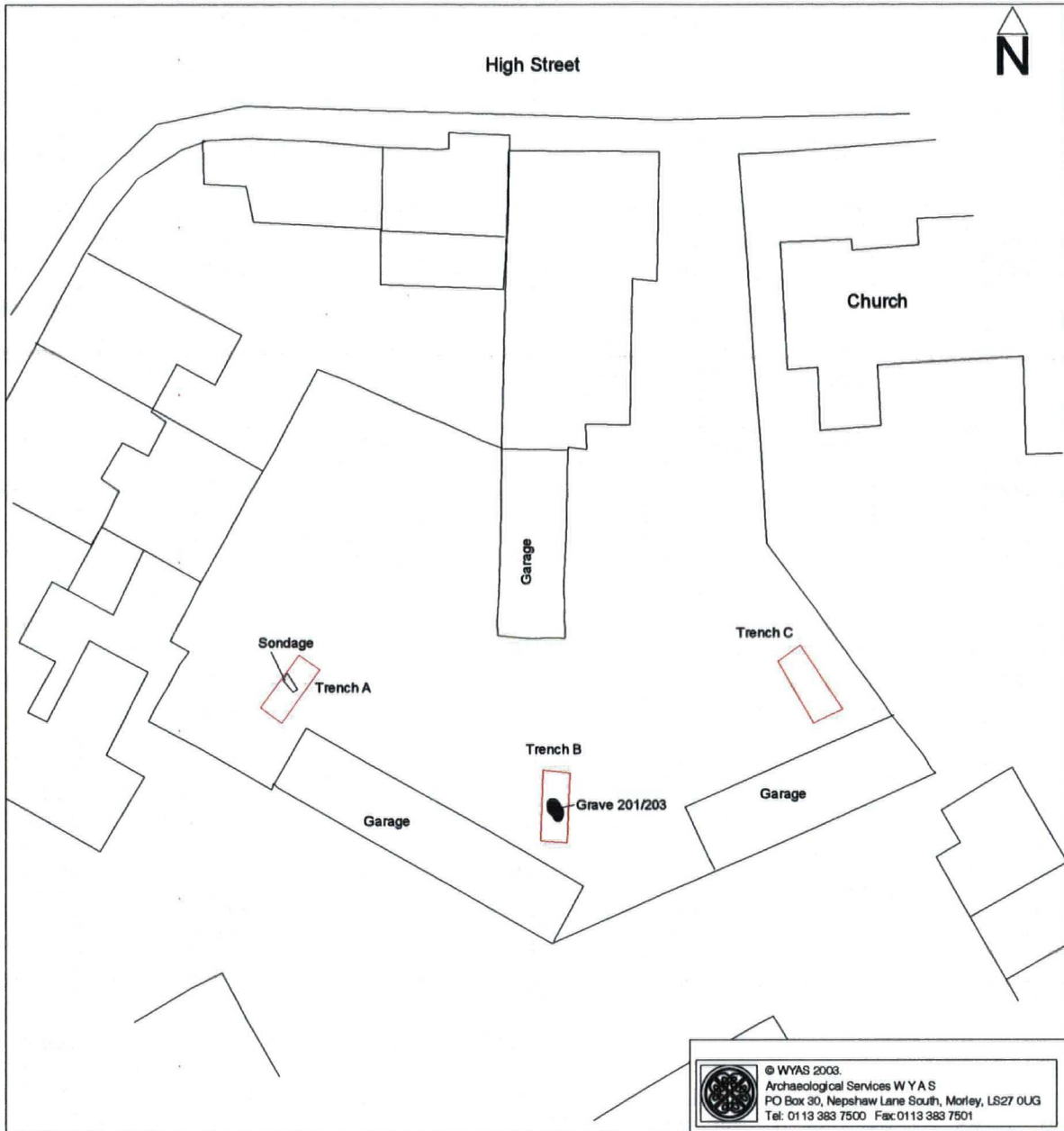


Fig. 1. Site Location

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	TRENCH OUTLINE
	ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURE

Fig. 2. Trench location



*Pl. 1 SK1 looking south*



*Pl. 2 SK2 looking west*

**Appendix I**  
**Inventory of primary archive**

<b>File no.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Quantity</b>
1	Context register	1
1	Context cards	4
1	Trench sheets	4
1	Skeleton register	1
1	Skeleton sheets	4
1	Drawing register	1
1	Small permatrace sheets	7
1	Level sheets	2
1	Site diary	1

