

ALTERATION AND EXTENSION TO EXISTING DWELLING
AND CONSTRUCTION OF LINKED GARAGE BLOCK
INCORPORATING FIRST FLOOR GUEST ANNEX
AND NEW DORMER, LITTLE GREEN,
NORTH END, BISHOP BURTON, EAST YORKSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION,
INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING

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18 Springdale Way
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On behalf of

Mr L Corrigan
Little Green
Bishop Burton
East Yorkshire
HU17 8QA

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION, INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING,
ALTERATIONS AND EXTENSION TO EXISTING DWELLING
AND CONSTRUCTION OF LINKED GARAGE BLOCK INCORPORATING
FIRST FLOOR GUEST ANNEX AND NEW DORMER, LITTLE GREEN,
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In April 2012, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by Ingleby and Hobson (Architects) Ltd, on behalf of their client Mr L Corrigan, to undertake a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording (a watching brief) during groundworks associated with alterations and an extension to Little Green, North End, Bishop Burton, East Yorkshire (NGR SE 9894 4004 centred). The watching brief was made a condition of full planning permission (application DC/11/05995/PLF/EASTSE).

However, despite the area in question having some potential, the watching brief produced nothing of archaeological interest, and no archaeological deposits or artefacts were uncovered.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In April 2012, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by Ingleby and Hobson (Architects) Ltd, on behalf of their client Mr L Corrigan, to undertake a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording (a watching brief) during groundworks associated with alterations and an extension to Little Green, North End, Bishop Burton, East Yorkshire (NGR SE 9894 4004 centred).
- 1.2 The archaeological work was made a condition of full planning permission, granted by East Riding of Yorkshire Council on 5th April 2012 (application DC/11/05995/PLF/EASTSE). The condition (number 8) 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 Planning Authority. Development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details (Circular 11/95, Model Clause 55). A 'Written Scheme of Investigation' was subsequently produced by EDAS (see Appendix 2); this was approved by East Riding of Yorkshire Council on 4th July 2012 (application DC/12/30249/CONDET/EASTSE) following advice from the Humber Archaeology Partnership (ref SMR/PA/CONS/17506).

2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

- 2.1 The development site lies outside the village's Development Limit but within the historic core of Bishop Burton, just beyond 'The Green' on the north side of the A1079 main road. The residence known as 'Little Green' lies at the end of short private drive leading off the west side of North End (see figure 1).

3 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 The watching brief was defined by the 'Written Scheme of Investigation' (see Appendix 2). More general advice produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists in relation to watching briefs (IFA 1999) was also considered. The aim of the work was to monitor the groundworks (topsoil stripping and 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 development proposals involved the significant remodelling and enlarging of the present detached house, which was built in the 1930s to a highly individual design. The works were to provide an additional first floor bedroom wing on the south side of the existing house, a new single storey wing on the same building line as the existing garage, and a one and three quarter storey extension on the south-east corner of the existing house to provide a garage at ground floor and guest wing at first floor level, all with appropriate drainage and service provision. The existing garden and surroundings were to be cleared and the site stripped prior to construction.
- 3.3 However, a large proportion of the groundworks, comprising the excavations for the foundations and the main drainage system, was undertaken prior to planning permission being obtained, under Permitted Development Rights. Substantial excavations were also required to fell and remove various trees formerly sited adjacent to the existing building.

- 3.4 A site visit by Ed Dennison of EDAS on 27th April 2012 established that virtually all the new foundations were dug and filled in, and construction was up to slab/ground level. However, one external drainage trench around the south-east and south-west sides of the new garage (c.20m long) remained open for inspection, as did one large and deep soakaway pit (c.3m by c.2m by c.4m deep) off the south corner of the new garage. Two other similarly-sized soakaways still had to be excavated, together with their associated drainage connections. The programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording therefore concentrated on these groundworks.
- 3.5 The archaeological watching brief was carried out over two part-days, on 1st May and 11th May 2012. The open service trenches around the south-east and south-west sides of the new garage (Trenches 1 and 2 respectively), and the one open soakaway pit (Pit 1), were inspected, while the excavations for the two other soakaway pits (Pits 2 and 3) were monitored. Pit 1 could not be entered for health and safety reasons. Pits 2 and 3 were excavated by a mechanical excavator with a toothless bucket to a depth where only the natural geology was present.
- 3.6 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 three 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 1:100 scale, and two section drawings were produced at 1:10 scale. A photographic record was maintained using a digital camera. The excavated material, where possible, was visually checked for archaeological finds. In view of the lack of archaeological results (see below), levels AOD were not obtained.
- 3.7 Given the absence of 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 LGB 12).

