

FOXHOUSE FARM, DREWTON LANE,
SOUTH CAVE, EAST YORKSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION,
INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In January 2008, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by Mr C Taylor of Drewton Manor to undertake a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording (a watching brief) during groundworks associated with the conversion of Foxhouse Farm, Drewton Lane, Drewton, East Yorkshire (NGR SE92353315). The archaeological work was made a condition of full planning permission (application DC/07/01679/PLF/WESTES).

The deposits exposed in two external drainage trenches were broadly similar, and all relate to the construction of the existing farm complex, probably some time in the 18th century. It appears that, prior to construction, the existing ground surface was levelled and dug out slightly, and a pad of hard-packed chalk rubble (004 and 007) was laid down to form a base for the new farm buildings. This chalk pad was cut into a mid-brown sandy silt clay (003 and 008). The fact that the sandy silt clay (008) in the second drainage trench contained some fragments of brick and pantile might suggest that the existing complex replaced some earlier buildings, although this is not certain.

The stripping of a large area of ground to the south-east of the farm complex did not reveal any archaeological features or deposits, other than the topsoil (201) and subsoil (202). On the west side of the stripped area, the remains of a small late 19th century coal house (203) or similar was noted, which was probably associated with and was perhaps originally attached to the former farmhouse.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In January 2008, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by Mr C Taylor of Drewton Manor to undertake a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording (a watching brief) during groundworks associated with the conversion of Foxhouse Farm, Drewton Lane, Drewton, East Yorkshire (NGR SE92353315).
- 1.2 The archaeological work was made a condition of full planning permission, granted by the East Riding of Yorkshire Council on 16th August 2007 (application DC/07/01679/PLF/WESTES). A methods statement for the archaeological observation, investigation and recording was produced by EDAS at the request of the applicant's agent in advance of the project (see Appendix 2). The contents of this methods statement were discussed and agreed with the Humber Archaeology Partnership, and it formed the "written scheme of [archaeological] investigation" as stipulated in condition 7 of the planning permission.
- 1.3 The aim of the archaeological work was to record and recover information relating to the nature, date, depth, and significance of any archaeological features and deposits which might be affected by the groundworks associated with the development.

2 SITE LOCATION

- 2.1 Foxhouse Farm lies on the south side of Drewton Lane, which runs east from the A1034 South Cave to Sancton Road, some 2km to the north of South Cave (NGR SE92353315) (see figure 1). Drewton Lane is a no-through road, leading to Drewton Manor, which lies just to the north-east of the farm complex, and Drewton Dale. The line of the dismantled Hull, Barnsley and West Riding Junction Railway runs on a north-east/south-west alignment just to the south of the site.
- 2.2 The farm complex is 19th century in date, of at least two phases, but none of the buildings are listed as being of Special Architectural or Historic Interest. The farm complex has a 'U'-shaped plan form, with the long closed side running along the south side of Drewton Lane; there is also another set of buildings in the centre of the open side (see figure 2). Foxhouse Cottages lie to the immediate south-west of the complex, and there are other modern farm structures to the south-east and east.

3 OUTLINE ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 Information from the Humber Sites and Monuments Record (HSMR) showed that the development site lay within a Romano-British and medieval landscape. Substantial quantities of prehistoric and Romano-British material, notably coins, broaches, spearheads, a silver ring, and pottery, have been found in the vicinity of Drewton Manor over the past 200 years (HSMR 3169). The nature of the finds implies that there may have been a significant Roman site in the immediate vicinity, which was occupied from at least the later 1st century AD until at least the mid 2nd century AD, while the discovery of seven Roman skeletons in the mid 19th century implies there was also a small cemetery here. Other Roman coins were found in the field just to the south-west of the farm complex in 1993 (HSMR 6712).
- 3.2 Foxhouse Farm and Drewton Manor also lie within the area formerly occupied by the medieval village of Drewton (HSMR 3181). This is recorded in the 11th century Domesday Book, and is probably a Saxon foundation, and a water mill is recorded at Drewton from 1100 (Kent 1979, 32). The village appears in the *Nomina Villarum* of 1316, but it began to shrink in size during the later Middle Ages; further

decline took place after the mid 17th century so that by the early 19th century there was only the farm and Drewton Manor (Beresford 1952, 60). A manor house at Drewton was mentioned from 1774, although the present house was remodelled in c.1900 (Kent 1979, 25). The village is thought to have been sited just to the north-east of Drewton Manor, and traces of the surrounding medieval field system can be seen as earthworks adjacent to the development site.

- 3.3 The origins of the present Foxhouse Farm are not known, but it is likely to have been an 18th century creation, when the remaining medieval open fields were finally enclosed (Kent 1979, 30). Two separate ranges of buildings either side of a fold yard and a detached farmhouse are shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition (1855) 6" map (sheet 224) (see figure 3), while a datestone of 1880 on one of the farm buildings shows that the complex was later enlarged or redeveloped to become the present farm complex.