***Appendix II***  
***Inventory of contexts***

<b>Context</b>	<b>Trench</b>	<b>Description</b>
200	B	Deposit filling Grave 201
201	B	Cut of SK1 Grave
202	B	Deposit filling Grave 203
203	B	Cut of SK2 Grave

### **Appendix III**

#### **Inventory of artefacts**

<b>Fabric</b>	<b>Trench</b>	<b>Context</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Details</b>
Pottery	B	200	1	very small fragment of pot
	C	Topsoil	5	fragments of medieval/post-medieval pottery
Total			6	
Animal bone	B	Topsoil	19	?modern animal bone
Total			19	
Human bone	B	200	1	articulated skeleton (SK1)
	B	202	1	articulated skeleton (SK2)
Total				

**Appendix IV**  
**Inventory of samples**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Trench</b>	<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
1	B	200	GBA and bone recovery	Deposit filling grave 201
2	B	202	GBA and bone recovery	Deposit filling grave 203
3	B	202	GBA and bone recovery	Deposit around SK2 in grave 203

***Appendix V***

***Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Trial Trenching***





**North**

**Yorkshire County Council**

Environmental Services

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**HIGH STREET GARAGE, HIGH STREET, GARGRAVE  
NORTH YORKSHIRE.**

**NGR SD 9333 5424**

**Prepared for Procter Homes**

**by**

**North Yorkshire County Council  
Heritage Unit  
County Hall  
Northallerton  
North Yorkshire  
DL7 8AH**

**Tel. 01609 532839  
Fax. 01609 779838**

**08 May 2003**

# HIGH STREET GARAGE, 1 HIGH STREET, GARGRAVE, NORTH YORKSHIRE.

## WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

### 1. Summary

- 1.1 Redevelopment for residential housing is proposed at the present High Street Garage on land to the south of High Street, Gargrave, where High Street meets Skipton Road. This will entail the demolition of existing Garage premises and workshop at no. 1 High Street, to provide access to the rear of the site from the High Street and the demolition of three existing garage blocks to clear the rear of the site for eight new dwellings. The site lies within an area of potential archaeological significance, within the historic core of the northern manor of Gargrave. Redevelopment of the garage could disturb and destroy any surviving evidence of features and finds relating to former settlement, industry and trade within the medieval and later town.
- 1.2 The Archaeologist, North Yorkshire County Council (NYCC) has advised the Local Planning Authority that a scheme of archaeological evaluation of the site is undertaken by means of trial trenching. The aim of this work is to establish the nature and extent of any surviving archaeological remains. This will enable the archaeological impact of the development to be fully appreciated and any appropriate design mitigation and/or further archaeological work agreed. This scheme of investigation has, therefore, been prepared to define the scope of the archaeological evaluation, at the request of Mr G Procter, Director of Procter Homes, Keighley.

### 2. Purpose

- 2.1 This written scheme of investigation represents a summary of the broad archaeological requirements to enable an assessment of the impact of development proposals upon the archaeological resource. This is in accordance with Policies BE 16 and 17 of the Craven District Local Plan and the guidance of Planning Policy Guidance note 16 on *Archaeology and Planning*, 1990. It does not comprise a full specification, and the County Council makes no warranty that the archaeological works are fully or exactly described. The details of implementation must be specified in a contract between the Client and the selected archaeological contractor.

### 3. Location and Description (centred at NGR SD 9333 5424)

- 3.1 A full planning application, ref. 30/2003/2992, was submitted to Craven District Council by P R Procter and Sons Ltd in March 2003. The proposals entail the demolition of existing Garage premises and workshop at no. 1 High Street to provide access and landscaping from the High Street to the rear of the site, and the demolition of three existing garage blocks to clear the rear of the site for a terrace of eight new dwellings. Details of the existing site layout are provided with the planning application on a location plan at 1:1000 scale. The proposed development layout is shown on a drawing prepared by Mr P Brooksbank, drawing number 303/5, scale 1:200, dated March 2003.
- 3.2 Gargrave is located five kilometres to the north west of Skipton on the A65 road, within the District of Craven, North Yorkshire, immediately south of the Yorkshire Dales National Park boundary. This area was formerly within the West Riding of Yorkshire prior to 1974. The settlement is bounded to the south by the Leeds-Carlisle rail line and to the north by the Leeds and Liverpool Canal. The River Aire meanders through the centre of the settlement, dividing Gargrave into two manors, which were recorded at the time of the Domesday Survey of 1086AD. The proposed development area lies within the heart of the northern manor, in an area of land covering 0.17ha (820m<sup>2</sup>) between the junction of High Street and East Street. The plot is an irregular shape, with a frontages onto the southern side of High Street, where High Street meets Skipton Road, and a shared boundary with the church to the east, numbers

