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MAP Archaeological Practice

Land off Red Hall Lane
Leeds
West Yorkshire

MAP 05.12.21
Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching

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Version	Written/Revision by:	Date:	Checked by:	Date:
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Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching

Summary

An Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching was carried out by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd., on Land off Red Hall Lane, Leeds, West Yorkshire, between the 25th of April and the 27th of April 2022.

The Evaluation by Trial Trenching, which followed a Desk Based Assessment and Geophysical Survey, consisted of a total of twenty-six trenches were excavated within the boundary of the site. No archaeological finds, features or deposits were identified.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This report sets out the results of an Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching, carried out by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd. on Land off Red Hall Lane, Leeds, West Yorkshire in April 2022.

- 1.2 In accordance with the recommendations of the National Planning Policy Framework (2021) on 'Archaeology and Planning' a staged scheme of archaeological work is proposed. The results of the Trial Trenching, which follows a Desk Based Assessment and Geophysical Survey, will be summarised and an appropriate mitigation strategy will be formulated if necessary.

- 1.3 The work was carried out in accordance a Written Scheme of Investigation which was prepared by West Yorkshire Advisory Service (WYAAS, Appendix 3).

- 1.4 All maps within this report have been produced with permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office (© Crown copyright. License AL50453A).

- 1.5 All work was funded by Redrow Homes.

2. Site Description

2.1 The site, which measures approximately 28ha, is located to the north-east of Leeds, approximately 6km from the city centre (centred at SE 34757 38467).

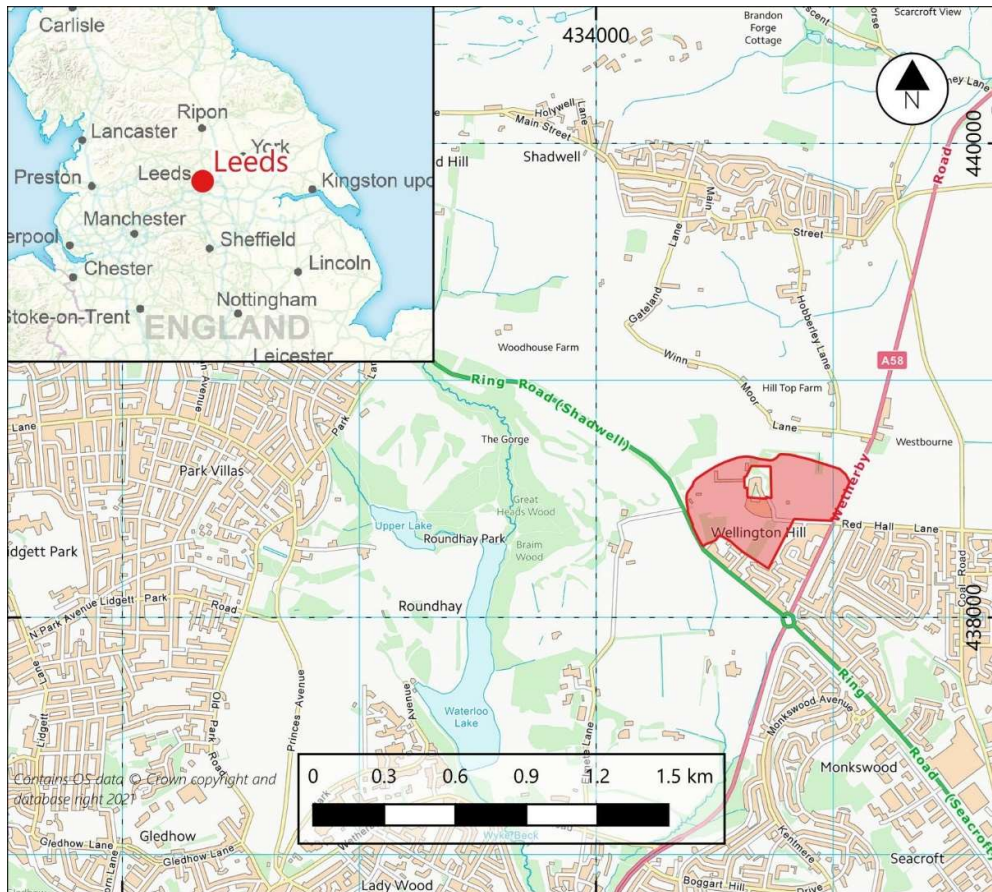


Figure 1. Site Location

2.2 The Proposed Development Area is bounded to the north and west by agricultural land and woodland, to the south by housing and the Leeds outer Ring Road and to the east by the A58 Wetherby Road. The site currently consists of public playing fields. (approx. 10ha) and a former Council nursery and depot (approx. 12ha).

2.3 The Proposed Development Area lies on sandstone bedrock of the Elland Flags Formation, overlain by Harrogate Till Formation clay, sands and gravels (British Geological Society 2022). The ground slopes gently down from the northwest to east and the south, ranging in elevation from approximately 139mAOD to 135mAOD.

3. Archaeological and Historical Background

3.1 The site is located in an area of known archaeological potential. This includes evidence of activity ranging from the Neolithic through Roman and medieval periods to the post medieval period at Red Hall, which is a grade II listed house dating from the later 17th century.

