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Site & Landscape Survey

Interpretation, Design & Display

Land West of Airmyn Road
Goole
East Riding of Yorkshire

Archaeological Evaluation

Report No. Y194/15

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Land West of Airmyn Road
Goole
East Riding of Yorkshire

Archaeological Evaluation

Report No. Y194/15

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Summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd on land west of Airmyn Road, Goole, in the East Riding of Yorkshire during June 2015. Five trenches were excavated two of which, (Trenches 1 and 2) produced an assemblage of 13th ceramic building material consisting of tile and brick. The CBM was recovered from the topsoil/natural sub-strata interface and from the fills of a pit and ditch. The CBM suggests the presence of a demolished medieval building on or close to site although no structural feature were identified.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) between 24 and 25 June 2015. The work was commissioned by Prospect Archaeology Ltd on behalf of their clients Elite Furniture Office Ltd. The CFA Code and Project Number for the scheme of works are AIRG and 2233 respectively.

A planning application (14/02555/STPLF) for a manufacturing, distribution and storage facility has been submitted to East Riding of Yorkshire Council. The planning authority were advised by Dr D. H. Evans, Archaeology Manager, Humber Archaeology Partnership, that important archaeological remains may be affected by the proposed development and that an archaeological evaluation was required to establish the significance and the degree of archaeological recording that may be necessary.

All work was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation produced by Prospect Archaeology Ltd (Field 2015, Appendix 3).

1.2 Site Location and Description

The proposed development site is located west of Airmyn Road. The M62 passes to the south-east of the site, Rawcliffe Road bounds the site to the south, and Airmyn Road bounds it to the east. Agricultural land is located to the west and north. (Fig 1, NGR SE 8079 3674).

The site lies within the important wetland area of the Humberhead Levels. According to the East Riding Landscape Character Assessment the site lies within an area described as 'M62 Corridor Farmland' (Area 8C).
(http://www.eastriding.gov.uk/corp- docs/forwardplanning/docs/lca/final/type8.pdf).

This is typified by a low lying, agricultural landscape with hedgerow boundaries in varying condition; varied field sizes and patterns; and trees and woodland cover associated with road and rail routes through the area (Field 2015).

The underlying solid geology comprises Sherwood Sandstone Group overlaid by superficial deposits of alluvium (BGS 2015). A recent investigation immediately to

the west of the site (OSA 2011) has, however, raised the possibility that the 'alluvium' deposits are more likely to be the result of warping, which is a process of deliberate flooding and slow draining of an area, to allow for the accumulation of silty deposits in order to raise the ground level and provide more fertile soil.

The site is located at c.2-3m above the Ordnance Datum. At the time of the fieldwork the ground cover was tall grasses and thick scrub.

1.3 Previous Archaeological work and Historical Background

An archaeological desk based (DBA) assessment of the site was conducted (Blythe 2014), which concluded that no known archaeological interventions have been made within the site boundaries. The DBA did, however, identify three undesignated heritage assets within the 500m study area around the site. These consisted of plots associated with the medieval settlement of Airmyn in the northern extent of the study area; a medieval moated manor located c.0.3km to the north-east; and the site of a WWII decoy airfield to the immediate south of the current proposed site.

The DBA also highlighted an archaeological evaluation that was conducted to the west of the site at Court House Farm in 2011. The site was situated on a dry 'island', which was considered likely to have been a focal point for prehistoric and later activity. At the north-east extent of the site an area of former wetland with peat deposits was identified. A possible trackway (so far undated) found in this area may have provided access from the drier ground into the wetlands. The evaluation identified medieval and later features and finds as well as residual prehistoric flint and Romano-British pottery. The majority of the finds and features, however, were of post-medieval and modern date and related to land management (OSA, 2011).

A geophysical survey was undertaken to identify the presence of any archaeological features below ground. The results show a number of possible pits and a possible linear feature (Bunn, 2015).

1.4 Aims

The aims of the evaluation were to:

- Establish the date, quality and extent of archaeological remains and their location within the development area;
- Gather sufficient information to enable an assessment of the potential and significance of any archaeological remains to be made and the impact which development will have upon them;
- Enable an informed decision to be made regarding the future treatment of any archaeological remains and consider any appropriate mitigatory measures either in advance of and/or during development.

The evaluation trenches were positioned to investigate the anomalies identified by geophysical survey in the south-west corner of the field.

2. WORKING METHODS

2.1 General

All work was undertaken according to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, and relevant Standards and Guidance documents (CIfA 2014), and in compliance with the terms of the Written Scheme of Investigation (Field 2015).

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

The excavation of the trenches was carried out using a mechanical excavator equipped with a smooth-bladed ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. All further excavation required was carried out by hand. Spoil resulting from the trenching and the surrounding plough soil were regularly scanned for finds.

Five trenches, four measuring 50m in length, and one measuring 30m in length were excavated. Trench positions were surveyed using industry standard electronic surveying equipment (Fig. 1).

2.2 Standards and Guidance

CFA Archaeology is a registered organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). All work was conducted in accordance with relevant CIfA Standards and Guidance documents (CIfA 2014), English Heritage guidance (2005, 2006, 2008, and 2011), and CFA's standard methodology.

2.3 Archiving

The project archive, comprising all CFA records, will be ordered according to the Written Scheme of Investigation, to nationally recognised standards (CIfA 2014) and deposited with East Riding of Yorkshire Museum services. A summary of the results of archaeological works will be submitted for inclusion in OASIS (cfaarch1-216023).

2.4 Monitoring

The trial trenching was monitored by Dave Evans, Archaeological Manager at Humber Archaeological partnership (HAP) who was informed in advance of the works taking place.

3. RESULTS

Five trenches were excavated and Appendix 1 consists of a summary of contexts identified. Figure 1 shows the locations of the trenches and the archaeological features whilst Figure 2 shows the plans and sections.

The topsoil consisted of homogenous, light greyish brown, sandy silt. It was between 0.35 and 0.60m in depth and overlaid natural deposits. The natural geology comprised

orange-grey, yellow to mid brownish orange fine sand. A thin band of subsoil was noted in Trench 5: an orange-brown alluvial silty-clay.

A number of strong geophysical anomalies at the south-west of the site were targeted by Trenches 1 and 2. High concentrations of ceramic building material (CBM) were encountered within the topsoil of the trenches, which was likely the cause of the geophysical anomalies.

Ditch 005

An east/west orientated ditch (005) with regular sides and a slightly concave base was identified in Trench 1 (Fig. 2). It was 3.7m wide but excavation was halted at a depth of 1.2m due to health and safety concerns. It was filled by three deposits (002-4). The middle fill (003) was sterile but CBM, predominantly tile, was recovered from the upper fill (002), whilst a brick fragment was found within the lower deposit (004).

Pit 007

A sub-circular pit (007) was located in Trench 2 that was 2.70m in diameter and 0.4m deep. It was filled by a deposit of post-medieval brick and tile (006). A single residual sherd of green glazed pottery of a mid-to-late 13th century date was also recovered.

3.1 **Pottery Report** by C.G. Cumberpatch BA PhD

A single sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from Pit 007 in Trench 2. The sherd (7g) was a thin-walled fragment, probably from a small jug or perhaps a lobed bowl, in a fine sandy textured, quartz tempered fabric. Although it is possible that it is of an as yet undocumented Humberware type, a comparison with sherds of Doncaster Hallgate A ware in the regional reference collection suggests that it is of this type and can be dated to the mid-to-late 13th century.