15-19 Ivy House Gardens to the south and 3-19 High Street to the west. No. 5 High Street currently has a gated rear access through the Garage site.

- 3.3 At the time of a site visit on 29 April 2003, the site was operational as a commercial Garage. Although the three garage blocks to the rear were not in use, areas of hardstanding were being used for car parking. The workshop to the rear of no. 1 High Street has two inspection pits and a ramp to the rear. The street frontage/present access area has two existing below-ground former petrol tanks which have been infilled, and one diesel tank which has not.
- 3.4 Of the three blocks of single-storey brick garages, two are situated along the southern boundary of the site, the third is perpendicular to the High Street frontage to the rear of the workshop. The area is enclosed by stone boundary walls and the majority of the open central area is hardstanding, covered by tarmac and hardcore/gravel. There is some overgrown vegetation around the perimeter, and two parked, unoccupied caravans.

#### 4. Historical and Archaeological Background

- 4.1 The medieval settlement of Gargrave comprised two manors, to the north and south of the River Aire. Situated in the area between High Street and West Street, the application site lies at the heart of the northern manor, which was associated with the Fee of Clifford and Skipton Castle. There has been limited archaeological work in the town and the nature and extent of any surviving archaeological remains within the historic core is unknown. Excavations in the late 1970s and 1997 off West Street, to the north of the bus depot site, immediately south of the canal, revealed the surviving remains of a medieval moated site associated with the Old Hall (Williams, 1983; MAP, 1997 & 1998).
- 4.2 In February 2002, four trial trenches were excavated on the site of the former Pennine Motor Services Grouse Garage on High Street, Gargrave. This evaluation revealed no significant archaeological remains, although a posthole of medieval date was identified, which is likely to have formed part of a larger structure at the rear of the site, indicating potential for the survival of medieval remains in adjoining areas (OSA 2002).
- 4.2 The proposed development site lies within the Gargrave Conservation Area. There are a number of Listed Buildings along High Street and West Street, the majority of the older building stock in this area dates from the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century (Craven District Council, 1993).
- 4.3 Redevelopment of the Garage site could disturb and destroy any surviving evidence of pre-medieval activity, and features or finds relating to former settlement, industry and trade within the medieval and later town. Further archaeological information for the Gargrave area is held by the North Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). The SMR can be consulted by prior appointment by contacting the SMR Officer, North Yorkshire County Council, Heritage Unit, County Hall, Northallerton, North Yorkshire, DL7 8AH; Tel. 01609 532331, Fax. 01609 779838.

#### 5. Objectives

- 5.1 The objectives of the archaeological evaluation work within the proposed development area are:
- .1 to determine by means of trial trenching, the nature, depth, extent and state of preservation of any archaeological deposits to be affected by the redevelopment proposals. Trial trenches of sufficient size and depth to provide this information will need to be excavated, and archaeological deposits will need to be explicitly related to depths below existing surface and actual heights in relation to Ordnance Datum.
  - .2 to prepare a report summarising the results of the work and assessing the archaeological implications of proposed development,
  - .3 to prepare and submit a suitable archive to the appropriate museum.

## 6. Tenders

- 6.1 Archaeological contractors should submit their estimates or quotations to the commissioning body with reference to the County Council's *Guidance for Developers – Archaeological Work and Research Questions for Assessments, Evaluations and Small Scale Interventions in North Yorkshire*.

## 7. Variations to Work

- 7.1 An allowance of time, or a contingent sum for bad weather, should be agreed as part of any contract. Variations to work arising from the presence of structures or archaeological remains not anticipated by the written scheme of investigation or the archaeological contractor should be subject to consultation with the Archaeologist, NYCC and the commissioning body, and put into effect as appropriate with the written agreement of the parties involved.

