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# 42/44 Kirkgate, Otley West Yorkshire

Archaeological Strip and Record



Planning Reference: 15/01082/FU  
Ref: 112020.01  
February 2016



**42/44 Kirkgate, Otley  
West Yorkshire**

**Archaeological Strip and Record**

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**February 2016**

**Report Ref: 112020.01**



## Quality Assurance

<b>Project Code</b>	112020	<b>Accession Code</b>		<b>Client Ref.</b>	
<b>Planning Application Ref.</b>	15/01082/FU	<b>Ordnance Survey (OS) national grid reference (NGR)</b>	420214 445421		

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\* I = Internal Draft; E = External Draft; F = Final

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# 42/44 Kirkgate, Otley West Yorkshire

## Archaeological Strip and Record

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## 42/44 Kirkgate, Otley West Yorkshire

### Archaeological Strip and Record

#### Summary

Wessex Archaeology were commissioned by CgMs Consulting to carry out a programme of archaeological strip and record in advance of development to the rear of 42 and 44 Kirkgate, Otley, West Yorkshire, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 420214, 445421.

The Site is located in the centre of Otley, close to the medieval core, and following discussions between CgMs and the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS), a specification for an archaeological strip and record was agreed prior to development.

The strip and record comprised the excavation across the site to a depth of c. 300-500 mm. Deeper excavation was monitored within foundation and drainage trenches to a depth of c. 1.2 m.

The impact level of the general groundworks did not extend beyond 500 mm and as such did not reveal deposits that predated the 19th century. The revealed deposits were most likely associated with the construction of the 19th century Kirkgate properties.

Evidence for infilled medieval or post-medieval features was revealed in a narrow deep foundation trench and as such the features could not be fully understood. The features appeared to form two rectangular pits or possibly linear features. A pit interpretation is more likely – backyard medieval or post-medieval linear features would most likely be perpendicular or aligned with the medieval north-south aligned Kirkgate unlike the revealed features. The features are most likely to have formed rubbish pits, but may have originally functioned as quarry or cess pits; their upper fills dated from the 18th century.

The pits were only identified due to a surviving truncated area of natural clay, and it is likely that further pitting survives beneath the revealed post-medieval garden soil. Any remains would represent medieval and post-medieval occupation of the site and lie at least 500 mm below the impact level of the general reduction across the site.

The project archive is currently held at Wessex Archaeology's Sheffield office under project number **11020**, and will be deposited with Leeds Museum in due course under an accession number to be confirmed.



## 42/44 Kirkgate, Otley West Yorkshire

### Archaeological Strip and Record

#### **Acknowledgements**

Wessex Archaeology is grateful to Chris Harrison of CgMs Consulting for commissioning the work, which was carried out by Stuart Pierson between 11th and 14th January 2016.

Alix Sperr produced the illustrations and Lorraine Mephram reported on the finds. The work was reported on and managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Andrew Norton.



# 42/44 Kirkgate, Otley West Yorkshire

## Archaeological Strip and Record

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology were commissioned by CgMs Consulting (hereafter 'the Client') to carry out a programme of archaeological strip and record in advance of development to the rear of 42 and 44 Kirkgate, Otley, West Yorkshire, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 420214, 445421 (hereafter 'the Site').
- 1.1.2 The Site is located in the centre of Otley, close to the medieval core, and following discussions between CgMs and the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS), a specification for an archaeological strip and record was agreed prior to development (WYAAS 2015).

#### 1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The Site is located in the centre of Otley, opposite St Peter's Church at the southern end of Kirkgate. The Site is currently a backyard measuring c. 70m<sup>2</sup>, and lies to the east of 19th century stone buildings. The Site is bounded by 20th century buildings to the north and south with yards and houses to the east. The Site is level at c. 62 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) with the underlying geology comprising Harrogate Till Formation - clay and sandy gravels.

