

ALTERATIONS AND ERECTION OF EXTENSIONS,  
WILLOW COTTAGE, 2 PASTURE LANE,  
BEVERLEY, EAST YORKSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION,  
INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING

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

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Author: Ed Dennison & Jim Fraser

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

On behalf of

Mr A Brooke  
2 Pasture Lane  
Beverley  
East Yorkshire  
HU17 8DU

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

*In May 2014, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by Mr Alan Brooke to undertake a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording (a watching brief) during groundworks associated with the erection of various extensions at Willow Cottage, 2 Pasture Lane, Beverley, East Yorkshire (NGR TA 02936 39845 centred). The archaeological work, which was made a condition of full planning permission (application DC/13/03873/PLF/EASTSE), was carried out in June 2014.*

*Historic maps suggested that the development site coincides with the course of the medieval town ditch, which ran through the area on a north-east/south-west alignment. Within the eastern part of the site, the cut for the presumed town ditch was noted both in plan and section, suggesting that the slope on the south-east side was relatively shallow but that it may have been over c.9m wide overall. No evidence for any medieval occupation or activity was noted on the development site, although some may survive at depth, assuming it was originally present.*

*Bar House, located adjacent to the North Bar, was built in the early 17th century, and its garden extended west as far as the Westwood common pasture and so included the development site. Presumably as part of the construction of the garden, or perhaps later at the end of the 18th century as part of a redevelopment of the site by William Middleton, the town ditch was infilled and the ground consolidated. Several deposits identified by the watching brief represent fills or levelled bank material associated with the ditch, together with another which contained a small assemblage of late 18th-early 19th century pottery. At a later date, perhaps as part of a redevelopment of the site at the end of the 18th century, the infilled town ditch was dug out and a brick culvert inserted on the same alignment; the culvert measures 1.5m wide and 0.7m high, with the top at 0.8m below ground level (10.60m AOD). It is built of late 18th-early 19th century hand-made bricks, which might give a date for construction (although they could have been reused from elsewhere), while a late 19th-early 20th century date might also be inferred from pottery from one of the lower deposits around the culvert. Various ground-raising/consolidation deposits around and over the culvert were also identified, several of which contained re-deposited 14th-15th century brick and tile. Another brick-built culvert was seen in the south-west part of the site, together with a short right-angled length of brick-built wall foundation which might be associated with a former garden structure or building.*

*More modern features and deposits identified within the site were associated with the construction of the existing building (no 2 Pasture Lane) in the c.1960s, such as drains, foundations and rubble from a recently demolished garage.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 In May 2014, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by Mr Alan Brooke to undertake a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording (a watching brief) during groundworks associated with the erection of various extensions at Willow Cottage, 2 Pasture Lane, Beverley, East Yorkshire (NGR TA 02936 39845 centred).
- 1.2 The archaeological work was made a condition of full planning permission, granted by East Riding of Yorkshire Council on 20th March 2014 (application DC/13/03873/PLF/EASTSE). 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". Amendments to the previously approved application were made, and these were also approved by East Riding of Yorkshire Council on 23rd December 2014 (application DC/14/03528/PLF/EASTSE).
- 1.3 A 'Specification for a Programme of Archaeological Observation, Investigation and Recording' was produced by the Humber Archaeology Partnership (see Appendix 3); this was approved by East Riding of Yorkshire Council on 19th December 2014 (application DC/14/30161/CONDET/EASTSE) following advice from the Humber Archaeology Partnership (ref: SMR/PA/CONS/18801).

## **2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION**

- 2.1 The development site lies on the south side of York Road, just to the west of Beverley's North Bar and so on the western edge of the historic town. Access to the site is from the south, via Pasture Lane, which runs off Pasture Terrace, which itself runs south from York Road (see figures 1 and 2). Prior to development, the two storey Willow Cottage stood within the centre of a large overgrown part-paved garden of c.900sqm, screened from York Road by a substantial brick wall and planting. The house was built in the 1960s, and is not a Listed Building, but it lies just within the Westwood Area of the Beverley Conservation Area.

## **3 METHODOLOGY**

- 3.1 The watching brief was defined by the 'Specification for a Programme of Archaeological Observation, Investigation and Recording' (see Appendix 3). More general advice produced by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists in relation to watching briefs (CIFA 2014) 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 four visits between 5th and 12th June 2014. A tracked mechanical mini-excavator was used to dig the three foundation trenches for the proposed extensions (Trenches 1, 2 and 3), to depths of between 1.05m and 1.8m deep. However, natural deposits were not encountered in any of the trenches and so, after consultation with the building inspector and structural engineer, the trenching was halted and a programme of ground reduction works over the footprints of the extensions was initiated. All groundworks were

continuously monitored by the archaeologist, and excavated material was visually checked for archaeological finds where possible. No drainage trenches were required to be dug, as existing facilities were utilised.

- 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 43 contexts were recorded (see Appendix 1). In-house recording and quality control procedures ensured that all recorded information was cross-referenced as appropriate. The positions of the monitored groundworks were recorded on site plans at a scale of 1:50 and representative sections were drawn at a scale of 1:20. A digital photographic record was made of all archaeological features and trench stratigraphy, supplemented by a 35mm colour and black and white photographic record of selective features; the depth of the trenches and bright sunlight experienced during the site work made photography difficult. Levels AOD were recorded and calculated using an adjacent Ordnance Survey benchmark located at no. 2 York Road (11.774m AOD).
- 3.4 The artefacts (comprising pottery, ceramic building material (CBM) and one piece of vessel glass recovered from the watching brief were assessed and dated where possible; Appendix 2 provides a specialist report. None of the artefacts were found to be of particular importance and none were recommended for retention. 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 PLB 14).

## 4 OUTLINE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### Medieval and Earlier Periods

- 4.1 The site of the proposed development lies immediately adjacent to north-west corner of the medieval town's defences, to the west of the North Bar. Work on the construction of the town's defences began in the 12th century, probably not long after the town gained its Borough status, and the defensive system was clearly in place by 1169 when the first records of its maintenance occur in the Borough records. On the north, west and south sides of the town the defences comprised a substantial earthwork bank and ditch, running between defendable bars or gate structures (the east side being defined by the Walkerbeck); three of the bars were located at the end of Keldgate, Newbegin and North Bar Within, and the town ditch was also known as the Bar Dyke. The earthwork defences would have comprised a steeply sloping ditch, possibly up to 10m wide and 4m deep, with a bank along its inner side, topped by a timber palisade - the ditch would have been cleaned out occasionally and some parts stayed open and water-filled into the post-medieval period (Kent 1989, 179-180; Miller *et al* 1982, 39-45); for example, a section of the town ditch between Keldgate Bar and the present St Giles Croft is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1854 map as a water-filled ditch c.5m-7m wide with an internal bank.
- 4.2 The North Bar, the existing gated entrance into Beverley, was built in 1409-10, and it formed the most important of the entrances into the town. However, there appears to have been an earlier gate or barrier, perhaps just a chain across the road, before this, used for controlling the movement of traffic and people in and out of the town, and the collection of tolls and rents. The first documentary record of a North Bar occurs in c.1190, when there may have been two barriers separated by a length of road with ditches on either side, presumably on the north side of the

town ditch. The surviving two storey North Bar was built in brick at a cost of £100, a small part of which was given by the townspeople (Leach 1896). Both facades display crow-shaped battlements, decorative string courses and cusped ogee-headed niches. The archway is rib-vaulted and there are the remains of a portcullis above. The east passageway was created in 1793-94, and construction on the west passageway in 1867 uncovered a very thick wall which was thought to be part of the earlier gateway structure. The building is the earliest brick-built town gate to survive in England (English 2009; Leach 1896; Pevsner & Neave 1995, 320-321, Miller *et al* 1982, 40).

- 4.3 Sections across the town ditch to the east of the North Bar were excavated on properties lining the south side of Wylies Road in 1985, when the 3m deep ditch was found to be in good condition with hurdle-type revetting in the base (Hughes 1985). Further excavations here in 1990 recovered the remains of a substantial timber building of interrupted sill construction, probably dating to the 15th century, to the rear of, but arranged parallel to, the ditch. Traces of Romano-British ditches, containing relatively complete pottery jars of early 3rd century date, were also found in the 1985 excavations, suggesting there was a settlement nearby (Jobling 2006, 4). To the west of the North Bar, drainage excavations in 1889 reputedly revealed the town ditch near the end of Grayburn Lane, where it was said to be 7-8 yards (6.4m-7.3m) wide, but no further information is available (Miller *et al* 1982, 43). The east side of the ditch was also revealed in a watching brief on the east side of Albert Terrace in June 2003, where it was at least 1.57m deep and more than 2m wide with an eroded bank on the east side (Dennison & Dennett 2004). At the southern end of the town, at Long Lane, the boundary ditch was seen to be only 0.7m deep and 2.1m wide (Evans 1990, 279). This discrepancy suggests that the function of the ditch was primarily one of demarcation, rather than any real defensive structure, as illustrated by the relative ease with which the Scots and the Lancastrian and Yorkist forces were able to enter in the town in the early 14th century and in 1460-01 respectively (Kent 1989, 178-179).
- 4.4 To the west of the North Bar, the course of the town ditch is depicted as a dashed line on the 1892 Ordnance Survey 1:500 scale map of the town, annotated as 'Town's Ditch (site of)' (see figure 4 bottom). The route as depicted runs through the Willow Cottage development site on a north-east/south-west alignment; the earlier 1854 edition just has the annotation 'Site of Town's Ditch' running on a similar alignment across the site (see figure 4 top), and a dashed line remains on the later 1910 edition.
- 4.5 The site of the development also lies on the northern edge of the historic core of the medieval borough, close to the medieval tenement plots which were established on part of the town's High Street (now North Bar Within) by the end of the 12th century, and very probably shortly after the Norman Conquest. Documentary evidence indicates that most of the properties along this frontage and in the immediately adjoining areas will have been in more or less continuous occupation for at least the last 600 years. However, what lay close to the ditch on the west side of the North Bar in the medieval period is unknown, but the earliest evidence for a house on the site of the later Bar House is from the early 17th century.

### **Post-medieval and Modern Periods**

- 4.6 A mansion house on the site of Bar House in North Bar Within belonged to the Darcy family in the early 17th century (Salkeld 1992, 47). This house was purchased by Michael Warton IV, probably by 1656, and he was living there when

the hearth tax was drawn up in 1672; the house was assessed on 20 hearths or fireplaces (Neave 2015). A detailed inventory of his possessions taken shortly after his death in 1688 shows that the house had seven principal rooms on both the ground floor and first floors, with attics above (Hall 1986). The inventory also mentions a summer house, and in the orchard there was a 'stone rowler', with another in the 'outwalk' (Hall, 1986, 33); the garden may have been a formal one with gravel walks.

