



# Keldgate Manor, Beverley, East Yorkshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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**Archaeological Trenching, Keldgate Manor, Beverley**  
**Evaluation Report**

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## **NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY**

This report presents the results of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching at Keldgate Manor, Beverley, East Yorkshire. The evaluation was required by the Development Control Archaeologist for Humber and East Riding of Yorkshire Council, and was undertaken as a condition of planning consent for the Springfield Healthcare Group to develop a new dementia care facility on the site. The scheme will include the conversion of some listed buildings, and the construction of new buildings and associated landscaping, parking and access.

Five trenches were excavated, which collectively displayed evidence of activity on or near the site from the 12<sup>th</sup> century onwards. All of the trenches produced pottery and/or CBM that has been dated to the medieval period, and whilst some of these finds represent residual material mixed in with later activity, there is evidence for medieval pits and structures across the site.

The medieval features recorded across the site were sealed by a thick layer of post-medieval overburden and topsoil, and were generally found to be located over a metre below the current ground surface. The pottery, CBM and brick recovered from the site all included local examples, which concurs with the knowledge that both pottery and brick kilns were present within Beverley during the medieval period. Non-local pottery fragments were also present within the assemblage, most notably from York and Lincoln, suggesting that despite having kilns producing local wares, pottery was also being sought from further afield, although a lack of foreign goods may indicate a fairly local network.

The animal bone recovered from the site contained almost exclusively mammalian bone, and mostly of domestic taxa such as sheep and cattle. Most of the assemblage seems to be consistent with undifferentiated domestic refuse. Material from Trenches 1, 2 and 4 has cut marks present but no extensive evidence for specialised butchery. The material had slight cassy concretions as well as staining on the bones which may further indicate dumping of domestic waste. The animal bone recovered from Trench 3 is almost exclusively sheep, and very specifically foot bones. This may be related to a more specialised activity on the site such as tanning or leatherworking.

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

This report presents the results of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching at Keldgate Manor, Beverley, East Yorkshire. The evaluation comprised five trenches and was required by the Development Control Archaeologist for Humber and East Riding of Yorkshire Council. The work was undertaken as a condition of planning consent for the Springfield Healthcare Group to develop a new dementia care facility on the site. The scheme will include the conversion of some listed buildings, and the construction of new buildings and associated landscaping, parking and access.

The work was undertaken following a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Appendix 8), approved by the Development Control Archaeologist for Humber and East Riding of Yorkshire Council. All work was undertaken with adherence to the WSI and relevant Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) guidelines.

## **2. SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION**

The site (centred on NGR TA 0362 3910) (Figure 1) is currently occupied by Keldgate Manor with its associated coach house, walls and gate piers as well as numbers 45 and 47 Keldgate (all of which are grade II listed buildings). A car park and access lane, called Old Manor Lawns, forms the western part of the site. Gardens currently cover the rest of the proposed development area.

The site is bound by mature trees to the south, to the north by the street of Keldgate, to the east by George Odey Court (a 21<sup>st</sup> century development) and to the west by 49/49a Keldgate, another grade II listed building, and its garden wall.

The underlying bedrock geology is based upon the Flanborough Chalk Formation overlain by Devensian Till deposits (BGS 2017).

## **3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST**

The following archaeological and historical background for the site is taken from a recent desk-based assessment of the site undertaken by ArcHeritage (Millward 2016).

The modern street of Keldgate appears to run along the same line as the ancient versions of the street. It runs on a broadly west to east alignment from the limit of the medieval town towards the Minster, with a sharp curve to the north at its eastern limit. The earlier documentary evidence for the street predominantly links Keldgate to the church and particularly to associated institutions of almshouses, hospitals and places of education. The later documentary evidence for Keldgate Manor and its immediate environment indicates the increasing presence and importance of the Beverley tanning industry.

There is surviving documentary evidence for Keldgate from the 13<sup>th</sup> century onwards. The street became known by its current name (derived from an old word for springs) from c.1274 onwards, having previously been known as Southbargate (Baggs *et al* 1989, 169-178). It seems quite likely that the street has earlier origins due to the possible location of the 8<sup>th</sup> century Inderauuda monastic site along its northern edge. Keldgate appears to have been an important



street by the 13<sup>th</sup> century, with references to numerous stone buildings along its frontage at this time. The street also formed the southern limit of the medieval town of Beverley, with the area to the south of Keldgate remaining largely undeveloped until the later part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century (Baggs *et al* 1989, 49-57).

Evidence of activity on Keldgate begins in the 13<sup>th</sup> century. In 1297 William Lyketon and Henry Wygthon bought extensive parcels of land and granted them to the Friars of the Order of St. Francis to build houses. Although it remains unclear, this parcel of land is probably the site of the Blackfriars just outside Keldgate (Page 1974, 264-267). In 1332 Walthenus, son of John Waltheff, granted a parcel of land (situated between Keldgate and Humbergate) to the town of Beverley for the purpose of constructing a lepers house (unpublished East Riding archive BC/III/12). In 1352 John de Wilton granted three messuages to the Chapter of Beverley for a Chaplain in a Chantry of honour of Corpus Christi. One of these parcels of land was on Highgate, the other on Fishmarket-Moorgate and the third on Keldgate. No further details about the properties or their locations along Keldgate are known (unpublished East Riding archive BC/III/16). In 1369, men dwelling in Keldgate and Lairgate were accused of soaking their flax in the town ditch, indicating the presence of a weaving industry on the street (Baggs *et al*, 1989, 34-42). In 1394 Margaret Taylor, a leper, asked the twelve governors of Beverley for charity and a bed in the lepers house outside Keldgate Bar (Page, 1974, 301-306).

In the 15<sup>th</sup> century, the Provost was responsible for three of Beverley's fourteen Wards. These were Keldgate Provost (separate from Keldgate Archbishop), Norwood and Beckside. A rental document of 1417 shows that the Provost owned land in Keldgate (Baggs *et al* 1989, 16-19). In 1436 the two wards of Keldgate were recorded as having a total of 54 taxpayers between them. These contributed the sum of £1 to the crown to pay for defence costs. It seems that despite the high number of clerics on Keldgate, the rate of tax was comparable to the other wards of the town (Baggs *et al* 1989, 49-57).

Like the rest of Beverley, Keldgate appears to have been adversely effected by the Reformation and subsequent decline in the town. There are documentary sources suggesting that the town was in decay in 1530, with a reference to an unnamed man promising to rebuild a house that he had taken down on Keldgate. The town was included in an act for the rebuilding of towns drafted in 1540 (Baggs *et al* 1989, 83-88).

In 1577 the fourteen wards of Beverley had been reduced to twelve, with the street of Keldgate still split between the Keldgate ward and the Minster ward (Baggs *et al* 1989, 161-169). By 1672 the Keldgate ward was one of the two poorest wards (now down to ten from twelve) in Beverley (measured by the number of hearths to household). It also had one of the largest concentrations of households in the town with a high percentage (46.9%) exempt from paying tax. This is indicative of a high number of unemployed people living on the street (Baggs 1989, 107-111).

A hospital was built in 1749 on the northern side of Keldgate, opposite Keldgate Manor. It was designed by James Moyser, an amateur architect, who copied the arcaded front design from a Burlington building of 1727. This arcaded theme would be repeated along the street front of Keldgate in the following two centuries (Baggs 1989, 183-190).

Keldgate Manor is thought to have been built c.1700 and is believed to have been the home of the noted British Army Colonel Roger Morris [1727-1794] towards the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Morris was the Captain of New York during the American War of Independence and following the war in 1783, he is believed to have moved to Beverley and resided at Keldgate Manor. Despite archival research, no further information has been found to substantiate this. There is reference to the son of Richard Morris (Henry Gage Morris) residing at Beverley who may have had associations with the Manor. Again, no link between the Morris family and Keldgate Manor has been ascertained from archival research to date.

There is evidence for some industrial activity on Keldgate in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Tanning was the predominant industry with twenty eight named tanners on a list of 1715-1734. This same list also names nine dyers who probably worked at the dye works on the south side of Keldgate. This dye works was operated in this short period by the Habersham and then the Scruton families. The tanning industry appears to expand during the 18<sup>th</sup> century and a list of members of the brotherhood of tanners in 1788 comprises 10 tanners, 11 skinners, and 2 leather dressers. One of the tanners had their yard in Keldgate (Baggs 1989, 112-118).

Research has revealed that the current buildings on the site were developed in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century when Keldgate Manor was constructed. The coach house and associated structures followed in the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century and the gatehouses, forming 45 and 47 Keldgate, appeared in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Research did not reveal any evidence for development within the gardens of the Manor.

Previous excavations near the proposal site have recorded well preserved archaeological deposits dating from the 11<sup>th</sup> century onwards, including 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup>-century post-built structures with associated leather working pits.

#### **4. AIMS**

The aims are:

- to determine the extent, condition, character, importance and date of any archaeological remains present
- to provide information that will enable the remains to be placed within their local, regional, and national context and for an assessment of the significance of the archaeology of the proposal area to be made
- to provide information to enable the local authority to decide any requirements for further archaeological mitigation for the site

#### **5. METHODOLOGY**

Five trenches were excavated, detailed in the table below. The location of the trenches is shown in Figure 2. Full details of the excavation and recording methodology can be found in the WSI (Appendix 8).

No.	Size (m)	Rationale
1	4.5m x 3.5m	To examine potential for medieval crofts
2	10 x 2	To examine potential for building range shown on 1828 map
3	10 x 2	To examine potential for medieval crofts
4	10 x 2	To examine potential for medieval crofts
5	10 x 2	To examine potential for medieval crofts

## 6. RESULTS

The results of the evaluation are discussed by trench, below. Where finds are discussed, the relevant specialist reports can be found in the following appendices; pottery and ceramic building material (CBM) (Appendix 3); faunal remains (Appendix 4); lithics (Appendix 5); shell (Appendix 6); and brick (Appendix 7).

### 6.1. Trench 1

Trench 1 (Plates 1-5; Figures 3-4) was located at the northern end of the site, within the current courtyard of Keldgate Manor. The trench was originally intended to measure 10 by 2m, but due to the presence of drain and manhole covers throughout the yard, the dimensions were altered to a maximum of 4.5 by 3.5m.

The uppermost deposit in Trench 1 was the thin layer of tarmac (1000) which made up the present yard surface. This had a maximum thickness of 0.03m and was present across the entire trench. Immediately beneath the tarmac (1000) was a thin layer of modern concrete (1001), 0.02-0.03m in thickness, likely used as a bedding/preparation layer for the tarmac (1000).

A layer of rounded cobbles (1002) was present directly beneath the concrete (1001). These were present across the entirety of the trench, although it was not possible to reveal these in plan due to the concrete (1001) having been poured directly over them. During machining and in the sections of the trench it was possible to observe that the cobbles were all smooth and rounded, all laid to be standing on their end. There was no apparent bonding between the cobbles. The cobbles comprised a single layer approximately 0.10m thick, and were set into a compact creamy chalky gravel and orange coarse sand bedding layer (1003). The cobbles were not bonded into this deposit, rather were simply laid in on their end. The bedding layer (1003) had a fairly uniform thickness of between 0.16-0.20m.

A thick layer of infill/levelling deposit (1004) was present immediately beneath (1003), comprising dark grey silty clay with frequent inclusions of CBM, brick, charcoal and chalk. This was present throughout the entire trench with a maximum thickness of 0.7m. One fragment of sandy-grey burnt pottery base was recovered from this deposit, although the majority of bricks and CBM observed within the deposit were post-medieval in date.

Immediately beneath deposit (1004) was stiff, compact orange clay with frequent patches of sticky light grey clay containing small organics (1005). Two fragments of post-medieval pottery were recovered from this deposit. This deposit (1005) directly overlay two very similar deposits (1010) and (1011). Deposit (1010) comprised soft, sticky wet dark grey clay which contained

frequent organics. Pottery recovered from deposit (1010) has been dated to the late 12<sup>th</sup> to early 13<sup>th</sup> century (2 fragments); the 13<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> centuries (11 fragments), and more broadly to the medieval period (30 fragments). These include many local Beverley wares. Deposit (1011) comprised very soft and sticky light yellow grey clay with frequent small flecks of charcoal, and some pottery, CBM and bone. All of the pottery and CBM recovered from this layer has been dated to the medieval period. Four fragments of sheep and large mammal bone were recovered from this deposit, all of which were observed to contain cassy concretions upon the outer surface. Both (1010) and (1011) were present beneath (1005), although the relationship between the two is unclear and it may be that they represent the same deposit, with colour variations. The base of neither deposit (1010) or (1011) was reached, hence their depth is unknown.

At the western end of the trench, two linear features were present, cut into (1005) and (1010). Feature [1006] (Plates 2 and 3; Figure 4) was aligned north-east to south west, and continued throughout the entirety of the trench, extending beyond both the eastern and western limits of the trench. The feature measured a maximum of 0.50m in width by 0.4m in depth, and contained a fill (1007) of mid-grey soft and sticky clay, with some organics present. A ceramic drain pipe was encountered at the base of this feature. A small assemblage of medieval, post medieval and nineteenth century pottery and CBM was present within the drain fill (1007), together with three fragments of sheep bone. In addition to cutting through despoils (1005) and (1010), this drain [1006] also cut through the later deposit (1004).

Feature [1008] (Plates 2 and 3; Figure 4) was aligned east to west, measuring 0.4m in width and 0.26m in depth. The fill (1009) comprised very wet, soft and sticky grey clay with very frequent shell, pottery, CBM and some bone. The shell assemblage comprised predominantly Belon Oyster (*Ostrea edulis*), followed by Blue Mussel (*Mytilus edulis*), Common Cockle (*Cerastoderma edule*) and Common Whelk (*Buccinum undatum*). All of the pottery and CBM recovered from this fill (1009) dates to the medieval period, with the exception of the recovery of one post-medieval sherd. The bone assemblage comprised a mix of species, including one fragment of goat horn core, one fragment of large fish (likely cod), four fragments of large mammal, one cattle tooth, and two mandible fragments of young cattle. All of the bone was observed to have cassy concretions upon the outer surface. Linear [1008] appeared to be cut by drain [1006]; following the insertion of drain [1006], the trajectory of linear [1008] is unclear, although it appears that it may have terminated somewhere around where drain [1006] was placed.

At the eastern end of the trench, a shallow circular scoop (1013) (Plates 4 and 5; Figure 4) was observed. The circular feature measured approximately 1m in diameter with a depth of 0.10m, filled with black, matted organics (1013) with a slight trace of clay and common sub-angular limestone stones. This was possibly cut [1012] into a deposit which appeared identical to (1010), although it could not be determined whether the feature was cut into a deposit beneath (1010) or was a simply a lens within deposit (1010). The very circular nature of the feature, with gently sloping sides and an uneven base, suggests that it may be a cut feature rather than a lens, however.

## 6.2. Trench 2

Trench 2 (Plates 6-11; Figures 5-6) was located at the western end of the site, within an area which had most recently been used as back yards for houses fronting onto Keldgate. The trench measured 10m by 2m, and was aligned north-west to south-east.

The uppermost deposit in Trench 2 was a thin layer of well-sorted flint and stone gravel upon a layer of crushed stone and tarmac bedding (2000), comprising the yard surface for houses fronting onto Keldgate. This had an overall thickness of 0.10m. Immediately beneath this was the remnants of a brick surface (2001) comprising standard sized plain, un-frogged bricks laid in a herringbone pattern. The bricks were bonded with a light grey mortar with frequent charcoal inclusions. This surface, a former yard surface, was present across the entirety of the trench.

Immediately beneath the former brick yard surface (2001) was a thick deposit of dark grey clay silt with a small trace of coarse sand (2002). Eighteenth and nineteenth century pottery was recovered from this deposit. This deposit was present throughout the entire trench, with a thickness of between 0.55 and 0.65m. Directly beneath this was a deposit of mid-orange slightly silty clay (2003), present throughout the entire trench. One fragment of 12<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> century pottery was recovered from this deposit. Several features were observed to be cut into this layer.

At the northern end of the trench, an east to west aligned linear [2004] was present (Plate 7), measuring 0.45m in width by 0.55m in depth. This cut through (2003) and (2002) and displayed vertical sides, with a ceramic drain pipe at the base. The single fill (2005) comprised dark brown silty clay with frequent inclusions of pottery and bone and a small amount of Belon Oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) shell. The vast majority of the pottery recovered dates to the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, although three examples date to the 13<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> centuries, one to the late 12<sup>th</sup> - early 13<sup>th</sup> centuries, and one to the 17<sup>th</sup> century. The small bone assemblage recovered from fill (2005) comprised two fragments of large mammal and one fragment of medium mammal radius, likely to be sheep. One of the long bone fragments of the large mammal appears to have been intentionally cut.

Two limestone structures were evident within the middle of the trench, both aligned approximately east to west, located within cuts. Feature [2006] (Plate 8) was cut into (2003), with steep, concave sides. The base of the feature was not identified due to its depth, which was exposed to a height of 0.65m in total, with a width of 1m. The limestone structure (2007) within [2006] comprised angular limestone blocks of varying sizes, which did not appear to be shaped or worked in any way. The stones appeared to be randomly arranged, with no clear pattern of laying, and with no apparent bonding. A deposit of orange silt clay was present in between the stones (2007), which contained some pottery and CBM. Three CBM fragments date to the 13<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> centuries, with one pottery fragment from the 12<sup>th</sup> -13<sup>th</sup> centuries, and six fragments of Beverly jar/jug of medieval date. Butting up to the southern edge of the limestone structure of (2007) was a further limestone structure (2009) (Plate 9), located in cut [2008], which also cut into deposit (2003). This structure comprised limestone blocks of varying sizes, which again appeared to be un-shaped with no apparent bonding. This structure was very similar to (2007) although the limestone blocks were larger in size and they were more tightly packed together. The orange clay matrix in-between the stones of (2009) contained four fragments of 13<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> century tile. Structure (2009) measured 1m in width and did not extend

across the entire width of the trench, but only approximately halfway along the exposed length of (2007). It seems possible that structure (2007) represents the foundation of a wall, with (2009) acting as a buttress/later modification for the wall.

