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Archaeological Investigations at The Former Grovehill Depot, Grovehill Road, Beverley

By C. Jackson-Slater

YAT Evaluation Report 2020/24 October 2020



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Abbreviations

AOD – Above Ordnance Datum

BGL – Below Ground Level

CBM – Ceramic Building Material

ERYC – East Riding of Yorkshire Council

YAT – York Archaeological Trust

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Between the 17th and the 25th February 2020 York Archaeological Trust conducted an evaluation exercise at the Former Grovehill Depot, Grovehill Road, Beverley (TA 505103 439680).

The work was undertaken for East Riding of Yorkshire Council to help inform a planning application that was under consideration by the City of York Council (DE/CONS/27018). The work was based on a Written Scheme of Investigation produced by YAT. The works involved the excavation and recording of five 25m long trenches.

The trenches at Grovehill Road revealed the presence of medieval and post-medieval deposits and features, providing evidence of occupation on the site from at least the 13th century, and probably earlier. The focus of the medieval archaeology was in the north-east corner of the site, and suggests the site is located over the western extent of a domestic settlement within the suburb of Grovehill, which extended westwards from the medieval port on the River Hull. Further investigation of this site would provide valuable information on the land use, land boundary and divisions and land change in this suburb of Beverley through the medieval period.

KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Name	The Former Grovehill Depot, Grovehill Road, Beverley
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Document Number	2020/24
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Client	East Riding of Yorkshire Council
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1 INTRODUCTION

Between the 17th and the 25th February 2020 YAT conducted an evaluation and building recording exercise at the Former Grovehill Depot, Grovehill Road, Beverley (TA 505103 439680; Figure 1).

The work was undertaken for East Riding of Yorkshire Council to help inform a planning application that was under consideration by ERYC (DE/CONS/27018).

In accordance with the project design (Appendix 3) excavation ceased as soon as significant features and deposits were revealed.

2 METHODOLOGY

The site was excavated in accordance with the project design (Appendix 3) and ClfA guidelines (ClfA 2014). The initial trench plan was altered after consultation with the Humber Development Management Archaeologist, James Goodyear. The new trench layout was designed to avoid any services shown on the topography plan provided by the client, drawing number 50568_PLFI(CI)02.

2.1 Trenches

A total of five trenches were excavated (Figure 2) measuring 25m x 2m and surveyed in using a hand-held GPS to an accuracy of 10mm.

The concrete ground surface was removed with a plant operated 'pecker' with the remaining modern overburden removed with a toothless bucket, under supervision of the attendant archaeologist. All deposits were hand excavated and recorded as per the standard YAT recording system (YAT 2015). Finds were retrieved and bagged by individual context number.

At the time of the evaluation there had been a number of storms, which raised the ground water level on the site. In addition, the continuing rain created a large amount of surface water on the surrounding concrete. As a result of this, the trenches quickly filled with water from a number of sources: the rain, incoming surface water and the high ground water level. Sondages were excavated at the end of trenches 3, 4 and 5 in order to attempt to drain the water away from potential features, however this was of limited use. Due to the high amount of water a large number of features were unable to be fully excavated or excavated at all (see Results section 5), however a significant amount of datable material was able to be recovered from the majority of features. After consultation with Richard Newman, the Principal Archaeologist Humber Archaeological Trust, the historic environment advisors to ERYC, it was deemed that this was satisfactory in determining the extent and character of archaeology on the site.

The excavated trenches were backfilled at the client's request.

3 LOCATION, GEOLOGY & TOPOGRAPHY

The proposed development site is located 1.37km east-north-east of Beverley Minster, and 365m to the north of Beverley Beck. The site is bordered by Grovehill Road on the northern side and Beck View Road to the west, while the eastern side is bordered by an adjacent commercial property, and to the south there is a car/lorry park. The site covers an area of approximately

8,216 square metres, and the ground level is at an elevation of about 4m AOD. The site lies vacant, having being cleared of buildings/structures.

The underlying bedrock is part of the White Chalk Subgroup, a sedimentary bedrock that formed 66-100 million years ago in warm seas. This is overlain by superficial deposits of Devensian Till which formed up to 2 million years ago under Ice Age conditions (British Geological Survey).

A borehole survey conducted on the site in 2019 (T.L.P Ground Investigations 2019) recorded Glacial Till between 0.25m-0.80m BGL. The Till was described as *'firm to stiff, mid brown silty, sandy clay containing fine fragments of sandstone and other assorted gravel.'*

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Prehistoric

There is little evidence of prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the proposed development site. The only evidence of early activity is an Iron Age stake and wattle fence (Figure 11; EHU 132) recorded around 450m south-east of the site.

4.2 Roman

Evidence of Roman activity in the area around the study site prevalently takes the form of finds of Roman CBM. Such finds were recovered from investigations at Beck View Road (EHU171) 100m south-west of the site and Beck View Depot (EHU408; Figure 11) 200m south-east. A possible Roman revetment has also been recorded along the bank of the River Hull to the east of the site (MHU9765).

4.3 Medieval

The study site lies within the area of important medieval suburb of Beverley, which grew up around Beverley Beck, a waterway created in the late 1120's. The suburb was primarily of an industrial nature, associated with pottery and tile production in particular around the study site. Grovehill was also the likely location of a medieval port (MHU8192), with goods brought along Grovehill Road to the town (Fraser 2006).

The remains of a medieval tile production site comprising six medieval tile kilns and associated buildings were uncovered in 1986, around 420m south-east of the current site (McComish 2019; Figure 11). Further evidence of tile production was recorded during a watching brief in 2001 at Dreamer Bedroom and Kitchen design (EHU841). Two tile waster pits (Figure 11) were found around 300m south of the study site. A further waste pit filled with a large dump of medieval roof tile and brick, along with a large medieval ditch, was recorded during a watching brief around 350m south-south-west of the study site (EHU1431; Figure 11).

In 1996 a geophysical survey was conducted on a site around 135m south-east of the proposed development site. The survey recorded potential kiln activity, as well as the remains of ditches (EHU909). A subsequent evaluation on the site identified a number of clay working pits, ditched channels and a large number of pottery wasters of Beverley 1 ware (MHU19961, MHU19962; Figure 11). The recovery of burnt material, along with charcoal and pottery fragments recovered from the ditches, as well as kiln fabric and furniture from the pits suggested the presence of a kiln close by, though no such kiln was found. Two pits associated with clay extraction were also recorded, indicating a system of clay quarrying, pottery production and subsequent waste

deposition was occurring in close proximity. In addition to the pottery, a large number of tiles were also recovered, including several overfired and warped fragments. The largest concentration of tile came from a tile dump on the west side of the site, possibly indicating a tile waster site.

A watching brief conducted in 2001 (EHU719), around 220m south-east of the study site, recorded a cobbled surface, possibly a track or path. A dark ashy layer of clay lay directly over the cobbles and contained pottery and fragments of brick and tile. Finds of medieval pottery and tile were also found during a watching brief in the same area in 1996 (MHU4306; EHU408), along with Roman pottery.

Most recently a trenched evaluation was undertaken in 2006 at the Grovehill Council Depot (Fraser 2006; Figure 11). Six trenches in total were excavated; three on the west side of Beck View Road, and three on the east side, south of the current proposed development site. There were few cut features recorded during the evaluation, those that were included two shallow gullies uncovered in a trench just west of the junction of Beck View Road and Grovehill Road. The sinuous gullies contained large quantities of late 12th-early 13th century pottery, most of which were Beverley 1 ware. Two postholes were also recorded in the trench, and were considered to form part of a structure with one of the above gullies. The other gully was thought to be a hedgerow boundary. Sealing these features was a clay subsoil containing a large quantity of medieval pottery. A buried soil layer was also recorded in trenches south of the study site, on the east side of Beck View Road. The layer comprised green-tinged orange-brown silt clay containing medieval roof tile. In the closest trench to the site, around 95m south-east, the soil was cut into by a large pit containing large quantities of medieval pottery. The pit in turn was sealed by further deposit layers of sandy clay, from which medieval pottery was recovered. Analysis of the pottery from the site determined the material was produced in a relatively short period, probably in the late 12th to early 13th centuries, and were products of the local pottery making industry.

5 RESULTS

5.1 Trench 1 (Figure 3)

5.1.1 *Natural*

A Till deposit (C1002) of firm, yellow-brown clay was encountered at between 3.07m AOD at the western end of the trench and 2.94m AOD at the eastern end of the trench.

5.1.2 *Medieval*

Towards the eastern end of the trench was a small, circular pit (C1032), with a rounded profile. The pit measured 0.96m diameter and 0.24m deep and contained a soft mid grey silty clay (C1031) with occasional charcoal (see section 9). A significant amount of Beverley ware pottery (53 sherds) dating from the early 13th to early 14th centuries was also recovered from the fill.

5.1.3 *Modern*

A 0.2m thick bedding layer of loose, reddish brown sandy gravels (C1001) was present across the trench, sealing the archaeological features below. Modern pottery was seen in the layer, but not kept. Above this layer was the modern ground surface of reinforced concrete (C1000),

the top of which was recorded at 3.45m AOD at the western end of the trench and 3.30m AOD at the eastern end.

5.1.4 *Undated*

Three small, shallow features were located at the western end of the trench (C1025-C1027). The possible gullies or pits were grouped close together at the south-western corner of the excavation area and were sub-circular in plan. They measured between 0.75-1.2m x 0.3-0.4m x 0.15m deep and contained fills of firm dark greenish black-brown clay (C1022-C1024) with frequent charcoal inclusions. The full form and function of the pits or gullies could not be determined as they were only partially revealed within the trench. It is probable that the features were post-medieval in date, as similar features dating to the 18th century were recorded in Trench 3 (section 5.3.3).

In the centre of the trench, a small area of red burnt clay (C1033), measuring 1.65m x 1.50m was recorded. The deposit was left in-situ, unexcavated.

At the far eastern end of the trench was a rectangular shaped feature (C1047), considered to be a pit, measuring 0.91m x 0.47m+. The fill of the feature comprised mid- grey-brown silty clay (C1046). The feature was left unexcavated due to being covered with water.

5.2 **Trench 2 (Figure 4)**

5.2.1 *Natural*

A Till deposit (C2002) of firm, yellow-brown clay was encountered at between 2.91m AOD at the north-west end of the trench and 2.94m AOD at the south-east end of the trench.

5.2.2 *Medieval*

At the northern end of the trench, a rectangular probable pit (C1030) with rounded corners was recorded. The pit had near vertical sides (Figure 6, section 3), measured 2m+ x 0.67m x 0.35m+, and extended northwards from the south-east side of the trench. The two fills recorded comprised a firm dark grey silty clay with moderate charcoal flecks (C1029), which was overlaid by a firm light orange-brown clay (C1028). Due to high water levels the feature was not fully excavated. Thirty-two sherds of pottery were recovered from the fill C1029, and were almost entirely Beverley 1 wares, dating the pit to the 12th/early 13th century. In addition, five fragments of 13th – 16th century plain tile were also recovered.

South-east of C1030 was a large boundary ditch (C1018; Figure 6, section 6), aligned north-south and measuring 2.9m wide. The base of the ditch was not seen due to high water levels, but it was excavated to 0.50m deep. The sides of the ditch were steeply sloped and stepped. The earliest ditch fill recorded comprised soft, mid red-brown clay with angular chalk inclusions (C1017). This was overlain by a soft, mid- to dark grey silty (C1016) clay with frequent inclusions of charcoal and pebbles, and occasional flecks of CBM. A small amount of Beverley 2 ware (nine sherds) pottery was recovered from fill C1016, as well as 34 fragments of plain and crested tile, dating the filling of the ditch to at least the late 13th to early 14th century.

At the southern end of the trench were two intercutting pits, both sub-circular in plan (Figure 5 sections 1-2). The earliest pit (C1009) measured 2.2m x 2m x 0.7m+ deep. The sides of the pit were near vertical, slightly convex, though the base was not seen due to high water levels. There were four recorded fills (C1012-C1015), similar in make-up, comprising of silty clays with

inclusions of charcoal, chalk and CBM flecks. A large amount of pottery (120 sherds) were recovered from fill C1013, and included Beverley 1 (32 sherds) and Beverley 2 wares (69 sherds), as well as local shelly wares (3 sherds), and local sandy wares (9 sherds). The pottery dated the pit fills to the 13th -14th centuries, and 19 fragments of 13th-16th century plain tile also recovered from fill C1013 supports this date. An environmental sample from fill C1015 revealed the presence of charcoal and charred cereal, as well as a charred bean, legumes, wild grass and hazelnut fragments. This data along with the pottery, heavily suggest the use of the pit for the disposal of rubbish, though whether this was its primary function is unclear.

Pit C1010 cut into the north-west edge of pit C1009 and had a wide u-shaped profile, with a slight concave base. The pit measured over 0.90m x 0.76m x 0.41m deep and contained two fills (C1020-1021). The earliest fill (C1021) comprised a soft mid- yellow-brown clay slumping deposit, which was overlain by the main fill of dark blue-grey clay (C1020).

5.2.3 *Modern*

A 0.16m thick made ground layer of redeposited yellow-brown clay (C2001) was present across the trench, sealing the archaeological features below. Modern pottery and a clay pipe stem were noted to be present, but not kept. Above this layer was the modern ground surface of reinforced concrete (C2000), the top of which was recorded at 3.32m AOD at the north-western end of the trench and 3.41m AOD at the south-eastern end.

5.3 **Trench 3 (Figure 7)**

5.3.1 *Natural*

A Till deposit (C3002; Figure 8, section 7) of firm, yellow-brown clay was encountered at 3.03m AOD at the north-west end of the trench. At the south-east end of the trench the Till clay was reddish brown in colour and was recorded at 2.79m AOD.

5.3.2 *Medieval*

A sub-circular pit (C1048) was recorded at the eastern end of the trench, at the base of a drainage sondage. The pit measured 1.4m x 1m, and contained a light grey clay fill. Though the feature was not excavated due to high water levels, it was overlain by medieval deposit C1045 (see below) and therefore was medieval or earlier in date.

At the southern end of the trench was an area of made ground build up, two buried soil horizons were recorded (Figure 8, section 7). The earliest layer (C1045) comprised soft light green-grey clay, 0.14m thick and with occasional inclusions of CBM flecks, and a single medium sized sherd of Beverley 2 ware pottery, dating to the early 13th to mid- 14th century. Sealing this layer was a soft dark grey silty clay (C1040), 0.21m thick. Small, abraded sherds of Beverley ware pottery (11 sherds) were recovered from the layer, dating it to at least the 13th century

5.3.3 *Post-medieval*

At the northern end of the trench were two parallel, sinuous gullies (C1042 and C1044; Figure 8, sections 8-9), extending on a north/south alignment. The gullies measured between 0.55-0.61m x 0.07-0.14m deep and extended beyond both the northern and southern edges of the trench. The fills of the gullies comprised mid- to dark grey silty clay (C1041 and C1043) from which sherds of Beverley 1 (C1043, three sherds) and Beverley 2 (C1041, one sherd) wares were recovered. However, a single, unabraded sherd of 18th century black glazed earthenware was also recovered from fill C1041, and therefore dating the gullies to the late post-medieval period.

