



**YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST**



## **KIRKLAND STREET, POCKLINGTON**

By George Loffman

### ***DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT REPORT***

Report Number 2018/19    February 2018

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### **Abbreviations**

AOD – above Ordnance Datum

BGL – below ground level

YAT – York Archaeological Trust

## NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

York Archaeological Trust carried out a desk-based assessment for a proposed development site at Kirkland Street in January/February 2018. The study shows that the wider landscape contains significant prehistoric remains from the Neolithic to Iron Age. This also includes recent excavations of a significant Iron Age cemetery at Burnby Lane in Pocklington.

The site is within the historic medieval core of Pocklington, and therefore the study area includes a number of Listed Buildings. It is also within the Pocklington Conservation Area.

Watching briefs to the south-east of the site have shown some survival of medieval and post-medieval archaeology.

## KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Name	Kirkland Street, Pocklington
YAT Project No.	6034
Document Number	2018/19
Type of Project	Desk-Based Assessment Report
Client	Neil Stuart Homes
NGR	SE 8013 4910
OASIS Identifier	yorkarch1-308533

## REPORT INFORMATION

Version	Produced by		Edited by		Approved by	
	Initials	Date	Initials	Date	Initials	Date
1	GL	13/02/18	IDM	14/02/18	IDM	20/02/18

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

York Archaeological Trust was commissioned by Neil Stuart Homes to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment on the site at Kirkland Street, Pocklington, YO42 2DF (Figures 1 and 2). This was carried out during February 2018.

The current proposal is to convert the present office block into residential flats, to demolish the warehouses, and to construct four townhouses on the location of the demolished warehouses.

Below ground works will likely consist of foundations for the four townhouses on the north-west of the site and any associated services. Additionally the area around the townhouses is to be resurfaced.

The aim of this study is to characterise the heritage and archaeological assets in the area of the development.

## 2 METHODOLOGY

The historical background for this report was gathered from historic mapping, historical documents and a search of internet resources listed below.

A search was commissioned of the Humber Historic Environment Record for a 500m radius around the proposed development site.

A walkover survey of the site was carried out on the 25<sup>th</sup> February 2018.

## 3 LOCATION, GEOLOGY & TOPOGRAPHY

The proposed development site is located at Kirkland Road, Pocklington. Pocklington is a small market town located in the Yorkshire Wolds. It is located approximately 19km to the east of York and 1km to the north of the A1079 carriageway.

The site itself is bounded by Kirkland Street to the north, George Street to the west and residential housing to the south and east. It is currently occupied by an office block and three warehouses; see walkover survey below for further details. The proposed site is approximately 1000 metres square in area.

The bedrock below Pocklington consists of the Mercia Mudstone Group, sedimentary bedrock formed during the Triassic period approximately 205–252 million years ago. Overlying this are superficial deposits of the Pocklington Gravel formation – gravel and sand formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period

(<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> - accessed 13/02/18).

## 4 PLANNING AND LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

### 4.1 National policy

In March 2012 the Government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) in an effort to make the overall planning system less complex and more accessible. In this document Chapter 12 titled “Conserving and enhancing the historic environment” deals with

archaeological and historic issues. This section supersedes the previous planning legislation, Planning Policy Statement 5: “Planning for the Historic Environment” (PPS5). However, in a revision note published by English Heritage in June 2012 it is stated that “the PPS5 Practice Guide remains a valid and Government endorsed document pending the results of a review of guidance supporting national planning policy”. It also states that “the policies in the NPPF are very similar and the intent is the same, so the Practice Guide remains almost entirely relevant and useful in the application of the NPPF”.

The relevant paragraphs of NPPF Chapter 12 are 126–141.

#### **4.4 Regional and local policy**

The East Riding Local Plan Strategy Document was adopted in April 2016. Policies relevant to archaeology are located in chapter 8 of the document within Policy ENV3.

Policy ENV3: Valuing our heritage

A. Where possible, heritage assets should be used to reinforce local distinctiveness, create a sense of place, and assist in the delivery of the economic well-being of the area. This can be achieved by putting assets, particularly those at risk, to an appropriate, viable and sustainable use.

B. The significance, views, setting, character, appearance and context of heritage assets, both designated and non-designated, should be conserved, especially the key features that contribute to the East Riding’s distinctive historic character including:

1. Those elements that contribute to the special interest of Conservation Areas, including the landscape setting, open spaces, key views and vistas, and important unlisted buildings identified as contributing to the significance of each Conservation Area in its appraisal;
2. Listed Buildings and their settings;
3. Historic Parks and Gardens and key views in and out of these landscapes;
4. The dominance of the church towers and spires as one of the defining features of the landscape, such as those of Holderness and the Wolds;
5. Heritage assets associated with the East Yorkshire coast and the foreshore of the Humber Estuary;
6. The historic, archaeological and landscape interest of the Registered Battlefield at Stamford Bridge;
7. The historic cores of medieval settlements, and, where they survive, former medieval open field systems with ridge and furrow cultivation patterns;
8. The nationally important archaeology of the Yorkshire Wolds; and
9. Those parts of the nationally important wetlands where waterlogged archaeological deposits survive.

