

ERECTION OF ONE DWELLING, DETACHED GARAGE  
AND ASSOCIATED ACCESS,  
LAND SOUTH OF EASTFIELD, 33 NETHERGATE,  
NAFFERTON, EAST YORKSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION,  
INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION, INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING,  
ERECTION OF ONE DWELLING, DETACHED GARAGE AND ASSOCIATED ACCESS,  
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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In April 2010, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by Mr Symon Fraser, through his architect Jonathan Hobson of Ingleby and Hobson, to undertake a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording (a watching brief) during groundworks associated with the erection of a new dwelling, detached garage and associated access on land adjacent to no. 33 Nethergate, Nafferton, East Yorkshire (NGR TA 06043 58837). The archaeological work was made a condition of planning permission.

The archaeological site work was undertaken in three phases between October 2010 and July 2012. Phase 1 comprised the excavation of a new surface water sewer trench, aligned east-west between the site of the proposed new dwelling and no. 33 Nethergate. The Phase 2 works involved the excavation of the foundation trenches for the new house and a detached garage, and the associated access. The Phase 3 works comprised a linear topsoil strip for a 70m long rear access road.

There were no significant archaeological deposits observed in the surface water sewer trench. The only possible man-made feature that was recorded, a concentration of chalk rubble (005), probably represents a continuation of a chalk-lined culvert (133) that was seen further to the south in the house foundations. Little of significance was identified in the groundworks for the Phase 2 garage foundations and Phase 3 access road, probably due to the limited depth of excavation, although a mid 18th-mid 19th century bone walking cane handle found during the topsoil strip is of passing interest.

However, a number of features were seen during the Phase 2 house foundation works, and the small number of artefacts that were recovered, together with the recorded stratigraphy, allow a tentative interpretation of the findings to be made.

A piece of either Iron Age or early Anglo-Saxon pottery was recovered from the upper fill (112) of a sub-rectangular pit (116) in the south-west corner of the house foundations. This deposit also contained one fragment of animal bone and a piece of daub which may have been used in an oven or hearth, and the nature of the pit's basal and secondary silt-based fills (115 and 114) implied a deliberate construction. There is evidence of Anglo-Saxon activity on the other side of Nethergate, just to the south of a moated enclosure, and it may be that this pit represents an outlying part of this occupation. The majority of the other features recorded in the Phase 2 house foundations are likely to be medieval in date. The main fill (117) of a shallow and at least 3.5m wide apparently linear depression (120) on the western side of the site contained one piece of probable 12th to 14th century pottery. Only the east side of this depression was seen, and it is possible that it represents a section of road or track, perhaps forming an earlier or wider alignment of Nethergate; it is likely that an adjacent posthole (123) was associated with it. A 0.20m thick chalk-based deposit (126) occupying the majority of the western side of the new house plot also contained a piece of 12th-14th century pottery, and a chalk-lined culvert (133) appears to have run along all or part of the western side of this surface. It is difficult to determine a function for this deposit - it may represent a levelling layer or hardcore surface placed over the underlying alluvial silts (125), perhaps for a yard or other area of hardstanding. The remaining features identified within the house foundations were of post-medieval or modern date.

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 In April 2010, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by Mr Symon Fraser, through his architect Jonathan Hobson of Ingleby and Hobson, to undertake a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording (a watching brief) during groundworks associated with the erection of a new dwelling, detached garage and associated access on land immediately to the south of no. 33 Nethergate, Nafferton, East Yorkshire.
- 1.2 The archaeological work was made a condition of planning permission, granted by East Riding of Yorkshire Council on 3rd March 2010 (application DC/09/04781/PLF/EASTNN). The condition (number 2) stated 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 development shall then be carried out in accordance with that agreed scheme.". An EDAS methods statement (see Appendix 3) was used as the 'Written Scheme of Investigation', and this was approved by the Humber Archaeology Partnership on the 6th May 2010 (ref SMR/PA/CONS/16046) and by East Riding of Yorkshire Council on 23rd December 2010 (application DC/10/30325/CONDET/EASTNN).

## **2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION**

- 2.1 The site of the proposed development lies on the east side of Nethergate, a road running south-east from Nafferton village centre towards the Driffield-Bridlington railway line and Carr Lane (see figure 1). No. 33 lies opposite Nether Hall moated site, and the development plot is located between nos 33 and 35 (at NGR TA 06043 58837) (see figure 2). The plot was formerly part of the garden of no. 33, and was a domestic lawn with a summer house with a concrete water tank beneath occupying a central position; apart from a general slight lowering of the area compared to the adjacent plots, there were no obvious earthworks of any former occupation within the development site. The new dwelling was to occupy the whole of the front (west side) of the development plot, with a detached garage to the rear in the south-east corner of the plot.
- 2.2 The route of a proposed c.5m wide new access road ran off to the east, for a distance of c.70m from the north-east corner of the development plot through a pasture field, to link with an existing access to the east. This field did not contain any obvious ridge and furrow prior to development, although there were some shallow linear banks running east-west, representing former field boundaries which are depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1854 map (see figure 3 and below).

## **3 METHODOLOGY**

- 3.1 The archaeological work took account of, and followed, the EDAS methods statement (see Appendix 3). More general advice produced by the Institute for Archaeologists in relation to watching briefs (IFA 1999) was also considered. The aim of the watching brief was to monitor the groundworks associated with the construction of the new development, to recover information relating to any archaeological features or deposits which might be uncovered or disturbed.
- 3.2 The site works were undertaken in several phases over a protracted period of time. Phase 1 comprised the re-alignment of a surface water sewer, from its almost

east-west route through the centre of the plot to a more northerly alignment between the proposed new dwelling and no. 33 to the north. A short 4.50m length of trench (Trench 1) was initially excavated in the roadside verge, 0.45m wide and up to 1.20m deep, before being halted due to the preponderance of modern services. On the north side of the development plot itself, a 33.20m long drainage trench was excavated, connecting three new manhole chambers; Trench 2 between the western and central chambers was 0.65m wide and up to 1.10m deep while Trench 3, between the central and eastern chambers, was 0.60m wide and up to 1.40m deep. The Phase 1 excavations were undertaken between the 6th and 8th October 2010. Most of the area to be occupied by the new house was also stripped of topsoil at this time, although this area was considerably disturbed by the movement of machinery and so it was not possible to examine the stripped surface in any detail. An unstripped area towards the street frontage was used for the storage of building materials.

- 3.3 The Phase 2 excavations involved the digging of the strip foundations for the new house, which typically measured c.0.70m wide and up to 0.85m deep; overall, the L-shaped area covered by the new foundations measured a maximum of 17.50m east-west by 12.00m north-south on the Nethergate street frontage. There was a certain amount of landscaping and hard-standing around the new development, as well as the excavation of foundations for a detached garage in the south-east corner of the plot and a topsoil strip for an associated access drive. The Phase 2 house foundation works were monitored on the 18th and 19th October 2010, when the groundworks were undertaken using a tracked Kubota excavator fitted either with a 1.30m wide or a 0.60m wide scraper bucket. The foundations for the detached garage covered an area of 6.50m by 6.90m, and they were c.0.60m wide and between 0.35m-0.60m deep - they were excavated on 6th July 2011. The c.0.50m deep topsoil strip for the 17m long by 3.5m wide access drive was excavated with a Kubota mini-digger with a toothed bucket on 9th August 2011.
- 3.4 The Phase 3 works represented the construction of the rear access road, which followed a gently curving alignment from the north-east corner of the new development plot to an existing gate in a hedged boundary to the south-east. The topsoil strip for the new road was done using a JCB excavator with a 1.30m wide ditching bucket. The area of strip measured 3.20m-4.00m wide and c.70.00m long, with the maximum depth of excavation being 0.25m, and this was dug on 21st-22nd June 2012.
- 3.5 The positions of all monitored groundworks were marked on a general site plan, and more detailed drawings were made as necessary. A photographic record was also maintained. Following standard archaeological procedures, each discrete stratigraphic entity (e.g. a cut, fill or layer) was assigned an individual context number and detailed information was recorded on *pro forma* context sheets. A total of 56 archaeological contexts were recorded; these are all described in the following text as three digit numbers (e.g. 005). Obviously modern service pipes and associated cuts were not numbered as contexts, but are noted in the text below. In-house recording and quality control procedures ensured that all recorded information was cross-referenced as appropriate.
- 3.6 With the agreement of the client, the project archive, comprising written and photographic elements, has been deposited with the East Riding of Yorkshire Museum Service (site code NGN 10; accession number 2011.5). A small number of artefacts were recovered from the watching brief (see Appendix 2) and these have been added to the site archive.

## 4 OUTLINE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The village of Nafferton is thought to be an Anglian settlement and a pre-Conquest cemetery is known to have been excavated a short distance to the north of the church (Allison 1974, 283). Another Anglian cemetery was discovered in 1850-55 when excavating clay in the former brickyard to the west of Nafferton Hall (Harrison 2000a, 15). Other Anglian remains, broadly dating to the mid 5th to mid 9th century AD and including pottery, knives and spindle whorls, were uncovered in the 1950s just to the south of Nether Hall moated site; according to the excavators, C and E Grantham, the material came from both human burials and occupation debris beneath the burials (HSMR 4006). The agricultural land around the village contains numerous cropmarks relating to late prehistoric and Romano-British settlements and field systems (Harrison 2000a, 12-15; e.g. HSMR 7450), and the earthworks of a well-preserved area of medieval occupation lie in a field on the west side of Backcarr Lane (Dennison 1991; HSMR 4950); the latter may represent the lost hamlet of Navy or Naby, from which 'Nethergate' takes its name (Harrison 2000b, 5).
- 4.2 Nafferton village itself has a complex and irregular form, and has clearly evolved over time. For example, the 11th century Domesday Book records a dramatic fall in value of the vill of Nafferton, from £8 in 1066 to only £2 10s in 1086 (Allison 1974, 288). It is possible that this reduction may have been caused by the 'Harrowing of the North', when William I devastated lands to the north of the Humber in order to destroy the economic base of opposition to his rule. A reorganisation of the settlement in the aftermath of this event may have stimulated the establishment of the planned layout of the central part of the village (e.g. Middle Street and Howe Lane). The present main street runs north-south, to the north towards Pockthorpe and south to Wansford. A second street branches south-east (Carr Lane) and heads towards Lowthorpe, while two other roads leading to Driffield and Bridlington join the main street at the north end of the village. Various sections of the long main street and several of the side streets have distinctive and long-lived names, such as Howe Lane (known as 'the road of Scalhau' in c.1300) and Priest Gate (known as 'Prestlane in 1308) (Allison 1974, 283-284). A large pond in the centre of the village was associated with a now demolished six storey maltings and watermill, built in 1840, from which the large waterwheel remains. A notable feature of the village is the number of modest brick and pantile houses with datestones, at least nine ranging from 1748 to 1799 (Pevsner & Neave 1995, 619).
- 4.3 Nethergate is one of the early streets in the village, and the Nether Hall moated site lies on the west side of the street, opposite the development plot (HSMR 3993). This site was the medieval home of the important Constable family whose interest in the village may have originated in the early 13th century when William, the Constable of Flamborough, held land in the area (Allison 1974, 287). However, the main manorial landowners in Nafferton were the Percy family, and the Constables' holding (which also included land in Pockthorpe and Wansford) was known as 'Nafferton Constable' to differentiate it from the other estates. The Constable manor was valued at £15-£16 in the 1530s and again in 1609, and they had 11 or 12 tenants (Allison 1974, 288). Apart from the prominent earthworks forming the moat ditch, little in the way of above ground remains can be seen on the manor house site; the site is protected as an Ancient Monument, first listed in March 1968, although it has never been archaeologically excavated or surveyed. An archaeological watching brief carried out in September 1994 during the excavation of a new sewer trench along the west and south sides of the moat

revealed little of interest, apart from some domestic debris (post-medieval pottery, animal bones etc) and a small portable hone stone (Forman 1994).

