

**27a New Street
Pocklington
East Riding of Yorkshire**

SE 480393 449002

Archaeological Evaluation By Trial Trenching

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October 2011

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East Yorkshire**

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Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching

Non Technical Summary

An Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching was undertaken on land to the rear of 27A New Street, Pocklington in August 2011 prior to the redevelopment of the site for residential dwellings. The western extent of the site had been disturbed by the construction of footings for an aborted residential development. The remainder of the site had been reduced by up 0.40m as part of this earlier construction programme. The evaluation consisted of the excavation of two 5m x 2m trenches, both were situated along the northern boundary of the site.

Excavation located archaeological activity datable by associated pottery from the 12th – 19th centuries. Features from this period were characterised by a series of postholes and pits. The arrangement of large pits, which most probably functioned as latrine pits as defined by their associated fills. Structural activity was only apparent in Trench 2 and dated to the 20th century. However, a large dump of demolition material of 19th/20th century date was found on the site and may equate to demolished properties which originally fronted on to St Peters Square. A cinema is known to have existed on the site in the early part of the 20th century and fragments of decorative stone and impressed brick from this building were located.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd undertook the evaluation on land to the rear of 27A New Street (SE 480393 449002) at the request of Mike Swanborough.
- 1.2 The Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching was undertaken on the 1st – 9th of August 2011.

- 1.3 Archaeological, Historical and Architectural remains are protected by means of Statutory Instruments (including Listed Building Register and Conservation Areas, Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5) on 'Archaeology and Planning'.
- 1.4 All work was carried out in accordance with PPS5, the Institute of Field Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (IFA 2005), the Institute of Field Archaeologists' Code of Conduct (IFA 2006), to the agreed Archaeological Project Design for an Archaeological Strip and Record (MAP 2011).
- 1.5 All work was funded by Mr M Swanborough.
- 1.6 The project was assigned the site code MAP 05.05.2011.
- 1.7 All maps within this report have been produced from the Ordnance Survey with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Crown Copyright. License No. AL 50453A.

2. Site Description (Figs. 1 – 2, Pls. 1 & 2).

- 2.1 The site covers an area measuring approximately 0.3Ha and is bordered by the northern boundary of 27A New Street to the south, the southern boundary wall of 56 St Peters Square to the north, the western boundary wall of properties associated with 29 New Street to the east, and a group of buildings fronting St Peters Square to the east (SE 480393 449002: Fig. 2).
- 2.2 Prior to the current phase of works, a residential development had commenced at the site and been abandoned. The site had been reduced on to a maximum depth of 0.30m and footings had been excavated in the western part of the site thus disturbing a 14m x 6m area (Pl. 1). The site stands at a height of c.35.0m AOD.
- 2.3 The site also lies within the Pocklington Conservation Area.

- 2.4 The site stands on soils of on urban/garden soils derived from Pocklington Soil Association, described as loamy gravelly typical brown calcareous earths (Mackney 1983, 13)

3. Planning Background

- 3.1 The site had been granted Planning Permission for the erection of Industrial Units in 5 blocks with new access and associated landscaping and parking (Planning ref: DC/11/00338/PLF: SMR Ref. PA/CONS/16887).

- 3.2 In accordance with the recommendations of the Planning Policy Statement 5 on 'Archaeology and Planning' a staged scheme of archaeological work was proposed.

4. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1. Situated on the beck on the western edge of the Wolds, Pocklington was already established as the leading settlement of the area before its first mention in the 11th century. There is a tradition linking this place with Paulinus in 627 AD, but there is no supporting evidence. In 1066 it was an administrative centre as the head of a hundred. The Domesday Books notes that Morcar held a single large estate of 25 carucates, comprising Pocklington and its three outliers, Hayton, Millington and Bielby, at the same time of the Norman Conquest, when it was worth £56, following Morcar's rebellion, it passed to the King and became a royal manor, which in 1086 held 13 villagers, 5 smallholders, 4 tributaries, a church and 2 mills. There were also 15 burgesses recorded here at Domesday (one of only 2 places in the East Riding to have burgesses at this date). The manor was given to Meaux Abbey in 1293, in exchange for Wyke upon Hull; the abbot subsequently exchanged it with Henry Percy in return for land in Nafferton. A late 12th century church (All Saints) presumably replaced the earlier one, and is situated immediately to the south of the proposed development.

- 4.2 A grant of a market and a four day fair was made to Pocklington in 1245; and was followed by the grant of second fair in 1272, and the grant of second market and another fair in 1299. By the 17th century 7 fairs were held in the

town. It developed into a marketing and processing centre for the agricultural produce of the Wolds and the Vale of York; although initially a predominantly agricultural community, the proximity of the beck lent itself to the siting of various industries for the processing of agricultural products (e.g. woollen industry, fulling, tanning and malting). The town boasted an early 16th-century grammar school, and the East Riding Quarter Sessions were held at Pocklington in the 17th century. 166 households were recorded here in the 1672 Hearth Tax returns (126 of which only had one hearth).

- 4.3 Defoe refers in passing to the 'market town of Pocklington which we were told was so inconsiderable that it would not be worth our while to go so much out of our way to see it.' The town trebled in size between the mid 18th and mid 19th centuries. In 1815 it contained about 1600 inhabitants.
- 4.4 The First Edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 3) shows the location of the site situated in an area of 'Garth'.
- 4.5 The 1892 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 4) shows a rectangular building at the eastern end of the site and a series of smaller builds along the western boundary of the site. The central portion of the site appears to be clear of buildings.
- 4.6 By 1910 (Fig. 5) Ordnance Survey map shows a small group of buildings along the eastern boundary of the site replacing the single rectangular build shown on the 1892 map. In the west of the site the building fronting on to St Peters Square extends in to the evaluation area along with a small rectangular build attached to the rear of the larger build.
- 4.7 In 1927 Ordnance Survey data (Fig. 6) shows a new building has been constructed fronting on to St Peters Square and extending in to the evaluation area. This building is titled 'Hall'. Two smaller buildings are attached to this larger build. All of the buildings butt up to the northern boundary of the site.

- 4.8 The 1952-1953 Ordnance Survey map extract shows most of the site covered by buildings running along the northern boundary with an area of open space to the south (Fig. 7).
- 4.9 The 1958 Ordnance Survey map extract (Fig. 8) records that the site has been cleared of the early 1950's building and now only a much smaller building is shown along the St Peters Square frontage and a single small rectangular building exists along the southern boundary of the site.
- 4.10 By 1971 the site has been cleared of all buildings (Fig. 9) and this was the situation on the 1983-1991 the Ordnance Survey map extract (Fig. 10) and was at the time of the evaluation in 2011 (Fig. 2)

5. Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The aim of this archaeological evaluation was to gather sufficient information to establish the presence/absence, date, sequence, nature, depth, quality of survival and importance of any archaeological deposits to enable an assessment of the potential and significance of the archaeology of the site to be made, and the impact which development would have upon them.
- a) To locate, sample, record and interpret any archaeological features and deposits exposed during topsoil stripping and any excavation associated with the development.
 - b) To locate, recover, identify and conserve (as appropriate) any archaeological artefacts exposed.
 - c) Provision was made for the full post excavation, recovery and analysis of any finds or eco-facts recovered from the excavations. Post - excavation assessment after the completion of fieldwork to assess the potential for further analysis and publication was undertaken with regard to analysis, reporting and publication.

- d) To prepare and submit a suitable archive to Hull Museum.
- e) An informed decision can then be taken regarding the future treatment of the remains and to establish any mitigation strategy in advance of any groundworks should significant archaeological finds deposits be encountered.

6. Methodology

- 6.1 Two Evaluation trenches were excavated (Fig. 2), as stipulated in the Specification for Evaluation (MAP 2011 – Appendix 10).
- 6.2 The evaluation trenches measured 5m x 2m squares (20m²).
- 6.3 All of the overburden (including topsoil and subsoil) was removed using a back-acting 360° mechanical excavator, fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. All machine excavations were undertaken under full archaeological supervision.
- 6.4 After removal of overburden, the excavation areas were hand-cleaned. Each archaeological feature or deposit was recorded on *pro-forma* Context Record Sheets (Appendix 1), according to guidelines laid down in the MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd Excavation Manual. Negative features were investigated via either half-section or segment excavations. A total ninety-nine contexts were recorded.
- 6.5 The archaeological feature and deposits were recorded on *pro-forma* Context Record Sheets according to guidelines laid down in the MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd Excavation Manual. A total of 115 contexts were recorded (Appendix 1).
- 6.6 Artefacts recovered totalled 80 (Appendix 2) and consisted of animal bone (22 fragments), ceramic building material (16 fragments), glass (3 fragments including a vessel fragment, a soda bottle and a fragment of window pane), pottery (37 sherds), chert (1), a coin and a piece of worked stone.

- 6.7. Modern overburden was recorded in section and by record only. All other archaeological deposits and features were recorded in plan at a scale of 1:20 on permatrace drafting film (Appendix 3). Sections of features and individual layers were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and included an Ordnance Survey Datum height. In total twenty-two drawings were archived.
- 6.8 A full photographic record comprising digital, monochrome print and colour transparencies was made. A total of 223 digital and 67 monochrome exposures were taken. The photographic record of features and general site shots included a film register noting film number, shot number, location of shot, direction of the shot, and a brief description of the subject (Appendix 4).

7. Results

- 7.1 Two evaluation trenches were excavated (Trench 1 and Trench 2). Both excavation areas were located adjacent to the northern boundary of the site. Trench 1 was immediately adjacent to the previous unauthorised development of the site and Trench 2 was located to the east. All of the site had been reduced in level up to a depth of 0.40m prior to the archaeological evaluation in August 2011 .

7.2 Trench 1 (Figs. 2 & 11 – 12 : Pls. 3 – 10)

- 7.2.1 Trench 1 had been severely disturbed prior to the archaeological evaluation through the excavation of footings and associated ground works for the previous unauthorised development of the site. Excavation in Trench 1 located seven phases of archaeological activity.

- 7.2.2 **Phase 1** : The earliest dated activity in this area of the site was a north south aligned linear (1010) cut into the natural chalk gravels. Measuring 0.80m in width and 0.78m in depth with its base at 33.95m AOD, this feature ran along the eastern edge of Trench 1 and continued both to the north and south of Trench 1's excavation limits. Linear 1010 possessed two distinct fills (1008 and 1009), both were silty clays with varying quantities of gravel inclusions. The central portion of Linear 1010 had been disturbed by the cutting of a

Phase 2 (Pit 1041). Deposit 1030 may be a upper fill of this feature however, the degree of disturbance to the upper levels of this feature means that this association remains uncertain. A single sherd of pottery was recovered from fill 1009 which was of 12th/13th century date.

Also attributed to this phase is Posthole 1053. This feature was sub-rectangular in shape measuring 0.46m by 0.30m and cut into the natural gravels to a depth of 0.22m AOD (34.14m AOD). The fill (1054) a silty clay with gravel inclusions produced no associated finds. The eastern edge of this feature had been removed by the cutting of a Phase 2 pit (1041).

7.2.3 **Phase 2:** Phase 2 activity was represented Pit 1041. Pit 1041 was sub circular in plan in the area excavated although it did extend beyond the limits of Trench 1 in the east. Pit 1041 measured 1.70m by 0.80m and was 0.88m deep (base at 33.98m AOD). The pit was filled with a silty clay with occasional chalk gravel (1029). No finds were recovered from this feature and the environmental sample taken from Deposit 1029 suggested that it was a rubbish pit (Appendix 5). Pit 1041 cut into Phase 1 Linear 1010 and Phase 1 Posthole 1053 and in turn was disturbed by Phase 3 activity.

7.2.4 **Phase 3:** Phase 3 activity was also characterised by the excavation of two pits. Pit 1028 and Pit 1035 which on stratigraphic and relative dating evidence were assigned to this phase. The full extent of Pit 1028 was not defined in the evaluation as it extended beyond the limits of Evaluation Trench 1. Pit 1028 measured 1.04m and 1.32m wide and 0.78m deep (base at 33.90m AOD), with two distinct fills (1026 & 1027), both silty clays with occasional gravel. Pottery from deposit 1027 in Pit 1028 was of a 14th/15th century date. The full extent of Pit 1035 is unclear as its upper levels had been removed by excavation activity associated with the cutting of a recent foundation trench (1020) for the unauthorised development at the site. So only the lower levels of this feature remained in situ. The excavated portion of Pit 1035 measured 1.60m by 1.40m and was 0.30m in depth (base of feature 32.61m AOD). Three fills were noted (1036, 1037, 1038). Deposit 1038 represents slumpage of gravel from the site of the pit, whereas Deposit 1036

appeared to be material deliberately dump into the pit to seal Deposit 1037, a layer of compacted cess. Finds from the basal fill 1037 consisted of animal bone (Appendices 2 & 7) and pottery (Appendices 2 & 6). Pits 1028 and 1035 both had similar basal fills (1027 & 1038). Environmental samples (Appendices 5 & 8) taken from these deposits showed evidence that the pits had probably been used as rubbish pits no conclusive evidence survived to say that they were latrine pits even though cessy material was collected from the primary fills. Associated finds were low in density suggesting that they were not used predominantly as domestic rubbish pits. Pottery from the fills of Pits 1028 and 1035 (fills 1027 and 1037 respectively) were of a 14th/15th century date.

7.2.5 **Phase 4:** Phase 4 was represented by a substantial pit (1040). The upper extent of Pit 1040 was badly disturbed by the excavation of a footing (cut 1042); however, up to 0.80m of in situ material was recorded (basal depth 32.66m AOD). These deposits were a series of silty clay with chalk gravel (Deposits 1045, 1047, 1049 & 1051) interspersed with silty ash (1046, 1048 & 1050). The primary fill (1052) was identical to that seen in Pits 1028 and 1035 and characteristic of cess. However the environmental analysis of the sample taken from this feature only suggested evidence of domestic activity (Appendix 8).

7.2.6 **Phase 5:** Phase 5 was characterised by a relatively shallow deposit of topsoil (up to 0.14m in depth – context 1003). This material sealed all the pits but was disturbed by Phase 6 activity.

7.2.7 **Phase 6:** Phase 6 was represented by a series of Postholes (1012, 1014, 1032 and 1033). Only Postholes 1032 and 1033 cut into the natural gravels (base of features 34.32m AOD). The postholes varied between 0.26m and 0.32m in diameter and had maximum depth of 0.28m. None of the postholes produced any associated finds.

7.2.8 **Phase 7:** Phase 7 activity was illustrated by the construction activity (cuts 1020 & 1042), recent yard surfacing (1001 and 1002) after the initial

clearance of the site to facilitate development. The degree of disturbance and associated finds suggested that part of Feature 1020 (a recent footing) corresponded with the location of a pit. The depth of the footing coincided with the need to achieve natural deposits; when this appears to have become apparent as greater than the depth the developers wanted to go excavation halted. But not before a pit similar in character to 1042/1040 had been completely disturbed and then unceremoniously backfilled with material to hand. Feature 1020 measured 2.90m by 2m and was 0.90m deep (base of cut 32.90m AOD). Re-deposited material in the fill (1019) consisted of predominantly 17th century and 19th century material suggesting that the feature was probably originally of a 17th century date.

7.3 Trench 2 (Figs. 2 & 13 – 14 : Pls. 12 – 21)

7.3.1 Excavation in Trench 2 located eight phases of archaeological activity.

7.3.2 **Phase 1** : The earliest activity recorded in Trench 2 was a series of features cut in to the natural chalk gravels. These features consisted of a number of small pits 2030, 2032, 2051(associated fills 2023, 2025 & 2027 respectively) measuring 1m by 0.48m, 0.44m by 0.38m 0.68m x 0.36m and postholes 2021, 2031, 2034, and 2035 (associated fills 2020, 2024, 2050, and 2028) and postholes 2041, 2042, 2043 (fills 2048, 2057 & 2058). and n east west aligned linear 2044 (fill 2059). In addition a single feature 2036 (fill 2039) a shallow depression was also attributed to this phase. These features in the main had basal depths around 34.55m AOD to 34.40m AOD, the only exception being pit 2032 with a base at 34.11m AOD. The only finds from this group of features were fragments of animal bone from posthole 2032 (Appendices 2 & 7).