A single ceramic drain (C1039) was uncovered, on a north/south alignment, cutting through the made ground deposit C1040 plain and ridge tile dating to the 13th – 16th centuries, along with pottery dating from the 16th to mid- 18th centuries, were recovered from the drain cut fill.

5.3.4 *Modern*

A 0.13m thick bedding layer of loose, reddish brown sandy gravels (C3001) was present across the trench, sealing the archaeological features below. Above this layer was the modern ground surface of reinforced concrete (C3000), the top of which was recorded at 3.47m AOD at the north-west end of the trench and 3.43m AOD at the south-east end.

5.4 **Trench 4 (Figure 9)**

5.4.1 *Natural*

A Till deposit (C4002) of firm, yellow-brown clay was encountered at between 2.82m AOD at the western end of the trench and 2.92m AOD at the eastern end of the trench.

5.4.2 *Medieval*

Two parallel, sinuous and shallow gullies (C1006 and C1008) on an east/west alignment were recorded at the east end of the trench. The gullies extended over 6m in length, and between 0.3-0.5m x 0.18-0.2m deep. The fills of the two features comprised soft dark grey silty clay (C1005 and 1007). Small abraded sherds of Beverley pottery were recovered from both fills, dating to the 13th to mid- 14th centuries, and 3 fragments of plain tile dating to the 13th-16th centuries were recovered from gully fill C1007.

To the west of these gullies was a third gully (C1004), or pit, aligned north/south and extending from the southern edge of the trench. This feature was also shallow, measuring 2m x 0.4m x 0.07m deep, and also contained a dark grey silty clay fill (C1003) from which a small sherd of Beverley 1 pottery, dating to the 12th to early 13th century, was retrieved.

5.4.3 *Modern*

A 0.29m thick bedding layer of loose, reddish brown sandy gravels (C4001) was present across the trench, sealing the archaeological features below. Above this layer was the modern ground surface of reinforced concrete (C4000), the top of which was recorded at 3.41m AOD at the south-west end of the trench and 3.40m AOD at the north-east end.

5.5 **Trench 5 (Figure 10)**

None of the archaeological features seen in Trench 5 were excavated due to high water levels, which covered the entire of the features. Where able, finds were collected from the surface of potential features.

5.5.1 *Natural*

A Till deposit (C5002) of firm, yellow-brown clay was encountered at between 2.81m AOD at the northern end of the trench and 2.84m AOD at the centre of the trench.

5.5.2 *Medieval*

At the centre of the trench were two features, the most northern of the two was irregular in shape (C1038), whilst the feature to the south was a likely east/west aligned ditch (C1036). Both features contained a fill of mid- to dark grey silty clay (C1035 and C1037). Beverley ware pottery dating to the 13th to mid- 14th centuries was recovered from both fills.

Sealing the features was a 0.15m thick made ground/levelling layer (C1034) of dark grey/blue-grey silty clay with inclusions of occasional charcoal flecks. Three small sherds of 13th to mid - 14th century Beverley ware were recovered from the layer, as well as five fragments of 13th – 16th century plain tile.

5.5.3 *Modern*

The modern ground surface of reinforced concrete (C5000), was recorded at 3.32m AOD at the north end of the trench and 3.38m AOD at the southern end.

6 POTTERY ASSESSMENT

By A. Jenner

INTRODUCTION

Two hundred and seventy-four sherds of domestic pottery were retrieved from excavations at the Former Grovehill Road Depot, Beverley. The majority of the sherds were medieval. The main pottery type appears to be from the Beverley production centre. There were no Roman sherds and only a very small number of post-medieval wares. The post-medieval wares are likely to be late 17th/18th century types. There is little evidence of pottery dating between the late 14th and 17th centuries. The reason for this is not clear at this stage of assessment.

METHODOLOGY

Visual analysis involved separating fabric and form groups by date and type. The numbers of sherds of each type of pottery are recorded in tabular form (see Table below). Decorative schemas, stamps and other significant features are also noted. Assemblages from each relevant period are outlined briefly under 'Discussion', below. Interesting items and assemblages are also considered in the 'Discussion' section. Any additional research and/or scientific analysis is outlined under the heading of 'Recommendations for further work.'

SPOT DATING

Spot dates are given for each context. This is because pottery is the most datable find on urban excavations, and can consequently help the excavation staff to interpret the latest date of any given stratigraphic sequence. The method for calculating the spot date at YAT is the latest date from the latest pottery type.

DATE RANGE

Calculation of the date range at YAT is the earliest date from the earliest pottery type and the latest date from the latest pottery type. When there are two very distinct date ranges, these will be included in the text, e.g. Roman and medieval. Sherds that can be identified as intrusive or residual will be noted.

POTTERY TYPES

The Lincoln type series of pottery fabric names and codes has been used below both in the Discussion and Table (Young et al. 2005, 273-276).

Medieval

There are two major wares from the site; Beverley type 1 (BEV01) dating from AD 1100-1230, and Beverley type 2 (BEV02) dating from AD 1230-1350. Where small abraded sherds occur, it can be difficult to be confident of a precise diagnosis. This inability to be certain of the divisions between Beverley types 1 and 2 has been noted elsewhere (Fraser 2006; Watkins 1991; Didsbury and Watkins 1992). This is hardly surprising as the two types are thought to have been produced at the same pottery production site and are sequential in date.

BEV01 is a fine, hard, generally oxidized ware, although the jars generally have coarser calcitic inclusions, and are frequently sooted. They often have a dark reduced core. Forms include fine walled jugs with ribbed necks and pinched lips. The handles are often rod-shaped with two thumb indents at the top. Splashed glazed sherds include one rim with the strap handle attached at the top to the edge of the rim (C1029). Later sherds can have suspension or liquid glazes.

BEV02 is a softer, oxidised fabric, which can be identified by its soft, powdery surfaces. When glazed it has a full suspension glaze. It can also have a reduced core. Forms include jugs and jars and occasional bowls with flanged rims.

A similar ware to the Beverley types has been labeled as Local Sandy ware (EMLOC), as it is slightly coarser and sandier than the Beverley wares. Despite this, it may well have been produced locally at the Beverley kilns. This type is dated to AD 1150-1230.

Lesser medieval types include a LEMS bowl with flanged rim, this only occurred in one context (C1013). A few sherds of finely gritted may have emanated from further afield, possibly from kilns in Lincolnshire.

Post-medieval

One sherd of locally produced oxidised Slipware was decorated with a curvilinear design. It had a good green-coloured suspension glaze. It was a closed form, possibly for holding ale.

One sherd of black glazed oxidised earthenware, probably a large bowl or pancheon. It was probably an 18th century type.

DISCUSSION

It seems that this small assemblage is of a very likely local derivation. The majority of the sherds appear to emanate from the town of Beverley. Sherds which may have come from further afield are likely to have arrived from adjacent regions such as North Yorkshire and Lincolnshire.

Despite this, there is no clear evidence of wasters or kiln furniture, though a few Beverley wares were over-fired. This is perhaps surprising as the site is in a medieval pottery production area. Excavations at Albion House, Grovehill Road revealed several pits containing wasters (Watkins 1991, 80).

The Beverley production continued from the middle of the early/mid-12th century through to the mid-14th century. The material examined in this report therefore suggests land use over this period of time.

While an absence of pottery from any given period may indicate a lack of occupation at such a time, it may simply reflect the sample area and size. Despite this, there are no Roman sherds, yet their presence on the adjacent excavations has been noted (Fraser 2006, 5). Even there the sherds were residual and few in relation to the number of medieval wares (ibid).

There are no imported wares or any from regions other than those adjacent to East Yorkshire, indicating a lack of wealth. It may also suggest that there was little need to display highly decorated and therefore potentially more expensive pottery wares. Added to this, many of the sherds are small and abraded. This may be due to weathering or agricultural processes and perhaps points to the usage of the area for more rural pursuits than those of the area where the wasters were found during excavations at Albion House.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

The assemblage would benefit from further identification of the Beverley wares by comparing them with the physical archive of the Beverley Type Series. This was not possible at time of assessment due to COVID-19. Once this is achieved, a table denoting the number of each ware type could be compiled and then compared with the quantities of wares from nearby excavations. This may shed light on the spatial and temporal use of these wares in relation to their deposition.

Context	Quantity	Dating	Details
1003	1	Early 13th century	1 Bev01, unglazed small sherd
1005	2	Mid- 14th century	2 Bev02, small, abraded
1007	6	12th/early 13th century	1 Bev01 jug with horizontal combing, poor suspension glaze, small 2 Bev01 with splash glaze, very abraded, small 2 Bev01, sooted jar, with splashed glaze, joining sherds, small
1013	120	13th century/early 14th century	9 BEV01 jar, sooted, small to medium sherds 1 BEV02T jar rim, medium sherd 1 overfired BEV01 jug with pinched spout, with horizontal rib below rim, large sherd 1 BEV02 overfired with horizontal incised line, medium 8 BEV01 unglazed, small to medium body sherds 3 BEV01 splashed glazed, small sherds 1 BEV01 jug rim and rod handle with two thumb indents, large sherd 8 BEV01 with suspension glaze, including jug sherds and 1 rim with horizontal incised lines and rib 1 lightly reduced ware with good suspension glaze and horizontal incised lines, small sherd 3 BEV01 jar, sooted, including base, small sherds 1 EMLOC strap handle, sooted, large sherd, abraded 12 BEV02 including jug rim with ribbed neck, small to medium 7 EMLOC with suspension glaze, including inturned rim, 1 with incised wavy decoration and flaked dark green

			<p>brown glaze, small 3 LEMS two joining, small (1120-1220 AD) 1 overfired BEV02 fine walled jug neck sherd, ribbed, small 9 BEV02 sooted jar, small to medium body sherds 38 BEV02 jugs and jars, unglazed, rims and body sherds, small to large 1 BEV02 everted jar rim, splash of glaze, small 2 BEV02T jug base with glazed under base, medium 2 scraps 1 burnt glazed, small 5 BEV02T with splashes of glaze 1 EMLOC scrap 1 fine sandy ware with lightly reduced core, light brown internal surface and green brown suspension glaze, small</p>
1016	11	late 13th/early 14th century	<p>3 BEV02 jug rim with green brown flaking suspension glaze, small 4 BEV02 jug including base sherd with thumb impression, small to medium 1 BEV02 bowl with flanged rim, small 1 BEV02 strap handle with thumbing down sides, large sherd 2 EMLOC with pock marked glaze, small</p>
1029	32	12th/early 13th century	<p>1 BEV01 jug rim with strap handle coming from rim, splashed glaze, large sherd 8 BEV01 splash glazed body sherd, small to large 3 BEV01 unglazed body sherds, small to medium 5 BEV01 jug with suspension glaze, small to medium 3 BEV01T jar, sooted, small 2 EMLOC sooted, small 1 BEV01, internal sooting, small 9 BEV01 jar including flanged rim, small to medium</p>
1031	55	Early 13th/early 14th century	<p>17 BEV01 with splashed glaze, including jar rim and jug base, small to medium 13 BEV02 unglazed jar, small sherds 1 BEV02 strap handle 6 BEV02 glazed body sherds small 16 BEV02 unglazed, small</p>
1034	3	13th/mid- 14th century	<p>3 BEV02, two with abraded glaze, small sherds</p>
1035	9	mid- 13th/mid-14th century	<p>2 finely gritted, lightly reduced with brown internal surface, green suspension glaze with applied vertical decoration, small 3 BEV02 jug including base, small to medium 1 BEV01 jar, small 2 EMLOC, small 1 BEV01 jug, ribbed, small</p>
1037	5	13th century	<p>3 BEV01 jug, large sherds including the base (late) 1 BEV02 jar, abraded, small 1 BEV02 jug rim, abraded, small</p>

1039	7	16th/mid-18th century	1 GRE, closed form with curvilinear slip decoration with fine suspension glaze on both surfaces (1500-1650) 6 BEV02 small abraded
1040	13	13th century	1 scrap BEV02, abraded 7 BEV02 jar, abraded, small 1 BEV02 jug base, medium 1 EMLOC, scrap, abraded 1 finely gritted reduced jug, with fine horizontal ribbing and roller stamping, abraded 2 BEV01, small, abraded
1041	4	18th century	1 black glazed earthenware, rim, open form, small 1 EMLOC, small 1 BEV02 jar, abraded, small
1043	5	12th/early 13th century	1 very finely gritted, hard, oxidised jar, everted rim, slightly abraded, medium 3 BEV01, abraded, small 1 EMLOC, abraded, small
1045	1	Early 13th/mid-14th century	1 BEV02 base, medium

Table 1 Pottery Types

7 CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL ASSESSMENT

By J. M. McComish

INTRODUCTION

This assessment relates to 3.73kg (38 sherds) of CBM recovered from an archaeological investigation at the site of the former Grovehill Depot, Beverley. The CBM comprised medieval roofing tiles of 13-16th century date.

METHODOLOGY

The collection was recorded to a standard YAT methodology (McComish 2020b) whereby each sherd is individually recorded on a pro-forma sheet which details the project code, the context number, the weight in grams, the fabric type, the surviving complete dimensions (length, width, thickness, flange height), evidence of re-use, evidence of over-firing and any other relevant information (surface marks, glazes, unusual features etc.). A question mark is placed after the form name if the identification is uncertain, for example 'Imbrex?', while the form of non-standardised sherds is listed as 'Other'.

M. Slater of YAT contacted the Humber Historic Environment Record (HHER) with regard to comparing the fabrics of the CBM to any reference collections held at the HHER. YAT was informed by L. Wastling that the HHER does not hold a reference collection of fabrics for CBM. In the light of this a fabric series was devised for the collection based on visual examination with a x10 hand lens.

The data is stored on YATs internal computer system (which is backed up daily to prevent data loss) under the YAT project code 6194.

RESULTS

All of the CBM from the site was of 13-16th century roofing tiles (crested, plain and ridge tiles).

Later medieval roofing tiles of 13-16th century date were flat rectangles which could be fixed to the roof either by a projecting nib which hooked over the laths of the roof (nib tiles) or by a wooden peg or nail (peg tiles). Where the method of fixing is unclear due to the fragmentary nature of the material in question the tiles are termed plain tiles. In the case of the present site all of the sherds were of plain tile. These tiles were laid in overlapping courses on a roof in a pattern similar to that of 'stretcher bond' in brickwork, i.e. with the joints between individual tiles aligned with the centre of the tiles in the rows above and below.

Plain/nib/peg roof tiles were made using a former (mould) on a sanded workbench, followed by smoothing, then drying to a leather hard stage and finally firing. The upper surfaces of such tiles were usually smoothed with a cloth, creating fine smoothing lines on the upper surface, but in some instances the fingers were used to smooth the upper surface. The plain tiles examined ranged from 12-19mm in thickness (33 examples), but no other original dimensions survived. Smoothing lines parallel to the edge of the tile were present on 15 plain tile sherds, while a further example had smoothing lines in random directions and one sherd had an irregular surface. Indented borders were present on one sherd, where the edge of the tile had been tamped down using the former after the tile was removed from the mould. Eight of the plain tile sherds had reduced cores.