4 OUTLINE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Information from the Humber Archaeology Partnership states that the site of the proposed development lies within the core of the medieval village (HAP ref SMR/PA/CONS/17506). Historic map evidence indicates that this part of the village was built up by the latter part of the 18th century. The village is surrounded by evidence of much earlier settlement in the form of cropmarks, including groups of enclosures thought to represent Iron Age/Romano-British settlement complexes, and a postulated Roman road. Adjacent to the application site there is evidence of medieval activity, in the form of lynchets and ridge and furrow, which have been ploughed out and which can only now be seen as soil marks.
- 4.2 It was therefore suggested that any groundworks in the area would encounter previously unknown heritage assets dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods, whilst there was also the potential for encountering evidence for earlier activity.

5 RESULTS FROM THE WATCHING BRIEF (see figure 2)

- 5.1 The service trenches and soakaway pits were excavated down to the underlying natural brown boulder clay (102) which was present at depths of between c.0.30m and 0.50m below the existing ground level (BGL).
- 5.2 Trench 1, previously excavated along the south-east side of the garage block, measured c.20.0m in length, 0.5m wide and 1.0m in depth, sloping down towards the north-east (see plate 1). The brown natural boulder clay (102) lay at c.0.50m BGL but rose to within 0.15m at the south-western extremity of the trench. A dark grey loamy clay topsoil (101), c.0.50m thick, sealed the trench. No archaeological features or artefacts were identified within this trench.
- 5.3 Trench 2, previously excavated along the south-west side of the garage block, was c.4.0m in length, 0.5m wide and 0.5m deep. The topsoil (101) varied in thickness due to its disturbance but was generally between 0.15m and 0.30m deep. The brown natural boulder clay (102) lay directly beneath, extending beyond the base of the trench. Again, no archaeological features or artefacts were recorded.
- 5.4 Pit 1 had also been previously excavated when examined but, due to the c.2m depth and concerns about stability, the pit was not entered but was recorded by digital photography only. It measured 2.0m by 1.0m, and the deepest deposit that was visible was a grey-blue streaked brown boulder clay (103) which extended beyond the edges and base of the pit. Seated directly above this material was the natural brown boulder clay (102) seen elsewhere on the site. A narrow band of grey loamy clay topsoil (101) c.0.10m thick sealed these deposits.
- 5.5 Pit 2 lay c.10m to the north-west of Pit 1 and measured 1.0m square by 0.40m deep (see plate 2). The natural brown boulder clay (102) commenced at 0.30m below the existing disturbed ground surface. It was found to continue beyond the edges and base of the pit. The dark grey loamy clay topsoil (101), c.0.30m thick, sealed these deposits. No archaeological features or artefacts were recorded within this trench, and a continual influx of water prevented further recording.
- 5.6 Pit 3 measured c.2.0m long by 1.0m wide and 0.30m deep, and was located c.15m south-west of Pit 2. A heavily disturbed topsoil (101), c.0.30m thick lay directly over the natural brown boulder clay (102). No archaeological features or artefacts were recorded within this trench.

6 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 Despite the area in question having some potential, the watching brief carried out during the remaining limited groundworks at Little Green produced nothing of archaeological interest, and no archaeological deposits or artefacts were uncovered.

