -	2x1m	West	Trench 17
IMGP6637 -	2x1m	South-east	Trench 24
IMGP6638 -	2x1m	North-west	Trench 24
IMGP6639 -	2x1m	North-west	Trench 18
IMGP6640 -	2x1m	South-east	Trench 18
IMGP6641 -	2x1m	North-east	Trench 25
IMGP6642 -	2x1m	South-west	Trench 25
IMGP6643 -	2x1m	North-west	Trench 19
IMGP6644 -	2x1m	South-east	Trench 19
IMGP6645 -	2x1m	South-east	Trench 20
IMGP6646 -	2x1m	North-west	Trench 20
IMGP6647 -	2x1m	South-west	Trench 34
IMGP6648 -	2x1m	North-east	Trench 34
IMGP6649 -	2x1m	East	Trench 29
IMGP6650 -	2x1m	West	Trench 29
IMGP6651 -	2x1m	South-west	Trench 28
IMGP6652 28002	1m	North-west	Trench 28 Modern Manhole
IMGP6653 -	2x1m	North-east	Trench 28
IMGP6654 -	2x1m	South-east	Trench 26

IMGP6655 -	2x1m	North-west	Trench 26
IMGP6656 -	2x1m	North-east	Trench 27
IMGP6657 -	2x1m	South-west	Trench 27
IMGP6658 -	2x1m	North-west	Trench 30
IMGP6659 -	2x1m	South-east	Trench 30
IMGP6660 -	2x1m	East	Trench 31
IMGP6661 -	2x1m	West	Trench 31
IMGP6662 -	2x1m	South-east	Trench 32
IMGP6663 -	2x1m	North-west	Trench 32
IMGP6664 -	2x1m	East	Trench 33
IMGP6665 -	2x1m	South-west	Trench 33 Brick Culvert
IMGP6666 -	2x1m	West	Trench 33
IMGP6667 -	2x1m	South	Trench 35
IMGP6668 -	2x1m	North	Trench 35
IMGP6669 -	2x1m	South-east	Trench 36
IMGP6670 -	2x1m	North-west	Trench 36
IMGP6671 -	2x1m	North-east	Trench 37
IMGP6672 -	2x1m	South-west	Trench 37
IMGP6673 -	2x1m	South-east	Trench 38
IMGP6674 -	2x1m	North-west	Trench 38
IMGP6675 -	2x1m	South-west	Trench 39
IMGP6676 -	2x1m	North-east	Trench 39
IMGP6677 -	2x1m	North-west	Trench 40
IMGP6678 -	2x1m	South-east	Trench 40
IMGP6679 32002	1m	East	Trench 32 Brick Culvert
IMGP6680 32002	1m	East	Trench 32 Brick Culvert
IMGP6681 31002	1m	North	Trench 31 Brick Culvert
IMGP6682 31002	1m	North	Trench 31 Brick Culvert
IMGP6683 31003	1m	North	Trench 31 Brick Culvert
IMGP6684 28002	1m	North-west	Trench 28 Modern Manhole
IMGP6685 28002	1m	North-west	Trench 28 Modern Manhole
IMGP6686 -	2x1m	North-east	Trench 41
IMGP6687 -	2x1m	South-west	Trench 41
IMGP6688 -	2x1m	South-west	Trench 42
IMGP6689 -	2x1m	North-east	Trench 42
IMGP6690 -	2x1m	South-east	Trench 43
IMGP6691 -	2x1m	North-west	Trench 43
IMGP6692 -	2x1m	North-west	Trench 44
IMGP6693 -	2x1m	South-east	Trench 44
IMGP6694 -	2x1m	South-west	Trench 45
IMGP6695 -	2x1m	North-east	Trench 45
IMGP6696 -	2x1m	North	Trench 46
IMGP6697 -	2x1m	South	Trench 46
IMGP6698 -	2x1m	South-west	Trench 47
IMGP6699 -	2x1m	North-east	Trench 47
IMGP6700 -	2x1m	North	Trench 48
IMGP6701 -	2x1m	South	Trench 48
IMGP6702 -	2x1m	South-east	Trench 49
IMGP6703 -	2x1m	North-west	Trench 49
IMGP6704 -	2x1m	East	Trench 50
IMGP6705 -	2x1m	West	Trench 50
IMGP6706 -	2x1m	South-west	Trench 55
IMGP6707 -	2x1m	North-east	Trench 55
IMGP6708 -	2x1m	South-east	Trench 51
IMGP6709 -	2x1m	North-west	Trench 51
IMGP6710	55002 1m	South-west	Trench 55 during rmoval of mine waste
IMGP6711	55002 1m	South-west	Trench 55 after removal of mine waste
IMGP6712	55002 1m	South-west	Trench 55 after removal of mine waste
IMGP6713	55002 1m	North	Trench 55 after removal of mine waste