At the southern end of the trench, a circular feature (Plate 10) was present, extending into the western section edge. The feature was cut [2010] into deposit (2003) with moderately sloped sides and a slightly rounded base. Only approximately half of the feature was observed before it continued into the western trench edge, although it appeared to measure approximately 0.65m in diameter and achieved a depth of 0.5m. The single fill (2011) comprised dark brown clay silt, with very frequent inclusions of post-medieval pottery, mostly from the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. Mammal bone was also common within the fill, including chicken, cattle, pig and further unidentified medium and large mammal. The assessment report (Appendix 4) notes that the assemblage displayed very varied condition and colour, suggesting that this feature may be a mixed/disturbed context.

Immediately adjacent to circular feature [2010] was limestone structure (2013) (Plate 11). located in cut [2012] which cut into deposit (2003). This was similar to structure (2007), in that it was made up from angular, un-worked limestone blocks with no bonding. The structure appeared to terminate at its western end, continuing eastwards into the section edge. This structure survived only for one course, being substantially shallower than (2007), and measuring 0.65m in width. No finds or other dating evidence were recovered from this feature.

In the eastern section of the trench, four red bricks were present (2014), set into the top of (2003), each laid on their end and butting each other. The bricks were plain and not of standard size, measuring approximately 0.45m wide by 0.13m in height, and exceeding a length of 0.19m, although all were broken along their length. There was no apparent bonding between the bricks. The function of these bricks remains undetermined. In the western trench edge, two bricks survived, butting up to the top of the southern edge of structure (2007). These were laid flat and bonded with lime mortar. It is possible that the bricks represent the remnants of a floor surface, associated with wall (2006), although not enough of (2015) survived to determine this for certain.

### **6.3. Trench 3**

Trench 3 (Plates 12-15; Figures 7 and 8) was located at the eastern end of the site, within the former garden of Keldgate Manor. The trench measured 10m by 2m and was aligned north-east to south-west.

The uppermost deposit in Trench 3 was friable, dark brown-grey silt topsoil (3000), present across the entirety of the trench with a maximum thickness of 0.40m. This directly overlay a deposit of light brown-grey clay silt (3001), with inclusions of stone and chalk pebbles. This deposit was present throughout the entire trench with a maximum thickness of 0.26m. Immediately below deposit (3001) was deposit (3008), comprising light orange brown clay silt with frequent charcoal and CBM flecks. Several features were observed to be cut into this deposit.

At the western end of the trench, an irregular feature [3005] (Plate 13) was present. Not all of this feature was exposed as it extended into both the southern and western edges of the trench. The visible dimensions of the feature measured 2.6m in length by 1.36m in width. The

feature was excavated for 0.53m in depth, although the base of the feature was not identified due to the overall depth of the trench, which was deemed unsafe beyond this depth. The feature was largely sub-circular, with a sharp break of slope at the top and steep, slightly concave sides. The fill (3002) comprised firm dark brownish grey clayey silt, with frequent charcoal flecks, stone and CBM fragments. Several fragments of post-medieval pottery were recovered from this deposit, some dating to as early as the 16<sup>th</sup> – 17<sup>th</sup> centuries. A distinct band of bones was noted towards the excavated base of the pit, indicating that the pit may have been utilised for the disposal of animal processing waste. These bones included 11 sheep metacarpals (eight complete, one complete but unfused, two proximal ends), one complete sheep metatarsal and one near-complete cattle horn core. The metatarsal and one of the complete adult metacarpals showed possible cut marks, although there were no obvious cuts on the horn core.

Within the centre of the trench, another irregular feature [3006] (Plate 14) was present, measuring 1.74m in width and present for 0.92m in length, continuing into the southern section edge. As with nearby pit [3005], the sides were steep and irregular, and the base was not reached due to the overall depth of the trench. The single fill (3003) comprised light brown grey clayey silt with frequent chalk flecks. Frequent pottery and CBM was recovered from the fill, mostly dating to the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, although with some examples from the 12<sup>th</sup> century and throughout the medieval period. Frequent bone was also recorded from the fill, comprising one cattle vertebra fragment, one cattle humerus fragment, six sheep metacarpals (two complete, four proximal ends, two distal ends), one sheep proximal metatarsal fragment, one sheep mandible fragment, and two sheep 1<sup>st</sup> distal phalanges. Several of these bones displayed evidence of butchery.

Approximately 0.9m to the east of [3006] was a small sub-oval feature [3007] (Plate 15). This measured a maximum of 0.5m in width with a depth of 0.14m. The exposed length measured 0.6m, although the feature extended into the southern trench edge. The feature [3007] had shallow, concave sides and a concave base. The single fill (3004) comprised friable dark grey clayey silt with moderate charcoal flecks and stone pebbles. The ten bones recovered from this fill represent a mixture of sheep bones, including phalanges, metatarsals and metacarpals.

#### **6.4. Trench 4**

Trench 4 (Plates 16-24; Figures 9-10) was located at the south-western end of the site. The trench measured 10m in length by 2m in width and was aligned north-east to south-west.

The uppermost deposit in Trench 4 was friable, dark brown-grey silt topsoil (4000), present across the entirety of the trench with a maximum thickness of 0.45m. A single end flint scraper, probably dating to the Early Neolithic period was recovered from this topsoil deposit. The topsoil directly overlay a deposit of light brown-grey clay silt (4001), with inclusions of stone and chalk pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks. This deposit was present throughout the entire trench with a maximum thickness of 0.30m. Immediately below deposit (4001) was deposit (4021), comprising mid orange brown silty clay with occasional charcoal, mortar and CBM flecks, and a small amount of Belon Oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) shell. One fragment of medieval orangeware bowl was recovered from this deposit (4021). Several features were observed to be cut into this deposit.

At the western end of the trench, a north to south aligned limestone wall (4003) (Plates 17 and 18) was present, measuring 0.42m in width. Only a single course of the wall survived, with the stones set in no obvious pattern, and with no visible bonding, set in a cut [4017] with steep, flat sides and a flat base. The limestone blocks measured on average 0.3 by 0.25m. At the northern end of the wall, some bricks were present within the wall structure. These were handmade and of fired clay, measuring 0.25m in length by 0.13m in width, with a depth of 0.05m. Mortar bonding was visible on these bricks, although not in direct relation to the structure of the wall, suggesting that they may be re-used bricks from another structure. The wall was exposed in length for approximately 1m, and extended into the northern trench edge, hence the total length is unknown. The stones were placed within a matrix of friable, dark greyish brown clayey silt (4018), representing the construction backfill around the wall structure (4003). At the southern end of the exposed section of wall (4003), a robbers cut [4019] was evident, with the structural elements of (4003) removed. The cut was sub-oval in plan with steep, concave sides and a flat, sloping base, measuring 0.97m in width, with the length extending into the southern trench edge. The backfill (4002) of the cut [4019] comprised loose slightly clayey silt, from which three fragments of medieval pottery were recovered, along with two sheep bones, one unidentified large mammal bone and a small amount of Belon Oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) shell.

Butting up against the eastern edge of wall (4003) was a brick and stone built drain (4004) (Plates 17 and 18), on the same north-south alignment as the wall. This measured 0.4m in width and unlike the wall (4003), was present across the entire width of the trench, having been unaffected by the robber cut [4019] that removed some of the stone from the adjacent wall. The drain comprised two rows of bricks 0.15m apart, laid of their long edge, placed in a cut [4016] with almost vertical sides and a concave base. A single course of bricks was laid across the top to act as capping, with occasional limestone blocks also used as capping. The bricks were handmade and not of a standard size, measuring 0.25m in length by 0.13m in width and 0.05m in depth. There was no structural base to the drain. The fill within the drain (4020) comprised firm, dark grey silt with occasional charcoal and CBM fragments. One fragment of Humberware reduced pottery was recovered from the drain fill (4020), dating to the 14<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> centuries. Nine fragments of mammal bone, including sheep, cattle, roe deer and unidentified species, were also recovered from this fill. The cattle femur fragment bears cut marks and seems to have been shaped into a point.

Approximately 2.6m from the western trench edge, and extending out of the northern trench edge, was a narrow, curved linear feature [4011] (Plate 19), aligned roughly east to west, with a uniform width of 0.4m. This ran in length for approximately 5m, before terminating at its eastern end. The sides of the linear were concave, with a rounded base, and a depth of approximately 0.17m. The terminus had a rounded end with gently sloping sides. The single fill (4005) was friable, mid-brownish grey silty clay. One fragment of tile was recovered from this deposit, dating from the 13<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> centuries, together with one pig radius and one unidentified medium mammal tibia. This feature was cut by a later field drain (4006) on a north-south alignment. The drain (4006) measured 0.18m in width and was filled with mottled dark grey and brown silty clay, with a ceramic pipe exposed at the base.

At the south-eastern corner of the trench, two partially exposed possibly sub-circular features [4012 and 4013] were recorded. The exposed dimensions of [4012] (Plate 20) measured approximately 0.54m by 0.54m, although the feature continued into the eastern and southern



trench edges. The edges of the feature were convex with a flat base. The single fill (4010) comprised soft, mid brownish grey clayey silt, with occasional charcoal and chalk flecks. Eight fragments of tile were recovered from the fill (4010), all of which date from the 13<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> centuries, together with three fragments of cattle bone, some of which displayed evidence of butchery. Immediately to the west of pit [4012] was a smaller, shallow sub-circular pit [4013] (Plate 21), its exposed dimensions measuring 0.33m by 0.22m, with a maximum depth of 0.03m. The feature continued into the southern edge of the trench. The single fill (4009) comprised soft, light brownish orange clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks. No finds or dating material were recovered from this feature.

At the north-eastern end of the trench, two possibly sub-circular features [4014 and 4015] were exposed, extending out of the northern trench edge. The exposed dimensions of [4014] (Plate 22) measured 1.12m in length by 1.05m in width, with a maximum depth of 0.20m. The sides of the feature were steep and concave, with a flat base. The single fill (4008) comprised soft, dark brownish grey clayey silt with orange mottles and frequent charcoal and chalk flecks. Four fragments of CBM were recovered from this deposit, all of which have been dated as medieval. Three fragments of mammal bone, including sheep and cat, were also recovered from this deposit, with the sheep tibia showing possible evidence of butchery. A small amount of Belon Oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) shell was also recovered from this fill. This feature [4014] appeared to cut another partially exposed sub-circular pit [4015] (Plate 23), which was present to the immediate west of [4014]. Pit [4015] had concave sides and a flat base, measuring 0.76m in length by 0.50m in width, with a depth of 0.18m. The single fill (4007) comprised soft, mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent charcoal and CBM flecks. Four fragments of CBM recovered from this fill have been dated to the 13<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> centuries, with one fragment of Humber-type fine walled pottery dated to the medieval period. One fragment of sheep mandible was also recovered from this deposit, which displayed a potential butchery mark, along with and a small amount of Belon Oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) shell.

Prior to backfilling the trench, a small machine-dug sondage was excavated at the eastern end of the trench, away from the archaeological features, to determine the depth of deposit (4021). This determined that the deposit (4021) measured between 0.5 and 0.6m in depth, and overlay a dark brown, organic peaty-clay deposit (Plate 24). Due to the depth of this organic deposit from the current ground surface, it was not possible to investigate it further.

## 6.5. Trench 5

Trench 5 (Plates 25-30; Figures 11-12) was located at the south-western end of the site. The trench measured 10m in length by 2m in width and was aligned north-east to south-west.

The topsoil (5000) in Trench 5 comprised friable, mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional chalk and CBM flecks, measuring approximately 0.50m in depth. Immediately beneath this was friable, mid greyish brown clayey silt (5001), with moderate inclusions of CBM, mortar and chalk flecks, and measuring 0.45m in depth. This directly overlay friable, mid greyish brown silty clay with irregular patches of mortar and CBM and chalk flecks (5006). Features were observed cut into this deposit.

Feature [5003] (Plates 26 and 27) appeared semi-circular in plan, although was not fully exposed and continued into the northern trench edge. The exposed dimensions measured

1.10m in length by 0.56m in width. The single fill (5002) comprised loose, light grey sandy mortar. The feature was initially excavated to a depth of 0.35, but not bottomed due to the overall depth of the trench at this point. Prior to backfilling, the feature was further investigated with the aid of a machine in an attempt to determine the full depth (Plate 27). This revealed that a brick-built sewer truncated the lower eastern edge of the pit [5003], constructed out of standard sized red bricks and bonded with mortar, aligned approximately north to south. No cut was observed for this sewer, suggesting that it was immediately backfilled by the material through which it was cut. The sides of pit [5003] were near vertical at the top, although further excavation proved that they sloped more gently towards the slightly rounded base. The feature had a total overall depth of 0.70m. The machine sondage also proved that an organic layer exists below (5006), identical to that observed beneath deposit (4021) in Trench 4. The upper portion of the pit [5003] was cut into deposit (5006), with the lower part cutting through the organic layer.

Approximately 1.35m to the east of pit [5003], a similar feature [5005] (Plates 28 and 29) was present. This was also semi-circular in plan, with the exposed dimensions measuring 1.8m in length by 0.58m in width, and continuing into the northern trench edge. The single fill (5004) comprised loose, light brownish grey silty sandy mortar. Three fragments of CBM were recovered from this deposit, all of which have been dated to the 13<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> centuries. Three sheep bones were also recovered from this context. The pit was originally hand-excavated to a depth of 0.50m, and was terminated at this point due to the overall depth of the trench. As with pit [5003], prior to backfilling, pit [5005] was investigated further by machine (Plate 29), to determine its full depth. This demonstrated that the feature had steeply sloped sides with a rounded base, and a total depth of 0.90m. As with feature [5003], the upper part of [5005] cut through deposit (5006), with the lower portion also cutting through the underlying organic layer.

At the western end of the trench, an irregular patch of limestone rubble was present within deposit (5006) (Plate 30). Upon investigation, it was determined that this was a recently installed soak away for a garden pond feature, located outside the trench to the immediate south.

## 7. DISCUSSION

The discussion below considers first the trenches individually, and then the site as a whole.

### 7.1. Trench 1

Trench 1 was placed to investigate the presence of medieval crofts; whilst no evidence of crofts in particular was observed, Trench 1 did present indications of medieval activity, along with later post-medieval activity.

Deposits (1010) and (1011), both of which were underlying (1005) are the earliest dated deposits in the trench. Deposit (1010) yielded 43 fragments of pottery and CBM, all of which dated between the late 12<sup>th</sup> century to the early 13<sup>th</sup> century, and the 13<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> centuries, although many were dated as broadly medieval. Several of the fragments were produced locally. Similarly, deposit (1011) produced 13 fragments of pottery and CBM of the same date range. The relationship between these two deposits was difficult to establish within the

confines of the trench in which they were exposed and it may be that they represent the same deposit, which displayed colour variation. The top of both deposits was present at approximately the same height, between 1.10 and 1.20m below the current ground surface.

East to west aligned linear [1008] produced 22 fragments of pottery and CBM within its fill (1009), all of which have been dated to between the 13<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> centuries, or as broadly medieval. One fragment post-medieval fine earthenware with brown glaze and green flecks was also recovered from this feature, although this could be explained by the presence of a modern drain [1006] which cut through [1008], potentially contaminating it with later material. The ratio of medieval/13<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century pottery to the single fragment of post-medieval pottery within the linear [1006] would suggest that this feature is late medieval in date. In addition to the pottery, the quantity of shell from edible molluscs, and of bone from a variety of species, suggests that this feature may be related to refuse disposal.

The drain [1006], which cut [1008], contained ten fragments of post medieval pottery and CBM, one fragment of 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery, along with 11 fragments of medieval pottery within its fill (1007). The presence of the post-medieval ceramic drain pipe at the base of this feature, together with the fact that [1006] also cut through deposit (1004), firmly places this feature within the post-medieval period, although the equal ratio of medieval pottery to post-medieval pottery would suggest that the lower deposits through which the drain was cut contained common medieval artefacts, which found their way into the backfill (1007) of the drain.

Deposit (1005), the uppermost deposit through which the likely medieval linear [1008] was cut, produced only two fragments of pottery, both of which have been dated to the post-medieval period. Given the relative abundance of medieval pottery from feature [1008], which cuts through it, it seems somewhat strange that only post-medieval material has been recovered from this deposit. Deposit (1004), which immediately overlay (1005), appeared to be a post-medieval levelling/ground raising layer with post-medieval frogged bricks and other demolition material. The single find recovered from this deposit is dated to the medieval period; it seems clear that much cross-contamination has occurred between the deposits in this area.

Deposits (1011) and (1010) appear to be definitively medieval, and both also appeared to be waterlogged and contain some organic material. These appear to have been sealed by deposit (1005), likely a later medieval deposit, perhaps an attempt dry out or level the ground.

## 7.2. Trench 2

Trench 2 contained a mix of medieval and much later post-medieval features. Trench 2 was originally located to investigate the presence of a building located on a map of 1828. Whilst no evidence of a building of this date was recorded, earlier, likely medieval structures were recorded within this trench.

Deposit (2003) was identical to (1005) in Trench 1, and similarly it was through this deposit which all medieval features were cut. One fragment of later 12<sup>th</sup> century to early 13<sup>th</sup> century green-glaze pottery was recovered from this deposit (2003). This deposit and the remnants of the medieval features were sealed by deposit (2002), comparable to (1004) in Trench 1. Deposit (2002) had a depth of 0.65m and yielded seven fragments of post-medieval pottery.

