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HIGHWAYS AGENCY

A63 Melton Grade Separated Junction

Environmental Statement
Volume 2
Part 3: Cultural Heritage

October 2000

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A63 MELTON
GRADE SEPARATED JUNCTION

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

This specialist report forms Volume 2: Part 3 of the Environmental Statement and has been prepared by:

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1 Introduction

An archaeological desk-top survey was produced in 1992 (Anthony Walkers and Partners 1992) which, although completed before the publication of the Department of Transport's "Design Manual for Roads and Bridges" (DMRB), conforms to the requirements of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment as outlined in DMRB volume 11 (Department of Transport 1993).

The desktop survey report identified 39 sites of archaeological, architectural and/or historic interest within the study area. The proposals would affect four of these sites and the report highlighted the fact that the impact could not be fully assessed until further information had been obtained. Accordingly, a programme of DMRB Stage 3 detailed evaluation work was undertaken.

On the basis of the desktop survey report and the extent of the then proposed construction corridor, fieldwork strategies were prepared for each of the four affected sites. These strategies employed a combination of geophysical survey, earthwork survey, and trial trenching, and this was supplemented by the monitoring of geotechnical investigations.

Subsequent refinements and alterations to the proposed construction corridor led to a further phase of geophysical survey, and more recent desk-based research has been undertaken to update the existing reports.

This report summarises the results of all the fieldwork and research completed to date, and provides an assessment of the impacts of the scheme. Mitigation measures, including the completion of the Stage 3 works and other appropriate archaeological investigations, are also outlined.

2 The Study Area

2.1 Introduction

A combination of the Stage 2 desk-top survey report (Anthony Walkers and Partners 1992) and more recent research has identified a total of 40 sites of archaeological, architectural and/or historic interest within the study area (see figure 1).

2.2 Archaeological Sites

2.2.1 The Prehistoric and Romano-British periods (8,000 BC-AD 450)

Although the surrounding area is of considerable prehistoric and Romano-British significance and importance, prehistoric sites identified within the study area are limited to a Bronze Age (2,000-700 BC) burial and associated artefacts that were found in 1960 during quarrying activity in Melton Bottom (Site 01).

Another site likely to date to the Iron Age and Romano-British periods was identified in South Lawn, from cropmarks seen on aerial photographs taken in 1976 and 1992 (Site 22). Two sets of linear ditches, interpreted as tracks or droveways, cross the area from north to south and east to west, and there are several associated enclosures. Unfortunately, cropmark formation at the time the photographs were taken was not ideal, and a full picture of the complex could not be achieved. However, it is possible that the north-south linear feature may represent a track linking an important Roman coastal trading centre at Redcliffe (Crowther, Willis and Creigton 1989) with a Roman road and villa site on Welton Wold (Mackey 1999).

The discovery of a burial in Graystones Pit (Site 13) and the recovery of Roman artefacts in Melton Bottom Quarry (Site 02) provide further evidence of Romano-British occupation within the study area, while additional sets of cropmarks to the east of Terrace Plantation (Site 37) and south of Melton Grange (Site 40) might also be of this period.

2.2.2 The Anglo-Saxon and Medieval periods (AD 450-1540)

An Anglo-Saxon burial and brooch were found on Melton Hill (Site 17) in the 19th century and other coins were recovered from Melton Bottom Quarry in 1980 (Site 02). The former led a local antiquarian to suggest that there was a Saxon camp (Site 30) in the north corner

of North Lawn (Thompson 1896, 155 & 159), but more research is needed before this can be proved. It is also possible that a recently discovered 7th century sword pommel was found on Melton Hill, although the precise location of the metal-detector find is unclear. Melton itself may have been founded in the Anglo-Saxon period, as the name of the village is derived from "meoal tun" meaning "middle farm". However, it was always a subsidiary settlement to Welton, and there is no specific documentary evidence relating to Melton until 1207.

The approximate area of the medieval village of Melton is defined by some "ancient enclosures" which are excluded from the 18th century Enclosure Act and its accompanying map. The eastern edge of this area coincides with the approximate western edge of South Lawn. The location of the medieval chapel dedicated to St James has not been determined although it has been suggested to lie near the village pond (Site 39).

Evidence of the former open fields that surrounded the medieval village can be seen in the areas of ridge and furrow earthworks to the south of the existing A63 (Site 29, see below), while aerial photographs taken in 1947 show that both North Lawn and South Lawn were once similarly covered (Site 21).

2.2.3 The Post-medieval period (1540 onwards)

Before the 1773 Enclosure Act, the main road from Welton to North Ferriby and Hull ran through South Lawn in an approximate north-west/south-east direction (Site 23); this route can be recreated by joining the two sections of old road which pass through Melton and North Ferriby. In 1773 however, the road was diverted to its more southerly and existing alignment by the local prominent landowner Joseph Williamson. The route could still be traced as a slight earthwork in the 1860s (Thompson 1869, 72), but most has since been ploughed away.

The Williamson family was the most influential of the Hull merchants who moved from the city to live in the area. In 1780, Joseph Williamson started to build Melton Hill House (Site 18), a substantial red brick, two storeyed structure, in a prominent position overlooking the River Humber. Some sale particulars of 1822 contain ground floor plans of the house and outbuildings, and the site was described as commanding "an extensive and enhancing view scarcely equalled in any part of the Kingdom" (Waterson 1982). The house was eventually demolished in 1952 and its site is now marked by a modern bungalow.

Melton Hill House was surrounded by over 100 acres of parkland called North and South Lawn (Site 20), and Joseph Williamson planted large numbers of trees to the east and north, creating a walk and carriage drive which extended from the banks of the Humber through Long Plantation and Terrace Plantation to Melton Bottom. A new lodge (Site 34) was built at the main Hull Road entrance to the house, while stables, coach houses and other buildings were located to the north-west of the house at Melton Hill Farm (Sites 15

and 16). A walled garden was built on the north side of the village (Site 08) and the western drive off Melton Old Road was given a set of gate piers.

Other wealthy Hull merchants also moved to the area. By 1787 Benjamin Thompson had built East Dale House to the west of the village (Site 03) but it had been demolished soon after 1855; the site is now marked by South Hunsley school. However, sections of the high wall around the gardens (Site 04) and some of the associated buildings (Site 05) remain. Three other large houses (Sites 06, 10 and 11) were all built on the south side of the former main road, and the walls of Melton House garden still survive (Site 12). Further south, Melton Grange was rebuilt in 1745 and this structure, together with its coach house and walled garden, survive as a reminder of the village's more affluent past (Sites 25, 26 and 27).

2.3 Built Environment

Of the other original buildings that survive in the village, the 18th and 19th century farm complexes at Laurel Farm and Home Farm (Sites 09 and 24) are perhaps the most important, although the majority of the former has recently been developed. Within the study area, four structures are listed as being of Special Architectural or Historic Interest (Grade 2); Laurel Farm (Site 09), Melton Hill Farm coach house and stables (Site 16), and Melton Grange and coach house (Sites 25 and 26) (Department of the Environment 1988).

