

# CFA Archaeology Ltd

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*Interpretation, Design & Display*

**Land at 12 Bridge Street  
Otley  
West Yorkshire**

**Archaeological Evaluation**

**Report No. Y175/14**

 0113 271 6060

 0113 271 3197

 yorkshire@cfa-archaeology.co.uk

 www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

# **CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD**

Clayton Business Works  
Midland Road  
Leeds  
LS10 2RJ

Tel: 0113 271 6060

email: [Yorkshire@cfa-archaeology.co.uk](mailto:Yorkshire@cfa-archaeology.co.uk)  
web: [www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk](http://www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk)

Author	Rebecca Hunt BA MA
Illustrator	Shelly Werner BA MPhil PhD
Editor	Martin Lightfoot BA MA MifA
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This document has been prepared in accordance with CFA Archaeology Ltd standard procedures.

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## Summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd on land at 12 Bridge Street, Otley, West Yorkshire during September 2014. The evaluation confirmed the site had been subject to periodic flooding by the River Wharfe. The only archaeological features present were a 20th-century wall, a pit and a buried soil, from which modern, pottery, bone and metal were recorded.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 General

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) on behalf of Gladmans Ltd, during September 2014 in compliance with an archaeological condition (#10) on planning consent (ref. APP/N4720/A/13/2200638). The CFA code and number for the project is OSBO/2149.

All work was undertaken in accordance with a specification (Appendix 4) produced by Rebecca Remmer of West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS) on behalf of Leeds City Council.

#### 1.2 Site Location and Description

The development area is to the north of Otley town centre, and is bounded to the west by Bridge Street, to the north by Mill Lane and the River Wharfe and to the east by buildings along Manor Street and Cattle Market Street (Fig. 1, NGR: SE 20200 45814).

The site ranged from 53m above the Ordnance Datum (AOD) towards the river and 58m AOD towards the south-east. At the time of the fieldwork the old School building and the café, which were due to be demolished were still upstanding, tarmac and aggregate, including the school playground and car park, provided most of the ground cover, with the exception of grassed areas to the north and south.

The underlying solid geology is 'Millstone Grit Group', consisting of feldspathic sandstones interbedded with grey siltstones and mudstones, with subordinate marine shaly mudstone, claystone, coals and seatearths. The superficial deposits are soft to firm, consolidated, compressible silty-clay alluvium in the north with Devensian Till along the very southern edge' (BGS 2014). The soils of the area are 'freely-draining floodplain soils across most of the site with slowly permeable, seasonally wet, slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils along the south-eastern edge' (LandIS 2014).

#### 1.3 Historical Background

The site lies within an area of archaeological significance.

By the late Anglo Saxon period, Otley was the administrative centre for a large estate held by the archbishop of York. Cross fragments incorporated within the fabric of All Saints' Church suggest an ecclesiastical presence had been established by the 9th century.

Excavations in the 1960s at the Manor House, which lies 100m south-west of the site, identified a series of stake and post holes containing mid-Saxon pottery. These were interpreted as the remains of a building or a series of buildings which formed a precursor to the later manorial complex. The site was later occupied by an apsidal building which was thought to be the Archbishop's domestic chapel built in the later Saxon or Norman period. Remains associated with the manorial complex are still visible within the open space between the Manor House and the River Wharfe. The extent of the manorial complex and associated medieval buildings is unknown.

The site is also immediately south-east of Otley Bridge which dates to the 12th century and is a scheduled monument.

#### **1.4 Previous Archaeological work**

No intrusive archaeological fieldwork is known to have taken place within the proposed development area.

#### **1.5 Aims**

In accordance with the specification (Appendix 4) the aims of the evaluation were

‘to gather sufficient information to establish the extent, condition, character, condition, and date (as far as circumstances permit) of any archaeological features and deposits within proposed development area, and to record at an appropriate level, archaeological features encountered in the excavation trenches’

## **2. WORKING METHODS**

### **2.1 General**

All work was undertaken according to the Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, and relevant Standards and Guidance documents (IfA 1996 and 2001), and the terms of the specification (Appendix 4).

All excavation and on-site recording was carried out according to standard CFA procedures, principally by drawing, photography and by completing standard CFA record forms.

The tarmac and underlying aggregate were removed by a mechanical excavator using a toothed bucket under constant archaeological supervision; subsequent excavation of the trenches was carried out with a smooth-bladed bucket. All further excavation required was carried out by hand.

The water table was reached in trenches 1-4. Work in trenches 2a and b was discontinued due to flooding and unstable trench sides. Trench 5 was shorter in length than originally intended due to its proximity to a tree with a preservation order. It had to be excavated in two parts as the base of the trench was reached at 2.4m without encountering an archaeological horizon or natural soil and the sides of the trench collapsed, undermining the edge and posing a risk to site safety.

Trench positions were surveyed using industry standard electronic surveying equipment (Fig. 1).

## **2.2 Standards and Guidance**

CFA Archaeology is a registered organisation (RO) with the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA). All work was conducted in accordance with relevant IfA Standards and Guidance documents (IfA 1996 and 2001), English Heritage guidance (EH 2008, and 2011), and CFA's standard methodology.

## **2.3 Archiving**

The project archive, comprising all CFA records will be ordered according to the specification (Appendix 4) to nationally recognised standards (Brown 2011) and deposited with Leeds Museum. A summary of the results of archaeological works will be submitted for inclusion in OASIS.

## **2.4 Monitoring**

The trial trenching was monitored by David Hunter, Senior Archaeological Officer for WYAAS who was informed in advance of the works taking place and visited the site on 25 September 2014.

## **3. RESULTS**

Five trenches were excavated (Fig. 1). Appendix 1 consists of a summary of contexts while figures 1 to 6 and plates 1 to 8 present views of excavated trenches and features.

The stratigraphy in the area of the former school playground and car park (trenches 1-3 and 5) consisted of tarmac 0.05m thick on a layer of made ground containing masonry and bricks ranging in depth from 0.25 to 0.50m (001) in trenches 1-3 and 1.55m thick in Trench 5 (021, 022, 023). This consolidated the wet and loose river wash deposits beneath (especially in Trench 2 (Plate 2). The river wash comprised bands of sterile gravels, pebbles and sand (003, 004, 005, 006, 010, 016, 017, 025) between 0.90 and 1.90m thick (where the base was identified). Trench 4 confirmed the extent of the flood and alluvium deposits (028). An alluvial layer (024) was also identified in Trench 5. The natural drift geology comprised bluish-grey sandy clays with greyish yellow mottling throughout (015).

The upper stratigraphy of the north-east end of Trench 1 and of Trench 4 varied slightly from the other trenches due to their locations on the grassed areas. Heavily bio-turbated topsoil containing modern detritus (007) overlay a layer of silty clay (008) in Trench 1, and made ground (027) in Trench 4. A made ground layer (009)

consisting of grey silty clay with occasional stone inclusions was also recorded in Trench 1 overlying river deposits.

### **3.1 Pit 020**

The truncated remains of a pit (020) were recorded in Trench 3 (Fig.1 and Plate 6). The pit extended beyond the limit of excavation to the east and west, but measured 5.64m across. The base was not exposed due to inundation of the trench, but the pit was excavated to a depth of 0.84m and contained two fills; greyish-brown silty sand (018) with occasional degraded stone fragments, manganese and charcoal flecks which overlay yellowish-grey clay (019), with sandy interfaces throughout. Various fragments of modern pottery, metal and bone were found in the upper fill (018) whilst large pieces of butchered animal bone were found in the lower fill (019).

### **3.2 Buried Soil 002, 014, 026**

A very firm layer of dark-grey silty clay with occasional stones formed a buried soil overlying the final flood event within each of the five trenches. The thickness of the soil ranged from 0.10 to 0.40m. Modern pottery and clay pipe was recorded in this layer.

### **3.3 Wall 013**

A brick wall was recorded running south-west to north-east in the north-eastern part of Trench 1 (Plate 8). The wall survived as two courses of brick, alternating between stretcher and header, on a concrete foundation. It was made of red, machine pressed, frogged and stamped bricks from the London Brick Company. An additional wall was set at right angles to the south-east facing elevation, of a single course of stretcher brick with a mortar build up on its south-west facing elevation. It is likely that this corresponds to the building visible on the 1988 OS Map.

