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REPORT OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION,  
INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING AT 7 LONG  
LANE, WOODMANSEY, BEVERLEY, EAST RIDING OF  
YORKSHIRE

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By Chris Fern BA MA FSA

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**Site:** 7, Long Lane, Woodmansey,  
Beverley, HU17 0NH

**Site Code:** BEVW'11

**County:** East Riding

**NGR:** TA 03731, 39021

**Planning Application No:** DC/11/02205/PLF/EASTSE (PP-01490574)

**Planning Case Officer:** Mrs Sarah Darley

**SMR/HER No:** SMR/PA/CONS/17098

**Development:** Erection of a single storey extension and an outbuilding/store to the side

**Date of Issue:** 17th October 2011

**Date of Site Works:** 6th October 2011

**Site Archaeologist:** Luigi Signorelli

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**Agent:** FAO: Ms Emily Cain  
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**Client:** Mr David James

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**Figure 2:** Location of ground-works and archaeology (1/200, 1/1000).

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**Photo 1:** Trench 1, looking north-west (1m scale-pole).

**Photo 2:** Trench 2, looking south-east, showing 'drain' [103] (2m scale-pole).

## 1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1 Archaeological observation and recording was carried out in October 2011 by Fern Archaeology at 7 Long Lane, Woodmansey, Beverley, HU17 0NH (**Figures 1–2**). This is an area of known archaeological potential. The development at the premises comprised a small house extension together with a separate outhouse/store.
- 1.2 The excavations (site-code: BEVW'11) revealed a single linear feature, backfilled with chalk rubble, probably an agricultural land-drain of the later post-medieval era (**Figure 3**). There was no earlier evidence and no significant finds.

## 2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological 'observation, investigation and recording' was carried out over one day, on 6th October 2011, by Fern Archaeology at 7 Long Lane, Woodmansey, Beverley, HU17 0NH, in the East Riding of Yorkshire. The archaeologist who undertook the monitoring was Luigi Signorelli.
- 2.2 The archaeological investigation was commissioned by Salt Architects Ltd., on behalf of Mr David James, in response to a planning condition placed on the development by East Riding of Yorkshire Council (ERYC). Clause 3 of the Notice of Decision (S. Darley, 20th July 2011) states:

'No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agent or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Planning Authority (Circular 11/95, Model Clause 55). The request for this condition is in line with Policies HE6–8 and HE12 of PPS5'

- 2.3 The Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI: **Appendix 2**) for the site was produced by Fern Archaeology and approved by ERYC in advance of site works.
- 2.4 The archaeologist on site operated in full accordance with professional standards, as defined by the *Institute for Archaeologists* (IfA): [www.archaeologists.net](http://www.archaeologists.net)
- 2.5 The author and illustrator of this report is Chris Fern.
- 2.6 The site-code allocated for the project was BEVW'11. The site archive is catalogued in **Appendix 3**.