3.2 **CBM Report** By J. Tibbles

Introduction & Methodology

A total of 69 fragments of ceramic building material weighing 11949 grams were submitted for examination. All the fragments were retrieved from 3 contexts and were visibly examined using a 15x-magnification lens. Information regarding the dimensions, shape and fabric of the material was recorded and catalogued accordingly. It should be noted that the diversity of size and colour within the tile caused during the manufacturing process must be taken into consideration when comparing examples within collected assemblages and local typologies. The varying sizes and colours can be attributed to the variation in the clays used, shrinkage during drying, firing within the kiln or clamp and the location of the tile within the kiln.

The Assemblage

Form	No. of Fragments	Weight (g)
Brick	21	6651
Flat roof tile	47	5102
Ventilator Ridge tile	1	196
Totals	**69**	**11949 gm**

Table 1. Assemblage Quantification

The Brick

The Assemblage

An assemblage of 21 fragments of brick, with a combined weight of 6651gms was submitted for examination. The majority retained evidence characteristic of their method of manufacture suggesting that the sand-moulded method was preferred.

Bricks

Hand-made manufactured bricks were made by the insertion of a wad of prepared clay into bottomless moulds, moistened and often covered in sand to facilitate the removal of the formed clay. The excess clay would be struck off, the form tipped out on to a palette board and removed to a prepared area of ground until partially dried, ready for firing. Early machine manufactured bricks were formed by a hand presses which were eventually superseded by steam powered machinery.

Bricks were manufactured to the required shape as per their intended use within construction. The standard rectangular brick was for common usage, the more specialised shapes to form architectural features around arches, doors, windows and vaults.

The dimensions of bricks have been subject to periods of legislation. At York in 1505, bricks were standardised at 10" x 5" x 2½". Parliament decreed in 1571, that the size of a brick should be 9"x 4½" x 2¼", in 1725 the size should be 9" x 4½" x 2" and by 1777 8½" x 4" x 2½". By 1850 the size of bricks was generally 9 x 4½ x 3" (Dobson 1850, 33) although by the turn of the 20th century this size varied slightly throughout the country (Rivington 1919).

A single complete brick was recorded within the assemblage (Context 002) displaying dimensions of 280mm x 135mm 55mm (11" x 5.3" x 2") and a part brick displaying dimensions of ?mm x 140mm x 55mm (?" x 5.5" x 2"). Bricks of these dimensions have been recorded within 13th century contexts at Staynor Hall, Selby (Tibbles 2006).

Group	Length	Width	Thickness	No
1	280mm	135-140mm	55mm	2

Table 2: Brick groups

A large proportion (25%) of the bricks were of poor manufacture and included crudely made bricks, samels (under-fired bricks) and generally misshapen bricks although no evidence of wasters was identified. It is likely that the majority, if not all

of this material would have been incorporated within foundations, drains or cavity walls.

Elements of manufacture was evident on the majority of fragments which included mould impressions and straw marks.

Of the twenty-one fragments examined no evidence of mortar or burning was identified which may have suggested either demolition material or elements of a brick hearth.

Four different fabrics were provisionally identified (F2, F3, F4, F7), of which 67% were represented by fabric F2. At this stage of the assessment sourcing the clay has not been attempted.

Discussion

Dating from part bricks or thickness alone must be taken with caution due to the wide date range that can occur. The near complete bricks identified, however, are of a 13th century date of manufacture. All the thicknesses identified were of a size contemporary with a medieval date. (Lloyd 1925, Brunskill 1990). The absence of a larger assemblage of complete bricks may be attributed to reclamation during systematic demolition of structures resulting in the dumping of unwanted demolition material.

There is an *'Old Brick Garth'* referred to in 1774 (Priesley 1831) within Selby suggesting post-medieval kilns. The close proximity to the river Ouse would have enabled brick and tile to have been economically imported to the site from further afield such as Beverley, Hull or Broomfleet during the medieval period. The presence of '*seconds*' suggests that in times of economic depression the use of less costly material for repairs was accepted. Alternately the importation seconds may have been deliberate for foundations, cavity wall filling and or ground levelling.

The Ceramic Tile

Assemblage Description

An assemblage of 48 fragments of ceramic tile total weight 5298gms was recovered within which, fragments of flat roof tile and ventilator ridge tile were identified.

Roof tiles

Positions of the nibs and peg holes are usually described from the nib side of the tile, i.e. the underside as hung, not necessarily as made. Demand normally dictated the size and quality of flat roof tile which often varied until a statute was instigated in 1477 (17 Edward IV, c iv) that dictated the size. A flat tile was fixed at 10" x 6" x 5/8" (255 mm x 153 mm x 16mm), a ridge tile 13" long by 1/2" thick and a hip tile 10" in length with a convenient width and thickness (Celoria et al 1967,218). Early flat roof-tiles were suspended by projecting nibs or by peg/nails, alternately flat tiles were often secured by iron nails, as were ridge and hip tiles. Each layer of tiles overlapped the layer below and to make them weatherproof were bedded on moss. The lowest layers,

and sometimes all the layers, were often pointed or rendered with mortar (Salzman, 1952. 233)

Flat Roof Tile

Forty-seven fragments of flat roof tile were identified of which, five fragments displayed means of suspension by peg-holes ranging between 15mm-16mm in diameter. The five types of diagnostic flat roof tile identified within the assemblage can be paralleled with types within the Humberside regional tile typology (See Table 3). The remainder of the tile assemblage varied between 11mm - 20mm in thickness and were classed as non-diagnostic.

Tile Type	**No Fragments**
3/11	4
5/9	1
Non-diagnostic	42
Total	**47**

Table 3: Flat tile type and examples identified

Six different fabrics were provisionally identified (see Table 4) of which fabrics F1, F4, F6 represented (83%) of the assemblage. All the flat tile types identified have previously been recorded within 12th – 13th century contexts within the region.

Fabric Type	**Fragments**
F1	21
F2	5
F3	1
F4	9
F5	2
F6	10
Total	**48**

Table 4: Fabric types and quantity

Possible Ventilator Ridge Tile

Four joining fragments of a possible ventilator ridge tile flap, Type F1, 15mm thick was identified within the assemblage from Context 002. One edge showed a distinct bevel. Its upper surface exhibited a dark brown (7.5YR/3/4) glaze.

The side ventilator was formed by cutting a simple rectangle within the sides of a ridge tile and folding the resulting flaps outward. Examples have been recorded from late 13th century contexts at Hull, East Yorkshire (Armstrong 1992).

Ceramic Tile Discussion

The deposition of the roof tile appears to be one of dumping of possible demolition clearance rubble not required as reclaimed material. The majority of the material appears to be of primary deposition as few fragments were abraded and would be the result of casual deposition.

The contextual deposition of the ceramic tile assemblage is of limited interpretative value, although it does reflect a variety of forms and their use within construction. The material provides evidence for the architecture of buildings and demonstrates that one or more structures are likely to have had a ridge and gable ended roof of flat tiles. The fragment of possible ventilator tile, would be associated with such roofs. The presence of glaze suggests that the structure may have had other glazed tiles along its eaves and/or surrounding its smoke vent or 'chimney'.

The building or buildings from which the glazed tiles originated are likely to have had a ridge and gable ended roof. The assemblage of different types of roof tile suggests that as the building was extended or repaired different tile suppliers were used. Alternatively, the different types may be the result of ground raising dumping brought in from other parts of the region.

