BURTON ENGINEERING WORKS, BRIDLINGTON, EAST YORKSHIRE

Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief

Oxford Archaeology North

June 2006

CgMs Consulting

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OA North Job Nos: L9558; L9595
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SUMMARY

Following proposals by McCarthy and Stone (Developments) Ltd for a residential development on the site of the former Burton Engineering Works, Gordon Road, Bridlington, East Riding of Yorkshire (NGR TA 1729 6780; Planning Reference: DC/04/08194/STPLF/STRAT), Humber Archaeological Partnership (HAP) requested that a programme of archaeological investigation be undertaken to further inform the planning process. The site, covering 0.3ha, lies within an area of high archaeological potential to the rear of High Street in the town's medieval core and within a wider landscape rich in prehistoric and later remains. Consequently, CgMs Consulting completed a desk-based assessment in October 2004, compiled a Written Scheme of Investigation and, on behalf of McCarthy and Stone (Developments) Ltd, commissioned Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) to carry out an archaeological evaluation of the site.

Due to issues relating to access and the presence of services, the evaluation was undertaken in two phases during July and August 2005. Four evaluation trenches were placed within the proposed development site to determine the presence, date, quality and extent of any sub-surface remains. These trenches rapidly uncovered remains relating to the medieval and later periods, indicating that the wider development site was likely to contain relatively undisturbed archaeological remains close to the current ground surface and thus vulnerable to development.

The remains included two medieval hearths, ***2047*** and ***3023***, the latter of which was associated with a chalk wall, ***3005***/***3026***, that survived to a significant height. Several boundary ditches, ***3011*** and ***3018***, possibly relating to medieval plots to the rear of High Street, were also revealed. Pottery associated with these medieval features dated to the thirteenth to fourteenth century. Post-medieval features revealed included inter-cutting pits, ***2010*** and ***2039***, the earliest possibly dating from the late seventeenth century; two barrel pits, ***1032*** and ***2003***, containing mortar, and the remains of a nineteenth century chalk-built building, ***2006***. The trenches also revealed a substantial build-up of dark silt that had its origins in the medieval period but continued to develop in the post-medieval period and was likely to be associated with horticulture. Other structures revealed during the evaluation and likely to date to the nineteenth century, included remains of the Victoria Iron and Brass Foundry, in the southern part of the site, and domestic cellars in the north-western part of the site, which have been identified from cartographic sources and the CgMs desk-based assessment.

Following completion of the evaluation fieldwork, HAP requested that a watching brief be maintained during all groundworks relating to the development. CgMs issued a Written Scheme of Investigation for the watching brief, which OA North undertook during September, October and November 2005. These groundworks included ground reduction at the southern end of the site, the excavation of foundation footing trenches, machinery platforms and the removal of contaminated sediment from an area along the western edge of the site.

During the watching brief, a deep layer of black mixed material containing large amounts of bricks, mortar, concrete and metal, was observed across the site, most probably representing a demolition layer deposited when the site was cleared for development. A small number of features were observed at the southern end of the

site were probably associated with the Victoria Iron and Brass Foundry. These comprised mainly brick-built structures, including several brick walls, a possible well backfilled with ash, clinker and slag, and a rectangular brick structure with an apsidal feature on its western edge (seen in Trench 4 of the evaluation); the use of this structure is unknown. Other unidentifiable truncated brick features were also observed. Towards the centre of the site, an undated north/south aligned chalk-built wall of similar construction to wall ***2006***, seen during the evaluation, was observed. A number of post-medieval pottery sherds and animal bones were recovered during the course of the watching brief but none were found within sealed archaeological deposits.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) would like to offer thanks to Sally Dicks of CgMs Consulting for commissioning the project and for her support. OA North are also grateful to Malcolm Thomas, Chrys Worboys and Taffy Sikoki of McCarthy and Stone (developments) Ltd, along with the groundworkers from Enderby Construction Ltd, for all their help and information during the watching brief. Thanks are also due to Dave Evans and Chris Dyer of the Humber Archaeological Partnership (HAP) for their assistance with this project. OA North are appreciative of the help offered by Lisa Wastling and Peter Didsbury concerning the identification of medieval pottery and that of John Tibbles regarding the identification of brick and tile fragments.

The fieldwork was undertaken by Jeremy Bradley, Dave McNichol, Christina Clarke, Caroline Raynor and Jason Clarke. Jeremy Bradley, with Jason Clarke, compiled this report and the drawings were produced by Christina Clarke. The finds were examined by Jo Dawson, formerly of OA North, with the exception of the medieval pottery, which was examined by Jeremy Bradley, the bone, which was examined by Stephen Rowland, the ceramic building material, which was examined by Chris Wild, and the flint, which was examined by Fraser Brown and Daniel Elsworth. The project was managed by Stephen Rowland, who also edited the report.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF PROJECT

1.1.1 Following a proposal by McCarthy and Stone (Developments) Ltd to redevelop the site of the former Burton Engineering Works, Bridlington, East Riding of Yorkshire (NGR: TA 1729 6780, Planning Ref: DC/04/08194/STPLF/STRAT, SMR Ref: SMR/PA/CONS/11673) (Fig 1), planning consent was conditionally granted for the construction of a three-storey block of retirement flats on a site covering roughly 70m by 40m (*c* 0.3ha) (Fig 2). The planning consent was contingent upon the implementation of an appropriate scheme of archaeological investigation at the site. In 2004, CgMs Consulting compiled a desk-based assessment (Bourn and Dicks 2004), outlining the documented archaeological potential of the site. Subsequently, CgMs Consulting devised a Written Scheme of Investigation (*Appendix 1*) for a trench-based archaeological evaluation in accordance with the stipulations of Humberside Archaeological Partnership (HAP). Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) was commissioned by CgMs to undertake Phase 1 of the evaluation. This was originally to comprise three trenches, each measuring 10m x 3m. However, due to a multiplicity of constraints, including a plethora of live gas and electricity mains, a substantial concrete ramp and other site contractors requiring access to the locations stipulated for Trenches 2 and 3, it was only possible to excavate one trench (Trench 1) in the north of the site (Fig 2), which took place over four days in July 2005.

1.1.2 Once the standing buildings within the site had been demolished, it was then possible to recommence archaeological investigation. This took the form of three further evaluation trenches across the site (Fig 2), which were excavated in August 2005 and, nearing the completion of fieldwork, were examined by Sally Dicks of CgMs and Dave Evans of HAP.

1.1.3 Following the completion of both phases of the evaluation, the results of the fieldwork were disseminated as interim statements. On the basis of this information, HAP recommended that a watching brief should be maintained during all the groundworks within the development area. Accordingly, CgMS issued a Write Scheme of Investigation for this work (*Appendix 2*), which OA North were commissioned to undertake. The watching brief was undertaken intermittently during September, October and November 2005.

1.1.4 Groundworks associated with the residential development were undertaken in a number of distinct stages. The first stage of the groundworks, located within the southern part of the site (Fig 3, Area A), comprised a 30m by 19m area ground reduction to a maximum depth of 1.20m and was fully monitored. Material from Area A was then used to terrace the central area of the site (Area B). The excavation of a series of 1.5m wide strip foundations, up to 3m deep, was monitored within Area B and within those parts of Area A where unadulterated natural geology had not already been exposed by ground reduction. Area C, a proposed carpark to the immediate north of the strip footings, was subjected to a shallow topsoil strip. Area D comprised a 60m by

5m strip along the western edge of the site, an area formerly occupied by subterranean diesel tanks. Following removal of the tanks, contaminated soil within Area D was machine-excavated to a depth of 5-10m. Imported soil was then deposited before strip footings were excavated in this area. Observations in Area D were restricted to the initial exposure of areas of undisturbed natural geology.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

2.1.1 The CgMs Written Schemes of Investigation for the evaluation and watching brief (*Appendices 1 & 2*) were adhered to in full, and the work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 EVALUATION TRENCHING (FIG 2)

2.2.1 The evaluation required four trenches to be excavated, each measuring 15m long by 3m wide. Additionally, a contingency of 25m^2 was allocated, as necessary, to further explore areas where the evaluation trenching located archaeological features. Part of this contingency was used at the west end of Trench 2.

2.2.2 Within each trench, the overburden was removed, under constant archaeological supervision, to the upper surface of the first significant archaeological remains by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. The archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand and recorded. Hand-excavation of archaeological deposits and features was then undertaken to determine their character, depth, date and phasing. The trenches were located by use of manual survey techniques.

2.2.3 All information identified during the course of the site works was recorded stratigraphically, using a system adapted from that used by the Centre for Archaeology Service of English Heritage, with sufficient pictorial record (including plans, digital photographs, colour slides and monochrome contact prints) to identify and illustrate individual features. Primary records were available for inspection at all times. Archaeological features and deposits within each trench were allocated context numbers prefixed with the trench identification number; *eg* Trench 1 context numbers were ***1000***+, Trench 2 - ***2000***+, etc.

2.2.4 Results of all field investigations were recorded on *pro-forma* context sheets. The site archive includes both a photographic record and accurate large-scale plans at an appropriate scale. All artefacts were recorded using the same system, and will be handled and stored according to standard practice (following current Institute of Field Archaeologists guidelines) in order to minimise deterioration.

2.3 WATCHING BRIEF (FIG 3)

2.3.1 The watching brief comprised appropriate observation and recording during each stage of the groundworks, as indicated in *Section 1.1.4*. Groundworks were effected by a combination of 360° and JCB mechanical excavators and every attempt was made to maintain close liaison between the archaeologists

and site contractors. Archaeological features were recorded using OA North's *pro-forma* sheets and their locations marked on a plan provided by the Client. A monochrome and colour slide photographic record was maintained throughout the operation.

2.4 ZOOARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

2.4.1 Zooarchaeological remains were recorded onto *pro-forma* recording sheets, with subjective and semi-quantitative notes made on the state of preservation ('excellent', 'good', 'fair' or 'poor'), angularity ('spiky', 'quite spiky', 'rounded' or 'battered') and colour, as well as the degree of fragmentation and the proportions of butchery, burning, gnawing and fresh breakages. Data was manipulated, and figures and tables were prepared, using Microsoft Excel 2002 (*Appendix 6*).

2.4.2 Identifications were made using the OA North palaeoecology reference collection and recording followed the Environmental Archaeology Unit (EAU) protocol for recording animal bones (Dobney, Jaques and Johnstone 1999) which, to increase speed of analysis and to maximise the potential of the most informative elements, advocates the recording of a specific suite of 'A bones' using the bone zones of Dobney and Reilly (1988). The remaining elements were not identified to taxon, regardless of completeness. Instead, along with less complete elements, these were identified to anatomic element where possible, and recorded generally as medium mammal 2 (dog, cat or rabbit-sized), medium mammal 1 (caprovid, pig and small deer-sized), large mammal (cow, horse and large deer-sized) or unidentified.

2.4.3 Sheep and goat bones were distinguished on the basis of the deciduous fourth premolar, distal humerus and tibia, proximal and distal radius, astragalus, calcaneus and the third phalanx according to the criteria of Boessneck (1969), Payne (1985) and Prummel and Frisch (1986). Mammal bones were recorded as 'juvenile' if the epiphysis was unfused and if the epiphysis or metaphysis was spongy with billowing growth surfaces. If the bone was particularly small, then it was described as 'neonatal', although bones described thus could derive from animals several months old.

2.5 PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

2.5.1 The samples, which ranged in volume from 0.5l - 8l, were disaggregated using water and gentle manipulation to remove the fine clay content. The cleaned samples were then hand-floated and the light fractions (flots) were collected on 250 micron mesh and air-dried. The flots was scanned with a Leica MZ6 stereo microscope and plant material was recorded and provisionally identified (*Appendix 7*); botanical nomenclature follows Stace (1991). Plant remains were scored on a scale of abundance of 1-4, where 1 is rare (less than 5 items) and 4 is abundant (more than 100 items). The components of the matrix were also noted, as was the presence of other items of interest, including, where appropriate, the presence of insect remains, molluscs and any animal bones.

2.6 ARCHIVE

2.6.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the Written Schemes of Investigation (*Appendices 1 & 2*) and in accordance with current IFA and English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). A copy of the report will be deposited with the Humberside Sites and Monuments Record on completion of the project, while the paper, digital archive and the finds will be deposited with the East Riding Museums Service at Sewerby Hall Museum and Art Gallery, Bridlington.

3. BACKGROUND

3.1 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

3.1.1 The site of Burton Engineering Works lies within the 'Old Town' of Bridlington and is bounded to the south by South Back Lane, to the west by Gordon Road, to the north by the rear of properties of High Street and to the east by the rear of properties off both South Back Lane and High Street.

3.1.2 The solid geology of the site comprises chalk, overlain in areas by glacial drift, which is composed of the 'Bridlington Series' sand and gravels. The site slopes southwards - dropping from 18.56m OD to *c*17m OD - towards the Gypsey Race, which lies some 400m to the south (British Geological Survey 1981).

3.2 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.2.1 ***Introduction:*** the historical and archaeological background is based principally on secondary sources and is intended to give a general overview of the area to allow greater understanding of the context of the site and the results of the evaluation.

3.2.2 ***Prehistoric Period:*** the site is set within a landscape rich in prehistoric activity, dating from the Mesolithic to the Iron Age. A Mesolithic flint scraper was found in the area of Lawson Road, just to the south-east of the current development site (NMR 91094 at TA 176 676) (Bourn and Dicks 2004). Recent archaeological investigations at the Former Mitchell's Premises at High Green, *c* 500m north-east of the development site, recovered a quantity of Mesolithic/Early Neolithic struck and burnt flints from ditches and pits. These features were identified at *c* 2m below ground level and were sealed by a substantial layer of sandy clay interpreted as a developed soil formed in the medieval period and reworked in the post-medieval period (*ibid*). In addition, during the late nineteenth century a Neolithic polished stone axe was discovered in the area of South Back Lane (NMR 81002 at TA 1720 6775) (*ibid*).

3.2.3 There are four sites of Bronze Age date recorded within 1.5km of the development site including Archery Butt round barrow and Butt Hill round barrow, both located *c* 1km east of the development site (Bourn and Dicks 2004). A burial of a female skeleton with traces of a bronze armlet was found during excavations for the foundations of a building on St Olinda Road in 1949 (*c* 1.25km south-east of the development site) and a Bronze Age burial was discovered during gravel extraction in the area of Bessingby Hill in 1949 (*c* 1.2km south-west of the development site) (*ibid*). Iron Age remains were also recorded at Bessingby Hill and included a partly-preserved stone floor within the remains of possible round house (*ibid*). Within 1km of the development site, an Iron Age ditch was identified during excavations in 1980 on land off Kirkgate (SMR 470 at TA 1755 6790) and Iron Age pottery sherds

were recovered during an evaluation of land off North Back Lane (George 2001).

3.2.4 ***Roman Period:*** two possible Roman roads pass from Bridlington *en route* from the Roman centres of York and Malton to Bridport, one along the line of Wold Gate and the other along the course of Gypsey Race. Wold Gate, which passes *c* 500m south of the development site, appears to have served as a focus for settlement, since extensive cropmark evidence for large- and small-scale occupation has been identified along the route (Bourn and Dicks 2004). Archaeological investigations in the area of Bessingby Hill, recorded evidence of Roman occupation including the remains of a possible villa (*ibid*). In addition, archaeological investigations in the area of Kirkgate (*c* 500m north-east of the development site) recorded a ditch of Roman date (*ibid*).

3.2.5 ***Medieval Period:*** the character, extent and detailed location of post-Roman/Saxon settlement in the immediate vicinity is almost completely unknown and there are no sites or finds of Saxon or early medieval date recorded within 1km of the development site (Bourn and Dicks 2004). During the high medieval period, the houses of Bridlington Old Town lay on either side of a long curving street which ran east/west through the town (*ibid*). By the sixteenth century, this street was divided into Kirk Gate and Westgate, but the central section later became the High Street. Later cartographic evidence indicates that this area of the development site, between South Back Lane and the rear of houses off the High Street, was occupied by gardens, yards and allotments attached to the High Street houses, and this is likely to be so in the medieval period (*Section 3.2.6*).

3.2.6 ***Post-medieval Period:*** examination of the historic maps of the development site demonstrates that, when John Wood surveyed his map published in 1828, the development area was utilised for horticulture, while the northern half of the site was partly occupied by a long north/south aligned structure (Wood 1828). The 1858 Ordnance Survey (OS) 1:2500 map indicates that this structure remains standing, while the southern part of the site is occupied by the Victoria Iron and Brass Foundry, with possible gardens running along what is now Gordon Road (OS 1858). By 1898, several small houses would appear to have been added to the north-western corner of the present development area (OS 1893). This configuration of buildings lasted at least until the time when the 1928 OS map was surveyed, but had been replaced by the Burton Engineering Works by the time the 1968 OS map was surveyed (OS 1928; 1968).

4. EVALUATION RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 In total, four trenches were excavated in two phases: Trench 1 during July 2005 and Trenches 2 to 4 in August 2005 (Fig 2). Where possible, the trenches were placed in accordance with HAP-approved CgMs Written Scheme of Investigation; however, the location of two of the trenches had to be moved because of the presence of a substantial spoil heap produced by the demolition of the standing buildings. Thus, the alignment of Trench 3 was changed and its position moved slightly northward, while the position of Trench 4 was moved to the west. The proposed dimensions of Trench 1 were slightly reduced due to the presence of live services during Phase 1 of the evaluation.

4.1.2 Analysis of the stratigraphic sequence, along with the preliminary dating of the pottery, has enabled two broad chronological phases of activity to be assigned to the site:

- **Phase 1:** Medieval (late thirteenth-fourteenth century)
- **Phase 2:** Post-medieval (*c* 1500+)

4.2 TRENCH 1 (FIG 4)

4.2.1 Trench 1 was located in the northern part of the site on a north/south alignment. It was 11.80m long and 3m wide. The present ground level lay between 18.56m OD in the north dropping to 17.84m OD in the south. Natural gravel, ***1017***, was encountered 0.55m below present ground level, at a depth of 17.59m OD in the southern half of the trench. The first significant archaeological features lay at a depth of 0.33m below present ground level.

4.2.2 ***Phase 1:*** no features relating to this phase were revealed in Trench 1.

4.2.3 ***Phase 2:*** the earliest feature was an undated circular pit, ***1026***, cut into the natural gravel, ***1017***, and located toward the southern end of the trench, immediately adjacent to the east-facing section. Pit ***1026*** was 0.85m in diameter, 0.3m deep (17.33m OD) and was filled by dark brown sandy-clay-silt ***1015***. Built over the top of pit ***1026*** and cutting into it, was a rectangular, north/south aligned stone structure comprising walls ***1012*** and ***1031*** and housing a second pit, ***1028*** (Plate 1). The excavated structural remains of this feature were 2m long by 1m wide and a construction trench, ***1022***, for the walls, was cut into the underlying natural gravel, ***1017***. Contemporaneously, pit ***1028*** had been dug into the natural gravel to house barrel ***1032*** (Plate 1). Clay ***1014*** had then been packed around the barrel within pit ***1028*** and used as a foundation layer for the walls, ***1012*** and ***1031***, the construction trench for which, ***1022***, had then been backfilled with brownish-yellow slightly sandy soft mortar ***1021***. Barrel ***1032*** was 0.73m in diameter and survived to a depth of 0.45m. The wood had decayed but had left impressions of the staves in the surrounding clay, although there was no evidence of the, presumably metal,

binding hoops. Lying in the base of the barrel was a 0.10m thick deposit of mortar, ***1030***; a skim of the same material was seen on the inner face of the barrel. Subsequently, the pit had been backfilled with light brownish-grey silty-clay ***1027*** and sealed by a further deposit of firm brownish-grey sandy-silt, ***1013***, likely to represent a later surface within the structure. It is possible that the walls, ***1012*** and ***1031***, and the barrel, ***1032***, formed part of a privy. The northern extent of which, and the presumed building it was attached to, would have been truncated by the insertion of later wall ***1009*** (*Section 4.2.5).*

4.2.4 In the south-east corner of Trench 1 was a circular brick-built well ***1018*** (Plate 2). The diameter of the well measured 1.30m externally and 0.70m internally. The structure of the well was composed of bricks measuring 230mm x 115mm x 55mm laid in header fashion and bonded by hard white sandy mortar. Well ***1018*** had been constructed in a similar way to the structure around barrel pit ***1028***: within a large pit, ***1025*** (of which only a portion was seen within the trench), dug into the natural gravel. It is, therefore, assumed that the well was built as a free-standing structure, with a corbelled brick capping, with clay ***1016*** then packed around it. A small portion of the upper fill of the well, ***1019***, was excavated, producing a quantity of slag.

4.2.5 The northern half of the trench was taken up with the remains of several brick structures, thought to be cellars relating to former houses that stood on this part of the site (OS 1898). The remains comprised a 0.9m high east/west aligned brick wall, ***1009***, comprising construction cut ***1024*** and back-fill ***1023***. This wall formed the southern boundary of these remains within this part of the site. It should be noted that all the bricks used in the manufacture of the said structures were hand-made. Abutting wall ***1009*** at either side of the trench were two north/south orientated brick walls, ***1008*** and ***1020***, with a further short east/west segment, ***1007***, forming a return on the west side, which then abutted a fragmentary north/south wall, ***1006***. These walls formed an incomplete rectangular structure 1.50m by 3m, which was open to the north, an occurrence that may largely have been due to later demolition on the site. In the south-east corner of the structure was a very rough brick floor, ***1010***, covering an area 1m by 0.54m; while to the west was a deposit of mortar, ***1011***, which covered an area 1m by 0.80m.

4.2.6 Demolition of the structure was characterised by a large pit, ***1034***, the edges of which were not visible within the trench. Pit ***1034*** was filled with brick rubble ***1004*** and overlain by a layer of silty material, ***1003***, from which mid-twentieth century bottles were recovered. A fragment of wall, ***1002***, also associated with the cellar structures, was seen in the north-east corner of the trench. These remains were sealed by various levelling layers that included a concrete surface, ***1001***, at the north end of the site, which itself was sealed by a levelling layer, ***1005*** and finally by a layer of tarmac, ***1000***.

4.3 TRENCH 2 (FIG 5)

4.3.1 Trench 2 was located to the south-east of Trench 1 in the northern part of the site on an east/west alignment. The trench was originally 3m wide by 15m long; however, a 6m long area was opened up at the west end of the trench,

which extended 2.5m north. The present ground level lay between 17.96m OD at the east end of the trench, dropping to 17.53m OD in the west. Natural gravel, ***2001***, was encountered 0.43m below present ground level. The first significant archaeological features lay at a depth of 0.21m below present ground level (*c* 17.73m OD).

4.3.2 ***Phase 1:*** the earliest feature was a circular pit, ***2049***, partly within the north-facing section and located at the west end of the trench. This 0.26m (16.34m OD) deep pit had been cut into the natural gravel, ***2000***. The pit had then been filled with ***2048***, a dark brown silt with mortar flecking. A copper alloy aglet, a single sherd of Humberware and a small assemblage of animal bones were recovered from this deposit. Placed on top of the silt was a single layer of rounded cobbles, ***2047***, exhibiting signs of burning that would clearly indicate its use as a hearth (Fig 6; Plate 3). Such a feature might indicate the presence of a building within this area, although no further evidence for such a structure was seen within the trench. Any traces of such a structure to the north would have been removed by the excavation of later demolition pit ***2039*** (*Section 4.2.5*), while to the south, such remains would be located beyond the limits of excavation.

4.3.3 Within this phase, a substantial layer of silt, ***2018/2019***, began to build-up within the area of the trench, and was probably the result of the conversion of the back plots to horticultural use, a phenomenon that was paralleled in other East Riding towns such as Beverley (Allison 1989). Within Trench 2, this build-up of garden-like soil continued well into the post-medieval period and probably coincided with the abandonment of the hearth.

4.3.4 ***Phase 2:*** the deposition of silt layers ***2018/2019***, which were quite unevenly distributed in Trench 2, resulted in two distinct materials, although both were likely to be formed by the same processes. The lower material, ***2018***, had a distinct orange hue and was confined to the west end of the trench. The upper material, ***2019***, was darker, much more wide-spread and was up to 0.90m deep. A single sherd from a Staffordshire-type slipware press-moulded plate was recovered from this context; such pottery was common in the eighteenth century.

4.3.5 Cutting into deposit ***2019*** at the west end of the trench were two pits (Plate 4); the earliest, ***2039***, was oval, measured 3.50m long by approximately 2m wide and was 1.45m deep (16.06m OD). The fill, ***2038***, was composed of dark brown silt, with occasional inclusions of building rubble: notably mortar, chalk fragments, brick and tile. In the latter assemblage were several distinct small (160mm x 80mm x 35mm) bricks, exhibiting a worn surface (*Section 7.3*). A sherd of Humberware and another of Staxton/Potter Brompton ware were also recovered from context ***2038***. The building rubble within the fills might suggest that a building had been demolished nearby. The bricks from this fill, despite the presence of medieval pottery, were likely to be later seventeenth century in date *(*J Tibbles *pers comm*). This date would be supported by the absence of clay tobacco pipe and pan tile within the fill.

