



WYAS
**Archaeological
Services**

48 Main Street

Thorner

West Yorkshire

Archaeological Watching Brief

Report no. 4029
August 2023

Client: Park Lane Homes



48 Main Street, Thorer West Yorkshire

Archaeological Watching Brief

Summary

A watching brief during the construction of two dwellings at 48 Main Street Thorer was successful in identifying the limited continuation of a scatter of pits that had been identified during the evaluation stage. Although no dating evidence was recovered from the single pit observed at this watching brief phase, it is assumed it is of similar date to those found during the evaluation which contained pottery spanning the early medieval period through to the 12th century.

Report Information

Client: Park Lane Homes
Address: Kingston House, Slaid Hill, 87 Wike Ridge Lane, Leeds
Report Type: Archaeological Watching Brief
Location: 48 Main Street, Thorner, Leeds
County: West Yorkshire
Grid Reference: SE 37620 40288
Period(s) of activity represented: Medieval, post-medieval
Report Number: 4029
Project Number: XK71
Site Code: MTH23
Planning Application No.: 21/10308/FU
OASIS No.: archaeol11-518677
Museum Accession No.: tbc
Date of fieldwork: July 2023
Date of report: August 2023
Project Management: David Williams
Fieldwork: Alexandra Davies
Report: David Williams
Illustrations: David Williams
Photography: ASWYAS staff

Authorisation for
distribution: _____



© Archaeological Services WYAS 2023
Nepshaw Lane South, Morley, Leeds LS27 7JQ
Telephone: 0113 535 0163
Email: admin@aswyas.com



Contents

Report information	ii
Contents.....	iii
Document Issue Record	iv
List of Figures	iv
List of Plates.....	iv

1 Introduction.....	1
Site location, topography and land use	1
Soils and geology.....	1
2 Archaeological and Historical Background.....	1
3 Aims and Objectives	2
4 Methodology	3
5 Results	3
6 Artefact and Environmental Record.....	4
7 Discussion and Conclusions	4

Figures

Plates

Appendices

Appendix 1: Specification

Appendix 2: Inventory of primary archive

Appendix 3: Concordance of contexts

Appendix 4: OASIS summary

Bibliography

Document Issue Record

Ver	Status	Author(s)	Reviewer	Approver	Date
1.0	Issue	DW	KM	JR	Aug 23

List of Figures

- 1 Site location
- 2 Site plan
- 3 Pit 2004, plan and section, and sample section from the site

List of Plates

- 1 House plot 1, looking northeast
- 2 House plot 2, looking northwest
- 3 Drainage trench during excavation, looking south
- 4 Pit 2004, looking north

1 Introduction

Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS) was commissioned by Park Lane Homes to undertake an archaeological watching brief at 48 Main Street, Thorner, West Yorkshire during the construction of two new dwellings. The watching brief was undertaken in July 2023 during the development (Planning Reference 21/10308/FU) within the garden to the rear of the existing property.

The work was undertaken in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and a Specification produced by West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS) (Appendix 1).

Site location, topography and land use

The site comprises approximately 2639m² of lawn and vegetable garden situated on the northwest of Main Street, Thorner, West Yorkshire (SE 37620 40288; Fig. 1) with private dwellings to the northeast and southwest. Further to the northwest, parallel to the street frontage, runs Mill Beck.

The ground within the site is generally level, situated at a height of around 88m above Ordnance Datum.

Soils and geology

The underlying bedrock geology comprises the Rough Rock Flags – Sandstone formation, a sedimentary bedrock formed between 320 and 319 million years ago during the Carboniferous period (British Geology Society 2023). The overlying soils are of the Rivington 1 association, described as well drained coarse loamy soils over sandstone (Soil Survey of England Wales 1983).

2 Archaeological and Historical Background

The following archaeological and historical background has been taken from the Specification produced by WYAAS (Appendix 1).

The Domesday Book of 1086 records Thorner but indicates it was in a much reduced and poor state based on its value prior to the Norman Conquest of 1066.

The morphology of the property is characteristic of a medieval croft and toft comprising a house and a small holding which was the basic unit of land division in nucleated settlements during this period.

Analysis of the dimensions of medieval property boundaries at Thorner by M. Ecclestone suggests up to four phases of village development, each conjecturally typified by use of a standard base unit of property measurement (see West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record MWY3140). This analysis suggests the overall form of the village was altered to meet different plans at various points during the medieval period. With such a potentially

complex sequence of development, evidence of earlier settlement may be present as buried archaeological remains within the site.

