

Fig 4 Post excavation plan and sections (Trench 1)

Appendix 1

Written Scheme of Investigation For Archaeological Evaluation



North

Yorkshire County Council

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**LAND ADJOINING 92/94 MAIN ROAD, DRAX,
SELBY, NORTH YORKSHIRE**

Centred at SE 6745 2625

Prepared for Mr J Wetherell

by

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

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7 April 1999

LAND ADJOINING 92/94 MAIN ROAD, DRAX SELBY, NORTH YORKSHIRE
(centred at SE 6745 2625)

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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1 Summary

1.1 An outline planning application has been made for residential development on land adjoining 92/94 Main Road Drax Selby North Yorkshire. The site lies within an area of potential archaeological significance within the historic core of the village of Drax. In the medieval period a borough was founded here although after initial expansion success was limited and the settlement shrank. Remains of medieval settlement industry and associated deposits may therefore be present within the proposed development area.

1.2 Tenders are invited from suitably qualified archaeological organisations to carry out a field evaluation of the development area by means of a preliminary documentary and cartographic survey to be followed by trial trenching in order to assess the archaeological implications of the proposed development.

2 Purpose

2.1 This written scheme of investigation represents a summary of the broad archaeological requirements for an evaluation of the proposed development site in order that the Client may provide detailed archaeological information to Selby District Council in support of his outline planning application. This is in accordance with Policies ENV27 and 28 of the District Local Plan and the guidance of Planning Policy Guidance note 16 on *Archaeology and Planning* 1990. It does not comprise a full specification and the County Council makes no warranty that the archaeological works are fully or exactly described. The details of implementation must be specified in a contract between the Client and the selected archaeological contractor.

3 Location and Description

3.1 In February 1999 an outline planning application (ref 8/25/85A/PA) was submitted to Selby District Council by Mr J Wetherell for residential development of 0.345 ha of land adjoining numbers 92/94 Main Road Drax. Drax lies close to the southern boundary of the County between the towns of Selby and Goole on low lying ground close to the Rivers Ouse and Aire. The proposed development site lies on the southern side of Main Road to the south west of the church occupying c. 55m along the street frontage and an area of c. 70m to the rear at its greatest extent (see Figure 1).

3.2 At the time of a recent site visit on 16 March 1999 nos 92 and 94 Main Road a former house and shop had been demolished and their site is marked by an area of rubble a bonfire and demolition debris. To the east the site is under grass and there is evidence of a number of trees having been felled. The ground level falls to the rear of the site which is also covered by trees and other vegetation and a small shed. Part of the street frontage is open and part to the east is delimited by a mature hedge with a telegraph pole midway.

along its length. Due to the disturbance of the site by building demolition and former trees the site is not considered suitable for geophysical survey.

4 Historical and Archaeological Background

4.1 Although now a village, Drax has at various times in its history had a greater importance than it now has. In the mid 13th century there seems to have been a deliberate attempt to establish an urban centre in Drax with the foundation of a borough. The degree of physical planning at this time is not known, although the present street pattern of Drax has probably altered little since the medieval period. The success of the borough was limited however; this may have been caused by the establishment of a town at Airmyn nearby, and it is likely that after its initial expansion the extent of settlement at Drax shrank (Tyler 1978).

4.2 Within the area of proposed development, burgage plots may have been laid out along Main Road, with properties on the frontage and ancillary buildings and activities to the rear. There is potential therefore for the survival of remains relating to the settlement, industry, trade and economy of medieval Drax.

4.3 Further information for the area is held by the North Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). The SMR can be consulted by prior appointment by contacting Linda Smith, SMR Officer, North Yorkshire County Council, Heritage Unit, County Hall, Northallerton, North Yorkshire, DL7 8AH. Tel: 01609 780780 x2331. Fax: 01609 779838.

5 Objectives

5.1 The objectives of the archaeological evaluation work within the proposed development area are:

- 1 to collate available archaeological and historical information to determine as far as is reasonably possible from existing documentary and cartographic sources the nature of the archaeological resource within the application site and any changes in land use through time.
- 2 to determine by means of trial trenching the nature, depth, extent and state of preservation of any archaeological deposits on the site.
- 3 to prepare a report summarising the results of the work and assessing the archaeological implications, if any, of the proposed development.
- 4 to prepare and submit a suitable archive to the appropriate museum.