2.4 Other Designated Sites

There are no registered Historic Parks and Gardens or Historic Battlefields within the study area.

2.5 Assessment of Value

2.5.1 Archaeological Sites

Using the data gathered by the desktop survey report, an initial assessment of the grade of importance of each archaeological site or area within the study area can be made. This assessment is based on professional judgement, combined with the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport's criteria for scheduling ancient monuments, and the criteria developed by English Heritage in their Monuments Protection Programme. Following the guidance given in DMRB volume 11, a four-tier grading system can be applied. Sites that have been completely destroyed are afforded no grade.

National Importance (N)

None

Regional or County Importance (R)

Site 22	Possible Romano-British settlement, South Lawn

District Importance (D)

Site 13	Roman burial and artefacts, Graystones Pit
Site 17	Anglo-Saxon burial and brooch, Melton Hill
Site 30	Possible Saxon camp, Melton Hill
Site 37	Unclassified cropmarks, east of Terrace Plantation
Site 40	Unclassified cropmarks, south of Melton Grange

Local Importance (L)

Site 03	East Dale House (site of), South Hunsley school
Site 04	Walled garden, Melton Bottom
Site 12	Walled garden (site of), Gibson Lane (west side), Melton
Site 14	Graystones Pit (disused), north end of Terrace Plantation
Site 18	Melton Hill House (site of)
Site 19	Summerhouse (site of), east of Melton Hill House
Site 20	Parkland (site of), North and South Lawn
Site 23	Course of Melton Old Road, South Lawn
Site 27	Walled garden, east of Melton Grange
Site 28	Summerhouse (site of), east of Melton Grange
Site 29	Ridge and furrow earthworks, west of Brickyard Lane
Site 31	Summer house (site of), Terrace Plantation
Site 32	Summer house (site of), Terrace Plantation
Site 33	Chalk pit (disused), Terrace Plantation
Site 38	Park Field (field name), east of Terrace Plantation
Site 39	Chapel (site of), Melton

No Grade

Site 01	Bronze Age burial, Melton Bottom Quarry
Site 02	Roman and Anglo-Saxon artefacts, Melton Bottom Quarry
Site 06	House (site of), Melton Old Road (south side), Melton
Site 07	Summer house (site of), east of East Dale House
Site 08	Walled garden (site of), St James Road, Melton
Site 10	House (site of), Melton Old Road (south side), Melton
Site 11	Melton House (site of), Melton
Site 21	Ridge and furrow (site of), North and South Lawn

Site 35	Pillar (site of), east of Melton Hill Lodge
Site 36	Mile stone (site of), A63 (south side)

2.5.2 Built Environment

An assessment of the grade of importance of the built environment within the study area can also be made, based on professional judgement and the Secretary of State for Culture, media and Sport's criteria for listing buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest. Following the guidance given in DMRB volume 11, a two-tier grading system can be applied.

Listed Buildings and Structures

Site 09	Laurels Farm, Melton Old Road (north side), Melton (Listed Building Grade II)
Site 16	Coach house and stables, Melton Hill Farm (LB II)
Site 25	Coach house, west of Melton Grange (LB II)
Site 26	Melton Grange (LB II)

Non-Listed Buildings and Structures

Site 05	Farm buildings and yard, Melton Bottom
Site 15	Melton Hill Farm
Site 24	Home Farm, Melton Old Road (north side)
Site 34	Melton Hill Lodge

In order to correlate with the grades of importance given to the archaeological sites and areas, the Grade II listed buildings and structures have been assigned a "regional" importance grade while the non-listed buildings and structures have been assigned a "district" importance grade. It should be noted that there are a number of other non-listed buildings and structures within the study area but these are considered not to be of architectural merit and so are not included here.

3 Initial Geophysical Survey

3.1 Introduction

The Stage 2 desktop survey report noted that an area of South Lawn was of particular archaeological importance, containing a probable Iron Age/Romano-British rural settlement (Site 22). This complex had been identified through cropmarks seen on aerial photographs, but the extent and significance of the site was unclear.

Working with the extent of the proposed road construction corridor at the time, a programme of geophysical survey was undertaken in order to provide a more detailed plan and interpretation of the belowground archaeological features. The survey concentrated on the south part of South Lawn (Survey Area A), with two smaller areas to the east and south (Survey Areas B and C) (see figure 2).

The on-site recording work took place in late January-early February 1993. A combination of standard magnetometry and resistivity geophysical survey techniques was used to record variations in the earth's magnetic field and changes in electrical resistivity over buried archaeological features. Full details of the methodology and results are contained in the appropriate survey and interpretative reports (Geo-Services International 1993; Anthony Walker and Partners 1993).

3.2 Summary of Results in South Lawn

Survey Area A was centred on the southern part of South Lawn (NGR SE976264) and a total area of five hectares was surveyed.

A complex of five ditched enclosures or groups of enclosures ("a" to "e" on figure 2) associated with two linear ditch systems running east-west ("f" to "g") and north-south ("h" to "i") were identified. Enclosure groups "b" to "e" are all clearly aligned with one or both linear ditch systems but enclosure "a", in the south-west corner of the survey area, lies at an angle to the east-west linear complex and may intersect it. Several of the enclosures appear to be sub-divided, for example enclosures "a" and "b"; the latter may actually represent three co-joined enclosures. Enclosure "e" is very well displayed and measures approximately 42m square, whereas enclosures "c" and "d" appear to represent several co-joined and overlapping features. The junction of the two linear ditch systems appears to be particularly complex.

A number of strong, non-linear anomalies were also recorded. Some of these could represent archaeological features but most seem to be caused by ferrous objects lodged in the ploughsoil; one such feature causes an apparent break in the east side of enclosure "e". The survey area is also crossed by a large number of lineations, which have a general north-east/south-west alignment. These are characteristic of medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow arable cultivation which, as noted above, can be seen in the area on aerial photographs taken in 1947. Both these and the readings caused by the "ferrous spikes" have been excluded from figure 2 for clarity.

3.3 Summary of Results from Park Field

Survey Area B was centred on the southern edge of Park Field (NGR SE982265) and comprised a total area of 1.44 hectares. A complex of four parallel linear ditches was identified in the centre of this area; this was similar to the ditch systems seen in Survey Area A, but was significantly narrower in width. Four other individual linear ditches and a single isolated anomaly were also recorded but they did not form any coherent pattern within the extent of the survey area.

3.4 Summary of Results from South of A63

Survey Area C was centred on an area to the south of the existing A63 (NGR SE977262) within a playing field. A total of 0.56 hectares was surveyed. A number of parallel lineations characteristic of ridge and furrow cultivation with the same alignment as that seen in South Lawn were identified in this area, but no other archaeologically-significant anomalies were recognised. The ridge and furrow lineations have been omitted from figure 2.

