



AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT
LAND ADJACENT TO BONDGATE AND GAY LANE,
OTLEY, WEST YORKSHIRE

by Rhona Finlayson

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**BONDGATE AND GAY LANE,
OTLEY,
WEST YORKSHIRE**

A REPORT ON AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

by

Rhona Finlayson

Field Report 2004/52 with additional drawings

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List of Abbreviations

| | |
|------|------------------------------------|
| IADB | Integrated Archaeological Database |
| WYAS | West Yorkshire Archaeology Service |
| YAT | York Archaeological Trust |

ABSTRACT

An archaeological evaluation carried out in June-July 2004 by York Archaeological Trust on land to the rear of Bondgate and adjacent to Gay Lane, Otley, West Yorkshire (NGR: SE 20304526) as part of a programme of archaeological mitigation. The 11 excavated trenches revealed a pattern of variable survival of archaeological deposits over the development site. The most significant survival was of a series of stake-holes and a rough cobble pathway which was securely dated to the 2nd century AD. Stratified Roman deposits have not hitherto been discovered at Otley and this survival gives rise to the very strong recommendation for further investigation of this part of the site as these discoveries have local and regional significance.

In most trenches a plough soil represents the medieval (or earlier) to post medieval activity over the majority of the site. Roman-post medieval pottery sherds were recovered from this plough soil. However, it was not possible to sample the west part of the Bondgate frontage where structural survival from the medieval period is thought most likely to survive. The structures found in Trench 7 were post-medieval and pre-date cartographic survey of Otley. They indicate intensive occupation of this area to the rear of Bondgate in the post-medieval period.

19th and 20th century activity on the site has truncated earlier deposits over extensive areas of the site. The deposits of this date have limited archaeological interest.



Plate 1, Facing north-west, Roman cobble pathway, Trench 6

1. INTRODUCTION

Between 21st June and 31st July 2004 York Archaeological Trust (YAT) conducted an archaeological excavation on land to the rear of Bondgate and adjacent to Gay Lane, Otley, West Yorkshire (NGR: SE 20304526; see Fig. 1). The site consists of an irregularly- shaped piece of land, covering an area bounded to the north by Bondgate, to the west by Station Road, to the east by Gay Lane and the south by Myers Croft, totalling approximately 16700 square meters. The work was carried out for RG Group, Leeds on behalf of J. Sainsbury plc. and is part of a programme of archaeological mitigation which was a condition of Leeds City Council's approval of planning applications 29/187/99/FU and 29/336/03/FU. This application relates to the development of the site to the rear of Bondgate as new retail facilities with car parking, landscaping and access together with the construction of a four storey building comprising fourteen flats, six college classrooms and community facilities at Gay Lane.

The archaeological evaluation was carried out to a specification provided by Doug Moir of the West Yorkshire Archaeology Service in April 2004. The excavation followed on from two desk-based assessments carried out in April 2003 and January 2004 also carried out by York Archaeological Trust (Finlayson 2003; 2004) and was conducted with the aim of establishing the degree of below ground archaeological survival within the site and to record it where encountered in the evaluation trenches excavated. The aim of the archaeological evaluation was to gather sufficient information to establish the extent, condition, character and date (as far as circumstances permit) of any archaeological features and deposits within the application area. The information gained will allow the WYAS Advisory Service as the Local Planning Authority's archaeological advisors to make an informed decision on the level and nature of any further archaeological investigation of the site as part of the programme of mitigation.

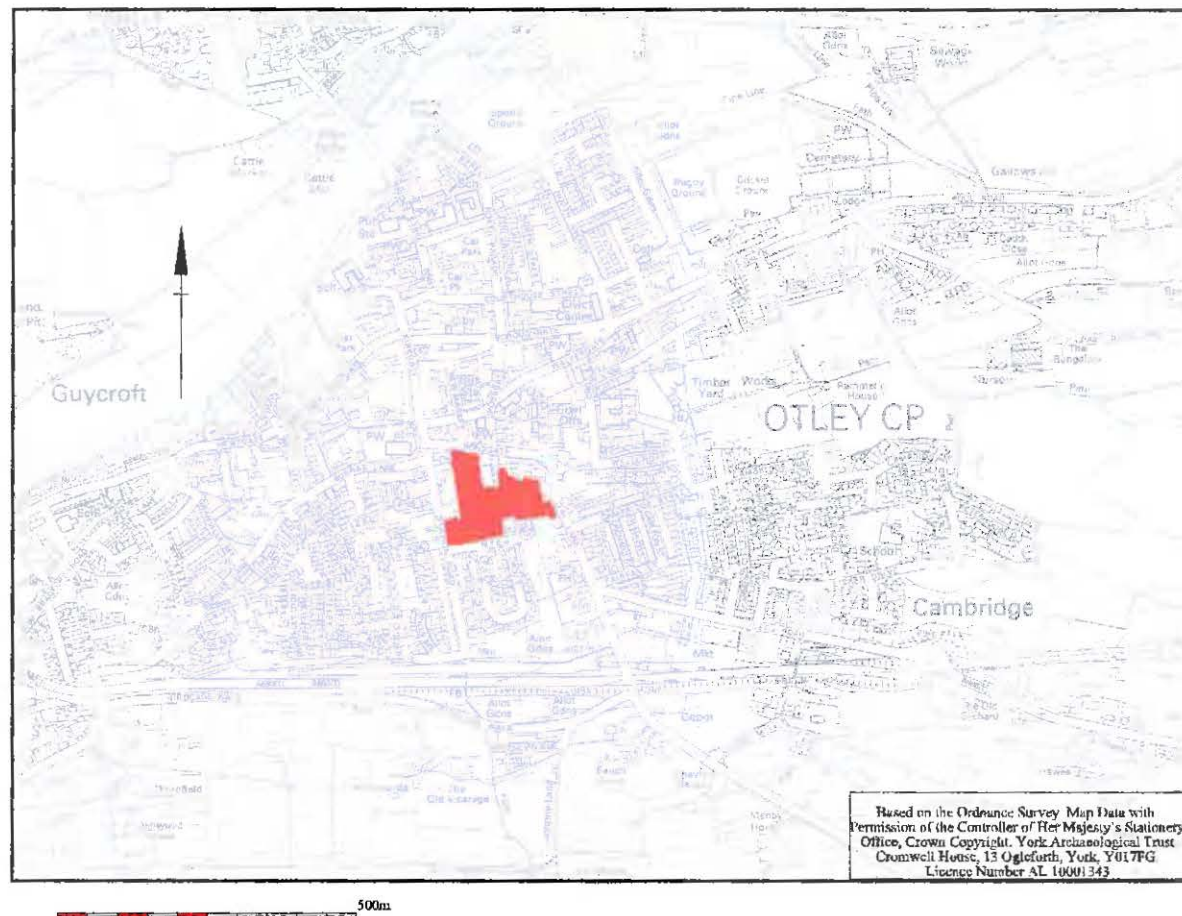


Fig 1. Site Location Plan

2. METHOD STATEMENT

The evaluation work was intended to involve the excavation of eleven trenches in total: a 10m x 2m trench to the rear of the College building at right angles to Bondgate, one 8m x 2m trench to the rear of the Fire Station, two 20m x 2m trenches (one in front of the abattoir running north-south, and one to the east running east-west), one 30m x 2m trench in the area of scrub adjacent to the former site of the tannery and one 25m x 2m trench, aligned east-west in the area of parking to the rear of the abattoir. On the site of the former tannery three trenches measuring 10m x 2m were to be excavated, (one located at the northern edge of the site and two on the street frontage of Gay Lane, all aligned east-west) and two trenches measuring 5m x 2m (both located at the southern end of the site to the rear of Gay Lane, both aligned east-west). Many of these trenches were modified slightly in their location and size from the locations initially determined on paper. Some of these alterations were a result of consultation with the various service providers to locate any known drainage pipes, service pipes, cables etc. which crossed any of the trench lines. The necessary measures were taken to avoid disturbing such services. Other alterations were made to allow for continued access across and use of the site by others (the site is currently in seven different ownerships) or where an area had become inaccessible due to the presence of the demolished stonework of the tannery building.

A contingency allowance of 60 square metres of additional trenching was made; the use of the contingency depended upon the results obtained in the initial trial trenching and was made in discussion with WYAS Advisory Service. In two cases (Trenches 6 and 4) an additional area was excavated in order to assist the assessment of the archaeological sequence.

The evaluation trenches were opened and the topsoil and recent overburden removed down to the first significant archaeological horizon in successive level spits of a maximum 0.2m thickness, by the use of an appropriate machine using a wide toothless ditching blade. All machine work was carried out under close direct archaeological supervision. The surface of deposits was examined and cleaned by hand to help establish when those of archaeological significance had been encountered and in such cases machining was halted.

The top of the first significant archaeological horizon (pre-19th century) was exposed by machining. After the modern overburden had been removed, careful hand excavation was carried out. From the first significant archaeological horizon downwards the surface of archaeological deposits was cleaned by hand and inspected for features which were then excavated by hand.

A policy of excavating 50% of features (half-sectioning) was employed so that no archaeological deposits were entirely removed unless this was unavoidable in achieving the objectives of this evaluation to assess the depth of archaeological deposits.

Within each trench all archaeological deposits were recorded according to the principles of stratigraphic excavation. A stratigraphic matrix of the relationships between deposits was recorded during excavation; deposits were planned at a scale of 1:20 using a single context planning system, and recorded on site following the procedures in the York Archaeological Trust Context Recording Manual. All significant archaeological features, deposits and structures were recorded in section at a scale of 1:10, and were photographed. All records were indexed, ordered, quantified, and checked for consistency.

Where no archaeological deposits were encountered a record was made of the trench stratigraphy by the drawing of a section.

Archaeological deposits encountered have been accurately located on a site plan within their trenches and recorded with photographs and scale drawings. Written descriptions were made to permit the preparation of this report on the material recovered. The site grid was accurately tied into the National Grid and located on the largest scale map available of the area (1:1250).

Artefacts were collected during hand excavation and spoil heaps monitored for artefacts. Modern artefacts have been noted on the context recording card but not retained. All 18th-century and earlier material has been retained.

The terms of the Treasure Act 1996 were followed with regard to any finds, which might fall within its purview. No human remains were discovered.

A programme of systematic soil sampling was implemented to recover environmental evidence; samples were taken as and when deposits were deemed likely to provide significant information. The sampling methods followed the procedures outlined by the Association for Environmental Archaeology in their Working Paper no.2 (1995), *Environmental Archaeology and Archaeological Evaluations*.

A conservation strategy has been developed in collaboration with the York Archaeological Trust Conservation laboratory. All finds have been 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 have been stabilised and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the receiving museum.

Upon completion of the excavation, the trenches were backfilled with the excavated material and the surface reinstated to match the original. In the case of Trenches 6 and 7 a waterproof membrane was laid down to cover surviving archaeological deposits within these areas before they were backfilled.

The project was monitored by the WYAS Advisory Service, in its role as curator of the county's archaeology.

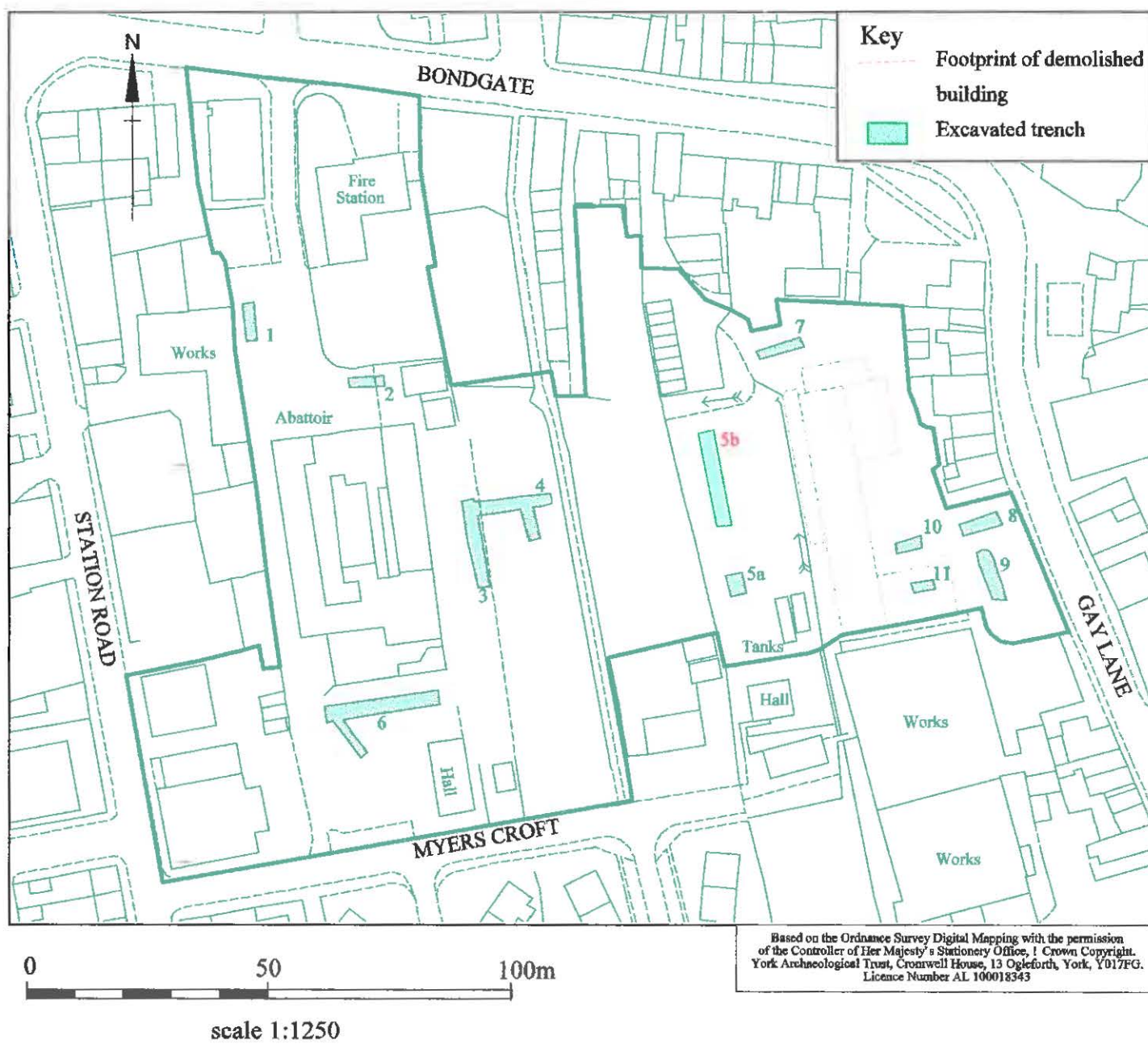


Fig. 2, Trench location

3. LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

The site of the proposed development is an irregularly shaped area which is an amalgam of several historic linear plots (tofts) and parts of plots lying on the south side of Bondgate, which runs east-west and extends to Gay Lane to the east (Fig 2.). A modern fire station and a building used by Park Lane College occupy the Bondgate street frontage of the area. To the rear is an open area, used for car parking. Central to the site is a single storey abattoir and associated buildings. A footpath runs through the site from Bondgate to Myers Croft with a stone wall running along part of the length of the path. The area east of the footpath is occupied by a number of trees and a single course of stone representing the remains of a small outhouse building located here. Part of this area is heavily overgrown with vegetation and an earthen bank has been mounded up to c. 1.5m high. Further east the site includes the area to the rear of terraced houses on Bondgate and Gay Lane. This area was the site of a 19th century four storey warehouse, a former tannery. This part of the site is currently occupied by the rubble remaining after the demolition of the building. For the most part the surface of the site is covered by tarmac with areas of concrete and the drift geology below is boulder clay (Geological Survey Sheet 69).

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

A summary of the archaeological and historical background of the site is presented here but a more comprehensive account can be found in the desk top assessments of the site (Finlayson 2003; 2004). There has been no previous archaeological excavation within the boundaries of the site, but the documentary assessment indicated the likelihood of the survival of buried deposits and structures which could shed light on the early history of Otley.

The archaeological desk top assessment suggested that there was a land holding or estate at Otley before the arrival of the Anglo-Saxons with the possibility of an early hall or settlement associated with the organisation of that estate but, to date, no structural or archaeological evidence has been found to point to the location of this settlement. There is, however, significant evidence to indicate the importance of Otley from the 7th-8th centuries onwards both as a monastic centre and as a possible market or trading centre. A number of Anglian stone crosses have been found at Otley, the earliest of which dates to *circa* 780 AD. These are indicative of an important settlement, and it has been suggested that, as at Ripon and Sherburn-in-Elmet, they may represent the presence of a monastery in the area of the parish church. The development of early settlement and its full extent are not known but the site of the parish church and the road leading north-south, Kirkgate, towards the river crossing and the east-west route, Bondgate can be regarded as the most likely location of settlement at this time. This places the development site within an area where investigation of the survival of deposits of this date is considered important.

While the extents of Anglo-Saxon settlement are yet to be established, those of the medieval town are relatively well documented, although there has been very little archaeological excavation outside the area of the Archbishop's manor. The name

Bondgate is first documented in 1537 and has the meaning 'a street in which the unfree tenants lived', which suggests a much earlier foundation.

The site therefore lies within the historic core of the medieval town. It lies across linear plots or tofts where there are likely to have been medieval buildings fronting onto Bondgate. The earliest surviving post-medieval maps show occupation on the Gay Lane frontage within the development site and it is possible that occupation of medieval date may have been located here too although it is on the edge of the medieval borough. The streets are likely to have been fronted with buildings whilst yards or backlands to the rear may have had outbuildings, storage or rubbish pits. There is a strong likelihood the medieval deposits will be present within the development site although they are likely to have been truncated by later buildings. The extent of cellaring was not known and if absent the truncation of earlier deposits may be relatively slight. Where medieval deposits do survive they can be considered to be of significant archaeological importance and warrant investigation.