6 Tenders

6.1 Archaeological contractors should submit their estimates or quotations to the Client with reference to the County Council's *Guidance for Developers – Archaeological Work*.

7 Access, Safety and Monitoring

7.1 Access to the site should be arranged through the Client.

7.2 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that Health and Safety requirements are fulfilled.

- 7.3 The project will be monitored by the Planning Archaeologist to whom not less than seven days written notice must be given of the commencement of fieldwork
- 7.4 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that monitoring takes place by arranging monitoring points as follows
- 1 a preliminary meeting or discussion at the commencement of the contract
 - 2 progress meeting(s) during the fieldwork phase at appropriate points in the work schedule to be agreed
 - 3 a meeting during the post fieldwork phase to discuss the draft report and archive before completion
- 7.5 It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to ensure that any significant results are brought to the attention of the Planning Archaeologist and the Client as soon as is practically possible. This is particularly important where there is any likelihood of contingency funding being required
- 8 **B_{ref}**
- 8.1 To undertake a documentary and cartographic search of background information relating to the site to be followed by trial trenching of selected areas based upon the results of collating (where appropriate)
- 1 data held by the North Yorkshire Sites & Monuments Record
 - 2 printed and manuscript maps
 - 3 place and field name evidence
 - 4 other photographic/illustrative evidence
 - 5 published and unpublished documentary sources
 - 6 local museum catalogues and artefactual evidence
 - 7 oral evidence
 - 8 engineering/borehole data
- 8.2 A number of trial trenches should be excavated within the area of proposed development placed to sample different locations and terrain within the site. Archaeological contractors should quote for a nominal area of 100m² to be investigated to determine the nature, depth, extent and state of preservation of any archaeological deposits. The precise location of trial trenches will be determined by the results of 8.1 (above) and shall be agreed with the Planning Archaeologist and the Client prior to excavation
- 8.3 Overburden such as turf, topsoil, made ground, rubble or other superficial fill materials should be removed by machine using a back-acting excavator fitted with a toothless or ditching bucket. Mechanical excavation equipment shall be used judiciously under archaeological supervision down to the top of archaeological deposits or the natural subsoil (C Horizon or soil parent material) whichever appears first. Topsoil should be kept separate from subsoil or fill materials. Thereafter, excavation of archaeological deposits should be carried out stratigraphically and by hand.
- 8.4 A sufficient sample of features and deposits should be investigated to understand the full stratigraphic sequence in each trench down to natural deposits. All deposits should be fully recorded on appropriate context sheets, photographs, scale plans and sections.
- 8.5 Subsoils and sterile parent materials below archaeological deposits may be removed without archaeological supervision using a toothed bucket. Excavations should be backfilled replacing subsoil first and topsoil last.

8 6 Metal detecting should be undertaken during the evaluation including scanning of topsoil and spoil heaps subject to archaeological supervision and recording so that metal finds are properly located and identified. All metal detection should be carried out following the Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice. Where feasible the participation of a legitimate metal detection club which is a member of the National Council for Metal Detecting should be considered.

8 7 A strategy for palaeoenvironmental sampling and analysis should be devised to deal with any potentially important palaeoenvironmental deposits which may be uncovered. Particular attention should be paid to sampling securely dated deposits and features and specifically any waterlogged and/or burnt deposits.

8 8 Methods of reinstatement must be agreed with the Client in advance of submission of tenders.

8 9 Upon completion of archaeological field recording work samples should be processed and all finds cleaned, identified, assessed, spot dated and properly stored—Should a significant quantity and quality of finds be recovered a post excavation assessment of the material should be undertaken in accordance with the guidance of MAP2 (English Heritage 1991).

8 10 All artefacts or ecofacts should be retained for analysis and subsequent deposition or disposal.

9 Archive

9 1 Archive deposition should be undertaken with reference to the County Council's *Guidelines on the Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*. A field archive should be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs. Catalogues of contexts, finds, soil samples, plans, sections and photographs should be produced and cross referenced.

9 2 The archaeological contractor should liaise with an appropriate registered museum to establish the detailed requirements of the museum and discuss archive transfer in advance of fieldwork commencing. The relevant museum curator should be afforded access to visit the site and discuss the project results.

