### ARCHAEOLOGY AUSTHORPE;
An Educational Project in the grounds of Austhorpe Primary School (West Yorkshire, UK)

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ARCHAEOLOGY AT AUSTHORTPE
An Educational Project IN THE GROUNDS OF Austhorpe Primary School (West Yorkshire, UK)

1.0 Introduction
The following document is a report on a small-scale archaeological investigation which was carried out in the grounds of Austhorpe Primary School on the 4th and 5th of June 2013. The project was funded by the school and the investigation was led by Dave Weldrake. The project team would also like to acknowledge the support given, not only by school staff, but also from Liz Weldrake (independent Archaeologist), Mike Turpin and Martin Bartholomew (South Leeds Archaeology) and Vicki Stead (Leeds Trinity University). The report was proof read by Liz Weldrake.

2.0 Aims and Objectives
The aims of the investigation were twofold:

2.1 Archaeological
To excavate a series of sondages within the grounds of Austhorpe Primary school in an attempt to assess the potential for the survival of in situ archaeological material.

2.2 Educational
To provide children with a basic understanding of the principles of archaeology through both classroom and practical work.

3.0 Location
Austhorpe Primary School is situated adjacent to Austhorpe Lane on the north-eastern edge of the Leeds conurbation. The trenches were located parallel to the eastern perimeter fence of the school playing field at SE 371 339.

4.0 Historical Background
It is uncertain when people first settled in the area that is now known as Austhorpe. Archaeology has revealed traces of both Bronze Age and Iron Age settlement (See Section **). However, the only prehistoric feature to have survived into modern times was the line of Grim’s Ditch. Though now only extant along the eastern edge of Avenue Woods (SE 374 316) where it forms the eastern boundary of the Temple Newsam Estate, Grim’s Ditch was once visible running north-south to the east of the excavation site. In this context it would be interesting to know when the term Grim’s Ditch became popularly applied to the feature. The 1880s Ordnance Survey Map (consulted via the Tracks in Time website marks the feature as a Roman Road. This is following the lead of local antiquaries who viewed the embankment as the agger of a Roman Road. Later work has proven this viewpoint to be false (See section **). In medieval documents such as the 1451 Inquest Post Mortem of John Darcy of Temple Newsam the feature is referred to merely as le Mickeldyke – the great ditch (Weldrake 1995).

The first recorded reference to Austhorpe occurs in the Domesday survey compiled for William the Conqueror in 1086. However, the place-name itself implies an older settlement. Austhorpe is derived from two Old Norse words austr meaning east and thorp meaning a small settlement or hamlet (For a fuller discussion of these terms
see Goodall under the heading of *Austerfield* and *Thorpe*). Austhorpe itself would therefore be an outlier on the eastern edge of the parish of Withkirk of which it forms part.

The township was part of a large landholding, known as the Honour of Pontefract which William granted to Ilbert de Lacy soon after the Conquest. The de Lacy family in turn granted the manor to sub-tenants whose tenure can be established with some certainty (Faull and Moorhouse 1981 pp. 398-399). However, the layout of the medieval settlement has not been established.

Industry may have come early to the region. The 1847 Tithe Award Map for Whitkirk (Map Reference Number RD_RT225, viewed through the Tracks in Time website) names plot 394 as Oliver's Garth. In this context *Oliver* may refer not to a person but to the location of a machine. An oliver is a late medieval ore-crushing hammer, the location of which may be remembered in the place-name. The plot is centred on SE 371 333 just across the modern ring road from Austhorpe Primary School. Other *Oliver* place names occur in Headingley, Horsforth and Morley.

18th century Austhorpe is well known for being the home of the engineer John Smeaton, who designed the Eddystone Lighthouse. The present Austhorpe Primary school may be situated on what was once the Smeaton family land. Austhorpe Lodge, where Smeaton was born, was situated some distance to the north-west of the school and the site of the family windmill is just outside the school grounds to the south-east. Both are now demolished but their locations can be seen on the 1880 Ordnance Survey map. Smeaton’s memorial can still be seen in Whitkirk church.

However, he was not the first Austhorpe resident to display an interest in technology. John More, for whom Austhorpe Hall was built, installed a Newcomen steam engine in one of the pits on his estate as early as 1714-15. This was only two years after Newcomen had completed his first known working steam engine (Engineering Timelines).