## 8. Access, Safety and Monitoring

- 8.1 Access to the site should be arranged through the commissioning body.
- 8.2 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that Health and Safety requirements are fulfilled. Necessary precautions should be taken near underground services and overhead lines.
- 8.3 The project will be monitored by the Archaeologist, NYCC, to whom written documentation should be sent before the start of the trial trenching confirming: a) the date of commencement, b) the names of all finds and archaeological science specialists likely to be used in the evaluation, and c) notification to the Craven Museum, Skipton of the nature of the works and opportunity to monitor the works.
- 8.4 Where appropriate, the advice of the Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science (Yorkshire) at English Heritage may be called upon.
- 8.5 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that monitoring takes place by arranging monitoring points as follows:
- .1 a preliminary meeting or discussion at the commencement of the contract to agree the locations of the proposed trial trenches.
  - .2 progress meeting(s) during the fieldwork phase at appropriate points in the work schedule, to be agreed.
  - .3 a meeting during the post-fieldwork phase to discuss the draft report and archive before completion.
- 8.6 It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to ensure that any significant results are brought to the attention of the Archaeologist, NYCC and the commissioning body as soon as is practically possible. This is particularly important where there is any likelihood of the contingency arrangements being required.

## 9. Brief

3 x 5m x 2m

- \* 9.1 A maximum of three areas of trial trenching should be excavated within the application site, placed to sample different locations and topography. Due to the presence of existing petrol and diesel tanks in the northern part of the site below the present access, it is suggested that the trenches are placed in the central and rear areas of the site. Archaeological contractors should quote for a nominal area of 30m<sup>2</sup> to be investigated to determine the nature, depth,

extent and state of preservation of any archaeological deposits across the site. These trenches are envisaged to range in size, depending upon site topography, access and services constraints. Archaeological contractors should liaise with the commissioning body regarding the final positioning and sequence of excavation of the trial trenches, as these will need to be arranged in agreement with the operators of the Garage. Written confirmation of the locations of trenches should be provided to the Archaeologist NYCC.

- 9.2 The project should be undertaken in a manner consistent with the guidance of MAP2 (English Heritage, 1991) and professional standards and guidance (IFA, 1999). Archaeological investigation should be carried out over the full area of each trench, either by area excavation or sectioning of features in order to fulfil Objective 5.1.2 above. Sondages or slit trenches should be used only to facilitate the recording of the trench; they should not be used to provide a representative sample of the trench. Where excavation below a safe working depth constrains investigation, consideration should be given to stepping back, shoring the excavation. In case of query as to the extent of investigation, a site meeting shall be convened with the Archaeologist, NYCC.
- 9.3 All deposits should be fully recorded on standard context sheets, photographs and conventionally-scaled plans and sections. Each trench area should be recorded to show the horizontal and vertical distribution of contexts. Normally, all four sides of a trench should be recorded in section. Fewer sections can be recorded only if there is a substantial similarity of stratification across the trench. The elevation of the underlying natural subsoil where encountered should be recorded. The limits of excavation should be shown in all plans and sections, including where these limits are coterminous with context boundaries.
- 9.4 Overburden such as turf, topsoil, made ground, rubble or other superficial fill materials may be removed by machine using a mini-digger fitted with a toothless or ditching bucket. Mechanical excavation equipment shall be used judiciously, under archaeological supervision down to the top of archaeological deposits, or the natural subsoil (C Horizon or soil parent material), whichever appears first. Bulldozers or wheeled scraper buckets should not be used to remove overburden above archaeological deposits. Topsoil should be kept separate from subsoil or fill materials. Thereafter, hand-excavation of archaeological deposits should be carried out.
- 9.5 The need for, and any methods of, reinstatement should be agreed with the commissioning body in advance of submission of tenders.
- 9.6 Metal detecting, including the scanning of topsoil and spoil heaps, should only be permitted subject to archaeological supervision and recording so that metal finds are properly located, identified, and conserved. All metal detection should be carried out following the Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice.
- 9.7 Due attention should be paid to artefact retrieval and conservation, ancient technology, dating of deposits and the assessment of potential for the scientific analysis of soil, sediments, biological remains, ceramics and stone. All specialists (both those employed in-house and those sub-contracted) should be named in project documentation, their prior agreement obtained before the fieldwork commences and opportunity afforded for them to visit the fieldwork in progress.
- 9.8 All artefacts and ecofacts visible during excavation should be collected and processed, unless variations in this principle are agreed with the Archaeologist, NYCC. In some cases, sampling may be most appropriate.
- 9.9 Finds should be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in First Aid for Finds (Watkinson & Neal, 1998). In accordance with the procedures of MAP2 (English Heritage, 1991), all iron objects, a selection of non-ferrous artefacts (including all coins) and a sample of any industrial debris relating to metallurgy should be X-radiographed before assessment. Where there is evidence for industrial activity, large technological residues should be collected by hand, with separate samples collected for micro-slugs. In these instances, the guidance of English Heritage/Historical Metallurgy Society (1995) should be followed.