4 METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The archaeological work followed the EDAS methods statement (see Appendix 2), and 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 conversion of the farm buildings, to recover information relating to any archaeological features or deposits which might be uncovered or disturbed. It should be noted that there was no requirement to undertake any pre-conversion archaeological or architectural survey of the farm buildings.
- 4.2 At the time that the EDAS methods statement was prepared in December 2007, work on the conversion of the farm buildings had already begun. This work was subsequently stopped by the Local Planning Authority, partly to allow for the submission of the methods statement for the programme of archaeological work in accordance with the planning condition.
- 4.3 When the archaeological recording work was started, many of the former farm buildings were in the process of conversion to offices and holiday accommodation, with new floors having been inserted and much of the internal drainage works complete. The footings for one new structure at the north-west end of the central range had also been completed. However, many of the excavations resulting from the above work were shallow in depth and so much of the work completed prior to the start of the watching brief was, from an archaeological point of view, superficial. It also seemed that few archaeological deposits would have been destroyed by the work, as this part of the site had already been disturbed as a result of the construction of the original farm complex.
- 4.4 The watching brief was undertaken in two phases. The first phase involved the monitoring of excavations for a new external drain which ran along the south-west side of the farm complex (i.e. along the western side of the western range); this work was undertaken in March 2008. It was also originally proposed to monitor drainage works in the pasture field to the north-west of the site, but this area was subsequently found to be outside the planning application boundary (Mr C Taylor, *pers. comm.*). The second phase of work, undertaken in July 2008, involved the monitoring of the construction of a small car park to the south-east of the farm complex, which required some limited reduction in ground level and topsoil stripping.
- 4.5 All the ground works for the Phase 1 work were undertaken using a tracked Hewden excavator equipped with a 0.70m wide toothed bucket. The stripping for the Phase

2 work was undertaken with the same machine using a smooth ditching bucket. 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 12 archaeological contexts were recorded; these are all described in the following text as three digit numbers (e.g. 005). Obviously modern drains or pipes were not assigned context numbers, but their positions were marked on the site drawings and their relationships to any archaeological deposits are described in the following text. 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, and more detailed drawings were made of each area as necessary; a photographic record was also maintained using 35mm and digital colour prints.

- 4.6 In the following description, it should be noted that all heights given are relative to a temporary benchmark that was established on site by the contractors at the south-east corner of the farm complex. This temporary benchmark was given a nominal value of 100.00m AD.
- 4.7 With the agreement of the landowner and developer, the project archive, comprising written and photographic elements, will be deposited with the East Riding of Yorkshire Museum Service (site code DRM 08; accession number 2009/007). No artefacts were retained from the watching brief.

5 RESULTS FROM THE WATCHING BRIEF (see figure 4)

Phase 1: the external drainage

Trench 1

- 5.1 The watching brief associated with the excavation of the external drainage was undertaken in several separate operations. On the 18th March 2008, the main section of the drainage trench was excavated along the south-west side of the farm complex, along the line of an access track. This trench ran parallel to the west wall of the west range of the complex but was set some 0.85m out from it, with a number of small arms running between the main trench and the farm range. The main trench started at a point 1.90m to the south of the south-west corner of the west range, and continued to a point 3.20m to the south of the north-west corner, giving a total length of 34.50m. The trench had an average width of between 0.80m to 0.90m, and an average depth of 0.50m below ground level (BGL) (99.28m AD) at the southern end, increasing in depth to 0.90m BGL (98.26m AD) at the northern end.
- 5.2 Following the removal of 0.10m deep layer of modern tarmac (001), a bed of angular limestone pieces (002), up to 0.10m across, was exposed. This formed a bedding layer for the tarmac and had an average depth of 0.10m. The limestone (002) overlay a richly coloured mid-brown sandy silt clay (003), quite firm and clean with few inclusions, which was up to 0.70m thick. In the southern half of the trench, a 0.12m diameter ceramic pipe ran along the base of the trench, parallel to the east section (0.50m BGL to 0.70m BGL; 99.28m AD to 99.25m AD) (see plate 1). There was no clear cut for the pipe, and it gradually angled across the line of the trench, eventually disappearing near the centre of the trench, where it was crossed by a north-east/south-west aligned concrete capping. The top of the concrete capping was set at 0.30m BGL (99.65m AD) and it concealed a ceramic pipe.

- 5.3 At the southern end of the main trench, the sandy silt clay (003) continued beneath the base of the trench (0.50m BGL or 99.28 AD). As the trench deepened towards the north, the sandy silt clay (003) continued to be the lowest visible deposit. However, at a point c.20m to the north-west of the south end of the trench, where the excavation had reached c.0.70m in depth (99.25m AD), the sandy silt clay became shallower and faded out. It was seen to overlie a deposit of hard-packed angular chalk rubble (004), with a small amount of sandy silt clay (003) mixed in. The chalk rubble was only visible in the east section of the trench, not the west; a dividing line between the rubble and the sandy silt clay (003) may have been visible in the base of the trench, but it was not clear cut. Towards the northern end of the trench, the chalk rubble (004) was set at between 0.60m to 0.80m BGL (98.40m to 98.20m AD), and it continued beneath the base of the trench.

Trench 2

- 5.4 At the time of the initial watching brief visit on the 18th March 2008, a second excavated drainage trench was still open in the east yard of the farm complex (see plate 2). This trench was aligned north-west/south-east, measured c.20.70m in length and had an average width of 0.95m, although the sides had been crudely widened beyond the main excavation for the northernmost 5.0m. The trench was excavated to an average depth of 0.70m; the ground surface within the yard sloped very slightly downwards from south to north, with the base of the trench similarly sloping downwards from 99.00m AD to 98.90m AD in the same direction.
- 5.5 Following the removal of the 0.10m thick layer of concrete yard surface (005), a gritty black/dark brown silt (006) was exposed, set at between 0.10m to 0.34m BGL, although it varied in depth and in some places was as shallow as 0.10m deep. The silt (006) contained frequent inclusions of red handmade brick (average dimensions ? by ? by 0.07m). It overlay a 0.36m deep deposit of hard-packed angular chalk rubble (007), made up of pieces up to 0.10m across, and extending below the base of the trench for the majority of its length. However, in a few places where the trench went slightly deeper, the chalk rubble was seen to overlie a mid-brown sandy silt clay (008), relatively clean but containing occasional small fragments of pantile and red handmade brick.
- 5.6 No earlier structure pre-dating the existing farm complex was exposed in this second drainage trench. The only structures uncovered by the excavation were a pair of parallel concrete footings (009), predating the existing concrete yard surface (005) but overlying the chalk rubble (007). The top of the concrete footings was set immediately below the yard surface (0.10m BGL) and the surface of the narrower southern footing was slightly rounded in profile; they are unlikely to be any earlier than the mid 20th century.