Despite this early start, 19th-century development tended to centre around nearby Crossgates with the exploitation of pits at Manston and Crossgates by the Waud family (Owens n.d.). With the coming of the railway, Crossgates further developed as the focal point for the district. Before the building of new housing in the 1950s and 60s Austhorpe was still a relatively ‘out of the way’ place as can be seen from the photographs published online through the Leodis database.

5.0 Archaeological Background
The magnesian limestone belt on which Austhorpe stands has received a great deal of attention from archaeologists in recent years. There are two reasons for this. One is that the area is good arable land which easily permits the development and identification of Cropmarks. The other is that large-scale developments to the east of Leeds have offered opportunities for similarly large-scale developer-funded archaeological projects. For example the work on the M1-A1 motorway link offered the opportunity for a comprehensive overview of the archaeological landscape east of Leeds (Roberts *et al.* 2001). This has demonstrated that the current agricultural landscape is underlain by prehistoric and Romano-British features. One example relevant to the present study is a site excavated where the link road corridor
intersected Barrowby Lane to the east of Austhorpe Primary School. Here the excavations revealed part of a developing farming landscape with finds ranging in date from a late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age flint knife to sherds of late Roman pottery.

Perhaps the largest feature to attract archaeological attention is the line of Grim’s Ditch (see English Heritage 1 for a detailed list for references). Much of this work has helped define the extent and the depth of the feature though dating evidence has been less plentiful. However, a section through the ditch in 1998 at Thorpe Park revealed dating evidence suggesting a late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age construction date with a redefinition in the Romano-British period (English Heritage 1).

Later work has extended our knowledge of the prehistoric and Romano-British landscape of Austhorpe itself. For example investigations by the East Leeds Historical and Archaeological Society in a field to the south of Austhorpe Hall in 2004 revealed traces of a Neolithic barrow as well as Romano-British material.

Only one excavation has taken place on a medieval site in the vicinity of Austhorpe. This was at Lazencroft Farm approximately 1.0 km to the northeast of Austhorpe Primary School. The work was carried out between 2006 and 2008 and revealed the foundations of a substantial stone building which the excavators interpreted as the manor house of the Gascoigne family (Leeds Archaeological Fieldwork Society 2008). Amongst the finds were plaster and stained glass as well as sherds of gritty ware and Humber ware (13th - 15th century), The same excavation also revealed a large quantity of slipware sherds and kiln waste indicating the presence of an 18th century kiln nearby. This was located and partially excavated in (Leeds Archaeological Fieldwork Society Articles Page). A dump of similar material from a slipware kiln was also discovered at Barwick in Elmet. The site of an earlier post-medieval kiln at Potterton had been known since the 1960s (Mayes et al.).

The excavations of two other post medieval features are also worth noting for their proximity to the school. In the early 2000s the East Leeds History and Archaeology Society excavated the base of a horse gin in the grounds of Austhorpe Hall, and in 2010 part of the base of Smeaton’s windmill was revealed during excavations in gardens bordering onto the playing fields of Austhorpe Primary School (Amies 2011).

6.0 Methodology

Four 2.0m x 2.0m trenches were excavated by hand close to the north-eastern perimeter of the school playing field (See Appendix 1, Images 1.1 and 1.2). Due to time constraints not all four trenches could be taken down to the natural subsoil. Trench 4 was abandoned before the total removal of Context 001 and the size of Trenches 1,2, and 3 had to be reduced to allow the natural to be reached.

The topsoil was treated as a single context for all four trenches (Context 001). Other features were given individual context numbers which reflected the number of the trench in which they were found (i.e. 102, 193 etc. for Trench 1, 202 etc. for Trench 2 and so on).

A metal detecting exercise was also carried out to the south of the four trenches (see Appendix 3).
7.0 **Archaeological results**
See Appendix 1 for site plan and photographs.

7.1 **Context information**

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<td>102, 202, 302, 402</td>
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7.2 **Discussion**

Only two features were identified during the excavation. A shallow feature, possibly a gully, (represented by Fills 102 and 105 within Cut 104) ran along the western edge Trench 1. The feature had a maximum depth of 0.30m but its full width was not established as the western edge of the gull lay outside the excavation. If the feature was a gully it cannot have extended for to the south as it was not picked up in Trench 2.

A second feature is represented by Fill 202 and Cut 203. Not enough of this feature lay within the excavation to make an assessment of its shape possible. It has not therefore been possible to establish whether this was the edge of a liner feature or a shallow pit.