10 Report

10 1 A summary report shall be produced following the County Council's guidance on reporting *Reporting Check List*. The report should contain:

- a concise non technical summary of the project and its results
- a summary description of the aims and methodology of the work
- background planning or administrative details of the project
- a summary of past and present land use within the study area
- a description and interpretation of the findings of the evaluation
- an assessment of the importance of the archaeology recorded including its historical context
- an assessment and catalogue of finds, features, samples and primary records
- a location plan at an appropriate scale with grid references
- a copy of the brief and agreed project design and an indication of any variations
- an index to the project archive

- illustrations of significant features using conventionally scaled plans sections and photographs as appropriate
- a full bibliography of sources consulted
- Any recommendations for the future treatment of any archaeological remains on the site should be presented in the form of a separate section to the main report and clearly identified as the views of the contractor

10 2 All excavated areas should be accurately mapped with respect to nearby buildings and roads

10 3 At least five copies of the report should be produced and submitted to the Client North Yorkshire County Council Hentage Unit SMR the Local Planning Authority the museum accepting the archive and the National Monuments Record RCHME in Swindon

11 Further Information

11 1 Further information or clarification of any aspects of this brief may be obtained from

- Gail Falkingham MIFA (ARM)
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11 2 References

English Heritage	1991	Management of Archaeological Projects
A Tyler	1978	North Yorkshire Small Towns Survey (unpublished manuscript)