C. Development that is likely to cause harm to the significance of a heritage asset will only be granted permission where the public benefits of the proposal outweigh the potential harm. Proposals which would preserve or better reveal the significance of the asset should be treated favorably.

D. Where development affecting archaeological sites is acceptable in principle, the Council will seek to ensure mitigation of damage through preservation of the remains in situ as a preferred solution. When in situ preservation is not justified, the developer will be required to make adequate provision for excavation and recording before or during development.

*Pocklington Neighborhood Plan.*

The development site lies within the area designated as the Pocklington Neighborhood Area in 18<sup>th</sup> June 2014. The exact scope of the Pocklington Neighborhood Development Plan has yet to be formalized at the time of writing (<http://www2.eastriding.gov.uk/environment/planning-and-building-control/east-riding-local-plan/neighbourhood-planning/pocklington-neighbourhood-plan/>).

## **5 DESIGNATIONS AND CONSTRAINTS**

### **5.1 Archaeology and heritage designation**

The site is not within a Registered Historic Battleground site nor is it within the grounds of a Registered Historic Park and Gardens.

### **5.2 Scheduled monuments**

There are no Scheduled Monuments within the 500m search radius of the HER of the Humberside Archaeology Partnership.

### **5.3 Listed Buildings**

There are a total of 11 Listed Buildings within a 500m radius of the proposed development site.

The Pocklington Memorial Cross is a Grade II listed structure MHU5023 (Gazetteer No 24). This was built in 1921 by J. Richardson of Pocklington, the memorial cross commemorates the fallen men of Pocklington during the First World War.

The church of All Saints is a Grade I Listed Building MHU5023(Gazetteer No 25). The church consists of an early nave from the 12<sup>th</sup> Century, 13<sup>th</sup> century transepts, 15<sup>th</sup> century west tower and chancel and a south porch rebuilt in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

The former Pocklington Railway Station is a Grade II Listed Building MHU6332 (Gazetteer No 26). It was built in 1847 by G.T. Andrews in red brick and stone dressings and slate roof.

Oak House at 20–26 Market Street is a Grade II Listed Building built in 1690 MHU6974 (Gazetteer No 29).

3–5 Pavement is a Grade II Listed Building MHU8554 (Gazetteer No 31).

At 25–27 Railway Street there is the Grade II listed Crossing Keepers Cottage MHU8555 (Gazetteer No 32).

The Former Goods Shed is a grade II Listed Building MHU8556 (Gazetteer No 33). It dates from the mid- 19<sup>th</sup> Century and is built of red brick with stone dressing.

At 7 Waterloo Square as well as 11 & 13 Waterloo square are Grade II Listed Buildings consisting of a house and shop MHU8558 & MHU8559 (Gazetteer No 34 & 35).The Waterloo buildings, Waterloo square are also Grade II listed MHU8560 (Gazetteer No 36)

The former Station Master's House MHU15938 (Gazetteer No 40) is a Grade II Listed Building built in 1847 for Pocklington Railway Station.

#### 5.4 Conservation areas

The proposed development site is located within the Pocklington Conservation Area (ERYC 2009). The area contains 325 dwellings and 11 Listed Buildings.

The Pocklington Conservation Area document states that the Council will "have special regard to the development proposals which may affect the Area and its setting, to ensure that it is thereby preserved or enhanced" (ERYC 2009, 14).

Proposals for developments must therefore take into account how they match and compliment the local characteristics of Pocklington defined within the document. These can include the specific raw materials used for walls and roofing and architectural features such as windows and chimneys. They can also include the layout of the town and their impact upon important buildings within the area.

*"The character and appearance of the Pocklington Conservation Area is to be found in its diversity of detail whilst in general maintaining a coherence in scale and layout. Its layout at its centre as a series of squares entered from corner to corner is unique in the East Riding, whilst quickly reverting to a sinuous linearity once beyond the central core. It exudes a generally hard appearance, though with notable exceptions such as the avenue of Horse Chestnuts along West Green. Although a thriving commercial community, with few exceptions, developments have succeeded in retaining its market town heritage."* (ERYC 2009, 3)

## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### *Prehistory*

The location of Pocklington was probably favourable to prehistoric occupation. The area contains fertile well-drained soils and is located at the foot of the Yorkshire Wolds an important centre for prehistory in Britain. The Yorkshire Wolds contain numerous funerary monuments and settlement sites from the Neolithic to Bronze Age identified through aerial survey (Stoertz 1997, 63–4). The area around the village of Rudston (35 km north-east of Pocklington) has a notable concentration of Neolithic monuments (Stoertz 1997, 25). The principal components of this symbolic landscape are 4 large cursus monuments and a henge monument.

Bronze Age ring ditches have been identified within the arable fields surrounding Pocklington (Stoertz 1997, 32).

Within Pocklington itself there have been a number of findspots of prehistoric artefacts. These include a polished stone axe found south-west of Pocklington School MHU1061, a Neolithic scraper at Pocklington School MHU17812 (Gazetteer No 14), a findspot of 3 stone axes MHU1059 and three bronze socketed axes MHU1062.

A collection of flint artefacts are held at Pocklington School. These were collected by William MacKay from in and around Pocklington at Kilwick Road, Sherbuttgate and West Green (<http://www.pocklingtonhistory.com/history/ArchaeologyFinds/pockschoolfinds/index.php> -

accessed 12/02/18). These include Neolithic and Early Bronze Age knives and scrapers, a sickle tool and a Late Neolithic transverse arrowhead (MHU17811).

