

**9 WHARFE VIEW ROAD, ILKLEY,
WEST YORKSHIRE: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
WATCHING BRIEF**

For Kilnsey Leisure Ltd.

CS Archaeology
September 2009

On behalf of: Mr J Waite
Kilnsey Leisure Ltd.
Tophams Farm
Conistone
Skipton
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National Grid Reference (NGR): SE 1181 4791

CSA Report Number: 043

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1. SUMMARY

- 1.1 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at 9 Wharfe View Road, Ilkley, West Yorkshire. This work was required to meet a condition placed on planning consent, App. No. 08/00179/FUL. This condition consisted of monitoring the ground works associated with the redevelopment of the site by Kilnsey Leisure Ltd.
- 1.2 There was a notable absence of any significant archaeological remains.

2. INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 The Proposed Development Area (PDA) consists of a single house plot, which was formerly represented by Elim House, 9 Wharfe Road (SE 1181 4791). The PDA lies on the right bank of the River Wharfe, along the northern edge of Ilkley. The PDA is rectangular in shape and comprises of 0.1 hectares (Figure 2).
- 2.2 This watching brief was undertaken over 6 days between the 24th August and the 7th September 2009 in response to a condition placed on planning consent (App. No. 08/00179/FUL) by the West Yorkshire Archaeological Advisory Service (WYAAS) for the demolition of Elim House and the construction of 4 new dwellings.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The PDA lies 120m east of Ilkley Roman Fort, a Scheduled Monument (No. 3401). The fort was of strategic importance because it was positioned at the junction of two Roman roads from Ribchester to York and Manchester to Aldborough, with a further road linking Ilkley to Bainbridge. It controlled the crossing point of the River Wharfe.
- 3.2 Ilkley Roman fort was occupied from about AD80 to the end of the fourth century. During the nineteenth century, urban encroachment resulted in the partial destruction of the monument, particularly the northern defences, which potentially contained organic remains.
- 3.3 East of the fort little is known, apart from Roman settlement and findspots recovered during the construction and extension of Ilkley Playhouse c.40m to the west of the PDA (WYAAS 2009).
- 3.4 During the 19th century cartographic sources indicate that the PDA remained largely undeveloped. Both Wharfe View Road and Castle Road had been built by 1891. The PDA was probably developed during the early 20th century with the construction of Elim House (9 Wharfe View Road), the exact date is uncertain.

4. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 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 archaeological features and deposits which are disturbed or exposed as a result of ground works in the area of interest.
- 4.2 This work will mitigate the destruction of buried archaeological remains through 'preservation by record'.

5. METHODOLOGY

- 5.1 This has been carried out in accordance with the specification (Appendix 1) issued by the WYAAS (4/2009).
- 5.2 A metal detecting survey was carried across all exposed trench surfaces and resultant spoil heaps. The results were negative and the reading obscured by relatively high quantities of iron slag.
- 5.3 The foundation trenches were recorded (Figure 3: Plates 2-8) and written records of the contexts were made on *pro-forma* recording cards summarised in Appendix 2. A photographic record was made of all deposits with a digital camera (8 mega-pixel resolution) some of these were used to illustrate this report. All photographs (Appendix 2) have been included in the site archive on a CD within an archival envelope.
- 5.4 Datum levels were provided via spot heights from the OS digital site plans, and were transferred via dumpy level.
- 5.5 Apart from a rapid map regression exercise, this report does not include any documentary research, as per section 6.5 of the project brief (Appendix 1). This element of the work curtailed with the consent of Ms Rebecca Mann (WYAAS).
- 5.6 Ms Rebecca Mann (WYAAS) was kept fully informed of the progress and results of the archaeological works.

6. RESULTS

- 6.1 The watching brief did allow the underlying stratigraphy to be assessed. This consisted largely of natural deposits of yellow sandy boulder clay [105]. East of the site of Elim House, the trenches revealed a marked drop-off in the natural of up to 2.5m, associated with a pale grey subsoil [104]. Above the subsoil was a buried soil [103]. The buried soil predated the construction of Elim house as above the soil [103] was a redeposited brown clay which probably originated from the site reduction for the construction of Elim House during the early 20th century.
- 6.2 The excavations did not reveal any significance archaeological deposits. Artefacts were recovered from the excavations and resulting spoil heaps. These artefacts consisted of an array of 19th and 20th century material, including: white glazed pottery, earthenware and base from a glass wineglass, and a number of oyster shells were also revealed. The metal detecting survey resulted in many fragments of iron slag, which had presumably been imported onto the site as well as a brass window knob and the brass end of a shot gun cartridge. It is not recommended that any finds be retained for the archive.

7. CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 The absence of significant archaeological finds or features and the PDA's relatively undisturbed ground conditions suggest that the PDA was never developed during the Roman or subsequent periods.
- 7.2 The nature of the stratigraphy recorded during the watching brief indicates that the PDA marks a notable drop in ground level.
- 7.3 No further work is recommended within the footprint of the proposed buildings (Figure 3).

8. REFERENCES

8.1 *Bibliography*

English Heritage 2009, Scheduled Monument Data Sheet
(<http://www.magic.gov.uk>, No. 13401)

WYAAS 2009, *Specification for An Archaeological Watching Brief at 9 Wharfe View Road, Ilkley*, unpublished curators report.

Ordnance Survey maps of Ilkley: 1853, 1891, 1910 and 1938

9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Many thanks to Mr Jeremy Waite for commissioning the archaeological watching brief, Robinson Construction for facilitating the excavations and to Ms Rebecca Mann (WYAAS) for writing and researching the project specification.

FIGURES



0 10km



for inset see Figure 2

scale: 1:25000

9 Wharfe View Road, Ilkley,
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Figure 1: Location
Map





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 former foundation plan
(Elim House)

 The proposed foundation plan

 PDA

scale: 1:2500

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Figure 3: Foundation
Trench Plan

PLATES



Plate 1: general view of the PDA, looking southeast



Plate 2: view of the eastern perimeter trenches, showing topsoil [103] accumulation and redeposited natural [102] at the top of the section, looking north



Plate 3: view of the western northern perimeter trench, looking east



Plate 4: general view of the eastern trenches, looking southeast



Plate 5: view of the central trenches, looking southwest



Plate 6: view of the excavated western perimeter trench, looking north



Plate 7: view of the excavated southern perimeter trench, looking west



Plate 8: detailed view of southern trench (southwest corner of the PDA), looking south

APPENDIX 1: PROJECT BRIEF

**WEST YORKSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGY ADVISORY SERVICE:
SPECIFICATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AT 9
WHARFE VIEW ROAD, ILKLEY**

**Specification prepared on behalf of City of Bradford MDC at the request of Mr
Jeremy Waite of Kilnsey Leisure Ltd.**

Planning Application Ref: 08/00179/FUL

1. Summary

1.1 A limited amount of archaeological work consisting of a watching brief is proposed to identify and record any archaeological remains that are revealed and/or disturbed during groundworks at this site. This specification has been prepared by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS), the holders of the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER).

NOTE: The requirements detailed in paragraphs 6.2, 6.3, 6.4 and 11.1 are to be carried out by the archaeological contractor **prior** to the commencement of fieldwork and WYAAS notified using the attached form.

2. Site Location & Description

Grid Reference: SE 1181 4791

2.1 The development site is situated in the town of Ilkley, 175m to the northeast of the parish church. It is bounded to the south by Wharfe View Road, to the east and west by housing, and to the north by Castle Road.

2.2 The site lies in Bradford District and in the historic township of Ilkley.

2.3 The watching brief will be maintained during all groundworks that are undertaken during the development.

3. Background

3.1 Planning permission for the demolition of an existing dwelling and the construction of 4 new dwellings has been granted by the City of Bradford MDC Planning Authority. The Planning Authority was advised by WYAAS that there is reason to believe that important archaeological remains may be affected by the proposed development and that archaeological investigations are required. This work is a condition to the planning consent.

3.2 This specification has been prepared by WYAAS, at the request of Jeremy Waite of Kilnsey Leisure Ltd to detail what is required for the watching brief and allow an archaeological contractor to provide a quotation for the work.

4. Archaeological Interest

4.1 The development site lies 120m east of Ilkley Roman Fort, a scheduled ancient monument. The location of the fort is clearly known, and earthworks still survive around the parish church. However, the location and extent of the settlement outside the fort is not known with any certainty.

4.2 Roman finds have been found in the vicinity of the development site. These include the remains of a Roman building and some pottery which were found on Weston Road c.50m to the west of the site. Roman pottery was also located during the construction of and extension to the Playhouse c.40m to the west of the site.

5. Aim of the Watching Brief

5.1 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 archaeological features and deposits which are disturbed or exposed as a result of groundworks at the development site.