3.5 Interpretation and Conclusions

It is clear from the results of the geophysical survey that the South Lawn area contains a complex archaeological site of several phases. The linear ditch systems intersect at a complex junction and several of the enclosures show evidence for changes in morphology and internal division.

The major features revealed by the geophysical survey are typical of a "ladder" or "clothes line" settlement, which is characterised by a number of rectangular or sub-rectangular enclosures attached to a central access route and extending for up to 2km in length (Ebbatson 1989). This type of site has been recognised from aerial photography throughout the Yorkshire Wolds (Stoertz 1997) and some are protected as Scheduled Ancient Monuments under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

Relatively little archaeological investigation has taken place on these sites, but they are generally believed to date from the Iron Age and Romano-British periods (700 BC-AD 450). Although simple in form, in detail they are extremely complex sites. Each enclosure can serve a variety of functions, which may vary over time, and many were occupied for lengthy periods. Extensive cemeteries may sometimes be found in association with parts of these settlements.

The complex on South Lawn appears to have survived in relatively good condition due to the creation of an area of parkland in the 18th century. The site may extend further in every direction beyond the limits of the geophysical survey, and it probably originally formed part of a continuous landscape of similar or related features. The anomalies recorded in Park Field are similar in character to some of those in South Lawn, and they may represent part of this contemporary landscape.

Large parts of the survey areas contain few, if any, significant geophysical features other than those representing medieval or early post-medieval ridge and furrow. While this is likely to indicate a lower density of sub-surface archaeological remains, some may nevertheless be present; some types of archaeological feature can be invisible to geophysical survey techniques, while others can be masked by high levels of background magnetic "noise".

4 Monitoring of Geotechnical Trial Pits

4.1 Introduction

A geotechnical investigation carried out in February and March 1994 included the excavation of 18 trial pits and 16 boreholes within the proposed construction corridor (Allied Exploration and Geotechnics 1994). The excavations were monitored to ensure that no archaeological features or deposits were inadvertently destroyed without record, and to assist in an assessment of the archaeological implications of the scheme.

4.2 Summary of Results

No archaeological features or deposits were observed in any of the monitored trial pits. The geotechnical investigation report showed that, in the South Lawn area, the subsoil comprised glacial and fluvio-glacial sand and gravels between 1m and 3m thick, consisting mainly of chalk, flint and chert. In most of South Lawn this lies directly over chalk bedrock, while in the southern part of South Lawn and further to the south it lies over a variety of sands, silts and clays, with some further gravel layers. There is also a B-horizon of fine clayey sand between 0.1m and 0.5m thick at the base of the topsoil in most of South Lawn.

5 Trial Excavations

5.1 Introduction

In order to provide more information on the sub-surface archaeological features revealed by the geophysical survey in South Lawn (Site 22), a programme of trial excavation was carried out. The objectives of this work were:

- to confirm the results of the geophysical survey and the interpretation of the complex as an Iron Age/Romano-British ladder settlement;
- to test for the presence of archaeological features and deposits associated with the geophysical anomalies, and for any archaeological remains not identified by any previous stages of work;
- to determine the depth and stratigraphic complexity of any archaeological features and deposits within the site, but not to investigate stratigraphic relationships in detail;
- to determine the date and relative significance of any archaeological deposits within the site;
- and to provide further information contributing to an assessment of the likely scope, cost and duration of further evaluation and/or excavation works.

The trial excavation work was undertaken in July 1994 and a total of ten trenches (A to J on figure 3) were excavated. The combined area of excavation totalled 1065m^2 which represented approximately 4.6% of the then proposed road corridor in South Lawn. The trenches were positioned to sample areas seen as representative of each major component of the site lying within the proposed corridor.

The following is a summary of the results based on the final excavation and interpretative reports (Bishop 1994; Anthony Walker and Partners 1994). The results of trial excavations have also been formally published in an academic journal (Bishop 1999).

5.2 Summary of Results

5.2.1 Enclosure "a"

Three trenches (A to C) were excavated in enclosure "a". The boundary of the enclosure proved to be a shallow U-shaped ditch, parts of which had been re-cut at least once, and there may have been a fence or palisade along the southern edge. Within the interior, two

buildings were recognised. In the south part of the enclosure there was a medieval, rectilinear wooden structure at least 12m long while further to the north a group of post-holes probably represented part of a circular building of Iron Age date. Other features included a total of eight internal ditches, which are unlikely to all be contemporary with the enclosure or each other.

Several phases of activity appear to be present in the area of enclosure "a". While both Iron Age and medieval occupation are clearly represented, only the two buildings could be clearly assigned to these periods and the dates of all the other features remain uncertain. Finds included Iron Age and medieval pottery, chipped flint artefacts and animal bone.

5.2.2 Enclosure group "b"

No trial excavation was undertaken in this area, as it lay outside the scheme corridor. Its position and orientation suggest that it is likely to be contemporary with the east-west linear ditch complex.

5.2.3 Enclosure "c" and enclosure group "d"

Three trenches (E to G) were positioned to evaluate parts of enclosure "c". Trenches E and F examined the intersection of the enclosure boundary ditch with other features (the north-south linear ditch system "h" to "i" and the enclosure group "d"), while Trench G examined part of the interior of the enclosure.

The boundary of enclosure "c" proved to be a large V-shaped ditch, 2.8m wide and 1.8m deep, which was contemporary with some elements of the north-south linear ditch system (part of which formed the west side of the enclosure) but later than others. Another ditch forming part of the enclosure complex "d" was probably contemporary with the east side of enclosure "c", and a smaller ditch running parallel to the south side of the enclosure was probably part of a predecessor to the main enclosure ditch.

Parts of at least two circular and one rectilinear buildings were identified in the interior of the enclosure "c". None of these were contemporary with each other, and all were earlier than a shallow internal ditch; in all, four or five phases of domestic occupation were recognised extending from the early-mid 1st century AD up to the 2nd century AD. Fragmentary remains of other structures and non-structural features such as pits and ditches were also recovered, while pottery finds included late Iron Age local wares and imports from the Roman-occupied south of England or the Continent, as well as early Romano-British pottery. Other evidence for domestic occupation came from animal bone, fragments of quern stones (hand mills for grinding grain), and possible pit-hearths. Parts of a human skull and jawbone, probably derived from earlier burials disturbed during the lifetime of the settlement, were found in two of the ditches.

The only internal features recognised in the very small excavated sample of enclosure group "d" were a small pit, which cut one of the enclosure ditches, and a possible slot for some kind of structural foundation.

5.2.4 Enclosure "e"

Trench H examined the southeast corner of this enclosure. The outer boundary was a large V-shaped ditch while the south side formed part of the north side of the east-west linear ditch system. The area to the north of the east-west ditch, both inside and outside the enclosure, was covered by occupation debris. Only two features were recognised in the very small internal area that was examined, a shallow pit and a posthole. A single grave was identified just beyond the east side of the enclosure.