7.3.3 **Phase 2** : Phase 1 activity was sealed by a relatively thick deposit of top soil (2008) measuring up to 0.40m in depth.

7.3.4 **Phase 3** : Activity associated with Phase 3 was confined to three pits (2029, 2050 and 2053). Pit 2029 which sealed the Phase 1 posthole 2041 measured 1.30m+ by 0.50m+ with a depth of 0.24m (basal depth 34.60m AOD). Finds

from its single fill (2022) consisted of pottery of 14th and 16th/17th century date and animal bone. Pit 2050 (fill 2009) measured 0.60m+ in width and was 0.36m deep (base at 34.65m AOD). Pit 2053 (fill 2026) measuring 1.20m+ by 0.80m+ with a depth of 0.54m (base at 34.64m AOD) was of a 13th/14th century date. Environmental samples taken from the base of Pits 2029 and 2053 indicated poorer preservation of carbonised material than that found in Trench 1 and that they may represent domestic rubbish pits (Appendix 8).

7.3.5 **Phase 4** : Excavation showed that Pit 2053 was sealed by a natural accumulation layer (2055). This deposit provided the bedding layer for the construction of a handmade brick floor (2038 – Appendix 9). The floor and subsequent accumulation deposit (2049) are the only surviving features of Phase 4 activity.

7.3.6 **Phase 5** : Phase 5 was characterised by substantial demolition/levelling deposits which were up to 0.40m in depth (contexts 2003 and 2004). Further disturbance was illustrated by Deposit 2047, a concentration of broken pantiles and handmade bricks (Appendix 9) separated from Deposit 2003 by the remnants of a north south aligned wall (2046) which was only seen in section.

7.3.7 **Phase 6** : Phase 6 activity was only illustrated by a wall, of which only 2 courses survived (2046) and a possible posthole (2007). In addition Posthole 2037 may be placed in this phase based on associated finds – a fragment of 19th/20th century and a coin, a Victorian penny (Appendix 2).

7.3.7 **Phase 7** : Phase 7 activity was confined to a rectangular brick structure (walls 2019, 2060 & 2061) which continued beyond the limits of the excavation to the south. The infill of this feature (2018) contained a considerable amount of demolition material but of a later date to that contained in Deposits 2003 and 2004 (Appendix 9).

7.3.8 **Phase 8** : relatively recent activity at the site was represented by the excavation of an engineering test pit (2045) and Deposit 2001 – a gravel based yard surface deposit.

8. Summary and Conclusions

8.1 The nature and character of the soils encountered within the evaluation trenches suggested that activity commenced in the western half of the site in the 12th century with the excavation of a north south linear boundary (1010) and possibly also Posthole 1053. In the east excavation located pits and postholes also excavated in to the natural chalk gravels, however, no dating evidence was forthcoming to accurately assign these features to a specific period.

8.2 The western area of the site (Trench 1) was characterised by the past excavation of substantially deep rubbish pits. Environmental sampling of these features suggested their function as rubbish pits but basal deposits of cess suggest that these pits were used as latrine pits. The systematic sealing of the lower layers of Pit 1040 by deposits of ashy material adds weight to this interpretation. Associated pottery suggested that these pits were in use from the 14th through to the 17th century.

8.3 The presence of a topsoil deposit in both trenches indicated a period of abandonment before further smaller and probably domestic rubbish pits were excavated. The site is shown to be situated in a 'Garth' in the mid 19th century.

8.4 Later 18th/19th activity in Trench 2 was characterised by substantial demolition deposits. This material consisted of both handmade and machine made bricks as well as pantiles. Whether this material was deliberately imported in to the site or represents street frontage demolition or backyard demolition is unclear. The deposits may have derived from the demolition of the 'Hall' which stood on the site up in 1927 but had been demolished by 1958. This interpretation

may be substantiated by the decorative pieces of pressed brick and worked stone found within the demolition deposits.

- 8.5 A full stratigraphic profile for the site was not possible due to construction work and clearance undertaken prior to the commencement of the archaeological evaluation in the summer of 2011. However, it is clear that this area of Pocklington has been utilised for small scale domestic activity in the medieval and post-medieval periods with structural activity commencing at the end of the 19th century.
- 8.6 Due to the depth of the archaeological deposits in Trench 1 & 2 at 0.8m below ground level it is anticipated that the deposits can be preserved in situ . However further archaeological work is recommended in order that any deposits that will be disturbed can be preserved by record. An appropriate mitigation would be an archaeological Strip and Record on all ground disturbance.

9. Bibliography and References

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<http://www.old-maps.co.uk/maps.html>

10. List of Contributors

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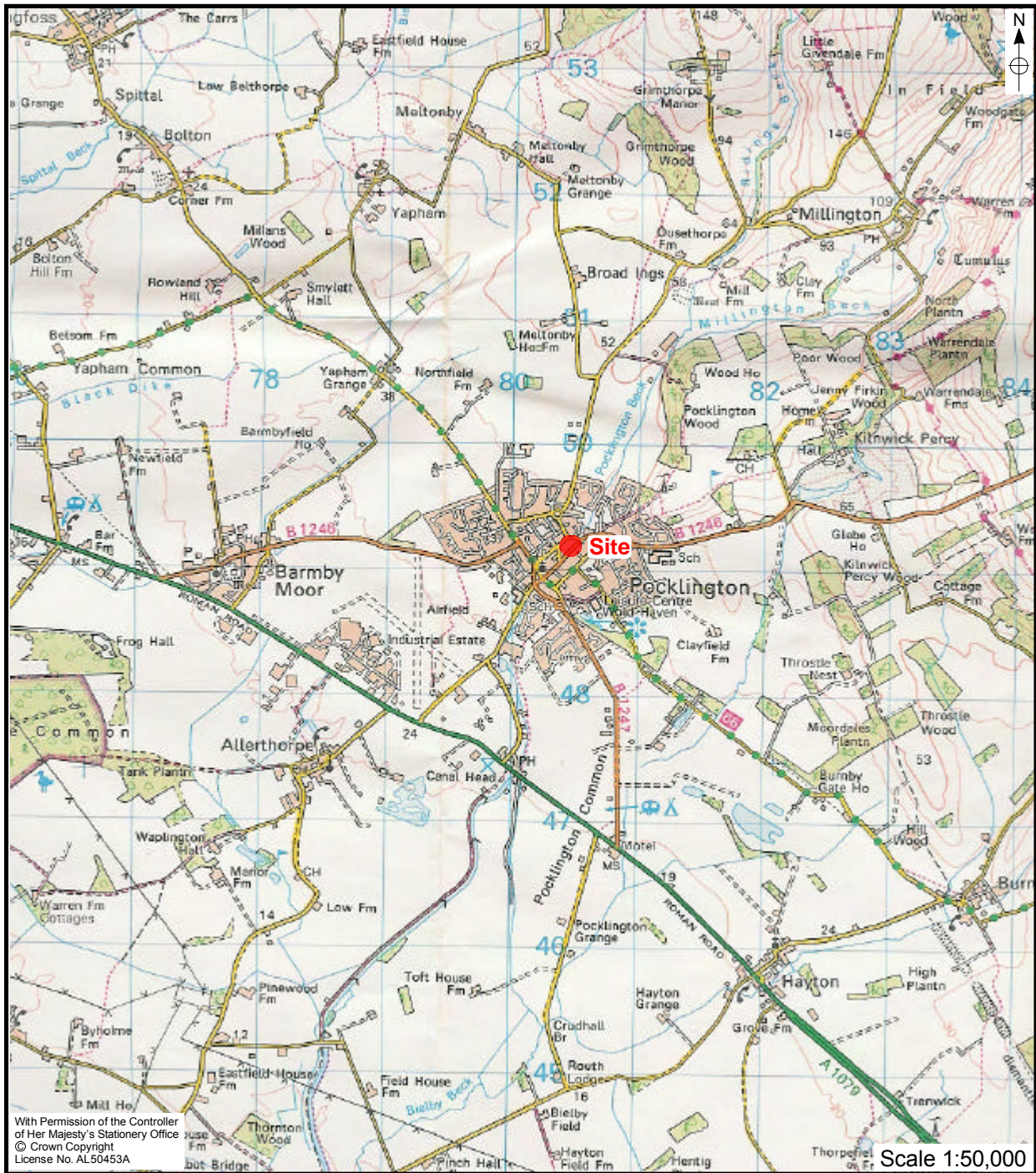


Figure 1. Site Location.

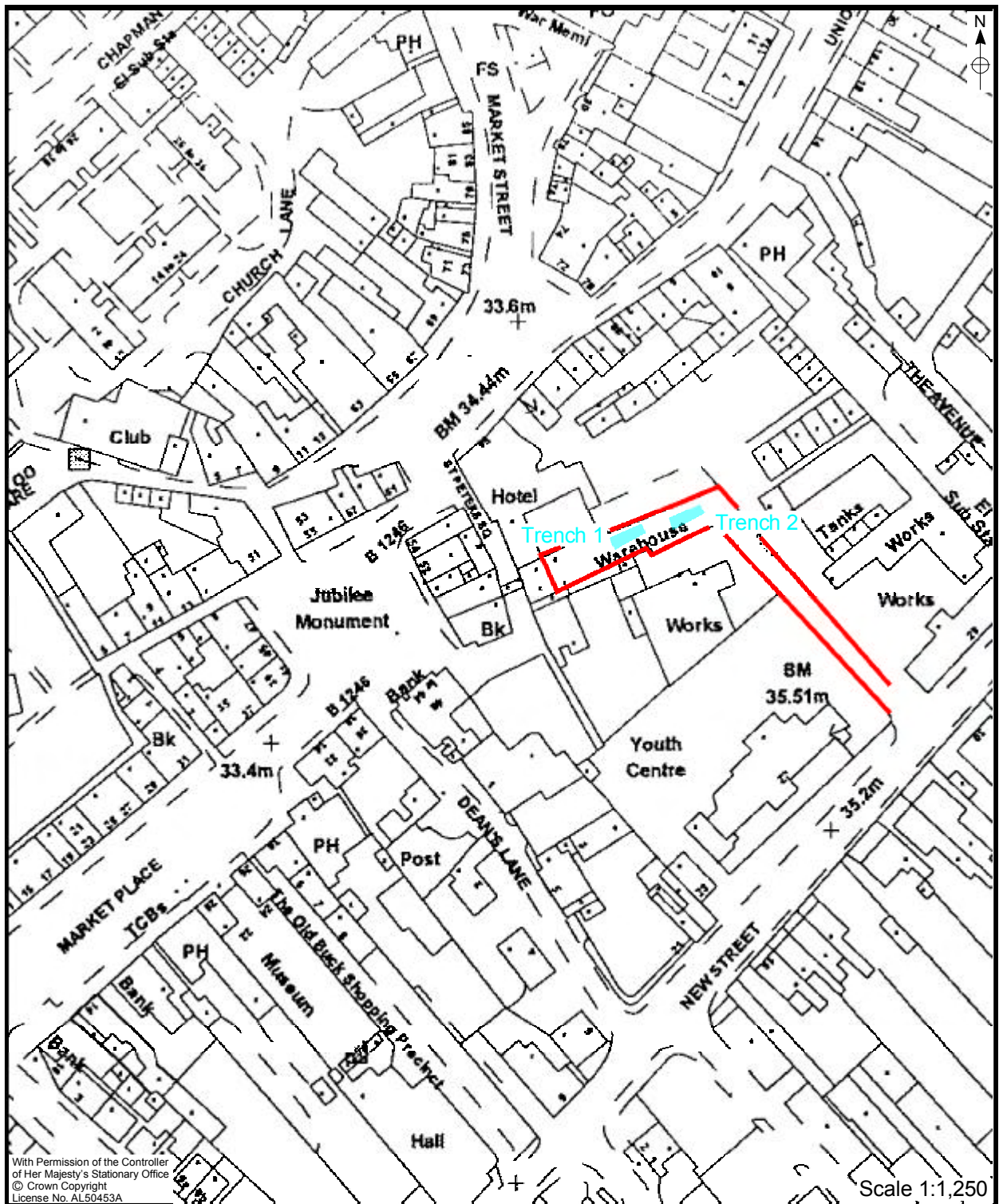


Figure 2. Development Area and Trench Location.



Fig. 3. First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1855-1856. Not to Scale