Medieval activity within Trench 2 was represented by structures [2006] and [2008]. Feature [2006] contained an east to west aligned structure of limestone blocks (2007) within which ten

fragments of pottery and CBM were recovered, all of which have been dated to the late 12<sup>th</sup> century to the early 13<sup>th</sup> century, the 13<sup>th</sup> century to the 16<sup>th</sup> century, or broadly medieval. Butting up against the southern face of [2006] was [2008], containing similar limestone blocks as [2006], but larger and more tightly packed (2009). Four fragments of tile were recovered from (2009), dated to the 13<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> centuries. The exposed structures of [2006] and [2008] within the narrow confines of the trench made it difficult to fully determine their character and function, although it seems most likely that [2006] represents the foundations of a medieval wall, with [2008] acting as a buttress or repair to [2006]. To the south of [2006] and [2008] were the remains of a similar structure of limestone blocks [2013], set on a similar alignment although much shallower and narrower than both [2006] and [2008]. No finds or other dateable material was recovered from the limestone fill (2014) of [2013], although the similarity of material and construction to both (2007) and (2009) suggest that they it is likely to be contemporary. Isolated bricks (2015) may represent the remnants of a floor surface associated with wall [2006], although this could not be fully determined with the small area exposed.

Linear feature [2004] at the northern end of Trench 2 cut through both (2002) and (2003), and contained a ceramic drainpipe at its base. The fill (2005) contained predominantly 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery, totalling 16 fragments in all, although one fragment of late 12<sup>th</sup> century to early 13<sup>th</sup> century pottery, 3 fragments of 13<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century pottery/CBM, and one fragment of 17<sup>th</sup> century pottery were also recovered, representing residual material, likely a result of the disturbance caused to deposit (2003) when cutting through to insert the drain. The small bone assemblage recovered from fill (2005) displayed evidence of butchery.

Sub-circular feature [2010] at the southern end of Trench 2 yielded 35 fragments of pottery/CBM, ranging from the 13<sup>th</sup> century to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, although the vast majority of fragments have been dated to the 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The function of this feature remains unclear but is undoubtedly post-medieval in date. The bone assemblage was varied in both species and condition, indication of missed or disturbed feature.

### **7.3. Trench 3**

The three features recorded within Trench 3 either failed to produce any dateable material, or produced pottery assemblages of a very mixed date range. All three features were cut through the orange silt-clay deposit (3008), the same as (1005) and (2003), and sealed by the subsoil (3001).

The large sub-circular [3005] pit partially exposed at the western end of the trench produced pottery and CBM which has been dated to the 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> centuries (3 fragments), and more broadly to the post-medieval period (16 fragments) from its fill (2002). The similar partially exposed pit [3006] contained a very mixed pottery and CBM assemblage in its fill (3003) with fragments dating from as early as 12<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> century, to the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Both fills (3002) and (3003) contained a relatively high amount of sheep remain, particularly foot bones, some of which contained evidence of butchery. The character of these two features [3005] and [3006] were very similar, and it is likely that they are related and may be industrial in nature, rather than domestic, possibly associated with animal processing.

The smaller circular feature [3007] did not contain any dateable material within its fill (3004). However, as with fills (3002) and (3003), fill (3004) contained the remains of sheep, mostly feet,

suggesting that all three pits are likely to be of a similar function and date. That all three of the pits contained a relatively large selection of sheep metapodials and sheep bones in general may be related to the specialist leather working in the area, as feet were often still attached to the hides during the process of tanning.

#### 7.4. Trench 4

Trench 4 contained the most features out of the evaluation trenches, of wide-ranging dates. Potential medieval features include limestone and brick wall (4003) and adjacent drain (4004). Dating evidence associated with these structures include one 14<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> century sherd of Humberware reduced pottery from the backfill (4018) of the wall, and the bricks used within the construction of both the wall and the drain which are comparable with other medieval bricks produced in the area. Two fragments of pottery, dated to the medieval period, and one tile fragment, dated to the 13<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> centuries, were recovered from the backfill (4002) of a robber cut through the wall, indicating that the wall was both built and later disturbed within the medieval period.

The backfill (4020) of the drain (4004) contained a cattle femur that appears sharpened to a point. The cuts seem fresh, and may have been made after initial deposition. There is no clear evidence that this has been used as a tool, although similar pointed cattle bones fashioned into points have been found in the UK, for example in York. These are usually made from cattle metatarsals, do not show clear signs of use and their purpose is still unclear (MacGregor, 1999).

The curved linear running on an east to west aligned through the centre of the trench yielded one fragment of tile, dated to the 13<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century. The gently curved nature of this feature, with a rounded terminus at its eastern end, may be related to the medieval crofts that the trench was placed to investigate, although rather than being one of the dividing plot boundaries, this feature is more comparable to a small stock enclosure which may have been situated within a parcel of land.

The two partially exposed pits [4014] and [4015] extending out of the northern trench edge both contained medieval and 13<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century pottery within their respective fills (4008) and (4007). Both of these pits contained bone, predominantly sheep, displaying evidence of butchery.

Of the two partially exposed pits extending out of the southern edge of the trench [4012] and [4013], only pit [4012] contained any dateable material, being eight fragments of 13<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> century tile from its single fill (4010). Some of the bone fragments recovered from this feature displayed evidence of butchery. The function of these pits remains unclear.

As with all the other trenches within the evaluation, the medieval features were cut into an orange silty clay make-up layer (4021). One fragment of orangeware bowl with dark green glaze externally and lighter streaky green internally, dated to the medieval period, was recovered from this deposit.

#### 7.5. Trench 5

Out of the two features [5003] and [5005] within Trench 5, only [5005] produced dateable material, although both features were extremely similar and it is likely that they are

contemporary and of a similar function. Pit [5005] produced three fragments of 13<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century tile within its fill (5004).

Both features [5003] and [5005] were cut through orange silty clay deposit (5006), as seen with the medieval features throughout the other evaluation trenches.

The fills (5002) and (5004) of the pits were both almost pure mortar, possibly related to mortar mixing or disposal. It is of note that none of the medieval limestone structures recorded in this evaluation (Trenches 2 and 4) displayed any evidence of bonding material, hence the purpose of these mortar pits is not clear.

## 8. CONCLUSIONS

This evaluation has produced evidence of activity on or near the site from the 12<sup>th</sup> century onwards. All of the trenches produced pottery and/or CBM that has been dated to the medieval period (Appendix 3). Whilst some of these finds represent residual material, mixed in with later activity, there is evidence for medieval pits and structures across the site.

The medieval features recorded across the site were sealed by a thick layer of post-medieval overburden and topsoil, and were general found to be located over a metre below the current ground surface. All five trenches demonstrated that the medieval features were cut into the same orange silty clay deposit (1005; 2003; 3008; 4021 and 5006).

The pottery, CBM and brick recovered from the site all included of local examples, which concurs with the knowledge that both pottery and brick kilns were present within Beverley during the medieval period. Non-local pottery fragments were also present within the assemblage, most notably from York and Lincoln, suggesting that despite having kilns producing local wares, pottery was also being sought from further afield. As Beverley was and still is, a market town, this is hardly surprising, though a lack of foreign goods may indicate a fairly local network.

The animal bone recovered from the site contained almost exclusively mammalian bone, and mostly of domestic taxa such as sheep and cattle. Most of the assemblage seems to be consistent with undifferentiated domestic refuse. Material from Trenches 1, 2 and 4 has cut marks present, but no extensive evidence for specialised butchery. The material had slight cassy concretions as well as staining on the bones which may further indicate dumping of domestic waste. The animal bone recovered from Trench 3 is almost exclusively sheep and very specifically foot bones. This may be related to a more specialised activity on the site such as tanning or leatherworking.

The confines of the trenches has made interpretation of the some of the features difficult. In addition, the organic layers identified below the orange silty clay medieval make up layers in Trenches 1, 3 and 5 (1005; 3008; 5006) demonstrated potential for organic, waterlogged remains; however, the depth at which this deposit occurred, at over 2m below the current ground surface, meant that investigation or sampling of this deposit was not possible within the confines of the trenches. Any further work at the site should take into consideration the palaeoenvironmental potential of this deposit, and its depth below the current ground surface.

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## PLATES



Plate 1: Trench 1, pre-excitation. Looking north-east, scale 1m



Plate 2: Drain [1006] and linear [1008], Trench 1. Looking north-east, scale 1m.





Plate 3: Drain [1006] and linear [1008], Trench 1. Looking west, scale 1m.



Plate 4: Feature [1012] in Trench 1, pre-excitation. Looking north-east, scale 0.4m.



Plate 5: Feature [1012] in Trench 1, half-sectioned. Looking north-east, scale 0.4m.



Plate 6: Trench 2, pre-excitation Looking north-west, scale 1m



Plate 7: Drain [2004], Trench 2. Looking west, scale 0.4m



Plate 8: Wall [2006], Trench 2. Looking south-west, scale 1m.



Plate 9: Structure [2008], Trench 2. Looking north-east, scale 0.4m



Plate 10: Pit [2010], Trench 2. Looking south-west, scale 0.4m



Plate 11: Structure [2012], Trench 2. Looking north-east, scale 0.4m



Plate 12: General shot of Trench 3, pre-excitation. Looking north-east, scale 1m



Plate 13: Pit [3005], Trench 3. Looking south-east, scale 0.4m



Plate 14: Pit [3006], Trench 3. Looking south-east, scale 0.4m



Plate 15: Pit [3007], Trench 3. Looking south-east, scale 0.4m



Plate 16: Trench 4, pre-excavation. Looking south-west, scale 1m



Plate 17: Wall (4003) and drain (4004), Trench 4. Looking north-east, scale 0.4m



Plate 18: Wall (4003) and drain (4004), Trench 4, following excavation of robber cut [4019] through wall (4003), and the removal of some of the drain (4004) structure. Looking north-east, scale 0.4m





Plate 19: Linear [4011], Trench 4. Looking north-west, scale 0.4m



Plate 20: Pit [4012], Trench 4. Looking south-east, scale 0.4m



Plate 21: Pit [4013] pre-excitation, Trench 4. Looking south-east, scale 0.4m



Plate 22: Pit [4014], Trench 4. Looking north-west, scale 0.4m



Plate 23: Pit [4015] on the left, with pit [4014] visible on the right. Trench 4, looking north-west, scale 0.4m



Plate 24: Machine-dug sondage at the eastern end of Trench 4, showing an organic deposit beneath (4021). Looking north-west, scale 1m



Plate 25: Trench 5, pre-excitation of features. Looking north-east, scale 1m.



Plate 26: Pit [5003], Trench 5. Looking north-west, scale 0.4m



Plate 27: Pit [5003], Trench 5, following further excavation with machine, revealing a brick-built sewer. An organic layer was also observed beneath (5006). Looking north-west, scale 1m



Plate 28: Pit [5005], Trench 5. Looking north-west, scale 0.4m



Plate 29: Pit [5005], Trench 5, following further excavation with machine. This revealed an organic layer was beneath (5006). Looking north-west, scale 1m