An Enclosure map of 1783 shows a number of buildings along the western side of Gay Lane, although the exact date they were built is not known. They would however appear likely to post-date the setting out of the medieval fields as they encroach into a former plot boundary stretching back from Bondgate. Listed Buildings at 14 and 34 Gay Lane, immediately opposite the site, date from at least the early 18th century but may be earlier. The form of the 'Tannery' to the rear of the site, which dates from the second half of the 19th century, suggests a 'Drum Tannery' but it is still possible that tanning pits may be found close to it. There is a potential for archaeological deposits associated with early post-medieval settlement as well as later industrial use to be encountered by the development. A post-medieval rope-walk running north-south is known to have been located within one of the tofts. The structural remains from this use of the site are likely to be slight. The southern terminus of the walk has already been removed, probably as a result of the construction of the electricity sub-station.

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

The conditions of excavation were such that the collection of archaeological data was not significantly impeded although the weather which quickly alternated between of excessive rainfall and hot dry conditions did not facilitate excavation or archaeological recording. Some of the trenches, open at the time of excessive rain, were completely filled with water and plant matter from the surface was found to have been washed through deposits at the base of excavation. This contamination by environmental factors and the poor state of organic preservation found within the deposits informed the policy of very limited deposit sampling.

Deposits are reported here trench by trench and are discussed in stratigraphic order, from the earliest to the latest deposit.

5.1. Trench 1

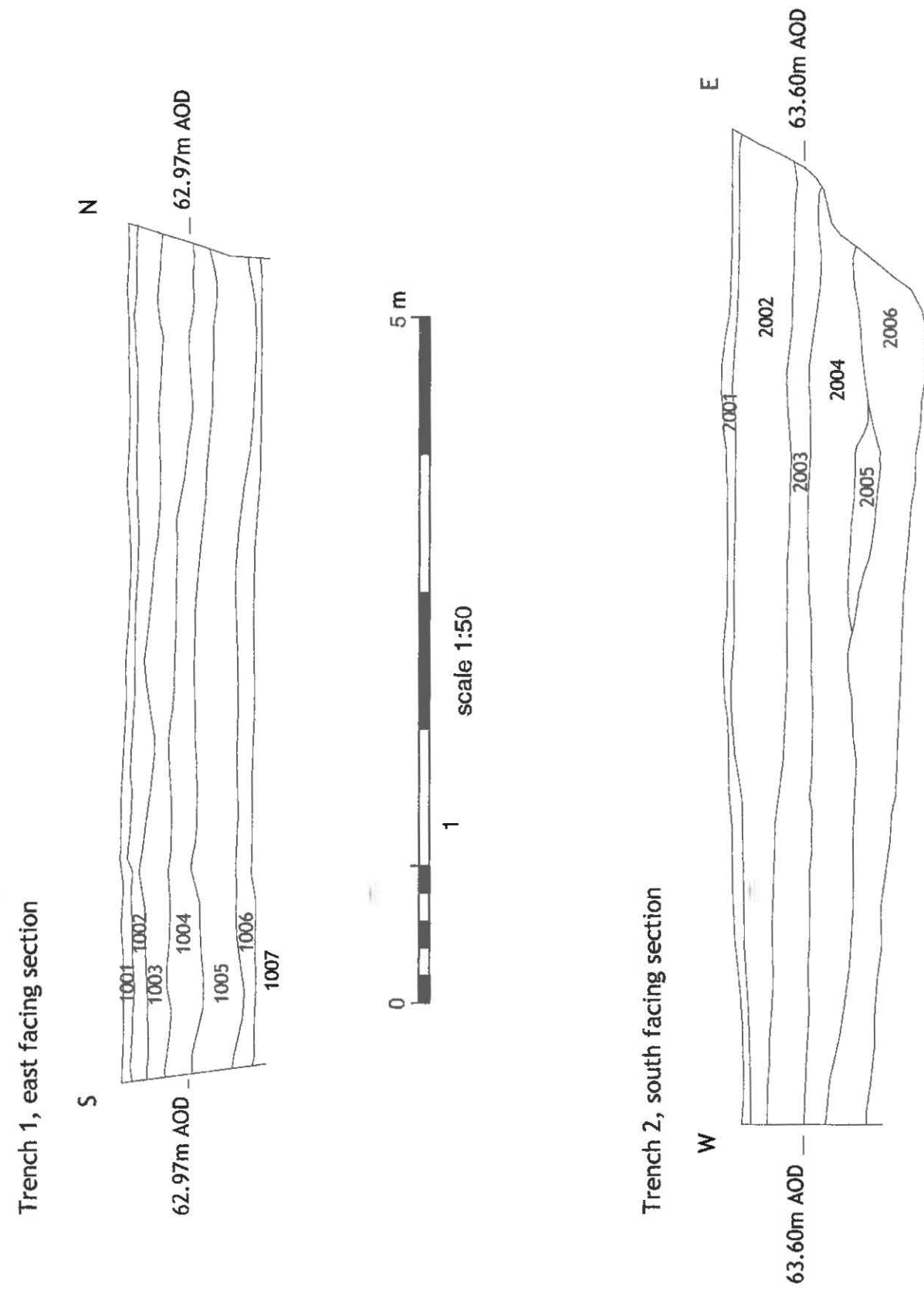
Trench 1 was located c. 48m south from Bondgate, towards the western edge of the development site and measured c. 8m x 2.5m.

Natural compact orange/brown clay (1007) was found c. 1m below ground surface at 62.40m AOD. In the surface of the natural clay plough scars, aligned north-south, were recorded. A build-up of c. 0.50m of plough soil, was represented by two contexts (1006 and above it 1005). Both were of similar composition; a friable light brown or light grey/brown silty clay. There were slightly more inclusions in the uppermost deposit. The surface of each context was trowelled clean and no features were observed cutting either of these deposits. The east facing section (see Plate 2 and Fig. 3) of this trench was recorded.



Plate 2, East facing section of Trench 1, plough scars visible in the natural clay

Fig. 3, Trench 1, east facing section and Trench 2, south facing section



5.2. Trench 2

Trench 2 was located c. 60m south of Bondgate to the rear of the Fire Station and measured c. 7.5m x 2.2m.

Natural compact orange/brown clay (2007) was found c. 1.60m below ground surface at 62.37m AOD. Above it was a deposit of friable blue/grey silty clay (2005). Above this was c. 0.50m depth of levelling (2003 and 2004) which included quantities of ferrous slag and clinker dating from the 19th/20th century. Above this was a further levelling deposit (2002) which included brick rubble, and was sealed by a layer of tarmac. This trench was excavated to a depth of c. 1.60m from the ground surface and the full depth of context 2005 was found by excavating down a small area towards the western end of the trench a further 0.30m to where the natural clay was observed. Full examination of this area at this depth would require a shored excavation. The south facing section of this trench was recorded (see Fig. 3).



Plate 3, North facing section of Trench 2

5.3. Trench 3

Trench 3 was located c. 80m south from Bondgate and at the western edge of an open area currently used for parking to the east of the abattoir and to the rear of the KwikFit Garage and measured c. 19m x 3m.

Natural compact orange/brown clay (3014) was found to slope gradually down towards the north from c. 63.35m AOD at the southern end of the trench to c. 62.93m AOD at the northern end. At the southern extent of the trench, the natural was excavated by hand within an area measuring c.0.60m x c.1.5m x c. 0.35m deep to 62.67m AOD to confirm the material was undisturbed natural. No features were seen to cut the natural deposits in this area of excavation (see Fig. 4).



Plate 4, Natural, Trench 3

A depth of c. 0.65m of a homogeneous brown sandy silty clay (3002) was found above the natural clay and was interpreted as a plough or horticultural soil. It was cut by the construction of a dry stone wall (3015) aligned north-south. The wall, located along the eastern edge of the trench, was constructed of large gritstone blocks (3006) measuring c. 0.40-0.50m long x 0.20-0.30m high and 0.25m deep, its total width east-west was c. 0.55m and it was faced on both sides. At the north end of the wall two courses survived to a height of c. 0.45m above a narrow off-set course, c. 0.10-0.15m wide. Below the off-set course at the southern end was one course of large stones and at the northern end this foundation comprised three courses of smaller stones. This wall lay on the same

alignment as the boundary between two linear plots extending south from Bondgate and was seen to survive the whole length of Trench 3. The wall was recorded and its surviving courses were left in situ. Post-medieval pottery sherds were recovered from the make-up of the wall and together with the style of stone work suggest the likely date of this wall as 18th-19th century.

At some point in the past the upper courses of Wall 3015 had been removed leaving 1-2 courses standing. The remaining structure was sealed by dumped material used as levelling which was of modern date. In section the wall was seen to be cut by a construction cut (3007) for a post (3011) which may have formed a replacement boundary marker. The base of this cut lay within the excavated trench (see Fig. 4). This cut was also sealed by a layer of very mixed modern dumping (3013) which included quantities of spun wool and fragments of carpet. This dumped material was seen in section to be cut by a construction cut for a bus stop (3004), the remains of which were found lying horizontally within the loose rubble and hardcore (3000) which formed the modern surface. Associated with this was a concrete kerb (3012) seen in the west facing section. These features presumably were associated with the use of the site as the yard of Ledgard's Garage from 1927. Another large construction cut (3010) for a post was cut through the modern dump and levelling layers. The west facing section of this trench was recorded (see Fig. 5).



Plate 5, Facing east, part of wall 3015, showing the upper two courses of gritstone blocks above a small off-set course and three foundation courses

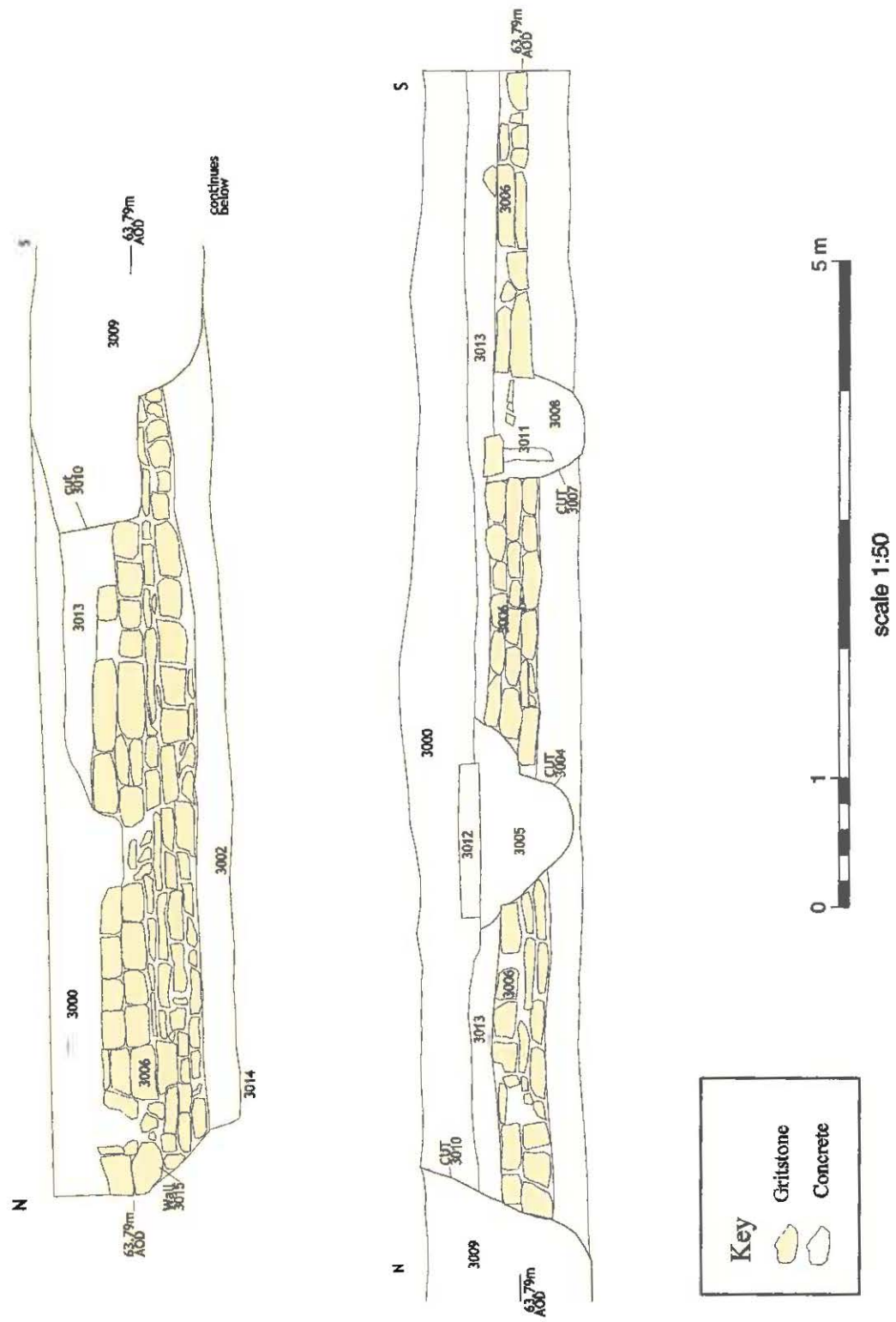


Fig. 5, Trench 3, west facing section

5.4.

Trench 4

Trench 4 was located immediately adjacent to Trench 3 (see Fig. 4) and ran east-west across the area of the car park and measured c. 15.8m x c. 3m. This trench was extended to the south within a further area measuring 7m x 3m.

Natural compact orange/brown clay (4022) was found at the base of a small trench within Trench 4 at a level of c. 62.18m AOD. Above this was c. 2m depth of mixed levelling deposits (4018, 4017, 4016, 4015, 4014, 4013, 4011, 4023) which included modern or late 19th century pottery. These deposits lay to the east of the drystone wall (3015) also observed in Trench 3 and were sealed by a surface (4003) consisting of re-used gritstone blocks. The trench was extended towards the south to examine further the depth and extents of this modern levelling. It was found to extend south for at least a further 7m, as did the surface formed by gritstone blocks. This surface may represent the use of this area as a ropewalk. Above this were modern intrusions 4019 and 4020 and a modern levelling and hardcore (4002) and roughly tarmac surface (4001) and ground surface at c. 64.45m. The north facing section of this trench was recorded (see Fig. 6)

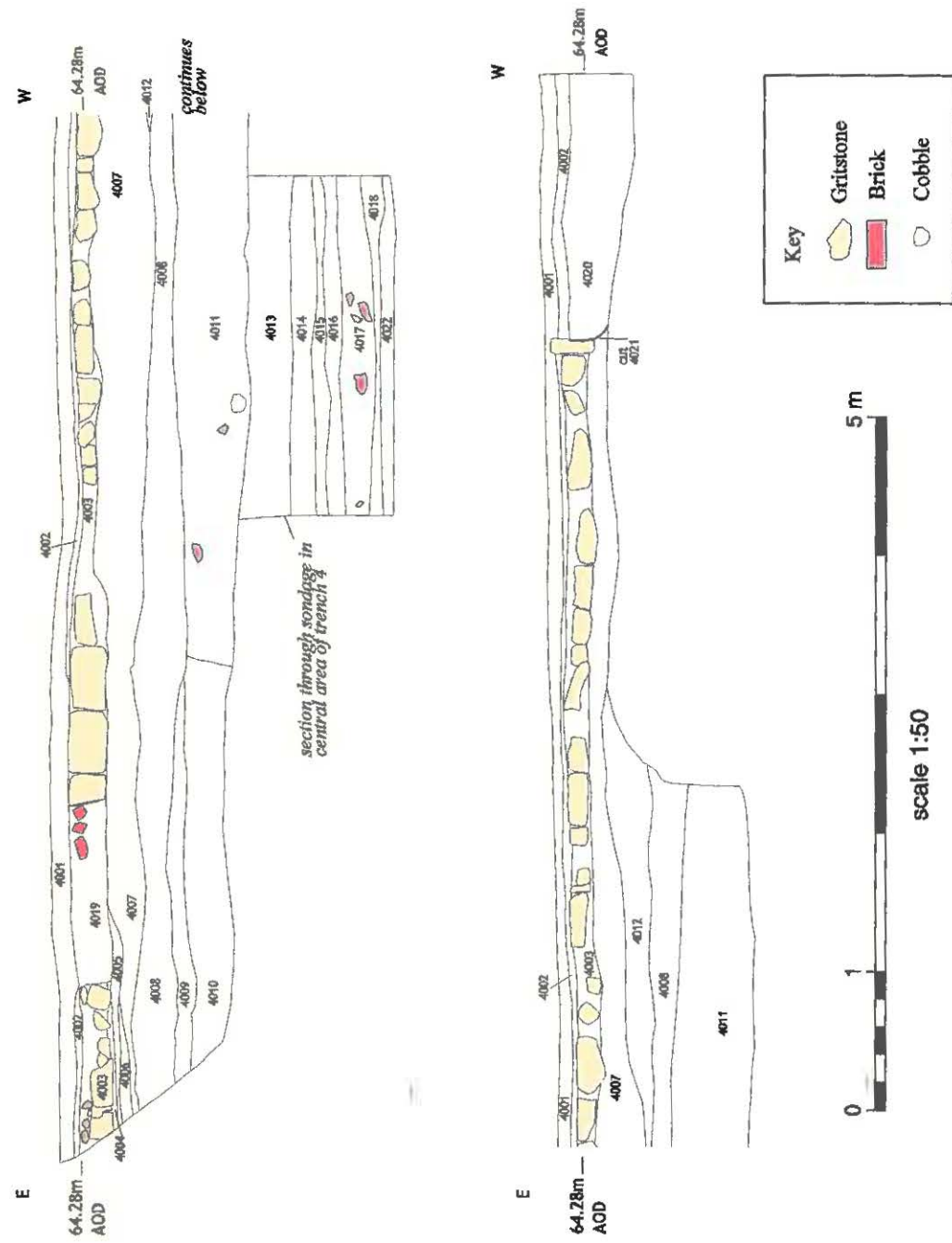


Fig 6, Trench 4, north facing section

5.5. Trench 5a and 5b

Trench 5a was located in an area of rough ground c. 65m to the south from Bondgate and measured c. 20m by c 3.2m. Trench 5b lay c. 9m to the south and measured c.4.4m x c.3.4m (see Fig. 7). The trench was not excavated as a continuous area because service cables were thought to ran across the gap left between the two parts of the trench. At the northern end of Trench 5b an inspection pit within a garage was encountered. The levels of hydrocarbon contamination within this pit were great and after the removal of some of its contents which included several tyres the remainder was left in situ.