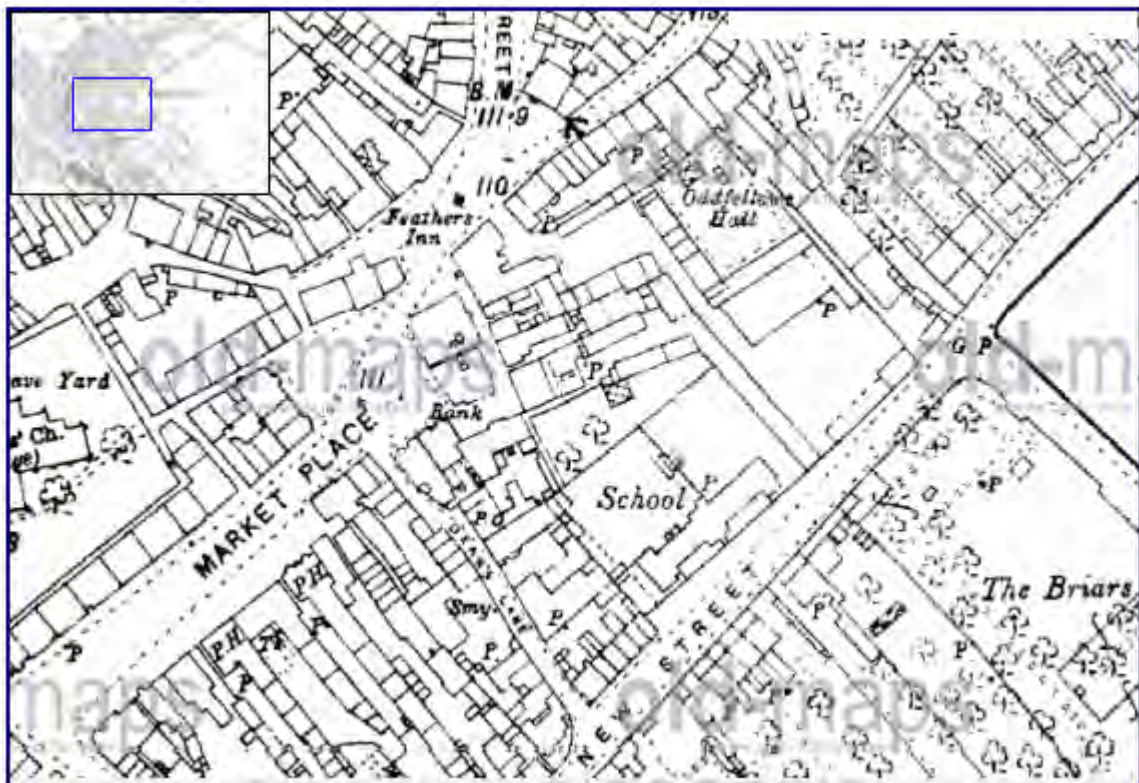


Fig. 4. Ordnance Survey Map Extract 1892. Not to Scale



Fig. 05. Ordnance Survey Map Extract 1910. Not to Scale

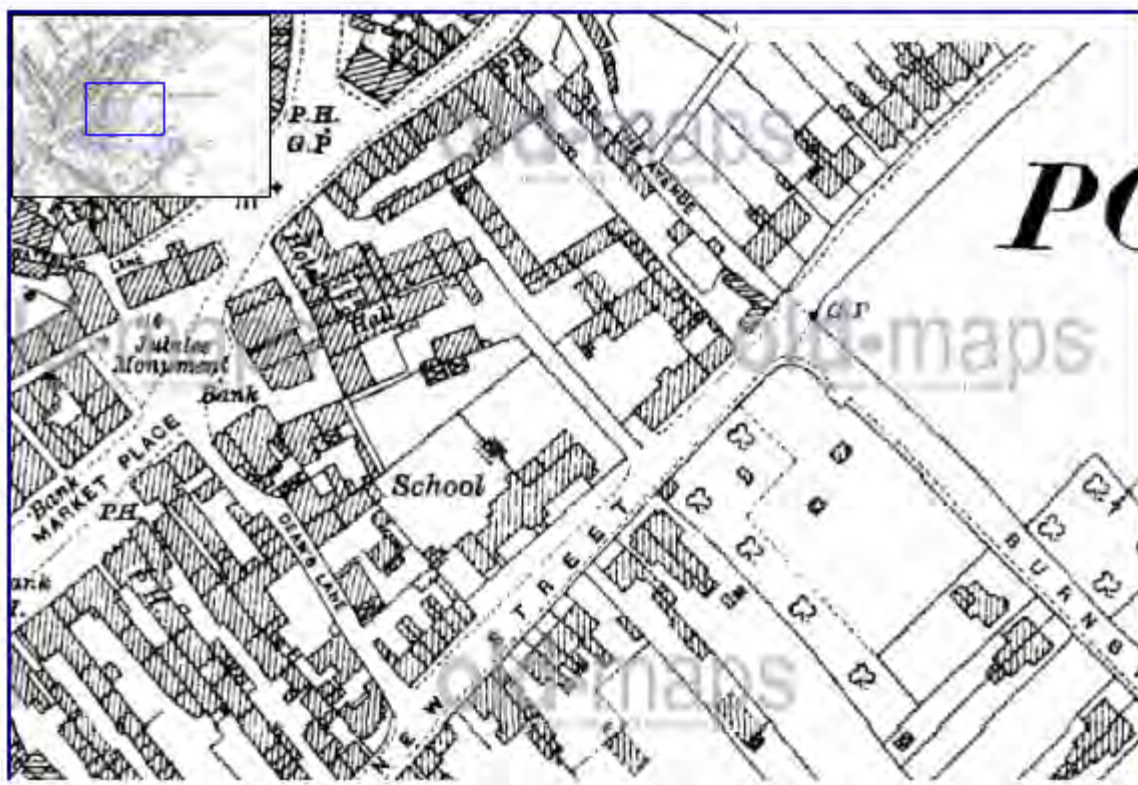


Fig. 6. Ordnance Survey Map Extract 1927. Not to Scale

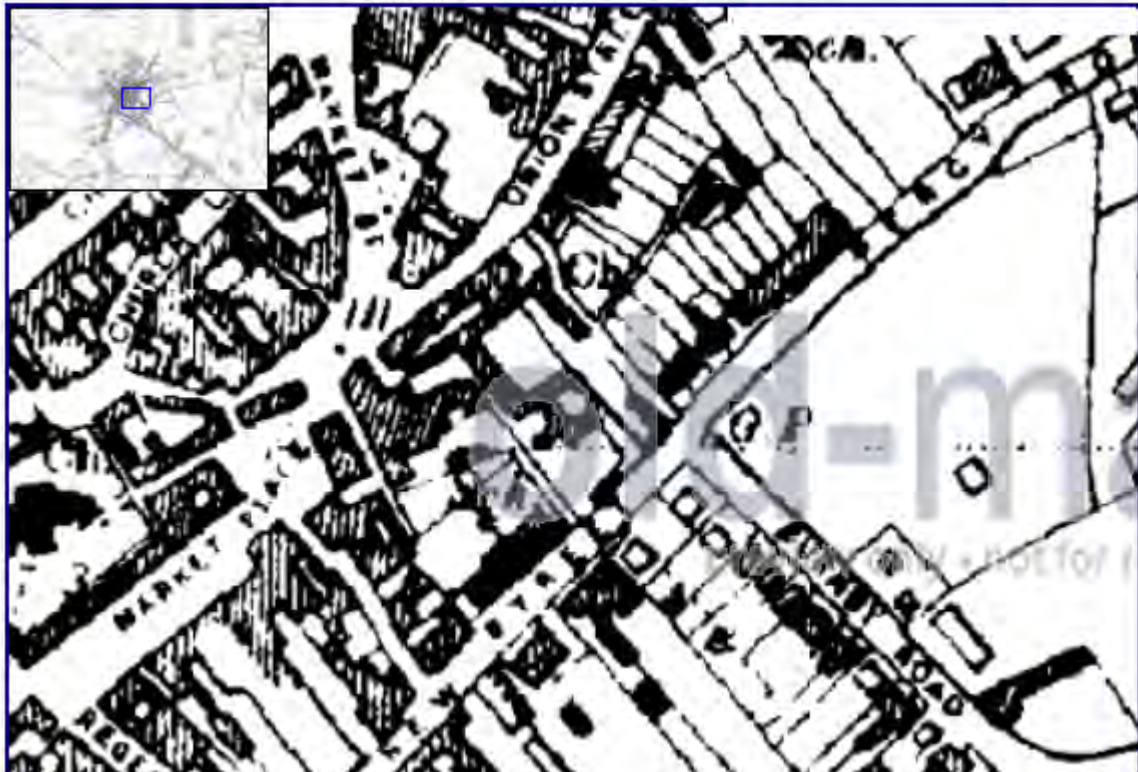


Fig. 7. Ordnance Survey Map Extract 1952-1953. Not to Scale



Fig. 8. Ordnance Survey Map Extract 1958. Not to scale

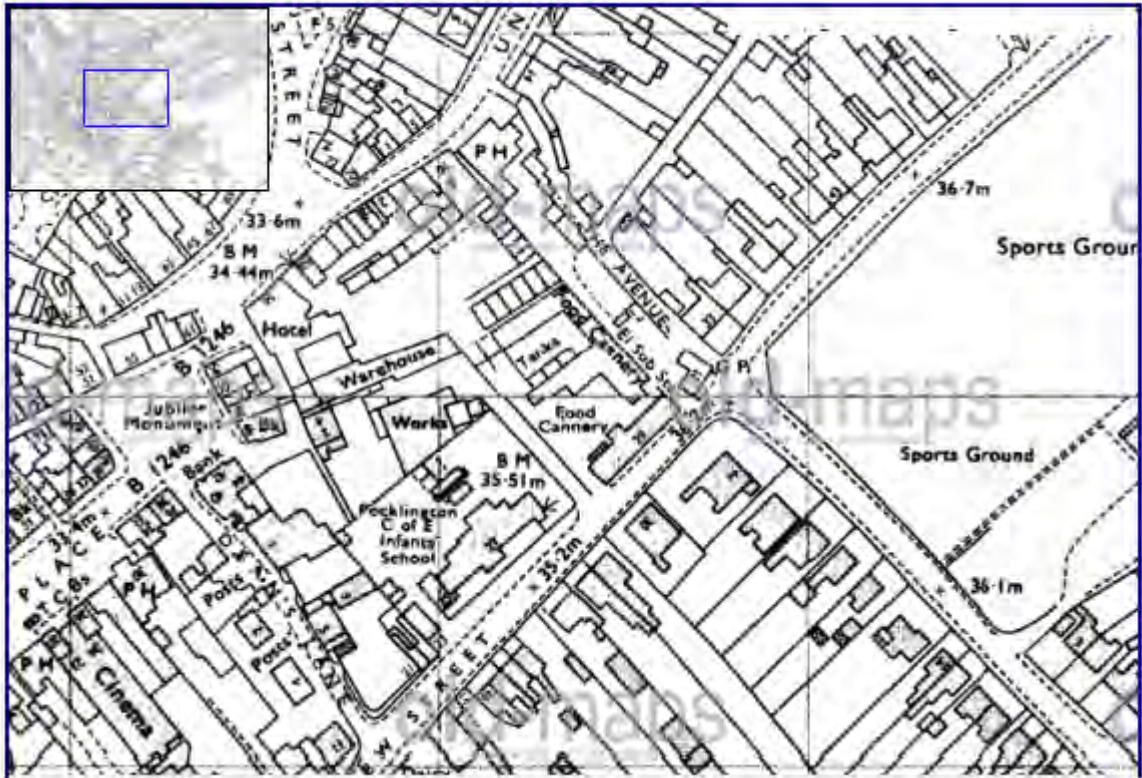


Fig. 9. Ordnance Survey Map Extract 1971. Not to scale.



Fig. 10. Ordnance Survey Map Extract 1983-1991. Not to scale

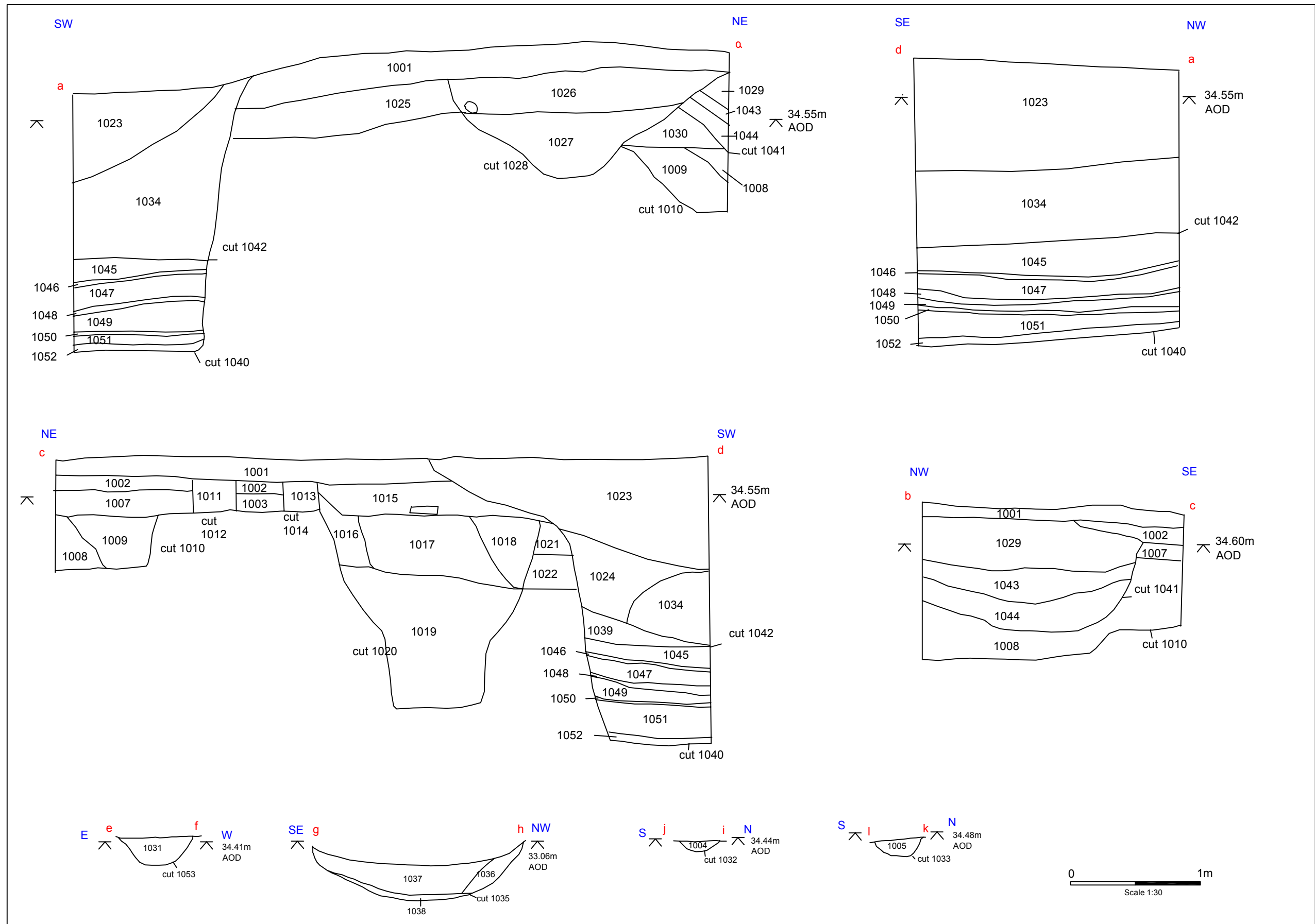


Figure 12. Trench 1 Sections.

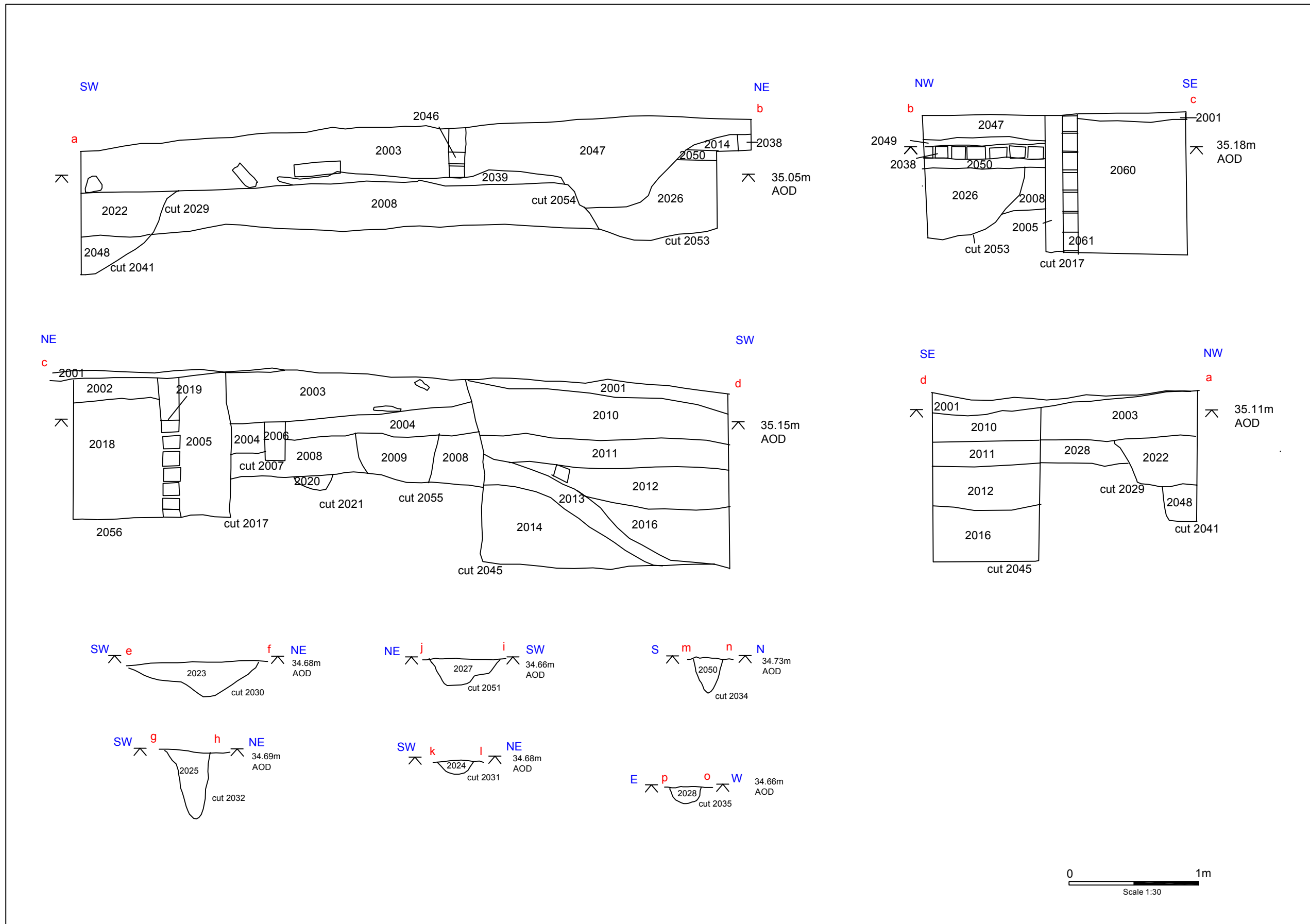


Figure 14. Trench 2 Sections.



