

WESTFIELD FARM, MAIN STREET,  
KILNWICK, EAST YORKSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION,  
INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In May 2004, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by Peter Ward Homes Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording (a watching brief) during groundworks associated with a residential development on the south side of Main Street, Kilnwick, East Yorkshire (NGR SE 9986 4947). The watching brief was made a condition of planning permission. As far as can be determined, this work represents the first large-scale archaeological investigation carried out in the village.

Despite the large area that was stripped (c.2,000sqm), the watching brief did not reveal any significant archaeological remains. The majority of the identified features and deposits were associated with the former presumed 19th and 20th century drainage of the site, while several rectangular and sub-rectangular pits contained burnt animal bones and modern debris. These pits are presumably connected with the activities carried out in the Westfield Farm outbuildings which formerly occupied this part of the site.

Only the southern two thirds of the development site were subject to archaeological investigation, and it is likely that any evidence for the former occupation of the medieval croft would have been located to the north, closer to the Main Street frontage. The remains of a possible east-west aligned linear feature (014) was noted at the north end of the stripped area, which might form part of an earlier property boundary. This feature was partly buried by a cobbled surface (038) which, together with other similar deposits noted nearby (007/039), probably represents a former 17th or 18th century yard surface which predates the Westfield Farm outbuildings. The width of the medieval croft (c.34m), as shown on the Ordnance Survey 1855 map, also appears to be preserved in the present boundaries of the site, and one of these was underlain by a linear north-south aligned ditch (044).

A small rounded pit or posthole (036), cut into the natural clay (006) towards the south-east end of the site, contained one sherd of probable Peterborough ware, and so may be late Neolithic in date. This is an interesting discovery, and points to the possible earlier occupation of the site, although little can be interpreted from the limited evidence recovered by this watching brief. A second pit (012) in the centre east side of the site also contained a probable post pit, although it was undated.



## **1 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 In May 2004, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by Peter Ward Homes Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording (a watching brief) during groundworks associated with a residential development on the site of the former Westfield Farm outbuildings, Main Street, Kilnwick, East Yorkshire (NGR SE 9986 4947) (see figure 1). The watching brief was made a condition of outline planning permission (application no. DC/98/01785/OUT/BEVW – condition 10) granted on 28th June 2000, and detailed planning permission (DC/03/007627/PLF/EASTSE – condition 2) granted on 8th December 2003.

## **2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION**

- 2.1 The development site is located on the south side of Main Street, towards the east side of a block of land defined by Main Street on the north, School Lane and Church Lane to the east and west, and an unclassified road to the south. The site itself is a long rectangular plot of land, aligned north-south, stretching back (south) from Main Street. It measures c.125m north-south by c.50m east-west (maximum), and is bounded by paddocks to the south and west, with residential development to the east (see figure 2).
- 2.2 The development comprised the erection of four detached buildings with separate garages (see figure 3). Plot 1 lay in the north-east corner of the site, with a new house set back from the Main Street frontage. The new access road passed to the west of Plot 1, and then curved round to the south-east towards the centre of the site. Plot 2 lay on the west side of the access road, in the approximate centre of the site. Plots 3 and 4 lay to the south, in the southern third of the site.

## **3 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY**

- 3.1 The watching brief took account of, and followed, a specification produced by the local archaeological curators, the Humber Archaeology Partnership (see Appendix 2); although this specification was produced more than a year before the watching brief was carried out, the Humber Archaeology Partnership confirmed that the document would still be valid. More general advice produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists in relation to watching briefs (IFA 1999) was also considered. The aim of the watching brief was to monitor the groundworks associated with the construction of the new buildings and access roads, and any associated services and landscaping, to recover any information relating to any archaeological features or deposits which might be uncovered or disturbed.
- 3.2 The depth of soil that was required to be removed over the whole of the southern and central part of the site (up to 1.48m deep in places), in order to satisfy the roofline visibility requirements of a planning condition, meant that the watching brief turned into an open area excavation measuring c.36m by c.56m (see plate 1). There was consequently much more potential for archaeological discoveries. The numerous modern agricultural buildings, as shown on the modern (1975 and later) Ordnance Survey 1:2500 scale maps (see figure 2), had been demolished and the ground surface roughly levelled at some point in the past, possibly over a year before the present development; the site was overgrown when it was first inspected by EDAS. The foundations for Plot 2 had also already been excavated and partially filled with concrete long before this first visit, and the remaining baulks were considerably eroded and covered with vegetation; these initial excavations are

thought to have occurred in July 2005. These baulks were eventually stripped away completely, to a depth of 16.44m AOD.

- 3.3 A 360° mechanical excavator with a 1m wide toothed bucket was used to excavate the majority of the site, the final strip being completed with a 2m wide toothless bucket to give a finish on which potential archaeological features would be better defined. The ground works were monitored continuously during the period of 6th to 17th October 2005, when the central and southern part of the access road and the open areas for Plots 2, 3 and 4 were being stripped; the depth of the stripping meant that the foundations for the new structures in these plots were built up from the stripped surface. EDAS were not given notice of the commencement of works at Plot 1 in the north-east corner of the site, and so this area, together with the northern part of the access road (together comprising the northern third of the site), was not subject to any archaeological monitoring (see figure 3). EDAS were finally informed that all ground works on the site were complete in September 2006.
- 3.4 Following standard archaeological procedures, each discrete stratigraphic entity (e.g. a cut, fill or layer) was assigned an individual context number and detailed information was recorded on *pro forma* context sheets. A total of 64 archaeological contexts were recorded; these are all described in the following text as three digit numbers (e.g. 005) (see also Appendix 1). In-house recording and quality control procedures ensured that all recorded information was cross-referenced as appropriate. The positions of all monitored groundworks were marked on a general site plan at 1:100 scale, and more detailed section drawings at 1:10 and 1:20 scale were made as necessary. A photographic record was maintained using 35mm colour prints and colour digital images.
- 3.5 With the agreement of the developer, the project archive, comprising written and photographic elements, has been deposited with the East Riding of Yorkshire Museum Service (site code WFK 05; accession number 2006/107). Apart from numerous animal bones, only a few other artefacts were noted during the watching brief, and only one piece of Neolithic pottery was retained with the project archive.