Ridge tiles were used along the apex of the roof and in some cases these had ornamental crests running along the ridge line (crested tiles). In the case of the present site the ridge tiles were 14-15mm thick (four examples) but no other dimensions survived. There was evidence of smoothing on the upper surface parallel to the ridge line on one sherd. The single sherd of crested tile was too damaged to determine the original form of the crest, which had largely broken off.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

The collection of CBM was of poor quality overall, being abraded and fragmented, with all of the material being typical of medieval CBM. The collection of CBM has little potential for further research, mainly being of use to provide dating evidence for the various contexts seen, and no further work is recommended. None of the material was worthy of museum display.

Detailed descriptions of the five fabrics present are beyond the scope of an assessment report, though these could be prepared if required by the HHER.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR RETENTION/DISCARD

It was recommended that one sherd of each fabric type together with the single example of crested tile was retained. R. Newman of the HHER was contacted with regards to this suggestion and agreed that it was acceptable.

Period	Form	No. of sherds	Weight in grams	% of total weight
Medieval	Crested	1	100	2.7
	Plain	33	3410	91.4
	Ridge	4	220	5.9

Table 2 CBM by form in relation to period

Context	Dating	Forms present
1007	13-16 th century	Plain
1013	13-16 th century	Plain
1016	13-16 th century	Crested, Plain
1029	13-16 th century	Plain
1034	13-16 th century	Plain
1039	13-16 th century	Plain, Ridge

Table 3 CBM in relation to context

8 ANIMAL BONE ASSESSMENT

By N. Van Doorn

INTRODUCTION

Excavations on the Grovehill Road site, Beverley, have produced a small assemblage of hand collected animal bone. These animal bones were recovered from two contexts. This assemblage has been rapidly assessed focussing primarily on the range of animal taxa present.

METHODOLOGY

The faunal remains were examined and recorded with guidance from Dobney et al. (1999) and O'Connor (2008). Evidence of butchery, gnawing, burning or post depositional damage was recorded where present, with reference to Shipman et al. (1984) and Stiner et al. (1995).

Identification of species was completed using published identification guides (Pales & Lambert 1971). Wherever identification to species could not be achieved, bone fragments were classified using the following categories; unidentified mammal, unidentified bird, or unidentified fish. Mammalian fragments that retained characteristics that enabled estimation of the size of the animal were assigned to one or more of the following categories: large mammal (the size of horse/cow/large cervid [i.e. deer]), medium mammal 1 (the size of sheep/goat/pig/small cervid), medium mammal 2 (the size of dog/cat/hare), small mammal (the size of rodents, mustelidae (badger/otter/polecat family) etc). Very small bone scraps (usually smaller than 10mm) were recorded as unidentifiable and only counted approximately.

RESULTS

Context	Quantity and description	Taphonomy
1013	1 medium pelvis fragment 1 medium rib fragment 1 cattle distal metapodial 1 large long bone fragment 1 large vertebra fragment 1 fish (gadus) 1 scrap 1 oyster valve fragment	Medium brown
1029	1 medium long bone shaft 1 large mammal fragment 1 cattle tooth 10 scraps (from large mandible)	Medium brown, mottling, light cess

Table 4 Animal Bone

DISCUSSION & CONCLUSION

The animal bone recovered from Grovehill Road, Beverley, contained mostly mammalian bone, and consists of domestic taxa such as cattle and medium-sized mammals such as sheep or pig. One fragment of fish and one oyster valve fragment were also found.

Most of the assemblage seems to be consistent with undifferentiated domestic refuse. The preservation of the bones was overall fair, but no complete elements were present.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

The collection of animal bone has limited potential for further research. The animal bone does not reflect any specific activity taking place on the site and while in a fair condition, all elements are incomplete or fragmented.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR RETENTION/DISCARD

It is recommended that the animal bone collection is discarded after recording according to museum disposal guidelines.

9 ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLE ASSESSMENT

By S. Adams

INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

Two bulk environmental samples were taken from medieval/ post-medieval pits for the recovery of environmental remains such as plant macrofossils, charcoal, faunal remains and mollusca, as well as to assist finds recovery. This section discusses the charred plant macrofossils

and charcoal and their ability to inform on feature functionality, the arable economy and fuel selection and use.

The 30 litre bulk samples were processed, in their entirety, by flotation tank using a 500µm mesh for the retention of the residue and a 250µm mesh for the flot. The residues were sorted by hand for environmental and artefactual material (Table 4) and, where necessary, are included in the relevant sections of the report. The flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope with magnifications 7-45x. Due to the paucity of charred plant macrofossils, identifications were carried-out during the flot assessment and are based on gross morphology and surface cell structure. Quantification was based on the minimum number of individuals and the results are recorded in Table 5. Nomenclature for wild plants follows Stace (1997) and Zohary & Hopf (1994) for cereals. The charcoal from pit fill (1015) was identified using a reflected light microscope at magnifications up to 400x following standardised procedures (Gale & Cutler 2000; Hather 2000) and the results recorded in Table 6. Nomenclature follows Stace (1997).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Pit fill (1031) contained a small quantity of charcoal and no other archaeobotanical material. Pit (1015), on the other hand, contained frequent charcoal and occasional charred plant macrofossils. The plant remains were mostly of charred cereal caryopses including wheat (*Triticum* sp.), hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and possible oat (cf. *Avena* sp.). Several of the wheat caryopses were squat and rounded in their morphology indicating they may be of a free-threshing variety, an identification made more likely by the medieval/ post-medieval date assigned to the feature. A single charred broad bean (*Vicia faba*) and four large legumes (Fabaceae) represent non-cereal cultivars at Beverley. A charred wild grass (Poaceae) caryopsis and three hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell fragments were also identified, the latter of which may have been collected from the wild as a food resource. The charcoal identified in pit fill (1015) was mostly of oak (*Quercus* sp.) with birch (*Betula* sp.) and poplar/ willow (*Populus/ Salix*) represented.

The sampled pits at Beverley contain remnants of domestic waste and were most likely used as refuse pits. The small charred plant macrofossil assemblage in pit fill (1015) is typical of its medieval/ post-medieval date (Carruthers & Hunter Dowse 2019) with wheat, barley and legumes, including broad bean, cultivated. The charcoal assemblage suggests fuel wood was exploited from a riverine woodland environment possibly along the River Hull.

Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type and Parent Context	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charred Botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone	Weight (g)	Fishbone and Microfauna	Weight (g)	Land Snail Shells	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	Fe Nail	Weight (g)	Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay/ Daub	Weight (g)	Mortar	Weight (g)
<1>	(1031)	Medieval Pit	30	***	1	****	<1			***	17	***	<1	****	1	*	<1	***	171			*	13	**	35	*	44
<2>	(1015)	Medieval/ Post-Medieval Pit	30	***	5	****	2	**	1	***	16	***	6	****	5	*	<1	**	72	*	3						

Quantification: * = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-150, **** = 151-250, ***** = >250 and weights in grams

Table 5 Ecofact and artefact quantification

Sample Number	Context	Context/ Deposit Type and Parent Context	Sample Volume (L)	Flot Weight (g)	Flot Volume (ml)	Uncharred (%)	Seeds Uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal Identifications	Preservation	Crop Seeds Charred	Preservation	Other Botanical Charred	Preservation	Large Mammal Bone	Land Snail Shells
<1>	(1031)	Medieval Pit	30	3	5	95	<i>Rubus</i> sp. * <i>Ranunculus</i> sp. *	*	*	**								*
<2>	(1015)	Medieval/ Post-Medieval Pit	30	3	<5	50				*	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (14) [RC:1] <i>Betula</i> sp. (4) <i>Populus/Salix</i> (5) [RW:1] Indet. (2) [D:1, Root:1]	++	<i>Triticum</i> sp. (6) <i>Cerealia</i> indet. (10) <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (1) <i>Hordeum</i> sp. (4) <i>Triticum/ Hordeum</i> (2) <i>Triticum/ Secale</i> (1) cf. <i>Avena</i> sp. (1) <i>Triticum</i> sp. (rounded) (3) <i>Vicia faba</i> (1) <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> (1) Fabaceae (large) (3)	+ / ++	<i>Corylus avellana</i> nut shell frag (3) Poaceae (large) (1)	++	*	

Quantification: * = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-150, **** = 151-250, ***** = >250. Preservation: + = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good

Table 6 Flot data

10 DISCUSSION

The trenches at Grovehill Road revealed the presence of medieval and post-medieval deposits and features, providing evidence of occupation on the site from at least the 13th century, and probably earlier. Pits containing medieval pottery were present in all five trenches, and were probably domestic refuse pits. In trenches 1, 3 and 4 sinuous gullies were recorded, containing both medieval (Trench 4) and 18th century (Trench 3) dating material. The profile of the gullies was too similar not to be associated with each other, and therefore, it is likely that the gullies were all dated to the 18th century. It is probable that they were for drainage when the site was agricultural in the late post-medieval period.

Two large boundary ditches were recorded in Trenches 2 and 5 and possibly were part of the same boundary, indicating the presence of two or more land plots on site. The fills contained material dating to the 13th-early 14th centuries, giving possibility to the presence of earlier, possibly 12th century, plots which were then expanded or merged during the 13th to 14th centuries. Thus, this could provide information on land use and division, and subsequent change, in this part of Beverley during the medieval period. The large north/south boundary ditch present in Trench 2 aligns with a boundary to the south that is present on the 1893 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 12). If the ditches once belonged to the same boundary, it is possible that this area was part of the medieval strip fields on the outskirts of Beverley, and there was partial survival of these until at least the later 19th century.

Buried soils were recorded in two of the trenches (Trenches 3 and 5) suggesting a period of land disuse after the 13-14th centuries. This could explain the lack of pottery on the site dating to between the late 14th and 17th centuries. Similar buried soils were recorded during the Humber Archaeology evaluation across the Grovehill Road depot site (Fraser 2006), and were interpreted as intact medieval subsoils.

The medieval pottery recovered from the site was predominantly Beverley wares, likely originating from the nearby production site. Both Beverley types 1 and 2 were recorded, though no wasters or seconds were noted. A number of the sherds were sooted, therefore indicating use, and the assemblage was characteristically more of domestic waste, than of production. The surmise that the medieval pits were for domestic waste, is supported by the fragmented and abraded nature of the CBM, suggesting use and secondary deposition; the domestic nature of the animal bone, and the domestic waste recovered from the environmental sample. The find assemblages from this evaluation, therefore, suggest that the site was outside of the medieval pottery and tile production centres recorded around this part of Beverley, and instead was part of a domestic settlement. This could be related to the pottery and tile workers dwellings.

The evaluation has shown there is good survival of medieval settlement and occupation related features on the site, particularly in the north-east quadrant. These results, combined with an analysis of the HER data (Figure 11), are significant, indicating that a domestic settlement dating to the 12th – 14th centuries extended westwards on both sides of Grovehill Road from the medieval port on the River Hull. The evaluation results suggest that the site encompasses the western edge of this settlement, probably part of the medieval suburb of Grovehill, with the industrial production centre located to the south and south-east of the site. Further

investigation of this site would provide valuable information on the land use, land boundary and divisions and land change in this suburb of Beverley through the medieval period.

LIST OF SOURCES

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Humber HER

YAT recording manual

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PLATES



Plate 1 Trench 1, view west



Plate 1 Trench 2, view north-west



Plate 2 Trench 3, view north-west



Plate 3 Trench 4, view west



Plate 4 Trench 5, view south



Plate 5 Gullies/pits C1025-1027 in Trench 1, view south



Plate 7 Pit C1032 in Trench 1, view east



Plate 6 Red burnt clay C1033 in Trench 1, view east



Plate 9 Pits C1009-1010 in Trench 2, view south

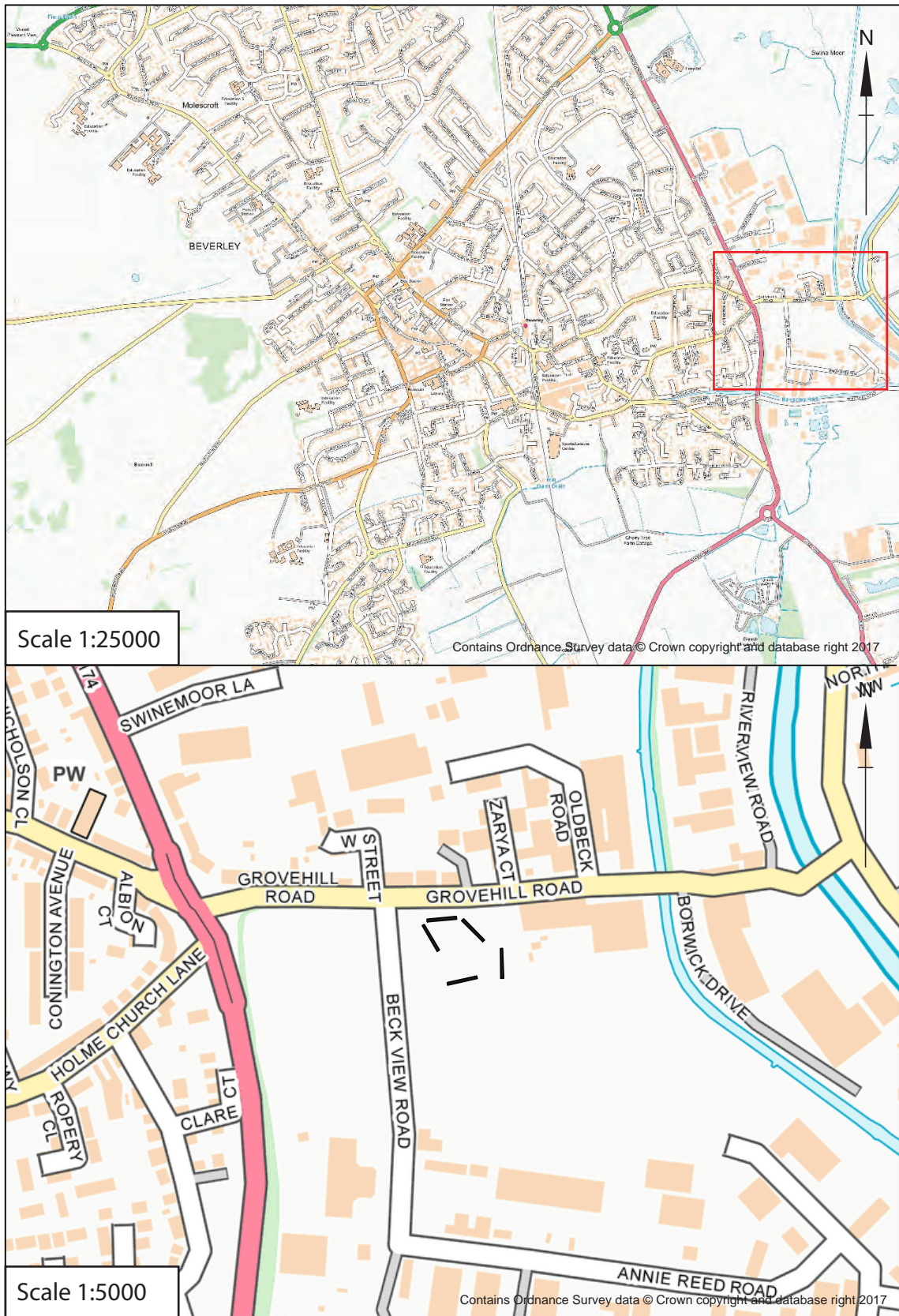
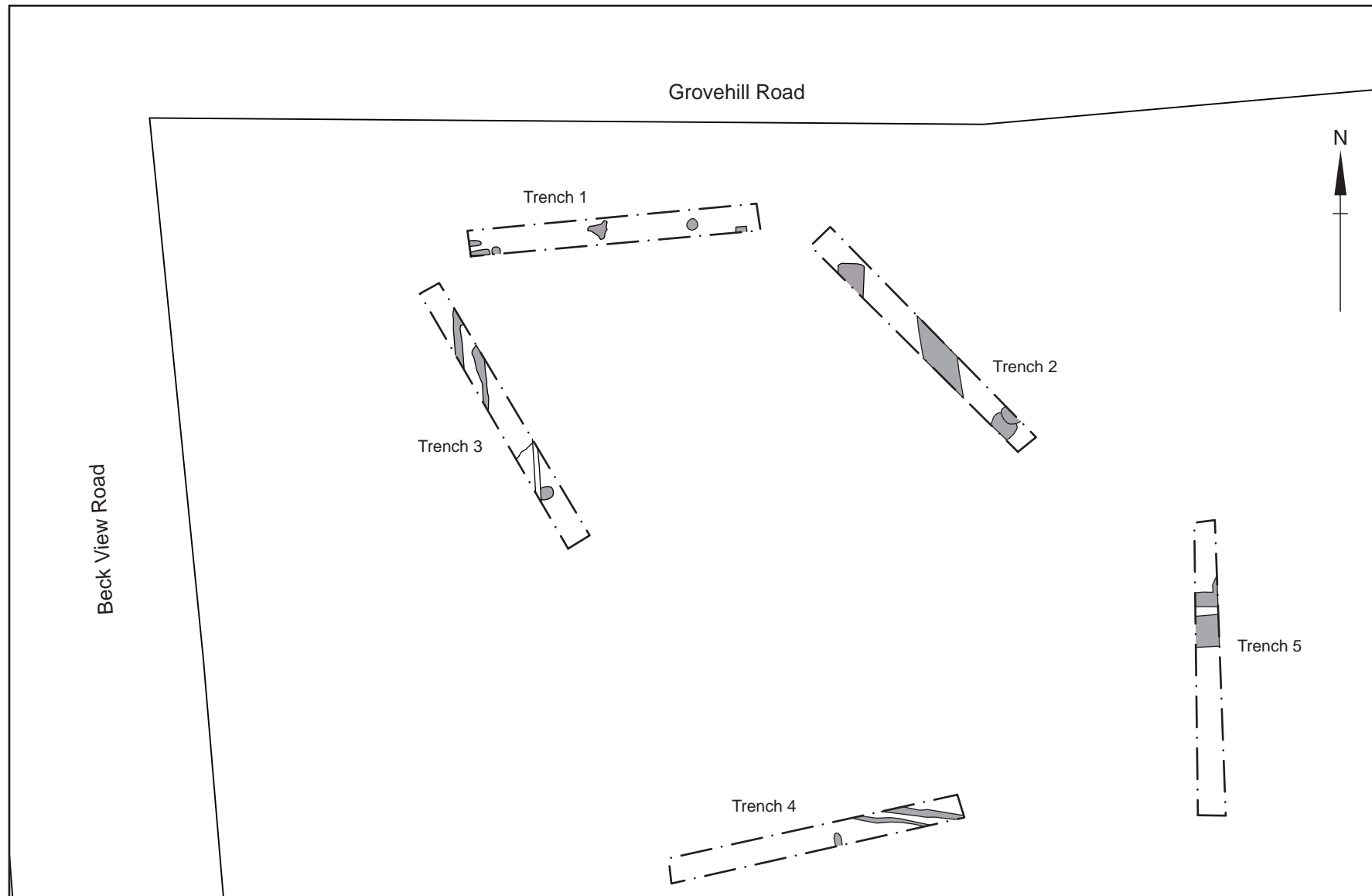