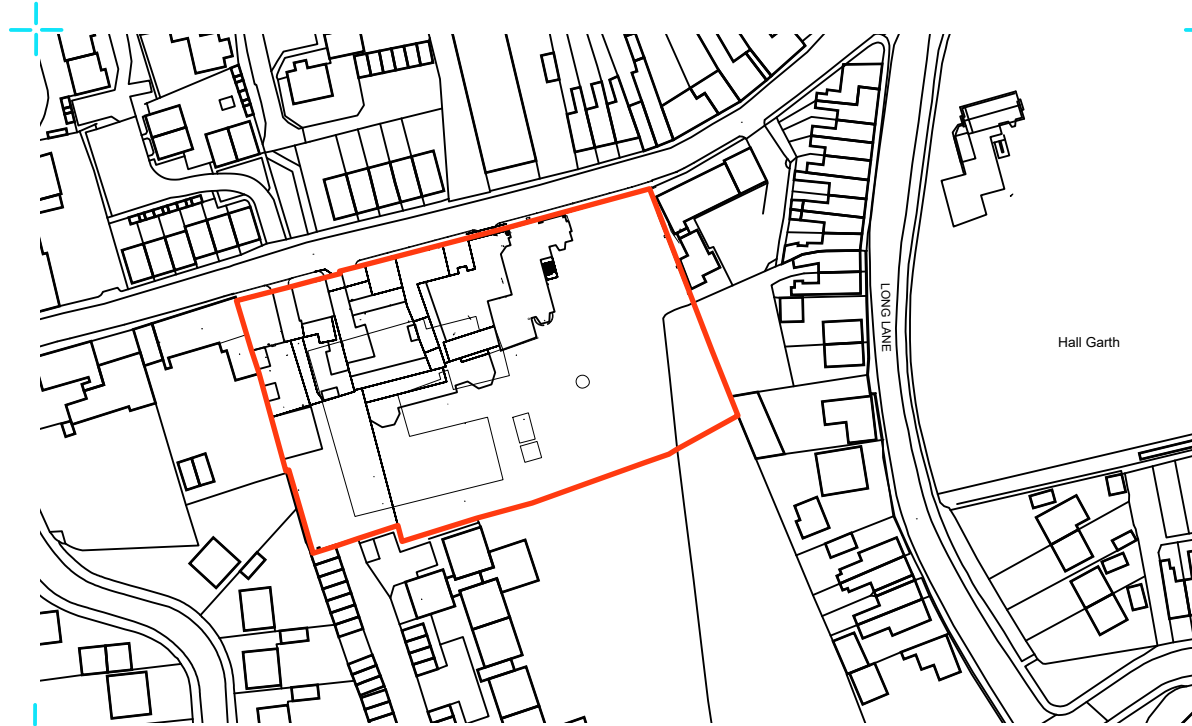


Plate 30: Modern soak away, Trench 5. Looking north-east, scale 1m



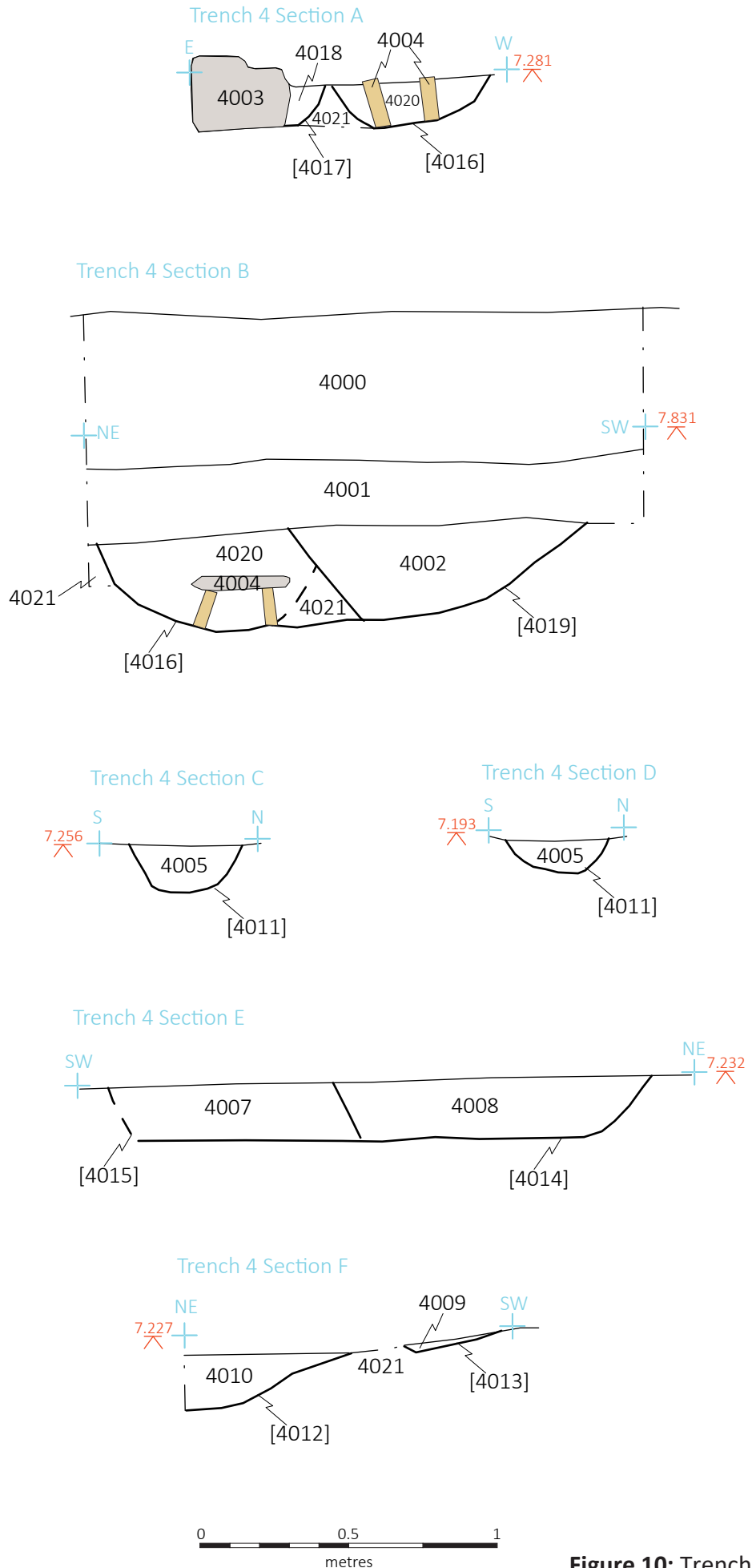
503500  
439150

503750  
439150



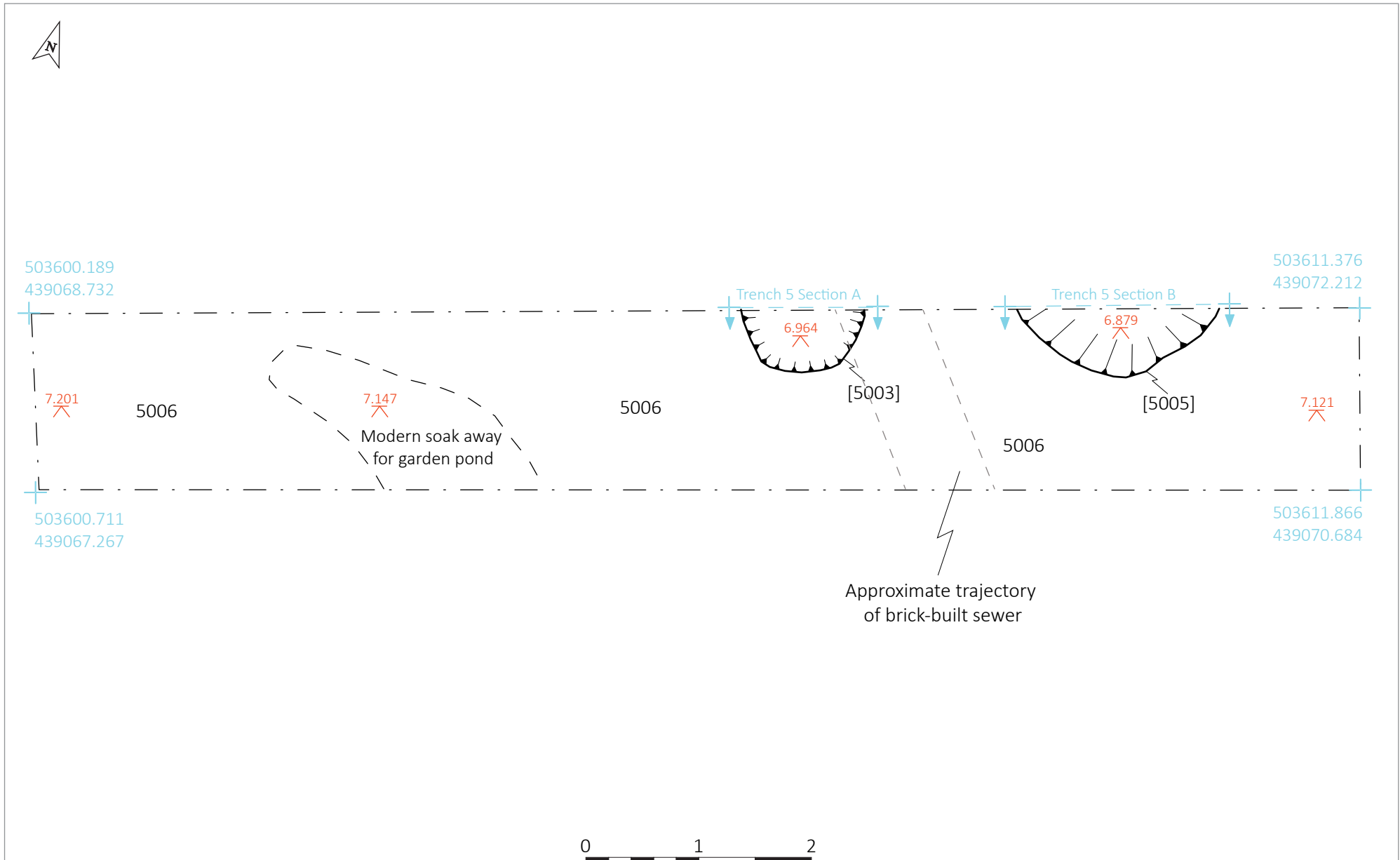
503500  
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503750  
439000

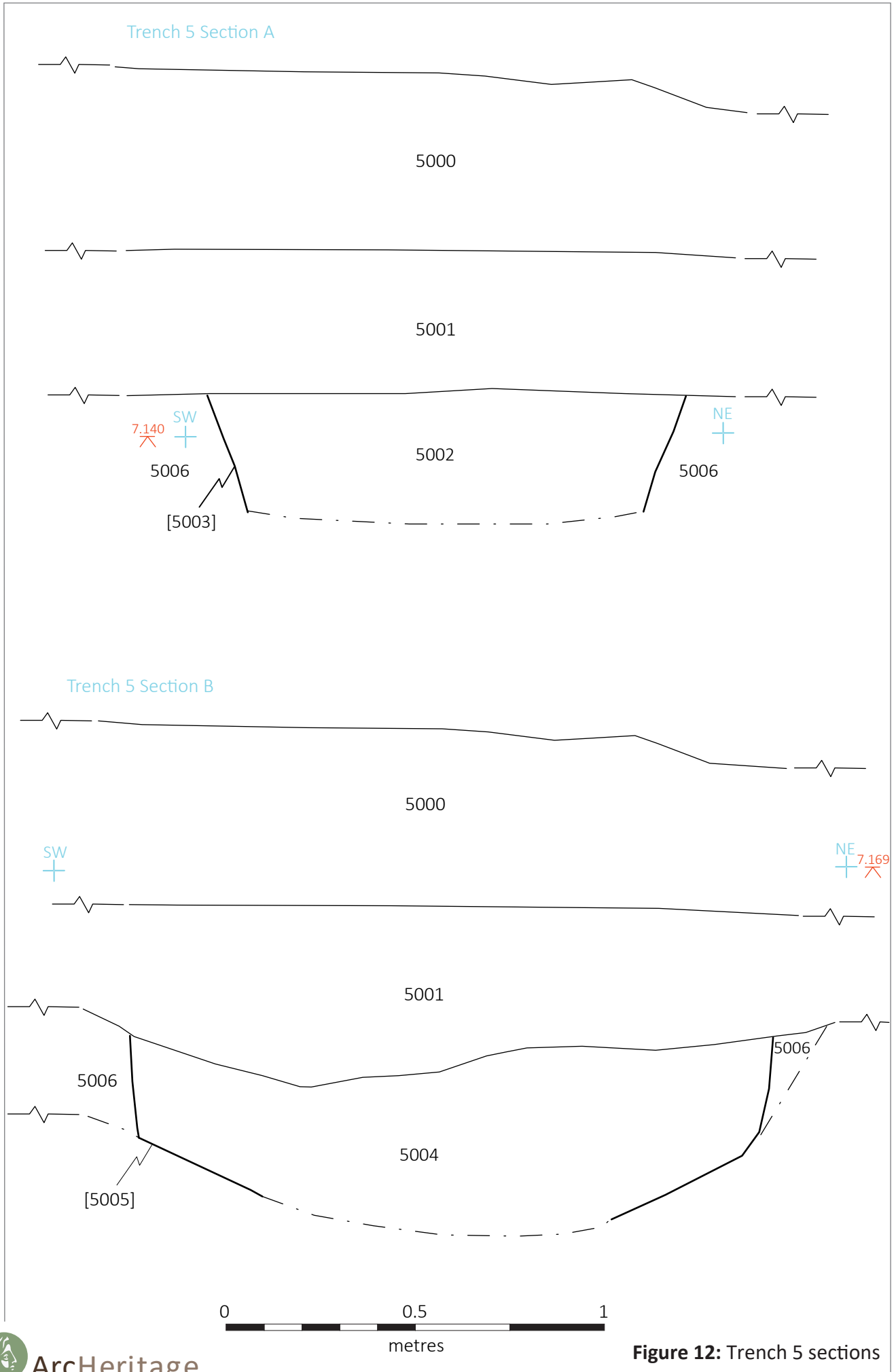


**Figure 10: Trench 4 sections**

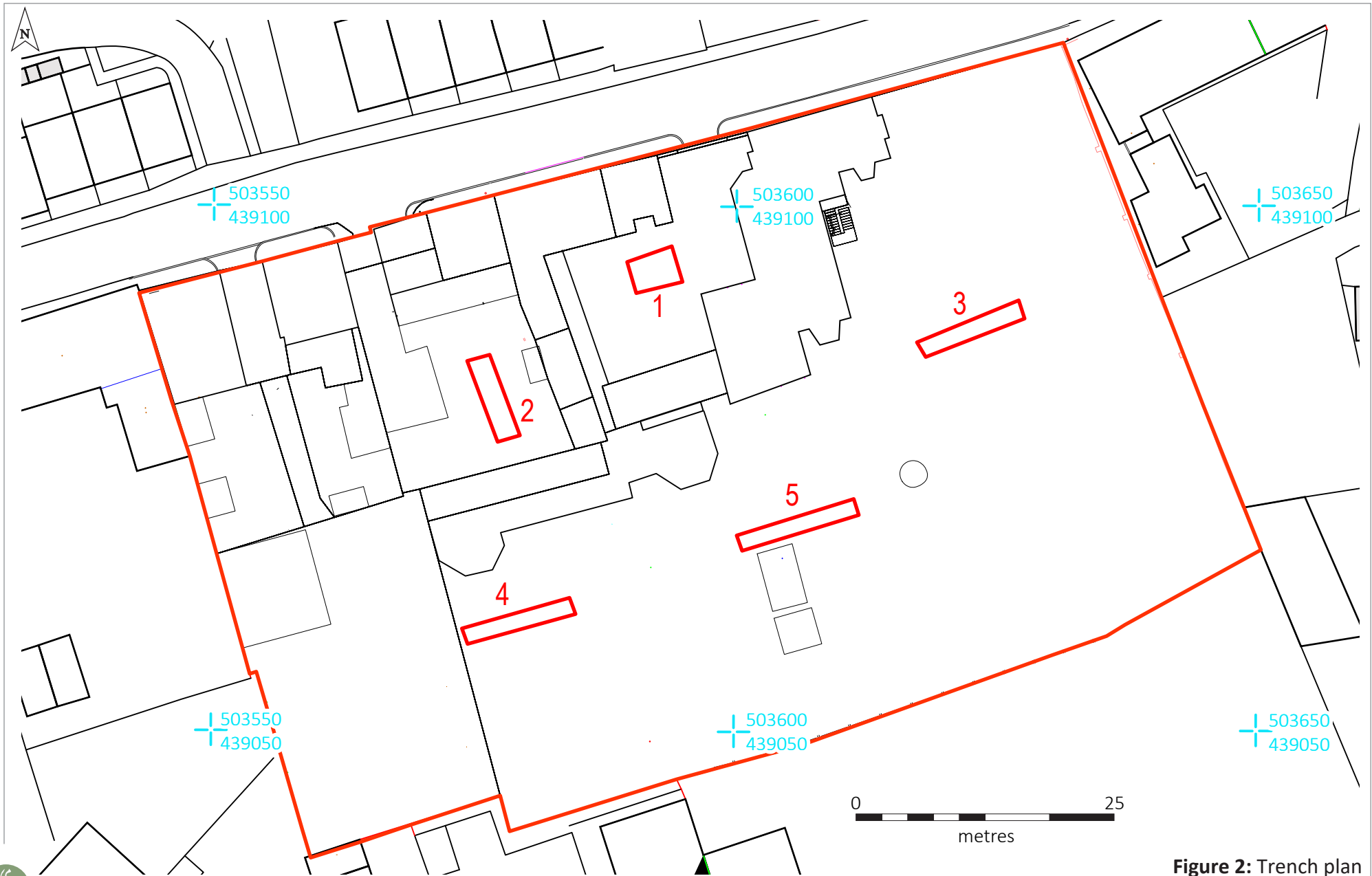




**Figure 11: Trench 5 plan**



**Figure 12:** Trench 5 sections



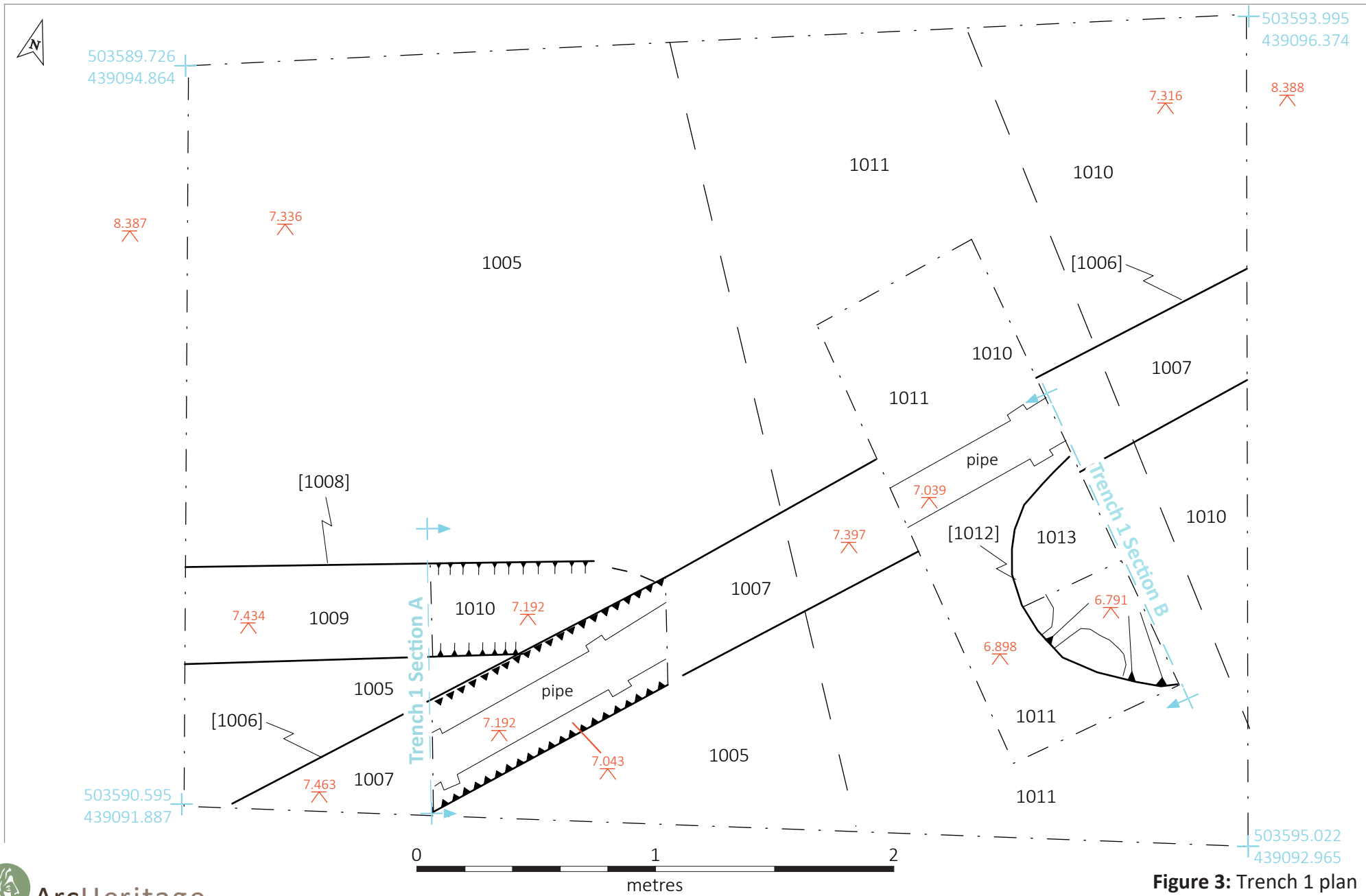
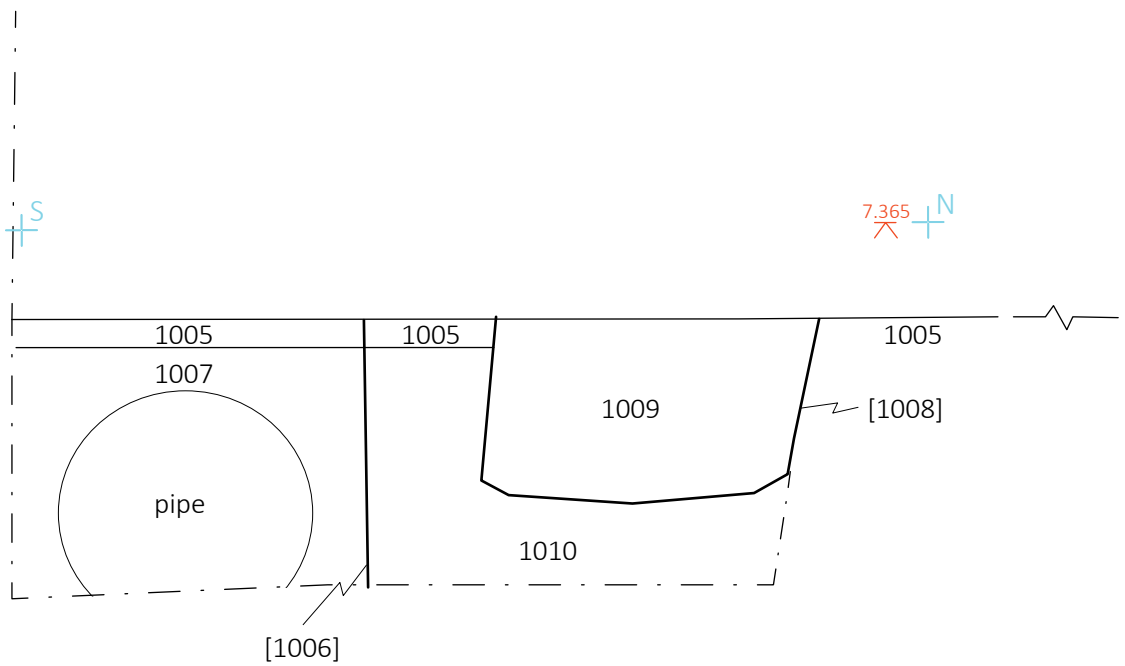
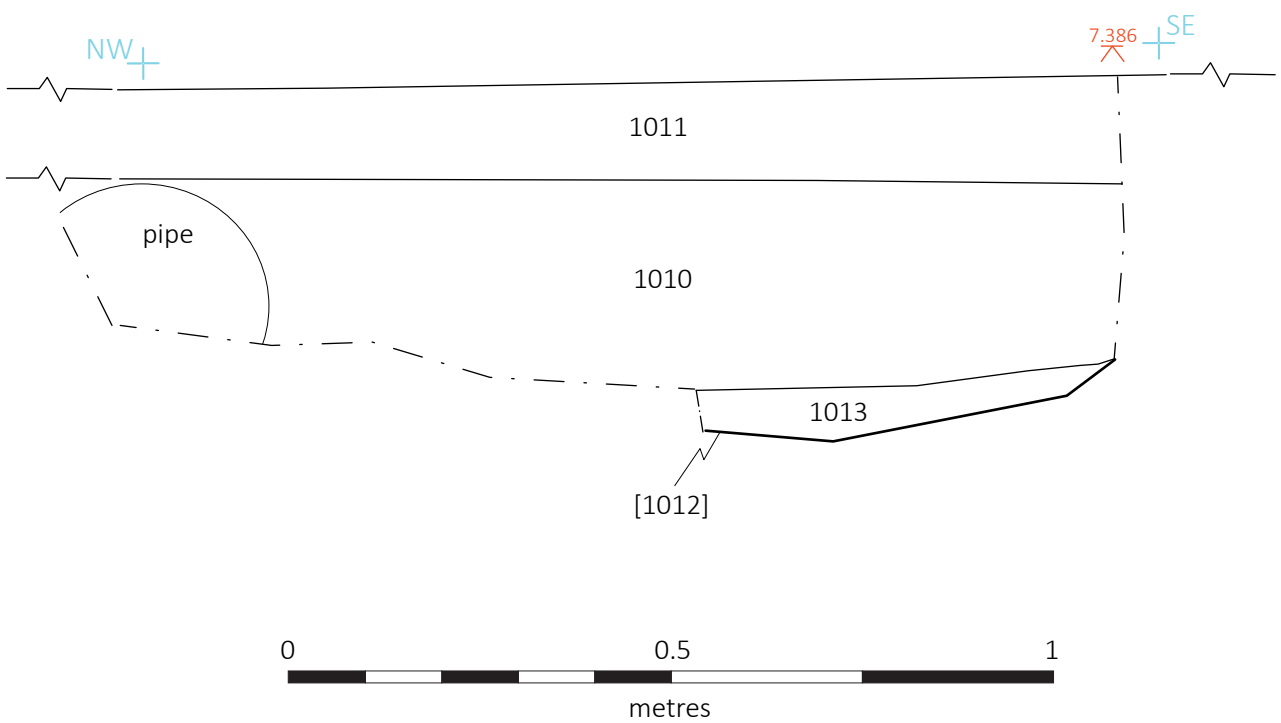