- 4.4 The first edition Ordnance Survey map (sheet 162 published in 1854) shows that the Nethergate part of the village was almost separate from the rest of the settlement, with a small number of houses positioned on the east side of the street opposite the medieval moated site (see figure 3). The houses are located on the street frontage in a series of tofts, and there are long linear plots or crofts running off to the east towards a drain through an area known as 'The Crooks'. This arrangement has the appearance of a small separate medieval planned settlement, perhaps associated with the Constable manorial complex, and the recovery of Anglo-Saxon material in this area may suggest that it had earlier origins. The 1854 map also shows that the proposed development site was unoccupied at this time, but there are houses on either side.

## 5 RESULTS FROM THE WATCHING BRIEF

- 5.1 As noted above, the watching brief was carried out in three separate phases, Phase 1 being topsoil stripping and the excavation of the deep trench for the surface water sewer, Phase 2 being the excavation of the house and garage foundations and further topsoil stripping for access roads, and Phase 3 being the topsoil strip for the new rear access road.

### **Phase 1 Topsoil Strip and Drainage Works** (see figure 4)

#### *Topsoil stripping*

- 5.2 The topsoil stripping was concentrated on the western side of the plot, between the hardstanding to the immediate south of no. 33 and running as far south as the plot boundary with no. 35; the total area stripped had maximum dimensions of 18.00m north-south by 15.20m east-west. Prior to stripping, the area had been a grass lawn, and the ground surface had sloped very gently downwards from east to west.
- 5.3 The ground level was reduced by an average of 0.25m. Beneath the turf and mid-dark brown/grey clayey silt topsoil (001), which extended to 0.20m below ground level (BGL), a similar but slightly lighter and yellower deposit was exposed (002); this contained a higher frequency of chalk inclusions and also occasional abraded red handmade brick and tile fragments. This deposit (002) was only occasionally exposed and it had been significantly disturbed by tree roots, particularly from a large horse chestnut tree located at the north-east corner of the plot; where observed, the deposit continued below the level of the base of the stripped area. No features of archaeological interest were observed within the area of topsoil stripping and no finds were recovered from it.

#### *Diversion of surface water sewer*

- 5.4 Prior to the start of the excavations, the surface water sewer ran in an approximate east-west alignment beneath the approximate centre of the plot, between two manhole chambers, one positioned close to the road to the west, and the other just within the paddock to the east; the total distance between the two manholes was c.40m. The new sewer pipe trench followed an angled course to the north of the original line, and incorporated two new manhole chambers within its length. The existing ground surface along the line of the new sewer sloped gently down from east to west.



- 5.5 The existing modern brick manhole chamber on the edge of the road was exposed, and a trench was excavated through the roadside verge in a north-east direction (Trench 1) (see plate 1). The trench was 4.50m long and 0.45m wide, and it was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.20m BGL. The same sequence of deposits as seen in the adjacent topsoil strip was observed throughout the trench. Beneath the 0.20m deep turf and topsoil (001), the same dark brown compacted clayey silt with chalk inclusions (002) was observed to a depth of 0.65m BGL. This overlay a clean, stiff reddish-brown clay (003), which continued below the base of the trench. Where the trench was scraped slightly deeper, the clay started to become rather gritty and contained fragments of chalk. The trench was discontinued after a distance of 4.50m from the manhole chamber due to the number of north-south aligned services which were encountered during its excavation, which made the positioning of the sewer pipe at the planned depth very difficult. At the west end of the trench, a modern plastic gas pipe (without overlying safety tape) was encountered at 0.90m BGL. To the east, there was a 0.15m diameter ceramic clay drain, the top of which was set 0.60m BGL. Finally, at the eastern end of the observed section, there was a modern electricity cable set at 0.60m BGL.
- 5.6 The central and western parts of the new sewer trench had a total length of 33.20m. Commencing at the west end, a pit for a new manhole chamber was excavated. This pit measured 1.80m north-south by 2.75m east-west, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.80m BGL. A trench (Trench 2) was then excavated running east from the pit for a distance of 10.80m to the next manhole chamber pit; this trench was 0.65m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.10m BGL (see plate 2). The central manhole chamber pit measured 2.40m square, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.20m BGL. A further trench (Trench 3), 16.70m long, 0.60m wide and up to 1.40m deep was then dug south-east to the eastern manhole chamber pit. The creation of the eastern pit involved the demolition and grubbing out of the existing modern manhole chamber here; the new pit was 2.40m square and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.20m BGL.
- 5.7 A similar sequence of deposits was observed throughout the whole of the new sewer trench alignment. Within the western manhole chamber pit, the uppermost deposit was a 0.15m deep layer of modern compacted gritty dark brown sand (004), used as the base for the hardstanding here; this was replaced by the turf and topsoil (001) beyond the hardstanding to the east. The sand/turf and topsoil (001/004) overlay a band of the same dark brown clay silt (002) as described above. This deposit was present throughout the whole of the trench, but its depth became shallower as it moved east, from over 0.60m deep at the west end to less than 0.20m towards the east end. Between the western and central manhole pits (Trench 2), the clayey silt (002) overlay a 0.40m wide concentration of chalk rubble (005). This rubble was aligned on the south-east corner of the adjacent house (no. 33), but was visible only in the south side of the trench; it may represent part of a structure of unknown dimensions and origin. The base of the rubble was set on the surface of the same stiff reddish-brown clay (003) observed above. This clay continued beneath the base of the trench at its western end, but in Trench 2 it merged imperceptibly into a mid-brown gravelly silty sand (006). This had an average depth of 0.70m, and could be traced east for much of the length of the trench, eventually becoming shallower and fading out close to the eastern manhole pit. Between the central and eastern manhole pits (Trench 3), the silty sand (006) was observed to overlay a clean light brown/orange sand (007). The surface of this deposit rose in height further to the east, but it had been badly disturbed within the eastern manhole pit due to the construction of the earlier brick chamber. In Trench 3, the silty sand (006) was seen to overlie a hard reddish-brown clay (008)

which contained frequent chalk inclusions, just visible in the sections and base of the trench.

- 5.8 Ground disturbance by earlier services was, as might be expected, far less in Trenches 2 and 3 than had been observed within Trench 1 in the roadside verge. However, a single 0.15m diameter, north-south aligned, clay drainage pipe was observed to the east of the central manhole pit; the surface of the pipe was set 0.60m BGL.

## **Phase 2 Foundation Works** (see figures 4 and 5)

### *House foundations*

- 5.9 As noted above, the L-shaped area covered by the new house foundations measured 17.50m east-west by 12.00m north-south, and the trenches were typically 0.70m wide and up to 0.85m deep (see plate 3).
- 5.10 The soft mid-dark brown/grey clayey silt topsoil (101) covered the entire development site in the area of the house plot foundations - this averaged 0.20m deep towards the west side of the plot to a maximum of 1.00m to the east; as noted above, the ground surface in most of the area for house foundations had previously been stripped by 0.25m as part of the Phase 1 works. Cutting into the topsoil, within the northern third of the footings and running mostly west-east on a slightly sinuous course, was a 12" diameter modern salt-glazed sewage pipe (135); this was set within a vertical sided linear cut (136), on average 1.00m wide and up to 1.00m deep, which was filled with a soft dark brown silt (134) (see Section 7). This represents the surface water sewer pipe cutting across the plot which was diverted to the north as part of the project (see above). Cutting across the top of the drainage trench, and the surrounding deposits, were two electricity cables buried within the topsoil (101).
- 5.11 Below the mid-dark brown/grey silt topsoil (101), a softer mid-light grey/yellow brown sandy silt subsoil (102) was recorded in the western side of the foundations; this deposit contained moderate amounts of chalk and stones flecks and was up to 0.50m deep on the west side of the site but shallowing to only 0.05m some 2.00m further to the east.
- 5.12 Cutting into this 2.00m wide band of subsoil (102) were three features. In the approximate centre of the west side of the plot was a robbed out or disturbed brick footing (106), seen only in the west side of the westernmost foundation (see Section 2). The ruined brick wall was three or four courses high and two courses wide, measuring 0.30m wide and 0.25m high overall, and it was set on a bed of stretchers with a decayed lime mortar; where visible, the bricks measured 150mm by 120mm, and the base of the wall lay at 0.52m below reduced ground level (BRGL). The brickwork was set within a straight-sided flat-bottomed cut (107) 0.31m deep and wide, and there was a small amount of a soft mid-light grey/brown sandy silt backfill (105) around the outer sides of the footing. The other feature was a severely truncated pit or posthole (109) seen just to the north-east (see Section 3); this pit was 0.28m wide and 0.20m deep, and was filled with a dark grey/brown sandy silt (108). This pit or posthole was cut into on its east side by another larger vertical-sided pit (111), at least 0.50m wide and 0.40m deep, which contained a mid-light yellow/grey-brown silty sand fill containing small gravel and chalk fleck inclusions (110).

- 5.13 In the centre-north of the site, along the northernmost foundation trench, a chalk-lined pit or more likely a culvert (133) was identified (see Section 6 and plate 4). Although only seen in section, it was presumed to be a linear feature, and it measured 1.52m wide (east-west) and 0.42m deep. The west side was sharply defined but the east side was perhaps initially overcut as there was a thin layer of a soft mid-light green/blue grey clay (131) 0.04m thick in the flat base, over which an amount of dark grey-brown silty clay and chalk rubble (132) had been deposited. Chalk slabs were then laid against the rubble to form a solid central channel or culvert within which an alternating series of soft silts (130 and 128) was formed, separated by a 0.05m thick band of gravel (129). The lower deposit (130) and the gravel (129) appeared to be waterlain, with the uppermost deposit (128) possibly representing a deliberate dump. It seems that the 0.40m wide concentration of chalk rubble seen in the south side of the surface water sewer trench (005, see above) represents the northern continuation of this culvert.
- 5.14 Cutting through the uppermost deposit in the culvert (128) was the western edge of a shallow, yet large, surface deposit consisting mostly of small to medium sized pieces of crushed and unweathered chalk rubble set in a mid-dark grey/brown silt (126) - the deposit was on average 0.20m thick and its base lay at c.0.40m BRGL, although it was seen to be 0.65m BRGL further to the south (see Sections 6 and 7). One body sherd of a fine sandy ware was recovered from this layer, dating to between the 12th and 14th centuries (see Appendix 2). The shallow 0.20m deep cut (127) for this deposit was also visible in section further to the south-east (see Section 7), and it extended for several metres to the west and east (maximum width where visible c.7.50m) as well as to the north and south beyond the area of excavation. However, the deposit was not identified in the surface water sewer trench to the north. The deposit (126) overlay a very soft and sticky mid-light blue/grey/green fine alluvial silt (125) which extended below the depth of excavation on the eastern side of the development site, and so it might represent an area of hardstanding.
- 5.15 Two potentially contemporary features were also recorded, initially within the south-western part of the site, with one continuing to encompass a much larger area. A shallow depression (120) was oriented virtually north-south over a distance greater than 12.00m and, where observed, it was more than 3.50m wide. Only the east side of the cut was visible (see Section 5), and this had a 75 degree angle with a sharp break of slope at the bottom leading to a flat base throughout at c.0.85m BRGL; it was between 0.20m and 0.40m deep. Although the west side of the feature was not seen within the foundation trenches, the size and depth of the depression suggested a former path or track. There appeared to be a couple of minor fills, a thin but hard off-white/brown/yellow very gravelly silt (119) locally placed along the base and a soft mid-grey/brown sandy silt (118) on the eastern edge of the feature (see Section 5); both deposits probably represent localised erosion or slumping into the cut 120. The main fills were a compacted mixed yellow/off-white and mid-grey/brown gravel-based deposit (117), on average 0.20m thick but occasionally more in places, and a mid-dark brown silt and gravel-based deposit (124) up to 0.30m thick; both were viewed throughout the house foundation trenches on the eastern side of the site. Unfortunately, no relationship between the two fills could be seen as they appeared to crossover or coincide within an unexcavated baulk. Within deposit 117, a single sherd of handmade coarse sandy ware, possibly late Saxon or perhaps more likely early medieval (12th to 14th century) in date was recovered (see Appendix 2). To the immediate east of the presumed path or track alignment (120), the excavation of the southernmost foundation revealed a presumed posthole in section (see Section 5). This posthole (123) was 0.18m wide and 0.13m deep, with sharply defined straight sides with a

mostly flat base; it was presumed to have been circular in plan. The posthole contained a basal hard gravel fill (122), only 0.02m thick, overlain by a mid-dark brown sandy silt, 0.10m thick and containing frequent small to medium gravel inclusions (121); this is likely to represent the remains of the packing surrounding a former post which had collapsed into the feature following the its removal or decay.