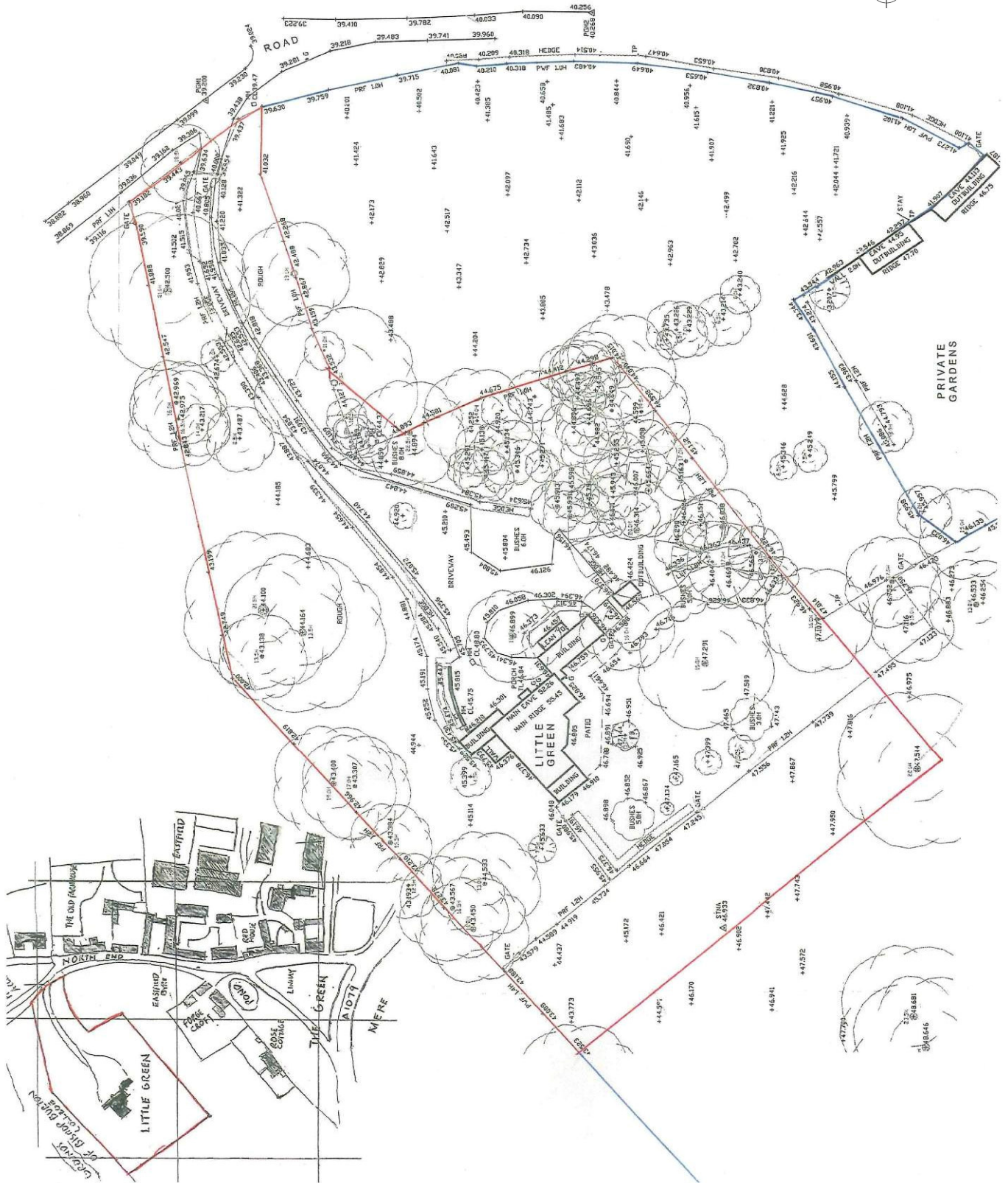
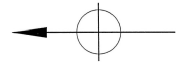
7 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 8.1 The archaeological watching brief was commissioned and funded by Mr L Corrigan, and EDAS would like to thank him and the site contractors for their co-operation in carrying out the work.