4.3.6 The backfill of pit ***2039*** was then cut by two converging shallow gullies, ***2042*** and ***2044***, the dark silty fills of which, ***2041*** and ***2043*** respectively, were free

of any finds. The function of the gullies remains obscure, but are presumably associated with drainage.

4.3.7 These gullies were then cut by another large pit, ***2010***, which had also truncated pit ***2039***. Pit ***2010*** was large and oval in shape, measuring 5m across and over a metre deep (16.38m OD). The fill, ***2009***, was composed of dark brown silt with inclusions of both chalk and brick fragments and a single sherd of late Humberware, which would suggest a date of anywhere from the sixteenth to nineteenth century. Finally, the pit had been partially sealed and levelled by a deposit of grey/brown silty-clay, ***2037***. This layer yielded three sherds of pottery, including Staffordshire-type slipware and Blackware, the presence of which would indicate an eighteenth century date for emplacement.

4.3.8 To the south of the trench, Phase 1 hearth, ***2047***, was overlain by silt deposit ***2046***; it is possible that this deposit represents either the fill of a later pit dug above the position of the hearth or, an accumulation of horticultural silt. A small sherd of probable eighteenth century pottery and a worked flint were revealed within deposit ***2046***, indicating a potentially mixed origin for this post-medieval deposit.

4.3.9 Built on top of layer ***2046*** and seen in section only, was a single course of hand-made bricks, ***2045***, each measuring 230mm x 110mm x 50mm and possibly representing a floor. This possible brick surface was then sealed by ***2050***, a layer of mid- to dark brown silt with abundant small mortar fragments. This deposit may relate to the demolition of a conjectural structure associated with brick floor surface ***2045***.

4.3.10 A north/south aligned wall, ***2006,*** and its east/west return (Plate 5), lying level at 17.73m OD, was seen in the middle of the trench and defined a building. Wall ***2006*** had been placed within a shallow foundation trench, ***2007***, which had been cut into deposit ***2019***. The wall was composed of roughly-hewn chalk blocks and measured 4.5m long north/south, 5.5m long east/west and up to 0.6m wide. Bonded half-way along the north/south aligned section of wall ***2006*** was the remains of an east/west aligned wall, ***2051***, which would have divided the structure in half. Wall ***2051***, of which only a small section remained, could however be traced for some distance across the trench as a linear strip of whitish mortar, ***2020***, seen above levelling layer ***2037***.

4.3.11 A possible floor layer, ***2040***, was noted within the confines of the above structure. Floor ***2040*** was composed of dark brown silty-clay, with abundant chalk, mortar and CBM flecks and fragments (20mm-100mm across). An external surface was located to the east of floor layer ***2040*** and was seen to abut wall ***2006***. This surface, ***2013***, was composed of silty clay, grey in colour with a distinct yellow hue, which contained window glass and a small assemblage of pottery and glass ranging in date from the late eighteenth to the early twentieth century.

4.3.12 To the east of structure ***2006*** were the remains of a barrel pit, ***2005***, cut into silt deposit ***2014*** (the equivalent of silt layer ***2019***, on the northern side of the trench). The barrel, ***2003***, of which only the very base survived, had been placed within a cut, ***2005***, with clay, ***2004***, packed around the outside and

beneath the base. This barrel pit resembled the example found within Trench 1, both in its contents - mortar, ***2002*** - and diameter of the barrel, which was 0.70m.

4.3.13 At the eastern end of Trench 2 a north-west/south-east aligned drain had been cut into silt deposit ***2014/2019***. A brick- and chalk-capped drain, ***2036***, lay at the base of a deep, vertical-sided cut, ***2033***, over 0.80m in depth with a maximum width of 0.70m.. The drain may have kinked slightly toward the east, where it entered the north-facing section, as there was a curious dog-leg to the cut. Feeding into this drain from the west was an earthenware ceramic pipe, ***2030***.

4.3.14 The chalk and earthenware drain, ***2036***, was superseded by a later stoneware pipe, ***2028***, partially cut into the backfill of drain ***2036***. Drain ***2028***, within cut ***2027***, was on a north/south alignment and was likely to be associated with a stone-capped cylindrical storm drain, ***2001***, seen above and to the south of drain ***2028***.

4.3.15 These features, along with deposits ***2019*** and ***2014***, were then sealed below a layer of demolition rubble, ***2022***. This in turn was sealed below a further layer of rubble, ***2021***, resulting from the recent demolition of the standing buildings on site.

4.4 TRENCH 3 (FIG 7)

4.4.1 Trench 3 was originally to have been located in a central position on the site on a north-west/south-east alignment. However, due to the large spoil heap occupying that part of the eastern side of the site, the trench was turned 180 degrees on its axis and located slightly to the north. The trench was 15m long by 3m wide. The present ground level varied only slightly between 16.87m OD in the north-west and 16.97m OD in the south-east. Natural gravel, ***3015***, was encountered 1.45m below present ground level at a depth of 15.52m OD in the south-western half of the trench. The first significant archaeological features lay at a depth of 0.30m below present ground level (16.55m OD).

4.4.2 ***Phase 1:*** the earliest, albeit undated, feature within the trench was a north/south aligned ditch, ***3011***, which had been cut into deposits ***3013*** and ***3014***. These latter deposits - dark brown organic silt and orange-brown silt, respectively - were believed to be an interface layer between the underlying natural gravel and the substantial silt layer above. Neither ***3013*** nor ***3014*** contained any finds are probably natural in origin, relating to bioturbation.

4.4.3 Ditch ***3011*** was 1.10m wide and between 0.20m and 0.30m deep. The primary fill was composed of mid-brown silty-clay, ***3027***, with a dark, charcoal-rich deposit, ***3012,*** lying above. The upper fill, ***3012***, turned out to be rich in carbonised grain (*Section 8.2*), while the lower fill produced the jaw bone of a medium-sized dog. The burgage plots to the east of Gordon Road generally run south-south-west/north-north-east from High Street, before forming a slight dog leg within the rear plot, to follow a more north/south orientation; given the position and north/south orientation of ditch ***3011***, this feature could

quite easily represent the original boundary demarcating the medieval burgage plots.

4.4.4 A further, linear feature, ***3018***, aligned north-north-west/south-south-east was seen to the north-west of ditch ***3011***. The fill of ***3018*** was composed of dark brown organic silt, ***3017***. No dating evidence was seen. That it

4.4.5 Ditch ***3018*** was then sealed below deposit ***3007***, composed of dark brown organic silt. Similar deposits, ***3021*** and ***3022***, were respectively identified within Sondages B and C excavated in the eastern part of the trench. These silt deposits were very similar to other horticultural soils found in the other evaluation trenches and were likely to have been formed through the same process. Deposit ***3007***, encountered within Sondage A, produced three adjoining sherds from a jug in an un-attributed medieval fabric, dated on stylistic grounds to the late thirteenth-fourteenth century (*see Sections 4.4.10 and 6.2.4*).

4.4.6 At the south-east end of the trench, the earliest example of the formation of horticultural deposits ***3007*** and ***3021***, had been interrupted by construction of a chalk wall, ***3005/3028*** (Plate 6). This wall was 3m long and was associated with a layer of clay, ***3020***, identified within Sondage B as a floor surface (*Section 4.4.8*). The walls did not appear to have been cut into the underlying deposit, ***3021***, merely resting on it.

4.4.7 On closer inspection, north/south aligned wall ***3005/3028*** appeared to be two walls placed side by side; both walls were constructed from roughly-hewn chalk blocks measuring between 200mm x 80mm and 250mm x 70mm. No bonding material could be discerned. The south-eastern wall, ***3005***, was approximately 0.35m wide and survived to a height of 0.55m (16.46m OD), whilst its neighbour, ***3028***, only survived to a height of 0.20m and was of a similar width. It should be noted that at the southern end, the two walls could not be distinguished from each other, which suggests that they had later been bonded together to form a single structure.

4.4.8 Emanating from the base of wall ***3005/3028***, and seen within the section of Sondage B, excavated perpendicular to the north-eastern face of wall ***3005/3028***, was an interrupted deposit of orange-brown clay, ***3020***, which was 40mm thick, sealed organic silt ***3021*** and lay at a level of 15.99m OD. This layer, at the same level as the base of wall ***3005***, has been interpreted as a floor surface.

4.4.9 Situated at a distance of 1.7m north-east of wall ***3005*** observed within Sondage C, and, at the same level as clay floor ***3020***, was a single layer of cobbles that displayed evidence of burning and has been interpreted as a hearth, similar to ***2047***, in Trench 2. The cobbles, ***3023***, had been truncated by a later drain, ***3003/3019*** (*Section 4.1.13*), and extended 0.70m further north-east. They had been set into a layer of clay, ***3026***, similar to that of floor surface ***3020*** and which in turn sealed organic soil deposit ***3022***.

4.4.10 The fact that wall ***3005***, floor surface ***3020***, and possible hearth ***3023*** all have the same basal level would suggest that they were at least contemporary and

that they were all part of a building. Medieval pottery, which included Staxton Potter/Brompton ware and sherds from an un-attributed medieval fabric were found within Sondage A, excavated into horticultural deposit ***3007*** on the south-west side of wall ***3028***; while not directly dating the structure, it does give some indication of when the building was functioning or abandoned.

4.4.11 Once the building had gone out of use, the formation of horticultural soils continued unabated. To the west of wall ***3005/3028*** there was no differentiation within soil ***3007***, while to the east of the wall, above possible floor ***3020***, the accumulation process continued as ***3024***, a dark brown organic silt.

4.4.12 ***Phase 2:*** in common with site-wide processes, activity within the area of Trench 3 appears to cease in the immediate post-medieval era. The first evidence of renewed activity in this part of the site was a north/south aligned layer of orange-brown silty-clay, ***3004***, that overlay silt ***3024*** to the north-east of wall ***3005/3028***. Deposit ***3004*** was 0.90m wide and had a maximum thickness of 0.17m. The presence of chalk gravel within deposit ***3004*** would suggest that it was some kind of surface. Again, this deposit was buried below a further dark silt deposit, ***3001***, which resembled ***3007***.

4.4.13 Later drain ***3003*** was constructed within a vertical-sided cut, ***3002***, cutting deposit ***3001***. The walls of the drain were formed from two parallel rows of bricks (measuring 280mm x 110mm x 70mm), four courses high and bonded with coarse white lime mortar, ***3003*** (Plate 7). The walls of the drain were then capped by large flat, roughly-hewn slabs of chalk or, in one case, granite, measuring 420mm x 400mm x 150mm.

4.4.14 Toward the western end of the trench, within the north-east-facing section, a very fragmentary brick structure, ***3029***, was revealed and appeared to have been demolished in antiquity. The structure had been constructed in cut ***3030*** within layer ***3007*** and had reached the natural gravel. The only clue to its function was an internal deposit of black cindery material, ***3016***, resembling coke. Such a material within this vicinity might hint at a connection with industrial processes, although this area lies outside the footprint of the Victoria Brass and Iron Foundry. Following abandonment, the remains of the structure had then been filled with demolition debris, ***3032***. Overlying most of the trench was the latest demolition layer, ***3025***.

4.5 TRENCH 4 (FIG 8)

4.5.1 Trench 4 was the most southerly of the evaluation trenches and, like Trench 3 to the north, had to moved slightly to avoid the large spoil heap. Trench 4 was aligned north/south and measured 15m long by 3m wide. The present ground level lay between 15.60m OD at the south end of the trench, rising to 15.95m OD in the north. Natural gravel, ***4000***, was encountered 0.82m below the present ground level (14.98m). The first significant archaeological features lay at a depth of 0.65m below present ground level (15.20m OD).

4.5.2 ***Phase 1:*** located at the north end of the trench and cut into the natural gravel was a west-north-west/east-south-east aligned gully, ***4002***; running parallel to High Street, this feature probably represented the southern boundary of a property on that street. Gully ***4002*** was 0.60m wide and 0.20m deep (15.00m OD). The fill, ***4001***, was a mid- to dark brownish-grey sandy-silt.

4.5.3 Sealing the above feature and found throughout the trench was a 0.75m thick layer of dark brown sandy-silt with occasional fragments of chalk and CBM, ***4012***, interpreted as a horticultural soil. Pottery, including Humberware, Staxton/Potter Brompton ware and York/Bransby ware, demonstrates that deposit ***4012***, like the similar material found in the other evaluation trenches, had its origins in the thirteenth-fourteenth century. This would also suggest that this, or an earlier date, would be appropriate for feature ***4002***.

4.5.4 ***Phase 2:*** an apsidal, east/west aligned brick structure, ***4007*** (Plates 8 and 9), was seen in the middle of the trench and extending east beyond the limits of excavation, where it was picked up during the watching brief *(Section 5.2.5)*. The surviving brickwork of this feature lay at 14.89m OD. The structure was composed of hand-made bricks laid in English bond and bonded with black and white flecked grey mortar. The walls were two bricks thick and survived to a height of four courses. The structure had originally been built within construction trench ***4008***, itself cut into horticultural layer ***4012***, with the base of the structure resting on the natural gravel, ***4000***. No evidence of any original floor layers was noted. The backfill of construction trench ***4008***, ***4005***, was composed of demolition debris. Structure ***4007*** was likely to be related to the Victoria Brass and Iron Foundry, shown on the 1858 OS 1:2500 scale map as being located at the southern end of the site. However, the precise function of structure ***4007*** was not understood.

4.5.5 Set into the top of layer ***4012*** and located to the south of the above structure were two further fragmentary brick features. Structure ***4010*** may have been the remains of a brick surface, which was bounded to the south by a band of grey mortar, ***4014***. Less than a metre to the south of ***4010*** was an even more fragmentary brick surface, ***4011***.

4.5.6 These structures were subsequently demolished to make way for the buildings that recently stood on the site. A demolition pit/cut, ***4006,*** had severely truncated structure ***4007***. The resulting demolition rubble could be seen as two distinct deposits, ***4003*** and ***4004***, which themselves sealed an earlier demolition deposit, ***4009*** that overlay structures ***4010*** and ***4011***. The southern half of the trench was then sealed below the most recent demolition deposit, ***4013***.

5. WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

5.1.1 The watching brief maintained during the course of groundworks for the residential development revealed a number of features, most of which were located in the southern half of the site and were likely to be associated with the former Victoria Brass and Iron Foundry known to have stood on the site in the nineteenth century. The number, density and location of identified features primarily related to the various techniques employed during the programme of groundworks (*Section 1.1.4*). The deep and widespread reduction of Area A (Fig 3), covering 30m by 19m, provided the best opportunity to monitor an extensive area for the presence of sub-surface remains. The deposition of excavated material from Area A onto Area B, to form a level terrace within the central portion of the site, meant that the commensurate depth of groundworks into underlying strata was reduced. Similarly, the nature of groundworks within Area B, comprising narrow strip footings, reduced both the amount of archaeology that would be potentially impacted upon and, therefore, identified, but also reduced the visibility of those features that were affected. This limited visibility, combined with rapid mechanical excavation, meant that features were sometime recorded retrospectively and this was particularly the case in Area D, where the depth of excavation and the presence of diesel contamination rendered the close examination of revealed archaeological features very difficult. A reasonably large amount of post-medieval pottery, dated from the seventeenth to the twentieth centuries, was found unstratified throughout the whole of the development area.

5.2 AREA A

5.2.1 Groundworks within Area A revealed a substantial build-up of dark silts, ***14***, up to 1.20m thick, which were capped by a layer of demolition material, ***1***, composed of brick, concrete and stone rubble. The removal of these deposits revealed natural orange gravel, ***2***. Near to the centre of Area A and sealed by deposit ***1*** at a depth of 0.3m, a north/south aligned brick wall, ***3***, 0.3m high, by 0.4m wide, was recorded. It was composed of bricks 235mm x 110mm x 50mm. The proximity of wall ***3*** to those of the Victoria Foundry depicted on the 1858 OS map indicates that it was probably related to this structure. A deposit of fire-blackened sand, ***4***, which was 0.3m deep, was located to the west of wall ***3***.

5.2.2 Two rectangular iron objects measuring 2.60m by 0.27m by 0.23m were removed by the machine during the area reduction (Plate 17). Their function was unknown; they may have formed part of the machinery within the foundry or possibly represent an unfinished casting.

5.2.3 Toward the southern end of Area A were two parallel east/west aligned brick walls, ***5*** and ***6***. The north wall, ***6***, survived to a height of four courses, while wall ***5*** survived to a height of two courses, was one brick wide and was

composed of fire bricks. Again, the proximity of walls ***5*** and ***6*** to walls recorded on the 1858 OS map would suggest that they were part of the foundry.

5.2.4 About 1m to the north-west of walls ***5*** and ***6***, was a circular feature, ***7***, measuring 1m in diameter and constructed from slightly curved bricks (Plates 10 and 11). The feature was filled with slag, ash and clinker, although there was no sign of fire damage or differential burning to the bricks of the structure itself. This feature was revealed to be at least 0.8m deep, with at least seven courses of bricks surviving *in situ*. Unlike several other brick-built features encountered during the evaluation, probable well ***1018***, for instance, feature ***7*** appeared to have been constructed by placing bricks around the margins of a carefully excavated shaft into the natural, rather than built free-standing within a larger pit before being packed with secondary material. It has been suggested that feature ***7*** formed part of chimney base, but, since it was constructed of only a single thickness of bricks, and there was no associate flue, a more plausible interpretation is of a brick-lined pit or a well. The curvature of the bricks and the depth of this feature may lend weight to the latter interpretation.

5.2.5 The machine excavation of Area A also revealed the eastern extents of apsidal feature ***4007*** located during the evaluation of Trench 4 (Plate 8). This structure, identified as feature ***8*** during the watching brief, was found below 1.6m of made-ground and was constructed of a double thickness of bricks surviving to a height of five courses. The extant remains survived to a length of 4.5m east/west, but had clearly been truncated to the east.

5.2.6 Located on the eastern edge of Area A was drain, ***9***, comprising brick walls, three courses high and capped with chalk blocks (Plate 12). The drain was aligned north/south and could be traced for 7m. The drain had been cut into mid-blackish-grey silty sand, ***10***, which was likely to be the same deposit as layer ***14***. The drain was possibly a continuation of feature ***3003***, seen in evaluation Trench 3. Layer ***10*** produced a large assemblage of post-medieval pottery dominated by glazed red earthenwares (eighteenth to twentieth century) and factory-produced white wares (later eighteenth century to twentieth century).

5.3 AREA B

5.3.1 Within the southern part of Area B, immediately north of the stripping for Area A, a small brick pillar or base, ***12***, was recorded (Plate 15). The feature was constructed from factory-made bricks, English Garden-bonded with lime mortar and was cut into a deposit of natural gravel, ***11***. It measured 1m high by 0.5m square. Although its function was unknown, it was thought to be associated with the foundry.

5.3.2 A short stretch of chalk wall, ***13***, was noted within the central eastern part of Area B. The wall was north/south aligned and was constructed in a similar manner to walls ***3005/3028*** in Trench 3. However, the orientation of wall ***13***, more closely matches that of Phase 2 wall ***2006*** found in Trench 2 and was located very close to a wall depicted on the 1858 OS map.

5.4 AREA C

5.4.1 The shallow nature of the groundworks within Area C, ahead of the laying of a surface for a carpark, meant that no archaeological features were observed in this area.

5.5 AREA D

5.5.1 The general depth of excavations and the presence of hydrocarbon contamination within this area meant that it was not safe to enter the trench and fully record features as might otherwise be desired. A series of walls, aligned both north/south and east/west, were seen within the west-facing section of the contamination trench and appeared to be constructed from hand-made bricks (Plate 13). The location and alignment of these features coincides with what would appear to be a buttressed boundary wall shown on the 1858 OS map.

6. THE FINDS

6.1 INTRODUCTION

6.1.1 In total, 446 artefacts and ecofacts were recovered during the evaluation and watching brief (*Appendices 4, 5 & 6)*. As can be seen from Table 1, below, pottery formed the bulk of the assemblage, and more than half of it was recovered during the watching brief. Table 2, below, shows that most of the finds were recovered from deposits, with far fewer being recovered from the fills of features or from surfaces. Sequences of numbers were allocated to contexts from different trenches. Thus Trench 1 context numbers were in a series from ***1000***, and Trench 2 was given numbers in a series from ***2000***. Watching brief numbers were in a series of ***1-15***.

	Trench 1	**Trench 2**	**Trench 3**	**Trench 4**	**Watching brief**	**Eval Unstrat**	*Total*
Architectural Stone						3	*3*
Bone		19	31		22		*72*
Burnt clay?			1				*1*
Burnt material		1					*1*
Ceramic building material	5	32	3	2			*42*
Clay tobacco pipe	3				5		*8*
Copper alloy	1	2		1	1		*5*
Flint		1	3		1		*5*
Glass bottles	8	1			1		*10*
Glass window panes	3	2	1				*6*
Iron	5			2			*7*
Mortar		2					*2*
Pottery	29	51	15	4	173	2	*274*
Slag	4				6		*10*
Total	***58***	***111***	***54***	***9***	***209***	***5***	***446***

Table 1: Quantification of material-type by evaluation trench or watching brief

	Deposit	**Fill**	**Surface**	**Other**	**Unstrat**	*Total*
Architectural Stone					3	*3*
Bone	43	15			14	*72*
Burnt clay?	1					*1*
Burnt material		1				*1*
Ceramic building material	8	26	6	2		*42*
Clay tobacco pipe	5				3	*8*
Copper alloy	1	3			1	*5*
Flint	2	2			1	*5*
Glass bottles	5		5			*10*
Glass window panes	1	3	2			*6*
Iron	2	5				*7*
Mortar		2				*2*
Pottery	210	28	25	1	10	*274*
Slag		4		6		*4*
Total	***278***	***89***	***38***	***9***	***32***	***446***

Table 2: Quantification of material-type according to context category

6.2 POTTERY

Fabric code	Fabric description	Date range	Quant
UNAT	Unattributed	Medieval	1
UNATCO	Unattributed coarseware	Medieval – early post-medieval?	1
SPB	Staxton/Potter Brompton	Twelfth – fourteenth century	6
BRAN	Brandsby ware	Thirteenth – fourteenth century	2
YOR/BRAN	York white ware/Brandsby	Late thirteenth – early fourteenth century	1
BEV	Beverley type ware	Late thirteenth – fourteenth century	1
UMF	Unattributed medieval fabric A	Late thirteenth – fourteenth century	3
HUM1	Late thirteenth - sixteenth century Humberware	Late thirteenth – sixteenth century	4
CIST	Cistercian	Fifteenth – sixteenth century	1
HUM5	Post-medieval Humberware	Sixteenth – nineteenth century	13
HUM5?	Post-medieval Humberware?	Sixteenth – nineteenth century	1
GREB	Glazed red earthenware (brown)	Sixteenth – early twentieth century	83
GREG	Glazed red earthenware (green)	Seventeenth – nineteenth century	3
LBLAK	Late blackware (including black-glazed red earthenware coarseware vessels)	Seventeenth – early twentieth century	29
USW/ MODSW	Unattributed stoneware / modern stoneware (including stoneware dating from the late eighteenth to the twentieth century)	Seventeenth – twentieth century	5
GREB/ GREG	Glazed red earthenware (brown/green)	Late seventeenth – eighteenth century?	2
STAFSL	Staffordshire slipwares (including all other sources of slipwares, slip-coated tablewares, yellow wares, but excluding factory-produced slipwares, and slip-coated red earthenware coarsewares)	Late seventeenth – eighteenth century	15
STAFSL/ FPWW	Staffordshire slipwares / Factory produced white earthenwares	Late seventeenth – nineteenth century?	2
TIN	Tin-glazed earthenwares	Eighteenth century	3
FPWW	Factory produced white earthenwares (including creamware, pearlware, and self-glazed buff earthenware, and all possible forms of decoration)	Mid-eighteenth – twentieth century	39
TPWW	Transfer-printed white earthenwares	Nineteenth – early twentieth century	34
MODSW?	Modern stoneware (including stoneware dating from the late eighteenth to the twentieth century)?	Nineteenth – twentieth century	20
PORC	Porcelain (including bone china)	Mid-nineteenth – early twentieth century	2
UGRE	Unglazed red earthenware	Not closely datable	3

Table 3: Quantification of pottery fabrics with date ranges (see *Appendix 4* for quantification by phase and context)

6.2.1 ***Introduction:*** in total, 274 fragments of pottery were recovered during the course of the evaluation and watching brief. The assemblage was quantified by sherd count and divided into fabrics consistent with those used in the Humber and East Yorkshire region. These are referred to by the letter codes initially devised by Watkins (1987) (Table 4 and *Appendix 4*). As can be seen from Table 3, below, the single most commonly occurring fabric was brown-glazed red earthenware, dated to the sixteenth to early twentieth century. Several vessels are described as 'Self-glazed'; this relates to the application of a colourless glaze directly to the otherwise untreated body of the pot (eg no coloured slip). This treatment usually slightly deepens the colour of the original fabric, with, for instance, an oxidised iron-rich fabric, firing to orange or red, becoming reddish-brown. In essence a self-glaze is one that reflects the original colour of the fabric rather than changing it.

