

ERECTION OF DWELLING, DETACHED GARAGE AND  
ASSOCIATED WORKS FOLLOWING DEMOLITION OF  
EXISTING, WOODLANDS, MAIN ROAD,  
BEWHOLME, EAST YORKSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION,  
INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING

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On behalf of

Moor House Farming Ltd  
Moor House Farm  
Brandesburton  
Driffield  
East Yorkshire YO25 8EN

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

In September 2012, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by Messrs A and J Tomlinson of Moor House Farming Ltd., through their architects Ingleby and Hobson Ltd., to undertake a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording (a watching brief) during groundworks associated with the erection of a single dwelling and detached garage, and related works, following the demolition of an existing house on the site, at Woodlands, Main Road, Bewholme, East Yorkshire (NGR TA 14223 49744 centred). The archaeological work, which was made a condition of full planning permission (application DC/12/03101/PLF/EASTNE), was carried out in May-June 2013.

Within the area of the new dwelling, the natural clays were overlain by ground-raising/levelling/consolidating dumps of re-deposited natural clay, which were likely to have been associated with the construction of the former probably early 19th century house on the site. A length of brick wall foundation was all that was uncovered of this previously demolished structure, although there were considerable quantities of brick rubble within the upper deposits across the site. A similar stratigraphic picture was noted within the footprint of the new garage, with a soft clay silt indicating poor natural drainage which was alleviated by the deposition of various levelling deposits. A thin limestone block appeared to have been part of a ground-raising dump rather than being a discreet structural feature such as a padstone. Localised areas of cobbled surfaces and a number of modern wooden posts, seen within both house and garage footprints, are probably related to areas of hardstanding and fencing associated with the previous dwelling on the site. The small finds assemblage reflects activity of relatively recent date, probably relating to the recently demolished building.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In September 2012, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by Messrs A and J Tomlinson of Moor House Farming Ltd., through their architects Ingleby and Hobson Ltd., to undertake a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording (a watching brief) during groundworks associated with the erection of a single dwelling and detached garage, and related works, following the demolition of an existing dwelling on the site, at Woodlands, Main Road, Bewholme, East Yorkshire (NGR TA 14223 49744 centred).
- 1.2 The archaeological work was made a condition of full planning permission, granted by East Riding of Yorkshire Council on 4th September 2012 (application DC/12/03101/PLF/EASTNE). The condition (number 4) stated that: "No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Planning Authority. Development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details (Circular 11/95, Model Clause 55)". A 'Written Scheme of Investigation' was subsequently produced by EDAS (see Appendix 3), and this was approved by East Riding of Yorkshire Council on 3rd June 2013 (application DC/13/30157/CONDET/EASTNE) following advice from the Humber Archaeology Partnership (ref: SMR/PA/CONS/17870).

## 2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

- 2.1 The development site lies on the west side of Main Road, an unclassified minor road running between Church Farm in Nunkeeling to the north and Pasturefield House to the south; the site is c.2km west of Bewholme village and c.3.5m north-east of Brandesburton (NGR TA 14223 49744 centred) (see figure 1). Overall, the development site covers an area of 0.717 hectares, measuring 185m east-west by 50m north-south. It is bounded by agricultural land to the north, west and south, and the minor road to the east with agricultural land beyond.
- 2.2 Prior to development, the site had been occupied by a detached two storey house, of indeterminate but pre-mid 19th century date with modern extensions, located c.90m to the west of the road and accessed by a narrow tarmac and gravel track following the southern boundary of the site (see figure 2). It is believed that the house was probably late Georgian or early Victorian in origin, possibly serving a small holding, but it had since been subsumed by a succession of later alterations and extensions. There were a number of areas of tarmac and concrete hardstanding with 1960s-type landscaping in the immediate environs of the house. Most of the rest of the plot, between the house and the road, was laid to grass containing no visible earthworks. To the west of the house was a small orchard together with a prefabricated shed, greenhouse, and dilapidated garage. The position of the proposed new dwelling coincided with the location of the eastern half of the former house, while the new garage was located off the north-east corner of the former house.

## 3 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 The watching brief was defined by the EDAS 'Written Scheme of Investigation' (see Appendix 3). More general advice produced by the Institute for Archaeologists in relation to watching briefs (IFA 2008) was also considered. The aim of the work was to monitor the groundworks (topsoil stripping and excavation

of foundation and service trenches) associated with the development, 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 disturbed by the development.

- 3.2 The watching brief was carried out on 10th-11th May 2013, with an additional day on 10th July 2013. After the demolition of the existing structures on the site (which was not observed or monitored) and a localised topsoil strip, the foundations for the new dwelling and detached garage were dug with a Kubota tracked mechanical excavator using a straight-edged 0.6m wide toothless bucket (see figure 3). The trenches forming the south and part of the west sides of the house foundations had already been excavated prior to the arrival of the archaeologist, but the open trenches were inspected and recorded prior to infilling. A long narrow trench for a water service pipe, running east from the position of the new dwelling as far as the eastern boundary of the property, had also been excavated and backfilled prior to the start of the watching brief. All other foundation trenches were observed as they were being dug, and the excavated material was visually checked for archaeological finds, where possible. In view of the limited archaeological results from the house and garage foundations (see below), it was decided to curtail the watching brief prior to completion of the development, and so groundworks associated with a new access road, drainage and landscaping were not monitored; this curtailment was confirmed with the Humber Archaeology Partnership.
- 3.3 The excavations for the house foundations comprised several interconnecting trenches, five orientated north-south and six orientated east-west, covering an area measuring 11.95m north-south by 16.20m east-west in total. These trenches were nominally 0.60m wide and of variable depth, ranging between 0.95m to 1.25m deep below existing ground level (BGL); for archaeological recording purposes, these trenches were collectively designated as Trench 1 (see plates 1 to 4). The foundation trenches for the garage comprised two north-south and two east-west aligned connecting trenches, covering a general area of 8.70m north-south by 7.90m east-west, located within a slightly larger area of topsoil strip; these trenches were 0.60m wide and 0.75m-0.96m deep and were collectively designated as Trench 2 (see plate 7).
- 3.4 Following standard archaeological procedures, each discrete stratigraphic entity (e.g. a cut, fill or layer) was assigned an individual three digit context number (e.g. 102) and detailed information was recorded on *pro forma* context sheets. A total of 20 contexts were recorded, divided between the house foundations (Trench 1) and the garage foundations (Trench 2) (see Appendix 1). In-house recording and quality control procedures ensured that all recorded information was cross-referenced as appropriate. A general site plan at 1:100 was made, together with more detailed trench plans at 1:50 scale, and a number of detailed section drawings were made at a scale of 1:10. A photographic record was also maintained.
- 3.5 The small finds assemblage recovered from the watching brief reflects activity of relatively recent date, probably relating to the recently demolished early 19th century building. After appropriate assessment and analysis, none of the recovered artefacts were found to be of particular importance and none were retained. 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 MRB 13).