### 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

#### 2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The following is repeated from the specification (WYAAS 2015).
- 2.1.2 The application Site lies 50 m from the medieval church of All Saints'. Fragments of pre-Conquest sculpture have been found at the church, and similarly dated remains were located to the north at the site of Archbishop of York's Otley manor house off Bridge Street. Together these remains point to a settlement at Otley by the 9th century with potentially more than one focus. The details of any settlement associated with the church are currently unknown.
- 2.1.3 During the later medieval period Otley achieved the legal status of a town. It is assumed that both Kirkgate and Bondgate were set out in planned regular property divisions known as burgage plots by the 14th century. The town, however, has a more complex plan and it is not known when Cross Street and Mercury Row (both to the north and east of the Site) were created.
- 2.1.4 The Otley Tithe map of the 1840s shows the Site as undeveloped. A narrow alley way passes between numbers 44 and 46, further east a boundary may pick up the alignment





of this alleyway. This boundary continued east to terminate at a small north-to-south water course.

### **3 METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Aims and objectives**

3.1.1 The general aims of the project were:

- *to identify and record the presence/absence, extent, condition, character and date (as far as circumstances permit) of any archaeological features and deposits within the yard.*
- *if significant remains were identified to implement a further watching brief during groundworks elsewhere in the Site.*
- *to mitigate the destruction of buried archaeological remains through 'preservation by record' and furnish information on the development and form of settlement in Otley during the medieval and post medieval periods.*

#### **3.2 Fieldwork methodology**

3.2.1 The strip and record comprised the excavation across the Site to a depth of c. 300-500 mm. Deeper excavation was monitored within foundation and drainage trenches to a depth of c. 1.2 m.

3.2.2 The work was carried out in accordance with the specification (WYAAS 2015) and Wessex Archaeology and industry standards and guidelines (ClfA 2014a and b, English Heritage 2008 and Historic England 2015).

3.2.3 The Site was scanned prior to excavation using a CAT to check for uncharted services.

3.2.4 Overburden was removed using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, working under the continuous direct supervision of a suitably experienced archaeologist. Topsoil and subsoil was stockpiled at a safe distance of at least 1 m from the Site edge. Overburden was removed in spits down to the level of the upper archaeological horizon, or the level of the natural substrate whichever was reached first.

3.2.5 All spoil was scanned for artefacts which were only discarded if of clearly modern (i.e. late 20th or 21st century) origin.

#### **3.3 Recording**

3.3.1 The revealed deposits were cleaned to allow inspection and to define the extent of any archaeological features and deposits. Excavation was sufficient to understand and record the full stratigraphic sequence down to natural occurring deposits or the impact level, whichever was reached first.

3.3.2 Written and drawn records were made of the stratigraphy within the Site, even when no archaeological deposits were identified. Full written and drawn records of all excavated contexts were made in accordance with best archaeological practice. Unexcavated archaeological deposits were recorded to the maximum extent possible.

3.3.3 Records included overall Site plans. All excavated trenches were related to the Ordnance Survey datum and to the National Grid. Survey was undertaken using a GNSS system to an accuracy of 0.02 m.



- 3.3.4 All archaeological deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. This written record is hierarchically based and centred on the context record. Each context record full described the location, extent, composition and relationship of the subject and was cross-referenced to all other assigned records. Context numbers used during the excavation were not repeated.
- 3.3.5 Photographs were taken as necessary to produce a photographic record of the Site. The record placed features within their Site context, displayed deposit associations and relationships and, demonstrated a feature's specific qualities and depositional sequence where appropriate. Additional photographs were taken of the Site conditions and working practices to display any constraints on achieving the aims and objectives of the project. Photographs were taken of the Site to demonstrate conditions before the start of archaeological work. Photographs followed the archaeological contractor's guidance which conforms to industry best practice (ADS 2013).

### 3.4 Specialist strategies

#### *Artefacts*

- 3.4.1 All finds were treated in accordance with relevant industry guidance (UKIC 2001; English Heritage 2005, 2006), and the requirements of WYAAS.
- 3.4.2 All artefacts were (as a minimum) washed, weighed, counted and identified. All artefacts were recorded by context, with summary listing of artefacts by category to provide simple quantification.

#### *Environmental*

- 3.4.3 No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were revealed.

## 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

### 4.1 General

- 4.1.1 Natural orangey clay (**1009**) was revealed at c. 1.2 m below ground level within the foundation trench in the north of the Site. It was overlain by a probable buried topsoil that was up to 0.5 m thick (**1004**, **Plate 1**) that was in turn overlain by 19th/20th century dumped deposits (**Plate 2**) and stone paving to the rear of the existing properties (**1000** and **1001**; **Figure 2**, **Plate 3**).