Figure 1 Site Location



scale 1:500

Figure 2 Trench Locations

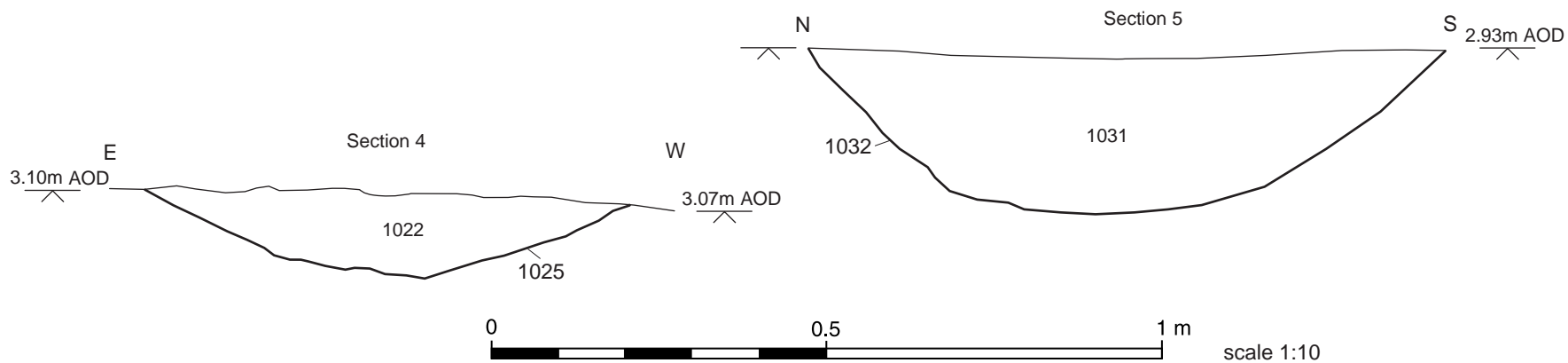
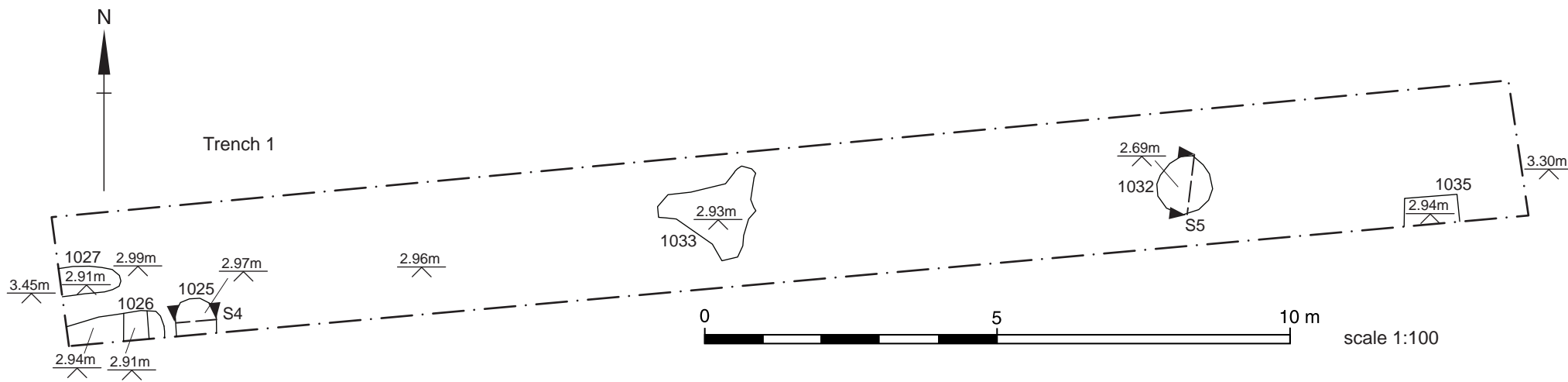