6.2.2 ***Medieval:*** the medieval component of the assemblage was almost entirely derived from the Humber region or from North Yorkshire and/or York. The variety of fabrics found on the site, which included Humberware, Beverley-type ware, North Yorkshire wares and Staxton/Potter Brompton, probably reflects Bridlington's position as a market centre and port. Generally, the date range for the medieval pottery fabrics was the late thirteenth to fourteenth century; the earliest period of activity on the site is likely to be contemporary with this date (Phase 1). The medieval pottery was mainly derived from the dark silt layers; for instance contexts ***2009*** and ***4012***, in Trenches 2 and 4 respectively. Both contexts produced medieval pottery and would indicate that the initial build-up of these horticultural soils across site started in this period. Later pottery from similar contexts demonstrated that this process continued into the post-medieval period.

6.2.3 The sherds of un-attributed medieval fabric A from context ***3007*** (*Section 7.2.4*) were dated on stylistic grounds to the same period and were associated with the building identified in Trench 3 and defined by wall ***3005/3028***. Other sherds were derived from un-stratified contexts or else were residual in later deposits, ***2038***, for example. It is notable that only one later medieval fabric fragment was present – a late Cistercian possible cup handle fragment recovered from deposit ***3022***, and dated to the fifteenth to sixteenth centuries.

6.2.4 *Unattributed medieval fabric A:* the sandy fabric, from context ***3007***, was pale orange, reduced to grey in the middle and buff on the interior. Apple green splash-glazing had been applied to the exterior of the vessel. The three adjoining sherds comprised part of the handle and rim of a jug. The round section of the handle and the almost non-existent rim, as well as the fabric and glaze were all features that suggested that it was probably related to products emanating from North Yorkshire, but with differences that indicated that it was not a typical Brandsby product (P Didsbury and L Wastling *pers comm*).

6.2.5 ***Post-medieval:*** the post-medieval coarsewares included Humberware crocks and jars dated to the sixteenth to nineteenth century; brown-glazed red earthenware jars and pancheons dated to the sixteenth to early twentieth century; and green-glazed red earthenware jars dated to the seventeenth to nineteenth century. In addition, there were late blackware pancheons and jars dated to the seventeenth to early twentieth century; unattributed or modern

stonewares jars, bottles, and pancheons dated to the seventeenth to twentieth century; and unglazed red earthenware fragments that were not closely datable.

6.2.6 Post-medieval finewares included brown-glazed red earthenware jars, platters, and indeterminate hollow-ware, some of which was decorated with slip or with incised patterns, dated to the seventeenth to nineteenth century. Staffordshire-type slipwares were also present as cups and plates, decorated with coated or trailed slip, some with incised and press-moulded patterns, dated to the late seventeenth to eighteenth century. Small quantities of tin-glazed earthenware plates were present, some with blue-painted decoration, dated to the eighteenth century.

6.2.7 There were relatively substantial quantities of factory-produced white earthenwares present in the assemblage, dated to the mid-eighteenth to twentieth century. These included creamware bowls, pearlware saucers, factory-produced banded slipware bowls, self-glazed buff-coloured pie dishes and bowls, jugs decorated with relief-moulded decoration and white earthenware basins, plates, and bowls, with blue dabbed decoration, sponge-printed patterns, and relief-moulded and blue-painted shell edge. The transfer-printed white earthenwares were mainly tablewares, with patterns including 'Willow', 'Broseley', 'Asiatic Pheasants' and 'Albion'. Finally, two fragments of bone china were present, one decorated with painted pink lustre, and the other with a 'Broseley' transfer-printed pattern.

6.3 BUILDING MATERIAL

6.3.1 Ceramic building material, comprising brick and tile, was recovered from ten contexts; 42 fragments in total. Three fragments of architectural stone were also recovered. Most of the brick and tile is relatively undiagnostic, reflecting mould-thrown technologies common until the mid-nineteenth century. Whilst a very general attempt has been made to date individual artefacts, based on both fabric and size, the small assemblage makes this somewhat conjectural.

6.3.2 ***Tile fragments:*** two fragments of curved, orangey clay tiles were recovered from drain fill ***2032*** in Trench 2. Both were ½" (12mm) thick, with one exhibiting thumb impressions across the end of the tile. This demonstrates an element of hand finishing prior to firing. The second tile had hard, pale-grey gritty lime mortar adhering to both faces, suggesting its re-use, probably as a fillet in a wall. Dating of such small, undiagnostic fragments is highly conjectural, but can probably be placed, with a degree of confidence, in the post-medieval period, up to the mid-nineteenth century. However, two fragments of modern wall tile recovered from the same context, suggest the fill to be of late date. The latter were machine-made, 5mm thick (metrically gauged) white, glazed tiles, one bearing the remains of a '*MADE IN E* [NGLAND]' stamp, below the edge of a maroon motif, presumably the manufacturer's stamp.

6.3.3 A thicker fragment of roof tile was recovered from drain fill, ***2030***. This was 11/16" (17mm) thick, and had a shallower curve than those from fill ***2032***.

One edge of the tile survived intact, and had a chamfered underside, which appears to have been trimmed with a blade. Sooting, observed on the lower surface of the tile, may indicate that the structure from which it originated was destroyed by fire.

6.3.4 A fragment of ¾" (18mm) thick, flat ceramic tile was recovered from cobble hearth ***2047***. Undulations within the orangey clay matrix demonstrate that the tile was pressed, by hand, into a mould. Both surfaces of the tile were very roughly finished, and were slightly sooted. It is probably a roof, rather than a floor tile, and is substantially thicker than medieval tile recovered from nearby Beverley, which was generally up to ½" (13mm) thick (Armstrong, Tomlinson and Evans 1991), although it appears to be of similar style to that recovered from sixteenth century deposits on the same site (*ibid*). A smaller fragment of only ½" (13mm) thickness was recovered from pit fill ***2038***. It had pronounced lips to the arrises, and striations across the face, demonstrating that it was mould-thrown. Its size, and lack of diagnostic features, makes ascribing a medieval date, purely on thickness, very speculative.

6.3.5 Four fragments of ⅝" (16mm) thick curved pan-tile were recovered from context ***1004***. Two retain moulded nibs, both flush with the top edge, and probably centrally positioned. One has a D-shaped profile, and appears, from the orangey red fabric, to be earlier than the second, which has a wider nib, housing a putative '*D*' stamp, and is of a lighter, reddish fabric, apparently rubbed smooth on the lower face.

6.3.6 Most of an 8" (203mm) wide floor tile was recovered from context ***1004***. It was of variable thickness, between ¾" and 1⅛" (18mm and 29mm), suggesting low quality manufacture. Horizontal striations across the upper face, made by dragging grit inclusions, suggest excess clay was scraped off the mould. The base had pale-brown gritty lime mortar, containing shell and charcoal inclusions, adhering across most of the surface. A further fragment of tile of similarly uneven thickness (¾" and 1⅜" (18mm and 35mm)) was recovered from pit fill ***2038***. An undiagnostic fragment of probable tile was also recovered from pit fill ***2009***.

6.3.7 ***Brick Fragments:*** two reddish-orange bricks recovered from possible floor ***2045*** are of slightly different dimensions, but are most probably contemporary. Both are 9¼" long (235mm), and are 4⅜" and 4½" width (111mm and 114mm). The former is 2¼" thick (57mm) whilst the latter varies along its length from 2$^{1}/_{16}$" to 2½" (52mm to 64mm). Both exhibit a pronounced curve along their lengths, demonstrating too rapid heating of the kiln, with the bricks warping towards the heat-source. This was significant enough to crack the thinner brick, which has an area of brownish burnt clay around the crack. Both are relatively undiagnostic, mould-thrown bricks, typical of the late eighteenth and early- to mid-nineteenth centuries.

6.3.8 Two bricks from structure ***4007*** are both dark crimson/red in colour, with rough faces. One is significantly thicker, at 3" (76mm), suggesting a date of between 1784, when the Brick Tax was introduced (Harley 1974), and the early nineteenth century. The other is only 2¼" (57mm) thick, and thus more typical of the early to mid-nineteenth century, although it has a large fragment

of more orangey brick cemented to it, which would appear to be an earlier type. This strongly suggests that the structure incorporated some re-used brick, probably from an earlier structure occupying the site or locality.

6.3.9 The two bricks recovered from brick surface ***2008*** in Trench 2 also show great differences. The broken example is orangey in colour, crudely manufactured with pebble inclusions, a clearly-lipped arris, and grass/straw impressions on the bed, produced during the drying of the thrown, unfired clay brick. The complete brick is more reddish in colour and denser. It is an unusually large brick for the assemblage, measuring 10¼" by 5" by 2½" (261mm by 127mm by 64mm). This oversized brick is typical of the period from 1784 to 1803, when brick tax was doubled on those of over 150 cubic inches (*ibid*). The variety in the two bricks examined strongly suggests that the surface was made in part or entirely from re-used, probably local sourced, bricks

6.3.10 An incomplete brick, recovered with possibly early post-medieval tile from cobble hearth ***2047***, in Trench 2 has a slightly dished upper surface, and a pronounced lip on the arris, where excess clay was not skimmed from the mould. Impressions of straw/grass were visible on the bed. The recovered fragment measured 4¾" (121mm) wide and 1¾" (44mm) thick, again comparable with bricks recovered from Lurk Lane, Beverley, which were typically between 250-60mm wide and 40-50mm thick (*ibid*). The thinness of the brick would suggest a seventeenth century, or possibly earlier date, with bricks tending to become significantly thicker (generally 2½" (64mm)) after the Restoration in 1660 (Harley 1974). The brownish discoloration of the brick suggests exposure to high temperatures, and heavy sooting on one face of the brick suggests it had been used within the fire-back or flue.

6.3.11 Five incomplete bricks were recovered from pit fill ***2009***. Differences in fabric and size suggest they originated from different phases of a structure. Two fragments, the smaller of which had a pronounced lip of untrimmed clay on an arris, but was otherwise undiagnostic, were of orange-red clay. The larger fragment was 2⅛" (54mm) thick, and also had a slight lip on the arris, and striations across the remains of the adjoining surface, where excess clay had been scraped from the mould, but not trimmed. The uneven nature of the surviving faces also suggests a low quality of manufacture, probably prior to the eighteenth century. A slightly redder, denser brick of only 2" (51mm) thickness, probably dates from a similar period, and also has a slight lip on one arris, and a large pebble inclusion.

6.3.12 The two remaining bricks from pit ***2010*** are 2¼" (57mm) and 2½" (64mm) thick, respectively, and are of typically late eighteenth to mid-nineteenth century style. The former has clear grass/straw indentations on its bed.

6.3.13 Five fragments and one complete brick recovered from pit fill ***2038*** demonstrate similar variation of size and fabric. The two larger bricks, are orangey, and reddish-orange in colour and, although of the same 4¾" (121mm) width, are of significantly different thickness (2" and 2⅜" (51mm and 60mm)). The thinner brick has a scraped surface, and could date from possibly the sixteenth- to early nineteenth-centuries. The larger brick has a sharp dent in its surface, presumably where it was hit by a fired brick, during

drying or stacking for firing. It also has a significant overspill of clay down one face, suggesting the clay was very wet when the brick was trimmed, with the excess running down the side, rather than forming a lip. A heavily burnt brick waster from the same feature had warped badly across its bed prior to breaking. This suggests that the kiln was heated too quickly, with the brick probably stacked too close to, and directly above, the heat source.

6.3.14 A complete brick and three fragments from pit fill ***2038*** are all of similar fabric and size. The complete example measures 6½" by 3" by 1⅜" (165mm by 76mm by 35mm), and all are of crimson red colour, with black grit inclusions. A slight bend along the length of the complete brick again demonstrates too rapid heating of the kiln. These bricks were very small, and could almost be classified as tiles, most probably being used for flooring or as nogging (infilling) for small areas, especially around fireplaces. They possibly date to the eighteenth or early nineteenth century. Wear to the surface of the complete brick would suggest the former, but lime mortar adhering to its surface demonstrates subsequent re-use within a wall, probably as a fillet or closer.

6.3.15 Seven undiagnostic brick fragments were also recovered from drain fill ***2030***, whilst three small undiagnostic fragments recovered from layer ***3022*** were also probably brick.

6.3.16 ***Architectural stone:*** each of the three unstratified fragments from Trench 2 appears to be fine-grained yellowish sandstone, and all are probably of medieval date. The simplest fragment (**4**) comprises *c* 25% of a column capital, with plain, most probably square when complete, Grecian Doric abacus, most probably of Norman style. The neck is rounded and hollow, possibly to accept the head of the column shaft, with a simple chamfer on the lower edge. All surfaces have tooling marks, intended to facilitate the adherence of surface plaster, suggesting that, in its original position, the stonework was not intended to be seen. Fragment **5** represents an almost complete section of slender pillar shaft. The section is 8" (203mm) high and is filleted around a shell-shaped section. This profile suggests it formed part of one of several facing pillars to a column. Stylistically, it is later than that above, being typical of Decorated Style, most prevalent in the fourteenth century. The fragment is only slightly damaged, but is heavily obscured by a large amount of relatively undiagnostic pale grey lime mortar (containing large quantities of grit and charcoal inclusions), suggesting its re-use within the core of a later wall. The third fragment (**3**) comprises a 9" (229mm) wide section of cornice, with complex Decorated Style scroll-moulding, of similar date to the pillar segment (**5**). A ¾" (19mm) wide, and over 1" (25mm) deep socket within one end face, suggesting that this segment formed the end of the cornice. Setting out marks for part of the ogee curve, and a mason's mark '*X*', were also observed on this face.

6.3.17 ***Mortar:*** two fragments of mortar were recovered from pit fill ***2009***, both were pinkish in colour, with charcoal, coal, brick, sand, and grit inclusions. They were not closely datable, with pottery from the same context giving a broad date-range from the medieval period onwards.

6.3.18 ***Window Glass:*** six window pane fragments were recovered during the evaluation, although none were sufficiently distinctive to be closely dated. All but one were in a stable state of preservation (*Section 6.10.4*). Three were very light turquoise in colour, and were retrieved from upper fill ***1019*** of well ***1018***, and were of two different thicknesses. Given the date range of the pottery from the well, a broad date range of the seventeenth to nineteenth century would be applicable. Two others were thin and colourless, and were retrieved from surface ***2013***; they were dated to the nineteenth to twentieth century. Pottery from the same context was dated to the late eighteenth to early twentieth century, and some fragments were more closely dated to the nineteenth century. The sixth fragment was thin, very light turquoise in colour, and had laminating surfaces. It was retrieved from deposit ***3001***, and would be broadly datable to the eighteenth to nineteenth century, based on the pottery fragments that were retrieved from the same context.

6.4 CLAY TOBACCO PIPE

6.4.1 Eight fragments of clay tobacco pipe stem were recovered during the evaluation and watching brief. They were broadly dated according to their bore width, with wide bores dated to the seventeenth to nineteenth century (one example from ***1004***, two from ***10***), medium to the eighteenth to early twentieth century (three fragment unstratified and one each from contexts ***1004*** and ***4004***), and narrow to the nineteenth to early twentieth century (one piece from ***1004***). Only one fragment included a maker's mark, and it was recovered from brick rubble ***1004***, which contained no closely datable pottery. The mark was poorly executed, but appeared to read 'H. SOUTHGATE / BROSELEY 18', with '18' presumably being the pattern number or mould of the pipe. The closest match to this mark in the directories was the Southorn family, who manufactured clay tobacco pipes in Broseley, Staffordshire, from at least 1828 to at least 1913 (Pigot and Co 1828-9, 674; Kelly's Directories Ltd 1913c, 51; see Table 5, below). It is recorded that William Southorn's company was established in 1823 and, that by 1890 it employed 90 people (Broseley Local History Society nd). Production came to an end at the factory in the 1950s, and it reopened as a museum in 1996 (Ironbridge Gorge Museums nd).

Date	Directory entry	Reference
1828-9	Wm Southern, pipe maker	Pigot and Co 1828-9, 674
1851	Joseph Southorn, tobacco-pipe manufacturer	Bagshaw 1851, 564
1851	Wm Southorn and Co, tobacco-pipe manufacturers	Bagshaw 1851, 564
1871	Edwin Southorn, manufacturer of the patent Broseley pipes, Broseley pipe works	Cassey and Co 1871, 95
1895	William Southorn and Co, tobacco pipe manufacturers by steam, Broseley pipe works	Kelly and Co Ltd 1895, 46
1913	William Southorn and Co, clay tobacco pipe manufacturers, Broseley pipe works	Kelly's Directories Ltd 1913c, 51

Table 4: Directory entries relating to the Southorn clay tobacco pipe manufacturers in Broseley

6.5 GLASS BOTTLES

6.5.1 Nine glass bottle fragments were retrieved during the evaluation and watching brief. Four bottles, two of which were complete, were recovered from layer ***1003***, all carried embossed text. The first of these was a colourless mineral water bottle with an internal screw-top closure, the original contents of which were manufactured by Robert Hawkshaw Ltd of Bridlington. A Robert Hawkshaw, aerated water manufacturer, is listed in Hull but not Bridlington in 1893 (Kelly and Co Ltd 1893, 190). By 1913, however, the trade directory lists Robert Hawkshaw Ltd, mineral water manufacturers, on Bridlington High Street (Kelly's Directories Ltd 1913a, 489).

6.5.2 Two of the other bottles from layer ***1003*** were identical very light turquoise sauce bottles, originally containing Queen Mab Sauce manufactured by Mortons of Grimsby. Charles Morton and Sons are listed at 11 and 12 Old Market Place, Great Grimsby, from 1889 to 1919 (Kelly and Co 1889, 210; Kelly's Directories Ltd 1919, 259), and from 1905 to 1909 they also had premises in Cromwell Road, Great Grimsby (Kelly's Directories Ltd 1905, 268; Kelly's Directories Ltd 1909, 271). They are described as 'wholesale grocers, tea and coffee mers. and importers, (estab. 1725)' in 1889 (Kelly and Co 1889, 210), as 'grocers' in 1896 (Kelly and Co Ltd 1896, 246), as 'grocers, jam, marmalade & pickle & sauce makers' in 1905 and 1909 (Kelly's Directories Ltd 1905, 268; Kelly's Directories Ltd 1909, 271), as 'grocers and provision dealers' in 1913 and 1919 (Kelly's Directories Ltd 1913b, 278; Kelly's Directories Ltd 1919, 259). By 1919 they had also been incorporated with Chambers Stores Ltd (Kelly's Directories Ltd 1919, 259). On the basis of the descriptions of Charles Morton and Sons, the company is most likely to have manufactured Queen Mab sauce between 1897 and 1912.

6.5.3 The fourth bottle from layer ***1003*** was a very light turquoise Codd bottle, the original contents of which were manufactured by W Day of Bridlington. The 1893 and 1913 trade directories were searched for mineral or aerated water manufacturers in Bridlington, but no company of this name could be found (Kelly and Co Ltd 1893; Kelly's Directories Ltd 1913a). Bases from two dark green cylindrical bottles were recovered from possible surface ***1013***, and were dated to the eighteenth to nineteenth century; a fragment of eighteenth century pottery was retrieved from the same context. A thin olive green bottle or vessel fragment, dated to the eighteenth to early twentieth century, was retrieved from surface ***2013***, which also produced nineteenth century pottery.

6.6 METAL OBJECTS

6.6.1 Four copper alloy artefacts were recovered by hand collection, comprising a rectangular sheet dated to the eighteenth to early twentieth century from upper well fill ***1019***, a T-shaped pipe covered in mortar from demolition deposit ***4004***, a possible D-shaped washer dated to the nineteenth to early twentieth century from unstratified deposits, and a possible lace tag. The lace tag was in two pieces, with mineralised fabric preserved in the folds, and was retrieved from pit fill ***2048***. The object was not closely datable in itself, but the same context also produced a fragment of pottery dated to the late thirteenth to

sixteenth century, so the tag is likely to be of medieval date. In addition, a piece of wire and a small pin were recovered from contexts ***2047*** and ***2048***, respectively. Although not intrinsically datable, stratigraphic relationships and the presence of late thirteenth century pottery within context ***2048*** would suggest that both artefacts are medieval in date.

6.6.2 Seven iron objects were retrieved during the evaluation, five of which were from upper well fill ***1019***. These five objects were incomplete and all appeared to be covered in slag. They comprised a possible drill bit; a narrow bar 150mm x 10mm x 10mm, possibly a gouge; a wider bar 120mm x 30mm x 10mm; a fragment of a flat plate 90mm wide and 10mm thick and finally, a corroded fragment of corrugated iron. With the exception of the awl or nail, all are likely to relate to structural or mechanical elements of the buildings that formerly stood on the site. A circular cross-sectioned straight length of corroded pipe and a rectangular cross-sectioned nail were retrieved from demolition deposit ***4004***, which also produced pottery dated to the seventeenth to nineteenth century. Conservation of these objects would not benefit or further an understanding of the archaeology of the site (*Section 6.10.3*).

6.7 FLINT

6.7.1 In total, five flint objects were recovered during the evaluation. Of these, one (from deposit ***3021***) was apparently naturally frost-shattered and so can probably be discounted. The remaining artefacts range in date from as early as the Mesolithic to the Early Bronze Age. The difficulties of dating such a small number of finds are compounded by the fact that they all appear to be residual or in close association with later features. A backed blade of possible Mesolithic date from deposit ***2046*** came from a context that also contained post-medieval pottery and was immediately below a brick wall (***2045***). An awl recovered from organic silt ***3022*** was associated with pottery dated to the fifteenth to eighteenth centuries. Only an unstratified scraper of possible Bronze Age date and a blade fragment of possible Neolithic date from deposit ***3021*** were not associated with other, later finds (although in the case of the unstratified scraper this statement is somewhat meaningless). No features could be positively dated to this period, however, and, while they may exist in the vicinity (this collection of artefacts could represent a much wider spread of finds), they have clearly been substantially disturbed by later activity in this location.

6.8 OTHER ARTEFACTS

6.8.1 Several lumps of black and rust-red daub or similar material were recovered by hand and through the flotation of deposit ***3012***, which contained no other artefacts and was not closely datable. A piece of burnt material, vesicular and partly vitrified, and with mortar attached, was retrieved from pit fill ***2038***. The same context also produced pottery dated to the twelfth to late fourteenth century, and to the late thirteenth to sixteenth century. Six lumps of slag were retrieved from feature ***7***, which produced no other artefacts, and three small

pieces and a single very large iron-rich vesicular lump of slag with a flat base were retrieved from upper well fill ***1019***.

6.9 ANIMAL BONE

6.9.1 ***Introduction:*** the aim of the zooarchaeological study was to assess the potential of faunal material from the site to be informative in the study of social, economic, husbandry and butchery practices. This potential was determined through characterisation of preservation, fragmentation and the extractability of metrical and ageing data (*Appendix 6*). In addition to those bones hand-collected from eight stratified, and one unstratified context, the residues and light fractions arising from the flotation of the seven environmental samples (*Section 7*) were also rapidly scanned (*Appendix 7*).

6.9.2 ***Results:*** in total, 72 hand-collected bones were recovered from the fieldwork: 50 fragments from the evaluation and 22 from the watching brief (*Appendix 6*). In addition, a small assemblage of bones was found among the flotation residues. The hand-collected bones were mostly in a good state of preservation, but with a tendency towards brittleness, indicating decomposition of much of their organic content. The bones were mostly described as 'spiky', indicating that they had been incorporated into their final contexts of deposition soon after initial disposal. The limited amount of carnivore gnawing may also suggest that the majority of bone waste was not left lying around accessible to the depredations of hungry canines. The degree of fresh breakage was high, particularly among those recovered from the watching brief, owing to the recovery of faunal material from machined spoil and the general brittleness of the bone. Commensurate with a largely hand-collected assemblage, pre-excavation fragmentation of the material did not appear high.

6.9.3 Within such a small assemblage, species diversity was typically limited, comprising, in order of frequency, caprovid, cattle, pig, large gadid (cod/saith/pollack) and dog. Butchery marks, a mixture of chops, skinning marks and splits (where the bone is completely cloven), were common. The majority of bones were of adult individuals and there were very few mandibles, loose mandibular teeth or unfused epiphyses that might otherwise provide information on husbandry patterns. Almost a quarter of bones were measurable, the majority of which were caprovid metapodials. The absence of bird remains and smaller fish is likely to relate to recovery by hand-collection but, particularly in the case of the latter, an absence of contexts likely to contain concentrations of faecal material. Of some interest are the unstratified cattle bones recovered during the watching brief. Although their sudden discovery by mechanical excavation meant that it was not possible to determine whether a whole, articulated animal had been buried, it seems likely, given the lack of element replication, the absence of butchery marks, the similar state of preservation, completeness, proportions and skeletal development, that this was the case. The bones suggested a rather small beast, typical of medieval breeds, around the age of about four or five years old.

6.9.4 Among the flotation samples, contexts ***2046***, ***2048***, ***3007***, ***3012*** and ***3021*** were found to contain varying quantities of small fragments of fish, bird and mammal bone in varying states of preservation and occasionally calcined (*Appendix 6*), although only contexts ***2048***, ***3007*** and ***3021*** were found to contain identifiable bone fragments. Among those from context ***3007*** was a fragment of calcined fish vertebrae, possibly of ling, as well as four or five fragmented amphibian long bones and two vole molars. Within the sample from context ***2048*** was a single medium-sized gadid (cod family) vertebrae and two caprovid bones, comprising a metatarsal and a proximal phalanx. The only identifiable bone from ***3021*** was a single toad humerus.

