

ERECTION OF ONE TWO STOREY DWELLING,
LAND SOUTH OF 7 HOLME ROAD,
MARKET WEIGHTON, EAST YORKSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION,
INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING

Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd
18 Springdale Way
Beverley
East Yorkshire
HU17 8NU

ERECTION OF ONE TWO STOREY DWELLING,
LAND SOUTH OF 7 HOLME ROAD,
MARKET WEIGHTON, EAST YORKSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION,
INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING

Report no: 2012/440.R02
Version: Final
Date: October 2013
Author: Ed Dennison & Jim Fraser

Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd
18 Springdale Way
Beverley
East Yorkshire
HU17 8NU

On behalf of

Mr C H Ward
Hurn House
33 New Walk
Beverley
East Yorkshire HU17 7DR

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION, INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING,
ERECTION OF ONE TWO STOREY DWELLING,
LAND SOUTH OF 7 HOLME ROAD,
MARKET WEIGHTON, EAST YORKSHIRE**

CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1	INTRODUCTION.....	1
2	SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION	1
3	METHODOLOGY	1
4	OUTLINE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	2
5	RESULTS FROM THE WATCHING BRIEF	4
6	CONCLUSIONS	5
7	BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	5
8	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	6

Appendices

1	List of Contexts
2	Specialist Reports
3	EDAS Written Scheme of Investigation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In May 2013, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by Mr C H Ward to undertake a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording (a watching brief) during groundworks associated with the erection of a single two storey dwelling with associated parking on land to the south of no. 7 Holme Road, Market Weighton, East Yorkshire (NGR SE 87592 41752 centred). The watching brief was made a condition of full planning permission (application DC/12/04591/PLF/WESTWW).

The lowest deposits recorded in the foundation excavations for the new building were a series of natural clays and sandy silts - these were encountered at 0.55m below ground level in the eastern side of the site, falling slightly to 0.60m below ground level in the western side. A drainage ditch running along the north side of the development, parallel to the south side of Holme Road, probably represents an earlier boundary defining this edge of the roadway. Unfortunately, no dating evidence was found in the fill of the ditch, but it may be associated with the improvements to the road carried out by the Selby and Market Weighton Turnpike Trust in the 1790s.

Overlying this ditch was a layer of light grey-brown silty sand and stone, representing a ground consolidation deposit laid down in the late 19th-early 20th century in preparation for the construction of a brick-walled structure which had a chalk foundation. This structure is probably the east end of the long thin agricultural building associated with an adjacent farmstead to the rear of nos. 5 and 7 Holme Road, which is shown on the Ordnance Survey 1855 6" map; this building and the farmstead are also shown on an aerial photograph possibly dating to the early 1970s. The street frontage building was subsequently demolished, probably in the late 1970s, leaving an empty plot on the west side of no. 7, which was the subject of this current development. A deposit of orange-brown sand and fragmented chalk up to 0.35m thick seen in the upper levels of the foundation trenches on the east side of the site may be associated with this demolition.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In May 2013, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by Mr C H Ward to undertake a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording (a watching brief) during groundworks associated with the erection of a single two storey dwelling with associated parking on land to the south of no. 7 Holme Road, Market Weighton, East Yorkshire (NGR SE 87592 41752 centred).
- 1.2 The archaeological work was made a condition of full planning permission, granted by East Riding of Yorkshire Council on 4th January 2013 (application DC/12/04591/PLF/WESTWW). The condition (no. 9) 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". A 'Written Scheme of Investigation' was subsequently produced by EDAS (see Appendix 3), and this was approved by East Riding of Yorkshire Council on 14th June 2013 (application DC/13/30184/CONDET/WESTWW) following advice from the Humber Archaeology Partnership (ref SMR/PA/CONS/18093).

2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

- 2.1 The development site lies within the built-up area of Market Weighton, on the south-western extent of the historic core. It lies on the south side of the Holme Road street frontage, immediately to the south-west of no. 7 Holme Road, just north-east of the junction of Holme Road and Glenfield Avenue. The plot is irregular in shape, covering 0.159ha, and extends back from the street frontage (see figure 1). Prior to development, the site was unoccupied and formed a partially grassed yard associated with no. 7 Holme Road. However, it had previously been occupied by brick-built former agricultural structures (see figure 3). The development site also lies within the Market Weighton Conservation Area.
- 2.2 Market Weighton lies at the point where the foot of the western slopes of the Yorkshire Wolds meets the Vale of York. The soils consist of permeable fine sandy soils of the Everingham Soil Association (821a: Soil Survey of England & Wales 1983) overlying drift lacustrine deposits. The solid geology consists of a shelf of Triassic mudstones exposed along the western edge of the Wolds, beneath a succession of Jurassic limestone and Cretaceous chalk (Institute of Geological Sciences 1979). The area of the specific development site lies at a general height of 24.9m AOD.

3 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 The watching brief was defined by the 'Written Scheme of Investigation' (see Appendix 3). 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 watching brief was carried out over two days, on 13th and 14th May 2013. A tracked JCB mechanical excavator with a 0.80m straight-edged toothless bucket

was used to excavated the foundation trenches, under direct archaeological supervision. The trenches were up to 1.00m wide and 1.05m deep, and covered a total area measuring 9.15m north-west/south-east by 8.50m north-east/south-west, sited immediately to the south of the Holme Road street frontage (see plate 2).

- 3.3 Following standard archaeological procedures, each discrete stratigraphic entity (e.g. a cut, fill or layer) was assigned an individual three digit context number and detailed information was recorded on *pro forma* context sheets. A total of 24 archaeological contexts were recorded (see Appendix 1), and these are numbered in the following text in brackets, e.g. (105). In-house recording and quality control procedures ensured that all recorded information was cross-referenced as appropriate. The positions of the monitored groundworks were marked on a general site plan at 1:50 scale, with more detailed representative trench sections produced at 1:10 scale. A photographic record was also maintained. The excavated material was visually checked for archaeological finds where possible.
- 3.4 Given the lack of significant archaeological results or finds, and in accordance with current East Riding of Yorkshire Museum policy, no archive for the project was deposited with the museum, although site notes, plans and photographs have been retained by EDAS (site code HRMW 13).

