

ERECTION OF PUBLIC CONVENIENCES
ON EXISTING CAR PARK,
CHARLES BRIGGS AVENUE,
HOWDEN, EAST YORKSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION,
INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING

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On behalf of

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In July 2012, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by Hobson and Porter Limited, on behalf of the Infrastructure and Facilities Department of East Riding of Yorkshire Council, to undertake a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording during groundworks associated with the construction of new public conveniences in part of the Hailgate long stay car park, off Charles Briggs Avenue in Howden, East Yorkshire (NGR SE 74969 28248). The archaeological work was made a condition of planning permission (application DC/10/04972/REG3/WESTWW).

All the features recorded by the watching brief dated from the late 17th century onwards, with the majority dating to the 19th-20th century. No continuation of medieval activity previously seen in a 2005 evaluation trench just to the north of the development site was noted.

A number of brick walls were noted in the foundation and drainage trenches. Two formed a right-angled concrete-floored passage, possibly a former toilet area associated with the 20th century Majestic Cinema or offices which had previously occupied the site. Other brick walls on the west side of the watching brief area defined a brick-floored cellar which would have lain within the rear part of the late 17th-early 18th century Highbridge House, the main part of which still survives on Hailgate. Other small sections of brick walls to the north-east are possibly associated with former outbuildings to Highbridge House. These cellars and other parts of the site were then infilled and levelled with a variety of rubble deposits from the late 1970s onwards, prior to the construction of the car park.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In July 2012, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by Hobson and Porter Limited, on behalf of the Infrastructure and Facilities Department of East Riding of Yorkshire Council, to undertake a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording during groundworks associated with the construction of new public conveniences in part of the Hailgate long stay car park, off Charles Briggs Avenue in Howden, East Yorkshire (NGR SE 74969 28248).
- 1.2 The archaeological work was made a condition of planning permission, granted by East Riding of Yorkshire Council on 9th February 2011 (application DC/10/04972/REG3/WESTWW). The condition (number 3) stated that: "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 Local Planning Authority. Development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details". A Written Scheme of Investigation' (WSI) was subsequently produced by EDAS (see Appendix 3), and this was approved by the Humber Archaeology Partnership on 1st August 2012 (ref SMR/PA/CONS/16795) and by East Riding of Yorkshire Council on 3rd September 2012 (application DC/12/30367/CONDET/WESTWW).

2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

- 2.1 The site of the proposed development lies within the Hailgate long stay car park, on the south side of Charles Briggs Avenue in Howden, East Yorkshire (NGR SE 74969 28248). Charles Briggs Avenue runs east from the east side of Hailgate, opposite the Hailgate/High Bridge road junction (see figures 1 and 2). The proposed new public convenience building lies in the north-west corner of this part of the car park, immediately adjacent to the rear of an existing Customer Services Centre building (no. 69 Hailgate). Prior to development, the site was formed by seven tarmacked car parking spaces.

3 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 The archaeological work took account of, and followed, the EDAS Written Scheme of Investigation (see Appendix 3). More general advice produced by the Institute for Archaeologists in relation to watching briefs (IFA 1994) was also considered. The aim of the work was to monitor the groundworks (the excavation of foundation and service trenches) in order to record and recover information relating to the nature, date, depth and significance of any archaeological features which might be present and which might be damaged by the development.
- 3.2 The watching brief was carried out over several visits, on 21st-22nd August 2012, 18th September 2012, 26th September 2012, 29th September 2012 and 30th September 2012; the speed of the excavations was slow due to the large number of brick walls and loose ground conditions encountered. A small Kubota tracked mechanical excavator with a toothless bucket was used to excavate the trenches over an area measuring c.16m north-south by c.6m east-west overall. The trenches were up to 0.60m wide and between 1.10m-1.60m deep below existing ground level (BGL). A new drainage trench was then excavated around the perimeter of the new building, which connected into a new manhole in the south-west corner of the site. A shallow rectangular area at the southern end of the new building footprint was also excavated. The foundation trenches were examined as

they were being dug, but recording was hampered in the drainage trenches as most of the pipes, inspection chambers and base gravel were laid before inspection could be carried out. The excavated material was also visually checked where possible for archaeological finds.

- 3.3 Following standard archaeological procedures, each discrete stratigraphic entity (e.g. a cut, fill or layer) was assigned an individual three digit context number and detailed information was recorded on *pro forma* context sheets. A total of 31 archaeological contexts were recorded (see Appendix 1). In-house recording and quality control procedures ensured that all recorded information was cross-referenced as appropriate. The positions of the monitored groundworks were marked on a general site plan at 1:50 scale, and one detailed section drawing was produced at 1:20 scale. A photographic record was maintained using a digital camera. The limited number of finds were subject to an assessment (see Appendix 1), and in accordance with the specialists' recommendations, no artefacts were retained.
- 3.4 In view of the absence of significant archaeological results or finds, and in accordance with current East Riding of Yorkshire Museum policy, no archive for the project was deposited with the museum, although site notes, plans and photographs have been retained by EDAS (site code CBH 12).

4 OUTLINE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Howden was a major pre-Conquest administrative centre, first mentioned in a charter of 959 AD, which was the main town of the Howdenshire Wapentake. The presence of Howden Minster indicates that the settlement also played a major role as an ecclesiastical centre in the pre-Conquest period. Both the church and the manor of Howden were in the hands of the Crown by the time of the Conquest.
- 4.2 King William I granted the church and manor to the Bishop of Durham in 1086-87, who in turn conferred the church to the Priory and Convent of Durham, retaining the manor for the bishopric. The surviving fabric of the Minster dates from the second half of the 13th and early 14th centuries, and Bishop Skirlaw built the manor house complex in the late 14th century; the remains of the two buildings form an important focus on the west and south sides of the Market Place. A market is first mentioned in 1199, and the town greatly benefited from the development of its agricultural hinterland and soon became the major marketing centre for this part of the Vale of York. By the end of the 14th century, Howden was the fifth largest settlement in the East Riding, with over 400 taxpayers listed (Pevsner & Neave 1995, 485).
- 4.3 The periodic residence of the bishops of Durham came to an end in the 16th century and the economy of the town subsequently suffered from the lack of ecclesiastical patronage. However, its fortunes recovered and by the later 17th century it had once again become a thriving market town containing a large number of tradesmen; these included brewers, malsters, millers, weavers, innkeepers and a brickmaker. In 1672 there were 207 households in the town, making it the fourth largest settlement in the county after Beverley, Bridlington and Cottingham. The town saw increased economic growth in the second half of the 18th century due to agricultural developments in the hinterland such as the draining of the commons and the enclosure of the open arable fields, the establishment of new settlements and industries such as the large brickworks at Newport, and the construction of the Market Weighton Canal; many houses in the town were rebuilt in brick and pantile between 1770-1850. By the 1790s the town

also had a significant professional and gentry class, together with a sizable nonconformist population (Neave 1979, 7-9).

- 4.4 The town's economic prosperity was threatened by the rise of Selby in the late 18th century and the planned town of Goole from 1828, and the opening of the Hull-Selby railway line in 1840. As a result, several local factories and industries closed, and the economy of the town had to rely on its famous annual horse fair and its role as a coaching centre; in 1807 the horse fair was attracting sales of over £200,000. Horse races and agricultural shows were also an added attraction, and visitors were accommodated in a growing number of hotels and inns. Although Howden lost some of its commercial influence in the Victorian period, it did retain the role of a minor administrative centre. In 1839 a new workhouse was built, and other late 19th century public infrastructure included a magistrates court and a Shire Hall. However, the population began to decline in the later 19th century, as people moved to the larger urban centres, and improved transport facilities, particularly the opening of the Hull and Barnsley Railway in 1885, and a continuing agricultural depression, curtailed Howden's role as a regional market centre; the market and fairs closed in the early 20th century (Neave 1979, 9-11).
- 4.5 Information from the Humber Sites and Monuments Record (HSMR) notes that the site of the proposed development lies within the historic core of the medieval town of Howden, along one of its principal streets. The earliest streets are thought to have been Bridgegate, Pinfold Gate and Flatgate, which together formed the main medieval thoroughfare and market place; it is likely that tenements were established along this thoroughfare in the 12th and 13th centuries. Hailgate may well have originated as a back street, and the curving alignment follows the former course of the river Derwent. The earliest development along Hailgate is thought to have clustered around High Bridge, a crossing point of the river which dates from at least the 15th century and which lies immediately opposite the proposed development site. Historic map evidence from 1776 shows that Hailgate was built up along the entirety of its eastern side by the latter part of the 18th century.
- 4.6 No. 69, Highbridge House, immediately to the west of the proposed development site, is probably the oldest building on Hailgate. It is a Grade II Listed Building dating to c.1700 but has undergone substantial alterations in the 20th century when it was converted to the Majestic Cinema (possibly in use between the 1930s and 1950s) and then the offices of a haulage firm; it was converted to an East Riding of Yorkshire Council Customer Service Centre in 2004. The two storey, seven bay rendered building retains its hipped slate roof, deep bracketed eaves and modillioned eaves course, stone string course and rusticated quoins, and a stone segmental pediment over the entrance (Neave 1979, 23; Pevernser & Neave 1995, 492). In the early 19th century, the house was the property of the merchant and brewer Thomas Carter - the Carters were an important and influential Howden family in the 18th and 19th centuries, owning one of the two nearby breweries on the west side of Hailgate (see figure 3) as well as the Dog and Duck, the Wheatsheaf, the White Horse and the Board public houses (Butler & Powls 1994, 92; Aldabella & Barnard 1997, 36).
- 4.7 The detailed 1851 Ordnance Survey 1:1056 map depicts Highbridge House as a substantial L-shaped structure on the east side of Hailgate, with a long narrow garden plot extending east to a prominent open drain which marks the edge of development (see figure 3). There is a range of outbuildings along the north side of the plot immediately to the east of the house, with a walled garden running east to the aforementioned drain where there is an access across a culvert to the

adjacent fields. The house and gardens are similarly shown on Ordnance Survey maps of 1890 and 1907 (see figure 4).