6.9.5 Although the absence of surface abrasion, rounding or battering indicated that bones had not been much disturbed following deposition, none were found within primary refuse contexts. The small numbers of bones recovered from each context indicates that no concentrated bone-waste deposits were encountered on the site, with the implication that accumulated domestic rubbish was utilised for a number of purposes, including backfilling, levelling and fertilisation. The latter purpose is exemplified by the fact that just over half of the hand-recovered bones (29 fragments) derived from the dark silt deposits within Trench 3, thought to represent the gradual accumulation of horticultural deposits from the medieval period onwards.

6.9.6 The majority of faunal material recovered from the site would appear to be domestic in character, comprising butchered fragments of higher meat-bearing elements such as long bones, ribs and vertebrae, rather than concentrations of skull and lower limb elements more characteristic of primary butchery waste. However, there would also appear to be a possible industrial component within the bone waste, as almost a quarter of all fragments and virtually all of the identified caprovid bones, originated from the lower limb. For example, nine out of 19 bones from Trench 2 were caprovid metapodials and another four metapodials were recovered from watching brief context ***10***. Clear knife marks from skinning could be seen on a number of these metapodials. It seems possible that a certain amount of waste deriving from the processing of sheep skins became incorporated into the site deposits, even if the current evidence is too scant to suggest that such activity was carried out on the present site itself. The earliest deposit to contain such material would appear to be context ***2048***, which represents a make-up deposit for medieval hearth ***2047***. In this situation, it is possible that waste material was imported from a nearby industrial site for levelling within the area of the present development site.

6.10 CONSERVATION

6.10.1 ***Introduction:*** the condition, and relatively late date of most of the objects recovered means that there is little, if any need for conservation. Only the metalwork and glass from the site is discussed in detail, other material groups, principally ceramics of all kinds, architectural stone, and worked flint, are in good condition, stable, adequately packed, and will require no conservation.

6.10.2 ***Copper alloy:*** three of the six fragments recovered are without doubt recent in date and conservation will add nothing further to their identification or to any

contribution they might make to identifying specialist activity on the site. The piece of wire and pin, from contexts ***2047*** and ***2048*** respectively and likely to be of medieval date, are in a stable condition; conservation will not aid the dating or interpretation of these objects. The fourth fragment, a lace tag from pit fill ***2048***, is regarded as broadly contemporary with Humber ware-type pottery from the same context and can thus be considered to be medieval in date. The piece appears stable, and it is unlikely that conservation will contribute significantly to any more precise identification or dating of the object. The textile within survives only as mineral-preserved impressions and cannot be further identified. In consequence of the above observations, no conservation is recommended.

6.10.3 ***Ironwork:*** in all, seven fragments of ironwork were recovered and, following the WSI, were x-rayed. Five of these objects derived from a late well (fill ***1019***), dating to the nineteenth century. Although covered in part by a concreted deposit (possibly slag) all five were identifiable (*Section 6.6.2*), but their late date and secondary context of deposition means that no conservation of these objects is recommended. The two other objects recovered, a fragment of pipe and a hand-forged nail, were again from relatively late contexts. Both are effectively undatable, and again, there is little to be gained from conservation.

6.10.4 ***Glass:*** the glass can be divided into two categories: sheet window glass and machine-blown vessels. The glass vessels, all of later nineteenth or twentieth century date, are stable and require no further conservation. The window glass, of broadly the same date, is for the main part stable, although one fragment shows some lamination. The fragment does not, however, derive from an archaeologically sensitive context and conservation would add little to an understanding of the site and is not, therefore, recommended.

6.11 POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER ANALYSIS

6.11.1 Overall, the material recovered from the evaluation and watching brief has little potential for further analysis. The individual assemblages within the majority of finds categories are too small to produce statistically significant results and, most importantly, most stratified finds derive from horticultural deposits. The evidence would suggest that the origin of the latter material was varied, both in terms of date and in terms of parent material. As such, very few of the finds within the majority of contexts can be related to specific features, structures, activities or occupation phases. There are certainly no primary refuse deposits that would aid an understanding of closely-dated activity in the area in terms of function and status.

6.11.2 Pottery accounts for the greatest part of the finds assemblage, but a high proportion is late in date. The only real potential for the ceramic assemblage, to provide dating evidence for those features from which it was found and to give a general indication of the nature of activity in the surrounding area, has been addressed in the present assessment. The same is true of the assemblages of ceramic building material and the glass, which have provided possible dates and functions for the structures from which they were recovered but are

otherwise too limited in size to warrant any further analysis. Although the pieces of medieval building stone are of interest, the fact that they were recovered from unstratified contexts and relate to an ecclesiastical, municipal or high status structure that is unlikely to have stood on the site, would militate against their potential for any further analysis.

6.11.3 Whilst the animal bone has provided one or two clues regarding domestic and possibly industrial activity in the surrounding area, the fact that the majority of the very small assemblage can only be broadly-dated, means that further analysis would be of little value. Other materials such as the clay pipes, the glass bottles and flint, have been subjected to a fairly detailed analysis during this assessment and, considering their contexts of origin, would not benefit from further analysis. Items of ironwork and non-ferrous metal artefacts, again, have very little potential for further analysis and the same is true of the slag deposits, which are likely to derive from the metal-working known to have been carried out on site from the mid-nineteenth century onwards.

7. PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

7.1 INTRODUCTION

7.1.1 In total, seven bulk sediment samples were taken from secure contexts for the palaeoenvironmental assessment of charred and waterlogged plant remains. These contexts, summarised in Table 6, comprised hearth fill ***2047***; ***2048***, the make-up layer beneath hearth ***2047***; ***2046***, the layer above hearth ***2047***; dark brown silt ***3007*** which had developed against medieval wall ***3005***; ***3012***, the upper fill of ditch ***3011***; and dark brown organic silt deposits ***3021*** and ***3022***.

Contexts	Feature-type	No of Samples
3007, ***3021***, ***3022***	Horticultural soils	3
2047	Hearth	1
2046 & ***2048***	Deposits associated with hearth	2
3012	Ditch fill	1

Table 6: Number of samples according to feature-type.

7.2 RESULTS

7.2.1 All seven samples contained charred cereal grains, which included *Avena* (oats), *Secale* (rye) and *Triticum* (wheat). Sample 3 (ditch fill ***3012***) included cereals in abundant quantities together with a few culm nodes. All of the samples except Sample 6 (hearth ***2047***) included legumes. The waterlogged plant material was sparse, although *Sambucus nigra* (elderberry) was recorded in all samples except ditch fill ***3012***. Charcoal was abundant in all of the samples, although the fragments were all less than 4mm across.

7.3 DISCUSSION AND POTENTIAL

7.3.1 The large amount of cereal grains present within ditch fill ***3012*** means that this material has a high potential for further analysis in terms of both the nature of the diet of the former inhabitants of the site, but also, combined with the condition of the grains, in the identification of the nature and location of crop processing activity on the site. Although there was slightly less material from the remaining samples, it would be valuable to the general understanding of the site to analyse the cereal grains from the other samples to see if there are any differences in the varieties found. Such differences, given the varying ecological preferences of certain varieties, may be useful in highlighting likely areas of supply for the medieval and post-medieval town. Cultivated legumes were recorded in all the samples except hearth fill ***2047***, which also suggests the site was used for food production and processing. Indeed, considering that dark silts ***3007***, ***3021*** and ***3022*** have been interpreted as horticultural soils, evidence for the processing and production of legumes, presumably on a

domestic scale, is not wholly unexpected. The waterlogged plant material does not have potential for analysis.

8. CONCLUSION

8.1 INTRODUCTION

8.1.1 The evaluation confirmed the presence of sub-surface archaeology on the site dating from the medieval period to the nineteenth or twentieth centuries. Although there has been quite severe truncation in the southern and north-western parts of the site, relating to later construction and cellaring, well-preserved archaeological features were present at a shallow depth. The dearth of features identified during the watching brief within the northern part of the site relates largely to the fact that this area was subjected to only limited disturbance, thus limiting the amount of archaeological features revealed.

8.1.2 Unlike previous excavations in the vicinity of the old town in Bridlington, such as Kirkgate (Earnshaw and Watkins 1984) and North Back Lane (George 2001), there was no evidence of prehistoric features within the evaluation trenches. However, the presence of lithics from deposit ***2046*** and horticultural soils ***3021*** and ***3022*** would indicate Mesolithic, Neolithic and possible Bronze Age activity within the general area. The possibility remains that medieval and later activity on the site disturbed prehistoric features within archaeologically unexplored areas of the development area, and that their contents were redistributed across the site. Considering the amount of trial trenching and the restricted nature of groundworks north of watching brief Area A, allowing islands of archaeology to survive between the strip footings, uninvestigated prehistoric features could well be present on site and remain preserved *in situ*.

8.2 OCCUPATION PHASE 1

8.2.1 The main archaeological occupation sequence on the site had its origins within the late thirteenth century. An approximately north/south aligned ditch, ***3011*** and a roughly east/west aligned ditch, ***4002***, are likely to be former boundaries relating to the medieval plots that would have stretched southwards from the rear of High Street. Although undated, the ditches respect the general orientation of High Street and its associated plots. It has been noted that the eastern boundary of the site has a slight dog leg; the position of ditch ***3011***, follows that of the opposite northern part of the boundary, before the dog leg occurs. It is interesting to note that the orientation of the medieval chalk walls, ***3005/3028*** (*see below*) was more akin to the southern dog leg of the eastern site boundary. This may suggest that ditch ***3011*** reflects an earlier boundary arrangement - it was certainly sealed below the thirteenth century garden soil into which the walls for building ***3005/3028*** had been inserted and that the alignment of the building reflects a later boundary change. It is likely, therefore, that these ditches were the earliest features on the site and would relate directly to the setting out of the medieval plots.

8.2.2 Medieval structural activity was restricted to Trenches 2 and 3, a phenomenon that is not altogether unexpected within the context of the history of the site; Trench 1 revealed Victorian cellars which would have removed any earlier

activity. Trench 4, on the other hand, located in the south of the site, would be away from the main concentration of medieval development, which is likely to have become increasingly intense towards the immediate rear of the High Street properties, but also lay within the main focus of post-medieval industrial activity, which seems to have truncated earlier deposits in this area. Trench 2 revealed a well-preserved cobble hearth, ***2047***, cut into the underlying natural gravel and sealing a make-up deposit, ***2048***, containing two sherds of medieval pottery and an aglet or lace tag used to fasten medieval clothing. This would suggest the possibility of a medieval building in the vicinity, the remains of which lay outside of the area investigated by the evaluation trench; that no further evidence for such a structure was encountered in the watching brief is explained by the shallow depth of groundworks in this area.

8.2.3 Cobbled hearth ***2047*** would appear to have been fairly short-lived in usage because, like the boundary ditches, it was covered by a gradual build-up of organic silt. Dating evidence indicated that that accumulation had begun from about the late thirteenth century. This material, up to 1.2m thick in some cases (context ***14***, for example), was recognised across the site (with the exception of truncated Trench 1), and likely to relate to horticultural activity within the back yards of the High Street tenements, as suggested by the legume seeds within this material. The pottery and majority of the animal bone, especially the very small and calcined fragments, within this silt would indicate that it contained a component of domestic refuse, presumably as a result of manuring, and at least some of the legume seeds and elderberries are likely to have derived from a similar source. The presence of rush seeds may pertain to the inclusion of sweepings from floors that had been strewn with rushes, a common medieval practice. The high proportion of caprovid metapodials among the animal bone assemblage may suggest that a component of waste deriving from the processing of sheepskins had become incorporated within these garden soils, although there were no waterlogged deposits from which complimentary uncharred plant and insect assemblages could be derived. It is probable that much of this redeposited organic material originated from activity in and around the High Street tenements rather than from immediately local activity; for example, although there was evidence on site for waste relating to the processing of sheepskins, no associated features were found within the explored parts of the development area. Features cut into these horticultural deposits demonstrate that other activity continued on the site while these processes were active.

8.2.4 In Trench 3, the structural remains, comprising two north/south aligned possibly conjoined chalk walls, ***3005/3028***, were more substantial, even if their function is open to interpretation. It is possible that these features represent the remains of a building, with which a thin clay surface, ***3020***, and another possible cobble hearth, ***3023***, both located within a short distance to the east of the wall, could be associated. If a building is indeed represented, it would appear to have been short-lived, since putative floor ***3020*** showed no build-up of laminated floor levels of the kind that are often associated with medieval buildings in Hull or Beverley (see, for instance, Armstrong and Ayers 1987, for Hull and Armstrong, Tomlinson and Evans 1991, for

Beverley). An alternative interpretation, is that the walls represent boundary features; they shared the same alignment as the site boundary, to which they were closely situated and, had been constructed directly onto the horticultural silts, rather than founded into the natural, which might preclude their weight bearing ability. After the structure was abandoned and partially demolished, the silt layer continued to build-up, until it eventually consumed the remains. The absence of foundations meant that there was no chance of finding directly-associated dating evidence, but the thinness of the horticultural silt beneath the walls and putative floor and the presence of medieval pottery within the silt at a similar level immediately to the south-west, would suggest a late thirteenth to fourteenth century date.

8.2.5 By demonstrating the presence of medieval occupation associated with the development area, the evaluation has supported the traditional interpretation of the development of medieval Bridlington, which had previously been based upon rather limited documentary evidence. Furthermore, the results of the evaluation support the premise that the series of regular plot divisions which existed in the post-medieval period, probably had their origins in the medieval period. Ditch ***3011***, and gully ***4002*** revealed during the evaluation were probably part of this process. The beginning of this activity to the south of High Street, dated by the small pottery assemblage from the site to the late thirteenth-fourteenth century, coincides with documentary evidence which suggests that some of the streets in this part of the town were established during this period (Neave 2000). This colonisation of the High Street back plots was perhaps a result of the economic development precipitated by the founding of the Priory in Bridlington a century or so earlier (Earnshaw and Watkins 1984) and which reached its zenith in the fifteenth century when the cult of St John of Bridlington was at its height (*ibid*).

8.2.6 Although the organic silts on the site originated in the medieval period and continued to accumulate in the post-medieval period, there was, perhaps a slackening of activity in the later fifteenth century, with no obvious late medieval features. A single sherd of Cistercian ware pottery was recovered from soil layer, ***3022***, and a moderate assemblage of post-medieval pottery from the silt/horticultural, ***10***, layer located in the south of the site during the watching biref, contained a number of sherds of late Humberware (HUM5). This might indicate that the town was stagnating, as tentative evidence for the abandonment of the areas to the rear of High Street has been found elsewhere in Bridlington, for instance at North Back Lane. There, thirteenth or fourteenth century buildings associated with the Kirkgate frontage (Kirkgate was the eastward extension of High Street toward the Priory), were thought to have been abandoned in the sixteenth century (George 2001). Because religious institutions were so influential on the economy of medieval Bridlington, their dissolution in the sixteenth century is likely to have sent the town into decline; thus, archaeological evidence of a contemporary hiatus would not be unexpected. On the other hand the lack of late medieval and immediate post-medieval pottery from the site might only indicate a change in rubbish dispersal practices.

8.3 OCCUPATION PHASE 2

8.3.1 The first datable evidence for post-medieval re-occupation of the site is that of intercutting pits ***2010*** and ***2039***, which had been cut into organic silt ***2019***, and which contained seventeenth century building rubble, probably from a nearby building. No evidence for such a structure was found within the development area, and it is possible that this deposit represents waste from improvements made to the adjoining property on High Street, perhaps as a result of post-medieval economic recovery. The presence of gullies ***2042*** and ***2044***, likely to be of a similar date to pits ***2010*** and ***2039***, may also indicate water management associated with nearby activity; undated pit ***1026***, and surface ***3004/3026*** are again likely to relate to this peripheral activity within the High Street backyards. Into the eighteenth century, more concentrated activity would appear to again expand onto the back plots, as suggested by the increased amount of ceramic from this period onwards. Structural evidence dating to this period includes brick floor ***2045***, dated to the eighteenth to mid-nineteenth century, and also a possible building, the chalk-built foundations of which are represented by wall ***2006*** and with which internal surface ***2040*** and external surface ***2013***, dated to the late eighteenth to mid-nineteenth century, may be associated. Although it cannot be definitively proven that it is part of the same structure, wall ***2006*** falls within the area of, and shares the same alignment as, the large roughly north/south aligned building shown on John Wood's 1828 plan of Bridlington. The same is true of wall ***13***, identified during the watching brief. It is possible that drains ***2036*** and ***2028*** may also be associated with this structure.

8.3.2 Several other post-medieval features indicate nearby activity but, due to an absence of stratified dating evidence, cannot be closely dated. These features include barrel pits ***1026*** and ***2003*** and brick-built well ***1018***. The two features within Trench 1 were constructed within pits dug into the underlying gravel, which had then been packed with clay. The construction technique was presumably employed because of the friable nature of the natural substrate, which would have resulted in the collapse of any vertical-edged cuts. The similarity of both construction technique and materials may suggest that these Trench 1 features were contemporary. As such, they are most likely to date from around the second quarter of the nineteenth century. The corbelled capping recorded on the well was used to secure a pump; such features have been recorded elsewhere in Bridlington and, indeed, the OS 1:2500 map of 1858 records a pump in this location. Although Wood's 1828 plan would suggest that the area occupied by Trench 1 was at that time undeveloped, and certainly does not indicate the presence of a well, it is possible that such features were not included in his survey.

8.3.3 The evaluation indicated that elements of the Victoria Foundry, albeit largely truncated, had survived in the form of a series of disrupted foundations identified in Trench 4 and during the watching brief. When plotted onto the 1858 OS map, with the exception of wall ***3***, which is both substantial and lies close to a similarly aligned external wall of the Foundry, the generally small size of many of the recorded walls, and their positions, would suggest they represented internal partitions rather than major structural elements. Wall ***15***,

identified in the section of the contamination trench, corresponds so closely in alignment and shape to that of the western boundary wall for the foundry complex, that they must be the same feature. Similarly, the location of drain ***9***, so close to, and parallel with, the eastern foundry boundary wall, means that this feature must almost certainly have been associated with the foundry, and is also likely to be contiguous with similarly constructed and aligned drain ***3012***. Because there is no internal plan of the foundry, identification of features such as ***8***, the apse-ended structure, cannot be made, although it is possible that, lying so close to a northward projection of the foundry building at this point, perhaps a flue, feature ***8*** could be a casting pit, and its construction from firebricks would certainly suggest an association with hot processes. Feature ***7*** is equally ambiguous, but is likely to be a well for providing water for industrial purposes. Its backfill of ash, slag and clinker, as well as black sand spread ***4***, are also likely to relate to casting and other industrial processes. Cindery material ***3016*** is also likely to relate to industrial activity, but its location outside of the footprint of the Victoria Brass and Iron Foundry may indicate that the long building first identified on Wood's 1828 map may also have been used for industry at some point in its history.

8.3.4 Although the structural remains of the foundry were demonstrated to have been heavily truncated, it is perhaps surprising that there was not a greater amount of associated industrial waste, either within features or redeposited across the site as levelling material. Whilst the possibility remains that material was dumped within unexplored areas of the site, it seems more likely that waste was removed from the site for other purposes.

8.3.5 The latest structural remains identified on site would appear to be those of brick-built cellars in Trench 1, represented by contexts ***1006***-***1011*** and ***1020***. Although the presence of hand-made bricks would suggest a date prior to the middle of the nineteenth century, buildings within this exact area are absent from both Wood's 1828 plan and from the 1858 map, and are present only on the 1893 and 1928 OS maps. These structures, along with those of the long building seen on Wood's 1828 map and those of the foundry were demolished at some point between 1928 and 1968, and are likely to have given rise to the thick demolition deposits and layers such as ***1004***, ***2022*** and ***1***.

8.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE REMAINS

8.4.1 It can be argued that the significance of the archaeological remains encountered on the site is dependent upon the period to which they belong, the activity that they represent and also their state of preservation. Those structural features of medieval date can be considered to be of moderate to high significance; they represent the most central example of a recognised period of intensification of occupation within the Old Town of Bridlington (Neave 2000), which has been identified at other medieval sites, including North Back Lane (George 2001). Although this activity on the former Burton Engineering Works Site can be dated by analogy with that identified at North Back Lane (*ibid*) and on the basis of pottery from the surrounding deposits, the fact that no dating evidence was found in direct association with the structural features

does mean that the archaeological remains are perhaps a little less significant than if they could have been more tightly-dated.

8.4.2 The medieval to post-medieval soil deposits are of lower significance; again, they cannot be tightly dated and, for the most part, they are likely to pertain to occupation of, and activities associated with, those properties along High Street, the rear plots of which the current development site falls. Greater significance could be attributed to any such horizons that related to the identified medieval structures and, while some deposits can be identified as probably being contemporary, such examples (such as ***3007***) straddle the occupation and abandonment of the structures.

8.4.3 Any attribution of significance to the post-medieval remains on the site is influenced by the more modern date of these features and again, by the fact that the majority cannot be closely-dated. Those that can be, such as the foundry structures or the remains of the building first shown on Wood's 1828 map of Bridlington, are too heavily-truncated to be understood without recourse to a significant amount of supporting documentary evidence that might elucidate the purpose of internal features and, particularly in the case of the latter structure, the nature of activity undertaken there.

8.5 IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

8.5.1 Although the desk-based assessment (Bourn and Dicks 2004) and evaluation highlighted the potential for archaeological remains at a shallow depth (particularly at the northern end) across the entire site, the present development has had a limited impact. This partly relates to the fact that the deepest groundworks were within the southern area of the site. Archaeological remains in this southern area were limited because firstly, the area was well away from the medieval settlement focus, and secondly, because preparations in advance of the construction of the Burton Engineering Works had truncated the majority of features associated with the Victoria Brass and Iron Foundry, of which only the deeper and more peripheral elements survived. Progressing northwards, narrow strip foundations were excavated largely into redeposited material, meaning that many of the more deeply-buried archaeological features were less affected. Although significant features such a walls ***3005/3028*** had survived to a depth where they might otherwise have been affected by this activity, they lay just outside of the development area. Similarly, those features identified within Trench 2, and any other features within unexplored areas to the north of the trenches, have survived by virtue of the fact that they lay within the area of shallow groundworks associated with preparation for the carparking area (watching brief Area C). However, any deeper excavations in this area, such as for drains or services, could have an impact on archaeological remains.

8.5.2 It has been indicated that each of the finds assemblages are generally too small or poorly stratified to benefit from further analysis. However, the results of the fieldwork are of considerable value to a gradually expanding body of knowledge concerning the history and development of Bridlington and it is,

therefore, recommended that the results of the fieldwork, complete with accompanying illustrations, should be published within an appropriate journal.

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10. ILLUSTRATIONS

10.1 FIGURES

10.2 PLATES

APPENDIX 1: EVALUATION SPECIFICATION

CONTENTS

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF DOCUMENT

1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Sally Dicks of CgMs Consulting on behalf of McCarthy and Stone (Developments) Ltd.

1.2 It presents a WSI for the archaeological evaluation of land at Burton Engineering Works situated within a built area of Bridlington (Fig 1). The site is centred at National Grid Reference TA 1725 6780.

1.3 In connection with the consideration of the site for development an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment of the site was undertaken (Bourn and Dicks 2004). The desk study concluded that because of the number of Prehistoric and Roman sites locally and the proximity of the Medieval town of Bridlington, that the site had a good archaeological potential.

1.5 This specification has been prepared following initial consultations with Mr Dave Evans, Archaeological Advisor at Humber Archaeology.

1.6 The specification details a second phase of a trench-based archaeological evaluation on land to the east of Gordon Road at the former site of Burton Engineering works. The evaluation aims to clarify the presence/absence, date, condition and character of any archaeological remains in the currently accessible parts of the site, in order that the need for and scope of any mitigation measures can be established.

1.6.1 Additionally, the specification serves as the Written Scheme of Investigation required by the conditional planning permission. If appropriate, a Supplementary WSI will detail mitigation measures to be integrated ahead of and into the development programme.

2.0 SITE DETAILS

2.1 The site, also referred to here as the study site, is approximately 0.3 hectares in extent and is bounded to the south by South Back Lane, to the west by Gordon Road, to the north by the rear of properties of the High Street and to the east by the rear of properties off both South Back Lane and the High Street. (Figs. 1 & 2). The site which is roughly rectangular in shape is centred at grid reference TA 1729 6780 (Fig 2).

2.2 The land to the east of Gordon Road was occupied by a one/two storey office building and a car workshop however, all buildings on the site have now been demolished. During the Medieval period the site lay within the back lands of properties off the High Street and was probably in agricultural and horticultural land use. By the early 1800's workshops had been built and by the mid 19th century the Victoria Iron And Brass Foundry occupied the majority of the site.

3.0 GEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND

3.1 Geology

3.1.1 The 1:50,000 scale Geological Survey (Sheet 66 1981) indicates that the solid geology of the study site comprises of Chalk which is overlain in areas by glacial drift which comprises 'Bridlington Series' Sand and Gravel.

3.1.2 To date no geotechnical investigations have been carried out on the site.

3.2 Topography

3.2.1 The study site is occupied by a car workshop and a 2/3-storey office building. Within the site levels rise from the southern boundary along South Back Lane at c.14.8m AOD to the northern boundary at c.17m AOD.