## **4. CONCLUSION**

Only the remains of a late 20th-century wall, a modern pit and a buried soil layer were recorded. River-washed pebbles from various flood events were encountered and the evaluation was able to confirm the limits of these events on the site.

## 5. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Brown, DH. 2011 *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*, Institute of Field Archaeologists

EH, 2008, *Investigating Conservation: Guidelines on how the detailed examination of artefacts from archaeological sites can shed light on their manufacture and use*, English Heritage

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IfA, 1996, *Standard and Guidance for Field Evaluation*, Institute for Archaeologists, Revised October 2008

IfA, 2001, *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*, Institute for Archaeologists, Revised October 2008

### Online Resources

BGS, 2014. <http://www.bgs.ac.uk> (Accessed 26 September 2014)

LandIS 2011 <http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/> Soilscapes (Accessed 26 September 2014)

### Cartographic Resources

Ordnance Survey 1988 *Yorkshire* 1:25,000



## **APPENDICES 1 – 4**

## Appendix 1: Context Register

No.	Trench	Fill of	Type	Description
001	1-3	-	Layer	Tarmac and Aggregate of the old School Playground: 0.05m layer of tarmac overlying a firm, gritty, mid purple black, silty coarse sand with brick and masonry rubble, including industrial waste and small fragments of stone. Masonry and brick provided consolidation of for tarmac. Brick and masonry had been very deliberately laid closely together for additional consolidation in the area of Trench 2 due to the looseness and wetness of the lower deposits. This layer ranged from 0.25m to 0.5m across the playground.
002	1-3	-	Layer	Buried Soil: very firm, id black grey, silty clay with very occasional stone inclusions, variable depth across site, ranging from 0.1-0.27m. Possibly same as 014 (Trench 4)and 026 (Trench 5). Contained modern pottery.
003	1, 3	-	Layer	Stagnant River Wash: moderately firm, mid grey clay with frequent to abundant river washed pebbles ranging from 0.01m-0.1m. Visible inconsistently across trenches 1-3, mixing with 005, though largely overlying 005, varying from trace deposits to 0.43m. It had a noticeable sulphuric smell. Possibly attributable to the last phase of flooding.
004	1,3	-	Layer	Sand Band amongst River Wash: moderately loose mid-light orange grey clay sand, slightly mottled with iron-oxide. Underlies 003 and 005, and overlies 006, at a depth of 0.15m.
005	1, 3	-	Layer	River Wash: moderately firm, mid grey brown silty clay with frequent-abundant river washed pebbles throughout. Patchy deposit underlying and within 003. Particularly patchy in Trench 1, becoming more consistent in Trench 3.
006	1, 3, 4	-	Layer	River Wash: firm, mid-light grey yellow clay with abundant pebbles throughout. Final layer of river gravels overlying the natural clay (015), with visible banding throughout, that was too indistinct to separate out into individual events. Between 0.28 and >0.9m, may merge with 005 in the absence of 004 as the layers move upslope away from the river wash.
007	1, 4	-	Layer	Topsoil in the Grassy Areas abutting the old School playground: moderate, mid brown grey silty sand soil mixed with modern rubbish e.g. brick etc. and contains a large density of roots. Exists at a depth of 0.23m and
008	1	-	Layer	'Subsoil': mid yellow grey silty clay with occasional sub-angular-sub-rounded stones underlying 007 in Trench 1, overlying 009. Included degraded stones. Existed to a depth of 0.22m.
009	1	-	Layer	Possible Made-Ground: moderately firm, dark black grey, silty clay with occasional sub-rounded stones. 013 was set into this layer and contained modern pottery. Existed to a depth of 0.28m
010	1	-	Layer	Deposit: mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional-frequent pebble inclusions, appeared to overlie 005 with a higher silt component.
011	1	012	Deposit	Interface deposit: moderate, mid-light grey silty clay with occasional rounded chalk inclusions (0.01-0.03m). Originally thought to be a feature, but actually the base of the changes in natural deposits between 003 and 004. Existed to a depth of 0.42m and went beyond L.O.E. and other patches appeared at the interface across the trench.

No.	Trench	Fill of	Type	Description
012	1	-	Interface	Interface: sub-oval 'boat-shaped' patch of interface material with moderate sides and a flat base, orientated northeast-southwest. Initially thought to be a feature – patches of interface material were seen elsewhere along the trench. Measured >2×0.6×0.42m.
013	1	-	Brick Wall	Brick wall set within 009: modern brick wall orientated northeast-southwest. Survived to two courses high, courses alternating between header and stretcher – set on a concrete foundation. Bricks were standard 9", red, frogged stamped with LBC. A second wall was offset from its southeast-facing elevation at 90° for 1m, and consisted of a single row of stretcher bricks with white mortar covering its southwest-facing elevation. 013 measured >5.5×0.22×0.24m
014	2, 4	-	Layer	Possible Buried Soil: moderate, dark grey, clay silt with evidence of post-medieval/modern pottery, suggesting an occupation layer. Exists at a depth of 0.4m, possibly same as 002.
015	1, 3, 4	-	Natural	Natural: Firm, mid-light yellow grey, sandy clay with blue hue, and iron oxide influences
016	2	-	Layer	River Wash: loose, light brown, pebbly sand with pebble inclusions of average 0.04m in size. Underlies 014, overlies 017. Exists to a depth of 0.37m
017	2	-	Layer	River Wash: loose, light brown sand with pebble inclusions, banding can be seen in the section indicative of flood deposition, very unstable – 001 requiring extra consolidation over this part of the site. Exists to a depth >0.7m, base could not be found as too unstable to excavate any deeper, and water table was breached.
018	3	020	Upper Fill	Secondary fill of Pit 020: moderately loose, mid grey brown silty, fine-grained sand with very occasional degraded stone fragments, manganese and charcoal flecks. Upper lens of this fill was diffused with crushed brick from 001. Uniform fill with sandy interface between both 019 and 020. Modern/post-medieval pottery, metal and animal bone found within. Fill measured 5.7×>2×0.66m.
019	3	020	Lower Fill	Primary Fill of Pit 020: moderately firm, mid yellow grey clay with occasional medium-sized pebble inclusions. Very uniform throughout with sand interface between 018 and 020 and butchered animal bone found. Measures 2.78×>2×>0.5m.
020	3	-	Cut	Cut of Pit: sub-oval pit orientated east-west, existing beyond the L.O.E. in both directions. North edge was very steep, whilst south edge was very shallow. Was not fully excavated – lower interface of 019 was found, but any deeper and the water table would have been breached.
021	5	-	Layer	Tarmac of old School Car Park: hard, black tarmac, stony and granular in section with white stone inclusions. Overlies 022, and exists to a depth of 0.04m.
022	5	-	Layer	Aggregate for 021: firm, mixed sand and concrete with lens of black mixed sand and pulverised fuel waste. Exists to a depth of 0.21m, overlying 023.
023	5	-	Layer	Made ground: loose, mixed, brown rubble layer, with significant amounts of brick and masonry, especially towards the upper part of the deposit, with mixed rubble and fuel waste. Likely to be associated with the infilling of the hollow to the south of the 12th century bridge. Deposit existed to a depth of 1.3m.

<b>No.</b>	<b>Trench</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
024	5	-	Layer	Alluvium: firm, mid brown sandy layer with pebble inclusions of sizes >0.03m, underlies 026, overlies 025, exists to a depth of 0.4m.
025	5	-	Layer	River Wash: firm, mid brown pebbly sand. Excavated to a depth of 0.4m, full extent not excavated as the digger had reached the full length of its boom.
026	5	-	Layer	Possible Buried Soil: firm, black sandy silt, existing to a depth of 0.2m. Possibly same 002.
027	4	-	Layer	Deposit: moderate, mid black grey, clay silty soil with modern brick/stone and rubbish inclusions, underlying 007 (topsoil) and overlying buried soil (014), existing to a depth of 0.2m.
028	4	-	Layer	Alluvium: moderate, mid grey brown sandy clay, with occasional pebble inclusions, especially towards upper horizon of this deposit. Underlies 014, overlies 015 exists to a depth of 0.79m.