- 5.16 A sub-rectangular pit (116) was recorded cutting into the natural gravels (103; see below) in the south-west corner of the foundations (see Section 4 and plate 5). Only a partial profile in plan and section of this feature was recorded as it extended to the west and south beyond the limit of excavation; the visible part measured 1.05m north-south by 0.60m east-west and at least 0.40m deep, and it lay 0.55m BRGL. The pit contained several fills - the basal fill was a soft dark grey/brown very silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks (115) while the secondary fill was mid-yellow/brown slightly silty sand containing small amounts of gravel and chalk (114); both appeared to be deliberately deposited. Overlying these deposits was a thin off-white/grey-brown gravel band (113), 0.03m thick, which could have resulted from flooding or waterlogging. The main overlying dark silt fill, a very dark grey sandy silt (112) more than 0.28m thick, contained a rim sherd in a fine sandy fabric with sparkling refractive sand (not mica); it had an upright rim with external bevel, and was from a handmade jar, and could either be Iron Age or early Anglo-Saxon in date (see Appendix 2). This deposit also contained one fragment of animal bone and a fragment of daub which may have been used in an oven or hearth (see Appendix 2). Overlying the pit (120) and its various fills was the compacted mixed yellow/off-white and mid-grey/brown gravel-based deposit (117), representing the fill of the wide linear depression (120) noted above.
- 5.17 The basal layer throughout the foundations was the dark red-brown Holderness till or boulder clay which had blue/grey marbling (104). This was sealed in the south-western corner of the development site by a thick band of off-white/yellow sands and gravels (103), greater than 0.60m thick, which also contained occasional iron-panning. To the east and north of this, a deposit of mid-light blue/green/grey fine alluvial silt (125), greater than 0.30m thick, were noted overlying the natural clay (104).

#### *Garage foundations and access road*

- 5.18 The foundations for the new garage covered an area measuring 6.50m north-south by 6.90m east-west, located in the south-east corner of the development site (see plate 6). The depth of excavation varied from 0.35m on the west side to 0.60m on the east side. No archaeological features were observed in these trenches - the 0.15m thick dark grey/brown topsoil (201) overlay a dark brown sandy silt subsoil (202) up to 0.35m thick, below which was a dark orange/brown silt clay with pea gravel inclusions (203) exposed in the base of all the trenches.
- 5.19 No archaeological features were seen in the area stripped for the new access road running between the new house and the new garage. Here, the loose grey-brown sandy silt topsoil and turf was c.0.40m deep (301) below which was a thin 0.05m thick layer of grey-brown silt containing frequent chalk gravel (302); it was difficult to distinguish between the two deposits due to mixing caused by the toothed bucket used for excavation. Below this was a pale yellow-brown coarse sand with frequent chalk gravel (303) which represents the underlying natural deposits.

### **Phase 3 Access Road** (see figure 6)

- 5.20 The area subject to the topsoil strip for the new access road running east from the north-east corner of the development plot measured 70m long by on average 3.20m wide (although it was up to 4.00m wide at either end), and the depth of excavation reached 0.25m (see plate 7).
- 5.21 The same loose grey-brown sandy silt topsoil and turf (301) as seen in the garage foundation trenches was noted throughout the length of the new access road, although it was in general much shallower, and it overlay the same grey-brown silt containing frequent chalk gravel (302). At c.14m from the east end of the access road, a modern service pipe/trench represented by a 1.10m wide east-west cut (306) filled with a firm light brown clay containing pea gravel (307) was noted; the presence of this trench was known in advance of stripping. At 30m from the east end, a dump of building material (305) was encountered within a small depression on the south side of the topsoil strip. This material comprised large intact and fragmented tiles, concrete, brick fragments, mortar and small chalk fragments, and pottery within it indicated a 19th century date. This deposit was clearly an area of consolidation for vehicles passing over a wet depression in the field.
- 5.22 A further area of consolidation consisting of a dark brown clay containing small chalk and tile fragments (304) was seen on the south side of the new access road as it moved slightly west over the old east-west aligned access into the field. This deposit contained a number of pottery fragments of 18th-19th century date and an ornate bone handle in the shape of a clenched fist (see figure 7). This handle is from a gentleman's walking cane, and would have had a leather thong passing through the small holes on the sides and a plug in the larger hole on the top - it dates to the mid 18th-mid 19th century (Lisa Wastling, HFA finds specialist, *pers. comm.*).

## **6 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS**

- 6.1 There were no significant archaeological deposits observed in the surface water sewer trench dug on an east-west alignment between the new development plot and no. 33. The deposits that were recorded comprised silts, which overlay apparently natural sands and then clays with chalk inclusions. The only possible man-made feature, the concentration of chalk rubble (005), probably represents the northern continuation of a chalk-lined culvert (133) that was seen in the house foundations further to the south. Little of significance was also identified in the groundworks for the Phase 2 garage foundations and Phase 3 access road, probably due to the limited depth of excavation, although the mid 18th-mid 19th century bone walking cane handle found in an area of consolidation (304) on the south side of the new access is of passing interest.
- 6.2 However, the limited number of artefacts recovered during the excavations for the Phase 2 house foundations, together with the recorded stratigraphy, do allow a tentative interpretation to be made of those features seen on the Nethergate street frontage.
- 6.3 A piece of either Iron Age or more likely early Anglo-Saxon pottery was recovered from the upper fill (112) of a sub-rectangular pit (116) cut into the natural gravels (103) in the south-west corner of the foundations. This deposit also contained one fragment of animal bone and a piece of daub which may have been used in an oven or hearth, and the nature of the basal and secondary silt-based fills (115 and 114) of the pit implied a deliberate construction. There is evidence of Anglo-Saxon

activity on the west side of Nethergate, just to the south of the moated enclosure, and it may be that this pit represents an outlying part of this occupation. The pit (116) extended further to the west and south of the excavated area.

- 6.4 The majority of the other features recorded in the area of the house foundations are likely to be slightly later, perhaps late Anglo-Saxon or more likely medieval, in date. The main fill (117) of a shallow and at least 3.50m wide apparently linear depression (120) seen on the western side of the site contained a sherd of a coarse sandy ware of possibly late Saxon or perhaps more likely early medieval date (i.e. 12th to 14th century). Only the east side of this depression was seen, and it is possible that it represents a section of path or track, perhaps forming an earlier or wider alignment of Nethergate; it is likely that the adjacent posthole (123) was associated with it, and it may have served with others as a marker or part of a boundary. The 0.20m thick chalk-based deposit (126) occupying a large part of the western side of the house foundations contained a sherd of fine sandy ware also dating to the 12th and 14th centuries, and a chalk-lined culvert (133) appears to have run along all or part of the western side of this surface. It is difficult to determine a function for the chalk-based deposit (126) - it may represent a levelling layer or a hardcore surface placed over the underlying soft alluvial silts (125), perhaps for a yard or other area of hardstanding.
- 6.5 The remaining features identified within the house foundations were of post-medieval or modern date. Included within the former was a disturbed brick footing (106) near the street frontage and a severely truncated pit or posthole (109) which had been cut into by a smaller pit (111) just to the east.

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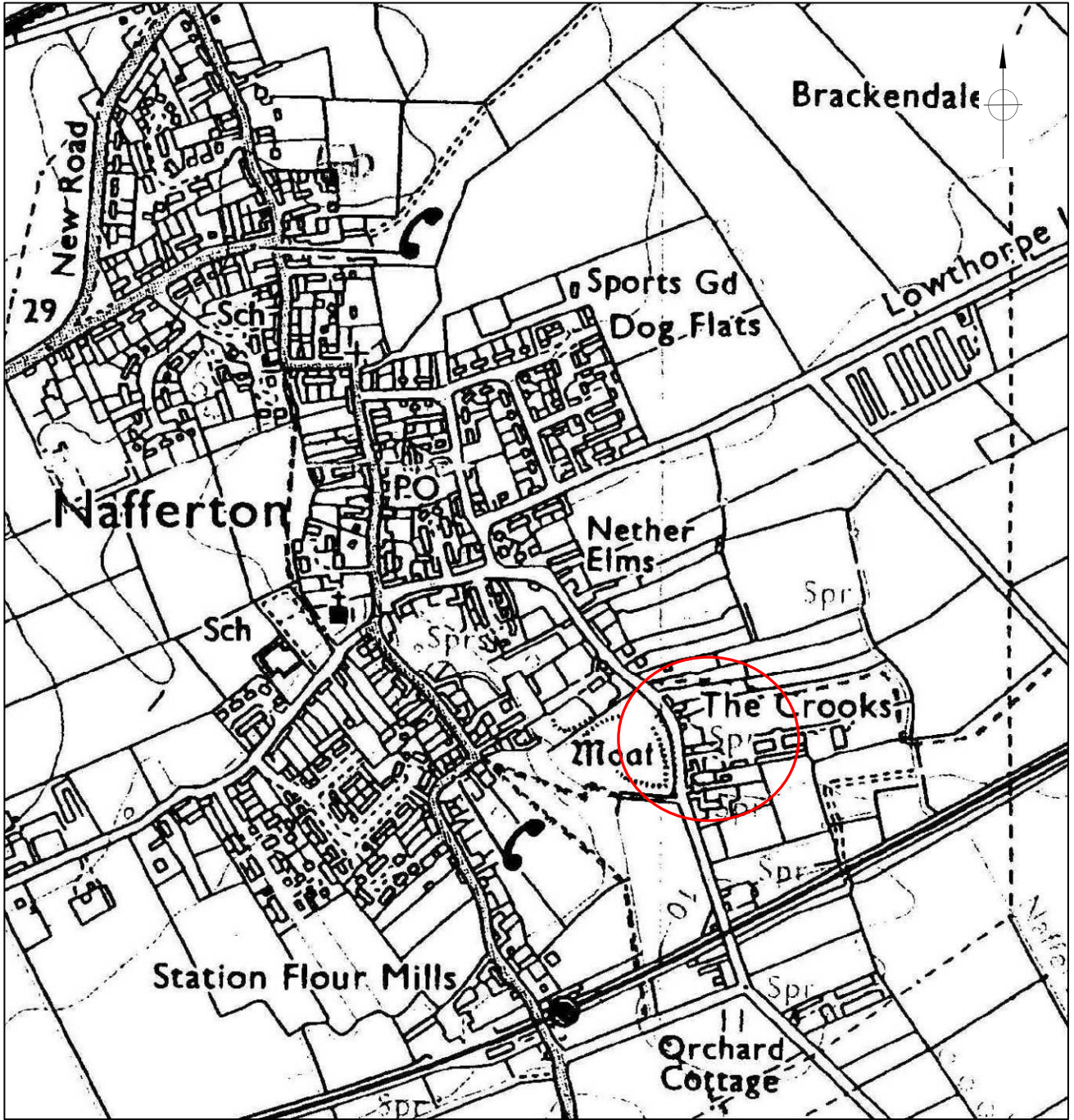
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## 8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 8.1 The archaeological watching brief to the south of no. 33 Nethergate was commissioned by the developer and site owner, Mr Symon Fraser, through his architect Jonathan Hobson of Ingleby and Hobson Ltd. EDAS would like to thank

them and the site contractors for their co-operation in carrying out the archaeological recording.