- 4.8 It is understood that the western end of Charles Briggs Avenue was constructed in the late 1970s, when the area to the rear of Highbridge House was developed as a transport depot. This complex is shown on the Ordnance Survey 1977 map, which depicts a long extension to the rear of the house with a further shed-like structure attached to the east side; the original rear part of Highbridge House and the associated outbuildings as shown in 1851 were presumably demolished at this time. The east side of the transport depot contains a large north-south aligned shed, on the west side of the aforementioned open drain. The name of the road commemorates Charles Briggs, a prominent local benefactor who had given the Ashes Playing Field and the Bishops' Manor House to the people of Howden in 1927, and who had left numerous other bequests to various Howden-based individuals and organisations in his will of 1950 (Butler 2012). Highbridge House was designated a Grade II Listed Building in September 1987, and the Listed Building description notes that the extension to the rear is not of special interest (see Appendix 2). Aerial photographs dating to January 2003 (available on *Google Earth*) show a large extension to the rear of the house, possibly representing the original cinema, and another similar large extension attached to the east of this, with the surrounding area containing the hardsurface yard and derelict sheds of the former transport depot.
- 4.9 A Development Brief for mixed retail, public car parking and residential accommodation was published for the area by East Riding of Yorkshire Council in January 2006; this brief stated that any development would need to be accompanied by archaeological investigation (ERYC 2006). An archaeological evaluation of the area, comprising the excavation of six trenches, was undertaken in January-February 2005 by Northamptonshire Archaeology (Mason 2005). One of these trenches (Trench 1 measuring 10m by 3m) lay along the access road into the transport depot, immediately to the north of the current development site. This trench revealed several large pits, and numerous postholes and stakeholes cut through the natural clay dating to the medieval period, with slightly later medieval activity represented by a ditch and additional pits and postholes. Overlying these deposits was a 0.40m depth of loam containing 19th-20th century material, and a layer of gravel and crushed concrete hardcore for the road surface. The medieval deposits lay at a depth of c.0.75m below existing ground level.
- 4.10 Aerial photographs dating to July 2007 (available on *Google Earth*) show that the extensions to the rear of Highbridge House, and the sheds and yard of the former transport depot, had all been cleared ready for development, and the site appears to be used as a council storage area. Later aerial photographs of December 2007 show no activity on the site, apart from various spoil heaps and dumps, including one over the area immediately to the rear of Highbridge House. A subsequent watching brief over the majority of the wider development area during the initial phases of construction, but excluding land immediately to the east of Highbridge House, did not reveal any archaeological deposits (CgMs 2008).

5 RESULTS FROM THE WATCHING BRIEF (see figure 5)

- 5.1 As noted above, the excavations for the new development covered an area measuring c.16.00m north-south by c.6.00m east-west. Within the centre of this area, the foundations for the new public convenience block measured 9.10m north-south by 6.05m east-west - the trench for these foundations was up to 0.60m wide and between 1.10m-1.60m deep. A new manhole, measuring 1.20m long by

0.70m wide by up to 1.20m deep, was also excavated off the south-west corner of the building foundations, together with a shallower c.0.50m wide trench which ran north-east from its east side; a continuation of this trench west through a modern boundary wall towards Hailgate was not monitored as it lay outside the development site boundary. A drainage trench was then excavated around the perimeter of the new building, between 0.50m-1.50m wide and 0.50m-1.20m deep; the extra width occurred on the west side of the new building due to the requirement for two inspection chambers. Finally, a shallow rectangular area, 3.00m long by 1.50m wide and up to 0.50m deep, was excavated at the southern end of the building footprint.

Main Foundation Trench

- 5.2 The existing tarmac (101) of the car park, up to 0.10m thick, was removed within the limits of the footprint of the new building (see plate 1). Below this, over the whole site, was a compacted layer of cream-grey chalk gravel (102) up to 0.30m thick, which provided a hardcore foundation for the tarmac. This gravel deposit had been truncated in parts by a north-west/south-east aligned 0.25m wide plastic-sleeved electricity cable (105) which served the car park lighting. Below the chalk gravel (102), in the southern half of the site, there was a hard consolidation/levelling layer of brick rubble (115) up to 0.20m thick, material which presumably is associated with the demolition of the former buildings on the site. A sherd of late 19th/early 20th century factory-produced white earthenware was recovered from within this rubble (115). The natural brown-orange clay (114) was encountered at a general depth of 0.60m BGL.
- 5.3 A number of brick walls were uncovered by the foundation works. Two were seen in the north-east corner of the foundation trench. One, on an east-west alignment (103), was three bricks (0.26m) wide and set with a heavy pale grey mortar, while another was on a north-south alignment (123) and two bricks (0.26m) wide. Both walls were over nine courses (c.0.80m) high and the bricks had average dimensions of 236mm by 122mm by 64mm. Both lengths of wall were probably contemporary but the precise relationship between the two could not be determined due to the insertion of a later drain. Following the disuse of the space defined by these walls, the void had been backfilled with a loose brick rubble (126).
- 5.4 Along the western arm of the foundation, four further lengths of similar brick walls were encountered. Two (106 and 113) had an east-west alignment, each being three bricks (0.38m) wide with at least nine courses (up to 1.00m high) surviving; the space between the two alignments measured 2.50m and the tops of the walls lay at 0.40m BGL (see plate 2). The bricks measured 230mm by 113mm-115mm by 56mm-60mm and were set with a pale brown-cream-grey mortar, and there was a lime wash/render to one stretcher course on the inner (southern) face of the northern wall (106); these bricks are likely to date to the late 17th-late 18th century (see Appendix 1). A further two brick walls (107 and 118), seen in section on the west side of the trench, were constructed on a north-south alignment between the two east-west walls (106) and (113) - wall 107 was two courses wide and formed an inner skin with wall 118 being an outer skin to the west; they seemed to represent two separate walls butted together rather than one thick wall.
- 5.5 The space defined by these three walls (106, 113 and 107/108) had a brick floor surface (112) bonded with a pale brown-grey mortar (brick dimensions between 235mm-245mm by 115mm-125mm by 55mm-60mm); these bricks were generally late 18th-early 19th century in date, although there were also some reused bricks of probable 14th-early 15th century date (see Appendix 1). The foundation trench

did not extend below this floor surface (112). A 0.08m thick layer of brown-grey silty clay (111) had accumulated over this floor. A further floor surface of worn ceramic quarry tiles (110) measuring 236mm square by 50mm thick had been laid on top of this clay. At the northern end of the quarry tiles, the floor surface continued as a slab of micaceous sandstone (119) up to 0.25m thick. Following the disuse of the space, the void had been backfilled with a loose brick and tile rubble bound in a brown silty clay (109); this rubble lay directly below the cream-grey chalk gravel hardcore (102) for the car park tarmac. The natural brown-orange clay (114) could be seen to the north and south of the structure defined by these walls.

- 5.6 Any original walls located within the eastern arm of the foundation trench appear to have been completely removed by earlier disturbance. This part of the site had been largely levelled with an infill or backfill deposit of compact dark brown silty clay containing various bricks and other material (120), up to 1.10m thick. A small assemblage of pottery and clay pipe dating from the 13th to 19th centuries was recovered from this deposit (see Appendix 1). Also within this dark brown silty clay layer, a remnant of a severely degraded large timber post (121) was noted; it appeared to be modern and no tooling or surface treatment was evident.
- 5.7 At least three drainage/service trenches, 0.25m wide, cut through the area of the new foundation. One on a north-west/south-east alignment (104) contained a salt-glazed pipe c.0.20m in diameter, while one on a roughly east-west alignment (122) and another on a north-south alignment (124) both contained salt-glazed pipes of c.0.10m diameter. All these trenches had been backfilled with demolition rubble, mainly mortared bricks; a single sherd of late 15th-16th century Humberware pottery was recovered from drain 122. Some lead water pipes were also observed at the northern edge of the foundation trench.
- 5.8 At the southern end of the foundations, a modern L-shaped structure was encountered. A brick wall (116), two bricks (0.25m) wide and 2.30m long, was observed on a north-south alignment, which then turned and continued east for c.4.00m along the north side of the southern arm of the trench; this part of the foundation trench collapsed back to this wall alignment, which explains why the trench was wider here. Parallel to these walls, and c.0.80m to the south, another 0.25m wide brick wall (130) was seen in the south side of the trench; the east-west part was 3.20m long and continued to beyond the limit of excavation, while the north-south part was 1.50m long and continued south beyond the limit of excavation. The walls, which were bonded with a grey sandy cement mortar, survived to over eleven courses high with the tops at 0.40m BGL. The bricks were frogged (indented on the bed surfaces during manufacture) but contained no manufacturer's details, and measured 222mm-225mm by 105mm by 70mm. The south and east (i.e. internal) faces of wall 116 were faced with white-glazed square tiles while the west face of wall 130 was painted black and the longer north face had white-glazed tiles and a white limewash (see plate 3). The floor (125) of the passage created by the two wall alignments, exposed in the base of the trench, was of concrete of undetermined thickness. Following disuse, the passage between the walls had been backfilled with a clean chalk rubble (117), presumably laid down in the fairly recent past.