### *Iron Age*

According to Ptolemy (*Geographia*) the tribe that occupied the area of present day East Yorkshire were known as the *Parisi*. There has been speculation that there is a link between these tribes and the *Parisii* of Gaul, based upon the similar names. Researchers have attempted to link the two areas through comparing burial rites, genetic evidence and oxygen isotope studies on human remains (Halkon 2013, 13–17 for summary).

The archaeological remains of this area are ascribed to the Arras culture, so called after the farm where the signature burial type was first excavated. The most spectacular archaeology of the region is the inhumation of individuals with two wheeled vehicles and horses, termed in the literature chariot or cart burials, such as at Garton-Wetwang Slack. A total of 20 chariot burials have been found throughout the East Riding and North Yorkshire (Halkon 2013, 76).

Inhumations with individuals associated with weapons, particularly spears, have also been a feature of burials in the East Riding (Halkon 2013, 83). For example an individual at Kirkburn was buried with a lavishly decorated sword and three spear heads driven vertically into the ground (Stead 1991).

Funerary monuments consisted of inhumations within square ditches covered with a low mound known as square barrows. The greatest known concentration of this type of burial in Britain is from within the East Riding of Yorkshire (Stoertz 1997, 34). Square barrows have been identified as cropmarks in fields to the north and south of Pocklington (Stoertz 1997, 35).

Iron Age settlements have been mapped by aerial survey by the identification of cropmarks throughout the East Riding (Stoertz 1997, 66). These include open settlements as well as those that have been enclosed and divided into different areas by a series of ditches. Ladder settlements consist of enclosures constructed off two parallel linear ditches. These are believed to be associated with cattle farming as drove ways to provide access to water.

A significant recent excavation in 2014–17 at Burnby Lane, Pocklington carried out by MAP in advance of a housing development, has unearthed an Iron Age cemetery. In total 175 burials were uncovered in 87 square barrows. Many of the burials were associated with grave goods including a sword, spears, knives, remains of a shield, amber beads, brooches and pottery. In addition two horse skeletons with the remains of a chariot were found during the excavations. The results of the excavation are still to be fully published pending post excavation work (<http://www.pocklingtonhistory.com/history/ArchaeologyFinds/burnbylane/index.php> - accessed 05/02/18).

### *Roman period*

The archaeological evidence indicates against sweeping changes in the organisation of settlements following the Roman invasion within the region. It is probable that many of the late Iron Age settlements continued to function in similar ways into the Roman period (Stoertz 1997, 67).

Roman settlements have been excavated at nearby Millington, Londesborough and Shiptonthorpe. An extensive Roman settlement has been found at Hayton (approximately

3km to the south-east of Pocklington) alongside the line of the Roman road from Brough to York (Halkon 2013, 138).

Within Pocklington a Roman flanged bowl was found at Sherbuttgate. A Romano-British burial was found in 1940 associated with two Roman pottery sherds MHU1066. The specific location of the burial is unknown.

#### *Anglian period*

It has been suggested that the origin of the name Pocklington derives from an Anglian settlement called 'Polcela's Farm'. An inscription engraved in Sotheby Cross in the 15<sup>th</sup> Century for John Soteby records that "Paulinus here preached and celebrated (the Mass) A.D. 627" (<http://www.pocklingtonhistory.com/history/earlyhistory/index.php> - accessed 01/02/18). However there is no other evidence to support this claim.

The recent excavations at Burnby Lane uncovered Anglian burials above the Iron Age cemetery. A small number of burials were found with burial goods of polychrome glass beads and a square headed brooch.

#### *Medieval period*

During the medieval period Pocklington was the centre of a large Royal Manor. Domesday book, in 1086, records the manor included three water mills, a church and fifteen Burgesses. The regional importance of Pocklington is attested by the fact that it was one of only two Royal boroughs in the East Riding, the other being Beverley.

The town may have suffered during the campaign known as the 'Harrying of the North' carried out by William I. Before 1066 the Manor had been held by Earl Morcar and was valued at £56, but by 1086 the value had fallen to £8.

The economy of the town was based upon the trade of livestock, grain and particularly wool. The position of Pocklington close to the Wolds, a major producer of wool, was an important factor. In 1245 it received a grant for a four day fair and further grants were made in 1272 and 1299. A charter was granted to Henry Percy in 1300 to hold a weekly market on Saturday; this was still in use until 1673.

Two miles to the north of Pocklington was a moated site and deserted medieval village at Ousethorpe. A Fulling mill is recorded here as early as 1241, and a fuller is listed as residing in Pocklington in 1260.

In 1086 three mills were recorded in Pocklington for the purposes of grinding corn. In 1399 there is the first mention of weaving, where seven weavers were charged with illegally making dyed cloth.

#### *Post-medieval period*

The wool trade continued to be an important source of wealth during the early part of the post-medieval period. A number of wealthy wool merchants are recorded as having residence in Pocklington.

Many of the old medieval street names were changed at this time with Hungate becoming George Street.