3.2 The site has been the subject of an archaeological geophysical survey and desk-based assessment.

4. Aims and Objectives

4.1 The aim of this archaeological evaluation was to gather sufficient information to establish the presence/absence, date, sequence, nature, depth, quality of survival and importance of any archaeological deposits. This would then enable an assessment of the potential and significance of any archaeology of the site to be made and inform any mitigation that may be required ahead of the development.

5. Methodology

5.1 Excavation

5.1.1 Twenty-six trial trenches were excavated, all measuring 50m x2m. Due to trees Trench 5 was relocated 25m south, and the south end of Trench 21 was moved 4m west. Trench 23 was excavated in two parts due to the presence of a buried service or cable. Trenches 16-20 were not excavated due to land ownership and access issues. The trenches were positioned across the site to investigate geophysical anomalies but also areas which appear void of archaeology in the results of the survey.

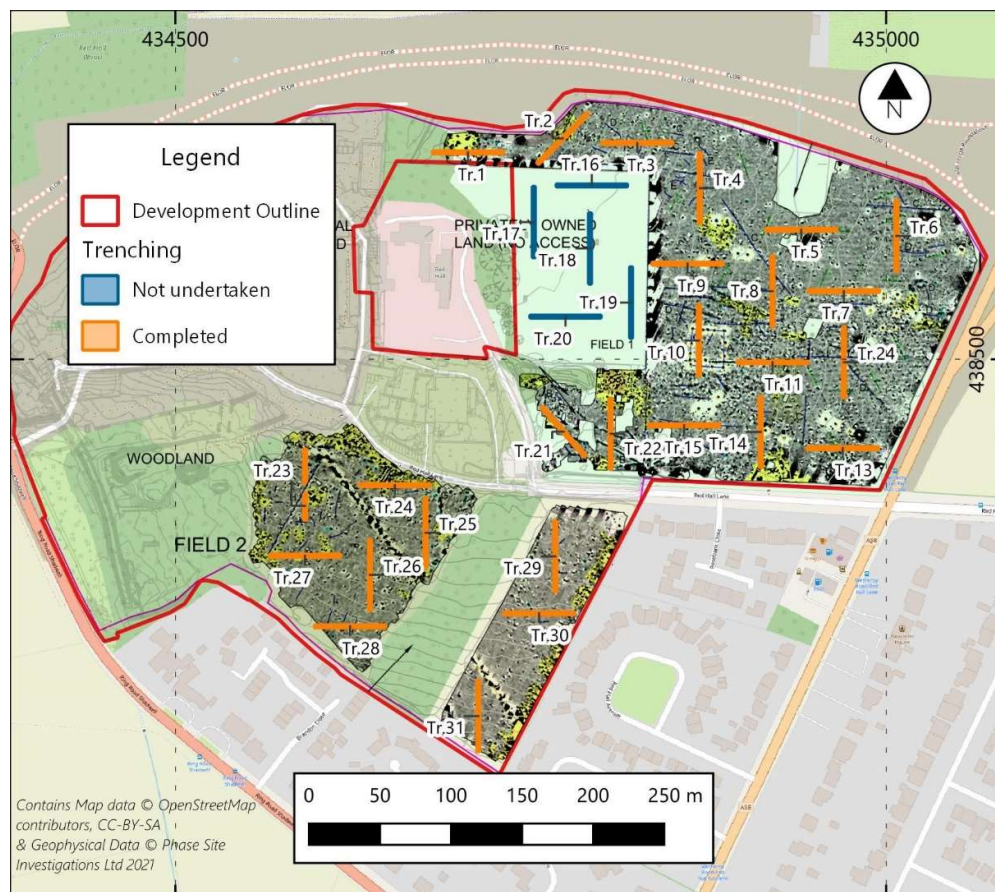


Figure 2. Trench Location Plan

- 5.1.2 All trial trenches and associated spoil were scanned both visually and with a metal detector to aid finds retrieval.
- 5.1.3 Topsoil was removed by a tracked excavator fitted with a toothless bucket, operating under close archaeological supervision. Machining ceased at the top of either archaeological or naturally formed deposits, depending upon which was located first. The exposed surfaces were cleaned appropriately, and any subsequent excavation was carried out by hand.
- 5.1.4 All work was carried out in line with both the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists Code of Conduct (2021) and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (CIfA 2020). Metal detecting was carried out in line with Historic England's 'Our Portable Past-Guidance for Good Practice (2018).
- 5.2 On-site Recording
- 5.2.1 All twenty-six trenches were recorded on MAP's pro forma trench sheets. The photographic record comprised one hundred and thirty-three digital photographs taken in jpeg and RAW. The photographic record included shot number, location of shot, direction of shot and brief description (Appendix 1).

6. Results

6.1 Excavation of the 26 trenches revealed a ubiquitous deposit of topsoil that consisted of a dark grey-brown, silty clay. The total depths and elevations of all trial trenches are displayed in the table below.