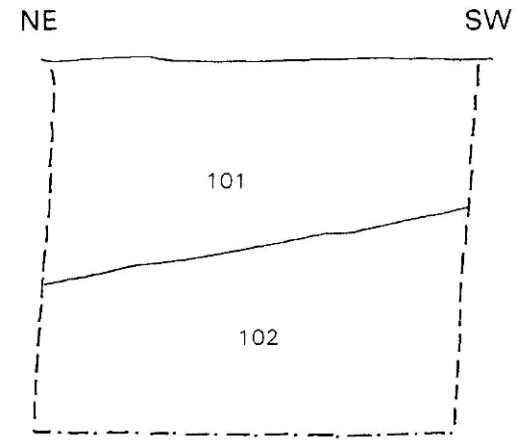
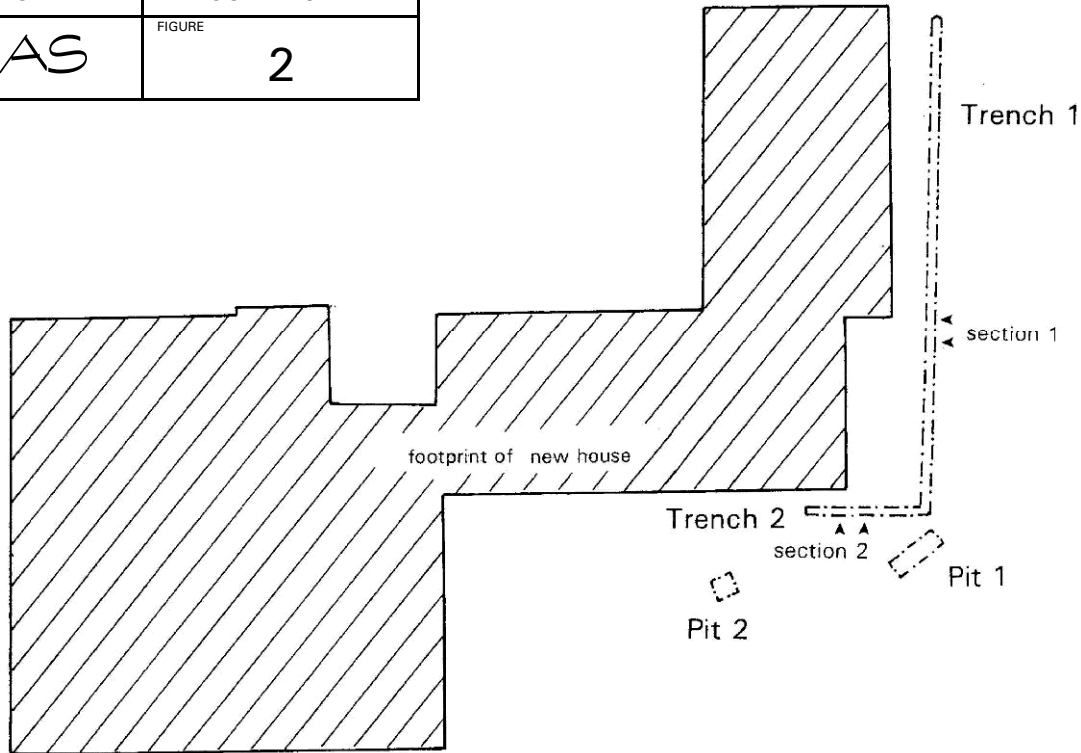
- 8.2 The site recording was undertaken by John Tibbles of East Riding Archaeology on behalf of EDAS, who also produced the fieldwork records. Ed Dennison produced the final report and drawings, and the responsibility for any errors or inconsistencies remains with him.



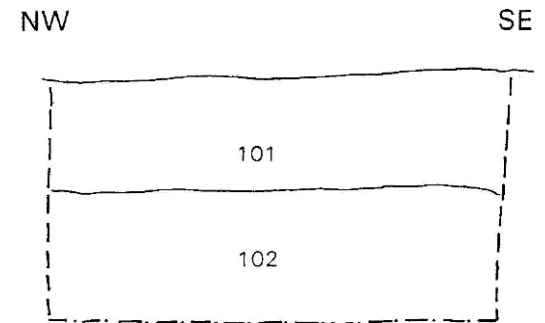
Plans provided by Ingleby & Hobson Ltd.

PROJECT		LITTLE GREEN, BISHOP BURTON	
TITLE		GENERAL LOCATION	
SCALE	NTS	DATE	JULY 2012
EDAS		FIGURE	1

PROJECT LITTLE GREEN, BISHOP BURTON	
TITLE WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS	
SCALE AS SHOWN	DATE JULY 2012
EDAS	FIGURE 2



Section 1: typical section of Trench 1



Section 2: typical section of Trench 2

Plan



Pit 3





Plate 1: Previously excavated Trench 1, looking NE.



Plate 2: Pit 3, looking SE.

APPENDIX 1

APPENDIX 1: LIST OF CONTEXTS

<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>
001	Dark grey loamy clay, between 0.15m and 0.50m deep. Heavily disturbed topsoil.
002	Brown natural boulder clay, more than 0.50m thick.
003	Grey-blue streaked brown mottled boulder clay.