## Appendix 2: Photographic Register

No	Contexts/description	Facing	Conditions
1	Pre-excavation shot of site	NE	Cloudy/Good
2	Pre-excavation shot of Trench 3	N	Cloudy/Good
3	Working shot of Trench 1 being opened	NE	Cloudy/Good
4	Pre-excavation shot of Trench 2a&b	S	Cloudy/Good
5	Working shot showing the exposing of deposit 005 in southwest end of Trench 1	NNW	Cloudy/Good
6	Shot showing investigated changes in deposits 003 and 005 in Trench 1	WNW	Cloudy/Good
7	Exposure of modern wall 013 in northeast end of Trench 1	E	Cloudy/Good
8	Exposure of modern wall 013 in northeast end of Trench 1	N	Cloudy/Good
9	Trench 1, post-excavation	NE	Cloudy/Good
10	Trench 1, post-excavation	SW	Cloudy/Good
11	South-east-facing sample section in Trench 1 under the Grassed Area	NW	Cloudy/Good
12	South-east-facing sample section in Trench 1 under the Tarmac	NW	Cloudy/Good
13	South-east-facing sample section in Trench 1 under the Tarmac	NW	Cloudy/Good
14	Pre-excavation shot of 012 in south-west end of Trench 1	SE	Cloudy/Poor
15	Trench 2a, post-excavation (abandoned due to trench instability)	W	Overcast/Okay
16	East-north-east-facing section of Trench 2a	WNW	Overcast/Okay
17	Trench 2a, post-excavation	SSE	Overcast/Okay
18	Trench 2a, post-excavation	NNW	Overcast/Okay
19	North-east-facing section of 012 in Trench 1	SW	Overcast/Okay
20	North-west-facing section of 012 in Trench 1	SE	Overcast/Okay
21	North-west-facing section of Trench 2b showing the breach of the water table	SE	Overcast/Okay
22	South-east-facing section of Trench 1 with sondage down to natural (015)	NW	Overcast/Okay
23	Stratigraphy of north-east end of Trench 4 as visible in the excavator's bucket.	NE	Overcast/Okay
24	Trench 4, post-excavation	SW	Overcast/Okay
25	Trench 4, post-excavation	NE	Overcast/Okay
26	North-west-facing sample section of Trench 4	SE	Overcast/Okay
27	Shot showing change in deposits within the north-east end of Trench 4	E	Overcast/Okay
28	Post-excavation of investigative sondage through change in deposits.	E	Overcast/Okay
29	Trench 3, as finished on 23 September 2014	S	Overcast/Okay
30	West-facing sample section of north end of Trench 3, 001 obscured by spoil heap.	E	Overcast/Okay
31	Trench 3, as finished on 23 September 2014	N	Overcast/Okay
32	Trench 2b, post-excavation	NNW	Overcast/Okay
33	Trench 2b, post-excavation	SSE	Overcast/Okay
34	Exposing the fills (018 and 019) of Pit 020	SE	Overcast/Good
35	Exposing the fills (018 and 019) of Pit 020	SE	Overcast/Good
36	Pre-excavation shot of Trench 5	N	Sunny/Poor
37	Working shot showing Trench 5 being opened	WSW	Sunny/Poor
38	Trench 3, post-excavation	N	Sunny/Poor
39	Trench 3, post-excavation	S	Sunny/Poor
40	West-facing section of Pit 020 in south end of Trench 3	E	Sunny/Poor
41	West-facing section of Pit 020 in south end of Trench 3	NE	Sunny/Poor

No	Contexts/description	Facing	Conditions
42	West-facing section of Pit 020 in south end of Trench 3	SW	Sunny/Poor
43	West-facing section of Pit 020 in south end of Trench 3	E	Sunny/Poor
44	Initial 5m of the north-north-west end of Trench 5 opened to a maximum depth of 2.3m	S	Sunny/Poor
45	Initial 5m of the north-north-west end of Trench 5 opened to a maximum depth of 2.3m	N	Sunny/Poor
46	Initial 5m of the north-north-west end of Trench 5 opened to a maximum depth of 2.3m	NW	Sunny/Poor
47	Initial 5m of the north-north-west end of Trench 5 opened to a maximum depth of 2.3m	SW	Sunny/Poor
48	Initial 5m of the north-north-west end of Trench 5 opened to a maximum depth of 2.3m	NE	Sunny/Poor
49	West-facing section of Pit 020 in south end of Trench 3	E	Sunny/Good
50	East-facing section of Pit 020 in south end of Trench 3	W	Sunny/Good
51	South-south-east end of Trench 5	SSE	Sunny/Good
52	South-south-east end of Trench 5	SE	Sunny/Good
53	South-south-east end of Trench 5	ESE	Sunny/Good

### Appendix 3: Drawing Register

No.	Sheet	Scale	Plan/ Section	Description/contexts
1	1	1:10	Section	North-west-facing and north-east-facing section of 012 in Trench 1
2	1	1:50	Section	South-east-facing section of Trench 1
3	1	1:50	Plan	Plan of Trench 1
4	1	1:10	Section	South-east-facing section through deposit interface in Trench 4
5	1	1:50	Plan	Plan of deposit interface in Trench 4
6	1	1:20	Section	North-west-facing sample section of Trench 4 with sondage
7	2	1:10	Section	North-east-facing sample section of Trench 2a (measured sketch)
8	2	1:20	Section	West-facing section of Pit 020 in south end Trench 3
9	2	1:20	Section	East-facing-sample section of Trench 5 (measured sketch)
10	3	1:20	Section	East-facing section of Pit 020 in south end of Trench 3
11	3	1:20	Section	West-facing sample section of north end of Trench 3 (measured sketch).
12	3	1:50	Plan	Plan of Trench 3

## **Appendix 4: The Specification**

# WEST YORKSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGY ADVISORY SERVICE (WYAAS): SPECIFICATION FOR TRIAL TRENCHING AND A WATCHING BRIEF TO EVALUATE AND RECORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS IN ADVANCE OF DEVELOPMENT AT BRIDGE STREET, OTLEY

Specification prepared on behalf of Leeds City Council at the request of Martin Lightfoot of CFA Archaeology (Planning Application reference 13/01062)

## 1.0 Summary

1.1 A limited amount of archaeological work consisting of trial trenching and a watching brief is proposed to help establish the below ground archaeological survival at the above site and to record it if encountered. **Any significant additional work that may be necessary will be covered by a supplementary specification.** This specification has been written by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS), the holders of the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record. Depending upon the results obtained, additional archaeological work may need to be carried out. This additional work will be governed by separate specifications.

NOTE: The requirements detailed in paragraphs 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6 and 8.1 are to be met by the archaeological contractor **prior** to the commencement of fieldwork by completing and returning the attached form to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service.

## 2.0 Site Location & Description

**Grid Reference: SE 2020 4581**

2.1 The site consists of a roughly triangular parcel of land which measures 0.5 hectares. It is situated to the north of Otley town centre, and is bounded to the west by Bridge Street, to the north by Mill Lane and the River Wharfe, and to the east by buildings along Manor Street and Cattle Market Street. The site is currently occupied by the old School building (to be demolished), a newsagents/café (to be demolished) and hardstanding comprising the formed school play ground. There is access to the site via Mill Lane and no overhead power lines.

2.2 The geology of the site is mapped as mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Millstone Grit Group which is overlain by Devensian till deposits. The soils are recorded as freely draining floodplain soils.

## 3.0 Planning Background

3.1 Planning permission (13/01062/FU) for a block of care assisted flats has been granted, on appeal, by Leeds City Council.

3.2 The Planning Authority have attached an archaeological condition to the above planning permission as they have been advised by the WYAAS that there is reason to believe that important archaeological remains may be affected by the proposed development and that an archaeological evaluation is required to establish the degree of archaeological recording that is necessary.