Thorner is recorded as one of a small number of West Yorkshire villages to have had a weekly market in 1305. The implication is that by this time the village was economically successful; sufficiently connected to neighbouring settlements and perhaps specialised in its produce (see Manor Farm and dairying below) to warrant an elevated status in the hierarchy of local places.

Although it is likely that past activity was focused on the southern portion of the property strip, where the present 48 Main Street stands, there is potential for evidence of medieval activity within the remainder of the site.

An archaeological watching brief to the east of Kirby House, Thorner, observed medieval remains (Palmer 2002). An excavation at Manor Farm (Burgess 1999) identified structural remains comprising stone foundation structures, pits and post-holes, dating between the 11th and 13th centuries. Distinctive pottery suggests dairying was being undertaken. After a hiatus, the site was resettled in the 15th century (MWY1149, EWY6260).

Archaeological evaluation of the current site earlier in 2023 (Ellis 2023) revealed a number of shallow pits and post-holes of various sizes containing pottery spanning (most likely) the early medieval period through to the 12th century, as well as later post-medieval material in the topsoil. No obvious structure connecting the features was discernible and they probably represented domestic activity at the rear of properties along Main Road. The presence of clinker and coal from the features which contained medieval pottery suggests that some of the pottery may be residual or that there has been later disturbance. Regardless, the site was probably occupied in the medieval period, likely at the same time as Kirby House, to the east.

3 Aims and Objectives

The aim of the watching brief was to identify and record the presence/absence, extent, condition, character and date (as far as circumstances permit) of any further archaeological features and deposits which are disturbed or exposed as a result of the construction activity. On completion of the watching brief, a report was to be produced describing the results of the watching brief will be deposited with the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record

This work is intended to mitigate the destruction of any buried archaeological remains that may be revealed or disturbed through 'preservation by record', but the archaeologist was not to excavate any area beyond those to be disturbed by the development.

The objective of the work was to monitor the removal of top and subsoil horizons and assess the resultant areas for their archaeological potential. Any remains were then subject to archaeological excavation.

4 Methodology

The work involved the excavation of foundation trenches and service trenches (Fig. 2).

All work was undertaken in accordance with accepted professional standards and guidelines (Historic England 2008; CIfA 2020), in accordance with the ASWYAS site recording manual (ASWYAS 2020) and in compliance with the Specification (Appendix 1).

The foundations and service trenches were opened using a small tracked 360 excavator using a toothless 0.3m wide bucket. The works were monitored by an experienced archaeologist. The resultant sections were inspected for the presence of archaeological remains and deposits. All monitored areas were surveyed using a Trimble VRS differential GPS accurate to +/-0.01m.

Where present, archaeological features were accurately recorded in plan at a scale of 1:20. All plans and sections include spot heights that relate to Ordnance Datum in metres.

Spoil heaps were scanned for both ferrous and non-ferrous metal artefacts using a Minelab X-Terra 50 fitted with a 9inch 7.5kHz coil, capable of discriminating between ferrous and non-ferrous material and was operated by an experienced metal detector user. No artefacts were noted.

A full written, drawn and photographic record was made of all archaeological work undertaken. An inventory of the primary archive is presented in Appendix 2 and a concordance of contexts is provided in Appendix 3. ASWYAS currently hold the site archive in a stable and secure location.

5 Results

The archaeological watching brief was undertaken on house foundations (Fig. 2; Plates 1 and 2) and drainage/service trenches (Plate 3). Part of the house plots had been excavated prior to an archaeologist attending site, but the exposed excavated sections were inspected visually for any archaeological remains.

Across the site a dark grey, brown sandy silt (1002/2002) was observed, between 0.17m and 0.35m in depth. The topsoil was underlain by a dark orange, brown sandy silt subsoil with sandstone inclusions (1001/2002), that was 0.24m to 0.38m in depth.

Areas of modern disturbance were noted that typically sealed the topsoil or subsoil deposits. These comprised demolition material (1003) and levelling deposits (1004 and 2003) that had been put down to consolidate the ground during construction. An existing road and track (1005 and 1006) were also recorded which formed the access to the site.

The natural deposits (1000/2000) across the site were a mid-orange yellow compact sand that transitioned to a compact sandstone deposit towards the northwest of the site.

A single archaeological feature (Figs 2 and 3; Plate 4) was recorded within a drainage trench excavated towards the east of the site. This comprised a small pit (2004) that was exposed in the section of the trench and partly in plan. The pit was at least 0.69m in length, 0.20m wide and 0.29m deep. It contained a single fill (2005) that was a dark yellow-brown sandy silt with infrequent angular sandstone inclusions. The deposit looked to have been heavily impacted by rooting and no finds were recovered. The pit was similar to these identified during the evaluation trenching (Ellis 2023).