## 4 OUTLINE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 As noted in the Humber Archaeology Partnership specification (see Appendix 2), the development site lies within the historic core of the medieval village. The place-name of Kilnwick is probably Old English in derivation, meaning “Cylla’s dairy-farm” (Smith 1937, 160). The settlement is recorded in the Domesday Book as *Chileuuitt*, when it formed part of the manor of Driffild. In 1066 Aldwif and Mulagrimr had two manors in Kilnwick totalling five carucates, and it was worth 30s; by 1086 it was waste and worth only 6s, when it was held by Nigel, Count of Mortain (Faull & Stinson 1986, 5E30).
- 4.2 In 1662 the principal landowner in the township was Sandford Nevill, a West Riding gentleman who had bought the main estate in Kilnwick some nine year earlier. In 1722 this estate passed to Thomas Condon, then to Henry Medley and then, after some expansion, to Thomas Grimston. In 1750 Grimston commissioned a survey of the village, and the accompanying plan shows that the present development plot forms one of the historic medieval crofts extending south from what was then known as Town Street; no buildings are shown on the street frontage in this plot, which lies towards the eastern end of the occupied village (Neave 1990, 332-336). The village plan was then substantially remodelled by Charles Grimston of Kilnwick Hall between c.1820 and 1840, and nine pairs of almost identical brick and pantile cottages were built along Main Street (Pevsner & Neave 1995, 578). The main part

of the former Town Street, and the houses and plots to the west of the church, were removed and the area incorporated into the parkland surrounding the Hall. Nevertheless, many of the remaining historic croft boundaries were preserved within the layout of the new village, especially on the north and south sides of Main Street.

- 4.3 The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1855 (sheet 178) shows that the majority of the development site was an orchard at that time, and there was a pond on the street frontage, where the proposed new access road meets with Main Street (see figure 4). It is not known precisely when the large number of farm buildings shown to occupy the central and southern part of the plot on the modern Ordnance Survey maps (see figure 2) were constructed, although it was probably in the 1950s. They are not shown on the 1908 edition, when the plot is depicted as a open paddock (sheet 178SE).
- 4.4 As far as can be determined, the programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording carried out as a result of this development represents the first large-scale archaeological investigations carried out in the village, although a winged Bronze Age axe dating to c.1300-1400 BC has been found at an unspecified location to the east of School Lane (HAP 974).

## **5 WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS** (see figures 5 to 7)

- 5.1 A demolition layer (001), varying in thickness but generally less than 0.6m thick, and consisting of a dirty light brown soil with fragments of tile, slate, pottery, glass, brick, asbestos and concrete, overlay the former dark brown topsoil (002) over most of the site, apart from the easternmost edge. At the east side of the site, the dark brown loam topsoil (002) was up to 0.9m deep, possibly due to re-deposition prior to 20th century building work. At the west side of the site, the yellow-brown/grey natural clay (006) lay 0.5m below the turf.
- 5.2 A modern drainage trench (009) ranging between 0.25m and 0.48m wide, with two sumps (008 and 060), ran approximately north-south through the site for at least 40m. This drained wet land to the south, and was said by the farmer of the land to have been dug in the 20th century. No drainage pipe was evident in the trench but the backfill (010) was a wet, blackish, gritty soil with lumps of yellow clay which included both modern and handmade brick fragments, as well as glass, stone and animal bone fragments. A slightly wider (0.52m) extension of the drainage trench (004) running to the north of the northern sump (008) contained an unglazed ceramic drainpipe and other 20th century material in a dark brown loam (005/011). This northern sump (008) measured 0.67m by 0.86m externally and was made of stone slabs cemented into the natural (006), with an orange sandy clay and small stones (017) filling the cut (016). The southern sump (060) was made of concrete and measured 1.6m long by 0.6m wide, and was also cut into the natural (006).
- 5.3 A short length of another narrow north-south aligned trench (026), assumed to be associated with drainage but with no pipe evident, was exposed 2.0m to the east of the central section of the longer trench (009); it was 0.30m wide and contained a loose blackish loam with fragments of burnt and unburnt animal bone, glass and flat ceramic tile (027). A section through the south end of this trench, to the south of disturbance caused by a later drain (024 – see below), showed it to have a smooth U-shaped section 0.15m deep below the machine cut surface. Traces of other linear cut features running east-west (030, 032 and 052) apparently associated with drainage relating to the former modern agricultural buildings on the site, were noted to south, and they may be all part of the same system.

- 5.4 A 6.5m long section of a linear ditch (044), running north-south along the eastern boundary of the site, was only partially exposed by the topsoil strip, and its full dimensions could not be ascertained. It was not excavated, but the fill comprised a firm grey brown silty clay (045). It probably represents one of the original property boundaries of the site.
- 5.5 The long north-south aligned drainage trench (009) cut across two earlier east-west linear cuts. One (046) lay towards the southern edge of the stripped area, and was up to 1.15m wide at the machine-stripped surface, with steep sides and a stepped flat base, cut to a depth of 0.22m below the machine-stripped surface (base at 17.87m OD) (see Section 6); it ran across the full width of the stripped area (17.6m). It was not possible to define the level from which the ditch had been cut and no dateable material of any sort was present in the grey/brown silty clay fill (047). The slightly sinuous alignment of this feature might suggest it also represents an earlier property boundary. The second east-west linear feature (024) lay further to the north. It bottomed out towards the centre of the site, but ran off-site to the east, where it was 0.88m wide with an apparent U-shaped profile, visible in the baulk marking the eastern boundary of the site. A redundant service pipe (water?) was visible in the upper, looser levels of the brown loam backfill (025), but the ditch cut extended down to 0.22m below the level of the machine-stripped surface, where the fill was very compacted. No dateable material was present in the lower fill.
- 5.6 At the north end of the monitored part of the site, beneath the former topsoil (002) and north-east of Plot 2, a short length of another east-west aligned linear feature (014) was exposed by the machine strip for the access road. It measured 1.30m wide and was cut into the natural clay (006), and the upper fill (015) was a greenish-grey, sulphurous smelling, silty deposit, possibly animal waste, together with charcoal flecks and small stones. The limit of the excavation meant that it was not clear whether this was a cut feature such as a ditch, or a natural depression, but it was not evident further to the west and it may be associated with a former east-west aligned property boundary. Any western extension of this feature had been disturbed by a later cobbled surface (038).
- 5.7 This cobbled surface (038) lay beneath the former topsoil (002) and dipped down into feature 014, partly underlying its fill (015). It consisted of rounded cobbles and flints, chalk rubble up to 0.08m in size and flat sandstone pieces up to 0.25m long. This material appears to represent part of a former yard surface, following the natural slope of the land towards the south. It is probably a part of the similar deposit revealed by the cuts for the foundation trenches of Plot 2, where a discontinuous layer of cobbles set in a compacted clay loam (054) c.0.15m thick overlay a distinct 0.08-0.10m thick layer of chalk rubble on a bed of finely fractured flint (007) (see Section 1b). Two separate fragments of clay pipe stem were noted within the chalk and fractured flint layer (007), probably dating it to no earlier than the 17th or 18th century, and it may represent a yard surface which predates the Westfield Farm outbuildings. Below this deposit (007) was a thin layer of dark brown loam (039), representing the original land surface on which the cobbled yard was lain (see Sections 1a and 1b).
- 5.8 An oval pit (012), measuring 1.00m wide by 1.42m long, was noted towards the north-east corner of the site, cut into the natural clay (006). It was bowl-shaped in profile with a rounded base (see Section 3), and was cut to a depth of 0.43m from the machine-cut surface (base at 16.52m OD). It was filled with a grey/brown silty clay (013) containing fine chalk gravel, small pellets of yellowish clay and occasional flecks of charcoal; it appeared to be a posthole. A single small, glazed, body sherd of pottery probably from a 13th-14th century jug was present in the lower fill, but this

is likely to be residual. Also present in the fill were a number of small, unidentified fragments of animal bone and two pig teeth. The post pipe in the east side of the pit, which was only distinct at the lower level, was filled with a softer, darker more organic material (059).