Plate 1. View of site prior to commencement of evaluation.
Facing West.



Plate 2. View of site prior to commencement of evaluation.
Facing East.



Plate 3. Evaluation Trench 1 after modern disturbance removed. Facing West.



Plate 4. Evaluation Trench 2 after overburden removed. Facing West.



Plate 5. Evaluation Trench 2 - Pit 1041 west facing section.
Facing East.



Plate 6. Evaluation Trench 1 - Features 1020 & 1035 under excavation
Facing South.



Plate 7. Evaluation Trench 1 post excavation. Facing West.



Plate 8. Evaluation Trench 1 post excavation. Facing East.



Plate 9. Evaluation Trench 1 - Features 1028 & 1010 south facing section. Facing East.



Plate 10. Evaluation Trench 1 - Pit 1040 south facing section. Facing North.



Plate 11. Evaluation Trench 1 - Pit 1040 east facing section.
Facing West.



Plate 12. Evaluation Trench 1 - Pit 1040 and modern intrusion 1042.
Facing North.



Plate 13. Evaluation Trench 1 - Feature 1020 north facing section.
Facing South.



Plate 14. Evaluation Trench 2 post excavation. Facing East.



Plate 15. Evaluation Trench 2 post excavation. Facing West.



Plate 16. Evaluation Trench 2 west facing section. Facing East.



Plate 17. Evaluation Trench 2 east facing section, test pit 2045. Facing West.



Plate 18. Evaluation Trench 2 north facing section 0 - 3m. Facing South.



Plate 19. Evaluation Trench 2 north facing section 0 - 2m. Facing North.



Plate 20. Evaluation Trench 2 north facing section 2 - 4m. Facing North.



Plate 21. Evaluation Trench 2 north facing section 0 - 2m. Facing North.



Plate 22. Worked stone fragment.



Plate 23. Pressed brick fragment.



Plate 24. Pressed brick fragment.



Plate 25. Machine made brick – Hartleys of Castleford.



Plate 26. Machine made brick – Yorkshire Brick Co, Castleford.

**Land to the rear of 27a Market Place, Pocklington
Site Code 2011.5.5**

Appendix 1

Context Listing

Evaluation Trench 1

Context	Category	Description
1000	Cut	Evaluation Trench 1
1001	Deposit - modern surfacing	10YR 7/6 silty clay with 80% gravel
1002	Deposit - accumulation deposit	10YR sandy clay with occasional chalk gravel
1003	Deposit - topsoil	10YR 5/4 silty clay with occasional chalk gravel
1004	Deposit - fill of posthole 1032	10YR 5/3 silty clay with occasional chalk gravel
1005	Deposit - fill of posthole 1033	10YR 5/3 silty clay with occasional chalk gravel
1006	Deposit	10YR 5/3 silty clay with occasional chalk gravel = 1026
1007	Deposit	10YR 5/4 silty clay with occasional chalk gravel
1008	Deposit - fill of linear 1010	10YR 5/6 silty clay with 50% gravel
1009	Deposit - fill of linear 1010	10YR 5/6 silty clay with 50% gravel with pockets of 10YR 3/3 silty clay
1010	Cut - linear feature	
1011	Deposit - fill of posthole 1012	10YR 5/3 silty clay with occasional chalk gravel
1012	Cut - posthole	
1013	Deposit - fill of posthole 1014	10YR 5/3 silty clay with occasional chalk gravel
1014	Cut - posthole	
1015	Deposit - modern disturbance	10YR 5/3 silty clay with occasional chalk gravel, bricks and concrete
1016	Deposit - modern disturbance	10YR 7/6 silty clay with 80% chalk gravel
1017	Deposit - modern disturbance	10YR 5/3 silty clay with occasional chalk gravel, bricks and concrete
1018	Deposit - modern disturbance	10YR 4/3 silty clay with chalk gravel and roots
1019	Deposit - modern disturbance	10YR 5/3 silty clay with occasional chalk gravel roots and very loose
1020	Cut - modern foundation trench	
1021	Deposit - disturbed natural	10YR 7/6 silty clay with 90% gravel
1022	Deposit - disturbed natural	10YR 7/6 silty clay with 90% gravel
1023	Deposit - fill of modern disturbance 1042	10YR 5/3 silty clay with occasional chalk gravel, bricks and concrete
1024	Deposit - fill of modern disturbance 1042	10YR 7/6 silty clay with 90% gravel
1025	Deposit - disturbed natural	10YR 7/6 silty clay with 90% gravel
1026	Deposit - fill of pit 1028	10YR 4/3 silty clay with occasional chalk gravel

1027	Deposit - fill of pit 1028	10YR 5/6 sandy clay with occasional chalk gravel
1028	Cut - pit	
1029	Deposit - fill of pit 1041	10YR 5/3 silty clay with occasional chalk gravel
1030	Deposit	10YR 5/4 silty clay with occasional chalk gravel
1031	Deposit - fill of posthole 1038	10YR 5/3 silty clay with occasional chalk gravel
1032	Cut - posthole	
1033	Cut - posthole	
1034	Deposit - fill of modern disturbance 1042	10YR 5/3 silty clay with occasional chalk gravel, bricks and concrete
1035	Cut - pit	
1036	Deposit - fill of pit 1035	10YR 7/6 silty clay with 90% gravel
1037	Deposit - fill of pit 1035	10YR 4/3 silty clay with occasional chalk gravel
1038	Deposit - fill of pit 1035	10YR 5/4 silty clay with very occasional chalk gravel
1039	Deposit - fill of modern disturbance 1042	10YR 5/3 silty clay with occasional chalk gravel
1040	Cut - pit	
1041	Cut - pit	
1042	Cut - modern disturbance	
1043	Deposit - fill of pit 1041	10YR 6/6 silty clay inclusion free
1044	Deposit - fill of pit 1041	10YR 3/2 silty clay with occasional gravel
1045	Deposit - fill of pit 1040	10YR 4/3 silty clay with occasional chalk gravel
1046	Deposit - fill of pit 1040	7.5YR 4/2 silt ash
1047	Deposit - fill of pit 1040	10YR 4/3 silty clay with occasional chalk gravel
1048	Deposit - fill of pit 1040	7.5YR 4/2 silt ash
1049	Deposit - fill of pit 1040	10YR 4/3 silty clay with occasional chalk gravel
1050	Deposit - fill of pit 1040	7.5YR 4/2 silt ash
1051	Deposit - fill of pit 1040	10YR 4/3 silty clay with occasional chalk gravel
1052	Deposit - fill of pit 1040	10YR 5/4 silty clay with very occasional chalk gravel
1053	Cut - posthole	
1054	Deposit - fill of posthole 1053	10YR 5/6 silty clay with 50% gravel

Evaluation Trench 2

Context	Category	Description
2000	Cut	Evaluation Trench
2001	Deposit - modern surfacing	10YR 7/6 silty clay with 80% gravel
2002	Deposit - backfill of 2019	10YR 5/4 silty sand with 25% brick inclusions
2003	Deposit - fill of 2054	10YR 5/3 silty clay with occasional chalk gravel, bricks and concrete
2004	Deposit - dump/levelling	10YR 5/3 silty clay with occasional chalk gravel, bricks and concrete

2005	Deposit - fill of foundation cut 2017	10YR 5/4 silty sand with occasional mortar and chalk gravel inclusions
2006	Deposit - fill of posthole 2007	10YR 5/3 silty clay with occasional chalk gravel
2007	Cut - posthole	
2008	Deposit - topsoil	10YR 5/4 silty sand with occasional chalk gravel inclusions
2009	Deposit - fill of pit 2055	10YR 5/3 silty clay with occasional chalk gravel
2010	Deposit - fill of test pit 2045	10YR 5/4 silty sand with 50% chalk gravel inclusions
2011	Deposit - fill of test pit 2045	10YR 5/4 silty sand with 25% brick inclusions
2012	Deposit - fill of test pit 2045	10YR 7/6 silty clay with 90% gravel
2013	Deposit - fill of test pit 2045	10YR 6/6 silty clay with 90% gravel
2014	Deposit - fill of test pit 2045	10YR 7/6 silty clay with 90% gravel
2015	Deposit - void fill of 2019	10YR 5/4 silty sand with occasional mortar and chalk gravel inclusions
2016	Deposit	10YR 5/4 silty sand with chalk gravel inclusions
2017	Cut - foundation trench for 2019	10YR 5/4 silty sand with 75% brick inclusions
2018	Deposit - backfill of 2019	10YR 5/4 silty sand with 75% brick inclusions
2019	Structure	East - west aligned brick wall
2020	Deposit - fill of posthole 2021	10YR 5/3 silty clay with occasional chalk gravel
2021	Cut - posthole	
2022	Deposit - fill of pit 2029	10YR 5/3 silty clay with occasional chalk gravel
2023	Deposit - fill of posthole 2030	10YR 5/3 silty clay with occasional chalk gravel
2024	Deposit - fill of posthole 2031	10YR 5/3 silty clay with occasional chalk gravel
2025	Deposit - fill of posthole 2032	10YR 5/3 silty clay with occasional chalk gravel
2026	Deposit - fill of pit 2053	10YR 5/3 silty clay with occasional chalk gravel
2027	Deposit - fill of pit 2051	10YR 5/3 silty clay with occasional chalk gravel
2028	Deposit - fill of posthole 2035	10YR 5/3 silty clay with occasional chalk gravel
2029	Cut - pit	
2030	Cut - posthole/pit	
2031	Cut - posthole	
2032	Cut - posthole	
2033	Deposit - fill of posthole 2037	
2034	Cut - posthole	
2035	Cut - posthole	
2036	Cut - depression	
2037	Cut - posthole	
2038	Structure - brick wall/floor	
2039	Deposit - spread	10YR 6/6 mortar
2040	Deposit - fill of depression 2036	10YR 5/3 silty clay with occasional chalk gravel
2041	Cut - posthole	

2042	Cut - posthole	
2043	Cut - posthole	
2044	Cut - linear	
2045	Cut - engineering test pit	
2046	Structure - brick wall	
2047	Deposit - demolition dump in 2054	10YR 4/3 sandy clay with 95% brick and tile fragments
2048	Deposit - fill of pit 2041	10YR 5/2 silty clay with occasional chalk gravel
2049	Deposit - natural accumulation	10YR 5/4 silty clay
2050	Deposit - fill of posthole 2034	10YR 5/3 silty clay with occasional chalk gravel
2051	Cut - posthole	
2052	Deposit	10YR 4/3 sandy clay with 15% brick and tile fragments
2053	Cut - pit	
2054	Cut - demolition activity	
2055	Deposit	10YR 5/2 silty clay with occasional chalk gravel
2056	Deposit - concrete base	concrete
2057	Deposit - fill of posthole 2042	10YR 5/3 silty clay with occasional chalk gravel
2058	Deposit - fill of posthole 2043	10YR 5/3 silty clay with occasional chalk gravel
2059	Deposit - fill of linear 2044	10YR 5/3 silty clay with occasional chalk gravel
2060	Structure	East - west aligned brick wall
2060	Structure	North-south aligned brick wall

APPENDIX 2

Land to the rear of 27a Market Place, Pocklington Site Code 2011.5.5

Finds Catalogue

Context	Category	Quantity	Description	Weight (g)	Spot Date
1009	Pottery	1	abraded rim/base	9	12th/13th century
1019	Pottery	10	1 rim sherd	796	20th century
			6 body & 1 complete base - same vessel		
			2 base sherds		
	Ceramic	1	salt glaze pipe fragment	43	
	Glass	1	blue flat piece - ?early window pane	82	
	CBM	1	brick fragment	1084	
1027	Pottery	10	8 body sherds	202	14th/15th century
			2 handle fragments		
	Animal Bone	1	fragment	24	
	CBM	2	1 brick fragment 1 tile fragment	327	
1037	Pottery	8	7 body sherds	122	14th/15th century
			1 base sherd		
	Animal Bone	4	fragments	98	
2003	Pottery	2	2 base sherds	117	20th century
	Glass	2	1 vase base	61	
			1 complete soda bottle	368	
			crown top, embossed writing TADCASTER TOWER BREWERY Co LD YORK Mould print - K & S Ld W 4488		
2022	Pottery	3	1 body sherd	9	16th/17th century
			1 base sherd		
			1 handle fragment		

	Animal Bone	4	fragments	279	
	Chert	1	primary flake - 29,99x24.35x5,09mm	8	
2025	Animal Bone	2	fragments	49	
2026	Pottery	2	1 rim sherd 1 body sherd	20	13th/14th century
	Animal Bone	10	fragments	117	
2033	Pottery	1	1 body sherd	<1	
	Metal	1	Cu alloy penny - Queen Victoria	9	late 19th century

Coin assessment - The Victorian Penny from Context 2033 was from a late 19th century posthole truncated by a modern (20th century feature). This find is datable and easily recognisable and not worthy of any further discussion.

Glass assessment - the fragments of modern glass from Evaluation Trenches 1 and 2 were recovered from demolition deposit and from modern disturbance dating to the 20th century. The glass assemblage is not worthy of any further discussion.

Chert assessment - a single fragment of chert, a worked flake was recovered from a post-medieval pit. This artefact is likely to be residual and Prehistoric in date.