Figure 3: Trench 1 plan

### Trench 1 Section A



### Trench 1 Section B



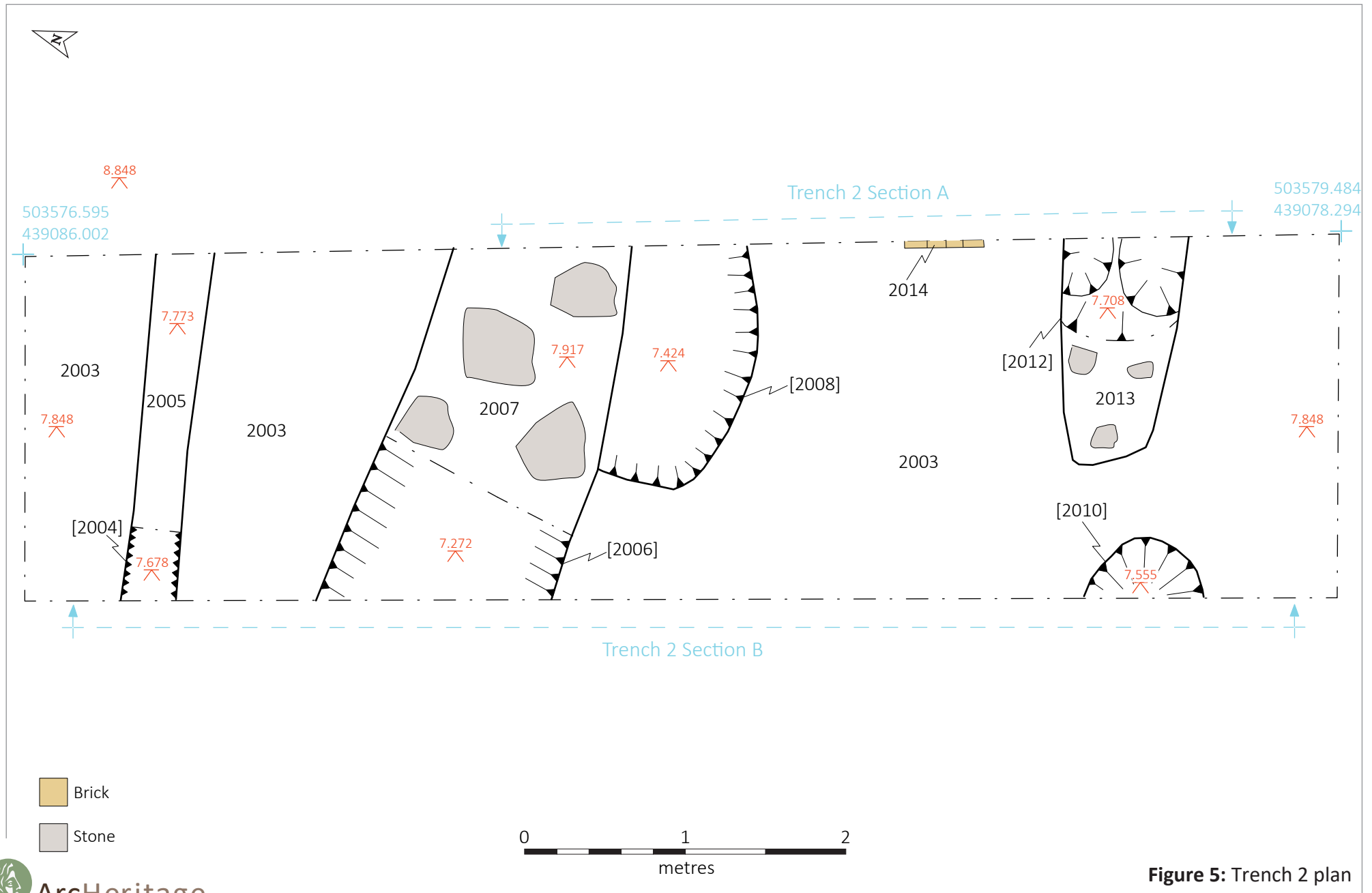
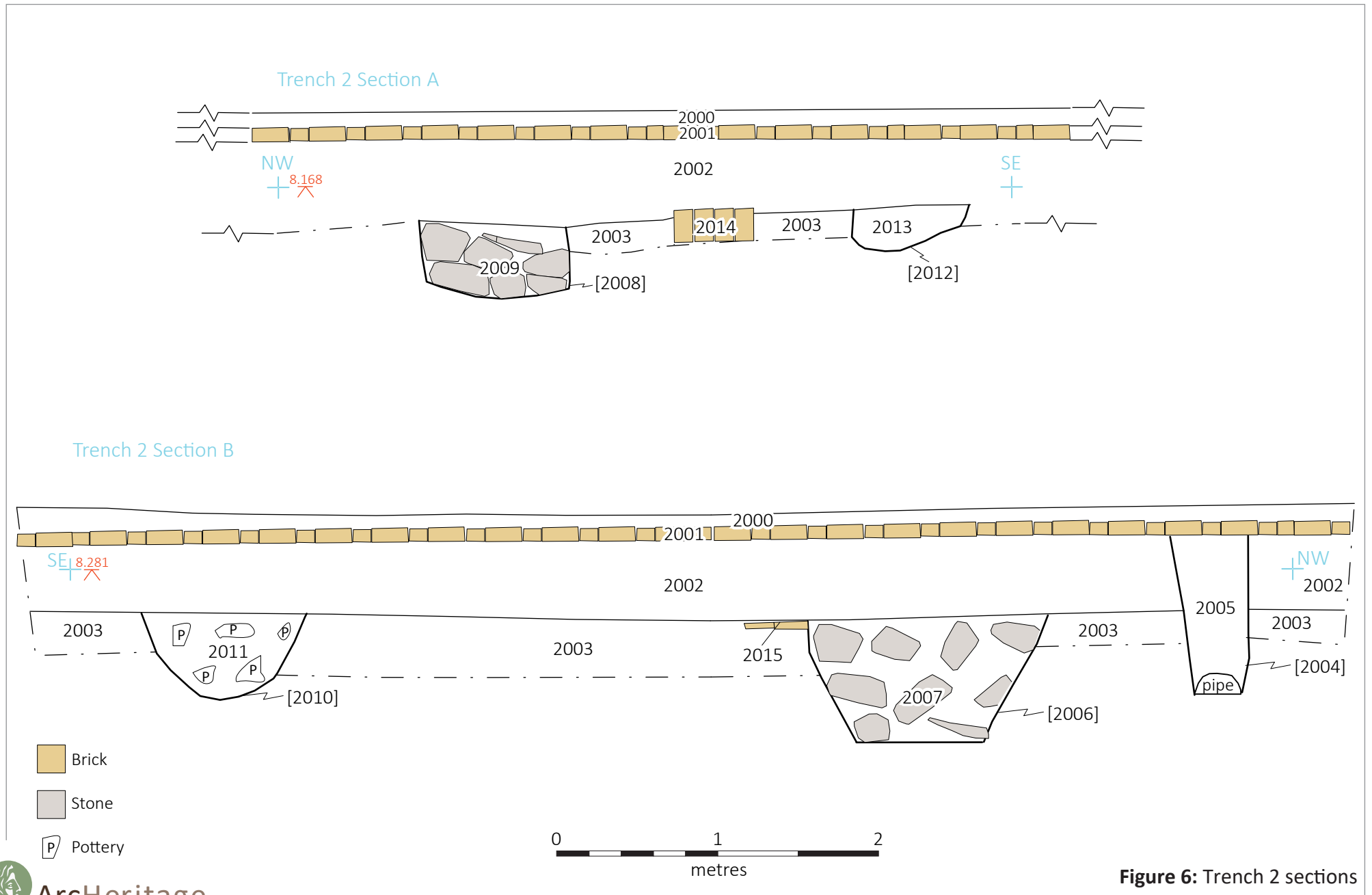
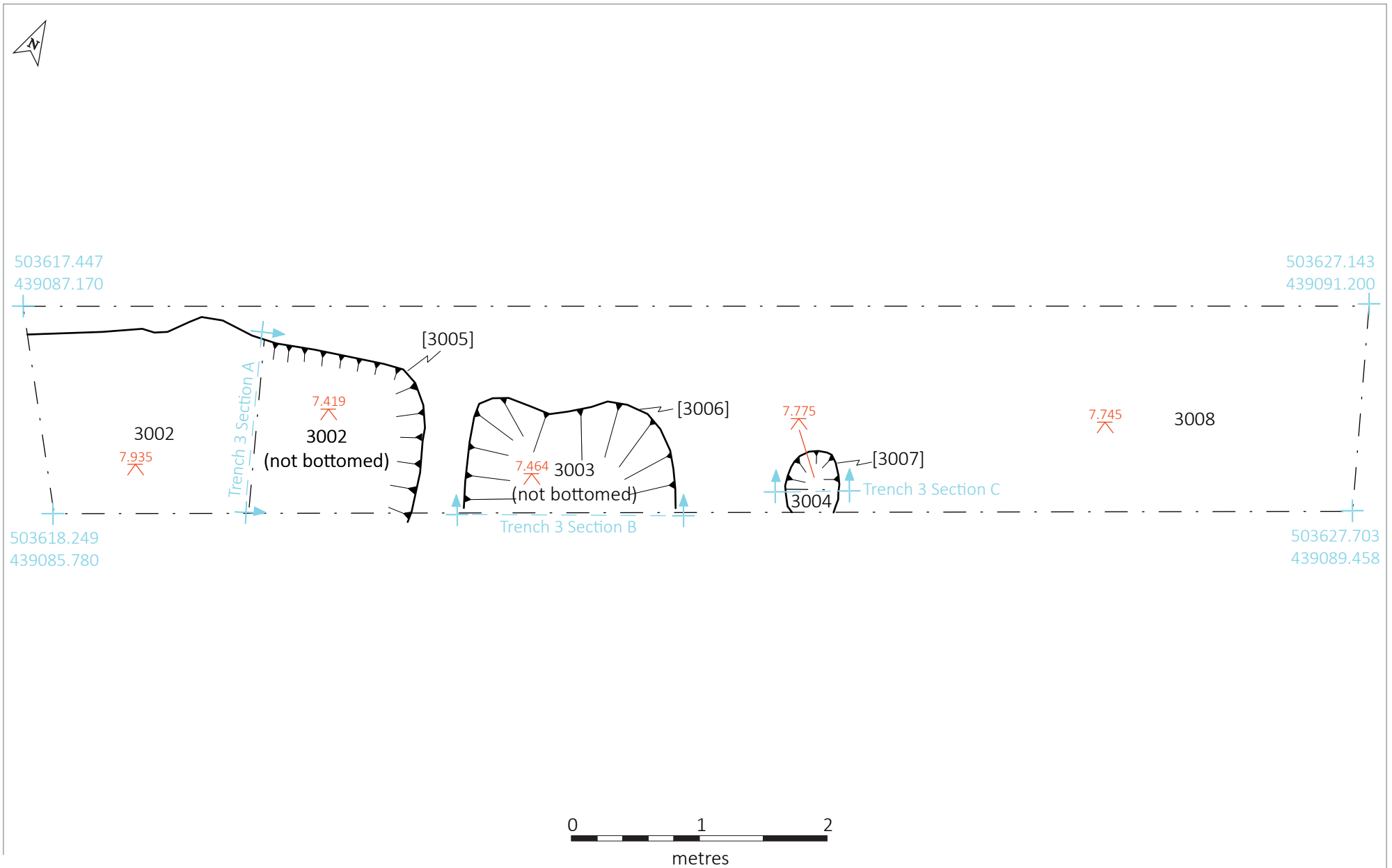