3.2.2 The study site slopes southwards towards Gypsey Race, which lies c.400m south of the study site.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 As outlined above, an archaeological desk based assessment of the site was completed in 2004 has been lodged with the Humber Sites and Monuments Record. This section therefore seeks to provide only a summary of the findings of that assessment.

4.2 Prehistoric Background

4.2.1 There are no sites or finds dating to the Palaeolithic within 1km of the study site. The topography of the study site and the area generally is likely to have been subject to solifluction, which will have transported soil, rock and any artefactual material down slope. A nil potential is therefore identified for the study site.

4.2.2 A Mesolithic flint scraper was found in the area of Lawson Road (NMR 91094 at TA 176 676). Recent archaeological investigations at the Former Mitchell's Premises at High Green, Bridlington recovered a quantity of Mesolithic/early Neolithic struck and burnt flints from ditches and pits. These features were identified at c.2m below ground level and were sealed by a substantial layer of sandy clay interpreted as a developed soil formed in the Medieval period and reworked in the Post-Medieval period (PCA 2003). The site is located c.500m north-east of the study site. In addition, during the late 19th century a Neolithic Polished stone axe was discovered in the area of South Back Lane (NMR 81002 at TA 1720 6775). However, during the excavation of Trench 1 as part of the first phase of the evaluation no finds or features of Mesolithic or Neolithic date were identified. In addition, the construction of the Foundry buildings and earlier Post Medieval activity will have removed any shallow features and flint scatters. As a result, a low potential is identified for sub-surface features evidencing Mesolithic and Neolithic activity/settlement and for the presence of lithic material (worked and waste flint), across the site.

4.2.3 There are four sites of Bronze Age date recorded within 1.5km of the study site.

Archery Butt round barrow and Butt Hill round barrow are located c.1km east of the study site. A burial of a female skeleton with traces of a bronze armlet was found during excavations for a the foundations of a building on St. Olinda Road in 1949 (c. 1.25km south-east of the study site) and a Bronze Age burial was discovered during gravel extraction in the area of Bessingby Hill in 1949 (c.1.2km south-west of the study site). There is little evidence for Bronze Age settlement within the study site however, due to the density of burial monuments in the region and number of single artefact finds within the area a low-moderate potential is identified for the study site.

4.2.4 Archaeological investigations at Bessingby Hill recorded a partly preserved stone floor within the remains of possible round house thus, suggesting Iron Age occupation in this area (c. 1.3km south-west of the study site). Within 1km of the study site, an Iron Age ditch was identified during excavations in 1980 on land off Kirkgate (SMR 470 at TA 1755 6790) and Iron Age pottery sherds were recovered during an evaluation of land off North Back Lane. However, no finds of Iron Age date were found in Trench 1 as part of the first phase of the evaluation. Accordingly, a low-moderate potential is therefore identified for sub-surface remains and for the presence of stray finds on the site.

4.3 **Roman**

4.3.1 During the Roman period two possible Roman roads lead to Bridport from the west, one along the line of Wold Gate and the other along the course of Gypsey Race. The two roads would have been the main route to the sea from the Roman centres of York and Malton. Wold Gate which passes c.500m south of the study site, appears to have served as a focus for settlement, since extensive cropmark evidence for large and small-scale occupation has been identified along the route. Archaeological investigations in the area of Bessingby Hill c.1.1km south-west of the study site, recorded evidence of Roman occupation including the remains of a possible villa. In addition, archaeological investigations in the area of Kirkgate (c.500m north-east of the study site) recorded a ditch of Roman date suggesting that this area was in

agricultural use during this period. Although, no evidence of Roman activity was identified during the first phase of the evaluation, in view of the proximity of the Roman road and settlement at Bessingby Hill a moderate potential for the presence of finds and remains of field systems is identified.

4.4 Saxon – Early Medieval

4.4.1 The character, extent and detailed location of post-Roman/Saxon settlement in the immediate vicinity is almost completely unknown. There are no sites or finds of Saxon or early Medieval date recorded within 1km of the study site. Although no evidence of Saxon evidence was identified during the first phase of the evaluation, in view of the proximity of the early Medieval Priory and the later Medieval town, a potential for Saxon and early Medieval settlement evidence on the site, can not be ruled out.

4.5 Medieval

4.5.1 During the Medieval period the houses of Bridlington Old Town lay on either side of a long curving street which ran east-west through the town. By the 16th century this Street was divided into Kirk Gate and Westgate but the central section later became the High Street. The study site lay between South Back Lane and the rear of houses off the High Street. Later cartographic evidence indicates that this area was occupied by gardens, yards and allotments attached to the rear of the houses along the High Street. Accordingly, a low-nil potential is identified for the remains of Medieval buildings however, there is good potential for finds and the remains of horticultural and agricultural activity within the study site.

4.7 Post Medieval

4.7.1 The map regression exercise demonstrates that prior to the construction of Burton Engineering Works, warehouses, garages and other buildings within the study site

the area was occupied by rows of housing, gardens, yards, outbuildings and the Victoria Iron and Brass Foundry. Post-Medieval structural and industrial remains associated with the Foundry were identified in Trench 1 as part of the first phase of the evaluation. Beneath these remains were features typical of Post Medieval backland activities. As a result, further remains of the Foundry and earlier Post-Medieval features are expected on the site.

5.0 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

5.1 The aims of the archaeological evaluation are:

General aims:

- To determine, as far as reasonably practicable, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains.
- To establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features encountered.

Site specific aims:

- To clarify the impact of Medieval/Post-Medieval ploughing and horticultural activity and Post-Medieval to 20th century developments and hence assess the degree of archaeological survival of buried deposits.
- To clarify the presence and character of any Prehistoric, Roman and Saxon settlement related features.
- To clarify the presence/absence of any Bronze Age burial activity.
- To clarify the presence and character of any Post Medieval Industrial archaeology associated with the 19th century Victoria Iron And Brass Foundry.

5.2 Research Framework

5.2.1 The evaluation aims to test the model of archaeological potential constructed in the desk-based assessment and based on the available SMR evidence. Particularly, it seeks to clarify the presence and character of any Prehistoric, Roman, Saxon, Medieval or Post-Medieval activity on the site.

6.0 METHOD STATEMENT

6.1 In order that the investigation supplies information of the required quality, the Codes, Standards and Guidance issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) form a requirement of this specification.

6.2 TRIAL TRENCHING

6.2.1 This WSI is concerned with land to the east of Gordon Road and will involve the excavation of two trenches.

6.2.2 Figure 3 shows the trench locations. The trenches will be 15m long by 3m wide. In addition to those trenches shown, a contingency of 25sqm will be allocated, as necessary, to further explore areas where the evaluation trenching locates archaeological features.

6.2.3 Trench positions may be varied slightly in the light of ground conditions (see especially paragraph 6.3) and the location of live services.

6.2.4 All trenches will be excavated using a standard toothless ditching bucket fitted to an appropriate hydraulic tracked or wheeled machine, such as a JCB or 360^0 Hymac.

6.2.5 The machine used will be powerful enough for a clean job of work and able to mound spoil neatly, a safe distance from trench edges. Mini garden excavators or bulldozers are not suitable.

6.2.7 All machine work will be undertaken under the direct supervision of an appropriately experienced archaeologist, machining will cease immediately if significant evidence is revealed.

6.2.8 Machine excavation is to be taken down to the top of 'natural' or the top of any

archaeological level, whichever is the higher. In the event of significant archaeological deposits being encountered, CgMs Consulting and the East Riding Archaeological Advisor will be informed immediately. Some further limited excavation may be required to clarify the nature, character and date of the archaeological deposits, but the primary objective is to establish the presence/absence of archaeological deposits, their depth and extent.

6.2.9 If the machine has to re-enter the trench, care will be taken to ensure that it does not damage underlying remains, particularly in soft ground conditions. The machine will not be used to cut arbitrary trial trenches down to natural deposits, without regard to the archaeological stratification and leaving a section record only.

6.2.10 Archaeological excavation may require work by pick and shovel or occasionally further use of the machine. Such techniques are only appropriate for the removal of homogeneous or low-grade deposits which may give a "window" into underlying levels. They must not be used on complex stratigraphy and the deposits to be removed must have been properly recorded first.

6.2.11 Particular care should be taken not to damage any areas containing significant remains which might merit preservation in-situ. Such evidence would normally include deep or complex stratification, settlement evidence and structures. Such areas should be protected and not left open to the weather, or other forms of deterioration. Whilst investigation will not be at the expense of any structures, features or finds which might reasonably be considered to merit preservation, it is important that a sufficient sample is studied.

6.2.12 Any human remains must be left in-situ, covered and protected. Removal can only take place under the terms of an appropriate Home Office licence (S25 of the Burial Act 1857) and with due regard for environmental health regulations. Such removal must be in compliance with the Disused Burial Grounds Amendment Act 1981.

6.2.13 Those areas of the site where visual inspection suggests the presence of features or possible features will, if necessary, be hand-cleaned to ensure features are properly defined and sufficient to produce a base plan.

6.2.14 All discrete features will be cleaned sufficient to enable identification and recording.

6.2.15 Trench excavations must be maintained in a safe condition at all times.

6.2.16 Archaeological features should initially only be sampled sufficiently to characterise and date them. However, at least 50% (by plan area) of pits, postholes, structural features, and domestic/industrial features and 25% (by plan area) of linear features including terminals and intersections should be investigated. Care should be taken not to damage archaeological deposits through excessive use of mechanical excavation.

6.2.17 Additional excavation, up to complete removal, may be required should excavated samples fail to provide any datable evidence. If required, this will only be applied to a few selected features and in the event of obviously similar features these requirements will be relaxed following on site discussion with the East Riding Archaeological Advisor.

6.2.18 Deposits must be sampled for retrieval and assessment of the preservation conditions and potential for analysis of all biological remains. A strategy for the recovery and sampling of environmental remains from the site should be agreed with an environmental consultancy, in advance of the project (see *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*: English Heritage/Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 2002): the sampling strategy should include a reasoned justification for selection of deposits for sampling, and should be developed in collaboration with a recognised bioarchaeologist. Copies of the strategy must be submitted to the Archaeology Manager of the Humber Archaeology Partnership, prior to commencement of site works. Opportunity should be afforded for an environmental specialist to visit the site during the evaluation and to

discuss the strategy.

6.2.19 On completion of recording, trenches are to be backfilled.

6.3 Provisional Programme

6.3.1 Subject to the prior approval of this Specification, it is anticipated that the evaluation will be undertaken during August 2005.

6.4 Monitoring

6.4.1 The local authority's Archaeological Advisor will be notified at least five working days prior to commencement of work on site of the start date and supervisor/project manager's name.

6.4.2 Reasonable access to the site is to be arranged for representatives of the local authority and their Archaeological Advisor, Mr Dave Evans of Humber Archaeology Partnership, who may wish to make site inspections to ensure that the archaeological investigation is progressing satisfactorily.

6.5 Recording Systems

6.5.1 The recording system used must be fully compatible with that used elsewhere in the East Riding of Yorkshire. Context sheets should include all relevant stratigraphic relationships and for complex stratigraphy a separate matrix diagram should be employed. This matrix should be fully checked during the course of the investigation.

6.5.2 The site archive will be so organised as to be compatible with other archaeological archives produced in East Riding. Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed will be entered onto prepared pro-forma recording

sheets. Sample recording sheets, sample registers, finds recording sheets, access catalogues, and photo record cards will also be used. This requirement for archival compatibility extends to the use of computerised database.

6.5.3 The site grid is to be accurately tied into the National Grid, preferably by EDM or theodolite, and located on to the 1:2500 map of the area.

6.5.4 Plans indicating the location of the excavated trenches and the location of all archaeological features encountered are to be drawn at an appropriate scale.

6.5.5 All trench positions are to be accurately tied in to the site and national grid.

6.5.6 All structures, deposits and finds are to be recorded according to accepted professional standards.

6.5.7 Plans of archaeological features on the site should be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 depending on the complexity of the feature.

6.5.8 All archaeological plans and sections should be on drawing film and should include context numbers and OD spot heights for all principal strata and features.

6.5.9 Other plans will include a site location plan, a general plan (e.g. OS 1:1250) showing investigation area and development site in relation to surrounding locality and street pattern. These will be supplemented by trench plans at 1:500 (or 1:200), which will show the location of the areas investigated in relationship to the investigation area, OS grid and site grid (if any). The locations of the OS bench marks used and site TBMs will also be identified.

6.5.10 A photographic record of the project is required. This will include black and white prints and colour transparencies (on 35mm film), illustrating in both detail and general

context the principal features and finds discovered. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted. The transparencies will be mounted in suitable frames. Digital images are acceptable.

6.5.11 Publication of the results, at least to a summary level and beyond if justified shall take place in the year following the evaluation. A copy of the final publication report as well as the full archive report shall also be supplied to an appropriate Museum.

6.6 Finds and Samples

6.6.1 A high priority should be given to dating any remains and so all artefacts and finds are to be retained.

6.6.2 Assessments of artefacts should be made by appropriately qualified named specialists.

6.6.3 All finds and artefacts will be retained for assessment. No finds will be discarded prior to assessment and, once assessed, any discard policy should be agreed with the specialist and with the recipient museum curator.

6.6.4 All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner and to the standards of the UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines. They will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidelines set out in the UK Institute for Conservation "Conservation Guideline No 2". Appropriate guidelines set out in the Museums and Galleries Commissions "Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections (1991)" will also be followed.

6.6.5 On completion of the project, it is anticipated that the landowner will consent the deposition of artefacts and archive in an appropriate Museum or similar repository agreed with the Archaeological Advisor.

7.0 REPORT PREPARATION, CONTENTS AND DISTRIBUTION

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

7.2 A report should 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 the fieldwork took place
- grid reference

c) An account of the methods and results of the evaluation, describing both 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 interpretative 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 stabilization 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 must 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, must be completed. Bulk and site-riddled samples from dry deposits should have been processed during the 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 should 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 **must** be included in the

Site Archive and presented in the Evaluation Report. Reports must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis. They should 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. Recommendations for further investigations (both on samples already collected, and at future excavations) must be clearly separated from the results and interpretation, and will be incorporated into the Specifications/Project Design for any future intervention or mitigation strategy.

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) Details of archive location and destination (with accession number, where known), together with a catalogue of what is contained in that archive.

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 It is proposed that within 3 weeks of the completion of site work the archaeological contractor will produce a draft report, copies of which are to be provided to CgMs. Once approved, 1 unbound and 6 bound copies will be supplied to CgMs. 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. A copy of the Evaluation Report will also be sent to the English Heritage Regional Advisor for Archaeological Sciences: Mr Ian Panter, English Heritage, 37 Tanner Row, York YO1 6WP.

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

8.0 SITE ARCHIVE

8.1 The site archive, to include all project records and cultural material produced by the project, is to be prepared in accordance with *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (UKIC 1990).* On completion of the project the archive is to be deposited in a Museum or similar repository to be agreed with the Archaeological Advisor.

8.2 Contractors should supply a digital copy of the report in PDF format to the Humber Sites & Monuments Record Office.

8.3 In addition, at the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences an OASIS online record http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/projects/oasis/ must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators Forms. All appropriate parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the SMR. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

7.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

7.1 All relevant health and safety regulations must be followed including the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 and the Management of Health and Safety Regulations, 1992.

7.2 Machinery should be kept away from unsupported trench edges and access routes should be supervised and controlled. Barriers, hoardings and warning notices should be installed as appropriate. Safety helmets and safety boots are to be used by all personnel as necessary.

7.3 No information is currently available concerning live services on the site. Nevertheless, the contractor appointed to undertake this project must verify this information on site and, if necessary reposition trenches. Therefore all trench positions will be scanned with a CAT Scanner prior to and during soil removal. Extreme care should be taken to ensure that any services located are avoided.

7.4 A Risk Assessment and Health and Safety Method Statement must be completed prior to the commencement of any site work.

8.0 OTHER MATTERS

8.1 Archaeological Contractor

8.1.1 The archaeological contractor will have a proven track record in undertaking field evaluations and investigations on urban sites.

8.1.2 The field team deployed by the Archaeological Contractor will include only full time professional archaeological staff. All staff in supervisory positions should be Members of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA).

8.1.3 The archaeological contractor will be a body on the IFA Register of Archaeological Organisations.

8.1.4 The composition of the project team must be detailed and agreed in advance with CgMs Consulting (this is to include any subcontractors).

8.2 Copyright

8.2.1 It is recognised that the copyright of written, graphic and photographic records and the evaluation report rests with the originating body. However, CgMs Consulting and their client require an agreement to facilitate the copying and use of any or all materials resulting from this project.

8.2.2 The following **statutory provisions and codes of practice** are to be adhered to where relevant:

a) All statutory provisions and by-laws relating to the work in question, especially the Health and Safety at Work *etc* Act 1974;

b) The Institute of Field Archaeologists Code of Conduct;

c) The Institute of Field Archaeologists Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology; and

Any finds believed by the archaeological contractor to fall within the statutory definition of Treasure shall be advised immediately to CgMs and notified to the relevant Coroner's Office.

8.2.3 **Variations** - Variations to the specification or project design that the contractor may wish to make must be approved, in advance, by CgMs and the Archaeological Advisor.

APPENDIX 2: WATCHING BRIEF SPECIFICATION

CONTENTS

1.0 BACKGROUND

1.1 The site lies to the east of Gordon Road on the southern side of the Old Town of Bridlington.

1.2 The area is considered by Humber Archaeology Partnership as advisors to East Riding of Yorkshire Council, to hold the potential for the preservation of late Prehistoric, Roman, Medieval and Post-Medieval remains.

1.3 Between the 22nd and 26th August 2005 Oxford Archaeology North undertook a programme of archaeological evaluation at the site. The project was undertaken in response to a proposal to construct a 3-storey block of retirement flats with car parking and landscaping (application no. DC/04/08194/STPLF/STRAT).

1.4 The evaluation comprised the excavation and recording of four trenches. The archaeological works revealed features of late Medieval, Post-Medieval and Modern date in all trenches. Trench 4 contained features relating to the 19th century Engineering Works and Trench 1, 2 and 3 contained features relating to late and Post-Medieval activity including the remains of pits, hearths and boundary walls.

1.5 Because the late Medieval features evidencing possible domestic and industrial activities are considered to be of historic interest the Archaeological Advisor to East Riding of Yorkshire Council Dave Evans, has recommended that an archaeological watching brief be undertaken. This document sets out the scope of the watching brief.

2.0 THE WATCHING BRIEF

2.1 Before groundworks commence a programme and methodology for the watching brief will be agreed between the engineering contractors and CgMs Consulting to ensure that all relevant parties are aware of the monitoring requirements. All invasive groundworks likely to impact upon archaeological deposits will be monitored by an archaeologist. Where topographical or archaeological features occur, either in plan or section, these will be clearly identified to the engineering contractor to allow sufficient time for their investigation and recording.

2.2 All works will be in accordance with English Heritage Guidance Paper: 4 Archaeological Watching Brief; 3: Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork, and in accordance with the standards of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.

2.3 A single archaeologist will be present during the excavation of service/foundation trenches, lift pits, sub-stations, access roads and any other deep features to examine the nature of the in situ and removed soils, to examine the soils for artefacts and to record the results. All attempts to minimise delays will be made, however some stoppage in certain areas may be required. Provision has been made for the presence of additional archaeologist's if archaeological deposits are encountered requiring further examination and recording, so as to ensure quick recording. Provision has also been made for the taking and assessment of environmental samples.

2.4 On completion of the fieldwork and if no, or very few archaeological deposits or features are encountered the site archive and a short report will be completed. If sufficient archaeological deposits or features are encountered, and are deemed to be of sufficient importance, then provision has been made to complete an assessment and publication report.

3.0 GROUNDWORKS

3.1 Method Statement

3.2 The area of proposed groundwork's will be opened up by the main contractors using plant fitted with a smooth bladed ditching bucket. The spoil, will be removed by the main contractor under direct monitoring by an archaeologist, with absolute and relative depths recorded. The objective of the Watching Brief is to allow trained archaeologists to identify, record and retrieve any archaeological remains that may be uncovered in the course of a development programme.

3.3 All work shall be carried out in accordance with the developer's proposed timetable and shall not cause undue delay to the development unless otherwise agreed.

3.3 No human remains are expected but in the event of burials being uncovered a Home Office license will be obtained for to enable their removal.

3.4 All gold and silver will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner according to the procedures relating to Treasure ACT 1996. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.

3.5 Access and Safety

3.5.1 Reasonable access to the site will be granted to representatives of the Local Council, their Archaeological Advisor, the client, or their agent, who wish to be satisfied, though site inspections, that the archaeological works are being conducted to proper professional standards and in accordance with the agreements made.

3.5.2 All relevant health and safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice will be respected. The main contractor will be responsible for overall health and safety on the site.

3.5.3 General good health and safety practice procedures will be followed. These include no smoking, drinking or eating in the vicinity of the excavation. Hands should be washed in the facilities provided by the main contractors prior to any smoking, eating or drinking. All staff will wear hard hats, Hi-Visibility vests and steel toe capped boots on site.

3.6 Recording systems

3.6.1 A unique-number site code system will be utilised as provided by the local Museum body.

3.6.2 The recording systems adopted during the investigations will be fully compatible with those most widely used elsewhere in the East Riding of Yorkshire. Context sheets should include all relevant stratigraphic relationships and for complex stratigraphy a separate matrix diagram should be employed. This matrix should be fully checked during the course of the watching brief. If there is any doubt over recording techniques, East Riding of Yorkshire Council's guidance will be sought.

3.6.3 The site archive will be so organised as to be compatible with the other archaeological archives produced in East Riding.

3.6.4 A 'site location plan' indicating the site north and based on the current Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map (reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO) will be prepared. This will be supplemented by a trench plan at 1:200 (or 1:100), which will show the location of the areas investigated in relation to the investigation area and National Grid Reference. All sections should be located on plan with OS

co-ordinates. The location of the OS bench marks used and the site TBM will also be indicated.

3.6.5 A record of the full extent in plan and/or section of all archaeological deposits as revealed in the investigation will be made; these plans will be on polyester based drawing film, will be related to the site grid and at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. 'Single context planning' will be used on deeply stratified sites. Where possible the information should be digitised for eventual CAD application. Sections, including the half-sections of individual layers or features will be drawn as appropriate to 1:10 or 1:20.

3.6.6 The OD height of all principal strata and features will be calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections.

3.6.7 A 'Harris Matrix' stratification diagram will be used to record stratigraphic relationships. This record will be compiled and fully checked during the course of the excavations. Spot dating should be incorporated where applicable during the course of the excavation.

3.6.8 A full photographic record of the investigations will be prepared. This will include black and white prints and colour transparencies (on 35mm film), illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. The photographic record will also include 'working shots' to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological investigation. The transparencies will be mounted in suitable frames for long-term curation in preparation for deposition with the archive.

3.7 Treatment of Finds and Samples.

3.7.1 Different sampling strategies may be employed according to the perceived importance of the deposit or feature under investigation. Close attention will be given to sampling for date, structure and environment. Sample size should be take into account the frequency with which material is likely to occur. Bulk sieving should be employed both for recovery of environmental evidence to ensure that complete samples of artefactual evidence are collected for significant deposits.

3.7.2 The strategy for sampling archaeological and environmental deposits and structures (which can include soils, timbers, pollen, diatoms, animal bone and human burials) will be developed in consultation with Dave Evans the Archaeological Advisor to the East Riding of Yorkshire Council and English Heritage Scientific Advisor: Mr Ian Panter, English Heritage, 37 Tanner Row, York YO1 6WP Subsequent on site work and analysis of the processed samples and remains will be undertaken by specialists employed by CgMs Consulting or in consultation with Dave Evans and his specialist advisors.

3.7.3 A high priority will be given to sampling any anaerobic deposits, such as peat, where organic materials may be preserved.

3.7.4 Organic samples will be subject to appropriate specialist analysis. There may well be a requirement to submit timbers to dendrochronological analysis and to process some samples to provide Carbon 14 dating. Other forms of specialist analysis may also be appropriate.

3.7.5 Finds retrieval policies will be agreed with Dave Evans and all identified finds and artefacts will be retained according to the stated selection retention and retrieval policy appropriate to the material type and date. No finds will be discarded without the prior approval of the nominated representative of the LPA.

3.7.6 All finds will be treated in a proper manner and to standards agreed in advance with the recipient museum. They will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidelines set out in the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's '*Conservation Guidelines No.2*'. All metal objects will be x-rayed and then selected for conservation (except in those cases where the nominated representative of the LPA agrees that this will not be necessary).

3.7.7 Ceramic (pottery, clay tobacco, building material fabric and brick form) reference collections, housed at the local museum should be referred to for descriptive and analytical purposes in order to ensure that terminology is consistent.

3.7.8 Before commencing the excavation the archaeological organisation responsible for the works will confirm in writing to the local archaeological monitor that arrangements are in hand to cover all necessary processing, conservation, and specialist analysis and storage of finds and samples.