IMGP6714	55002 1m	North	Trench 55 after removal of mine waste
IMGP6715	15002 1m	West	Trench 15 Concrete Drain
IMGP6716	15003 1m	North-east	Trench 15 Modern Manhole
IMGP6717	15002 1m	North	Trench 15 Modern Drain
IMGP6718	28002 2x1m	North-west	Trench 28: Modern Manhole
IMGP6719		East	General view of Site
IMGP6720		South-east	General view of Site
IMGP6721	32002 1m & 0.5m	South-west	Trench 32 Brick Culvert
IMGP6722	31002 1m & 0.5m	North	Trench 31 Brick Culvert
IMGP6723	31003 1m & 0.5m	South	Trench 31 Brick Culvert
IMGP6724	33002 1m & 0.5m	South-east	Trench 33 Brick Culvert
IMGP6726 -	2x1m	North-east	Trench 52
IMGP6727 -	2x1m	South-west	Trench 52
IMGP6728 -	2x1m	North-west	Trench 54
IMGP6729 -	2x1m	South-east	Trench 54
IMGP6730 -	2x1m	North-east	Trench 56
IMGP6731 -	2x1m	South-west	Trench 56
IMGP6732 -	2x1m	North-east	Trench 57
IMGP6733 -	2x1m	South-west	Trench 57
IMGP6734 -	2x1m	North-east	Trench 58
IMGP6735 -	2x1m	South-west	Trench 58
IMGP6736 -	2x1m	North-east	Trench 59
IMGP6737 -	2x1m	South-west	Trench 59
IMGP6738	60001 2x1m	North-west	Trench 60
IMGP6739	60001 2x1m	South-east	Trench 60
IMGP6740	53001 2x1m	North-east	Trench 53
IMGP6741	53001 2x1m	South-west	Trench 53
IMGP6742	-		General view of Site
IMGP6743	-		General view of Site
IMGP6744	-		General view of Site
IMGP6745	-		General view of Site
IMGP6746	51002 2x1m	South-east	Trench 51 after machining out of coal tipping
IMGP6747	51002 2x1m	South-east	Trench 51 after machining out of coal tipping
IMGP6748	54002 2x1m	South-east	Trench 54 after machining out of coal tipping
IMGP6749	54002 2x1m	South-east	Trench 54 after machining out of coal tipping
IMGP6750	54002 2x1m	South-east	Trench 54 after machining out of coal tipping
IMGP6751	54002 2x1m	South-east	Trench 54 after machining out of coal tipping
IMGP6752	58002 2x1m	North-east	Trench 58 after machining out of coal tipping
IMGP6753	58002 2x1m	North-east	Trench 58 after machining out of coal tipping

Seacroft, Leeds MAP 05-11-15

Carbonised Plant Macrofossils and Charcoal

Diane Alldritt

## 1: Introduction

A single environmental sample flot taken during archaeological investigations at Seacroft, Leeds (MAP 05-11-15), was examined for the presence of carbonised plant macrofossils and charcoal.

The sample was taken from a ditch fill.

## 2: Methodology

Bulk environmental samples were processed by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd. using a Siraf style water flotation system (French 1971). The flot was dried before examination under a low power binocular microscope typically at x10 magnification. All identified plant remains including charcoal were removed and bagged separately by type.

Wood charcoal was examined using a high powered Vickers M10 metallurgical microscope at magnifications up to x200. The reference photographs of Schweingruber (1990) were consulted for charcoal identification. Plant nomenclature utilised in the text follows Stace (1997) for all vascular plants apart from cereals, which follow Zohary and Hopf (2000).