Drainage Trenches

- 5.9 No archaeological features or deposits were observed in the excavations for the 1.20m deep manhole and the shallower drainage trench which ran north-east from it. The makeup of the ground here was consistent with that observed in the

foundation trenches, namely the compact cream-grey chalk hardcore (102) overlying brick rubble (115) and natural orange-brown clay (114). No evidence for any southward continuation of walls 116 and 130 was noted in this drainage trench.

- 5.10 Two east-west aligned 0.38m wide brick cellar walls (127) and (128) were observed in the western side of the west drainage trench dug around the perimeter of the new building. These correspond exactly to the walls seen within the adjacent foundation trench, 106 and 113 respectively, although their full extent, and any other associated deposits, could not be seen as pipes, inspection chambers and gravel were laid before inspection could take place (see plate 4); the same was the case for the northern length of drainage trench (see plate 5). A continuation of brick wall 103 was seen towards the north end of the eastern drainage trench, and it continued on an east-west alignment for 0.50m before turning north and continuing beyond the edge of the excavation. A course of modern bricks (129) was also observed below the cream-grey hardcore (102) along the northern east side of this part of the eastern drainage trench. Although recording was difficult, no other archaeological features were seen in this eastern trench.

6 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 All the features recorded by the watching brief were from the late 17th century onwards, with the majority dating to the 19th-20th century. Although some earlier 17th-18th century artefacts (pottery and bricks), and indeed one sherd of potentially late 15th-16th century Humberware pottery, were recovered, these all lay within redeposited or backfill material (120). No continuation of the medieval activity previously seen in the 2005 evaluation trench just to the north of the current site was noted, although recording was difficult in the northern drainage trench.
- 6.2 A number of brick walls were noted in the foundation and drainage trenches, although their full lengths could not be seen as they extended beyond the limits of excavation. In the southern part of the site, a modern right-angled concrete-floored c.0.80m wide passage wide was noted, defined by walls 116 and 130. The fact that the walls were lined with white-glazed tiles suggests that it may have been a toilet area, presumably associated with the former 20th century Majestic Cinema or later offices which lay on the site, to the east of the street frontage building. Other brick walls in the centre of the west side of the site appear slightly older, defining an east-west aligned 2.50m wide brick and quarry-tiled floored cellar space (walls 106/127 and 113/128) which was subdivided by a north-south wall (107/118). The bricks of this cellar date to the late 17th-late 18th century, and it is presumably associated with the rear arm of Highbridge House which is shown on the 1851 Ordnance Survey map; the northern side of the cellar space (walls 106/127) seems to correspond to the north side of this rear arm (see figure 3). The division between a backfill material (120) and the natural clay deposit (114) seen in the eastern foundation trench also lines up with the north side of the former arm. Other brick walls (123 and 103) in the north-east corner of the site are presumably associated with former outbuildings to Highbridge House shown in 1851, or more likely in 1907 (see figure 4).
- 6.3 The outbuildings and rear part of Highbridge House appear to have been demolished in the late 1970s, after which the area was used as a transport depot. The cellars were backfilled with a brick and tile rubble (109 and 126) while other parts of the former building footprint were levelled and backfilled with a combination of silty clay and rubble deposit (120) and brick rubble (115). The

chalk rubble (117) used to backfill the modern passage at the south end of the site appeared quite clean and recent, and so this is presumably associated with more recent levelling works as part of the re-development of the site. A further layer of chalk gravel hardcore c.0.30m thick (102) was then laid over the site, as a hardcore for the tarmac (101) of the Hailgate long stay car park.

7 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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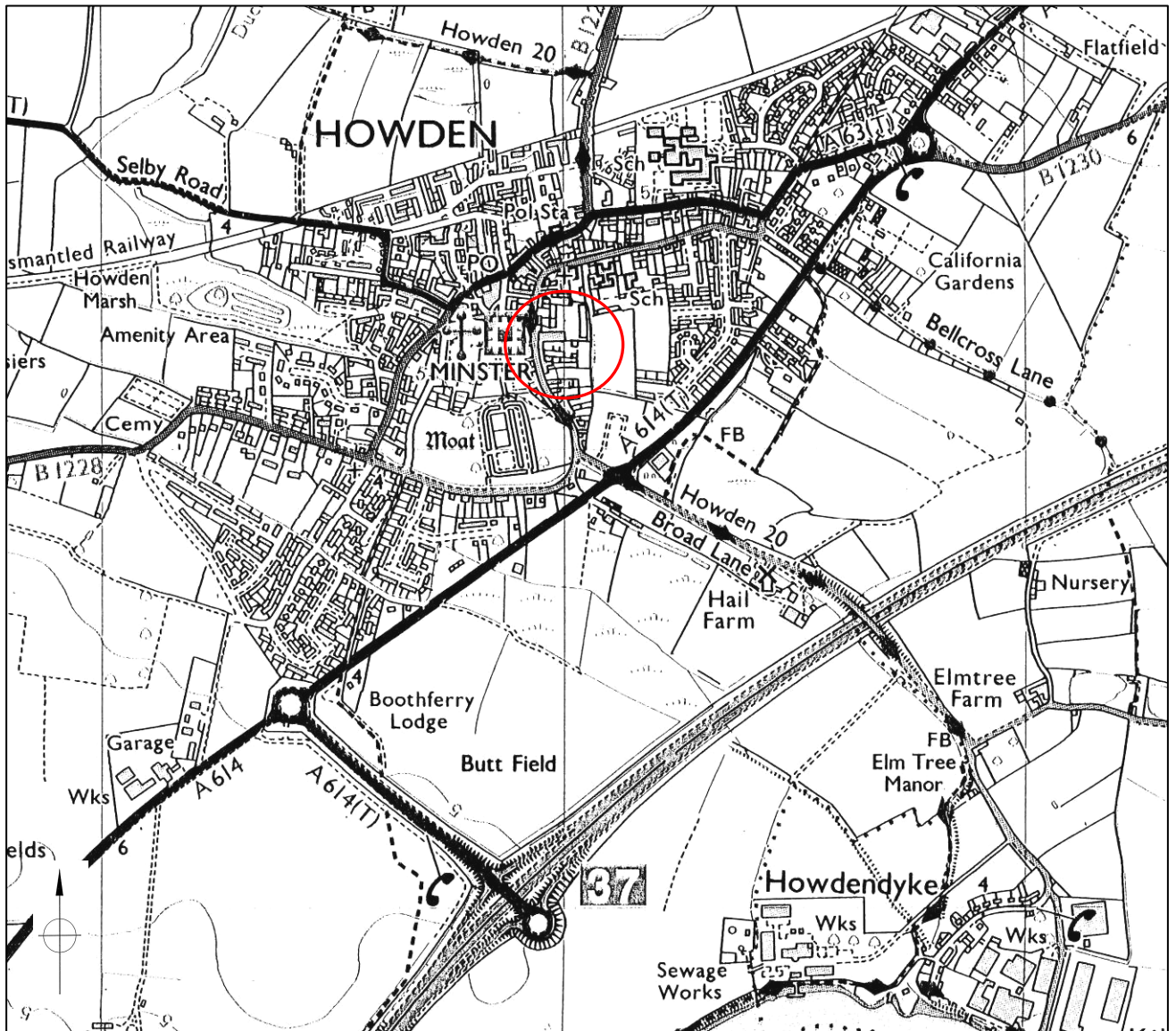
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8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