At least two and possibly three phases of activity were represented by the features and deposits in enclosure "e" and the areas to the east. Finds from these areas included animal bone and pottery, the latter mainly of late Iron Age hand-made types.

5.2.5 The linear ditch systems ("f" to "g" and "h" to "i")

The east-west ditch system was examined at the extreme west end of the site (Trench A) and adjacent to enclosure "e" (Trench H). Sharply contrasting results were obtained from these two areas.

In the western area, two narrow slots 11m apart probably represent the northern and southern ditches of the linear system. Unfortunately, the space between them could not be investigated because of a live sewer pipe. The southern slot was cut by a ditch probably forming part of the northern boundary of enclosure "a". At the east end of the site, two large V-shaped ditches 1.8m wide and 0.8m deep crossed the southern end of Trench H, corresponding with the southern pair of ditches seen in the geophysical survey. The northernmost ditch was actually four separate features, including the southern boundary ditch of enclosure "e" and three much smaller intercutting U-shaped ditches or gullies, which were probably a series of replacements for each other.

The stratigraphic evidence suggests that enclosure "e" was contemporary with one (possibly the earliest) of the three shallow ditches forming the northern component of the east-west complex. It is not possible to say whether the two large ditches at the south end of Trench H were contemporary, but at least one of them is likely to be contemporary with enclosure "c", and both could post-date enclosure "e".

The north-south linear system ("h" to "i") was examined in Trench E, at its intersection with enclosure "c". Five north-south ditches were identified here; the westernmost of which was a shallow U-shaped ditch. The other four north-south ditches represented at least three distinct phases of activity. Two of them were cut by, and were therefore earlier

than, the southern boundary of enclosure "c", which was contemporary with the largest north-south ditch. The final phase was a much smaller ditch running along the line of one of the two early ditches, cutting it and the boundary of enclosure "c". The pottery recovered from the ditches suggests that the first phase was entirely late Iron Age, while the second phase may have spanned the Iron Age/Romano-British transition.

5.2.6 Other features and areas

Large parts of the geophysical survey area revealed no major anomalies. These areas were sampled by the excavation of Trenches D, I and J, and the only potentially significant features identified were a small ditch and a posthole in Trench J. The remains of medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation were seen in several trenches.

5.3 Discussion

The trial excavations have confirmed the presence of an important Iron Age/Romano-British "ladder" settlement, formed by a linear series of separate settlement enclosures linked by linear ditch systems. The artefactual and other evidence suggests that the occupation of most parts of the site was largely confined to a period of about one century, starting in the half century before the Roman occupation of the region in AD 71 and ending in the mid-late 2nd century AD. One enclosure ("a") contained both Iron Age and medieval occupation, and could therefore be of either (or both) dates.

The nature, phasing and function of the two linear ditch systems appears to be more complex than originally anticipated, and their initial interpretation as trackways requires some revision. The north-south system appears to have been a major pre-Roman land boundary which was then superseded by an east-west trackway with associated settlement enclosures "b" and "e". A new north-south linear system was then constructed, with a large farmstead complex (enclosures "c" and "d") located in the angle of the ditches.

The continuity of function and place through the Iron age and Romano-British transitional period, as represented by the trend from pre-Roman round houses to Roman-type rectilinear post-in-trench structures, is a very important characteristic of this settlement. The site also contains a large and highly significant pottery assemblage, which includes hand-made "native" wares, produced in the late Iron Age and early Roman period, as well as early Romano-British material. Probably the most significant element however, is the Gallo-Belgic wares imported from the Roman-occupied south of England or the Continent prior to the Roman occupation of the Humber region in AD 71. The animal bone, carbonised plant remains, and other biological remains from the site are also of great potential environmental significance. Taken with the pottery, they constitute an important

body of evidence for the agricultural and trading economy of the site, and the region as a whole during the transitional period.

There is little evidence to suggest that significant archaeological deposits are present in those areas containing no major geophysical anomalies, ie between enclosure "a" and the north-south linear system ("h" to "i"), and to the east of enclosure group "d". However, the possibility that some remains are present in these areas cannot be altogether dismissed, and some highly significant types of archaeological feature, such as graves, are unlikely to be revealed by geophysical survey; some examples of such features were found by the trial excavations.

The recognition of unusually well preserved deposits and features in the northern part of Trench H indicates that similar conditions probably exist in the northern half of the site under the remainder of a ploughed-down earthwork terrace which crosses South Lawn from north-west to south-east. In the southern part of the site, nearer the A63, the archaeological deposits are partially truncated by medieval and subsequent agricultural activity. It is likely, for example, that most of the ditches described above would have been accompanied by banks, but these had all been ploughed away.

6 Earthworks Survey

6.1 Introduction

The Stage 2 desk-top survey recommended that an area of ridge and furrow and other features on the west side of Brickyard Lane (Site 29) should be the subject of a detailed earthwork survey (see figure 2). This work was undertaken in February 1995.

6.2 Summary of Results (see figure 3)

A number of ridges with a north-east/south-west alignment were recorded in the north part of the survey area. These earthworks were about 10m apart and approximately 0.5m high, although there was a gap towards the west side of the site. The ridge and furrow extended from the northern boundary of the site for some 130m before terminating in a headland approximately 0.5m high, which ran across the narrow "neck" of the field. Immediately to the south of the headland, there was a slight linear depression approximately 10m wide and 1m deep, which ran in a north-west/south-east direction.

To the south of the headland, in a somewhat overgrown area, three possible sub-rectangular earthwork platforms were identified. The northern platform ("1"), which was crossed by a modern track, measured approximately 25m square and was raised 0.5m above the land to the west. The second platform to the south ("2") measured 38m by 25m. Both platforms were separated by a ditch, and their west ends were marked by another ditch that was probably intended to assist drainage. These two, raised platforms appeared to have been laid out as a pair, but there were faint indications of another similarly sized feature to the south ("3"). A large ditch to the south appears to be a modern drain, which has cut across the southwest corner of platform 3.

6.3 Interpretation and Conclusions

The fact that the ridge and furrow in the northern part of the site is disturbed by the present course of Brickyard Lane suggests that the latter is a fairly late alignment. The northern limit of the ridge and furrow has also been disturbed by a terrace of houses (1-6 Main Road) and the existing A63; presumably the ridge and furrow formerly extended north as far as the pre-1773 Welton to North Ferriby and Hull road which ran through South Lawn (Site 23).

The 1773 enclosure map shows that the linear depression to the south of the ridge and furrow represents a former road alignment which ran from a junction on what is now Brickyard Lane (formerly "The Humberside Road"), across the field and then along its north-west boundary towards the village. The triangular area of ridge and furrow area was

therefore bounded on all sides by roads. An 1857 estate plan only shows the present alignment of what was by then called Brickyard Lane.