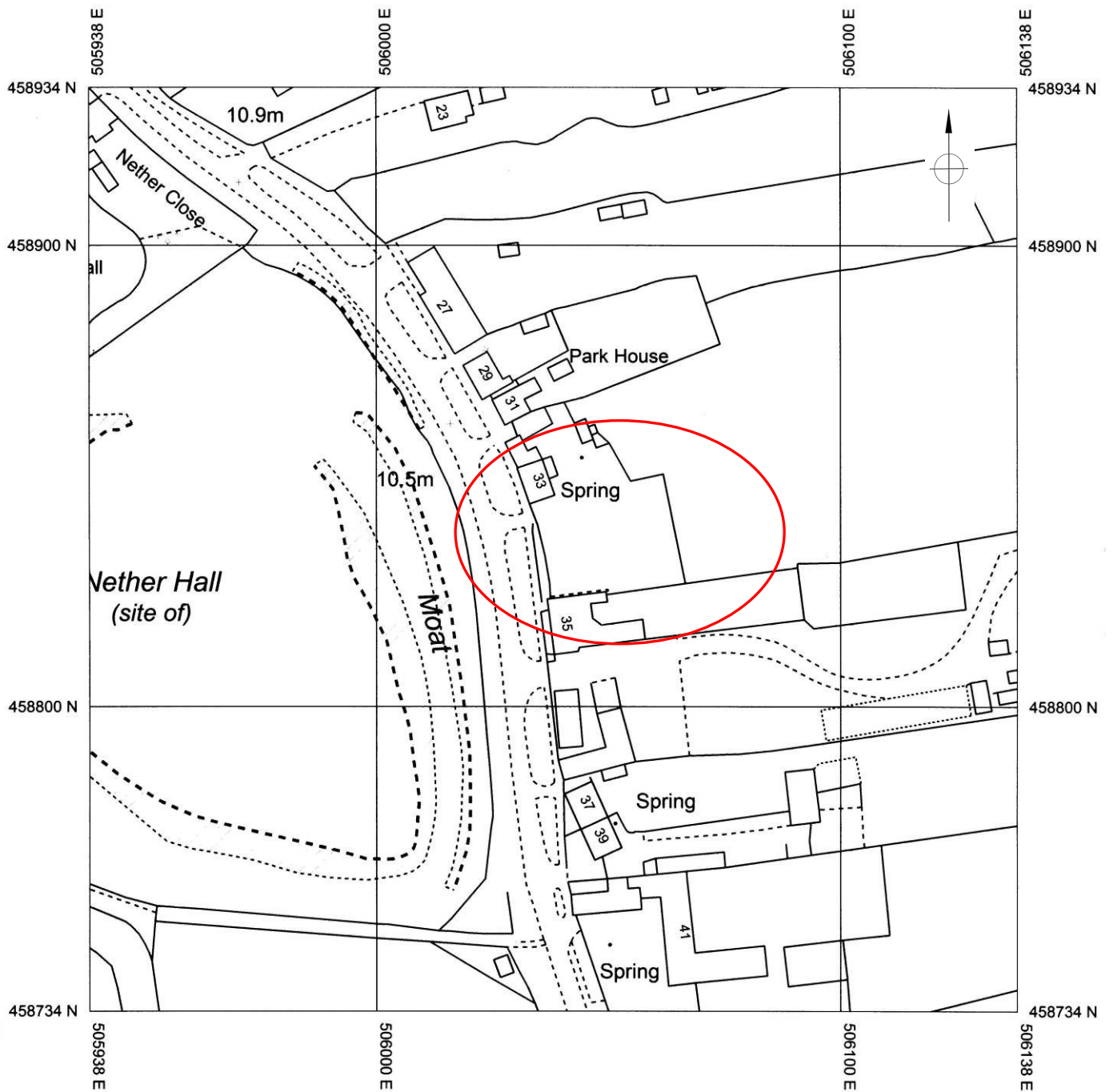
- 8.2 Phase 1 of the on-site recording was undertaken by Shaun Richardson of EDAS, the Phase 2 and Phase 3 recording was completed by Doug Jobling, Dave Rawson, Neil Adamson and Vaughan Wastling of Humber Field Archaeology; all produced fieldwork records and draft reports. Figure 7 was drawn by Kate Dennett. The final report was collated and produced by Ed Dennison, with whom the responsibility for any errors remains.



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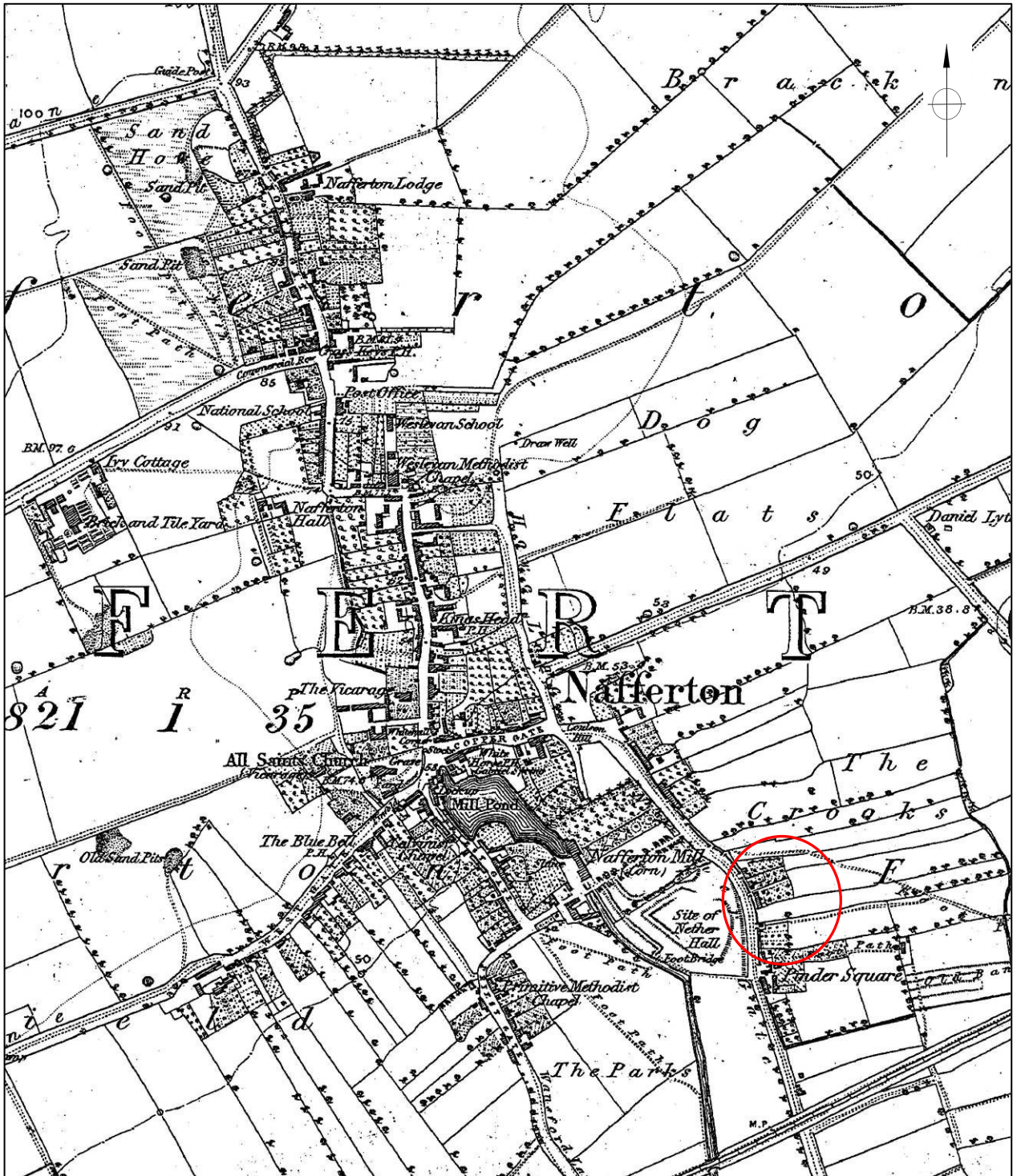
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TITLE		GENERAL LOCATION	
SCALE	NTS	DATE	DEC 2012
EDAS		FIGURE	1





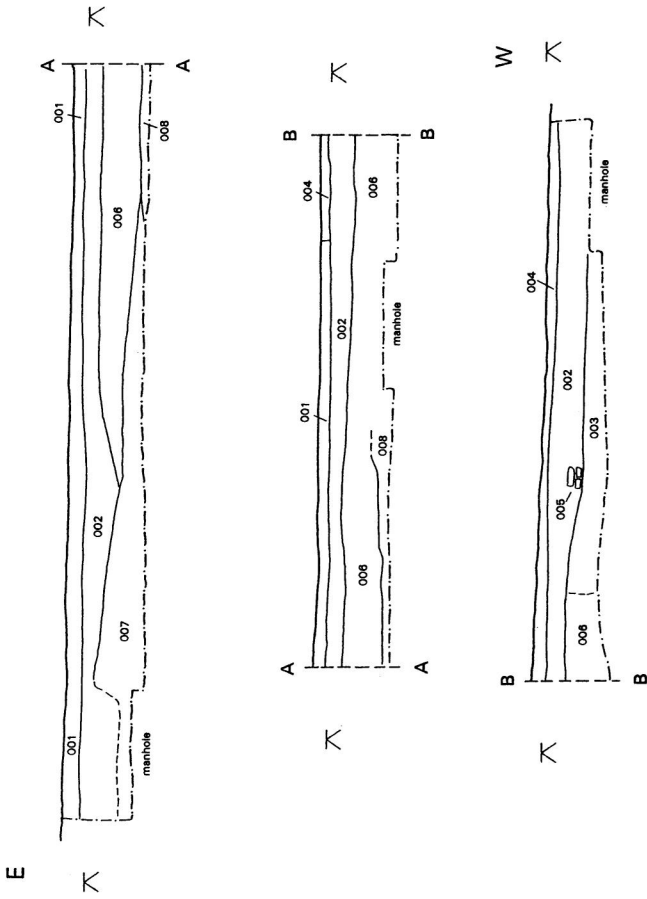
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TITLE		DETAILED LOCATION	
SCALE	NTS	DATE	DEC 2012
EDAS		FIGURE	2