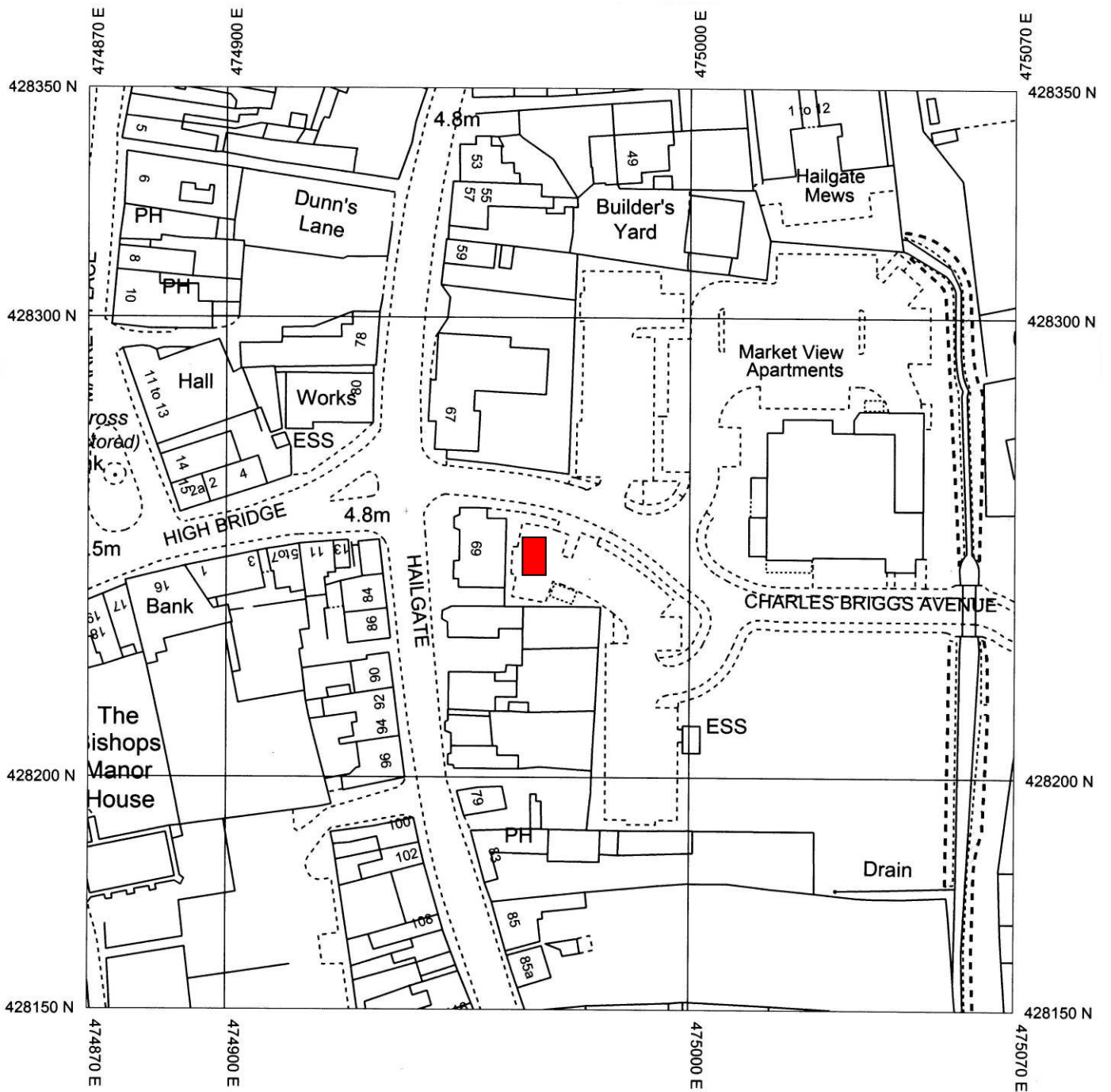
- 8.1 The archaeological watching brief was commissioned by the site contractors, Hobson and Porter Ltd of Hull, on behalf of the developers and site owners, East Riding of Yorkshire Council. EDAS would like to thank Mr Paul Kilvington of ERYC, and Andy Coupland and Andy Beech of Hobson and Porter Ltd, for their help and co-operation during the project.
- 8.2 The archaeological site work was undertaken by Karen Adams of East Riding Archaeology, on behalf of EDAS. The finds assessment was undertaken by Sophie Tibbles, and Peter Didsbury kindly spot-dated the pottery. The final report was

collated and produced by Ed Dennison of EDAS, with whom the responsibility for any errors remains.



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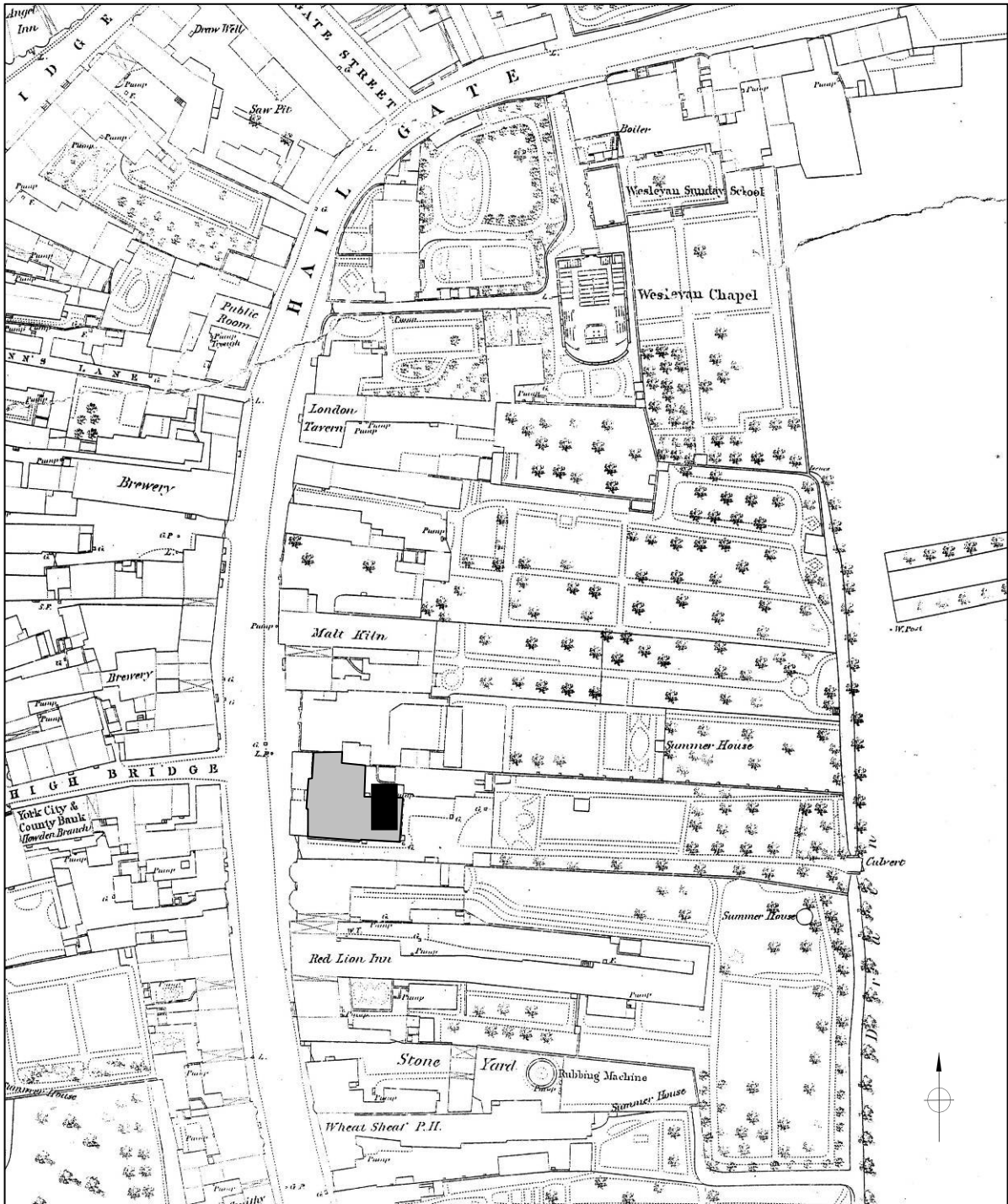
PROJECT	
CHARLES BRIGGS AVENUE, HOWDEN	
TITLE	
GENERAL LOCATION	
SCALE	DATE
NTS	DEC 2012
EDAS	FIGURE
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PROJECT CHARLES BRIGGS AVENUE, HOWDEN	
TITLE SITE LOCATION	
SCALE NTS	DATE DEC 2012
EDAS	FIGURE 2



Ordnance Survey 1851 1:1056 scale map (sheet OS/8/3/2).

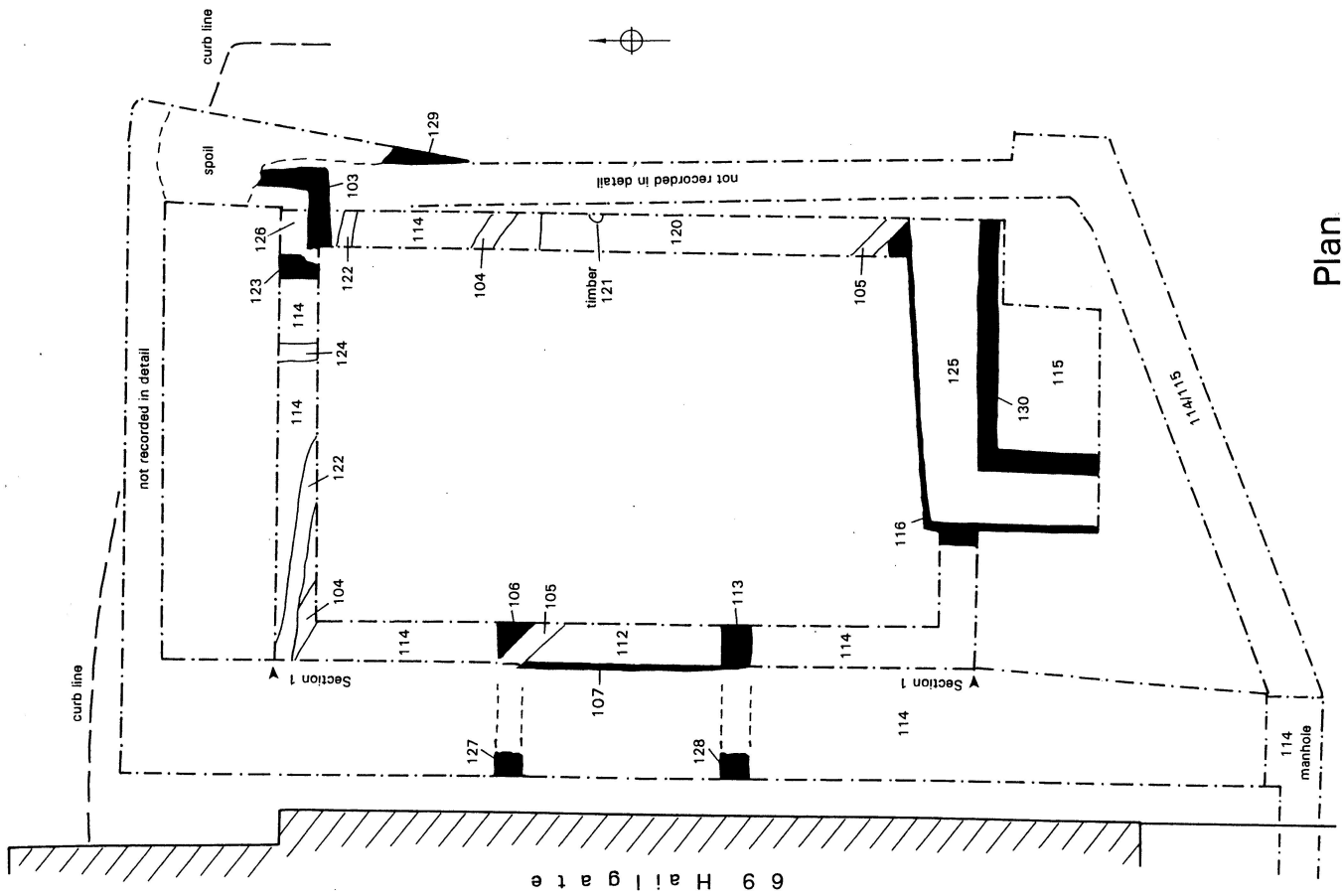
Highbridge House highlighted in grey with area of watching brief in black.