- 4.7 None of Michael Warton IV's sons married, and in 1775 their extensive Beverley and East Riding estates were divided between the descendants of his three daughters (Salkeld 1992, 70 & 73). The Beverley share fell to the Pelhams, a Lincolnshire family. Charles Anderson Pelham, later Lord Yarborough, was said to have taken down Bar House in c.1780 (Anon 1882, 48), and it was probably rebuilt soon after by local builder/architect William Middleton who later purchased the property (Neave 2015). In the 1780s, the terrace of five houses adjoining Bar House, also probably designed by Middleton, was built by the Pelhams (Pevsner & Neave 1995, 320). These are said to stand on the kitchens and part of the gardens of the old Bar House (Anon 1882, 48). The partly rebuilt 17th century gate piers that survive in the garden wall on the north side of the house, outside the Bar, and on Pasture Terrace to the west, may be all that remains of the Wartons' house.
- 4.8 In 1805 Lord Yarborough and others sold Bar House to William Middleton, the tenant. The site measured 1 acre 1 rood. The sale also included two closes called Balme Closes measuring 8 acres 19 perches, bounded on the north and west by the Westwood (Neave 2015). Hick's 1811 plan of the town shows Bar House on the North Bar Within frontage, with a walled garden to the west and a range of buildings along the south side of York Road (see figure 3 top). By 1828 Bar House belonged to Middleton's son-in-law, John Hall, and later residents included Dr Thomas Sandwith (Neave 2015); Wood's 1828 plan depicts the gardens to the west of the house in more detail and a 'Bar Dike' pond on the south side of York Road, filling part of the town ditch, near the Bar (see figure 3 bottom). The Ordnance Survey map of 1854 provides a more detailed plan of the site, and shows two walled gardens to the west of the house, one more private garden adjacent to the house. The larger garden to the west, on the east side of what was to become Pasture Terrace, has a perimeter walk and the range of outbuildings along the south side of York Road (see figure 4 top).
- 4.9 In 1866 Bar House was partly taken down and rebuilt by the architect William Hawe, who added the Italianate belvedere tower (Pevsner & Neave 1995, 320). In the following year, the Bar Dike pond was infilled, part of it taken to widen York Road but the majority incorporated into the Bar House gardens which were widened to the north (Bilson 1896, 43). This new situation is illustrated on the Ordnance Survey 1892 map, which also shows the gardens to the west of the house in more detail (see figure 4 bottom). The perimeter walk has been modified, with beds and other planting laid out, the range of outbuildings has been demolished, and the division between the two gardens has been removed. As previously noted above, the course of the town ditch through the garden is depicted as a dashed line, and the outline of the former Bar Dike is also shown. Later residents of Bar House included the celebrated local artist Fred Elwell, who moved there when he married Mary Holmes, also an artist, in 1914. They remained there for the rest of their lives, Mary dying in 1952 and Fred in 1958 (Loncaster & Shields 2014, 37 & 54-55). It was presumably as a result of this change of ownership that facilitated the building of no. 2 Pasture Lane (the present development site) in the early 1960s.



## Previous Archaeological Investigations

- 4.10 There have not been any previous archaeological investigations on the current development site, although a watching brief was carried out on the plot of land to the immediate west in July-August 2006 during the rebuilding of no. 1 Pasture Terrace (Jobling 2006). This work identified a long length of a compacted medieval chalk road, between 3.5m and 3.9m wide and 0.8m-1.2m below the ground surface, running parallel with but 10m to the south of the York Road. Overlying this road was a thick expanse of mid to dark brown grey silts that contained pottery, roof tile, horn cones, chalk and charcoal flecking dating from the 12th to 19th centuries; this material was thought to represent either a 'night-soil' deposit or material originating from cleaning out the medieval town ditch. A post-medieval brick culvert 1.30m wide and running NNE-SSW through the southern part of the site was also noted.

## 5 RESULTS FROM THE WATCHING BRIEF (see figures 5 and 6)

- 5.1 The development required the excavation of foundation trenches (Trench 1, Trench 2 and Trench 3) for the proposed extensions. As noted above, natural deposits were not encountered in any of the trenches and so, after consultation with the building inspector and structural engineer, a programme of ground reduction works across the area of the footprints of the extensions was initiated.

### Eastern Extension: Trench 1

- 5.2 Trench 1, the northern extent of the foundation trench for the proposed extension, was sited running off the north-east corner of the existing building in an easterly direction. The trench was dog-legged in plan, measuring c.11.5m long overall, between 1.4m-1.8m deep and 0.6m wide, and was subject to frequent collapse (see plate 1).

#### *Presumed Town Ditch*

- 5.3 The earliest deposit exposed in the bottom of the east end of the trench was a firm grey-brown silt (121) at least 0.4m thick (see Section 2). This was overlaid by a hard dark brown-grey silt (120) over 0.58m thick, which contained fragmented ceramic building materials (hereafter CBM) and chalk. This, in turn, was overlaid by a friable grey-brown silt (119) up to 0.6m thick. These three deposits (119, 120 and 121) probably represented fills of the presumed town ditch (124) which passes through this part of the site and which was also encountered to the south in the stripped area (see below). The latest fill of the ditch (119), was encountered between 0.5m-0.6m below ground level (hereafter BGL) (11.10m AOD) at the east end of the trench, falling to 1.0m BGL (10.40m AOD) towards the centre.
- 5.4 The earliest deposit exposed in the bottom of the west end of the trench was a friable grey-brown clay silt (109), similar to deposit 119 seen to the east, and at least 0.2m thick (see Section 3). This material also probably represented a fill of the presumed town ditch (124) and was encountered at 1.5m BGL (10.05m AOD). A small assemblage of late 18th-early 19th century pottery was recovered from the fill (109), together with one sherd dating to the 14th-16th century (see Appendix 2).

#### *Culvert, Brick Foundation and Ground-Raising Deposits*

- 5.5 The fill (109) of the presumed town ditch had been truncated by a north-east/south-west aligned cut (112), c.1.50m wide and over 0.16m deep, associated with the

construction of a mortar-bonded brick-built arched culvert (108) which was visible in the base of the trench. This cut was only seen on the west side of the culvert, as to the east the bottom of the trench was obscured by fallen spoil. The culvert (108) was running at an angle of c.45° to the trench, but extrapolation showed it to be c.1.5m wide (1.0m wide internally), and it was over 0.70m high and built of late 18th-early 19th century hand-made bricks measuring 240mm by 120mm by 60mm (see Section 3) (see plate 2). The top of the culvert was encountered at 0.8m BGL (10.60m AOD) and the arch was made of bricks laid as stretchers, while the bricks of the walls were laid on end; the opening was partially filled or blocked with a dark grey silt fill (116). The construction cut (112) on the west side of the culvert had been backfilled with a deposit of crushed mortar with inclusions of fragmented CBM (111).

- 5.6 To the east of the culvert, a north-east/south-west aligned mortar-bonded brick-built foundation (117) entered the trench from the north and was then briefly visible turning at right-angles to the south-east before the sides of the trench collapsed (see Section 3). This foundation was over 0.6m high and 0.5m wide, and was built using hand-made bricks measuring 260mm by 120mm by 60mm. No construction cut for this foundation was visible in section.
- 5.7 A ground-raising/consolidation deposit (107) of crushed mortar and fragmented CBM up to 0.64m thick had been deposited either side of the culvert (108) and the brick foundation (117) (see Section 3); a small assemblage of late 19th-early 20th century pottery was recovered from this consolidation deposit (107) (see below). A layer of very hard mortar (106) up to 0.6m thick and containing fragmented chalk and CBM, overlay the top of the culvert and the ground-raising/consolidation deposit (107), and was defined at its east end by the brick foundation (117). A further deposit of very hard mortar (118) up to 0.3m thick, again containing fragmented chalk and CBM, partially overlay the eastern extent of the consolidation deposit (107) (see Sections 2 and 4). These three deposits (106, 107 and 118) levelled the ground and were encountered at 0.55m BGL (11.15m AOD) in the east end of the trench, falling slightly to 0.61m BGL (10.94m AOD) to the west.
- 5.8 A light brown clay silt (103), up to 0.3m thick, overlay all but the east end of the hard mortar layer (106) (see Section 3). Above this, a layer of grey-brown silt (110) up to 0.6m thick, containing crushed mortar and fragmented CBM, overlay the earlier deposits and structures apart from the western extent of the light brown silt (103). This layer (110) was probably associated with the landscaping of the area after the installation of the brick-built culvert (108) and was encountered 0.3m BGL (11.40m AOD) at the east end of the trench, falling to 0.4m BGL (11.15m AOD) to the west.

#### *The Existing Building*

- 5.9 During the construction of the existing building in the c.1960s, the western extent of the grey-brown silt (110) had been removed, exposing the light brown clay silt (103), into which a 0.16m thick concrete foundation (105) for the brick wall of the building (104) had been set (see Section 1). A thin deposit of crushed mortar, 0.05m thick (102), overlay the exposed extent of the light brown clay silt (103).
- 5.10 A north-west/south-east aligned, 0.4m wide and 1.0m deep trench (115) for a modern ceramic drain (114) had been cut into the grey-brown silt (110) and underlying deposits (see Section 3). The cut was then backfilled with a deposit of mixed grey silt, crushed mortar and CBM fragments (113).

- 5.11 A layer of garden soil (101), up to 0.6m thick although thinner in places, had been used to landscape the site on the north side of Trench 1 and it formed the current ground surface. This was encountered at 11.56m AOD at the west end of the trench, rising to between 11.70m-11.80m AOD at the east end.