APPENDIX 2

APPENDIX 2: EDAS WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR A PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION, INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING (WATCHING BRIEF) DURING ALTERATIONS AND EXTENSION TO EXISTING DWELLING AND CONSTRUCTION OF LINKED GARAGE BLOCK INCORPORATING FIRST FLOOR GUEST ANNEX AND NEW DORMER, LITTLE GREEN, NORTH END, BISHOP BURTON, 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 alterations and an extension to Little Green, North End, Bishop Burton, East Yorkshire (NGR SE 9894 4004 centred). This written scheme has been produced by Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS), at the request of the project architects, Ingleby and Hobson Ltd.
- 1.2 This document forms the 'Written Scheme of Investigation' stipulated in condition 8 of the full planning permission (application DC/11/05995/PLF/EASTSE, approved by East Riding of Yorkshire Council on 5th April 2012. Its content has been discussed and agreed with the Humber Archaeology Partnership, who act as archaeological advisors to East Riding of Yorkshire Council.

2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

- 2.1 The proposed development site lies outside the village's Development Limit but within the historic core of Bishop Burton, just beyond The Green on the north side of the A1079 main road. Little Green lies at the end of short private drive leading off the west side of North End (see figure 1).

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 Full planning permission for the development was approved by East Riding of Yorkshire Council on 5th April 2012.
- 3.2 Condition 8, 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)*".
- 3.3 The explanatory text goes on to state: "*The recommendation of a programme of observation, investigation and recording (watching brief) has been requested because the application site lies within the historic core of the village, adjacent to an area of medieval activity*".
- 3.4 Finally, the explanatory text states: "*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 the below-ground works associated with the proposed development. 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*".

- 3.5 A large number of trees around and within the development are also to be cut down or reduced in size, primarily due to the condition of the trees, various Health and Safety issues and their proximity to the existing house. This work was approved by East Riding of Yorkshire Council on 10th February 2012 (application 11/05863/TCA).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST

- 4.1 Information from the Humber Archaeology Partnership, as a consultee to the Local Planning Authority, states that the site of the proposed development lies within the core of the medieval village (HAP ref SMR/PA/CONS/17506). Historic map evidence indicates that this part of the village was built up by the latter part of the 18th century. The village is surrounded by evidence of much earlier settlement in the form of cropmarks, including groups of enclosures thought to represent Iron Age/Romano-British settlement complexes and a postulated Roman road. Adjacent to the application site there is evidence of medieval activity, in the form of lynchets and ridge and furrow, which have been ploughed out and which can only now be seen as soil marks.
- 4.2 It was therefore suggested that any groundworks in the area would encounter previously unknown heritage assets dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods, whilst there is also potential for encountering evidence of earlier periods.

5 NATURE OF THE DEVELOPMENT

- 5.1 The proposal is to significantly remodel and enlarge the present detached house, which was built in the 1930s to a highly bespoke and individual design. The works are to provide an additional first floor bedroom wing on the south side of the existing house, a new single storey wing to the same building line as the existing garage, and a one and three quarter high extension on the south-east corner of the existing house to provide a garage at ground floor and guest wing at first floor level (see figure 2). The existing garden and surroundings will be removed and the site stripped prior to construction, and it is assumed that the buildings will require standard strip foundations (c.0.75m-1.00m deep by 0.45m wide). There will also be a number of as yet unspecified drainage and other service trenches.
- 5.2 A large proportion of the groundworks, comprising the excavations for the foundations and the main drainage system, was undertaken prior to planning permission being obtained, under Permitted Development Rights. Substantial excavations were also required to fell and remove various trees formerly sited adjacent to the existing building.
- 5.3 A site visit by Ed Dennison of EDAS on 27th April 2012 established that virtually all the foundations were dug and filled in, and construction was up to slab/ground level. However, one external drainage trench around the east and south sides of the new garage (c.20m long) remained open for inspection, as did one large and deep soakaway pit (c.3m by c.2m by c.4m deep) off the south-east corner of the new garage. Two other similarly-sized soakaways remain to be excavated, together with their associated drainage connections.

6 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording will concentrate on those groundworks currently open and to be excavated, namely the three soakaway pits and the drainage trench (see figure 3).
- 6.2 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 of Archaeologists in relation to watching briefs (IFA 1999).