## 4 OUTLINE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Information from the Humber Sites and Monuments Record (HSMR) notes that the site of the proposed development lies within a sensitive archaeological landscape containing significant heritage assets. A number of cropmarks have been identified on aerial photographs to the north of the development site, which appear to represent a series of ditches and other enclosures. To the east of the site there is evidence for medieval ridge and furrow, along with a triple dyke/ditch feature that runs from two possible moated sites in the north to Pasturefield House in the south. There are also additional cropmarks to the south-west of the site and a possible north-south aligned Roman road. The HSMR therefore considered it likely that any groundworks in the area would encounter previously unknown medieval and post-medieval features, and there was the potential for earlier sites in the area. As far as can be determined, no previous archaeological investigations have been carried out on or near the development site.

## 5 RESULTS FROM THE WATCHING BRIEF (see figures 4 and 5)

### Trench 1: House Foundations

- 5.1 As noted above, the excavations for the house foundations comprised five north-south and six east-west trenches, covering an overall area of 11.95m north-south by 16.20m east-west; the trenches were c.0.60m wide and between 0.95m-1.25m deep BGL.
- 5.2 A slightly mottled, firm and stiff, mid-dark grey-brown sandy clay (104) with occasional small stones and chalk/charcoal flecking, was encountered at c.0.65m BGL in all the excavations - this formed the underlying natural deposit. An irregularly-shaped area was noted towards the west end of the northern east-west aligned foundation trench, where the natural clay (104) appeared to be stained black and had a malodorous smell - this may have been the result of a leaking modern sewer/drain pipe. In a corner of the eastern foundation trench, the remains of one modern but decaying wooden post (108), more than 0.60m long and c.0.19m diameter, was encountered at 0.55m BGL, which had been driven into the natural clay (104) (see Section 4); another similar post was seen in this general area although it was not recorded in detail.
- 5.3 A number of east-west and south-west/north-east aligned ceramic land drains, encountered at between 0.50m to 0.60m BGL, had also been cut into the natural clay (104). In the eastern foundation trench, the loose grey silt backfill of a cut for one land drain (106) contained a number of un-bonded complete bricks laid vertically and horizontally over the drain (see Section 2 and plate 5).
- 5.4 In the central area of the building footprint, the natural clay (104) was overlain by a stiff mid grey-blue 'plastic' clay (103) up to 0.30m thick, which contained occasional ceramic building material (CBM) inclusions; the top of this deposit was encountered 0.39m BGL (see Section 1). This 'plastic' clay (103) was in turn overlain by a 0.39m thick loose dark-mid grey clayey silt (102), which contained large quantities of bricks and brick fragments, primarily resulting from the demolition of the former house on the site, as well as occasional small stones (see plates 2 and 3). This dark-mid grey silt (102) was of variable thickness throughout the site (between 0.39m and 0.65m thick), appearing shallower to the west and north, and thicker to the east and south, and it formed the current ground level within the building footprint (see plate 4).

- 5.5 Towards the south-west corner of the southern foundation trench, a very loose brown-yellow 'plastic' sandy clay (105), up to 0.62m thick and with few inclusions, was encountered at 0.40m BGL. This deposit, which may have been a variation of the natural clay (104), was overlain by an east-west aligned brick foundation (107) representing the south wall of the former house (see Section 3). The foundation was 0.27m high and 0.40m wide, and a total length of c.2.50m was exposed in plan and section; although it was visible periodically in section further to the west, it was not noted in the western-most north-south aligned trench. A total of five heavily mortar-bonded courses remained, the lowest course formed by headers while the four courses above were laid as stretchers (see plate 6).
- 5.6 Along the eastern edge of the eastern foundation trench, the dark-mid grey silt (102), here 0.28m thick, was overlain by a 0.21m thick cobbled surface, formed from small and medium sized cobbles set in a loose mid-grey sandy silt matrix (109); this surface sloped slightly down from south to north (see Section 5). Sealing this surface was a 0.20m thick layer of turf and loose mid-grey sandy silt topsoil (101) from which one sherd of late 19th-early 20th century pottery was recovered. This turf and topsoil (101) formed the existing ground surface on the east side of the building footprint.

### **Trench 2: Garage Foundations**

- 5.7 As noted above, the trenches dug for the garage foundations comprised two north-south and two east-west aligned connecting trenches, c.0.60m wide and c.0.75m-0.96m deep (BGL), covering a general area of 8.70m north-south by 7.90m east-west within a slightly larger area of topsoil strip. The underlying natural clay (104) seen in Trench 1 was not encountered within Trench 2. A recently installed east-west water service pipe also had to be re-excavated and moved to allow the excavation of the northern-most east-west garage wall foundation trench.
- 5.8 At the west end of the internal east-west aligned foundation trench, a deposit of soft grey 'plastic' clay silt (207) over 0.15m thick was encountered 0.85m BGL (see Section 6). This was overlain by a 0.30m thick layer of a firm mid grey-brown silt clay (204), encountered 0.60m BGL, from which six sherds of late 19th century brown glazed red earthenware pottery and shards of 20th century glass were recovered. Overlying the grey-brown silt clay (204), and encountered 0.45m BGL, was a 0.15m thick layer of very loose and soft mid-grey clayey silt (205) containing late 17th-18th century CBM inclusions. This deposit also contained a 0.38m long, more than 0.15m wide and c.0.02m thick limestone block with a piece of medium-sized chalk (210) next to it; neither piece contained any visible signs of tooling and both were left in situ in the bottom of the trench. The loose mid-grey clay silt (205) was overlain by a 0.40m-0.50m thick layer of firm mid grey-brown clay silt (206) containing occasional small stones and CBM. One sherd of post-medieval pottery was recovered from this latter deposit.
- 5.9 In the western north-south aligned foundation trench, a modern treated wooden post (209) 0.15m in diameter and over 0.45m long, had been driven into the firm mid grey-brown clay silt (206) (see Section 7); another similar post was noted c.4.00m to the north within the centre of the northern east-west trench. An area of hardstanding or the remains of a localised cobbled surface (202), measuring 0.90m wide (north-south) by 3.10m long (east-west), overlay the mid grey-brown clay silt (206) in the south-east corner of the garage footprint (see plate 8).
- 5.10 At the east end of the northern east-west aligned foundation trench, a firm mid yellow-brown mottled clay (203) with occasional chalk flecking, probably a natural



deposit, was encountered in the base of the trench at 0.96m BGL. Overlying this was a 0.81m thick layer of a very soft grey-yellow sandy silt clay (208), encountered 0.15m BGL - a fragment of late medieval/early post-medieval brick was recovered from this deposit. The yellow-brown mottled clay (203) was noted in the bottom of most of the other foundation trenches.

- 5.11 A layer of turf and loose mid-grey sandy silt topsoil (201) up to 0.15m thick formed the current ground surface, sealing the earlier deposits. One animal bone and sherds of post-medieval and late 19th-early 20th century pottery were recovered from this deposit.