#### **Eastern Extension: Stripped Area**

- 5.12 The stripped area for the proposed extension on the east side of the current building measured up to 10.75m wide (north-south) by up to 12.0m long (east-west). A garage for the existing property had previously occupied part of this area and had been recently demolished, leaving a 0.3m thick layer of concrete and modern rubble (125) (see Sections 2 and 7). As a result of the site strip, the ground level was reduced by roughly 0.3m-0.4m (to 10.90m-10.97m AOD) (see plate 3).
- 5.13 The earliest deposits seen in the site strip, a friable brown silty sand (122) over 0.35m thick with chalk gravel inclusions, and a friable brown sandy silt (123) over 0.3m thick, were exposed in the south-east corner of the stripped area (see Section 7). Both deposits were probably natural in origin, perhaps re-deposited to form a bank inside the possible town ditch, or they could be the remains of the bank after it had been levelled; the scope of the groundworks did not provide sufficient evidence to clarify this. Deposits 122 and 123 were encountered at 0.2m BGL (11.30m AOD).
- 5.14 The north-western limit of the friable brown silty sand (122) was roughly straight, orientated north-east/south-west across the stripped area and possibly defining the inner edge of the town ditch (124), suggesting it to be over 9.0m wide (see Section 7). A wide deposit of a hard dark grey-brown silt (120) containing fragmented chalk and CBM, ran parallel to the north-west edge of deposit 122 and was likely to have represented one of the lower fills of the town ditch; this deposit (120) had previously been seen further to the north-west in Trench 1 (see Section 2).
- 5.15 A deposit of grey-brown silt (110) containing crushed mortar and fragmented CBM extended across the north-western extent of the stripped area, continuing from Trench 1 to the north-west (see Section 7). This grey-brown silt (110) was probably associated with landscaping of the area after the installation of the culvert exposed in Trench 1. The excavation trench (115) for the modern ceramic drain also ran at an angle across the stripped area.

#### **Northern Extension: Trench 2**

- 5.16 Trench 2 was sited on the north side of the current building and comprised part of the northern foundation trench for the proposed extension. The trench measured roughly 2.35m long east-west, 0.6m wide and 1.04m deep, and was excavated after the turf and topsoil had been partially removed (see plate 4).

#### *Presumed Town Ditch and Culvert*

- 5.17 The earliest deposit exposed in the trench was a dark grey silt (203) over 0.3m thick, encountered at 0.97m BGL (10.59m AOD) (Section 5). This possibly represented a late fill of the presumed town ditch (124), or a deliberate backfill of the town ditch after the construction of the brick culvert (108) seen in Trench 1.
- 5.18 A layer of crushed mortar and fragmented CBM (202) up to 0.4m thick, overlay the dark grey silt (203) (see Section 5). This deposit (202), encountered at 0.57m BGL

(10.99m AOD), was probably contemporary with a similar deposit (107) seen in Trench 1, which was associated with ground-raising after the construction of the brick culvert (108).

#### *The Existing Building*

- 5.19 A layer of turf and topsoil (201) up to 0.57m thick overlay deposit 202 and formed the current ground surface, at 11.56m AOD (see Section 5). The concrete foundation (204) for the house was also exposed in the east end of the trench.

#### **Northern Extension: Stripped Area**

- 5.20 The stripped area for the proposed extension on the north side of the existing building measured up to 3.75m long (east-west) by 1.7m wide (north-south). The ground level was reduced across the area by a further 0.3m (to 10.99m AOD), removing the remainder of the topsoil (201) and exposing deposit 202 below.

#### **Western Extension: Trench 3**

- 5.21 Trench 3, the southern foundation trench for the proposed extension, was sited off the south-west corner of the existing building. The trench was aligned east-west and measured 2.5m long (east-west), 0.6m wide and up to 1.6m deep.

#### *Presumed Town Ditch*

- 5.22 The earliest deposit exposed in the bottom of the trench was a layer of brown silt clay (305) over 0.1m thick, which possibly represented material which had formed a bank but had been levelled and then dumped into the presumed town ditch (124) (see Section 6). This deposit was encountered at 1.44m BGL (10.14m AOD).

#### *Culvert*

- 5.23 During excavation of Trench 3, the west side of a north-west/south-east aligned brick-built arched culvert (304) was noted, cut into the brown silt clay (305) in the very bottom of the trench (see Section 6 and plate 5). Health and Safety concerns prohibited safe access into the trench, and so only rough dimensions could be recorded. The culvert was over 0.34m high and at least 0.74m wide and was built using hand-made bricks of a similar form and size as those used to construct the culvert (108) seen in Trench 1. The top of the culvert was encountered at 1.26m BGL (10.32m AOD), and it may well have connected with the Trench 1 culvert although this could not be confirmed. The fill (312) of the culvert could not be investigated properly due to the depth of the trench, but it appeared to be a dark grey silt similar to deposit 116 seen in Trench 1.
- 5.24 The culvert was sealed by a ground-raising deposit of a friable dark grey clay silt (303) up to 0.6m thick, which was probably contemporary with a similar deposit (203) seen in Trench 2. A further ground-raising deposit of friable brown silt clay (302) overlay the grey clay silt (303) which may also have been former bank material. The brown silt clay (302) was encountered 0.4m BGL (11.18m AOD).

#### *The Existing Building*

- 5.25 A modern drain and associated brick-built manhole truncated the earlier deposits, prior to the deposition of a layer of turf and topsoil (301) up to 0.4m thick (see Section 6). The concrete foundation for the existing building (309) was also seen

in the east end of the trench. The turf and topsoil (301), which formed the current ground surface, was encountered at 11.58m AOD.

### **Western Extension: Stripped Area**

- 5.26 The stripped area for the proposed extension on the west side of the existing building measured up to 6.0m long (north-south) by 4.3m wide (east-west). The ground level was reduced across the area by 0.3m (11.28m AOD), partially removing the topsoil (301) (see plate 6).
- 5.27 The earliest deposit, a layer of crushed mortar with fragmented CBM (306), was exposed in the north-west corner of the stripped area. To the south of this, a deposit of brown silt clay (302) was exposed. Both deposits appeared to have been associated with ground-raising activity after the construction of the brick culvert (304) seen in Trench 3.
- 5.28 To the south and east of the brown silt clay (302), layers of fragmented chalk (307 and 308) and topsoil (301) were exposed, all of which were associated with the current building. A 0.4m wide cut (311) aligned roughly north-south for a modern drain was also seen crossing the stripped area.

### **The Finds**

- 5.29 Details of the various artefacts recovered from the watching brief are discussed in Appendix 2, while the following text provides a summary. The ceramic assemblage, comprising 20 sherds of late 18th-early 20th century date, was recovered from a ground-raising/consolidation deposit (107) and a fill (109) of the presumed town ditch (124) in Trench 1; one sherd of West Cowick-type Humberware from a flat-topped jug of 14th-16th century date was also recovered from the ditch fill (109). The 13 fragments of CBM were recovered from contexts 107, 108, 119 and 120, and comprised roof tile and brick mostly dating between the 14th-15th century but with later material as well. One sherd of 19th century vessel glass was also recovered from deposit 119.
- 5.30 The material is considered to be residual and/or re-deposited, probably during later groundworks. The fabrics and forms of the medieval CBM are fairly typical of examples recovered from the numerous archaeological investigations in and around Beverley, and are most likely local products. The small size of the assemblage would suggest casual deposition of domestic waste and structural debris, as opposed to deliberate dumping; the late date of the pottery and brick from the fills of the presumed town ditch (124), would suggest deposition after the ditch had gone out of use. No further work on the various artefacts is considered to be necessary.

## **6 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS**

- 6.1 The historic maps suggested that the development site coincides with the course of the medieval town ditch, which ran through the area on a north-east/south-west alignment to the town's North Bar, located at the north end of North Bar Within. The ditch would perhaps originally have been up to 10m wide and 4m deep, with a bank along its inner side, topped by a timber palisade, and some sections remained open and water-filled into at least the mid 19th century. Excavations elsewhere in the northern part of the town have showed the ditch to be at least 3m deep and possibly up to 7m wide. Within the eastern part of the current development site, the cut for the presumed town ditch (124) was noted both in plan

and section, suggesting that the slope on the south-east side was relatively shallow but that it may have been over c.9m wide overall. No evidence for any medieval occupation or activity was noted on the development site, although some may survive at depth, assuming it was originally present; no evidence for any continuation of an east-west medieval road surface seen in the development site to the west in 2006 was noted (Jobling 2006).

- 6.2 Bar House, to the east of the current development site and adjacent to the North Bar, was built in the early 17th century, and was initially owned by the wealthy and influential Warton family; the garden for the house extended out to the west as far as the Westwood common pasture and included the development site. Presumably as part of the construction of the garden, or perhaps later at the end of the 18th century as part of a redevelopment of the site by William Middleton, the town ditch was infilled and the ground consolidated - only the alignment rather than any earthwork is shown on mid 19th century plans. At least three deposits (119, 120 and 121) represent fills of the ditch, together with another (109) from which a small assemblage of late 18th-early 19th century pottery was recovered together with one sherd dating to the 14th-16th century. Several other potential fills of the ditch or levelled bank material were identified elsewhere on the site (122, 123, 203 and 304).
- 6.3 At a later date, perhaps as part of Middleton's redevelopment, the infilled town ditch was dug out and a brick culvert inserted on the same alignment. The culvert measures 1.5m wide and 0.7m high, with the top at 0.8m below ground level (10.60m AOD). It is built of late 18th-early 19th century hand-made bricks, which might give a date for construction, although they could have been reused from elsewhere. A late 19th-early 20th century date might also be inferred from pottery from one of the lower deposits (107) around the culvert. Various ground-raising/consolidation deposits around and over the culvert were identified in Trench 1 (e.g. 103, 106, 111 and 202), several of which contained re-deposited 14th-15th century brick and tile.
- 6.4 Another brick-built culvert was seen in Trench 3 (304) to the south-west, at a similar depth (10.32m AOD) but aligned north-west/south-east, i.e. at right-angles to the 'ditch' culvert (108). It seems likely that this would have joined with the main 'ditch' culvert, and the 2006 watching brief on the adjacent site to the west identified another brick culvert on a north-east/south-west alignment (Jobling 2006). It is likely that all were providing some underground drainage for that part of the Bar House garden which coincided with the course of the former town ditch. A short right-angled length of brick-built wall foundation (117), seen in Trench 1 just to the east of the culvert (108), is likely to be associated with a former garden structure or building, although none are shown here on the 19th century maps. This was overlain by another ground-raising or consolidation layer (110) seen throughout much of the northern part of the site. A thin layer of crushed mortar (102) may also be associated with a former garden path or similar.
- 6.5 More modern features and deposits within the site were associated with the construction of the existing building (no 2 Pasture Lane) in the c.1960s, such as drains (115 and 311) and foundations (105, 204 and 309), and rubble associated with a demolished garage (125), while the open parts of the site had a 0.6m depth of garden topsoil (101).