The two or possibly three platforms in the southern part of the field are likely to represent the rear ends of medieval properties or "tofts", with the position of any houses or other structures lying further to the east, on what would have been an original street or road frontage. These may lie beneath the present Brickyard Lane or even further east, under modern housing; the precise alignment of the former Humberside Road as shown on the 1773 map is difficult to establish in relation to existing boundaries. The ridge and furrow and platforms all have a similar alignment, and the latter may represent an extension to, or an outlying part of, the medieval village of Melton, aligned along the former road leading to the coast.

7 Additional Geophysical Survey

7.1 Introduction

Following modifications to the proposed layout of the scheme in June 1995, the geophysical survey area in South Lawn was extended by 6.24 hectares, giving a total area of survey of 11.24 hectares. This additional geophysical survey was designed to help assess the impact of a proposed link road to Melton Bottom.

The new area of geophysical survey extended from the north side of the original survey area, and continued as a long narrow strip running north-west to link with a roughly triangular survey area adjacent to the east side of Melton Bottom (see figure 2). The work was carried out in August 1995 (Geo-Services International 1995; BHWB 1995).

7.2 Summary of Results

The density of archaeological features in the new survey area is generally less than that in the original survey area, and the features are less well defined. However, this may be due to the increasing depth of topsoil through this area, rather than a genuine absence of features. Only four significant anomalies were identified crossing the line of the ploughed-down earthwork terrace or lynchet which runs across South Lawn from northwest to southeast.

7.2.1 Enclosure groups "b" and "e"

The new geophysical survey identified a group of additional enclosures attached to the north side of enclosure group "b", with further single ditches running north from them and from the north-west corner of enclosure "e". It is unclear whether these enclosures and ditches represent parts of fields, stock enclosures or settlement enclosures.

7.2.2 Linear ditch systems

The northward continuation of the north-south linear ditch system ("h" to "i") was confirmed, and a possible additional linear ditch system was identified adjacent to Melton Bottom ("j" to "k" on figure 5). It is not known whether this latter site (Site 41) forms part of the Iron-Age/Romano-British landscape, or is a track of medieval or later date, possibly representing a former line the Melton Bottom road.

8 Conclusions from Fieldwork Carried Out to Date

8.1 North of the Existing A63

8.1.1 South Lawn area

The geophysical surveys and trial excavations have confirmed that Site 22, located in the southern part of South Lawn, represents a major and significant Iron Age and Romano-British "ladder" settlement.

The settlement was of at least three main periods, with several phases within two of these periods. During the late Iron Age, a linear ditch complex (possibly a trackway) ran east-west across the site ("f" to "g" on figure 2), with settlement enclosures irregularly spaced along it's north side. Two large ditches (probably a major land boundary) crossed the site from north to south, across the line of the trackway. These north-south ditches are not contemporary with the trackway, and different phases appear to both pre- and post-date the trackway.

During the Iron Age/Romano-British transitional period, both linear complexes were superseded by a large north-south ditch which defined a large block of land, which included the southeast part of South Lawn. This ditch follows the southern section of the north-south linear system and then turns through a right angle to follow the east part of the east-west system. A large enclosure lay in the angle formed by this ditch. Four or five phases of domestic occupation were identified in this enclosure ("c"), and activity spread east into enclosure "d".

Another settlement enclosure ("a") in the southwest corner of the site was of uncertain date and contained both Iron Age and medieval buildings, the latter representing an unexpected extra period of occupation. The enclosure did however, post-date the east-west trackway.

The site as a whole is unusual in a number of important respects. It is rare to find evidence for continuity of occupation through the Iron Age/Romano-British transition period on a ladder settlement, and the juxta-position of pre-Roman round houses and Roman-type rectilinear structures on the one site is especially significant; English Heritage have identified these transitional types of sites as being a national priority for investigation (English Heritage 1991). This is also the first site to provide evidence for the distribution of Gallo-Belgic pottery imported into the region in the early-mid first century AD, and the animal bone and other biological remains were also of particular interest.

8.1.2 Park Field area

To the east of South Lawn, in the area known as Park Field, features of probable Iron Age and/or Romano-British date were identified by the initial geophysical survey. The precise interpretation of these anomalies is at present unclear, but a group of four parallel lineations may represent another linear ditch system. However, the features appear to be of a lesser extent and significance to those seen in South Lawn.

8.1.3 Melton Bottom area

Adjacent to Melton Bottom, the additional geophysical survey identified a pair of linear ditches running roughly parallel to the present road ("j" to "k" on figure 2; Site 41). These could represent a linear ditch complex similar to those forming part of Site 22, or be a former alignment of the Melton Bottom road.

8.1.4 South of the existing A63

No significant archaeological features were identified in geophysical survey Area C, to the south of the existing A63. However, recent aerial photographs have revealed the presence of as yet unassessed linear cropmarks further to the south-west, south of Melton Grange and west of Brickyard Lane (Site 40) (see figure 1).

The earthwork survey of the field to the west of Brickyard Lane recorded a small area of ridge and furrow representing former medieval or post-medieval arable cultivation (see figure 3). The southern boundary of these earthworks was defined by a headland, but the north end and east side had been cut by later features including Brickyard Lane, the existing A63, and a terrace of houses. It is probable that the ridge and furrow originally extended further to the north, into the area of South Lawn.
Immediately to the south of the headland, a shallow depression represented a former road alignment shown on a plan of 1773. To the south of this lay a group of two or possibly three earthwork platforms which might be the rear portions of medieval or post-medieval enclosures. The east sides of these platforms were also cut by Brickyard Lane, which suggests that they had formerly fronted onto a road or track running approximately north-south, possibly on the projected line of the linear ditch system "f" to "g" as revealed by the geophysical survey in South Lawn (see figure 2). It is also interesting to note that the earthworks have a similar alignment to enclosure "a" as revealed by the geophysical survey and which the trial excavations proved to contain a 12th-14th century medieval building.

9 Assessment of the Effects of the Proposals

9.1 Introduction

The effects of the proposed construction and landscaping proposals on the sites and areas of Cultural Heritage interest have been assessed. It should be noted that the effects resulting from haul routes, construction compounds, or temporary construction roads have not been considered.

For archaeological sites and monuments, the main impacts arising from road construction are likely to be:

- possible disturbance and/or destruction of archaeological deposits from works associated with the scheme, whether from actual construction or works associated with secondary operations such as landscaping, balancing ponds, site compounds and borrow pits;
- increased visual intrusion;
- increases in noise, vibration and disturbance;
- severance from other linked features such as field systems, agricultural complexes and landscapes;
- changes in the original landscape;
- loss of amenity.