## **6 CONCLUSIONS**

- 6.1 Across the footprint of the new house, the natural clays (104 and possibly 105) were overlain by ground-raising/levelling/consolidating dumps of re-deposited natural clay (102 and 103), which were likely to have been associated with the construction of the former probably early 19th century house on the site. A length of brick wall foundation (107) was all that was uncovered of the previous house on the site, although there were considerable quantities of brick rubble within the upper deposits across the site. The need to raise the ground level may suggest that earlier attempts at drainage using ceramic drains (106) were insufficient to allow construction directly over the natural clay. The cobbled area (109) and modern wooden posts (108) are probably associated with surfaces or areas of hardstanding between the former house and outbuildings, with associated fences or possibly lightly built wooden structures.
- 6.2 Across the footprint of the garage, the underlying natural clay deposits seen in Trench 1 were not encountered, although it is likely that a firm mid yellow-brown mottled clay (203) seen in the bottom of most of the trenches was a variation of the natural. In the north-west corner of this part of the site, the presence of a soft clay silt (207) appeared to indicate poor natural drainage, resulting in the need to raise the ground level with various levelling deposits (204, 205, 206 and 208) prior to construction. The limestone block (210) appeared to have been part of a ground-raising dump rather than a discreet structural feature such as a padstone; no cut or structural remains associated with this stone were visible. The cobbled area (202) and wooden posts (209), as in Trench 1, probably related to surfaces or areas of hardstanding between the former house and outbuildings, with associated fences or lightly built wooden structures.
- 6.3 The small finds assemblage reflects activity of relatively recent date, probably relating to the recently demolished building.

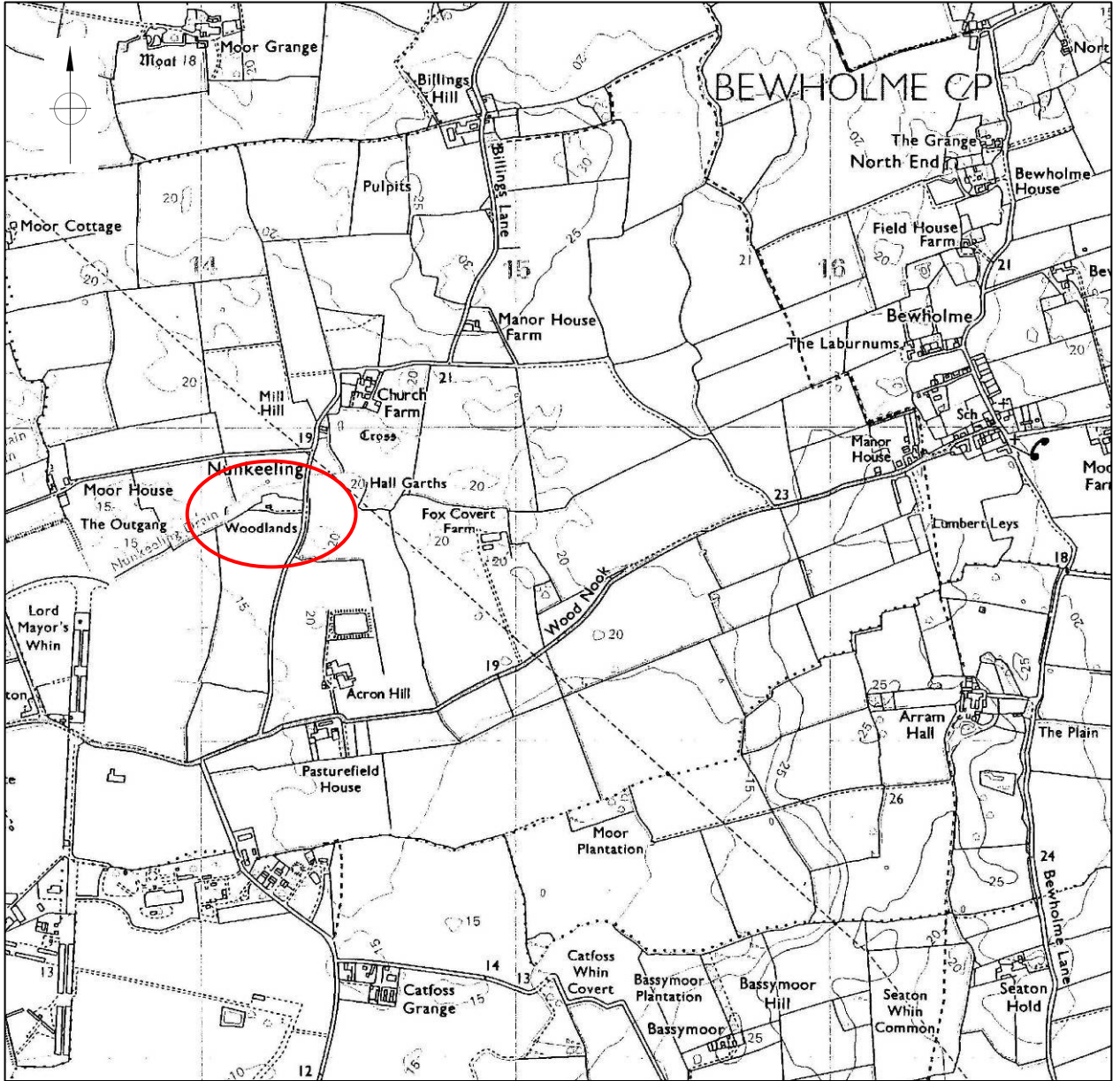
## **7 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

IFA (Institute for Archaeologists) 2008 *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*

## **8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

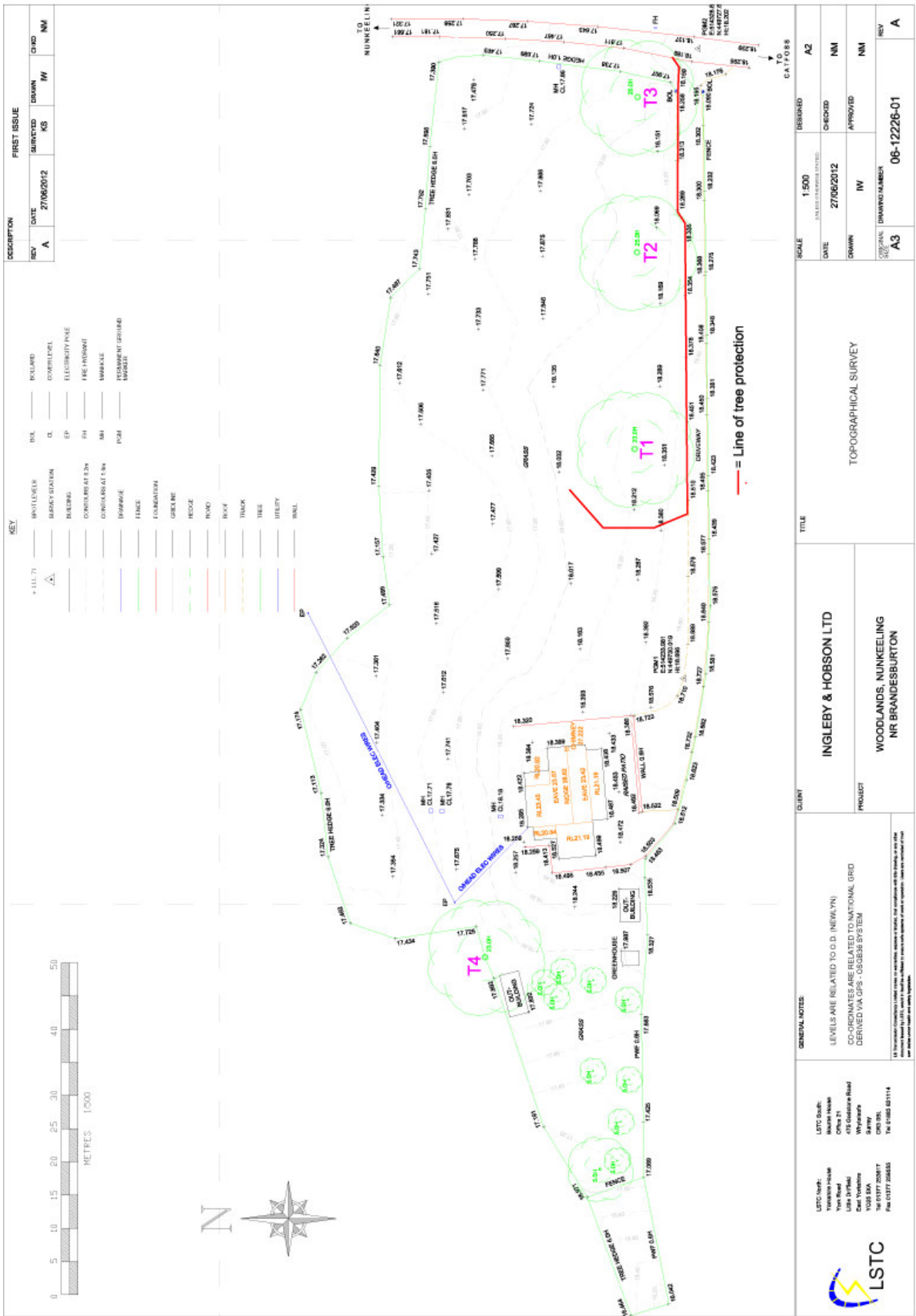
- 8.1 The archaeological watching brief was commissioned and funded by the site owners and developers, Messrs A and J Tomlinson of Moor House Farming Ltd, and EDAS would like to thank them and the site contractors for their co-operation in carrying out the work. EDAS would also like to thank Jonathan Hobson of Ingleby and Hobson Architects Ltd for his help during the project.