Figure 3 Trench 1 Plan and Sections

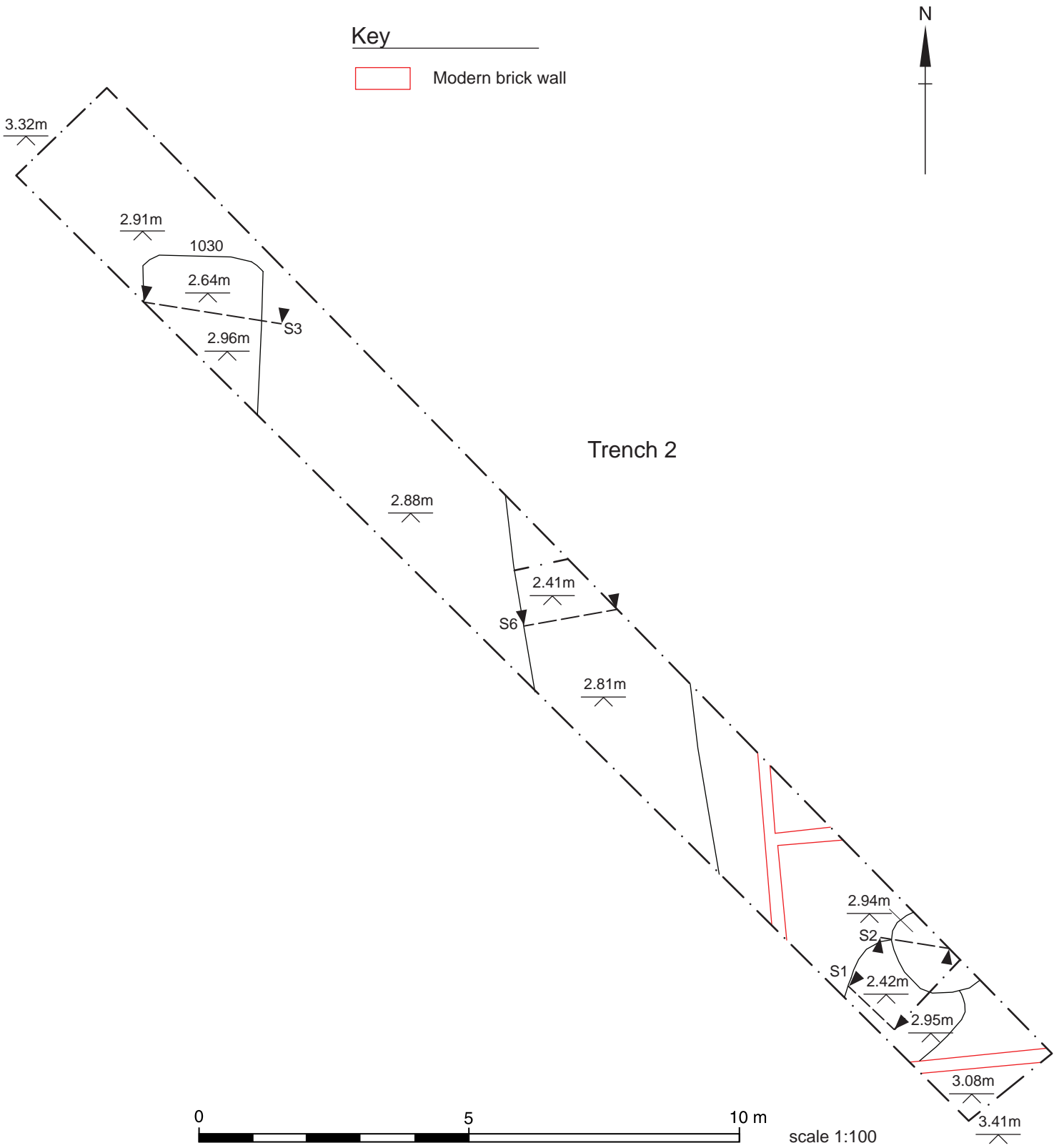


Figure 4 Trench 2 plan

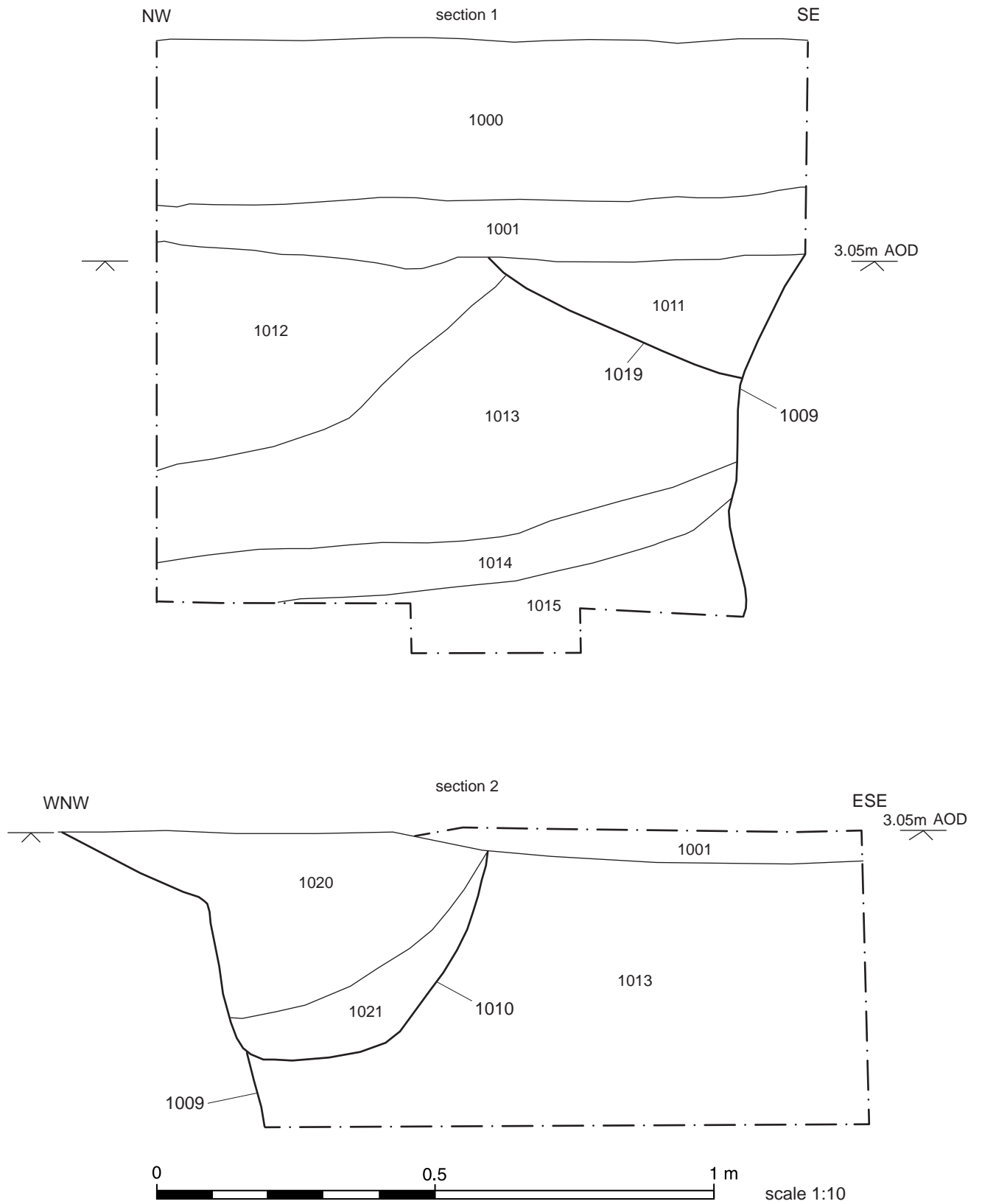


Figure 5 Trench 2 Sections 1 and 2

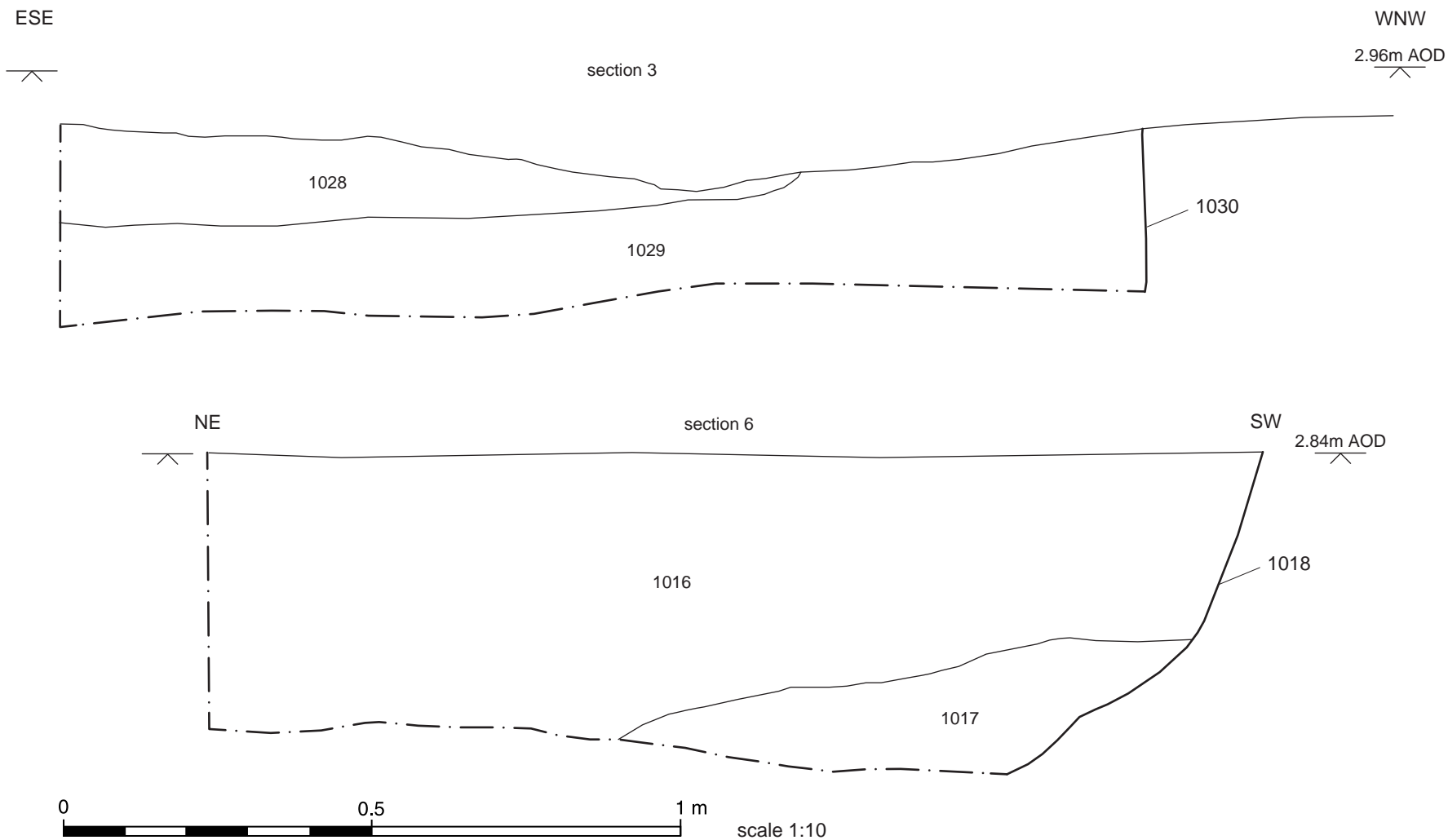


Figure 6 Trench 2 Sections 3 and 6

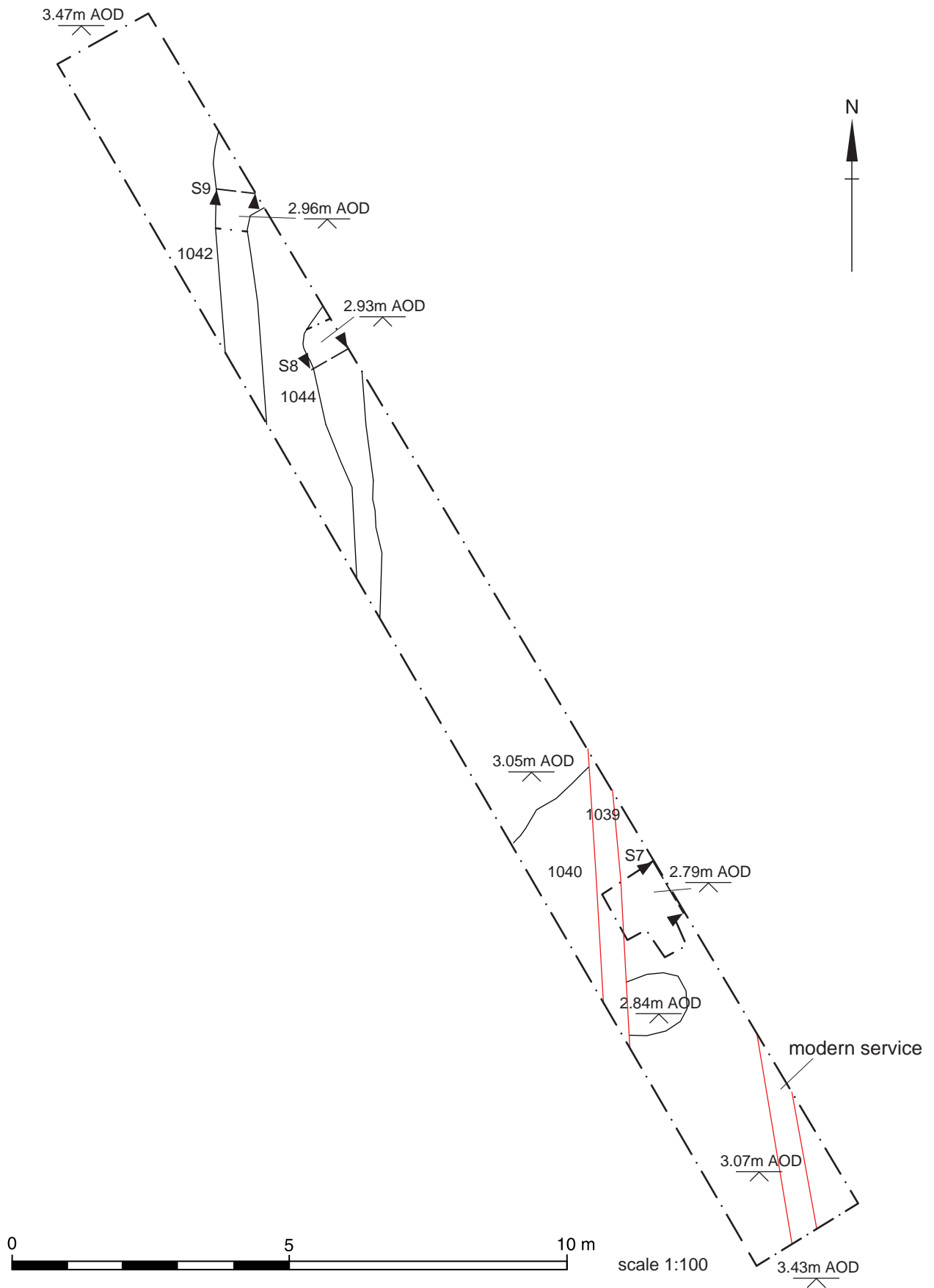


Figure 7 Trench 3 Plan

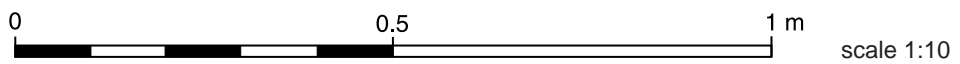
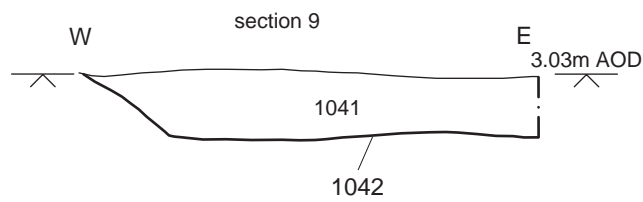
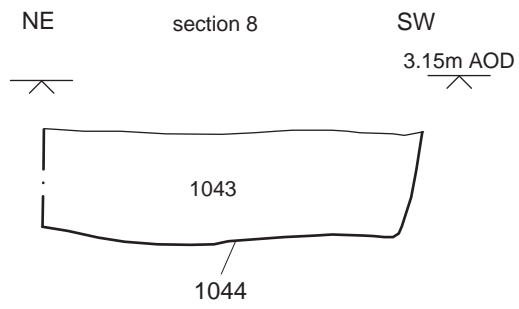
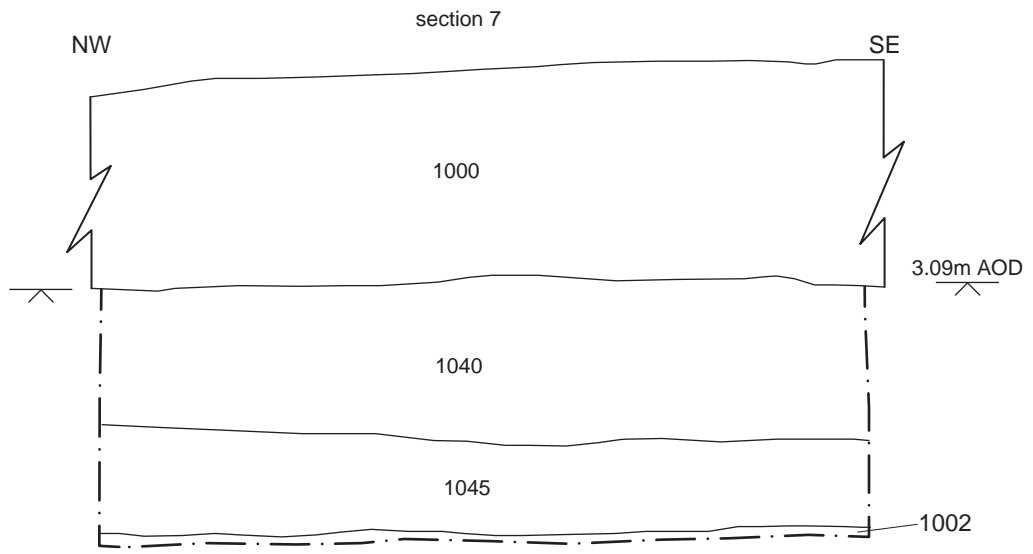


Figure 8 Trench 3 Sections 7-9

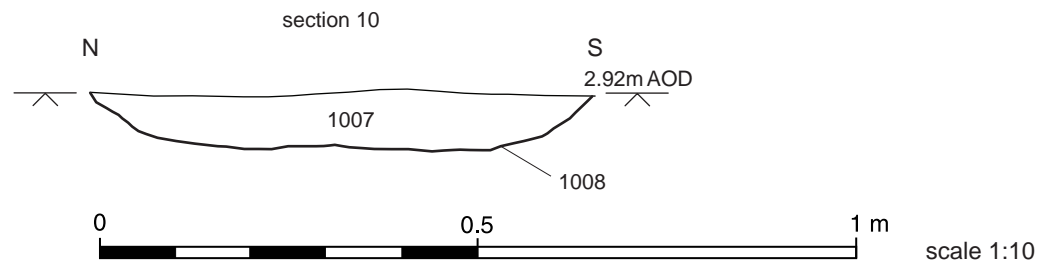
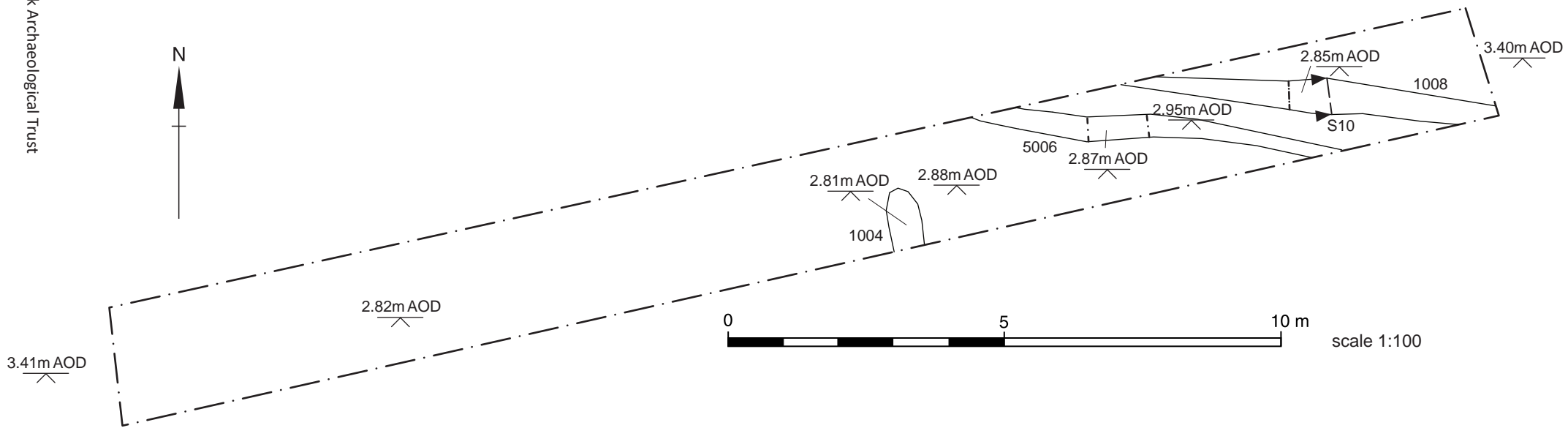