3.8 Reports and archives

3.8.1 The integrity of the site archive will be maintained. The finds and records will be available for public consultation. Appropriate guidance set out in the Museum and Galleries Commission's '**Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections**' (1992) **Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive. The Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums: Guidelines for Use in England, Northern Ireland Scotland and Wales.** SMA 1995.

3.8.2 If the finds are not to be donated to the appropriate Museum, arrangements will be made for a comprehensive record of all relevant materials (including detailed drawings, photographs and descriptions of individual finds), which can instead constitute the archaeological archive.

3.8.3 The minimum acceptable standard for the site archive is defined in the '**Management of Archaeological Projects 5.4' and 'Appendix 3'**. It will include all materials recovered, (or the comprehensive records of such materials as referred to above) and all written, drawn, and photographic records, including a copy of all reports relating to the investigations undertaken. It will be quantified, ordered, indexed, and internally consistent before transfer to the local Museum. It will also contain a site matrix, a site summary and brief written observations on the artefactual and environmental data.

3.8.4 United Kingdom Institute for Conservation guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (1990) will be followed.

3.8.5 An assessment of the results of the work, even if negative, will be bound into the client report for submission to the LPA and a digital copy of the report in PDF format should be supplied to the Humber Sites and Monuments Record. In addition, a copy of the client report will be sent to the Local Studies Library.

3.8.6 Where the mentioned 'phase 2' review indicates the need for further assessment and analysis the recommendations set out in the '**Management of Archaeological Projects** 1991 will be followed.

3.8.7 Where significant discovery is made, consideration should be given to the preparation of a short note for inclusion in a local journal. The level and outlet for publication and dissemination of results will be agreed with the LPA.

3.8.8 Within six weeks of the completion of the work, a report will be produced by the archaeologist, and submitted to the developer, the Local Planning Authority and the SMR Office. The final report should include the following (as appropriate):

- A non-technical summary.
- Site code/project number.

- Planning reference number and SMR casework number.
- Dates for fieldwork/visits.
- Grid reference.
- A location plan, with scale.
- A plan of the developer's plan, with scale, showing the areas monitored (e.g. the footing of the new buildings, service trenches, new access routes, any areas to be subject to ground reduction, etc.) and indicating the position of archaeological features in relation to the foundations etc.
- Section and plan drawings (where archaeological deposits are exposed), with ground level, Ordnance Datum and vertical and horizontal scales.
- General site photographs (a minimum 35mm format), as well as photographs of any significant archaeological deposits or artefacts that are encountered.
- A written description and analysis of the methods and results of the programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording, in the context of the known archaeology of the area.
- Specialist artefact and environmental reports, as necessary.

4.0 RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

4.1 It is imperative that all soil excavation will be monitored by an archaeologist in order not to cause unnecessary damage to any surviving archaeological deposits.

4.2 Accommodation, as well as welfare facilities, will be required for the Watching Brief archaeologist. These will be provided by the main contractor at or near the site.

4.3 The excavation will be inspected and monitored by Dave Evans the archaeological advisor to the East Riding of Yorkshire Council.

4.4 All appropriate Health and Safety regulations will be followed and in accordance with all statutory regulations. Full acknowledgment will be made to existing site policies and procedures.

4.5 The archaeological works will be supervised by a member of staff who has undertaken a similar exercise on a number of occasions.

APPENDIX 3: CONTEXT LIST

Context	Trench	Description
1000	1	Tarmac surface
1001	1	Concrete
1002	1	Brick wall
1003	1	Demolition pit fill
1004	1	Demolition pit fill
1005	1	Levelling layer
1006	1	Brick wall
1007	1	Brick wall
1008	1	Brick Wall
1009	1	Brick floor
1010	1	Mortar layer
1011	1	Stone wall
1012	1	Layer
1013	1	Surface
1014	1	Clay packing
1015	1	Fill of pit ***1026***
1016	1	Clay layer surrounding well ***1018***
1017	1	Natural gravel
1018	1	Brick well
1019	1	Upper fill of well
1020	1	Wall
1021	1	Fill of construction trench ***1022***
1022	1	Construction trench for wall ***1012***
1023	1	Fill of construction cut ***1024***
1024	1	Construction cut for wall ***1009***
1025	1	Construction cut for clay packing around well
1026	1	Pit
1027	1	Upper fill of barrel ***1032***
1028	1	Barrel pit fill
1029	1	Levelling/demolition layer
1030	1	Lower mortar fill of barrel
1031	1	Wall, east/west return of wall ***1012***
1032	1	Barrel
1033	1	Cut for clay packing
2000	1	Natural gravel
2001	2	Ceramic drain
2002	2	Fill of barrel pit ***2003***
2003	2	Barrel pit
2004	2	Clay lining of barrel pit
2005	2	barrel pit cut
2006	2	Chalk wall foundation
2007	2	Foundation trench
2008	2	Brick surface
2009	2	Fill of pit ***2010***
2010	2	Pit
2013	2	Surface
2014	2	Silt layer
2016	2	Natural sand and gravel
2017	2	Natural gravel
2018	2	Orange-brown silt
2019	2	Dark brown silt
2020	2	Chalky mortar layer
2021	2	Demolition layer
2022	2	Demolition layer

Context	Trench	Description
2023	2	Fill of stone-lined drain ***2025***
2024	2	Stone drain
2025	2	Cut for stone drain
2026	2	Ceramic drain within ***1027***
2027	2	Cut for service trench
2028	2	Fill of drain cut ***2029***
2029		Cut for drain
2030	2	Fill of drain ***2030***
2031	2	Cut for drain
2032	2	Fill of stone-capped drain ***2033***
2033		Drain cut
2034	2	Fill of stone-capped drain ***2003***
2035	2	Fill of stone-capped drain ***2003***
2036	2	Stone-capped drain
2037	2	Levelling layer above ***2009***
2038	2	Fill of pit ***2039***
2039	2	Pit
2040	2	Internal surface adjacent to wall ***2006***
2041	2	Fill of ***2041***
2042	2	Slot
2043	2	Fill of ***2044***
2044	2	Slot
2045	2	Brick wall
2046	2	Deposit below ***2045***
2047	2	Cobble hearth
2048	2	Deposit below hearth ***2047***
2049	2	Cut for hearth
2050	2	Deposit above ***2045***
2051	2	East/west aligned wall stub
3000	3	Natural
3001	3	Dark brown silty-clay
3002	3	Cut for chalk drain
3003	3	Chalk drain
3004	3	Orange-brown silty-clay
3005	3	North/south aligned chalk wall
3006	3	Cut for wall ***3005***
3007	3	Dark brown silt
3008	3	Fill of ***3009***
3009	3	Pit
3010	3	Chalk rubble
3011	3	North/south aligned ditch
3012	3	Upper fill of ***3011***
3013	3	Orange-brown silt
3014	3	Dark brown organic silt
3015	3	Sandy chalk gravel
3016	3	Black cindery spread
3017	3	Fill of ***3018***
3018	3	North/south aligned ditch

Context	Trench	Description
3019	3	Brick walls for chalk capping ***3003***
3020	3	Possible clay surface
3021	3	Dark brown silt
3022	3	dark brown organic silt
3023	3	Cobble hearth
3024	3	Dark organic silt
3025	3	Rubble layer
3026	3	Clay layer below ***3001***
3027	3	Lower fill of ***3011***
3028	3	Wall adjacent to ***3005***
3029	3	Brick structure seen in section
3030	3	Construction cut for ***3029***
3031	3	Fill of ***3030***
3032	3	Fill of ***3030***
4000	4	Natural
4001	4	Fill of ***4002***
4002	4	Gully
4003	4	Back fill of ***4006***
4004	4	Back fill of ***4006***
4005	4	Back fill of ***4007***
4006	4	Demolition pit
4007	4	Apse-ended brick structure
4008	4	Construction cut for ***4007***
4009	4	Demolition layer associated with ***4010*** and ***4011***
4010	4	Brick surface
4011	4	Brick surface
4012	4	Dark brown silt
4013	4	Modern demolition layer
4014	4	Grey mortar

Watching Brief Contexts		
Context	**Description**	**Interpretation**
1	Mixed brick, crushed concrete and stone	Modern demolition debris forming hardcore surface
2	Orange-coloured gravel	Natural, same as ***11***
3	North/south aligned brick wall, height 0.3m, width 0.4m, brick size 235mm x 110mm x 50mm. Located 0.3m below ground surface, sealed by ***1***	Factory-made brick wall, associated with fe objects removed during machining. Possibly part of Victoria Foundry
4	Fire-blackened sand, depth 0.3m	Associated with wall ***3***
5	East/west aligned fire brick wall, two course high and one brick wide	Associated with Victoria Foundry
6	East/west aligned brick wall, four courses high, two bricks wide.	Associated with Victoria Foundry
7	Circular factory-made brick feature. 1m in diameter and filled with slag, ash and clinker	Possible well or brick-lined pit associated with Victoria Foundry
8	Factory-made brick structure bonded by lime mortar. The structure consists of parallel 4m walls running east/west with a curved apse feature at the western end. The eastern end of the structure was truncated during machining. The area between the parallel walls was filled with a soft rubbery substance.	Associated with Victoria Foundry. Structure is possibly a room to accommodate foundry machinery or industrial tanks.
9	Brick drain, three courses high and capped with chalk blocks, within ***10***. Aligned north/south	Brick-lined drain, capped by chalk blocks. Also seen in Trench 3 of the evaluation.
10	Mid-blackish-grey silty sand.	Garden soil
11	100% sub-rounded 5mm-500mm pebbles and flint	Natural drift geology
12	Square structure of factory-made bricks with lime mortar bond, 1m high, 0.5m by 0.5m. Cuts ***11***	Small brick pillar or base; located on its own, it is probably associated with the Victoria foundry but its function is undetermined
13	Chalk-built wall	Wall possibly associated with building shown on Wood's map of Bridlington
14	Mid-blackish-grey silty sand.	Garden soil

APPENDIX 4: FINDS SUMMARY

Context	Phse	Qty	Pottery Fabric	Material	Description	Date range
Unstrat		1		Flint	Scraper made from tertiary flake, with use wear	Bronze Age
Unstrat		1	BRAN	Ceramic	Unidentified form	Late thirteenth - early fourteenth century
Unstrat		1	BEV	Ceramic	Jug	Late thirteenth - fourteenth century
Unstrat		1	GREB	Ceramic	Pancheon?	Seventeenth - nineteenth century
Unstrat		1	PORC	Ceramic	Rim to base of bone china deep saucer, scalloped edge, 'Broseley' transfer-printed pattern	Early nineteenth century
Unstrat		1	TPWW	Ceramic	White earthenware plate rim, 'Albion' transfer-printed pattern	Nineteenth century
Unstrat		1	TPWW	Ceramic	White earthenware plate rim, 'Willow' transfer-printed pattern	Nineteenth – early twentieth century
Unstrat		3	CTP	Ceramic	Clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, narrow to medium bore	Eighteenth – early twentieth century
Unstrat		1	LBLAK	Ceramic	Black-glazed red earthenware pancheon base	Seventeenth - early twentieth century
Unstrat		1	GREB / GREG	Ceramic	Greenish-brown-glazed red earthenware hollow-ware coarseware fragment	Late seventeenth – eighteenth century?
Unstrat		1		Copper alloy	D-shaped washer?	Nineteenth – early twentieth century?
Unstrat		1		Ceramic	Self-glazed buff-coloured fireclay (?) drain pipe rim	Nineteenth – twentieth century
Unstrat		1	USW / MODSW	Ceramic	Mottled brown-glazed grey stoneware globular vessel (bottle?) base, unglazed on interior	Seventeenth – twentieth century?
Unstrat		1	UGRE	Ceramic	Unglazed red earthenware hollow-ware fragment, inner half of fabric reduced to black	Seventeenth – nineteenth century?
Unstrat				Stone	9" wide section of cornice, a masons mark '*X*' was observed	Fourteenth century
Unstrat				Stone	*c*.25% of a column capital	Eleventh - sixteenth century
Unstrat				Stone	Section of slender pillar shaft	Fourteenth century
7	2	6		Slag	Lumps	Not closely datable
10	4	1		Glass	Large dark olive green bottle base with high kick	Eighteenth - nineteenth century

Context	Phse	Qty	Pottery Fabric	Material	Description	Date range
10	2	3		Ceramic	Pan tile (?) fragments	Eighteenth - nineteenth century
10	2	2	CTP	Ceramic	Clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, largish bore and medium bore	Seventeenth - early twentieth century
10	2	1	FPWW	Ceramic	Badly burnt pearlware (?) scalloped saucer rim	Late eighteenth - early nineteenth century
10	2	1	FPWW	Ceramic	Self-glazed buff-coloured earthenware factory-produced banded slipware carinated bowl rim	Late eighteenth - early twentieth century
10	2	2	FPWW	Ceramic	Self-glazed buff-coloured earthenware pie dish rim and base	Late eighteenth - early twentieth century
10	2	1	FPWW	Ceramic	Self-glazed buff-coloured hollow-ware possibly from same jug as above	Late eighteenth - early twentieth century
10	2	1	FPWW	Ceramic	Creamware (?) bowl base	Late eighteenth - nineteenth century
10	2	7	FPWW	Ceramic	Self-glazed buff-coloured earthenware partly refitting jug fragments with relief-moulded grape vine on exterior and brown stained glaze on neck	Late eighteenth - nineteenth century
10	2	1	FPWW	Ceramic	Brown tortoiseshell-glazed creamware (?) hollow-ware vessel base, cup or jug with edge of handle terminal	Mid - late eighteenth century
10	2	5	FPWW	Ceramic	Refitting self-glazed buff-coloured earthenware bowl base	Nineteenth - early twentieth century
10	2	1	FPWW	Ceramic	Heavily iron-stained white earthenware plate base	Nineteenth - twentieth century
10	2	1	FPWW	Ceramic	White earthenware basin base with blue dabbed pattern	Nineteenth century
10	2	1	FPWW	Ceramic	White earthenware plate rim with relief-moulded and blue painted crude shell edge, scalloped concave rim	Nineteenth century
10	2	2	FPWW	Ceramic	Refitting white earthenware blue sponge-printed base fragments	Nineteenth century
10	2	27	GREB	Ceramic	Rim and body fragments from one or more fine brown-glazed red earthenware globular jars with flat rim decorated with two white slip lines	Eighteenth - nineteenth century
10	2	7	GREB	Ceramic	Self-glazed fine red earthenware globular jar base and body fragments	Eighteenth - nineteenth century

Context	Phse	Qty	Pottery Fabric	Material	Description	Date range
10	2	21	GREB	Ceramic	Red earthenware with white slip-coated interior and brown tortoiseshell (?) glaze (some appears to be very flown sponging) from pancheon and platter rims and bases	Eighteenth century
10	2	5	GREB	Ceramic	Refitting pancheon rim fragments, brown-glazed red earthenware with white slip-coated interior	Nineteenth - early twentieth century
10	2	1	GREB	Ceramic	White slip-coated interior red earthenware pancheon fragment	Nineteenth - early twentieth century
10	2	15	LBLAK	Ceramic	Black-glazed red earthenware, some refitting bits, from pancheon, jug (?), and globular lugged jar?	Seventeenth - early twentieth century
10	2	10	GREB	Ceramic	Self-glazed red earthenware pancheon rim, body and base fragments	Seventeenth - nineteenth century
10	2	1	GREG	Ceramic	Olive greenish-yellow-glazed mid-orange earthenware jar (?) base with cream-coloured earthenware on exterior	Seventeenth - eighteenth century
10	2	1	GREG	Ceramic	Dark olive green-glazed orange and buff-coloured earthenware jar base	Seventeenth - eighteenth century?
10	2	1	HUM5	Ceramic	Brownish-olive green-glazed partially reduced red earthenware lidded and lugged crock rim	Seventeenth - nineteenth century?
10	2	3	HUM5	Ceramic	Brownish-olive green-glazed partially reduced red earthenware crock (?) base and body fragments	Seventeenth - nineteenth century?
10	2	4	HUM5	Ceramic	Yellow and green-glazed partially reduced orange earthenware crock rim and body (two refitting pairs)	Sixteenth - nineteenth century
10	2	2	HUM5	Ceramic	Olive green-glazed fully reduced earthenware jar fragments (Humberware)	Sixteenth - seventeenth century?
10	2	1	HUM5	Ceramic	Dark olive green-glazed partially reduced orange earthenware jar (?) base	Sixteenth - seventeenth century?
10	2	1	HUM5?	Ceramic	Olive green and purple-glazed red earthenware rouletted body fragment	Sixteenth - nineteenth century?
10	2	5	MODSW?	Ceramic	Lustrous brown salt (?)-glazed grey stoneware rouletted lidded and lugged jar fragments with green-glazed interior	Nineteenth - twentieth century
10	2	15	MODSW?	Ceramic	Refitting rim to base fragments of rouletted brown-glazed grey stoneware pancheon	Nineteenth - twentieth century
10	2	1	STAFSL	Ceramic	Yellow-glazed cream-coloured earthenware tableware fragment with band of red slip, white slip on top, and incised horizontal lines showing the red, and red slip dots in a flower motif	Late seventeenth - early eighteenth century
10	2	1	STAFSL	Ceramic	Yellow-glazed cream-coloured cup (?) fragment with orange slip band, which slip on top, and incised horizontal lines showing the orange	Late seventeenth - early eighteenth century

Context	Phse	Qty	Pottery Fabric	Material	Description	Date range
10	2	1	STAFSL	Ceramic	Yellow-glazed cream-coloured earthenware tableware fragment	Late seventeenth - early eighteenth century
10	2	1	TIN	Ceramic	Blue-painted tin-glazed earthenware	Eighteenth century
10	2	10	TPWW	Ceramic	White earthenware 'Willow' transfer-printed pattern: 3 refitting fragments and one other bit all from vegetable dish lid, 3 plate rim fragments, 3 refitting meat plate fragments	Nineteenth century
10	2	1	TPWW	Ceramic	'Broseley' transfer-printed white earthenware saucer rim	Nineteenth century
10	2	1	TPWW	Ceramic	White earthenware plate base with blue transfer-printed landscape pattern	Nineteenth century
10	2	1	UNATCO	Ceramic	Green and purple-glazed fully reduced sandy ware jar (?) fragment	Medieval - early post-medieval?
10	2	1	USW/ MODSW	Ceramic	Self-glazed grey stoneware jar (?) base	Eighteenth - nineteenth century
10	2	1	USW/ MODSW	Ceramic	Green-glazed grey stoneware bottle neck fragment	Eighteenth - nineteenth century
10	2	1	USW/ MODSW	Ceramic	Whitish-grey stoneware globular closed vessel base, salt-glazed on exterior	Eighteenth century?
10	2	1	USW/ MODSW	Ceramic	Self-glazed whitish stoneware ridged strap handle	Late eighteenth - nineteenth century
1003	2	1		Glass	Colourless complete bottle, circular cross-section, internal screw-top closure, embossed text around base of side 'Robt Hawkshaw Ltd Bridlington'	1894 - 1913+?
1003	2	2		Glass	Complete and identical incomplete very light turquoise bottle with complex applied lip and recess for cork/stopper, embossed text around shoulder 'Queen Mab Sauce' and down side 'Mortons' Grimsby', punt mark on base '1418'	1897 - 1912?
1003	2	1		Glass	Very light turquoise Codd bottle base to shoulder, with embossed elongated oval label on side with text 'W Day / Trade Mark / Bridlington …' and punt mark on base '1613'	Late nineteenth - early twentieth century
1003	2	1	FPWW	Ceramic	White earthenware basin rim	Late eighteenth - twentieth century
1003	2	1	LBLAK	Ceramic	Black-glazed red earthenware jar (?) rim	Late seventeenth - early twentieth century

Context	Phse	Q ty	Pottery Fabric	Material	Description	Date range
1003	2	1	PORC	Ceramic	Bone china hollow-ware rim with pink lustre	Mid-nineteenth - early twentieth century
1003	2	6	TPWW	Ceramic	'Asiatic Pheasants' transfer-printed white earthenware: large ashet rim to base, refitting ashet base x 3, plate base, rim	Mid-nineteenth - early twentieth century
1003	2	1	TPWW	Ceramic	White earthenware plate rim with white-on-brown brown transfer-printed pattern	Mid-nineteenth - early twentieth century
1003	2	1	TPWW	Ceramic	White earthenware plate (?) fragment with grey transfer-printed pattern	Mid-nineteenth - early twentieth century
1003	2	1	TPWW	Ceramic	'Willow' transfer-printed white earthenware vegetable dish lid fragment	Nineteenth century
1004	2	4		CBM	Pan tile fragments	Eighteenth - nineteenth century?
1004	2	1		CBM	Undiagnostic brick fragment	Not closely datable
1004	2	1		CBM	Flat roof tile with mortar attached	Thirteenth - eighteenth century
1004	2	1	CTP	Ceramic	Clay tobacco pipe stem, medium bore	Eighteenth - early twentieth century
1004	2	1	CTP	Ceramic	Clay tobacco pipe stem, narrowish bore, stamped badly with 'H. SOUTHGATE / BROSELEY 18'?	Nineteenth - early twentieth century
1004	2	1	CTP	Ceramic	Clay tobacco pipe stem, wide bore	Seventeenth - nineteenth century
1004	2	4	LBLAK	Ceramic	Black-glazed red earthenware crock/jar base and sides, probably single vessel	Late seventeenth - early twentieth century
1004	2	3	STAFSL	Ceramic	Fine yellow-glazed cream-coloured tableware hollow-ware vessel rim and body, with red slip dots in flower motif?	Late seventeenth - early eighteenth century
1004	2	2	STAFSL / FPWW	Ceramic	Brown-glazed fine white earthenware hollow-ware body and handle - mottled ware? Or later?	Late seventeenth - nineteenth century?
1013	2	4		Glass	Refitting dark olive green cylindrical bottle base x 3, similar base x 1	Eighteenth - nineteenth century
1013	2	1	TIN	Ceramic	Tin-glazed earthenware plate rim	Eighteenth century
1019	2	3		Glass	Very light turquoise window panes, two different thicknesses	Seventeenth - early twentieth century

Context	Phse	Qty	Pottery Fabric	Material	Description	Date range
1019	2	1		Cu alloy	Rectangular sheet with several impressed marks similar to those from a screw thread	Eighteenth - early twentieth century
1019	2	4		Slag	Three small pieces and one very large vesicular iron-rich lump with flat base	Not closely datable
1019	2	5		Fe	Fragmentary objects covered in slag, including an awl/nail, two small bars, a rectangular 'plate' and a piece of corrugated iron	Not closely datable
1019	2	6	LBLAK	Ceramic	Black-glazed sandy orange earthenware jar rim and body, many refitting fragments, unglazed or worn on top rim surface	Seventeenth - nineteenth century
1027	2	1	GREB/ GREG	Ceramic	Light greenish-orange glazed light orange-buff earthenware hollow-ware vessel base	Late seventeenth - eighteenth century?
2002	2	1	STAFSL	Ceramic	Yellow-glazed cream-coloured earthenware tableware fragment with red and white (?) trailed and combed slip decoration, white mortar adhering to breaks	Late seventeenth - early eighteenth century
2002	2	1	TIN	Ceramic	Blue painted tin-glazed earthenware plate fragment with white mortar adhering to it	Eighteenth century
2009	2	5		CBM	Thick red earthenware hand-made unfrogged brick fragments	Eighteenth - nineteenth century?
2009	2	2		CBM	Thin brick fragments, hand made, unfrogged	Late seventeenth - eighteenth century (J Tibbles *pers comm*)
2009	2	1	HUM1	Ceramic	Jug	Late thirteenth - sixteenth century
2009	2	2		Mortar	Pinkish-beige lumps with charcoal, coal, brick, sand, and grit inclusions	Not closely datable
2009	2	1		Ceramic	Red earthenware building material fragment, probably roof tile, not diagnostic	Not closely datable
2009	2	1	HUM5	Ceramic	Late Humberware (5) body fragment (dark olive-green-glazed red earthenware)	Sixteenth - nineteenth century
2010	2	2		CBM	Brick, one with clear grass/straw indentations on its bed	Late eighteenth-mid-nineteenth century
2013	2	1		Glass	Thin olive green bottle/vessel fragment	nineteenth - early twentieth century
2013	2	2		Glass	Thin colourless window pane fragments	Nineteenth - twentieth century