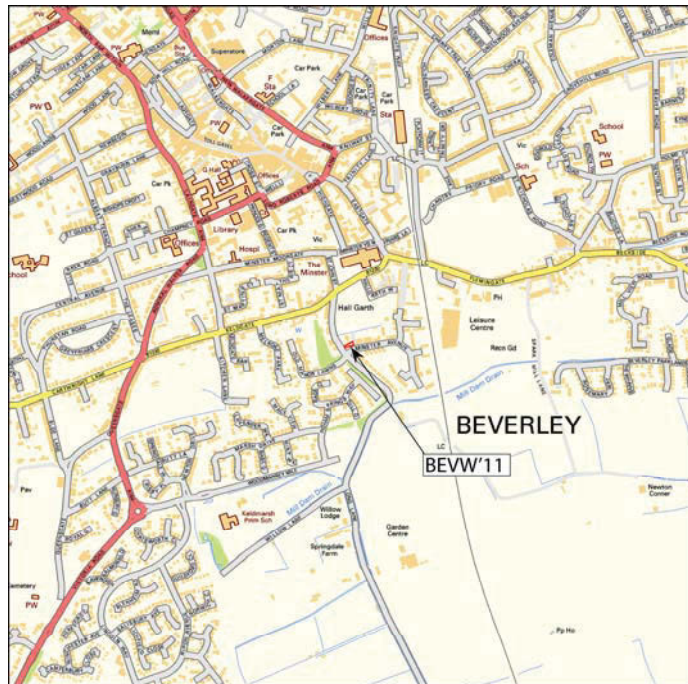
## 3 SITE LOCATION AND DEVELOPMENT

- 3.1 The site is located in Beverley (**Figure 1**), to the south of the Minster and the historic Hall Garth site, close to the junction of Long Lane and Minster Avenue. This is at approximately 7.4m above Ordnance Datum (hereafter OD). The site grid reference is TA 03731, 39021.

3.2 The upper geology at the site was an orange-brown boulder clay, recorded as context (101).

3.3 The development (Appl. no. DC/11/02205/PLF/EASTSE) comprised a single-storey bedroom extension to the southern side of the existing premises, together with a small, separate store/outhouse (Figure 2).

3.4 Minor service works followed the main ground-works. These comprised a short c. 1m section of narrow trench for a pipe drain and new manhole to allow connection to the existing services. On the basis of the limited evidence encountered during the preceding foundation excavations, these later works were not monitored, in agreement with HAP (J. Goodyear, 10th October 2011, pers comm.).



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**Figure 1:** Location of site (1/20000).

## 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

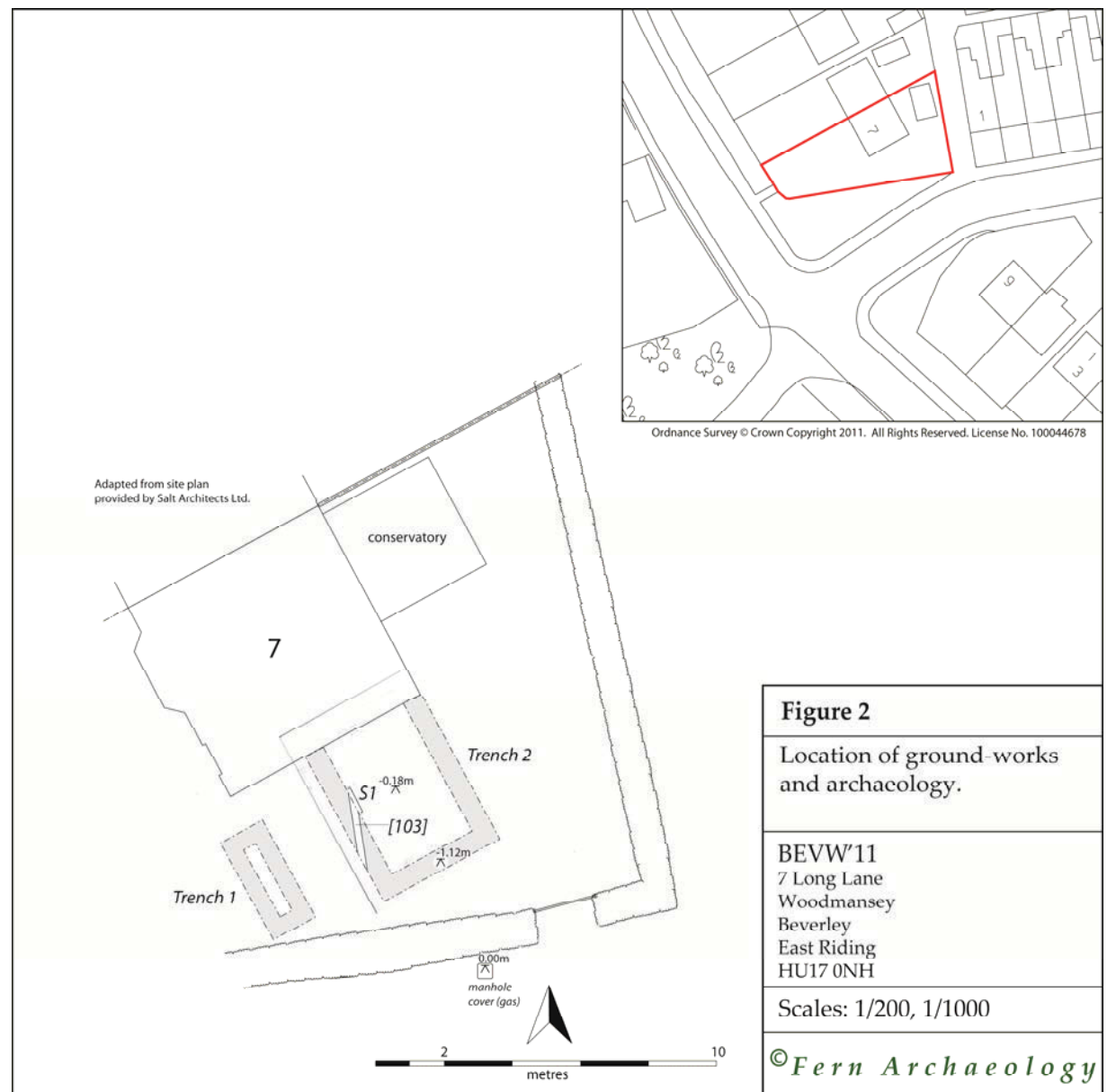
4.1 The development site lies within an area of known archaeological potential, with 'heritage assets' in the vicinity. The site of Hall Garth (a Scheduled Monument) is nearby. This was the medieval residence of the Archbishop of York when he visited Beverley. Earthworks at this site comprise a moated island, with building remains too surviving. It is possible parts of the in-filled moat extend as far as of Minster Avenue, just to the south-east of the site. Past archaeological recording in this area has reported medieval occupation.