The town continued to be regionally important however growth of the town slowed possibly due to its location away from the main York to Hull road. The York – Beverley Turnpike road constructed in 1764 did not pass through the town.

By the 18<sup>th</sup> century the wool trade had ceased to be the major industry, however corn milling was now joined by malting and tanning as its principal industry.

Pocklington Railway station was opened in 1847 and was a station on the York to Beverley line. The railway station was closed down in 1965 as part of the Beeching closures.

#### *Modern period*

In 1901 Major Percy Stewart and Katherine Bridges nee Priestman married and purchased Ivy Hall renaming it Burnby Hall. In 1904 the upper and lower lakes were constructed within the gardens of Burnby Hall gardens. In 1964 the Stewart Trust was established after the death of Percy in 1962. The gardens now form part of Burnby Hall Gardens and Museum (<https://www.burnbyhallgardens.com/major-stewart/> - accessed 06/02/18).

## **4.2 Summary of archaeological investigations**

Below is a summary of the relevant archaeological investigations that have been carried out within the area of the proposed development (Table 1; Figure 2).

A number of watching briefs have been carried out within the HER data search radius. The majority are located to the south-east of proposed development site.

Humber Field Archaeology undertook a watching brief at 61 London Street (Gazetteer No1) on the 21<sup>st</sup> January 1999 (Atkinson 1999), during the construction of a detached dwelling. No archaeological features or artefacts were found. The only deposits encountered were a garden soil below hardcore and concrete.

MAP carried out a watching brief from the 3<sup>rd</sup> September to 10<sup>th</sup> September 2001 at 14 Market Place prior to the construction of a dental health centre (Gazetteer No 2). No archaeological features were identified and only pottery of 18<sup>th</sup> century or later was recovered (MAP report 2003).

Between 8<sup>th</sup> August 2005 and 17<sup>th</sup> January 2006 a watching brief was carried out by Humber Field Archaeology prior to a residential development at the rear of Old Buck Shopping Precinct (Gazetteer No 3). A layer containing tile fragments was identified, and several undated features of probable post-medieval date (Jobling 2006a).

A watching brief was undertaken at Pem Lane between 14<sup>th</sup> December 2005 and 9<sup>th</sup> February 2006, by Humber Field Archaeology (Gazetteer No 4). The partial remains of brick-lined well were identified, along with two brick wall foundations though to be the remains of an 18<sup>th</sup> Century building. No finds were recovered, other than brick samples for the two walls (Jobling 2006b).

At Feathers Hotel a watching brief was undertaken by Humber Field Archaeology between 21<sup>st</sup> April and 24<sup>th</sup> April 2006 (Gazetteer No 5). No archaeological features were found. A small assemblage of artefacts was recovered including a single sherd of 14<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> Century Humberware (Jobling 2006c).

Humber Field Archaeology undertook a watching brief between 27<sup>th</sup> May to 28<sup>th</sup> May 2008, at land to the rear of 69 Market Street (Gazetteer No 6). Four undated pits were identified during the course of monitoring groundworks for the development of a single house (Rawson 2008a).

Between 7<sup>th</sup> February and 11<sup>th</sup> February 2008 a watching brief was carried out at 65–67 Market Street by Humber Field Archaeology (Gazetteer No 7). A series of medieval to post-medieval features and finds were identified, which included a well and pits (Rawson 2008b).

Between 4<sup>th</sup> April and 30<sup>th</sup> April 2010 a watching brief was carried out at land south of Deans Lane, by MAP (Gazetteer No 8). No archaeological features were identified during the course of the watching brief (MAP report 2010).

MAP carried out a watching brief at 9 Chapmangate on the 17<sup>th</sup> September 2007 (Gazetteer No 9). No archaeological features or artefacts were found (MAP report 2007).

A photographic survey was undertaken on the Grade II Listed Building at Oak House Arts Centre, Market Place (Gazetteer No 10). The survey identified that the three-bay layout of the first floor, possibly relates to three medieval burgage plots. The first floor beams and joists were reused timbers from a medieval or post-medieval building, possibly from the same site. No other archaeological features or artefacts were found (Rawson 2009).

On the 20<sup>th</sup> September 2011 a watching brief was carried out at Wicstun Veterinary Group, 45–47 George Street (Gazetteer No 11). Modern deposits and finds were identified along with a 20<sup>th</sup> century brick-lined well (Map 2011).

An evaluation was undertaken at Feathers Hotel and 29–31 New Street in December 2017 by On Site Archaeology (Gazetteer No 12). The evaluation trenches contained a number of undated pit and ditch features. Some residual Roman pottery was recovered (Robinson 2017).

Between 1<sup>st</sup> June and 31<sup>st</sup> June 2005 NAA undertook a watching brief at Pocklington School (Gazetteer No 13). No archaeological features were recorded; however, a number of finds were recovered. Two pieces of struck flint, a leaf shaped arrowhead of early Neolithic date and a core of late Neolithic to early Bronze Age date. Pottery finds of Samian ware and medieval pottery were also found (Cardwell 2006).

## 5 HISTORIC MAP ANALYSIS

On the 1854 OS map (Figure 4) shows two L-shaped buildings positioned within the development area. To the east of these buildings there appears to be an open yard area up to the frontage on George Street or Hungate. There are also buildings forming a line in the southern part of the site.