Phase 2: Car park area

- 5.7 The topsoil stripping for the area of the new car park had already been completed when the monitoring visit was made, on 22nd July 2008. A large area had been stripped, totalling some 30m square, extending south from a track along the south side of the farm complex (see plate 3). Within the stripped area, the ground surface had originally sloped gently from north to south, and the area had previously been used as a dumping ground for agricultural and building material.
- 5.8 The stripping only took off the topsoil, which was between 0.20m-0.30m deep, to expose the subsoil. The topsoil (201) was a firm mid-brown sandy silt clay, which contained occasional scatters of chalk, modern intrusions (including a c.2m diameter

circular dump of modern rubbish towards the south end of the site), modern machine-made bricks and some animal bone. The underlying subsoil (202) was a mottled firm light brown silty clay with frequent chalk inclusions. No evidence for any cut archaeological features was noted within the stripped area.

- 5.9 Towards the centre of the west side of the stripped area, the remains of a small structure (203) were revealed, in line with the gable of the adjacent Foxhouse Cottages. This structure had already been demolished at some time prior to the stripping operation. It was brick-built, and measured 3.0m long (north-south) by 2.0m wide (east-west); only the bases of the walls were visible, represented by two courses of machine-made brick. The structure was divided into three cells, the northern cell being further subdivided into two bays by a single brick skin wall. These two bays were filled with a thin layer of ash, the central cell was clean, and the southern cell had a brick floor. There was some modern pottery and pantiles scattered about in the general vicinity. The building, which appeared to be of late 19th century date, had probably served as a coal house or ash house. The fact that the west side of the structure was not seen in the stripped area might suggest that it formerly extended further to the west, and it may well have originally been attached to the end of Foxhouse Cottages, which represent the former farmhouse. A small structure appears to be shown on the Ordnance Survey 1855 map (see figure 3) in this area, although it is not known whether this is actually the building revealed by the topsoil stripping. The main part of the stripped area is shown as an orchard on the 1855 map.

6 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 The deposits exposed in the two external drainage trenches were broadly similar, and all relate to the construction of the existing farm complex in the 18th century. It appears that, prior to construction, the existing ground surface was levelled and dug out slightly, and a pad of hard-packed chalk rubble (004 and 007) was laid down to act as a base for the new farm buildings. This chalk pad was cut into a mid-brown sandy silt clay (003 and 008). The fact that the sandy silt clay (008) in the second drainage trench contained some fragments of brick and pantile might suggest that the existing complex replaced some earlier buildings, although this is not certain.
- 6.2 The topsoil stripping of a large area of ground to the south-east of the farm complex did not reveal any archaeological features or deposits. On one side of the stripped area the remains of a small late 19th century coal house or similar was noted, which was probably associated with and perhaps was originally attached to the former farmhouse.

7 BIBLIOGRAPHY

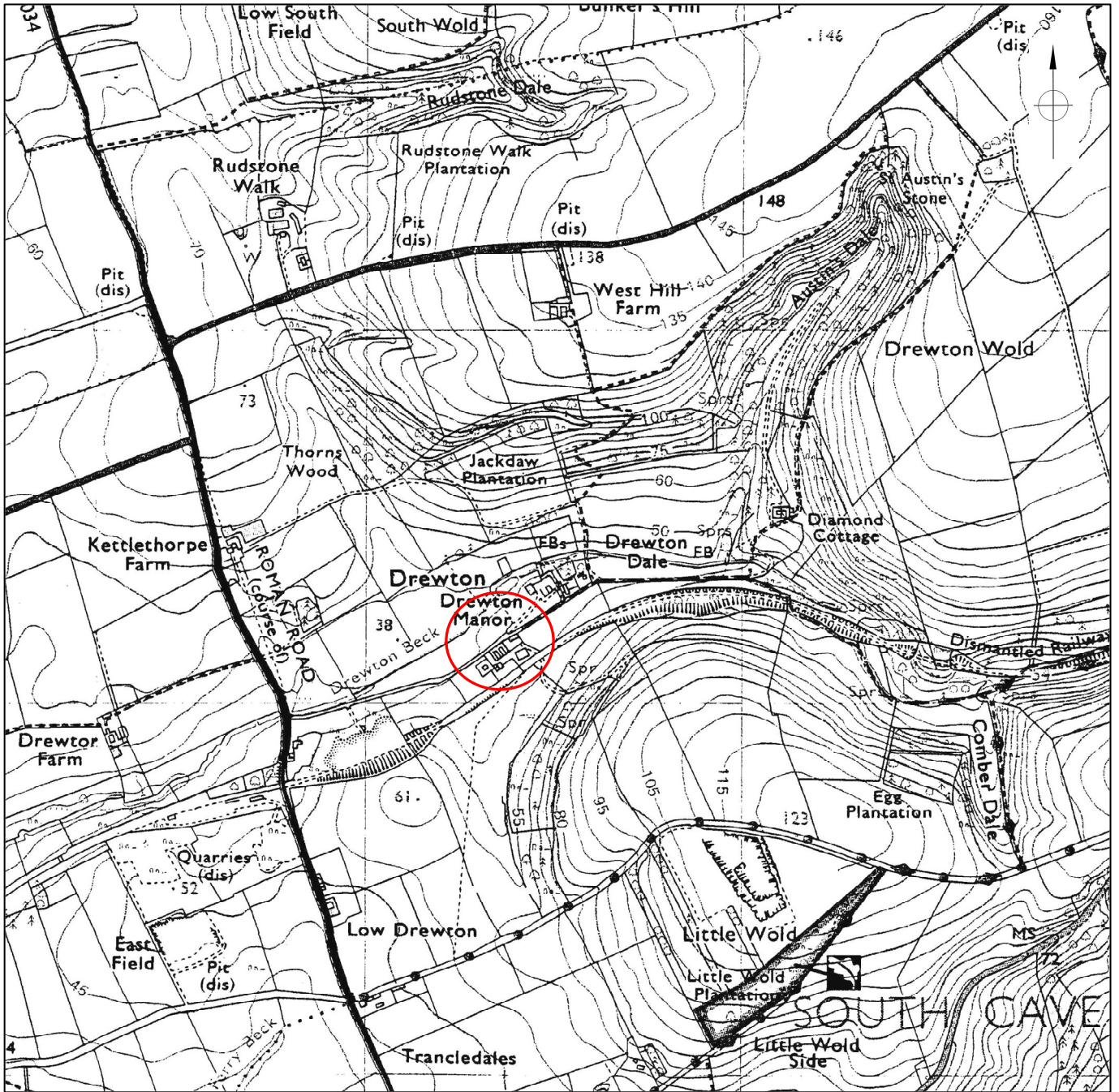
Beresford, M W 1952 "The Lost Villages of Yorkshire". *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal* vol 38, 44-70