Figure 9 Trench 4 Plan and Section

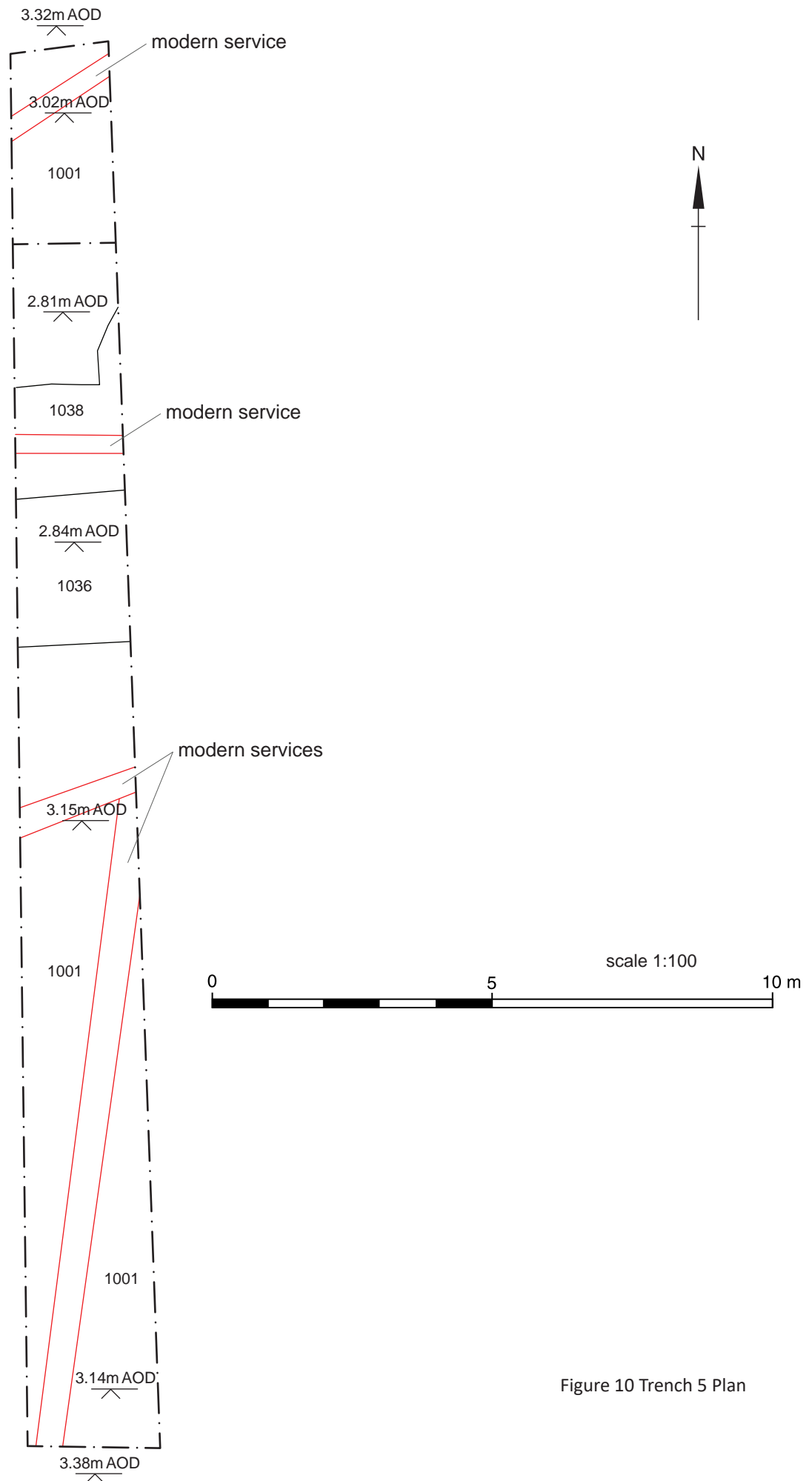
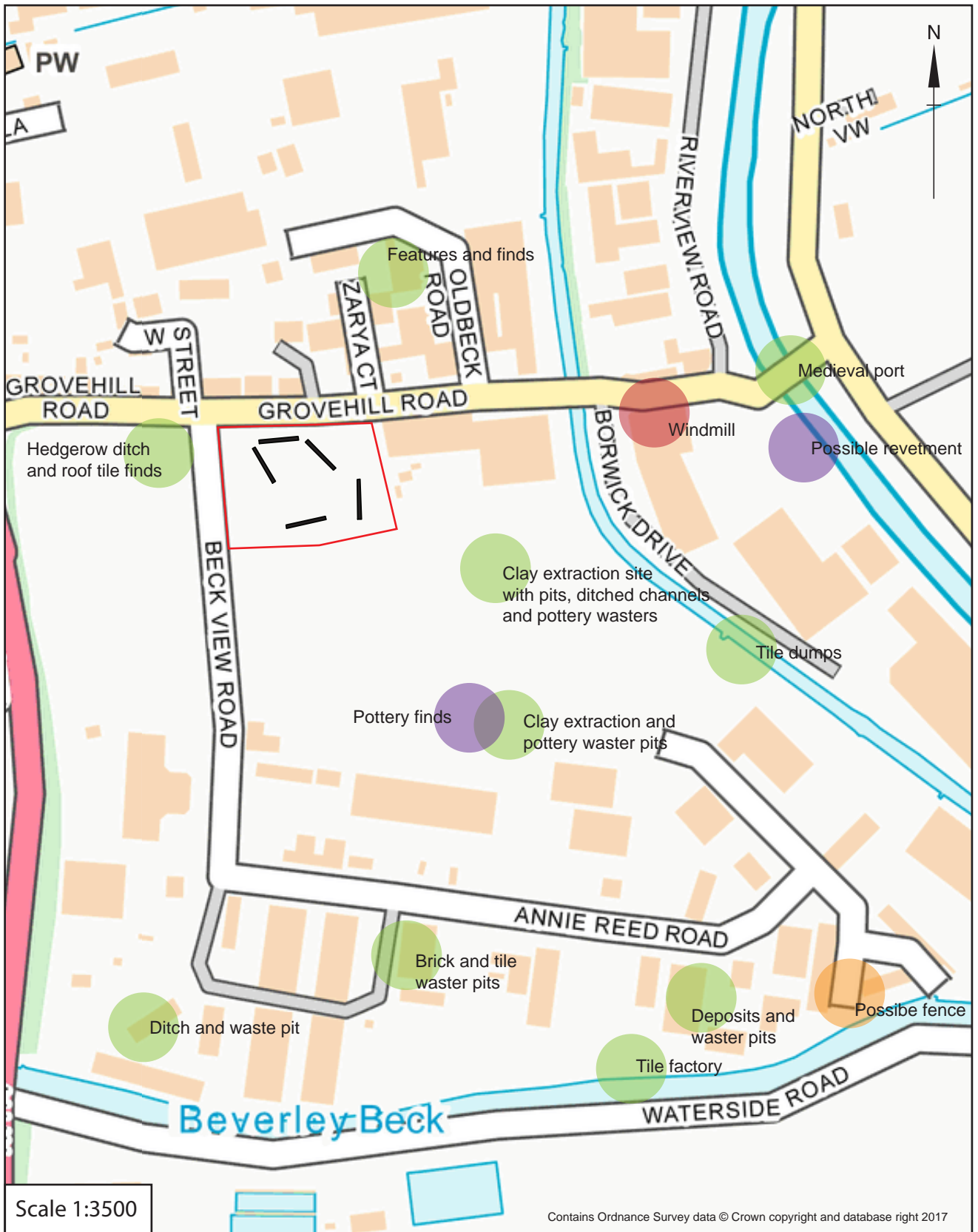


Figure 10 Trench 5 Plan



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Figure 11 Archaeology in the area

- Iron Age features and finds
- Medieval features and finds
- Roman features and finds
- Post-medieval features and finds



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Figure 12 1893 OS Map

APPENDIX 1 – INDEX TO ARCHIVE

Item	Number of items
Context sheets	53
Photographic register	2
Sample register	1
Drawing register	1
Original drawings	4
B/W photographs (films/contact sheets)	19
Colour slides (films)	20
Digital photographs	88
Written Scheme of Investigation	1
Report	1

Table 6 Index to archive

APPENDIX 2 – CONTEXT LIST

Context Number	AOD	Description
1000	3.30-3.45m	Ground surface. Reinforced grey concrete, 0.26m thick.
1001	3.1-3.25m	Bedding layer. Loose reddish-brown sandy gravels, 0.2m thick
1002	2.96-2.94m	Natural. Yellow-brown clay
1003	-	Fill of gully 1004. Soft dark grey silty clay
1004	2.88m	Cut of gully. Linear in plan, aligned north/south. U-shaped profile. 2m x 0.4m x 0.07m.
1005	-	Fill of gully 1006. Soft dark grey silty clay
1006	2.95m	Cut of gully. Linear in plan, aligned east/west. U-shaped profile. 6.13m x 0.43m x 0.08m
1007	-	Fill of gully 1008. Soft dark grey silty clay
1008	2.92m	Cut of gully. Linear in plan, aligned east/west. U-shaped profile. 6.16m x 0.69m x 0.07m
1009	2.95m	Cut of pit. Sub-circular, measuring 2.2m x 2m x 0.7m+ deep. Sharp break of slope at top, vertical sides, base not excavated.
1010	2.94m	Cut of pit. Subcircular, measuring 0.90m+ x 0.76m x 0.41m deep. Sharp break of slope at top, shallow slop to vertical on western side. Concave slope on eastern side. Slight concave base.
1011	-	Fill of pit 1019. Friable, mid- red-brown silty clay. 0.21m thick. Inclusions: occasional chalk flecks, CBM flecks, charcoal flecks
1012	-	Fill of pit 1009. Soft, dark grey silty clay. 0.41m thick. Inclusions: chalk flecks, CBM flecks
1013	-	Fill of pit 1009. Soft, light to mid- grey silty clay. 0.43m thick. Inclusions: occasional charcoal and chalk flecks.
1014	-	Fill of pit 1009. Soft, mid- to dark grey silty clay. 0.09m thick. Inclusions: moderate charcoal flecks
1015	-	Fill of pit 1009. Soft, light green grey with yellow mottles silty clay. Over 0.26m thick
1016	-	Fill of ditch 1018. Soft, mid- grey silty clay. 0.44m thick. Inclusions: frequent charcoal flecks and pebbles, occasional CBM flecks
1017	-	Fill of ditch 1018. Soft, mid- red-brown clay. 0.21m thick. Inclusions: pebbles and chalk nodules.
1018	2.81m	Cut of ditch. Linear, aligned north/south. Measured 2m+ x 2.9m x 0.5m+ deep. Sharp break of slope at top, steep, stepped sides.
1019	3.05m	Cut of pit. Only recorded in section so shape in plan unknown. Measured 0.60m x 0.20m deep. Sharp break of slope at top, concave sides, tapered base.
1020	-	Fill of pit 1010. Soft, dark blue grey clay. 0.34m thick
1021	-	Fill of pit 1010. Soft, mid- yellow-brown clay. 0.11m thick.

Context Number	AOD	Description
1022	-	Fill of gully/pit 1025. Firm, dark grey clay. 0.12m thick. Inclusions: frequent charcoal flecks, moderate small stones, gravel lenses, CBM flecks and fragments
1023	-	Fill of gully/pit 1026. Firm, dark greyish black brown clay. 0.03m thick. Inclusions: frequent charcoal flecks, lenses and fragments, moderate small stones and CBM flecks.
1024	-	Fill of gully/pit 1027. Firm, dark greenish black brown clay. 0.05m thick. Inclusions: frequent charcoal flecks, lenses and fragments, moderate small stones and CBM flecks.
1025	3.07m	Cut of gully/pit. Sub-circular in plan, aligned north/south. 0.75m x 0.40m x 0.12m. Moderate break of slope at top, shallow sloping slightly concave sides, moderate break of slope at base, rounded base.
1026	2.94m	Cut of gully/pit. Sub-rectangular in plan. Aligned east/west. Measurements 1.2m x 0.3m x 0.03m. Not fully excavated but very shallow.
1027	2.99m	Cut of gully/pit. Sub-oval in plan, aligned east/west. 0.80m x 0.50m x 0.08m.
1028	-	Fill of pit 1030. Firm, light orange-brown clay. 0.16m thick.
1029	-	Fill of pit 1030. Firm, dark grey silty clay. Inclusions: moderate charcoal flecks, occasional pebbles.
1030	2.96m	Cut of pit. Rectangular in plan. 2m+ x 0.67m x 0.35m+. Sharp break of slope, near vertical sides, base not fully excavated.
1031	-	Fill of pit 1032. Soft, mid- grey silty clay. 0.24m thick. Inclusions: occasional charcoal flecks, pebbles and wood fragments
1032	2.93m	Cut of pit. Circular in plan. 0.96m x 0.96m x 0.24m. Sharp break of slope at top, concave sides, concave base.
1033	2.93m	Layer of mid brownish red burning.
1034	3.18m	Made ground/levelling layer. Dark grey/ blue grey, silty clay. 0.37m thick. Inclusions: occasional charcoal flecks, very occasional small rounded angular white pebbles.
1035	-	Fill of ditch 1036. Mid- grey silty clay.
1036	2.84m	Cut of ditch. Linear in plan. Aligned east/west. Not excavated due to high water levels
1037	-	Fill of possible pit 1038. Dark grey silty clay.
1038	2.81m	Cut of possible pit. Irregular in shape. Unexcavated due to high water levels.
1039	3.07m	Ceramic field drain
1040	3.09m	Made ground/buried soil. Soft dark grey silty clay. 0.21m in thickness.
1041	-	Fill of gully 1042. Soft, mid- grey silty clay. 0.07m in thickness.
1042	3.03m	Cut of gully. Linear in plan. Aligned north/south. 0.61m x 0.07m deep.
1043	-	Fill of gully. Firm, dark grey, clay. 0.14m in thickness. Inclusions: occasional small pebbles.
1044	3.07m	Cut of gully. Linear in plan. 0.55m x 0.14m in depth. Moderate break of slope at top, concave side, flat base.
1045	2.88m	Made ground/buried soil. Soft, light green grey, clay. 0.14m in thickness. Inclusions: occasional CBM flecks.
1046	-	Fill of probable pit 1047. Mid- grey-brown silty clay.

Context Number	AOD	Description
1047	2.94m	Cut of probable pit. Rectangular in plan. 0.91m x 0.47m+. Not excavated due to high water levels.
1048	-	Fill of probable pit 1049. Light grey clay.
1049	2.84m	Cut of probable pit. Sub-circular in plan. 1.4m x 1m. Not excavated due to high water levels.
2000	3.32-3.41m	Ground surface. Reinforced grey concrete, 0.30m thick.
2001	3.16-3.25m	Made ground. Redeposited yellow-brown clay, 0.16m thick
2002	2.95-2.88m	Natural. Yellow-brown clay
3000	3.43-3.47m	Ground surface. Reinforced grey concrete, 0.27m thick.
3001	3.3-3.34m	Bedding layer. Loose reddish-brown sandy gravels, 0.13m thick
3002	2.96-2.79m	Natural. Yellow-brown to reddish-brown clay
4000	3.40-3.41m	Ground surface. Reinforced grey concrete, 0.26m thick.
4001	3.11-3.12m	Bedding layer. Loose reddish-brown sandy gravels, 0.29m thick
4002	2.95-2.82m	Natural. Yellow-brown clay
5000	3.32-3.38m	Ground surface. Reinforced grey concrete, 0.14m thick.
5002	2.95-2.82m	Natural. Yellow-brown clay

Table 7 Context list



YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

Former Grovehill Road Depot, Beverley

By J. M. M^cComish

YAT Report 2020/11 February 2020



YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST



York Archaeological Trust undertakes a wide range of urban and rural archaeological consultancies, surveys, evaluations, assessments and excavations for commercial, academic and charitable clients. We manage projects, provide professional advice and fieldwork to ensure a high quality, cost effective archaeological and heritage service. Our staff have a considerable depth and variety of professional experience and an international reputation for research, development and maximising the public, educational and commercial benefits of archaeology. Based in York, Sheffield, Nottingham and Glasgow the Trust's services are available throughout Britain and beyond.