The 1892 OS map (Figure 5) shows the L-shaped building in more detail as consisting of five internal areas. To the west there is perhaps an enclosed courtyard associated with this building, containing two outbuildings on its northern edge. There is an alleyway that provides access from George Street to the back of the building. A row of six houses run north-east/south-west to the south-east side of this alleyway. A yard with an entrance leading onto George Street separates these houses from a building running along the southern edge of the site.



The 1927 to 1953 OS (Figure 6 & 7) mapping appears to show that the organisation of the buildings on the development site remains the same. On the 1927 map a building orientated north-west/south-east has been added to the row of houses shown on the 1892 map.

It is not until 1971 that the mapping suggests a change in the layout of the buildings within the development area. The L-shaped building on the site appears to have been demolished and replaced by the warehouses that now stand on the site. There is still a line of buildings present on the south side of the site. By 1983 the present layout of the buildings within the site can be seen on the mapping.

## 6 WALKOVER SURVEY

A walkover survey was carried out on 25<sup>th</sup> January 2018. The development area consists of an office block area and three warehouses of different sizes across a concrete yard (Plates 1–3). There are two points of access; from George Street through a gated archway for the offices (Plate 3), and the warehouses are accessible from Kirkland Street (Plate 1).

Currently the three warehouses are single pitched, timber framed buildings used as warehouses and storage. One was converted and used as an office for some time. The warehouses were originally constructed at some point in the 1940s, although it is unclear if they are wartime or post-war. There is a redundant fuel tank below surface within the shared yard area.

## 7 POTENTIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT

### *Prehistoric period*

The potential for prehistoric archaeological remains within the development area is **low**. However the significance if found could be **regional–national** in significance.

Pocklington is situated within a significant prehistoric landscape. Within Pocklington itself an important Iron Age cemetery with a chariot burial has been uncovered on fields off Burnby Lane.

Inside the historic core there appears to have been limited survival of prehistoric features. Findspots of prehistoric artefacts have however been found near to the development site at Pocklington School. Although these were unstratified finds it does suggest that there was activity during this period in the vicinity, and that remains may survive in areas that have not been truncated by later activity.

### *Roman period*

The potential for Roman archaeological remains on the development is **low**. The potential significance of Roman archaeology is **local–regional**.

No Roman features have been found within the historic core of Pocklington during archaeological interventions. There have however been stray finds of Roman pottery, and a Romano-British burial was uncovered in 1940.

### *Medieval Period*

The potential for medieval archaeological remains on the development site is **low–medium**. The significance of medieval remains is likely to be **local**.

The site itself lies within the historic core of medieval Pocklington, and therefore may have potential for medieval archaeology. There have been a number of watching briefs carried out mainly to the south-east of the development site (Figure 3), within the historic core. These have uncovered medieval features in the form of pits and wells.

#### *Post-medieval period*

The potential for post-medieval archaeological remains on the development site is **high**. The significance of these remains is likely to be **local**.

Historical mapping suggests that there were buildings on the site from at least the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. It is also possible that earlier structural remains could be found on the development site. Archaeological investigations near to the site have uncovered post-medieval features including brick lined well and wall foundations.

## LIST OF SOURCES

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> - British Geological Survey website.

<https://www.burnbyhallgardens.com> – Burnby Hall Gardens and Museum.

<https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk> – Humber HER.

<https://www.nls.uk/> - National Library of Scotland map database.

<http://www.pocklingtonhistory.com/history> - Pocklington and District Local History Group website.

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## APPENDIX 1 GAZETTEER OF SITES AND MONUMENTS

Table 1 Gazetteer of sites used in study

EvUID	EventName	Organisati	FigID
EHU515	WB AT 61 LONDON STREET	Humber Field Archaeology	1
EHU989	WB AT 14 MARKET PLACE, 2001	MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd	2
EHU1263	WB AT REAR OF OLD BUCK SHOPPING PRECINCT, 2005/2006	Humber Field Archaeology	3
EHU1278	WB AT PEM LANE, POCKLINGTON, 2005/2006	Humber Field Archaeology	4
EHU1290	WB AT FEATHERS HOTEL, POCKLINGTON, 2006	Humber Field Archaeology	5

EvUID	EventName	Organisati	FigID
EHU1472	WB AT LAND TO THE REAR OF 69 MARKET STREET, POCKLINGTON	Humber Field Archaeology	6
EHU1484	WB AT 65–67 MARKET STREET, POCKLINGTON	Humber Field Archaeology	7
EHU1577	WB AT LAND SOUTH OF DEANS LANE, POCKLINGTON, 2010	MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd	8
EHU1607	WB 9 CHAPMANGATE, POCKLINGTON	MAP Archaeological Consultancy	9
EHU1848	BDR AT OAK HOUSE ARTS CENTRE, MARKET PLACE, POCKLINGTON	Humber Field Archaeology	10
EHU1884	WB AT WICSTUN VETERINARY GROUP, 45–47 GEORGE STREET, POCKLINGTON	MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd	11
N/A	EVALUATION AT FEATHERS HOTEL & 29–31 NEW STREET	On Site Archaeology	12
EHU1275	WB AT POCKLINGTON SCHOOL, 2005	Northern Archaeological Associates	13