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Elevation</i>	<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	<i>Depth of Topsoil</i>	<i>Depth of Subsoil</i>
<i>Tr.1</i>	West 139.13mAOD East 138.95mAOD	0.23-0.38m	0.23-0.38m	N/A
<i>Tr.2</i>	Southwest 138.62mAOD Northeast 138.57mAOD	0.21-0.33m	0.21-0.33m	N/A
<i>Tr.3</i>	West 138.36mAOD East 137.71mAOD	0.26-0.34m	0.26-0.34m	N/A
<i>Tr.4</i>	North 137.30mAOD South 137.14mAOD	0.27-0.29m	0.27-0.29m	N/A
<i>Tr.5</i>	West 136.61mAOD East 136.07mAOD	0.29-0.30m	0.29-0.30m	N/A
<i>Tr.6</i>	North 135.75mAOD South 135.59mAOD	0.24-0.27m	0.24-0.27m	N/A
<i>Tr.7</i>	West 135.66mAOD East 136.13mAOD	0.24-0.27m	0.24-0.27m	N/A
<i>Tr.8</i>	North 136.43mAOD South 136.45mAOD	0.27-0.31m	0.27-0.31m	N/A
<i>Tr. 9</i>	West 136.89mAOD East 137.37mAOD	0.25-0.30m	0.25-0.30m	N/A
<i>Tr.10</i>	North 136.95mAOD South 136.83mAOD	0.30-0.32m	0.30-0.32m	N/A
<i>Tr.11</i>	West 136.59mAOD East 136.02mAOD	0.20-0.30m	0.20-0.30m	N/A
<i>Tr.12</i>	North 135.94mAOD South 135.80mAOD	0.28-0.30m	0.28-0.34m	N/A
<i>Tr.13</i>	West 135.36mAOD East 135.80mAOD	0.25m	0.25m	N/A
<i>Tr.14</i>	North 136.18mAOD South 136.32mAOD	0.30m	0.30m	N/A
<i>Tr.15</i>	West 136.55mAOD East 136.82mAOD	0.20-0.25m	0.20-0.25m	N/A
<i>Tr.21</i>	Northwest 137.35mAOD Southeast 136.78mAOD	0.25m	0.25m	N/A

Tr.22	North 137.23mAOD South 136.78mAOD	0.28-0.40m	0.28-0.40m	N/A
Tr.23	North 136.99mAOD South 135.97mAOD	0.40-0.45m	0.40-0.45m	N/A
Tr.24	West 136.67mAOD East 137.03mAOD	0.38-0.50m	0.38-0.50m	N/A
Tr.25	North 136.76mAOD South 136.06mAOD	0.30m	0.30m	N/A
Tr.26	North 136.08mAOD South 135.35mAOD	0.30-0.32m	0.30-0.32m	N/A
Tr.27	West 135.41mAOD East 135.82mAOD	0.28-0.30m	0.28-0.30m	N/A
Tr.28	West 135.19mAOD East 134.91mAOD	0.30-0.33m	0.30-0.33m	N/A
Tr.29	North 137.55mAOD South 135.99mAOD	0.28-0.40m	0.28-0.40m	N/A
Tr.30	West 135.66mAOD East 135.60mAOD	0.28-0.33m	0.28-0.33m	N/A
Tr.31	North 134.81mAOD South 133.72mAOD	0.30m	0.30m	N/A

6.2 Natural deposits of mottled yellow and yellow brown clay with occasional cobble inclusions were observed throughout each trench. No archaeological finds, features or deposits were identified.

7. Conclusion

7.1 The archaeological evaluation has illustrated an absence of archaeological finds and features on land off Red Hall Lane, Leeds, West Yorkshire.

7.2 The results confirm an absence of significant archaeological potential for the site and judging by the negative results of the evaluation, it is unlikely that any work within the development area would encounter or disturb any archaeological features, finds or deposits.

8. Bibliography

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<https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CodesofConduct.pdf>

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archaeological field evaluation. Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.
http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS&GFieldevaluation_1.pdf

9. Project Team Details

Fieldwork: Alistair Cross, Craig Hodgkinson, Martyn King.

Report: Alistair Cross

Figures: Max Stubbings

Edited by: Charlie Puntorno

Administration: Sophie Coy



Plate 1. General View of Site. Facing Southeast.



Plate 2. General View of Site. Facing South.



Plate 3. Trench 2. Facing Northeast.



Plate 4. Trench 6. Facing North.



Plate 5. Trench 13. Facing East.



Plate 6. Trench 21. Facing Northwest.



Plate 7. Trench 27. Facing East.



Plate 8. Trench 31. Facing South.

Appendix 1

Photographic Archive Listing

Frame	Context	Scale	Facing	Description
IMG_0001	-	1m	East	Trench 1
IMG_0002	-	1m	East	Trench 1
IMG_0003	-	1m	West	Trench 1 Modern Service
IMG_0004	-	1m	West	Trench 1 Modern Service
IMG_0005	-	1m	West	Trench 1
IMG_0006	-	1m	West	Trench 1
IMG_0007	-	1m	Northeast	Trench 2
IMG_0008	-	1m	Northeast	Trench 2
IMG_0009	-	1m	Southwest	Trench 2
IMG_0010	-	1m	Southwest	Trench 2
IMG_0011	-	1m	East	Trench 3
IMG_0012	-	1m	East	Trench 3
IMG_0013	-	1m	West	Trench 3
IMG_0014	-	1m	West	Trench 3
IMG_0015	-		Southwesy	General View of Site
IMG_0016	-		South	General View of Site
IMG_0017	-	1m	South	Trench 4
IMG_0018	-	1m	South	Trench 4
IMG_0019	-	1m	North	Trench 4
IMG_0020	-	1m	North	Trench 4
IMG_0021	-	1m	West	Trench 5
IMG_0022	-	1m	West	Trench 5
IMG_0023	-	1m	East	Trench 5
IMG_0024	-	1m	East	Trench 5
IMG_0025	-	1m	South	Trench 6
IMG_0026	-	1m	South	Trench 6
IMG_0027	-	1m	North	Trench 6
IMG_0028	-	1m	North	Trench 6
IMG_0029	-	1m	West	Trench 7
IMG_0030	-	1m	West	Trench 7
IMG_0031	-	1m	East	Trench 7
IMG_0032	-	1m	East	Trench 7
IMG_0033	-	1m	North	Trench 8
IMG_0034	-	1m	North	Trench 8
IMG_0035	-	1m	South	Trench 8
IMG_0036	-	1m	South	Trench 8
IMG_0037	-	1m	West	Trench 9
IMG_0038	-	1m	West	Trench 9
IMG_0039	-	1m	East	Trench 9
IMG_0040	-	1m	East	Trench 9
IMG_0041	-	1m	South	Trench 10
IMG_0042	-	1m	South	Trench 10
IMG_0043	-	1m	North	Trench 10