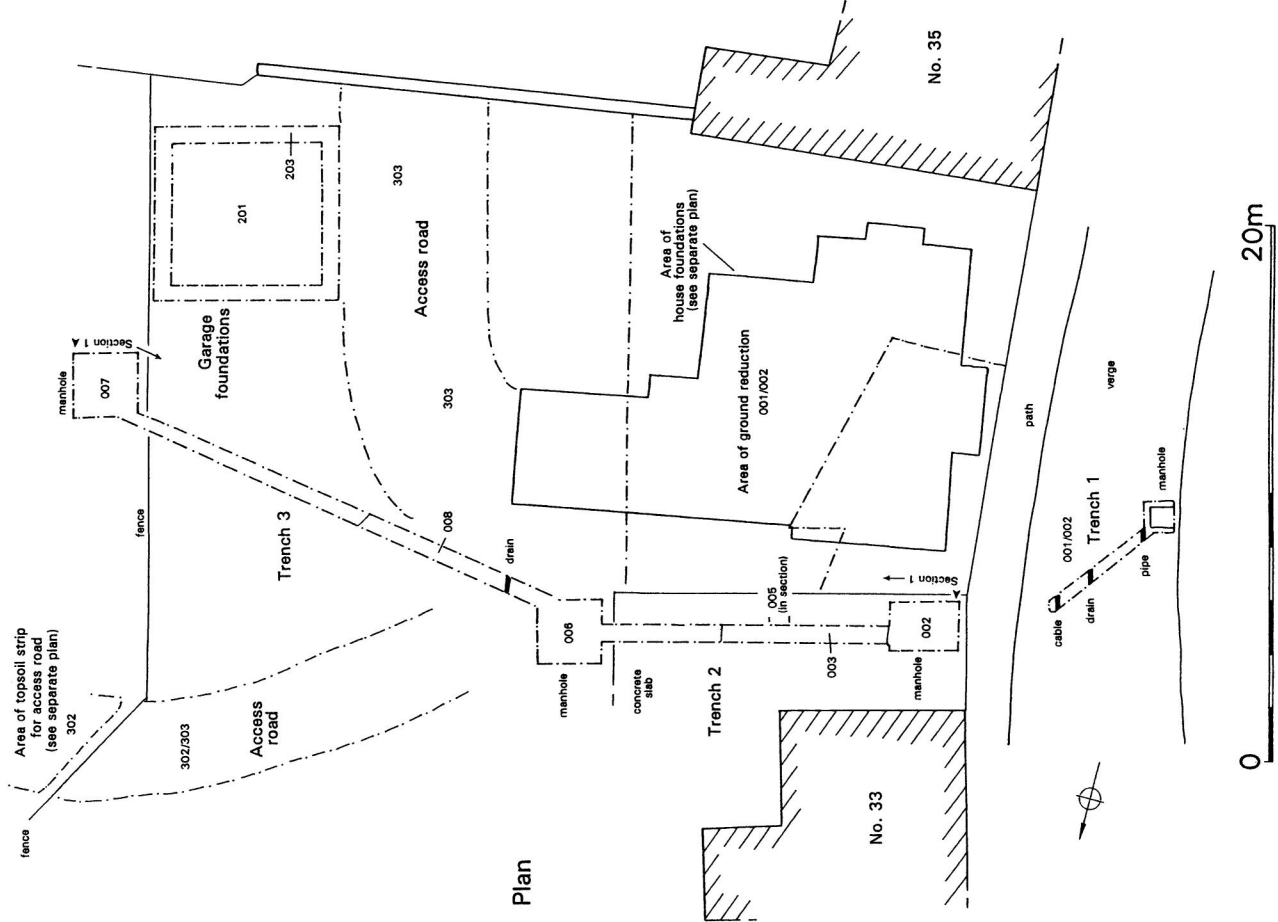


Source: Ordnance Survey 1854 6" map (sheet 162), surveyed 1850.

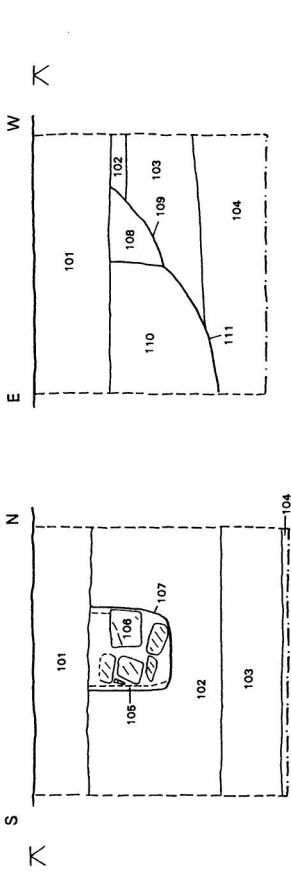
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EDAS		FIGURE	3



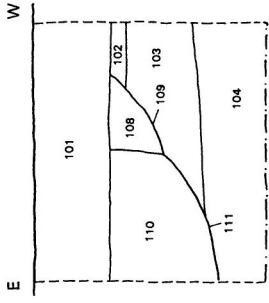
Section 1: south side of drainage trenches



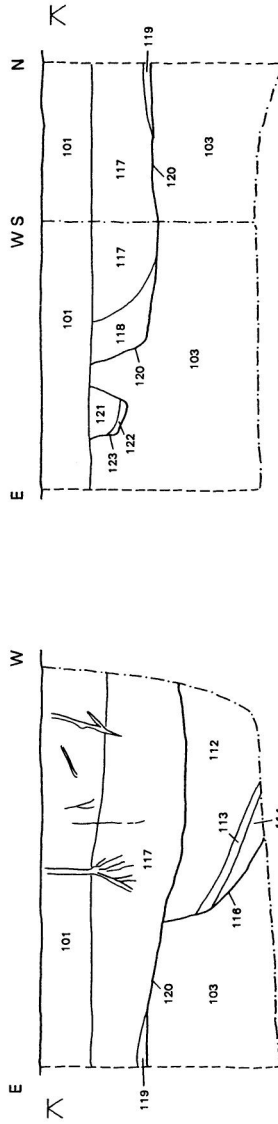
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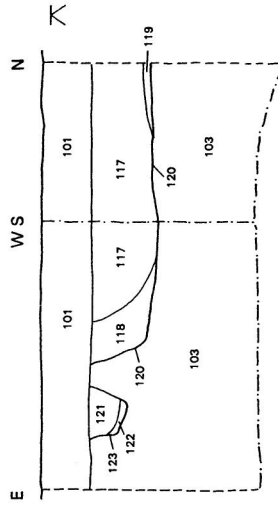
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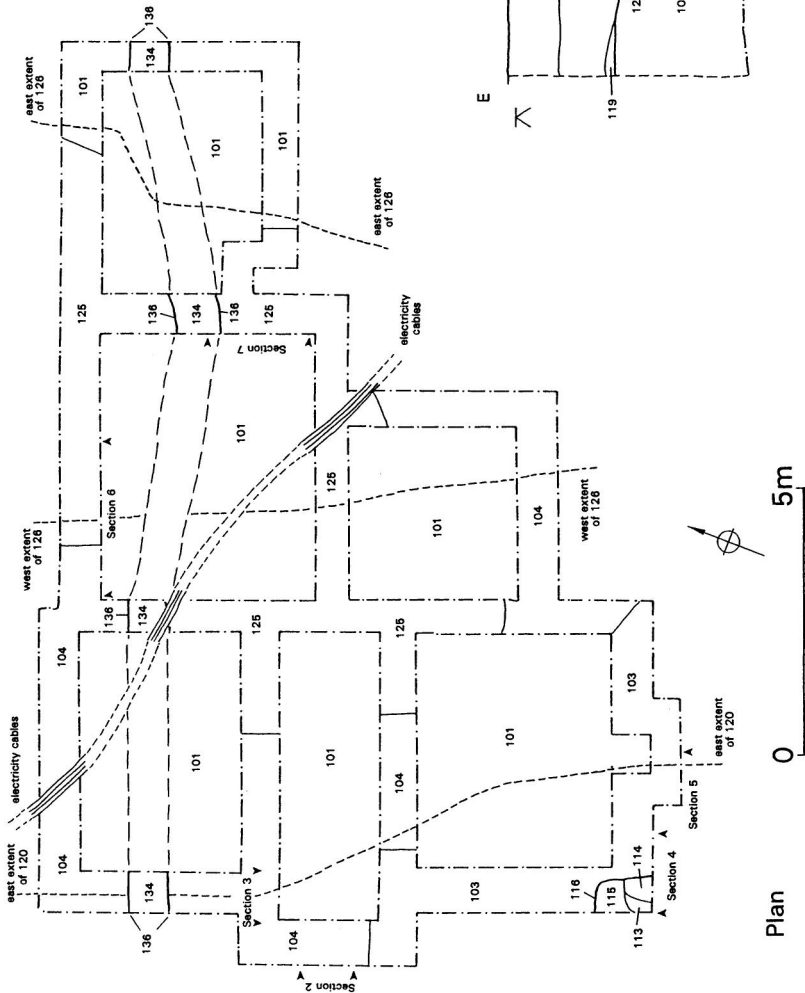
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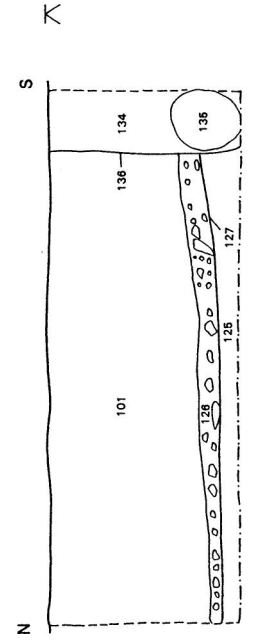
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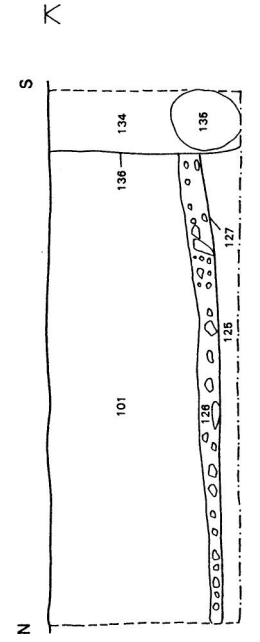
Section 5