APPENDIX 3

Site Code 2011.5.5

Archive Listing

No.	Description	Scale
1	Evaluation Trench 2 pre-excavation plan	1 : 20
2	Evaluation Trench 2 post excavation plan	1 : 20
3	Evaluation Trench 1 pre-excavation plan	1 : 20
4	Evaluation Trench 1 post excavation plan	1 : 20
5	Evaluation Trench 2 north facing section	1 : 10
6	Evaluation Trench 2 south facing section	1 : 10
7	Evaluation Trench 2 east facing section	1 : 10
8	Evaluation Trench 2 west facing section	1 : 10
9	Evaluation Trench 1 north facing section	1 : 10
10	Evaluation Trench 1 south facing section	1 : 10
11	Evaluation Trench 1 east facing section	1 : 10
12	Evaluation Trench 1 west facing section	1 : 10
13	Evalauation Trench 2 Feature 2030 south facing section	1 : 10
14	Evalauation Trench 2 Feature 2031 south facing section	1 : 10
15	Evalauation Trench 2 Feature 2032 south facing section	1 : 10
16	Evalauation Trench 2 Feature 2051 north-west facing section	1 : 10
17	Evalauation Trench 2 Feature 2030 north facing section	1 : 10
18	Evalauation Trench 1 Feature 1032 east facing section	1 : 10
19	Evalauation Trench 1 Feature 1033 east facing section	1 : 10
20	Evalauation Trench 1 Feature 1053 north-east facing section	1 : 10
21	Evalauation Trench 1 Feature 1035 north-east facing section	1 : 10
22	Evalauation Trench 2 Feature 2034 south facing section	1 : 10

APPENDIX 4

Land to the rear of 27a Market Place, Pocklington Site Code 2011.5.5

Photographic Listing

No.	Jpeg	Description	Facing	Scale
1	P1050240	View of site prior to commencement of evaluation	West	No scale
2	P1050241	View of site prior to commencement of evaluation	West	No scale
3	P1050242	View of site prior to commencement of evaluation	South-west	No scale
4	P1050243	View of site prior to commencement of evaluation	South	No scale
5	P1050244	View of site prior to commencement of evaluation	South-east	No scale
6	P1050245	View of site prior to commencement of evaluation	East	No scale
7	P1050246	View of site prior to commencement of evaluation	West	No scale
8	P1050247	View of site prior to commencement of evaluation	East	No scale
9	P1050248	View of site prior to commencement of evaluation	South	No scale
10	P1050249	Evaluation Trench 2 - Structure 2019 prior to excavation	West	1 x 1m
11	P1050250	Evaluation Trench 2 - Structure 2019 prior to excavation	West	1 x 1m
12	P1050251	Evaluation Trench 2 - Structure 2019 & Deposit 2042	West	1 x 1m
13	P1050252	Evaluation Trench 2 - Structure 2019 & Structure 2038	East	1 x 1m
14	P1050253	Evaluation Trench 1 after modern disturbance removed	West	2 x 1m
15	P1050254	Evaluation Trench 1 after modern disturbance removed	West	2 x 1m
16	P1050255	Evaluation Trench 1 after modern disturbance removed	East	2 x 1m
17	P1050256	Evaluation Trench 1 after modern disturbance removed	East	2 x 1m
18	P1050257	Evaluation Trench 1 after modern disturbance removed	East	2 x 1m
19	P1050258	Evaluation Trench 1 after modern disturbance removed	East	2 x 1m
20	P1050259	Evaluation Trench 1 after modern disturbance removed	East	2 x 1m
21	P1050260	Evaluation Trench 1 prior to excavation	South	1 x 1m
22	P1050261	Evaluation Trench 1 prior to excavation	West	1 x 1m
23	P1050262	Evaluation Trench 2 after overburden removed	West	2 x 1m
24	P1050263	Evaluation Trench 2 after overburden removed	West	2 x 1m
25	P1050264	Evaluation Trench 2 after overburden removed	East	2 x 1m
26	P1050265	Evaluation Trench 2 after overburden removed	East	2 x 1m

27	P1050266	Evaluation Trench 1 prior to excavation	South	1 x 1m
28	P1050267	Evaluation Trench 1 prior to excavation	South	1 x 1m
29	P1050268	Evaluation Trench 1 - Feature 1040 under excavation	West	No scale
30	P1050269	Evaluation Trench 2 - Pit 1041 west facing section	East	1 x 2m, 1 x 1m
31	P1050270	Evaluation Trench 2 - Pit 1041 west facing section	East	1 x 2m, 1 x 1m
32	P1050271	Evaluation Trench 2 - Pit 1041 west facing section	East	1 x 2m, 1 x 1m
33	P1050272	Evaluation Trench 2 - relationship of excavated North Features 1028 & 1041		1 x 2m
34	P1050273	Evaluation Trench 2 - relationship of excavated North Features 1028 & 1041		1 x 2m
35	P1050274	Evaluation Trench 2 - relationship of excavated West Features 1028 & 1041		1 x 1m
36	P1050275	Evaluation Trench 2 - relationship of excavated West Features 1028 & 1041		1 x 1m
37	P1050276	Evaluation Trench 1 - Feature 1040 under excavation	West	No scale
38	P1050277	Evaluation Trench 1 - Feature 1040 under excavation	West	1 x 2m
39	P1050278	Evaluation Trench 1 - Feature 1040 under excavation	West	1 x 2m
40	P1050279	Evaluation Trench 1 - Features 1035 & 1040 under excavation	South	1 x 2m
41	P1050280	Evaluation Trench 1 - Features 1035 & 1040 under excavation	South	1 x 2m
42	P1050281	Evaluation Trench 1 - Features 1035 & 1040 under excavation	South	1 x 2m
43	P1050282	Evaluation Trench 1 - Features 1020 & 1035 under excavation	South	1 x 2m
44	P1050283	Evaluation Trench 1 - Features 1020 & 1035 under excavation	South	2 x 2m
45	P1050284	Evaluation Trench 1 - Features 1020 & 1035 under excavation	South	2 x 2m
46	P1050285	Evaluation Trench 1 - Posthole 1033 prior to excavation	East	1 x 0.4m
47	P1050286	Evaluation Trench 1 - Posthole 1033 prior to excavation	East	1 x 0.4m
48	P1050287	Evaluation Trench 1 - Posthole 1033 prior to excavation	West	1 x 0.4m
49	P1050288	Evaluation Trench 1 - Posthole 1032 prior to excavation	West	1 x 0.4m
50	P1050289	Evaluation Trench 1 - Posthole 1033 east facing section	West	1 x 0.4m
51	P1050290	Evaluation Trench 1 - Posthole 1033 east facing section	West	1 x 0.4m
52	P1050291	Evaluation Trench 1 - Posthole 1033 east facing section	West	1 x 0.4m
53	P1050292	Evaluation Trench 1 - Posthole 1032 east facing section	West	1 x 0.4m
54	P1050293	Evaluation Trench 1 - Posthole 1032 east facing section	West	1 x 0.4m
55	P1050294	Evaluation Trench 1 relationship of Features 1010 & 1041 prior to excavation	South	1 x 0.4m

56	P1050295	Evaluation Trench 1 relationship of Features 1010 & 1041 prior to excavation	South	1 x 0.4m
57	P1050296	Evaluation Trench 1 relationship of Features 1010 & 1041 prior to excavation	West	1 x 0.4m
58	P1050297	Evaluation Trench 1 relationship of Features 1010 & 1041 prior to excavation	West	1 x 0.4m
59	P1050298	Evaluation Trench 1 post excavation	West	2 x 1m
60	P1050299	Evaluation Trench 1 post excavation	West	2 x 1m
61	P1050300	Evaluation Trench 1 post excavation	West	2 x 1m
62	P1050301	Evaluation Trench 1 post excavation	East	1 x 1m
63	P1050302	Evaluation Trench 1 post excavation	East	1 x 1m
64	P1050303	Evaluation Trench 1 post excavation	East	1 x 1m
65	P1050304	Evaluation Trench 1 post excavation	West	1 x 1m
66	P1050305	Evaluation Trench 1 post excavation	West	1 x 1m
67	P1050306	Evaluation Trench 1 post excavation	West	1 x 1m
68	P1050307	Evaluation Trench 1 - Features 1028, 1053, 1010 & 1041 post excavation	West	1 x 1m
69	P1050308	Evaluation Trench 1 - Features 1028, 1053, 1010 & 1041 post excavation	West	1 x 1m
70	P1050309	Evaluation Trench 1 - Feature 1010 post excavation	West	1 x 0.4m
71	P1050310	Evaluation Trench 1 - Feature 1010 post excavation	West	1 x 0.4m
72	P1050311	Evaluation Trench 1 - Feature 1053 post excavation	South-west	1 x 0.4m
73	P1050312	Evaluation Trench 1 - Feature 1053 post excavation	South-west	1 x 0.4m
74	P1050313	Evaluation Trench 1 - Features 1028, 1053, 1010 & 1041 post excavation	South	1 x 2m
75	P1050314	Evaluation Trench 1 - Feature 1010 north facing section	South	1 x 1m
76	P1050315	Evaluation Trench 1 - Feature 1010 north facing section	South	2 x 1m
77	P1050316	Evaluation Trench 1 - Feature 1010 north facing section	South	2 x 1m
78	P1050317	Evaluation Trench 1 - Features 1010 & 1041 west facing section	East	1 x 1m, 1 x 2m
79	P1050318	Evaluation Trench 1 - Features 1010 & 1041 west facing section	East	1 x 1m, 1 x 2m
80	P1050319	Evaluation Trench 1 - Features 1028 & 1010 south facing section	East	1 x 2m
81	P1050320	Evaluation Trench 1 - Features 1028 & 1010 south facing section	East	1 x 2m
82	P1050321	Evaluation Trench 1 - Feature 1010 south facing section	North	2 x 1m
83	P1050322	Evaluation Trench 1 - Feature 1010 south facing section	North	2 x 1m
84	P1050323	Evaluation Trench 1 - Feature 1028 south facing section	North	2 x 1m
85	P1050324	Evaluation Trench 1 - Feature 1028 south facing section	North	2 x 1m
86	P1050325	Evaluation Trench 1 - Postholes 1032 & 1033 in relation to Pits 1035 & 1028	North	No scale
87	P1050326	Evaluation Trench 1 - Postholes 1032 & 1033 in relation to Pits 1035 & 1028	North	1 x 1m

88	P1050327	Evaluation Trench 1 - Pit 1040 south facing section	North	1 x 1m, 1 x 2m
89	P1050328	Evaluation Trench 1 - Pit 1040 south facing section	North	1 x 1m, 1 x 2m
90	P1050329	Evaluation Trench 1 - Pit 1040 south facing section	North	1 x 1m, 1 x 2m
91	P1050330	Evaluation Trench 1 - Pit 1040 south facing section	North	1 x 1m, 1 x 2m
92	P1050331	Evaluation Trench 1 - Pit 1040 east facing section	West	2 x 2m
93	P1050332	Evaluation Trench 1 - Pit 1040 east facing section	West	2 x 2m
94	P1050333	Evaluation Trench 1 - Pit 1040 east facing section	West	2 x 2m
95	P1050334	Evaluation Trench 1 - Pit 1040 east facing section	West	2 x 2m
96	P1050335	Evaluation Trench 1 - Pit 1040 and modern intrusion 1042	North	1 x 1m
97	P1050336	Evaluation Trench 1 - Pit 1040 and modern intrusion 1042	North	1 x 1m
98	P1050337	Evaluation Trench 1 - Pit 1040 and modern intrusion 1042	South	1 x 1m
99	P1050338	Evaluation Trench 1 - Pit 1040 and modern intrusion 1042	South	1 x 1m
100	P1050339	Evaluation Trench 1 - Pit 1040 and modern intrusion 1042	South	1 x 1m
101	P1050340	Evaluation Trench 1 - Features 1020, 1035 & 1040 post excavation, north facing section	South	No scale
102	P1050341	Evaluation Trench 1 - Features 1020, 1035 & 1040 post excavation, north facing section	South	1 x 2m
103	P1050342	Evaluation Trench 1 - Features 1020, 1035 & 1040 post excavation, north facing section	South	1 x 2m
104	P1050343	Evaluation Trench 1 - Feature 1020 north facing section	South	2 x 2m
105	P1050344	Evaluation Trench 1 - Feature 1020 north facing section	South	2 x 2m
106	P1050345	Evaluation Trench 1 - Feature 1040 north facing section	South	No scale
107	P1050346	Evaluation Trench 1 - Feature 1040 north facing section	South	1 x 2m
108	P1050347	Evaluation Trench 1 - Feature 1040 north facing section	South	1 x 2m
109	P1050348	Evaluation Trench 1 - Feature 1040 north facing section	South	1 x 2m
110	P1050349	Evaluation Trench 1 - Feature 1040 north facing section	South	1 x 2m
111	P1050350	Evaluation Trench 1 - Feature 1035 half sectioned	South-east	1 x 1m
112	P1050351	Evaluation Trench 1 - Feature 1035 half sectioned	South-east	1 x 1m
113	P1050352	Evaluation Trench 2 - Deposit 2026 prior to excavation	North-east	1 x 0.4m
114	P1050353	Evaluation Trench 2 - Deposit 2026 prior to excavation	East	1 x 0.4m
115	P1050354	Evaluation Trench 2 - Deposit 2025 prior to excavation	North	1 x 0.4m

116	P1050355	Evaluation Trench 2 - Deposit 2025 prior to excavation	North	1 x 0.4m
117	P1050356	Evaluation Trench 2 - Deposits 2028 & 2029 prior to excavation	South	1 x 0.4m
118	P1050357	Evaluation Trench 2 - Deposits 2028 & 2029 prior to excavation	South	1 x 0.4m
119	P1050358	Evaluation Trench 2 - Deposit 2025 prior to excavation	West	1 x 0.4m
120	P1050359	Evaluation Trench 2 - Deposit 2037 prior to excavation	West	1 x 0.4m
121	P1050360	Evaluation Trench 2 - Deposit 2023 prior to excavation	North	1 x 0.4m
122	P1050361	Evaluation Trench 2 - Deposit 2023 prior to excavation	North	1 x 0.4m
123	P1050362	Evaluation Trench 2 - Deposit 2026 prior to excavation	North	1 x 0.4m
124	P1050363	Evaluation Trench 2 post excavation	East	2 x 1m
125	P1050364	Evaluation Trench 2 post excavation	East	2 x 1m
126	P1050365	Evaluation Trench 2 post excavation	East	2 x 1m
127	P1050366	Evaluation Trench 2 post excavation	East	2 x 1m
128	P1050367	Evaluation Trench 2 post excavation	East	2 x 1m
129	P1050368	Evaluation Trench 2 post excavation	West	2 x 1m
130	P1050369	Evaluation Trench 2 post excavation	West	2 x 1m
131	P1050370	Evaluation Trench 2 post excavation	West	2 x 1m
132	P1050371	Evaluation Trench 2 post excavation	West	2 x 1m
133	P1050372	Evaluation Trench 2 Features 2029, 2037 & 2045 post excavation	East	1 x 1m
134	P1050373	Evaluation Trench 2 Features 2029, 2037 & 2045 post excavation	East	1 x 1m
135	P1050374	Evaluation Trench 2 Features 2029 & 2015	North	1 x 1m
136	P1050375	Evaluation Trench 2 Features 2029 & 2015	South	1 x 1m
137	P1050376	Evaluation Trench 2 Feature 2041 south facing section	North	1 x 1m
138	P1050377	Evaluation Trench 2 Feature 2041 south facing section	North	1 x 1m
139	P1050378	Evaluation Trench 2 Feature 2035 north facing section	South	1 x 0.4m
140	P1050379	Evaluation Trench 2 Feature 2035 north facing section	South	1 x 0.4m
141	P1050380	Evaluation Trench 2 Feature 2051 north-west facing section	South-east	1 x 0.4m
142	P1050381	Evaluation Trench 2 Feature 2051 north-west facing section	South-east	1 x 0.4m
143	P1050382	Evaluation Trench 2 Feature 2051 north-west facing section	South-east	1 x 0.4m
144	P1050383	Evaluation Trench 2 Feature 2032 south facing section	North	1 x 0.4m
145	P1050384	Evaluation Trench 2 Feature 2032 south facing section	North	1 x 0.4m
146	P1050385	Evaluation Trench 2 Feature 2032 south facing section	North	1 x 0.4m
147	P1050386	Evaluation Trench 2 Feature 2032 south facing section	North	1 x 0.4m
148	P1050387	Evaluation Trench 2 Feature 2031 south facing section	North	1 x 0.4m

149	P1050388	Evaluation Trench 2 Feature 2031 south facing North section		1 x 0.4m
150	P1050389	Evaluation Trench 2 Feature 2031 south facing North section		1 x 0.4m
151	P1050390	Evaluation Trench 2 Feature 2031 south facing North section		1 x 0.4m
152	P1050391	Evaluation Trench 2 Feature 2030 south facing North section		1 x 1m
153	P1050392	Evaluation Trench 2 Feature 2030 south facing North section		1 x 1m
154	P1050393	Evaluation Trench 2 Feature 2030 south facing North section		1 x 1m
155	P1050394	Evaluation Trench 2 Feature 2030 south facing North section		1 x 1m
156	P1050395	Evaluation Trench 2 Feature 2030 south facing North section		1 x 1m, 1 x 0.4m
157	P1050396	Evaluation Trench 2 Feature 2030 south facing North section		1 x 1m, 1 x 0.4m
158	P1050397	Evaluation Trench 2 Feature 2035 post excavation	North-east	1 x 1m
159	P1050398	Evaluation Trench 2 Feature 2035 post excavation	North-east	1 x 1m
160	P1050399	Evaluation Trench 2 Feature 2035 post excavation	East	1 x 1m
161	P1050400	Evaluation Trench 2 Feature 2035 post excavation	East	1 x 1m
162	P1050401	Evaluation Trench 2 - Structure 2019	East	1 x 1m
163	P1050402	Evaluation Trench 2 - Structure 2019	East	1 x 1m
164	P1050403	Evaluation Trench 2 - Structure 2019	East	2 x 1m
165	P1050404	Evaluation Trench 2 - Structure 2019	East	2 x 1m
166	P1050405	Evaluation Trench 2 Feature 2037 post excavation	West	1 x 0.4m
167	P1050406	Evaluation Trench 2 Feature 2037 post excavation	West	1 x 0.4m
168	P1050407	Evaluation Trench 2 Feature 2037 post excavation	East	1 x 0.4m
169	P1050408	Evaluation Trench 2 Feature 2037 post excavation	East	1 x 0.4m
170	P1050409	Evaluation Trench 2 Features 2029 & 2043 post excavation	South-west	1 x 0.4m
171	P1050410	Evaluation Trench 2 Features 2029 & 2043 post excavation	South-west	1 x 0.4m
172	P1050411	Evaluation Trench 2 Feature 2042 post excavation	South-west	1 x 0.4m
173	P1050412	Evaluation Trench 2 Feature 2042 post excavation	South-west	1 x 0.4m
174	P1050413	Evaluation Trench 2 Features 2034 & 2035 post excavation	East	1 x 1m
175	P1050414	Evaluation Trench 2 Feature 2032 post excavation	North	1 x 0.4m, 1 x 1m
176	P1050415	Evaluation Trench 2 Feature 2032 post excavation	North	1 x 0.4m, 1 x 1m
177	P1050416	Evaluation Trench 2 Feature 2032 post excavation	North	1 x 0.4m, 1 x 1m
178	P1050417	Evaluation Trench 2 west facing section	East	1 x 2m
179	P1050418	Evaluation Trench 2 west facing section	East	1 x 2m