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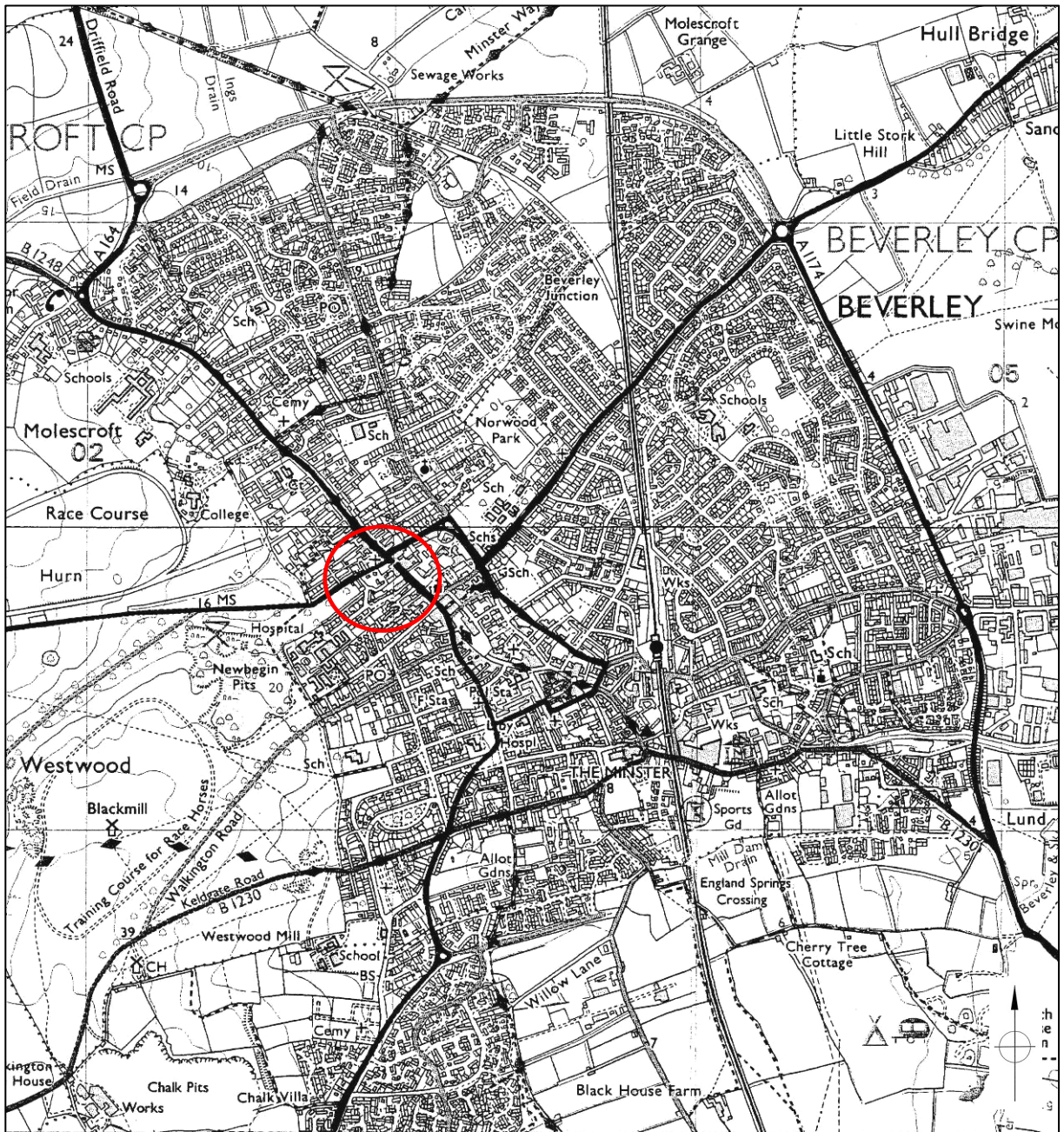
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## **8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

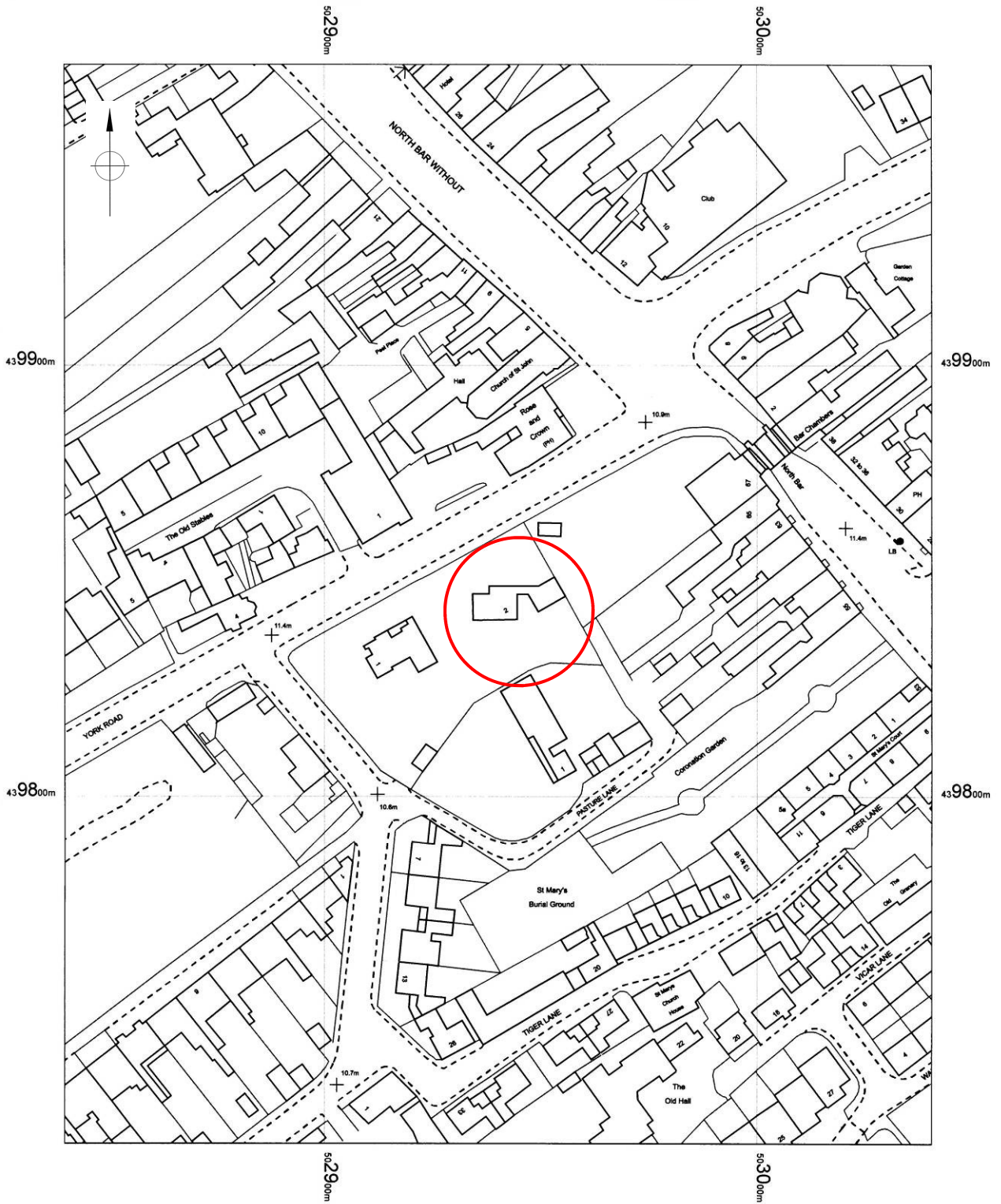
- 8.1 The archaeological watching brief was commissioned and funded by the owner and developer, Mr Alan Brooke. EDAS would like to thank him and the site contractors for their co-operation in carrying out the work. EDAS would also like to thank Dr Susan Neave for supplying some notes relating to the history of Bar House.
- 8.2 The site recording was undertaken by Jim Fraser of East Riding Archaeology, on behalf of EDAS, and he produced the fieldwork records. The pottery was identified by Peter Didsbury and the other finds were assessed by Sophie Tibbles (ERA) who also produced the specialist report. Ed Dennison produced the final report and drawings, and the responsibility for any errors or inconsistencies remains with him.





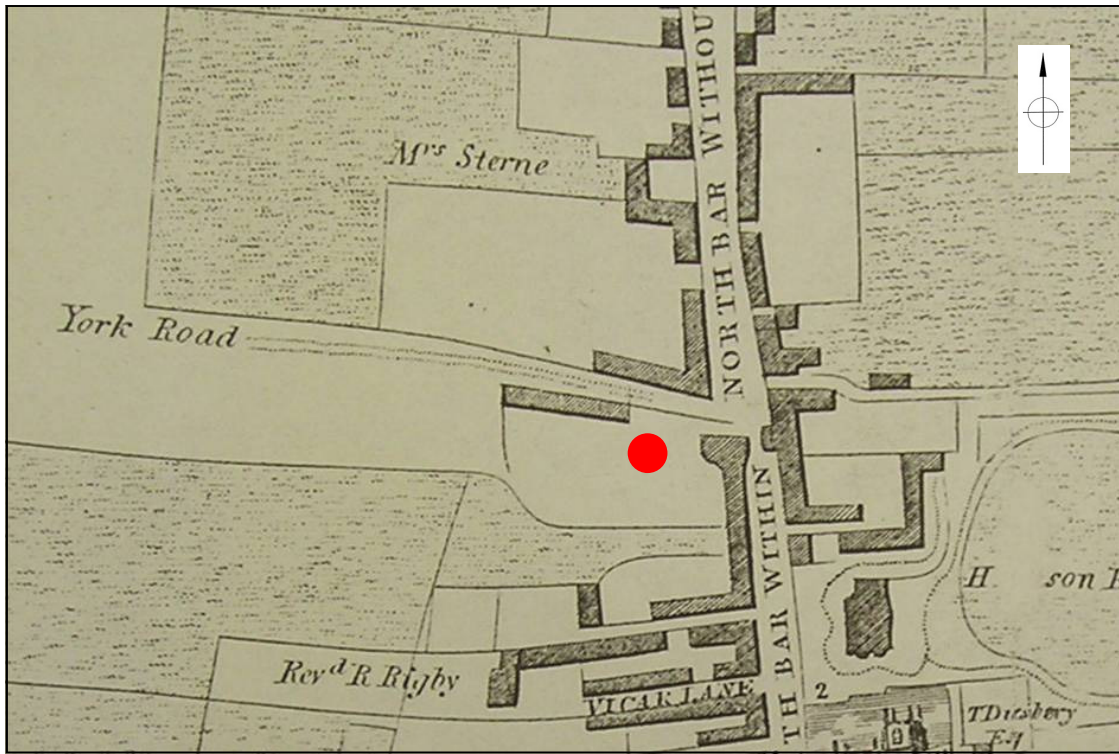
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PROJECT		PASTURE LANE, BEVERLEY	
TITLE		GENERAL LOCATION	
SCALE	NTS	DATE	MAY 2015
EDAS		FIGURE	1