For the built environment, the main impacts arising from road construction are likely to be:

- possible demolition, or loss of part of the structure or grounds of a listed building;
- increased visual intrusion;
- increases in noise, vibration and disturbance;
- severance from other linked features such as gardens, outbuildings, lodges etc;
- changes in the original landscape, townscape or garden setting of the house or building;

- loss of amenity.

9.2 Assessment of Value

9.2.1 Archaeological sites

Following the example of the Stage 2 desk-top survey report and using the results of the DMRB Stage 3 fieldwork carried out to date, an assessment of the grade of importance of each archaeological site or area within the proposed road corridor can be made. As before, this assessment is based on professional judgement, combined with the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport's criteria for scheduling ancient monuments, and the criteria used by English Heritage in their Monument Protection Programme. It should also be noted that the areas allocated for the Stage 3 investigations were determined by the proposed road corridor at that time, and that other constraints such as existing buildings, gardens and plantations mean that the full extent of some of the archaeological sites remains unknown.

At this stage, and following the guidance given in DMRB volume 11 (Department of Transport 1993), a four-tier importance grading system can be applied to those five sites which have been identified within the proposed road corridor.

National Importance (N)

None

Regional or County Importance (R)

Site 22 Iron Age/Romano-British and medieval settlement, South Lawn

District Importance (D)

Site 40 Unclassified cropmarks, south of Melton Grange

Local Importance (L)

Site 23 Course of Melton Old Road, South Lawn
Site 29 Ridge and furrow and related earthworks, west of Brickyard Lane
Site 41 Linear ditch system, east of Melton Bottom

9.2.2 Built environment

As with the archaeological sites, an assessment of the grade of importance of each building or other structure within the proposed construction corridor can be made. This

assessment is based on professional judgement and the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport's criteria for listing buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest. Following the guidance given in DMRB volume 11 (Department of Transport 1993), a two-tier grading system can be applied to the two sites which have been identified within the proposed road corridor.

Listed buildings

None

Non-listed buildings

Site 24 Home Farm, Melton Old Road (north side)
Site 34 Melton Hill Lodge

In order to correlate with the grades of importance given to the archaeological sites, the non-listed buildings are assigned a "District" grade of importance. It should be noted that other non-listed buildings and structures within the proposed construction corridor are considered not to be of architectural or historic merit and so have not been included here.

9.3 Impact Grading Systems

In order to assess the impact of the proposals on the identified sites and areas of archaeological and architectural importance, a simple three-tier impact grading system has been devised, based on the scale of impact of the proposals, namely:

Major impact: Major disturbance (ie. more than 75% of the area of known or estimated archaeological deposits).

Significant impact: Significant disturbance (ie. between 25% and 75% of the area of known or estimated archaeological deposits).

Small-scale impact: Minor disturbance (ie. less than 25% of the area of known or estimated archaeological deposits).

In drawing up this information, consideration has also been made of the scale, significance, potential and current condition of the site, defined as the grade of the site.

9.4 Modifications of the Proposed Construction Corridor

The results of the various Stage 3 assessments led, in part, to a series of scheme re-adjustments and re-appraisals which have culminated in the 1999 route. The proposed

northern link road was re-aligned to run from Melton Bottom instead of Melton Old Road, and the northern of the two roundabouts was re-positioned. These modifications significantly reduced the archaeological impact on the Iron Age/Romano-British settlement in South Lawn (Site 22) and the course of Melton Old Road (Site 23). The additional geophysical survey was commissioned to assess the impact of this modified link road corridor.

The proposed local access road serving 1-6 Main Road was re-designed to reduce the impact on the earthworks (Site 29) which lie to the south of the existing A63. These changes also meant that one element of the built environment (Site 27, walled garden east of Melton Grange) was no longer affected.

9.5 Impact of Development

A combination of the impact of the proposals and the grade of importance of each site produces an assessment of overall impact, defined as being large, moderate or slight, which may be positive or negative (adverse).

9.5.1 Archaeological sites

The most significant archaeological impact occurs on Site 22, the Iron Age/Romano-British ladder settlement in South Lawn (see figure 4). The archaeological work carried out to date means that it is possible to divide this site into its major constituent elements, and the proposals would result in the partial disturbance of enclosure "a", and significant parts of "c", "d" and "e", several sections of the linear ditch systems, and part or all of a potential prehistoric or Romano-British cemetery to the south-east of enclosure "e" The areas immediately to the east and west of South Lawn, which were not suitable for geophysical survey, are also likely to contain elements of the ladder settlement complex, and parts of these areas would be affected by the construction of various slip roads. Taking Site 22 as a whole, the overall impact can be described as moderate adverse.

The course of Melton Old Road (Site 23) also runs through South Lawn, and the overall impact on this low grade site would be slight adverse. The proposed link road to Melton Bottom would also have an effect on a pair of parallel linear geophysical anomalies (Site 41), which probably represent ditches flanking a former alignment of the existing road. The impact on this locally important site would probably be slight adverse.

The construction of a roundabout in Brickyard Lane, and adjacent balancing pond, and a link road to the west would have a significant impact on the southern part of Site 29, disturbing any archaeological deposits associated with the three identified earthwork platforms. The impact on this site of local importance would be moderate adverse. It is also possible that some as yet unassessed sub-surface deposits associated with the

cropmarks seen to the south of Melton Grange (Site 40) may extend into this link road corridor, and the impact is likely to be slight adverse.

A number of other archaeological sites lie close to the construction corridor, particularly that associated with the Melton Bottom link road (see figure 1). A Bronze Age burial (Site 01) and Roman and Anglo-Saxon artefacts (Site 02) were found in Melton Bottom Quarry, while an Anglo-Saxon burial and brooch (Site 17) lay north of Melton Park. Although the area of Sites 01 and 02 have been destroyed and Site 17 lies outside the proposed corridor, there is a possibility that as yet unidentified associated features or deposits may be present within the constriction area.

The known or presumed impacts on the identified archaeological sites can be summarised as follows:

Site No	Site Name	Grade Of Site	Impact of Proposals	Overall Impact
Site 22	Iron Age/Romano British and medieval settlement, South Lawn	R	Significant	Moderate adverse
Site 23	Course of Melton Old Road, South Lawn	L	Small-scale	Slight adverse
Site 29	Ridge and furrow and related earthworks, west of Brickyard Lane	L	Significant	Moderate adverse
Site 40	Unclassified cropmarks, south of Melton Grange	D	Small-scale?	Slight adverse?
Site 41	Linear ditch system, east of Melton Bottom	L	Significant	Slight adverse?

9.5.2 Built environment

The proposals will have an impact on two sites of architectural importance, although it should be noted that neither site has yet been fully assessed in the field.

Only small parts of the Home Farm complex (Site 24) would be directly affected, but partial demolition would occur; the overall impact is therefore categorised as slight adverse. This impact would obviously increase if it were decided to demolish the entire complex. Melton Hill Lodge (Site 34) would be demolished in advance of construction and so there is a large adverse impact on this site.