- 8.2 The site recording was undertaken by Richard Coates of East Riding Archaeology, and he produced the fieldwork records. The pottery assessment was completed by Peter Didsbury and the remainder of the finds were assessed 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.



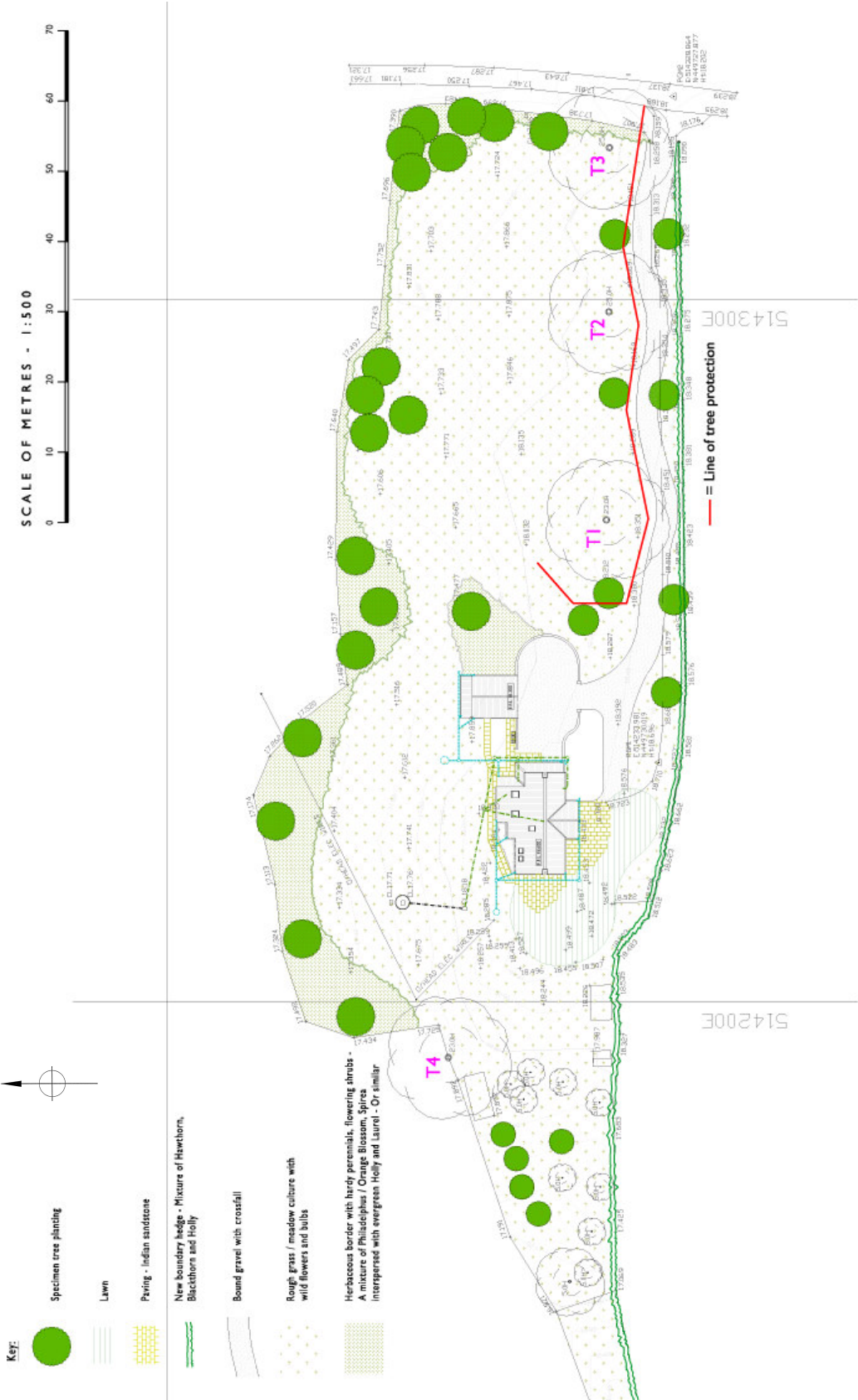
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PROJECT		WOODLANDS, BEWHOLME	
TITLE		GENERAL LOCATION	
SCALE	NTS	DATE	NOV 2013
EDAS		FIGURE	1



Plan provided by Ingleby & Hobson Architects Ltd.

PROJECT		WOODLANDS, BEWHOLME	
TITLE		SITE AS EXISTING	
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	NOV 2013
	EDAS	FIGURE	2