## 5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 The supervising archaeologist was Chris Fern. The site archaeologist was Luigi Signorelli.

5.2 The guidelines for archaeological investigation issued by the *Institute for Archaeologists* (IfA) were adhered to throughout: [www.archaeologists.net](http://www.archaeologists.net). A copy of the specification for the site, the WSI, forms **Appendix 2**.

- 5.3 A machine excavator, fitted with a toothless bucket, was used to dig the foundation trenches. Identified archaeological features were hand-cleaned and recorded.



- 5.4 Archaeological deposits, layers and features were recorded as follows:

- 1) A single 'context' (C) recording system (starting at (100)) was used, with numbers allocated to each discrete deposit, layer and cut feature; in the text and figures to follow, feature cuts are annotated in *[square brackets]*, while feature fills, layers and other deposits are given in *(round brackets)*.
- 2) Each deposit was separately described by its soil type, colour, inclusions and finds, together with its extents; the records are summarised in **Appendix 1**.
- 3) 6-megapixel digital photography was used together with 35mm colour film photography. A register has been produced for the latter, which, together with the prints and negatives, forms part of the archive, with the former available in the digital archive. A small selection of the digital photographs are reproduced in this report (**Photos 1–2**).



- 4) A drawn record of the excavation and archaeology was made on *permatrace* paper at 1/10 and 1/20 scale; the results have been digitised and are shown in **Figures 2–3**; the original drawings form part of the archive.
- 5) The excavations have been located accurately to a scaled site plan (**Figure 2**).
- 6) No finds were recorded (other than small fragments of brick).
- 7) Metric heights for the ground-works and archaeology were recorded in relation to a local survey, as no Ordnance Survey bench-mark was available in the immediate vicinity. Instead, a 0.00m point was located on a permanent feature, a metal man-hole cover for a gas service, just to the south-west of the back gate (**Figure 2**).