Table 2 Gazetteer of monuments

MonUID	Period	MonTypes	Name	FigID
MHU17812	Neolithic	FINDSPOT	SCRAPER, POCKLINGTON SCHOOL	14

MonUID	Period	MonTypes	Name	FigID
MHU20444	Medieval to Post-medieval	FINDSPOT	CERAMIC ROOF TILE, NEW STREET, POCKLINGTON	15
MHU20472	Medieval to Post-medieval	FINDSPOT	HUMBERWARE, THE FEATHERS HOTEL	16
MHU20665	Post-medieval	BUILDING	SITE OF HORSESHOE PUBLIC HOUSE, MARKET PLACE	17
MHU20688	Medieval to Post-medieval	WELL, PIT	MEDIEVAL TO POST-MEDIEVAL FEATURES AND FINDS	18
MHU20805	Post-medieval to Modern	ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH	ST MARY AND ST JOSEPH	19
MHU20806	Post-medieval to Modern	SCHOOL	POCKLINGTON SCHOOL	20
MHU20808	Post-medieval to Modern	HOUSE	No4 CHAPMANGATE	21
MHU20809	Post-medieval to Modern	DETACHED HOUSE	INGLEDENE	22
MHU20812	Post-medieval to Modern	DETACHED HOUSE	WILBERFORCE HOUSE	23
MHU22061	Modern	WAR MEMORIAL	POCKLINGTON MEMORIAL CROSS	24
MHU5023	Medieval to Post-medieval	ANGLICAN CHURCH	CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS	25
MHU6332	Post-medieval	RAILWAY STATION	FORMER RAILWAY STATION	26
MHU6507	Post-medieval	STOCKS	SITE OF STOCKS	27
MHU6973	Post-	METHODIST	METHODIST	28

MonUID	Period	MonTypes	Name	FigID
	medieval	CHAPEL	CHURCH	
MHU6974	Medieval to Post-medieval	HOUSE, CINEMA, SHOP, TIMBER FRAMED BUILDING	OAK HOUSE 20-26 MARKET PLACE	29
MHU8552	Post-medieval	HOUSE	80 & 82 BRASS CASTLE HILL (E SIDE)	30
MHU8554	Post-medieval	HOUSE, SHOP	3 TO 5 PAVEMENT (CONSEC) (W SIDE)	31
MHU8555	Post-medieval	CROSSING KEEPERS COTTAGE	25 & 27, RAILWAY STREET (E SIDE)	32
MHU8556	Post-medieval	GOODS SHED	FORMER GOODS SHED	33
MHU8558	Post-medieval	HOUSE, SHOP	7 WATERLOO LANE (N SIDE)	34
MHU8559	Post-medieval to Modern	HOUSE, SHOP	11 & 13 WATERLOO LANE (N SIDE)	35
MHU8560	Post-medieval	HOUSE	WATERLOO BUILDINGS, WATERLOO SQUARE (NE SIDE)	36
MHU9034	Post-medieval	RAILWAY WORKERS COTTAGE, SITE	FORMER LINESMEN'S COTTAGES	37
MHU9762	Post-medieval	TANNERY, FLAX MILL	ENGLISH'S MILL, POCKLINGTON	38
MHU9774	Post-medieval	FINDSPOT	JETTON, 11a SANDSTOCK ROAD, 1987	39
MHU15938	Post-medieval	STATION MASTERS HOUSE	STATION MASTERS HOUSE	40
MHU20807	Post-	NATIONAL	NATIONAL	41

MonUID	Period	MonTypes	Name	FigID
	medieval to Modern	SCHOOL, YOUTH CLUB	SCHOOL, YOUTH CLUB	