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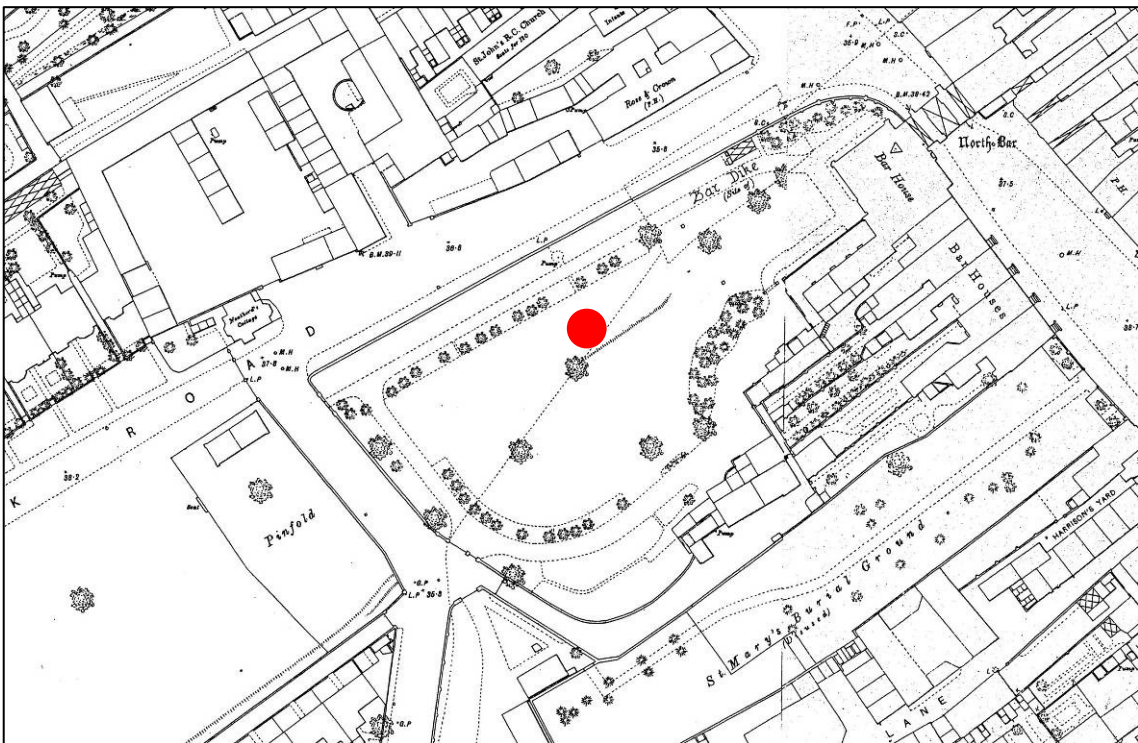
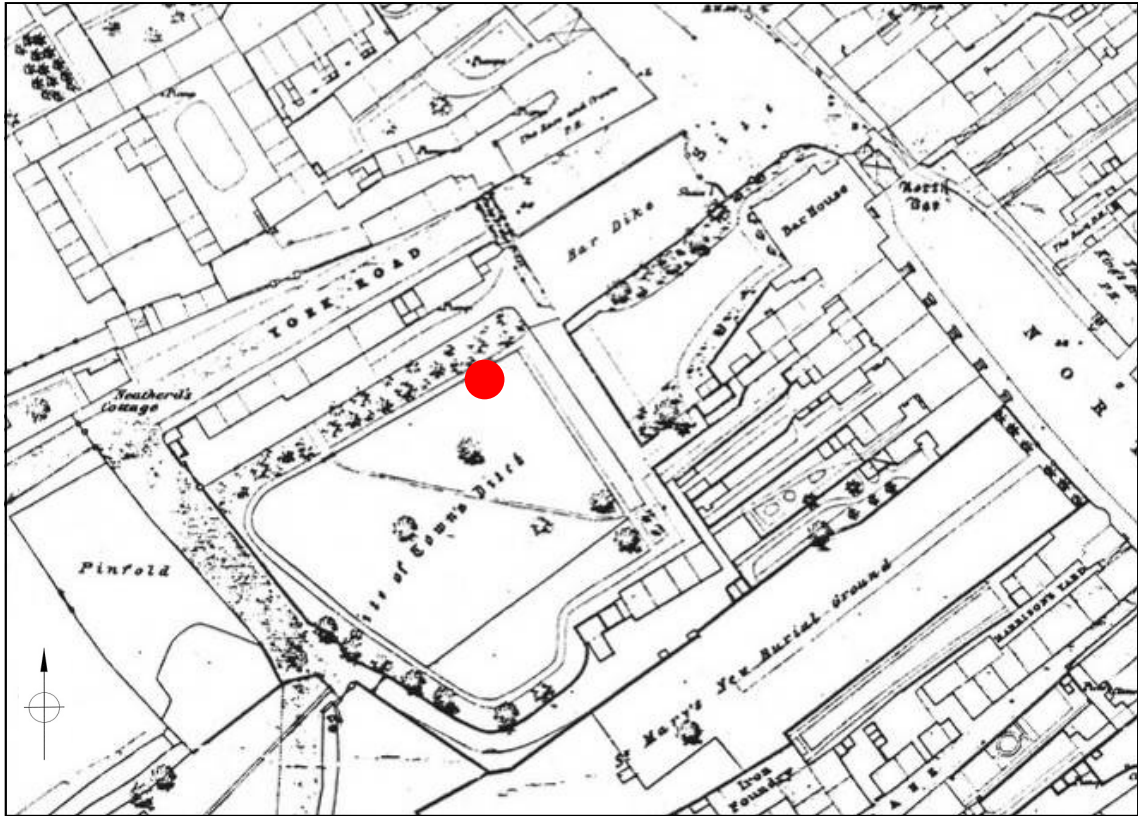
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TITLE		DETAILED LOCATION	
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	MAY 2015
EDAS		FIGURE	2



Red dot = approximate location of no. 2 Pasture Lane.

Top: David Hick's plan of Beverley, 1811.  
 Bottom: John Wood's plan of Beverley, 1828.

PROJECT		PASTURE LANE, BEVERLEY	
TITLE			
HISTORIC MAPS			
SCALE	NTS	DATE	MAY 2015
EDAS		FIGURE	3



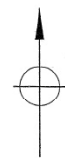
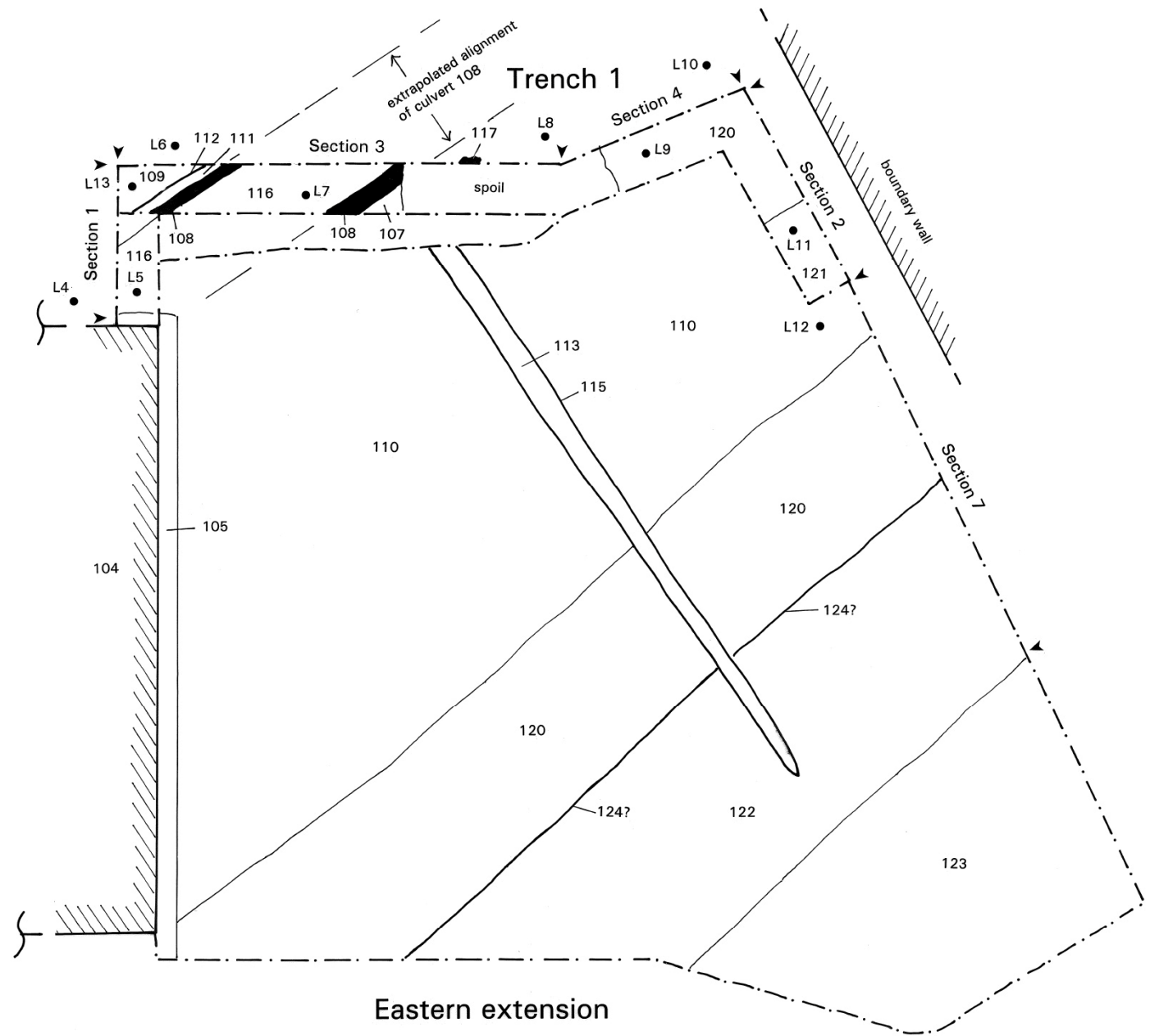
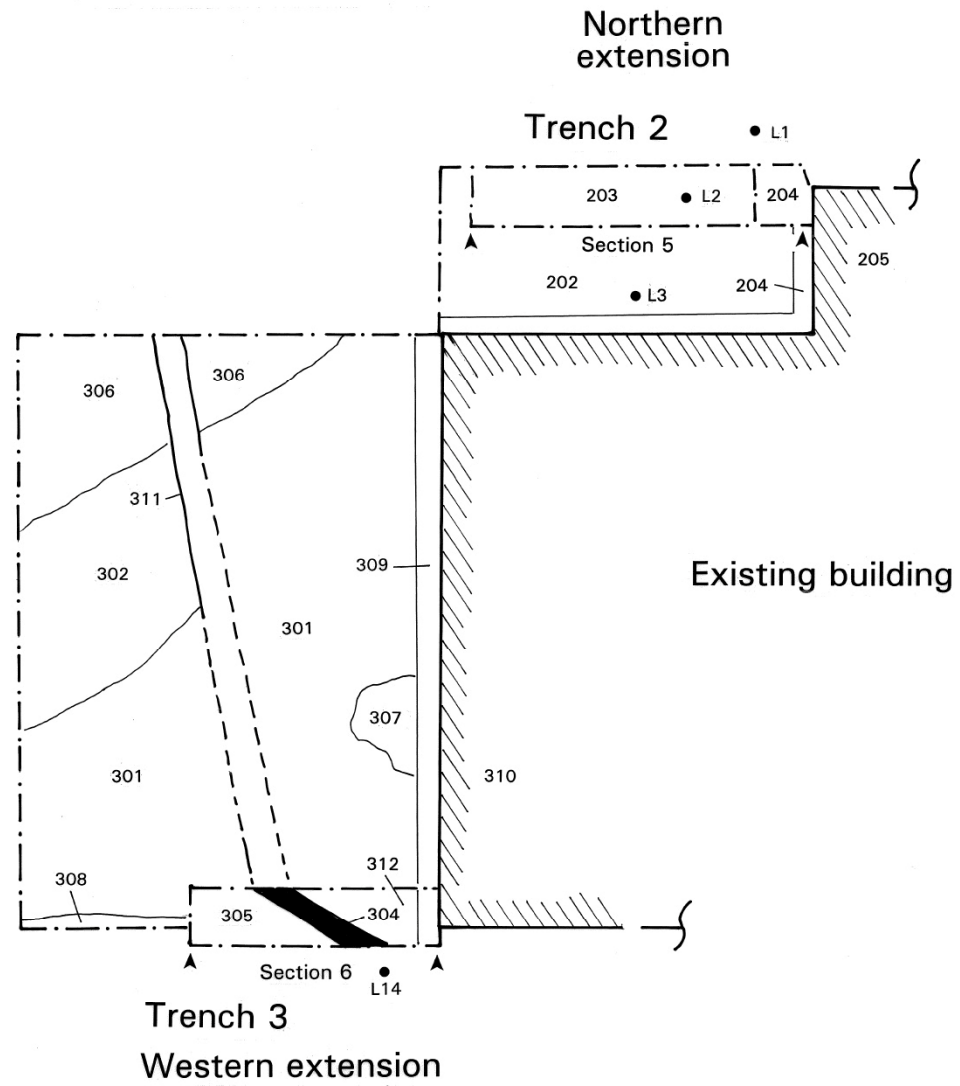
Red dot = approximate location of no. 2 Pasture Lane.