4 OUTLINE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The Humber Sites and Monuments Record (HSMR) shows that there is substantial evidence for later prehistoric and Romano-British settlement in the vicinity of Market Weighton and across the wide Vale of York - a major archaeological landscape, largely represented by a series of cropmarks and find spots of artefacts, has been recorded. The main Roman road from Brough (*Petuaria*) to York (*Eboracum*) passed to the west of the town, connecting with a network of smaller tracks and settlements. Sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered as residual finds during an archaeological evaluation of a residential development site to the north-west of the current site, while prehistoric flint tools, Roman coins and further Romano-British pottery have been located to the north-west and west of the site.
- 4.2 Market Weighton was established by the time of the Norman Conquest, at which time it was held by Morcar, Earl of Northumbria, appearing in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as *Wicstun* (meaning 'farmstead by a settlement') or perhaps stemming from *weg* and *tun* (meaning 'settlement by the way', possibly a reference to the Roman road); the 'Market' prefix was only added in the 19th century to distinguish the town from Little Weighton further to the east.
- 4.3 The medieval period saw the existing settlement develop into an important market centre with the granting of market and fair charters. The town was granted a royal charter in 1252 with a Thursday market, and a Tuesday market was added in 1311. In 1458, the Thursday market was moved to Wednesday, and three annual fairs were also granted in 1311 and 1458; the market was particularly important for corn sales.
- 4.4 The town was probably originally centred along either side of a small stream, which crosses Holme Road at Bow Bridge c.100m to the west of the current development site. However, Jefferys' plan of 1776, drawn up after the Market Weighton and Shipton Enclosure Act of 1773, shows that by that time most of the houses were aligned along the east-west aligned turnpike road between York and Beverley, which also included the town's market place. The other major road leading out

from the town was Holme Road, which was improved by the Selby and Market Weighton Turnpike Trust in the 1790s, but Jeffery's plan shows no houses in the vicinity of the development site. The market place itself was triangular in shape, but was encroached on in the post-medieval period. The town, like many other East Riding settlements, was characterised by long narrow tenement plots, many of which remain in whole or in part, but others were sub-divided as population pressure increased; some of these are represented by smaller houses set in former yards behind the street frontages, and shown in a pictorial plan of the town by William Watson in 1848.

- 4.5 By the time of the 1855 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (sheet 209), a long thin street-frontage building is shown in the area of the current development site, marking the western limit of development along Holme Road (see figure 2 top); this building was probably associated with a farmstead which formerly lay to the rear of nos 5 and 7 Holme Road. By the time of the 1890 Ordnance Survey map, this long thin building had been extended significantly to the south (see figure 2 bottom), although this extension had been demolished by the time of a more recent aerial photograph, possibly taken in the 1970s, which shows an L-shaped agricultural range along the street frontage (see plate 1). This aerial photograph also shows that the majority of the current development site coincided with a single storey east end of that part of the L-shaped agricultural range lying on the street frontage. This range was demolished in the late 1970s, while the buildings to the rear were recorded prior to their demolition in November 2012 (Dennison & Adams 2013).
- 4.6 A number of other archaeological investigations have been carried out in the vicinity of the current development site. Some c.600m to the south-west, in March-May 2004, a watching brief was maintained on a new access road associated with a residential development at Sandholme, although little of archaeological interest was noted (Jobling 2004). In September 2010, Humber Field Archaeology undertook two separate evaluation projects, one on land to the rear of nos 1-27 Skelton Crescent and another on land off the east end of Beech Close and Ash Grove, to the north-west and south-east of the current development site respectively (Adams 2011a; 2011b). Evidence of medieval activity was found at both sites, represented by boundary and/or drainage ditches, together with post-medieval features associated with stone-built culverts, drains, and a possible pond; a large shallow pit at the latter site also contained a late 18th century assemblage of pottery and glass. In March 2012, a watching brief was held during the construction of three dwellings on land to the east of no. 23 Holme Road, close to the junction of Holme Road and Glenfield Avenue, some 70m to the west of the current site. Apart from an undated gully and pit, and a small collection of late 19th century pottery and clay pipes, nothing of archaeological interest was noted (Dennison & Tibbles 2012).
- 4.7 Most recently, between November 2012 and June 2013, a watching brief was carried out during groundworks associated with the erection of five new two storey dwellings immediately to the south of current development site (Dennison & Adams 2013). Most of the identified features and deposits related to 19th and 20th century agricultural structures that had previously occupied the site, and included two pits (one possibly a horse burial) and two brick-lined water storage tanks. However, sealed by the subsoil was a flat-bottomed ditch between 1.00m-2.00m wide and up to 0.60m deep, which was aligned north-west/south-east and then north, running along the east side of the development site. The fill of the ditch contained two sherds of late 13th-early 14th century Scarborough Ware pottery but two environmental samples proved inconclusive. It is likely that this medieval ditch

represented an earlier property or field boundary pre-dating the development of the site.

5 RESULTS FROM THE WATCHING BRIEF (see figure 3)

- 5.1 The various deposits and features noted across the site fell into two broad phases, a post-medieval phase and a more modern phase, beneath which were natural deposits.

Natural Deposits

- 5.2 The earliest deposit encountered in the excavations was a firm brown clay (114) with chalk gravel inclusions, a natural deposit, which was exposed in the base of the trenches across the whole development site. Another natural deposit composed of a friable brown sandy silt (113), up to 0.09m thick, overlay the brown clay (114) in the western part of the site. This brown sandy silt (113) and the eastern extent of the underlying brown clay (114) were in turn sealed by a layer of friable pale grey natural sand silt (112) up to 0.35m thick. A further natural deposit of friable off-white sand (118), up to 0.18m thick, overlay the south-eastern extent of deposit 112. The natural deposits were encountered at 0.55m below ground level (BGL) in the eastern side of the site, falling slightly to 0.60m BGL in the western side.

Phase 1 (Post-medieval)

- 5.3 A north-east/south-west aligned ditch (108) over 1.87m wide and at least 0.36m deep cut across the natural deposits along the 8.50m length of the north side of the northern foundation trench, parallel to the Holme Road frontage. Only the south-east side of the ditch was visible in section, but it was sharply defined with a c.45 degree angle; the bottom of the ditch lay beneath the limit of excavation (see plate 3 and Section 2). The ditch (108) was filled with a friable grey-brown sand silt (107), which did not contain any dating evidence.
- 5.4 A 0.12m thick layer of friable dark brown-grey sandy silt (117) overlay the natural deposits (112 and 114) in the central part of the site, and may have represented an earlier land surface.

Phase 2 (19th century - Modern)

- 5.5 After the Phase 1 ditch (108) had gone out of use, a ground consolidation layer up to 0.31m thick composed of a firm light grey-brown silty sand and stone (106) had been laid along its alignment in preparation for the construction of a 0.23m thick chalk foundation (105) (see Section 1). Pottery dating to the 18th and late 19th-early 20th century was recovered from this ground consolidation layer (106) (see Appendix 2). A 1.00m length of the chalk foundation (105) was exposed in the central part of the northern foundation trench, and it comprised two courses of mortar-bonded, roughly hewn, chalk rubble with stones up to 0.25m long by 0.12m high in size. A single course of brick footings (104) forming a narrow plinth for a brick wall (103), of which only three courses (0.24m high) remained, had been built on top of the chalk foundation (105) (see plate 4). Both the brick foundation (104) and the wall (103) above comprised late 18th-early 19th century mortar-bonded bricks, each measuring 230mm long by 70mm high by 110mm wide, laid stretcher-on-bed. The top of the remains of the brick wall lay at 0.10m BGL.