## 6 FIELDWORK RESULTS

- 6.1 Two separate foundation excavations took place, one for a small store/outhouse, the other for the house, bedroom extension. They were recorded as Trenches 1 and 2, respectively.

- 6.2 **Trench 1:**

This was 3.25m x 1.34m in plan, with a foundation trench 0.50m wide by 0.70m deep. No archaeology was encountered (**Photo 1; Figure 2**). The natural, upper geology was an orange-brown clay (101). Overlying this and uppermost was a topsoil (100), a very dark silty clay with modern building material inclusions.

- 6.3 **Trench 2:**

This was 3.85m x 4.85m in plan, with a foundation trench 0.60m wide by 0.90m deep (**Photo 3; Figure 2**). An identical stratigraphic sequence was identified, to that in Trench 1, of a garden soil (100) over natural clay (101). A single archaeological feature was identified, cut into the natural clay and sealed by the topsoil. This was recorded in section only, see 'S1' below.



**Photo 1:** Trench 1, looking north-west (1m scale-pole).

- 6.4 **Section S1:**

The profile of a small linear gully, feature [103], was recorded in the vertical section of the foundation trench (**Figure 3**). It ran across the trench for just over a metre, on a broadly north-south axis, and was observed in both faces of the westernmost line of foundation excavation. It had a U-shaped profile, 0.65m wide by 0.38m deep. Its cut was backfilled with a loose, chalk-block rubble, discoloured by fine dark grey silt, fill (102). It contained some small fragments of brick, of possible handmade type. These suggest a date in the post-medieval period, perhaps the 18th/19th century, with the rubble backfill and partially silting supporting identification as a field-drain.





**Photo 2:** Trench 2, looking south-east, showing 'drain' [103] (2m scale-pole).

## 7 FINDS

- 7.1 Small fragments of ceramic building material were recorded in the fill of ditch/gully [103]. These may come from hand-made bricks, but none is of sufficient size to confirm form and date. In the context of the rubble-filled, probable, field-drain in which they were found, they suggest a date in the 18th/19th century. No other finds were recorded for the site in archaeological features or as residual material. It is not planned to retain the brick fragments.