In both cases, not enough of the feature was excavated to be able to establish their function, nor were any finds made in their fills. It is therefore impossible to suggest a date for the features.

8.0 **The finds**

A number of finds were retrieved from the topsoil (Context 001) during the project and were retained by the school for future education work. What follows is a preliminary assessment only. Further study may reveal additional information.

8.1 **Ceramics**

Several small fragments (up to a maximum of 3.0 x 6.0 cm) of pottery were recovered during the project. These included:

8.1.1 **Whiteware.**

See Appendix 2, Image 2.1. This form of pottery became popular in the 1830’s when it began to replace the earlier pearl and creamwares made by the Leeds potteries. (Weldrake, n.d. 1) Similar vessels are in use today.

Dave Weldrake: Heritage Education [http://daveweldrake.wordpress.co/](http://daveweldrake.wordpress.co/)
8.1.2 **Transfer-glazed ware.**
See Appendix 2, Image 2.1. Another 19th/20th century product in which a pattern is transferred to the surface of a plate or other vessel by steel engraving and sealed in place by the glaze. The most popular design was the Willow Pattern, though none of the recovered fragments have its characteristic blue and white colouring.

8.1.3 **Brown-glazed wares.**
See Appendix 2 Image 2.1. The two fragments with a dark brown glaze on their interior surface probably represent vessels for domestic use rather than tableware – possibly fragments of a heavy bowl used for mixing the ingredients when making bread. Unlike the other 19th and 20th century pottery found at Austhorpe these have been wheel-turned, rather than made in a mould. This is evident from the ripple effect on the interior of the vessel.

8.1.4 **Cistercian ware.**
See Appendix 2, Image 2.2. Pottery of this type often has a hard-fired body coated with a dark almost black, lead-based glaze. This is the result of the vessels having been fired in a reducing atmosphere (i.e. in a kiln in which all the holes have been stopped up to reduce the amount of oxygen in the kiln.). The vessels were named Cistercian ware by antiquarians who first came across them on the sites of Cistercian Abbeys such as Kirkstall and who thought that they had been used by the monks themselves. This is not the case. This form of pottery was being produced in the early 17th century when the abbey buildings would have been used as stone quarries. Locally the production centre at Wrenthope near Wakefield has been studied extensively (see, for example, Roberts **) but given it’s closer proximity to Austhorpe it seems more likely that these are from the kiln site at Potterton near Barwick in Elmet (See Mayes et al. 1996 for details of this site.) There is a nearer kiln site at Lazencroft but this an 18th century site producing slipware (Lunnon n.d.).

8.1.5 **Medieval pottery**
See Appendix 2, Image 2.3. 5 small (maximum dimension 3.0 cm) pieces of medieval pottery were recovered from Context 001. The fabric is pinkish on the outside but the interior is heavily reduced. All the fragments are heavily tempered with grit. They are likely to be Northern Gritty Ware, a common find on medieval sites in West Yorkshire. For example, 150 fragments were found during an excavation at Church Lane, Bardsey, (Vince and Steane 2007). 11th to 13th century.

8.1.6 **Brick/Tile**
Several small fragments of brick (maximum dimension 4.0 cm) were recovered from the excavation. The majority were 19th century or modern machine-made bricks. Only one was a fragment of hand-made brick. See Appendix 2, Image 2.4. Date unknown.

8.1.7 **Clay Tobacco Pipes**
See Appendix 2, Image 2.5. Six fragments (maximum length consisting of 3 stems and three bowls. There are no joins and the bowls at least are of three different patterns. Probably 19th century.

8.2 **Glass.**
See Appendix 2, Image 2.6. Several small pieces of clear glass (maximum size
2.0 cm x 2.0 cm) were recovered from the excavation. All were vessel glass but the pieces were too small to establish from which sort of vessel they came. Probably 20th century.

A single larger (5.0 cm x 3.0 cm) piece of green glass was also found. It probably represents part of a wine bottle. Probably 20th century.