- 5.9 A small rounded pit or posthole (036), 0.76m in diameter, cut into the natural clay (006) towards the south-east end of the site, was filled with a light grey silty clay (037). This feature was sectioned and excavated; it proved to be 0.59m deep (base at 16.87m OD) from the machine-cut surface with sloping sides and a flat bottom 0.25m wide (see Section 5 and plate 2). The lower fill included stratified layers containing fractured flint and charcoal, and a single rimsherd from a small bevelled-rimmed bowl-like pottery vessel. The fabric was chalk/calcite gritted with some quartz still visible, although most of the inclusions had eroded or leached out. This small sherd of pottery appears to be from a Peterborough ware vessel and is probably late Neolithic in date (c. 2,500-2,000 BC) (Rod Mackey, *pers. comm.*). All the flint fragments within the fill appeared to have been naturally fractured rather than being tool-making debris.
- 5.10 Adjacent to this pit or posthole was a perfectly circular pit (042), 1.0m in diameter, cut into the natural clay (006). It was 0.33m deep from the machine-cut surface (base at 17.27m OD), and had almost vertical sides and a flat base, slightly deeper at the circumference (see Section 8 and plate 5). The upper fill (043) was a dark loam with lumps of plastic clay and fragments of disarticulated animal bone, while the lower fill was very firm and contained a larger proportion of clean clay, also with animal bone fragments, and some small stones, suggesting rapid backfilling with no evidence of silting. The profile of the pit suggests that it may possibly have contained a drum or barrel, although the fill does not indicate that any vessel had decayed *in situ*. It is difficult to see how any vessel could have been inserted and indeed removed, leaving such a clean edge. The pit edges were so clean and circular as to suggest a drilling hole or other ground investigation works, in which case it is possible that the base of the pit was not reached and it could have been much deeper.
- 5.11 There were also two other sub-circular features in this part of the site. The largest was an oval shallow pit-like feature (040), measuring 0.20m long, 0.90m wide and c.0.29m deep, surrounded by an area of stony clay. The fill (041) was a firm light grey silt clay with a yellowish sandy clay beneath. This feature was interpreted as an old tree throw (a hollow caused by a tree blowing over). The second feature (034) was smaller but more circular in plan, 0.50m long by 0.55m wide and 0.04m deep, and the dark grey ashy silty fill (035) contained burnt animal bone fragments; the pit was interpreted as being the base of a larger pit used for the disposal of animal bones.
- 5.12 Another small virtually circular pit (020) was revealed by the strip for the access road. It measured 0.57m wide by 0.59m long, and was 0.59m deep from the machine-cut surface (base at 16.34m OD); it had been cut through the topsoil (002) into the natural clay (006). Its profile suggested a stake or post hole (see Section 4), but no dating evidence was found in the clean soft grey clayey silty fill (021).
- 5.13 A total of nine other sub-rectangular pits were recorded during the monitoring of the site, all associated with the relatively modern disposal of burnt animal remains: pigs (056 and 048), sheep (022) and cows (050 and 028). All the pits were filled with a fairly dark mixed loam and clay material with the remains of the animal bones noted above and some 19th-20th century pottery (057, 049, 023, 051 and 029 respectively); the fill of a crescent-shaped pit (049) also contained patches of a fine

white material which might be quicklime. All these pits appeared to have been dug by machine.

- 5.14 The largest pit (028) lay in the south-east corner of the site. It had a bulbous or oval plan, measuring 4.10m long by 2.40m wide at its maximum extent, and was cut through the topsoil (002) into the natural (006) (see plate 3). The pit was not excavated but disarticulated, burnt bone fragments and the teeth and skull of a cow were visible in the dark brown loam fill (029). An east-west drainage trench (030), 0.4m wide and 0.39m deep (see Section 2 and plate 4), appeared to be associated with this pit and it may originally have been continuous with other similarly aligned drainage trenches (052) and (032) seen to the west. The silty clay fill (031) of drain 030 contained teeth and disarticulated bone fragments from both cow and sheep, and it was extremely hard and compacted, possibly due to the presence of a line of mature conifer trees on the immediately adjacent property boundary. The fills of the other sections of drain (033 and 053) were similar, also containing animal bone fragments and small stones, and there was a rectangular concrete drainage sump (055) set in a bed of sand and gravel between them.
- 5.15 Two modern rubbish pits were exposed at the edges of the stripped area. One (061) on the eastern boundary of the site was 0.77m deep and contained 19th-20th century pottery, glass, leather and metal, while the other (063) on the extreme west side of the site was 1.1m deep and contained 20th century building materials, mostly concrete blocks and bricks. Both pits looked as though they had been cut by machine.
- 5.16 It was interesting to note that in several locations over the site, there were small deposits of a bluish-black shaley material (018) sealed at least 0.12m beneath the natural clay (006). This was obviously a natural deposit, but where mixed with the deposits immediately above the clay, give the appearance of a burnt surface.

## **6 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS**

- 6.1 Despite the large area that was stripped (c.2,000sqm), the watching brief did not reveal any significant archaeological remains. The majority of the identified features and deposits were associated with the former presumed 20th century drainage of the site, while several rectangular and sub-rectangular pits contained burnt animal bones and modern debris. These pits, which appeared to have been mechanically excavated, are presumably connected with the activities carried out in the Westfield Farm outbuildings which formerly occupied this part of the site.
- 6.2 Only the southern two thirds of the development site were subject to archaeological investigation, and it is likely that any evidence for the former occupation of the medieval croft would have been located to the north, closer to the Main Street frontage. The remains of a possible east-west aligned linear feature (014) was noted at the north end of the stripped area, and this might have been part of an earlier property boundary, separating the toft (house) and yard area of the plot from the larger croft (paddock or field) to the rear (south); this feature lies c.24m from the edge of Main Street and is aligned with another property boundary to the west of the site. This feature was partly buried by a cobbled surface (038) which, together with other similar deposits noted nearby (007/039), probably represents a former 17th or 18th century yard surface which predates the Westfield Farm outbuildings. The width of the medieval croft (c.34m), as shown on the Ordnance Survey 1855 map, also appears to be preserved in the present boundaries of the site, and one of these was underlain by a linear north-south aligned ditch (044).