6 Artefact and Environmental Record

No artefacts were recovered, or environmental samples collected, during these investigations.

7 Discussion and Conclusions

The watching brief during the construction of two dwellings at 48 Main Street Thorer was successful in identifying the limited continuation of the scatter of pits that had been identified during the evaluation stage. Although no dating evidence was recovered from the pit during the watching brief, it is assumed to be similar in date to those investigated at the evaluation phase. These contained pottery spanning (most likely) the early medieval period through to the 12th century.

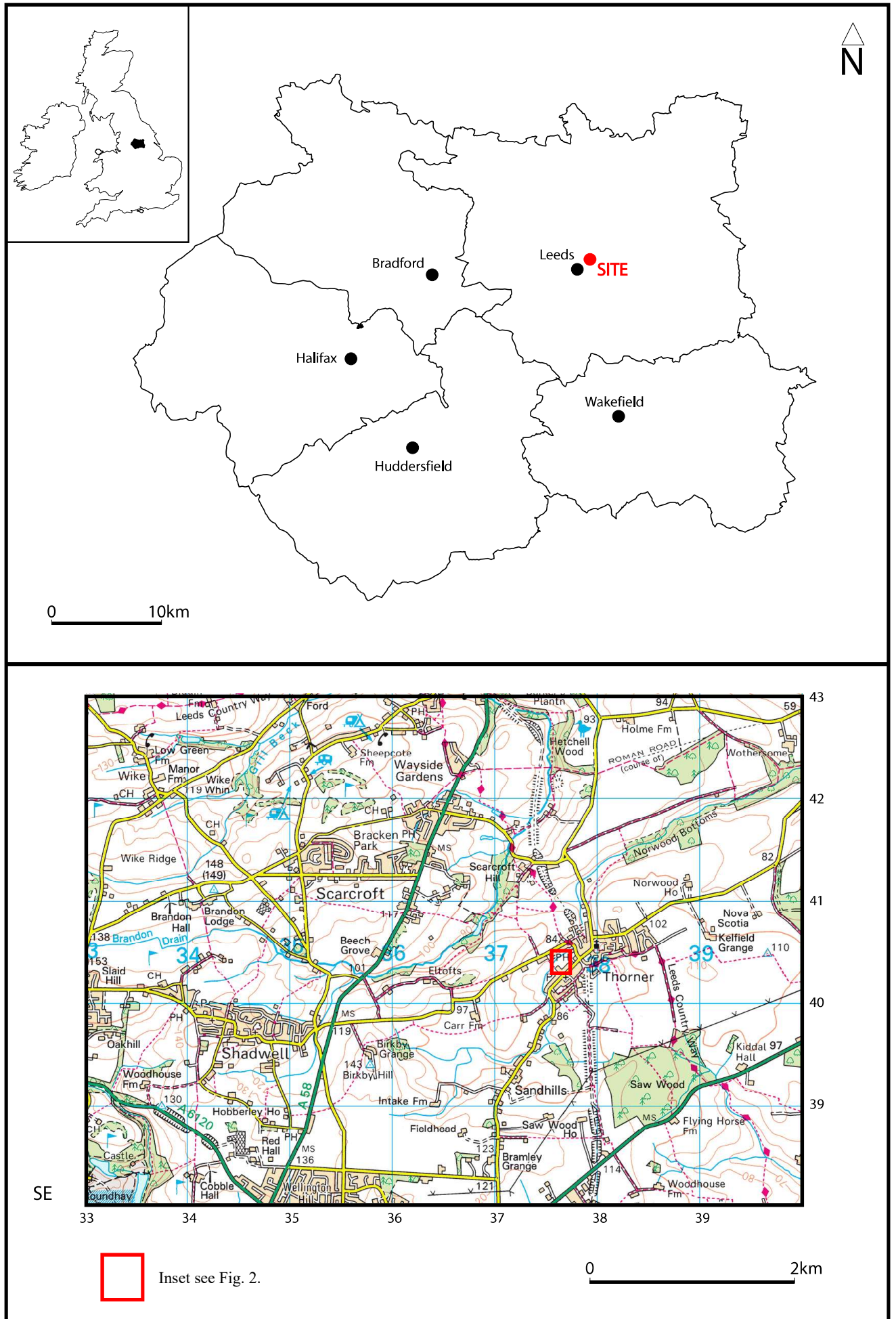
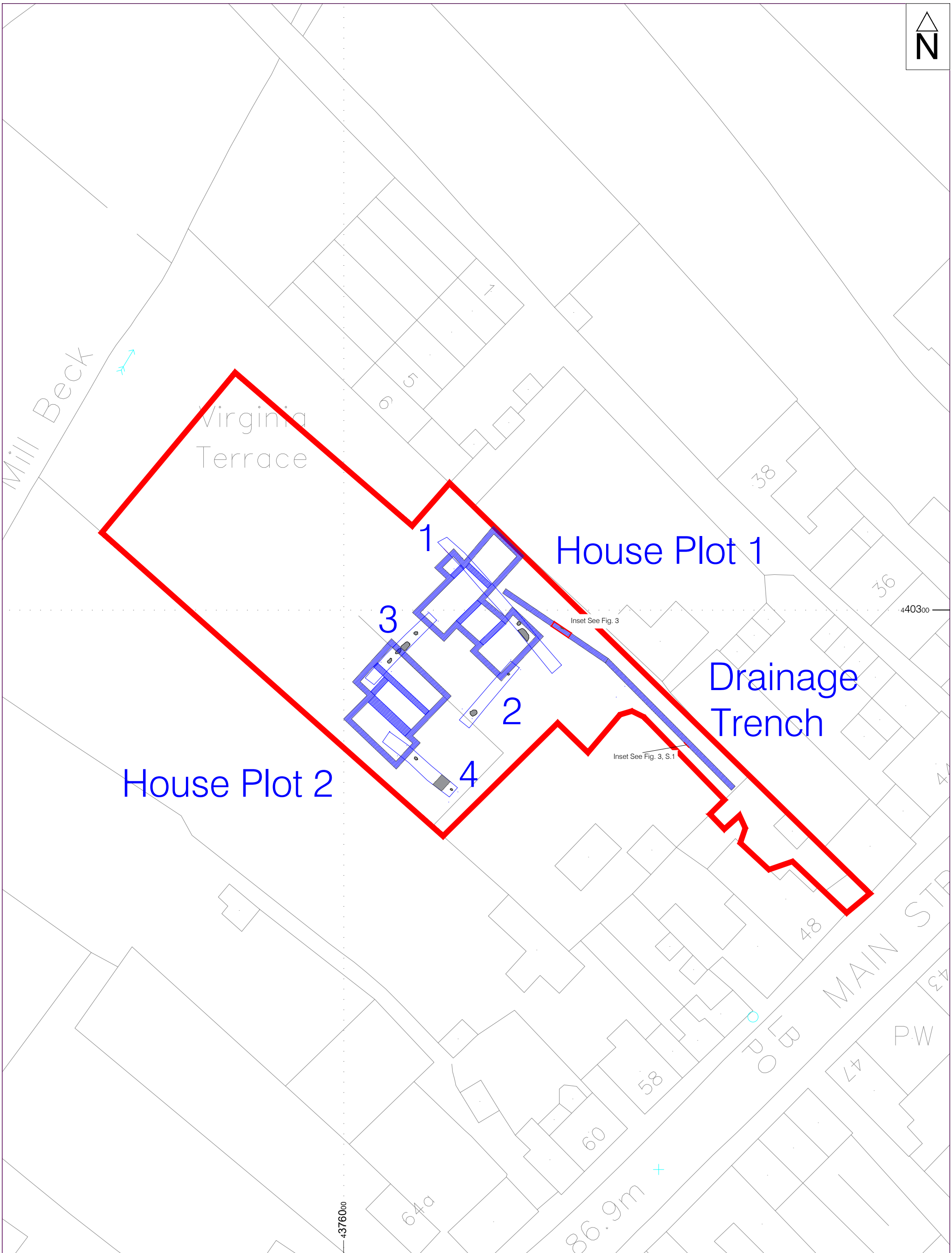