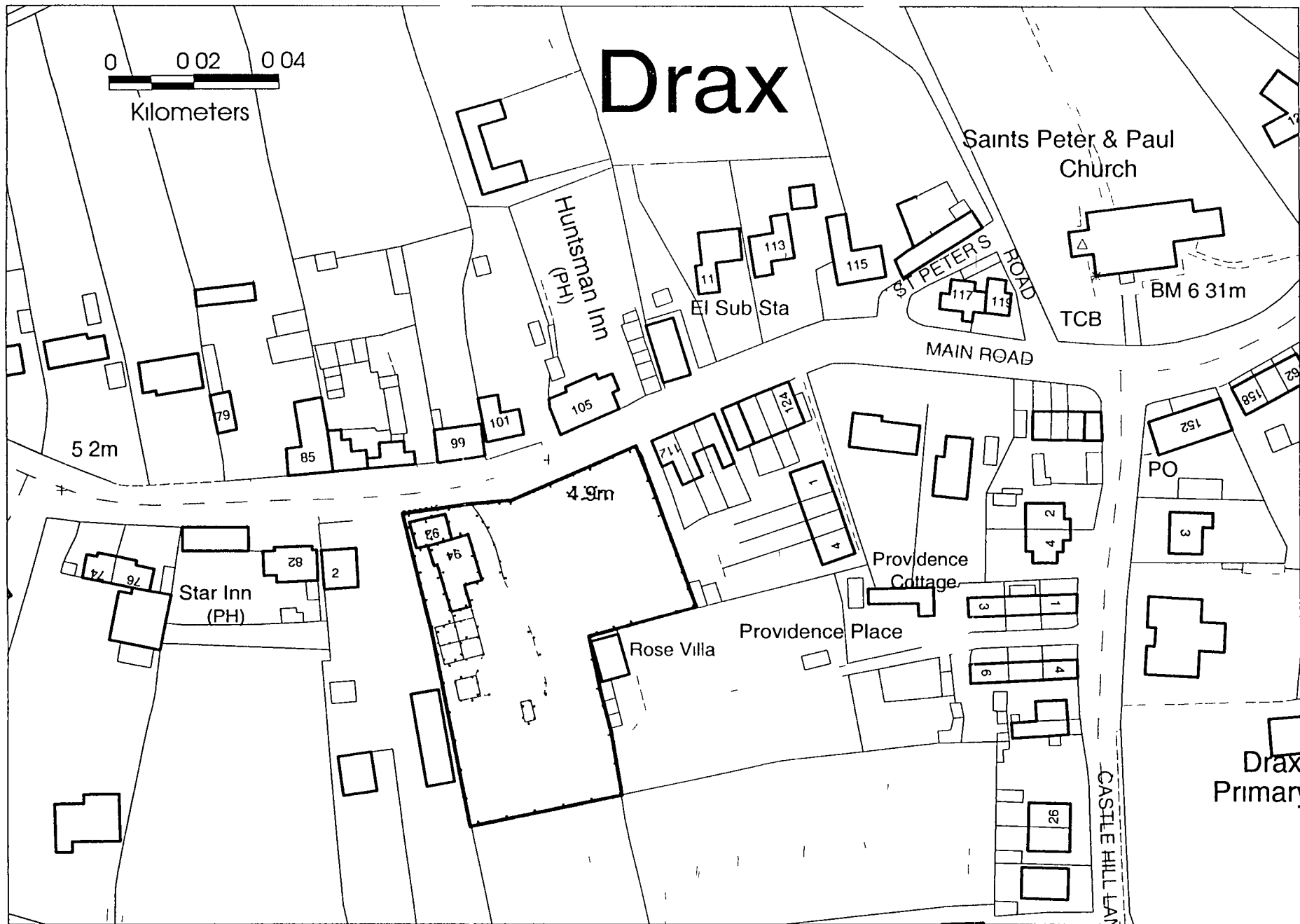


FIG 1 Land adjacent 92/94 Main Road Drax

COMPILATION & ANALYSIS GF
 DATE 8 APRIL 1999
 FILENAME
 SCALE 1:1250

Appendix II

Primary Archive Inventory

Description	Quantity
Site specification	1 document
Context register	1
Context sheets	100 114
Drawings	4
Photographic record	
Film sheets	2
Monochrome films	1 (film no 5680 shots 8 30)
Colour transparencies	1 (film no 5679 shots 8 33)
Finds register	
Secondary Archive	
Pottery report	1 document (Appendix V)

Appendix III

Inventory of Contexts

Context	Trench	Description
100	1	Cut of rubbish pit
101	1	Primary fill of F100
102	1	Secondary fill of F100
103	1	Cut of pit
104	1	Fill of F103
105	1	Cut of ditch
106	1	Fill of ditch
107	1	Cut of pit
108	1	Fill of F107
109	1	Cut of pit
110	1	Fill of F109
111	1	Topsoil
112	1	Subsoil
113	4	Foundation cut
114	4	Fill of foundation cut

Appendix IV

Inventory of Finds

Context	Description	Number
101	bone	6
101	brick/tile	26
101	slag/iron	3
104	pot	10
104	glass	2
104	bone	2
104	brick/tile	3
104	clay pipe	1
106	pot	22
106	bone	2
108	bone	3
110	pot	2
114	pot	9

Appendix V

Pottery Report by C G Cumberpatch BA PhD (Archaeological Consultant)

Introduction

The pottery assemblage from Main Road Drax was examined by the author on 25th June 1999. It consisted of thirty five sherds of medieval and post medieval pottery weighing a total of 600 grams. The details of the pottery are set out in Table 1.

Discussion

Context 101

Context 101 produced eight sherds of pottery, all of it dating to the later 19th or early 20th centuries.

Context 104

With the exception of a single sherd of medieval Gritty ware, all the pottery from context 104 was of 19th or early 20th century date. This suggests that the medieval sherd is residual within the later deposits.

Context 106

Of all the contexts identified on the site, only 106 produced a substantial assemblage of medieval pottery. This consisted of twenty two sherds ranging in date from the 12th / 13th centuries to the later medieval period (14th / 15th centuries). The types identified included the normal range of wares to be expected from a site in eastern Yorkshire and suggest that activity took place on the site during the medieval period. There was nothing to suggest that the assemblage was of anything other than a domestic nature. With the exception of the fact that a number of the sherds were of unfamiliar types, this was an entirely normal group of medieval pottery which had probably reached the site from a number of potteries within the local region. Only the possible sherd of Low Countries Redware was slightly unusual, given that this type is rare in Hull before 1350. Together with the sherds of Humberware, it might suggest that the deposit was of 14th or early 15th century date, implying that the earlier sherds were residual within the deposit.

Context 110

Context 110 produced only two sherds of pottery, both of recent date.

Context 114

Nine sherds of pottery were recovered from context 114, all of which were of 19th or early 20th century date.