180	P1050419	Evaluation Trench 2 west facing section	East	1 x 1m, 1 x 2m
181	P1050420	Evaluation Trench 2 west facing section	East	1 x 1m, 1 x 2m
182	P1050421	Evaluation Trench 2 east facing section	West	1 x 2m
183	P1050422	Evaluation Trench 2 east facing section	West	1 x 2m
184	P1050423	Evaluation Trench 2 east facing section, Pit 2029	West	1 x 1m, 1 x 2m
185	P1050424	Evaluation Trench 2 east facing section, Pit 2029	West	1 x 1m, 1 x 2m
186	P1050425	Evaluation Trench 2 east facing section, test pit 2045	West	1 x 1m, 1 x 2m
187	P1050426	Evaluation Trench 2 east facing section, test pit 2045	West	1 x 1m, 1 x 2m
188	P1050427	Evaluation Trench 2.Floor 2038, Structure 2019 & Pit 2035	East	1 x 1m
189	P1050428	Evaluation Trench 2.Floor 2038, Structure 2019 & Pit 2035	East	1 x 1m
190	P1050429	Evaluation Trench 2 north facing section 0 - 3m	South	1 x 1m, 1 x 2m
191	P1050430	Evaluation Trench 2 north facing section 0 - 3m	South	1 x 1m, 1 x 2m
192	P1050431	Evaluation Trench 2 north facing section 0 - 3m	South	1 x 1m, 1 x 2m
193	P1050432	Evaluation Trench 2 north facing section 3 - 4m	South	1 x 2m
194	P1050433	Evaluation Trench 2 north facing section 3 - 4m	South	1 x 2m
195	P1050434	Evaluation Trench 2 north facing section 4 - 5m	South	1 x 1m, 1 x 2m
196	P1050435	Evaluation Trench 2 north facing section 4 - 5m	South	1 x 1m, 1 x 2m
197	P1050436	Evaluation Trench 2 north facing section 4 - 5m	South	1 x 1m, 1 x 2m
198	P1050437	Evaluation Trench 2 north facing section 0 - 2m	North	1 x 2m
199	P1050438	Evaluation Trench 2 north facing section 0 - 2m	North	1 x 2m
200	P1050439	Evaluation Trench 2 north facing section 0 - 2m	North	1 x 1m, 1 x 2m
201	P1050440	Evaluation Trench 2 north facing section 0 - 2m	North	1 x 1m, 1 x 2m
202	P1050441	Evaluation Trench 2 north facing section 2 - 4m	North	1 x 2m
203	P1050442	Evaluation Trench 2 north facing section 2 - 4m	North	1 x 2m
204	P1050443	Evaluation Trench 2 north facing section 3 - 5m	North	1 x 2m
205	P1050444	Evaluation Trench 2 north facing section 3 - 5m	North	1 x 2m
206	P1050445	Evaluation Trench 2 north facing section 3 - 5m	North	1 x 1m, 1 x 2m
207	P1050446	Evaluation Trench 2 north facing section 3 - 5m	North	1 x 1m, 1 x 2m
208	P1050447	Evaluation Trench 2 posthole 2021 north facing section	South	1 x 0.4m

209	P1050448	Evaluation Trench 2 posthole 2021 north facing section	South	1 x 0.4m
210	P1050449	Machine pressed decorative brick 1 - view 1		1 x 0.4m
211	P1050450	Machine pressed decorative brick 1 - view 2		1 x 0.4m
212	P1050451	Machine pressed decorative brick 1 - view 3		1 x 0.4m
213	P1050452	Machine pressed decorative brick 1 - view 4		1 x 0.4m
214	P1050453	Machine pressed decorative brick 1 - view 5		1 x 0.4m
215	P1050454	Machine pressed decorative brick 1 - view 6		1 x 0.4m
216	P1050455	Machine pressed decorative brick 1 - view 7		1 x 0.4m
217	P1050456	Machine pressed decorative brick 2 - view 1		1 x 0.4m
218	P1050457	Machine pressed decorative brick 2 - view 2		1 x 0.4m
219	P1050458	Stone architectural piece 1 - view 1		1 x 0.4m
220	P1050459	Stone architectural piece 1 - view 1		1 x 0.4m
221	P1050460	Stone architectural piece 1 - view 1		1 x 0.4m
222	P1050461	Stone architectural piece 2 - view 1		1 x 0.4m
223	P1050462	Stone architectural piece 2 - view 1		1 x 0.4m

No.	Flim No 342	Description	Facing	Scale
1		View of site prior to commencement of evaluation	West	No scale
2		View of site prior to commencement of evaluation	South-east	No scale
3		View of site prior to commencement of evaluation	East	No scale
4		View of site prior to commencement of evaluation	West	No scale
5		Evaluation Trench 2 - Structure 2019 prior to excavation	West	1 x 1m
6		Evaluation Trench 2 - Structure 2019 & Structure 2038	East	1 x 1m
7		Evaluation Trench 1 after modern disturbance removed	West	2 x 1m
8		Evaluation Trench 1 after modern disturbance removed	East	2 x 1m
9		Evaluation Trench 1 prior to excavation	South	1 x 1m
10		Evaluation Trench 1 prior to excavation	West	1 x 1m
11		Evaluation Trench 2 after overburden removed	West	2 x 1m
12		Evaluation Trench 2 after overburden removed	East	2 x 1m
13		Evaluation Trench 1 - Feature 1040 under excavation	West	No scale
14		Evaluation Trench 2 - Pit 1041 west facing section	East	1 x 2m, 1 x 1m
15		Evaluation Trench 2 - relationship of excavated North Features 1028 & 1041		1 x 2m
16		Evaluation Trench 2 - relationship of excavated West Features 1028 & 1041		1 x 1m
17		Evaluation Trench 1 - Feature 1040 under excavation	West	1 x 2m
18		Evaluation Trench 1 - Features 1035 & 1040 under excavation	South	1 x 2m
19		Evaluation Trench 1 - Features 1020 & 1035 under excavation	South	1 x 2m

20	Evaluation Trench 1 - Posthole 1033 east facing section	West	1 x 0.4m
21	Evaluation Trench 1 - Posthole 1032 east facing section	West	1 x 0.4m
22	Evaluation Trench 1 relationship of Features 1010 & 1041 prior to excavation	West	1 x 0.4m
23	Evaluation Trench 1 post excavation	West	2 x 1m
24	Evaluation Trench 1 post excavation	East	1 x 1m
25	Evaluation Trench 1 - Features 1028, 1053, 1010 & 1041 post excavation	West	1 x 1m
26	Evaluation Trench 1 - Feature 1010 post excavation	West	1 x 0.4m
27	Evaluation Trench 1 - Feature 1053 post excavation	South-west	1 x 0.4m
28	Evaluation Trench 1 - Features 1028, 1053, 1010 & 1041 post excavation	South	1 x 2m
29	Evaluation Trench 1 - Feature 1010 north facing section	South	2 x 1m
30	Evaluation Trench 1 - Features 1010 & 1041 west facing section	East	1 x 1m, 1 x 2m
31	Evaluation Trench 1 - Features 1028 & 1010 south facing section	East	1 x 2m
32	Evaluation Trench 1 - Feature 1028 south facing section	North	2 x 1m
33	Evaluation Trench 1 - Postholes 1032 & 1033 in relation to Pits 1035 & 1028	North	No scale
34	Evaluation Trench 1 - Pit 1040 and modern intrusion 1034	South	1 x 1m
35	Evaluation Trench 1 - Features 1020, 1035 & 1040 post excavation, north facing section	South	No scale
36	Evaluation Trench 1 - Feature 1020 north facing section	South	2 x 2m

No.	Flim No 343	Description	Facing	Scale
1		Evaluation Trench 1 - Feature 1040 north facing section	South	1 x 2m
2		Evaluation Trench 1 - Feature 1035 half sectioned	South-east	1 x 1m
3		Evaluation Trench 2 post excavation	East	2 x 1m
4		Evaluation Trench 2 post excavation	West	2 x 1m
5		Evaluation Trench 2 Features 2029, 2037 & 2045 post excavation	East	1 x 1m
6		Evaluation Trench 2 Features 2029 & 2015	North	1 x 1m
7		Evaluation Trench 2 Feature 2041 south facing section	North	1 x 1m
8		Evaluation Trench 2 Feature 2035 north facing section	South	1 x 0.4m
9		Evaluation Trench 2 Feature 2034 north-west facing section	South-east	1 x 0.4m
10		Evaluation Trench 2 Feature 2032 south facing section	North	1 x 0.4m
11		Evaluation Trench 2 Feature 2031 south facing section	North	1 x 0.4m
12		Evaluation Trench 2 Feature 2030 south facing section	North	1 x 1m

13	Evaluation Trench 2 Feature 2035 post excavation	East	1 x 1m
14	Evaluation Trench 2 - Structure 2019	East	1 x 1m
15	Evaluation Trench 2 Feature 2037 post excavation	East	1 x 0.4m
16	Evaluation Trench 2 Features 2029 & 2043 post excavation	South-west	1 x 0.4m
17	Evaluation Trench 2 Feature 2042 post excavation	South-west	1 x 0.4m
18	Evaluation Trench 2 Features 2034 & 2035 post excavation	East	1 x 1m
19	Evaluation Trench 2 Feature 2032 post excavation	North	1 x 0.4m, 1 x 1m
20	Evaluation Trench 2 west facing section	East	1 x 1m, 1 x 2m
21	Evaluation Trench 2 east facing section	West	1 x 2m
22	Evaluation Trench 2.Floor 2038, Structure 2019 & Pit 2035	East	1 x 1m
23	Evaluation Trench 2 north facing section 0 - 3m	South	1 x 1m, 1 x 2m
24	Evaluation Trench 2 north facing section 3 - 4m	South	1 x 2m
25	Evaluation Trench 2 north facing section 4 - 5m	South	1 x 1m, 1 x 2m
26	Evaluation Trench 2 south facing section 0 - 2m	North	1 x 1m, 1 x 2m
27	Evaluation Trench 2 south facing section 2 - 4m	North	1 x 2m
28	Evaluation Trench 2 south facing section 3 - 5m	North	1 x 1m, 1 x 2m
29	Machine pressed decorative brick 1 - view 1		1 x 0.4m
30	Machine pressed decorative brick 2 - view 1		1 x 0.4m
31	Stone architectural piece 1 - view 1		1 x 0.4m

**Land to the rear of 27a Market Place, Pocklington
Site Code 2011.5.5**

Appendix 5

Environmental Sample Listing

Sample No.	Context No.	Type	Description	No. of Tubs
1	2026	GBA	Deposit - fill of pit 2053 10YR 5/3 silty clay with occasional chalk gravel	2
2	1052	GBA	Deposit - fill of pit 1040 10YR 5/4 silty clay with very occasional chalk gravel	2
3	1037	GBA	Deposit - fill of pit 1035 10YR 5/4 silty clay with very occasional chalk gravel	2
4	2022	GBA	Deposit - fill of pit 2029 10YR 5/2 silty clay with occasional chalk gravel	1
5	1027	GBA	Deposit - fill of pit 1028 10YR 5/6 sandy clay with occasional chalk gravel	1
6	1009	GBA	Deposit - fill of linear 1010 10YR 5/6 silty clay with 50% gravel	2
7	1044	GBA	Deposit - fill of pit 1041 10YR 3/2 silty clay with occasional gravel	2

APPENDIX 6

27a New Street, Pocklington Pottery Assessment Mark Stephens

Methods

The assemblage recovered from the evaluation at 27a New Street, Pocklington consisted of only 28 sherds, all of which were examined under a hand lens and compared to MAP's type collection of medieval and post-medieval pottery.

Pottery from context 1019 showed evidence of fresh fractures.

Fabrics

Medieval

Five fabrics were represented: Beverley-types 1 and 2, Gritty, Staxton, York Glazed ware and Humber ware.

The Beverley Type-1 sherd from context 1009 was from a jug. The Staxton, Gritty and Humber ware sherds were from cooking vessels but there were also sherds from a Beverley type-2 jug in Context 1019.

The medieval sherds were generally unabraded, suggesting deposition soon after breakage.

Post-medieval

Cistercian wares and Koln / Freschen stoneware were present. A Cistercian ware cup fragment was recovered from Deposit 1019 and a handle fragment from Context 2022. A single sherd of Koln Freschen stoneware was found in Pit 1028

Modern

Modern material comprised of transferred earthenwares (Contexts 1019 and 2033).

Taphonomy

Aside from the material recovered from Feature 1020 (Context 1019), which had been disturbed by the machine; the assemblage was mostly relatively unabraded and the sherds of relatively large size, suggesting deposition soon after breakage.

Conclusions

This is a tiny assemblage, from which it would be unwise to draw too many conclusions. The assemblage's local / regional origins do not indicate extra-regional trading contacts. The assemblage begins in the late 11th or early 12th century and continues through to modern day

Recommendations

The pottery should be kept as it is a sealed and scientifically-recovered assemblage from a town that has seen relatively scant archaeological attention. The Beverley Type-1 jug from context 1019 could be reconstructed and drawn.

APPENDIX 7

27a New Street, Pocklington 2011.05.05 Assessment of Animal Bone

Context	No.	Weight (g)	Taxon	Element	Part of Element	Butchery	Notes
1027	1	24	Ovid	Metacarpus	Complete		Young adult
1037	3	98	Bos	Metacarpus Metarsus Tarsal	Shaft frag Shaft frag Complete		Old, arthritic
2022	4	279	Ovid Bos	Rib Vertebrae Metatarsus	Body shaft Cervical frags x 2	chopped split	young adult
2025	2	49	Ovid Bos	Metatarsus Rib	frag Shaft/body frag	split	
2026	10	117	Ovid Bos	Rib Rib Radius Metacarpus Scapula Skull Rib	Shaft/body frag Shaft frag frag frags x 2 frag orbital frag frag Body shaft x 2	chopped at both ends chopped, abraded chopped	

Discussion

The assemblage recovered from the evaluation was small and therefore no firm conclusions can be determined until a larger assemblage has been recovered from in situ contexts. However, the assemblage is dominated by the main meat producers - ovid (sheep) and bos (cow) and elements from both young and old adults animals were represented. Evidence of butchery was seen on bone from Contexts 2022, 2025 and 2026. The bone was in a good state of preservation. The sample recovered should be retained if further work is to be undertaken at the site, if not, then it can be discarded.