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

Kent, G H R 1979 "North Cave". In Allison, K J (ed) *A History of the County of York East Riding volume 4*, 19-37

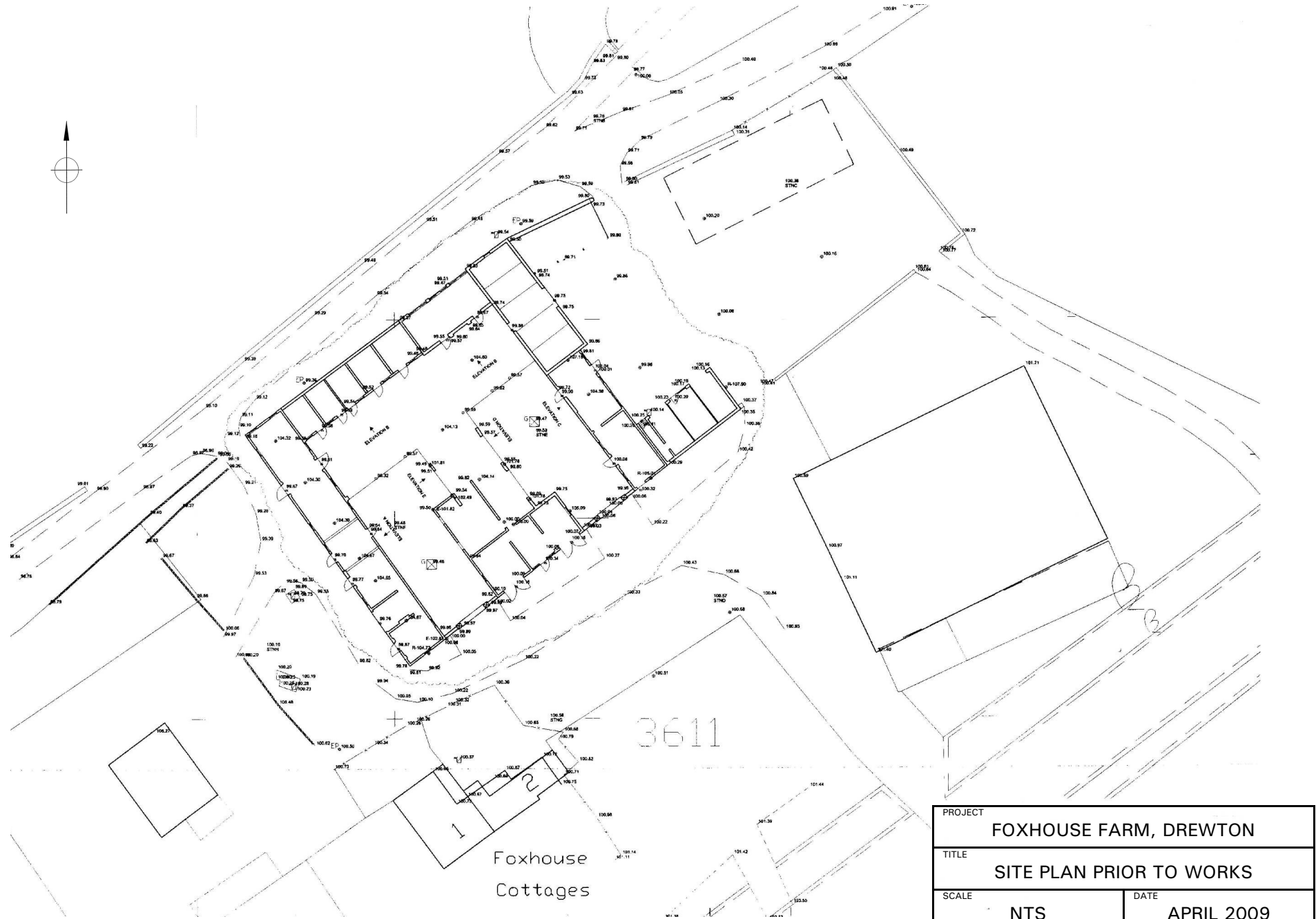
8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 8.1 The archaeological watching brief at Foxhouse Farm was commissioned by the developer, Mr C Taylor, through his agents T D Jaggar Ltd. EDAS would like to thank them, as well as the site contractors, for their co-operation in carrying out the archaeological recording.
- 8.2 The on-site recording was undertaken by Shaun Richardson and Ed Dennison of EDAS. The final report and site archive was produced by Ed Dennison of EDAS, with whom the responsibility for any errors remains.