Top: 1854 Ordnance Survey 1:1056 scale map (sheet 1).  
 Bottom: 1892 Ordnance Survey 1:500 scale map (sheets 210/8/17-18).

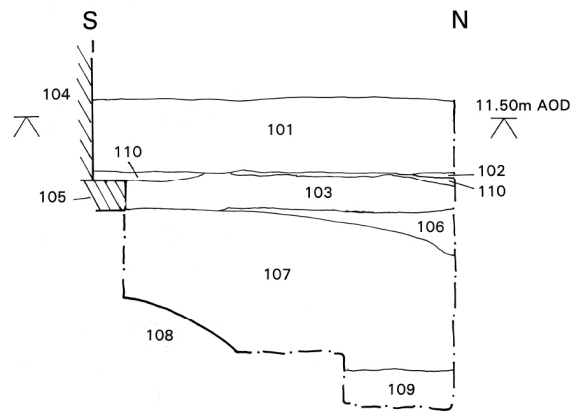
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TITLE		ORDNANCE SURVEY MAPS	
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Levels (m AOD)

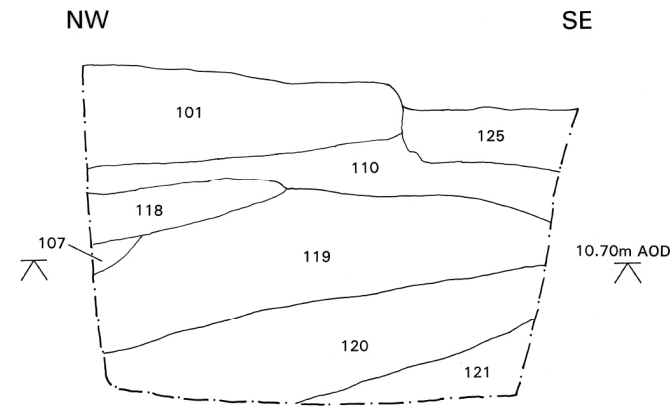
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L4 = 11.55	L11 = 9.90
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L6 = 11.56	L13 = 9.85
L7 = 9.90	L14 = 11.58



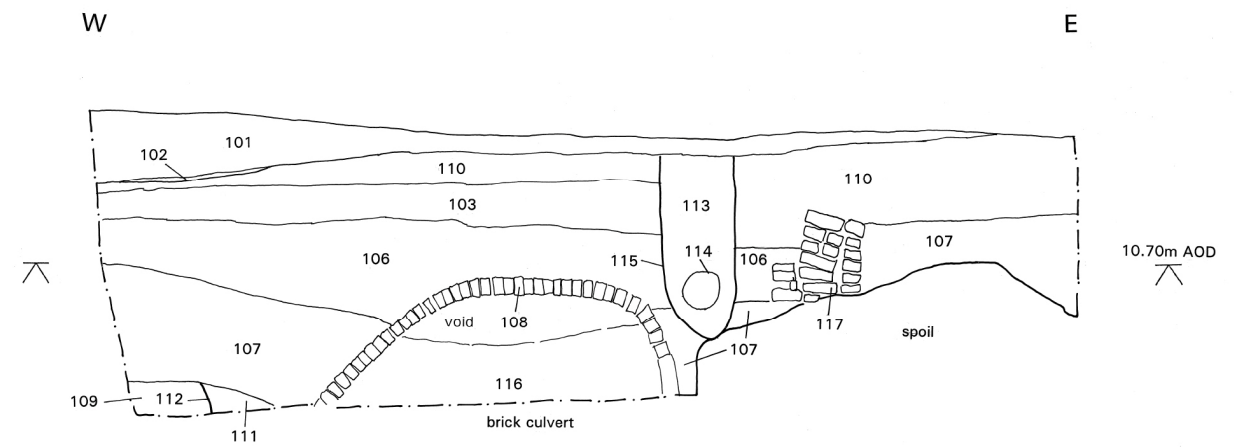
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TITLE		WATCHING BRIEF PLAN	
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EDAS		FIGURE	5



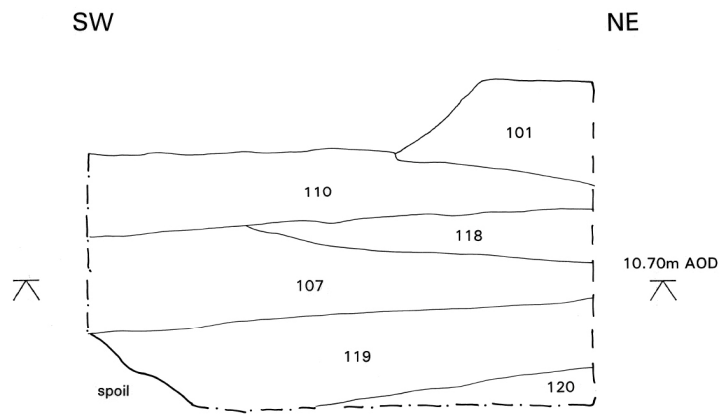
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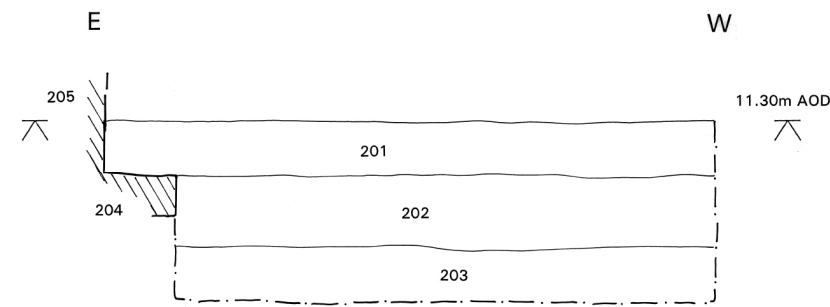
Section 2: East end of Trench 1



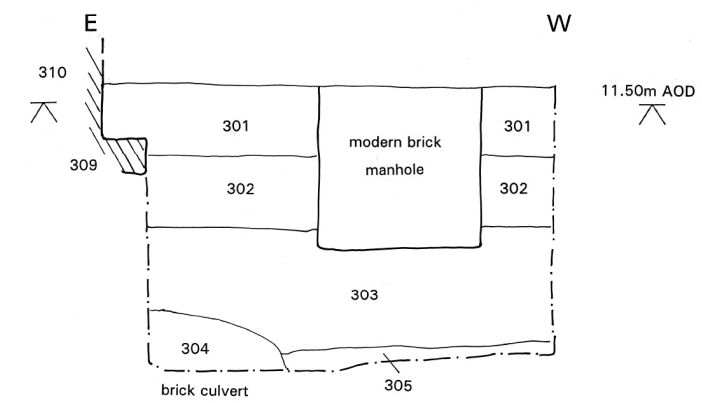
Section 3: North side of Trench 1



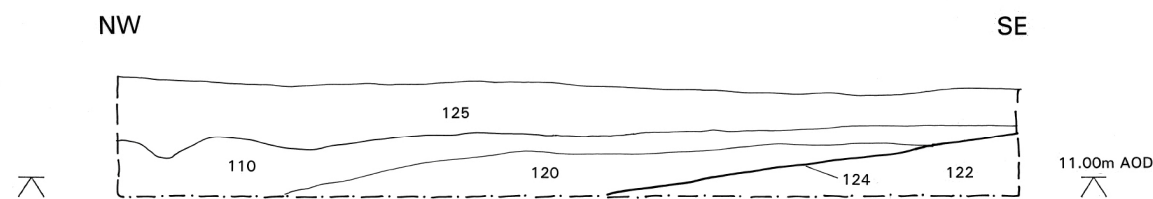
Section 4: North side of Trench 1



Section 5: South side of Trench 2



Section 6: South side of Trench 3



Section 7: East side of stripped area



PROJECT		PASTURE LANE, BEVERLEY	
TITLE		WATCHING BRIEF SECTIONS	
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	MAY 2015
EDAS		FIGURE	6



Plate 1: General view of Trench 1 for eastern extension, looking E.