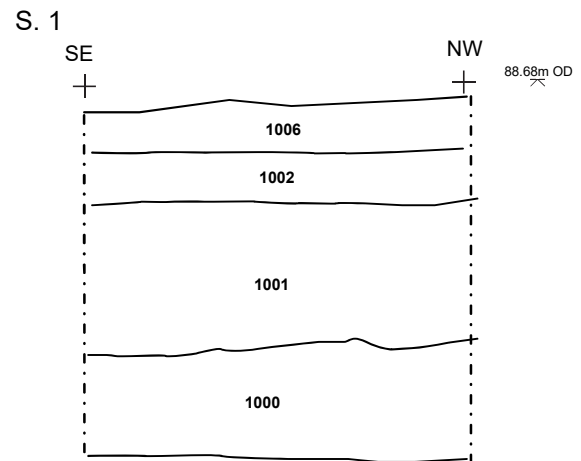
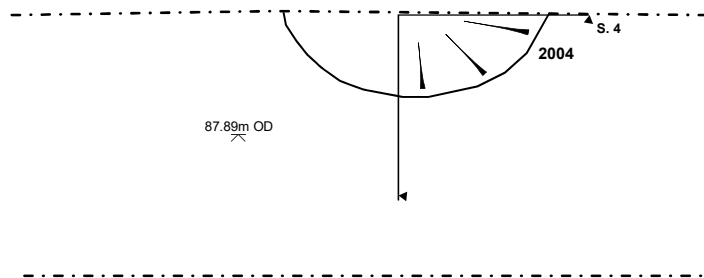
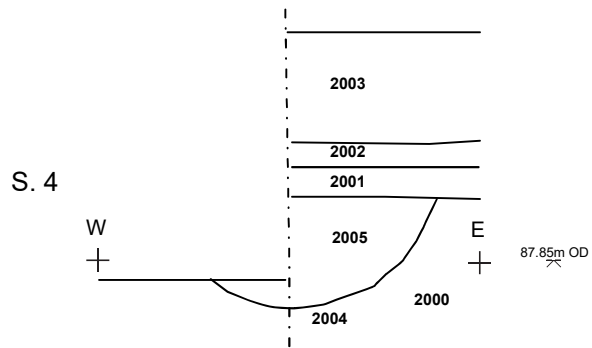
Fig. 1. Site location