## 3: Results

The single environmental sample flot produced very small trace amounts of charred material, mostly degraded wood charcoal in amounts of <2.5ml. Small crushed fragments of coal were present in the flot and possibly originated from the local geology. Modern material was present in low amounts and consisted of modern seeds and

earthworm egg capsules indicating a small degree of bioturbation was possible through the deposit.

Results are given in table 1 and discussed below.

#### 4: Discussion

##### Sample 001 (1004)

Sample 001 (1004) taken from a ditch fill produced very small trace amounts of crushed and decayed charcoal, probably originally oak charcoal but too small to accurately identify. The sample also contained crushed fragments of coal, possibly from later Post-Medieval activity or naturally occurring, as none was found to be burnt. A small amount of modern material in the sample indicated a degree of mixing through the deposit. No identifiable carbonised remains were present.

#### 5: Conclusion

The single sample from Seacroft, Leeds produced scarce traces of burnt material, possibly including oak charcoal, which could have been fuel waste from nearby burning. No other identifiable remains were recovered.

The environmental sample produced a very low amount of charred material, together with modern remains, indicating that further work at the site has a low potential to produce any significant amounts of carbonised material.

#### References

French, D. H. 1971 An Experiment in Water Sieving. *Anatolian Studies* 21 59-64.

Schweingruber, F. H. 1990 *Anatomy of European Woods*. Paul Haupt Publishers Berne and Stuttgart.

Stace, C. 1997 *New Flora of the British Isles*. 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition Cambridge University Press.

Zohary, D. and Hopf, M. 2000 *Domestication of Plants in the Old World*. 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition Oxford University Press.

**Seacroft, Leeds (MAP 05-11-15): Environmental Sample:**

<b>Seacroft, Leeds</b>	<b>Sample</b>	1
<b>MAP 05-11-15</b>	<b>Context</b>	1004
	<b>Feature</b>	ditch
	<b>Total CV</b>	<2.5ml
	<b>Modern</b>	<2.5ml
<b>Other Remains</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	
Coal		5
Modern seeds		7
Earthworm egg capsules		1



**WEST YORKSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGY ADVISORY SERVICE:  
SPECIFICATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION BY TRIAL  
TRENCHING AT THE FORMER SEACROFT HOSPITAL, LEEDS.**

**(SE 35130 34350)**

**Specification prepared on behalf of Leeds Council at the request of Paula Ware  
of MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd., planning application 15/07300/FU.**

## **1. Summary**

1.1 A limited amount of archaeological work consisting of trial trenching 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 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. Site Location & Description**

### **Grid Reference: centred on SE 35130 34350**

2.1 The proposed development site lies to the east of Leeds, south of the A64 / York Road and north of the Leeds to Selby railway line in the grounds of Seacroft Hospital. The site which is currently grassed and falls from c. 80m in the north-east towards 60m in the south east. Of the entire site footprint of c. 38 ha some 15.2ha forms the subject of this evaluation.

2.2 The underlying geology of the site comprises rocks of the Pennine Lower Coal Measures formation which have been extensively worked in the vicinity. The superficial geology is not characterized by the British Geological Survey.

## **3. Background**

3.1 A planning application for 503 houses has been submitted to Leeds City Council (application 15/07300/FU).

3.2 The Planning Authority 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 to establish the significance and the degree of archaeological recording that may be necessary. A geophysical survey was subsequently carried out which shows evidence of historic field boundaries and ridge and furrow ploughing over much of the site (Archaeological Services WYAS). Other parts of the site appear to have been heavily disturbed. The historic ploughing may obscure earlier activity within the development area.

3.3 This specification has been prepared by the WYAAS at the request of Paula Ware of MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd (Showfield Lane, Malton YO17 6BT Tel.: 01653 697752), 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 The proposed development site lies in an area of known archaeological potential with significant evidence of Bronze Age activity and further potential ranging from the Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post medieval periods culminating with the establishment of the Seacroft Isolation Hospital in 1902.

4.2 Excavations were held in advance of the development of former Killingbeck Hospital between 2004 and 2010. This former tuberculosis hospital lies some 400m to the north-west of the site across the A64. This work revealed an archaeological landscape defined by ditched boundaries and burial monuments (West Yorkshire historic Environment Record PRN 11737). A small Bronze Age barrow or ring ditch was incorporated in to a later ditched field system but must have remained visible and was the focus for a possible Roman period burial. A number of pits are also thought to date to this period.