3.3 This specification has been prepared by the WYAAS at the request of Mr. Martin Lightfoot of CFA Archaeology, acting on behalf of the applicants, to detail what is required for the evaluation.

#### **4. Archaeological Interest**

4.1 The development site lies within an area of archaeological significance.

4.2 By the late Anglo Saxon period, Otley was the administrative centre for a large estate held by the archbishop of York. An ecclesiastical presence or building is thought to have been established by the 9<sup>th</sup> century based on cross fragments incorporated within the fabric of All Saints' Church and it has been suggested by Peter Ryder that this building may have been a monastic centre.

4.3 Excavations in the 1960s at the Manor House, which lies 100m southwest of the development site, identified a series of stakeholes and post holes containing middle Saxon pottery. These were interpreted as the remains of a building or a series of buildings which formed a precursor to the later manorial complex which was established here. The site was later occupied by an apsidal building which was thought to be the Archbishops's domestic chapel which was built in the later Saxon or Norman period. Remains associated with the manorial complex are still visible within open space between the Manor House and the River Wharfe.

4.4 The extent of the manorial complex and associated medieval buildings that it will have provided a focus for, is unknown.

4.5 The site is also immediately southeast of Otley Bridge which dates to the 12<sup>th</sup> century and is a Designated Heritage Asset (scheduled).

#### **5. Aim of the Specified Work**

5.1 The aim of this project 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 proposed development area, and to record at an appropriate level, archaeological features encountered in the excavation trenches, with the aim of elucidating the issues discussed in section 4.

5.2 It is conceivable that a larger, more open area excavation may be identified as being warranted, or alternatively a wider watching brief may be required during ground-works for the development, possibly with provision for rapid salvaging recording. All possibilities will be considered depending upon the results of this exercise and it would be anticipated that if further significant fieldwork is required, then the contractor would draft the specification and agree it with the WYAAS. It is a primary aim of the specified work that all aspects should be placed in the public domain by depositing the results with the WY Historic Environment Record (Registry of Deeds, Newstead Road, Wakefield WF1 2DE)

## 6. General Instructions

### 6.1 Health and Safety

6.1.1 The archaeologist on site will naturally operate with due regard for Health and Safety regulations. This work may require the preparation of a Risk Assessment of the site, in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Regulations. The WYAAS and its officers cannot be held responsible for any accidents or injuries that may occur to outside contractors while attempting to conform to this specification. Any Health and Safety issues which may hinder compliance with this specification should be discussed with WYAAS at the earliest possible opportunity (see section 13.2).

### 6.2 Location of Services, etc.

6.2.1 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.

### 6.3 Confirmation of Adherence to Specification

6.3.1 Prior to the commencement of *any work*, the archaeological contractor must confirm adherence to this specification in writing to the WYAAS, or state (with reasons) any proposals to vary the specification. Should the contractor wish to vary the specification, then written confirmation of the agreement of the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service to any variations is required prior to work commencing. Unauthorised variations are made at the sole risk of the contractor. **Modifications presented in the form of a re-written specification/project design will not be considered by the WYAAS.** Any technical queries arising from the specification detailed below should be addressed to the WYAAS *without delay*.

### 6.4 Confirmation of Timetable and Contractors' Qualifications

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

- a projected timetable for the site work;
- details of the staff structure and numbers;
- names and CVs of key project members (the project manager, site supervisor, any proposed specialists, sub-contractors *etc.*),

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

### 6.5 Notification

6.5.1 WYAAS should be provided with **as much notice as possible in writing** (and certainly not less than one week) of the intention to start work. A copy of the archaeological contractor's risk assessment of the site should accompany the notification.

6.5.2 The Leeds Museums curator, Katherine Baxter, should be notified of the date of commencement of fieldwork; Katherine Baxter, Leeds Museum Discovery Centre,

Carlisle Road, Hunslet, Leeds, LS10 1LB (Tel.:0113 2141558; email: Katherine.baxter@leeds.gov.uk).

6.5.3 As a courtesy, English Heritage's Science Adviser, Andy Hammon, should also be notified of the intention to commence fieldwork. (Tel.: 01904 601983; email: andy.hammon@english-heritage.org.uk).

## 6.6 Documentary Research

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

## 7.0 Trenching Methodology

### 7.1 Trench Size and Placement

7.1.1 The work will involve the excavation of five 20m x 2m trenches, which can be machine-opened. The contractor should also allow for a contingency amount of 30 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 WYAAS, whose decision will be issued in writing, if necessary in retrospect after site discussions. Proposed trench locations are shown on Figure 1, and have been placed to avoid as much modern disturbance as possible. A watching brief is proposed during the grubbing out of foundations of the current newsagents/café building which is shown as a hachured area.

Total site area: **5067m<sup>2</sup>**

Total area of trenching: **200m<sup>2</sup>**

Contingency trenching: **30m<sup>2</sup>**

### 7.2 Method of Excavation

7.2.1 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 may be exposed by the machine, but must then be cleaned by hand and inspected for features and then dug by hand.

7.2.2 A watching brief is to be maintained during the removal of foundations of the current newsagents/café building. The area of the watching brief is shown as a hachured area on figure 1. An archaeologist should be present on site during any

demolition works within the hachured area which require excavation (ie removal of services, grubbing out of foundations). The archaeologist should view the area as it is being dug and any trench sections after excavation/demolition has been completed. Where archaeology is judged to be present, the excavated area should be rapidly cleaned and the need for further work assessed. Where appropriate, any features and finds should then be quickly hand excavated, sampled if appropriate, and recorded.

7.2.3 All archaeological remains will be hand excavated in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner sufficient to meet the aims and objectives of the project. The **complete** stratigraphic sequence, down to naturally occurring deposits will be excavated and the work will investigate and record **all** inter-relationships between features. The contractor should make provision for the use of shoring/stepping to accomplish this if necessary. All trenches are to be the stated dimensions at their base. The following strategy will be employed:

- Linear boundary features: a minimum sample of 20% of each linear boundary feature such as ditches and trackways. Each section should be at least 1m wide and, where possible, sections will be located and recorded adjacent to the trench edge. All intersections will be investigated to determine the relationship(s) between the component features. All termini will be investigated.
- Other linear and discrete features: all stake-holes, post-holes, pits, ring ditches, kilns, and other structural/funerary/industrial features will be 50% excavated in the first instance, recorded in section, and then fully excavated. All intersections will be investigated to determine the relationship(s) between the component features. Where possible, sections will be located and recorded adjacent to the trench edge.
- Built structures: walls, floors etc will be excavated sufficient to establish their form, phasing, construction techniques. All intersections will be investigated to determine the relationship(s) between the component features.

7.2.4 All artefacts are to be retained for processing and analysis except for unstratified 20<sup>th</sup>-century material, which may be noted and discarded. Finds will be stored in secure, appropriate conditions following the guidelines in First Aid for Finds (3<sup>rd</sup> edition).

### 7.3 Method of Recording

7.3.1 The trenches are to be recorded according to the normal principles of stratigraphic excavation. The stratigraphy of each area is to be recorded, even when no archaeological deposits have been identified.

7.3.2 Section drawings (at a minimum scale of 1:20) must include heights A.O.D. Plans (at a minimum scale of 1:50) must include O.D. spot heights for all principal strata and any features. At least one section of each trench edge, showing a representative and complete sequence of deposits from the modern ground surface to the natural geology, will be drawn.

7.3.3 The actual areas of excavation and all archaeological (and possibly archaeological) features should be accurately located on a site plan and recorded by photographs, scale drawings and written descriptions sufficient to permit the preparation of a detailed archive and report on the material. The trench locations, as excavated, will be accurately surveyed, tied into the O.S. National Grid and located on an up-to-date 1:1250 O.S. map base.

7.3.4 Except where otherwise requested, black and white photography using orthodox monochrome chemical development should be used. Film should be no faster than ISO400. Slower films should be used where possible as their smaller grain size yields higher definition images. Technical Pan (ISO 25), Pan-F (ISO50), FP4 (ISO125) and HP5 (ISO400) are recommended. The use of dye-based films such as Ilford XP2 and Kodak T40CN is unacceptable due to poor archiving qualities. Black and white photography should be supplemented by colour photography; this should be in transparency format (i.e. slides or digital photography as an acceptable alternative, see paragraph 7.3.5 below).