- 6.3 The excavated soakaway pit and drainage pit will be examined (subject to Health and Safety restrictions) so that any archaeological deposits which might be visible can be identified and recorded. Two other two soakaway pit 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 remaining groundworks (e.g. JCB or mini-digger), the contractor will use a toothless bucket, to facilitate the archaeological recording.
- 6.4 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 6.8 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.
- 6.5 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.
- 6.6 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.
- 6.7 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, as necessary), 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.
- 6.8 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.
- 6.9 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.
- 6.10 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 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
29th April 2012

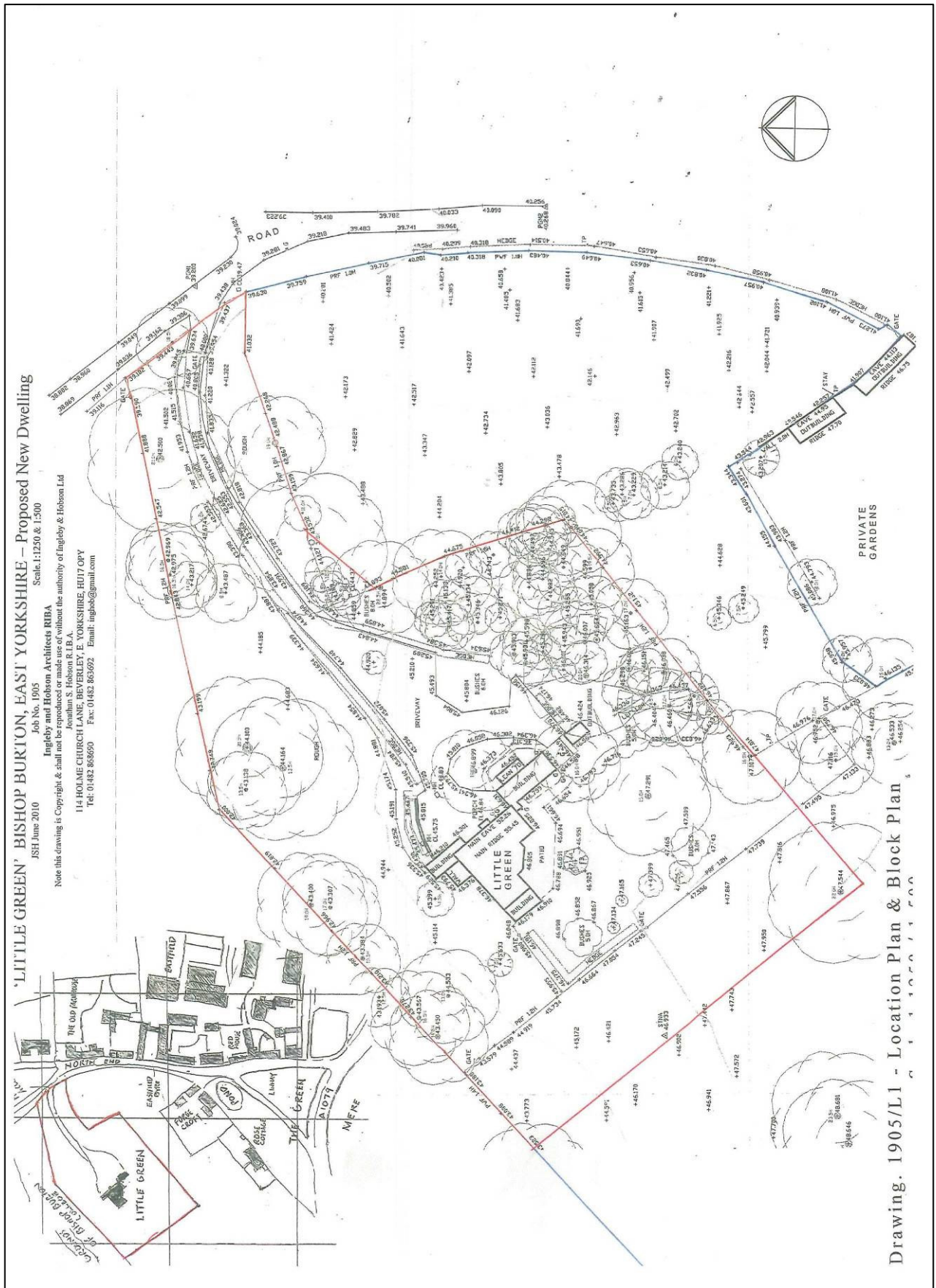


FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION AND BLOCK PLAN
 (not to scale - plan supplied by Ingleby & Hobson Ltd)