Figure 5: Trench 2 plan

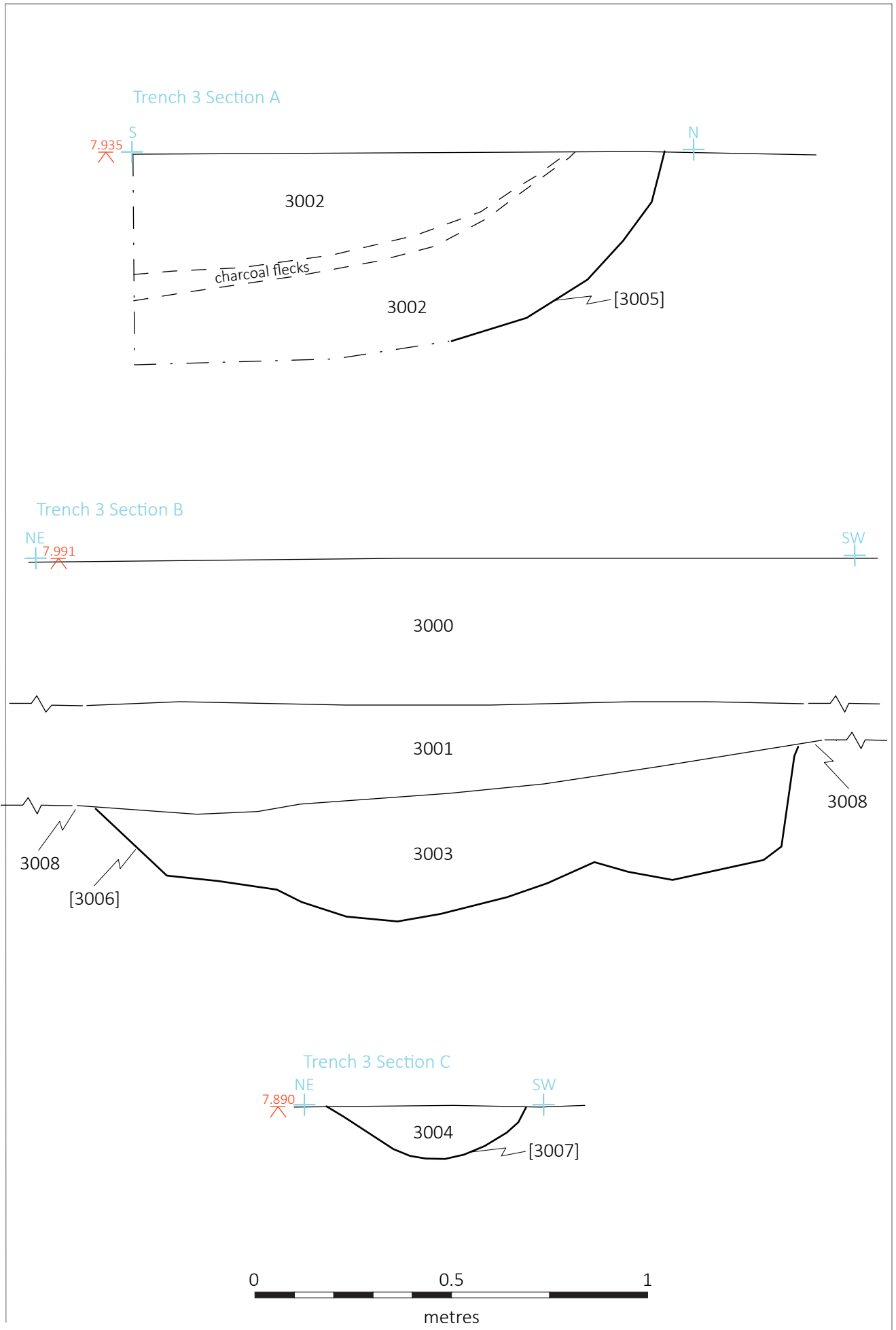


**Figure 6: Trench 2 sections**

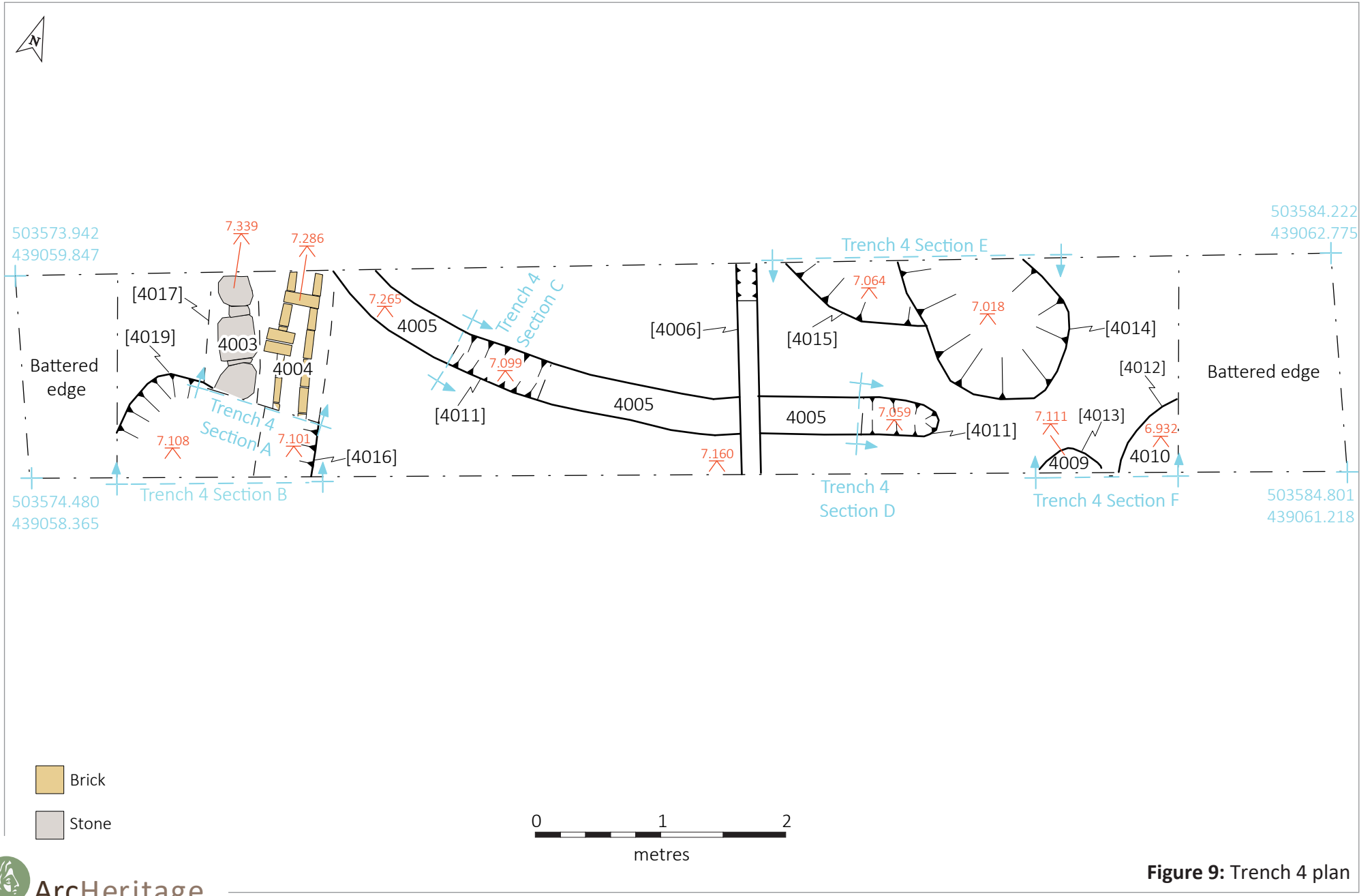


**Figure 7:** Trench 3 plan





**Figure 8:** Trench 3 sections



**Figure 9: Trench 4 plan**

## APPENDIX 1: INDEX TO ARCHIVE

Item	Quantity
Context sheets	60
Context registers	5
Original drawings	14
Digital photographs	94
WSI	1
Report	2

## APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT LIST

Context No.	Trench	Description
1000	1	Tarmac. Current car park/yard surface
1001	1	Concrete bedding for tarmac (1000)
1002	1	Cobbles. Former yard surface
1003	1	Bedding for cobbles (1002)
1004	1	Dark grey deposit. Post medieval make up/ ground raising layer
1005	1	Orange deposit. Medieval make up layer?
1006	1	Cut of drain
1007	1	Fill of [1006]
1008	1	Cut of linear
1009	1	Fill of [1008]
1010	1	Dark grey organic layer directly below (1005). Medieval
1011	1	Yellow grey clay with frequent charcoal – relationship with (1010) unclear – contemporary? Medieval
1012	1	Cut of round organic feature
1013	1	Fill of [1012]
2000	2	Gravel. Current garden surface
2001	2	Herringbone pattern brick surface. Former yard surface
2002	2	Dark grey deposit. Post medieval make up/ ground raising layer
2003	2	Orange deposit. Medieval make up layer?
2004	2	Cut of linear (drain)
2005	2	Fill of [2004]
2006	2	Cut of limestone block wall/structure
2007	2	Limestone block fill of [2006]
2008	2	Cut of possible buttress, associated with wall [2006]
2009	2	Limestone block fill of [2008]
2010	2	Cut of circular feature
2011		Fill of [2010]
2012	2	Cut of wall/structure at southern end of trench
2013	2	Limestone block fill of [2012]
2014	2	Isolated bricks in eastern trench section
2015	2	Isolated bricks (possible floor?), associated with [2006]
3000	3	Topsoil
3001	3	Subsoil
3002	3	Fill of [3005]
3003	3	Fill of [3006]
3004	3	Fill of [3007]
3005	3	Pit cut containing fill (3002)
3006	3	Pit cut containing (3003)
3007	3	Pit cut containing (3004)
3008	3	Orange deposit. Medieval make up layer?

4000	4	Topsoil
4001	4	Subsoil
4002	4	Fill of robber cut [4019]
4003	4	Limestone block and brick wall within cut [4017]
4004	4	Brick drain structure within cut [4016]
4005	4	Curved linear fill of cut [4011]
4006	4	Modern field drain
4007	4	Single fill of pit [4015]
4008	4	Single fill of pit [4014]
4009	4	Single fill of pit [4013]
4010	4	Single fill of pit [4012]
4011	4	Cut of linear, filled with (4005)
4012	4	Cut of pit, filled with (4010)
4013	4	Cut of pit, filled with 4009)
4014	4	Cut of pit, filled with (4008)
4015	4	Cut of pit, filled with (4007)
4016	4	Cut for brick drain structure (4004)
4017	4	Cut for limestone block wall (4003)
4018	4	Construction backfill of wall (4003), within cut [4017]
4019	4	Cut of robber cut through wall (4003)
4020	4	Fill within drain structure (4004)
4021	4	Orange deposit. Medieval make up layer?
5000	5	Topsoil
5001	5	Subsoil
5002	5	Single fill of pit [5003]
5003	5	Cut of pit, filled by (5002)
5004	5	Single fill of pit [5005]
5005	5	Cut of pit, filled by (5004)
5006	5	Orange deposit. Medieval make up layer?

## **APPENDIX 3: POTTERY ASSESSMENT**

*Anne Jenner, York Archaeological Trust*

### **INTRODUCTION**

250 sherds of domestic pottery and ceramic building material were retrieved from 21 contexts. They range from medieval to post medieval; 12<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century. The largest fragments and therefore weight of material in the assemblage is from tile fragments, which form the bulk of the ceramic building material (CBM) present. Whether these came from a hearth or paving of some sort is not clear.

### **METHODOLOGY**

Visual analysis involved separating fabric and form groups by date and type within each context. The number of sherds are recorded in the Table below.

### **DISCUSSION**

The medieval sherds give some insight into this period, suggesting that despite having kilns producing local wares, pottery was also being sought from further afield, from Lincoln and York. As Beverley was and still is, a market town, this is hardly surprising, though a lack of foreign goods may indicate a fairly local network.

One sherd of shell tempered pottery almost certainly came from the Lincoln area and perhaps from the Lincoln kilns which were in operation from the 9<sup>th</sup> century, though production went on through the medieval period (see Young and Vince 2005). Sherds of York glazed jugs with yellow glaze and brown pellets copy the Rouen wares with similar decoration (Mainman and Jenner 2013). The bridge spout from a York glazed ware jug also attests to this type (cf *ibid*, 1206, fig 469, 4213). These wares occur along with more local Beverley type wares (see Watkins 1987, 82-93; Watkins 1991, 80-6; Didsbury and Watkins 1992, 108-11; Young and Vince 2005, 119).

There are no Cistercian wares, typical of the 16<sup>th</sup> century, though other wares, such as the yellow glazed earthenware and German stoneware may be of a similar date, they were also used well into the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Whether there is any significance in relation to a potential hiatus in the ceramic record during the 16<sup>th</sup> century, or whether the size of the sample is the reason for this is not clear. Only further excavation in this area will help to answer this question.

### **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK**

Further work on the identification of the local fabrics may shed more light on the types and dates of individual sherds, such as the shelly ware sherd and the Beverley type wares, but this will add little to the study of these wares as a whole. This is partly because the sample is too small, but also that the wares within this assemblage are not unique.

The medieval wares should be kept as they useful as additions to reference collections or for other educational activities.

The ceramic building material should be photographed and discarded, after a building materials specialist has identified it. The later post medieval wares offer little to our understanding of these wares and may also be considered for discard.

*Addendum 03/05/18 - In accordance with East Riding Museum and Galleries policy, and following the above recommendation, Medieval base, rims and diagnostic decorated sherds have been retained and deposited as part of the site archive. The other medieval wares (body sherds) have been retained by ArcHeritage as useful as additions to reference collections or for other educational activities.*

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Young, J. and Vince, A. 2005, *A Corpus of Anglo-Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln*. Lincoln Archaeological Studies No 7.

### Pottery quantification

Context No	Comments	Date
1004	1 Sandy-grey burnt base. Sooted internally	Medieval
1005	1 Post-medieval oxidised earthenware with mid-brown glaze. Sooted	Post Medieval
1005	1 Coarse sandy oxidised hard fabric	Post Medieval
1007	8 Tile inc two burnt	Post Medieval
1007	1 Buff ware green glazed medieval rod shaped jug handle with vertical rows of comb stabbed decoration	Medieval
1007	1 Whiteware with green glaze and applied scales	Medieval
1007	1 Creamware closed form	19 C
1007	1 Beverley-type fine , hard oxidised jar base. Sooted	Medieval
1007	1 Beverley-type jug with rod handle scar	Medieval
1007	1 Post-medieval fine oxidised earthenware with brown glaze	Post Medieval
1007	1 Lightly reduced sandyware with mottled yellow-green glaze with applied strip	Medieval

1007	1 Beverley-type jug base with reduced core and oxidised margins. Large thumb impression	Medieval
1007	1 Beverley-type base with pinched foot. Lightly sooted	Medieval
1007	1 Beverley-type strap handle with central groove and thumb impression at the base	Medieval
1007	3 Orangeware	Medieval
1007	1 Post-medieval moderately gritted oxidised earthenware with dark brown glaze	Post Medieval
1009	3 Tile	13c -16C
1009	1 Post medieval fine oxidised earthenware with brown glaze and green flecks	Post Medieval
1009	4 Beverley-type(?) coarsely gritted greyware jar. Sooted on both surfaces	Medieval
1009	1 Beverley-type jug with roller stamp decoration	Medieval
1009	12 Tile	13C - 16C
1009	1 Fine oxidised unglazed	Medieval
1009	1 Reduced ware jar with sooted surfaces	Medieval
1010	4 Tile	13C / 16C
1010	4 Beverley jar. Sooted under base	Medieval
1010	1 Greyware	Medieval
1010	1 Mottled green glazed ware with thumb marks at lower handle join	Medieval
1010	1 York glazed ware jug with yellow glaze and brown pellets	L12C / E13C
1010	3 Tile and 1 scrap	13C / 16C
1010	4 Beverley jar. Sooted	Medieval
1010	1 Green glazed with comb-stabbed ribs	Medieval
1010	1 York glazed with yellow glaze	L12C / E13C
1010	1 Beverley-type	Medieval
1010	1 Buffware with reduced surfaces. Lid seated jar	Medieval
1010	3 Tile	13C / 16C
1010	16 Beverley jug with dark green glaze. Vertical strips of scales alternating with applied nicked strips. Large thumb impressions below handle	Medieval
1010	1 Fine sandy buff pink fabric with mottled green glaze	Medieval
1011	3 Beverley jug with twisted rod handle and applied strips and scales	Medieval
1011	1 Beverley-type jar base. Sooted	Medieval
1011	1 York glazed jug with yellow glaze and brown pellets	L 12C -E 13C
1011	1 Coarse sandy unglazed with buff surfaces and light grey core	Medieval
1011	1 Shelly ware	Medieval
1011	1 Brick scrap	13c -16C
1011	5 Tile	13C - 16C



2002	2 Transfer printed dish rims with blue and white decoration	19C
2002	2 Creamware jar	19C
2002	1 English brown stoneware jar / tankard base	18c - 19C
2002	1 Post-medieval earthenware with green brown glaze	18C
2002	1 Complete English brown stoneware ink bottle	18C / 19C
2003	1 York whiteware bridge spout with dark green glaze	L12C / E13C
2005	2 Transfer-printed with blue / white decoration	19C
2005	1 Banded slipware	18C / 19C
2005	1 White earthenware dish rim with underglaze light blue decoration	19C
2005	2 Tile and 1 scrap	13C / 16C
2005	1 York glazed ware jug with yellow glaze and brown pellet	L12C / E13C
2005	2 Terracotta plant pot and 1 flake	19C
2005	1 Post-Medieval moderately gritted oxidised earthenware with chestnut glaze	17C
2005	1 Tile and 2 terracotta plant pot	19C
2005	4 Transfer-printed	19C
2005	1 White earthenware moulded saucer with lilac sprigging	18C
2005	2 Slipware vessels; bowl and pancheon	18C / 19C
2005	2 Post-medieval earthenware with chestnut glaze	18C
2007	3 Tile	13C / 16C
2007	1 York glazed ware jug with yellow glaze and brown pellet	L12C / E13C
2007	2 Beverley jug	Medieval
2007	4 Beverley jar. Sooted	Medieval
2009	4 Tile	13C / 16C
2011	6 Post-Medieval moderately gritted oxidised earthenware bowl with chestnut glaze. Large sherds	Post Medieval
2011	1 Roof tile. Large sherd	13C / 16C
2011	3 Creamware bowl. Large sherds	19C
2011	1 Post-Medieval moderately gritted oxidised with dark brown glaze	18C
2011	4 Nottingham type brown stoneware bowl	18C
2011	1 Black glazed pancheon rim	18C
2011	1 Post-Medieval moderately gritted oxidised earthenware pancheon with chestnut glaze	Post Medieval
2011	2 Post-Medieval finely oxidised flanged bowl with light brown green glaze	Post Medieval
2011	1 Post medieval moderately gritted oxidised earthenware with glossy mid brown glaze	Post Medieval
2011	1 Flow blue	19C
2011	1 Transfer printed fluted dish	19C

2011	4 Nottingham-type stoneware bowl	18C
2011	1 White earthenware bowl	19C
2011	1 White earthenware jug with raised bands	19C
2011	1 banded slipware bowl with pedestal base	18C / 19C
2011	1 White earthenware saucer with brown stripe	E20C
2011	1 Post Medieval moderately gritted oxidised earthenware with chestnut glaze. Scrap	Post Medieval
2011	2 Post Medieval moderately gritted oxidised earthenware pancheon. Sooted inside. Large sherds	Post Medieval
2011	1 Post Medieval moderately gritted oxidised earthenware pancheon with brown glaze. Large sherd	Post Medieval
2011	1 Post Medieval finely gritted oxidised earthenware pancheon with yellow glaze. Large sherd	Post Medieval
3002	8 Post Medieval moderately gritted oxidised earthenware horizontal handled jar with green brown glaze.	Post Medieval
3002	1 German stoneware jug base	16C / 17C
3002	1 Yellow glazed buff ware jar rim with ribs	16C / 17C
3002	3 Post Medieval finely gritted oxidised earthenware bowl with light green and amber glaze.	Post Medieval
3002	3 Post Medieval moderately gritted oxidised earthenware jar with brown internal glaze. Sooted externally	Post Medieval
3002	1 Tin glazed ware	L17C / E18
3002	1 Post Medieval moderately gritted oxidised earthenware with brown internal glaze.	Post Medieval
3002	1 Post Medieval moderately gritted oxidised earthenware with light green brown glaze.	Post Medieval
3003	1 Roof tile	13C / 16C
3003	1 Slipware posset	L17C / E18C
3003	2 Tin glazed dish	L17C / E18C
3003	2 Late Humberware jug; 1 with strap handle, 1 with rod handle	17C
3003	4 Slipware posset with buff fabric and applied pellets	L17C / E18C
3003	1 White tin glazed dish rim	L17C / E18C
3003	1 White earthenware dish rim	18C
3003	1 Green glazed jug rim, reduced core	Medieval
3003	1 finely oxidised splashware	12C / 13C
3003	1 Coarsely gritted jar base. Sooted	Medieval
3003	1 Hambleton cistern base	L14c / E15C
4002	1 Tile	13C / 16C
4002	1 Orangeware	Medieval
4002	1 Reduced Humberware jug	Medieval

4005	1 Tile	13C / 16C
4007	3 Tile	13C / 16C
4007	1 brick fragment	13C / 16C
4007	1 Humber-type fine walled	Medieval
4008	1 Coarse tile	Medieval
4008	1 Tile; 1 scrap, 1 brick fragment	Medieval
4010	8 Tile	13C / 16C
4020	1 Humberware reduced	14C / 15C
4021	1 Orangeware bowl with dark green glaze externally and lighter streaky green internally	Medieval
5004	3 Tile	13C / 16C

## **APPENDIX 4: FAUNAL ASSESSMENT**

*Nienke Van Doorn, York Archaeological Trust*

### **INTRODUCTION**

Excavations on the Keldgate site in Beverley have produced an assemblage of hand collected animal bone. The 90 animal bones were recovered from 15 contexts. This assemblage has been rapidly assessed focussing primarily on the range of animal taxa present.

### **METHODOLOGY**

The faunal remains were examined and recorded with guidance from Dobney *et al.* (1999) and O'Connor (2008). Evidence of butchery, gnawing, burning or post depositional damage was recorded where present, with reference to Shipman *et al.* (1984) and Stiner *et al.* (1995).