7.3.5 Digital photography: as an alternative for colour slide photography, good quality digital photography may be supplied, using cameras with a minimum resolution of 8 megapixels. Note that conventional black and white print photography is still required and constitutes the permanent record. Digital images will only be acceptable as an alternative to colour slide photography if each image is supplied in three file formats (as a RAW data file, a DNG file and as a JPEG file). The contractor must include metadata embedded in the DNG file. The metadata must include the following: the commonly used name for the site being photographed, the relevant centred OS grid coordinates for the site to at least six figures, the relevant township name, the date of photograph, the subject of the photograph, the direction of shot and the name of the organisation taking the photograph. **Any digital images are to be supplied to WYAAS on gold CDs by the archaeological contractor accompanying the hard copy of the report.**

#### 7.4 Use of Metal Detectors

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

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

## **7.5 Environmental Sampling Strategy**

7.5.1 Bulk samples must be taken from **all** securely stratified deposits using a strategy which combines systematic and judgement sampling, but which also follows the methodologies outlined in the English Heritage (2011) 'Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (Second Edition)' guidance

7.5.2 Samples for specialist environmental analysis and scientific dating (soil profiles, archaeomagnetic dating, dendrochronology etc.) should be taken if suitable material is encountered during the excavation. The English Heritage Science Advisor should be consulted (Dr Andy Hammon, tel.: 01904 601983, email: andy.hammon@english-heritage.org.uk) and provision should be made for an appropriate specialist(s) to visit the site, take samples and discuss the sampling strategy, if necessary.

## **7.6 Conservation Strategy**

7.6.1 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.

## **7.7 Human Remains**

7.7.1 Any human remains that are discovered must initially be left *in-situ*, covered and protected. WYAAS will be notified at the earliest opportunity. If removal is necessary the remains must be excavated archaeologically in accordance with the *Guidance for Best Practice for Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England* published by English Heritage (2005), a valid Ministry of Justice licence, if appropriate, and any local environmental health regulations.

## **7.8 Treasure Act**

7.8.1 The terms of the Treasure Act 1996, as amended, must be followed with regard to any finds that 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.

## **7.9. Unexpectedly Significant or Complex Discoveries**

7.9.1 Should there be unexpectedly significant or complex discoveries made that warrant, in the professional judgement of the archaeologist on site, more detailed recording than is appropriate within the terms of this specification, then the archaeological contractor should urgently contact the WYAAS with the relevant information to enable them to resolve the matter with the developer.

## **7.10 Access/Monitoring Arrangements**

7.10.1 The representative of the WYAAS 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 WYAAS' 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 WYAAS' representative, by the next agreed site meeting. Access is also to be afforded at any reasonable time to English Heritage's Regional Archaeological Science Advisor.

7.10.2 Please note that WYAAS now make a charge for site monitoring visits. An invoice will be raised on the archaeological contractor. Two monitoring visits will be charged for this project. Please contact us for the current charge.

## **8. Excavation Archives Deposition.**

8.1 Before commencing any fieldwork, the archaeological contractor must contact the relevant District museum archaeological curator in writing (copied to WYAAS) to determine the museum's requirements for the deposition of an excavation archive. In this case the contact is: Katherine Baxter, Leeds Museum Discovery Centre, Carlisle Road, Hunslet, Leeds, LS10 1LB (Tel.:0113 2141558; email: Katherine.baxter@leeds.gov.uk).

8.2 It is the policy of the Leeds Museum to accept complete excavation archives, including primary site records and research archives and finds, from all excavations carried out in the District, which it serves.

8.3 It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to endeavour to obtain consent of the landowner, in writing, to the deposition of finds with the Leeds Museum.

8.4 It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to meet the Leeds Museum's requirements with regard to the preparation of fieldwork archives for deposition.

## **9. Post-Excavation Analysis and Reporting**

### **9.1 Requirement for Further Fieldwork**

9.1.1 It is anticipated that upon (or approaching) completion of fieldwork a meeting with WYAAS will be arranged by the archaeological contractor, either at the WYAAS offices or on site, to discuss the results and agree what, if any, additional work may be warranted. The developer should also be invited to attend this meeting. The meeting may take the form of a telephone discussion at WYAAS' discretion. Following the meeting the archaeological contractor will either produce a report (if no further archaeological work is warranted), or draft a specification (if further work is required) to be submitted to WYAAS for written approval prior to the commencement of any further work.

9.1.2 If further fieldwork is required, the results of the evaluation will be integrated into an overall report encompassing all stages of work. However, if a different contractor is employed by the developer to undertake subsequent works, then a full, formal evaluation report (see paragraph 9.3 below) should be prepared and accepted by WYAAS before further fieldwork commences.

## 9. Post-Excavation Analysis and Reporting

### 9.1 Finds and Samples

9.1.1 On completion of the fieldwork, any samples taken shall be processed and any finds shall be cleaned, identified, assessed/analysed, dated (if possible), marked (if appropriate) and properly packed and stored in accordance with the requirements of national guidelines.

9.1.2 Samples should be processed for the recovery of artefactual material, animal/fish/human bones, industrial residues (including hammerscale), shell, molluscs, charcoal and mineralised plant remains as a minimum. 'Specialist' samples (e.g. monoliths, cores, plant/invertebrate macrofossils) should be processed separately as appropriate.

9.1.3 Material suitable for scientific dating (e.g. charcoal) should be identified to species and assessed for suitability by an environmental specialist prior to submission to a dating laboratory. Any human remains submitted for C14 dating should also have carbon ( $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ ) and nitrogen isotope analysis carried out by the radiocarbon laboratory.

9.1.4 All finds and biological material must be analysed by a qualified and experienced specialist.

9.1.5 Following identification, finds of 20<sup>th</sup>-century date should be noted, quantified and summarily described, but can then be discarded if appropriate. All finds which are of 19<sup>th</sup> century or earlier date should be retained and archived.

### 9.2 Field Archive

9.2.1 A fully indexed field archive shall be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographic negatives and a complete set of labelled photographic prints/slides. Standards for archive compilation and transfer should conform to those outlined in *Archaeological Archives – a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Archaeological Archives Forum, 2007). The contractor should also take account of any additional requirements imposed by the recipient museum (see section 9.1 above). An index to the field archive is to be deposited with the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (preferably as an appendix in the report).

9.2.2 Prints may be executed digitally from scanned versions of the film negatives, and may be manipulated to improve print quality (but **not** in a manner which alters detail or perspective). **All digital prints, including those presented in the report, must be made on paper and with inks which are certified against fading or other deterioration for a period of 75 years or more when used in combination.**



**If digital printing is employed, the contractor must supply details of the paper/inks used in writing to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service, with supporting documentation indicating their archival stability/durability.** Written confirmation that the materials are acceptable must have been received from the WYAAS prior to the commencement of work on site.

9.2.3 The original archive is to accompany the deposition of any finds, providing the landowner agrees to the deposition of finds in a publicly accessible archive (see para. 8.4 above). In the absence of this agreement the field archive (less finds) is to be deposited with the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service.

### **9.3 Report Format and Content**

9.3.1 A report should be produced, which should include background information on the need for the project, a description of the methodology employed, and a full description and interpretation of results produced. It is not envisaged that the report is likely to be published, but it should be produced with sufficient care and attention to detail to be of academic use to future researchers.

9.3.2 Location plans should be produced at a scale which enables easy site identification and which depicts the full extent of the site investigated (a scale of 1:50,000 is not regarded as appropriate unless accompanied by a more detailed plan or plans). Site plans should be at an appropriate scale showing trench layout (as dug), features located and, where possible, predicted archaeological deposits. Upon completion of each evaluation trench all sections containing archaeological features will be drawn. Section drawings (at a minimum scale of 1:20) must include heights O.D. Plans (at a minimum scale of 1:50) must include O.D. spot heights for all principal strata and any features. Where no archaeological deposits are encountered at least one long section of each trench will be drawn.