Reproduced with the permission of the controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown Copyright. Archaeological Services WYAS: licence LA076406, 2023.



 © ASWYAS 2023. Archaeological Services W Y A S, Nepshaw Lane South, Morley, LS27 7JQ Tel: 0113 535 0163 Email: archaeology@wyjs.org.uk www.aswyas.com	Project No. XK71		SITE BOUNDARY		MONITORED AREA	 0 25m 1:500 @ A3
	Fig. 2.		TRIAL TRENCH		ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURE	
	Site plan		ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURE TRENCHING			

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office.
 © Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings.
 Wakefield Metropolitan District Council licence 100019574, 2023.



© ASWYAS 2023.
Archaeological Services W Y A S,
Nepshaw Lane South, Morley, LS27 7JQ
Tel: 0113 535 0163
Email: archaeology@wyjs.org.uk
www.aswyas.com

Project No. XF71

Project Code: MTH23

Fig. 3

*Pit 2004, plan, section and sample sections
from the site*

0 1m (1:20)



Plate 1. House plot 1, looking northeast



Plate 2. House plot 2, looking northwest



Plate 3. Drainage trench during excavation, looking south



Plate 4. Pit 2004, looking north

Appendix 1: Specification

SPECIFICATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AT 48 HIGH STREET, THORNER, WEST YORKSHIRE

SE3761940277

This specification was prepared at the request of Mr David Williams of Archaeological Services West Yorkshire Archaeology Service and on behalf of Leeds City Council. It details the requirements of an archaeological watching brief on ground works associated the construction of two dwellings (21/10308/FU).

Summary

- 1.1. This specification covers the requirements for an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with construction of two dwellings to the rear of 48 High Street, Thorer.
 - 1.2. This specification has been prepared by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS), the holders of the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record.
 - 1.3. Failure to fully comply with the terms of this specification will be treated as a breach of planning consent by WYAAS.**
 - 1.4. Please note the WYAAS require a copy of the final report to 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 only recommend discharge of any archaeological planning condition once a report been received and found to be satisfactory.**
- 2. Site Location & Description Grid Reference: centred SE 382 346**
- 2.1 The site is located on the north-west of Main Street. Mill Beck runs broadly parallel with the street frontage to the north of the site. The ground is generally level at an elevation of c.90m AOD.
- 3. Archaeological / Architectural Interest**
- 3.1. An archaeological evaluation uncovered some evidence of activity to the rear of 48 High Street in the form of shallow depressions. These are interpreted as truncated post holes or pits that have been dated to the medieval period. Finds recovered from the features include both early (5th – 9th century AD) and late Thorer of York A wares which were manufactured during the Anglo-Viking period. Later Gritty wares were also present. These date from after the Norman Conquest of 1066 through to the 13th century.
 - 3.2. Although only a small number of archaeological features were revealed remains of this date are unusual in the county. The apparent occurrence of three dateable phases of activity, early medieval, Pre and Post Conquest are important evidence of the villages development and add weight to the suggested staged development of Thorer.