Identification of species was completed using published identification guides (Pales & Lambert 1971). Wherever identification to species could not be achieved, bone fragments were classified using the following categories; unidentified mammal, unidentified bird, or unidentified fish. Mammalian fragments that retained characteristics that enabled estimation of the size of the animal were assigned to one or more of the following categories: large mammal (the size of horse/cow/large cervid [i.e. deer]), medium mammal 1 (the size of sheep/goat/pig/small cervid), medium mammal 2 (the size of dog/cat/hare), small mammal (the size of rodents, mustelidae (badger/otter/polecat family) etc). Very small bone scraps (usually smaller than 10mm) were recorded as unidentifiable and only counted approximately.

### **DISCUSSION**

The results are outlined in the Tables 1 and 2, below.

Context 1009 contains a varied range of species compared to the rest of the assemblage, including a goat horn core and a fragment of cod.

The contexts from Trench 3, 3002-3004, contain a relatively large selection of sheep metapodials and sheep bones in general. This may be related to the specialist leather working in the area, as the feet were often still attached to the hides during the process of tanning.

Some potential evidence for butchery was found in animal bone from the Trench 4 (and 2), in the form of cuts, such as the sheep mandible from context 4007 where the coronoid process had been cut away.

Context 4020 contained a cattle femur that appears sharpened to a point. The cuts seem fresh, and may have been made after initial deposition. There is no clear evidence that this has been used as a tool, although similar pointed cattle bones fashioned into points have been found in the UK, for example in York. These are usually made from cattle metatarsals, do not show clear signs of use and their purpose is still unclear (A. MacGregor, 1999).

### **CONCLUSION**

The animal bone recovered from Keldgate, contained almost exclusively mammalian bone, and mostly of domestic taxa such as sheep and cattle.

Most of the assemblage seems to be consistent with undifferentiated domestic refuse. Material from Trenches 1, 2 and 4 has cut marks present, but no extensive evidence for specialised butchery, and some possible re-use. The material had slight cassy concretions as well as staining on the bones which may further indicate dumping of domestic waste.

The animal bone recovered from Trench 3 is almost exclusively sheep and very specifically foot bones. This may be related to a more specialised activity on the site such as tanning or leatherworking.

#### **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH**

The collection of animal bone has some potential for further research. The relevance will mostly be local. The material recovered from Trench 3 may be related to specialised activity on the site and would be of interest for comparative investigations of other local sites.

#### **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR RETENTION/DISCARD**

Material from Trenches 1, 2, 4 and 5 could be discarded after recording according to museum disposal guidelines. It is recommended that material from Trench 3 is retained for possible future research.

*Addendum 03/05/18 - In accordance with East Riding Museum and Galleries policy, and following the above recommendation, the sharpened cattle femur from context 4020, the sheep mandible from 4007 showing evidence of butchery, and the entire assemblage from Trench 3 has been retained and forms part of the site archive.*

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**Table 1: Animal Bone from Keldgate, Beverley**

CONTEXT	QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	TAPHONOMY	COMMENTS
1007	3	1 sheep metapodial fragment and 2 skull fragments (medium mammal 1)	Mid to dark brown, average condition, some abrasion	
1009	8	1 fragment of goat horn core, 1 fragment of large fish (likely cod), 4 fragments of large mammal, 1 cattle tooth, 2 mandible fragments of young cattle	Mid brown, average condition, abraded, cassy concretions	
1011	4	1 sheep proximal metacarpal, 3 fragments of large mammal (1 skull, 2 ribs)	Mid to dark brown (skull fragments has a paler colour), average condition, abraded, cassy concretions	
2005	3	2 fragments of large mammal, 1 fragment of medium mammal radius (likely sheep)	Mid to dark brown, some cassy concretions.	Long bone fragment of large mammal may have been intentionally cut
2010	9	1 chicken proximal radius, 1 cattle astragalus, a fragment of large mammal scapula, 1 pig tibia fragment, 4 fragments of large mammal, 1 fragment of medium mammal (1) rib	Very varied condition and colour. Light to very dark brown with a glossy appearance. Vivianite on some fragments, mottling on some fragments, but absent on others.	Possibly a mixed/disturbed context
3002	13	11 sheep metacarpals (8 complete, 1 complete but unfused, 2 proximal ends), 1 complete sheep metatarsal. 1 near-complete cattle horn core	Light brown, light mottling, some abrasion but overall good condition. Bone horn core is darker than the bones with more mottling	No obvious cuts on the horn core. The metatarsal and one of the complete adult metacarpals show possible cut marks.
3003	16	1 cattle vertebra fragment, 1 cattle humerus fragment, 6 sheep metacarpals (2 complete, 4 proximal ends, 2 distal ends), 1 sheep proximal metatarsal fragment, 1 sheep mandible fragment, 2 sheep 1 <sup>st</sup> distal phalanges	Light, pale colour, light abrasion, some mottling. Fairly good condition. Sheep mandible has some salivary encrustations that look "metallic" in appearance.	Some cut marks or attempts at cutting on cattle vertebra, sheep metacarpal, and one of the metapodials.
3004	10	3 sheep 1 <sup>st</sup> distal phalanges, 4 sheep metatarsals (1 complete, 2 proximal ends, 1 distal end), 3 sheep metacarpals (1 distal end, 2 shaft fragments)	Pale, light brown. Fair condition.	

CONTEXT	QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	TAPHONOMY	COMMENTS
4002	3	1 sheep proximal metatarsal, 1 sheep humerus shaft, 1 fragment of large mammal	Mid brown, fair condition.	
4005	2	1 medium mammal ?tibia fragment, 1 unfused ?pig radius	Mid to dark brown colour, glossy appearance	
4007	1	1 sheep mandible	Light to mid brown with strong mottling. Sheep mandible has some salivary encrustations that look "metallic" in appearance.	Potential butchery mark where the coronoid process has been cut off at a slope from the condyle down to the jaw.
4008	3	1 mandible fragment (medium mammal 1), 1 sheep tibia shaft fragment, 1 tibia (medium mammal 2, likely cat)	Dark colour, glossy texture on the bones, but dull in appearance. Some vivianite concretions and strong mottling as well as iron staining.	Possible cuts on the distal end of the distal end of the sheep tibia.
4010	3	1 cattle mandible fragment, 1 cattle vertebra fragment, 1 mandible fragment (medium mammal 1)	Dark brown, some abrasion, mottling and ccess or light iron staining.	Some cut marks on the vertebra and the medium mammal mandible.
4020	9	3 skull fragments (medium mammal 1), 1 cattle proximal femur, 1 fragment of large mammal long bone, 1 mandible fragment (medium sized mammal 1), 1 scapula fragment (medium mammal, roe deer?), 1 sheep radius, 1 immature vertebra body (medium mammal 1)	Light to medium brown to dark brown. Some mottling and abrasion.	Possibly a mixed/disturbed context. The cattle femur fragment bears cut marks and seems to have been shaped into a point.
5004	3	1 sheep proximal metatarsal, 1 sheep proximal metacarpal, 1 sheep metapodial fragment	Varied condition, colour and staining (mottling, iron staining)	Possibly a mixed/disturbed context.

Table 2: Animal bone by context

CONTEXT	CATTLE	LARGE MAMMAL	PIG	SHEEP	GOAT	ROE DEER	MEDIUM MAMMAL	CAT	FISH	BIRD	TOTAL
1007				3							3
1009	3	4			1				1		8
1011	3			1							4
2005		2		1							3
2010	2	4	1				1			1	9
3002	1			12							13
3003	2	1		13							16
3004				10							10
4002	1			2							3
4005			1				1				2
4007				1							1
4008				2				1			3
4010	2			1							3
4020	1	1		1		1?	5				9
5004				3							3



## APPENDIX 5: LITHICS ASSESSMENT

*George Loffman, York Archaeological Trust*

During an evaluation at Keldgate, Beverley a total of 9 finds were retained for subsequent specialist lithic analysis. The finds themselves all derive from topsoil or from contexts from medieval or post medieval periods. An initial rapid assessment was undertaken.

A total of 8 finds were found to be naturally fractured flint either through plough damage or natural processes. Many of the pieces are heavily abraded suggesting they are derived from a secondary source, perhaps having been transported by rivers or streams. A single end scraper, probably dating to the Early Neolithic period was recovered from the topsoil of Trench 4, context (4000).

The scraper was manufactured on a reddish brown translucent flint. This is drift flint also known as speckled flint or till flint by some researchers. Although ordinarily grey in colour there can be some variations in colour from various shades of grey to white and brown. The flint still retains its distinctive speckled appearance caused by inclusions within the flint.

This raw material is thought to derive from glacial till material deposited during the last glacial period, as glaciers scoured material from the now submerged North Sea Basin.

The superficial deposits in the Beverley area are characterised by till formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary period (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> accessed 21/09/17), and therefore it is likely that this is the source of the flint. The flint also appears to have been abraded perhaps due to being river rolled. Therefore the flint could have been collected from a local stream or river. The fact that the naturally fractured flint recovered from the site also contained drift flint, suggests the local availability of this type of raw material.

No further work is recommended on the assemblage in its current form.

## APPENDIX 6: SHELL ASSESSMENT

*Nienke Van Doorn, York Archaeological Trust*

### INTRODUCTION

Shell was recovered from six contexts. This assemblage has been rapidly assessed focussing primarily on the range of taxa present.

### DISCUSSION

The results are in the table, below.

All were from species that are edible molluscs. The most dominant species was oyster, but a few mussels, cockles and whelk were recovered as well. The relatively large and varied amount of shell was recovered from context 1009.

One mussel shell fragment was recovered from context 4008 that was particularly brown in colour rather than the more common black.

### CONCLUSION

All identified shells represent species that are edible molluscs. Shell was absent from trench 3, while considerable amounts were found for trench 1 and 4.

### RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

This assemblage would be of little value to further research; the species are all common, edible types and it is not considered that any further information could be extracted from the assemblage as a result of further study.

### RECOMMENDATIONS FOR RETENTION/DISCARD

This shell assemblage could be discarded after recording according to museum disposal guidelines.

#### Shell from Keldgate, Beverley

CONTEXT	BELON OYSTER <i>Ostrea edulis</i>	BLUE MUSSEL <i>Mytilus edulis</i>	COMMON COCKLE <i>Cerastoderma edule</i>	COMMON WHELK <i>Buccinum undatum</i>	TOTAL
1009	20	9	2	1	32
2005	1				1
4002	1				1
4007	3				3
4008	6	(1)			7
4021	2				2

## APPENDIX 7: BRICK ASSESSMENT

*Laura Strafford, ArchHeritage*

Three brick samples were recovered from the site from three contexts, detailed in the table below. None of the bricks were complete, with all of them suffering fragmentation along their length, hence the true length of the bricks is unknown. The width and depth dimensions of all three bricks are comparable to other medieval bricks from the area; according to Moore (2001, 226), the dimensions of bricks used in medieval buildings in the north in the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries average 10-11 by 5-5.5 by 1.5-2.5 inches (25.5-28 by 12.7-14 by 3.8-6.3 cm), and were made in towns such as Boston, Beverley, Hull and York. At Beverley, the earliest known brickwork is in the vaulting of the Minster nave dating from the first half of the 14<sup>th</sup> century. These bricks average 10 x 5 x 1.5 inches (25.4 by 12.7 by 3.8 cm) (Pevsner and Neave 2002, 27).

It seems likely that these bricks were made locally. Medieval Beverley had a flourishing brickmaking trade, based around the beck and along the bank of the river Hull in Grovehill; a Richard *tegularius* or tiler was mentioned in 1202 and by 1366-7 five tilers, one of them a woman, Margaret Limeburner, contributed to the tilers' box (Ball *et al* 1989). It is known that there were municipal kilns at Beverley from at least 1391 (Moore 2001, 224). Between 1409-10, 21 suppliers provided 112,300 bricks for building the North Bar in Beverley, which suggests a relatively large number of makers operating on a small scale (Moore 2001, 212). By 1456 there were 14 tilers recorded in Beverley, and in the late 15<sup>th</sup> century there were nine, with at least three tileries located within the provost's fee at Becksides early in the 15<sup>th</sup> century (Ball *et al* 1989).

Little further can be said about these brick samples, other than they fit the dimensions and fabric type for medieval bricks and are highly likely to be locally produced. No further study is recommended for this assemblage, and they are not recommended for retention, other than for potential education use in reference collections.

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	DATE
4003	1 incomplete red brick (structure sample). 20.5 x 14 x 4.5cm. Traces of light grey mortar with large chalk and grit inclusions	Medieval
4004	1 incomplete red brick (structure sample). 25 x 14 x 5.5cm. Very small trace of light grey mortar	Medieval
5002	1 incomplete red brick (structure sample). 16 x 14 x 5cm. Heavily adhered with light grey mortar with large chalk and grit inclusions	Medieval

### References

Baggs, A.P., Brown, L.M., Forster, G. C. F., Hall, I., Horrox, R. E., Kent, G. H. R. and Neave, D. 1989. A History of the County of York East Riding: Volume 6, the Borough and Liberties of Beverley, ed. K J Allison (London, 1989), British History Online <http://www.britishhistory.ac.uk/vch/yorks/east/vol6> [accessed 24<sup>th</sup> August 2017].

Moore, N. J. Brick. In: Blair, J., and Ramsay, N. (eds.). 2001. *English Medieval Industries: Craftsmen, Techniques, Products*. London: Hambledon Press

Pevsner, N. and Neave, D. 2002. *The Buildings of England. Yorkshire: York and the East Riding*. Yale: Yale University Press

## APPENDIX 8: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

**Archaeological Evaluation, Keldgate Manor, Beverley**  
**Written Scheme of Investigation**

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## Key Project Information

Project name	Keldgate Manor, Beverley
Report title	WSI for Archaeological Investigation
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ArcHeritage Project No.	1097
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NGR	TA 0362 3910
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Author	Anna Badcock
Illustrations	Anna Badcock
Editor	Glyn Davies
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Version and filename	V2 Keldgate Manor WSI v2.docx

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## Figures

Figure 1: Site location

Figure 2: Trench locations

## 1. SUMMARY

1.1. Springfield Healthcare Group have received planning consent for the development of a new dementia care facility. The scheme will include the conversion of some listed buildings, and the construction of new buildings and associated landscaping, parking and access.

1.2. The following archaeological condition has been imposed:

19. No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents 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. The Scheme shall provide for:

- i) the proper identification and evaluation of the extent, character and significance of archaeological remains within the application area
- ii) an assessment of the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological remains
- iii) proposals for the preservation in situ, or for the investigation, recording and recovery of archaeological remains and the publishing of the findings, it being understood that there shall be a presumption in favour of their preservation in situ wherever feasible
- iv) sufficient notification and allowance of time to archaeological contractors nominated by the developer to ensure that archaeological fieldwork as proposed in pursuance of (i) and (iii) above is completed prior to the commencement the approved development in the area of archaeological interest; and
- v) notification in writing to the Curatorial Officer of the Humber Archaeology Partnership of the commencement of archaeological works and the opportunity to monitor such works.

This pre commencement condition is imposed because the site lies within the historic core of the medieval town of Beverley, in an area that was established by the 12th century; in addition, the site also lies close to the Scheduled Monument of 'Hall Garth moated site south of Beverley Minster'.

1.3. This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by ArchHeritage for approval by the Humber Archaeology Partnership. The work will be carried out in accordance with this WSI, and according to the principles of the Institute for Archaeology (CIfA) Code of Conduct and all relevant standards and guidance.

## 2. SITE LOCATION & DESCRIPTION

2.1. The site is currently occupied by Keldgate Manor with its associated coach house, walls and gate piers as well as numbers 45 and 47 Keldgate (all of which are grade II listed buildings). A car park and access lane, called Old Manor Lawns, forms the western part of the site. Gardens currently cover the rest of the proposed development area, which is bound by mature trees to the south east (centred on NGR TA 0362 3910).

2.2. The site is bound to the north by the street of Keldgate, to the east by George Odey Court (a 21st-century development) and to the south by the 'Old Manor Lawns', a 20<sup>th</sup>-century development. The sites western edge is bound by 49/49a Keldgate, another grade II listed building, and its garden wall.

2.3. The underlying bedrock geology is based upon the Flanborough Chalk Formation overlain by Devensian Till deposits (BGS interrogated 22/04/2016).

## 3. DESIGNATIONS & CONSTRAINTS

3.1. There are several Grade II listed buildings on the site (see above).



## 4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST

- 4.1. Research has revealed that the current structures on the site were developed in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century when Keldgate Manor was constructed. The coach house and associated structures followed in the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century and the gatehouses, forming 45 and 47 Keldgate, appeared in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Research did not reveal any evidence for development within the gardens of the Manor.
- 4.2. Excavations near the proposal site have recorded well preserved archaeological deposits dating from the 11<sup>th</sup> century onwards, including 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup>-century post-built structures with associated leather working pits.
- 4.3. The potential for archaeological remains to be present on the site is considered high. This is due to the nature of the structures which have stood on the site and the general lack of development in the Manor gardens over time. If below-ground structures do survive to any level of completeness, their archaeological, historical or architectural significance could be moderate to high.



Part of the 1828 Smith map of Beverley (edges of proposed development marked in red)

## 5. AIMS

- 5.1. The aims are:
  - to determine the extent, condition, character, importance and date of any archaeological remains present

- to provide information that will enable the remains to be placed within their local, regional, and national context and for an assessment of the significance of the archaeology of the proposal area to be made
- to provide information to enable the local authority to decide any requirements for further archaeological mitigation for the site

## 6. TECHNIQUES

6.1. The recording will comprise the following elements:

- Trial trenching
- Reporting

6.2. **Further stages of work or other mitigation measures could be required** by the local authority, depending upon the results of the evaluation.

## 7. TRIAL TRENCHES

7.1. A series of 5 trenches will be excavated. The location of the trenches is shown on Illustration 2. Trenches will be stepped if necessary, to ensure their stated size at the base of the trench.