Plate 6, part of the east facing section of Trench 5

Natural compact orange/brown clay (5005) was found at a depth of c. 63.50-63.60m AOD. Two small sub-circular cuts (5012 and 5014) c. 0.35m in diameter and c. 0.10m deep were found cutting the natural clay and may have represented post-holes. A linear cut (5010), aligned north-south c. 8m long and c. 1m wide was found stratigraphically above the natural clay. Its fill (5009) was excavated from a 2m portion of the cut towards the northern end of the trench. It comprised as silty clay from which no artefacts were recovered. Due to its alignment north-south and position the cut was thought to be the base of a construction cut for a boundary wall the make-up of which had subsequently been completely removed. These features were sealed by between 0.40m - c. 0.70m depth of a fairly homogenous slightly clayey silt (5003 and 5004) which was identified as a possible plough or horticultural soil as seen elsewhere on the site.

A modern post-hole (5008) which contained backfills 5007 and 5006 was seen stratigraphically above 5003 in the east facing section This was sealed by modern levelling layers of sand and gravel and clinker (5001, 5002). These deposits appeared to have been extensively contaminated by hydrocarbons and amounted to c. 0.30-0.40m depth. They were sealed by 0.20-0.30m depth of gritstone blocks and fragments and brick rubble (5000) which appeared to be compacted demolition debris used as levelling. The east facing section of this trench was recorded (see Fig. 8 and Plate 6).

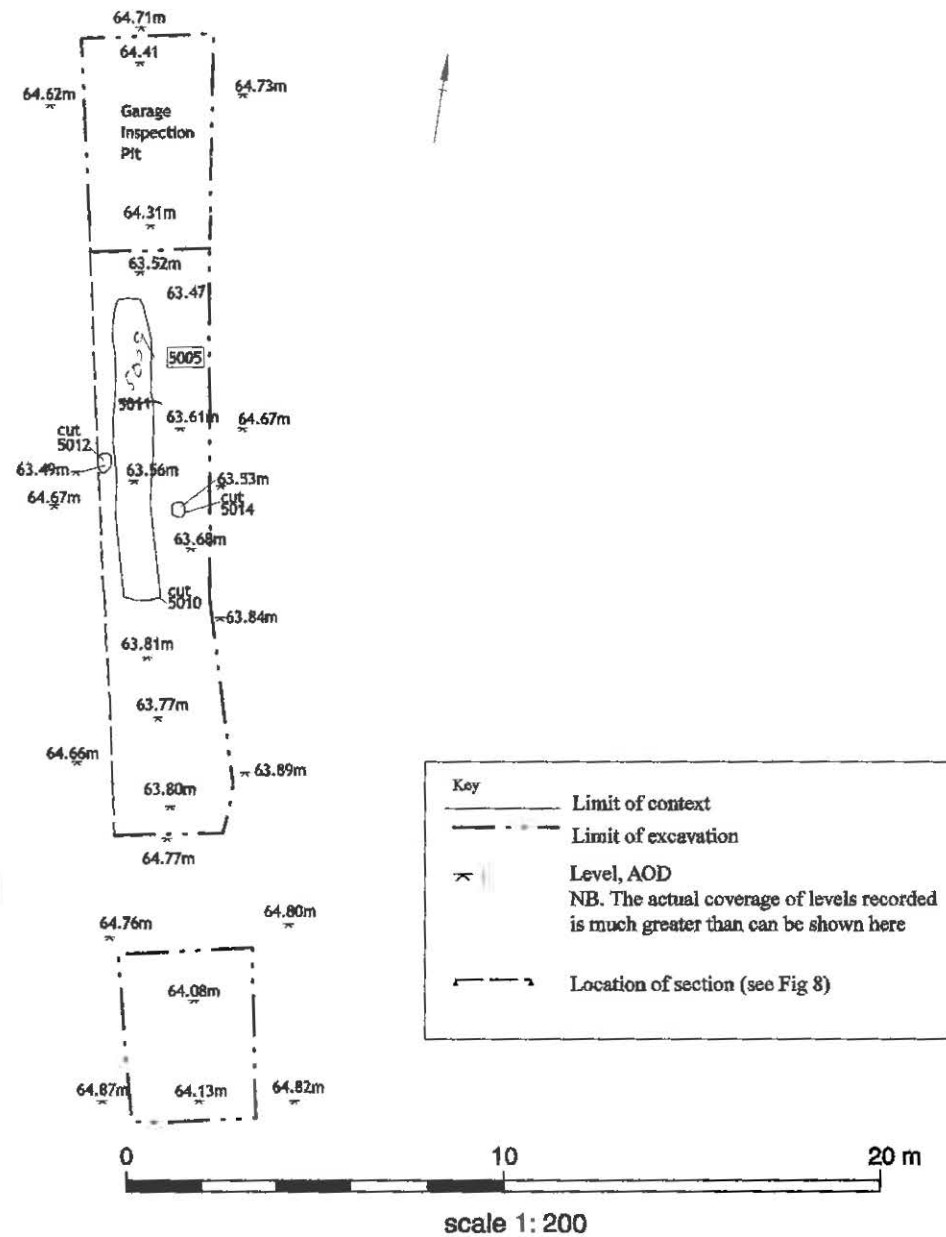


Fig. 7, Plan of Trench 5

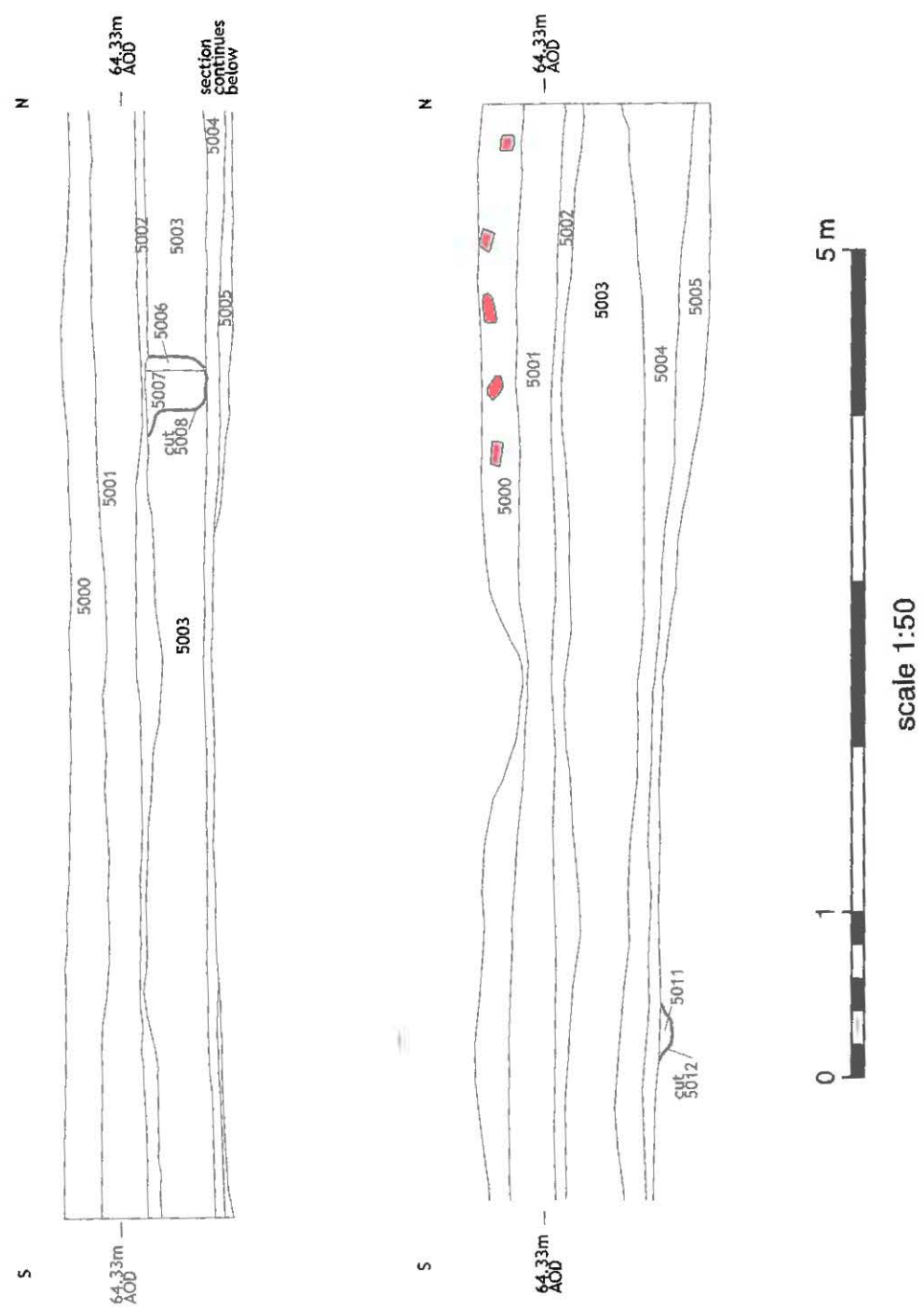


Fig 8, Trench 5, east facing section

5.6. Trench 6

Trench 6 was located c. 130m to the south of Bondgate to the rear of the abattoir building in an area of open ground used for car parking and measured c. 25m x c 3.m. This trench was extended to the south-east within an area measuring c. 9m x 1.5m.

Natural compact orange/brown clay (6093) was found at a depth of c. 64.13 at the eastern extent of the trench, sloping down to c. 63.70m AOD at the western extent of the trench.

Towards the western end of the trench thirteen stake-holes (6037, 6039, 6041, 6043, 6045, 6049, 6055, 6061, 6063, 6079, 6085, 6089 and 6091) with an average diameter of c. 0.08m and a depth of c. 0.12-0.17m were found to cut the natural clay. The stake-holes appeared to follow a south-west north-east alignment with another at c. 45 degrees aligned north-south (see Fig. 9). It can be suggested that they may have formed part of a temporary structure. No dating evidence was recovered from the backfills of the stake-holes but one of the stake-holes fills (6042) was stratigraphically below a linear cut (6035), indicating the likely date for the series of stake-holes to be earlier than that of the linear feature. Some other possible stake-holes were found, on excavation, to be variations in the natural caused by the decay of roots or small mammal burrows.

A single post-hole (6019) c. 0.45m in diameter was located at the south-western corner of the trench and was backfilled with a very "clean" silty sand (6016) from which no dating evidence was recovered. No date could be attributed to this feature and within the confines of the area of excavation it was not possible to suggest its association with other features in the area.

Towards the western end of the trench within a cut (6035) closely spaced and packed cobbles (6022 and 6087), ranging in size from c. 0.55m to c.0.02m in diameter were found in a matrix of silty sand at a depth of c. 63.75m AOD. The cobbles formed the base of part of a road or path c. 1-1.20m wide which was aligned north-north-west south-south-east (see Plate 7 and Figs. 9 and 10). The cobbles were uneven and did not form a "mettled" surface. Initially a length of c.3.60m of this feature was investigated within the original confines of the trench but a further area was opened to follow its alignment. It was found to continue towards the south-south-east for at least 7.5m and continued beyond the edge of the extended area of excavation. The cobbles (6022 and 6087) were slightly truncated by a modern post-hole (6020) at the north-western edge of the trench, which represented part of a modern boundary aligned north-south.



Plate 7, Facing north, cobble path 6022



Plate 8, Base of 2nd century pottery vessel

Artifacts were recovered from the cobble make-up of this surface (6022 and 6087) clearly date it to the Roman period and the pottery indicates a 2nd century date. The artifacts included a coin (sf 12); part of a flue tile (bf 30); the base of a pottery vessel together with 19 sherds of the same vessel (see plates 8 and 9) and other sherds of pottery all of Roman date.



Plate 9, 19 sherds of 2nd century pottery vessel

A sandy build-up deposit (6023 and 6018) was found immediately above the cobbles. Deposits above this indicate that agricultural or horticultural activity occurred over a long period of time from the medieval period through to the 17th century, and may have been continuous from the Roman period onwards. A depth of c. 0.50m of sandy silt (6010, 6017 and 6086) was found and was interpreted as a build-up of plough or horticultural soil. Some abraded pottery sherds were recovered from this material with a date range of Roman – 17th century together with a silver coin (sf 18) of medieval date. A layer of very similar material (6004) was found above 6010 at the western end of the trench. The build-up of plough soil was same found at the eastern end of the trench, but was physically separated from 6010 by modern truncation (see later). Here narrow ceramic land drains were found at the upper level of the natural deposits at the eastern end of the trench and above them 0.30-0.40m depth of a sandy silt interpreted as a plough or horticultural soil. A few sherds of pottery were recovered from this material (context 6032), above this was a further 0.30-0.40m depth of a similar sandy silt which also may have been a build-up of plough or horticultural soil (context 6031).

This was overlain by deposits (6024, 6025, 6026, 6027, 6028, 6029, 6030, 6033, 6069, 6070), many of which were ashy, cindery and sooty, sands or silts, some contained

ferrous slag and were indicative of industrial waste and may have been within a very wide, (c. 7m), gently sloping cut (6034). Modern pottery was observed within this material. These deposits were cut by a vertically sided linear cut (6009), located c. 12m from the eastern edge of the trench, c. 1.20m wide and aligned north-south, which was at least 1.20m deep and was not bottomed for safety reasons. The backfill (6008) of this cut was seen to contain quantities of slag and may have been dug with the intention of disposing of this industrial waste. Modern pottery was noted in this material so less than 50% of this deposit was sampled by excavation. This cut was sealed by modern hardcore and other levelling deposits (6002) for the modern roughly tarmaced surface (6001). At the western end of the trench a greater depth of various levelling deposits (6071, 6003, 6007, 6006 and 6005) were found below the modern tarmac.

The north facing section of this trench was recorded, see Fig. 10.

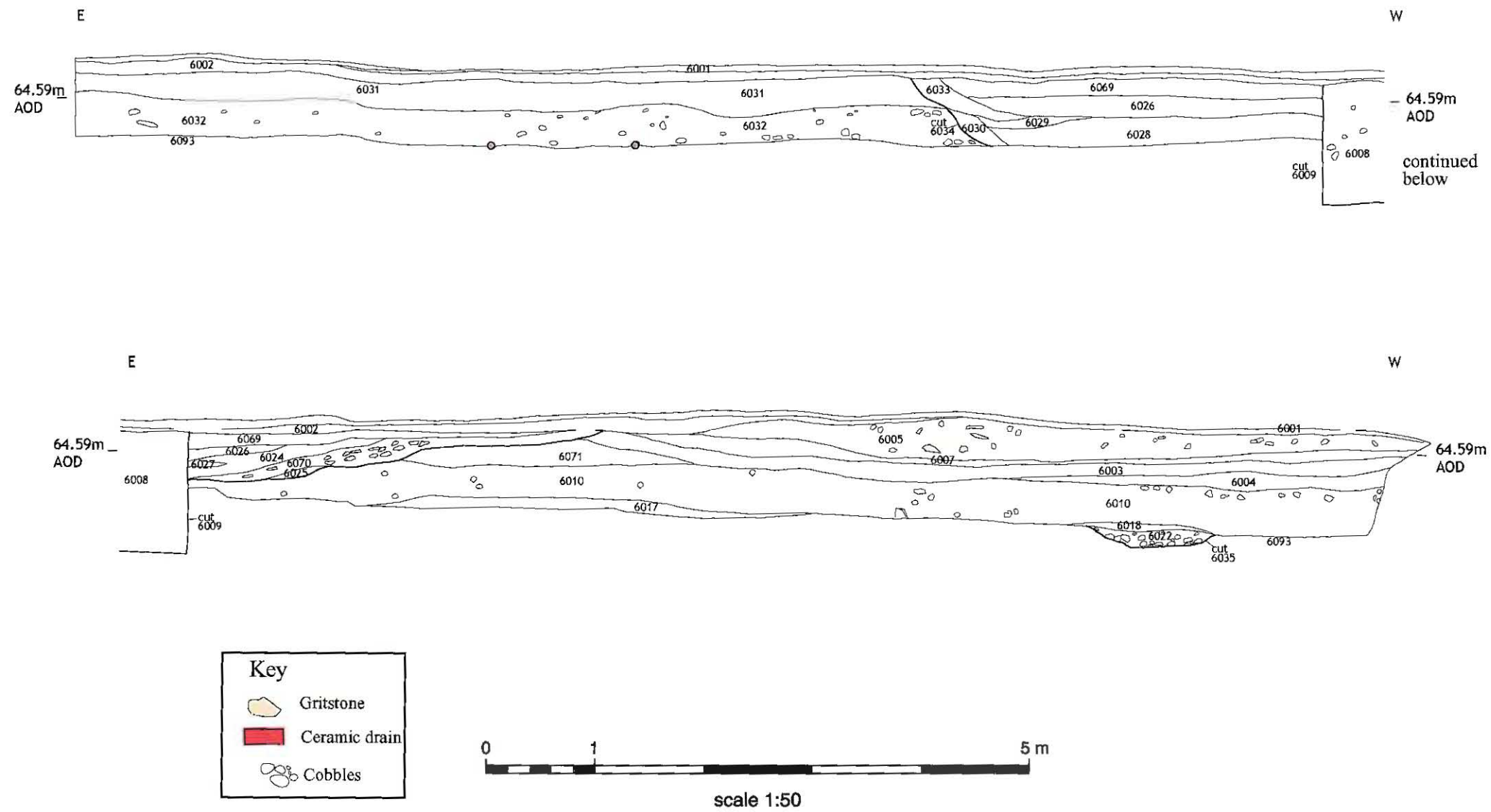


Fig. 10, Trench 6, north facing section



Plate 10, facing north-west excavation of cobbles 6022 and 6087 in the extension to Trench 6

5.7. Trench 7

Trench 7 was located c.41m to the south from Bondgate and c. 40m to the west of of Gay Lane and measured c. 10m by c 2.2m.