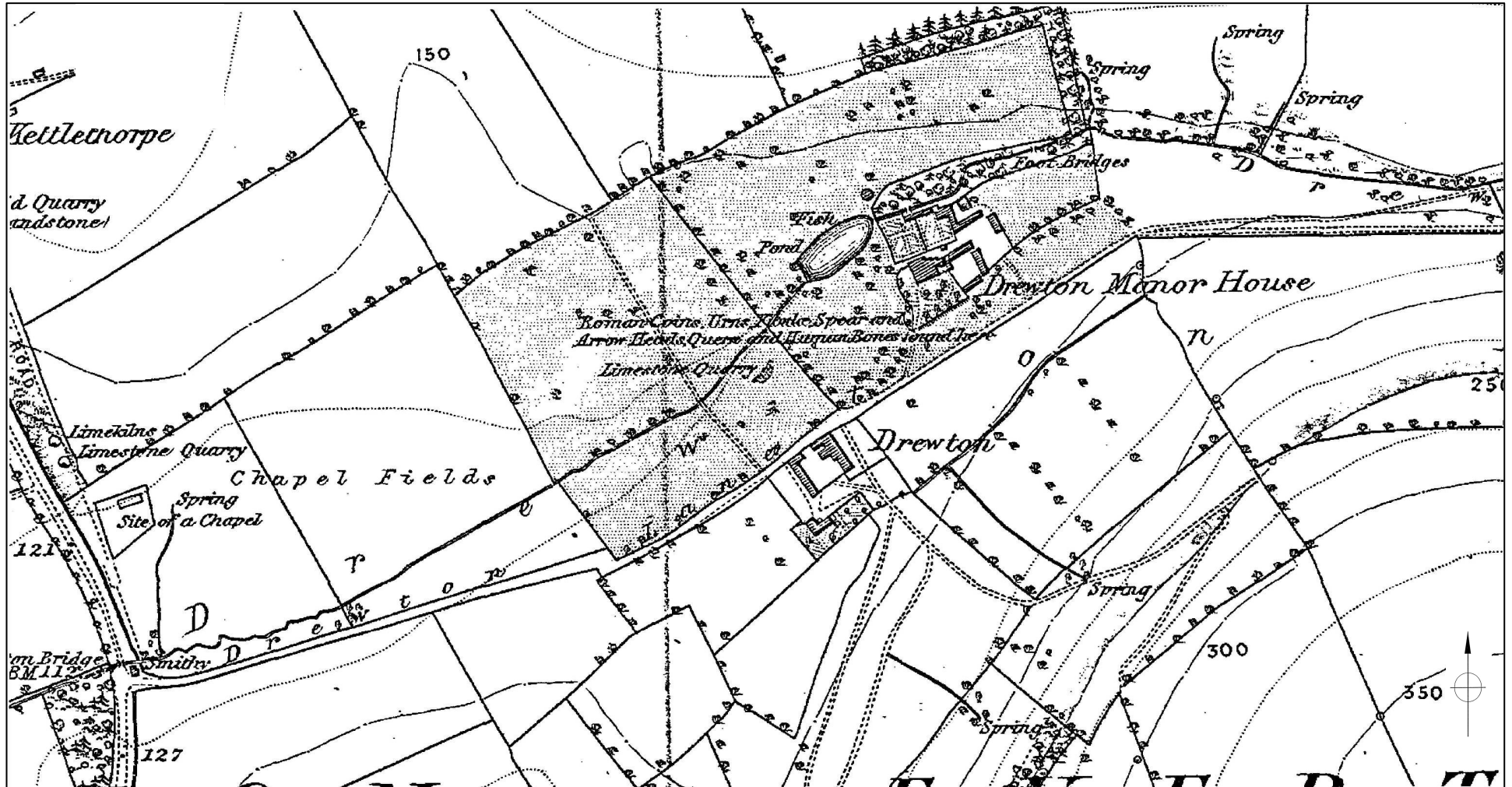
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PROJECT		FOXHOUSE FARM, DREWTON	
TITLE		GENERAL LOCATION	
SCALE	DATE	NTS	APRIL 2009
EDAS		FIGURE	1