The known or presumed impacts on the identified built environment sites can be summarised as follows:

Site No	Site Name	Grade Of Site	Impact Of Proposals	Overall Impact
Site 24	Home Farm, Melton Old Road (north side)	D	Small-scale	Slight adverse
Site 34	Melton Hill Lodge	D	Major	Large adverse

10 Mitigation Measures

10.1 Introduction

Archaeological remains survive both as upstanding earthworks and as buried features beneath the ploughsoil. All remains will be susceptible to damage and/or destruction as a result of ground disturbance associated with the construction of these proposals and their associated landscape works.

The removal of topsoil and subsoil is likely to destroy most archaeological deposits and even where embankments and other methods are used to raise the overall ground level, preparation works often result in the destruction of archaeological deposits which lie at shallow depths. In addition, while the burying of archaeological features beneath a development can sometimes be an accepted form of preservation *in situ*, this is not always the case and care must be taken to ensure that any significant deposits are not subject to undue compaction and shrinkage. Some form of monitoring might be required to ensure that this does not happen.

For archaeological sites, possible mitigation measures have been described in the DMRB volume 11 (Department of Transport 1993) as:

- locate the route away from archaeological remains and their settings;
- design the scheme's vertical alignment and associated earthworks so that archaeological remains are not disturbed;
- undertake appropriate recording works and other investigations during construction.

In practice, a combination of these measures is often used.

Listed buildings and other elements of the built environment are, by definition, upstanding structures. In addition to demolition, they are particularly susceptible to increased visual intrusion, noise, vibration and disturbance, and severance from other linked and associated features.

For the built environment, possible mitigation measures have been described in the DMRB volume 11 (Department of Transport 1993) as:

- locate the route away from historic buildings or sites, avoiding demolition wherever possible;

- keep a route low within the natural topography to exploit any natural screening and enhance this by the use of cuttings and, in exceptional circumstances, tunnels. These measures will also help to reduce noise and vibration;
- use other landscaping techniques to integrate a scheme into its setting.

In practice, a combination of these measures is often used.

10.2 Archaeological Sites

The effect that the proposals might have on the archaeological resource was considered from an early stage. In all cases, and with all other constraints and environmental factors being equal, the physical preservation of an archaeological site would be the preferred option. The archaeological excavation of deposits (preservation by record) is seen as a last resort and would only be undertaken when all other avenues have been considered.

10.2.1 Phases of investigation

It is envisaged that five separate phases of work will be required to ensure that the archaeological heritage of the construction corridor has been considered to an appropriate standard. The results of each phase will influence and set the parameters for the next. Phases 1 and 2 deal with the assessment and pre-construction works, Phase 3 deals with the recording of archaeological deposits while construction is in progress, and Phases 4 and 5 deal with the assimilation, publication and deposition of any results resulting from the previous phases. In detail, these phases comprise:

Phase 1 Detailed evaluation: initial and intensive fieldwalking, geophysical survey, earthwork survey, trial trenching, and building survey as appropriate, leading to the detailed assessment of impact and recommendations for mitigation (DMRB Stage 3).

Phase 2 Pre-construction investigation: detailed excavation and architectural recording in advance of construction of those sites identified during the previous phase to be of significant archaeological importance, and for which no appropriate mitigation measures can be sought.

Phase 3 Watching brief during construction: investigation and recording of those sites identified during Phase 1 as not warranting prior investigation, as well as the recording of sites which may be exposed during the course of development.

Phase 4 Post-excavation assessment: assessment of the results of the archaeological investigations and the potential of the data for analysis leading to recommendations, timetable and costings for subsequent detailed analysis, publication, storage and deposition.

Phase 5 Post-excavation analysis and publication: data analysis, report preparation and publication followed by the deposition of the archive and artefacts and all other materials associated with the investigations with the appropriate institution for long term storage and curation.

10.2.2 Mitigation measures

The Phase 1 detailed evaluation works described above correspond to Stage 3 of the Department of Transport's Stages of Archaeological Assessment as defined in DMRB volume 11. This work has largely been completed for the archaeological sites, allowing for the formulation of appropriate mitigation strategies.

The results of the trial excavations have confirmed that the Iron Age/Romano-British ladder settlement (Site 22) in the southern part of South Lawn is of regional rather than national or county importance. Accordingly, two potential approaches to mitigation in this area can be put forward, preservation *in situ* (ie. burying the archaeological deposits) and preservation by record (ie. full archaeological excavation and/or recording). The relative merits of each option have been fully discussed, with the conclusion that preservation by record would be the preferred option, for the following reasons:

- its effectiveness can be guaranteed, whereas there is some doubt over the effectiveness of long-term preservation *in situ* where it involves burial under embankments;
- archaeological excavation would result in a positive contribution to the national heritage, in that new information would become available, whereas burial would prevent access to the site to obtain that information for the lifetime of the road;
- this category of site has been identified by English Heritage as being a priority for investigation (English Heritage 1991), and the trial excavations have shown that this specific site has a particularly high potential information value;
- the removal of the archaeological remains through archaeological excavation would enable the subsequent use of standard construction and landscaping techniques, and would include the removal of topsoil by the archaeological contractor. This has the potential to produce a saving on construction costs when compared with the special techniques and materials which would be required for preservation *in situ*.

In the South Lawn area, which contains the most significant of the archaeological sites affected by the scheme (Site 22), the mitigation measures would involve the recording of all archaeological deposits within the proposed road corridor (preservation by record) in advance of construction. This would be achieved through a combination of techniques incorporating full excavation, additional trial trenching and subsequent work as necessary, an intensive recording brief, and a more traditional watching brief (see figure 4).

Detailed excavation of those affected parts of any enclosures and ditch systems (approximately 33% of the proposed corridor) would be undertaken in fieldwork areas 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, and 11. There would also be further Phase 1 trial excavation work over those anomalies identified by the additional geophysical survey, namely the extensions of enclosure "b" (fieldwork area 13), in the area of the linear ditches seen near Melton Bottom (fieldwork area 15), and in the area of the earthwork platforms adjacent to Brickyard Lane (fieldwork area 17). Other trial trenching would take place to the east and north of enclosure "e", to determine the presence or absence and extent of any cemetery (fieldwork areas 8 and 9). An intensive recording brief would be undertaken over the rest of the construction corridor to the north of the existing A63 (fieldwork areas 2, 5, 10 and 12). All this work would be done in advance of construction, and would be followed by Phase 4 post-excavation assessment and Phase 5 post-excavation analysis and publication as appropriate.

Other areas within the proposed construction corridor would be subject to a general Phase 3 watching brief during the initial phases of construction so that any archaeological features that might be uncovered can be recorded. This work would take place in the central section of the Melton Bottom link road (fieldwork area 14), in the south part of Park Field (fieldwork area 19), and in the majority of the corridor to the south of the A63 (fieldwork areas 16 and 18); the latter would cover the area of Site 40, the cropmarks of which might or might not extend into the construction corridor.