8.3 Iron Objects
A number of fragmentary iron objects were recovered during the excavation with the exception of the kiln bottom (see below) the majority seem to be modern nails and piece of fencing wire. See Appendix 2 Image 2.7)

8.3.1 Kiln bottom (description by Liz Weldrake)
A fragment of furnace produced material came from Trench 1. Measuring approximately 8.0 cm by 4.0 cm and up to 5.0 cm in thickness, this artefact is unusually heavy for its size due to the amount of ferrous (iron) metal in its make-up. Produced in a Tower Furnace it is most likely medieval in origin and would have been subsequently worked in a blacksmiths workshop to produce a more pure metal before being turned into an object. See also Appendix 2, Image 2.8.

8.4 Metal Litharge (Description by Liz Weldrake)
Large amounts of mixed metal litharge appeared on site. This material is basically rock with a high metal content. In this case, both iron (ferrous) and lead were represented. This may represent evidence for metal working in the vicinity. See Appendix 2, Image 2.9.

8.5 Coins

8.5.1 Modern
The metal detector survey picked up only modern post-decimal coins (See Appendix 2 for full details) of which only one is worthy of note. This is a 50p coin which has had one corner removed with metal snips (See Appendix 2, Image 2.10). The motivation seems hard to guess. In the Victorian/ Edwardian period silver coins in particular were often cut in half as lover’s tokens, but this seems unlikely here as the coin was not halved; only a single corner has been removed. See Appendix 2, Image 10.

8.5.2 Roman
Only one coin was recovered from the excavation itself. Both faces are extremely worn making it impossible to distinguish between the obverse and the reverse. However the size (0.02m in diameter) would suggest a low denomination Roman copper coin. See Appendix 2, Images 2.11 and 2.12.

8.6 Other Objects
A number of natural objects were also retrieved from the site. These included pieces of coal, chalk and one piece of chert. Coal is a local mineral. The other two are not and their presence perhaps requires some explanation. It is possible that the chalk may have been spread on the field as a soil improver at some time in the past but this cannot be verified. Chert was used as a substitute for making tools when flint
was not available. However, this piece is unworked and its presence here cannot be safely ascribed to a prehistoric origin.

9.0 **Discussion and interpretation**

It is unfortunate that neither of the features identified during the excavation produced any finds. This precludes trying to assign a function or date for them. However, the range of finds is remarkable given the small area under excavation. These range from a possible Roman coin through medieval pottery (and possibly kiln material) to post-medieval and modern artefacts. The pottery in particular is broken up into small sherds. This would be consistent with the practice of night soiling, that is to say spreading the contents of middens and privies on the land to act a fertilizer. Broken pottery and household rubbish were also spread on the fields as a by-product of this process. Given the date range for the Austhorpe finds it would suggest that the field on which the school is built had always been agricultural land.

The question then arises as to where this material came from. The coins could represent chance losses, as could some of the pottery. This is hardly likely to be the case with the majority of the litharge. It seems more likely that this was, for some reason, dumped in the field and that is has subsequently been distributed by ploughing. If the fragment of the kiln bottom is medieval, this would suggest that there may have been an early metal working site somewhere in the vicinity, possibly connected with the Oliver place name discussed in Section 4.0 above. Such sites are rare in West Yorkshire and making a firm identification of another would add significantly to our knowledge.

10.0 **Educational Outcomes**

The children completed all the tasks as planned. During the classroom sessions displayed a willingness to interact with the members of the project team, asking relevant questions about the material under discussion.

They also showed a great deal of enthusiasm for the fieldwork and a high level of cooperation over working with the tasks allotted to them. They were all focused on task and none of them expressed a desire to leave early.

The children have learned to appreciate the nature and value of archaeological finds. They also proved themselves to be thorough in their collecting strategies. During the classroom session we were only able to show a limited range of artefacts. ‘If in doubt, put it in the finds tray’ was to be the watchword for the fieldwork sessions. Because of this pupils brought us the wide range of artefacts that have been the subject of earlier sections in this report. Many pupils can now identify such artefacts for themselves.

The archaeological work at Austhorpe has helped the children to engage with their local historic environment in what for them is a new and exciting way. According to their teachers they were talking about their part in the project all the following day. Such internalisation will help give them an enhanced understanding of the development of their community.
However, it is not just historical awareness which has benefited from this activity. There are health and social issues to consider too. Providing enjoyable outdoor activities of this nature can contribute to children’s health and fitness. Children learn to work as a team, not only with each other but also with the adults forming the project team. It is also a democratic activity in which all children can take part regardless of ability. For this reason it is taken to by those pupils who perhaps have difficulty with formal classwork. The children found it enjoyable and fun to such an extent that the majority opted to miss their morning/afternoon breaks to continue excavation. Some would even have missed their dinner break, had they been allowed to!