Towards the east end of the trench natural compact orange/brown clay (7039) was found at a depth of c. 64.13m AOD; it was not revealed over the whole trench.



Plate 11, Facing north-west, Trench 7 showing walls 7010 and 7011, grit stone block 7009, and cobble surface 7008 truncated by 7038 to the west

Significant structural features survived in this trench, were recorded and, for the main part were left in situ. A 2m length of a wall (7011) 1.35m wide, aligned north-south was revealed within the excavated trench and was seen to continue beyond both the northern and southern edges of excavation. It comprised mortared gritstone blocks, measuring c. 0.40 x 0.40 x 0.30m - 0.65 x 0.40 x 0.30m, and was constructed with two worked faces with rougher stone forming the infill. Its construction cut (7029) was seen at c. 63.17m AOD. This wall had been demolished unevenly; its highest course was seen in the north facing section at the level of 64.16m AOD and within the excavation the surviving courses stepped down to the level of 63.30m AOD. It met a wall (7010) aligned east-west, similarly constructed and also comprised of mortared gritstone blocks. This wall survived for a length of c. 3m to the west of wall 7011. 0.70m of its width was revealed within the excavation and was seen to continue beyond the northern edge of excavation. From the evidence of a linear cut (7027) this wall appears to have once continued for at least c. 3m to the east but this section of the wall had however been completely robbed. The backfill (7026) of linear cut (7027) was a homogenous brown slightly clayey sandy silt.

To the west of the wall was an area of very closely packed cobbles (7008), bedded on sand (7019) forming a surface which sloped down towards the east. This cobble surface continued beyond the western, southern and northern edges of excavation and had been truncated to the east by a later cut (7038). A large gritstone block (7009), measuring 0.65m x 0.45m x 0.25m stood slightly above the level of the cobble surface. This may be suggested that this block had formed a step but the limitations of the surviving structural evidence and the confines of the area of excavation mean that the interpretation is not definitive.

Overlying 7008, 7009 and 7010 was a deposit (7007) containing quantities of demolition debris. The eastern edge of the cobble surface (7008) was truncated by a large circular cut with a clay lining (7037) backfilled with significant quantities of demolition debris (contexts 7036, 7035, 7034, 7033, 7032, 7031, 7030, 7012, 7014, 7006). c. 3m diameter was revealed within the excavation and it continued beyond the southern edge of excavation. The west half of the feature was excavated to a depth of c. 2.50 and the base was not seen. It can be suggested that this could have been a backfilled well but insufficient excavation of this feature was possible to clearly determine its possible function. Post medieval pottery, tile and brick were recovered from the backfills of the feature.

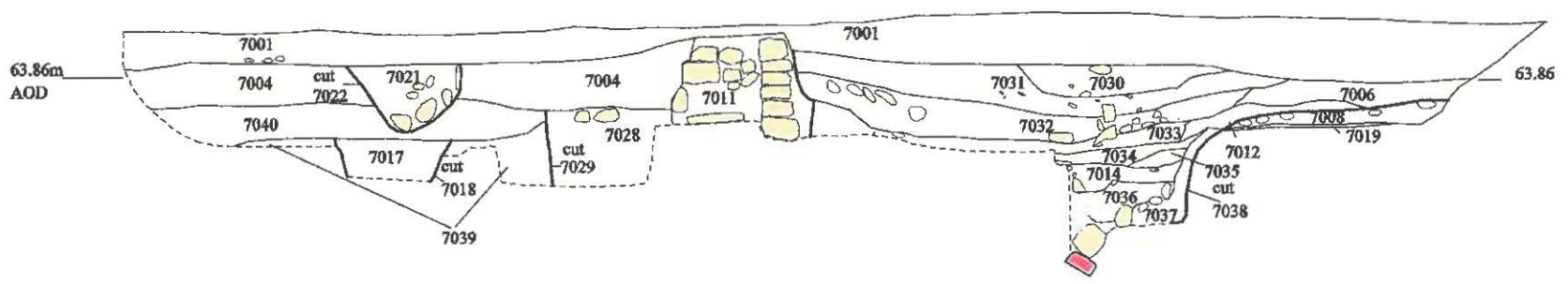
Stratigraphically above the backfill 7006 was a linear cut (7041) aligned east-west. c. 0.10m width appeared within the excavation and the cut continuing beyond the northern edge of excavation. It was backfilled with a sandy silt, 7005 and was sealed by a silty sand 7004. Modern pottery was observed within 7004 and stratigraphically above it was a modern pipe (7002), seen in the south facing section and this was sealed by c. 0.30m of modern rubble and hardcore levelling (7001).

The sequence of deposits lying to the east of wall 7011 and sealing the level of construction of this wall was firstly, c. 0.50m depth of dark brown sandy silt (7025) above which, at the eastern end of the trench was c. 0.15m depth of clayey silts (7024 and 7023). Modern pottery was noted within context 7023. In the south facing section these

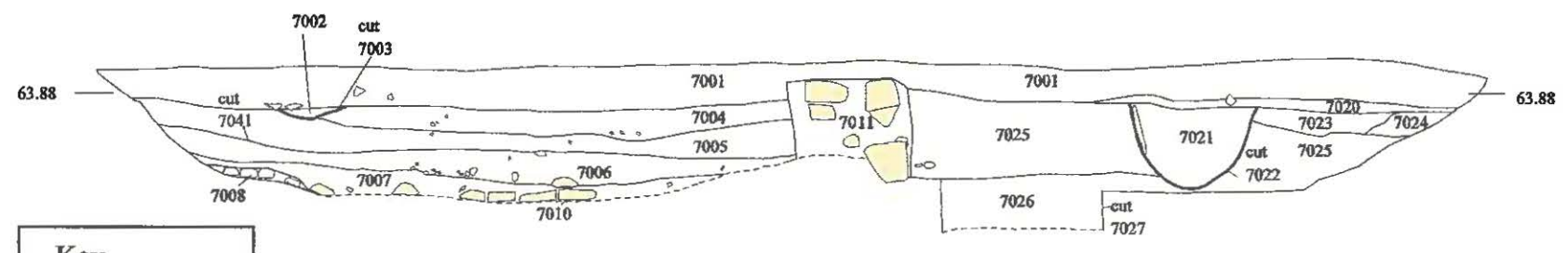
deposits were seen to be cut by a pit (7022) backfilled with brick and stone rubble and ferrous slag (7021). This was a linear cut, possibly a disused service trench continuing beyond the southern edge of excavation. This was in turn sealed by a thin layer of loose clayey silt (7020) above which was c. 0.30m of modern rubble and hardcore levelling (7001).

The north and south facing sections of this trench were recorded (see Fig 11).





North facing section, Trench 7



South facing section, Trench 7



Key

-  Gritstone
-  Brick
-  Cobbles
-  Mortar



scale 1:50

Fig 11, Trench 7, north and south facing sections

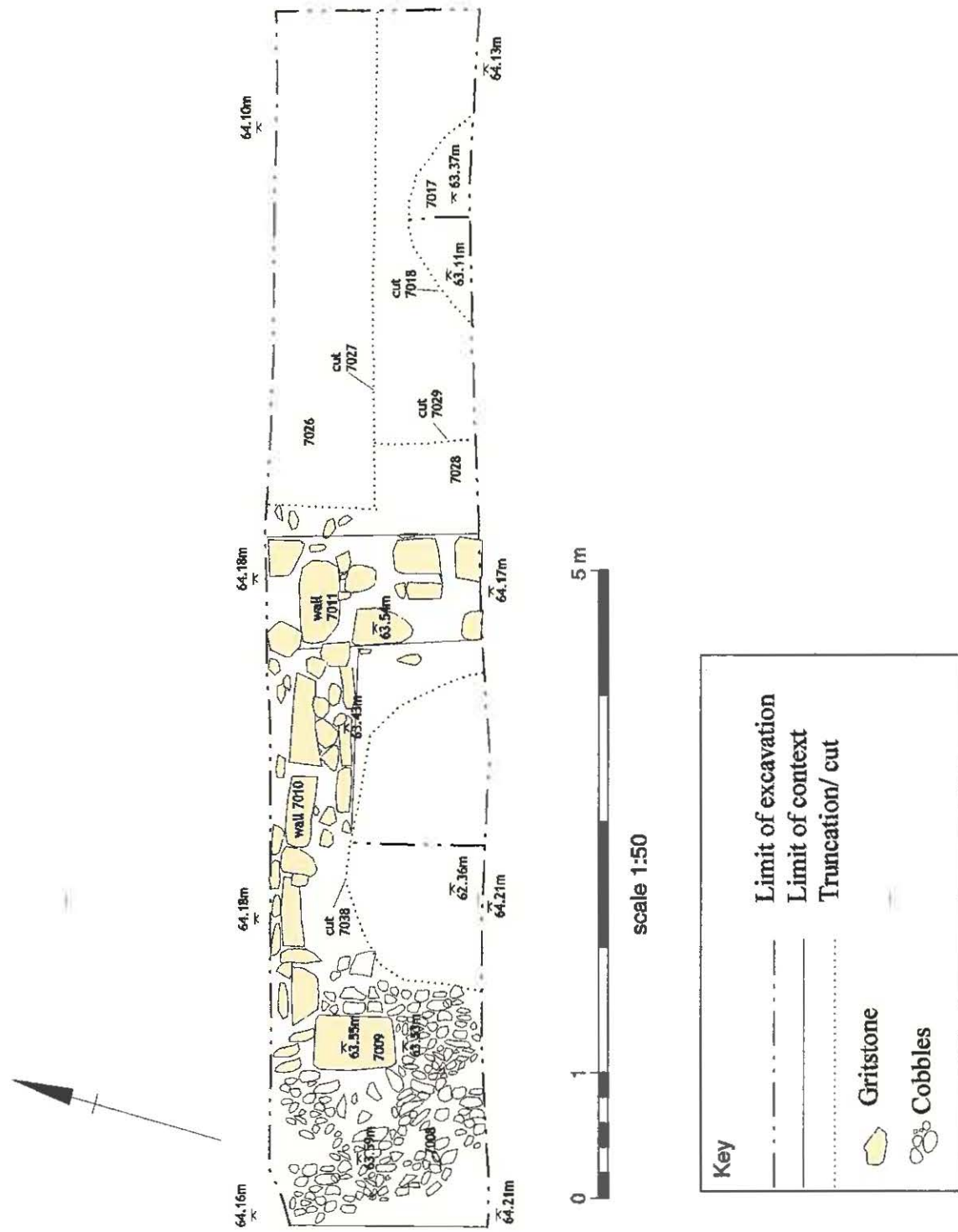


Fig. 12, Plan of Trench 7

5.8. Trench 8

Trench 8 was located c.4m to the west of Gay Lane and measured c. 8.5m by c 3m. Natural compact orange/brown clay at a depth of c. 63.50m AOD and a depth of c. 0.30m of this material was examined in a small area.

A shallow gully or ditch (8014) with a U-shaped profile, aligned north-south was found to cut the natural deposits. It was c. 0.50m wide and c. 0.25m deep, was seen to continue beyond the northern edge of excavation and had been truncated by a modern drainage system (8004) (see plate 12 and fig 13). Approximately 50% of the fill (8005) of the gully, a compacted friable clayey sand, was excavated and no artefacts were recovered from which dating evidence for the feature could be derived.



Plate 12, Facing south, gully (8014) truncated by modern drainage system (8004).

All of the other deposits in the trench were related to a terraced house and its demolition. The terrace is dated to the 19th century and prior to excavation it was not known if the buildings here had been cellared. Excavation demonstrated that the part of the house fronting the street was cellared and the back of the house was uncellared (see fig. 13). To the rear of the building was a network of drains (8004) which truncated the earlier gully. The uppermost deposits in the trench comprised mixed levelling and hardcore (8002) sealed by a concrete surface (8001).



Plate 13, Facing north, part of modern drainage system truncating earlier gully (8014) prior to excavation of the gully