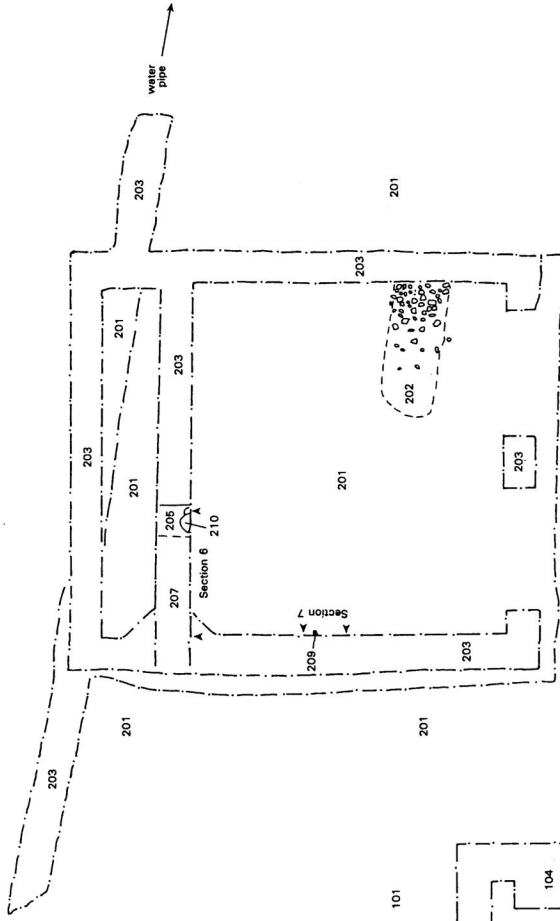


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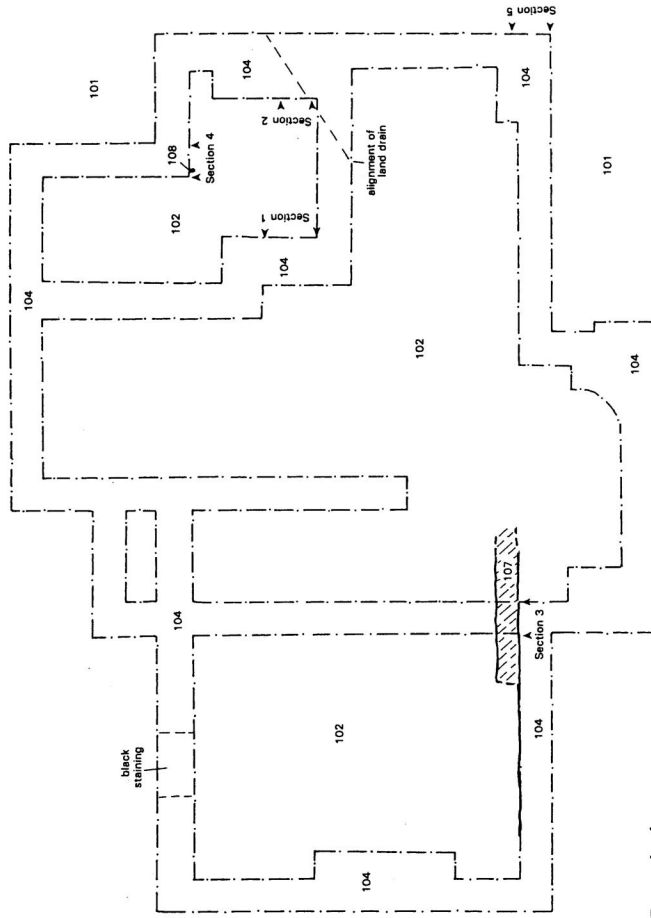
INGLEBY & HOBSON ARCHITECTS LTD 114 HOLME CHURCH LANE BEVERLEY EAST YORKSHIRE TEL: 01482 868690 EMAIL: inghob@gmail.com  
 PROPOSED DWELLING HOUSE - WOODLANDS, NUNKEELING nr. BRANDESBURTON, EAST YORKSHIRE for MOOR HOUSE FARMING LTD.  
 PROPOSED SITE PLAN SCALE: 1:500@A3 JUNE 2012 DRAWN: NT JOB NO: 2008 DRAWING NO: 01

PROJECT		WOODLANDS, BEWHOLME	
TITLE		SITE AS PROPOSED	
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	NOV 2013
EDAS		FIGURE	3





Trench 2

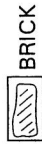


Trench 1



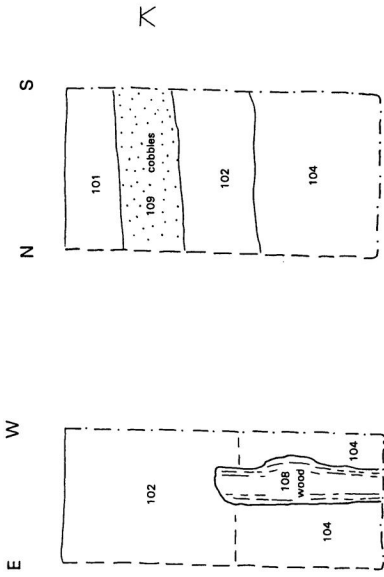
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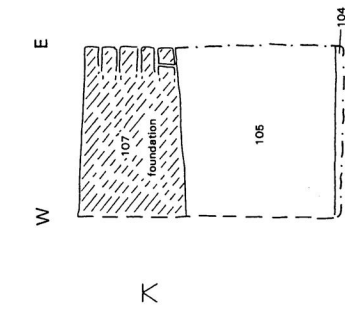


BRICK

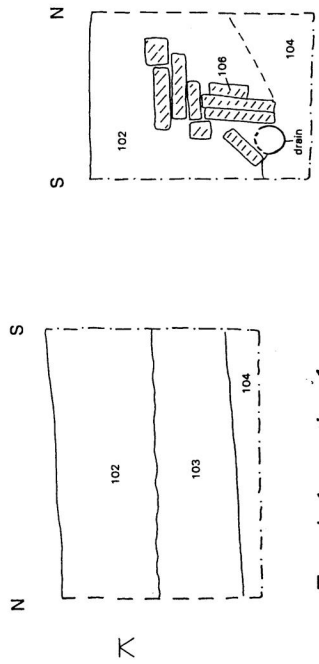
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TITLE	WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS - PLAN		
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	NOV 2013
	EDAS	FIGURE	4



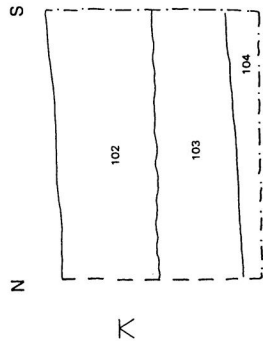
Trench 1, section 4



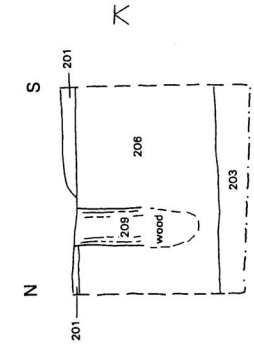
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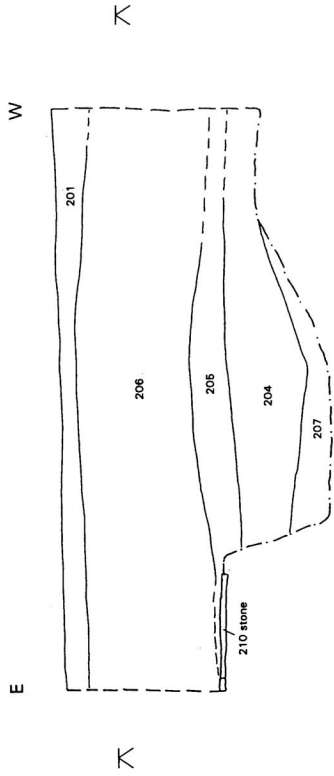
Trench 1, section 2



Trench 1, section 1



Trench 2, section 7



Trench 2, section 6



Trench 1, section 5

PROJECT	WOODLANDS, BEWHOLME		
TITLE	WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS - SECTIONS		
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	NOV 2013
	EDAS		FIGURE 5





Plate 1: View along eastern north-south aligned house trench (Trench 1), looking S.