- 5.6 The eastern area of the Phase 1 friable dark brown-grey sandy silt (117) was overlaid by a deposit of orange-brown sand and fragmented chalk (116) up to 0.35m thick (see Section 3). In this part of the site, the eastern extent of the orange-brown sand and fragmented chalk (116) had been truncated by a north-west/south-east aligned trench (121) over 1.00m deep and 0.50m wide, which contained a modern ceramic drain (120). This drain ran south-east from the Holme Road frontage to a modern brick-lined manhole (119), encountered in the eastern corner of the foundation trenches; the drain (120) and manhole (119) were associated with the extant property (no. 7) to the east. Two further modern drains (122 and 123) ran across the southern corner of the foundation trenches.
- 5.7 The eastern extent of the earlier deposits was sealed by a 0.10m thick layer of turf and topsoil (115) which formed the surface of the former yard associated with no. 7 to the east. The western extent of the earlier deposits was sealed by a layer of topsoil (111) up to 0.59m thick. This topsoil (111) was, in turn, partially overlain by a layer of fragmented chalk (110) up to 0.20m thick which had been laid for an access road associated with a neighbouring development which had been subject to an earlier watching brief (Dennison & Adams 2013).
- 5.8 The topsoil (111) and turf and topsoil (115) were separated by a north-west/south-east aligned concrete foundation (109), 0.40m wide, which represented the base of the former modern boundary wall separating the development site from the adjacent property to the west. A 0.45m thick layer of gravel (102) formed the bedding material for another boundary wall that formerly ran along the street frontage to the north, and which overlay the southern end of the earlier brick wall (103). A 0.10m thick tarmac footpath (101) overlay the north-west end of the gravel bed (103).

6 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 The drainage ditch (108) running along the north side of the development, parallel to the south side of Holme Road, probably represents an earlier boundary defining this edge of the roadway. Unfortunately, no dating evidence was found in the fill (107) of the ditch, but it may be associated with the improvements to the road carried out by the Selby and Market Weighton Turnpike Trust in the 1790s.
- 6.2 When this ditch had gone out of use, the ground surface was consolidated in the late 19th-early 20th century with a layer of light grey-brown silty sand and stone (106), in preparation for the construction of a brick-walled (103/104) structure which had a chalk foundation (105). This structure was presumably the east end of the long thin agricultural building shown on the Ordnance Survey 1855 6" map, which was associated with an adjacent farmstead to the rear of nos. 5 and 7. This building and others are shown on an aerial photograph probably dating to the c.1970s. The street frontage structure was subsequently demolished, and a deposit of orange-brown sand and fragmented chalk (116) up to 0.35m thick seen on part of the site may be associated with this demolition.

7 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Adams, K 2011a *An Archaeological Trial Excavation on Land rear of 1-27 Skelton Crescent, Market Weighton, East Riding of Yorkshire* (unpublished Humber Field Archaeology report no. 363 for Barratt Homes Yorkshire)

Adams, K 2011b *An Archaeological Excavation on Land off Beech Close and Ash Grove, Market Weighton, East Riding of Yorkshire* (unpublished Humber Field Archaeology report no. 364 for Barratt Homes Yorkshire)

Dennison, E & Adams, K 2013 *Erection of Five Two Storey Dwellings, Land south of 7 Holme Road, Market Weighton, East Yorkshire: Archaeological Observation, Investigation and Recording* (unpublished EDAS archive report 2012/440.R01 for Mr Charles Ward)

Dennison, E & Tibbles, J 2012 *Erection of Three Dwellings, Land east of 23 Holme Road, Market Weighton, East Yorkshire: Archaeological Observation, Investigation and Recording* (unpublished EDAS archive report 2011/414.R01 for Mr Charles Ward)

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

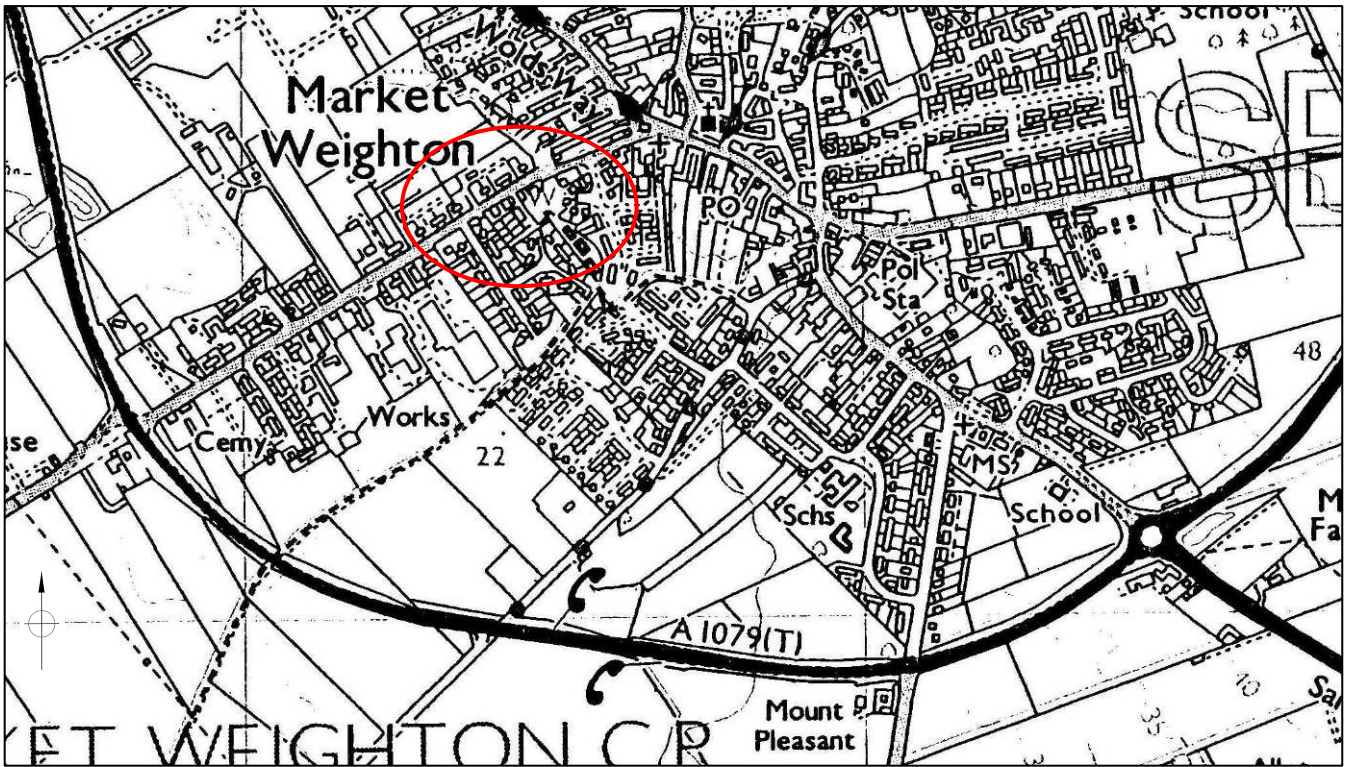
Institute of Geological Sciences 1979 *Geological Map of the United Kingdom (South)*, 3rd edition solid, Scale 1:625,000