- 3.3. The hint of early medieval activity is of great significance even if the pottery is ultimately residual and recovered from later medieval features. Modern West Yorkshire encompasses much of the Kingdom of Elmet. The organisation and population of Elmet has, until very recently, remained unknown. However, a recently excavated burial ground of this period at Garforth and previously excavated site at Parlington Hollins on the M1 lie only a few miles from Thorner. Evidence of the structures and building there and ceramics in use may be comparable to activity at and origins of a settlement at Thorner.
- 3.4. Although no evidence for the production of pottery was discovered the presence of pottery sherds contemporary with the production of Thorner or York A-ware is also significant. Pottery of this date was also found nearby recently during work on the East Leeds Orbital Road at Morwick Hall. Recently pottery and hints of settlement during this period have also been noted at Bramhope and Wetherby. Together this suggests a more densely settled belt of land to the east of Leeds than was hitherto considered.
- 3.5. The archaeological features encountered were cut into the very variable natural geology and were truncated and reduced by later gardening activity. None the less there is a possibility that more and better-preserved remains may also be present. Therefore, there is a requirement for further archaeological observation and recording during development of the site.

4. Aims of the Watching Brief

- 4.1 The aim of the watching brief is to identify and record the presence/absence, extent, condition, character and date (as far as circumstances permit) of any further archaeological features and deposits which are disturbed or exposed as a result of the construction activity. On completion of the watching brief a copy of the report produced describing the results of the watching brief will be deposited with the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Services, West Yorkshire Joint Service, Nepshaw Lane South, Morley, Leeds LS27 7JQ; email wyher@wyjs.org.uk).
- 4.2 This work is intended to mitigate the destruction of any buried archaeological remains that may be revealed / disturbed through 'preservation by record'.
- 4.3 The archaeologist shall not excavate any area beyond those to be disturbed/destroyed by the development.

5. General Instructions

5.1 Health and Safety

- 5.1.1 The archaeologist on site will naturally operate with due regard for Health and Safety regulations. In this case, where archaeological work is carried out at the same time as the work of other contractors, regard should also be taken of any reasonable additional constraints that these contractors may impose. This work may require the preparation of a Risk Assessment of the site, in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Regulations. The West

Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service and its officers cannot be held responsible for any accidents or injuries that may occur to outside contractors engaged to undertake this watching brief while attempting to conform to this specification. Any Health and Safety issues which may hinder compliance with this specification should be discussed with WYAAS at the earliest possible opportunity (see para. 11.1).

5.2 Confirmation of Adherence to Specification

5.2.1 Prior to the commencement of any work, the archaeological contractor must confirm adherence to this specification in writing to WYAAS, or state (with reasons) any proposals to vary the specification. Unauthorised variations are made at the sole risk of the contractor (see para. 11.2 below). Modifications presented in the form of a re-written specification/project design will not be considered by WYAAS.

5.3 Confirmation of Timetable and Contractors' Qualifications

5.3.1 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.*)

5.3.2 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.

5.4 Notification

5.4.1 The Local Authority and WYAAS should receive at least one week's notice in writing of the intention to start fieldwork.

6 Fieldwork

6.1 Fieldwork Methodology

6.1.1 All archaeological work will be undertaken in accordance with the relevant standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

6.1.2 An archaeologist should be present on site during any excavation. The archaeologist should view the area as it is being dug and any trench sections after excavation has been completed. Where archaeology is judged to be present, the excavated area should be rapidly cleaned and the need for further work assessed. Where appropriate, any features and finds should then be quickly hand excavated, sampled if appropriate, and recorded.

- 6.1.3 Any features/deposits of archaeological interest should be accurately located on a site plan and recorded by photographs, scale drawings and written descriptions sufficient to permit the preparation of a report. Section drawings (at a minimum scale of 1:20) must include heights O.D. Plans (at a minimum scale of 1:50) must include O.D. spot heights for all principal strata and any features.
- 6.1.4 The actual areas of ground disturbance (even if no archaeological remains are present) should be recorded on a suitable base map/development plan and the stratigraphic sequence and the depth of the excavations will be briefly recorded. If archaeological remains are identified, their location is to be accurately tied into the National Grid and located on an up to date 1:1250 O.S. map base.
- 6.1.5 Excavated soil should be searched as practicable for finds. All finds, except unstratified 20th & 21st century material, should be collected and retained for processing (see metal detecting 7.0)
- 6.1.6 All securely stratified contexts should be sampled for environmental analysis and scientific dating. Additional 'spot' samples should be taken if suitable material is encountered during the watching brief.
- 6.1.7 If, in the professional judgement of the archaeologist on site, the watching brief reveals below-ground conditions which indicate that potentially archaeological deposits are absent, the archaeologist should contact WYAAS to discuss reducing or curtailing the requirements. The work may only be curtailed with the prior agreement of WYAAS and written confirmation of this agreement will be provided by WYAAS.