APPENDIX 8

Pocklington, East Yorkshire (MAP 2011-5-5)

Carbonised Plant Macrofossils and Charcoal

Diane Alldritt

1: Introduction

Seven environmental sample flots from excavations in Pocklington, East Yorkshire (MAP code 2011-5-5) were examined for carbonised plant macrofossils and charcoal. The samples were taken from six different pit features, four in Trench One, and two located in Trench Two and two postholes in Trench 2 and a linear in Trench 1. All samples were taken from the primary fills of features. It was suggested that the deposits from the pits in Trench 1 were possible human waste deposition pits.

2: Methodology

Bulk environmental samples were processed by MAP using a Siraf-style water flotation system (French 1971). The resultant flots were dried prior to examination under a low powered binocular microscope. Small amounts of carbonised material were recovered from all three samples, with quantities from <2.5ml to 10ml of mixed indeterminate detritus, charred cereal grain and wood charcoal fragments. Modern root fragments were present in small amounts from 10ml to 20ml together with occasional modern seeds suggesting a low degree of bioturbation, which should not be cause for concern. All identified remains were removed and bagged separately by type.

Wood charcoal was examined using a high powered Vickers M10 metallurgical microscope at magnifications up to x200. The reference photographs of Schweingruber (1990) were consulted for charcoal identification. Plant nomenclature utilised in the text follows Stace (1997) for all vascular plants apart from cereals, which follow Zohary and Hopf (2000).

3: Results

The results are presented in Table 1 and discussed below.

4: Discussion

Six of the environmental samples from Pocklington produced small quantities of generally nicely preserved carbonised plant material, consisting of cereal grain and/or wood charcoal, together with smaller fragments of indeterminate detritus. Material suitable for radiocarbon dating was obtained from samples 2 (1052) and 3 (1038) with some very nicely preserved specimens of cereal grain and fragments of wood charcoal.

Trench One

Five samples were submitted from Trench One, samples derived from the primary fills of the pits contained small amounts of well preserved cereal grain and charcoal.

Sample 2 (1052), the primary fill of substantial pit [1040], produced very good specimens of *Triticum aestivum* (bread wheat) and *Hordeum vulgare* var. *vulgare* (six row hulled barley), together with a single *Prunus spinosa* (blackthorn) charcoal fragment. These remains could suggest deposition of burnt waste from general domestic activities, perhaps cooking or cereal drying. The *Prunus* charcoal may have been originally growing as part of a hedgerow, or scrub and been subsequently cleared by burning or used as opportunistic fuel.

Samples 3 (1038) from the primary fill of pit [1035], Sample 5 (1027) primary fill of pit [1028] and Sample 7 (1044) primary fill of pit [1041], contained one grain of bread wheat, and in Pits 1035 and 1041 a small amount of *Alnus* (alder) and *Corylus* (hazel) charcoal were recovered. Similarly to pit [1040] this could indicate deposition of burnt waste material from household or farming activities, albeit in quite small amounts. Alder and hazel both indicated lighter areas of woodland or scrub, in the vicinity, being cut for use as fuel, with alder particularly favoring wetter environments. The charcoal from this sample would be particularly suited to radiocarbon dating and was generally in very good condition.

Sample 7 (1009) from linear 1010 was devoid of carbonized material.

Trench Two

Two samples were submitted from Trench 2. Samples 1 and 4 (2026) the fill of pit [2053] and (2022) fill of pit [2029], respectively contained trace amounts of indeterminate cereal grain and a single piece of Coniferous type charcoal in pit 2053. These fragments probably represent all that is left of the remains of burnt material deposited in the pits, perhaps waste from cooking on hearth places or from cereal drying activity. The material in these pits was not as well preserved as that seen in Trench One.

5: Conclusion

The seven environmental samples from Pocklington contained a mixed balance of preservation. Trench One produced some nicely preserved carbonised material which indicate further sampling work at the site has the potential to produce significantly good results.

Cereal identification suggested the use of both bread wheat and barley types, probably for human consumption, with cooking and other activities taking place at the site resulting in burnt waste material being disposed of within the pit contexts.

Charcoal remains showed the fairly opportunist use of a number of different wood types for fuel, probably whatever was immediately available within the local environment, including hazel, alder, blackthorn and Conifer type wood. In general the charcoal suggested an open landscape with scrub and occasional small trees probably being cut for fuel.

Material suitable for radiocarbon dating was obtained from samples 2 (1052) and 3 (1038) and both cereal grain and/or short-lived wood charcoal could be successfully used from these two samples.

References

French, D. H. 1971 An Experiment in Water Sieving. *Anatolian Studies* 21 59-64.

Schweingruber, F. H. 1990 *Anatomy of European Woods*. Paul Haupt Publishers Berne and Stuttgart.

Stace, C. 1997 *New Flora of the British Isles*. 2nd Edition Cambridge University Press.

Zohary, D. and Hopf, M. 2000 *Domestication of Plants in the Old World*. 3rd Edition Oxford University Press.

Table 1: Pocklington, East Yorkshire MAP2011-5-5: Carbonised Plant Remains, Charcoal and Other Material:

Pocklington East Yorkshire	Sample	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MAP2011-5-5	Context	2026	1052	1038	2022	1027	1009	1044
	Feature	pit 2053	pit 1040	pit 1035	pit 2029	pit 1028	linear 1010	pit 1041
	Total CV	<2.5ml	5ml	10ml			<2.5ml	
	Modern	10ml	15ml	20ml	10ml	20ml	5ml	15ml
Carbonised Cereal Grain	Common Name							
<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	bread wheat		3	1		1		1
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> var. <i>vulgare</i>	six row hulled barley		1					
Indeterminate cereal (+embryo)		2	4		1	2		1
Charcoal								
<i>Corylus</i>	hazel			1 (0.14g)				2 (0.64g)
<i>Alnus</i>	alder			2 (0.77g)				1 (0.37g)
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	blackthorn		1 (0.05g)					
Coniferous type	Conifer	1 (0.05g)			1 (0.05g)			
Other Remains								
Modern (non-carbonised) seeds			20+	5+		5+	1	

APPENDIX 9

27a New Street, Pocklington 2011.5.5

Ceramic Building Materials

Anne E Finney

Introduction

A small sample of material was submitted for investigation from seven contexts. This material comprised of fragmentary and complete bricks, a single fragment of plain roof tile, pantile (roof tile) and machine manufactured pressed ornamental bricks, two examples of this category was recovered. There was also a fragment of salt glazed ceramic drain pipe.

All of the material under assessment was visibly examined using a 15x magnification lens. Information regarding the dimensions, shape and fabric of the material was recorded and catalogued accordingly.

Comments

Brick: The majority of the bricks in the taken sample and those observed on site were handmade, and fragmentary, complete examples were recovered from the backfill of Structure 2019 (context 2018) and demolition deposit 2003.

Handmade brick manufacture was illustrated by the technique of moulding employed i.e slop moulded or sand moulded. Examples of these techniques were illustrated by samples from Contexts 2004. Mould and stacking marks were seen on examples from Context 2018 and an example from 2038 also showed uneven firing due to its position in the clamp kiln. Vegetation impressions on an example from Context 1027 indicated that the moulds had been placed directly on the ground during the manufacturing process suggesting a pre 19th century date. An example from 2004 showed an impression of timber indicating that the brick had been moulded on a table.

The bricks from demolition Deposit 2003 suggest structures of early mid 18th century date in the immediate vicinity of site. Within Deposit 2003 were a fragment of stone and two brick decorative pieces (PIs. 22 - 24).

The small collection of machine made bricks are of interest in their provenance. The example from 2003 with a partial manufacturers name is in fact an early example of a machine manufactured brick from the Hartleys of Castleford factory (PI. 25). This company manufactured bricks from the early 19th to late 20th century. Of similar interest is the example from the Yorkshire Brick Company (PI. 26) again a Castleford manufacturer. The other partially named frogged brick may have been produced at the brickworks at Nostell. The use of bricks from West Yorkshire in past development in Pocklington reflects the dominance of the West Yorkshire brick manufacturers from the late 19th to mid 20th centuries.

Roof tile : Only a single fragment was recovered from Context 1027.

Pantile : Only one fabric was present in the sample which was a fine pink/red fabric. Deposit 2047 had a concentration of tile within its overall mass, however, no complete examples were observed. Pan tile began to be used in Britain during the 17th century and came into common usage by the 18th century. The examples in the sample seem to show evidence of mechanisation, in both the method of manufacture and refining of the clay, so are likely to be 19th century onwards in date.

Context	Form	Measurements	Comment	Spot Date
1019	Brick	3 x 41/4 x 3	Fragment. Heavily mortared. Handmade. Poorly fired. Good arises. Fine fabric. 2.5YR 4/8	Late 19 th /20 th
1027	Brick	3 x 21/4 x 11/2	Fragment. Handmade. Vegetation impression. Fair arises. Chalk inclusions. Medium to coarse fabric. 2.5YR 5/6	
	Tile	31/4 x 21/4 x 1/2	Fragment. One edge. Internal and external faces rough. Cut marks on exterior, pitting on interior. 2.5YR 4/8	
2003	Brick	101/2 x 41/4 x 31/8	Complete. Early machine brick. Frogged. Company name partial – HFORD	Mid 19 th
	Brick	11 x 11 x 21/2	Fragment. Machine made pressed ornamental piece.	
	Brick	111/2 x 101/2 x 33/4	Fragment. Machine made pressed ornamental piece.	
	Stone	151/2 x 115/8 x 23/4	Stone equivalent of above	
2004	Brick	73/4 x 41/2 x 21/4	Fragment. Handmade. Heavily mortared – lime. Clay compaction – poor. Poor arises. Medium fabric. 2.5YR 5/8	Early – mid 18 th
	Brick	6 x 33/4 x 21/2	Fragment. Handmade. Good arises. Mould impression. Slop moulded. Medium fabric. 2.5YR 4/8	Early – mid 18 th
	Brick	41/2 x 41/2 x 21/2	Fragment. Handmade. Fair edges. Sand moulded. Medium fabric. 2.5YR 5/6	Early – mid 18 th
	Brick	31/2 x 41/4 x 21/4	Fragment. Handmade. Slop moulded. Poor arises. Table imprint. Slip present. Bow mark. Clamp fired. 2.5YR 5/6	Early – mid 18 th
2018	Brick	9 x 41/2 x 3	Complete. Engineering brick. Machine made. Fine fabric. Vertical stack marks. Frogged name partial ST ...Co....NOM ELL. 2.5YR 5/6	Late 19 th
	Brick	9 x 41/4 x 3	Complete. Machine made. Herringbone stack marks.	Late 19 th / early 20 th

			Double frog. Name – YORKSHIRE BRICK COMPANY CASTLEFORD LTD. Inclusion coal. Fabric fine. 2.5YR 5/6	
	Brick	9 x 41/2 x 3	Complete. Machine made. Plain. No frog. Medium fabric inclusions coal and voids present. Horizontal stack marks. 10R 5/6	Late 19th
2038	Brick	61/2 x 41/2 x 21/4	Fragment. Handmade. Poor edges. Slop moulded. Poorly fired. Clamp end on header. Medium fabric. Slip present. Bow mark. Medium fabric. Voids present. 2.5YR 4/8	Late 17 th / 18th
2047	Pantile	8 x 111/4 x 5/8	Fragment. Rough exterior, smooth interior. Fine fabric chalk/limestone inclusions plus voids. No corners. 2.5YR 6/8	19th
	Pantile	9 x 41/2 x 3/4	Fragment. Rough exterior, smooth interior. Fine fabric chalk/limestone inclusions plus voids. Two corners. Two finger prints on edge and a finger and thumb on exterior body of tile. 2.5YR 6/8	19th

Recommendations

After incorporation into the MAP ceramic building materials fabric collection, much of the undiagnostic pieces can be discarded.

**27A New Street
Pocklington
East Yorkshire**

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF WORKS
FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCHING**

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**27A New Street
Pocklington
East Yorkshire
SE 8039 4899**

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF WORKS
FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCHING**

1 Introduction

1.1 This document sets out the details for the archaeological Trial Trenching required on the land at 27A New Street, Pocklington, East Yorkshire (application number DC/11/00338/PLF). The Written Scheme of Works has been commissioned by Mr S Vessey and will provide the necessary information to allow Humber Archaeology Partnership and the East Riding of Yorkshire Council to make a reasoned decision on the impact of the proposed development on archaeological deposits (SMR Ref. PA/CONS/16887).

1.2 In accordance with the recommendations of the Planning Policy Statement 5 on 'Archaeology and Planning' a staged scheme of archaeological work is proposed. The results of the Trial Trenching will be summarised in a report and an appropriate mitigation strategy will be supplied.

1.3 All maps within this report have been produced from the Ordnance Survey with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Crown Copyright. License No. AL 50453A.

2 Compliance

2.1 MAP will adhere to the general principles of the IFA *Code of Conduct* throughout the project and to the IFA '*Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*'.

3 Site Description

3.1 The site of the proposed development is located at 27A New Street, Pocklington.

4. Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1 The site of the proposed development lies within the historic core of the medieval market town of Pocklington, which itself is likely to date to the prehistoric period. Pocklington is sited on a beck on the western edge of the wolds and was already established as the leading settlement in the area by the 11th century. Evidence from the prehistoric period has been identified within the landscape around the village, heritage assets such as square barrows have been plotted on aerial photographs and therefore it is not unreasonable to expect to find evidence dating from this period within the town. By the mid 13th century the town had been granted a market and a four day fair and further grants of fairs and markets led to this settlement becoming a major marketing and processing centre for agricultural produce by the 17th century. Previous archaeological field-work has taken place to the north of the current proposal site, this work identified a piece of 14th to 16th century Humberware and a sherd of 17th century Ryedale ware, an assemblage of post-medieval pottery was also encountered.

5 Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The aim of the Archaeological Trial Trenching is to determine;
- the presence/absence, nature, date, quality of survival and importance of archaeological deposits to enable an assessment of the potential and significance of the archaeology to be made

6 Methodology

6.1 Excavation and Recording

6.1.1 All overburden will be carefully removed by mechanical excavator using a wide toothless blade, under archaeological supervision, down to the top of archaeological features or layers, thereafter all excavation will be by hand. Areas of intensive modern disturbance will be given a low priority in excavation. Where practicable, the fills of these features

will be removed by mechanical excavator. Two 2 x 5m trenches will be examined (see Fig. 1).

6.1.2 Context recording methodologies and systems will be used. All archaeological deposits will be recorded according to principals of stratigraphic excavation on MAP's *pro forma* sheets, which are compatible with the MoLAS recording system (Appendix 2). The MoLAS recording manual will be used on site where necessary. The stratigraphy of trenches will be recorded even if no archaeology is found.

6.1.3 A sufficient sample of any archaeological features and deposits revealed will be excavated in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner. The complete excavation of features is not regarded as necessary: a sufficient sample would be investigated to understand the full stratigraphic sequence in each trench, down to naturally occurring deposits.

6.1.4 The sampling policy is :

- a. A 100% sample of stakeholes
- b. A 50% sample of all postholes and of pits up to 1.5m in diameter
- c. A minimum 25% sample of all pits over 1.5m in diameter (to include a complete section for full profile recovery)
- d. A minimum 20% sample of all linear features, up to 5m in length, for features greater than this, a 10% sample would be taken.

6.1.5 In certain cases, the use of mechanical excavation equipment may also be appropriate for removing deep intrusions (e.g modern brick and concrete floors or footings), or for putting sections through major features after partial excavation (e.g ditches), or through deposits to check that they are of natural origin

6.1.6 A full written, drawn and photographic record will be made of all material revealed during the course of the trial excavation. Plans

should be completed at a scale of 1:50 or 1:20 (as appropriate), whilst section drawings should be at a scale of 1:10. A minimum 35mm format for photography is required (in monochrome and colour)

6.1.7 Deposits must be sampled for retrieval and assessment of the preservation conditions and potential for analysis of all biological remains. Deposits will be sampled for retrieval and analysis of all biological remains. The sampling strategy will include a reasoned justification for selection of deposits for sampling, and will be developed in collaboration with the recognised bioarchaeologist (WYAS nominated person). Sampling methods will follow the guidance of the Association for Environmental Archaeology (1995) and English Heritage (2002). Flotation samples and samples taken for coarse-mesh sieving from dry deposits will be processed at the time of the fieldwork wherever possible, partly to permit variation of sampling strategies if necessary, but also because processing at a later stage could cause delays.