PROJECT	
CHARLES BRIGGS AVENUE, HOWDEN	
TITLE	
ORDNANCE SURVEY 1851 MAP	
SCALE	DATE
NTS	DEC 2012
EDAS	FIGURE
	3

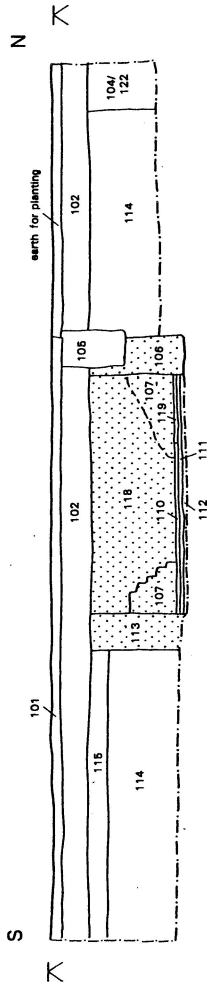


Ordnance Survey 1907 1:2500 scale map (sheet 237/4).

PROJECT CHARLES BRIGGS AVENUE, HOWDEN	
TITLE ORDNANCE SURVEY 1907 MAP	
SCALE NTS	DATE DEC 2012
EDAS	FIGURE 4



Plan



Section 1: West side of west foundation trench



PROJECT	CHARLES BRIGGS AVENUE, HOWDEN		
TITLE	RESULTS OF WATCHING BRIEF		
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	DEC 2012
	EDAS	FIGURE	5



Plate 1: General view of development area after removal of tarmac surface (101), looking SE.



Plate 2: North side of brick wall (106) with cable (105), in west foundation trench, looking S.



Plate 3: White tiled brick wall (116) of concrete-floored passage, in north side of south foundation trench, looking NE.



Plate 4: West end of north drainage trench, looking W.

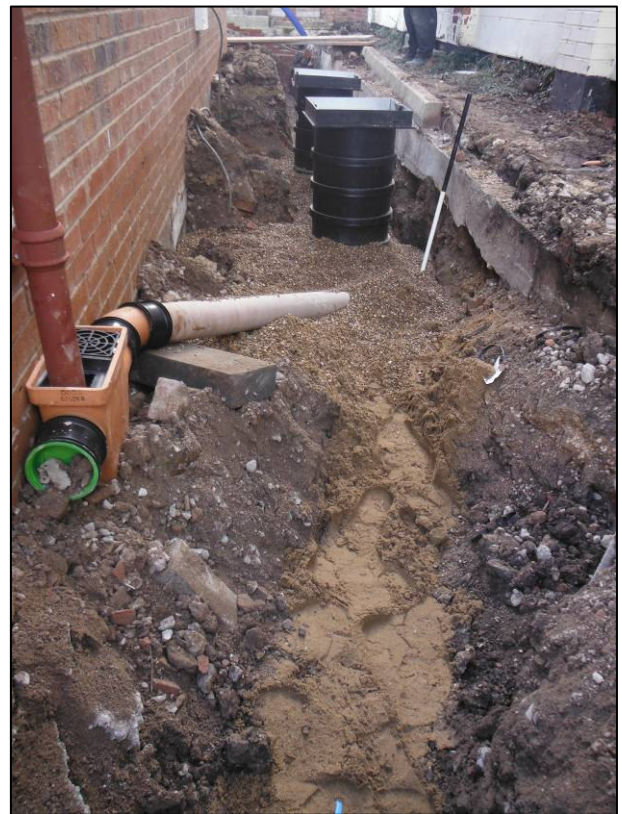


Plate 5: West drainage trench, looking S.

APPENDIX 1

APPENDIX 1: LIST OF CONTEXTS AND FINDS ASSESSMENTS

a) LIST OF CONTEXTS

<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>
100	Unstratified
101	Tarmac forming surface of car park, 0.10m thick.
102	Compact cream-grey chalk hardcore, up to 0.30m thick.
103	Brick wall on E-W alignment, 3 bricks (0.28m) wide set with a heavy pale grey mortar and over 9 courses (0.80m) high; bricks measured 235mm by 120mm by 60mm.
104	Cut on a NW/SE drain, 0.25m wide, containing a salt-glazed pipe c.0.20m in diameter, filled with demolition rubble.
105	Plastic sleeved electric cable, 0.25m wide.
106	Brick wall on E-W alignment, 3 bricks (0.38m) wide with at least nine courses (up to 1.00m high), set in a pale brown-cream-grey mortar. Bricks 230mm by 113mm by 52mm-65mm. White lime wash/render to one stretcher face.
107	Brick wall/inner skin on N-S alignment, 2 courses wide.
108	Not used.
109	Loose brick and quarry tile rubble with brown clay silt - backfill.
110	Floor surface of quarry tiles, 236mm square by 50mm thick.
111	Plastic brown-grey clay up to 0.08m thick.
112	Brick floor surface bonded with a pale brown-grey mortar; bricks between 235mm-245mm by 115mm-125mm by 55mm-60mm.
113	Brick wall on E-W alignment, 3 bricks (0.38m) wide with at least nine courses (up to 1.00m high), set in a cream-light grey mortar. Bricks 230mm by 113mm by 60mm-65mm.
114	Plastic orange-brown clay, more than 0.70m thick - natural deposit.
115	Consolidation/levelling layer of brick rubble, up to 0.20m thick.
116	L-shaped brick wall, 0.25m wide, bricks 222mm-225mm x 105mm x 70mm bonded with a grey sandy cement mortar. South and east (i.e. internal) faces covered with white-glazed square tiles.
117	Clean loose chalk backfill of passage between walls 116 and 130.
118	Brick wall/inner skin on N-S alignment, unknown width.
119	Slab of micaceous sandstone up to 0.25m thick, forming part of floor 110.
120	Compact dark brown silty clay, up to 1.10m thick, containing a small assemblage of 13th-19th century pottery and clay pipe, and two animal bones - infill or backfill material.
121	Modern timber post.
122	Cut 0.25m wide and fill for E-W drain containing a salt-glazed pipe c.0.10m in diameter.
123	Brick wall on N-S alignment, 2 bricks (0.26m) wide and over 9 courses (0.80m) high; bricks measured 236mm by 122mm by 64mm.
124	Cut for N-S drain, 0.25m wide, containing a salt-glazed pipe c.0.10m in diameter.
125	Concrete floor of passage between walls 116 and 130.
126	Loose brick rubble backfill.
127	Brick wall on E-W alignment, 3 bricks (0.38m) wide with at least nine courses (up to 1.00m high), set in a pale brown-cream-grey mortar. Bricks 230mm by 113mm by 52mm-65mm. Continued alignment with 106.
128	Brick wall on E-W alignment, 3 bricks (0.38m) wide with at least nine courses (up to 1.00m high), set in a cream-light grey mortar. Bricks 230mm by 113mm by 60mm-65mm. Continued alignment of 113.
129	Single course of modern bricks.
130	L-shaped brick wall, 0.25m wide, bricks 222mm-225mm x 105mm x 70mm bonded with a grey sandy cement mortar. West inner face painted black, north inner face had a white limewash.

b) POTTERY

Peter Didsbury *MPhil FSA*

Introduction and Methodology

The material submitted for examination was identified to fabric/ware level, using terminology compatible with that established by the published Hull and Beverley type series (Watkins 1987, Didsbury & Watkins 1992). Material was quantified by number and weight of sherds according to fabric type within archaeological context. Context interpretations are as supplied by Sophie Tibbles. Fabric codes employed are set out at the end of the report.

The Data

Context 115: "Consolidation/levelling layer."

<i>Fabric</i>	<i>No. of sherds</i>	<i>Weight of sherds (grams)</i>
FPWW	1	19.8

Rim of tableware serving dish or similar, with transfer-printed delicate leaf sprays on interior and exterior in dark red and green. Late 19th or early 20th century.

Context 122: "Modern drain infill."

<i>Fabric</i>	<i>No. of sherds</i>	<i>Weight of sherds (grams)</i>
HUM5	1	38.4

Neck of closed form, reduced with olive-green glaze on exterior. Late 15th or 16th century. It should be noted that this ware lasts throughout much of the post-medieval period and that a somewhat later date is therefore possible.

Context 120: "Back-fill."