## 8 INTERPRETATION

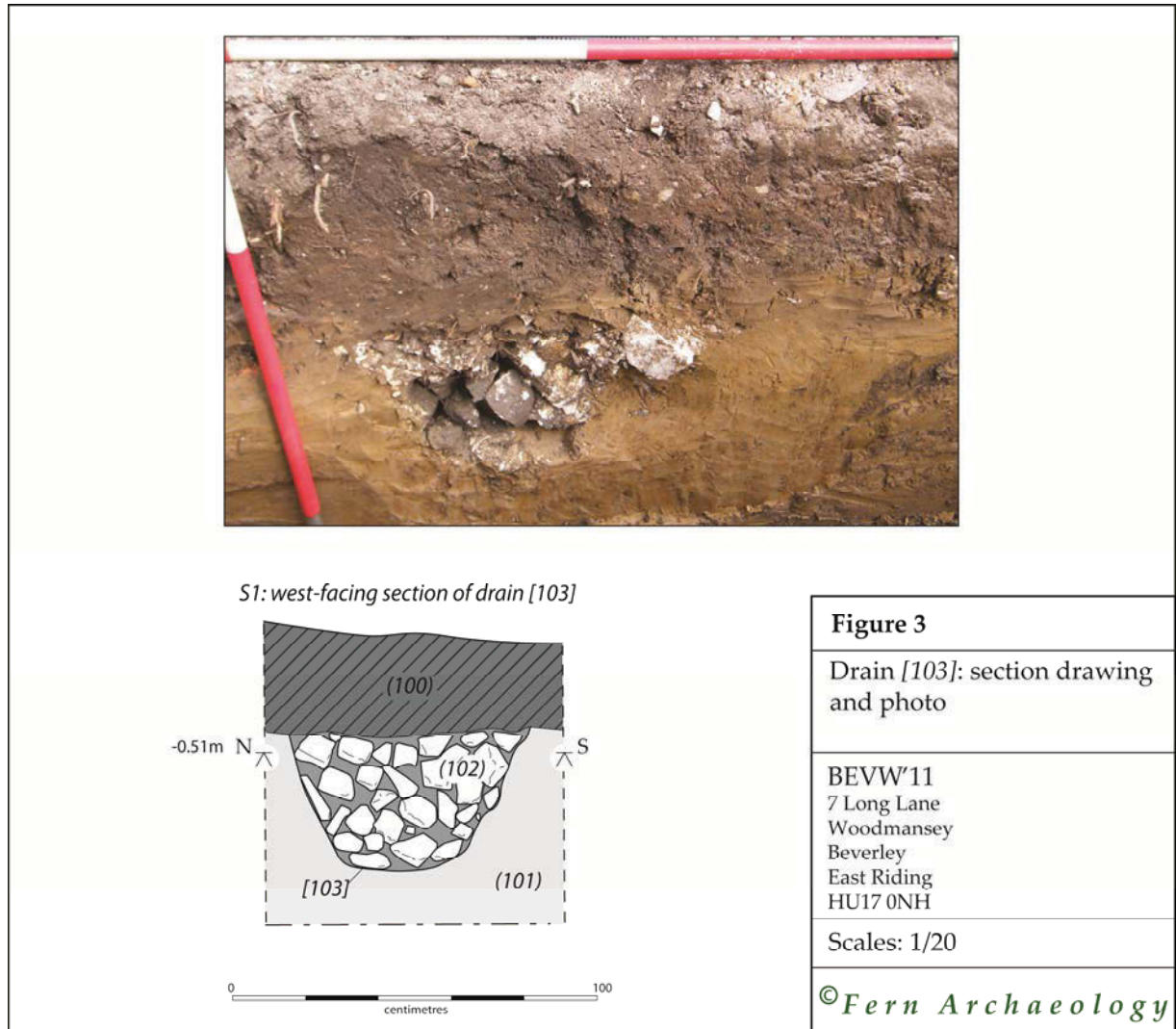
- 8.1 The following phased interpretation is suggested:

**Phase N:** Natural: upper drift geology: layer (101).

**Phase 1:** Post-medieval, 18th/19th century: probable field-drain (102–3).

**Phase M:** Modern: topsoil/garden soil (100).

- 8.2 *Phase 1*: the course of a small gully/ditch was identified in Trench 2, feature [103] (**Figure 3**). Its backfill, (102), of chalk rubble suggests a deliberate fill, probably as a drainage measure. It may be agricultural in origin, a field-drain perhaps, on the evidence of the brick fragments included maybe of 18th/19th century. This is in agreement with the heavy clay geology into which the feature was cut.



## 9 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 9.1 Despite being in an area of archaeological potential, the site demonstrated only a single feature, with no other archaeology or finds. A small, rubble filled, linear gully with some evidence of silting, this was probably an agricultural field-drain. Small brick fragments from its fill suggest it dates to the 18th/19th century. The heritage value of this asset is considered to be minor.

## 10 ARCHIVE

- 10.1 East Riding of Yorkshire Museums Service (ERYMS) no longer accepts paper archives (D. Marchant pers. comm. 15/02/11). Therefore, the archive will be maintained by Fern Archaeology. All reasonable access will be granted to *bona fide* parties. The index is listed in **Appendix 3**.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Fern Archaeology would like to thank the client, Mr David James for funding the archaeological work, as well as the agent, Salt Architects Ltd. for their consultation throughout, and for providing plans and details. Many thanks also to Ruth Atkinson of HAP for her curatorial advice and support.