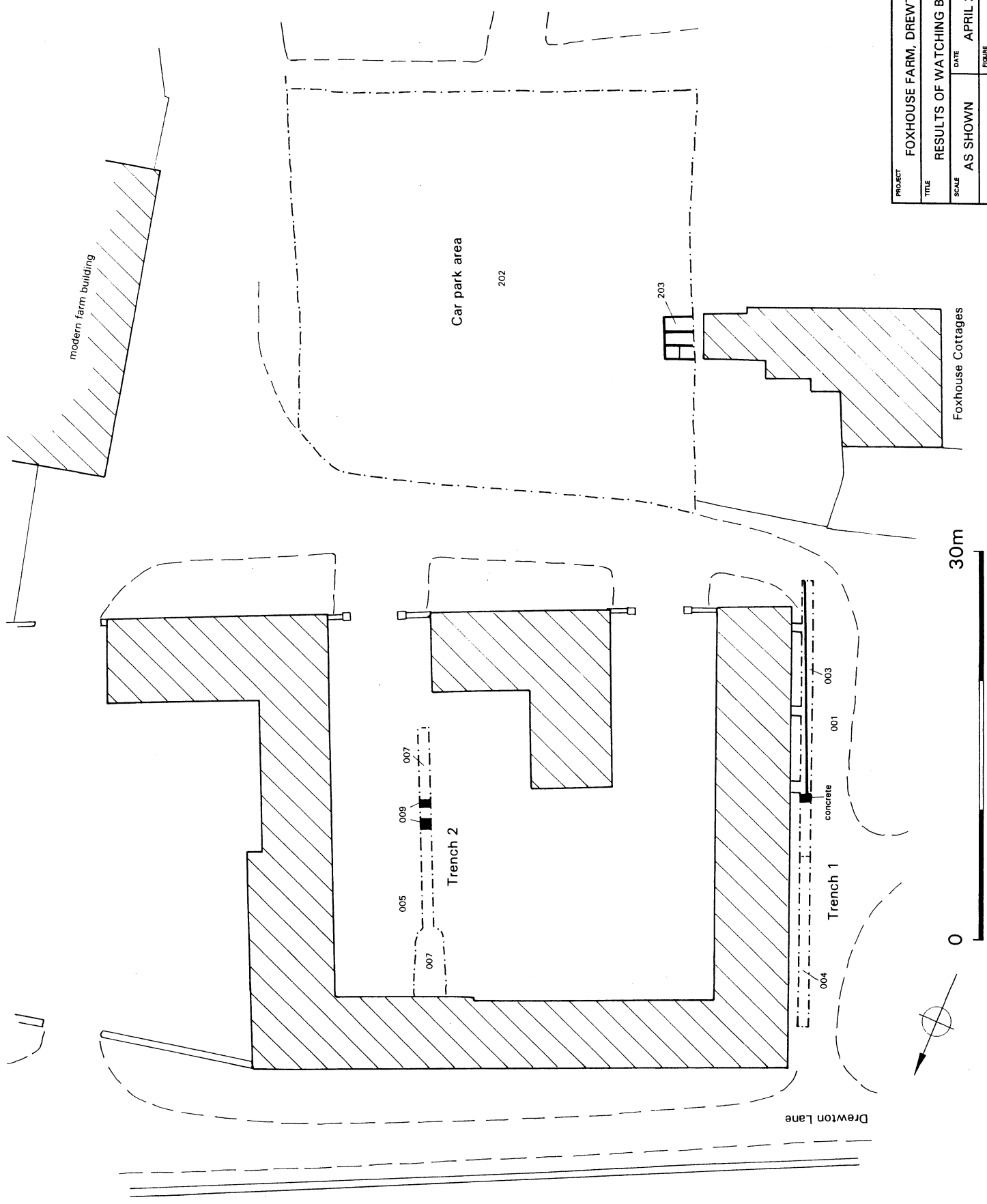
Plan supplied by T D Jagger Ltd.

PROJECT		FOXHOUSE FARM, DREWTON	
TITLE		SITE PLAN PRIOR TO WORKS	
SCALE	NTS	DATE	APRIL 2009
EDAS		FIGURE	2



Source: Ordnance Survey 1855 6" map sheet 224.

PROJECT		FOXHOUSE FARM, DREWTON	
TITLE		ORDNANCE SURVEY 1855 MAP	
SCALE	DATE	NTS	APRIL 2009
EDAS		FIGURE	3



PROJECT	FOXHOUSE FARM, DREWTON
TITLE	RESULTS OF WATCHING BRIEF
SCALE	AS SHOWN
DATE	APRIL 2009
FIGURE	4

30m

0



Drewton Lane

Car park area

202

203

Foxhouse Cottages

modern farm building

Trench 2

Trench 1

concrete

005

009

007

007

004

001

003



Plate 1: Trench 1 under excavation, looking north-west.



Plate 2: Trench 2, looking north-west.



Plate 3: Car park area following topsoil stripping, looking south-east.

APPENDIX 1

LIST OF RECORDED CONTEXTS

<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Location</i>
001	Layer of modern tarmac, 0.10m thick.	Trench 1
002	Hard packed angular limestone pieces, forming bedding for 001, 0.10m thick.	Trench 1
003	Firm mid-brown sandy silt clay, up to 0.7m thick.	Trench 1
004	Compacted and hard packed chalk rubble, with mid-brown silty clay, at least 0.20m thick.	Trench 1
005	Modern yard concrete surface, 0.10m thick.	Trench 2
006	Friable dark brown/black silt containing frequent fragments of red handmade brick, average 0.24m thick.	Trench 2
007	Layer of hard packed angular chalk rubble, average 0.36m thick.	Trench 2
008	Compacted mid-brown sandy silt clay containing occasional pantile and red brick, of undetermined depth.	Trench 2
009	Modern concrete footings, 0.95m wide.	Trench 2
201	Firm mid-brown sandy silt clay, up to 0.4m thick.	Car park area
202	Firm light brown silty clay with frequent chalk inclusions, of undetermined depth.	Car park area
203	Remains of small brick-built structure, c.3m by c.2m.	Car park area

APPENDIX 2

METHODS STATEMENT FOR A PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION, INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING, FOXHOUSE FARM, DREWTON LANE, SOUTH CAVE, EAST YORKSHIRE

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This methods statement details the work required to undertake a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording (a watching brief), to be carried out during external groundworks associated with the conversion of Foxhouse Farm, Drewton Lane, South Cave, East Yorkshire. This methods statement has been produced by Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS), at the request of the developer of the site, Mr C Taylor of Drewton Manor.
- 1.2 The contents of this methods statement have been discussed with the Humber Archaeology Partnership, and it forms the “written scheme of [archaeological] investigation” stipulated in condition 7 of the full planning permission (application DC/07/01679//PLF/WESTES) for the development, approved by East Riding of Yorkshire Council on 16th August 2007.