IMG_0044	-	1m	North	Trench 10
IMG_0045	-	1m	East	Trench 11
IMG_0046	-	1m	East	Trench 11
IMG_0047	-	1m	West	Trench 11
IMG_0048	-	1m	West	Trench 11
IMG_0049	-	1m	West	Trench 13
IMG_0050	-	1m	West	Trench 13
IMG_0051	-	1m	East	Trench 13
IMG_0052	-	1m	East	Trench 13
IMG_0053	-	1m	South	Trench 14
IMG_0054	-	1m	South	Trench 14
IMG_0055	-	1m	North	Trench 14
IMG_0056	-	1m	North	Trench 14
IMG_0060	-	1m	South	Trench 12
IMG_0061	-	1m	South	Trench 12
IMG_0062	-	1m	North	Trench 12
IMG_0063	-	1m	North	Trench 12
IMG_0064	-	1m	West	Trench 15
IMG_0065	-	1m	West	Trench 15
IMG_0066	-	1m	East	Trench 15
IMG_0067	-	1m	East	Trench 15
IMG_0068	-	1m	South	Trench 22
IMG_0069	-	1m	South	Trench 22
IMG_0070	-	1m	North	Trench 22
IMG_0071	-	1m	North	Trench 22
IMG_0072	-	1m	Northwest	Trench 21
IMG_0073	-	1m	Northwest	Trench 21
IMG_0074	-	1m	Southeast	Trench 21
IMG_0075	-	1m	Southeast	Trench 21
IMG_0076	-	1m	West	Trench 24
IMG_0077	-	1m	West	Trench 24
IMG_0078	-	1m	East	Trench 24
IMG_0079	-	1m	East	Trench 24
IMG_0080	-	1m	South	Trench 23
IMG_0081	-	1m	South	Trench 23
IMG_0082	-	1m	North	Trench 23
IMG_0083	-	1m	North	Trench 23
IMG_0084	-	1m	East	Trench 27
IMG_0085	-	1m	East	Trench 27
IMG_0086	-	1m	West	Trench 27
IMG_0087	-	1m	West	Trench 27
IMG_0088	-	1m	East	Trench 28
IMG_0089	-	1m	East	Trench 28
IMG_0090	-	1m	West	Trench 28
IMG_0091	-	1m	West	Trench 28
IMG_0092	-	1m	North	Trench 26
IMG_0093	-	1m	North	Trench 26

IMG_0094	-	1m	South	Trench 26
IMG_0095	-	1m	South	Trench 26
IMG_0096	-	1m	North	Trench 25
IMG_0097	-	1m	North	Trench 25
IMG_0098	-	1m	South	Trench 25
IMG_0099	-	1m	South	Trench 25
IMG_0100	-	1m	North	Trench 31
IMG_0101	-	1m	North	Trench 31
IMG_0102	-	1m	South	Trench 31
IMG_0103	-	1m	South	Trench 31
IMG_0104	-	1m	West	Trench 30
IMG_0105	-	1m	West	Trench 30
IMG_0106	-	1m	East	Trench 30
IMG_0107	-	1m	East	Trench 30
IMG_0108	-	1m	North	Trench 29
IMG_0109	-	1m	North	Trench 29
IMG_0110	-	1m	South	Trench 29
IMG_0111	-	1m	South	Trench 29
IMG_0112	-	1m	West	Trench 21 Drain
IMG_0113	-	1m	West	Trench 21 Drain
IMG_0114	-	1m	Northwest	Trench 21 Drain
IMG_0115	-	1m	Northwest	Trench 21 Drain
IMG_0116	-	1m	West	Trench 20 Rooting
IMG_0117	-	1m	West	Trench 20 Rooting
IMG_0118	-	1m	West	Trench 14 Drains
IMG_0119	-	1m	West	Trench 14 Drains
IMG_0120	-	1m	North	Trench 14 Drains
IMG_0121	-	1m	North	Trench 14 Drains
IMG_0122	-	1m	South	Trench 13 Drains
IMG_0123	-	1m	South	Trench 13 Drains
IMG_0124	-	1m	South	Trench 12 Drains
IMG_0125	-	1m	South	Trench 12 Drains
IMG_0126	-	1m	North	Trench 7 Flooded Drain
IMG_0127	-	1m	North	Trench 7 Flooded Drain
IMG_0128	-	1m	North	Trench 5 Flooded Drain
IMG_0129	-	1m	North	Trench 5 Flooded Drain
IMG_0130	-	1m	East	Trench 4 Shallow Root Disturbance
IMG_0131	-	1m	East	Trench 4 Shallow Root Disturbance
IMG_0132	-	1m	West	Trench 4 Shallow Root Disturbance
IMG_0133	-	1m	West	Trench 4 Shallow Root Disturbance