5.2 This work will mitigate the destruction of buried archaeological remains through 'preservation by record'.

6. General Instructions

6.1 Health and Safety

6.1.1 The archaeologist on site will 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 on Health and Safety grounds. This work may require the preparation of a Risk Assessment of the site, in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Regulations. WYAAS 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.

6.2 Confirmation of Adherence to Specification

6.2.1 Prior to the commencement of *any work*, the archaeological contractor must confirm adherence to this specification in writing to 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 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 WYAAS.

6.3 Confirmation of Timetable and Contractors' Qualifications

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

- a projected timetable for the site work;
- details of the staff structure and numbers;

- names and CVs of key project members (the project manager, site supervisor, any proposed specialists, sub-contractors *etc.*),

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

6.4 Notification and Monitoring

6.4.1 The recording exercise will be monitored as necessary and practicable by WYAAS in its role as curator of the county's archaeology. WYAAS should be provided with as much notice as possible in writing (and certainly not less than one week) of the intention to start the watching brief. A copy of the archaeological contractor's risk assessment of the site should accompany the notification.

6.4.2 The museums officer named in paragraph 11.1 should be notified in writing of the commencement of fieldwork at the same time as WYAAS.

6.5 Documentary Research

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

7.1 Fieldwork Methodology

7.1.1 An archaeologist should be present on site during all excavations and ground reduction, whether this is for demolition, site preparations, foundation excavations, service trenches or landscaping. The works should be carried out in an archaeologically controlled manner. The archaeologist should view the area as it is being dug and any trench sections after excavation has been completed. The machine should be halted if significant archaeological deposits are encountered. 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 hand excavated, sampled if appropriate, and recorded.

7.1.2 Features/deposits of archaeological concern 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.

7.1.3 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.

7.1.4 Excavated soil should be searched as practicable for finds. All finds, except unstratified 20th century material, should be collected and retained for processing.

7.1.5 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.

7.1.6 The intention of the archaeological watching brief is not to unduly delay the work of other contractors on site, however, flexibility is also expected of the developer in order that the archaeologist can fulfil the terms of this specification (see 8.1 below). The archaeologist shall not excavate any area beyond those scheduled for destruction by the development.

7.1.7 If, in the professional judgement of the archaeologist on site, the watching brief reveals below-ground conditions which indicate that potentially archaeological levels 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 will be provided by WYAAS.

7.2 Use of Metal Detectors on Site

7.2.1 Spoil heaps are to be scanned for both ferrous and non-ferrous metal artefacts using a metal detector capable of making this discrimination, operated by an experienced metal detector user (if necessary, operating under the supervision of the contracting archaeologist). Modern artefacts are to be noted but not retained (19th-century material and earlier should be retained.)

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

8. Unexpectedly Significant or Complex Discoveries

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.

8.2 Any human remains discovered during the watching brief must be excavated archaeologically in accordance with the *Guidance for Best Practice for Treatment of*

Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England published by English Heritage (2005), a valid Ministry of Justice licence and any local environmental health regulations.

8.3 The terms of the Treasure Act, 1996 must be followed with regard to any finds, which might fall within its purview. 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.

9. Post-excavation Analysis and Report Preparation

9.1 On completion of the fieldwork, any samples shall be processed and all finds shall be cleaned, identified, analysed, dated (if possible), marked (if appropriate) and properly packed and stored in accordance with the requirements of national guidelines. Finds of 20th century date should be quantified and summarily described, but can then be discarded if appropriate. All finds of 19th century or earlier date should be retained and archived.

9.2 The site archive will be checked, cross-referenced and internally consistent. A fully indexed field archive shall be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, and fully labelled photographs/slides. Labelling should be in HB pencil on the *back* of the print and should include film and frame number; date recorded and photographer's name; name and address of site; national grid reference. Photographic prints should be mounted in appropriate archivally-stable sleeves. A quantified index to the field archive should form an appendix to the report. 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 Section 10 below). In the absence of this agreement the field archive (less finds) is to be deposited with the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service.

9.3 A fully illustrated 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 the results, placing them in a local and regional, and if appropriate, national context. It is not envisaged that the report is likely to be published, but it should be produced with sufficient care and attention to detail to be of academic use to future researchers.

9.4 Location plans should be produced at a scale which enables easy site identification and which depicts the full extent of the areas investigated (a scale of 1:50,000 is not regarded as appropriate unless accompanied by a more detailed plan or plans). Plans should be at an appropriate scale showing: areas excavated and the identified (and, where possible, predicted) archaeological features/deposits. Trench and feature plans must include O.D. spot heights for all principal strata and any features. Section drawings must include O.D. heights and be cross-referenced to an appropriate plan.