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Abbreviations

AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
BGL	Below ground level
CBM	Ceramic Building Materials

ERYC East Riding of Yorkshire Council
HHER Humber Historic Environment Record
NGR National Grid Reference
OS Ordnance Survey
PD Project design
YAT York Archaeological Trust

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This project design (PD) relates to a proposal for an archaeological evaluation to be undertaken on Land at the Former Grovehill Road Depot, Grovehill Road, Beverley, East Riding of Yorkshire (NGR TA 505103 439680). The PD was prepared by YAT to comply with instructions from their client, East Riding of Yorkshire Council (EYRC), in relation to planning application DE/CONS/27018.

The site is located within a medieval suburb of Beverley, an area designated as being of archaeological importance. Given the likelihood of archaeological remains at the site the ERYC has determined that an archaeological evaluation at the site is merited. The following PD details the methodology that will be used for this evaluation.

KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Name	Land at the Former Grovehill Road Depot, Grovehill Road, Beverley, East Riding of Yorkshire, HU17 0DQ
YAT Project No.	6194
Document Number	2020/11
Type of Project	Project Design
Client	East Riding of Yorkshire Council
Planning Application No.	DE/CONS/27018
NGR	TA 505103 439680
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1 INTRODUCTION

This project design (PD) relates to a proposal for an archaeological evaluation to be undertaken on Land at the Former Grovehill Road Depot, Grovehill Road, Beverley, East Riding of Yorkshire (centred on NGR TA 505103 439680; Figure 1). The PD was prepared by YAT for the East Riding of Yorkshire Council (ERYC) and it relates to planning application DE/CONS/27018.

Humberside Historic Environment Record (HHER), who advise the ERYC, provided a specification for the evaluation, containing a request for a project design. The following document was prepared in compliance with this request.

The site of the Former Depot at Grovehill road lies within the area of an important medieval suburb of Beverley, which grew up around Beverley Beck, a waterway created in the late 1120s. The suburb was primarily of an industrial nature, being associated with boat building, sail making, net making and both pottery and tile production (HHER 2019, 1). In particular, the remains of a medieval tile production site comprising six medieval tile kilns and associated timber buildings, were uncovered in 1986 on a site north of Beverley Beck in the immediate vicinity of the present site (HHER 2019, 1). The archaeological evidence from earlier excavations in the vicinity suggests that deposits of archaeological interest lie as little as 0.1-0.5m of the present ground level, and that waterlogging has created conditions ideal for the preservation of organic remains (HHER 2019, 1-2).

Although trial trenching having been undertaken on the site in 2005, the HHER determined that there was insufficient data available to adequately assess the archaeological implications of the current development proposals for the site, and therefore recommended that an archaeological evaluation be undertaken comprising five trenches (HHER 2019, 2-3).

1.1.1 *Previous interventions*

Previous investigations in the south-eastern part of the site of the Former Depot were undertaken in 2005, comprising limited Trial Trenches, which identified both Roman-British and medieval activity (HHER 2019, 2).

In May 2019 a desk-based study for the site was undertaken by TLP Groundworks for the site. This identified two boreholes in the immediate vicinity of the site. The first is 8m from the north-western corner of the proposed site at NGR TA 515140 439730, this was drilled to a depth of 4m and showed that the uppermost 0.7m was of made ground comprising ash gravel and brick rubble, which was above stiff brown sandy-clay (T.L.P. 2019, 39). The second was 18m to the east of the south-eastern corner of the site at NGR TA 505200 439600, was drilled to 7.8m in depth. The uppermost 0.9m of deposits were of made ground above successive deposits of clay, silt, peat, clay and finally chalk (T.L.P. 2019a, 39).

In June 2019 a series of ground investigations were undertaken at the site by TLP Groundworks Ltd, on behalf of ERYC. This comprised the excavation of four test pits and 11 boreholes across the site with the resultant samples being chemically analysed, together with the installation of land gas monitoring wells for monitoring (T.L.P. 2019b, Executive Summary). The results indicated that the made-ground / disturbed ground at the site was 0.25-1.245m thick, and that this overlay Glacial Boulder Clay, comprising slightly silty sandy clay with occasional fragments of stone which extended to a depth 5.9m BGL, to the underlying chalk (T.L.P. 2019b, Executive Summary).

2 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The evaluation at the site aims to fulfil three aims identified by the Humberside Historic Environment Record (HHER 2019, 2), namely

- '1. The proper identification and evaluation of the extent, character and significance of archaeological remains within the proposal site.*
- 2. A assessment of the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological remains.*
- 3. Proposals for the preservation in situ, or for the investigation, recording and recovery of archaeological remains on the publishing of the findings – it being understood that there shall be a presumption in favour of their preservation in situ, where feasible.'*

3 LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The proposed development site is located 1.37km east-north-east of Beverley Minster, and 365m to the north of Beverley Beck. The site is bordered by Grovehill Road on the northern side and Beck View Road to the west, while the eastern side is bordered by an adjacent commercial property, and to the south there is a car/lorry park. The site covers an area of approximately 8,216 square metres, and the ground is level at an elevation of about 4m AOD. The site lies vacant, having been cleared of buildings/structures.

The underlying bedrock is part of the White Chalk Subgroup, a sedimentary bedrock that formed 66-100 million years ago in warm seas. This is overlain by superficial deposits of Devensian Till which formed up to 2 million years ago under Ice Age conditions (British Geological Survey).

4 PLANNING AND LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

4.1 National policy

In February 2019 the Government reissued the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2019). The relevant sections of NPPF are Chapter 16 parts 184–202. The framework states in part 189 that:

"In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation" (NPPF 2019:55).

The framework additionally states in part 197 that:

"The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having

regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset” (NPPF 2019:56).

4.2 Regional and local policy

The relevant local plan for the site is the *East Riding Local Plan Strategy Document* (ERYC 2016). The Former Depot site lies within designated area BEV-P – Land South of Grovehill Road, and area allocated for mixed use including retail and employment development.

5 DESIGNATIONS AND CONSTRAINTS

A search of the ERYC website ‘Planning Conditions Interactive Map’ which details planning permission and building controls shows that the site is not within a Conservation Area or within the grounds of a Scheduled Monument. There are no other constraints on the Former Depot site, such as a Registered Historic Battleground site or a Registered Historic Park and Garden site. In addition, there are no listed buildings in the immediate vicinity, the closest such building being Fern Lodge, 248 Grove Hill Road, a Grade II listed Gothic cottage, some 466m to the west-north-west of the Former Depot site.

6 STRATEGY AND METHODOLOGY

As defined in the specification of work (HHER 2019, sections 6.1-6.3) the evaluation will comprise five trenches, all 25 x 2m in size, the locations of which are given on Figure 2. Should any alterations to the position of the trenches be required for logistical reasons, this will be discussed and agreed in advance with the HHER (see HHER 2019, 6.15). The site will be excavated in accordance to the ClfA guidelines (ClfA 2014a).

6.1 Excavation methodology

The following excavation methodology will be used to comply with the specification supplied by HHER (2019, sections 6.4-6.6.6).

6.1.1 Location of the trenches

The trenches will be surveyed in using a hand-held GPS to an accuracy of 20mm.

6.1.2 Use of mechanical excavators

The overburden within the trenches will be removed by a suitable mechanical excavator operating under the supervision of an archaeologist. Removal of deposits in this way will stop once the first significant archaeological horizon, or the natural subsoil has been reached.

Mechanical excavation equipment will also be used to remove deep intrusions such as modern brick and concrete structures. Major features such as ditches or cellars may also be mechanically sectioned, once partial hand-excavation has established the nature of the feature concerned

6.1.3 Hand-excavation

A sufficient sample will be made of any archaeological features uncovered. This will involve

- The total excavation of all stake-holes.
- A 50% sample of all post-holes and pits with dimensions up to 1.5m in diameter.
- A minimum 25% sample of all pits over 1.5m in diameter including a complete profile of the pit.
- A 20% sample of any linear features up to 5m in length.

- A 10% sample of any linear features over 5m in length.

6.1.4 *Additional excavation items*

Additional items of equipment will be used on site as required, e.g. netlon fencing, road irons, water pumps and shoring.

6.1.5 *Arrangements for site access and reinstatement*

Arrangements for site access will be agreed with ERYC prior to the commencement of works. It is proposed that the excavation team will travel from York each day, space will therefore be needed for the parking of a vehicle. It is proposed that the mechanical excavator will be stored on site overnight while the trenches are being excavated. Space will also be required for a site cabin/mobile toilet, which will be delivered to the site at the start of the works.

It is proposed that the trenches will be backfilled and compacted using a mechanical excavator. The suitability of this method will be confirmed with the ERYC prior to the commencement of works (HHER 2019, section 6.14).

6.1.6 *Publicity*

Unless specifically requested to do so by the client, there will be no publicity for the evaluation. Should the client request any such information, the content would be agreed with the client in advance of public release.

6.2 **Recording of archaeological contexts**

A full written drawn and photographic record of all excavated features will be made in accordance with the YAT *Fieldwork Recording Manual* (2009). Plans will be at either 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate, while section drawings will be at a scale of 1:10. The site records will be checked daily by the site supervisory team to ensure consistency and quality. A running site Harris Matrix will be maintained. On completion of the evaluation all site data will be copied onto YAT's computerised data base (IADB) for secure storage.

In compliance with the specification (HHER 2019, section 6.7), both colour and black and white 35mm photographs will be taken as the evaluation progresses, and these will be enhanced by a selection of digital photographs with a minimum resolution of 10 megapixels. In addition, HHER (2019, section 9.6) states that a selection of colour photographic slides will be provided for the HHER slide collection.

Any excavated timbers will be allocated a unique timber number in addition to the context number. Each timber will be recorded on a Timber Record Sheet, planned at a scale of 1:20 as with any other context and will be photographed in situ. If necessary more detailed drawings will be prepared in the laboratory by YAT timber specialist, S. J. Allen.

All masonry structures (walls, well linings etc.) will be recorded as individual contexts. In each case a note will be made of both elevations of the walling, the nature of the wall core, the materials used, the range of sizes of the individual blocks within the structure, the colour and composition of any bonding material, the nature of the coursing, evidence for re-used materials, evidence of mason's marks or tooling and evidence of any form of surface renders, together with the degree of weathering.

When dismantling masonry structures any stones which have been decoratively carved will be retained. In addition, a sample of each geological stone type and a sample of any squared facing

stones, notably those with clear tooling marks, will be retained for assessment.

For brick structures a note will be made of the size/colour/shape of the bricks, the colour and composition of any bonding material, the design of the coursing, any form of surface renders or glazes, and the degree of weathering. Advice will be sought from YATs ceramic building materials specialist J.M. McComish with regards to the retention of samples from any brick structures.

6.3 Artefacts and Ecofacts

The collection and processing of the artefacts and ecofacts from the site will be in accordance with the recommendations of ClfA (2014b).

6.3.1 Artefact recovery

The artefact recovery and conservation strategy will be discussed with the HHER office and recipient museum prior to the commencement of any works, and a policy for the collection of finds agreed upon, so as to comply with the HHER specifications (HHER 2019, section 6.10).

The artefacts from any given context will be stored in a single tray or bag with two associated Tyvek™ labels detailing the site code, site name and context number. The labels will be written with the indelible pen. Finds from multiple contexts will not be mixed. The artefacts will be stored in a safe area on site, where they cannot be accidentally damaged by site machinery/staff.

In general terms it is advisable to store finds within an environment similar to that from which they were excavated, therefore artefacts from damp environments will be kept damp, and artefacts from dry environments will be kept dry. The Project Manager and Finds Assistant will ensure that excavators are aware of any requirements for treatment of finds.

Should any artefacts of exceptional fragility or an organic nature be uncovered advice would be sought from the staff of YAT's Conservation Laboratory with regards to lifting, storage and packaging. If deemed appropriate specific contexts will be sieved to enhance the recovery of exceptionally small items.

Given that certain categories of artefacts can decay rapidly upon excavation it is essential to ensure that they are treated appropriately as soon as they are removed from the ground. Any vulnerable artefacts will be rapidly removed to YATs offices for appropriate conservation work.

Clearly modern artefacts (e.g. 20th and 21st century building materials and refuse) will not be retained. They will be recorded on context cards prior to discard on site.

6.3.2 Artefact processing and storage

The processing, conservation work and storage of any artefacts will be undertaken according to established YAT practice as approved by the Yorkshire Museum, and in accordance with standards set by the United Kingdom Institute of Conservators (ICON).

Artefacts will be brought to the YAT offices at Aldwark, which include a conservation laboratory, or the YAT warehouse at 421 Huntington Road, York, for processing and storage. The Finds Assistant will clean and then sort the artefacts by material type. The artefacts will then be allocated to one of the following categories, each with a unique number series:

- Bulk finds (BF) such as pottery, ceramic building material (CBM), slag and animal bone which are typically the most commonly occurring artefacts
- Small finds (SF) objects of glass, copper alloy, iron, worked bone etc.
- Architectural fragments (AF)
- Structural Timbers (ST)

All artefacts will be logged digitally on the IADB to ensure that an audit trail is established in respect of the storage, conservation, recording and analysis of each item. This will be done under the supervision of the YAT Head of Curatorial Services, C. McDonnell, working in conjunction with the Project Manager.

All artefacts will be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in Leigh et al. (1998), and recording systems will be compatible with the recipient museum. All finds that fall within the purview of the UK Government *Treasure Act* (1996) will be reported to HM Coroner according to the procedures outlined in the Act, after discussion with the client and the local authority.

6.3.3 *Storage and labelling of timbers*

Every timber will be packaged separately and clearly labelled with two Tyvek™ labels (either tied to the timber or placed within the storage bag). All bags will contain a small amount of water to keep the timber moist and then be properly sealed to prevent the wood from drying out.

6.3.4 *Specialist processing of artefacts on site*

If any category of artefact proves extremely abundant the HHER and the relevant specialist will be consulted to determine if the material can be processed on site, with only a representative sample being retained. For example, should medieval tile kilns be present (others being known in the immediate vicinity) it may be necessary to adopt such a recording strategy.

6.3.5 *Pottery recording*

In compliance with the brief (HHER 2019, 6.11), the pottery will be recorded in compliance with the fabric classifications published in the Hull Old Town reports (Armstrong and Ayres 1987; Evans 1993; Armstrong et al. 1991; Evans and Tomlinson 1992). Access to the fabric collection for the pottery researcher will be arranged prior to any assessment of the pottery taking place.

6.3.6 *CBM recording*

Discussions will take place between YATs specialist J. M. McComish and the HHER prior to the commencement of works regarding the strategy for recording and retaining CBM. A visit will be arranged to examine the brick and tile typology developed for the local assemblages in East Yorkshire, to ensure that the typology is used at the Former Depot site. Discussions will be held between YAT and the HHER with regards to the use of a record to discard strategy for the CBM, so as to reduce the volume of material destined for long term storage. This will ensure that the CBM recording is in compliance with the specification (HHER 2019, 6.11)

6.3.7 *Conservation*

X-radiographs will be taken of all iron objects, as will a selection of nonferrous artefacts and a sample of industrial residues such as slag (HHER 2019, section 7.2). In addition the conservation team, in conjunction with the relevant specialists, will scan all excavated material to determine whether any objects require stabilisation.