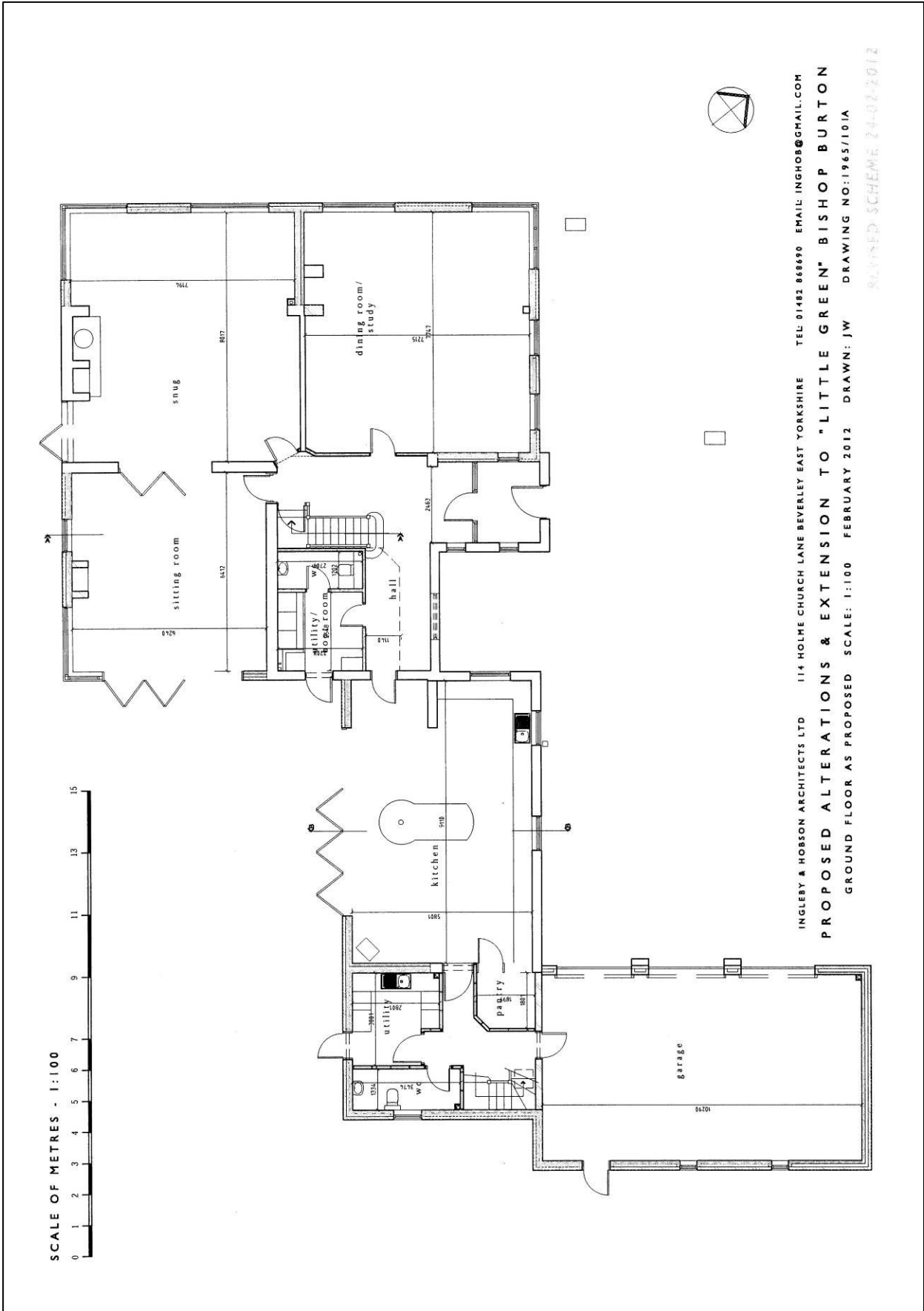
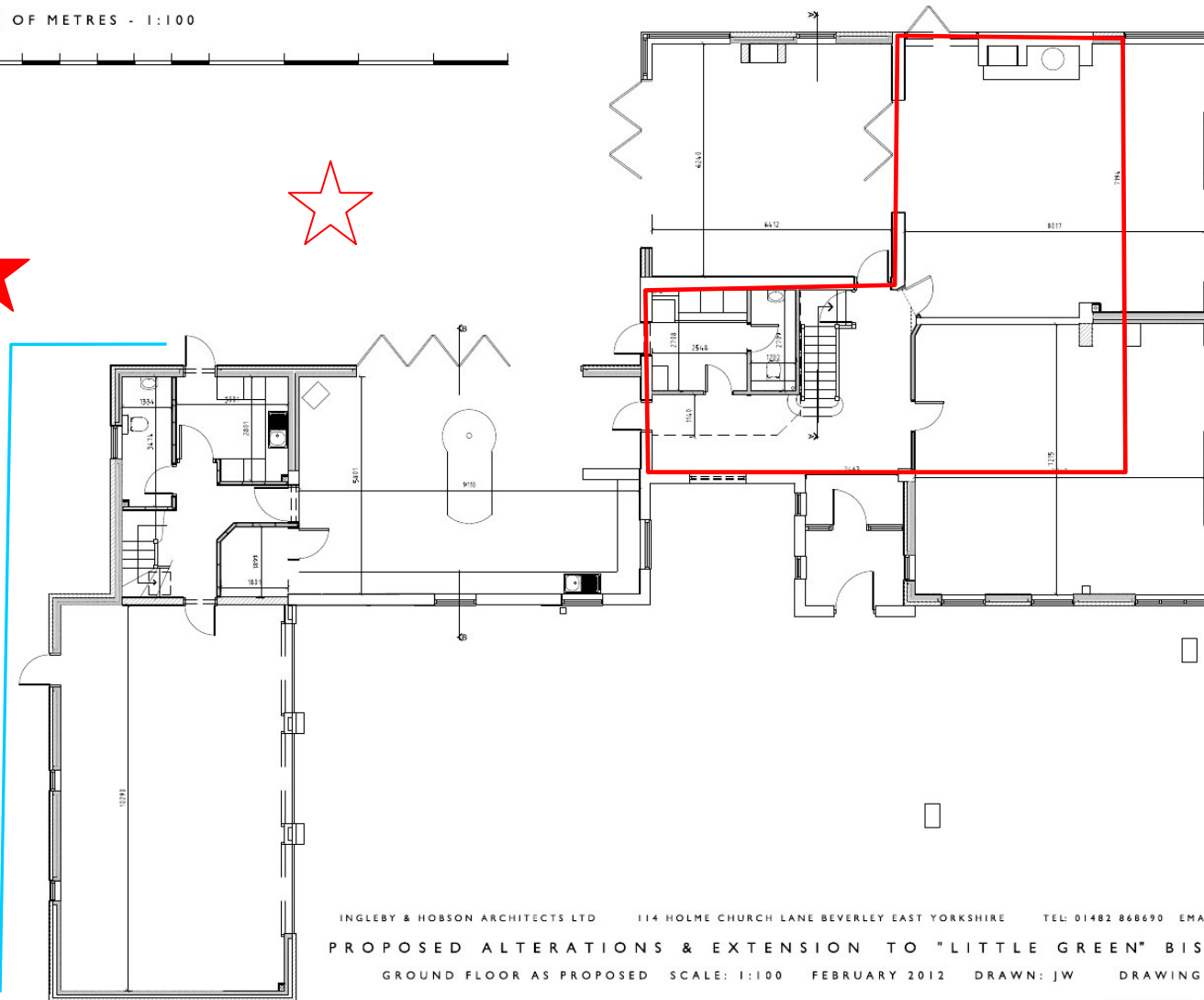


FIGURE 2: PROPOSED GROUND FLOOR PLAN
(plan supplied by Ingleby & Hobson Ltd)

SCALE OF METRES - 1:100



INGLEBY & HOBSON ARCHITECTS LTD 114 HOLME CHURCH LANE BEVERLEY EAST YORKSHIRE TEL: 01482 868690 EMAIL: INGHOB@GMAIL.COM

PROPOSED ALTERATIONS & EXTENSION TO "LITTLE GREEN" BISHOP BURTON

GROUND FLOOR AS PROPOSED SCALE: 1:100 FEBRUARY 2012 DRAWN: JW DRAWING NO: 1965/101A

REVISED SCHEME 24-02-2012

KEY

Red = extent of original house.

Red stars = approximate position of large soakaway pits
(solid one already dug but left open).

Blue line = drainage trench currently open.

FIGURE 3: EXTENT OF GROUNDWORKS TO BE COMPLETED (plan supplied by Ingleby & Hobson Ltd)