- 6.3 A small rounded pit or posthole (036), cut into the natural clay (006) towards the south-east end of the site, contained one sherd of probable Peterborough ware, and so may be late Neolithic in date. This is an interesting discovery, and points to the possible earlier occupation of the site, although little can be interpreted from the limited evidence recovered by this watching brief. A second pit (012) in the centre east side of the site also contained a probable post pit, although it was undated.

## **7 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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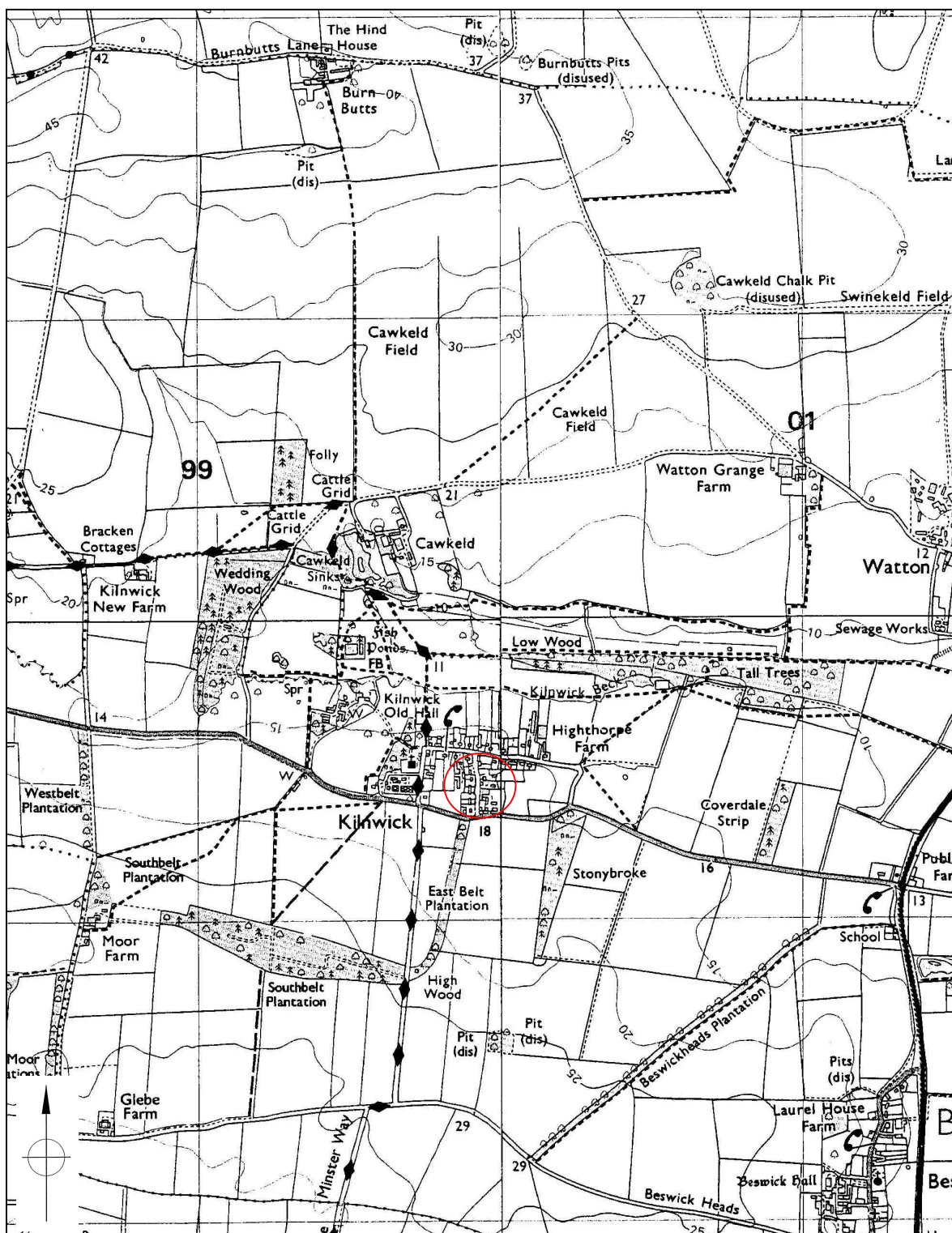
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## **8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

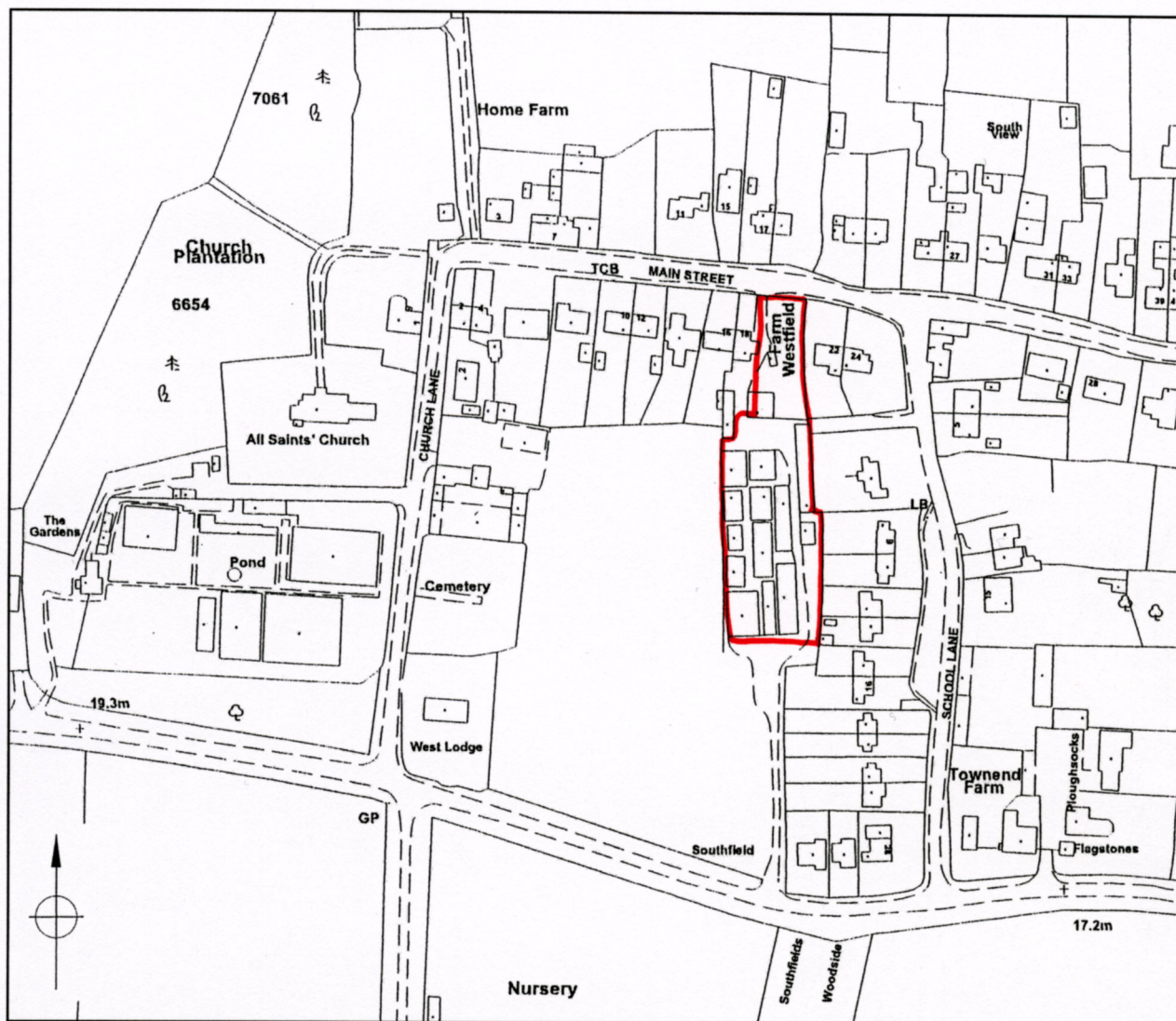
- 8.1 The archaeological watching brief at the former Westfield Farm, Kilnwick, was commissioned and funded by the developers, Peter Ward Homes Ltd. EDAS would like to thank Mr Paul Hopkin and Mr Glynn Harrison of Peter Ward Homes Ltd for their co-operation in carrying out the work.
- 8.2 The site recording was undertaken by Kate Dennett and Rod Mackey on behalf of EDAS, and they also produced the fieldwork records. Ed Dennison produced the final report and drawings, and the responsibility for any errors or inconsistencies remains with him.