The presence of different types of flat tile may be attributed to reclamation from other buildings and incorporated into a new roof or as repairs. This is not an uncommon practice within medieval towns as fifteen different types of roof tile were recorded at County Hall Beverley (Tibbles 2001) and at least fourteen different types at Lurk Lane Beverley (Armstrong 1991).

The type 3/11 peghole tiles were in manufacture by the 12th century at Beverley, East Yorkshire (Tibbles in prep), by the 13th century at York (Spall & Toop 2005), and were in use by the 13th century at Staynor Hall Selby and may have been imported from either tilery.

Recommendations

It is recommended, therefore, that the ceramic material assemblage from the site is published as a note in an appropriate journal, discussing its significance in local and regional terms. The architectural function of the materials should also be discussed, with a view to enhancing our understanding of the structure and appearance of the buildings, which existed.

Retention Comments

It is standard practice that the retention of non-diagnostic material and/or material of unknown form within an assemblage is not considered necessary. The majority is of limited archaeological potential, although examples may be retained if recommended.

The implementation of discarding the ceramic building material as recommended by the specialists is entirely at the clients/owners/recipient museums discretion.

It is, therefore, recommended that with the exception of the two bricks from Context 002, the diagnostic roof tile and ventilator flap should be retained and the remainder of the assemblage discarded.

4. CONCLUSION

Trenches 1 and 2 were targeting on geophysical anomalies that, in the event, were found to be the result of a layer of tile and medieval brick of 13th century date that has been deposited at the southern end of site. The evaluation also recorded the remains of one east-west orientated ditch (005) and a pit (007), both of which contained 13th century CBM.

It is possible the 13th century CBM either represents the remains of a demolished medieval structure on or close to site or a dump of imported material placed in order raise the local ground level and/or aid drainage. No evidence, however, of a structure from which the material may have derived was identified.

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APPENDIX 1: Context Register

Context	Trench/Area	Fill of	Description
000	Site		Pale grey to yellow, soft fine sands with mottled orange.
001	Trench 1		Topsoil, Homogenous light, greyish brown sandy silt with frequent fragments of CBM 0.5m thick
002	Trench 1	005	Mottled, yellowish brown, friable silty clay with occasional CBM and stone fragments. Upper fill of ditch 005. 0.5m deep
003	Trench 1	005	Secondary fill of ditch 005. Dark black grey, friable, humic silty sand with occasional fragments of CBM. It is 0.15-0.3m thick
004	Trench 1	005	Primary fill of 005. Light Brownish grey firm clay with brick inclusions. O.6m think
005	Trench 1		East- west orientated linear cut of ditch with rounded sides and a possible concave base. Base not reached. Probable drainage ditch >1.75m long x 3.7m wide x 1.2m+ deep.
006	Trench 2	007	Dark orange brown, friable sandy silt, with frequent CBM inclusions. Fill of post-med pit 007. A layer of CBM forms near the base. 2.5m long x 0.70m wide x 0.40m deep and continues through the bulk.
007	Trench 2		Sub-circular cut of pit along east-west axis, with gradual sloping sides and a concave base. 2.5m long x 0.7m wide x 0.4m deep and filled by 006.

Appendix 2: Inventory of Primary Archive

Phase	File/Box No.	Description	Quantity
Evaluation	File no. 1	Context register sheets	1
		Context sheets	8 (000 – 007)
		Drawing register sheets	1
		Digital photographic register sheets	1
		Permatrace sheets (A3)	1
		Trench recording sheets	5

Appendix 3: Ceramic Building Material Tables

ID	Context	Date	Brick Type	Lgth mm	Width mm	Th mm	wgt gms	Mortar	Comments	Fabric Type
1	006	Medieval	Plain			60	761	FALSE	Moulding sand. Poor quality	4
2	006	Medieval	Plain			60	528	FALSE	Moulding sand. Poor quality	3
3	006	Medieval	Plain			60	459	FALSE	Moulding sand	3
4	006	Medieval	Plain			50	228	FALSE	Moulding sand. Moulding lip. Poor quality	3
5	006	Medieval	Plain			0	129	FALSE	Moulding sand	3
6	006	Medieval	Plain			0	194	FALSE	Moulding sand	3
7	006	Medieval	Plain			0	25	FALSE	Moulding sand	2
8	002	Medieval	Plain	280	135	55	3065	FALSE	5 joining fragments	7
9	002	Medieval	Plain		140	55	1546	FALSE	Moulding sand. Moulding lip. Fractured during firing and post-firing	7
10	002	Medieval	Plain				20	FALSE	7 frags. Non-diagnostic. Fractured during firing and post-firing	7
11	004	Medieval	Plain			60	1232	FALSE	Moulding sand. Moulding lip.	7

Table 1: The brick

ID	Context	Roof Tile Type	Th mm	wgt gms	Mortar	Comments	Fabric Type
70	002	Flat	16	142	FALSE		6
71	002	Flat	16	221	FALSE	Moulding lip	6
72	002	Flat	16	63	FALSE		6
73	002	Flat	16	141	FALSE		6
74	002	Flat	16	51	FALSE		6
75	002	Flat	16	46	FALSE		6
76	002	Flat	16	64	FALSE		6
77	002	Flat	16	113	FALSE	Moulding lip	6
78	002	Flat	16	225	FALSE	Moulding lip. Finger indentations	1

ID	Context	Roof Tile Type	Th mm	wgt gms	Mortar	Comments	Fabric Type
79	002	Flat	16	11	FALSE		1
80	002	Flat	11	69	FALSE		1
81	002	Flat	11	55	FALSE	Moulding lip	1
82	002	Flat	14	70	FALSE		1
83	002	Flat	16	152	FALSE	Moulding lip	1
84	002	Flat	11	159	FALSE	Moulding lip	1
85	002	Flat	14	10	FALSE		2
86	002	Flat	14	245	FALSE		1
87	002	Flat	12	170	FALSE		1
88	002	Flat	18	61	FALSE		2
89	002	Flat	14	132	FALSE	Moulding lip	6
90	002	Ventilator flap?	15	196	FALSE	4 joining fragments. Dark brown (7.5YR/3/4) glaze. Bevelled edge	5
91	002	Flat	18	102	FALSE		4
92	002	Flat	15	36	FALSE	Moulding lip	4
93	002	Flat	15	79	FALSE		4
94	002	Flat	15	112	FALSE		4
95	002	Flat	15	51	FALSE		4
96	002	Flat	15	75	FALSE		4
97	002	Flat	15	55	FALSE		2
98	002	Flat	15	60	FALSE		4
99	002	Flat	14	121	FALSE		4
100	002	Flat	12	77	FALSE		5
101	002	Flat	14	143	FALSE	Moulding lip. Moulding sand.	6
102	006	Flat	14	315	FALSE	Moulding lip. Moulding sand.	1
103	006	Flat	14	236	FALSE	Moulding lip. Moulding sand. Finger Striations	1
104	006	Flat	14	148	FALSE	Moulding lip. Moulding sand.	1

ID	Context	Roof Tile Type	Th mm	wgt gms	Mortar	Comments	Fabric Type
105	006	Flat	16	126	FALSE		1
106	006	Flat	15	29	FALSE		1
107	006	Flat Type 3/11	15	24	FALSE	Moulding lip. Residual elements of suspension hole	1
108	006	Flat	13	22	FALSE	Moulding lip. Moulding sand.	1
109	006	Flat Type 3/11	12	83	FALSE	Moulding lip. Residual elements of suspension hole 15mm width	1
110	006	Flat Type 3/11	13	96	FALSE	Moulding lip. Moulding sand. Residual. Square suspension hole 15mm width	1
111	006	Flat	16	253	FALSE		2
112	006	Flat Type 5/9	16	248	FALSE	Finger striations. Circular suspension hole 16mm dia.	3
113	006	Flat	20	104	FALSE		4
114	006	Flat	12	56	FALSE		2
115	006	Flat Type 3/11	16	46	FALSE	Residual elements of square suspension hole. Moulding lip	1
116	006	Flat	11	92	FALSE	Moulding lip	1
117	006	Flat	13	113	FALSE	Moulding lip	1