IMG_0001



IMG_0002



IMG_0003



IMG_0004



IMG_0005



IMG_0006



IMG_0007



IMG_0008



IMG_0009



IMG_0010



IMG_0011



IMG_0012



IMG_0013



IMG_0014



IMG_0015



IMG_0016



IMG_0017



IMG_0018



IMG_0019



IMG_0020



IMG_0021



IMG_0022



IMG_0023



IMG_0024



IMG_0025



IMG_0026



IMG_0027



IMG_0028



IMG_0029



IMG_0030



IMG_0031



IMG_0032



IMG_0033



IMG_0034



IMG_0035



IMG_0036



IMG_0037



IMG_0038



IMG_0039



IMG_0040



IMG_0041



IMG_0042



IMG_0043



IMG_0044



IMG_0045



IMG_0046



IMG_0047



IMG_0048



IMG_0049



IMG_0050



IMG_0051



IMG_0052



IMG_0053



IMG_0054



IMG_0055



IMG_0056



IMG_0060



IMG_0061



IMG_0062



IMG_0063



IMG_0064



IMG_0065



IMG_0066



IMG_0067



IMG_0068



IMG_0069



IMG_0070



IMG_0071



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IMG_0080



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IMG_0090



IMG_0091



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IMG_0093



IMG_0094



IMG_0095



IMG_0096



IMG_0097



IMG_0098



IMG_0099



IMG_0100



IMG_0101



IMG_0102



IMG_0103



IMG_0104



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IMG_0125



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IMG_0130



IMG_0131



IMG_0132



IMG_0133

**WEST YORKSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGY ADVISORY SERVICE:
SPECIFICATION FOR A PRE-DETERMINATION ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION BY TRIAL TRENCHING ON LAND AT RED HALL , SEACROFT,
LEEDS, WEST YORKSHIRE**

SE34869 38547

Specification prepared on behalf of Leeds City Council at the request of Sophie Coy of MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd. in response to planning application 21/04468/FU.

1. Summary

- 1.1 A pre-determination archaeological evaluation consisting of archaeological trial trenching is proposed to help establish the presence, extent and significance of any archaeological remains at the above site. A geophysical survey and other recent work has shown the site to lie in an area of archaeological potential. Any significant additional archaeological 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.
- 1.3 **Please note that a hard copy of the final report must be submitted to the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record to enable the results of fieldwork to be made publically accessible as required by the National Planning Policy Framework. The WYAAS will not recommend that any archaeological condition is discharged until all analysis and final reporting have been received and approved on behalf of the planning authority.**

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

2. Site Location & Description Grid Reference: centred SE34869 38547

- 2.1 The site comprises two parcels of land on playing fields and agricultural land north-east of the Leeds suburb of Seacroft and west of the A58 Leeds to Wetherby road. The 17th century and later Red Hall lies to the north and north-west of the application site. The new (2022) Leeds outer ring road runs to the north of the application site.
- 2.2 The site has a mixed geology. Islands of Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation occur to its north. However, the majority of the site lies on Elland Flagg and Rough Rock sandstones divided roughly north-east to south-west. Deposits of Harrogate Till are present on top of these. The ground is generally flat but falls very gradually from c. 140mAOD to 130mAOD to the south, east and west outside the proposed development area.

2.3 Parts of the site are unavailable for geophysical survey and trenching as they are either excluded from this development, wooded or occupied by a commercial nursery.

2.4 The site is located in the historic township of Barwick in Elmet.

3. Background

3.1 A housing development is proposed for this site. A desk based assessment and geophysical survey have been carried out and a number of areas of archaeological potential identified. Based on this survey the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service recommended that the impact of development upon archaeological remains is fully evaluated by archaeological trial trenching prior to determining the application.

3.2 This specification has been prepared by the WYAAS at the request of Sophie Coy of MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd. (Showfield Lane, Malton YO17 6BT Tel.: 01653 697752) acting on behalf of the applicant, to detail what work is required for the initial evaluation and to allow an archaeological contractor to provide a quotation.

4. Archaeological Interest

3.3 The site is located in an area of known archaeological potential. This includes evidence of activity ranging from the Neolithic through Roman and medieval periods to the post medieval period at Red Hall, which is a grade II listed house dating from the later 17th century (National Heritage List for England No. 1256162 and West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record MWY4174)

3.4 It is suggested that evidence related to the laying out of a landscaped park survives to the north-east of the proposed development (ELOR Area 15 EWY7144).

3.5 Red Hall was founded in the 17th century and expanded during the 18th century when the development of gardens and landscape parks was a major focus of the prosperous land owning classes. There are several sites to the east of Leeds where this fashion in 18th century landscape design is preserved such as Temple Newsam, Ledston Hall, Barrowby Hall and, exceptionally, at Bramham Park, a few kilometres to the east. It is not entirely fanciful to portray neighbours vying in friendly completion to create an expression of their ideal world in the planting and carefully constructed views over their gardens and from their parks.