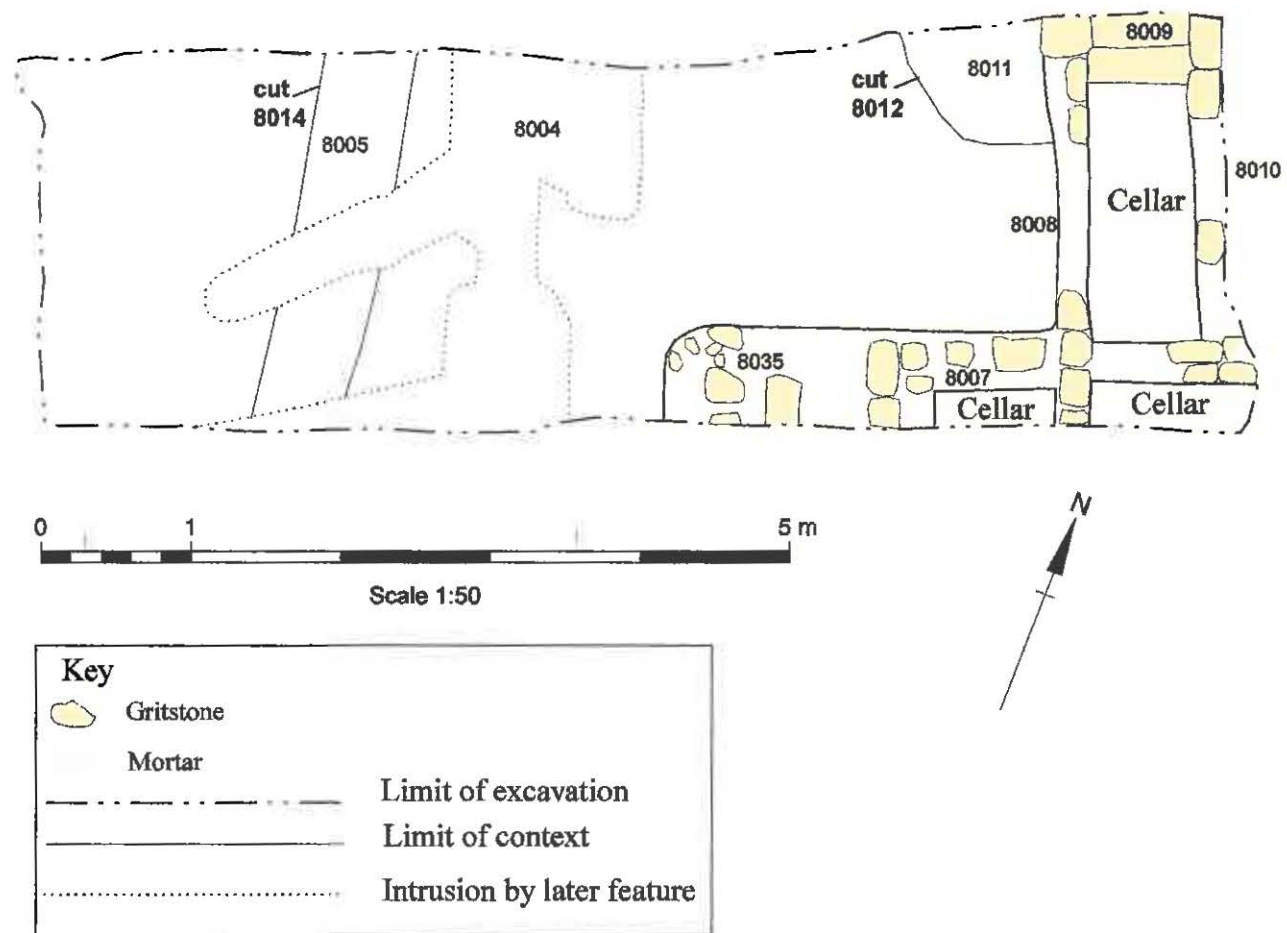


Fig 13, Composite plan showing the significant features in Trench 8

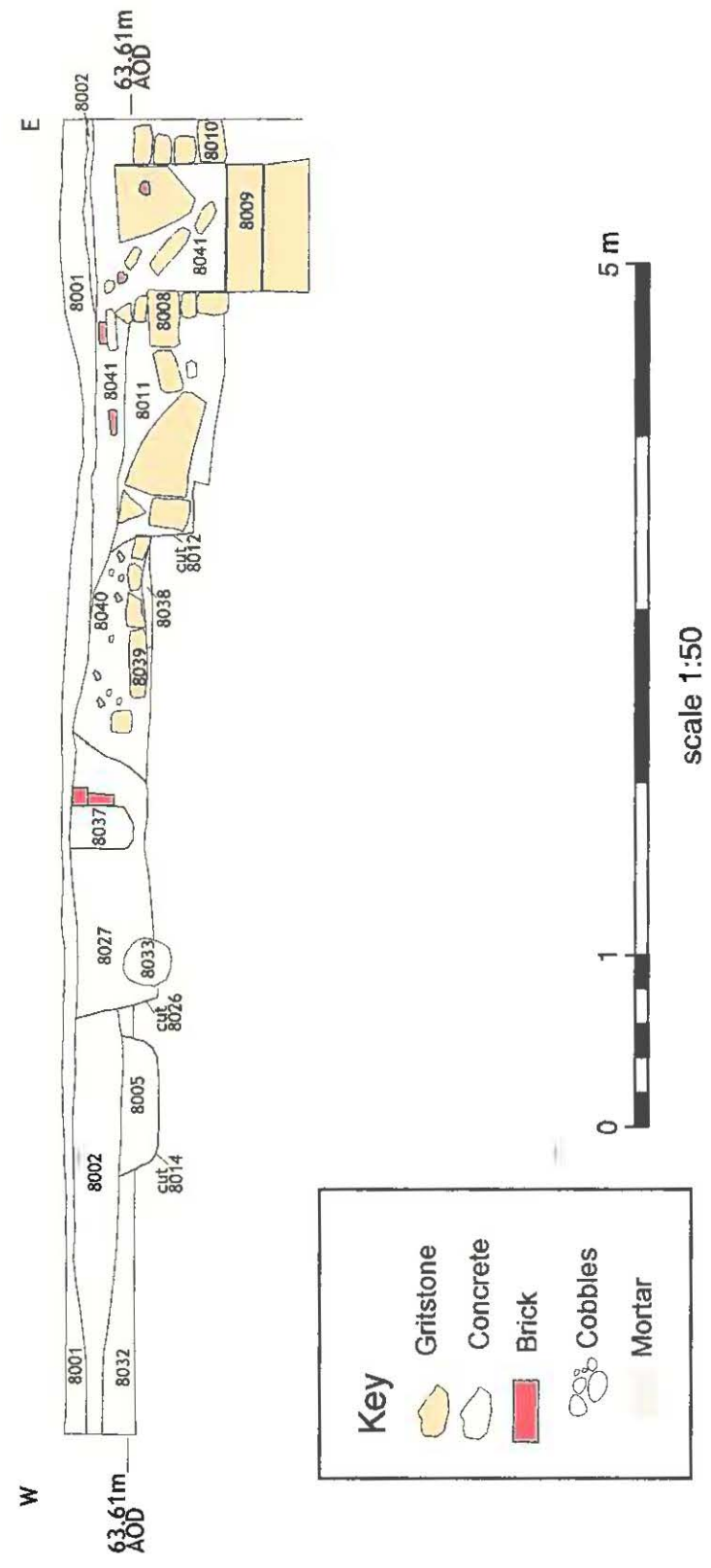


Fig. 14, Trench 8, south facing section

5.9. Trench 9

Trench 9 was located c.10m to the west of Gay Lane and measured c. 11.5m by c 3m. It was located here with the intention of assessing the archaeology to the rear of a row of terraced houses of 19th century date which once stood here. From the evidence of Trench 8 the terrace included cellared houses the construction of which had removed any earlier deposits from the street front area so this trench was located immediately to the rear of this terrace.

Natural compact orange clay (9009) was found at a depth of c. 63.50-63.60m AOD, c. 0.30-0.40m below the modern surface. A softer grey clay (9006), possibly disturbed natural, was recorded above this. Cutting the natural clay were three walls, two (9007 and 9010) of modern date and one (9011) of modern or post-medieval date. 9011, visible at the eastern edge of the trench, was orientated north-south, parallel to Gay Lane and may have formed the rear wall of a terraced house fronting the street. 9007 was a part demolished brick wall orientated east-west and 9010 was part of a brick wall seen in the west facing section. These may have represented walls associated with a garage which occupied this site in modern times. Comments from local residents indicated that a petrol tank relating to this use of the site may still be located in the vicinity and, if so, will have truncated any earlier deposits.

The other deposits recorded in this trench were modern demolition dumps used as levelling deposits (9005, 9004, 9002, 9008) or earlier surfaces (9003) sealed by at least 0.10m depth of concrete which formed the modern surface (9001). These deposits represented c. 0.40m depth and were of little archaeological significance.

5.10. Trench 10

Trench 10 was located c.22m to the west of Gay Lane and measured c. 5.5m by c 2.5m. Natural compact orange/brown clay (10004) at a depth of c. 63.50m AOD and was seen within a small area a further 0.20m of this material was excavated. Above the natural deposits was a sandy clay levelling deposit (10003), hardcore (10002) and concrete (10001) which formed the modern surface. In total these modern deposits amounted to c. 0.45m depth and were of little archaeological significance.



Plate 14, Facing west, natural deposits in Trench 10

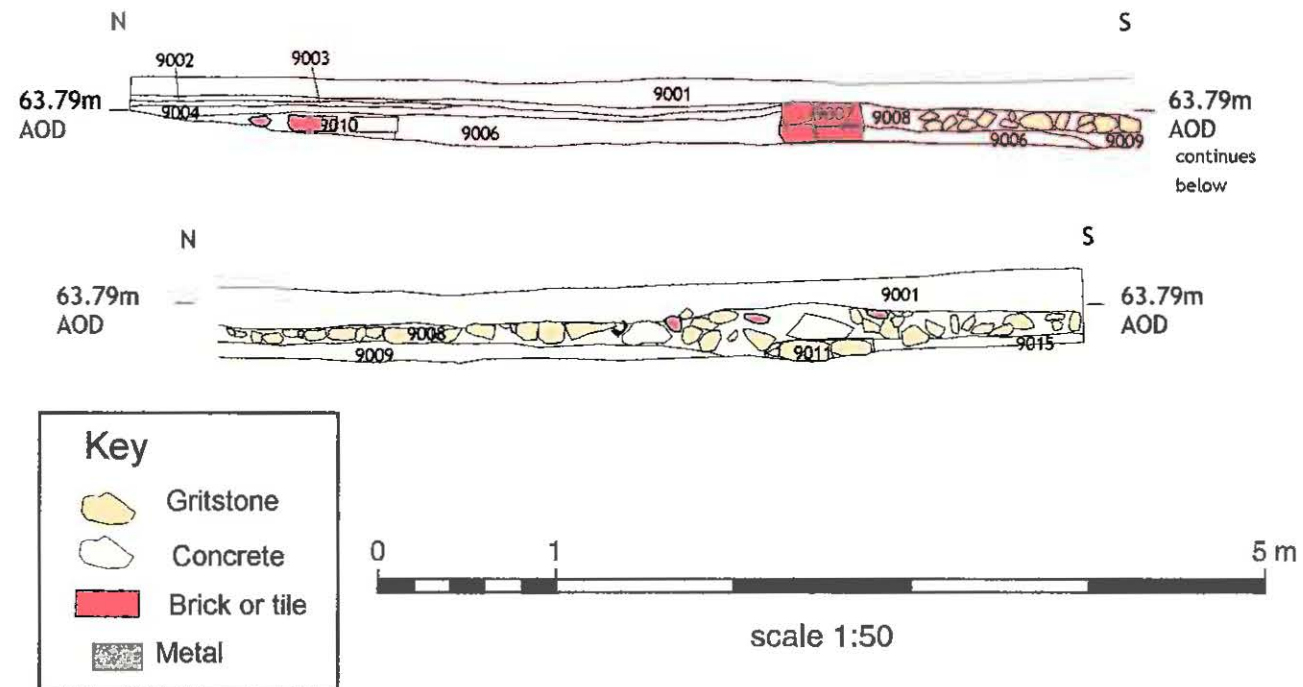
5.11. Trench 11

Trench 11 was located c.24m to the west of Gay Lane and measured c. 4.5m by c 2.1m. Natural compact orange/brown clay (11003) at a depth of c. 63.60m AOD. Above was found the natural deposits was a mixed deposit of brick rubble, hardcore and demolition debris used as a levelling deposit (11002) and sealed by concrete (11001) which formed the modern surface. In total these modern deposits amounted to c. 0.40m depth and were of little archaeological significance.

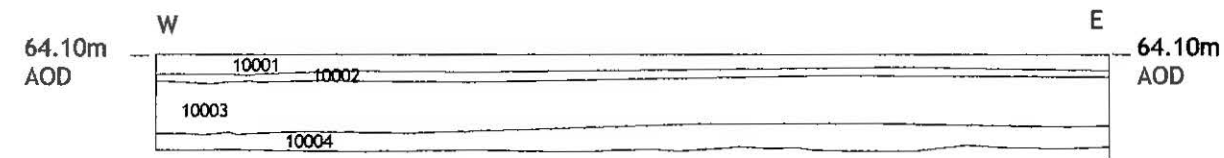


Plate 15, Facing south, natural deposits in Trench 11

Trench 9, west facing section of Trench 9



Trench 10, south facing section



Trench 11, south facing section



Fig. 15, Trench 9, west facing section; Trench 10, south facing section; Trench 11, south facing section

6. POTTERY ASSESSMENT : Ailsa Mainman

Table 1, Summary of Pottery quantity and date

| Context | Find | Quantity | Spot Date | Details |
|---------|---------|----------|------------------------------|---|
| 1003 | BF00033 | 1 | 20TH CENTURY | 1 tin-glazed earthenware |
| 1006 | BF00034 | 2 | 17TH CENTURY | 1 Black ware 1 ?medieval |
| 3006 | BF00035 | 2 | 18TH CENTURY | 1 Black ware 1 English stoneware |
| 4000 | BF00036 | 17 | LATE 19TH/EARLY 20TH | 1 12th century cooking pot rim 16 various late 19th/20th century tinglazed, stonewares, transfer printed wares |
| 4011 | BF00037 | 1 | 19TH/20TH CENTURY | 1 tin-glazed earthenware |
| 4013 | BF00038 | 9 | 19TH/20TH CENTURY | 4 Black wares 5 tin-glazed earthenwares |
| 4017 | BF00039 | 2 | 19TH CENTURY | 1 Black ware 1 19th century tin-glazed earthenware |
| 4018 | BF00040 | 1 | LATE 19TH/EARLY 20TH CENTURY | 1 tin-glazed earthenware |
| 4023 | BF00041 | 2 | 18TH CENTURY | 1 Black ware pancheon 1 English stoneware |
| 6000 | BF00042 | 1 | MEDIEVAL? | 1 very abraded glaze medieval sherd |
| 6001 | BF00043 | 7 | 19TH CENTURY | 1 Roman grey ware 3 sherds tin glazed earthenwares 1 Black ware 1 oxidised medieval 1 12th century cooking pot |
| 6008 | BF00044 | 7 | LATE 19TH/20TH CENTURY | 6 tin glazed earthenwares 1 Cistercian 2 drainpipe |
| 6010 | BF00053 | 10 | ROMAN-17TH CENTURY | 1 Roman grey ware base; 4 gritty thick walled 1 abraded sherd; 1 abraded red ware sherd, soft fired; 1 sherd with internal glazed, soft fired ?17th c. 1 later internally glazed gritty ware; 1 Cistercian ware |
| 6086 | BF00052 | 27 | 17TH CENTURY | 5 Cistercian ware sherds; 1 Black ware 17th century; 10 misc. gritty fabrics both medieval and post-med; 1 rim of soft fired pottery glazed on both sides. ?unknown date. |
| 6087 | BF00051 | 7 | 2ND CENTURY | 7 sherds of Nene Valley colour coated beaker |
| 6087 | BF00054 | 20 | 2ND CENTURY | 20 sherds of Nene Valley Colour Coated hunt cup including base and 2 fragments of rim |
| 6087 | BF00054 | 20 | 2ND CENTURY | |

| Context | Find | Quantity | Spot Date | Details |
|---------|------------|-------------------------|-----------|--|
| 6088 | BF00050 1 | 11-13TH CENTURY | | 1 sherd gritty ware |
| 7006 | BF00048 19 | 18TH CENTURY | | 15 sherds of Black glazed red earthenware, at least two vessels represented 1 sherd of slip ware plate late 17th century 3 sherds of gritty ware |
| 7007 | BF00045 1 | 18TH CENTURY | | 1 Black ware |
| 7015 | BF00049 2 | 18TH CENTURY | | 1 sherd of 18th century Black glazed red earthenware 1 plate (late 17th century) - red earthenware with amber glaze |
| 7017 | BF00046 10 | LATE 19TH/20TH CENTURY | | 4 tin-glazed earthenwares 5 Black ware 1 19th century Brown glazed ware |
| 8000 | BF00047 2 | LATE 19TH /20TH CENTURY | | 1 tin-glazed earthenware 1 Brown ware |

6.1 Summary

A very small assemblage (171 sherds) was recovered. This was mostly of post medieval and modern date with typical earthenwares and stonewares of the later 19th and 20th century. There is a small amount of 18th century Black wares and 17th slipware, together with a few sherds of Cistercian ware.

There is very little closely dated medieval pottery; what there is quite abraded. There are, however, several sherds of the typical gritty ware cooking pot fabric of the 11th-13th century.

This is followed by another gap until the Roman period, evidenced by substantial parts of a late 2nd/early 3rd century Nene Valley Colour Coated beaker or hunt cup. Sherds of two other Roman grey ware vessels were recovered from 6010 and 6001 indicating that this was not an isolated find but might be indicative of Roman activity in the area.

7. CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL ASSESSMENT : Jane McComish

A total of 0.902kg of ceramic building material (CBM) was analysed from the site. The CBM was recorded following standard YAT procedures. Most of the fragments recovered were far too small to enable an accurate fabric series for the site to be developed. Because of this material was classified simply as Roman, post-medieval or modern.

7.1. Forms

Most of the fragments were of Roman date. All but one of the fragments were far too small to determine if they had originally come from roofing material or walling bricks. These small fragments were therefore classified by default as Roman brick (Rbrick). There was a single example of a tegula with an unusual cut away running down the side of the tile rather than on the upper or lower surface. The Roman material recovered was very severely abraded. Two fragments of post-medieval slop-moulded bricks were present together with two minute fragments of brick which may have post-dated 1850. There were also two fragments of glazed wall tiles dating to 1850 or later.

7.2 Conclusion

The majority of the material was of Roman date, with small quantities of post-medieval and modern material. The only fragment of note was the tegula with unusual cut-away from context 6022. Given the small quantity of material recovered the site offers limited potential for further research in it's own right, but the dating evidence recovered may be of use in interpreting the site.

Table 2 Summary of CBM (W = weight, L = length, B = breadth, T = thickness)

| CONTEXT | FORM | W | L | B | T | COMMENTS | DATE |
|--------------|-----------|---------|---|----|----|---|------------------|
| 5000 | Wall tile | 50 | 0 | 0 | 9 | Cream glaze with dark blue geometrical pattern | 19 TH |
| 5000 | Wall tile | 50 | 0 | 72 | 9 | Dark green glaze on upper surface | |
| 6010 | Rbrick | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 1-4TH |
| 6018 | Rbrick | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Abraded | 1-4TH |
| 6022 | Tegula | 47 5 | 0 | 0 | 28 | Unusual cut-away along the edge of the tile rather than on top or base of tile | 1-4TH |
| 6022 | Rbrick | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Abraded | |
| 6022 | Rbrick | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Abraded | |
| 6022 | Rbrick | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Abraded | |
| 6022 | Rbrick | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Abraded | |
| 6086 | Rbrick | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Abraded | 1-4TH |
| 6086 | Rbrick | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Abraded | |
| 6086 | Rbrick | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Abraded | |
| 6086 | Rbrick | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Abraded | |
| 6086 | Rbrick | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Abraded | |
| 6086 | Rbrick | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Abraded | |
| 7006 | Brick? | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Possibly machine made, if so post 1850 | 1850+? |
| 7006 | Brick? | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Possibly machine made, if so post 1850 | |
| 7006 | Rbrick | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| 7006 | Brick | 75 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16-18th century slop moulded brick. Mid orange fabric, streaked with white silt | |
| 7006 | Brick | 17 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16-18th century slop moulded brick. Mid orange fabric, streaked with white silt | |
| Total weight | | 90 2 | | | | | |

8. SMALL FINDS ASSESSMENT : Nichola Rogers

Summary

Twenty-three small finds were assessed – of these 10 were 18th - 20th century tobacco pipe fragments or glass vessel fragments. The ironwork also appeared to be largely of recent date. Copper alloy objects include a plain undatable disc (SF11, context 8000), and a possible plated mount fragment, also of uncertain date (SF14, context 7006). The only finds of interest comprise 2 coins: SF12, context 6022 which is a copper alloy Roman coin, and SF18, context 6086 which is a silver medieval coin (a coin specialist should be able to provide dates for both coins).

Overall this is a small and uninformative assemblage, and only the coins point to any activity definitely pre-dating the 18th century.

9. CONSERVATION LABORATORY ASSESSMENT REPORT : Erica Paterson

9.1 Aims and Objectives

This report aims to meet the requirements of MAP2 (English Heritage, 1991) to produce a stable site archive (Phase2: Fieldwork). This has involved X-radiography and an assessment of the condition, stability and packaging of the finds. Urgent first-aid treatments have been undertaken as required to enable safe storage for the long term.