Jobling, D 2004 *An Archaeological Watching Brief at Land West and South of Orchard View Farm, Holme Road, Market Weighton* (unpublished Humber Field Archaeology Watching Brief Report 4 for Barrett York)

Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983 *Soils of Northern England* (Sheet 1), Scale 1:250,000

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

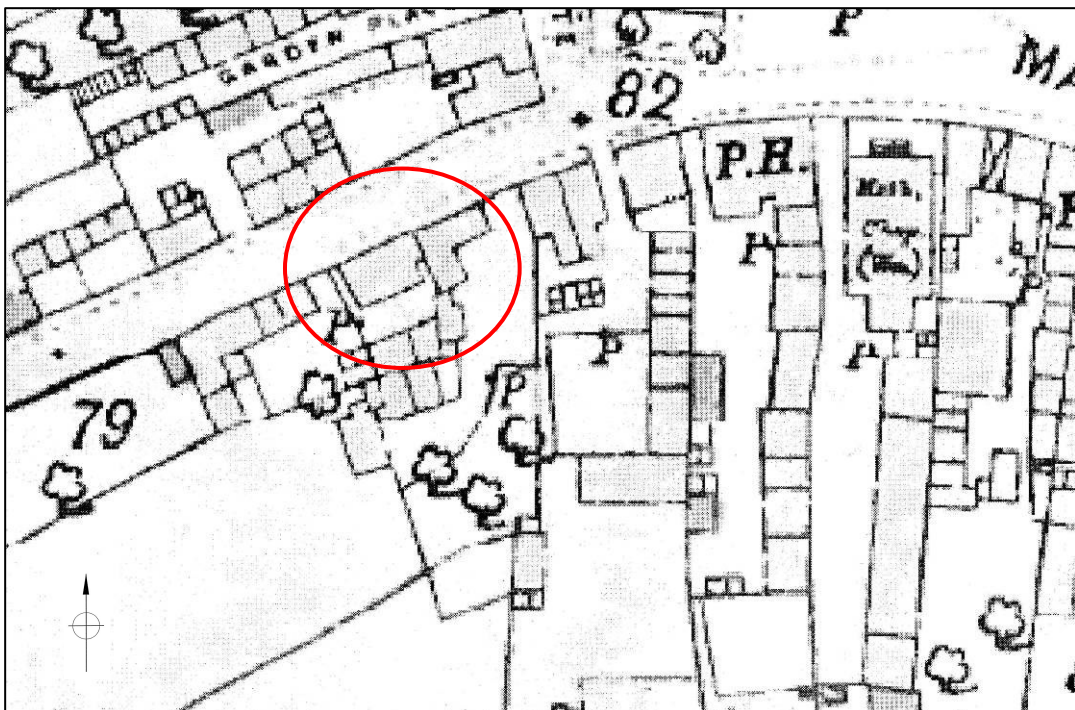
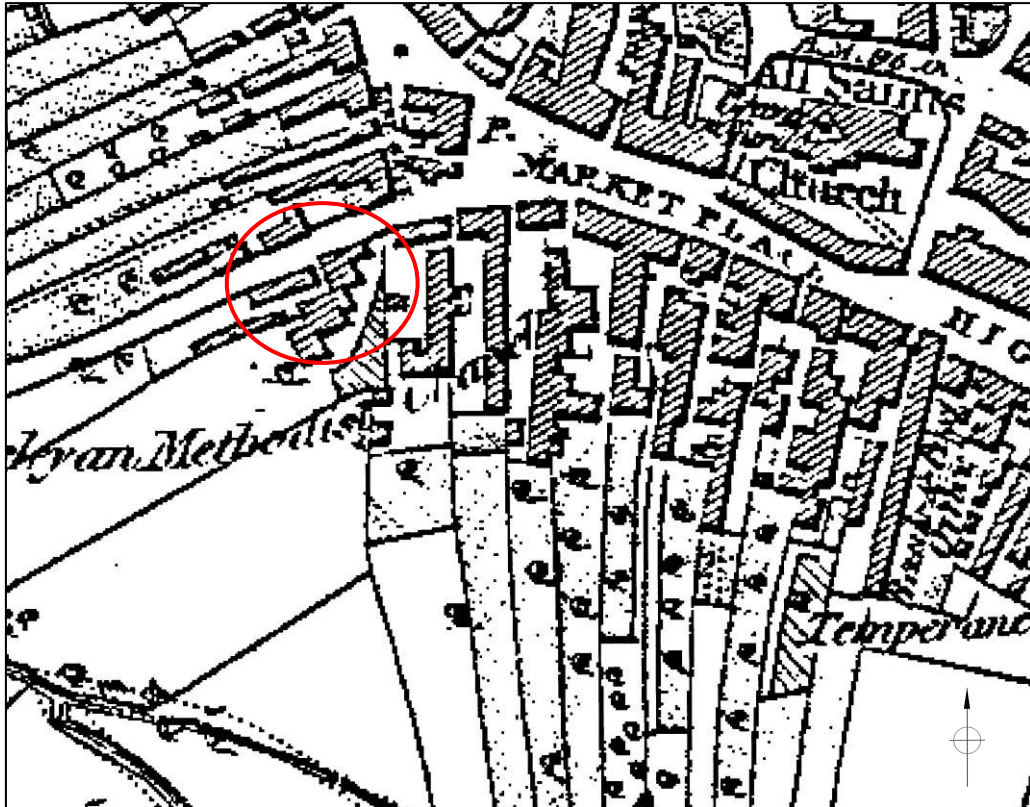
- 8.1 The archaeological watching brief was commissioned and funded by Mr C H Ward. EDAS would like to thank Charles Ward and the site contractors for their co-operation in carrying out the work. Thanks are also due to Glynis Elgey (of no. 5 Holme Road) for her c.1970s aerial photograph.
- 8.2 The site recording was undertaken by Jim Fraser of East Riding Archaeology, and he produced the fieldwork records. The pottery assessment was completed by Peter Didsbury and the finds assessment by Sophie Tibbles (East Riding Archaeology). Ed Dennison of EDAS produced the final report and drawings, and the responsibility for any errors or inconsistencies remains with him.



Top: Reproduced from the 1:25,000 scale map by permission of Ordnance Survey® on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office, © Crown copyright 2000. All rights reserved. Licence AL100013825.

Bottom: Plan provided by Building Design Architects.