Table 2: The Roof Tile

Fabric ID	Colour	Munsell	Inclusions
F1	Light Red	2.5YR/6/6	No visible inclusions. Occasional black speckles
F2/3	Red	2.5YR/5/6	Abundant fine quartz and angular quartz
F3	Grey		As above but harder fired
F4	Red	10R/5/5	Frequent fine and coarse quartz. White speckles
F5	Red	2.5YR/5/4	Fine quartz
F6	Weak Red	10R/5/4	Frequent fine quartz
F7	Reddish Yellow	5YR/6/6	Occasional chalk and white speckles

Table 3: Brick and Tile fabric Typology

Appendix 4: Written Scheme of Investigation

prospect archaeology

Client: Elite Office Furniture Ltd

Land West of Airmyn Road, Goole, East Riding of Yorkshire

Written Scheme of Investigation
Archaeological Evaluation

NGR: SE 8079 3674

Planning application number: 14/02555/STPLF

May 2015

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Land West of Airmyn Road, Goole, East Riding of Yorkshire
NGR: SE 8079 3674
Planning application number: 14/02555/STPLF

Introduction

Elite Office Furniture (UK) Ltd has secured planning permission for the development of a manufacturing and storage facility on Land West of Airmyn Road, Airmyn. Prior to commencement of development on site, Condition 12 attached to planning permission referenced 14/02555/STPLF requires a programme of archaeological works to be implemented in accordance with a written scheme of investigation approved by the Local Planning Authority. The development must be carried out in accordance with the agreed scheme.

This document sets out the scheme of investigation and details the scope of works and method applied.

The Humber Archaeology Development Control Officer has requested a phased programme of archaeological evaluation. A desk-based assessment was completed in June 2014 and was followed by geophysical survey in February 2015 (PCG 2015) . The works are being undertaken in accordance with *the National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

Site Description and Topography

The proposed development site is located west of Airmyn Road, and some 800m west of the edge of Goole. The site comprises green field land and extends to approximately 5.06ha.The proposed development includes a c.22,692m² manufacturing and storage facility with office and showroom, associated car parking, landscaping and infrastructure.

Planning Background

Full planning permission was granted on 4th April 2012 for amalgamation of both properties to one dwelling, including new small extensions to front and rear of the property. Condition 3 states that:-

'no development shall take place on the site 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 in writing by the local planning authority'.

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published on 27 March 2012, coming into immediate effect and replacing all previous Planning Policy Guidance notes (PPGs) and Planning Policy Statements (PPSs).

Section 12 provides guidance on the treatment of archaeological remains within the planning process. Whilst it is recognised that important remains should be retained, the benefits of development may be considered to outweigh the benefit of retention, especially where remains of less than national importance are concerned.

The Humber Partnership Manager has confirmed that a programme of archaeological evaluation is required. It should be noted that in the event that archaeological remains are encountered, it is possible that further archaeological investigations may be required.

Archaeological Background

The archaeological background to the site is provided in the desk-based assessment (Blythe 2014) but is summarised here. There are no known heritage assets within the boundary of the site and there are few recorded sites or artefacts within the surrounding study area but this may be due to lack of investigation rather than absence of archaeological remains.

Evaluation of land to the west established that Court House Farm was situated on a dry 'island', which is likely to have been a focal point for prehistoric and later activity. At the north-east extent of the site an area of former wetland with peat deposits was identified. A possible trackway (so far undated) found in this area may have provided access from the drier ground into the wetlands. Residual prehistoric flint and Romano-British pot were recovered from the evaluation as well as finds and features from the medieval period onwards. However, the majority of the finds and features were of post-medieval and modern date, and related to land management. The potential for archaeology from these periods on the current proposed development site is likely to be much the same.

There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments or Listed Buildings within the proposed development site and the Site does not lie within a Conservation Area.

Aims and Objectives

The purpose of the evaluation will be to

- establish the date, quality and extent of archaeological remains and their location within the development area

- gather sufficient information to enable an assessment of the potential and significance of any archaeological remains to be made and the impact which development will have upon them

- enable an informed decision to be made regarding the future treatment of any archaeological remains and consider any appropriate mitigatory measures either in advance of and/or during development

More specifically, the evaluation trenches have been targeted to investigate the anomalies identified by geophysical survey in the south-west corner of the field.

The preferred option on any archaeological site is the preservation of significant archaeological remains *in situ*. The possibilities of reconciling the needs of preservation with those of the development will be fully explored. However, where *in situ* preservation proves impracticable, preservation by record is considered to be the second-best option, through detailed excavation in advance of development, to include post-excavation analysis and publication of results. Any such proposals would be the subject of a separate project design and budget.

Method

Five trial trenches will be excavated targeting the anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey in the south-west corner of the field, together with three further trenches across areas of possible ridge and furrow to establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains and to assess the impact of the development. The suggested location for this trench is indicated on the drawing attached to the WSI. Four of the trenches will be 50m x 2m wide, the fifth being 30m x 2m wide.

The trenches will be opened using an appropriate mechanical excavator with a toothless dyking bucket. Topsoil will be removed by machine until the top of the first recognisable archaeological horizon is reached. All machine excavation to be supervised by an archaeologist and undertaken in a series of level horizontal spits, no greater than 100mm deep, down to the first significant archaeological horizon or natural deposits.

The trenches will be hand-cleaned to reveal features in plan and carefully selected cross-sections through the features will be excavated to enable sufficient information about form,

development date and stratigraphic relationships to be recorded without prejudice to more extensive investigations should these prove to be necessary. The complete excavation of features is not regarded as necessary; 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 and to understand the full stratigraphic sequence in each trench, down to naturally occurring deposits.

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 (see 5 above). The complete excavation of features is not regarded as necessary; a sufficient sample should be investigated to understand the full stratigraphic sequence in each trench, down to naturally occurring deposits. The sampling policy is as follows:

a) A 100% sample of all stake-holes.

b) A 50% sample of all post-holes, and pits with a diameter of up to 1.5m.

c) A minimum 25% sample of pits with a diameter of over 1.5m; but to include a complete section across the pit to recover its full profile.

d) A minimum 20% sample of all linear features, up to 5m in length; and a 10% sample for features greater than 5m in length.

A full written, drawn and photographic record will be made of all material revealed during the course of the trial excavation. Plans will normally be drawn to a scale of 1:50 or 1:20 depending on the size of the site, and sections at 1:20 or 1:10. Finds which are located in archaeological features will be identified accordingly and a context numbering system for archaeological remains will be in operation. PA operates a standard context recording system, developed by its staff over the past 20 years. All finds (artefacts and ecofacts) visible during the excavation will be collected and processed.

A full photographic record 35mm format in monochrome will be made of the works on site. Colour digital images of no less than 10 million pixel resolution taken with an SLR camera will be for use in the report.

All finds encountered will be collected and processed (see below).