Plan



Section 6

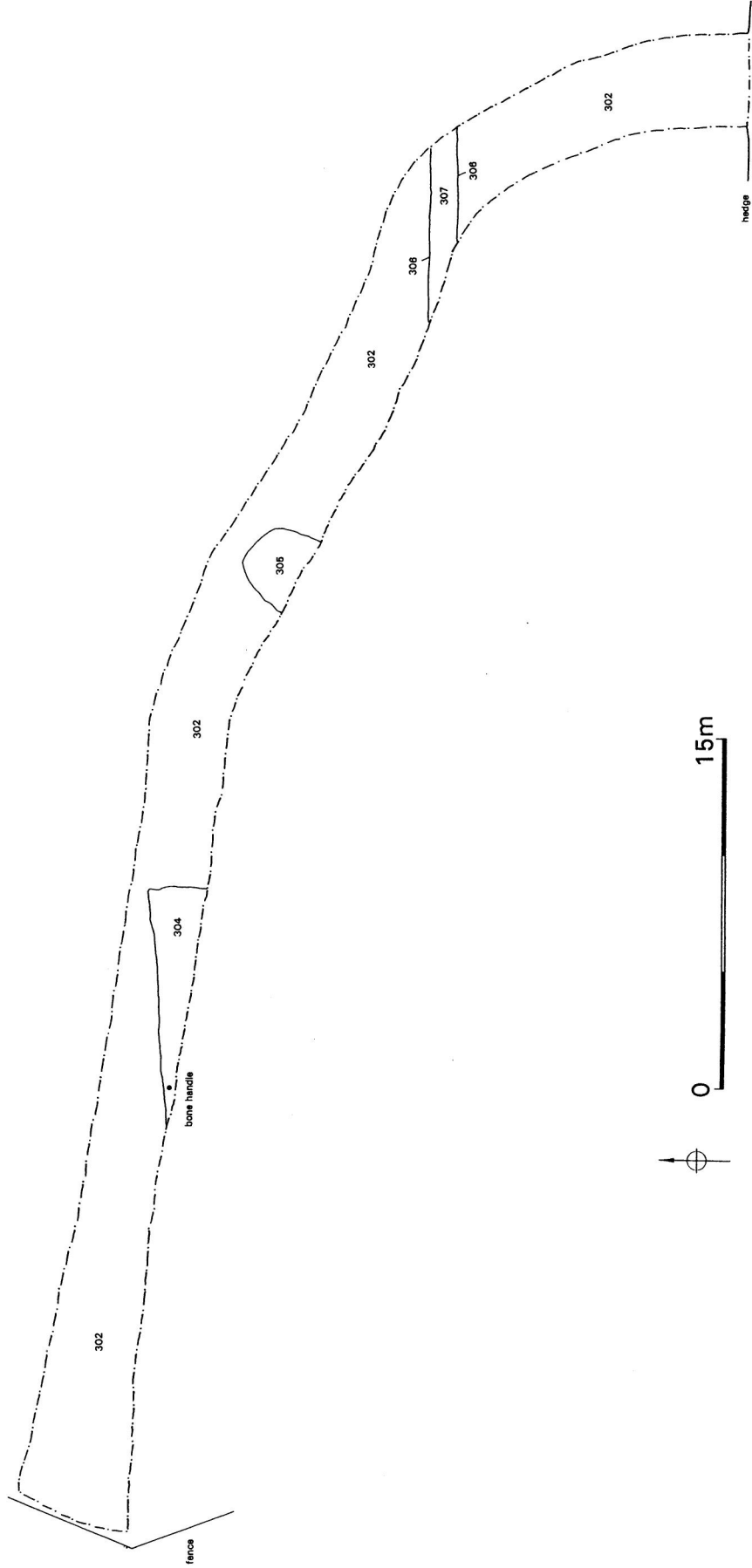


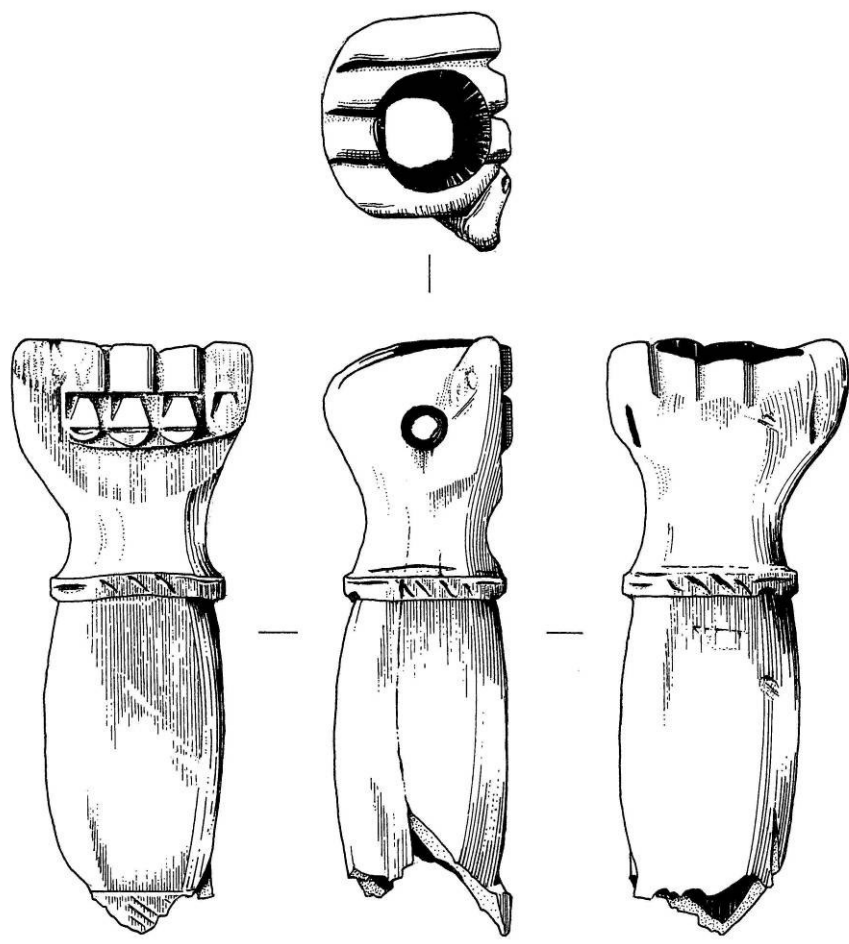
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PROJECT	NETHERGATE, NAFFERTON		
TITLE	HOUSE FOUNDATIONS		
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	DEC 2012
	EDAS	FIGURE	5

PROJECT	NETHERGATE, NAFFERTON		
TITLE	ACCESS ROAD		
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	DEC 2012
	EDAS	FIGURE	6





0 5cm

PROJECT		NETHERGATE, NAFFERTON	
TITLE		BONE HANDLE	
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	DEC 2012
EDAS		FIGURE	7



Plate 1: Trench 1, looking NE.



Plate 2: Trench 3, looking E



Plate 3: General view of Phase 2 house foundations under excavation, looking SW.



Plate 4: Chalk-lined culvert (133), looking S.



Plate 5: Pit 116, looking S.





Plate 6: Phase 2 garage foundations, looking E.



Plate 7: Phase 3 access road under excavation, looking E.

## **APPENDIX 1**

## APPENDIX 1: LIST OF CONTEXTS

### *Context Description*

#### Phase 1 drainage works (6th-8th October 2010)

- 001 Soft mid-dark brown/grey clayey silt topsoil with turf, average 0.20m thick, with frequent chalk/stone pieces.
- 002 Compacted dark brown/yellow clayey silt, up to 0.65m thick, containing very frequent large chalk pieces and abraded handmade brick and tile fragments.
- 003 Stiff clean red/brown clay up to 0.40m thick with no inclusions.
- 004 Compacted dark brown sand, 0.15m thick.
- 005 Chalk rubble, up to 0.40m wide and 0.25m thick.
- 006 Compacted clean mid-brown gravelly silty sand up to 0.70m thick - natural sand.
- 007 Compacted clean light brown/orange sand up to 0.8m thick - natural sand.
- 008 Hard reddish-brown clay with frequent chalk and stone fragments - natural clay.

#### Phase 2 house foundations (18th-19th October 2010)

- 101 Soft friable mid-dark brown/grey silty clayey topsoil, between 0.20m-1.00m thick.
- 102 Soft mid-light grey/yellow brown sandy silt subsoil, with moderate amounts of chalk and stones flecks, between 0.05m-0.50m thick, thickening towards the W edge of site.
- 103 Compact but friable off-white/yellow sand and gravel, more than 0.60m thick - natural.
- 104 Dark red-brown clay with blue-grey marbling in base of excavations - boulder clay.
- 105 Soft mid-light grey/brown sandy silt around brickwork 106.
- 106 Disturbed brick footing, 3-4 courses high and 2 courses wide, measuring 0.30m wide and 0.25m high overall, set on a bed of stretchers with a decayed lime mortar. Visible dimensions of the bricks were 150mm by 120mm.
- 107 Cut for 106 - straight-sided and flat-bottomed, 0.31m deep and wide.
- 108 Soft dark grey/brown sandy silt with moderate chalk flecking - fill of 109.
- 109 Cut for concave-sided pit, 0.28m wide and 0.20m deep.
- 110 Soft mid-light yellow/grey-brown silty sand containing small gravel and chalk fleck inclusions - fill of 111.
- 111 Cut for vertical-sided pit, at least 0.50m wide and 0.40m deep.
- 112 Very dark grey sandy silt, more than 0.28m thick - main fill of 116.
- 113 Off-white/grey/brown gravel band, 0.03m thick - fill of 116.
- 114 Friable mid-yellow/brown slightly silty sand with occasional gravel and chalk - secondary fill of 116.
- 115 Soft dark grey/brown very silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks - primary fill of 116.
- 116 Sub-rectangular cut, visible part 1.05 N/S by 0/60m E/W and 0.40m deep.
- 117 Compacted mixed yellow/off-white and mid-grey/brown gravel-based deposit, average 0.20m thick - fill of 120.
- 118 Soft mid-grey/brown sandy silt 0.20m thick with occasional gravel on E side of 120.
- 119 Hard off-white/brown/yellow very gravelly silt, 0.30m thick, in base of 120.
- 120 Cut 0.20m-0.40m deep and up to 2.50m wide - angled E side sharply cut to flat base.
- 121 Off-white/brown/yellow gravel deposit, 0.02m thick - primary fill of 123.
- 122 Mid-dark brown sandy silt with some gravel, 0.10m thick - secondary fill of 123.
- 123 Cut for posthole, 0.18m wide and 0.13m deep, with sharply defined straight sides with a mostly flat base.
- 124 Mid-dark brown silt and gravel-based deposit (124) up to 0.30m thick - fill of 120.
- 125 Very soft and sticky mid-light blue/grey/green fine alluvial silt at least 0.30m thick extending over eastern half of the site.
- 126 Mid-dark grey/brown/white sandy silt on average 0.20m thick containing medium frequency of crushed and unweathered chalk rubble pieces - fill of 127.
- 127 Shallow linear N-S cut 0.20m deep and c.7.50m east-west.
- 128 Soft dark grey brown silt, 0.23m thick - upper fill of culvert 133.
- 129 Loose mid-off white/brown gravel, 0.05m thick, between fills of culvert 133.
- 130 Soft mid-brown sandy silt up to 0.15m thick - lower fill of culvert 133.
- 131 Thin layer of soft mid-light green/blue grey clay, 0.04m thick - primary fill of 133.
- 132 Dark grey/brown silty clay, 0.20m thick, with frequent chalk rubble - secondary fill of 133.

- 133 Cut for chalk-lined linear culvert, only seen in section - 1.52m wide by 0.42m deep - with irregular sides and flat base.
- 134 Soft dark brown silt - fill of 136.
- 135 Ceramic salt-glazed sewerage pipe, 12" diameter.
- 136 Cut - vertical sided and linear, average 1.0m wide and between 0.70m-1.00m deep for drain 135.

Phase 2 garage foundations (6th July 2011)

- 201 Dark grey/brown topsoil, 0.15m thick.
- 202 Dark brown sandy silt with occasional inclusions of chalk fragments or gravel, up to 0.35m thick - subsoil.
- 203 Dark orange/brown silty clay, becoming paler at the west end of the site and with pea gravel inclusions, at least 0.10m thick - natural.

Phase 2 access road (9th August 2011)

- 301 Loose grey sandy silt topsoil with occasional chalk flecking, c.0.40m thick.
- 302 Loose grey-brown sandy silt with frequent chalk gravel, c.0.05m thick - subsoil.
- 303 Pale yellow-brown coarse sand with frequent chalk gravel - natural.

Phase 3 access road (21st-22nd June 2012)

- 301 As above.
- 302 As above.
- 304 Consolidation deposit of loose dark brown clay containing small chalk and tile fragments, covering an area at least 2.5m N-S by 10.0m E-W.
- 305 Consolidation deposit of large intact and fragmented tiles, concrete, brick fragments, mortar and small chalk fragments, covering an area at least 3.00m N-S by 3.5m E-W.
- 306 Linear cut for modern services, 1.10m wide, aligned east-west.
- 307 Firm light brown clay with pea gravel - fill of 306.

## APPENDIX 2

## **APPENDIX 2: NOTES ON RECOVERED FINDS**

### **Pottery**

*Spot dating by Peter Didsbury*

Context 112: x1 rim sherd from a handmade jar. A fine sandy fabric with sparkling refractive sand (not mica). An upright rim with external bevel. Could be Iron Age or early Anglo-Saxon in date. Weight: 5.8g

Context 117: x1 body sherd. Coarse sandy ware. Handmade. Possibly late Saxon or perhaps more likely early medieval (12th to 14th century). Weight: 16.3g

Context 126: x1 body sherd. High medieval fine sandy ware. Dated between the 12th and 14th centuries. Weight: 5.8g

### **Animal Bone**

*Sophie Tibbles*

Context 112: One fragment of rib from a medium-sized mammal. Distal and proximal ends broken. Weight: 5.1g

### **Daub**

*Sophie Tibbles*

Context 112: One fragment of daub which may have been used in an oven or hearth. Inclusions of frequent mica flecks, moderate medium quartz (0.25mm – 0.5mm, occasional large stones (13mm x 11mm x 6.5mm) and coarse lithic (0.5mm – 1mm). No rod or nail impressions noted. One surface has remnants of frequent coarse (0.5mm – 1mm) ?coal, stones and white firing clay? Probably from the 'ground surface'. Weight: 6.3g

### **Bone Handle**

*Lisa Wastling*

Context 304: Ornate bone handle in the shape of a clenched fist, from a gentleman's walking cane. Would have had a leather thong passing through the small holes on the sides and a plug in the larger hole on the top. Mid 18th-mid 19th century. Height 78mm, width 32mm (max), thick 26mm (average). Weight: 40.0g

## **APPENDIX 3**

# **METHODS STATEMENT FOR A PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION, INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING, LAND SOUTH OF EASTFIELD, 33 NETHERGATE, NAFFERTON, EAST YORKSHIRE**

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 This methods statement 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 a new dwelling, detached garage and associated access adjacent to 33 Nethergate, Nafferton, East Yorkshire. This methods statement has been produced by Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS), at the request of the developer of the site, Mr S Fraser.
- 1.2 The contents of this methods statement have been discussed and agreed with the Humber Archaeology Partnership, and it forms the “written scheme of [archaeological] investigation” stipulated in condition 2 of the full planning permission (application DC/09/04781/PLF/EASTNN) for the development, approved by East Riding of Yorkshire Council on 3rd March 2010.