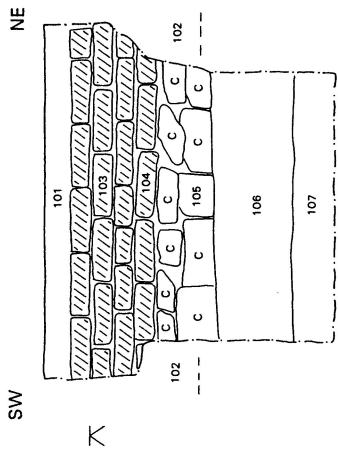
PROJECT		HOLME ROAD, MARKET WEIGHTON	
TITLE		SITE LOCATION	
SCALE	NTS	DATE	OCT 2013
EDAS		FIGURE	1



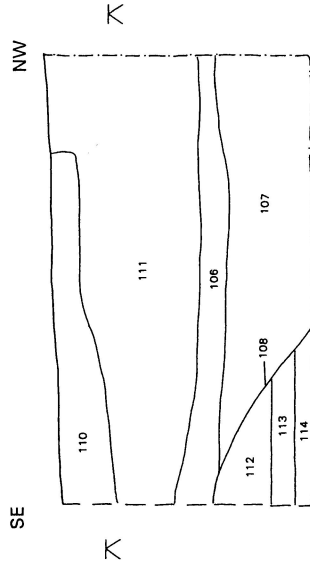
Top: Ordnance Survey 1855 6" map sheet 209, surveyed 1851-52.

Bottom: Ordnance Survey 1890 25" map sheet 209/2, surveyed 1889.

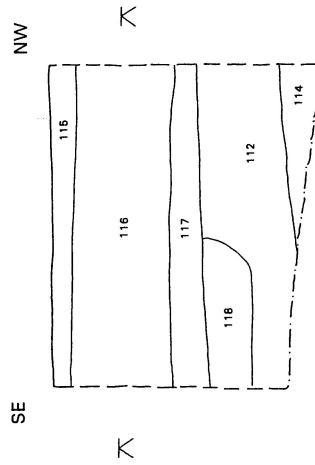
PROJECT		HOLME ROAD, MARKET WEIGHTON	
TITLE		HISTORIC MAPS	
SCALE	NTS	DATE	OCT 2013
EDAS		FIGURE	2



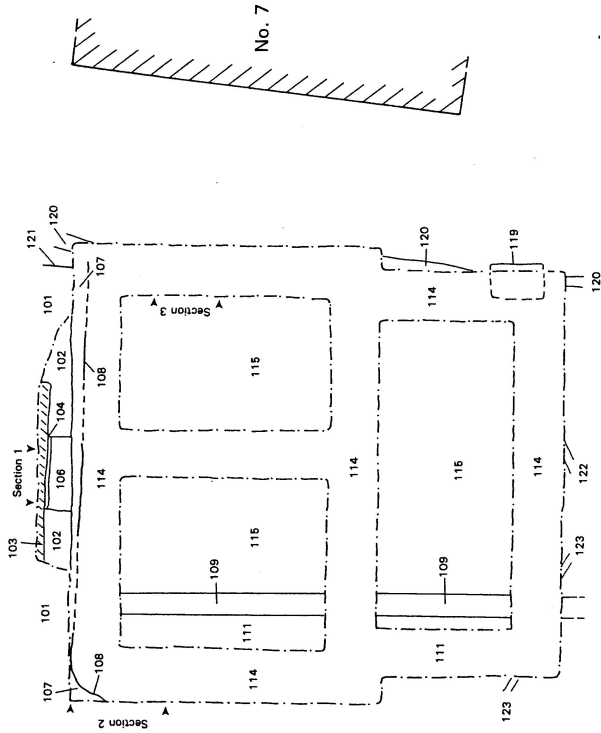
Section 1: North side of north trench



Section 2: West side of north end of west trench



Section 3: West side of north end of east trench



Plan



PROJECT	HOLME ROAD, MARKET WEIGHTON		
TITLE	WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS		
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	OCT 2013
	EDAS	FIGURE	3



Plate 1: General view of Nos. 5 and 7 Holme Road with agricultural buildings to rear, looking S (photograph supplied by Glynis Elgey).



Plate 2: General view of excavated trenches, looking NW.



Plate 3: West corner of western foundation trench, showing cut (108) and fill (107) of roadside ditch in base of trench (Section 2), looking SW.



Plate 4: Chalk footings (105), plinth (104) and wall (103) of former agricultural building (Section 1), looking NW.

APPENDIX 1

APPENDIX 1: LIST OF CONTEXTS

<i>Context</i>	<i>Description and Interpretation</i>
100	Unstratified.
101	Tarmac 0.10m thick for path along Holme Road street frontage (south side).
102	Firm off-white gravel, 0.45m thick - bedding layer for former brick wall along street frontage.
103	Three courses of former mortar-bonded brick wall, laid stretcher-on-bed, 0.24m high and over 1.35m long, bricks 230mm long x 70mm high x 110mm wide - remains of former agricultural building on 19th century OS map.
104	Single course of brick footing, laid stretcher-on-bed, forming plinth for 003, bricks 230mm long x 70mm high.
105	Chalk foundation of two courses of mortar-bonded roughly hewn chalk rubble, typically 0.25m long x 0.12m high, up to 0.23m high - foundation for 104/103.
106	Firm light grey-brown silt sand and stone up to 0.31m thick - consolidation deposit over 108 prior to building wall 105, 104 & 103.
107	Friable grey-brown sandy silt - fill of ditch 108.
108	Linear SW-NE ditch over 0.36m deep (bottom not exposed), over 1.87m wide, SE side with c.45 degree angle, parallel to S side of Holme Road.
109	Hard grey concrete NW-SE foundation, 0.40m wide, over 9.50m long - foundation for former boundary wall on W side of site.
110	Hard white chalk, up to 0.20m thick - modern deposit for site access road.
111	Loose dark grey-black soil up to 0.59m thick - topsoil.
112	Friable pale grey sandy silt up to 0.35m thick, across site - natural deposit.
113	Friable brown sandy silt, 0.09m thick, in W trench - natural deposit.
114	Firm brown clay containing moderate amounts of chalk gravel in base of trenches, at least 0.15m thick - natural deposit.
115	Turf and topsoil, 0.10m thick, on E side of site.
116	Hard white fragmented chalk with orange-brown sand, 0.35m thick, in N and E trenches - ground consolidation within or prior to construction of agricultural building, or demolition deposit.
117	Friable dark brown-grey sandy silt, up to 0.12m thick - former topsoil?
118	Friable off-white sand natural, up to 0.18m thick - natural deposit.
119	Modern brick-built 1.00m long x 0.60m wide, associated with no. 7.
120	Ceramic NW-SE modern drain running to 119.

121	Linear NW-SE cut for drain 120, over 0.50m wide and 1.00m deep.
122	Ceramic NE-SW modern drain.
123	Ceramic NW-SE modern drain.

APPENDIX 2

APPENDIX 2: SPECIALIST REPORTS

LAND SOUTH OF 7 HOLME ROAD, MARKET WEIGHTON, EAST YORKSHIRE

ERA Site Code: 076.HMW.2013 / EDAS Site Code HRMW 13

THE FINDS

Sophie Tibbles.