4.3 The land was further subdivided in the late Iron Age and Roman periods and enclosures ditches, to coral stock or define settlements, were dug and trackways established. Pits, perhaps used to store grain were also encountered.

4.4 Evidence of activity during the late prehistoric and Roman periods is generally rare in the urbanised areas of West Yorkshire. The discoveries at Killingbeck Hospital were not expected and were made during trenching to determine the survival of post medieval features.

4.5 The recent geophysical survey does suggests limited evidence of this kind of archaeological landscape at Seacroft Hospital. The possible field boundaries detected by the geophysical survey whilst generally similar to features recorded on historic maps do not fully agree with the cartographic sources, and the presence of post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation and the disturbance caused by historic mining may have masked activities from earlier periods. Despite this activity within the site its use as park land associated with Manston Hall and then as the site of Seacroft isolation hospital may have helped preserve remains from earlier periods.

4.6 The course of a Roman road (Margary 712 WYHER PRN 3539) is thought to run north-east to south-west to the north of the site. The Killingbeck excavation did not locate this road or any road like features on this alignment. Therefore it is possible that the road may run further to the south of its estimated alignment and through the application site.

#### **5. Aim of the Evaluation**

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 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. Where archaeological work is carried out at the same time as the work of other contractors, regard should also be taken of any reasonable additional constraints that these contractors may impose. This work may require the preparation of a Risk Assessment of the site, in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Regulations. The West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service and its officers cannot be held responsible for any accidents or injuries that may occur to outside contractors while attempting to conform to this specification.

### 6.2 Confirmation of Adherence to Specification

6.2.1 Prior to the commencement of *any work*, the archaeological contractor must confirm adherence to this specification in writing to 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 WYAAS to any variations is required prior to work commencing. Unauthorised variations are made at the sole risk of the contractor. **Modifications presented in the form of a re-written specification/project design will not be considered by the WYAAS.** Any technical queries arising from the specification detailed below should be addressed to the WYAAS *without delay*.

### 6.3 Confirmation of Timetable and Contractors' Qualifications

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

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

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

### 6.4 Notification

6.4.1 The project will be monitored as necessary and practicable by the WYAAS, in its role as "curator" of the region's archaeology. The WYAAS should receive as much notice as possible, and certainly one week, of the intention to start fieldwork. This notification is to be supplied **in writing**, and copied to the relevant District Museum (see para. 9.1 below). Historic England's Science Adviser Dr Andy Hammon should also be notified of the intention to commence fieldwork (contact: tel. 01904 601983; email [andy.hammon@HistoricEngland.org.uk](mailto:andy.hammon@HistoricEngland.org.uk)). A copy of the contractor's risk assessment should accompany notification of intention to commence work.

## 6.5 Documentary Research

6.5.1 A desk based assessment and geophysical survey have been prepared for this site by Map Archaeological Practice, a copy is held by the WYHER. This document should be studied by either the project manager or the site supervisor prior to the commencement of *fieldwork*. Information in this report should be incorporated into the contractor's report where it is considered to contribute, but any extraneous material should be omitted. Please note that the WYHER makes a charge for consultations of a commercial nature. The results of this exercise should be used to inform the whole project. Please note, however, that a formal desk-based report is not required and the results of this stage of work should be incorporated in the final report. Please note the West Yorkshire Historic Environment charges for consultations associated with commercial projects.

## 7. Fieldwork Methodology

### 7.1 Trench Size and Placement (Fig. 1)

7.1.1 The work will involve the excavation of 60 (sixty) 50m x 2m trenches which can be machine-opened. The contractor should also allow for a contingency amount of 600 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 1.

Total site area: **152000m<sup>2</sup>**

Total area of trenching: **6000m<sup>2</sup>**

Contingency trenching: **600m<sup>2</sup>**

### 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.** All 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 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.

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

### 7.3 Method of Recording

7.3.1 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. In trenches where no archaeological remains are encountered a sample section or profile of the soils present should be drawn and illustrated in the report.

7.3.2 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.

7.3.3 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 7.3.4 below).