## **2 SITE LOCATION**

- 2.1 Nethergate is a road on the east side of Nafferton, running south-east from the village centre towards the railway line and Carr Lane. Number 33 lies on the east side of the road, opposite Netherhall moated site, and the development plot is located immediately to the south of the house (at NGR TA 0605 5884). The plot currently forms part of the garden of No. 33, and is down to domestic lawn apart from a summer house with a water tank beneath occupying a central position. The proposed access road runs off to the north, through a pasture field currently grazed by horses (see figures 1 to 3).

## **3 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

- 3.1 Full planning permission for the erection of a new dwelling, detached garage and associated access was granted by East Riding of Yorkshire Council in 3rd March 2010, with one condition which is relevant to the archaeological investigations (application DC/09/04781/PLF/EASTNN).
- 3.2 The condition (number 2) states that: “No development shall take place on site until the applicant, or their agents and 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. The development shall then be carried out in accordance with that agreed scheme”.

## **4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 Information from the Humber Sites and Monuments Record (HSMR) notes that the village of Nafferton is thought to be an Anglian settlement and a pre-Conquest cemetery is known to have been excavated in the area to the west of the church, close to the site of an old brickworks. Other Anglian remains, including pottery, knives, spindle whorls and burials were uncovered in the 1950s to the south of Nether Hall moated site (HSMR 4006). The moated site itself lies opposite the development plot and is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (HSMR 3993). This site



was the medieval home of the important Constable family whose interest in the village may have originated in the early 13th century as William the Constable of Flamborough held land in the area. Apart from the earthworks forming the moat ditch, little in the way of above ground remains can be seen on the site. The agricultural land around this part of the village contains numerous cropmarks of Romano-British settlements and field systems (e.g. HSMR 7450), and the earthworks of a well-preserved deserted medieval village lie in a field on the west side of Backcarr Lane (HSMR 4950).

- 4.2 The first edition Ordnance Survey map (1854 - sheet 162) shows that this part of the village was almost separate from the rest of the settlement, with a small number of houses positioned on the east side of the street opposite the medieval moated site. The houses are positioned on the street frontage in a series of tofts, and there are long linear plots or crofts running off to the east towards a drain through an area known as "The Crooks". This has the appearance of a small separate medieval planned settlement, perhaps associated with the Constable manorial complex. The 1854 map also shows that the development site was unoccupied at this time, but there are houses either side; it seems quite likely that it would have contained a medieval toft.
- 4.3 As noted above, the development plot is presently a lawned garden and, apart from a general slight lowering of the area compared to the adjacent plots, there are no obvious earthworks of any former occupation. The plot to the rear does not contain any obvious ridge and furrow, although there are some shallow linear banks running east, representing former field boundaries which are depicted on the 1854 map.

## **5 NATURE OF THE DEVELOPMENT**

- 5.1 The proposals involve the construction of a new dwelling which will occupy virtually the whole of the development plot, while a detached garage will be constructed to the rear, in the south-east corner of the plot (see figures 1 and 2). The house will have standard strip foundations (precise depth unknown but likely to be up to 1m deep), and new services trenches are to be dug around all four side of the new building. There is also the requirement to divert an existing surface water sewer to the north of its existing route which passes directly through the centre of the plot. It is these ground works which have the potential to affect sub-surface archaeological features and deposits. There is also to be a certain amount of landscaping and hardstanding around the new development, but it is envisaged that this will require only shallow excavations.
- 5.2 A new access road c.5m wide will also be created, running east from the north-east corner of the plot to link up with an existing access in an adjacent plot, a distance of c.70m (see figure 3). This access road will require a topsoil strip of c.0.5m. Once again, this has the potential to uncover archaeological deposits, either associated with former ridge and furrow or perhaps even Romano-British rural settlement.
- 5.3 Discussions with the developer have established that the site works will be undertaken in several phases. Phase 1 comprises the re-alignment of the surface water sewer, while Phase 2 involves the construction of the house and garage. Phase 3 represents the construction of the rear access road but this will not be undertaken for some time, and possibly not at all depending on other circumstances.

## **6 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY**

- 6.1 The aim of the archaeological fieldwork 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 ground works. The archaeological fieldwork will be conducted by EDAS.
- 6.2 Any trenches excavated for the new drainage works and building foundations 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. Any topsoil stripping required for the new landscaping and hardstanding, and the new rear access road, will also be subject to constant archaeological monitoring, and this will be followed by detailed cleaning and recording of the exposed ground surface. Where mechanical equipment is to be used for the excavations (e.g. JCB or mini-digger), the main contractor will use a toothless bucket, to facilitate the archaeological recording.
- 6.3 As noted above, the groundworks will be undertaken in several phases. If it becomes clear during the monitoring work that little of archaeological interest is likely to survive in specific parts of the site, the recording work may be halted in that part of the site, in consultation with the Curatorial Officer of the Humber Archaeology Partnership. However, if structures, features or finds of archaeological interest are exposed or disturbed (e.g. medieval occupation deposits or structures), 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 Section 7 below). Heavy plant or 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 should ensure that EDAS has sufficient time and resources to ensure compliance with all elements of this methods statement. 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 will be given to EDAS, who will then inform the Curatorial Officer of the Humber Archaeology Partnership, so that he/she 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 colour prints), 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.

## **7 UNEXPECTED SIGNIFICANT OR COMPLEX DISCOVERIES**

- 7.1 If, in the professional judgement of the archaeologist on site, unexpectedly significant or complex discoveries are made that warrant more detailed recording than is covered by this methods statement, immediate contact will be made with the

developer and the Curatorial Officer of the Humber Archaeology Partnership. 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, including the necessity for the sampling of archaeological and/or environmental deposits and/or ,ore detailed excavation of specific structures. The possibility of temporarily halting work for unexpected discoveries has already been discussed with the developer, and sufficient time and resources will be made available to ensure that proper recording is made prior to any removal.

- 7.2 If significant or complex discoveries are made, a sufficient sample of any archaeological features and deposits will be excavated in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner. The complete excavation of features is not regarded as necessary; a sufficient sample should be investigated to understand the full stratigraphic sequence in the stripped area, down to naturally occurring deposits. It is envisaged that the sampling policy would be as follows:
- a) a 100% sample should be taken of all stake-holes;
  - b) a 50% sample should be taken of all post-holes, and of pits with a diameter of up to 1.5m;
  - c) a minimum 25% sample should be taken of pits with a diameter of over 1.5m, but this should include a complete section across the pit to recover its full profile;
  - d) a minimum 20% sample should be taken of all linear features, up to 5m in length; for features greater than this, a 10% sample would suffice.
- 7.3 Deposits may also be required to be sampled for the retrieval and assessment of the preservation conditions and potential for analysis of any biological remains. A strategy for the recovery and sampling of environmental remains from the site will be agreed with an environmental consultancy, in accordance with current guidelines, if such work is deemed to be necessary.
- 7.4 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. The nature and location of the development site is such that human burials are not expected.
- 7.5 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.

## **8 REPORTING AND ARCHIVING**

- 8.1 On completion of the 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.

- 8.2 A fully indexed and ordered field archive will be prepared, following the guidance produced by English Heritage. The archive will comprise primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs, and an index to the archive will also be prepared. Subject to the agreement of the landowner, the site archive will be deposited with any finds in the appropriate registered museum (East Riding of Museum Service). The proposed recipient museum will be contacted at the beginning of the project to obtain accession numbers etc. A copy of the Archive Index and the name of the recipient museum will also be sent to the Humber SMR. EDAS will make an allowance for a minimum of one box in calculating estimates for the museum's storage grant.
- 8.3 With the exception of human remains, and finds of treasure (as defined under the 1996 Treasure Act), which will be reported to the coroner, 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 have already been submitted to the Humber SMR, in relation of other projects.
- 8.4 Within six weeks of the completion of the site work, a report detailing the results of the work will be produced. 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.
- 8.5 Three copies of the final report will be supplied, for distribution to the developer, the Local Planning Authority and the Humber SMR. A copy of the final report will also be included within the site archive. The Humber SMR will also receive an electronic version of the report in line with their current guidance, namely as a pdf file.
- 8.6 EDAS also subscribe to English Heritage's OASIS (Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations) project, and all EDAS projects are fully OASIS compliant. Prior to the start of the fieldwork, an OASIS online record will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. All parts of the OASIS online form will be subsequently completed for submission to English Heritage and the Humber SMR. This will include an uploaded pdf version of the entire report.
- 8.7 Where a significant discovery is made, consideration will be given to the preparation of a short note outlining the findings for inclusion in a local archaeological journal.

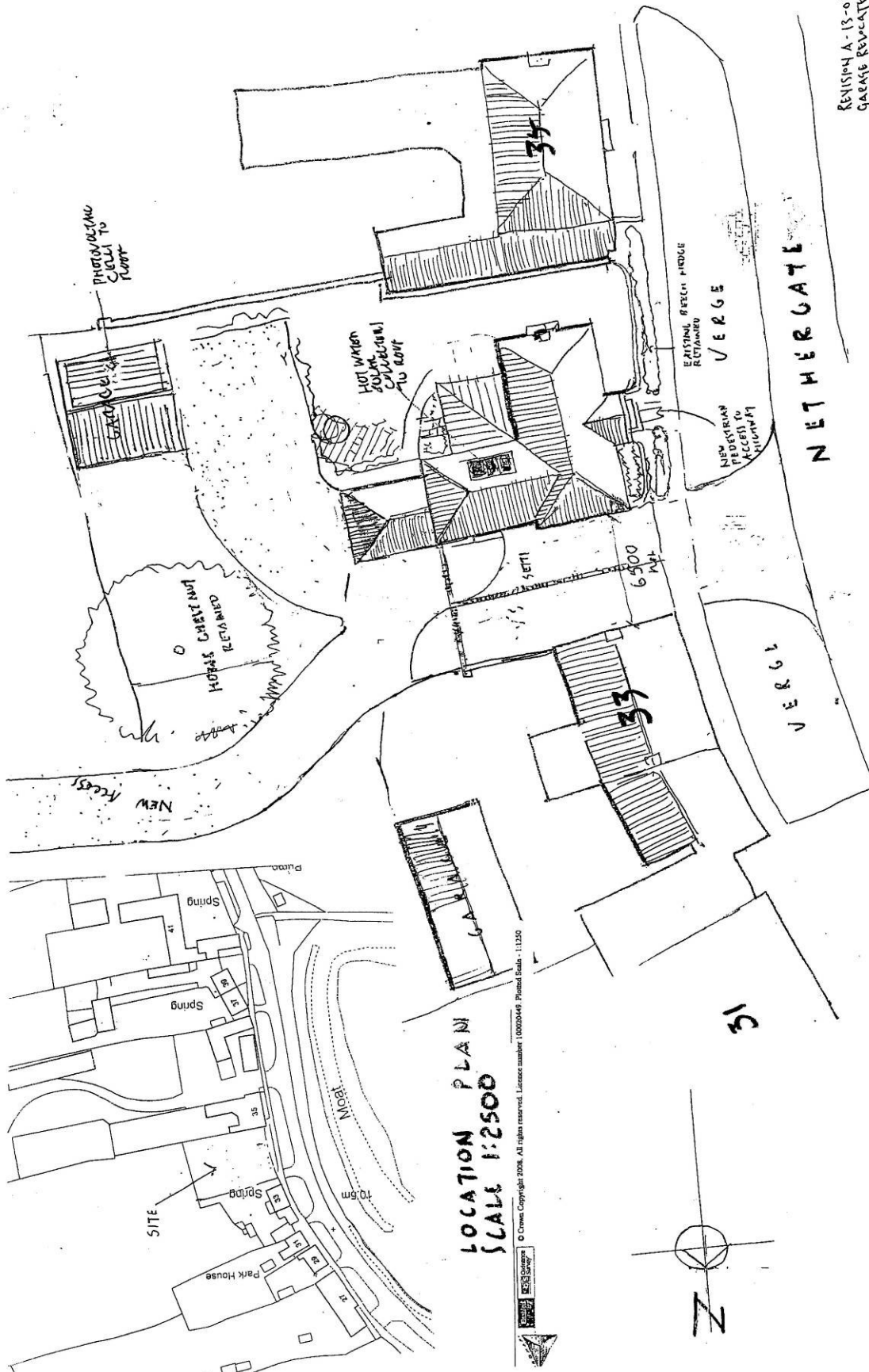
## **9 MONITORING**

- 9.1 The archaeological recording work may be monitored by the Humber Archaeology Partnership, and appropriate site meetings and liaison will be arranged as necessary.