No.	Size (m)	Rationale
1	10 x 2	To examine potential for medieval crofts
2	10 x 2	To examine potential for building range shown on 1828 map
3	10 x 2	To examine potential for medieval crofts
4	10 x 2	To examine potential for medieval crofts
5	10 x 2	To examine potential for medieval crofts

7.2. The trench locations will be accurately plotted using an EDM Total station, by measurement to local permanent features shown on published Ordnance Survey maps. All measurements will be accurate to +/-10cm, and the trenches locatable on a 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. This is to ensure that the trenches can be independently relocated in the event of future work.

7.3. Overburden such as turf, topsoil or other superficial fill materials would be removed by a machine fitted with a toothless bucket. Mechanical excavation equipment would be used judiciously, under archaeological supervision down to the top of archaeological deposits, or the natural subsoil, whichever appears first. If archaeology is present machining will cease and excavation will normally proceed by hand. Where deep homogenous deposits, or deposits such as rubble infills, are encountered, these may be carefully removed by machine, after consultation with the archaeological curator. The trenches will be excavated to a depth of 600-750mm, to reflect the depth of beams and pile caps.

7.4. The use of mechanical, air-powered, or electrical excavation equipment may also be appropriate for removing deep intrusions (e.g. modern brick and concrete floors or footings) or

through deposits to check that they are of natural origin, after consultation with archaeological curator. The machine will not be used to cut arbitrary sondages down to natural deposits.

- 7.5. All trenches will be sufficiently cleaned by hand to enable potential archaeological features to be identified and recorded; areas without archaeological features will be recorded as sterile and no further work will take place in these areas. The stratigraphy of all trenches will be recorded on trench record sheets even where no archaeological features are identified.
- 7.6. A sufficient sample of any archaeological features and deposits revealed will be excavated in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner in order to establish the aims of the evaluation.
- Discrete features will be half-sectioned in the first instance.
  - Linear features will be sample excavated (to a minimum of 20% of their length) with each sample being not less than 1m in length
  - Deposits at junctions or interruptions in linear features will be sufficiently excavated to allow relationships to be determined.
  - Structures will be sample excavated to a degree whereby their extent nature, form, date, function and relationships to other features and deposits can be established.

## **8. RECORDING METHODOLOGY**

- 8.1. All archaeological features will be recorded using standardised pro forma record sheets. Plans, sections and elevations will be drawn as appropriate and a comprehensive photographic record will be made where archaeological features are encountered.
- 8.2. Archaeological deposits will be planned at a basic scale of 1:50, with individual features requiring greater detail being planned at a scale of 1:20. Larger scales will be utilised as appropriate. Cross-section of features will be drawn to a basic scale of 1:10 or 1:20 depending on the size of the feature. All drawings will be related to Ordnance Datum. Where it aids interpretation, structural remains will also be recorded in elevation.
- 8.3. Each context, where assigned, will be described in full on a pro forma context record sheet in accordance with the accepted context record conventions. Each context will be given a unique number. These field records will be checked and indexes compiled.
- 8.4. Photographs of work in progress and post-excavation of individual and groups of features will be taken. This will include general views of entire features and of details such as sections as considered necessary. The photographic record will comprise digital photography. All site photography will adhere to accepted photographic record guidelines.
- 8.5. Areas which do not contain any archaeological deposits will be photographed and recorded as being archaeologically sterile. The natural stratigraphic sequence within these areas will be recorded.
- 8.6. All finds will be collected and handled following the guidance set out in the ClfA guidance for archaeological materials. Unstratified material will not be kept unless it is of exceptional

intrinsic interest. Material discarded as a consequence of this policy will be described and quantified in the field. Finds of particular interest or fragility will be retrieved as Small Finds, and located on plans. Other finds, finds within the topsoil, and dense/discrete deposits of finds will be collected as Bulk Finds, from discrete contexts, bagged by material type. Any dense/discrete deposits will have their limits defined on the appropriate plan.

- 8.7. All artefacts and ecofacts will be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in the RESCUE/UKIC publication *First Aid for Finds*, and recording systems must be compatible with the recipient museum. All finds that fall within the purview of the Treasure Act (1996) will be reported to HM Coroner according to the procedures outlined in the Act, after discussion with the client and the local authority.
- 8.8. An environmental sampling programme will be undertaken for the recovery and identification of charred and waterlogged remains where suitable deposits are identified. The collection and processing of environmental samples will be undertaken in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 2011). Environmental and soil specialists will be consulted during the course of the excavation with regard to the implementation of this sampling programme. The sampling regime will include samples of the four types of deposit sample as appropriate. These are described below:
- **Bulk-sieved Sample (BS).** Sample size will depend upon the context/feature size, but should be up to 40-60 litres in size (if the context size allows). They are taken for the recovery of charcoal, burnt seeds, bone and artefacts. The samples will be processed (flotation) on site where possible with 1mm and 500micron sieves on a rack to collect the carbonised washover. The retents and flots will then be dried, sorted and assessed to advise the potential for further analysis.
  - **General Biological Sample (GBA):** These are only taken if a deposit is waterlogged. A 10 litre sample size will be used (if the context size allows). These samples will be processed in the laboratory, to recover macrofossils and microscopic remains such as pollen and insects.
  - **Column monolith:** Kubiena tin samples may be taken for soils and pollen analysis and to determine soil accumulation processes.
  - **Spot samples:** these samples are taken as required. they may be contexts or material not suited to sieving, such as caches of seeds, pieces of eggshell or any specific finds of organic material. They may also be specialist samples (e.g. charcoal for radiocarbon dating).
- 8.9. Other samples will be taken, as appropriate, in consultation with ArcHeritage specialists and the Historic England Regional Science Advisor, as appropriate (e.g. dendrochronology, soil micromorphology, monolith samples, C14, etc.). Samples will be taken for scientific dating where necessary for the development of subsequent mitigation strategies. Material removed from site will be stored in appropriate controlled environments.
- 8.10. In the event of human remains being discovered during the evaluation these will be left *in-situ*, covered and protected, in the first instance. The removal of human remains will only take place in compliance with environmental health regulations and following discussions with, and with the approval of, the Secretary of State or the Church of England, as appropriate.

- If **disarticulated** remains are encountered, these will be identified and quantified on site. If trenches are being immediately backfilled, the remains will be left in the ground. If the excavations will remain open for any length of time, disarticulated remains will be removed and boxed, for immediate reburial by the Church.
- If **articulated** remains are encountered, these will be excavated in accordance with recognised guidelines and retained for assessment.
- Any grave goods or coffin furniture will be retained for further assessment.

8.11. Where a licence is issued, all human skeletal remains must be properly removed in accordance with the terms of that licence. Where a licence is not issued, the treatment of human remains will be in accordance with the requirements of Civil Law, ClfA Technical Paper 13 (1993) and Historic England guidance.

## 9. SPECIALIST ASSESSMENT

9.1. The stratigraphic information, artefacts, soil samples, and residues will be **assessed** as to their potential and significance for further analysis and study. The material will be quantified (counted and weighted). Specialists will undertake a rapid scan of all excavated material. Ceramic spot dates will be given. Appropriately detailed specialist reports will be included in the report.

9.2. Materials considered vulnerable should be selected for stabilisation after specialist recording. Where intervention is necessary, consideration must be given to possible investigative procedures (e.g. glass composition studies, residues on or in pottery, and mineral-preserved organic material). Allowance will be made for preliminary conservation and stabilization of all objects and a written assessment of long-term conservation and storage needs will be produced. Once assessed, all material will be packed and stored in optimum conditions, in accordance with Watkinson and Neal (1998), ClfA (2007) and Museums and Galleries (1992).

9.3. All finds will be cleaned, marked and labelled as appropriate, prior to assessment. For ceramic assemblages, any recognised local pottery reference collections and relevant fabric Codes will be used.

9.4. Allowance will be made for the recovery of material suitable for scientific dating and contingency sums will be made available to undertake such dating, if necessary. This will be decided in consultation with the curator.

## 10. REPORT & ARCHIVE PREPARATION

10.1. Upon completion of the site work, a report will be prepared to include the following:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the work.
- An introduction which will include the planning reference number, grid reference and dates when the fieldwork took place.

- An account of the methodology and detailed results of the operation, describing structural data, archaeological features, associated finds and environmental data, and a conclusion and discussion.
  - A selection of photographs and drawings, including a detailed plan of the site accurately identifying the areas monitored, trench locations, selected feature drawings, and selected artefacts, and phased feature plans where appropriate.
  - Specialist artefact and environmental reports where undertaken, and a context list/index.
  - Details of archive location and destination (with accession number, where known), together with a context list and catalogue of what is contained in that archive.
  - A copy of the key OASIS form details
  - Copies of the Brief and WSI
  - Additional photographic images may be supplied on a CDROM appended to the report
- 10.2. A digital copy of the report will be submitted to the commissioning body. A digital copy of the report will also be submitted direct to the Humber Archaeology Partnership for planning purposes, and subsequently for inclusion into the HER.
- 10.3. A field archive will be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs. Catalogues of contexts, finds, soil samples, plans, sections and photographs will be produced. ArcHeritage will liaise with the East Ridings Museums Service prior to the commencement of fieldwork to establish the detailed curatorial requirements of the museum and discuss archive transfer and to complete the relevant museum forms. The relevant museum curator would be afforded access to visit the site and discuss the project results.
- 10.4. The owner of the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) in the information and documentation arising from the work, would grant a licence to the Local Authority and the museum accepting the archive to use such documentation for their statutory functions and provide copies to third parties as an incidental to such functions. Under the Environmental Information Regulations (EIR), such documentation is required to be made available to enquirers if it meets the test of public interest. Any information disclosure issues would be resolved between the client and the archaeological contractor before completion of the work. EIR requirements do not affect IPR.
- 10.5. Upon completion of the project an OASIS form will be completed at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>.

## **11. POST EXCAVATION ANALYSIS & PUBLICATION**

- 11.1. The information contained in the evaluation report will enable decisions to be taken regarding the future treatment of the archaeology of the development site and any material recovered during the evaluation.
- 11.2. If further archaeological investigations (mitigation) take place, any further analyses (as recommended by the specialists, and following agreement with the curator) may be incorporated into the post-excavation stage of the mitigation programme unless such analysis

are required to provide information to enable a suitable mitigation strategy to be devised. **Such analysis will form a new piece of work to be commissioned.**

- 11.3. In the event that no further fieldwork takes place on the site, a full programme of post excavation analysis and publication of artefactual and scientific material from the evaluation may be required by the curator. **Where this is required, this work will be a new piece of work to be commissioned.**
- 11.4. If further site works do not take place, allowance will be made for the preparation and publication in a local and/or national journal of a short summary on the results of the evaluation and of the location and material held within the site archive.
- 11.5. The results of the work will may be publicised locally e.g. by presenting a paper to local societies or through a press release.

## **12. HEALTH AND SAFETY**

- 12.1. Health and safety issues will take priority over archaeological matters and all archaeologists will comply with relevant Health and Safety Legislation.
- 12.2. A Risk Assessment will be prepared prior to the start of site works.

## **13. PRE-START REQUIREMENTS**

- 13.1. The client will be responsible for ensuring site access has been secured prior to the commencement of site works, and that the **perimeter of the site is secure.**
- 13.2. The client will provide ArcHeritage with up to date service plans and **will be responsible for ensuring services have been disconnected**, where appropriate.
- 13.3. The client will be responsible for ensuring that any existing reports (e.g. ground investigation, borehole logs, contamination reports) are made available to ArcHeritage prior to the commencement of work on site and that there are no buried hazards such as ground contamination.

## **14. REINSTATEMENT**

- 14.1. Following excavation and recording the spoil from the trenches will be backfilled unless requested otherwise. The backfill material will be levelled and compressed as far as possible with the mechanical excavator bucket, but **will not be compressed to a specification.** ArcHeritage are not responsible for reinstating any surfaces, including reseeded, unless specifically commissioned by the client who will provide a suitable specification for the work.
- 14.2. During the first monitoring visit an agreement on a suitable staged backfill timetable for the trenches will be agreed, to avoid leaving all trenches open at once for health and safety reasons.

## 15. STAFFING

15.1. Specialist staff available for this project are:

- Human remains - Malin Holst (York Osteoarchaeology Ltd) & Rebecca Storm (University of Bradford)
- Palaeoenvironmental remains - Sheffield Archaeobotanical Consultancy
- Head of Curatorial Services - Christine McDonnell
- Lithics - George Loffman
- Roman Pottery - Ruth Leary, Gladys Monteil, David Gregory
- Roman glass - Caroline Jackson
- Medieval and post-medieval pottery - Anne Jenner
- Post-medieval pottery - David Barker
- Post-medieval glass - Karen Weston
- Finds Officers - Nienke Van Doorn
- Archaeometallurgy & industrial residues - Rod Mackenzie
- Conservation - Ian Panter
- Worked wood - Steve Allen

15.2. Other specialist staff may be commissioned as necessary.

## 16. MONITORING OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

16.1. As a minimum requirement, the curator will be given a minimum of one week's notice of work commencing on site, and will be afforded the opportunity to visit the site during and prior to completion of the on-site works so that the general stratigraphy of the site can be assessed and to discuss the requirement any further phases of archaeological work. ArcHeritage will notify the curator of any discoveries of archaeological significance so that site visits can be made, as necessary. Any changes to this agreed WSI will only be made in consultation with the curator.

16.2. With the client's agreement illustrated notices will be displayed on site to explain the nature of the works.

## 17. COPYRIGHT

17.1. ArcHeritage retain the copyright on this document. It has been prepared expressly for the named client, and may not be passed to third parties for use or for the purpose of gathering quotations.

## 18. KEY REFERENCES

ADS and Digital Antiquity. 2013. Caring for Digital Data in Archaeology: A guide to Good Practice.



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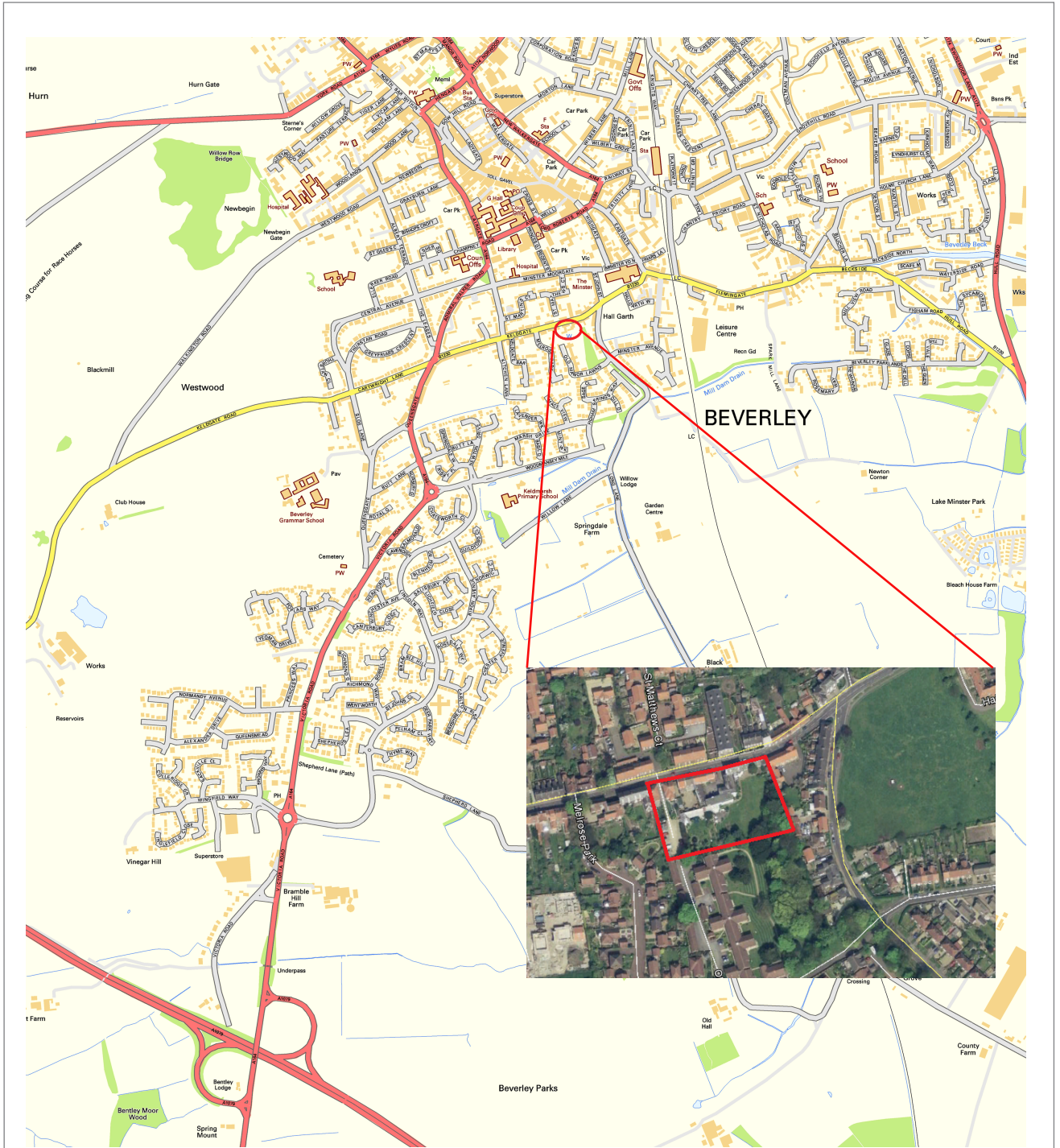
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Neal, V., and D. Watkinson (eds). 1998. *First Aid for Finds: practical guide for archaeologists*. United Kingdom Institute for Conservation of Historic & Artistic Works, Archaeology Section; 3<sup>rd</sup> Revised Edition.

See also the website of the ClfA for all Guidance and Standards documentation.  
<http://www.archaeologists.net/codes/ifa>

See also the Historic England website for a full list of guidance documents.  
<http://historicengland.org.uk/advice/technical-advice/recording-heritage/>

## FIGURES



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