6.3.8 *Environmental sampling strategy*

Where appropriate features are identified, bulk soil samples will be retrieved in order to undertake environmental assessment. The sampling of features will follow procedures set out within the Historic England Guidance for Environmental Archaeology (HE 2015a) and Geoarchaeology (HE 2015b). Samples recovered for charred remains will be a minimum of 40litres and will be processed by floatation within the TPA Environmental Lab, under the supervision of TPA Environmental Officer Kristina Krawiec.

Should waterlogged deposits be encountered column samples and associated measured bulk samples (i.e c. 20L every 10cm) will be recovered for microfossil and waterlogged macrofossil assessment (plants and insects). Waterlogged deposits will also be recorded using the Troels-Smith (1955, Table 1) system of sediment classification.

A range of samples can be taken as appropriate:

- General Biological Analysis Sample (GBA): – 20 litre samples which are wet-sieved on a fine mesh to recover microscopic remains such as seeds, pollen and insects.
- Bulk-sieved Sample (BS): 40-60 litres in size which taken for recovery of large samples of animal bones and other organic material particularly from waterlogged deposits which have a high degree of organic preservation.
- Site Riddled Sample (SRS): of any size, these are dry sieved, usually through a mesh of 10-12mm, to recover animal bones, artefacts etc.
- Spot Sample: for fragile items clearly visible to the naked eye such as caches of seeds, pieces of eggshell or any specific finds of organic material. These usually require specialist analysis.
- Column Sample: Pollen, diatoms and other microscopic material is normally sub-sampled from an intact column sample of the deposits. Deposits such as buried soils, river silts or natural peats will be column sampled in situ, preferably by a specialist.

Depending on the type of deposits identified, soil samples may also be retained for the purposes of retrieving industrial residues or for the provision of scientific dating (e.g. C14 dating). The range of techniques applicable to differing preservation and depositional environments is set out in Table 2. In addition, consultation with the Historic Science Advisor will be sought where more complex deposits are encountered and an updated sampling strategy will be drafted. Any such samples will be promptly submitted to the relevant laboratory, to ensure that the results can be incorporated into future mitigation strategies for the site (HHER 2019, section 7.2).

Material removed from site will be stored in appropriate controlled environments. These additional forms of sampling are discussed in the specification (HHER 2019, section 6.13).

The on-site sampling strategy will be the responsibility of the Project Manager working in conjunction with TPA Environmental Officer Kristina Krawiec and the YAT Head of Curatorial Services. On recovery all samples will be logged digitally on the IADB which will allow an audit trail in respect of processing, storage, recording and analysis to be established. Samples taken for specific specialist analysis will be processed and assessed by the relevant external specialist.

The environmental specialists will be given the opportunity to visit the site to discuss the sampling policy as requested by the HHER (2019, section 6.8).

Darkness		Degree of Stratification		Degree of Elasticity		Degree of Dryness	
nig.4	black	strf.4	well stratified	elas.4	very elastic	sicc.4	very dry
nig.3		strf.3		elas.3		sicc.3	
nig.2		strf.2		elas.2		sicc.2	
nig.1		strf.1		elas.1		sicc.1	
nig.0	white	strf.0	no stratification	elas.0	no elasticity	sicc.0	water

Sharpness of Upper Boundary	
lim.4	< 0.5mm
lim.3	< 1.0 & > 0.5mm
lim.2	< 2.0 & > 1.0mm
lim.1	< 10.0 & > 2.0mm
lim.0	> 10.0mm

	<i>Sh</i>	<i>Substantia humosa</i>	Humous substance, homogeneous microscopic structure
<i>I Turfa</i>	<i>Tb</i>	<i>T. bryophytica</i>	Mosses +/- humous substance
	<i>Tl</i>	<i>T. lignosa</i>	Stumps, roots, intertwined rootlets, of ligneous plants
	<i>Th</i>	<i>T. herbacea</i>	Roots, intertwined rootlets, rhizomes of herbaceous plants
<i>II Detritus</i>	<i>DI</i>	<i>D. lignosus</i>	Fragments of ligneous plants >2mm
	<i>Dh</i>	<i>D. herbosus</i>	Fragments of herbaceous plants >2mm
	<i>Dg</i>	<i>D. granosus</i>	Fragments of ligneous and herbaceous plants <2mm >0.1mm
<i>III Limus</i>	<i>Lf</i>	<i>L. ferrugineus</i>	Rust, non-hardened. Particles <0.1mm
<i>IV Argilla</i>	<i>As</i>	<i>A. steatodes</i>	Particles of clay
	<i>Ag</i>	<i>A. granosa</i>	Particles of silt
<i>V Grana</i>	<i>Ga</i>	<i>G. arenosa</i>	Mineral particles 0.6 to 0.2mm
	<i>Gs</i>	<i>G. saburralia</i>	Mineral particles 2.0 to 0.6mm
	<i>Gg(min)</i>	<i>G. glareosa minora</i>	Mineral particles 6.0 to 2.0mm
	<i>Gg(maj)</i>	<i>G. glareosa majora</i>	Mineral particles 20.0 to 6.0mm
	<i>Ptm</i>	<i>Particulaetestaemollosorum</i>	Fragments of calcareous shells

Table 1 Physical and sedimentary properties of deposits according to Troels-Smith (1955)

Feature type	Sediment condition	Overall scope of sampling	Micromorphology	C14	Pollen/Diatoms	Charred	Insects/ waterlogged plants	Small Bone	Waterlogged wood
				A4x1cm (seal)	column in gutter /tin+ Clingfilm	40L	20L	40L	In bag with water
Man-made feature or buried soil	Waterlogged organic (looks 'peaty')	each occurrence series of samples if thick (20L every 10cm)			X	X	X	X	X
	Dry visible charred wood with final growth rings/bark visible	each occurrence (C14 selected: best is twigs then layer)		X		X		X	
	Dry visible charred material	each occurrence, at thickest point, series of samples if thick (>150mm)	X	X	X	X		X	
Any	Wood structure	retain all, keep damp, bag each timber		X					X
Industrial residues / debris etc.		All process stages to be represented	X			X	X		

Table 2 Preliminary sample strategy

6.3.9 *Human remains*

The Former Depot site is not a known burial ground, and as such human remains are not expected. The specification for the evaluation clearly states that should articulated human remains be uncovered lifting should be kept to a minimum compatible with adequate evaluation (HHER 2019, section 6.9). Should any such remains be uncovered, discussions will take place with the HHER immediately to determine whether or not the burials should be lifted or left in situ. The coroner will also be immediately be informed of the situation.

If articulated human remains are to be left in situ they will be covered over as soon as any necessary records have been made, to prevent damage or loss of the bones.

Should it be necessary to excavate any articulated human remains an exhumation licence will be sought. Excavation will be in accordance with the Burial Act 1857, the Ministry of Justice exhumation licence, the guidance of McKinley and Roberts (1993) and of APABE (2017).

While it is not anticipated that any skeletons will be excavated at the site the following YAT excavation methodology for human remains is provided for information purposes. Excavation of burials is undertaken with great care so as to avoid any damage to the burial concerned, using the relevant tools such as plasterer's leaves, dental tools and soft brushes. Skeletons are lifted as soon as possible after excavation, ideally on the same day so that no bones are left exposed overnight. For each burial separate context records (each with a written and drawn pro-forma) are created for the grave cut, any container or lining such as a coffin or cist, the burial and the grave fill. The location of any coffin fittings or grave goods, together with the associated Small Find numbers, is clearly indicated on any relevant drawn plans. Each skeleton has a specific Skeleton Number, and is recorded on a Skeleton Recording Sheet detailing the overall body position, dimensions of the skeleton, the alignment, the state of preservation, the bones present/absent and any other relevant information relating to the method of burial. A sampling strategy for recovering biological information from the grave backfills is designed in consultation with York Osteoarchaeology Ltd. The bones are lifted and bagged in accordance with established YAT procedures.

6.3.10 *YAT recording manuals*

As requested (HHER 2019, section 6.10), the following YAT recording manuals have been submitted the HHER along with this PD. These incorporate the various site recording forms such as context cards.

McComish, J.M., 2014. *York Architectural Trust Architectural Fragment Recording Methodology*

McComish, J.M., 2019. *York Architectural Trust Architectural Ceramic Building Material and Stone Tile Recording Methodology*

Odom, K., Sampson, R., McDonnell, C., Cubitt, R. and Keighly, H., 2019. *York Archaeological Trust Collections Documentation Manual*

Sampson, R. and Odom, K., 2019. *York Archaeological Trust Collections Management Manual*

YAT, 2009. *York Archaeological Trust Fieldwork Recording Manual*. 21009 Revision

YAT, 2019. *Collections and Archives Management Framework*

YAT, 2019. *YAT Health and Safety Policy*

7 STAFF AND SUBCONTRACTORS

In compliance with the brief (HHER 2019, section 6.12) the following list of staff and subcontractors is supplied, together with their responsibilities within the project.

7.1.1 YAT staff

Project Manager – M. Slater

Project Officer – C. Jackson

Pottery - A. Jenner

Building materials - J. M. M^cComish

Timbers/wet wood - S. J. Allen

Conservation - YAT Conservation Laboratory

Human remains – M. Holst, York Osteology Ltd

Environmental – K. Krawiec, T&P Archaeology

7.1.2 Subcontractors

Animal bone – C. Rainsford, Freelance

Artefacts – N. Rogers, Freelance

Archaeometallurgy / industrial residues – R. Cubitt and Dr. R. Mackenzie, Freelance

8 INSURANCE

Copies of YAT's insurance documents will be sent to HHER with this document.

9 TIMETABLE

The precise timetable for the works will be agreed with the Local Planning Authority and the HHER prior to the evaluation commencing (HHER 2019, section 6.12). At this stage it is anticipated that the site works will take 5 days, though some flexibility may be needed to allow for either for the discovery of exceptionally complex archaeological deposits or to allow more time in the event of adverse weather. Both the Local Planning Authority and the HHER will be informed immediately if it is envisaged that the evaluation will take longer than the anticipated time.

10 HEALTH AND SAFETY POLICY

To comply with the specification (HHER 2019, section 6.12) a copy of the YAT Health and Safety Policy and a Risk Assessment will be sent to the ERYC and the HHER with the PD.

In the interests of Health and Safety the general public will not be allowed onto the site, and to ensure this the site gate will be kept locked throughout the day.

11 ENVIRONMENTAL AND CONSERVATION STRATEGIES

The following environmental conservation strategies are proposed for the site:.

- The site will be run in an orderly and organised manner
- Site work will take place between the hours of 8am-4pm to avoid undue noise disturbance to nearby residents.
- All rubbish will be removed from site daily for proper disposal.
- The spoil removed by mechanical excavator will be stacked in a neat linear pile adjacent to one side of the trench in question (but leaving a clear access route between the trench and the spoil heap). Spoil will not be moved around the site.
- Cars/vans and the site cabin will be as close to the access point as possible. This will ensure that any cards used do not have to drive across the site, as this would transfer dirt from the site onto the adjacent road.
- The mechanical excavator will be collected by a low loader, so no dirt will be transferred from it to the adjacent public road.

12 MONITORING

Arrangements for monitoring visits to the site by the HHER will be agreed prior to the commencement of works (HHER 2019, section 6.12). The HHER will also be informed in the event of any unusual or exceptional discoveries, so as to arrange additional monitoring visits.

13 ASSESSMENT REPORTING

On completion of the excavation the results will be assessed to determine their research potential, following accepted guidance and standards. If necessary, the site director will prepare a brief interim report on the results of the evaluation. The site director/excavation team will then prepare an assessment report which will include the following sections:

- A non -technical summary of the results.
- An introduction stating the aims and objectives of the work. This will include the site code or project number, planning reference and HHER casework number, dates when the work took place and NGR.
- The location, underlying geology and topography of the site.
- Archaeological and historical background.
- Historic map regression.
- The evaluation methodology.
- The results of the evaluation described on a trench-by-trench basis. Contexts will be described briefly here as full descriptions will be in the appendices. This will present the data, but will not contain any interpretation, as this will be given in the conclusions.
- A period-by-period summary. This will be interpretative.
- An assessment of the archaeological significance of the deposits in relation to both the town and regionally. Comparative evidence from other excavations will be cited.
- A conclusion with recommendations for any further post-excavation work required.
- An appendix cataloguing the contexts of the site archive and its location. This should include the museum accession number if known.
- An appendix containing the context descriptions.
- Appendices for each artefact type. Each specialist will produce a simple table identifying all artefacts detailing the dating evidence and any other relevant information. Each

specialist will also be required to produce a text reporting on the overall nature of the collection, highlighting any items of importance, the research potential of the material and detailing what further research is recommended. The specialists make recommendations as to what should be retained for long-term storage and what could legitimately be discarded to reduce the overall storage costs. An appendix detailing the conservation work undertaken on the artefacts.

- An appendix for the environmental sample assessment. This will include details of the preservation, density and significance of the material.
- Appendices relating to any other specific scientific investigations, such as radiocarbon dating.
- An appendix copy of the project specification and the project design.
- Figures, including a site location, trench location plan, plans of the features uncovered and at least one section drawing per trench.
- Plates.
- Tabulation of dated artefacts and the results of any scientific dating investigations.

YAT will hold the copyright to the assessment report. Discussion will be held with the client to determine the circumstances under which the report can be used by third parties, together with any requirements regarding confidentiality the client may have. The timeframe for entering details of the evaluation results onto the Archaeological Data Service database (via and OASIS form) will also be agreed upon with the client, as this would make the results of the work publicly available.

Once the assessment report is completed, copies will be submitted to the ERYC, the Local Planning Authority, the HHER, and the Historic England Regional Advisor for Archaeological Services, Dr A. Hammon, Historic England, 37 Tanner Row, York YO1 6WP. In addition, a digital copy of the report in PDF format is to be sent to the HHER office.

14 PUBLICATION

Following production of the assessment report, discussions will be held between YAT, the ERYC and the HHER to determine whether or not further research and publication is required. Such discussions will determine the nature of any additional research, the form of publication envisaged (e.g. journal article, web publication via the ADS etc.), the costs, timetable and staffing necessary.

Such discussions can only take place once the results of the evaluation are known.

15 ARCHIVE PREPARATION AND DEPOSITION

It is clearly stated by the HHER (2019, section 9.4) that the archive will have to include both the results of the evaluation and of a watching brief to be undertaken at a later on services at the rear of the site.

Archive deposition has been arranged with David Marchant of Treasure House, Beverley and the requirements for archive preparation and deposition have been agreed (HHER 2019, section 9.1). Contact was made over the telephone, as an IT glitch meant that the museum could not receive our emails.

Following completion of the project discussions will be held with the recipient museum to determine the timetabling of the deposition of the archives. These discussions will also determine which artefacts will be sent for long-term storage. An allowance for a minimum of four boxes has been suggested (HHER 2019, section 6.10), but the final number cannot be determined at this stage as it will be dependent upon the nature, quality and quantity of artefacts recovered.

With regards to the artefacts and site records, these will be packaged in optimum conditions as detailed in the publication *First Aid for Finds* (Leigh et al. 1998), and in accordance with the standards designated by ClfA (2014c), the UK Institute of Conservation (ICON) and the Museums and Galleries Commission (1992) prior to deposition with the recipient museum. The site archive and artefacts will be sent to the recipient museum in accordance with whatever specifications they stipulate, and will include a catalogue of the material being submitted for long-term curation.

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