The potential of the assemblage for further analysis and research is also discussed (MAP2 Phase 3: Assessment). The condition of the various classes of material is summarised and indicators of unusual preservation are noted. There are recommendations for investigative conservation and specialist support.

9.2 Procedures

All metal finds were X-rayed using standard Y.A.T. procedures and equipment. Two sheets of film were used to produce a duplicate for archive purposes, and given a reference number in the YAT Conservation Laboratory series. One X-ray, (X6081) was produced. The X-ray number was written on the packaging for each object X-rayed. Each image on the X-ray was labelled with its small find number. The plates were packaged in acid-free archival envelopes. The plate number was added to the YAT Online Photo Archive and linked to the IADB find record for each object.

All finds were examined under a binocular microscope at X20 magnification as well as viewing the X-rays were they existed. The material identifications were checked and observations made the condition and stability of the finds. Remedial conservation treatments were carried out where appropriate in order to stabilise the material for long term storage. Assessment and treatment details were recorded in the Conservation Work Record area on IADB.

9.3 Assessment

Iron

The iron is generally in poor condition with extensive corrosion resulting in the depletion of the metal core and formation of hard bulky corrosion crusts that obscure any surviving surface detail. Investigative conservation and possible XRF analysis may be required for an unusual metal fragment (part of sf19). A relative humidity of <15% is recommended to halt active corrosion in long term storage.

Non-ferrous Metals including Coins

The non-ferrous objects are in equally poor condition with active bronze disease visible on three copper alloy objects and extensive corrosion of both the silver coin, (sf18) and the lead alloy object. One object (sf11) turned out to be a copper alloy disc after X-ray, rather than a coin as previously thought. Stabilisation treatment has been carried out on the copper alloy coin with bronze disease (sf12) prior to long term storage. This coin has heavily corroded and encrusted surfaces and is also illegible on the X-ray. For this reason investigative removal of soil and corrosion products was carried out on the obverse to aid identification. Sf14, a domed copper alloy fragment may have had white metal coating and further investigation including XRF analysis could confirm this. The two coins (sf12 and 18) should be seen by a numismatist together with their X-rays and may require further investigative conservation to aid identification. A relative humidity of <35% is recommended to halt active corrosion in long term storage.

Glass

The five glass small finds were dry on arrival at the lab, and for the most part were stable. Apart from 2 vessel-glass fragments they had not been cleaned and were covered in patches of dry soil caked to the surfaces and in some cases iron corrosion products combined with the soil, presumably from iron objects in the vicinity.. Small find No.'s 15 and 23 had opaque corroded surfaces, which partially obscured the original colour of the glass and were flaking. Stabilisation treatment using Paraloid B72, (acrylic copolymer) was carried out to halt any further flaking. No further treatment or investigative conservation is recommended.

Flint

The flint fragment recovered is clean, dry and stable and no further treatment or investigative conservation is recommended.

Slag

There were 2 slag small finds, (part of sf6 and sf22). Both should be studied by an archaeometallurgist if further identification is required.

Packaging

The packaging was for the most part to a standard appropriate for long term storage. A few jiffy foam inserts had to be replaced where they had been cut too small for the bags, and a number of bags were re-marked using a permanent 'Artline 70' marker pen. All should now be suitable for archive.

9.4 Statement of Potential

Indicators of preservation

No organic materials were recovered from the site suggesting that conditions are not favourable to the survival of materials such as wood, leather and textiles. The conditions were also aggressive towards metals, resulting in extensive corrosion in almost all cases.

Dating evidence

Two coins helped to provide dating evidence, (sf12 and 18) and further study by a numismatist is recommended.

9.5 Recommendations

Further Investigative Conservation

Investigative conservation of SF12, 14, 18 and 19 is recommended

Any investigative work on the metal would involve selective, partial removal of corrosion crusts for the purposes of research. Total removal of the corrosion crusts should be undertaken if illustration/photography is required for publication or the object is intended for display. Documentation will appear in digital form on IADB in the Conservation Work Record area. Selected finds may merit photographic or video recording as part of the documentation. Digital photos will be added to the Online Photo Archive where possible.

Storage

The finds have been packaged appropriately for long term storage. All materials used are archive stable and acid-free. Plastic bags have been pierced to allow airflow within microclimates, reducing the risk of condensation and mould growth. 'Jiffy', (polythene) foam inserts have been added to the bags to provide additional support and protect against mechanical damage during transit. Metals and slag are packed in polythene 'Stewart' boxes with silica gel to provide a dry microclimates of less than 15% Relative Humidity which will halt any further corrosion, (Knight, 1990).

10. ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Sample number 1 from context 6018.

Context 6018 was a friable light brown/orange silty sand built up over the remains of the cobble pathway (contexts 6022 and 6087).

The greater than 2mm residues were sorted to assess if further processing could be recommended. The less than 2mm residues and the flot have not been sorted, but initial assessment indicates that the majority of the flot comprises charcoal and root.

Of the residues, once sorted, (where "present" is less than 1%; "common" is 1-10%; and "abundant" is more than 10%)

stone: abundant (and in reality is the vast majority of the residue)

brick/tile: present (including a very tiny piece of white glazed tile or perhaps pot) (This is likely to have been wind-blown contamination)

slag:common

coal:common

glass:present

iron:present

charcoal:present

bone:present

mollusca: present

No further processing is recommended.

11. ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS, DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The excavation of 11 trenches demonstrated that the survival of archaeological deposits varied in depth, character and quality over the site.

11.1 Gay Lane Street Front (Trenches 8,9,10,11)

In the area adjacent to the Gay Lane street frontage earlier archaeological deposits closest to the street front had been removed by cellars of demolished 19th century terraced housing. Natural was found to be c. 0.40-0.50m below the modern surface at a level of c. 63.50-63.60m AOD and most of the deposits recorded in this area were 19th-20th century in date. The exception was a gully, (undated) which cut the natural deposits. This feature, aligned north-south, indicated the possibility that earlier deposits representing occupation here survive in areas not truncated by later buildings. The plough soil found extensively over most of the site was not recorded in this area. This may indicate that this area was not cultivated in earlier times, or that this widespread deposit was truncated when 19th century buildings were constructed here. The results of the evaluation suggest that the archaeological significance of deposits in this area can be regarded as of limited interest but that further watching brief investigation of the area may be warranted to record the surviving earlier features.

11.2 Bondgate Street frontage (Trench 1, 2, 7,)

The western part of the site which fronts onto Bondgate has not been evaluated since the buildings occupying this part of the site are still in use. It should be noted that significant archaeological deposits are likely to survive here.

Trenches 1 and 2 demonstrate that in this area, 50-60m back from the street front, structures and occupation deposits were not found. Natural deposits occurred at c. 62.40m in Trenches 1 and 2 with c. 1-1.30m deposits surviving above. The widespread plough soil seen elsewhere on the site was observed in Trench 1 but not in Trench 2 where a greater depth of modern levelling was found above a silty clay deposit. Plough scars were recorded in Trench 1 and a depth of 0.40-0.50m of plough soil indicating that this area had been cultivated over period of time. The deposits recorded in Trenches 1 and 2 were of limited archaeological value and are unlikely to warrant further investigation.

In the eastern part of the site to the rear of Bondgate significant post-medieval deposits were recorded in Trench 7. These represent a building and cobble surface which predate cartographic representations of Otley and may date to the 17th-18th century. Post-medieval demolition deposits were also recorded here along with a large backfilled feature which was not fully investigated. There was some limited modern truncation here but the evidence from this area generally indicates very good preservation of significant post-medieval structural and occupation deposits. These appeared to be stratigraphically above the plough soil seen elsewhere on the site, although this material was not excavated within this trench. The deposits in Trench 7 indicate good survival of significant post-medieval archaeological deposits to the rear of Bondgate, with the

likelihood of medieval deposits surviving here too; These are likely to warrant further archaeological investigation.

11.3 To the rear of Bondgate Street frontage (Trench 3, 4, 5)

This area lies 60-80m from Bondgate and the main structural survival was a post-medieval boundary wall in Trench 3. This survived to a height of c. 0.30-0.40m below the modern ground surface. In Trench 5 only the base of a construction cut for a similar boundary wall survived here and was encountered c. 1m below the modern ground surface. Both of these walls are aligned north-south, respecting the medieval layout of properties here. In both cases these walls were stratigraphically above a widespread plough soil which indicates cultivation in this area. To the east of the boundary wall in Trench 3 the plough soil was absent and a great depth of 19th/20th of dumped levelling dumped sealed by a surface made from re-used grit stone blocks. This dumping was seen to be extensive in this area and may be associated with the re-routing of the stream which runs through the site and now runs in a culvert to the rear of the Kwik Fit Garage. The stone surface is likely to be associated with the location of a rope works and rope walk in this area in the 19th-20th century. Deposits above this were 19th-20th century date and relate to the use of the area to the rear of Ledgard's Bus Depot in the 20th century. While these deposits have some local archaeological interest they are not likely to warrant further investigation.

11.4 The area bounded by the modern streets, Myres Croft and Station Road; south-west part of the site (Trench 6)

The depth of deposits in the eastern part of trench 6 was c. 0.80m, and represent a c. 0.50m depth of plough soil above the natural, truncated by a modern cut and sealed by modern levelling deposits. This section of the trench presented a similar sequence as that seen in Trench 3, and was not particularly archaeological significant.

The sequence of deposits at the western end of the trench and in the extended area of Trench 6 indicated the survival of well stratified Roman deposits. A series of stake holes and a larger post hole were undated but the stake holes were likely to pre-date the remains of a pathway. The pathway ran along a north-west south-east axis, at variance from the medieval layout of the area. The pathway was very clearly dated to the Roman period by the recovery of a significant quantity of Roman pottery, tile and a coin from its cobble make-up. A sandy build-up above the surface was sealed by a depth of plough soil found to be widespread over the site. Roman tile and a sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from this cultivated soil together with several sherds of abraded medieval and post-medieval pottery, indicating that after the pathway went out of use the area was cultivated over a long period of time. Limited modern features truncated deposits in this area.

The recording of significant Roman deposits in this area represent the first time that stratified Roman occupation has been recorded in Otley and this discovery, together with the quality of the deposits in this area, apparently largely undisturbed by post-medieval or modern construction, indicate a very good level of preservation of these deposits which will have local and regional importance. Since the construction of the proposed retail

store together with all the likely associated service trenches in this part of the site threatens to remove deposits dating from the Roman-medieval period in this area it is strongly recommended that an excavation be undertaken to record the surviving deposits in this area and allow an understanding of the Roman occupation and use of the area.

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APPENDIX 1 : Archaeological Archive

Context records 258

Plans 31

Context register

Survey drawing locating the trenches within OS map

Section drawings 13, (1 for each trench and 2 for trench 6 and 7)

Matrices 11

Finds register 1

Sample record 1

Photographic archive list 1

Digital photographs

APPENDIX 2

List of contexts

| context no | description | type |
|------------|---|--|
| 100001 | Concrete | surface |
| 100002 | Loose compacted angular stone and gravel | levelling |
| 100003 | Mixed friable orange/brown sand and clay | levelling |
| 100004 | Compact orange/brown clay with occasional small pebbles | natural |
| 1001 | Compact black tarmac | surface |
| 1002 | loose small-medium angular fragments of sandstone | levelling |
| 1003 | Compacted loose grey/black clinker, slag (fe) , coal and silty sand with occasional fragments of brick | levelling |
| 1004 | Friable light grey/brown slightly sandy silty clay with occasional charcoal and brick fragments, small pebbles and small lenses of compact yellow clay | build-up, dump |
| 1005 | Friable light brown silty clay with occasional charcoal fragments, small pebbles and sandstone fragments | build-up |
| 1006 | Friable light grey/brown slightly silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks | build-up |
| 1007 | Compact orange/brown clay with occasional mottled grey/brown lenses. | natural |
| 110001 | Concrete | surface |
| 110002 | Loose compacted brick rubble and hard core | levelling |
| 110003 | Compact orange/brown clay with occasional small pebbles | natural |
| 2001 | Compact black tarmac | surface |
| 2002 | Loose small-medium angular fragments of sandstone, brick rubble and modern debris | levelling |
| 2003 | Loose gravel, pebbles c. 0.01 - 0.05m, occasional stones (0.2m), glass, slag (fe). | levelling |
| 2004 | Loose coarse grained slightly silty sand included industrial debris, ferrous slag and glass fragments and occasional brick and mortar fragments and small pebbles | levelling |
| 2005 | Friable blue/grey silty clay | build-up |
| 2007 | Compact orange/brown clay | natural |
| 3000 | Loosely compacted small-medium angular stone fragments with occasional larger pebbles. | levelling |
| 3001 | Friable/loose dark brown silty sand with occasional small fragments of grit stone, pebbles and fragments of tile and brick. | build-up/levelling |
| 3002 | Friable slightly sandy silty clay with occasional pebbles, fragments of tile and brick, charcoal flecks and small fragments of red sandstone | build-up |
| 3004 | Sides broke sharply from the surface and sloped almost vertically, narrowing at the base. 1.30m width of this feature was seen in the west facing section | construction cut for a bus stop, contains 3005 |
| 3005 | Concrete and hardcore | backfill of cut 3004 |

| context no | description | type |
|------------|--|------------------------------------|
| 3006 | Large gritstone blocks measuring c. 0.40-0.50m long x 0.20-0.30m high and 0.25m deep. The total width of the wall east-west was c. 0.55m formed by an east and a west face. At the north end of the wall two courses survived to a height of c. 0.45m above a narrow off-set course, c. 0.10-0.15m wide. Below the off set course at the southern end was 1 course of large stones and at the northern end this foundation comprised three course of smaller stones. | structure make-up for wall 3015 |
| 3007 | Sides broke sharply from the surface and sloped steeply to a slightly uneven base. | post-hole contains 3008 and 3011 |
| 3008 | Friable light brown silty sandy clay with occasional pebbles. | backfill of cut 3007 |
| 3009 | Friable sandy clay with frequent lumps of compact orange clay and coarse pebbles. | backfill/packing within cut 3010 |
| 3010 | Sides break sharply from the surface and slope steeply to a slightly rounded/flat base. North-south the cut measured c. 2.50m | post-hole, contains 3009 |
| 3011 | remains of a wooden stake or post | structure make-up, within cut 3007 |
| 3012 | concrete kerb | structure make-up |
| 3013 | Friable dark brown sandy silt with moderate fragments of plastic, tiles (c. 1970's), wool, carpet, brick rubble, pebbles | dump |
| 3014 | Compact orange/brown clay with very occasional small pebbles and very small fragments of red sandstone | natural |
| 3015 | Dry stone wall aligned north/south | wall, make-up is 3006 |
| 4001 | Tarmac with hardcore | surface |
| 4002 | Loosely compacted grey/black silt and gravel with frequent inclusions of ferrous slag and occasional brick fragments. | levelling |
| 4003 | Gritstone blocks, c. 0.20m deep x 0.30-0.50m x 0.30-0.50m dry bonded with ashy sand | structure make-up |
| 4004 | Loosely compacted black/brown gravel and clinker with ferrous slag. | levelling |
| 4005 | Compact dark brown clay mottled with lighter yellow/brown clay. | levelling |
| 4006 | Compact light brown/yellow clay | levelling |
| 4007 | Friable dark brown silty clay mottled with light grey/yellow clay with occasional small pebbles and fragments of brick. | levelling |
| 4008 | Friable very dark brown slightly clayey sandy silt with occasional small pebbles and fragments of brick | levelling |
| 4009 | Compacted light brown/yellow/grey clay with frequent small pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks, small fragments of brick and small fragments of red sandstone. | levelling |
| 4010 | Loosely compacted yellow/brown silty clay with occasional small-medium pebbles, fragments of brick and patches of mortar | levelling |
| 4011 | Compact firm light grey/yellow clay mottled with orange/brown clay with occasional pebbles and cobbles and fragments of brick | levelling |
| 4012 | Compact grey clay | levelling |
| 4013 | Compact firm orange/brown clay mottled with light grey/yellow clay with occasional pebbles and cobbles and fragments of brick | levelling |
| 4014 | Soft dark brown sandy silt with moderate fragments of stone, occasional charcoal flecks, pebbles and cobbles. | levelling |

| context no | description | type |
|------------|---|----------------------------------|
| 4015 | Firm light brown/orange clay with moderate rounded pebbles | levelling |
| 4016 | Very soft dark brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks and small brick fragments | levelling |
| 4017 | Soft light brown/orange sandy clay with moderate large cobbles and large brick fragments | levelling |
| 4018 | Very soft light brown silty sand with very occasional flecks of yellow/white sand and occasional charcoal flecks | levelling |
| 4019 | Loose grey/black gravel and silty sand with occasional brick and stone fragments | dump/levelling |
| 4020 | Loose grey/black slightly clayey sandy silt with frequent gravel and pebbles | backfill of cut 4021 |
| 4021 | Seen in section only, sides break sharply from the surface and slope steeply (base not seen) | pit, contains 4020 |
| 4022 | Compact yellow/brown clay with occasional pebbles and large to small occasional red/orange sandstone fragments | natural |
| 5000 | Concrete and brick and stone rubble | surface |
| 5001 | Loose/friable brown/black sandy silt with moderate small angular stones | levelling |
| 5002 | Loose fragments of angular sandstone | levelling |
| 5003 | Friable very dark grey slightly clay silt with occasional fragments of sandstone and pebbles, occasional small rounded pebbles and very occasional flecks of charcoal | build-up |
| 5004 | Friable grey/brown slightly clayey silt with occasional small pebbles and very occasional flecks of sandstone, charcoal and small pieces of mortar | build-up |
| 5005 | Firm orange/brown slightly sandy clay with occasional small cobbles, pockets of pea-grit and lenses of blue-grey clay | natural |
| 5006 | Friable black slightly clayey silt with occasional small pebbles | backfill of cut 5008 |
| 5007 | Loose brown/yellow very coarse sand with angular gravel | backfill of cut 5008 |
| 5008 | Cut breaks sharply from the surface on the southern side and more gradually on the north side. Sides slope almost vertically to a concave base. | post-hole contains 5007 and 5006 |
| 5009 | Friable mid brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks, small fragments of red sandstone and pebbles. | backfill of cut 5010 |