Environmental Remains

Suitable deposits will be sampled for analysis of all biological remains for further examination off site in accordance with *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of*

methods from sampling and recovery to post-excavation: English Heritage Guidelines 20011 second edition). This states that sampling in evaluation should be fit for purpose- ie to contribute to an understanding of the potential and significance of the archaeological resource (EH2011, p.7). Further, it states that where projects are commissioned to inform the planning process .....information sought should be proportionate to the significance of the heritage assets and to the potential impacts of the proposed development..... Assessments of heritage assets should therefore in advance of determination should therefore be sufficient to provide an understanding of the significance of heritage assets and their settings affected wither directly or indirectly by the development proposals. (EH 2011, p.4). In the case where determination has already been agreed it is understood that should the potential of the site be sufficient a further stage of investigation may be required.

Given the small scale of the development at 'workhouse Cottages it is therefore proposed that environmental samples will be taken only from deposits that are clearly associated with identifiable human activity, rather than blanket sampling from undateable deposits.

Where such deposits exist samples will normally be a maximum of 40 litres, or the total fill of a feature if less than 30 litres in volume. Where a feature is obviously rich in remains, the sample size will allow for the retrieval of species less well represented. It may be appropriate to take continuous column samples if buried palaeosols survive.

If suitable deposits are encountered samples for radiocarbon, archaeomagnetic dating will be taken as appropriate (if associated with identifiable man-made features). Where *in situ* timbers that are clearly worked, are found to survive in good condition, samples should be taken for dendrochronological determinations.

Industrial Remains

Where there is evidence for industrial activity, large technological residues e.g. slag, will be collected by hand. All environmental samples will be screened for micro-slags (hammer-scale and spherical droplets) or separately collected, if appropriate, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *Archaeometallurgy in Archaeological Projects* published by English Heritage/Historical Metallurgy Society 2001.

Human Remains

The possibility of encountering human remains is noted. If cremation urns or inhumations are encountered they will be recorded but not removed at this stage, unless there is risk of

destruction or theft.

A Licence, as required under the current requirements of the Ministry of Justice *Statement on the exhumation of human remains for archaeological purposes* (2011) will be obtained. Where a licence is issued, all human skeletal remains will be properly removed in accordance with the terms of that licence. The remains will be adequately recorded *in situ* before lifting in accordance with IFA Technical Paper 13, *Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed human remains*, English Heritage 2005 *Guidance for Best Practice for Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England* and English Heritage 2004 *Human Bones from Archaeological Sites: Guidelines for Producing Assessment Documents and Analytical Reports.*

Contingency

Should significant archaeological remains be discovered and the proposed scheme has an impact on those remains, further archaeological work will be necessary in the form of either a mitigation strategy for preservation in situ, full excavation or a combination of both. Any such discoveries will be notified to the Archaeology Manager of the Humber Archaeology Partnership and client immediately to enable agreement for their adequate treatment.

Post Excavation

Finds processing will be carried out by PA for distribution to the various specialists, (see list below). All bulk finds from stratified contexts will be washed, dried and marked as appropriate for each material, except in the case of large quantities of ceramic building material. This will be examined by the specialist who will advise on levels of recording and discard prior to washing. No finds of any kind will be discarded, except on specialist advice, and in conjunction with museum policy.

A basic archive list of pottery and animal bones will be made with an assessment of their significance in the light of the general site interpretation. Although only post-medieval pottery and ceramic building materials have been found from nearby, provision has been made for specialists in prehistoric and Roman remains as well as environmentalists in the event that more significant remains are found in this instance.

Provision will be made for basic conservation of finds requiring stabilisation (eg metal glass organic remains) including X-rays for archiving purposes of all iron objects, a selection of non-

ferrous artefacts (including coins), and a sample of any industrial debris relating to metallurgy. Work to be carried out by York Archaeological Trust Conservation Laboroatory . A rapid scan of all excavated material will be undertaken by conservators and finds researchers in collaboration. Material considered vulnerable will 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 in or on pottery, and mineral-preserved organic material). Once assessed, all material will be packed and stored in optimum conditions, as described in *First Aid for Finds*. Waterlogged organic materials should be dealt with, following the English Heritage documents, *Guidelines for the care of waterlogged archaeological leather*, and *Guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of waterlogged wood*.

Processing of all samples collected for biological assessment, or sub-samples of them, will be completed. Material will processed off-site, wet sieving using a 0.5mm (500 microns) sieve. The flot will be dried and re-sieved to allow maximum retrieval of remains.

The preservation state, density and significance of material retrieved will be assessed, following methods outlined in *Environmental Archaeology: a Guide to the theory and practice of methods from sampling and recovery to post-excavation 2011 2nd edn*. Unprocessed sub-samples will be stored in conditions specified by the appropriate specialists.

Assessments for any technological residues will be undertaken. Samples for dating must be submitted to laboratories promptly, so as to ensure that results are available to aid development of specifications for subsequent mitigation strategies.

The results from investigations in Archaeological Sciences will be included in the Site Archive and presented in the Evaluation Report. Reports will contain sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis. and include tabulation of data in relation to site phasing and contexts, and must include non-technical summaries. The objective presentation of data will be clearly separated from interpretation. Recommendations for further investigations (both on samples already collected, and at future excavations) will be clearly separated from the results and interpretation, and will be incorporated into the Specifications/Project Design for any future intervention or mitigation strategy.

Recommendations for further investigations (both on samples already collected, and at future

excavations) will be clearly separated from the results and interpretation, and will be incorporated into the Specifications/Project Design for any future intervention or mitigation strategy.

Structure of Team and Assigned Tasks

a) Prospect Archaeology

Fieldwork monitoring. Co-ordination and presentation of fieldwork and finds reports. **CfA Archaeology (Martin Lightfoot Project Manager)**

b) Finds Specialists as required

Osteoarchaeology	Malin Holst
Special finds and glass	Hilary Cool
Post-Roman pottery	Paul Blinkhorn
Neolithic or Bronze Age pottery	Terry Manby Blaise Vyner Elaine Morris
Roman and Pre-Roman Iron Age pottery	Maggi Darling Christopher Cumberpatch BA PhD
Conservation Laboratory	Ian Panter
Dendrochronology	Ian Tyers
Palaeoenvironmental Scientist	Mike Cressey HND BA MSc PhD MIfA (CFA Archaeology)
Archaeobotany	Mhairi Hastie BSc MSc AIfA (CFA Archaeology)
Archaeozoology	Jennifer Thoms MA PhD FSA Scot
Soil Micromorphology	Clare Ellis BA PhD MIfA
Mollusca and fish remains	Ruby Ceron-Carrasco MA PhD
Medieval and post-medieval pottery	Christopher Cumberpatch BA PhD
Palynology	Robert McCulloch BA PhD (University of Stirling)
Ceramic Building Material	John Tibbles BA AIFA
Industrial and domestic waste analysis, archaeological materials and residue analysis	David Starley BSc PhD

Reporting

The report will include

- a non-technical summary of the results of the work
- Site Code/project number, planning reference and HER casework number
- NGR

- Dates when fieldwork was undertaken
- location and trench plans showing the position of archaeological remains with at least one section showing the sequence of deposits. Additional plans and/or section drawings of specific features will be included as appropriate.
- a descriptive account of the recording methods used and the results, together with an assessment of their archaeological importance, their possible relationship to relevant known features adjacent to the Development Site and estimated reliability of the results
- specialists' reports on all categories of artefacts recovered (except modern items) to include a full list / lists of identifications and quantification, a Statement of Potential and Significance, recommendations for any further work which might be required (e.g. illustration, investigative conservation, further study and analysis, publication, and any long-term storage requirements) in accordance with the standard set out in Appendix 4 of MAP 2
- specialists' reports on environmental samples taken (if taken) to include a full list / lists of identifications and quantification, a Statement of Potential and Significance, recommendations for any further work which might be required (e.g. illustration, investigative conservation, further study and analysis, publication, and any long-term storage requirements) in accordance with the standard set out in Appendix 4 of MAP 2