7.3.4 Digital photography: as an alternative for colour slide photography, good quality digital photography may be supplied, using cameras with a minimum resolution of 10 megapixels. Digital photography should follow the guidance given by Historic England in Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice, July 2015. 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 as both a JPEG and a TIFF versions. The latter as an uncompressed 8-bits per channel TIFF version 6 file of not less than 25Mbs (See section 2.3 of the Historic England guidance). The contractor must include metadata embedded in the TIFF 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.

7.3.5 If the contractor intends to use a drone to obtain aerial images of the site they must ensure that this activity is in full compliance with aviation law, the operator is fully trained and if necessary licenced by the Civil Aviation Authority and that a pre-flight and onsite risk assessments have been carried out. Digital images obtained from a drone mounted camera must comply with the requirements for digital photography given above.

## **7.4 Use of Metal Detectors on Site**

7.4.1 Spoil heaps are to be scanned for both ferrous and non-ferrous metal artefacts using a metal detector capable of making this discrimination, operated by an experienced metal detector user (if necessary, operating under the supervision of the contracting archaeologist). Modern artefacts are to be noted but not retained (19<sup>th</sup>-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 of at least 40lt 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.

7.5.2 Samples for scientific dating (radiocarbon dating, archaeomagnetic dating etc.) should be taken if suitable material is encountered during the excavation. The Historic England Science Advisor should be consulted (Dr Andy Hammon, tel.: 01904 601983, email: andy.hammon@HistoricEngland.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.

## 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 Location of Services, etc.

7.7.1 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.

## 7.8 Human Remains

7.8.1 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 and any local environmental health regulations.

## **7.9 Treasure Act**

7.9.1 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. Monitoring**

8.1 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 Advisory Service's representative, by the next agreed site meeting. Access is also to be afforded at any reasonable time to Historic England's Archaeological Science Advisor.

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

8.3 During fieldwork monitoring visits WYAAS officers will take digital photographs which may be published on the Advisory Service's social media feeds as part of an ongoing strategy to enable public access to information about current fieldwork in the county.

## **9. Archive Deposition**

9.1 Before commencing any fieldwork, the archaeological contractor must contact the relevant District museum archaeological curator 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 2305492; email: [katherine.baxter@leeds.gov.uk](mailto:katherine.baxter@leeds.gov.uk)). Deposition should be confirmed in writing by the archaeological contractor; this correspondence is to be copied to the WYAAS.

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



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

## **10. Unexpectedly Significant or Complex Discoveries**

10.1 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.

### **10.2 Requirement for Further Fieldwork**

10.1.1 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.

10.2.2 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 report must be prepared.

## **11. Post-Excavation Analysis and Reporting**

### **11.1 Finds and Samples**

11.1.1 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.

11.1.2 Samples should be processed for the recovery of artefactual material, animal/fish/human bones, industrial residues, 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.

11.1.3 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 ( $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ ) and nitrogen isotope analysis carried out by the radiocarbon laboratory.

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

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

## 11.2 Field Archive

11.2.1 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). An index to the field archive is to be deposited with the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (preferably as an appendix in the report).

11.2.2 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, 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.

11.2.3 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.

## 11.3 Report Format and Content

11.3.1 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.

11.3.2 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 or indicative profile will be drawn and illustrated in the report.

11.3.3 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.

11.3.4 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.

11.3.5 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.

#### **11.4 Summary for Publication**

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

#### **11.5 Publicity**

11.5.1 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.

11.5.2 Please see paragraph 8.3 above with regard to WYAAS' use of photographs taken during site monitoring visits.

#### **11.6 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.

#### **11.7 Report Submission and Deposition with the WY HER**

11.7.1 **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.

11.7.2 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 with the WYAAS unless confidentiality is explicitly requested, in which case it will become publicly accessible six months after deposition.

11.7.3 A copy of the final report (in .pdf format) shall also be supplied to Historic England Science Advisor (Andy.Hammon@HistoricEngland.org.uk)

11.7.4 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 commercial use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.

11.7.5 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 evaluation as detailed above, and/or
- ii) an alternative approach may be more appropriate or likely to produce more informative results,

then it is expected that the archaeologist will contact the 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, the 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 the 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 the 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**

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

**12.4 Valid Period of Specification**

12.4.1 This specification is valid for a period of one year from date of issue. After that time it may need to be revised to take into account new discoveries, changes in policy or the introduction of new working practices or techniques.