### 4.2 Cut features

- 4.2.1 Within the foundation trench natural was seen to be cut by what appeared to be two probable pits (**1005** and **1007**; **Figure 2**, **Plate 4**). The fills of the features (**1006** and **1008**) were at the impact level of the groundworks and not fully investigated. The fill of pit **1005** (**1006**) was a redeposited sandy soil containing dumps of animal bone. Fill **1008** was more clayey and less finds rich but no clear relationship could be determined between the two features. The fills appeared to be overlain by soil **1004**. Pottery recovered from the surface of the fills was 18th or 19th century in date.
- 4.2.2 A modern sewer trench was also recorded (**1002** and **1003**; **Plate 5**).

## 5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

### 5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 A small quantity of finds was recovered, deriving from three contexts (**1001**, **1006**, and **1008**); quantities by material type are given in **Table 1**. All datable finds are post-medieval.

### 5.2 Pottery

5.2.1 The pottery includes a range of ware types, from coarsewares (redwares, some brown- or black-glazed, and including trailed slipwares), through early post-medieval finewares (German and English stonewares, Staffordshire-type mottled and slipwares), to industrial wares (pearlware, bone china, feldspathic-glazed stoneware). The whole range is encompassed in the group from dumped deposit **1001**, and the overall potential date range is likely to be from mid-17th to 19th century. The single sherds from feature fills **1006** and **1008** are both brown-glazed redwares, of 18th/19th century date.

### 5.3 Clay Tobacco Pipe

5.3.1 The 11 pieces of clay pipe (all from context **1001**) comprise nine plain stems and two bowls. Both bowls are of the same form, dated c. 1660–90 (White 2004, fig. 6.6).

### 5.4 Animal Bone

5.4.1 The bone is in relatively good condition, although some bones have partly fragmented. Identifiable bones consist of cattle and sheep, with the latter predominant. For both species, the skeletal elements present focus on feet and jaws (metatarsals, metacarpals, phalanges, mandibles and teeth).

### 5.5 Other Finds

5.5.1 Other finds, all from context **1001**, comprise one iron object (slightly curved rod with looped end, of unknown date and function), a complete milk bottle of late 20th century type (stamped 'CO-OP, LEEDS'), and some small fragments of oyster and mussel shell.

**Table 1: All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)**

Context	Animal Bone	Clay Pipe	Pottery	Other Finds
1001	50/634	11/65	34/737	6 shell; 1 iron; 1 glass
1006	13/269		1/12	
1008			1/19	
<b>Total</b>	<b>63/903</b>	<b>11/65</b>	<b>36/768</b>	

## 6 DISCUSSION

### 6.1 Summary

6.1.1 The impact level of the general groundworks did not extend beyond 500 mm and as such did not reveal deposits that predated the 19th century. These revealed deposits were most likely associated with the construction of the 19th century Kirkgate properties.

6.1.2 Evidence for infilled post-medieval features was revealed in a narrow deep foundation trench and as such could not be fully understood. The features appeared to form two rectangular pits or less likely linear features. A pit interpretation is more likely – backyard



medieval or post-medieval linear features would most likely be perpendicular or aligned with the north-south orientated medieval Kirkgate. The features are most likely to have formed rubbish pits, but may have originally functioned as quarry or cess pits.

- 6.1.3 The pits were only identified due to a surviving truncated area of natural clay, and it is likely that further pitting survives beneath the revealed post-medieval garden soil. Any remains would represent medieval and post-medieval occupation of the Site and lie at least 500 mm below the impact level of the general reduction across the Site.

## **7 STORAGE AND CURATION**

### **7.1 Museum**

- 7.1.1 The project archive resulting from the excavation will be deposited with Leeds Museum. The Museum has agreed to accept the project archive on completion of the project, under an accession number to be confirmed. Deposition of any finds with the Museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.

### **7.2 Preparation of archive**

- 7.2.1 The complete Site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, artefacts, and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Leeds Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 7.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the Site/accession code, and a full index will be prepared.

### **7.3 Discard policy**

- 7.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in Selection, Retention and Dispersal (SMA 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.
- 7.3.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995).