- the archaeological significance of the development site and any archaeological deposits encountered during evaluation
- the evidence in its setting, regional context
- research priorities where applicable
- options for achieving the preferred option of preservation *in situ* of significant archaeological deposits or alternatively mitigation proposals for preservation by record
- a complete context list with short description
- a photographic record of selected general views and key features
- References
- Index to and location of Site Archive
- OASIS summary sheet

Timetable

Fieldwork: up to 3 days

Completion of evaluation report 4-6 weeks, dependent upon receipt of specialists' reports

Dissemination

Two copies of the report will be supplied to the client, one of which should be forwarded to the local planning authority. Further copies will be deposited with the Humber Archaeology Partnership (together with a digital .pdf copy) and Beverley or Hull Museum. A copy of the Evaluation Report will also be sent to the English Heritage Regional Advisor for Archaeological Sciences: Dr Andy Hammon. Should more copies be required they will be charged for at a rate of £15 per copy.

Site Archive

After completion of the site analysis and subject to agreement with the landowner it is proposed that the site paper archive and any archaeological finds and Archive should be deposited with the Beverley or Hull Museums.

Preparation of the archive will be in accordance with the specifications outlined in *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (Walker 1990; UKIC) and *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (Museums and Galleries Commission).

On completion of the archive an electronic data submission form will be completed for the Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS (OASIS), to enable information about the site to be accessible to the wider archaeological community and the public.

The deposition of a copy of the report at the Humber HER will be deemed to put all information in the public domain, unless a request is made for confidentiality. If material is to be held in confidence a timescale must be agreed with the HER Officer. In normal circumstances the agreed term does not usually exceed six months.

In addition to the client report described above a short note summarising the main results of the Archaeological Evaluation will be presented for publication to the Editor of *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal* with full acknowledgement to the client, the cost of which is included.

Copyright

PA and its sub-contractors shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports or other

project documents, including all data, text and graphics, (in accordance with IFA guidelines) under the Copyright Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides a licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification. The HER will be given a licence to make all reasonable professional use of this material, granted that the PA copyright is acknowledged.

Health and Safety

All site work will be carried out in accordance with the relevant current Health and Safety legislation. A copy of the Health and Safety Document is available on request and a Risk Assessment will be prepared prior to commencement of work on site. All contractors and sub-contractors will hold the necessary public liability insurances.

Insurance

PA is fully covered by Employers and Public Liability and Professional Indemnity insurances, copies of which are available for inspection on request.

Monitoring

Internal monitoring of the project will be carried out by Naomi Field BA Hons, MCIfA. External monitoring will be the responsibility of the Humber Archaeology Partnership .

References

Blythe, K., 2014 *Land West of Airmyn Road, Goole, East Riding of Yorkshire, Cultural Heritage Assessment.* Client report for Elite Office Furniture. LPA-55 June 2014

Bunn, D. 2015 *Archaeological Geophysical Survey: Land to the West of Airmyn Road, Goole, East Riding Of Yorkshire* Client report for Elite Office Furniture.

DCLG 2012 *National Planning Policy Framework*, Department of Communities and Local Government

CIfA 2014 *Code of Conduct*, Institute for Archaeologists

CIfA 2014 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation,* Institute for Archaeologists