- 9.10 Samples should be taken for scientific dating, principally radiocarbon dating, where dating by artefacts is insecure and where dating is a significant issue for the development of subsequent mitigation strategies.
- 9.11 Buried soils and sediment sequences should be inspected and recorded on site and samples for laboratory assessment collected where appropriate, in collaboration with a recognised geoarchaeologist. The guidance of Canti, 1996 should be followed.
- 9.12 A strategy for the sampling of deposits for the retrieval and assessment of the preservation conditions and potential for analysis of all biological remains should be devised. This should include a reasoned justification for the selection of deposits for sampling and should be developed in collaboration with a recognised bioarchaeologist. Sampling methods should follow the guidance of the Association for Environmental Archaeology (1995). Bulk samples and samples taken for coarse-sieving from dry deposits should be processed at the time of fieldwork wherever possible.
- 9.13 Upon completion of archaeological field recording work, a full and appropriate programme of analysis and publication of the results of the evaluation should be completed, in the event that no further excavation takes place. The post-excavation assessment of material should be undertaken in accordance with the guidance of MAP2 (English Heritage, 1991).

## 10. Archive

- 10.1 Archive deposition should be undertaken with reference to the County Council's *Guidelines on the Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*. A field archive should be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs. Catalogues of contexts, finds, soil samples, plans, sections and photographs should be produced and cross-referenced.
- 10.2 The archaeological contractor should liaise with an appropriate museum to establish the detailed requirements of the museum and discuss archive transfer in advance of fieldwork commencing. In this instance the Craven Museum, Skipton is suggested (contact Mr A McKay, tel. 01756 706407). The relevant museum curator should be afforded access to visit the site and discuss the project results.

## 11. Copyright

- 11.1 Copyright in the documentation prepared by the archaeological contractor and specialist sub-contractors should be the subject of an additional licence in favour of the museum accepting the archive to use such documentation for their statutory educational and museum service functions, and provide copies to third parties as an incidental to such functions.

## 12. Report

- 12.1 An evaluation report should be prepared following County Council's guidance on reporting: *Reporting Check-List*. The report should set out the aims of the work and the results as achieved. Diagrams should be included to illustrate the location and depth of archaeological deposits in relation to existing ground levels, and projected depths of disturbance associated with the development proposals, where these are known. The report should identify the archaeological potential of the site, the research questions applicable to the site, and the deposits, finds or areas needing further investigation. The report should also include a listing of contexts, finds, plans and sections, and photographs.
- 12.2 All excavated areas should be accurately mapped with respect to nearby buildings and roads.

- 12.3 At least six copies of the report should be produced and submitted to the commissioning body, the Local Planning Authority, the museum accepting the archive and, under separate cover, North Yorkshire County Council Heritage Unit.

### 13. Further Information

- 13.1 Further information or clarification of any aspects of this brief may be obtained from:

**Gail Falkingham, MIFA**  
**Archaeologist**  
**North Yorkshire County Council**  
**Heritage Unit**  
**County Hall**  
**Northallerton**  
**North Yorkshire**                      **Tel. 01609 532839**  
**DL7 8AH**                                      **Fax. 01609 779838**

### 13.2 References

- |  |      |  |
|--|------|--|
| Association for Environmental Archaeology          | 1995 | Environmental Archaeology and Archaeological Evaluations, Recommendations Concerning the Environmental Archaeology Component of Archaeological Evaluations in England. <i>Working Papers of the Association for Environmental Archaeology, Number 2.</i> |
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| Watkinson, D & Neal, V                             | 1998 | First Aid for Finds (3 <sup>rd</sup> edition), RESCUE & the Archaeological Section of the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation.   |
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