Identification of the pottery by Peter Didsbury.

Aims and Objectives

This assessment aims to identify the archaeological potential of the finds assemblage recovered from the archaeological investigation at land south of 7 Holme Road, Market Weighton, in keeping with the specific aims of the written scheme of investigation (Dennison 2013) and the requirements of MoRPHE, 'PPN3: Archaeological Excavation' which is also compliant with MAP2 requirements (English Heritage 2008; 1991).

Introduction and Methodology

The finds assemblage comprised one material category, pottery, recovered from consolidation (106). All material types were subject to basic quantification by count and weight. Details were recorded on 'finds catalogue' sheets, where applicable. The assemblage was appropriately packed for long term storage.

Condition of the Assemblage

The pottery was stable and in good condition.

Quantification of the Assemblage

Pottery: 10 sherds

Catalogue by Material Type

Pottery

A small assemblage of ten sherds of pottery with a combined weight of 173.1g, average sherd weight (ASW) of 17.3g, was recovered. Details are tabulated below. The assemblage was of late post-medieval to modern date.

Fabric terminology is based upon that employed in the published Hull and Beverley fabric series (Watkins 1987, Didsbury and Watkins 1992). Other names are generic, self-explanatory or in common regional or national use.

<i>Code</i>	<i>Common name</i>
GREB	Glazed Red Earthenware with brown glaze
STAFSL	Staffordshire Slipware
TPPW	Transfer-printed White Earthenwares

<i>Context no.</i>	<i>No. of sherds</i>	<i>Fabric code</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Weight (g)</i>	<i>Date</i>
106: Consolidation	1	TPWW	Rim sherd of Transfer-printed White earthenware. Blue floral border with cartouches, showing a woman and child in a rural setting.	18.3	Late 19th to early 20th century
	3	STAFSL	3 body sherds of Staffordshire Slipware. Open forms including 1 sherd with brown feathering, possibly from a moulded plate.	23.5	18th century
	6	GREB	6 sherds (2 rim & 4 body) of Glazed Red Earthenware. Includes a storage jar rim and a dish/bowl with a long rim flange.	131.3	Probably of contemporary date as the Staffordshire Slipware: 18th century

Discussion and Recommendations

The assemblage is of a small size with a paucity of other material types, which does limit the archaeological potential. It probably represents the casual deposition of domestic refuse.

The pottery is of relatively recent date however, it does provide dating for the sequence of events relating to the consolidation over the earlier ditch, prior to the construction of chalk foundation (105) for the overlying brick footings (104) and wall (103).

The lack of other categories, for example animal bone, clay pipe and vessel glass, reflects the farm buildings were originally sited in the area of investigation, as oppose to residential occupation sited elsewhere within the immediate area.

No further work is considered necessary. If the landowner does not request its return, the assemblage is recommended for discard. The sherd of Transfer-printed White Earthenware has been requested for reference by Peter Didsbury.

Bibliography

Armstrong, P. and Ayers, B. 1987 *Excavations in High Street and Blackfriargate*. East Riding Archaeologist **8**, Hull Old Town Report Series No. **5**

Dennison, E. 2013 *Erection of Two Storey Dwelling with Associated Parking, Land South of 7 Holme Road, Market Weighton, East Yorkshire*, Written Scheme of Investigation for a Programme of Archaeological Observation, Investigation and Recording (unpublished)

Didsbury, P. and Watkins, G. 1992 'The Pottery', in Evans and Tomlinson (eds) 1992, 81-120

English Heritage 2008 *PPN3: Archaeological Excavation (MoRPHE)*

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

Evans, D. H. and Tomlinson, D. G. 1992 *Excavations at 33- 35 Eastgate, Beverley, 1983- 86*, Sheffield Excavation Rep 3, Sheffield

Watkins, J. G. 1987 'The Pottery', in Armstrong and Ayers 1987, 53-181

APPENDIX 3

APPENDIX 3: EDAS WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR A PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION, INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING (WATCHING BRIEF) DURING THE ERECTION OF A TWO STOREY DETACHED DWELLING WITH ASSOCIATED PARKING, LAND SOUTH OF 7 HOLME ROAD, MARKET WEIGHTON, EAST YORKSHIRE

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details the work required to undertake a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording (a watching brief), to be carried out during groundworks associated with the erection of a new two storey detached dwelling on land to the south of 7 Holme Road, Market Weighton, East Yorkshire (NGR SE 87592 41752 centred). This written scheme has been produced by Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS), at the request of the developer of the site, Mr Charles Ward.
- 1.2 This document forms the 'Written Scheme of Investigation' stipulated in condition 9 of the planning permission (application DC/12/04591/PLF/WESTWW), approved by East Riding of Yorkshire Council on 4th January 2013.

2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

- 2.1 The development site lies within the built-up area of Market Weighton, on the south-western extent of the historic core. The site lies on the south side of the Holme Road street frontage, immediately to the west of no. 7 Holme Road, just east of the junction of Holme Road and Glenfield Avenue. The proposed development site is irregular in size, extending back from the street frontage (see figure 1).
- 2.2 The majority of the site is currently unoccupied, and forms a side yard associated with no. 7 Holme Road. The site covers an area of 0.159 ha, and lies at 24.8m AOD. The site lies within the Market Weighton Conservation Area.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 Full planning permission for the development was approved by East Riding of Yorkshire Council on 4th January 2013 (application DC/12/04591/PLF/WESTWW). Condition 9, 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*".

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 on the edge of the historic market town of Market Weighton, which is itself set within a pre-existing archaeological landscape of prehistoric and Romano-British settlement. Groundworks associated with the development may therefore encounter previously unrecorded heritage assets dating to the prehistoric and later periods.

5 NATURE OF THE DEVELOPMENT

- 5.1 The proposals involve the construction of a single two-storey dwelling on the Holme Road street frontage (see figure 2). This will be a double fronted 'Georgian' type property. The site will be stripped prior to construction, and it is assumed that the building 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, although it is known that there will be a surface water soakaway to the rear of the proposed dwelling.