<i>Fabric</i>	<i>No. of sherds</i>	<i>Weight of sherds (grams)</i>
CTP	3	21.4

Stem fragments of a thickness and stem bore diameter which tends to suggest a 17th or earlier 18th century date.

CIST	1	6.3
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Body. Brown-glazed variety. Very late 15th century to very earlier 17th.

TRSL	1	5.8
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Base. Tree/flower design in yellow-firing slip on a brown ground. Pinkish fabric. The sherd might alternatively be classed as a Staffordshire-type slipware. 17th or 18th century.

GREB	1	38.9
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Internally glazed thick-walled body. Probably 17th to 19th century.

BEV2	6	123.0
------	---	-------

Jug sherds, one suspension-glazed vessel. Crisp dark red fabric with brownish exterior margin in places. Decoration of notched vertical applied strips in white clay. The decoration fires lighter green than the background. 13th or earlier 14th century.

Discussion and Recommendations

The context types, as well as the chronological range of the ceramics in the case of 122 suggest that much of this material is redeposited. Despite this, it may be noted that the Beverley 2 jug from 122 exhibits crisp fractures and a general absence of weathering or abrasion, so that it might have entered its last context after lying undisturbed in a place of primary deposition.

The material has no potential for further research, and no further work is therefore recommended. The material may be disposed of, though the Beverley 2 sherds would make a welcome addition to the regional type series held at HFA should they be available for donation.

Fabric Codes

BEV2	Beverley Phase 2 Ware
CIST	Cistercian ware
CTP	Clay tobacco pipe
FPWW	Factory-produced white earthenwares

GREB	Brown-Glazed Red Earthenware (= Watkins 1987, Brown-Glazed Coarseware)
HUM5	Late medieval and post-medieval Humberware
TRSL	Trailed Slipware (= Watkins 1987, Metropolitan Slipware)

Bibliography

Didsbury, P & Watkins, G 1992 'The Pottery'. In Evans, D.H & Tomlinson, D.G (eds) *Excavations at 33-35 Eastgate, Beverley 1983-86*, 81-120. Sheffield Excavation Reports 3.

Watkins, J.G 1987 'The Pottery'. In Armstrong, P & Ayers, B (eds) *Excavations in High Street and Blackfriargate*, 53-181. East Riding Archaeologist 8, Hull Old Town Report Series No. 5

c) THE OTHER FINDS

Sophie Tibbles

Aims and Objectives

This assessment aims to identify the archaeological potential of the finds assemblage recovered from the archaeological investigation at Charles Briggs Avenue, Howden, in keeping with the specific aims of the written scheme of investigation (Dennison 2012) and the requirements of MAP2, Phase 3, 'Assessment of potential for analysis' (English Heritage 1991).

Introduction

The finds assemblage comprised four material categories: ceramic building material, animal bone, stone building material and ironwork, recovered from nine contexts.

Methodology

The material types were subject to basic quantification by count and weight where applicable.

Condition of the Assemblage

All of the material categories were in good condition.

Quantification of the Assemblage

Ceramic building material (CBM): x8 including samples

Animal bone: x2 fragments

Stone building material: x3 fragments

Ironwork: x1 nail

Catalogue by Material type

Ceramic building material

The assemblage of ceramic building material comprised samples of bricks and quarry tiles, with a combined weight of 51,680g. The assemblage was recovered from seven contexts tabulated below.

All of the ceramic building material was diagnostic, bearing at least two complete dimensions. For the most part, the brick assemblage was dated from the 17th through to the early 20th century. The exception was a medieval example re-used within brick floor 112. A single culvert brick was recovered from backfill 120.

The quarry tiles, a sample of floor 110 and a similar example from backfill 109, were dated from the 19th to early 20th century.

<i>Context</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>No. of Sherds</i>	<i>Weight (g)</i>
103	Brick sample. Complete. Heavy pale grey-brown mortar on one bed surface and one header face. Cream (discoloured) lime-wash/render on one stretcher face. Dimensions 235mm x 120mm x 60mm. Late 18th century.	1	6125
106	Brick sample. Complete. Pale brown-cream mortar on bed surfaces. White lime-wash/render on one stretcher face. Dimensions 235mm x 113mm x 60mm. Late 17th to late 18th century.	1	6000
106	Brick sample. Part-brick, with heavy brown-cream mortar on bed surfaces and one stretcher face. Dimensions ? x 115mm x 52mm. Late 17th to late 18th century.	1	1610
109	Brick. Incomplete. Slightly blown, reduced near throughout. Pale brown, sandy mortar on bed surfaces, header face and small patches over breaks. Dimensions ? x 120mm x 60mm. Late 18th century.	1	990
109	Ceramic quarry tile. Complete. One surface smooth, footworn. Patches of black heat discolouration on footworn surface, original outer surfaces and small patches over breaks. Pale grey-brown sandy mortar on all surfaces, including over breaks, except footworn surface. Same type of paver as sample 110. Dimensions 235mm x 235mm x 50mm. 19th to early 20th century.	1	1255
110	Ceramic quarry tile. Sample. Complete. One surface smooth, footworn. Pale grey-brown sandy mortar on bed surface, original outer surfaces and a small patch on footworn surface. Same type of paver as 109. Dimensions 235mm x 235mm x 50mm. 19th to early 20th century.	1	7500
112	Brick sample. Complete. Pale brown-grey sandy mortar with crushed ceramic building material inclusions, over all surfaces, heavily on one header face. Dimension 235mm x 115mm x 60mm. Late 18th to early 19th century.	1	6350
112	Brick sample. One smooth bed surface, footworn. Pale brown-grey sandy mortar, (no inclusions) on all surfaces except one header face. Re-used. Dimensions 245mm x 125mm x 55mm. 14th to early 15th century.	1	6500
116	Brick sample. Complete. Frogged (indented on the bed surfaces during manufacture) no manufacturer's details. Pale cream (discoloured) paint on one header face. Grey, sandy mortar on all surfaces except stretcher faces. Dimensions 225mm x 105mm x 70mm. 20th century.	1	6850
120	Culvert brick. Complete. Grey-white mortar on all surfaces except the underside. Dimensions 280mm x 180mm x 80mm. Late 18th to 19th century.	1	8500

Animal bone

Two fragments of animal bone were recovered from backfill 120 with a combined weight of 44g. The tooth, a lower molar, was identified as cattle (*Bos*). The radius was identified as pig (*Sus*), the distal end and the majority of the shaft was broken. Despite the abraded surfaces, both fragments were in very good condition.

Stone building material

Two types of stone building material were identified: roof tile and floor tile/paver. The assemblage was recovered from backfill 109 and floor 119. None of the material was complete.

The slate roof tile from 109 bore no diagnostic features such as a nail hole or two complete dimensions. Patches of white mortar and black heat discolouration were evident over breaks. The tile was dated between the late 19th to early 20th century. Dimensions: ? x ? x 7mm, weight: 51g

Two fragments of micaceous sandstone floor tiles/pavers were recovered from 109 and 119. Large fragments of a grey-white lime-based mortar were recorded on one original surface and over the broken edges of the fragment from 109. Dimensions: ? x ? x 19mm to 24mm, weight: 786g.

The sample of floor 119 had one smooth surface from heavy wear. Patches of grey-white mortar were recorded on the footworn surface and underside, with occasional small patches over the breaks. Dimensions: thickness: 25mm, weight: 207g.

Ironwork

Drain 122 produced a near complete iron nail, with a square head and a rectangular-sectioned shank. Despite the heavy concretions, the strong magnetic response and good condition would suggest a relatively recent date. As very little further information would be gleaned from x-ray, conservation assessment was not considered necessary. Dimensions: length: 80mm, head: 22mm x 22mm, shank: 15mm x 5mm.

Discussion

The small size of the assemblage corresponds with the archaeological limitations of the features encountered during the watching brief. Although the site lies within the medieval core of the town, the majority of the finds are of relatively recent date and provide little to enhance the archaeology of the area. The assemblage reflects residual elements of food waste but primarily, the construction/demolition of structures on or within the vicinity, during relatively recent times.

Recommendations

No further work is considered necessary on the assemblage. None of the material is recommended for retention.

Bibliography

Dennison, E 2012 *Erection of Public Conveniences on existing car park, Hailgate long stay carpark, Charles Briggs Avenue, Howden, East Yorkshire*, EDAS Written Scheme of Archaeological Investigation (unpublished)

English Heritage 1991 *Management of Archaeological Projects* (MAP2)

APPENDIX 2

APPENDIX 2: LISTED BUILDING DESCRIPTION



IoE Number: 165337

Location: HIGHBRIDGE HOUSE, 69 HAILGATE (east side), HOWDEN, EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE, EAST YORKSHIRE

Photographer: Mr John Turner

Date Photographed: 18 January 2001

Date listed: 15 September 1987

Date of last amendment: 15 September 1987

Grade II

HOWDEN HAILGATE SE 7428 (east side) 12/109 No 69 (Highbridge House) GV II

House, now club. Early C18 with substantial C19 and C20 alterations. Rendered with ashlar dressings, Welsh slate roof. 2 storeys, 7 bays arranged 2-3-2 with central section breaking forward. Rusticated quoins to angles. Blind central panel flanked by C20 double doors beneath overlights to central section, all beneath later canopy. Outer sections: C19 canted bay windows. Remains of first-floor cornice to side bays. First floor: fragment of central segmental pediment forming part of original door surround with 4-pane sash in eared architrave above, flanked by blind openings with stone sills. Outer bays: 4-pane sashes. Deep bracketed eaves. Hipped roof. Interior completely modernised. This house was formerly used as a cinema. Extension to rear not of special interest.