9.5 All artefacts and environmental material will be analysed by a qualified and experienced specialist. Artefact analysis is to include the production of a descriptive catalogue. Finds critical for dating and interpretation should be illustrated.

9.6 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.

10. Report Submission and Deposition with the HER

10.1 The archaeological contractor will supply a copy of the report **directly** to the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service within a period of **one month** following completion of fieldwork, unless specialist reports are awaited. In the latter case a revised date should be agreed with WYAAS. Completion of this project and a recommendation from WYAAS to discharge the planning condition are dependant on 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 account of in finalising the report, 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 and will become publicly accessible once it is deposited with WYAAS, unless confidentiality is explicitly requested in which case it will become publicly accessible six months after deposition.

10.3 A summary sheet should be completed and submitted to the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service for inclusion on WYAAS's website.

11. Archive Deposition

11.1 Before commencing any fieldwork, the archaeological contractor must contact the relevant District museum archaeological curator in writing (copied to WYAAS) to determine the museum's requirements for the deposition of an excavation archive. In this case the contact is Bradford Museums, Manor House Museum, Castle Yard, Ilkley LS29 9DT; phone 01943 600066; District Archaeologist: Gavin Edwards.

11.2 It is the policy of Bradford Museums 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.

11.3 It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to endeavour to obtain consent of the landowner, in writing, to the deposition of finds with Bradford Museums.

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

12. General Considerations

12.1 Authorised Alterations to Specification by Contractor

12.1.1 If, on first visiting the site or at any time during the course of the recording exercise, it appears in the archaeologist's professional judgement that:

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

then it is expected that the archaeologist will contact WYAAS as a matter of urgency in order that the matter can be resolved in liaison with the developer and the Local Planning Authority.

12.2 Unauthorised Alterations to Specification by Contractor

12.2.1 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that they have obtained WYAAS's consent in writing to any variation of the specification prior to the commencement of on-site work or (where applicable) prior to the finalisation of the tender. Unauthorised variations may result in WYAAS being unable to recommend determination of the planning application to the Local Planning Authority based on the archaeological information available and are therefore made solely at the risk of the contractor.

12.3 Technical Queries

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

12.4 Valid Period of Specification

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

Rebecca Mann
West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service

April 2009

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APPENDIX 2: ARCHIVE

Context descriptions

Context No.	Description
100	Recently crushed hard core from Elim House, was redeposited across the PDA as a formation level. Above [101]
101	Dark brown sandy loam. Above [102], below [100].
102	Pale brown sandy clay representing redeposited material from the construction and landscaping of Elim House. Above [103], below [101].
103	Dark brown clayey loam. Above [104], below [102]
104	Mottled yellow/pale grey clay with large rounded stone up to 0.4m diameter

Photographic Register: digital images

No.	Description	Looking
1	General view	SE
2	General view of the PDA from Wharfe View Road	NE
3	Remains of Elim House SE corner of PDA	S
4	General view of the PDA	E
5	Pre-excavation view of the deep foundations along the eastern boundary of the PDA	SE
6	Excavated view of the south facing section of the southern deep foundation trench	N
7-13	Various excavated views of the sections of a further 7 deep foundation trenches along the eastern boundary of the PDA	-
14	General view of the centre of the PDA during general site reduction following trench collapse	N
15	General view	N
16-17	General view post concrete	N
18	General view of a central east facing section	SW
19	General view during reduction of the central area	N
20	General view of the western PDA	SW
21	View of the northern trench, towards its western end	E
22-23	Working view of the western perimeter trench	S
24	Working view of the western perimeter trench	NW
25	Working view	S
26	Working view	SW
27	General view	N
28	Post excavation view of the western perimeter trench	N
29	Post excavation view of the western perimeter trench	S
30	Post excavation view of central trenches	E
31	Post excavation view of central trenches	E
32	The western perimeter trench after concrete	N
33	General view of the eastern PDA after concrete	S
34	Detail of north facing section in the SW corner	S
35	Post excavation view of the southern perimeter trenches	E
36	Post excavation view of the southern perimeter trenches	N
37	Post excavation view of the central trenches	N
38	Post excavation view of the western trenches	W
39	Post excavation view of the central trenches	N
40	General view of the southern perimeter trenches	W