| context no | description | type |
|------------|---|---------------------------------|
| 5010 | Linear cut aligned north-south with a maximum width of 1.15m, seen for a length of c. 10m. The sides break sharply from the surface with a 45 degrees to a slightly uneven base, the southern edge of the cut was irregular in shape | construction cut, contains 5011 |
| 5011 | Friable grey/brown silty clay with occasional fragments of brick, pebbles and charcoal flecks. | backfill of cut 5014 |
| 5012 | Sub-circular cut c. 0.33m east-west sides break sharply from the surface and slope steeply to a concave base. | unknown cut contains 5013 |
| 5013 | Friable orange/brown clay silt with occasional fragments of decayed sandstone, occasional pebbles, occasional flecks of charcoal and occasional pockets of pea-grit. | backfill of cut 5012 |
| 5014 | Sub-circular cut c. 0.35m east-west sides break sharply from the surface and slope steeply to a concave base. | unknown cut contains 5011 |
| 6001 | Tarmac | surface |
| 6002 | Compacted loose angular stones | levelling |
| 6003 | Friable dark brown sooty sandy silt and gravel with occasional brick and gritstone fragments and spots of bitumen. | levelling |
| 6004 | Friable mid-brown sandy silty with occasional flecks of charcoal, small fragments of tile, pockets of pea-grit and small pebbles | build-up |
| 6005 | Friable dark brown silty sand with occasional fragments of Yorkstone flags, sandstone, tile and brick. | dump/levelling |
| 6006 | Red/brown silty and slag with occasional stone fragments and pebbles | dump |
| 6007 | Friable light brown silty sand and gravel with moderate sandstone fragments and pebbles | dump/levelling |
| 6008 | Bands of compact/friable light brown/orange slightly silty clay and cobbles with bands of loose dark brown/black ash/clinker/slag and occasional brick fragments, large limestone fragment, small sandstone fragments, charcoal flecks and various types of slag. | backfill of cut 6009 |
| 6009 | Linear cut aligned north-south, c. 1.20m wide and at least 1.20m deep, base not seen, sides break sharply from the surface and slope almost vertically. | ditch/pit, contains 6008 |
| 6010 | Friable mid brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks, small fragments of red sandstone, occasional small cobbles, pebbles, pocket of pea-grit, very occasional fragments of coal, very occasional small lenses of yellow/brown clay | build-up |
| 6011 | Loose mottled grey/brown very slightly clayey sandy silt with moderate charcoal flecks | backfill of 6014 |
| 6012 | Loose mottled grey/brown very slightly clayey sandy silt with moderate-frequent charcoal flecks | backfill of 6013 |
| 6013 | Circular in plan with side with a relatively sharp break of slope, sloping at 30 degrees to a pointed base, V shaped profile | post-hole?, contains 6012 |
| 6014 | Sub-circular in plan, with sides with a relatively sharp break of slope, sloping at 45 degrees on the southern edge and 25 degrees on the northern edge to an uneven | post-hole?, contains 6011 |
| 6015 | Compact yellow/brown slightly clayey silty sand with occasional lenses of compact clay and very occasional charcoal flecks and small pebbles. | build-up |

| context no | description | type |
|------------|---|---|
| 6016 | Friable light grey/brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks | backfill of 6019 |
| 6017 | Friable mid brown slightly sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks, small pebbles, small sandstone fragments | build-up |
| 6018 | Friable light brown/orange silty sand | build-up |
| 6019 | Circular cut, c. 0.50m in diameter with sides which broke sharply from the surface and sloped moderately steeply to a concave base | post-hole, contains 6016 |
| 6020 | Circular cut with sides which broke sharply from the surface and sloped vertically to a slightly concave base | post-hole, contains 6021 |
| 6021 | Loosely compacted angular stone, loose grit, clinker and sand with a fragment of Yorkstone flag at base | backfill/packing, fill of 6020 |
| 6022 | Closely spaced and packed cobbles, ranging in size from c. 0.55m to c.0.02m in diameter in a matrix of silty sand with occasional fragments of tile, and grit stone | structure make-up, within cut 6035 |
| 6023 | Firm light brown/yellow sandy silt with patches of clayey silt with frequent pebbles, occasional patches of pea-grit and charcoal flecks | build-up |
| 6024 | Friable dark brown/black silty fine grained sand and silt with lenses of lighter grey/brown sooty silty fine grained sand and very occasional sandstone fragments, charcoal flecks and small fragments of brick | backfill of 6034 |
| 6025 | Loose grey/brown silty gravel | backfill of 6034 |
| 6026 | Compacted loose light brown/yellow slightly silty sand and gravel with occasional larger pebbles, cobbles, brick fragments and charcoal flecks, and fragments of ferrous slag | backfill of 6034 |
| 6027 | Friable brown/dark orange mottled slightly silty fine grained and with occasional charcoal flecks | backfill of 6034 |
| 6028 | Loose dark brown/black sooty ash and cinders and very fine grained sand | backfill of 6034 |
| 6029 | Friable dark grey slightly sandy silt | backfill of 6034 |
| 6030 | Friable black/grey slightly sandy silt | backfill of 6034 |
| 6031 | Friable dark brown sandy silt with very occasional pebbles, fragments of mortar, charcoal flecks | build-up, plough soil |
| 6032 | Friable mid brown sandy silt with moderate small cobbles, and occasional small pebbles and small fragments of tile and brick | build-up, plough soil |
| 6033 | Friable dark brown slightly sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks, fragments of tile and brick and small pebbles | backfill of 6034 |
| 6034 | Sides break sharply from the surface and slope moderately steeply on the west side and initially on the east side with a break in slope to a more steeply sloping side and flat base | unknown cut type, contains 6030, 6028, 6029, 6033, 6026, 6069, 6027, 6024, 6070, 6025 |
| 6035 | Linear cut with a slightly irregular edge, aligned north-west, south-east, sides break sharply from the surface and slope steeply to an uneven base | construction cut, contains 6022 and 6087 |
| 6036 | Friable mid brown clayey silt with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional small pebbles | stake hole fill of 6037 |
| 6037 | Oval cut with sides which broke sharply from the surface and sloped steeply to a pointed base angled towards the west, | stake hole, contains 6036 |

| context no | description | type |
|------------|---|----------------------------------|
| | 0.10m deep and 0.07m in diameter. | |
| 6038 | Friable mid brown clayey silt with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional small pebbles | stake hole fill of 6039 |
| 6039 | Oval cut with sides which broke sharply from the surface and sloped steeply to a pointed base angled towards the west, 0.12m deep and 0.10m in diameter | stake hole, contains 6038 |
| 6040 | Friable mid brown clayey silt with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional small pebbles | stake hole fill of 6041 |
| 6041 | Almost square cut with rounded corners with sides which broke sharply from the surface and sloped steeply to a pointed base angled towards the west, 0.09m deep and 0.09m in diameter | stake hole, contains 6040 |
| 6042 | Friable mid brown clayey silt with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional small pebbles | stake hole fill of 6043 |
| 6043 | Oval cut with sides which broke sharply from the surface and sloped steeply to a pointed base angled towards the north, 0.13m deep and 0.10m in diameter | stake hole, contains 6042 |
| 6044 | Friable mid brown clayey silt with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional small pebbles | stake hole fill of 6045 |
| 6045 | Circular cut with sides which broke sharply from the surface and sloped steeply to a pointed base angled towards the east, 0.12m deep and 0.07m in diameter | stake hole, contains 6044 |
| 6046 | Friable mid brown clayey silt with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional small pebbles | fill of possible stake hole 6047 |
| 6047 | Circular in shape with sides which broke sharply from the surface and sloped steeply to a flat base, 0.06m deep and 0.05m in diameter | ?stake hole, contains 6046 |
| 6048 | Friable mid brown clayey silt with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional small pebbles | stake hole fill of 6049 |
| 6049 | Circular cut with sides which broke sharply from the surface and sloped gently to a pointed base angled towards the west, 0.11m deep and 0.05m in diameter | stake hole, contains 6048 |
| 6050 | Friable mid brown clayey silt with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional small pebbles | fill of possible stake hole 6051 |
| 6051 | Oval in shape with sides which broke sharply from the surface and sloped steeply to a flat base, 0.11m deep and 0.08m in diameter | ?stake hole, contains 6050 |
| 6052 | Friable mid brown clayey silt with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional small pebbles | fill of possible stake hole 6053 |
| 6053 | Sub-circular cut, irregularly sloping sides, c. 0.11m deep, 0.06m in diameter | ?stake hole, contains 6052 |
| 6054 | Friable mid brown clayey silt with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional small pebbles | stake hole fill of 6055 |
| 6055 | Sub-circular cut sides break sharply from the surface and slope steeply to a pointed base angled towards the west, 0.10m deep and 0.06m in diameter | stake hole, contains 6054 |
| 6056 | Friable mid brown clayey silt with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional small pebbles | fill of possible stake hole 6057 |
| 6057 | Sub-circular cut, sides slope gently to a pointed base, c. 0.08m deep, 0.07m in diameter | ?stake hole, contains 6056 |

| context no | description | type |
|------------|---|----------------------------------|
| 6058 | Friable mid brown clayey silt with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional small pebbles | fill of possible stake hole 6059 |
| 6059 | Sub-circular cut, sides slope gently to a pointed base, c. 0.03m deep, 0.04m in diameter | ?stake hole, contains 6058 |
| 6060 | Friable mid brown clayey silt with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional small pebbles | stake hole fill of 6061 |
| 6061 | Oval in plan, sides break sharply from the surface and slope steeply towards a pointed base, angled towards the south-east, 0.11m deep and c. 0.07m in diameter | stake hole, contains 6060 |
| 6062 | Friable mid brown clayey silt with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional small pebbles | stake hole fill of 6063 |
| 6063 | Oval in plan, sides break sharply from the surface and slope steeply towards a pointed base, angled towards the north, 0.10m deep and c. 0.09m in diameter | stake hole, contains 6062 |
| 6064 | Friable mid brown clayey silt with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional small pebbles | fill of possible stake hole 6065 |
| 6065 | Circular in plan, sides slope gently to a concave base, c. 0.13m deep, 0.04m in diameter | ?stake hole, contains 6064 |
| 6066 | Friable mid brown clayey silt with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional small pebbles | fill of possible stake hole 6067 |
| 6067 | Circular in plan, sides slope gently to a concave base, c. 0.05m deep, 0.04m in diameter | ?stake hole, contains 6066 |
| 6069 | Compacted loose black cinders, clinker, soot and silt with occasional pebbles | dump/levelling, backfill of 6034 |
| 6070 | Friable grey sandy silt with moderate large-small fragments of sandstone and pebbles | backfill of 6034 |
| 6071 | Compact grey/brown fine grained silty sand with frequent fragments of sandstone and occasional fragments of coal | levelling |
| 6072 | Friable mid brown clayey silt with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional small pebbles | fill of possible stake hole 6073 |
| 6073 | Circular in shape with sides which broke sharply from the surface and sloped steeply to a flat base, 0.05m deep and 0.05m in diameter | ?stake hole, contains 7072 |
| 6074 | Friable mid brown clayey silt with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional small pebbles | fill of possible stake hole 6075 |
| 6075 | triangular in shape, with sides which broke sharply from the surface and open out to a flat base, 0.11m deep and 0.05m in diameter | ?stake hole, contains 6074 |
| 6076 | Friable mid brown clayey silt with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional small pebbles | fill of possible stake hole 6077 |
| 6077 | Oval in shape with sides which broke sharply from the surface and sloped steeply to a flat base, 0.04m deep and 0.07m in diameter | ?stake hole, contains 6076 |
| 6078 | Friable mid brown clayey silt with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional small pebbles | stake hole fill of 6079 |
| 6079 | Oval cut with sides which broke sharply from the surface and sloped steeply to a pointed base angled towards the east, 0.09m deep and 0.06m in diameter | stake hole, contains 6078 |
| 6080 | Friable mid brown clayey silt with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional small pebbles | fill of possible stake hole 6081 |

| context no | description | type |
|------------|---|------------------------------------|
| 6081 | Circular in shape with sides which broke sharply from the surface and sloped steeply to a flat base, 0.06m deep and 0.08m in diameter | ?stake hole, contains 6080 |
| 6082 | Friable mid brown clayey silt with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional small pebbles | fill of possible stake hole 6083 |
| 6083 | Oval in shape with sides which broke sharply from the surface and sloped steeply to a flat base, 0.06m deep and 0.05m in diameter | ?stake hole, contains 6082 |
| 6084 | Friable mid brown clayey silt with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional small pebbles | stake hole fill of 6085 |
| 6085 | Irregular oval cut, sides break sharply from the surface and slope steeply to a pointed base, angled towards the south | stake hole, contains 6084 |
| 6086 | Friable mid brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks, pockets of pea-grit and small pebbles | build-up |
| 6087 | Closely spaced and packed cobbles, ranging in size from c. 0.55m to c.0.02m in diameter in a matrix of silty sand with occasional fragments of tile, and grit stone | structure make-up, within cut 6035 |
| 6089 | Circular cut with sides which broke sharply from the surface and sloped steeply to a pointed base, 0.10m deep and 0.07m in diameter | stake hole, contains 6088 |
| 6090 | Friable mid brown clayey silt with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional small pebbles | stake hole fill of 6091 |
| 6091 | Oval cut with sides which broke sharply from the surface and sloped steeply to a pointed base angled towards the north, 0.09m deep and 0.07m in diameter | stake hole, contains 6090 |
| 6092 | Friable mid brown clayey silt with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional small pebbles | stake hole fill of 6089 |
| 6093 | Compact orange/brown clay with occasional small pebbles | natural |
| 7001 | Loose grey gravel and pebbles, compacted clinker and cinders, clinker and fragments of sandstone | levelling |
| 7002 | Ceramic drain | structure make-up within cut 7003 |
| 7003 | Cut seen obliquely in section | construction cu, contains 7002t |
| 7004 | Friable dark brown sandy silt with moderate flecks of mortar and occasional flecks of charcoal, small pebbles and fragments of brick. | levelling |
| 7005 | Friable brown slightly silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks and small pebbles | levelling/ backfill of cut 7041 |
| 7006 | Friable brown/orange slightly clayey, silty course grained sand with occasional flecks of white mortar, and charcoal and small pebbles | backfill of cut 7038 /levelling |
| 7007 | Friable dark brown slightly clayey sandy silt with moderate flecks of mortar and occasional cobbles and small pebbles | dump/levelling |
| 7008 | Closely spaced cobbles c. 0.07-0.12m in diameter | structure make-up |
| 7009 | Grit stone block, 0.65m x 0.45m x 0.25m | structure make-up |
| 7010 | Cut gritstone blocks, measuring c. 0.40 x 0.35 x 0.30m | structure make-up |
| 7011 | Cut gritstone blocks, measuring c. 0.40 x 0.40 x 0.30m - 0.65 x 0.40 x 0.30m | structure make-up |
| 7012 | Compacted light purple mortar in fragments, some with smooth faces up to c. 0.10m deep | backfill of cut 7038 |
| 7013 | Compacted white mortar fragments | backfill of cut 7038 |

| context no | description | type |
|------------|--|---|
| 7014 | Soft cream/grey clay with frequent fragments of mortar and occasional small cobbles | backfill of cut 7038 |
| 7015 | Friable soft orange/grey slightly sandy silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks | backfill of cut 7016 |
| 7016 | Linear cut aligned east-west, south side only visible, broke sharply with the surface and sloped almost vertically to a curved base. | ?Construction cut contains 7015 |
| 7017 | Soft mid brown slightly sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks and fragments of tile and brick | backfill of cut 7018 |
| 7018 | Sub-circular cut, extending beyond the northern edge of excavation, c. 1.60m in diameter, sides break sharply from the surface and slope steeply to a flat base, c. 0.30m deep | pit contains 7017 |
| 7019 | Loose yellow/brown sand | structure make-up |
| 7020 | Loose black/grey clayey silt with occasional pebbles, fragments of tile, brick and mortar | levelling |
| 7021 | Mixed brick rubble, stone fragments and ferrous slag, sandstone fragment lines the western edge | backfill of cut 7022 |
| 7022 | Linear cut with sides which broke sharply from the surface and sloped moderately steeply to a concave base | ?Service trench, contains 7021 |
| 7023 | Firm grey clayey silt with moderate charcoal and mortar flecks | dump/levelling |
| 7024 | Friable mid brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks and fragments of brick | levelling |
| 7025 | Friable dark brown sandy silt with occasional mortar and charcoal flecks and small pebbles | build-up |
| 7026 | Friable light brown slightly clayey sandy silt with occasional pebbles | backfill of cut 7027 |
| 7027 | Linear cut aligned east-west, continued beyond the northern edge of excavation, c. 0.45m width of the cut lay within the excavation, and c. 3m length was seen, extending to the east. Sides broke sharply from the surface. | wall construction, contains 7026 |
| 7028 | Friable mid brown slightly clayey sandy silt | backfill of cut 7029 |
| 7029 | Linear cut aligned north-south with sides which broke sharply from the surface and sloped steeply, base not seen | Wall construction, contains 7011 and 7028 |
| 7030 | Friable brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks, sandstone fragments, mortar flecks and fragments of mortar towards the base of the context | backfill of cut 7038 |
| 7031 | Friable dark brown slightly silty sand and bands of orange course-grained sand with moderate mortar and charcoal flecks and fragments of sandstone | backfill of cut 7038 |
| 7032 | Soft brown/grey slightly silty clay with frequent mortar fragments, small-medium fragments of sandstone and occasional cobbles | backfill of cut 7038 |
| 7033 | Soft pink/brown silty clay with occasional mortar and charcoal flecks and large lumps of purple mortar | backfill of cut 7038 |
| 7034 | Soft mid brown/orange clay with frequent charcoal flecks, fragments of mortar and cobbles | backfill of cut 7038 |
| 7035 | Soft grey clay with frequent charcoal flecks, fragments of mortar and cobbles | backfill of cut 7038 |
| 7036 | Soft grey/brown silty clay with moderate mortar and charcoal flecks | backfill of cut 7038 |
| 7037 | clay | lining? Of cut 7038 |