6 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The aim of the archaeological recording is to record and recover information relating to the nature, date, depth, and significance of any archaeological features and deposits which might be affected by the proposed development. In addition to the methodology set out below, EDAS will also adhere to more general advice produced by the Humber Archaeology Partnership and the Institute for Archaeologists in relation to watching briefs (IfA 1999).
- 6.2 The topsoil strip and the excavation of any foundation and/or drainage trenches etc will be subject to archaeological monitoring as they are being dug, so that any archaeological deposits that might be uncovered can be immediately identified and recorded. Where mechanical equipment is to be used for the groundworks (e.g. JCB or mini-digger), the contractor will use a toothless bucket, to facilitate the archaeological recording.
- 6.3 If it becomes clear during the monitoring work that little of archaeological interest is likely to survive in the site, the recording work may be halted, in consultation with the Curatorial Officer of the Humber Archaeology Partnership (HAP). However, if structures, features, finds or deposits of archaeological interest are exposed or disturbed, EDAS will be allowed time to clean, assess, and hand excavate, sample and record the archaeological remains, as necessary and appropriate according to the nature of the remains, to allow the archaeological material to be sufficiently characterised (see 6.7 below). Excavators will not be operated in the immediate vicinity of any archaeological remains until those remains have been recorded, and EDAS has given explicit permission for operations to recommence at that location.
- 6.4 The archaeological recording work should not cause undue delay to the overall programme of site works, and much can be achieved through liaison and co-operation with the main contractor. However, the main contractor and client will ensure that the EDAS has sufficient time and resources to ensure compliance with all elements of this WSI. It is likely that the archaeological recording will be accomplished through a number of separate site visits, the number and duration of which will be determined by the speed of the development and/or excavations. Access to the site will therefore be afforded to EDAS at all reasonable times.
- 6.5 Reasonable prior notice (minimum one week) of the commencement of development should be given to EDAS, who will then inform the HAP, so that they may attend or monitor the recording work if they so wish.
- 6.6 The actual areas of ground disturbance, and any features of archaeological interest, will be accurately located on a site plan and recorded by photographs (35mm black and white/colour prints and digital shots), scale drawings (plans and sections at 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 scales as appropriate), and written descriptions as judged adequate by EDAS, using appropriate proforma record sheets and standard archaeological recording systems.
- 6.7 If, in the professional judgement of the archaeologist on site, unexpectedly significant or complex discoveries are made that warrant more recording than is covered by this WSI, immediate contact will be made with the developer and the Curatorial Officer of the HAP. This will allow appropriate amendments to be made to the scope of the recording work, in agreement with all parties concerned; these amendments might, for example, include the requirement to sample archaeological and/or environmental deposits, and/or detailed excavation of specific structures. The possibility of temporarily halting work for unexpected discoveries will be discussed with the main contractor in advance of the development, and sufficient time and resources will be made available to ensure that proper recording is made prior to any removal.
- 6.8 If human remains are encountered during the course of the groundworks, they will be removed under the conditions of a Ministry of Justice burial licence, to ensure that they are treated with due dignity. The preferred option would be for them to be adequately recorded before lifting, and then carefully removed for scientific study, and long-term storage with an appropriate museum; however, the burial licence may specify reburial or cremation as a requirement.
- 6.9 The terms of the Treasure Act (1996) will be followed with regard to any finds which might fall within its purview. Any such finds will be removed to a safe place, and reported to the local

coroner as required by the procedures laid down in the Code of Practice. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft. A finds recovery and conservation strategy will also be discussed and agreed with the developer in advance of the project commencing.

7 REPORTING AND ARCHIVING

- 7.1 On completion of the archaeological fieldwork, any samples taken will be processed and any finds will be cleaned, identified, assessed, spot dated, marked (if appropriate) and properly packaged and stored in accordance with the requirements of national guidelines. The level of post-excavation analysis will be appropriate to the quality and quantity of the finds recovered, and specialists would be consulted as necessary.
- 7.2 A fully indexed and ordered field archive will be prepared, following the guidelines produced by English Heritage and the Institute for Archaeologists. The archive will comprise primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs, and an index to the archive should also be prepared. Subject to the agreement of the landowner, and depending on whether significant artefacts are recovered, the site archive may be deposited with the East Riding of Yorkshire Museum Service. The museum will be contacted at the beginning of the project. A copy of the Archive Index and the name of the recipient museum will be sent to the HAP. EDAS will make an allowance for a minimum of one box in calculating estimates for the museum's storage grant.
- 7.3 With the exception of human remains, and finds of treasure (as defined under the 1996 Treasure Act - see above), all finds are the property of the landowner. However, it is generally expected that the finds will be deposited with the site archive. A finds recovery and conservation strategy will be agreed with the developer in advance of the project commencing, and this will include contingency arrangements for artefacts of special significance. Any recording, marking and storage materials will be of archival quality, and recording systems will be compatible with the recipient museum. Copies of all recording forms and manuals will be submitted to the HAP prior to the commencement of site works, if these have not been submitted previously.
- 7.4 Within six weeks of the completion of the site work, a report will be produced by EDAS. This report will include the following (as appropriate):
- A non-technical summary;
 - Site code/project number;
 - Planning reference number and SMR casework number;
 - Dates for fieldwork visits;
 - Grid reference;
 - A location plan, with scale;
 - A copy of the developer's plan showing the areas monitored;
 - Sections and plan drawings with ground level, Ordnance Datum and vertical and horizontal scales;
 - General site photographs, as well as photographs of any significant archaeological deposits or artefacts that are encountered;
 - A written description and analysis of the methods and results of the watching brief, in the context of the known archaeology of the area;
 - Specialist artefact and environmental reports, as necessary.
- 7.5 Three copies of the final report will be supplied, for distribution to the developer, the Local Planning Authority and the HAP SMR. A copy of the final report will also be included within the site archive. The HAP SMR will also receive an electronic version of the report in line with their current guidance, namely as a pdf file.
- 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
5th May 2013