## APPENDIX 1: ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context	Trench	Type	Description/ Interpretation	Profile (section)	Plan	Colour	Stratigraphic Relationship	Soil/Stone Type	Inclusions	Dimensions (cm) L – W – D/H	Date (period)	Phase
100	1, 2	layer	topsoil/garden soil	layer	not seen	very dark brown	<u>over</u> : 101, 102, 103	firm, silty clay	small gravel, modern building debris	** - ** - 30	20th century	M
101	1, 2	layer	Natural, upper drift geology of boulder clay	layer	not seen	orange brown	<u>under</u> : 100; <u>cut by</u> : 103	hard, clay	-	** - ** - **	NATURAL	N
102	2	fill	chalk block, rubble fill of gully/ditch [103], discoloured by in-washed dark silts. Recorded from section only	wide U-shape, flat base	straight linear	-	<u>under</u> : 100; <u>fill of</u> : 103	chalk blocks (98%)	-	** - 65 - 38	18th/19th century?	1
103	2	cut	Straight linear ditch/gully. Probably a field-drain.	wide U-shape, flat base	straight linear	-	<u>cut</u> : 101; <u>under</u> : 100; <u>fill</u> : 102	-	-	** - 65 - 38	18th/19th century?	1

## APPENDIX 2: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION (WSI) FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING

*Date issued:* 26th September 2011

*Produced by:* Fern Archaeology (C. Fern)

### **1 SUMMARY**

- 1.1 This is a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for Archaeological Observation, Investigation and Recording applicable to the site at 7, Long Lane, Woodmansey, Beverley, HU17 0NH, Planning Application No. DC/11/02205/PLF/EASTSE.

### **2 THE PLANNING CONDITION**

- 2.1 The WSI has been produced in response to Clause 3 of the Notice of Decision (Darley 20 July 2011) issued by East Riding of Yorkshire Council (ERYC), which states: 'No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agent or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Planning Authority (Circular 11/95, Model Clause 55). The request for this condition is in line with Policies HE6–8 and HE12 of PPS5'
- 2.2 This document is the said 'written scheme of investigation'.
- 2.3 The methodology proposed is in accordance with the guidance issued by the *Institute for Archaeologists* (IfA): [www.archaeologists.net](http://www.archaeologists.net)

### **3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

- 3.1 The development site lies within an area of archaeological potential, with known 'heritage assets' in the vicinity. The site of Hall Garth, a Scheduled Monument, is nearby. This was the medieval residence of the Archbishop of York when he visited Beverley. Earthworks comprise a moated island, with building remains known to survive. It is possible parts of the in-filled moat extend as far as of Minster Avenue, to the south-east of the site. Past archaeological recording in this area has reported medieval occupation evidence.

### **4 METHODOLOGY**

- 4.1 The supervising archaeologist will be Chris Fern.
- 4.2 The guidelines for archaeological excavation issued by the *IfA* ([www.archaeologists.net](http://www.archaeologists.net)) will be adhered to throughout.
- 4.3 An archaeologist shall be present to monitor all ground-works associated with the development. This is to include, as necessary: geotechnical works, topsoil stripping, ground levelling, the excavation of foundation and service trenches, and soak-aways.
- 4.4 Monitoring will be fulfilled only in accordance with the following criteria: all ground-works that intrude below the level of the topsoil (or other 'modern' made ground layers) have been completed; all necessary archaeological recording has been completed; it is apparent that the site is archaeologically sterile (*premature cessation of monitoring will only take place with the agreement of Humber Archaeology Partnership (HAP): the curatorial-advisory body to ERYC*).
- 4.5 If the contractors or plant operators notice archaeological remains, they should immediately tell the archaeologist.
- 4.6 A two-week notice period of the start of works must be given to both the archaeological contractor and HAP.