2 SITE LOCATION

- 2.1 Foxhouse Farm lies on the south side of Drewton Lane, which runs east from the A1034 South Cave to Sancton road, some 2km to the north of South Cave (NGR SE92353315). Drewton Lane is a no-through road, leading to Drewton Manor, which lies just to the north-east of the farm complex, and Drewton Dale. The line of the dismantled Hull, Barnsley and West Riding Junction Railway runs east-west just to the south of the site.
- 2.2 The farm complex is 19th century in date, of at least two phases, but none of the buildings are listed as being of Special Architectural or Historic Interest. The farm complex has an ‘E’-shaped plan form, with the long closed side running along the south side of Drewton Lane. The three fingers of the ‘E’ thus run south-east towards the rear of the site (see attached figure).

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 Full planning permission for the conversion of the farm complex, together with the erection of an agricultural building and the retention of existing extensions to a farm building, was granted by East Riding of Yorkshire Council in 16th August 2007, with one condition which is relevant to the archaeological investigations (application DC/07/01679/PLF/WESTSE).
- 3.2 The condition (number 7) states that: “No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Local Planning Authority (PPG 16, para 30; Circular 11/95, Model Clause 55). The scheme shall provide for:
- (i) the proper identification and evaluation of the extent, character and significance of archaeological remains within the application area;
 - (ii) an assessment of the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological remains;
 - (iii) proposals for the preservation in situ, or for the investigation, recording and recovery of archaeological remains and the publishing of the findings, it being understood that there shall be a presumption in favour of their preservation in situ wherever feasible;

- (iv) sufficient notification and allowance of time to archaeological contractors nominated by the developer to ensure that archaeological fieldwork as proposed in pursuance of (i) and (iii) above is completed prior to the commencement of permitted development in the area of archaeological interest; and
- (v) notification in writing to the Curatorial Officer of the Humber Archaeology Partnership of the commencement of archaeological works and the opportunity to monitor such works.”.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Information from the Humber Sites and Monuments Record (HSMR) shows that the development site lies within a Romano-British and medieval landscape. Substantial quantities of prehistoric and Romano-British material, notably coins, broaches, spearheads, a silver ring, and pottery, have been found in the vicinity of Drewton Manor over the past 200 years. The nature of the finds implies that there may have been a significant Roman site in the immediate vicinity, which was occupied from at least the later 1st century AD until at least the mid 2nd century AD, and the discovery of seven skeletons in the mid 19th century implies there was also a small cemetery here. Other Roman coins have also been found in the field just to the south-west of the farm complex.
- 4.2 Foxhouse Farm and the Manor also lies within the area formerly occupied by the medieval village of Drewton. This is recorded in the 11th century Domesday Book, and is probably a Saxon foundation. It appears in the 1316 *Nomina Villarum*, but it began to shrink in size during the later Middle Ages; further decline took place after the mid 17th century so that by the early 19th century there was only the farm and Drewton Manor. The village is thought to have been sited just to the north-east of the Manor, but traces of the surrounding medieval fields can be seen adjacent to the development site.
- 4.3 The origins of the present Foxhouse Farm is not known, but it is likely to have been an 18th century creation, when the remaining medieval open fields were finally enclosed. Two separate ranges of buildings either side of a fold yard and a detached farmhouse are shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition (1855) 6” map (sheet 224), while a datestone of 1880 on one of the farm buildings shows that the complex was later enlarged or redeveloped to become the present ‘E’-shaped plan form complex.

5 NATURE OF THE DEVELOPMENT

- 5.1 At the time of writing this methods statement, work on the conversion of the farm buildings had already begun. This work was subsequently stopped by the Local Planning Authority, partly prior to the submission of this methods statement in accordance with the planning condition.
- 5.2 Many of the former farm buildings are now in the process of conversion to offices and holiday accommodation, with new floors having being inserted and much of the internal drainage works complete. The footings for one new structure at the north-west end of the central range have also been completed. However, many of the excavations are shallow in depth and so much of the completed work is (from an archaeological point of view) superficial. It would also seem that few archaeological deposits will have been destroyed by this work, as this part of the site had already been disturbed as a result of the construction of the original farm complex. It should be noted that there is no requirement to undertake any pre-conversion archaeological or architectural survey of the farm buildings.

- 5.3 Discussions with the developer and the clerk of works have suggested that there are two elements of the development still to be undertaken which will involve substantive groundworks. These works lie outside the presumed main areas of previous disturbance, and so they have the potential to affect sub-surface archaeological deposits. One element is the external drainage works – new drains will be dug along the south-east and south-west sides of the farm complex, and then across Drewton Lane and into a lawned area to the north. These drains will be between 0.5m and 1.0m deep, but the precise details of the drainage works in the northern field have not yet been determined; it is envisaged that new sewerage treatment tanks will be dug into deep holes and/or connections will be made to existing service runs. The second groundwork element which will have archaeological implications is the construction of a small car park to the south-east of the farm complex. This will involve the stripping of topsoil and some overburden to allow a new area of hardstanding to be created.
- 5.4 Subsequent discussions with the Curatorial Officer of the Humber Archaeology Partnership established that it would be sufficient to undertake a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording (a watching brief) during these two operations, and that this work (and subsequent reporting etc) would satisfy the requirements of the planning condition.
- 5.5 It should also be noted that the planning application allows for the erection of an agricultural building to the north-east of the farm complex, and for the retention of existing extensions to a large prefabrication farm building to the east. All these elements have already been erected, and so no archaeological monitoring or recording is possible here.