3.6 By the mid-19th century the First Edition Ordnance Survey map shows the hall sitting in a well-defined park planted with clumps of trees and a north-south track or road forming the eastern boundary. The area closer to the hall defined by a fence, ?. An Ordnance Survey trigonometry station is located in the south-eastern part of the park, confirming a commanding view over the countryside beyond.

3.7 By 1894 the number of trees in the park appears to have declined and a pond has been created to the north of the hall. The 1906 map locates an "Old Burial Ground" to the north-east of the hall. This title is not in the Germanic font used

to denote antiquities and no further information is currently available. If not ancient and “archaeological” burials, then a possible origin may be an early Non-Conformist burial ground such as the early 18th century and very secluded Baptist burial ground and chapel at Cragg Wood, Rawdon (MWY7583). Human remains pre-1900 should be regarded as being of archaeological interest.

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 more appropriately, be recorded prior to destruction (whether this be a summary record from a salvage excavation or watching brief, or a detailed record from full open area excavation).

5.2 This characterisation will also permit the goals and research strategy for further archaeological excavation of the site to be defined.

5.3 A programme of public archaeology may also be developed based on these evaluation results.

6. General Instructions

Health and Safety

6.1 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 requires the preparation of a Risk Assessment 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 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 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.

6.4 Confirmation of Timetable and Contractors' Qualifications

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.*)

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 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).

6.5.2 Dr Andy Hammon, Historic England’s science advisor should be notified that the excavation is commencing (email andy.hammon@HistoricEngland.org.uk Tel.: 07747 486255).

6.5.3 Katherine Baxter, Leeds Museum Discovery Centre, Carlisle Road, Hunslet, Leeds, LS10 1LB (Tel.: 0113 2305492; email: katherine.baxter@leeds.gov.uk) should be notified in writing of the commencement of fieldwork at the same time as WYAAS

6.6 Documentary Research

6.6.1 Prior to the commencement of fieldwork, the site supervisor must review the desk based assessment and geophysical survey provided by MAP Ltd as well as any relevant additional information held by the HER on the site and its 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 materially contribute to that report, but any extraneous material should be omitted.

6.6.2 Please note that the WY HER 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.

7. Fieldwork Methodology

7.1 Trench Size and Placement (Fig. 1)

7.1.1 The evaluation will comprise the excavation of 31 trenches measuring 50m x 2m (See figure 1). These have been placed with reference to the

geophysical survey carried out by Archaeological Services West Yorkshire Archaeology Service. The trenches can be opened by machine.

- 7.1.2 The contractor should also allow for a contingency area of 100m². 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.

Gross site area: c. **18.5ha**

Net area available for trenching 10.31ha shown in blue on Fig. 1

Area of trial trenching: **3100m²**

Contingency trenching: **100m²**

7.2 Method of Excavation

- 7.2.1.1 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 0.1m. 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.
- 7.2.1.2 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.
- 7.2.1.3 No archaeological deposits should be entirely removed unless this is unavoidable or desirable in achieving the objectives of this evaluation. All archaeological features identified are expected to be half-sectioned to their full depth.
- 7.2.1.4 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 excavation will record the complete stratigraphic sequence, down to naturally occurring deposits and will investigate and record all inter-relationships between features. The following excavation strategy will be employed:
- 7.2.1.5 All trenches must be the stated dimensions at their base.
- 7.2.1.6 No archaeological deposits should be entirely removed in the first instance and features should be half sectioned or in the case of linear features either 1m segment or up to 20% sample excavated if longer runs are exposed (excavated segments should still be no less than 1m long).

- 7.2.1.7 Complete excavation of some features may be a desirable prior to the determination of the planning application. This will be determined on site.
- 7.2.1.8 All artefacts are to be retained for processing and analysis except for unstratified 20th and 21st 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).
- 7.2.1.9 Care should be taken to record artefacts in their correct stratigraphic position, when present to facilitate accurate dating of deposits and features. The stratigraphic position and “security” (residuality or intrusiveness) of any artefacts should be recorded on context sheets and discussed in the report.
- 7.2.1.10 Should remains or features of possible national archaeological importance, which could potentially be granted scheduled status, be observed, fieldwork will cease on the relevant part of the site until these remains have been inspected by West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (as advisors to the local planning authority) and the appropriate Historic England Inspector of Ancient Monuments

7.3 Method of Recording

- 7.3.1.1 The trenches are to be recorded according to the normal principles of stratigraphic excavation. The stratigraphy of each trial trench is to be recorded even where no archaeological deposits have been identified. Where no archaeological features are present representative sections or soil profile must be recorded and illustrated in the report.
- 7.3.1.2 The actual areas of trenching and any features of possible archaeological interest noted within the trenches should be accurately located on a site plan with levels at top and base of features and recorded by photographs, summary scale drawings and written descriptions sufficient to permit the preparation of a report on the material. The site grid is to be accurately tied into the National Grid and located on the largest scale map available of the area (either 1:2500 or 1:1250).
- 7.3.1.3 **Black and white photography using orthodox monochrome chemical development will form the primary photographic record. 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 7.3.1.4 below).