Plate 2: South central side of house foundation (Trench 1), looking E



Plate 3: View along north-south aligned internal house trench (Trench 1), looking N.



Plate 4: Typical stratigraphy in internal house trench (Trench 1), looking W.





Plate 5: Drain (106) with bricks above, west side of eastern-most north-south house trench (Trench 1, section 2), looking W.



Plate 6: Brick wall foundation (107), on south-west side of house foundations (Trench 1), looking N.





Plate 7: General view of north end of garage foundations (Trench 2), looking W.



Plate 8: Area of cobbled surface (202) within Trench 2, looking N.

## APPENDIX 1

## APPENDIX 1: LIST OF CONTEXTS

### a) List of Contexts

<i>Context</i>	<i>Description and Interpretation</i>	<i>Area of Site</i>
100	Unstratified.	
101	Loose mid-grey sandy silt, c.0.20m thick - topsoil with turf.	T1
102	Loose dark-mid grey clayey silt with frequent medium sized CBM and rubble, and occasional small stones, 0.28m-0.65m thick - levelling layer of re-deposited natural.	T1
103	Stiff mid grey-blue plastic clay with occasional small CBM fragments, c.0.30m thick - possible levelling layer of re-deposited natural.	T1
104	Firm stiff mid-dark grey-brown slightly mottled sandy clay with occasional small stones and flecks of charcoal and chalk, >0.55m thick - natural deposit.	T1
105	Very loose yellow-brown plastic sandy clay, c.0.62m thick - possible natural deposit?	T1
106	Modern ceramic land drain 0.10m diameter within a loose grey silt fill containing whole bricks.	T1
107	East-west aligned brick wall foundation, 4-5 courses (0.27m) high, 0.40m wide - lower course of headers, remainder were stretchers - part of original house foundation.	T1
108	Two modern wooden posts, 0.19m diameter, >0.60m long.	T1
109	Abundant small and medium sized cobbles set in a loose mid-grey sandy silt matrix, >7.00m north-south by >2.00m east-west, 0.21m thick - hardstanding associated with former buildings.	T1
201	Loose mid-grey sandy silt with occasional small stones, 0.15m-0.30m thick - topsoil with turf.	T2
202	Abundant medium sized cobbles forming area 0.9m (N-S) by 3.10m E-W - area of hardstanding associated with former buildings.	T2
203	Firm mid yellow-brown mottled plastic clay with occasional flecks of chalk, depth unknown - natural deposit.	T2
204	Firm mid grey-brown silty clay, c.0.30m thick - made-up ground or levelling deposit.	T2
205	Very soft and loose mid-grey clayey silt with CBM inclusions and large limestone block and medium sized chalk piece (210), 0.15m thick - made-up ground or levelling deposit.	T2
206	Firm mid grey-brown clay silt with occasional small stones and CBM - c.0.40m-0.50m thick - made-up ground or levelling deposit.	T2

207	Soft mid-grey plastic clay silt with no inclusions, >0.15m thick - possibly a natural accumulation.	T2
208	Very soft grey-yellow sandy silty clay with no inclusions, c.0.81m thick - possible part of the natural.	T2
209	Two modern wooden posts, 0.15m diameter, >0.45m long.	T2
210	Limestone block, c.0.38m long by >0.15m wide and 0.02m thick, with chalk piece adjacent within 205.	T2

## APPENDIX 2



## APPENDIX 2: SPECIALIST REPORTS

### THE FINDS (excluding the faunal remains)

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 Woodlands, Main Road, Bewholme East Yorkshire, in keeping with the specific aims of the EDAS written scheme of investigation 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 four material categories: pottery, ceramic building material, animal bone and vessel glass recovered from the following contexts: topsoil (101) and (201), ground-raising dumps or levelling deposits (204) (205) and (206), a possible natural deposit (203), and unstratified (100).

All material types were subject to basic quantification by count and weight. Details were recorded on 'bulk' and 'finds catalogue' sheets, where applicable. The assemblage was appropriately packed for long term storage.

### Condition of the Assemblage

All of the material categories were stable and in good condition.

### Quantification of the Assemblage

Pottery: 13 sherds

Ceramic building material: 2 fragments

Animal bone: 2 fragments

Vessel glass: 4 shards

### Catalogue by Material Type

#### Pottery

An assemblage of eight sherds of pottery with a combined weight of 364.2g grams; average sherd weight (ASW) 45.5g, was recovered. Details are tabulated below.

For the most part, the assemblage was recovered from topsoil (five sherds) and unstratified (one sherd). Fifty percent of the assemblage was of late 19th to early 20th century date, the remainder of post-medieval date.

Context no.	No. of sherds	Fabric code	Comments	Weight (g)	Date
100: Unstratified	1	MODSW	1 basal/body sherd of Modern Stoneware. Brown salt glazed.	31.7	19th or early 20th century
101: Topsoil	1	TPWW	1 sherd of Transfer-Printed Whiteware. Plate rim	27.3	Late 19th or early 20th century
201: Topsoil	3	GREB	3 body sherds of Brown-Glazed Red Earthenware.	37.7	Post-medieval
	1	YELGEW	1 body sherd of Yellow-Glazed Earthenware. Mixing bowl. White lined.	18.0	Late 19th or early 20th century

204: ground-raising dump	1	GREB	6 body sherds of Brown-Glazed Red Earthenware. Single large handled vessel. Glazed both sides.	223	Late 19th century
206: ground-raising dump	1	GREB?	1 basal sherd of Brown-Glazed Red Earthenware? Very abraded. Internal glaze.	26.5	Post-medieval

### *Ceramic Building Material*

Two fragments of brick from (203) and (205), with a total weight of 261g, were submitted for assessment. No diagnostic features such as two complete dimensions were recorded.

The brick from (203) had a complete thickness of 45mm and was dated from the late medieval to early post-medieval period. The fragment from (205) had no complete dimensions. Patches of white mortar were recorded on the remnants of the original bed, header and stretcher surfaces, most likely from original use. This brick was dated from the late 17th to late 18th century.

### *Animal Bone*

Two fragments of animal bone were recovered with a combined weight of 73g. Both were from a large mammal (such as a cow or horse) and identified as rib fragments. The condition of the unstratified bone (100) was good, although the distal and proximal ends were broken.

The rib from topsoil (201) was also in good condition despite the broken distal end and damaged proximal end. Remnants of the surface noted on the proximal end displayed evidence of un-fused epiphysis, suggesting a juvenile. No evidence of butchery or working was noted and both appear to be of relatively recent date.

### *Vessel Glass*

The vessel glass, four dark green body shards, was recovered from (204). The shards had a combined weight of 24g and were from mould-made bottles, probably wine. The glass was dated to the 20th century.

## **Discussion and Recommendations**

With the exception of the fragment of brick from (205), the assemblage is of relatively recent date. Due to its small size, the finds assemblage is of limited archaeological potential.

Overall, the finds represent residual building materials and domestic waste, probably a result of casual deposition relating to activity associated with the recently demolished building.

No further work is considered necessary. Unless the land owner requests its return, the finds assemblage is not recommended for retention.