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PROJECT		MAIN STREET, KILNWICK	
TITLE		GENERAL LOCATION	
SCALE	NTS	DATE	NOV 2006
EDAS		FIGURE	1





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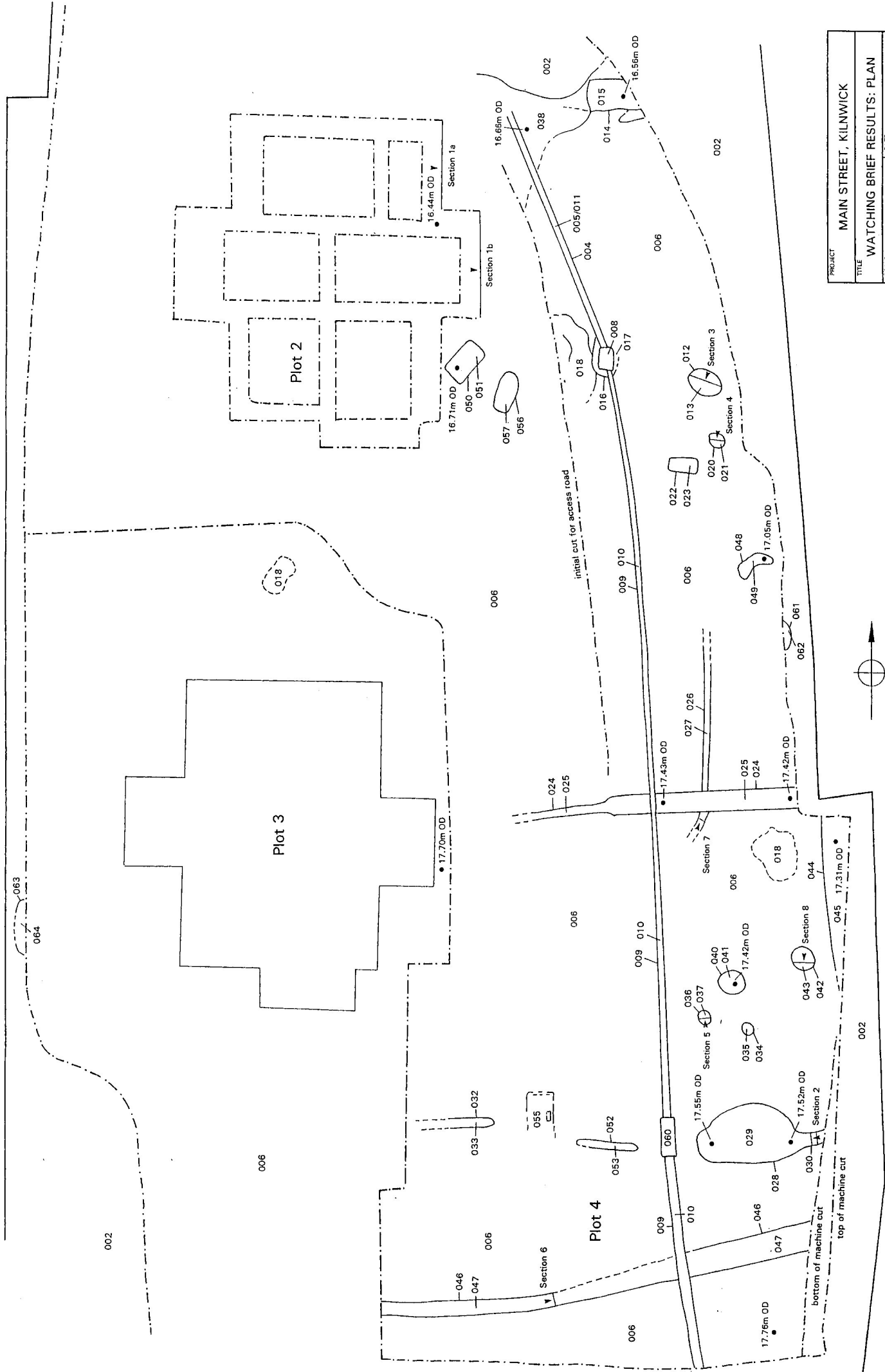
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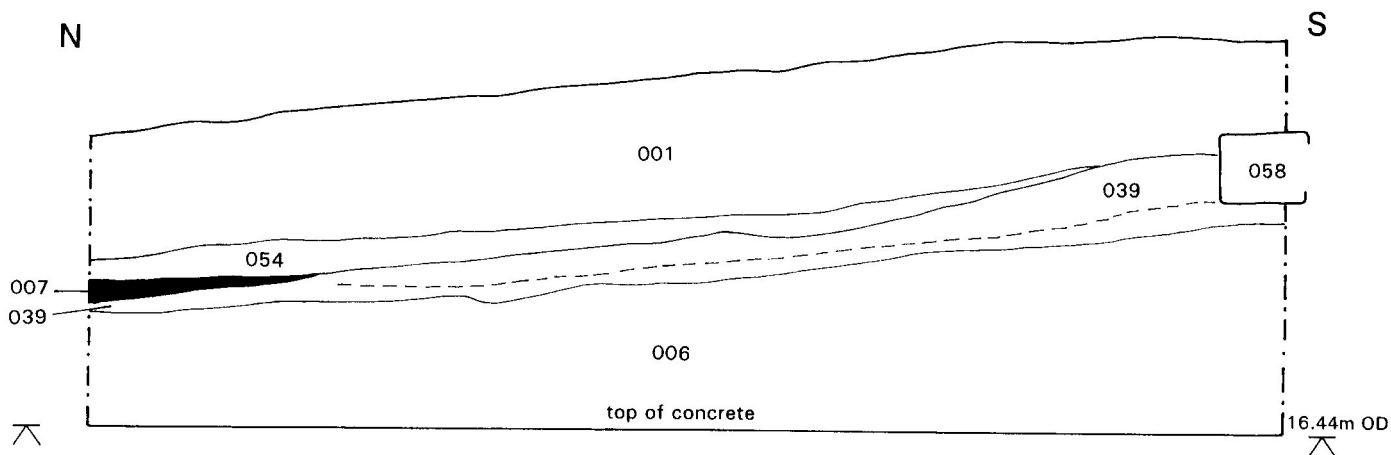
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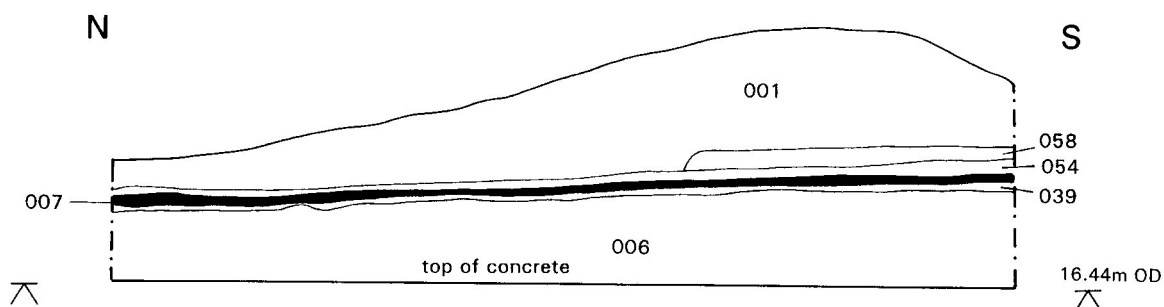