6.2 Photography

- 6.2.1 From April 2022, the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service no longer requires the use of 35mm black and white film photography. When archaeological remains are encountered good quality digital photography may be employed. Images must be archived with the Archaeology Data Service. These images will assume the role of the "permanent photographic record" in place of monochrome 35mm photographs.
- 6.2.2 The archaeologist must plan for using this digital photography and prepare a Data Management Plan (see Chartered Institute for Archaeology <https://www.archaeologists.net/digidigital/>) to track the various components of the site archive and their archiving procedures.
- 6.2.3 A copy of this plan should be included in the report and with any material supplied to the ADS.
- 6.2.4 Images should be archived with the ADS following the using the ADS Guidelines for Depositors.
- 6.2.5 In general, good quality digital photography using cameras with a minimum resolution of 10 megapixels; RAW format may be used to capture images on

the site but these must be archived as .tiff files. Digital photography should follow the guidance given by Historic England in Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice, July 2015. The contractor must include metadata embedded in the image file. This 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 (**Thorner**) the date of photograph, the subject of the photograph, the direction of shot and the name of the organisation taking the photograph.

6.2.7 If traditional monochrome photography is to be used then please contact the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service for details of the necessary film and archiving requirements.

6.3 Use of Metal Detectors on Site

6.3.2 Fresh spoil and trench bases will 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 (19th-century and earlier material should be retained.) But note: the metal detector is not to be used for any other purpose other than for scanning the spoil.

6.3.3 The make and model of the instrument used should be given in the methodology section of the contractor's report and metal detected finds identified in the relevant section.

6.3.4 Modern artefacts are to be noted but not retained (19th-century material and earlier should be retained.)

6.3.5 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)."

6.4 Environmental Sampling Strategy

6.4.1 Bulk samples should 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.

- 6.4.2 All samples will be processed and retents scanned with a magnet to recover micro-slags and hammer scale if present. A statement on the environmental potential of the excavated deposits will be a distinct part of any environmental report.
- 6.4.3 Samples of any industrial waste products should also be taken for further analysis by an archaeometallurgist.
- 6.4.4 Samples for scientific dating (radiocarbon dating, archaeomagnetic dating, dendrochrology, 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.

6.5 Conservation Strategy

- 6.5.1 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.
- 6.5.2 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.

6.6 Human Remains

- 6.6.1 If human remains are discovered they 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) and the treatment of all 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). The contractor must obtain a Ministry of Justice licence and adhere to any local environmental health regulations.

6.7 Treasure Act

6.7.1 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 excavation cannot be carried out on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures must be taken to protect the finds from theft.

6.8 Unexpectedly Significant or Complex Discoveries

6.8.1 Should there be, in the professional judgement of the archaeologist on site, unexpectedly significant or complex discoveries made that warrant more detailed recording than possible within the terms of this specification, then the archaeological contractor is to urgently contact WYAAS with the relevant information to enable the matter to be resolved with the developer. The terms of the Treasure Act, 1996 as amended, and the Treasure (Designation) Order 2002 must be followed with regard to any finds, which might fall within its purview.

6.8.2 Any such finds must be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner as required by the procedures laid down in the ‘Code of Practice’. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures must be taken to protect the finds from theft.

6.9 Monitoring

6.9.1 The West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service do not usually monitor watching briefs. However, if the archaeological contractors consider one necessary this can be arranged.

6.9.2 During the fieldwork monitoring visit the 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.

6.10 Archive Deposition

6.10.1 Before commencing any fieldwork, the archaeological contractor must contact Katherine Baxter, Leeds Museum Discovery Centre Carlisle Road, Hunslet, Leeds, LS10 1LB (Tel.: 0113 2305492; email: katherine.baxter@leeds.gov.uk). and notify them in writing of the commencement of fieldwork. This should happen concurrently with notifying the WYAAS.

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

6.10.3 It is the responsibility of the archaeological organisation to meet Leeds Museum Service’s requirements with regard to the preparation of fieldwork archives for deposition.

7 Post-excavation Analysis

7.1 Finds and Samples

- 7.1.1 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.
- 7.1.2 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.
- 7.1.3 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.
- 7.1.4 All finds and biological material must be analysed by a qualified and experienced specialist.
- 7.1.5 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.

7.2 Field Archive

- 7.2.1 A fully indexed field archive shall be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections and a complete set of labelled photographic images. 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).
- 7.2.2 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.
- 7.2.3 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. 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.

7.2.4. As specified above the digital photographic archive must be deposited with the ADS.

8 Report Format and Content

8.1 Archaeological Report

8.1.1 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.

8.1.2 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.

8.1.3 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 by either drawings or photographs.

8.1.4 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.

8.1.5 The effectiveness and accuracy of the archaeological mitigation techniques employed should be discussed.

8.1.6 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.