Context	Phse	Qty	Pottery Fabric	Material	Description	Date range
2013	2	8	FPWW	Ceramic	Self-glazed buff-coloured earthenware pie dish fragments: refitting base x 3, refitting rim x 3, rim, body, from three or four different vessels	Late eighteenth - early twentieth century
2013	2	3	FPWW	Ceramic	White earthenware plate rim, bowl rim, and plate body	Late eighteenth - early twentieth century
2013	2	3	FPWW	Ceramic	White earthenware complete refitting plate base with single footrim	Nineteenth - early twentieth century
2013	2	3	TPWW	Ceramic	Flow blue transfer-printed relief-moulded white earthenware jug body, rim and handle terminal	Nineteenth - early twentieth century
2013	2	3	TPWW	Ceramic	White earthenware refitting small vegetable dish lid rim, 'Willow' transfer-printed pattern	Nineteenth century
2013	2	4	TPWW	Ceramic	White earthenware ashet rim to base, 'Willow' transfer-printed pattern	Nineteenth century
2019	1/2	1	STAFSL	Ceramic	Thick press-moulded plate rim with pie crust edge, mid-orange earthenware with red, white, and mid-orange trailed and combed slip, Staffordshire-type	Eighteenth century
2030	2	1		CBM	Sand-formed red earthenware roof tile?	Eighteenth - nineteenth century?
2030	2	1		CBM	Pan tile (?) fragment	Eighteenth - nineteenth century?
2030	2	1		CBM	Thick brick fragment	Eighteenth - nineteenth century?
2030	2	1	GREG	Ceramic	Olive/brown-glazed red earthenware base	Seventeenth - nineteenth century
2032	2	2		CBM	Pan tile or ridge tile?	Seventeenth - nineteenth century?
2032	2	2		CBM	White earthenware floor/wall tiles, 'Made in…' impressed on reverse, with tile cement attached	Twentieth century
2032	2	1	STAFSL	Ceramic	Yellow-ware (?) base fragment, blackened underneath	Late seventeenth - early eighteenth century?
2032	2	1	STAFSL	Ceramic	Fine yellow-ware (?) hollow-ware vessel base	Late seventeenth - early eighteenth century?
2032	2	1	TPWW	Ceramic	Pearlware very small plate rim, 'Willow' transfer-printed pattern	Early nineteenth century

Context	Phse	Qty	Pottery Fabric	Material	Description	Date range
2032	2	1	LBLAK	Ceramic	Fine black-glazed red earthenware pancheon (?) rim	Late seventeenth - eighteenth century?
2032	2	2	GREB	Ceramic	Mid-brown-glazed red earthenware	Seventeenth - nineteenth century
2032	2	1	GREB	Ceramic	Brown-glazed red earthenware hollow-ware vessel fragment	Sixteenth - nineteenth century
2032	2	1	HUM5	Ceramic	Late Humberware	Sixteenth - nineteenth century
2032	2	1	BRAN	Ceramic	North Yorkshire Brandsby type	Thirteenth - fourteenth century
2032	2	1	STAFSL	Ceramic	Fine orange hollow-ware rim, white slip-coated with incised (?)lines, orange showing through	Late seventeenth - early eighteenth century
2032	2	1	STAFSL	Ceramic	Yellow-ware (?) strap handle with possible traces of brown slip, from mug?	Late seventeenth - early eighteenth century?
2032	2	1	STAFSL	Ceramic	Cream-coloured earthenware cup (?) fragment with white and red trailed slip	Late seventeenth - early eighteenth century?
2032	2	1	STAFSL	Ceramic	Fine cream-coloured hollow-ware fragment, yellow-glazed interior with brown-glazed exterior	Late seventeenth - eighteenth century
2032	2	1	UGRE	Ceramic	Red earthenware fragment, one surface not present	Not closely datable
2037	2	1	GREB	Ceramic	Brown-glazed light orange fine hollow-ware fragment with pattern of incised lines on exterior	Eighteenth century
2037	2	1	LBLAK	Ceramic	Black-glazed red earthenware fineware hollow-ware vessel base, with one or more handles	Late seventeenth - eighteenth century
2037	2	1	STAFSL	Ceramic	Press-moulded (?) plate (?) body or base, mid-orange earthenware with red, white, and mid-orange trailed and combed slip, Staffordshire-type	Eighteenth century
2038	2	2		CBM	Thick hand-made bricks	Eighteenth - nineteenth century?
2038	2	4		CBM	Thin bricks with mortar attached	Late seventeenth - eighteenth century
2038	2	1		Burnt material	Vesicular partly vitrified piece with mortar attached	Not closely datable

Context	Phse	Qty	Pottery Fabric	Material	Description	Date range
2038	2	2		CBM	Flat roof tile	Thirteenth - eighteenth century
2038	2	1	HUM1	Ceramic	Unidentified form	Late thirteenth - sixteenth century
2038	2	1	SPB	Ceramic	Cooking pot (?) with internal sooting	Twelfth - late fourteenth century
2045	2	2		CBM	Reddish-orange thin unfrogged bricks	Late eighteenth and early to mid-nineteenth centuries
2046	2	1		Flint	Back blade on a tertiary flake, evidence of platform preparation and controlled core reduction, arrow head or similar projectile point?	Mesolithic
2046	2	1	GREB	Ceramic	Fine brown-glazed red earthenware fragment	Late seventeenth - eighteenth century
2047	1	1		CBM	Brick, blackened on one edge	Medieval
2047	1	1		CBM	Flat roof tile	Thirteenth - eighteenth century
2048	1	2		Cu alloy	Rolled sheet lace (?) tag with mineralised fabric in the folds	Not closely datable
2048	1	1	HUM1	Ceramic	Unidentified form	Late thirteenth - sixteenth century
3001	2	1		Glass	Thin very light turquoise window pane, surfaces laminating	Eighteenth - nineteenth century
3001	2	2	GREB	Ceramic	Brown-glazed red earthenware hollow-ware fragments	Seventeenth - nineteenth century
3001	2	2	SPB	Ceramic	Refitting Staxton/Potter Brompton fragments	Thirteenth - fourteenth century
3001	2	1	UNAT	Ceramic	Unattributed gritty ware fabric	Medieval
3007	1	2	SPB	Ceramic	Refitting Staxton/Potter Brompton fragments	Thirteenth - fourteenth century
3007	1	3	UMF	Ceramic	Refitting jug fragments	Late thirteenth - fourteenth century
3012	1	1		Burnt clay?	Black and rust-red lump of daub or similar?	Not closely datable
3021	1	1		Flint	Natural frost shatter	Natural
3021	1	1		Flint	Blade fragment made from tertiary flake, evidence of platform preparation, possibly been backed	Neolithic
3022	1	1		Flint	Awl or graver with hafting notch, some evidence of retouch	Bronze Age?
3022	1	3		Ceramic	Brick (?) fragments, not diagnostic	Not closely datable

Context	Phse	Q ty	Pottery Fabric	Material	Description	Date range
3022	1	1	CIST	Ceramic	Late Cistercian thin cup (?) handle fragment	Fifteenth - sixteenth century
3022	1	1	GREB	Ceramic	Self-glazed mid-orange earthenware	Seventeenth - eighteenth century
3022	1	2	GREB	Ceramic	Orange earthenware spattered with brown glaze	Seventeenth - nineteenth century
3022	1	1	UGRE	Ceramic	Red earthenware	Sixteenth - nineteenth century
4004	2	1		Fe	Straight, simple circular cross-sectioned pipe, very corroded	Eighteenth - twentieth century
4004	2	1		Cu alloy	T-shaped piping, covered in mortar	Nineteenth - early twentieth century
4004	2	1		Fe	Nail, rectangular cross-section, wavy	Not closely datable
4004	2	1	GREB	Ceramic	Brown-glazed orange earthenware fragment	Seventeenth - nineteenth century
4007	2	1		CBM	Dark crimson/red thick brick	Late eighteenth - early nineteenth century
4007	2	1		CBM	Dark crimson/red thin brick with a large fragment of orangey brick cemented to it	Early to mid-nineteenth century
4012	1	1	HUM1	Ceramic	Jug	Late thirteenth - sixteenth century
4012	1	1	SPB	Ceramic	Cookpot	Twelfth - late fourteenth century
4012	1	1	YOR/ BRAN	Ceramic	Unidentified form	Late thirteenth - early fourteenth century

APPENDIX 5: POTTERY FABRIC CODES

BEV	Beverley-type ware
BRAN	Brandsby ware
CIST	Cistercian
CTP	Clay tobacco pipe
FPWW	Factory-produced white earthenwares (including creamware, pearlware, and self-glazed buff earthenware, and all possible forms of decoration)
GREB	Glazed red earthenware (brown)
GREG	Glazed red earthenware (green)
HUM1	Late thirteenth - sixteenth century Humberware
HUM5	Post-medieval Humberware
LBLAK	Late blackware (including black-glazed red earthenware coarseware vessels)
MODSW	Modern stoneware (including stoneware dating from the late eighteenth to the twentieth century)
PORC	Porcelain (including bone china)
SPB	Staxton/Potter Brompton
STAFSL	Staffordshire slipwares (including all other sources of slipwares, slip-coated tablewares, yellow wares, but excluding factory-produced slipwares, and slip-coated red earthenware coarsewares)
TIN	Tin-glazed earthenwares
TPWW	Transfer-printed white earthenwares
UGRE	Unglazed red earthenware
UMF	Unattributed medieval fabric A
UNAT	Unattributed
UNATCO	Unattributed coarseware
USW	Unattributed stoneware
YOR/BRAN	York white ware/Brandsby

APPENDIX 6: SUMMARY OF FAUNAL ASSESSMENT

All bones are fragments unless otherwise stated as complete (comp).
Key: ORN=Object Record Number; Cond=Condition expressed as preservation (G=good, F=fair, V=variable)/ angularity (S=spiky, R=rounded)/ colour (F=fawn, B=brown). ; Locations: vent=ventral, dors=dorsal, prox=proximal, dist=distal, lat=lateral, med=medial, R/L=right/left; Epiphyseal fusion: P=proximal, D=distal, F=fused, U=unfused, Fg=fusing; M=measurable; A=Ageable mandible; J=Juvenile; Taphonomy: DG=dog-gnawed, FB=fresh breakage. Meas = number of measurable bones, Juve = number of juvenile bones, Mand=number of ageable mandibles, Unfuse=number of unfused epiphyses; Taxa: sh/g = sheep/goat, MM1= medium mammal1,LM=large mammal

Context	Phase	ORN	Cond	Description	Total bones	Meas	Juve	Mand	Unfuse
10			F,S,F	Cow: R humerus; sh/g: R first phalanx (PF,FB), L metacarpal (DU, M); R Metatarsal (M, FB, knife - skinning - marks on prox area of lateral surface); R metacarpal (FB,M); sheep: R complete metacarpal (M, DF); ?dog: R dist scap (FB); MM2: rib (FB)	8	4			
2002	2	34	G,S,F	LM: 1 unid (fb)	1				
2032	2	41	F,S,B	Sh/g: L dist tibia (DF, M, FB), R metacarpal (comp, DF, DG); R prox metatarsal (M, DG), L metatarsal (FB, DU); Cow isolated premolar; MM1: skull, metacarpal, rib (fb): LM unid (FB)	9	3			1
2048	1	32	G,S,F	Sh/g: L prox metacarpal (M) - slight osteophyte/ossified ligament on lateral area just below proximal articular surface, 2 R prox metatarsal (M), L dist metatarsal (M, DFg); MM1 (pig): probable metapodial (DG, FB, pos infection); MM1 (sh/g): metacarpal shaft (J, knife marks on vent surf - skinning); MM1: 1 shaft, 1 scapula; LM: 1 radius/ulna (FB), transverse split butchery mark	9	4	1		
3001	2	21	G,S,F	Large gadid (cod/saith/pollack): 4 caudal vertebrae, 1 w/ dors/vent knife cut/chop	4				
3001	2	40	F,S,F	Cow: L scap (DF, FB, spine split-off), L calcaneus (FB, DG, pos immature) sh/g: R metatarsal (Comp, M, FB); L metacarpal (Comp, M, DF, FB); pig: R pelvis (j);	11	2	1		1

Context	Phase	ORN	Cond	Description	Total bones	Meas	Juve	Mand	Unfuse
				MM1: prox humerus (PU), 2 ribs (FB); LM: axis (FB), longbone shaft, 2 ribs (FB)					
3007	1	18	G,S,F	LM: pelvis (pubis, DG)	1				
3012	1	30	G,S,G	MM1: 1 rib, charred, almost calcined	1				
3012	1	47	G,S,F	MM1 (sh/g): mandible (fb), rib (FB, DG) Dog: R mandible, labrador-sized LM (cow): metatarsal shaft	4				
3022	1	31	G,S,F	Cow: femur head (PF, DG), L scap (DF, FB); sh/g R metatarsal (M, FB, knife marks from skinning), L mandible (A; FB; area of smooth, slightly pitted additional bone on the buccal surface - healed infection); MM1: cervical vertebra (FB), rib (FB); LM: rib (FB, transverse knife cut), humerus/femur shaft (split),	8	1		1	
3022	1	39	G,R,F	MM1: (sh/g) humerus (FB); LM: 1 shaft	2				
US			F,S,F	Cow - part skeleton, all freshly broken, comprising: L scapula (DF,PU, M), L radius shaft, L&R metacarpal shaft, L femur shaft and dist, R tibia shaft, L calcaneus (PFg), thoracic vertebra (PFg, DU), 6 ribs	14	1			
3007 (flot)	1		V,S,V	1 possible ling vertebrae frag, calcined; 4-5 amphibian long bones; 2 vole molar (1 bank, 1 field); remainder, all small and unidentified fragments: *c* 50 mammal bone, some calcined; *c* 10 bird bone, some calcined; *c* 5 fish fragments					
3012 (flot)	1		F,S,F	LM: 1 unid; MM1 1 long bone (spiral fracture); amphibian scapula, vertebrae and long bone; Unidentified fragments: *c* 20 fish; *c* 20 mammal fragments;					
2046 flot			F,S,F	Small, undidentified fragments: Fish *c* 15; mammal *c* 20					
3021 flot			F,S,F	Toad humerus; occasional unidentified fragments of fish and mammal					
2048 flot			F,S,F	Sh/g: R proximal metatarsal (M); first phalanx (PF): MM1: 1 metatarsal and 3 shaft fragments; numerous small fragments of unidentified mammal and fish bone		1			

APPENDIX 7: SUMMARY OF PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Site code	Sample	Context	Context-type	Sample volume	Flot description	Plant remains	Potential
BEB05	5	***2046***	Post-med layer above hearth ***2047***	8L	380 ml. Charcoal <4mm (4), chalk (3), sand (4), coal (2), insect remains (1), mammal bone (1), amorphous organic (3), earthworm egg cases (1)	CPR Cerealia indent (2), Legumes (2). WPR (1) *Sambucus nigra*	Medium
BEB05	6	***2047***	Blackened burnt silt deposit assoc with hearth	500ml.	105 ml. Charcoal <2mm (4), chalk (3), sand (4),coal (2), stones (4), burnt fuel (3), metallic pieces (3), wood (2), mammal bone (1). Residue contains piece of copper alloy wire	CPR Cerealia indent (1). WPR (1)*Chenopodium*, *Sambucus nigra and Urtica urens*	Medium
BEB05	4	***2048***	Deposit below cobble hearth ***2047***	8L	600 ml. Charcoal <4mm (4), chalk (3), sand (4), coal (2), fish bone (1), mammal bone (2). Residue contained copper alloy pin	CPR Cerealia indent (2), Legumes (2). WPR (1) *Sambucus nigra*	Medium
BEB05	7	***3007***	Horticultural soil	8L	50 ml. Charcoal <4mm (4), chalk (4), sand (4), coal (3), mammal bone (2), insect egg cases (1)	CPR Cerealia indent (2), Legumes (2). WPR(1) *Sambucus nigra*, *Anthemi*, *Juncus and Brassicaceae*	Medium
BEB05	3	***3012***	Fill of ditch ***3011***	4L	400ml. Charcoal <2mm (4), sand (4), wood (2), mammal bone (1). Residue also contains burnt daub	CPR Cereals (4**) including *Avena*, *Secale*, *Triticum aestivum*, Legumes (1), chaff (1). WPR (1)*Brassicaceae*, *Rumex acetosa and Chenopod*ium	
BEB05	10	***3021***	Horticultural soil	8L	375 ml. Charcoal <4mm (3), chalk (4), sand (4), coal (2), mammal bone (2)	CPR Cerealia indent (2), Legumes (2)	Medium
BEB05	9	***3022***	Horticultural soil	8L	30 ml. Charcoal <4mm(4), chalk (4), sand (4), coal (3), insect remains (1), mammal bone (1)	CPR Cerealia indent (2), Legumes (1). WPR(1) *Sambucus nigra*, *Euphorbia and Juncus*	Medium

Assessment of Charred and Waterlogged Plant Remains from Burton Engineering, Bridlington. Plant remains scored on a scale of 1-4 where 1 is rare (1-5 items) and 4 is abundant (more than 100 items)

CPR = Charred Plant Remains WPR = Waterlogged Plant Remains.

APPENDIX 8: ARCHIVE CATALOGUE

Record Type	**Evaluation**	**Watching Brief**
Written Scheme of Investigation	1	1
Trench Record Sheet	2	
Watching Brief Record Sheet		19
Context Index	7	1
Context Sheets	93	6
Plan Index	1	1
Drawing Index	1	1
Permatrace drawings	21	5
Object Index	1	
Photo Index	8	8
Black and White Negatives	4	4
Black and White Contact Sheets	3	4
Black and White Prints	10	
Colour Slides	106	73

Site Code	Context	Object Record Number	Box Number	Material
BEB05	7	52	2	Slag
BEB05	10	58	3	Ceramic
BEB05	10	59	3	Ceramic
BEB05	10	60	3	Bone
BEB05	1003	55	2	Pottery
BEB05	1003	56	2	Glass
BEB05	1004	51	2	CBM
BEB05	1004	54	2	Pottery
BEB05	1004	57	2	Clay Pipe
BEB05	1013	4	2	Glass
BEB05	1013	6	2	Pottery
BEB05	1019	1	1	Slag
BEB05	1019	2	2	Pottery
BEB05	1019	3	2	Fe object
BEB05	1019	5	2	Cu Alloy object
BEB05	1019	7	2	Glass
BEB05	2002	34	2	Bone
BEB05	2002	44	2	Pottery
BEB05	2009	14	2	Pottery
BEB05	2013	23	2	Pottery
BEB05	2013	35	2	Glass
BEB05	2019	9	2	Pottery
BEB05	2030	29	2	Pottery
BEB05	2030	33	1	CBM
BEB05	2032	41	2	Bone
BEB05	2032	50	2	Pottery
BEB05	2037	16	2	Pottery
BEB05	2038	8	1	CBM
BEB05	2038	15	2	Pottery
BEB05	2046	11	2	Pottery
BEB05	2046	12	2	Flint
BEB05	2047	20	1	CBM
BEB05	2048	13	2	Pottery
BEB05	2048	28	2	Cu object
BEB05	2048	32	2	Bone
BEB05	3001	21	2	Bone (Fish vertebrae)

Site Code	Context	Object Record Number	Box Number	Material
BEB05	3001	37	2	Pottery
BEB05	3001	40	2	Bone
BEB05	3001	45	2	Glass
BEB05	3007	17	2	Pottery
BEB05	3007	18	2	Bone
BEB05	3007	53	2	Pottery
BEB05	3012	30	2	Burnt Bone
BEB05	3012	46	2	Burnt Clay
BEB05	3012	47	2	Bone
BEB05	3021	26	2	Flint
BEB05	3022	22	2	Pottery
BEB05	3022	27	2	Flint
BEB05	3022	31	2	Bone
BEB05	3022	36	2	Pottery
BEB05	3022	38	2	Pottery
BEB05	3022	39	2	Bone
BEB05	4004	42	2	Fe Object
BEB05	4004	48	2	Metal
BEB05	4005	24	2	Pottery
BEB05	4012	10	2	Pottery