**David Hunter**  
**West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service**

**May 2016**

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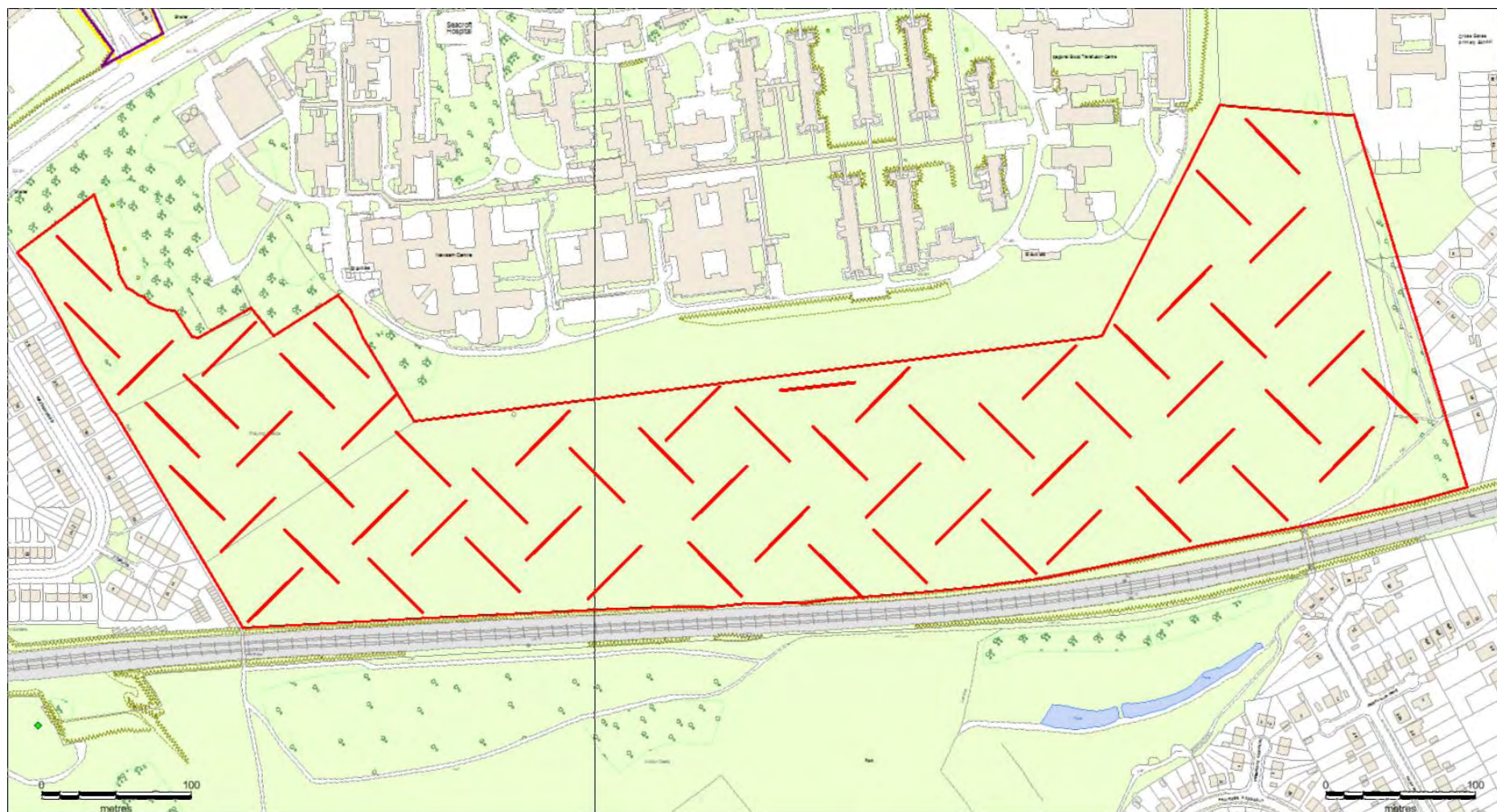


Figure 1 Seacroft Hospital Evaluation Trench location Plan