9 Publicity

9.1 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.

9.2 The WYAAS's use of social media feeds, to fulfil its duty of giving public access, is discussed in 6.9.2 above.

10 Report Submission and Deposition with the WY HER

10.1 **A hard copy of this report (plus a digital copy in ISO 10005-1 compliant (PDF/A) format) will be submitted directly to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service and the Historic England Science Advisor (Dr Andy Hammon; andy.hammon@historicengland.org.uk) in a timely manner to allow planning decisions and 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 considered and will result in the reissue of a suitably edited report to all parties, within a timescale which has been agreed with WYAAS.

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

10.3 Copyright - Please note that by depositing this report, the contractor gives permission for the material presented within the document to be used by the WYAAS, in perpetuity, although The Contractor retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as specified in the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (chapter IV, section 79). The permission will allow the WYAAS to reproduce material, including for commercial use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.

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

10.5 If appropriate, 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

11 General Considerations

11.1 Authorised Alterations to Specification by Contractor

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

- i) a part or the whole of the site is not amenable to evaluation as detailed above, and/or
- ii) an alternative approach may be more appropriate or likely to produce more informative results,

11.1.2 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.

11.2 Unauthorised Alterations to Specification by Contractor

11.2.1 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 Planning Department based on the archaeological information available and are therefore made solely at the risk of the contractor.

11.3 Technical Queries

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

11.4 Valid Period of Specification

11.4.1 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

July 2023

**West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service
West Yorkshire Joint Services,
Nepshaw Lane South,
Morley,
Leeds
LS27 7JQ**

Telephone: 0113 3350300

E-mail: david.hunter@wyjs.org.uk

Appendix 2: Inventory of primary archive

Phase	File/Box No	Description	Quantity
Watching Brief	File no.1	Context register sheets	1
		Drawing register sheets	1
		Photo register sheets	1
		Drawing register sheets	1
		Permatrace sheets	1
		Daily record sheets	2
		Trench sheets	2
		Context sheets	13

Appendix 3: Concordance of contexts

Context	Description	Artefacts and environmental samples
1000	Natural	
1001	Subsoil	
1002	Topsoil	
1003	Demolition material	
1004	Levelling deposit	
1005	Concrete and tarmac	
1006	Road/track surface	
2000	Natural	
2001	Subsoil	
2002	Topsoil	
2003	Modern levelling deposit	
2004	Cut of pit	
2005	Fill of pit 2004	

Appendix 4: OASIS summary

OASIS Summary for archaeol11-518677

OASIS ID (UID)	archaeol11-518677
Project Name	Watching Brief at 48 Main Street Thorner
Sitename	48 Main Street Thorner
Sitecode	MTH23
Project Identifier(s)	MTH23
Activity type	Watching Brief
Planning Id	
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Archaeological Services WYAS
Project Dates	09-Jul-2023 - 21-Jul-2023
Location	48 Main Street Thorner NGR : SE 37620 40288 LL : 53.85746122296465, -1.429532839301512 12 Fig : 437620,440288
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : West Yorkshire District : Leeds Parish : Thorner
Project Methodology	The foundations and service trenches were opened using a small tracked 360 excavator using a toothless 0.3m wide bucket. The works were monitored by an experienced archaeologist. The resultant sections were inspected for the presence of archaeological remains and deposits. All monitored areas were surveyed using a Trimble VRS differential GPS accurate to +/-0.01m.
Project Results	A watching brief during the construction of two dwellings at 48 Main Street Thorner was successful in identifying the limited continuation of a scatter of pits that had been identified during the evaluation stage. Although no dating evidence was recovered from the single pit observed at this watching brief phase, it is assumed it is of similar date to those found during the evaluation which contained pottery spanning the early medieval period through to the 12th century.
Keywords	
Funder	Private or public corporation Not listed
HER	West Yorkshire HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	David Williams
HER Identifiers	
Archives	

Bibliography

ASWYAS, 2020, *Archaeological Recording Manual* (unpubl.)

British Geological Survey, 2023, <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>
(viewed February 2023)

Burgess, A., 1999, Manor Farm Thorer: Archaeological Evaluation. ASWYAS Report No. 718

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*

Ellis, L., 2023, 48 Main Street Thorer, Leeds, West Yorkshire, Archaeological Evaluation, ASWYAS Report No. 3920

Historic England, 2008, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment. Archaeological Excavation (PPN3)*

Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983, *Soils of Northern England Sheet 1*

Palmer, F., 2002, Kirby House, Main Street, Thorer: Report on an Archaeological Watching Brief. On Site Archaeology Unpub. report