6 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The aim of the archaeological work is to record and recover information relating to the nature, date, depth, and significance of any archaeological features and deposits which might be affected by the external drainage works and the construction of the car park.
- 6.2 The proposed scheme of works will be as follows. Any trenches/pits etc excavated for the new drainage works will be subject to archaeological monitoring as they are being dug, so that any archaeological deposits that might be uncovered can be immediately identified and recorded. The topsoil stripping for the new car park will also be subject to archaeological monitoring, and this will be followed by detailed cleaning and recording of the exposed ground surface. Where mechanical equipment is to be used for the excavations (e.g. JCB or mini-digger), the main contractor will use a toothless bucket, to facilitate the archaeological recording.
- 6.3 If it becomes clear during the monitoring work that little of archaeological interest is likely to survive in specific parts of the site, the recording work may be halted in that part of the site, in consultation with the Curatorial Officer of the Humber Archaeology Partnership. However, if structures, features or finds of archaeological interest are exposed or disturbed, the archaeological contractor will be allowed time to clean, assess, and quickly hand excavate, sample and record the archaeological remains, as necessary and appropriate to allow the archaeological material to be sufficiently characterised. Heavy plant or excavators will not be operated in the immediate vicinity of any archaeological remains until those remains have been recorded and the archaeological contractor has given explicit permission for operations to recommence at that location.

- 6.4 The archaeological recording work should not cause undue delay the overall programme of site works, and much can be achieved through liaison and co-operation with the main contractor. However, the main contractor and client should ensure that the archaeological contractor has sufficient time and resources to ensure compliance with all elements of this methods statement. It is likely that the archaeological recording will be accomplished through a number of separate site visits, the number and duration of which will be determined by the speed of the development/excavations. Access to the site will therefore be afforded to archaeological contractor at all reasonable times.
- 6.5 The archaeological contractor must also be acceptable to the Local Planning Authority, after consultation with the Curatorial Officer of the Humber Archaeology Partnership.
- 6.6 Reasonable prior notice (minimum one week) of the commencement of development should be given to the archaeological contractor, who will then inform the Humber Sites and Monuments Record, so that they may attend or monitor the recording work if they so wish.
- 6.7 The actual areas of ground disturbance, and any features of archaeological interest, will be accurately located on a site plan and recorded by photographs (35mm black and white/colour prints and colour slides), scale drawings (plans and sections at 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 scales as appropriate), and written descriptions as judged adequate by the archaeological contractor, using appropriate proforma record sheets and standard archaeological recording systems.

7 UNEXPECTED SIGNIFICANT OR COMPLEX DISCOVERIES

- 7.1 If, in the professional judgement of the archaeologist on site, unexpectedly significant or complex discoveries are made that warrant more recording than is covered by this methods statement, immediate contact will be made with the developer and the Curatorial Officer of the Humber Archaeology Partnership. This will allow appropriate amendments to be made to the scope of the recording work, in agreement with all parties concerned. The possibility of temporarily halting work for unexpected discoveries has already been discussed with the developer.
- 7.2 Although it is considered unlikely, it is possible that human remains may be uncovered by the proposed groundworks. In this case, any human remains will be adequately recorded and left *in situ*, and not be unnecessarily disturbed, unless their removal is absolutely necessary to complete the groundworks. If this is the case, sufficient time and resources will be made available to ensure that proper recording is made prior to any removal.
- 7.3 The terms of the Treasure Act (1996) will be followed with regard to any finds which might fall within its purview. Any such finds will be removed to a safe place, and reported to the local coroner as required by the procedures laid down in the Code of Practice. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft. A finds recovery and conservation strategy will also be discussed and agreed with the developer in advance of the project commencing.

8 REPORTING AND ARCHIVING

- 8.1 On completion of the fieldwork, any samples taken will be processed and any finds will be cleaned, identified, assessed, spot dated, marked (if appropriate) and

properly packaged and stored in accordance with the requirements of national guidelines. The level of post-excavation analysis will be appropriate to the quality and quantity of the finds recovered, and specialists would be consulted as necessary.

- 8.2 A fully indexed and ordered field archive should be prepared, following the guidance produced by English Heritage. The archive will comprise primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs, and an index to the archive would also be prepared. Subject to the agreement of the landowner, the site archive will be deposited with any finds in the appropriate registered museum (East Riding of Museum Service). The proposed recipient museum 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 Humber SMR. The archaeological contractor should make an allowance for a minimum of one box in calculating estimates for the museum's storage grant.
- 8.3 With the exception of human remains, and finds of treasure (as defined under the 1996 Treasure Act), which 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 site archive. A finds recovery and conservation strategy should be agreed with the developer in advance of the project commencing, and 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 should be submitted to the Humber SMR prior to the commencement of site works, if these have not been submitted previously.
- 8.4 Within six weeks of the completion of the site work, a report will be produced by the archaeological contractor. This report should include the following (as appropriate):
- A non-technical summary;
 - Site code/project number;
 - Planning reference number and SMR casework number;
 - Dates for fieldwork visits;
 - Grid reference;
 - A location plan, with scale;
 - A plan of the developer's plan showing the areas monitored;
 - Sections and plan drawings with ground level, Ordnance Datum and vertical and horizontal scales;
 - General site photographs, as well as photographs of any significant archaeological deposits or artefacts that are encountered;
 - A written description and analysis of the methods and results of the watching brief, in the context of the known archaeology of the area;
 - Specialist artefact and environmental reports, as necessary.
- 8.5 Three copies of the final report will be supplied, for distribution to the developer, the Local Planning Authority and the Humber SMR. A copy of the final report will also be included within the site archive. The Humber SMR will also receive an electronic version of the report in line with their current guidance, namely as a pdf file.
- 8.6 Where a significant discovery is made, consideration will be given to the preparation of a short note for inclusion in a local journal.

9 MONITORING

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

10 HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 10.1 All archaeological work on site will be carried out with due regard for all Health and Safety considerations, and Health and Safety will take priority over archaeological matters.
- 10.2 The archaeological contractor must comply with the Health and Safety at Work Act of 1974 while undertaking the archaeological recording work, and Health and Safety issues will take priority over archaeological matters. The archaeological contractor undertaking the work must ensure that they are adequately insured, to cover all eventualities, including risks to third parties.

Ed Dennison, EDAS
5th December 2007