UKIC 1998 *First Aid for Finds*, United Kingdom Institute for Conservation

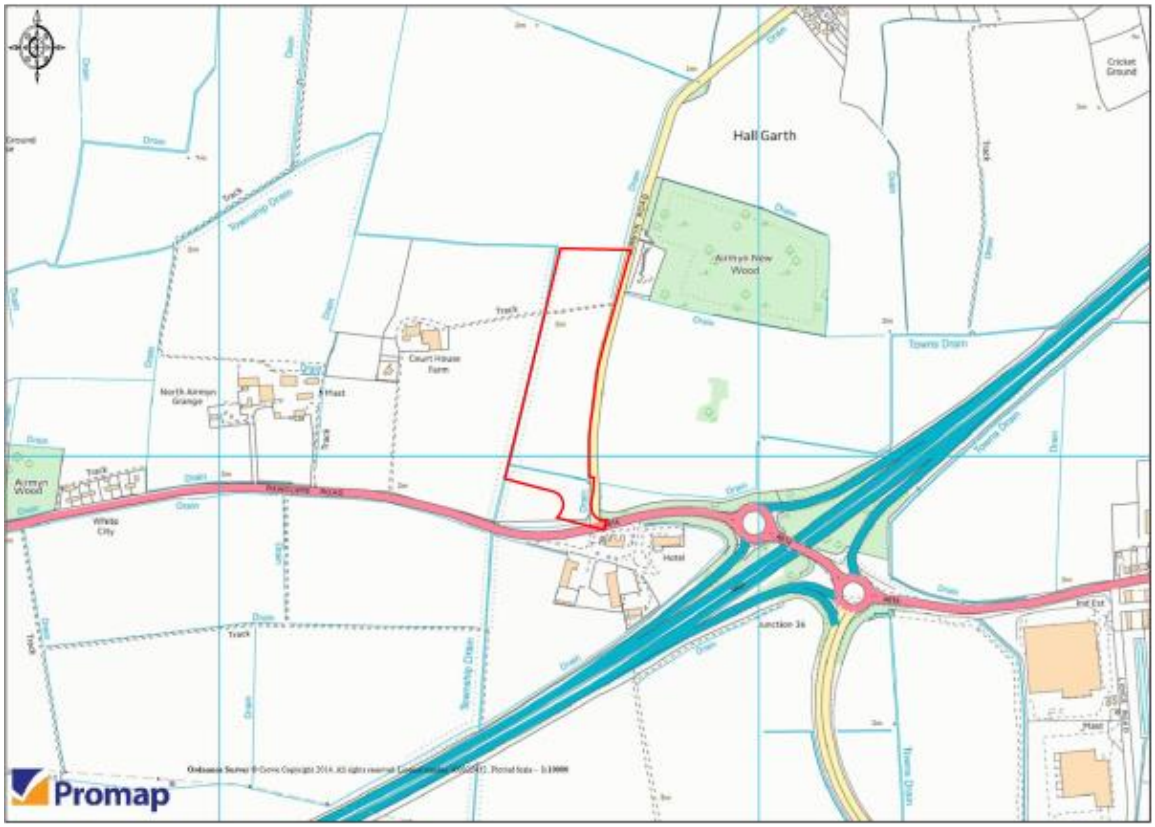
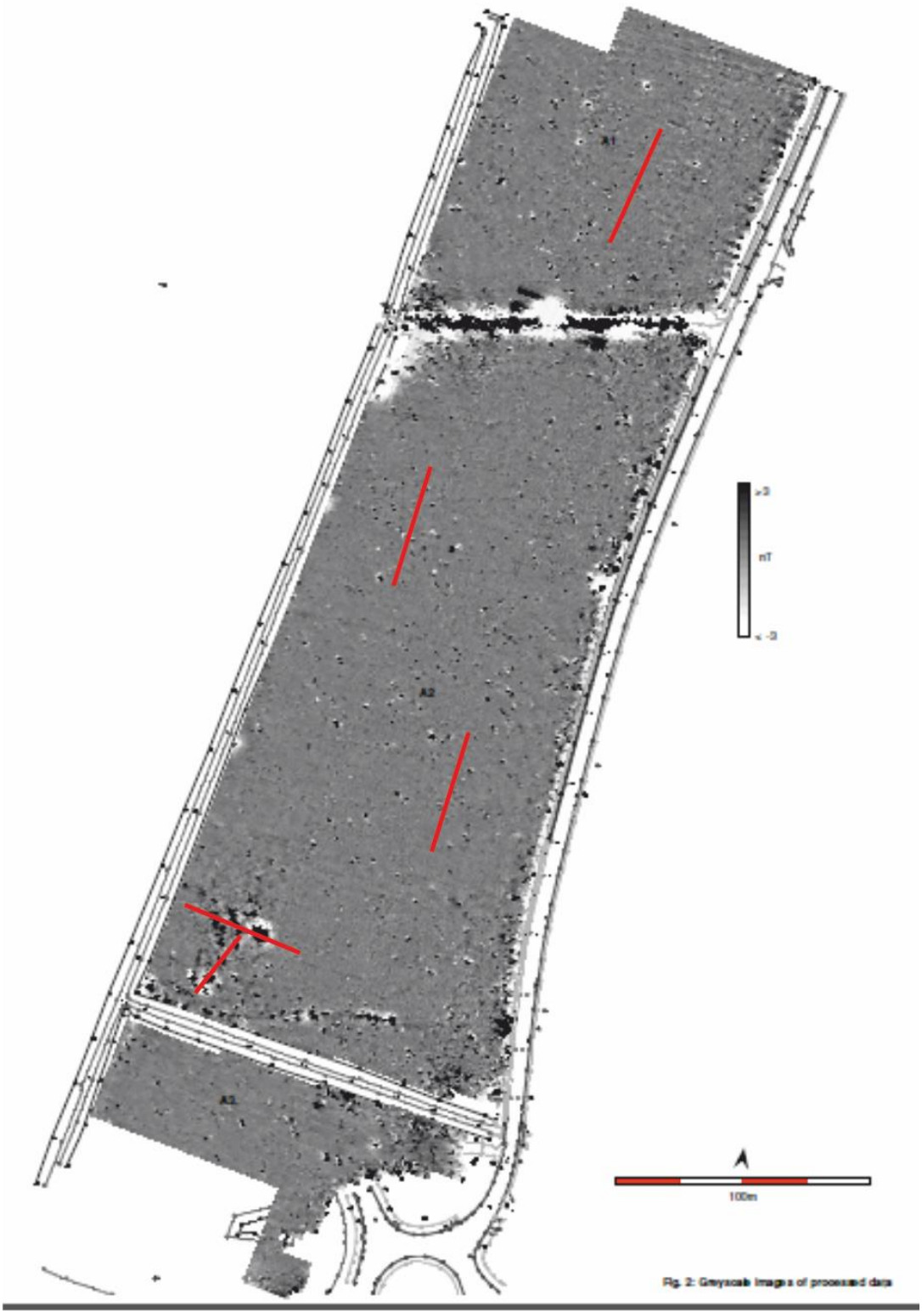
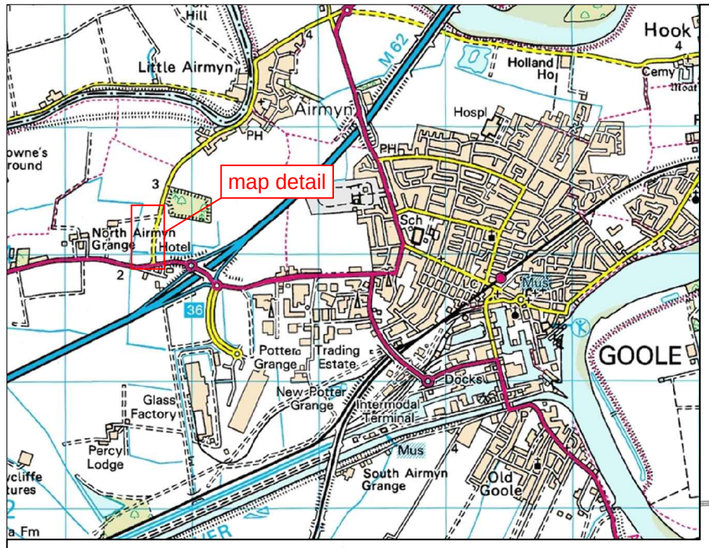


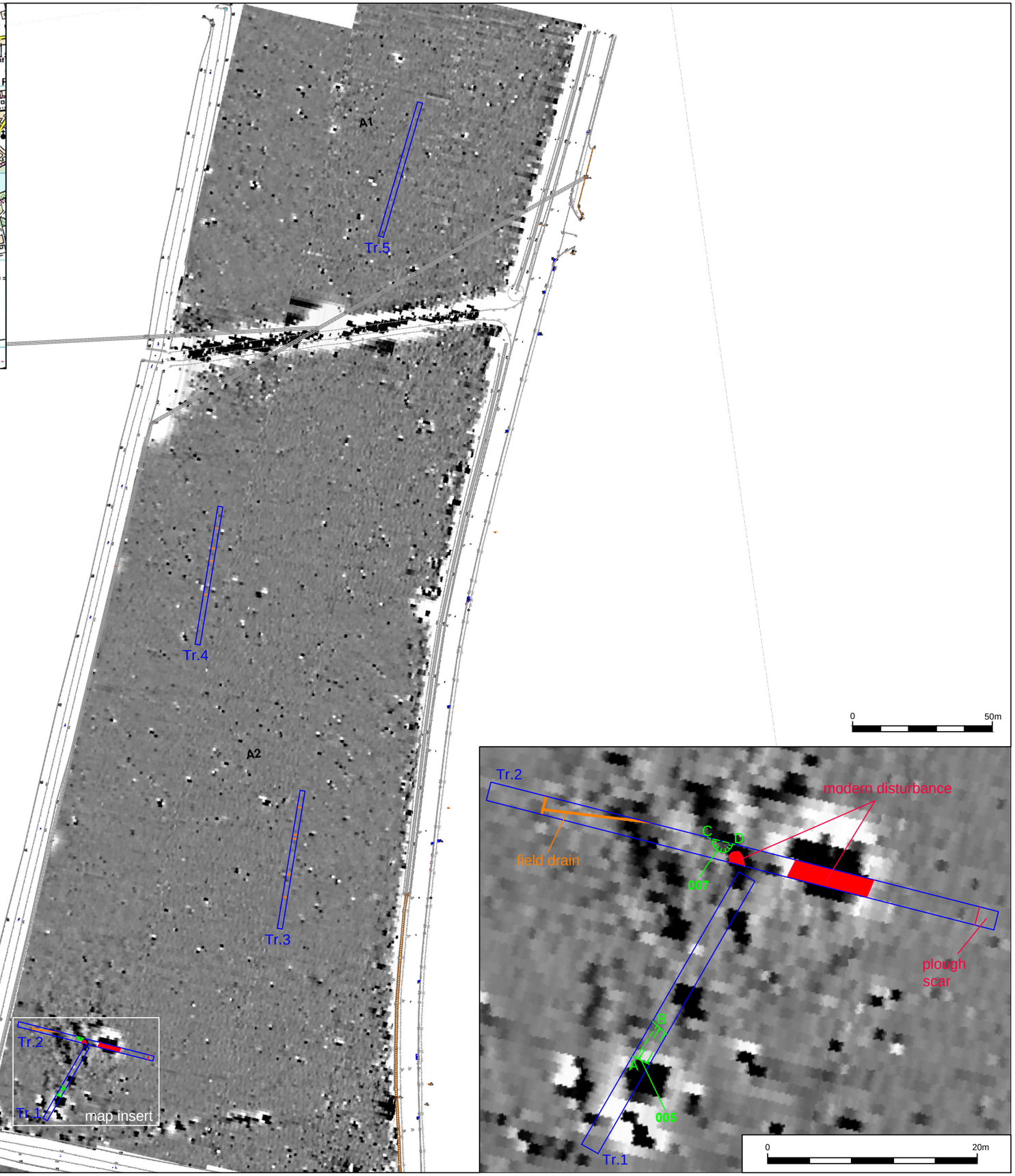
Fig. 1 Land off Airmyn Rd site location



Airmyn Rd Goole. Proposed trench plan

Figures 1 - 6





Key:

- Evaluation trenches
- Field drains
- Modern disturbance
- Archaeology

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Fig. No:	Report No:
1	Y194/15

Title:
Site location and trench plan over geophysical survey

Project:
Land West of Airmyn Road, Goole, East Riding of Yorkshire

Client:
Elite Office Furniture Ltd.

Scale at A3:
1:1500 main map
1:400 insert

Drawn by:	Checked:	Date:
GC	SW	02/07/2015

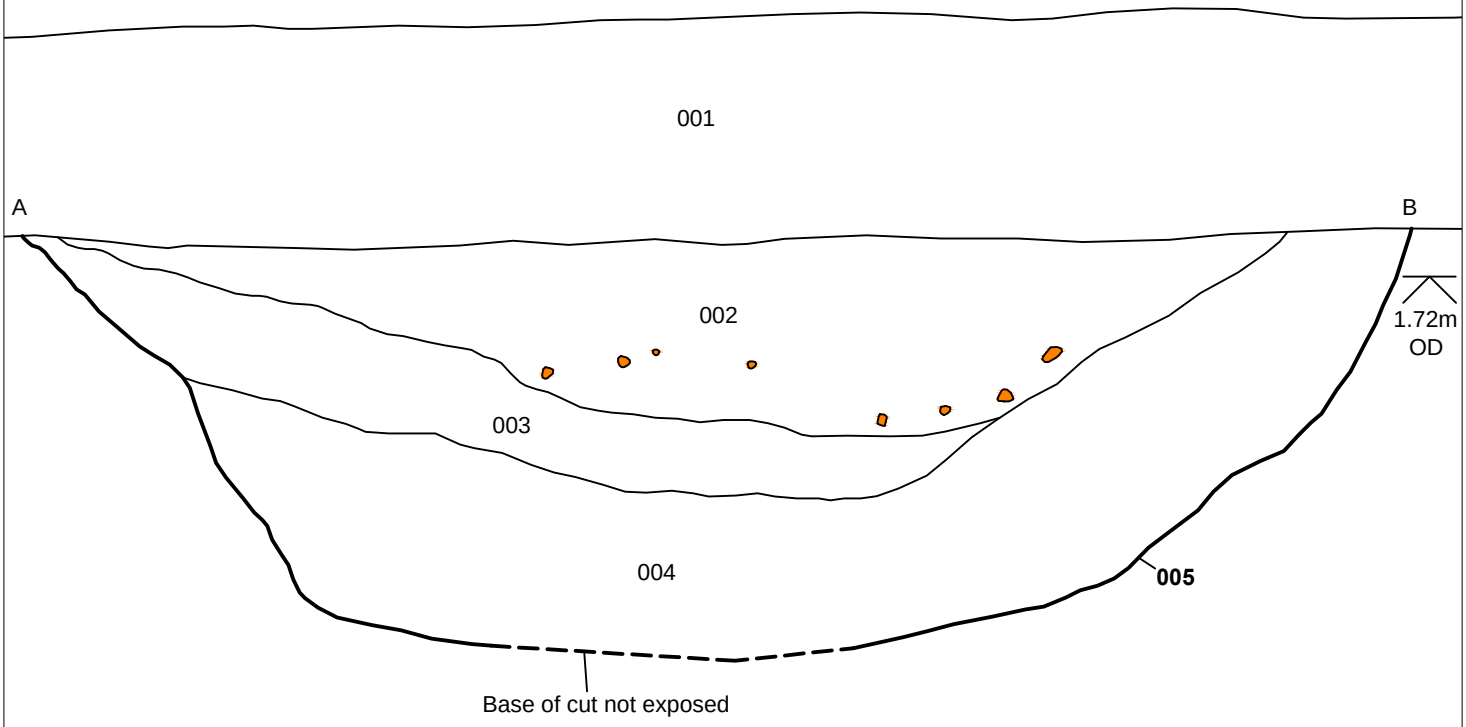

Fig. 2a South-east facing Section
of ditch **005**

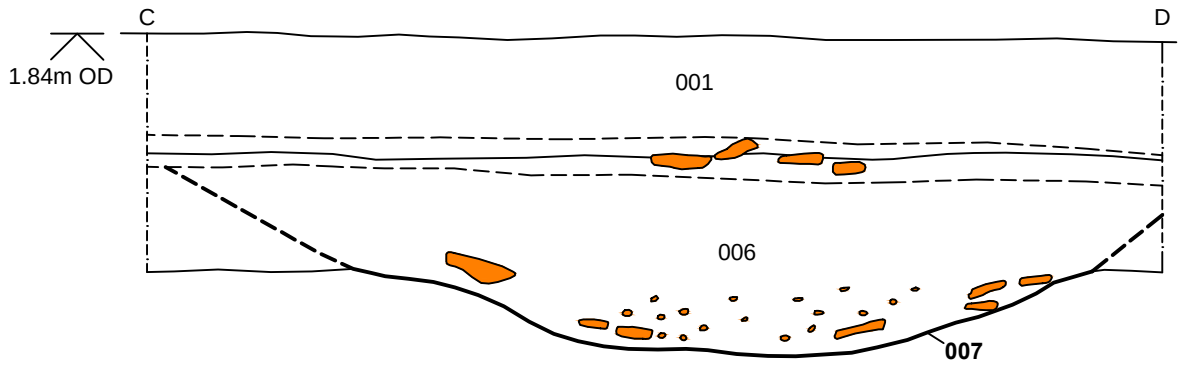

Fig. 2b South facing Section
of pit **007**

Brick

0 5m

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Title: Sections	Fig No: 2a&b	Report: Y194/15	Drawn by: GC	CKD: SW	Date: 02/07/15
	Client: Elite Office Furniture Ltd.				
Project: Land West of Airmyn Road, Goole, East Riding of Yorkshire	Scale: 1:20 @A4				

Fig. 3: East-facing section of east-west ditch 005

Fig. 4: Olique shot of south-facing section of 007

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Title:	Fig. 3 - 4	Report: Y194/15	Drawn: GC	CKD: SW	Date: 02/07/15
	Client: Elite Office Furniture Ltd.				
Project: Land West of Airmyn Road, Goole, East Riding of Yorkshire					

Fig. 5: Top soil strip of Trench 3 looking south

Fig. 6: Top soil strip of Trench 5 looking south

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Title:	Fig. 5 - 6	Report: Y194/15	Drawn: GC	CKD: SW	Date: 02/07/15
	Client: Elite Office Furniture Ltd.				
Project: Land West of Airmyn Road, Goole, East Riding of Yorkshire					