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TITLE WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS: PLAN			
SCALE AS SHOWN	DATE NOV 2006		
EDAS	FIGURE 5		



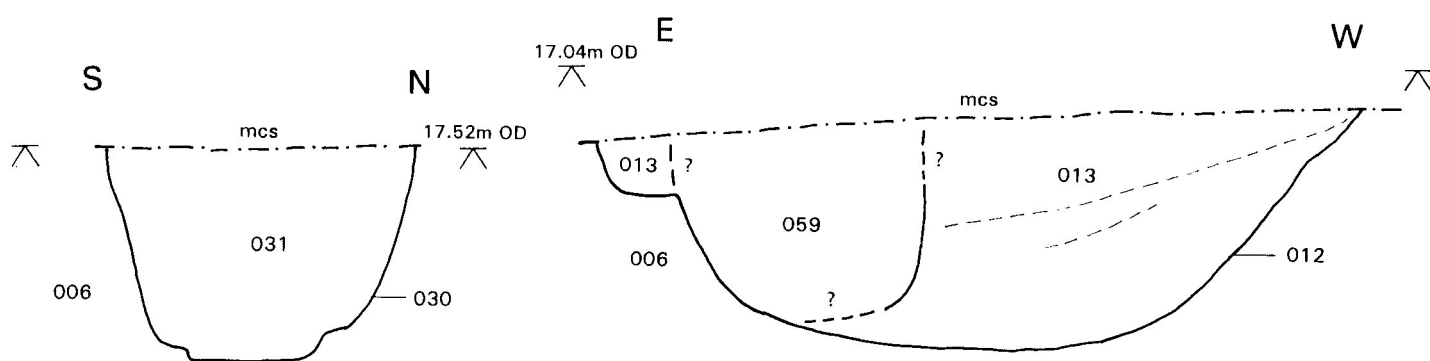


Section 1a



Section 1b

0 1m



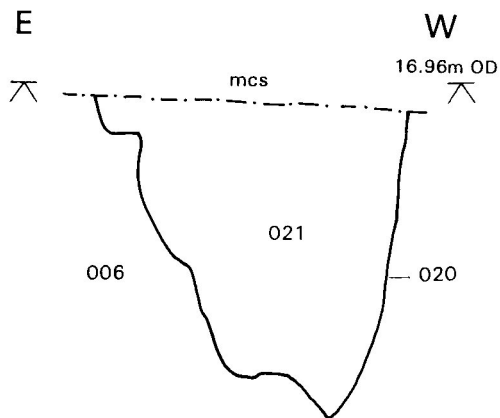
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Section 3

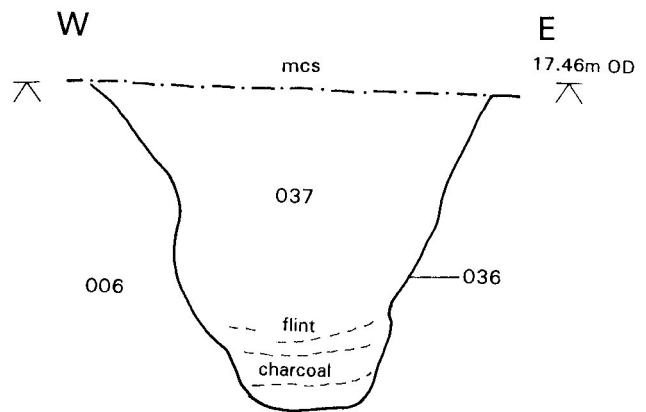
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mcs = machine cut surface

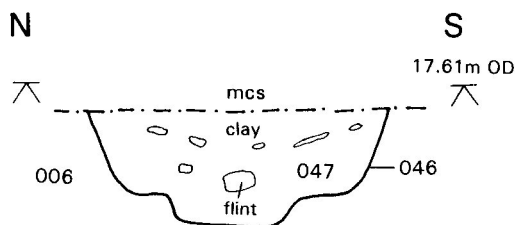
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TITLE WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS: SECTIONS	
SCALE AS SHOWN	DATE NOV 2006
EDAS	FIGURE 6



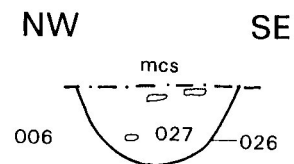
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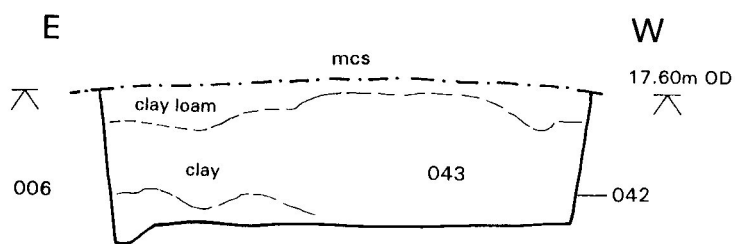
Section 5



Section 6



Section 7



Section 8

0 1m

mcs = machine cut surface

PROJECT		MAIN STREET, KILNWICK	
TITLE		WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS: SECTIONS	
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	NOV 2006
EDAS		FIGURE	7



Plate 1: General view of south end of stripped site, showing work in progress, looking south.