9.3.3 Artefact analysis is to include the production of a descriptive catalogue, quantification by context and discussion/interpretation if warranted, with finds critical for dating and interpretation illustrated.

9.3.4 Environmental analysis is to include identification of the remains, quantification by context, discussion/interpretation if warranted, and a description of the processing methodology. Radiocarbon results must be presented in full (laboratory sample number, conventional radiocarbon age, delta C13 value, calibration programme). Copies of the laboratory-issued dating certificates must be included as an appendix to the report.

9.3.5 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.

### **9.4 Summary for Publication**

9.4.1 The attached summary sheet should be completed and submitted to the WYAAS for inclusion in the summary of archaeological work in West Yorkshire to be published on WYAAS' website.

## 9.5 Publicity

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

## 10. Report Submission and Deposition with the HER

10.1 **A hard copy of the report (plus a digital copy on gold disk) is to be supplied directly to the WYAAS within a period of two months following completion of fieldwork**, unless specialist reports are awaited. In the latter case a revised date should be agreed with the WYAAS. Completion of this project and advice from WYAAS on an appropriate mitigation strategy are dependant upon receipt by WYAAS of a satisfactory report which has been prepared in accordance with this specification. Any comments made by WYAAS in response to the submission of an unsatisfactory report will be taken into account and will result in the reissue of a suitably edited report to all parties, within a timescale which has been agreed with WYAAS.

10.2 The report will be supplied on the understanding that it will be added to the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record where it will be publicly accessible once deposited unless confidentiality is explicitly requested, in which case it will become publicly accessible six months after deposition.

10.3 Copyright - Please note that by depositing this report, the contractor gives permission for the material presented within the document to be used by the WYAAS, in perpetuity, although The Contractor retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as specified in the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* (chapter IV, section 79). The permission will allow the WYAAS to reproduce material, including for non-commercial use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.

10.4 A copy of the final report (in .pdf format) shall also be supplied to English Heritage's Science Advisor (Andy Hammon, English Heritage, 37 Tanner Row, York YO1 6WP) and to the English Heritage Archive at Swindon (FAO Mike Evans, English Heritage, Archive Services, The Engine House, Fire Fly Avenue, Swindon, SN2 2EH. [archive@english-heritage.org.uk](mailto:archive@english-heritage.org.uk)).

10.5 The West Yorkshire HER supports the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. The overall aim of the OASIS project is to provide an online index to the mass of archaeological grey literature that has been produced as a result of the advent of large-scale developer funded fieldwork. The archaeological contractor must therefore complete the online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>. Contractors are advised to contact the West Yorkshire HER officer prior to completing the form. Once a report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the HER, the West Yorkshire HER may place the information on a web-site. Please ensure that you and your client agree to this procedure in writing as part of the process of submitting the report to the case officer at the West Yorkshire HER.

## **11. General Considerations**

### **11.1 Authorised Alterations to Specification by Contractor**

11.1.1 It should be noted that this specification is based upon records available in the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record and on a brief examination of the site by the WYAAS. Archaeological contractors submitting tenders should 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

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

### **11.2 Unauthorised Alterations to Specification by Contractor**

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

### **11.3 Technical Queries**

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

### **11.4 Valid Period of Specification**

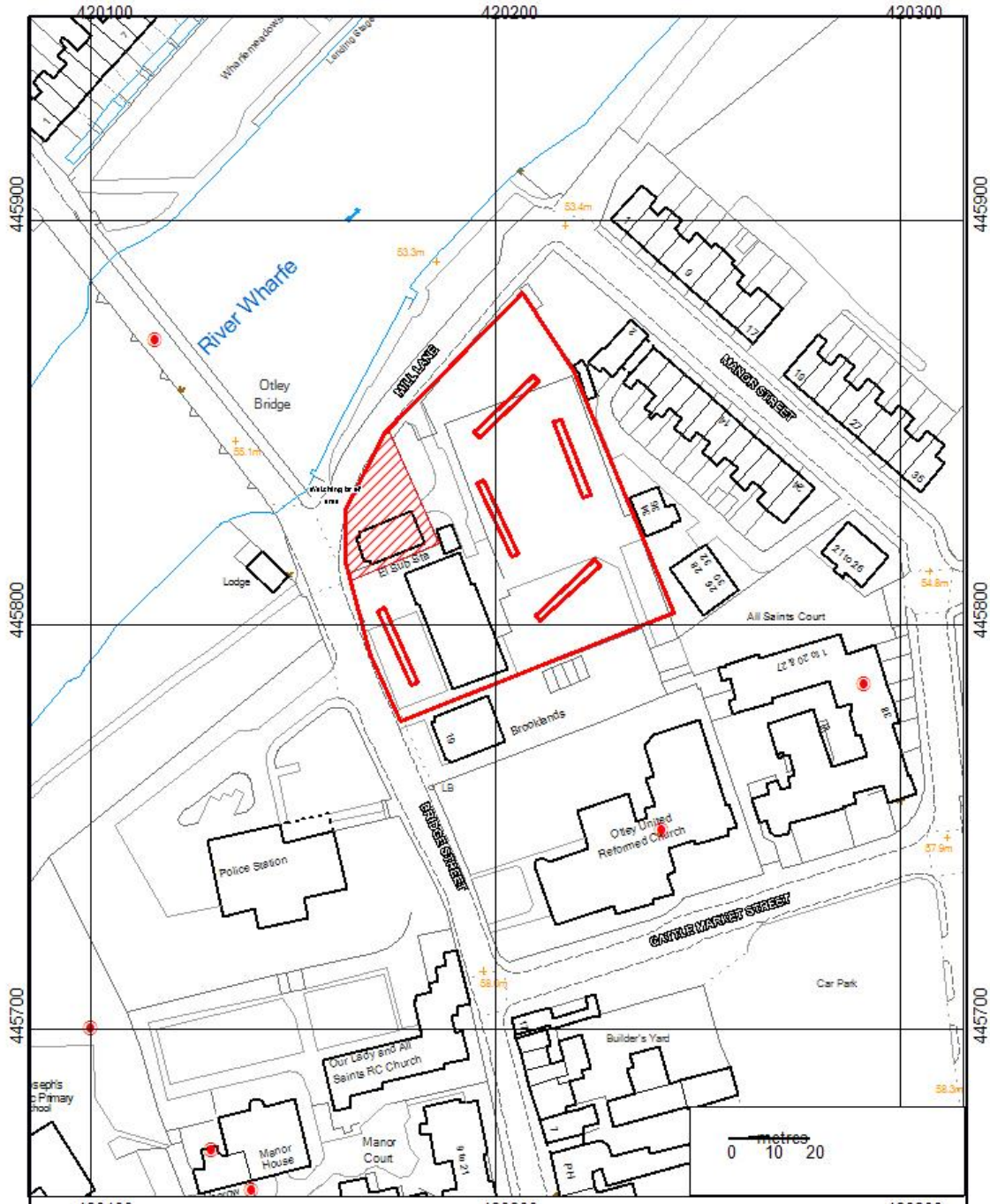
This specification is valid for a period of one year from date of issue. After that time it may need to be revised to take into account new discoveries, changes in policy or the introduction of new working practices or techniques.