- 7.3.1.4 Digital photography may be employed as an alternative to the use of colour transparencies. Good quality digital photography may be supplied, using cameras with a minimum resolution of 10 megapixels; RAW format may be used to capture images but these must be archived as described below. Digital photography should follow the guidance given by Historic England in Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice, July 2015. 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 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 (**Barwick in Elmet**) 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 "archive quality" CDs the archaeological contractor accompanying the hard copy of the report.

7.4 General Use of Metal Detectors on Site

- 7.4.1.1 Spoil heaps and the bases of trenches are to be scanned for both ferrous and non-ferrous metal artefacts using a metal detector capable of making this discrimination and 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.)
- 7.4.1.2 The make and model of the instrument used should be given in the methodology section of the contractors report and metal detected finds identified in the relevant finds section of this document.
- 7.4.1.3 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 (as amended)."

7.5 Environmental Sampling Strategy

- 7.5.1.1 Bulk samples must be taken from all securely stratified deposits using a strategy which combines systematic and judgement sampling, but which also follows the methodologies outlined in the English Heritage (2011) 'Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (Second Edition)' guidance.
- 7.5.1.2 All samples will be processed and retents scanned with a magnet to recover micro-slugs. A statement on the environmental potential of the excavated deposits will be a distinct part of the environmental report.
- 7.5.1.3 Samples for scientific dating (radiocarbon dating, archaeomagnetic dating, dendrochronology, optically stimulated luminescence etc.) should be taken if suitable material is encountered during the excavation. The Historic England Science Advisor should be consulted (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

- 7.6.1.1 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.
- 7.6.1.2 The report should include a discussion of geology, soils and drainage with specific reference to the potential for the site to contain water-logged remains or localised anoxic conditions and have specific reference to the nature and degree of preservation of different classes of artefacts and ecofacts that have been recovered and that may be anticipated across the rest of the site.

7.7 Human Remains

- 7.7.1.1 Any human remains (inhumations, cremation and ritualised or selected deposits) 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 ClfA Technical Paper 14 "Excavation and Post-Excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Remains (Mckinley and Roberts 1994). The treatment of human remains will be in accordance with Guidance for Best Practice for Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England (Advisory Panel on the

Archaeology of Burials in England 2017), a valid Ministry of Justice licence and any local environmental health regulations.

7.8 Treasure Act

7.8.1.1 The terms of the Treasure Act 1996, as amended, and the Treasure (Designation) Order 2002 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

8.1.1.1 The representative of the WYAAS will be afforded access to the site at any reasonable time. Access is also to be afforded at any reasonable time to Historic England's Science Adviser. Both WYAAS and HE staff will comply with any additional necessary health and safety requirements (as of spring 2020).

8.1.1.2 It is usual practice that the visit is arranged in advance at a time that the site's archaeological potential has been investigated and is available to inspect, 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.

8.1.1.3 Please note that WYAAS now make a charge for site monitoring visits. An invoice will be raised on the archaeological contractor. Up to two (2) monitoring visits will be charged for this project. Please contact us for the current fee.

8.1.1.4 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

9.1.1.1 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). Deposition should be confirmed in writing by the archaeological contractor; this correspondence is to be copied to the WYAAS.

9.1.1.2 It is the policy of Leeds Museums 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.

9.1.1.3 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 Museums. It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to meet Leeds Museums' requirements with regard to the preparation of excavation archives for deposition.

9.2 Unexpectedly Significant or Complex Discoveries

9.2.1.1 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. Post-Excavation Analysis and Reporting

10.1 Finds and Samples

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

10.1.1.2 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 microfossils) should be processed separately as appropriate.

10.1.1.3 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.

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

10.1.1.5 Following identification, finds of 20th and 21st-century date should be noted, quantified and summarily described, but can then be discarded if appropriate. All finds which are of 19th century or earlier date should be retained and archived.

10.2 Field Archive

- 10.2.1.1 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, 2011). An index to the field archive is to be deposited with the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (preferably as an appendix in the report).
- 10.2.1.2 Prints may be executed digitally from scanned versions of the film negatives, and may be manipulated to improve print quality (but not in a manner which alters detail or perspective). **All digital prints, including those presented in the report, must be made on paper and with inks which are certified against fading or other deterioration for a period of 75 years or more when used in combination. If digital printing is employed, the contractor must supply details of the paper/inks used in writing to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service, with supporting documentation indicating their archival stability/durability.** Written confirmation that the materials are acceptable must have been received from the WYAAS prior to the commencement of work on site.
- 10.2.1.3 The archaeological contractor, their specialists and the district museum curator should develop an archive material selection plan based on the significance of the material excavated and its ability to answer the project's and other more general research questions. This process should include the views of the district museum's archaeological curator, WYAAS and relevant and experienced specialists. The archive selection plan should be explicitly detailed in the archaeological report.
- 10.2.1.4 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. 9.3 above). In the absence of this agreement the field archive (less finds) is to be deposited with the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service.

11. Report Format and Content

11.1 Archaeological Evaluation Report

- 11.1.1.1 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.

- 11.1.1.2 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.
- 11.1.1.3 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.
- 11.1.1.4 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.
- 11.1.1.5 The effectiveness and accuracy of the evaluation techniques employed, geophysics and trial trenching, should be discussed.
- 11.1.1.6 Details of the style and format of the report are to be determined by the archaeological contractor, but should include a full bibliography, a quantified index to the site archive, and as an appendix, a copy of this specification.