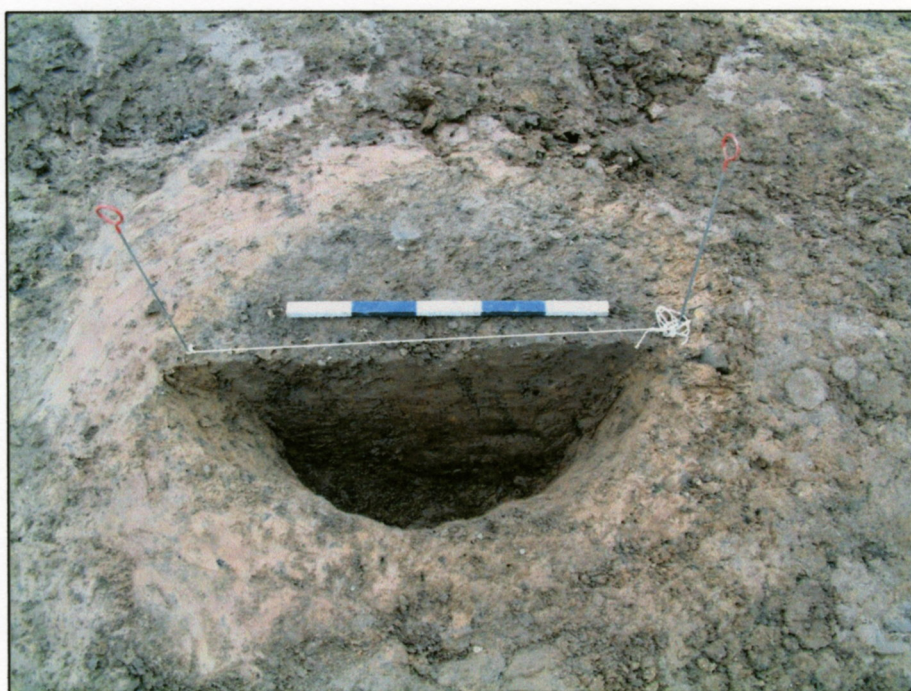


Plate 2: Section through small pit 036, looking north.





Plate 3: General view of large pit 028, looking west.



Plate 4: Section through ditch 030, looking west.

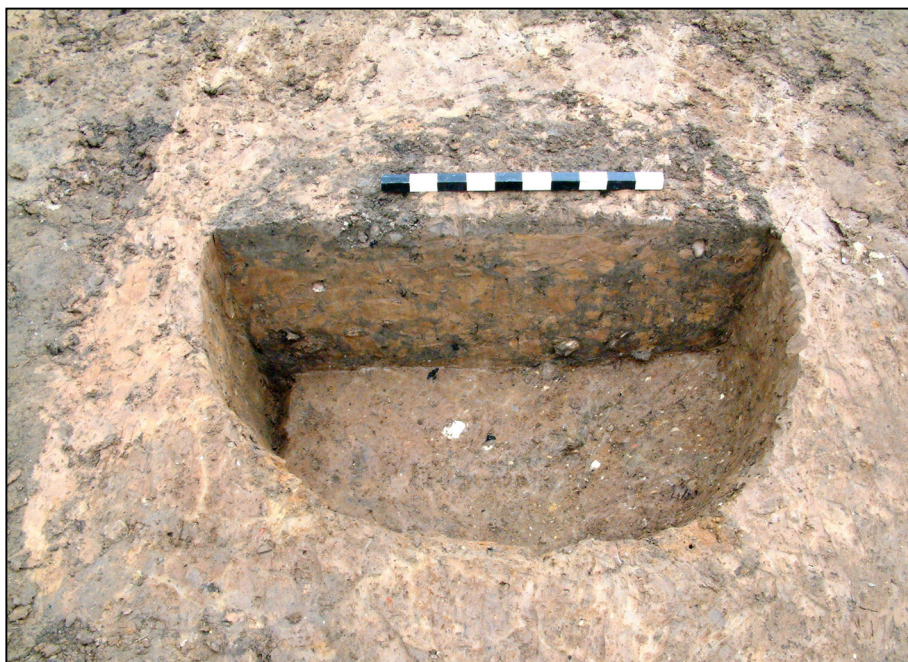


Plate 5: Section through pit 042, looking south.