**West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service  
Rebecca Remmer**

**May 2014**

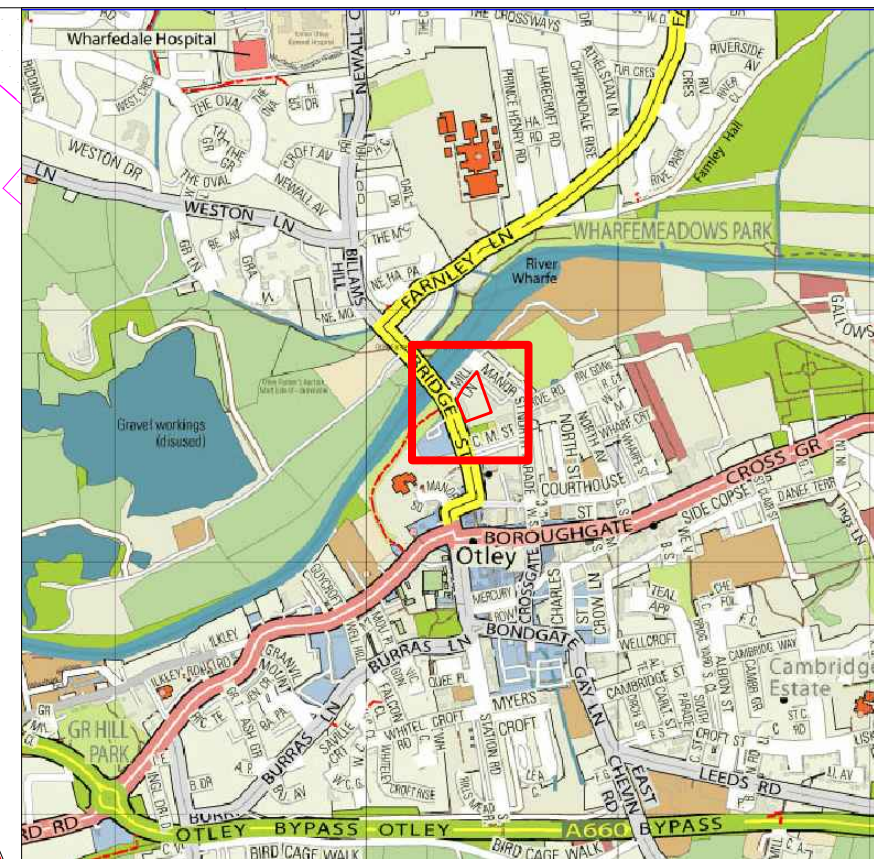
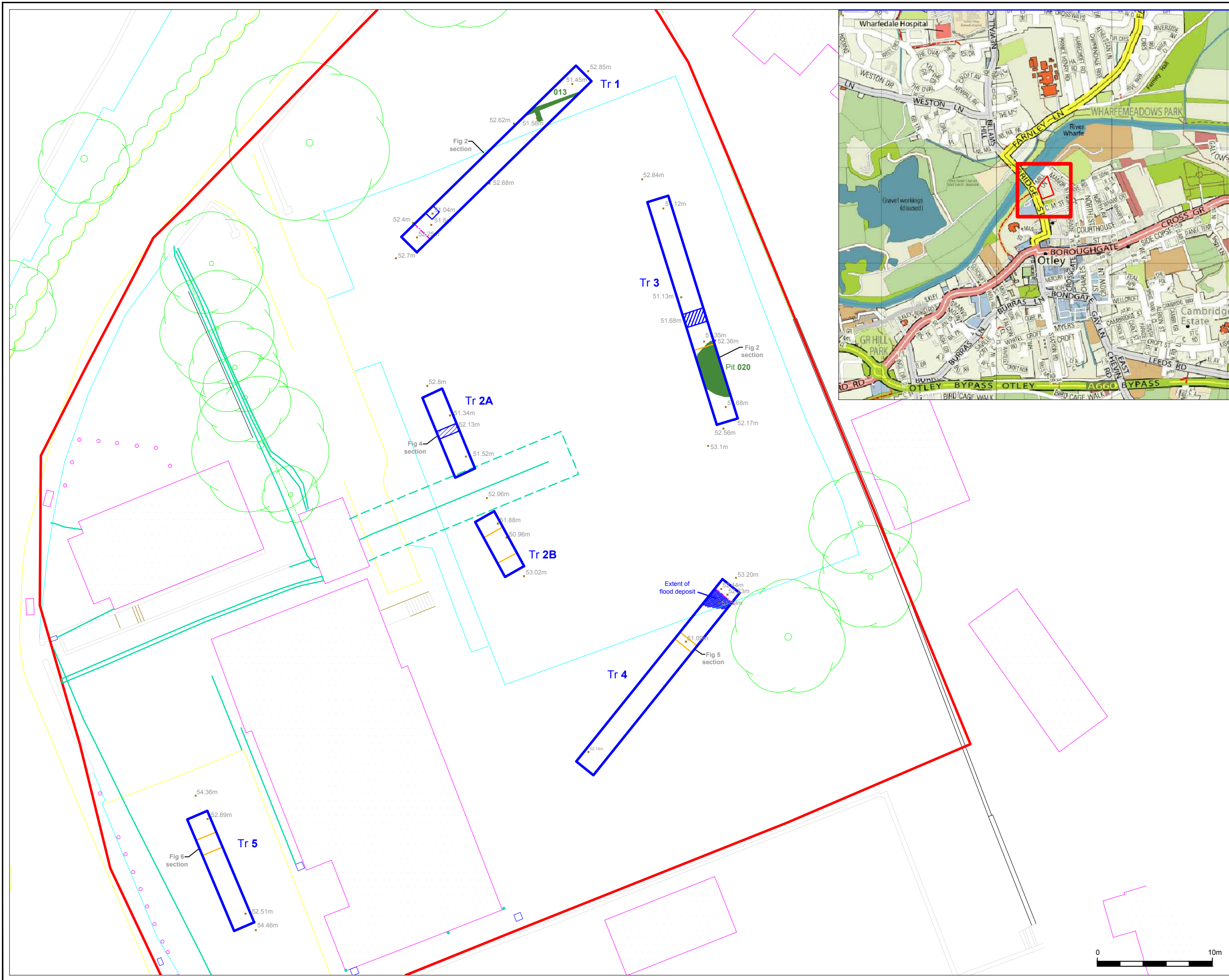
**Historic Environment Record  
West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service  
Registry of Deeds  
Newstead Road  
Wakefield  
WF1 2DE**

**Telephone: (01924) 305992**  
**Fax: (01924) 306810**  
**E-mail: [rremmer@wyjs.org.uk](mailto:rremmer@wyjs.org.uk)**



 <p>WYAAS County Historic Environment Record Registry of Deeds, Newstead Road Wakefield WF1 2DE</p>	<p>Trench and watching brief location</p> <p>R Remmer</p> <p>Bridge Street, Otley</p>	<p>Date Plotted:</p> <p>Sheet No.: SE2045NW</p> <p>Scale 1: 1250</p> <p>  </p> <p>Licence No WMDC 100019574 ©WYAAS</p>
<p>Tel. 01924 306797 Fax. 01924 306810</p>		

**FIGURES 1 – 2**



**Key:**

- Development Area
- Trenches
- Modern Feature
- Baulk
- Step
- Section

**CFA** ARCHAEOLOGY LTD  
 OFFICES C1 & C2  
 CLAYTON BUSINESS CENTRE  
 MIDLAND ROAD  
 LEEDS, LS10 2RJ  
 T: 0113 271 6060  
 F: 0113 271 3197  
 yorks@cfa-archaeology.co.uk  
 www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

Fig. No: 1	Report No: Y175
------------	-----------------

Title:  
**Site Location and trench plan**

Project:  
**Land at 12 Bridge Street, Otley**

Client:  
**Gladmans**

Scale at A3:  
**1:300**

Drawn by: LW	Checked: ML	Date: 24/10/2014
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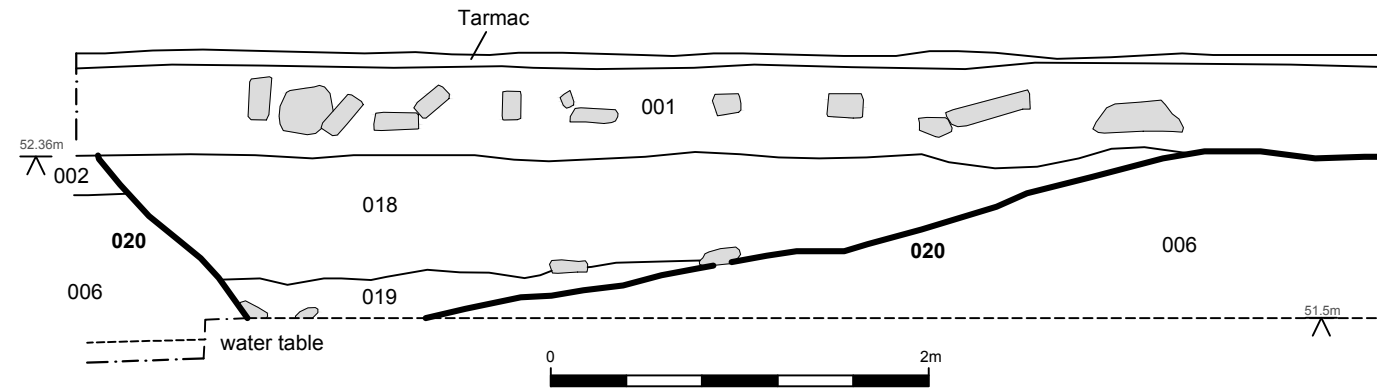