6.1.8 Deposits will be sampled for retrieval and assessment of the preservation conditions and potential for analysis of all biological remains. The strategy for the recovery and sampling of environmental remains from the site is subject to agreement with an environmental consultancy (WYAS) in advance of the project. The sampling strategy will include a reasoned justification for selection of deposits for sampling, and will be developed in collaboration with a recognised bioarchaeologist (WYAS nominated person). Sampling methods will follow the guidance of the Association for Environmental Archaeology (1995) and English Heritage (2002). Copies of the strategy will be submitted to the English Heritage Regional Science Advisor (Dr Andy Hammon) at the York Office, prior to commencement of site works. Copies of the strategy are attached at Appendix 1. Opportunity will be afforded for an environmental specialist to visit the site during the evaluation and to discuss the strategy.

6.1.9 Samples will be collected from primary and secondary contexts, where applicable, from a range of representative features, including pit and ditch fills, postholes, floor deposits, ring gullies and other negative features. Positive features will also be sampled. Sampling will also be considered for those features where dating by other methods (for example pottery and artefacts) is uncertain. Animal bones will be hand collected, and bulk samples collected from contexts containing a high density of bones. Spot finds of other material will be recovered where applicable. Flotation samples and samples taken for coarse-mesh sieving from dry deposits will be processed at the time of the fieldwork wherever possible, partly to permit variation of sampling strategies if necessary, but also because processing at a later stage could cause delays.

6.1.10 In accordance with the EH guidelines (*'Environmental Archaeology'*, English Heritage, 2002), all securely stratified deposits considered suitable for environmental analysis (i.e. those not consisting of building debris, rubble mortar etc.) will be sampled (40-60 litres in volume, where deposits allow) in order that their potential and interpretative value can be fully assessed, and a suitable sampling strategy can be formulated in case of further mitigation. Entire contexts will be sampled if the volume is low, and specialist samples, such as for General Biological Analysis (GBA) will be of the order of 20 litres. Allowance has been made for a site visit from WYAS specialists and for this excavation.

6.1.11 If human remains are encountered during the course of this evaluation, it may be necessary to remove these, under the conditions of burial licence (issued by the Ministry of Justice, to ensure that they are treated with due dignity. The preferred option would be for them to be adequately recorded before lifting, and then carefully removed for scientific study, and long term storage with an appropriate museum; however, the burial licence may specify reburial or cremation as a requirement.

6.1.12 A finds recovery and conservation strategy will be discussed with the Archaeology Manager and recipient museum in advance of the project commencing, and a policy for finds recording should be agreed and submitted to the Archaeology Manager, before commencement of site works. Any recording, marking and storage, materials will be of archive quality, and recording forms and manuals will be submitted to the Archaeology Manager, prior to the commencement of on site works, if these have not been supplied previously. Allowance will be made for preliminary conservation and stabilisation of all objects and an assessment of long-term conservation and storage needs We have made an allowance for a minimum four boxes in calculating estimates for museums storage grant.

6.1.13 All finds (artefacts and ecofacts) visible during excavation will be collected and processed, unless variations in this principle are agreed with the Local Authority. Finds will be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in the RESCUE/UKIC publication First Aid for Finds. In accordance with the procedures outlined in MAP2, all iron objects, a selection of non-ferrous artefacts ~-(including all coins), and a sample of any industrial debris relating to metallurgy will be X-radiographed before assessment.

6.1.14 We will make provision within our excavation strategies, where necessary, for use of shoring, pumps or artificial lighting. Such strategies will also follow for sampling for radiocarbon, archaeomagnetic and/or dendrochronological determinations, as appropriate: where in situ timbers are found to survive in good condition, samples should be taken for dendrochronological assay.

6.1.15 Arrangements for site access and reinstatement are to be agreed with the commissioning body.

7. Report Preparation, Contents and Distribution

7.1 Upon completion of the evaluation, the artefacts, soil samples and stratigraphic information will be assessed as to their potential and significance for further analysis.

7.2 A report will be prepared to include the following:

a) A non-technical summary of the results of the work, Introduction and aims and objectives.

b) An introduction which should include

- the site code/project number
- planning reference number and SMR Casework number
- dates when fieldwork took place
- grid reference

c) An account of the methods and results of the evaluation, describing structural data and associated finds and/or environmental data recovered.

d) Interpretation, including phasing of the site sequence and spot-dating of ceramics (Descriptive material should be clearly separated from interpretive statements). This shall be supported by the use of photographs and drawings, to include an overall plan of the site accurately identifying the location of trenches; individual trench plans as excavated indicating the location of archaeological features, with at least one section detailing the stratigraphic sequence of deposits within each trench.

e) A specialist assessment of the artefacts recovered with a view to their potential for further study. Allowance should be made for preliminary conservation and stabilisation of all objects and an assessment of long term conservation and storage needs.

Assessment of artefacts must include inspection of X-radiographs of all iron objects, a selection of non-ferrous artefacts (including coins), and a sample of any industrial debris relating to metallurgy. A rapid scan of all excavated material should be undertaken by conservators and finds

researchers in collaboration. Material considered vulnerable will be selected for stabilisation after specialist recording. Where intervention is necessary, consideration will be given to possible investigative procedures (e.g glass composition studies, residues in or on pottery, and mineral preserved organic material). Once assessed, all material will be packed and stored in optimum conditions, as described in First Aid For Finds. Waterlogged organic materials should be dealt with, following the English Heritage documents, Guidelines for the care of waterlogged archaeological leather, and guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of waterlogged wood.

- f) A specialist assessment of environmental samples taken, with a view to their potential for subsequent study.

Processing of all samples collected for biological assessment, or sub-samples of them, will be completed. Bulk and site-riddled samples from dry deposits should have been processed during excavation, where possible. The preservation state, density and significance of material retrieved must be assessed, following methods presented in Environmental Archaeology and archaeological evaluations, or existing local guidelines, until national guidelines are available. Unprocessed sub-samples must be stored in conditions specified by the appropriate specialists.

Assessments for any technological residues will be undertaken. Samples for dating must be submitted to laboratories promptly, so as to ensure that results are available to aid development of specifications for subsequent mitigation strategies.

- g) The results from investigations in archaeological sciences will be included in the Site Archive and presented in the Evaluation Report. Reports must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential analysis. They will include tabulation of data in relation to site phasing and contexts, and must include non-technical summaries. The objective presentation of data must be clearly separated from interpretation. Recommendation for further investigation (both on samples already collected, and at future excavations) must be clearly separated from the results and interpretation.

- h) An assessment of the archaeological significance of the deposits identified, in relation to other sites in the region.
- i) A conclusion with recommendations for further post-excavation work, if required.
- j) Detailed archive location and destination.
- k) Appendices and figures, as appropriate, including a copy of the specification and/or project design.
- l) References and bibliography of all sources used

7.3 Copies of the report will be submitted to the commissioning body, the Local Planning Authority and the Humber Sites and Monuments record within an agreed timetable and subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality (see 8.2 below). A copy of the Evaluation Report must also be sent to the English Heritage Regional Advisor for Archaeological Sciences: Andy Hammon, English Heritage, 37 Tannor Row, York, YO1 6WP

7.4 We will provide a digital copy of the report in PDF format to the Humber Sites & Monuments Record Office.

7.5 A Brief, interim report may be required shortly after the completion of fieldwork.

8. Specialists

8.1 The following Specialists have been contacted as are available to work on the project:

Pottery - T G Manby (Prehistoric),

M R Stephens (medieval and Post-medieval)

P A Ware (Roman)

Flint - P Makey

Animal Bone – WYAS

Environmental Sampling – Diane Alldritt

Conservation – York Archaeological Trust

Human Remains – York Osteology

Ceramic Building Material – Sandra Garside Neville

Clay Tobacco Pipe - M R Stephens

9. Copyright, Confidentiality and Publicity

- 9.1 Unless the individual/organisation commissioning the project wishes to state otherwise, the copyright of any written, graphic or photographic records and reports rests with MAP.

10. Archive Preparation and Deposition

- 10.1 The requirements for archive preparation and deposition must be addressed and undertaken in a manner agreed with the recipient museum: in this instance, the East Riding of Yorkshire Museums Service are recommended, as the earlier excavation archive from this site is destined to go to them. The recipient museum will be contacted at an early stage, before submission of the project design and before commencement of fieldwork.
- 10.2 A site archive should be prepared in accordance with the specification outlined in *Management of Archaeological Projects* (MAP2, English Heritage 1991, 5.4; Appendix 3). See also *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive, the Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums: Guidelines for use in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales* Society of Museum Archaeologists 1995.
- 10.3 The site archive, including finds and environmental material, subject to the permission of the relevant landowners, will be labelled, conserved and stored according to the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC)'s. Provision will be made for the stable storage of paper records and their long term storage on a suitable medium, such as microfilm, a copy of which should be deposited with the NMR (English Heritage). An index to the contents of the archive together with details of its date and place of deposition should be lodged with the SMR.

10.4 Archive deposition must be arranged in consultation with the recipient museum and the Archaeology Manager of the Humber Archaeology Partnership, and must take account of the requirements of the recipient museum and the relevant guidelines (see above) relating to the preparation and transfer of archives. The timetable for deposition shall be agreed on completion of the site archive and narrative.

11 Monitoring, Health and Safety & Insurance

11.1 The work will be monitored under the auspices of the Archaeology Manager of the Humber Archaeology Partnership who should be consulted before the commencement of site works.

11.2 Health and safety will take priority over archaeological matters. All archaeologists undertaking fieldwork must comply with all Health and Safety Legislation, this includes the preparation of a Risk Assessment.

11.3 Necessary precautions should be taken over underground services and overhead lines.

11.4 MAP will provide evidence of all necessary insurances, including Employer's Liability, Professional Liability and Public Liability Cover.

12. Timetable and Staffing

12.1 On site work to commence in July 2011. Post-excavation will commence on completion of on site works.

APPENDIX 1

27A New Street, Pocklington, East Yorkshire - Conservation Strategy By Ian Panter of York Archaeological Trust

Artefacts from all categories and all periods will be recovered as a matter of routine during the excavation. When retrieved from the ground finds will be kept in a finds tray or appropriate bags in accordance with **First Aid for Finds**. Where necessary, a conservator may be required to recover fragile finds from the ground depending upon circumstances.

If waterlogged conditions are encountered a wide range of organic materials may be recovered, including wood, leather and textiles. Advice will be sought from a conservator to discuss optimum storage requirements before any attempt is made to retrieve organic finds and structural timbers from the ground.

After the completion of the fieldwork stage, a conservation assessment will be undertaken which will include the X-radiography of all the ironwork (after initial screening to separate obviously modern debris), and a selection of the non-ferrous finds (including all coins). A sample of slag may also be X-rayed to assist with identification and interpretation. Wet-packed material, including glass, bone and leather will be stabilised and consolidated to ensure their long-term preservation. All finds will be stored in optimum conditions in accordance with **First Aid for Finds** and **Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-Term Storage** (Walker, 1990).

Waterlogged wood, including structural elements will be assessed following the English Heritage guidelines, **Waterlogged wood: sampling, conservation and curation of structural wood** (Bunning 1996). The assessment will include species identification, technological examination and potential for dating.

The conservation assessment report will include statements on condition, stability and potential for further investigation (with conservation costs) for all material groups. The conservation report will be included in the updated project design prepared for the analysis stage of the project.

References

Bunning, R. 1996

Waterlogged wood. Guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of waterlogged wood. English Heritage, London.

Walker, K. 1990 *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage*, Archaeology Section of the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation.

Watkinson, D. and Neal, V. 1998 First Aid for Finds (3rd edition), RESCUE and the Archaeology Section of the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation.

APPENDIX 2

27A New Street, Pocklington East Yorkshire Environmental Strategy By Diane Alldrit

The on-site environmental sampling strategy will systematically seek to recover a representative sample of botanical, molluscan (both terrestrial and aquatic), avian and mammalian evidence from the full range of contexts encountered during the excavation. This will enable, at the assessment stage, the possibility for radiocarbon dating material to be obtained, and for an initial analysis of the economic and environmental potential of the site. In order to achieve this, a bulk sample (BS, Dobney *et al* 1992) comprising an optimum size of 28litre of sediment (where possible) should be taken from **every stratigraphically secure and archaeologically significant context**. In practice it may not always be possible to obtain 28l of sediment from certain features during the assessment stage, for instance from partially excavated pits or post-holes, in which case a single bucket sample, c.10 to 14litre should be taken at the site supervisors discretion. Deposits of mixed origin, for instance topsoil, wall fills and obvious areas of modern contamination, should be avoided where possible, as these will contain intrusive material and not provide secure radiocarbon dates.

All buckets and other sampling equipment must be clean and free of adherent soil in order to prevent cross-contamination between samples. If dry soil is to be stored for any length of time it should be kept in cool, dry conditions, and away from strong light sources. However, it is preferable to process samples as soon as possible after excavation.

Bulk soil samples shall be processed using an Ankara-type water flotation machine (French 1971) for the recovery of carbonised plant remains and charcoal. The flotation tank should contain a >1mm mesh for collection of the retent or 'residue' portion of the sample (which may contain pottery, lithics and animal / bird bone, in addition to the heavier fragments of charcoal which do not float). The 'flot' portion of the sample, which may include carbonised seeds, cereal grain, charcoal and sometimes mollusc shell, should be captured using a nest of >1mm and >300micron Endicot sieves. Flotation equipment, including sieves, meshes, brushes and so forth must be meticulously cleaned between samples in order to prevent contamination of potential radiocarbon dating material. All material resulting from flotation will be dried prior to microscopic examination. Flotation is not suitable for the recovery of pollen or for processing waterlogged samples, which shall be discussed below.

Where there is potential for waterlogged preservation, shown for instance by the presence of wood and other organic or wet material, then a 5 to 10litre size sample should be taken (GBA sample, Dobney *et al* 1992). This material is to be retained for later processing using laboratory methods to enable the recovery of waterlogged plant material and insects. For assessment purposes a 1litre sub-sample of the organic sediment from each potential waterlogged sample shall be processed using laboratory wash-over methods,

and once processed **kept wet**. All waterlogged samples awaiting processing should be kept damp, preferably stored in plastic sealable tubs, and in cool conditions. Where large waterlogged timbers are recovered these should be stored under refrigerated conditions and an appropriate conservator consulted.

There is the possibility that the waterlogged deposits may require parasite egg analysis. It is proposed that the 'squash' technique is adapted, this would require small lumps of raw sediment approximately 3mm in diameter taken from three separate points from within the sample and homogenised in a little water by shaking. After allowing coarse particles to settle for a few moments, a drop of the supernatant was removed. This work would be undertaken by either John Carrott or Harry Kenwood if necessary.

If sediment suitable for pollen analysis is encountered, for instance rich organic peaty deposits, or deep ditch sections with organic preservation, the archaeobotanical specialist is to be consulted prior to any sampling taking place. These deposits would require sampling with large kubiena tins and require the specialist to be on-site. Pollen analysis, even at assessment level, would subsequently impose a considerable cost implication should it be carried out.

The specialist is available to provide consultation and advice on the environmental sampling strategy throughout the course of the excavation and during post-excavation processing if required.

References

Dobney, K. D., Hall, A. R., Kenward, H. K. and Milles, A. 1992 A working classification of sample types for environmental archaeology. *Circaea* 9 24-26.

French, D. H. 1971 An Experiment in Water Sieving. *Anatolian Studies* 21 59-64.