More formally the children’s efforts made a real contribution to the understanding of Austhorpe and to that of the surrounding region. They did this by following the scientific method of creating a hypothesis, testing it by excavation and evaluating the results. Their work was of such a standard that copies of this document can confidently be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (the database which is used to advise Leeds City council on matters to do with planning and archaeology) secure in the knowledge that it will be of use to future archaeologists. An abstract will also be prepared for Forum (the journal of the Council for British Archaeology’s Yorkshire section) so that the children’s work can be shared with as many people as possible.

11.0 Potential for further work
The archaeological investigation in the grounds of Austhorpe Primary School has once again proven the value of community engagement in investigating its historic past. However, without further work the conclusions drawn about the development of the area must remain tentative. Further archaeological work at Austhorpe might help clarify the picture. Possible approaches might include:

- Carrying out a contour survey of the playing field in an attempt to define further features. This could be combined with sessions for the pupils on basic surveying techniques (largely decimal maths and use of angles) and site drawing (scale drawing).

- Carrying out a resistivity survey to see if below ground features can be identified

- Further excavation elsewhere in the school playing field in the hope that it will answer some of the questions raised in this report.

Looking at the wider community there are a number of other activities which might help place the site of Austhorpe Primary School more securely in its historical context. These include:

- Fieldwalking. Essentially this involves walking across a field immediately after it has been ploughed and before it has been sown again. The aim is to pick up any artefacts which the plough has turned up. This in turn gives us a clue to what might be buried under the ground.
• Garden pottery survey. This would involve pupils in doing what a couple of them have already done without prompting – collecting surface finds from their own gardens. Each group would have a classroom session talking about finds, be sent home with a re-sealable plastic bag. The material they bring is then analysed and logged. It has the potential for generating a large amount of material which can then be used for data handling purposes.

• Digging test pits in nearby gardens. Again this can produce significant results if carried out systematically – it should be noted for example that there is a windmill base in the gardens adjacent to the school. Admittedly this can be difficult to organize with large groups of children, but it could provide the basis for a family event or for a PTA activity.

Any one of these activities could make a significant contribution to our knowledge of the history of the historic environment around Austhorpe Primary School. Taken together they could form a powerful tool for enhancing our understanding of a much wider region.

12.0 Conclusions
The archaeological work at Austhorpe Primary School succeeded in meeting both its archaeological and educational aims. It has demonstrated how even young children can engage practically with their local historic environment and make discoveries of their own about the past. However, as is often the case, it has raised as many questions as it has answered. Further work will be needed to secure a clear understanding of the development of Austhorpe and the wider region.
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APPENDIX 1; SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

1.1 Plan of excavation showing excavated features and their phasing

**Top Line**  Partly excavated Trenches at the end of the first day (4\textsuperscript{th} June 2012).

**Centre Line**  Showing features in Trenches 1 and 2 and sectioning of Trench 3. Trench 4 is not shown as it was abandoned before the removal of Context 403.

**Bottom Line**  Showing sectioning of Trenches 3 and 4
1.2 Overall view of the site
Looking north with 1.0m scales

Trench 3 can be seen in the foreground with Trench 1 to the rear. The image was taken at the end of Day 1 (4th June 2013) when not all the topsoil had been removed.
1.3 Trench 1
*Looking N with 1.0m scale*

The photograph shows Trench 1 after the removal of the topsoil (Context 101). Fill 102 can be seen as a darker band along the left side of the trench. The lighter coloured area is Layer 003.

1.4 Trench 1
*Looking N with 1.0m scales*

The photograph shows Trench 1 after the voiding of Cut 104.
1.5 Trench 2
Looking S with 1.0m scale

The photograph shows the south-east corner of Trench 2. Fill 202 (within Cut 204) is clearly visible as a darker area in the corner. The lighter layer through which this feature has been cut is Layer 203.
1.6 Trench 3

Looking south east with a vertical 0.10m scale and two 1.0m scales along the top of the trench

This photograph shows Trench 3 after the southern half had been voided to natural.
APPENDIX 2: FINDS PHOTOGRAPHS

2.1 *19th and 20th century pottery* showing examples of whiteware, transfer-glazed wares and brown wares.