## APPENDIX 2 FIGURES





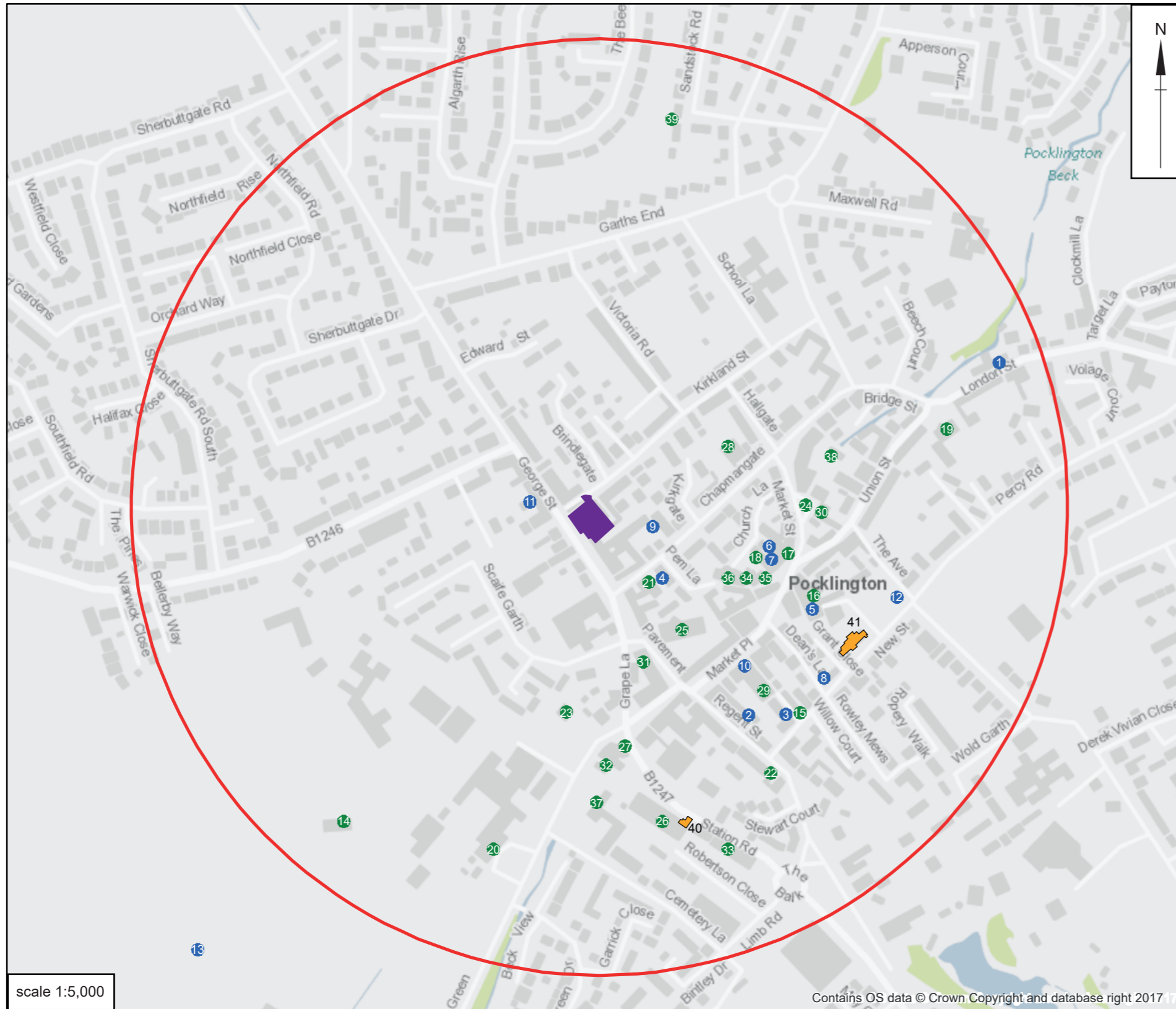
Key
Site location ●

Figure 1 Site location (1:500000 & 1:20000)



Key
Site location ———

Figure 2 Location of proposed works (1:25000 & 1:25000)



### Legend

- Event point
- Monument point
- Monument polygon
- Study Area 500m radius
- Proposed development

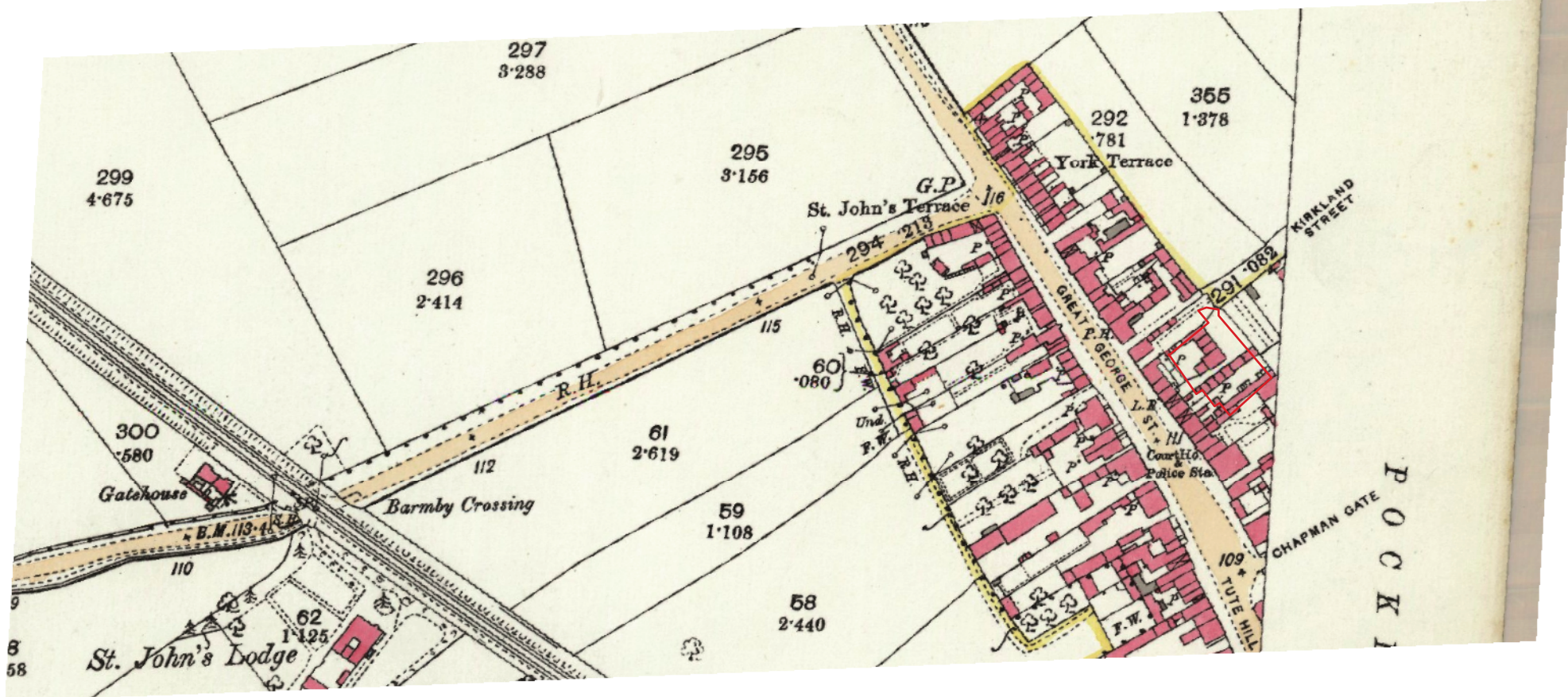
Figure 3 Map showing location of sites and monuments in gazetteer