Plate 2: Culvert (108) exposed in base of Trench 1, looking N.



Plate 3: General view of stripped area for eastern extension, looking NE.



Plate 4: General view of Trench 2 for northern extension, looking E.





Plate 5: West side of culvert (304) in base of Trench 3 (western extension), with modern manhole above, looking N.



Plate 6: General view of stripped area for western extension, looking N.

## APPENDIX 1

## APPENDIX 1: LIST OF CONTEXTS

<i>Context</i>	<i>Description and Interpretation</i>	<i>Area of Site</i>
101	Garden soil up to 0.6m thick.	East
102	Thin layer of crushed mortar, 0.05m thick. Possible construction horizon.	East
103	Light brown clay silt, up to 0.3m thick. Ground-raising deposit after construction of culvert (108).	East
104	Brick wall of existing property.	East
105	Concrete foundation of existing property, 0.18m-0.20m deep.	East
106	Very hard mortar deposit with chalk and CBM fragments, up to 0.6m thick. Consolidation deposit over culvert 108. Similar to 118.	East
107	Layer of crushed mortar with chalk and CBM fragments, 0.64m thick. Ground-raising/consolidation deposit around culvert 108. Similar to 202.	East
108	NE/SW aligned arched brick-brick culvert, of slot moulded bricks 240mm x 120mm x 60mm, bonded with mortar, 1.50m wide and 0.7m high.	East
109	Friable grey-brown clay silt, more than 0.2m thick. Possible fill of town ditch 124. Similar to 119.	East
110	Layer of grey-brown silt with crushed mortar and CBM fragments, up to 0.6m thick. Ground-raising deposit over culvert 108.	East
111	Layer of crushed mortar and CBM fragments, more than 0.16m thick. Fill of construction cut for culvert 108.	East
112	NE/SW aligned construction cut for west side of culvert 108. Truncated by later deposits.	East
113	Grey silt with crushed mortar and CBM fragments, 1.04m thick. Backfill of trench for modern drain 115.	East
114	Modern ceramic drain.	East
115	Construction cut for modern drain, 0.4m wide x 1.02m deep.	East
116	Dark grey silt, more than 0.07m thick. Deposit within culvert 108.	East
117	NE/SW aligned brick foundation, of mortar bonded hand-made bricks 260mm x 120mm x 60mm, 0.6m wide, turns NW/SE in trench.	East
118	Layer of hard mortar with chalk and CBM fragments, 0.3m thick. Consolidation layer, similar to 106.	East
119	Friable grey-brown silt, up to 0.6m thick. Upper fill of town ditch (deliberate backfill?), similar to 109.	East
120	Hard dark brown-grey silt with chalk and CBM fragments, more than 0.58m thick. Fill of town ditch (deliberate backfill?).	East

121	Firm grey-brown silt, more than 0.4m thick. Lower fill of town ditch (deliberate backfill?).	East
122	Friable brown silty sand with chalk gravel inclusions, more than 0.35m thick. Possible bank associated with town ditch or levelled bank material or natural sands if bank removed.	East
123	Friable brown silt sand, more than 0.3m thick. Possible bank associated with town ditch or levelled bank material or natural sands if bank removed.	East
124	Cut for town ditch? Shallow slope SE to NE, up to 9m wide.	East
125	Modern concrete and rubble, 0.3m thick, from demolition of modern garage.	East
201	Garden soil, 0.3m thick.	North
202	Layer of crushed mortar and fragmented CBM, 0.4m thick. Ground-raising / consolidation possibly associated with construction of culvert (similar to 107).	North
203	Dark grey silt, more than 0.3m thick. Possible fill of town ditch?	North
204	Concrete foundation of existing property, 0.18m-0.20m deep, same as 105.	North
205	Brick wall of existing property.	North
301	Garden soil, up to 0.4m thick.	West
302	Friable brown silt clay, 0.4m thick. Ground-raising / consolidation over brick culvert (304) - associated with levelling of bank.	West
303	Dark grey clay silt, 0.6m thick. Ground-raising deposit over brick culvert (304).	West
304	W side of mortar-bonded arched brick culvert, aligned NW/SE, 0.2m wide, probably joins with 108.	West
305	Friable brown silt clay, more than 0.1m thick. Possible fill of town ditch.	West
306	Crushed mortar deposit with brick fragments. Ground-raising / consolidation (possibly associated with construction of culvert 304).	West
307	Fragmented chalk deposit - modern.	West
308	Fragmented chalk deposit - modern.	West
309	Concrete foundation of existing property, 0.18m-0.20m deep, same as 105.	West
310	Brick wall of existing property.	West
311	N-S cut for modern drain. 0.4m wide.	West
312	Fill of culvert 304, dark grey silt, similar to 116?	West

## APPENDIX 2

## **APPENDIX 2: SPECIALIST FINDS REPORT**

By Sophie Tibbles

### **Aims and Objectives**

This assessment aims to identify the archaeological potential of the finds assemblage recovered from the archaeological investigation at Willow Cottage, 2 Pasture Lane, Beverley, in keeping the requirements of MoRPHE, 'PPN3: Archaeological Excavation', compliant with MAP2 (English Heritage 2008; 1991).

### **Introduction and Methodology**

The finds assemblage comprised three material categories: pottery, ceramic building material and vessel glass, recovered from the following contexts: ground-raising/consolidation (107), brick culvert (108) and fills (109), (119) and (120) of the ?town ditch (124).

All material types were subject to basic quantification by count and weight. 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: 20 sherds

Ceramic building material: 13 fragments

Vessel glass: 1 shard

### **Catalogue by Material Type**

*Pottery (dating and identification by Peter Didsbury (MPhil FSA))*

A small assemblage of 20 sherds of pottery, with a combined weight of 1049g (average sherd weight (ASW) 52.4g), was recovered from ground-raising/consolidation deposit (107) and the fill (109) of ?town ditch (124) (see Table 1).

The majority of the assemblage (95%) was dated between the late 18th to early 20th century, erring on the 19th century. The earliest pottery from fill (109), a sherd from a West Cowick-type Humberware flat-topped jug, dated between the 14th-16th centuries. No pottery pertaining to earlier periods was present.

The assemblage was fairly evenly distributed between ground-raising/consolidation deposit (107) and the fill (109) of the ?town ditch (124) and was typical of domestic waste.

*Ceramic building material*

An assemblage of 13 fragments of ceramic building material, with a combined weight of 6578g, was submitted for assessment. The assemblage was recovered from four contexts: (107) ground-raising/consolidation deposit, fills of ?town ditch, (119 and 120, respectively) and a sample from brick culvert (108) (see Table 2).

Two types of ceramic building material were identified: roof tile and brick. For the most part, the assemblage was dated between the 14th-15th centuries, recovered from the fills of the ?Town ditch (124). The remainder of the assemblage was dated from the late 16th/17th century and 18th/19th century and comprised bricks from (120) and (108), one from each context respectively.

Although bonding material, lime-based mortar (tested with dilute hydrochloric acid) was recorded on seven fragments, there is limited evidence for re-use, only one tile from (107) and a brick from (119), displayed mortar adhesions over breaks.

### *Vessel glass*

The shard of vessel glass, weight of 17.7g, was recovered from the fill (119) of the ?town ditch (124). The body sherd, from dark olive green mould-made bottle, probably for wine or other form of beverage, was dated to the 19th century. Although surfaces were weathered, the glass was in good condition.

## **Discussion and Recommendations**

Although medieval material was present (39% of the overall assemblage), it is considered to be residual and/or re-deposited, probably during later groundworks. The fabrics and forms of the medieval ceramic building material are fairly typical of examples recovered from the numerous archaeological investigations in and around Beverley, and are most likely local products.

The small size of the assemblage would suggest casual deposition of domestic waste and structural debris, as opposed to deliberate dumping. This is supported by the lack of other material categories such as animal bone, metalwork and stone building material, for example. The late date of the pottery and brick from the fills of the ?town ditch, would suggest deposition after the ditch had gone out of use.