## **10 HEALTH AND SAFETY**

- 10.1 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. The site is privately owned and EDAS would indemnify the landowner in respect of their legal liability for physical injury to persons or damage to property arising on site in connection with the archaeological work, to the extent of EDAS's Public Liability Insurance Cover (£5,000,000).

Ed Dennison, EDAS  
29th April 2010



REVISION A-13-01-2010  
 GARAGE REVOCATED  
 DATE RECALCULATED

**SCALE 1:200**  
 Dwg No: SHF 05 A

**NETHERGATE**

**SITE LAYOUT SHOWING ROOF PLAN**

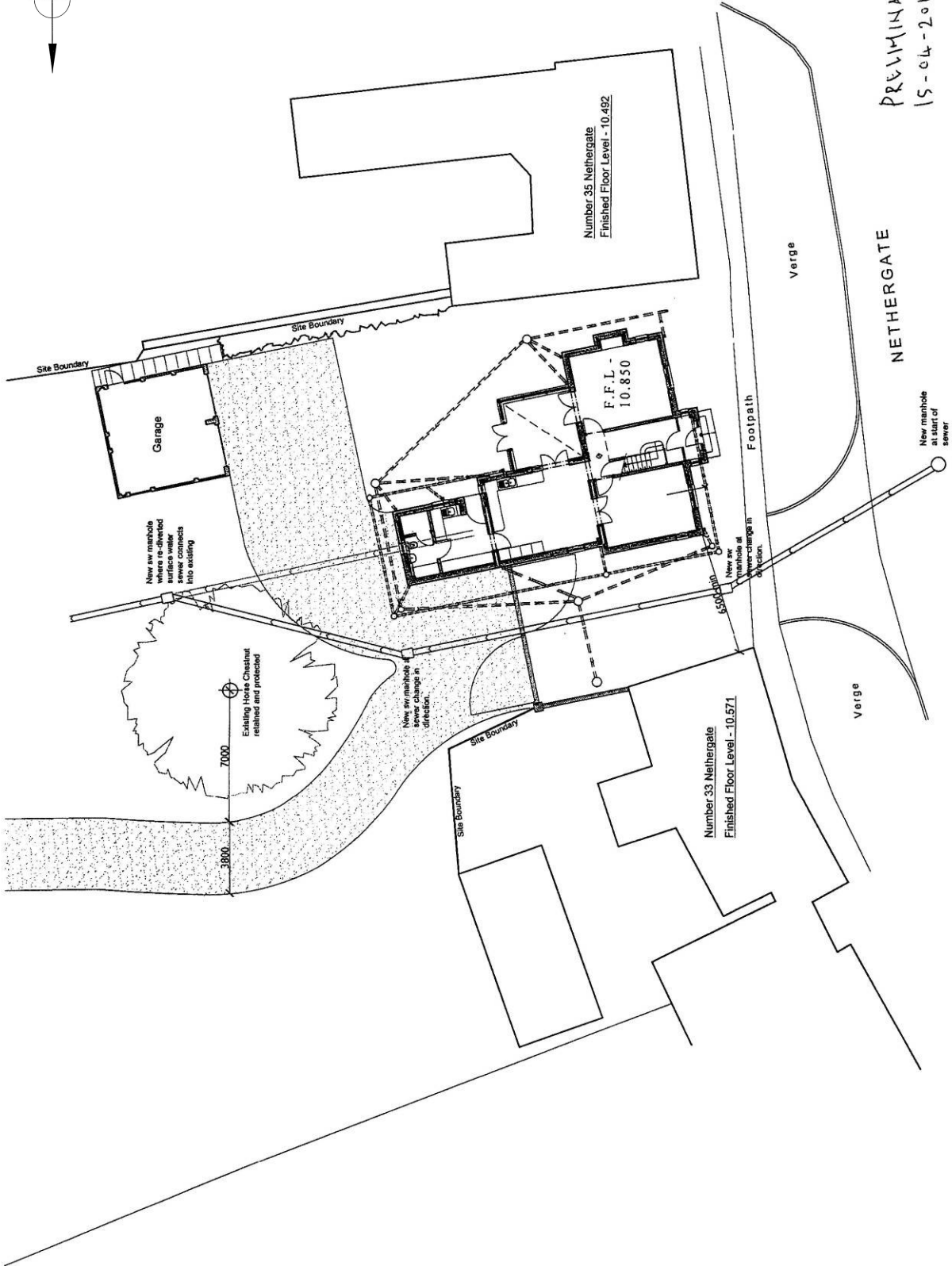
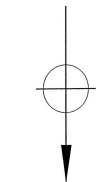
PROPOSED DWELLING - No. 35 NETHERGATE, NAFFERTON, EAST YORKSHIRE  
 Job No. 183  
 JSH March 2009  
 Ingleby & Hobson Architects RIBA 114 HOLME CHURCH LANE, BEVERLEY, EAST YORKSHIRE, HU17 0PY Tel: 01482 866690 Fax: 01482 863692 email: inghob@email.com  
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**LOCATION PLAN**  
**SCALE 1:2500**

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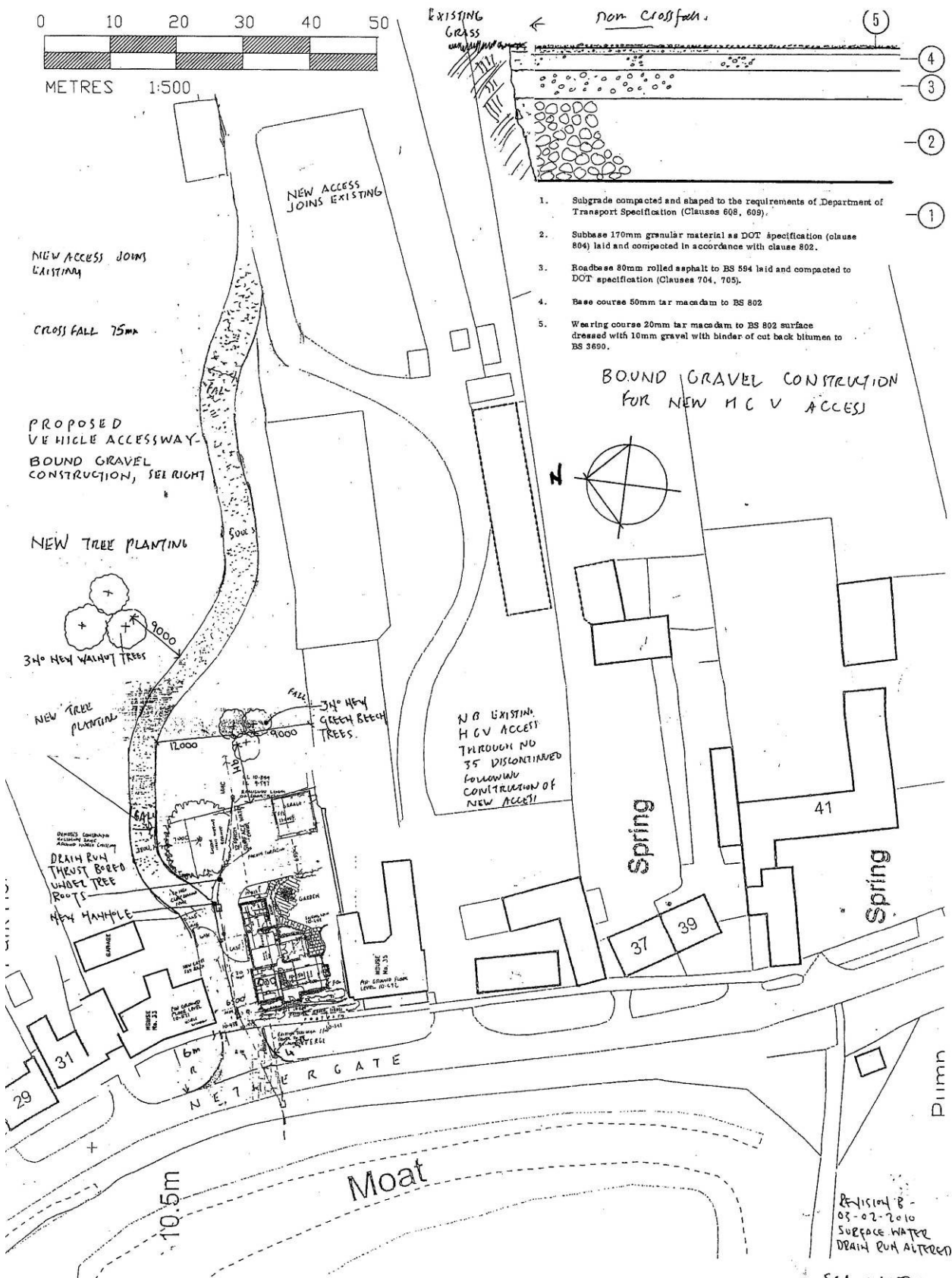
**FIGURE 1: SITE LAYOUT**  
 (not to scale - plan supplied by Ingleby & Hobson)



PRELIMINARY ISSUE  
15-04-2010

INGLEBY & HOBSON ARCHITECTS LTD 114 HOLME CHURCH LANE BEVERLEY EAST YORKSHIRE TEL: 01482 868690 EMAIL: inghob@gmail.com  
 PROPOSED DWELLING HOUSE - No. 35 NETHERGATE, NAFFERTON, EAST YORKSHIRE for Mr and Mrs Fraser  
 PROPOSED SITE PLAN SCALE: 1:200 APRIL 2010 DRAWN: NT DRAWING NO: 1835/WD01

FIGURE 2: PROPOSED DWELLING (not to scale - plan supplied by Ingleby & Hobson)



1. Subgrade compacted and shaped to the requirements of Department of Transport Specification (Clauses 608, 609).
2. Subbase 170mm granular material as DOT specification (clause 804) laid and compacted in accordance with clause 802.
3. Roadbase 80mm rolled asphalt to BS 594 laid and compacted to DOT specification (Clauses 704, 705).
4. Base course 50mm tar macadam to BS 802
5. Wearing course 20mm tar macadam to BS 802 surface dressed with 10mm gravel with binder of cut back bitumen to BS 3890.

BOUND GRAVEL CONSTRUCTION FOR NEW HGV ACCESS

PROPOSED DWELLING - No. 35 NETHERGATE, NAFFERTON, EAST YORKSHIRE

JSH March 2009 Job No. 1835 Drawing No. Ingleby & Hobson Architects RIBA 114 HOLME CHURCH LANE, BEVERLEY, EAST YORKSHIRE, HU17 0PY Tel: 01482 868690 Fax: 01482 863692 email: inghob@gmail.com

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REVISION A - 13-01-2010 TREES ADDED, DRIVE EVALUATED, GARAGE RE-COLOURED.

FIGURE 3: PROPOSED ACCESS (plan supplied by Ingleby & Hobson)