12. Publicity

- 12.1.1 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.

12.2 Consideration of Appropriate Mitigation Strategy

- 12.2.1 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.

13. Report Submission and Deposition with the WY HER

- 13.1.1 **A hard copy of this report (plus a digital copy on “archive” quality gold disk in ISO 10005-1 compliant (PDF/A) format) will be submitted directly to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service in a timely manner to allow further work, if necessary, to be scheduled 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 dependent 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.
- 13.1.2 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.
- 13.1.3 A copy of the final report (in .pdf format) shall also be supplied to Historic England’s Science Advisor (andy.hammon@HistoricEngland.org.uk).
- 13.1.4 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.
- 13.1.5 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.
- 13.1.6 A note or longer article should also be supplied to the next volume of the annual Council for British Archaeology’s Yorkshire Forum publication (please contact the editor or CBA’s website for more information associate.editor@cba-yorkshire.org.uk).

14. General Considerations

14.1 **Authorised Alterations to Specification by Contractor**

14.1.1 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,

14.1.2 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.

14.2 **Unauthorised Alterations to Specification by Contractor**

14.2.1 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 the discharge of the planning condition to the Local Planning Officer based on the archaeological information available and are therefore made solely at the risk of the contractor.

14.3 **Technical Queries**

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

14.4 **Valid Period of Specification**

14.4.1 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

February 2022

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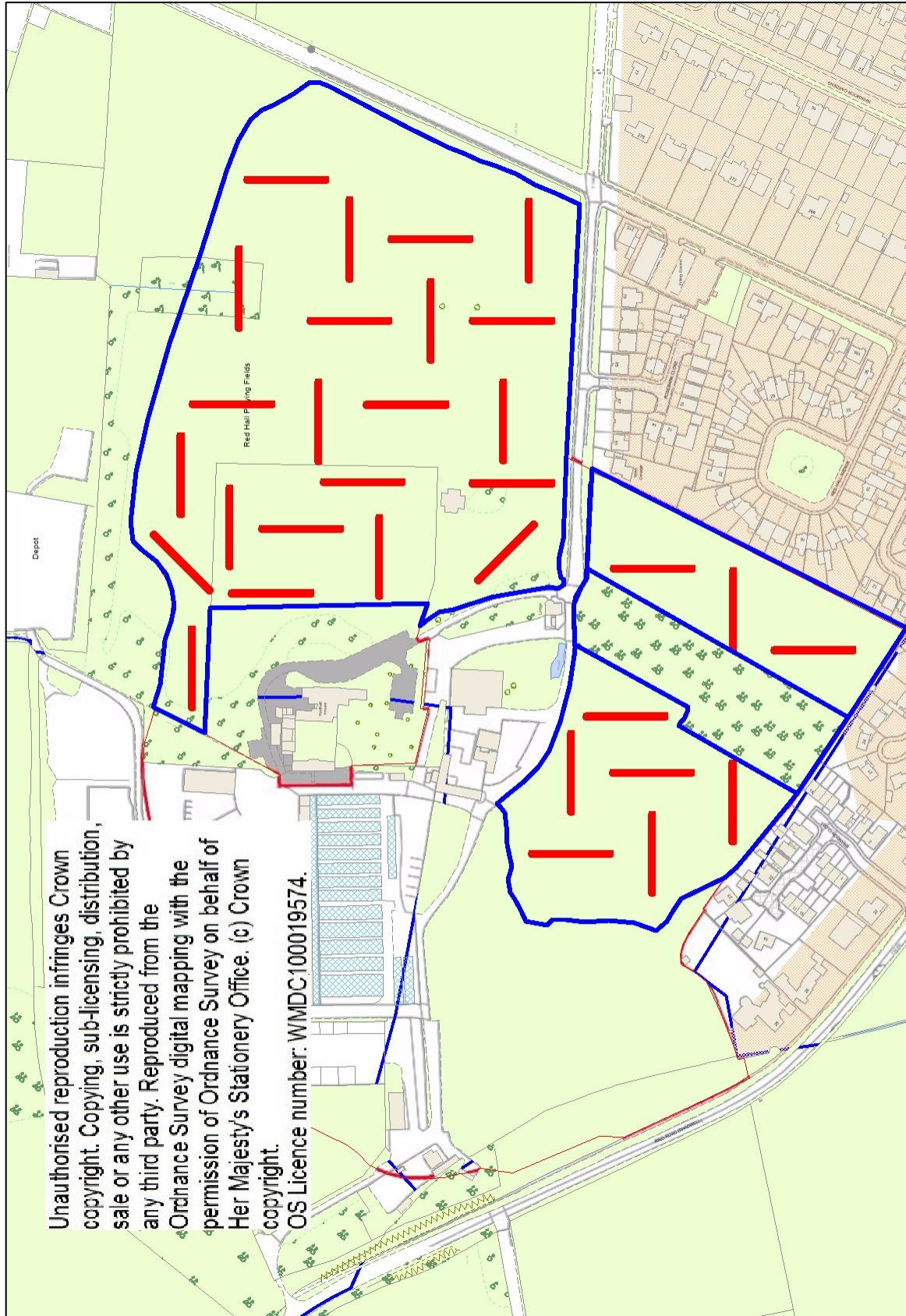


Figure 1 Site and Trench Locations