- 4.7 A back-acting mechanical excavator fitted with a *toothless bucket* must be used for all excavations into buried soil, to prevent damage to any potential archaeology. Where necessary it is acceptable for the developer or their agents to use a toothed bucket to remove hard-standing surfaces.
- 4.8 Where archaeology is encountered the archaeologist must be afforded the time necessary to excavate, record and sample exposed features.
- 4.9 Heavy plant is not to be operated in the vicinity of archaeologists engaged in excavation and recording.
- 4.10 No human remains are expected. However, if they are encountered a licence from the Ministry of Justice will be required if they are disturbed or need to be removed. A short delay may occur. Human remains will be treated in accordance with *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England* (EH 2005). All additional costs pertaining to this are the responsibility of the client/developer.
- 4.11 A standard single context recording system will be used to keep a document record of all archaeology encountered.
- 4.12 Where possible, all archaeological features as a minimum will be sample excavated to the following criteria: ditches 5%; pits 50%; post-holes 100%; burials 100%; linear structures (walls etc.) 5%;
- 4.13 Where possible, all archaeological features will be drawn in plan and section to either 1:10 or 1:20 scales on an archive stable *permatrace*.
- 4.14 Where possible, all archaeological features will be photographed as appropriate using both a 10-megapixel digital colour camera and 35mm colour-film.
- 4.15 All archaeological finds pre-dating c.AD1900 will be collected. Later finds will be noted but not collected.
- 4.16 On completion of work, all records, photographs, finds and samples will be processed, cleaned, conserved, suitably stored and catalogued, in accordance with IfA guidance ([www.archaeologists.net](http://www.archaeologists.net)) and the *First Aid For Finds* manual (Watkinson and Neal 2001).
- 4.17 Finds will be subject to specialist assessment as appropriate and where statistically significant:
- i) a small pottery assemblage is likely. *Jane Young Pottery Consultancy* will undertake any necessary assessment;
  - ii) in the unlikely event of human remains being discovered, *York Osteoarchaeology* will undertake any necessary analysis;
  - iii) any significant assemblages of flint will be assessed by *Anthony Dickson of AD Archaeology*.
  - iii) any significant assemblages of animal bone will be assessed by *Archaeological Services WYAS*. They are also the nominated specialist for assessing/analysing any soils of palaeo-ecological significance.
- 4.18 Finds definable as 'treasure' in accordance with the Treasure Acts 1996 and 2003 will be reported to the local coroner. In the unlikely event that they cannot be removed on the day of exposure suitable security will need to be arranged. All additional costs pertaining to this are the responsibility of the client/developer.
- 4.19 Where unexpectedly complicated or significant archaeological remains are encountered, or where their quantity exceeds that which can be encompassed by the current WSI, HAP will be contacted immediately for advice. Such instances may require variations from the WSI and special measures (such as increased staffing) to enable the facilitation of the archaeological condition. Where this becomes apparent the significance of the archaeology will be conveyed to the client/developer as soon as possible. All additional costs pertaining to this are the responsibility of the client/developer.



## **5 REPORT**

- 5.1 Where possible, a report will be produced within 2 months of the cessation of monitoring. In some instances this deadline may be extended to account for external specialist schedules.
- 5.2 Hardcopies and digital copies of the report will be provided to the client/developer (x2), and HAP (x1) for inclusion in the Historic Environment Record (HER)/ Sites and Monuments Record (see Section 8.2 below).
- 5.3 A digital copy of the report will be uploaded to the *Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) archive: (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>). If the client/developer does not wish this to be the case they must state this in writing before the completion of the archaeological monitoring of the site works (see Section 8.2 below).
- 5.4 As a minimum the report will include the following:
- i) Summary;
  - ii) Site Code;
  - iii) Planning and HER/SMR refs;
  - iv) Dates of fieldwork;
  - v) National Grid Reference;
  - vi) Location plan with scale;
  - vii) Detail plan showing monitored areas and position of any archaeological features;
  - viii) Section and plan drawings of archaeological deposits and features with scales and Ordnance Datum heights (where possible);
  - ix) Photographs;
  - x) A written description of the methodology employed and analysis of any results, with a brief description of the context of the known history of the area;
  - xi) Specialist reports as necessary.