### **7.4 Security copy**

- 7.4.1 In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

## 8 REFERENCES

### 8.1 Bibliography

Bibliographic references

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## 9 APPENDICES

### 9.1 Appendix 1: OASIS form

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

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**OASIS ID: wessexar1-240906**

#### Project details

Project name	42/44 Kirkgate, Otley
Short description of the project	<p>Wessex Archaeology were commissioned by CgMs Consulting to carry out a programme of archaeological strip and record in advance of development to the rear of 42 and 44 Kirkgate, Otley, West Yorkshire, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 420214 445421. The Site is located in the centre of Otley, close to the medieval core, and following discussions between CgMs and the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS), a specification for an archaeological strip and record was agreed prior to development. The strip and record comprised the excavation across the site to a depth of c. 300-500 mm. Deeper excavation was monitored within foundation and drainage trenches to a depth of c. 1.2 m. The impact level of the general groundworks did not extend beyond 500 mm and as such did not reveal deposits that predated the 19th century. These revealed deposits were most likely associated with the construction of the 19th century Kirkgate properties. Evidence for infilled medieval or post-medieval features was revealed in a narrow deep foundation trench and as such the features could not be fully understood. The features appeared to form two rectangular pits or possibly linear features. A pit interpretation is more likely - backyard medieval or post-medieval linear features would most likely be perpendicular or aligned with the medieval north-south aligned Kirkgate unlike the revealed features. The features are most likely to have formed rubbish pits, but may have originally functioned as quarry or cess pits. The pits were only identified due to a surviving truncated area of natural clay, and it is likely that further pitting survives beneath the revealed post-medieval garden soil. Any remains would represent medieval and post-medieval occupation of the site and lie at least 500mm below the impact level of the general reduction across the site.</p>
Project dates	Start: 11-01-2016 End: 14-01-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	112020 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden



Monument type	LINEAR Post Medieval
Monument type	PITS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	IRON Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Open-area excavation"
Prompt	Planning condition

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	WEST YORKSHIRE LEEDS OTLEY Kirkgate, Otley
Postcode	LS21 3HJ
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	SE 20214 45421 53.904354334908 -1.692297270851 53 54 15 N 001 41 32 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 1.2m Max: 1.2m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting Ltd.
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Andrew Norton
Project supervisor	Pierson, S.
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Leeds Museum
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Leeds Museum
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Metal"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Leeds Museum
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Metal"



Paper Media available "Context sheet","Diary","Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