APPENDIX 3

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR A PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION, INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING (WATCHING BRIEF) DURING THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC CONVENIENCES ON EXISTING CAR PARK, HAILGATE LONG STAY CAR PARK, CHARLES BRIGGS AVENUE, HOWDEN, EAST YORKSHIRE

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details the work required to undertake a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording (a watching brief), to be carried out during groundworks associated with the erection of new public conveniences at Hailgate long stay car park, Charles Briggs Avenue, Howden, East Yorkshire (NGR SE 74969 28248). This written scheme has been produced by Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS), at the request of the developers of the site, East Riding of Yorkshire Council's Infrastructure and Facilities Department.
- 1.2 This document forms the 'Written Scheme of Investigation' stipulated in condition 3 of the planning permission (application DC/10/04972/REG3/WESTWW), approved by East Riding of Yorkshire Council on 9th February 2011.

2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

- 2.1 The development site lies within the Hailgate long stay car park, on the south side of Charles Briggs Avenue in Howden, East Yorkshire (see figure 1). The proposed new building lies in the north-west corner of this part of the car park, immediately adjacent to an existing Customer Services Centre building. The site is currently occupied by seven car parking spaces.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 Permission for this Regulation 3 development was approved by East Riding of Yorkshire Council on 9th February 2011. Condition 3, which relates to archaeology, states: "*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. Development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details (Circular 11/95, Model Clause 55)*".
- 3.2 The explanatory text continues to note: "*This condition is imposed because the site lies within the historic core of the settlement of the medieval town of Howden, along one of its principal streets. The programme of archaeological work, which must be undertaken by a professional archaeological contractor, should comprise a scheme of observation, investigation and recording conducted during all below-ground works associated with the proposed works. If archaeological remains are uncovered, the archaeological contractor on site should be afforded the opportunity to record them by means of photographs and scale drawings. This may involve a temporary suspension of construction work in a specific area; however, the archaeological work should cause no significant delay to the development overall. A report on the archaeological observations should be produced and an ordered archive prepared*".

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST

- 4.1 Information from the Humber Archaeology Partnership (ref SMR/PA/CONS/16795), as a consultee to the Local Planning Authority, states that the site of the proposed development lies within the historic core of the medieval town of Howden, along one of its principal streets.
- 4.2 Howden was a major pre-Conquest administrative centre, and was the head town of the Howdenshire Wapentake. The existence of Howden Minster indicates that the settlement also played a major role as an ecclesiastical centre in the pre-Conquest period. The Bishops built a manor house as part of the Minster close; this manor house and the Minster

lie to the west of the proposed development site. A market is mentioned in 1199, and the town continued to function as a market through the medieval and post-medieval periods.

- 4.3 The earliest streets are thought to have been Bridgegate, Pinfold Gate and Flatgate, which together formed the main thoroughfare. The earliest development along Hailgate is thought to have clustered around High Bridge, which dates from at least the 15th century and which lies immediately opposite the proposed development site. Historic map evidence from 1776 shows that Hailgate was built up along the entirety of its eastern side by the latter part of the 18th century.
- 4.4 It is likely therefore that any groundworks in this area will encounter previously unknown heritage assets dating to the medieval and later periods.

5 NATURE OF THE DEVELOPMENT

- 5.1 The proposals involve the construction of a new single storey public convenience, aligned north-south and measuring 9.2m long by 5.9m wide (see figure 2). The facility will be brick-built with a pitched clay tile roof. It will be surrounded by block paving and will be separated from the existing Customer Service Centre to the west by a gravel strip. There will be scrub planting to the north and south. New external drainage works will be required around the perimeter of the building, connecting to existing services.

6 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The aim of the archaeological recording is to record and recover information relating to the nature, date, depth, and significance of any archaeological features and deposits which might be affected by the proposed development. In addition to the methodology set out below, EDAS will also adhere to more general advice produced by the Humber Archaeology Partnership and the Institute for Archaeologists in relation to watching briefs (IFA 1999).
- 6.2 The topsoil strip and the excavation of any foundation and/or drainage trenches etc will be subject to archaeological monitoring as they are being dug, so that any archaeological deposits that might be uncovered can be immediately identified and recorded. Where mechanical equipment is to be used for the groundworks (e.g. JCB or mini-digger), the contractor will use a toothless bucket, to facilitate the archaeological recording.
- 6.3 If it becomes clear during the monitoring work that little of archaeological interest is likely to survive in the site, the recording work may be halted, in consultation with the Curatorial Officer of the Humber Archaeology Partnership (HAP). However, if structures, features, finds or deposits of archaeological interest are exposed or disturbed, EDAS will be allowed time to clean, assess, and hand excavate, sample and record the archaeological remains, as necessary and appropriate according to the nature of the remains, to allow the archaeological material to be sufficiently characterised (see 6.7 below). Excavators will not be operated in the immediate vicinity of any archaeological remains until those remains have been recorded, and EDAS has given explicit permission for operations to recommence at that location.
- 6.4 The archaeological recording work should not cause undue delay to the overall programme of site works, and much can be achieved through liaison and co-operation with the main contractor. However, the main contractor and client will ensure that the EDAS has sufficient time and resources to ensure compliance with all elements of this WSI. It is likely that the archaeological recording will be accomplished through a number of separate site visits, the number and duration of which will be determined by the speed of the development and/or excavations. Access to the site will therefore be afforded to EDAS at all reasonable times.
- 6.5 Reasonable prior notice (minimum one week) of the commencement of development should be given to EDAS, who will then inform the HAP, so that they may attend or monitor the recording work if they so wish.

- 6.6 The actual areas of ground disturbance, and any features of archaeological interest, will be accurately located on a site plan and recorded by photographs (35mm black and white/colour prints and digital shots), scale drawings (plans and sections at 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 scales as appropriate), and written descriptions as judged adequate by EDAS, using appropriate proforma record sheets and standard archaeological recording systems.
- 6.7 If, in the professional judgement of the archaeologist on site, unexpectedly significant or complex discoveries are made that warrant more recording than is covered by this WSI, immediate contact will be made with the developer and the Curatorial Officer of the HAP. This will allow appropriate amendments to be made to the scope of the recording work, in agreement with all parties concerned; these amendments might, for example, include the requirement to sample archaeological and/or environmental deposits, and/or detailed excavation of specific structures. The possibility of temporarily halting work for unexpected discoveries will be discussed with the developer in advance of the development, and sufficient time and resources will be made available to ensure that proper recording is made prior to any removal.
- 6.8 If human remains are encountered during the course of the groundworks, they will be removed under the conditions of a Ministry of Justice burial licence, to ensure that they are treated with due dignity. The preferred option would be for them to be adequately recorded before lifting, and then carefully removed for scientific study, and long-term storage with an appropriate museum; however, the burial licence may specify reburial or cremation as a requirement.
- 6.9 The terms of the Treasure Act (1996) will be followed with regard to any finds which might fall within its purview. Any such finds will be removed to a safe place, and reported to the local coroner as required by the procedures laid down in the Code of Practice. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft. A finds recovery and conservation strategy will also be discussed and agreed with the developer in advance of the project commencing.

7 REPORTING AND ARCHIVING

- 7.1 On completion of the archaeological fieldwork, any samples taken will be processed and any finds will be cleaned, identified, assessed, spot dated, marked (if appropriate) and properly packaged and stored in accordance with the requirements of national guidelines. The level of post-excavation analysis will be appropriate to the quality and quantity of the finds recovered, and specialists would be consulted as necessary.
- 7.2 A fully indexed and ordered field archive will be prepared, following the guidelines produced by English Heritage and the Institute for Archaeologists. The archive will comprise primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs, and an index to the archive should also be prepared. Subject to the agreement of the landowner, and depending on whether significant artefacts are recovered, the site archive may be deposited with the East Riding of Yorkshire Museum Service. The museum will be contacted at the beginning of the project. A copy of the Archive Index and the name of the recipient museum will be sent to the HAP. EDAS will make an allowance for a minimum of one box in calculating estimates for the museum's storage grant.
- 7.3 With the exception of human remains, and finds of treasure (as defined under the 1996 Treasure Act - see above), all finds are the property of the landowner. However, it is generally expected that the finds will be deposited with the site archive. A finds recovery and conservation strategy will be agreed with the developer in advance of the project commencing, and this will include contingency arrangements for artefacts of special significance. Any recording, marking and storage materials will be of archival quality, and recording systems will be compatible with the recipient museum. Copies of all recording forms and manuals will be submitted to the HAP prior to the commencement of site works, if these have not been submitted previously.

- 7.4 Within six weeks of the completion of the site work, a report will be produced by EDAS. This report will include the following (as appropriate):
- A non-technical summary;
 - Site code/project number;
 - Planning reference number and SMR casework number;
 - Dates for fieldwork visits;
 - Grid reference;
 - A location plan, with scale;
 - A copy of the developer's plan showing the areas monitored;
 - Sections and plan drawings with ground level, Ordnance Datum and vertical and horizontal scales;
 - General site photographs, as well as photographs of any significant archaeological deposits or artefacts that are encountered;
 - A written description and analysis of the methods and results of the watching brief, in the context of the known archaeology of the area;
 - Specialist artefact and environmental reports, as necessary.
- 7.5 Two copies of the final report will be supplied, for distribution to the client and the HAP SMR; an electronic (pdf) copy will also be provided to the Local Planning Authority to assist with the discharge of the archaeology planning condition. A copy of the final report will also be included within the site archive. The HAP SMR will also receive an electronic (pdf) copy of the report in line with their current guidance.
- 7.6 Where a significant discovery is made, allowance will be made for the preparation of a short note for inclusion in a local journal.