## **6 ARCHIVE**

- 6.1 The archive, excepting any items of 'treasure' and human remains, and the intellectual rights, is the property of the client/developer. However, it is the expectation of the archaeological planning condition that any archive will be deposited with a suitable local museum, with full ownership transferred.
- 6.2 East Riding of Yorkshire Museums Service is identified as the most suitable institution to receive any archaeological archive, though they no longer accept purely paper archives (D. Marchant pers. comm. 15/02/11). All costs pertaining to the deposition of the archive are the responsibility of the client/developer.
- 6.3 By acceptance of the tender costing already provided by Fern Archaeology (06/09/11), the client/developer and their agents have agreed for Fern Archaeology to sign any museum documentation transferring ownership of any archive to the recipient museum; unless stated in writing to the contrary by the client before the end of the archaeological monitoring of site works.

## **7 HEALTH AND SAFETY**

- 7.1 All staff will operate within health and safety regulations, in accordance with the *1974 Health and Safety at Work Act*, and will be equipped with the necessary Personal Protective Equipment.

## **8 COPYRIGHT AND PUBLIC ACCESS**

- 8.1 *Fern Archaeology* retains full copyright and intellectual rights of all commissioned reports, tender documents and all other project documents, subject to the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988. Copyright will be assigned to the client/developer for reasonable use and for the purposes of the archaeological condition.
- 8.2 The client/developer is hereby informed that in accordance with Environmental Information Regulations 2005 (EIR), information submitted to the Historic Environment Record (HER)/Sites and

Monuments Record (SMR) becomes publicly accessible, except where disclosure might lead to environmental damage, and reports cannot be embargoed as 'confidential' or 'commercially sensitive'. Requests for sensitive information are subject to a public interest test, and if this is met, then the information has to be disclosed.

## **9 PUBLICATION**

- 9.1 If significant results are found and where possible, a summary text will be submitted to a suitable journal, such as *Medieval Archaeology* or the *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*. All additional costs pertaining to this are the responsibility of the client/developer.

### APPENDIX 3: ARCHIVE INDEX

The following articles comprise the archive (BEVW'11).

Class	Index No.	Description
Archive CD	1.1	Archive CD including: WSI (x 2); Report (x 2); digital photos (x 31); field drawings and records scans (x 3); architects info (x 5); ERYC & HAP correspondence (x 3); report figures (x 3).
Report	1.2	1 x A4 paper report (18pp): <i>Report of an Archaeological Observation, Investigation and Recording at 7 Long Lane, Woodmansey, Beverley, East Riding of Yorkshire.</i>
Original Site Record	1.3	1 x A3 <i>Permatrace</i> drawing of archaeological plans and sections, 1:10 & 1:20 scale. All digitised for report.
Original Site Record	1.4	1 x A4 paper: 'Level Survey Record'.
Original Site Record	1.5	2 x A4 paper: 'Trench Record(s)'.
Original Site Record	1.6	5 x A4 paper: 'Context Index' (x 1) & 'Context Record(s)' (x 4).
35mm (x 19) colour negatives & 6"x4" (x 19) colour photos	1.7	Site photos and negatives, and A4 paper hardcopy of photo register (x 2).
Correspondence	1.8	2 x A4 paper: SALT to C.Fern 22/09/11 (x 1); J. Goodyear to C.Fern 10/10/11 (x 1).
Miscellaneous	1.9	5 x A4 paper: ERYC <i>Notice of Decision</i> (x 3); HAP SMR advice (x 2).

## APPENDIX 4: OASIS

A PDF copy of this report has been uploaded to the OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) website [www.oasis.ac.uk](http://www.oasis.ac.uk)

OASIS ID: fernarch1-112074