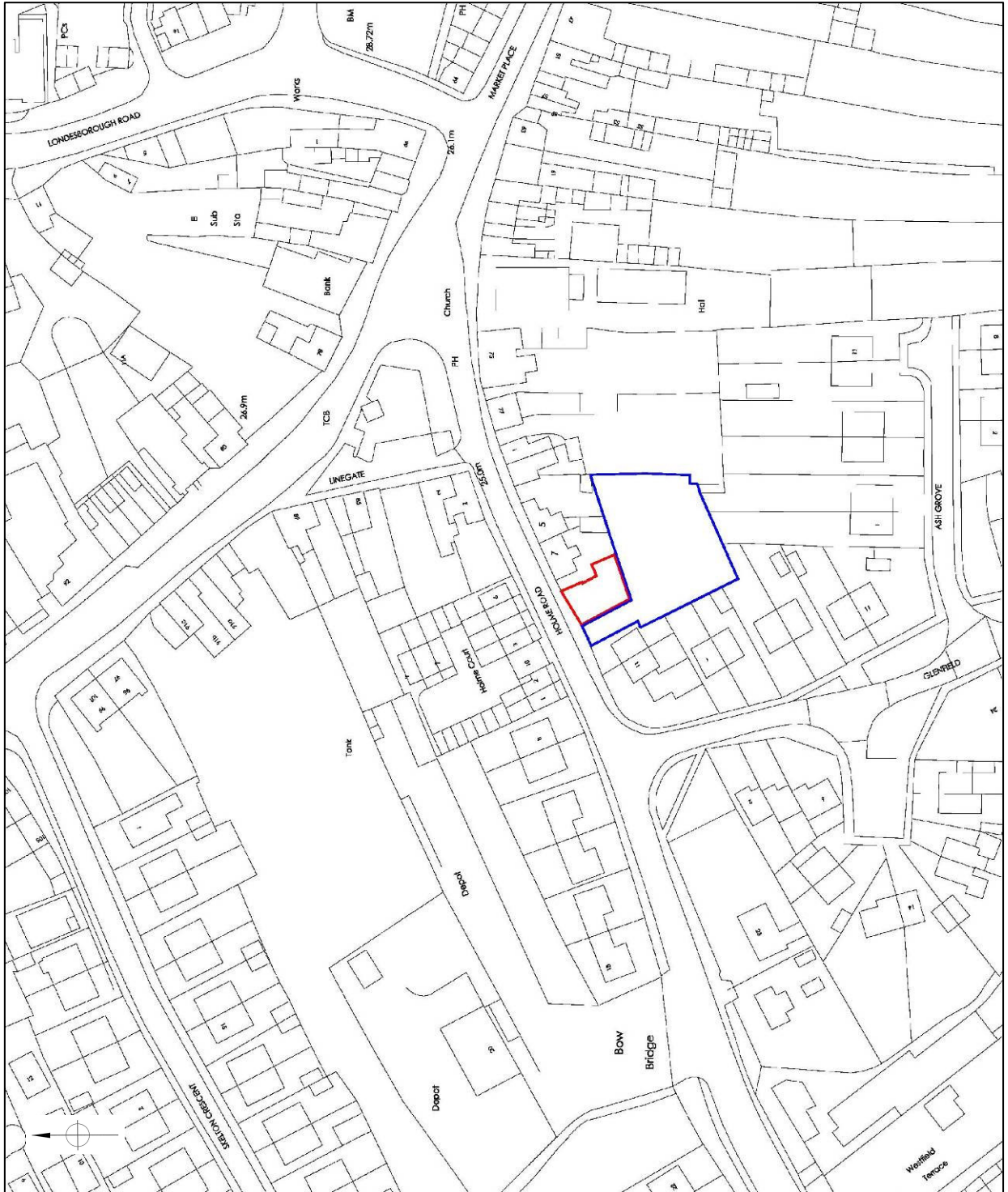
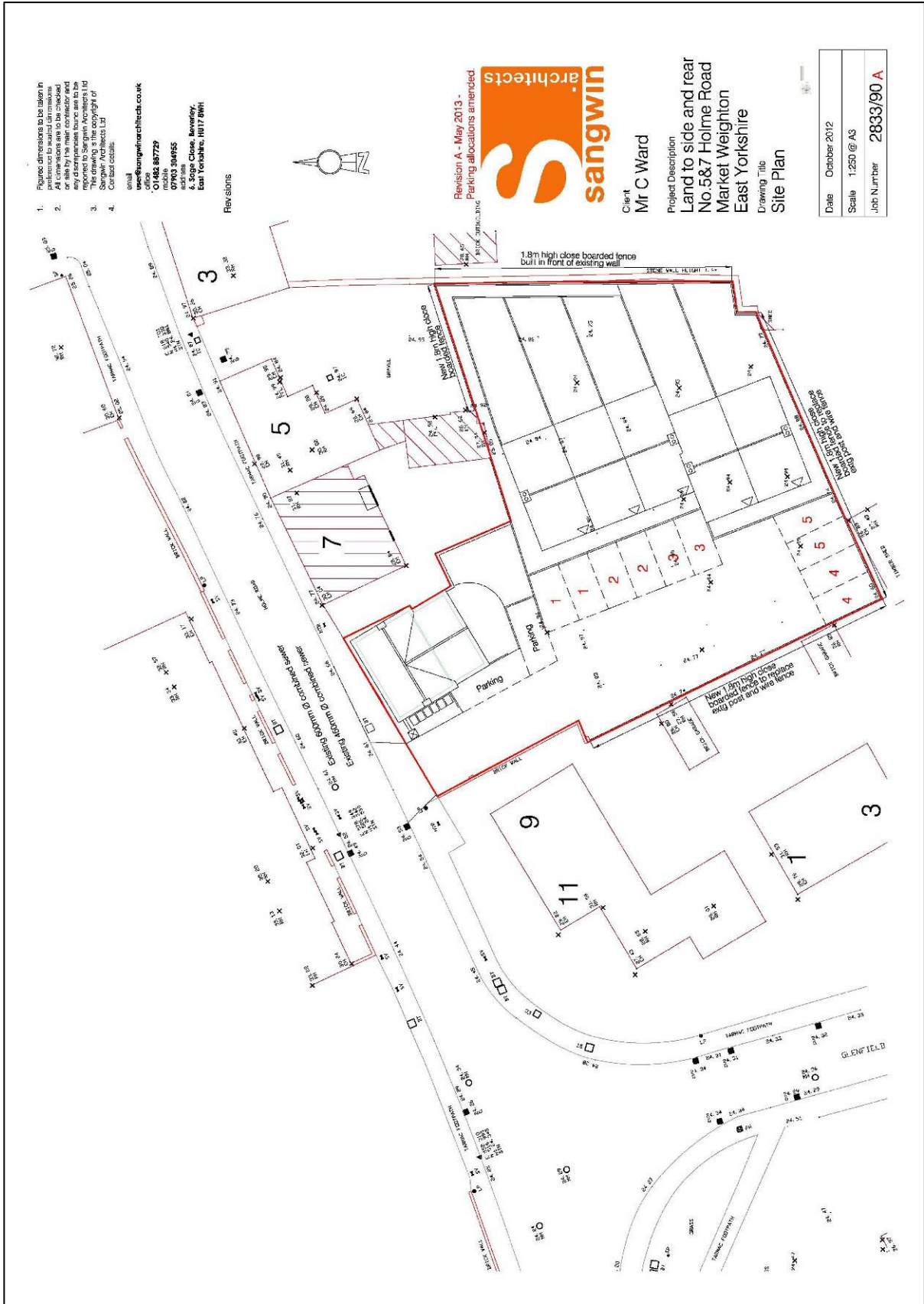


FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION
(not to scale - plan supplied by Sangwin Architects)



1. Figures, dimensions to be filled in subsequent to issues for comment.
2. All dimensions are to be checked on site by the main contractor and reported to Sangwin Architects Ltd.
3. The drawing is the copyright of Sangwin Architects Ltd.
4. Contact details:

email: info@sangwinarchitects.co.uk
 web: www.sangwinarchitects.co.uk
 telephone: 01483 887729
 mobile: 07794 084955
 fax: 01483 887729
 6, Sage Close, Beverley,
 East Yorkshire, HU17 6WH

Revisions



Client: Mr C Ward
 Project Description: Land to side and rear No.5&7 Holme Road Market Weighton East Yorkshire
 Drawing Title: Site Plan

Date	October 2012
Scale	1:250 @ A3
Job Number	2833/90 A

Revision A - May 2013 -
 Parking allocations amended.

FIGURE 2: PROPOSED SITE PLAN
 (not to scale - plan supplied by Sangwin Architects)