Key
Site location 

Figure 4 1854 OS map (1:2500)



Key	
Site location	

Figure 5 1892 OS map (1:2500)



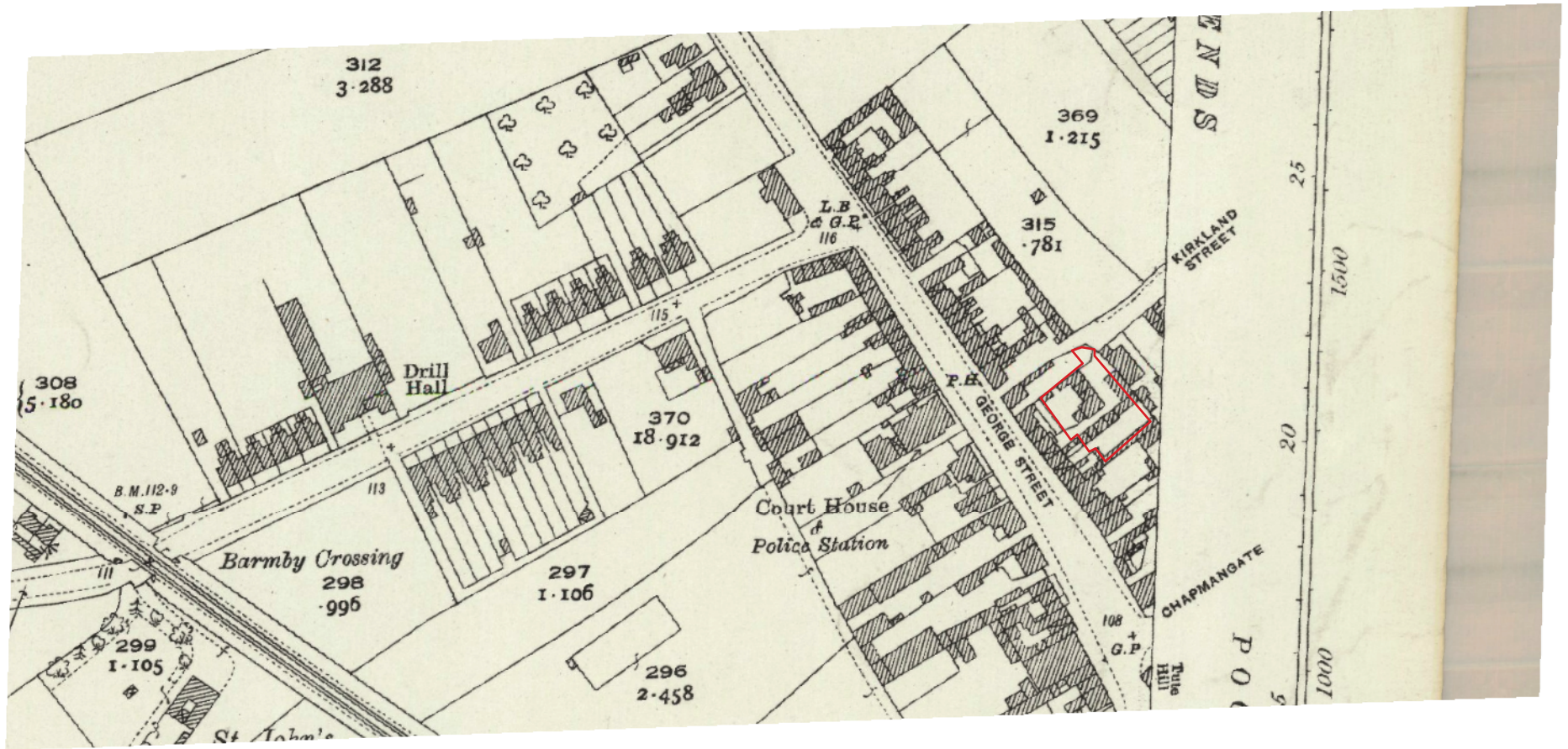


Figure 6 1927 OS map (1:2500)





Key
Site location <span style="color: red;">—</span>

Figure 7 1953 OS map (1:2500)

## APPENDIX 3 PLATES



Plate 1 Development site from Kirkland Street facing south-east





**Plate 2 Warehouses and yard surface facing north**



**Plate 3 Office block area and arched entrance from George Street facing south west**



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