8 MONITORING

- 8.1 The archaeological recording work may be monitored by the HAP, and appropriate site meetings and liaison will be arranged as necessary.

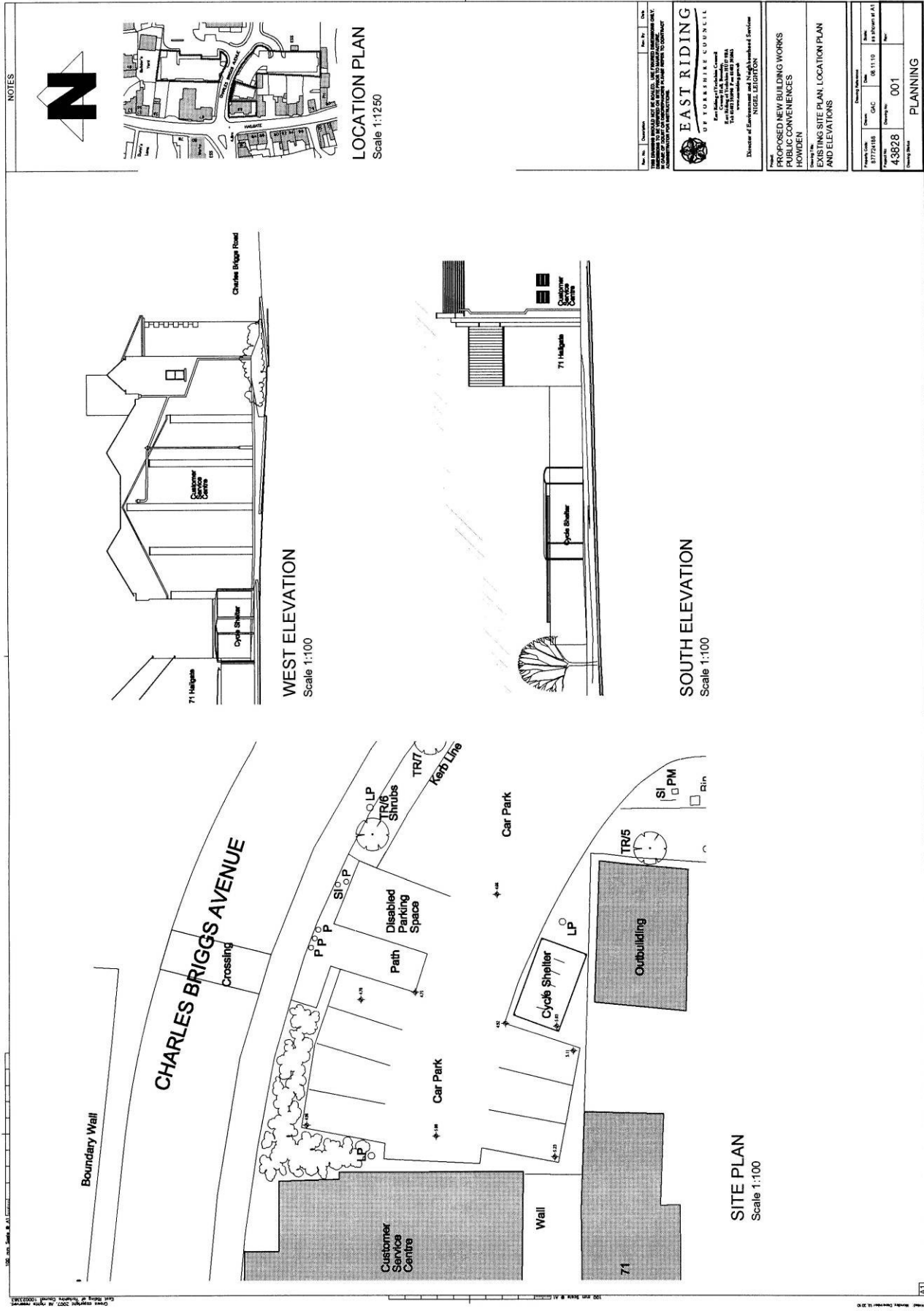
9 HEALTH AND SAFETY, AND INSURANCE

- 9.1 EDAS will comply with the Health and Safety at Work Act of 1974 while undertaking the archaeological recording work, and Health and Safety issues will take priority over archaeological matters. EDAS are appropriately insured for all eventualities, including risks to third parties.

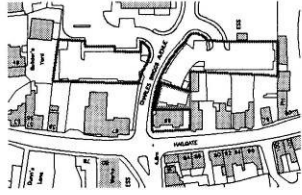
10 REFERENCES

IFA (Institute for Archaeologists) 1999 *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (and subsequent revisions)

E Dennison, EDAS
31 July 2012

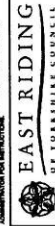


NOTES



LOCATION PLAN
Scale 1:1250

THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS FOR INFORMATION ONLY. IT IS NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE WITHOUT THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE CONSULTANT.



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Director of Environment and Neighbourhood Services
NIGEL LEIGHTON

PROPOSED NEW BUILDING WORKS
PUBLIC CONVENIENCES
HOWDEN
Customer Service Centre, Location Plan
AND ELEVATIONS

Project No.	87724/318	Client	GAC	Drawn By	GR 1110	Scale	As a Plan at A1
Revision No.	43828	Quantity No.	001	Checked By		Sheet	
Project Name	PLANNING						

FIGURE 1: SITE AS EXISTING
(not to scale - plan supplied by ERYC Infrastructure and Facilities Dept)

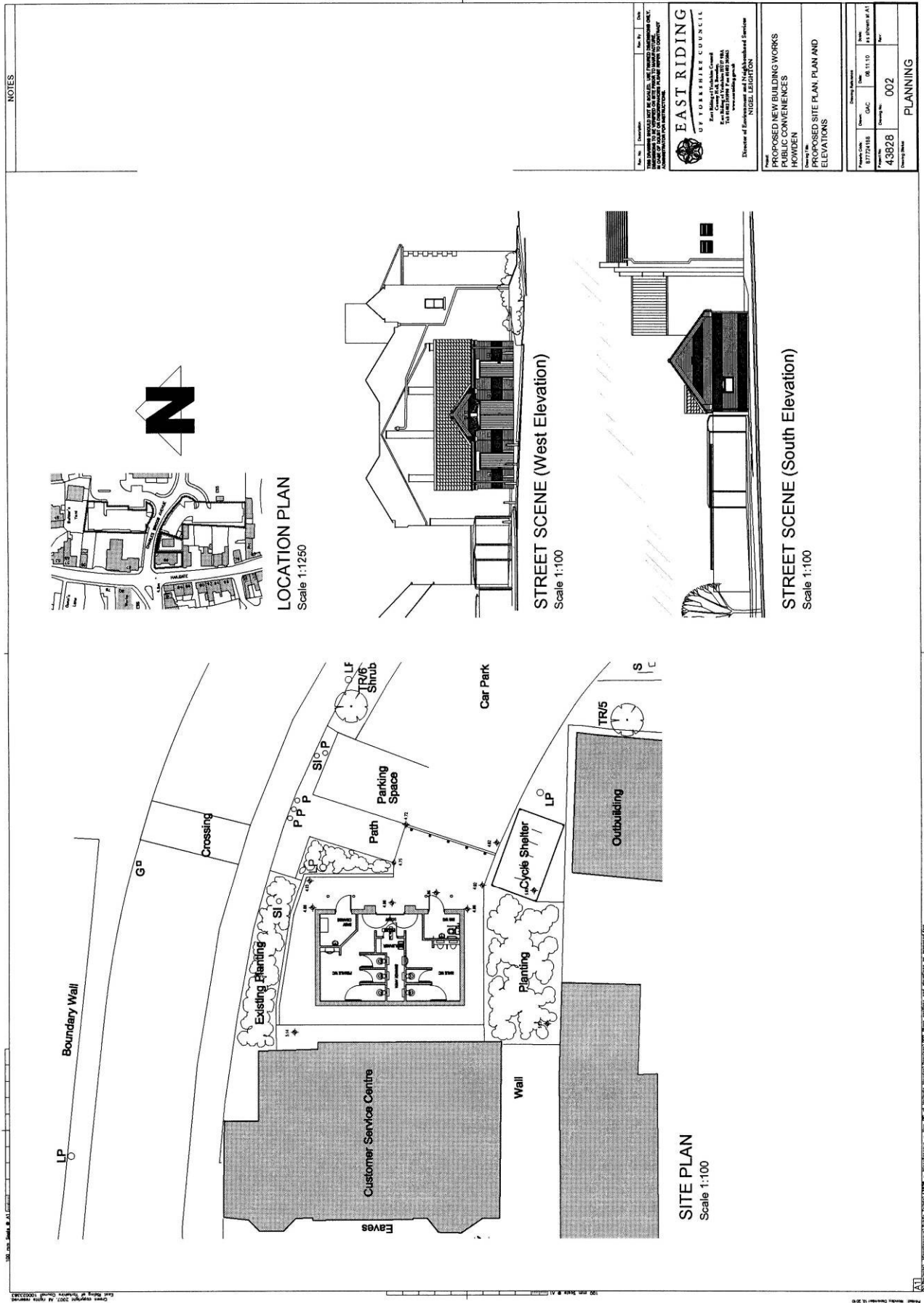


FIGURE 2: SITE AS PROPOSED
 (not to scale - plan supplied by ERYC Infrastructure and Facilities Dept)