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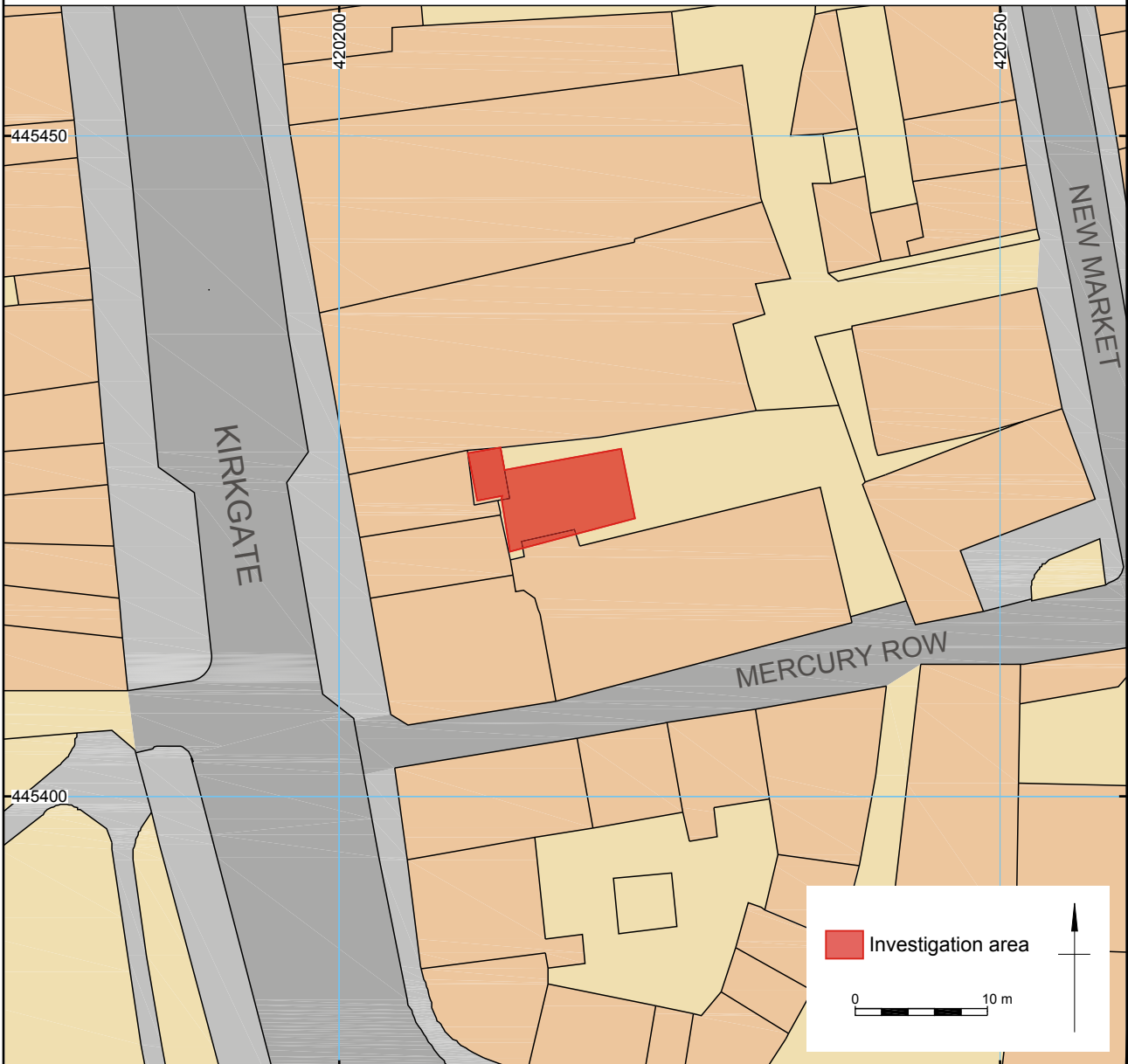
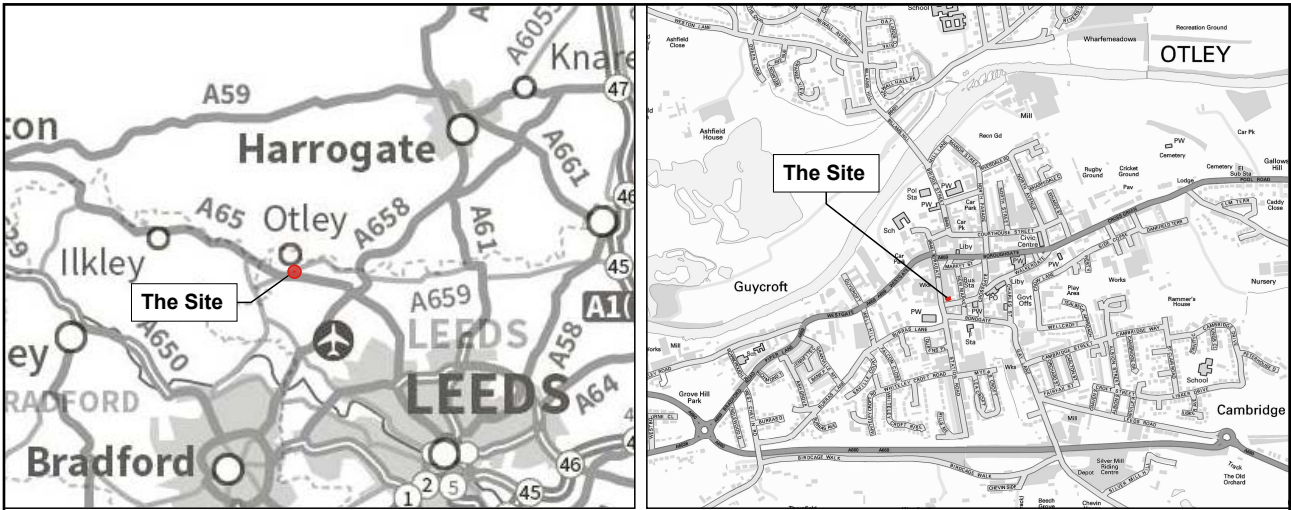
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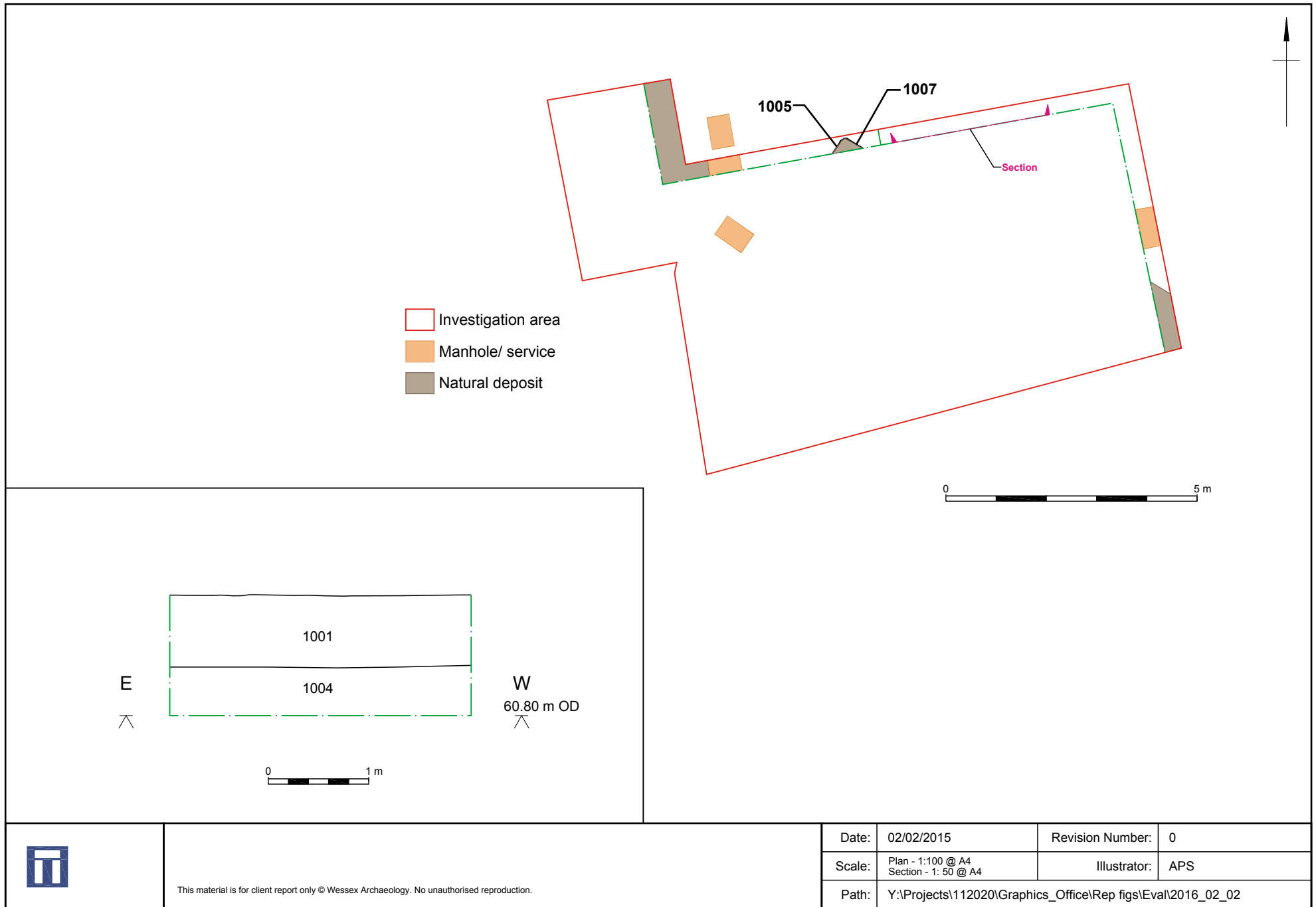
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Site location

Figure 1



Plan and section of investigation area

Figure 2



Plate 1: Buried garden soil 1004, looking east



Plate 2: Site stripped to level of general reduction revealing 19th century deposits, looking south-east


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Plate 3: Stone paving to the rear of 42 Kirkgate, looking west



Plate 4: Pits 1005 and 1007 cutting natural 1009, looking west



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Plate 5: Sewer 1002/1003 looking east

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