0 250 500
metres

Figure 1: Location Map

Figure X:Location Plan of Trenches 1-4

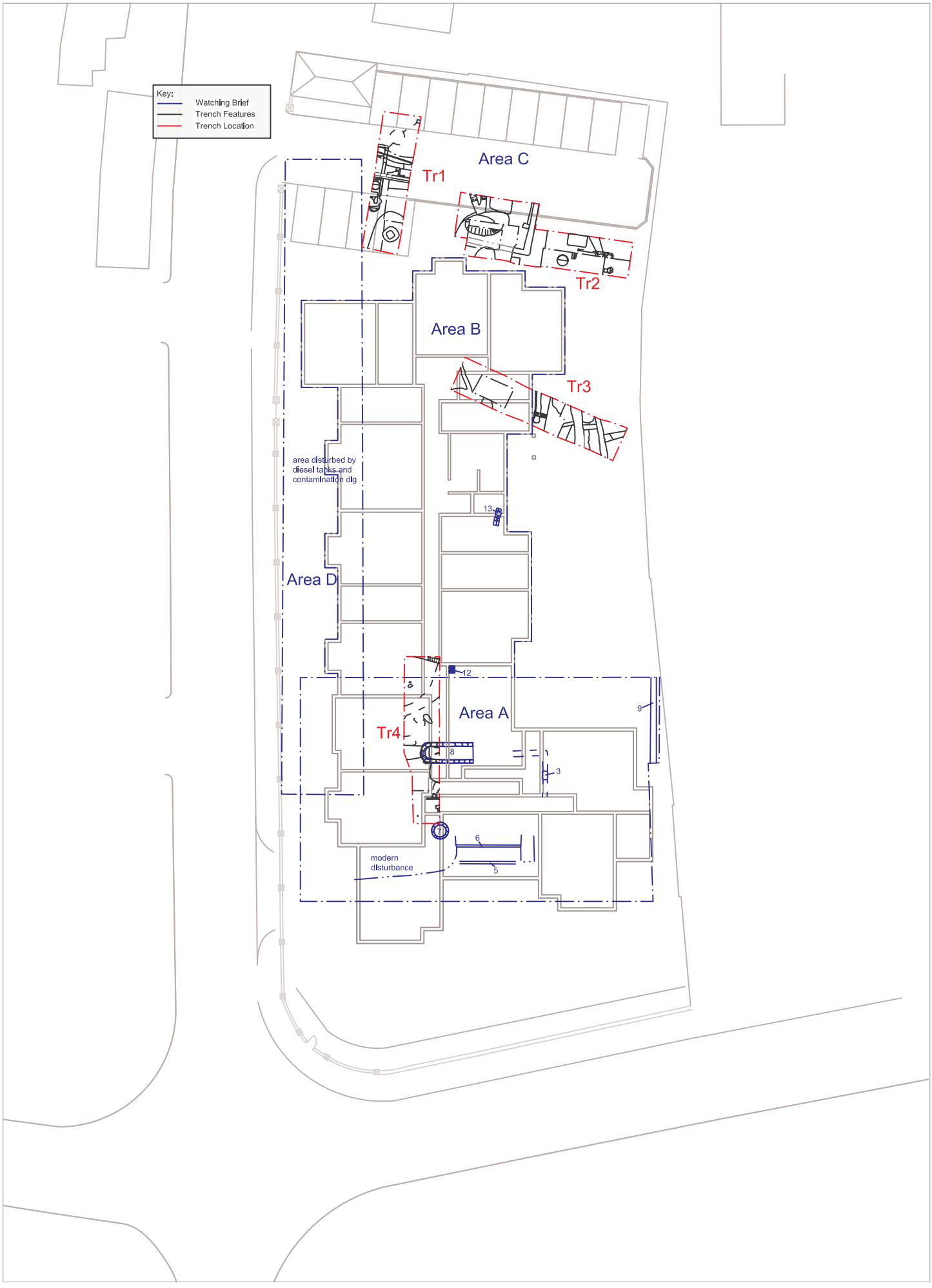


Figure 5: Trench and Watching Brief Location Plan

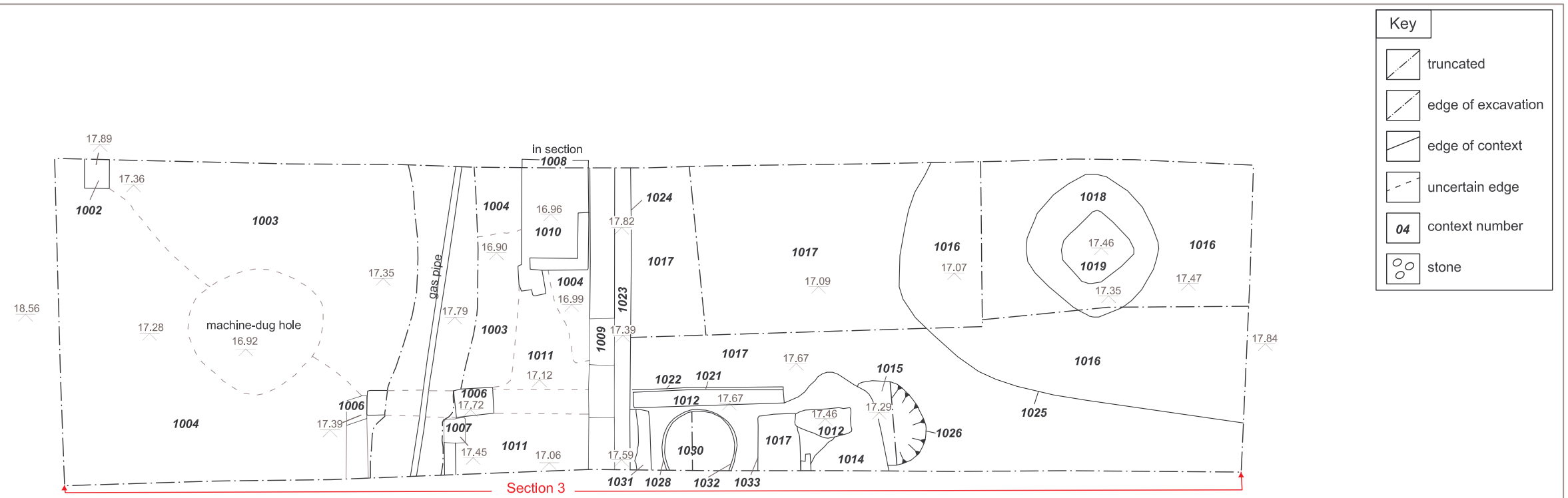
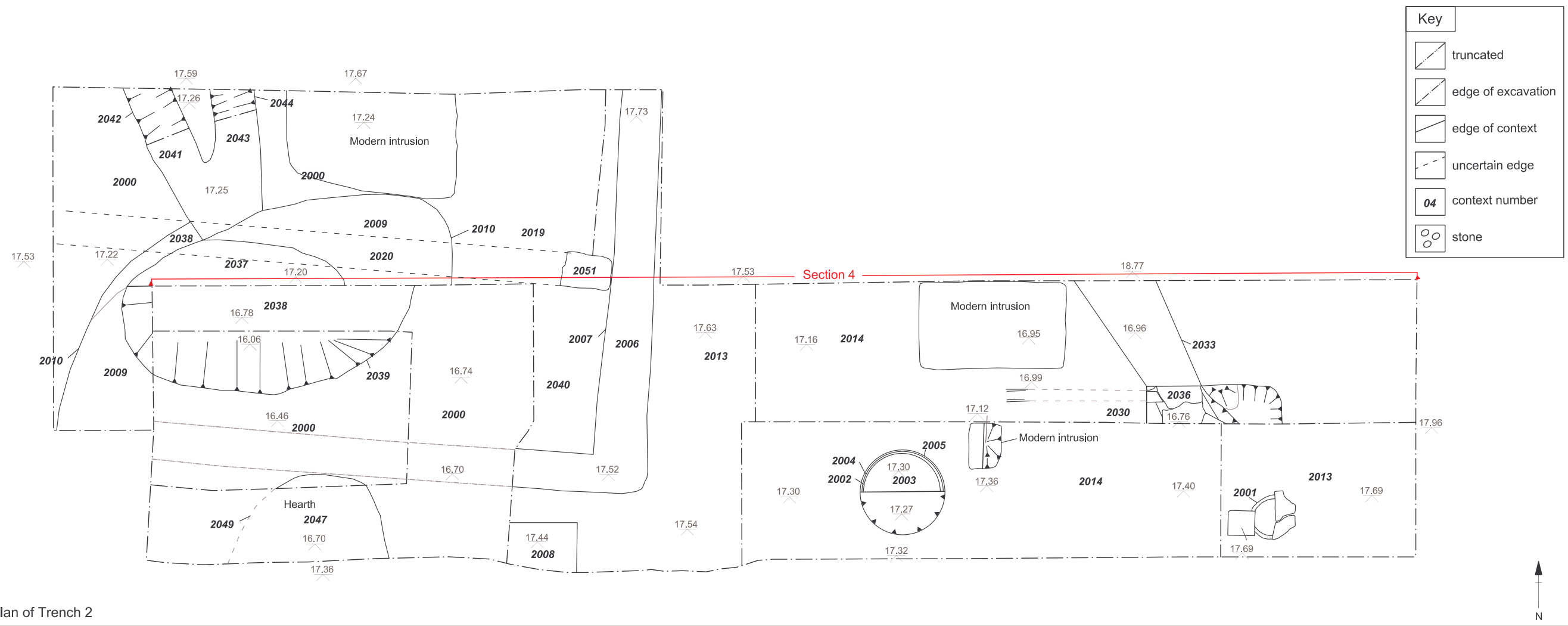
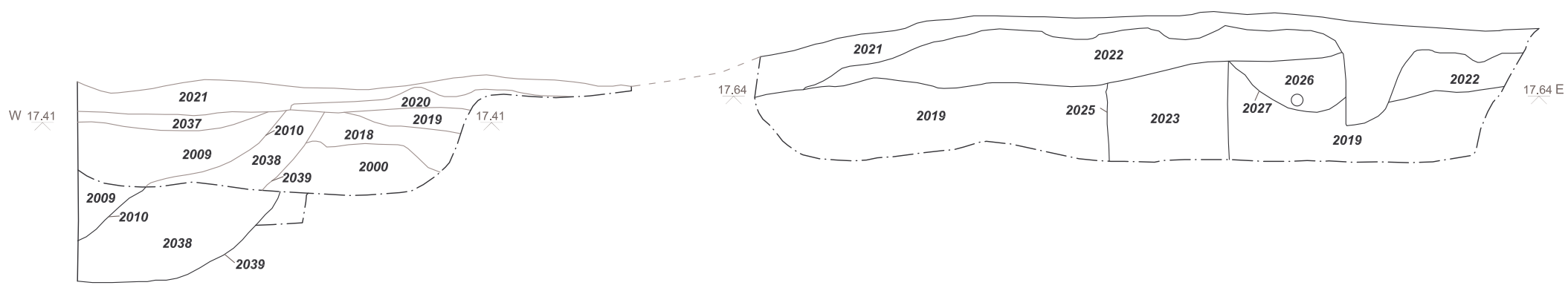


Figure 4: Plan and Section of Trench 1





Scale 1:50 at A3

0 1m

Figure 5: Plan and Section of Trench 2

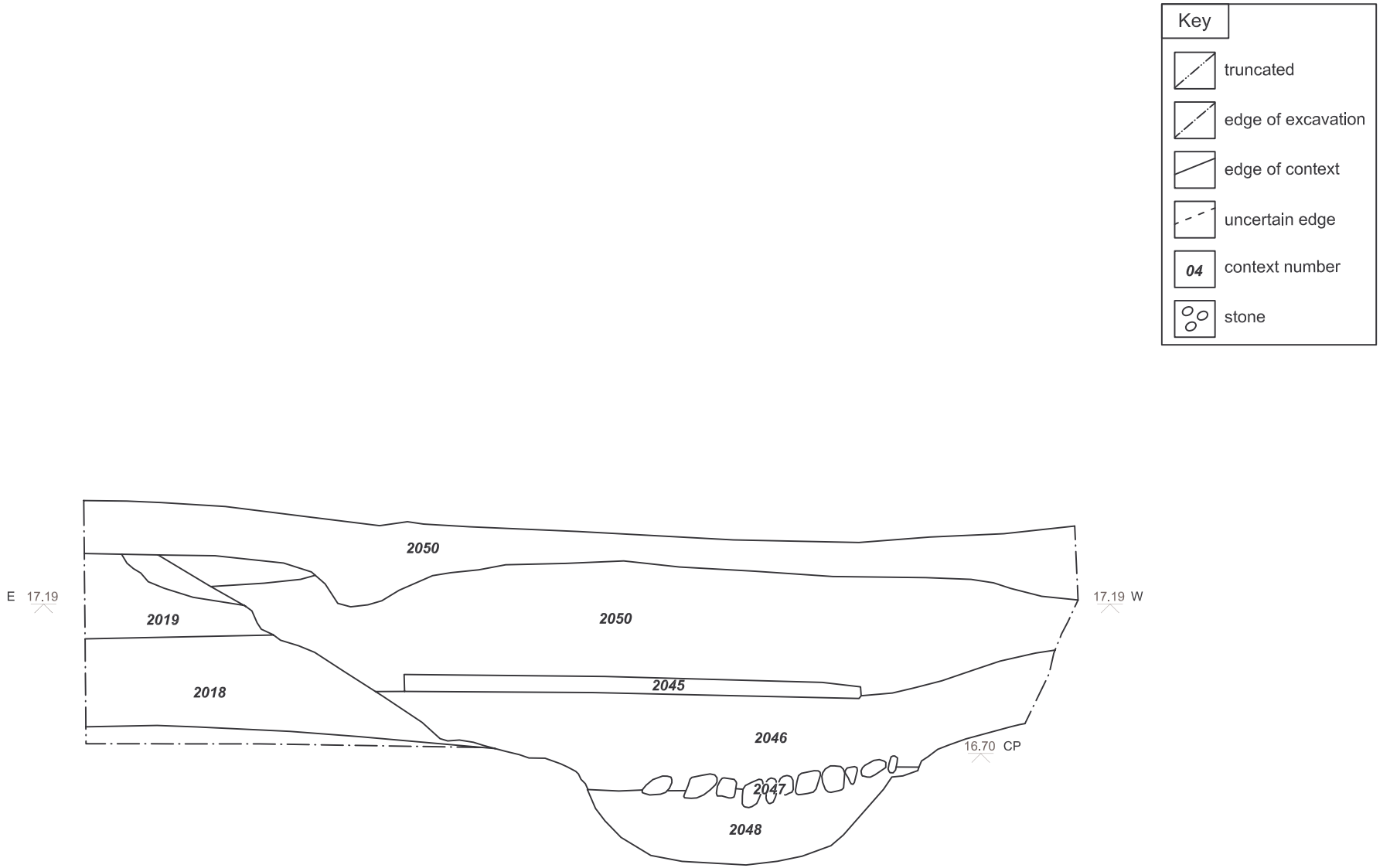
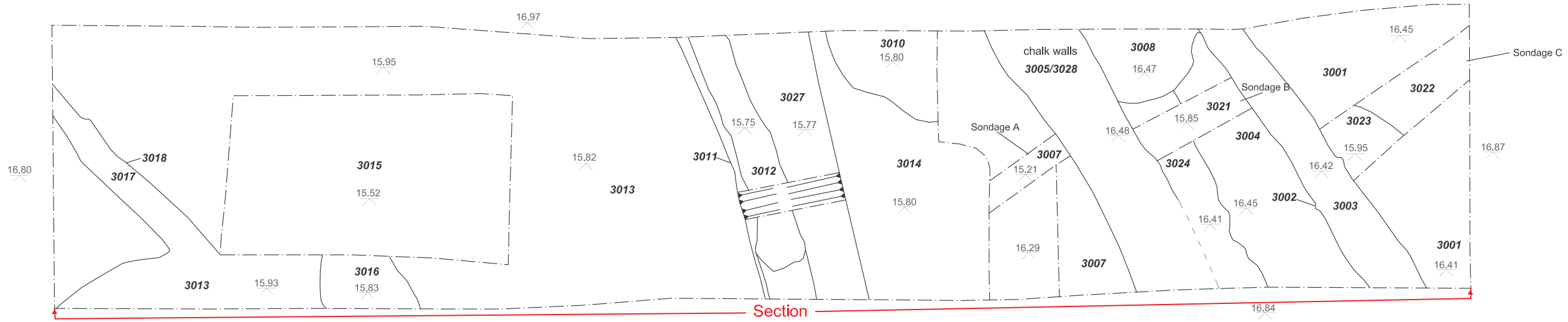
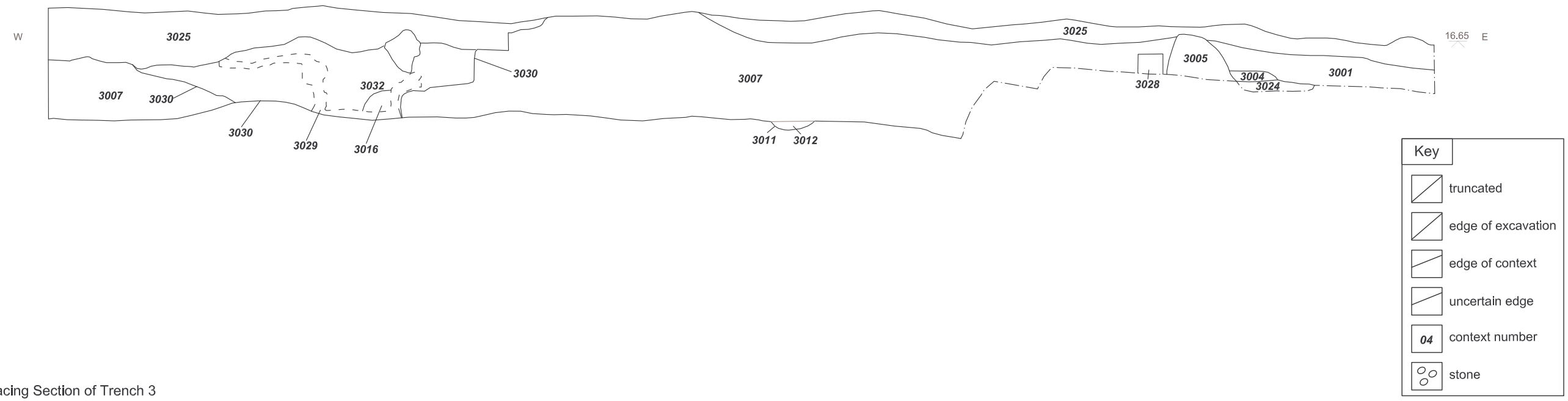


Figure 6: North-facing-section, of Hearth ***2047***



Plan of Trench 3

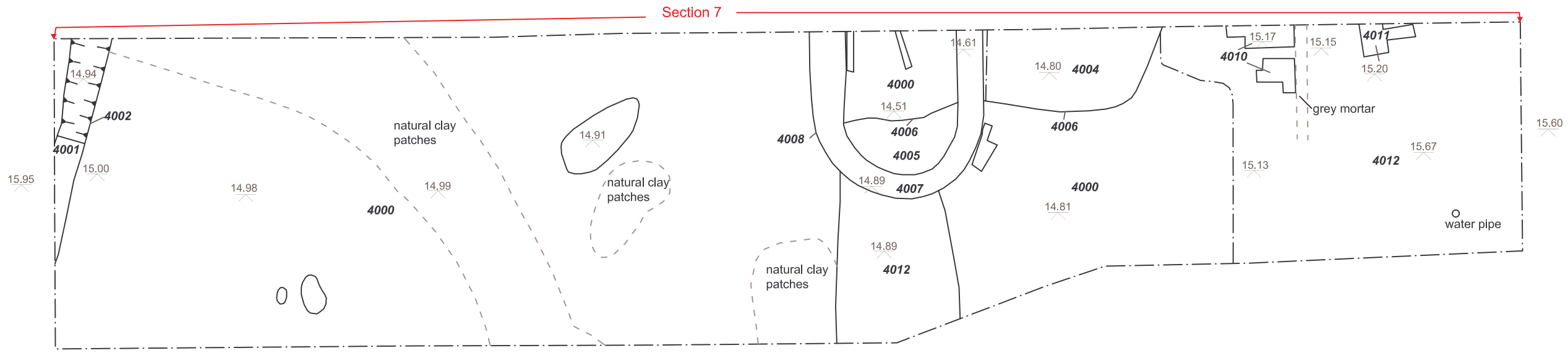


North-Facing Section of Trench 3

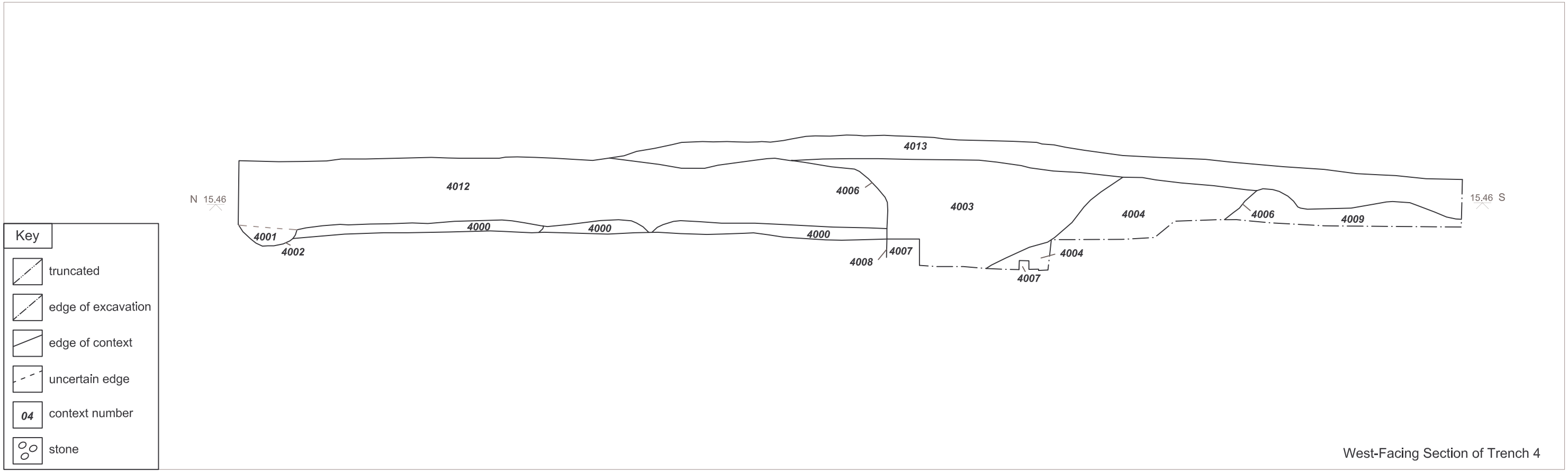
Scale 1:50 at A3

0 1m

Figure 7: Plan and Section of Trench 3



Plan of Trench 4



West-Facing Section of Trench 4

Scale 1:50 at A3

0 1m

Figure 8: Plan and Section of Trench 4

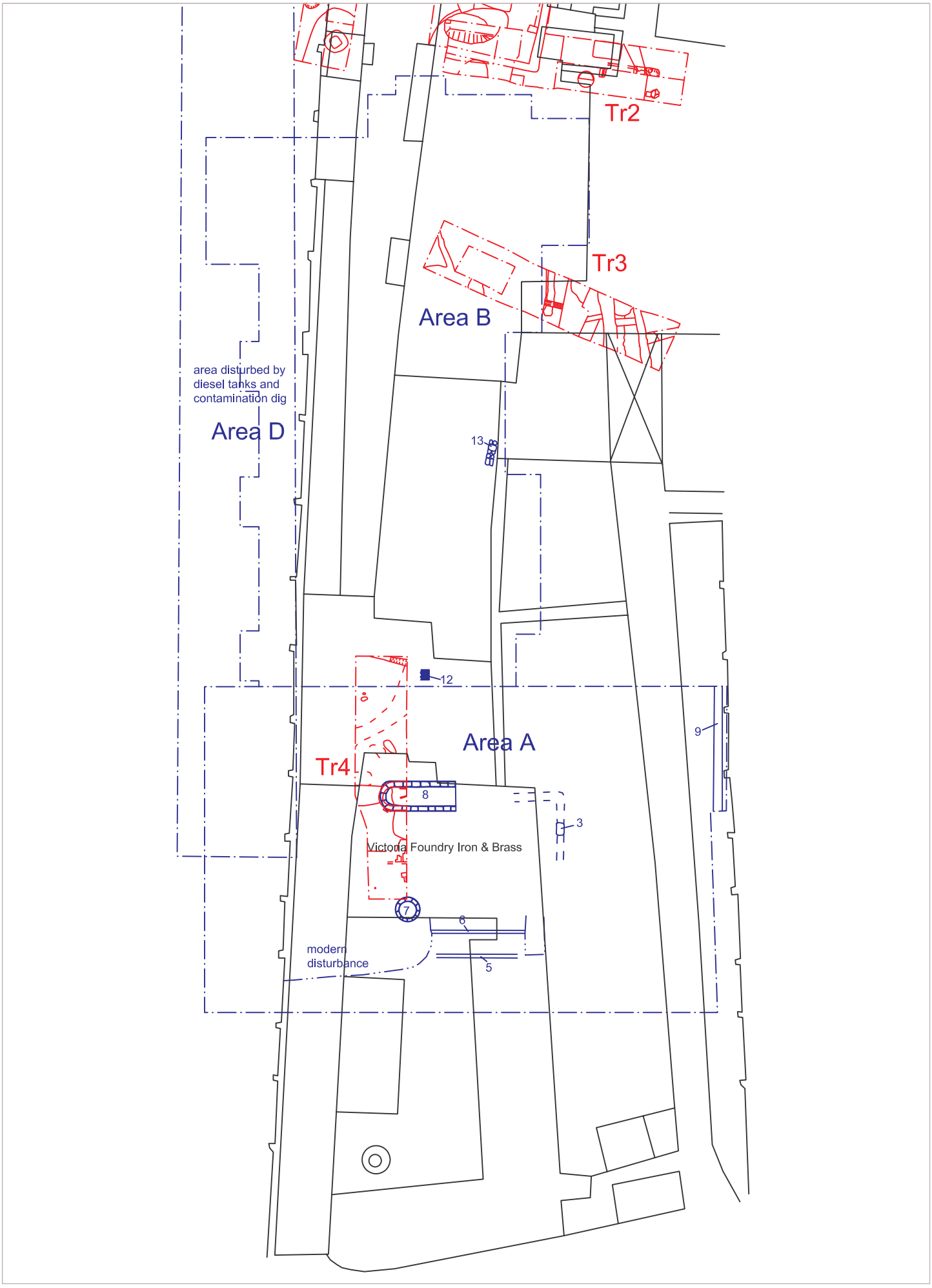


Figure 6: 1858 Ordnance Survey Map with Watching brief and Evaluation Results

Plate 1: The barrel pit, ***1028*** and surrounding stone structure, ***1012***, in Trench 1 viewed toward the east (1m and 0.5m scales)

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Plate 2: The brick-built well, ***1018***, at the southern end of Trench 2, facing east (0.5m scale)

Plate 3: The medieval hearth, ***2047***, in Trench 2, with later post-medieval floor, ***2045*** and deposit above, viewed from the north (1m and 0.5m scale)

Plate 4: Pits ***2039*** and ***2038*** in their largely unexcavated state, viewed from the south (0.5m scale)

Plate 5: North/south aligned wall, ***2006***, in Trench 2 (0.5m scale)

Plate 6: The thirteenth or fourteenth century walls, ***3005/3028***, revealed in Trench 3, viewed from the south (1m and 0.5m scales)

Plate 7: The north/south aligned chalk-capped and brick-constructed drain, ***3003***, found in Trench 3, which could be traced for a considerable distance southwards (0.5m scale)

Plate 8: Trench 4 viewed from the south. Structure ***4007*** can be seen in the middle of the trench, while the buildings in the background mark the course of High Street

Plate 9: The apse-ended brick structure, ***4007***, of unknown use, but related to the nineteenth century Victoria Brass and Iron Foundry that was located at the south end of the site (Viewed from the east; 1m and 0.5m scales)

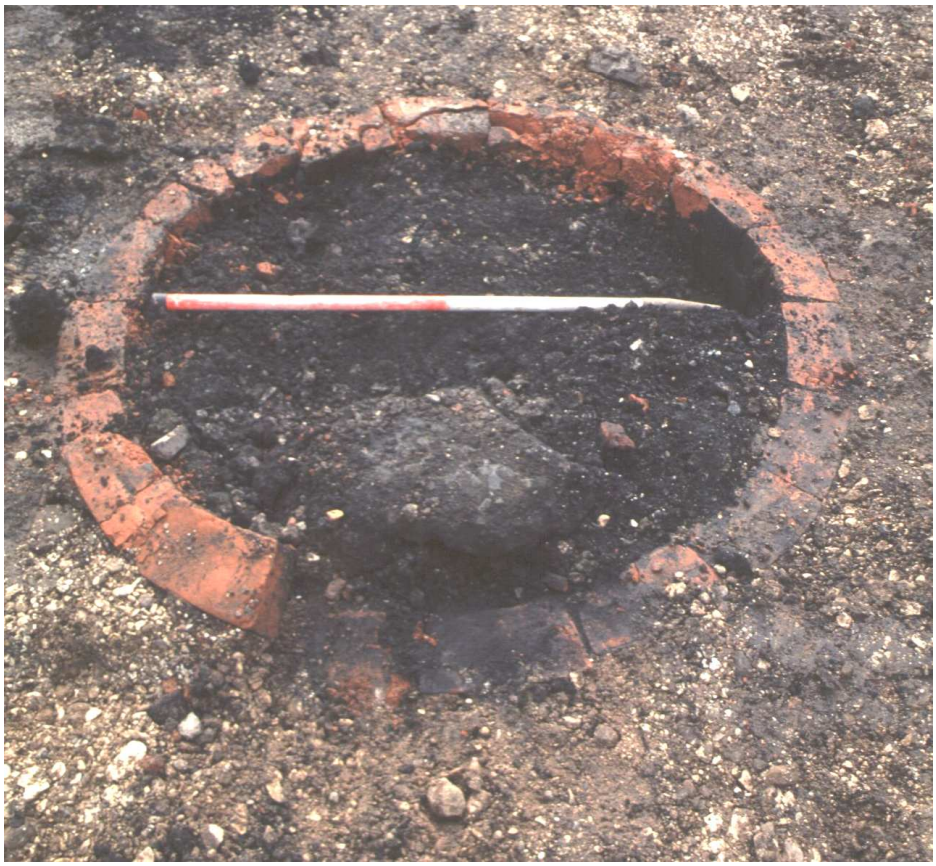

Plate 10: Possible well, ***7***, filled with slag, ash and clinker

Plate 11: Possible well, ***7,*** half-sectioned by footing trench

Plate 12: Brick-lined chalk-capped drain, ***9***

Plate 13: Brick walls, ***15***, seen in contamination trench

Plate 14: General shot of excavation area, facing north

Plate 15: Brick wall, ***12***, seen within footing trench

Plate 16: Brick structure, ***8***, east-facing, same as feature ***4007*** in plate 8

Plate 17: Rectangular iron object removed from Area A (1m scale)