## **Bibliography**

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

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



## **APPENDIX 3**

# WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR A PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION, INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING (WATCHING BRIEF) DURING ERECTION OF A DWELLING, DETACHED GARAGE AND WORKS FOLLOWING DEMOLITION OF EXISTING, WOODLANDS, MAIN ROAD, BEWHOLME, 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 dwelling, detached garage and works following the demolition of an existing house, at Woodlands, Main Road, Bewholme, East Yorkshire (NGR TA 14223 49744). This written scheme has been produced by Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS), at the request of the project architects, Ingleby and Hobson Architects Ltd.
- 1.2 This document forms the 'Written Scheme of Investigation' stipulated in condition 4 of the full planning permission (application DC/12/03101/PLF/EASTNE), approved by East Riding of Yorkshire Council on 4th September 2012.

## 2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

- 2.1 The development site lies on the west side of Main Road, an unclassified road running between Church Farm, Nunkeeling to the north and Pasturefield House to the south; the site c.2km west of Bewholme and c.3.5m north-east of Brandesburton. The existing detached two storey house, of indeterminate but pre-mid 19th century date but with modern extensions, lies c.90m west of the road and is accessed by a narrow tarmac and gravel track following the south side of the site. The rest of the plot between the house and the road is laid to grass, presumably a former lawn, containing no visible earthworks. To the west of the house is a small orchard together with a prefabricated shed, greenhouse, and decrepit garage.

## 3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 Full planning permission for the development was approved by East Riding of Yorkshire Council on 4th September 2012. Condition 4, which relates to archaeology, states: "*No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Planning Authority. Development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details (Circular 11/95, Model Clause 55)*".

## 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST

- 4.1 Information from the Humber Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) notes that the site of the proposed development lies within a sensitive archaeological landscape containing significant heritage assets. To the north of the development site, a number of cropmarks have been identified on aerial photographs, which appear to show a series of ditches and other enclosures. To the east of the site there is evidence for medieval ridge and furrow, along with a triple dyke/ditch feature that runs between two possible moated sites in the north to Pasturefield House in the south. There are also additional cropmarks to the south-west of the site and a possible Roman road. The Humber SMR therefore consider it likely that any

groundworks in the area would encounter previously unknown medieval and post-medieval features, and there is the potential for earlier sites in the area.

## **5 NATURE OF THE DEVELOPMENT**

- 5.1 The development proposals involve the construction of a new two storey detached house, largely on the same site as that which currently exists. The existing access will be retained, and this will lead to an entrance courtyard on the east side of the now house bounded by a screen wall on the south side. A new double garage will be built on the north side of the courtyard. It is assumed that the new house will be built using standard strip foundations, c.0.6m wide and c.1m deep (depending on the requirements of Building Control officers). Drainage runs will be confined to the north side of the property, with foul water running to a new drainage treatment plant located on the site of an existing facility.

## **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.
- 6.2 All foundation and/or drainage trenches etc excavated for the new dwelling 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 excavations (e.g. JCB or mini-digger), the main 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, the archaeological contractor 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 characterized (see also 6.7 below). Excavators will not be operated in the immediate vicinity of any archaeological remains until those remains have been recorded, and the archaeological contractor 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 archaeological contractor 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 the archaeological contractor at all reasonable times.
- 6.5 Reasonable prior notice (minimum one week) of the commencement of development should be given to the archaeological contractor, 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 the archaeological contractor, using appropriate proforma record sheets and standard archaeological recording systems.
- 6.7 If, in the professional judgement of the archaeologist on site, unexpectedly significant or complex discoveries are made that warrant more recording than is covered by this WSI, immediate contact will be made with the developer and the Curatorial Officer of the HAP. This will allow appropriate amendments to be made to the scope of the recording work, in agreement with all parties concerned; these amendments might, for example, include the requirement to sample archaeological and/or environmental deposits, and/or detailed excavation of specific structures. The possibility of temporarily halting work for unexpected discoveries will be discussed with the developer in advance of the development, and sufficient time and resources will be made available to ensure that proper recording is made prior to any removal.
- 6.8 If human remains are encountered during the course of the groundworks, they will be removed under the conditions of a Ministry of Justice burial licence, to ensure that they are treated with due dignity. The preferred option would be for them to be adequately recorded before lifting, and then carefully removed for scientific study, and long-term storage with an appropriate museum; however, the burial licence may specify reburial or cremation as a requirement.
- 6.9 The terms of the Treasure Act (1996) will be followed with regard to any finds which might fall within its purview. Any such finds will be removed to a safe place, and reported to the local coroner as required by the procedures laid down in the Code of Practice. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft. A finds recovery and conservation strategy will also be discussed and agreed with the developer in advance of the project commencing.

## **7 REPORTING AND ARCHIVING**

- 7.1 On completion of the archaeological fieldwork, any samples taken will be processed and any finds will be cleaned, identified, assessed, spot dated, marked (if appropriate) and properly packaged and stored in accordance with the requirements of national guidelines. The level of post-excavation analysis will be appropriate to the quality and quantity of the finds recovered, and specialists would be consulted as necessary.
- 7.2 A fully indexed and ordered field archive will be prepared, following the guidelines produced by the National Archaeological Record. 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. The archaeological contractor 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 the archaeological contractor. This report should 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, consideration will be given to the preparation of a short note for inclusion in a local journal.

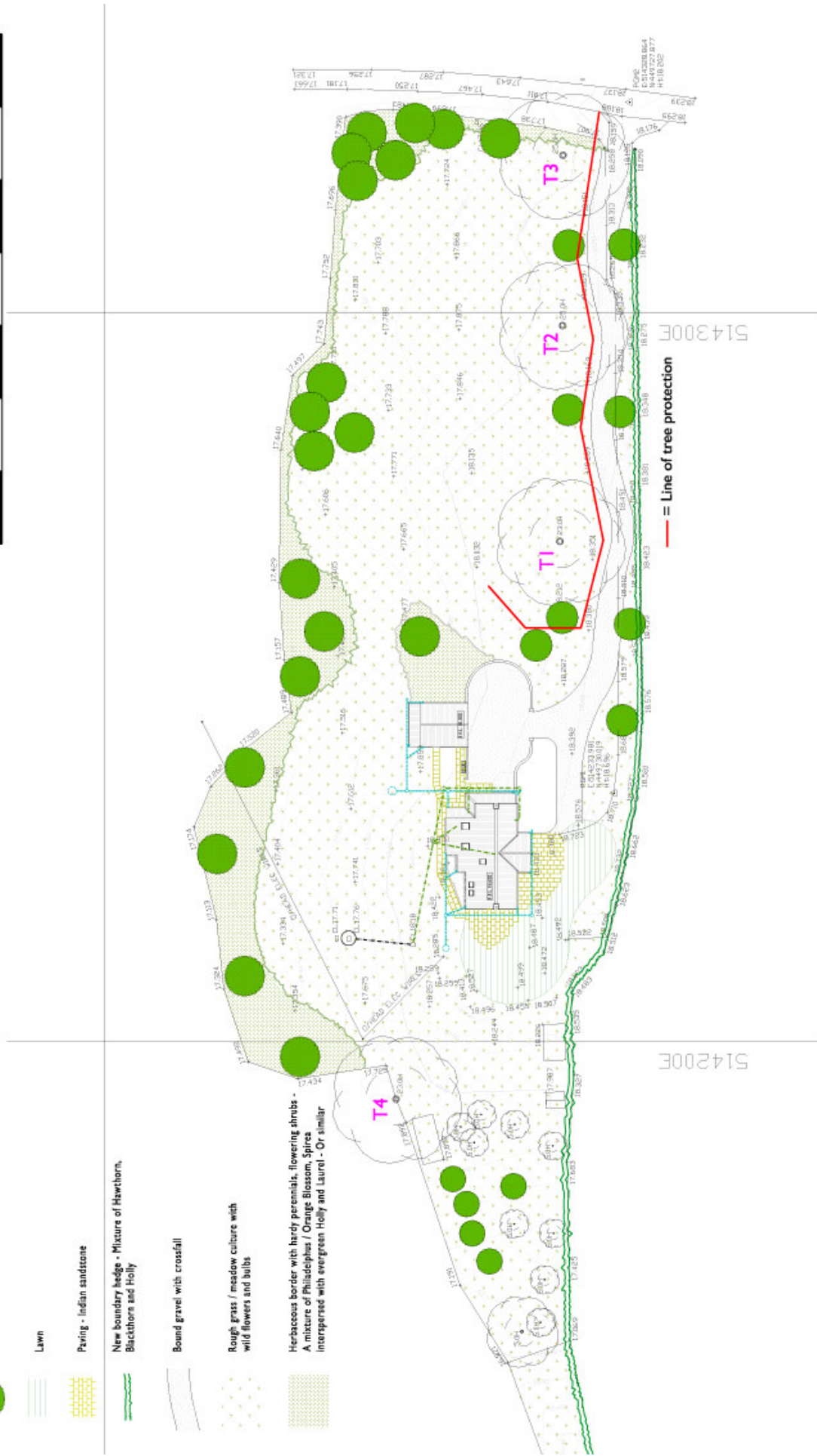
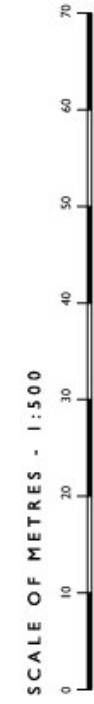
## **8 MONITORING**