| context no | description | type |
|------------|--|--|
| 7038 | cut | pit, well?, contains 7030-7037, 7014, 7013, 7012 |
| 7039 | Compact orange clay and occasional cobbles | natural |
| 7040 | Friable dark brown silty clay with moderate pebbles and occasional flecks of charcoal | levelling |
| 7041 | Linear cut aligned east-west, south side only visible, broke sharply with the surface and sloped almost vertically to a curved base. | unknown linear cut, contain 7005 |
| 8001 | Concrete and tarmac | surface |
| 8002 | Loose compacted angular stone and gravel | levelling |
| 8004 | Drain running north-south with two drains branching off in a south-westerly direction. To the east another drain aligned north-south with a vertical drain section visible in the north section. The fall of the drain rises towards the south-west. | drain system |
| 8005 | Friable compacted brown slightly clayey sand with occasional small pebbles and small sandstone fragments. | backfill of cut 8014 |
| 8007 | Mortared faced gritstone blocks and occasional bricks. Forming wall aligned east-west | structure make-up |
| 8008 | Mortared faced gritstone blocks forming a wall aligned north-south | structure make-up |
| 8009 | 2 Mortared stone cellar steps c. 0.70m wide, 0.23m long and 0.20m deep | structure make-up |
| 8010 | Mortared faced gritstone blocks forming a wall aligned north-south | structure make-up |
| 8011 | Mixed deposit of friable/compacted orange/yellow/brown silty clay with occasional small pebbles, and a brown black silty sand with frequent fragments of plaster, decayed wood, fragments of Yorkshire flagstones. | backfill of cut 8012 |
| 8012 | A sub-circular cut c. 1m in diameter with sides which broke sharply from the surface and sloped almost vertically. Base not seen. | unknown cut contains 8011 |
| 8014 | Linear cut, c. 0.50 wide and c. 0.25m deep, aligned north-north-east south-south-west with sides which broke sharply from the surface and sloped moderately steeply to a slightly concave base. U shaped profile. | ditch/gully, contains 8005 |
| 8015 | Loose with voids mid grey/brown sandy silt with frequent fragments of mortar, stone and pebbles. | demolition |
| 8016 | Well compacted friable dark grey/black sandy silt with occasional small pebbles and fragments of concrete and mortar | levelling/surface |
| 8017 | Concrete and firm, compacted light grey sandy silt with frequent fragments of mortar, grit stone and pebbles | levelling/surface |
| 8018 | Firm compacted mid brown clayey sandy silt with frequent mortar fragments, small pebbles and occasional brick fragments. | levelling/backfill of cellar |
| 8019 | Firm compacted mid grey/brown slightly clayey silty sand with frequent fragments of brick, mortar, pebbles. | levelling/backfill of cellar |
| 8020 | Firm compacted mid-dark greyish brown with frequent small pebbles, fragments of brick, mortar and angular stone. | levelling/backfill of cellar or possible floor |
| 8021 | Fragment of decayed timber | dump |
| 8022 | wall aligned north-south | wall, comprises 8036, 8035, 8023 and 8024 |
| 8023 | Mortar | structure make-up part of 8022 |
| 8024 | Mortar | structure make-up part of 8022 |

| context no | description | type |
|------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| 8025 | Compact reddish brown clay with occasional pebbles | natural |
| 8026 | Linear cut aligned north south edge broke sharply from the surface and sloped almost vertically, base unseen. | drain cut, contains 8027 |
| 8027 | Compacted friable dark grey/brown sandy clay with occasional small pebbles. | backfill of cut 8026 |
| 8028 | Heavily corroded iron pipe aligned east-west | pipe, within cut 8029 |
| 8029 | Linear cut aligned east-west, with flat base seen in the north facing section. | pipe cut, contains 8028 |
| 8030 | Compacted friable dark grey/brown clay with occasional small pebbles, fragments of mortar. | backfill of cut 8034 |
| 8031 | ceramic drain | drain, within cut 8034 |
| 8032 | Compact reddish brown clay with occasional pebbles | natural |
| 8033 | ceramic drain | drain, within cut 8026 |
| 8034 | Linear cut aligned north east south west edge broke sharply from the surface and sloped almost vertically, base unseen. | drain cut, contains 8033 |
| 8035 | Mortared faced gritstone blocks measured 200mm x 100mm forming wall 8022 aligned north-south | structure make-up, part of 8022 |
| 8036 | Linear cut aligned north-south, sides broke moderately sharply from the surface and sloped steeply, base unseen | wall construction cut, part of 8022 |
| 8037 | ceramic drain | drain |
| 8038 | Loose course-grained orange sand | levelling |
| 8039 | fragments of stone | Floor? |
| 8040 | Loose fragments of mortar, stone and brick | demolition deposit/levelling |
| 8041 | Mixed loose fragments of grit stone, gritstone blocks, brick rubble. | demolition deposit |
| 9001 | Concrete, tarmac and hardcore | surface |
| 9002 | Friable grey sandy silt with frequent pebbles | levelling |
| 9003 | Compact black degraded tarmac | surface |
| 9004 | Loose orange/grey silty sand with frequent small fragments of sandstone and brick; occasional mortar fragments and charcoal flecks. | levelling |
| 9005 | Large sandstone blocks, irregular sizes and composite blocks | dump |
| 9006 | Compacted friable grey, mottled orange by iron panning, slightly silty clay with occasional small pebbles and charcoal flecks. | build-up? Natural |
| 9007 | Mortar bonded bricks | structure make-up |
| 9008 | Mixed large lumps of concrete, brick rubble, sandstone blocks, concrete, strengthened with metal girders | levelling, surface |
| 9009 | Compact orange clay | natural |
| 9010 | mortar bonded bricks | structure make-up |
| 9011 | | structure make-up |

APPENDIX 3 : Archaeological Specification

SPECIFICATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
AT GAY LANE, OTLEY (SE 204 452)

R E C E I V E D

Specification prepared at the request of Matt Gordon, rg-group * 29 APR 2004 *

M.STOCKWELL@YAT

1. Summary

1.1 A limited amount of archaeological work consisting of trial trenching is proposed to establish the archaeological significance of the above site, and to help formulate an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy. Any significant additional work that may be necessary will be covered by a supplementary specification. This specification has been written by the curatorial branch of the West Yorkshire Archaeology Service, the holders of the West Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record.

2. Site Location & Description

2.1 The site consists of an irregular shaped plot of land on the western side of Gay Lane, formerly the site of a now demolished Tannery. Much of the site is covered in demolition rubble, as well as tarmac and concrete. The drift geology is boulder clay (Geological Survey Sheet 69).

3. Planning Background

3.1 A planning application 29/336/03/FU for a detached 4 storey building comprising 14 flats, 6 college classrooms and community facilities at Gay Lane, Otley has been approved by Leeds City Council. The evaluation (and any subsequent work considered necessary) will form part of a programme of archaeological mitigation that is a condition of the planning permission.

3.2 This specification has been prepared at the request of Mr M. Gordon (of the rg group, 4 York Place, Leeds, LS1 2DR; tel: 0113 245 3080; fax: 0113 245 4345) to establish the degree of below ground archaeological survival within the proposed development, to record it where encountered in the trial trenches excavated and to allow an archaeological contractor to provide a quotation.

4. Archaeological Interest

4.1 The proposals are located on the edge of the medieval borough of Otley. The Otley Enclosure map of 1783 shows a number of buildings along the western side of Gay Lane, although the exact date they were built is not known. They would however appear likely to post-date the setting out of the medieval fields as they encroach into a former plot boundary stretching back from Bondgate. Listed Buildings at 14 & 34 Gay Lane, immediately opposite the site, date from the early 18th century but may be earlier. The form of the 'Tannery' to the rear of the site, which dates from the second half of the 19th century, suggests a "Drum Tannery", but it is still possible that tanning pits may be found close to it. There is a potential for archaeological deposits associated with early Post-medieval settlement as well as later industrial use to be encountered by the development.

5. Aim of the Project

5.1 The aim of the evaluation is to gather sufficient information to establish the extent, condition, character and date (as far as circumstances permit) of any archaeological features and deposits within the application area. The information gained will allow the WYAS Advisory Service as the Local Planning Authority's archaeological advisors to make an informed decision on the level and nature of any further archaeological investigation of the site.

6. Approach

6.1 The archaeologists on site will naturally operate with due regard for Health and Safety regulations, and the contractor must ensure that all relevant requirements are met with regard both to site personnel and to members of the public. This work may require the preparation of a Risk Assessment of the site, in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Regulations prior to submission of the tender. **The WYAS Advisory Service and its officers cannot be held responsible for any accidents that may occur to outside contractors engaged to undertake this work while attempting to conform to this specification.**

6.2 Prior to the commencement of *any work*, the archaeological contractor must confirm adherence to this specification in writing to the WYAS Advisory Service, or state (with reasons) any proposals to vary the specification. Should the contractor wish to vary the specification, then written confirmation of the agreement of the WYAS Advisory Service to any variations is required prior to work commencing. **Proposed amendments to this specification submitted in the form of a re-written project design will not be acceptable to the Advisory Service.**

6.3 Prior to the commencement of *any work*, the archaeological contractor should provide the WYAS Advisory Service **in writing** with a projected timetable for the site work, and with details regarding staff structure and numbers. *Curriculum vitae* of key project members (the project manager, site supervisor, any proposed specialists etc.), along with details of any specialist sub-contractors, should also be supplied to the WYAS Advisory Service. All project staff provided by the archaeological contractor must be suitably qualified and experienced for their roles. The timetable should be adequate to allow an appropriate professional job to be undertaken subject to the judgement of the WYAS Advisory Service.

6.4 The work will involve the excavation of three 10m long x 2m wide trenches, placed to test the street frontage and rear of the site and two 5m long x 2m wide trenches to test two areas considered to have the most potential for tanning pits (see attached plan). The contractor should also allow for a contingency allowance of a further 10 square metres. The use of the contingency will depend upon the results obtained in the initial trial trenching. The use of the contingency will be at the decision of the WYAS Advisory Service, whose decision will be issued in writing, if necessary in retrospect after site discussions.

6.5 The trial trenches may be opened and the topsoil and recent overburden removed down to the first significant archaeological horizon in successive level spits of a **maximum** 0.2m. thickness, by the use of an appropriate machine using a wide

toothless ditching blade. **Under no circumstances should the machine be used to cut arbitrary trenches down to natural deposits.** Any machine work must be carried out under direct archaeological supervision and the machine halted if significant archaeological deposits are encountered. The top of the first significant archaeological horizon (pre-19th century) may be exposed by the machine, but must then be cleaned by hand and inspected for features and then dug by hand. The trenches are to be recorded according to the normal principles of stratigraphic excavation. The stratigraphy of each trial trench is to be recorded even where no archaeological deposits have been identified. No archaeological deposits should be entirely removed unless this is unavoidable in achieving the objectives of this evaluation, although a 50% sample of any features identified is expected to be half-sectioned and the depth of archaeological deposits must be assessed. Spoil heaps are to be monitored in order to recover artefacts to assist in the spatial distribution of finds. Modern artefacts are to be noted but not retained (18th-century material and earlier should be retained.)

6.6 Deposits must be sampled for retrieval and assessment of the preservation conditions and potential for analysis of all bioarchaeological remains. A sampling strategy must be agreed with a recognised bioarchaeologist, and the sampling methods should follow the procedures outlined by the Association for Environmental Archaeology in their Working Paper no.2 (1995), "Environmental Archaeology and Archaeological Evaluations". Provision should also be made for the specialist to visit the site and discuss the sampling strategy, if necessary.

6.7 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.

6.8 The actual areas of trenching and any features of possible archaeological concern noted within the trenches, should be accurately located on a site plan and recorded by photographs, summary scale drawings and written descriptions sufficient to permit the preparation of a report on the material. The site grid is to be accurately tied into the National Grid and located on the largest scale map available of the area (either 1:2500 or 1:1250).

6.9 The archaeological contractors will be responsible for locating any drainage pipes, service pipes, cables *etc.* which may cross any of the trench lines, and for taking the necessary measures to avoid disturbing such services.

6.10 Any human remains, which are discovered, must initially be left in-situ, covered and protected. If removal is necessary, this must comply with the relevant legislation and any Home Office and local environmental health regulations.

6.11 The terms of the Treasure Act 1996 must be followed with regard to any finds, which might fall within its purview. Any finds must be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner as required by the procedures as laid down in the "Code of Practice". Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures must be taken to protect the finds from theft.

7. Monitoring

7.1 The project will be monitored as necessary and practicable by the WYAS Advisory Service, in its role as "curator" of the county's archaeology. The Advisory Service should receive as much notice as possible and certainly one week, of the intention to start fieldwork. This notification is to be supplied in writing, and copied to the relevant District Museum (see para. 8.1 below).

7.2 The representative of the Advisory Service, WYAS will be afforded access to the site at any reasonable time. It is usual practice that the visit is arranged in advance, but this is not always feasible. The Advisory Service's representative will be provided with a site tour and an overview of the site by the senior archaeologist present and should be afforded the opportunity to view all trenches, any finds made that are still on site, and any records not in immediate use. It is anticipated that the records of an exemplar context that has previously been fully recorded will be examined. Any observed deficiencies during the site visit are to be made good to the satisfaction of the Advisory Service's representative, by the next agreed site meeting. Access is also to be afforded at any reasonable time to English Heritage's Regional Archaeological Scientific Advisor.

8. Excavation Archives Deposition

8.1 Before commencing any fieldwork, the archaeological contractor must determine the requirements for the deposition of the excavation archive. Leeds Museums & Galleries do not currently automatically accept archives resulting from archaeological fieldwork and discussions are continuing as to the most appropriate location for the excavation archive. The contact is Leeds Museums and Galleries, c/o Abbey House Museum, Abbey Road, Leeds LS5 3EH: f.a.o. Bryan Sitch. In this instance, should Leeds Museums & Galleries be unable to accept the archive, the West Yorkshire SMR will take the archive so long as the requirements of the Leeds Museums & Galleries are adhered to (see Appendix 1).

8.2 The deposition of the archive must be accompanied by a storage fee, currently £113 per standard box, payable to West Yorkshire Joint Services. This is the current fee charged by Leeds Museums and Galleries.

8.3 The archaeological contractor should give representatives of the Leeds Museums and Galleries sufficient notice of start of works so that they may visit the site to view work in progress, talk to staff and take photographs.

8.4 It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to endeavour to obtain consent of the landowner, in writing, to the deposition of finds with a public body, initially the West Yorkshire SMR, but eventually it is hoped, with Leeds Museum.

minimum scale of 1:50) must include O.D. spot heights for all principal strata and any features; where no archaeological deposits are encountered at least one long section of each trench will be drawn. Artefact analysis to include the production of a descriptive catalogue with finds critical for dating and interpretation illustrated. 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.

10.4 Should a further stage of archaeological work be necessary, then the nature of the report to be produced at the completion of this stage is to be included in the agreed specification for this additional work.

10.5 The attached summary sheet should be completed and submitted to the WYAS Advisory Service for inclusion in the summary of archaeological work in West Yorkshire published biannually by that office within *Archaeology and Archives In West Yorkshire*.

10.6 If the project is to be publicised in any way (including media releases, publications etc.), then it is expected that the WYAS Advisory Service 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 Advisory Services' discretion.

10.7 A copy of the report is to be supplied to the Sites and Monuments Record held by the WYAS Advisory Service within a period of two months unless specialist reports are awaited: in the latter case a revised date should be agreed with the Advisory Service. The report will be supplied on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period of time (generally not exceeding six months).

12. General considerations

12.1 Any technical queries arising from the specification detailed below should be addressed to the WYAS Advisory Service *without delay*.

12.2 It should be noted that this specification is based upon records available in the County Sites and Monuments Record and on a brief examination of the site by the WYAS Advisory Service. Archaeological contractors submitting tenders are recommended to 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 recording as detailed above, and/or
- ii) an alternative approach may be more appropriate or likely to produce more informative results, and/or
- iii) any features which should be recorded, as having a bearing on the interpretation of the structure, have been omitted from the specification,

then it is expected that the archaeologist will contact the WYAS Advisory Service as a matter of urgency. If contractors have not yet been appointed, any variations which the WYAS Advisory Service 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 WYAS Advisory Service will resolve the matter in liaison with the developer and the Local Planning Authority.

12.3 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that they have obtained the WYAS Advisory Service'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 the WYAS Advisory Service being unable to recommend discharge of the archaeological recording condition to the Local Planning Authority and are made solely at the risk of the contractor.

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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.