Fig. 2 - West-Southwest-facing section of feature 020 in Trench 3

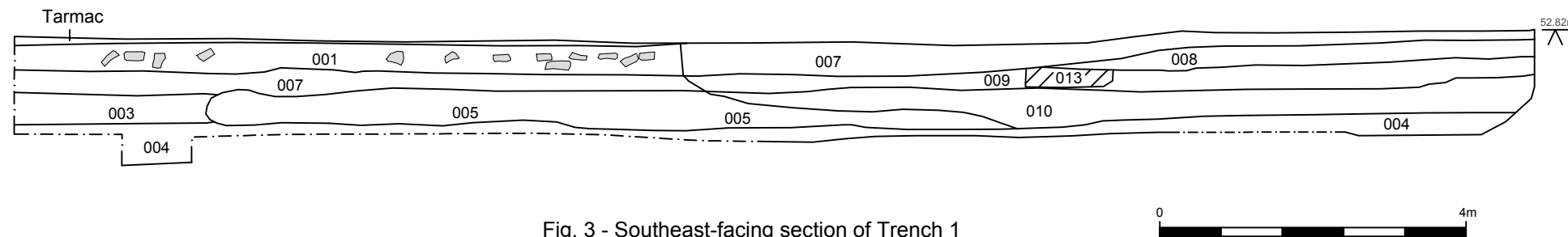


Fig. 3 - Southeast-facing section of Trench 1

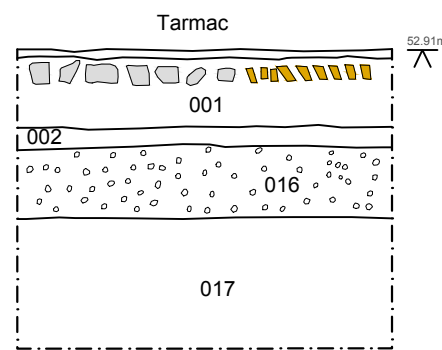


Fig. 4 - East-Northeast-facing section of Trench 2A

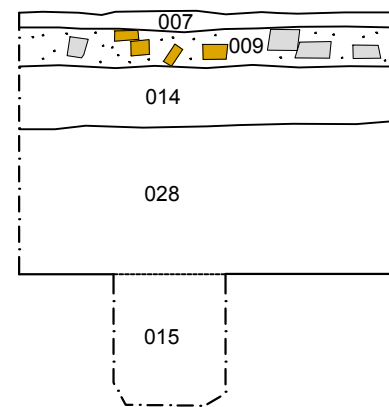


Fig. 5 - Northwest-facing section of Trench 4

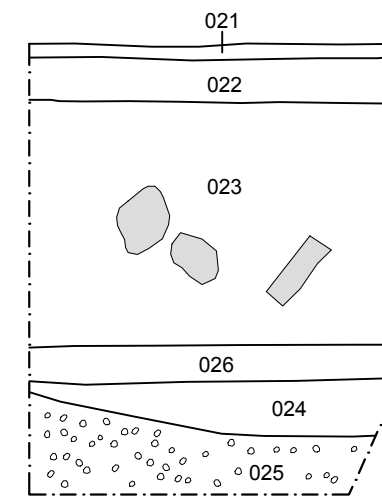





Fig. 6 - Northeast-facing section of Trench 5

Key:

-  Archaeological Feature
-  Stone
-  Brick



**CFA** ARCHAEOLOGY LTD  
 Offices C1 & C2  
 Clayton Business Centre  
 Midland Road  
 Leeds, LS10 2RJ  
 T: 0113 271 6060  
 F: 0113 271 3197  
 yorks@cfa-archaeology.co.uk  
 www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

Fig. No: 2-6 Report No: Y175

Title:  
Sections

Project:  
Land at 12 Bridge Street,  
Otley

Client:  
Gladmans

Scale at A3:  
1:40 (Fig.3 - 1:80)



Drawn by: LW Checked: ML Date: 24/10/2014

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**PLATES 1 – 8**



Plate 1 - View of Trench 1, facing north-east



Plate 2 - East-north-east-facing Section of Trench 2A, showing consolidated hardstanding below the tarmac



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 Offices C1 & C2  
 Clayton Business Centre  
 Midlands Road  
 Leeds, LS10 2RJ  
 T: 0113 271 6060  
 F: 0113 271 3197  
 yorkshire@cfa-archaeology.co.uk  
 www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

Title:  
**Plates**

Project:

**Land at 12 Bridge Street, Otley**

Plate: **1-2**

Client:  
**Gladmans**

Report: **Y175**

Drawn: **LW**

CKD: **ML**

Date: **27/10/14**





Plate 3 - View of Trench 3, facing south-south-east, showing breach in water table at north end



Plate 4- View of Trench 4, facing southwest, with southern extent of flood deposit seen in foreground.



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 Midlands Road  
 Leeds, LS10 2RJ  
 T: 0113 271 6060  
 F: 0113 271 3197  
 yorkshire@cfa-archaeology.co.uk  
 www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

Title: <b>Plates</b>	Plate: <b>3-4</b>	Report: <b>Y175</b>	Drawn: <b>LW</b>	CKD: <b>ML</b>	Date: <b>27/10/14</b>
Client: <b>Gladmans</b>					
Project: <b>Land at 12 Bridge Street, Otley</b>					





Plate 5 - View of Trench 5, facing south-west, excavated to a max. depth of 2.4m



Plate 6- West-facing Section of Feature [020], Trench 3



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 Clayton Business Centre  
 Midlands Road  
 Leeds, LS10 2RJ  
 T: 0113 271 6060  
 F: 0113 271 3197  
 yorkshire@cfa-archaeology.co.uk  
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Project: <b>Land at 12 Bridge Street, Otley</b>	Client: <b>Gladmans</b>				





Plate 7 - West-south-west-facing Section of Trench 3 showing banding within the flood deposits, underlying buried soil (002).



Plate 8 - Modern brick wall 013, Trench 1



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 Offices C1 & C2  
 Clayton Business Centre  
 Midlands Road  
 Leeds, LS10 2RJ  
 T: 0113 271 6060  
 F: 0113 271 3197  
 yorkshire@cfa-archaeology.co.uk  
 www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

Title:

Plate

Project:

Land at 12 Bridge Street, Otley

Plate: 7-8

Report: Y175

Drawn: LW

CKD: ML

Date: 27/10/14

Client:  
Gladmans



**WEST YORKSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGY ADVISORY SERVICE SUMMARY SHEET  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK IN WEST YORKSHIRE**

<b>Site name/ Address:</b> Land at 12 Bridge Street, Otley	
<b>Township:</b> Otley	<b>District:</b> Leeds
<b>National Grid Reference:</b> SE 20200 45814 (centred)	
<b>Contractor:</b> CFA Archaeology	
<b>Date of Work:</b> September 2014	
<b>Title of Report:</b> Land at 12 Bridge Street, Otley, Archaeological Evaluation	
Date of Report: November 2014	
<b>SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:</b>  An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd on land at 12 Bridge Street, Otley, West Yorkshire during September 2014. The evaluation confirmed the site had been subject to periodic flooding by the River Wharfe. The only archaeological features present were a 20th-century wall, a pit and a buried soil, from which modern, pottery, bone and metal were recorded.	
<b>Author of Summary:</b> Rebecca Hunt	<b>Date of summary:</b> 23/10/2014