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

## **Tables**

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

<i>Code</i>	<i>Common name/Remarks</i>
CREAM	Creamware
FPWW	Factory-produced white earthenware
GREB	Brown-glazed post-medieval red earthenware (Watkins 1987 = Brown-glazed coarseware)
HUM1	West Cowick-type Humberware
MODSW	Modern stoneware
PEARL	Pearlware
TPWW	Transfer-printed white earthenwares (Watkins 1987)
UGRE	Unglazed red earthenware
YELGEW	Yellow-Glazed earthenware

*Table 1: The Pottery*

<i>Context</i>	<i>No. of sherds</i>	<i>Fabric code</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Weight (g)</i>	<i>Date</i>
107: Ground-raising /consolidation	1	YELGEW	Basal sherd. Stamped 'Fire Proof'. Internal & external glaze.	18	Late 19th/early 20th century
	1	FPWW	Rim/body sherd of a small bowl. Internal and external glaze.	11	
	1	CREAM	Rim/body sherd of a simple rimmed bowl. Internal & external glaze	34	
	1	GREB	Rim sherd of a jar. Internal and external brown glaze.	23	
	1	PEARL	Rim sherd of a serving dish.	42	
	2	TPWW	1 rim/body of a bowl and 1 basal sherd of a Willow-pattern-type dish.	62	

Context	No. of sherds	Fabric code	Comments	Weight (g)	Date
	2	MODSW	1 basal sherd and 1¼ of a beer or ink bottle.	739	
109: Fill of ?town ditch (124)	1	HUM1	Rim sherd of a flat-topped jug. Outer surface damaged.	4	14th/16th century
	5	CREAM	3 rim/body, 1 basal and 1 body sherd from different vessels including a dish/bowl.	42	Late 18th/early 19th century
	3	PEARL	2 joining basal sherds and 1 rim sherd. Basal sherd of a blue shell-edged plate.	19	Early 19th century
	2	UGRE	1 joining rim/body sherds of a dish. Flowerpot-type fabric.	55	

Table 2: The Ceramic Building Material

Context	Type	No	Comments	Date	Weight (g)
107: Ground-raising/ consolidation	Roof Tile	2	Flat-tile. Non-joining (different tiles). One tile diagnostic: ? x 200mm x 15mm, with patches of White (2.5Y/8/1) lime-based mortar on two original surfaces. The remaining non-diagnostic fragment has patches of White (2.5Y/8/1) lime-based mortar on two original surfaces and over breaks; Dark Bluish Grey (GLE2/4/1) direct heat discolouration including over breaks. Th: 17mm – 19mm.	Medieval	1259
108: Brick culvert	Brick	1	Plain. Hand-made. Complete: 230mm x 122mm x 65mm. Heavy lime-based, Very Pale Brown (10YR/8/2) lime-based mortar adhesions on all surfaces. One corner slightly over-fired.	Late 18th/early 19th century	2878
119: Fill of ?town ditch	Roof tile	5	Flat-tile. Non-joining (different tiles). One fragment is over-fired/warped with Pale Yellow (2.5Y/7/3) slip with patches of White (5Y/8/1) lime-based mortar on one original surface. Non-diagnostic: Th: 13mm to 16mm	Medieval	281
	Brick	1	Hand-made. Plain-type. Very Pale Brown (10YR/8/2) mortar on original surfaces and over breaks. Breaks abraded (though not water-rolled). Over-fired/slightly blown core. Non-diagnostic. Th: 60mm	Late 14th/15th century	626
120: Fill of ?town ditch	Roof tile	1	Flat-tile. Remnants of White (2.5Y/8/1) slip on original surfaces. Non-diagnostic. Th: 16mm.	Medieval	106
	Brick	1	Hand-made. Plain-type. Breaks are abraded (though not water-rolled). Non-diagnostic. Th: 45mm	14th century	218
		1	3 joining fragments. Hand-made. Plain-type. Patches of Very Pale Brown (10YR/8/2) lime-based mortar on original surfaces. Diagnostic: ? x 125mm x 55mm.	14th/15th century	745
		1	Hand-made. Plain-type. Patches of Very Pale Brown (10YR/8/2) mortar on original surfaces. Non-diagnostic. Th: 58mm.	Late 16th/early 17th century	465
		13			6578



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## APPENDIX 3

## APPENDIX 3: HUMBER ARCHAEOLOGY PARTNERSHIP SPECIFICATION

### SPECIFICATION FOR A PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION, INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING

Prepared by the Humber Sites and Monuments Record Office, for Mr Alan Brooke.

Site Name: Willow Cottage, 2 Pasture Lane, Beverley, East Riding of Yorkshire  
Development: Alterations and erection of 2 storey and single storey extensions to east, west and north elevations and alterations to roof within south elevation (resubmission of 13/01473/PLF).  
NGR: TA 029 398  
Planning ref.: DC/13/03873/PLF  
SMR case no.: PA/CONS/18801  
Date of issue: 07 April 2014

*This brief is valid for one year from the date of issue. After this period, the Humber Sites and Monuments Record Office should be re-consulted. This document should be read in conjunction with the Notes for archaeological contractors proposing to work in the area covered by the Humber SMR (dated January 1999): these notes are available on request from the Humber SMR.*

#### 1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 This brief is for a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording to be carried out during groundworks associated with the alterations and erection of extensions at Willow Cottage, 2 Pasture Lane, Beverley, East Riding of Yorkshire.
- 1.2 The brief should be used by archaeological contractors as a basis for submitting a costed tender for the work required.

#### 2 SITE LOCATION

- 2.1 The development plot is located within the town of Beverley, on the southern side of York Road.

#### 3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 An application for full planning permission for this development was received by the East Riding of Yorkshire Council on 25th November 2013 (application number DC/13/03873/PLF). Planning Permission was subsequently granted on 20th March 2014, subject to an archaeological condition (no. 4) to secure a programme of archaeological work; the condition stating 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.*

*This condition is imposed because the recommendation of a programme of observation, investigation and recording (watching brief) has been requested because the application site lies within an area of archaeological importance, adjacent to the Town and Bar Dyke, as well as being adjacent to a plot where previous archaeological monitoring recorded a medieval chalk road as well as recovering finds dating from the 12th to 19th centuries.*

*The request for this condition is in line with Policies 128, 129, 131, 135, 136, 139 and 141 within Section 12 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment', in the National Planning Policy Framework 2012.*

*The programme of archaeological work, which must be undertaken by a professional archaeological contractor, should comprise a scheme of observation, investigation and recording conducted during all the below-ground works associated with the proposed works.*

*If archaeological remains are uncovered, the archaeological contractor on site should be afforded the opportunity to record them by means of photographs and scale drawings. This may involve a temporary suspension of construction work in a specific area; however, the archaeological work should cause no significant delay to the development overall. A report on the archaeological observations should be produced and an ordered archive prepared.*

#### **4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 The site of the proposed development lies on the northern edge of the historic core of the medieval borough, close to the medieval tenement plots which were established on part of the town's High Street (now North Bar Within), certainly by the end of the 12th century, and very probably shortly after the Norman Conquest. Documentary evidence indicates that most of the properties along this frontage and in the immediate adjoining areas will have been in more or less continuous occupation for at least the late 600 years.
- 4.2 The southern boundary of the proposed development site adjoins the north-western corner of the Town Defences and lies close to the site of the Bar Dyke. These were in existence by 1168 when they are first mentioned in the borough records. This northern circuit comprised a substantial Town Ditch, with a bank on its inner side, which was probably topped with a wooden palisade. Sections across the north-eastern end of the ditch were excavated on properties lining the south side of Wylies Road in 1985 and 1990; here the ditch was found to survive in good condition. Traces of Romano-British ditches, containing relatively complete pottery jars of early 3rd century date were also found during these excavations, and suggest that there was a settlement very close by.
- 4.3 A programme of archaeological monitoring on an adjacent plot identified the well preserved remains of a compacted medieval chalk road; this feature was recorded as running from the south-west to north-east and is likely to continue into neighbouring plots. The width of the road varied between 3.55m and 3.95m; the exposed section showed that large to medium sized pieces of chalk had been placed together and slightly compacted to form a coherent surface. Overlying this road was a thick expanse of mid to dark brown grey silts that contained pottery, roof tile, horn cones, chalk and charcoal flecking; these finds dated in from the 12th to 19th centuries.
- 4.4 It is likely, therefore, that any ground-works in the area will encounter previously unknown heritage assets dating to the

#### **5 METHODOLOGY**

*Should the contractor consider continued monitoring unnecessary at any stage in advance of the completion of all groundworks, they should consult with the SMR Office as a matter of priority.*

- 5.1 The proposed scheme of works shall comprise the monitoring of any stripped topsoil, and the digging of foundations and service trenches: these should be undertaken under archaeological supervision, or provision should be made for an archaeologist to view the open trenches after machining but before they are infilled. This is to enable the identification and recording of any archaeological material that might be uncovered.
- 5.2 The developer's chosen archaeologist must be acceptable to the Local Planning Authority after consultation with the Sites and Monuments Record Office. Access to the site will be afforded to the developer's chosen archaeologist at all reasonable times.
- 5.3 Reasonable prior notice of the commencement of development is to be given to the archaeological contractor. A two-week period is suggested, where possible. The Sites and Monuments Record Office should be notified of the chosen contractor in advance of the watching brief.
- 5.4 On completion of the work, an ordered archive should be prepared by the archaeologist and deposited with a registered museum. The proposed recipient museum must be contacted at

the beginning of the project. A copy of the Archive Index and the name of the recipient museum should be sent to the Sites and Monuments Record. Contractors should make an allowance for a minimum of one box in calculating estimates for the museum's storage grant.

- 5.5 With the exception of human remains, and finds of treasure (as defined under the 1996 Treasure Act) which should be reported to the coroner, all finds are the property of the landowner. However, it is generally expected that the finds will be deposited with the archive. A finds recovery and conservation strategy should be agreed with the developer in advance of the project commencing. This should include contingency arrangements for artefacts of special significance. Any recording, marking and storage materials should be of archival quality, and recording systems must be compatible with the recipient museum. Copies of all recording forms and manuals must be submitted to the Archaeology Manager, prior to the commencement of site works, if these have not been submitted previously.
- 5.6 Within six weeks of the completion of the work, a report will be produced by the archaeologist, and submitted to the developer, the Local Planning Authority and the Sites and Monuments Record Office.

The final 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 plan of the developer's plan, with scale, showing the areas monitored (i.e. house block, garage, service trenches etc) and indicating the position of archaeological features in relation to the foundations etc.
  - Sections and plan drawings (where archaeological deposits are exposed) with ground level, Ordnance Datum and vertical and horizontal scales
  - General site photographs (a minimum 35mm format) as well as photographs of any significant archaeological deposits or artefacts that are encountered. If digital photography is to be used, then a suitable SLR camera or equivalent with a minimum resolution of 10 megapixels should be employed
  - 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.
- 5.7 The archaeological contractor should also supply a digital copy of the report in PDF format to the Humber Sites and Monuments Record Office.
- 5.8 Where a significant discovery is made, consideration should be given to the preparation of a short note for inclusion in a local journal.
- 5.9 All work shall be carried out in accordance with the developer's proposed timetable and shall not cause undue delay to the development unless otherwise agreed.

## **6 MONITORING**

- 6.1 The work will be monitored under the auspices of the Sites and Monuments Record Office, who should be consulted before the commencement of site works.

## **7 HEALTH AND SAFETY**

- 7.1 Health and safety will take priority over archaeological matters. All archaeologists undertaking fieldwork must comply with all Health and Safety Legislation. The archaeologist or archaeological organisation undertaking the work should ensure that they are adequately insured, to cover all eventualities, including risks to third parties.

Any queries relating to this brief should be addressed to The Sites and Monuments Record, Humber Archaeology Partnership, The Old School, Northumberland Avenue, Hull, HU2 0LN (tel: 01482 217466, fax 01482 581897)