- 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**

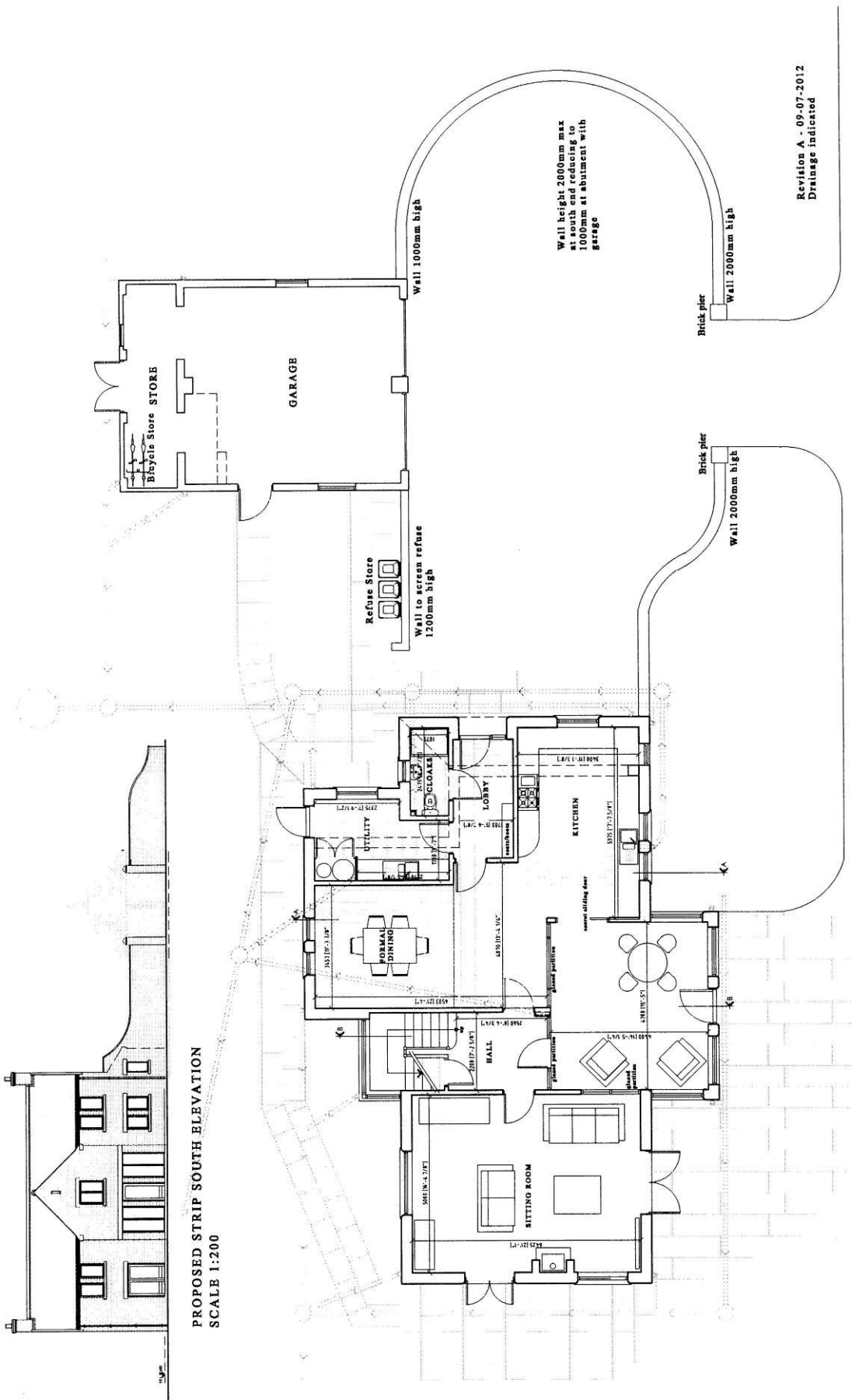
- 9.1 The archaeological contractor must comply with the Health and Safety at Work Act of 1974 while undertaking the archaeological recording work, and Health and Safety issues will take priority over archaeological matters. The archaeological contractor undertaking the work must ensure that they are adequately insured, to cover all eventualities, including risks to third parties.

E Dennison, EDAS  
17 September 2012



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 PROPOSED DWELLING HOUSE - WOODLANDS, NUNKEELING nr. BRANDESBURTON, EAST YORKSHIRE for MOOR HOUSE FARMING LTD.  
 PROPOSED SITE PLAN SCALE: 1:500@A3 JUNE 2012 DRAWN: NT JOB NO: 2008 DRAWING NO: 01

FIGURE 1: PROPOSED SITE PLAN  
 (not to scale - plan supplied by Ingleby & Hobson Architects Ltd)



Revision A - 09-07-2012  
Drainage indicated

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 PROPOSED DWELLING HOUSE - WOODLANDS, NUNKEELING nr. BRANDESBURTON, EAST YORKSHIRE for MOOR HOUSE FARMING LTD.  
 DRAWN: NT JUNE 2012 JOB NO: 2008 DRAWING NO: 02A

**FIGURE 2: PROPOSED SITE PLAN**  
(not to scale - plan supplied by Ingleby & Hobson Architects Ltd)