Unstratified pottery

Two sherds of a large late Brown Glazed Coarseware pancheon were recovered from an unstratified context. Although the form is one which first appears in 16th century contexts, this particular example was no earlier in date than the later 18th century.

Conclusion

The pottery assemblage from Main Road Drax represented two periods of activity on the site. The first dated to the later medieval period but included some material of 13th century date. The second dated to the later 19th and/or the early 20th century. The absence of activity between these two phases remains to be explained.

Context	Type	Number	Weight	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
101	Red earthenware	2	30	BS	U/ID	Recent	
101	Stoneware	1	170	BS/Handle	Flagon	O19th EC20th	Honey coloured handled flagon
101	White ware	4	15	BS	Tableware	C19th EC20th	Blue and white decoration
101	White ware	1	5	BS	U/ID	Recent	Undecorated off white body sherd
104	Gritty ware	1	5	Base	Jar/CP	C12th C13th	Unglazed buff gritty ware
104	Stoneware	2	25	BS	Jar/Flagon	C19th EC20th	One sherds with part of stamped name RICHARD
104	Tableware	2	10	BS	Tableware	C19th EC20th	Blue and white decorated tableware
104	Transfer printed Ww	1	15	Base	Tableware	C19th EC20th	Ivy motif internally makers mark externally IVY
104	White ware	2	00	Base	Flatware	C19th EC20th	
104	White ware	2	5	Rim/BS	Tableware	C19th EC20th	Sponge like blue decoration internally and externally
106	Humberware	2	60	Base	Jug/Jar	LC13th C15th	Thumbed base
106	Humberware	3	25	BS	U/ID	LC13th C15th	
106	Later medieval sandy ware	1	10	BS	U/ID	C13th EC15th	Dense semi vitrified sandy ware with metallic greenish brown glaze externally
106	Orange Gritty ware	1	10	Rim	Jar/CP	C13th C14th	Oxidised gritty ware everted rim
106	Orange Sandy ware	3	20	BS	U/ID	Medieval	Two unglazed one with pale yellow glaze and applied pellets
106	Reduced Sandy ware	1	10	BS	U/ID	C13th EC15th	Dark grey reduced core with thin oxidised margins int and ext, pale green thin patchy glaze
106	Red ware (Dutch)	1	5	BS	U/ID	LC13th C14th	Possible Low Countries Redware although the context may be rather early
106	Sandy ware	1	15	BS	U/ID	Medieval	Unidentified unglazed oxidised sandy ware burnt externally
106	Shell Tempered ware	4	105	BS	U/ID	C12th C14th	Abundant shell temper Sooted externally
106	Splash Glazed Sandy ware	1	15	BS	U/ID	C12th C13th	Oxidised sandy ware with patchy brown splash glaze
106	Tile	2	110	BS	Roof tile	?Medieval	
106	White ware (?York)	1	20	BS	U/ID	C13th C14th	Very dark green glaze on a fine white quartz sand tempered fabric
106	White ware (?York)	1	5	BS	U/ID	C13th C14th	Slightly white ware (occasional black grit) with mottled pale green glaze externally ?York type
110	Late Black Glazed ware	1	255	BS/Rim	Flagon	Recent	Handled flagon with globular body and restricted neck, black glaze int and ext
110	White ware	1	10	Rim	Flatware	C19th EC20th	Blue and white chinese motifs internally
114	Modern Blackware	1	50	Base	U/ID	C19th EC20th	Two joining sherds white fabric with black metallic glaze internally and externally
114	Modern Blackware	1	35	Base	U/ID	C19th EC20th	Red fabric black glaze internally
114	Red earthenware	1	5	BS	U/ID	Recent	Flake no surfaces internally or externally
114	Stoneware	1	30	BS	Jar/Flagon	C19th EC20th	Faint green internally and externally
114	Tableware	1	15	BS	U/ID	C19th EC20th	Cream coloured body with thin white lines around circumference
114	White ware	2	25	Rim/BS	Tableware	C19th EC20th	Rim of plate typical blue and white decoration
U/S	Late BGCw	2	330	Rim/BS	Pantheon	LC15th EC20th	Large black glazed pantheon of post medieval type but recent date
	Total	35	600				

Table 1 Medieval and later pottery from Mam Road Drax