*10 centimetre scale*
Photograph: Liz Weldrake
2.2 Fragments of Cistercian ware 10 centimetre scale

Photograph: Liz Weldrake
2.3 Sherds of medieval pottery 10 centimetre scale

Possibly Northern Gritty Ware, 11th - 13th century
Photograph: Liz Weldrake
2.4 **Fragment of a hand-made brick or tile. 10 centimetre scale**

Photograph: Liz Weldrake
2.5 Clay tobacco pipe. 10 centimetre scale

Photograph: Liz Weldrake
2.6 **Fragments of bottle glass. 10 centimetre scale**
The piece on the left of the image is one of several small fragments of clear glass recovered from the excavation. The one on the right is the only fragment of coloured glass.

Photograph: Liz Weldrake
2.7 **Metal objects**  *10 centimetre scale*

With the exception of the kiln bottom (lower left and see also image 2.8) the majority of the objects that could be identified are modern nails.

Photograph: Liz Weldrake
2.8 **Kiln bottom** 10 cm scale

Photograph: Liz Weldrake
2.9 **Metal Litharge**

Photograph: Liz Weldrake
2.10  **A selection of metal detecting finds**

Note how the 50p coin in the bottom right of the image has been clipped.

Photograph: Mike Turpin
2.11 **Two faces of a copper coin.**

The coin is too worn to be read properly. However its size is consistent with a low denomination Roman copper coin.

Photographs: Liz Weldrake
APPENDIX 3

Archaeology at Austhorpe Primary School 3rd June 2013 – 6th June 2013: Metal Detecting Results

Mike Turpin

Method
The metal detector used was a relatively low cost (approx. £50) model within the likely price range for any children from Austhorpe School, wanting to take up the interest.

Before starting the practical activity each group were told about the differences between illegal metal detecting and using metal detectors correctly within an archaeological context. The Staffordshire Hoard was referred to as an extremely rare but profitable discovery!

The basic operation of the device was explained and also the science of how it worked (keywords: electricity and magnetism). The device was set to maximum sensitivity and the discrimination setting adjusted to ‘All Metals’.

The children took it in turns to walk away from the baseline along a perpendicular line. No attempt was made to lay out a grid beforehand. After each find had been identified the coordinates relative to the baseline were measured and recorded.

Finds were identified by digging small ‘divots’ and testing with the metal detector to systematically locate the objects. By pure good fortune, each of eight groups across the two days was able to detect something.

Results
Year 5 – 4th June
Find No | Description | From Baseline | Along Baseline
---|---|---|---
1 | 1980 Queen Elizabeth II 2p Coin | 7.35 m | 19.65m
2 | 1977 Queen Elizabeth II 2p Coin | 6.40 m | 19.15m
3 | 1994 Queen Elizabeth II 2p Coin | 7.00 m | 19.90m
4 | 1983 Queen Elizabeth II 20p Coin | 3.90 m | 22.30m
5 | 2” long rusty nail | 4.80 m | 23.30m

Year 6 – 5th June
Find No | Description | From Baseline | Along Baseline
---|---|---|---

Dave Weldrake: Heritage Education [http://daveweldrake.wordpress.co/](http://daveweldrake.wordpress.co/)
6 Bent over fragment of Aluminium drinks can
There was a straight edge along one side suggesting the fragment had been cut by a sharp blade.

7 1977 Queen Elizabeth II 50p Coin. This coin was not regular in shape, suggesting that it had been sliced with a sharp blade.

8 2 cm of rusty wire. The proximity to The boundary fence suggested a bit of fence wire.

9 Bent piece of rusty wire Found in back fill for find 3.
APPENDIX 3: A NOTE ON FURTHER FINDS FROM AUSTHORPE

Dave Weldrake

In addition to the formal excavation and metal detecting work on the school playing field, some pupils brought in finds recovered from their own gardens. The majority of these consisted of finds of Victorian/modern pottery. However, there items were of more interest.

A garden in Austhorpe Lane produced a small (0.02m x 0.02m) of pottery similar to that discussed in section 8.1.5 of the main report. The same garden also produced a piece of light brown waisted flint which could have been part of a harpoon heads. Finally a garden in Barrowby Lane produced a small (less than 0.02 in diameter) lead spheroidal object. It has a milled edge and a suspension loop on its upper side. It is difficult to suggest a function for this object – some kind of weight perhaps – but the relative lack of corrosion would suggest a modern date.