## **APPENDIX 1**

## APPENDIX 1: LIST OF CONTEXTS

001	Light brown loam with debris and vegetation, < 0.6m thick - modern demolition layer.
002	Dark brown loam and small stones, chalk and flint, < 0.9m thick - former topsoil beneath 001.
003	Medium sized chalk rubble 0.1m thick.
004	North-south linear cut 0.52m wide – drain.
005	Unglazed ceramic pipe in trench 004.
006	Natural clay deposit with areas of sandy clay.
007	Thin layer of fine chalk gravel < 0.1m thick – yard surface.
008	Rectangular stone slab drainage sump, 0.67m by 0.86m externally.
009	North-south linear cut 0.25m-0.48m wide – drain.
010	Backfill of 009 – wet black gritty silty clay with debris.
011	Backfill of 004 – dark brown loam with debris.
012	Oval cut 1.0m by 1.42m – pit/posthole.
013	Fill of 012 – grey/brown silty clay and occasional cobbles.
014	East-west linear feature 1.3m wide – natural depression or cut?
015	Upper fill of 014 – greenish smelly silt.
016	D-shaped cut for sump 008.
017	Backfill of 016 – orange sandy clay with small stones.
018	Deposit of grey silt with small stones etc – probable natural.
019	Not used.
020	Cut for circular pit – post hole?
021	Fill of 020 – clean soft grey clayey silt.
022	Cut for trapezoidal pit 1.25m long by 0.68-0.5m wide – modern.
023	Fill of 023 – dark ashy loam with burnt animal bone with 19th/20th century pottery.
024	East-west linear cut 0.88m wide with U-shaped profile – probable drain.
025	Fill of 024 – brown loam with flint, cobbles, animal bone and water(?) pipe.
026	North-south linear cut 0.3m wide – drain.
027	Fill of 026 – blackish loam and clay with modern debris.
028	Oval / sub-rectangular cut 4.1m long and 2.4m wide – modern pit for animal disposal.
029	Fill of 028 – dark brown loam overlying clay/ash containing cow skull and other burn bone.
030	East-west linear cut 0.4m wide, possibly associated with pit 028.
031	Fill of 030 – grey/brown silty clay with sheep and cow bone fragments.
032	East-west linear cut 0.46m wide – drain.
033	Backfill of 032 – soft clean silty grey clay with animal bone and stones.
034	Cut for almost circular pit 0.50m long by 0.55m wide – base of animal disposal pit.
035	Fill of 034 – dark grey ashy silty clay with burnt animal bone fragments.
036	Circular cut 0.76m in diameter – possible posthole or pit.
037	Fill of 036 – light grey silty clay with stratified layers of charcoal and flint. One piece of ?Neolithic pottery.
038	Cobbled surface, c.0.1m thick, probably same as 007 and 054.
039	Dark brown loam < 0.04m thick – old land surface beneath 007.
040	Cut for oval feature, 1.2m long by 0.9m wide – probable old tree throw.
041	Fill of 040 – light grey silty clay with thin stones and sandy horizon.
042	Cut for circular pit 1.0m in diameter – possible ground investigation.
043	Fill of 042 – dark brown loam at the surface, clay lower down.
044	North-south linear ditch, full extent not seen – probable original property boundary.
045	Fill of 044 – grey brown silty clay.
046	East-west linear cut 1.15m wide – possible boundary ditch.
047	Fill of 046 – grey brown silty clay and clay lumps.
048	Cut for crescent-shaped feature, 1.6m long and 0.5m wide – pig disposal pit.
049	Fill of 048 – grey brown silty clay with animal bone and patches of quick lime?
050	Cut for rectangular pit 1.6m long by 1.0m wide – cow disposal pit.
051	Fill of 050 – black brown clay and loam with burnt cow bones.
052	East-west linear cut 0.36m wide – drain.
053	Backfill of 052 – dark grey silty clay with animal bone and stones.
054	Compacted brown clay loam with small cobbles, 0.15m thick, similar to 038.

- 055 Rectangular concrete drainage sump > 1.6m long by 1.1m wide set in a bed of sand and gravel.
- 056 Cut for sub-rectangular pit 1.7m long by 0.85m wide – pig disposal pit.
- 057 Fill of 056 – loose blue black ash and loam with burnt pig bones.
- 058 Concrete blocks on remaining baulks of Plot 2, beneath demolition layer 054.
- 059 Fill of 012, within 013, forming post pipe – friable dark grey brown loam silt.
- 060 Concrete sump 1.6m long by 0.6m wide.
- 061 Cut for rounded pit, only partly visible, at least 1.3m wide – modern rubbish pit.
- 062 Fill of 061 – dark brown loam containing mixed 19th/20th century rubbish.
- 063 Cut for sub-rectangular pit only partial visible, at least 2.1m long – modern rubbish pit.
- 064 Fill of 063 – dark brown loam and yellow clay with modern concrete, brick etc.

## **APPENDIX 2**

## **APPENDIX 2: 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 E. Dennison.

Site Name: Westfield Farm, Main Street, Kilnwick, East Riding of Yorkshire  
Development: Residential development of four dwellings, means of access and landscaping.  
NGR: SE 9986 4947  
Planning ref.: DC/98/01785/OUT/BEVW; DC/03/05006/REM/EASTSE;  
DC/03/07627/PLF/EASTSE  
SMR case no.: PA/CONS/4536; 4814; 10022; 10297  
Date of issue: 15th June 2004

*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 erection of a residential development of four dwellings, means of access and landscaping at Westfield Farm, Main Street, Kilnwick, 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 application site lies on the south side of Main Street in the village of Kilnwick. It is bounded by Main Street to the north, by residential housing to the east and west, and paddocks to the south.

#### **3 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

- 3.1 The amended application for Outline Planning Permission was received by the East Riding of Yorkshire Council in 1999 (application no. DC/98/01785/OUT/BEVW). Outline planning permission was subsequently granted, subject to an archaeological condition stating that: "No development shall take place on the site until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority" (cf. PPG 16, para 30; Circular 11/95, Model Clause 55).
- 3.2 Subsequent applications for Reserved matters and also for Full Planning Permission have also been received, and similar archaeological conditions have been attached. The only details supplied by the consultant are that the current application is under the condition attached to the Outline permission.

#### **4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 The site of the proposed development lies within the historic core of the medieval village of Kilnwick, to the east of the church on Main Street. The place-name Kilnwick is probably Old English in derivation, meaning "Cylla's dairy-farm". The settlement is recorded in Domesday Book as Chileuuit, when it formed part of the manor of Driffild. In 1066 Aldwif and Mulagrím had two manors totalling five carucates, and where three ploughs were possible,

and it was worth 30s; by 1086 it was waste and worth only 6s, when it was held by Higél, Count of Mortain.

- 4.2 The application site occupies one of the historic crofts within the village; the sites of houses on the frontage of this plot are shown on a detailed plan of the village dating from 1750. The positions of many of the historic croft boundaries have been preserved within the layout of the modern village. It is likely therefore that any groundworks in this area would encounter archaeological deposits of the medieval and later periods.

## **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 archaeological monitoring of the stripped of topsoil and landscaping of the application plot, the digging of the foundations and service trenches to the four new dwellings, and also of any other construction works which are likely to cause any extensive below-ground disturbance (e.g. the construction of the new access routes to the highway). These works 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 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 programme of works.
- 5.3 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.
- 5.4 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.
- 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 find's recovery and conservation strategy should be agreed with the developer in advance of the project commencing. This should include contingency arrangements for artifacts 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. Contractors should make an allowance for a minimum of one box in calculating estimates for the museum's storage grant.
- 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 SMR Office. The final report should include the following (as appropriate):
- 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 showing the areas monitored (e.g. the four dwellings, the new access routes, service trenches etc) and indicating the position of archaeological features in relation to the foundations etc, with scale
  - Sections and plan drawings (where archaeological deposits are exposed) with ground level, Ordnance Datum and vertical and horizontal scales
  - Photographs (a minimum 35mm format) where significant archaeological deposits or artefacts are encountered; also general photographs to show the prevailing condition of the site at the time of the programme of observation, investigation and recording
  - A written description and analysis of the methods and results of the programmes of archaeological and architectural observation, investigation and recording, in the context of the known archaeology of the area
  - Specialist artefact and environmental reports, as necessary
  - References and bibliography of all sources used
- 5.7 In addition, the archaeological contractor should also supply a digital copy of the report in PDF format to the Humber Sites & Monuments Record Office.
- 5.8 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).