A summary of the proposed mitigation measures for the archaeological sites affected by the proposals is given below.

Site No	Site Name	Grade Of Site	Overall Impact	Proposed Mitigation
Site 22	Iron Age/Romano-British and medieval settlement, South Lawn	R	Moderate adverse	Phase 1 works largely complete. Additional Phase 1 trenching and Phase 2 pre-construction excavation and recording followed by Phase 4 and 5 work as appropriate.
Site 23	Course of Melton Old Road, South Lawn	L	Slight adverse	Phase 1 works complete. Phase 2 pre-construction excavation and recording followed by Phase 4 and 5 work as appropriate
Site 29	Ridge and furrow earthworks, west of Brickyard Lane	L	Moderate adverse	Phase 1 earthwork survey completed. Subsequent Phase 1 trial trenching followed by Phase 2 work as necessary, and Phase 4 and 5 work as appropriate
Site 40	Unclassified cropmarks, south of Melton Grange	D	Possible slight adverse	Phase 3 recording followed by Phase 4 and 5 work as appropriate
Site 41	Linear ditch system, east of Melton Bottom	L	Possible slight adverse	Phase 1 trial trenching, followed by Phase 2 pre-construction recording and other Phase 4 and 5 work as appropriate.

10.3 Built Environment

No listed buildings would be affected by the scheme. Mitigation measures designed to offset the adverse visual impacts for the various elements of the built environment would normally be achieved through appropriate landscaping techniques. These have been considered in the Landscape Sections of the Environmental Statement.

However, two non-listed buildings would be affected by the scheme. As with the archaeological sites, a number of phases of work will be required to ensure that the architectural heritage of the area covered by the proposals has been considered to an appropriate standard.

10.3.1 Mitigation measures

For the built environment, the Phase 1 detailed evaluation works have yet to be carried out. This phase of work would conform broadly to a Level 2 survey as defined by the Royal Commission on the Historic Monuments (England) (RCHME 1996). This is a descriptive record, containing an analysis of the building's development and use, supported by black and white photography of relevant views of the exterior and interior, and sketched drawings with limited dimensional information.

If this work suggests that the buildings are of architectural merit, further Phase 2 pre-construction investigation would take place. This work would equate to a Level 3 survey

as defined by the Royal Commission on the Historic Monuments (England) and would be a fully analytical survey involving the production of detailed measured plans and elevations.

A summary of the proposed mitigation measures for the archaeological sites affected by the proposals is given below).

Site No	Site Name	Grade Of Site	Overall Impact	Proposed Mitigation
Site 24	Home Farm, Melton Old Road (north side)	D	Slight adverse	Phase 1 building assessment followed by Phase 2 or 3 recording work as required.
Site 34	Melton Hill Lodge	D	Large adverse	Phase 1 building assessment followed by Phase 2 or 3 recording work as required.

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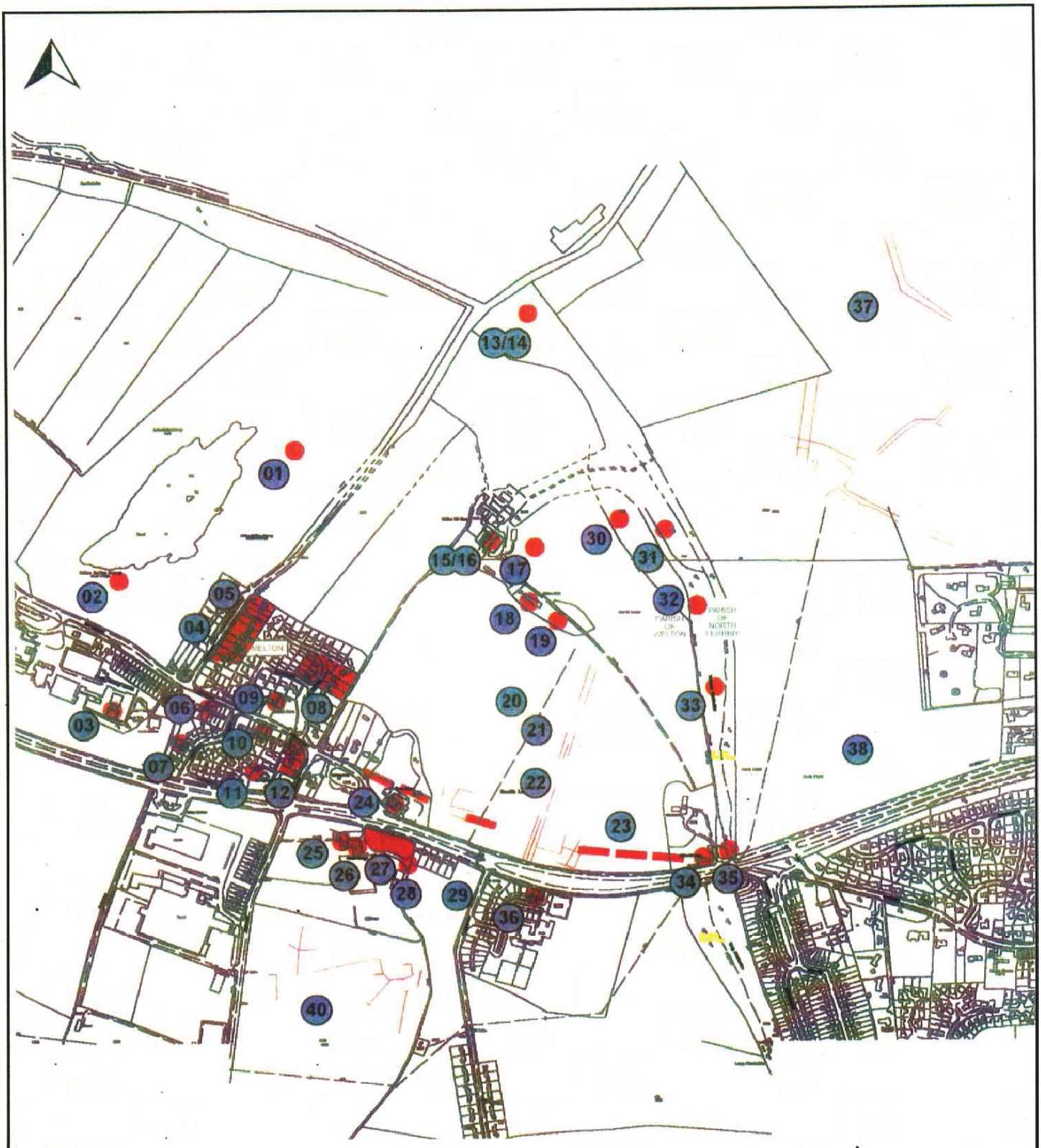
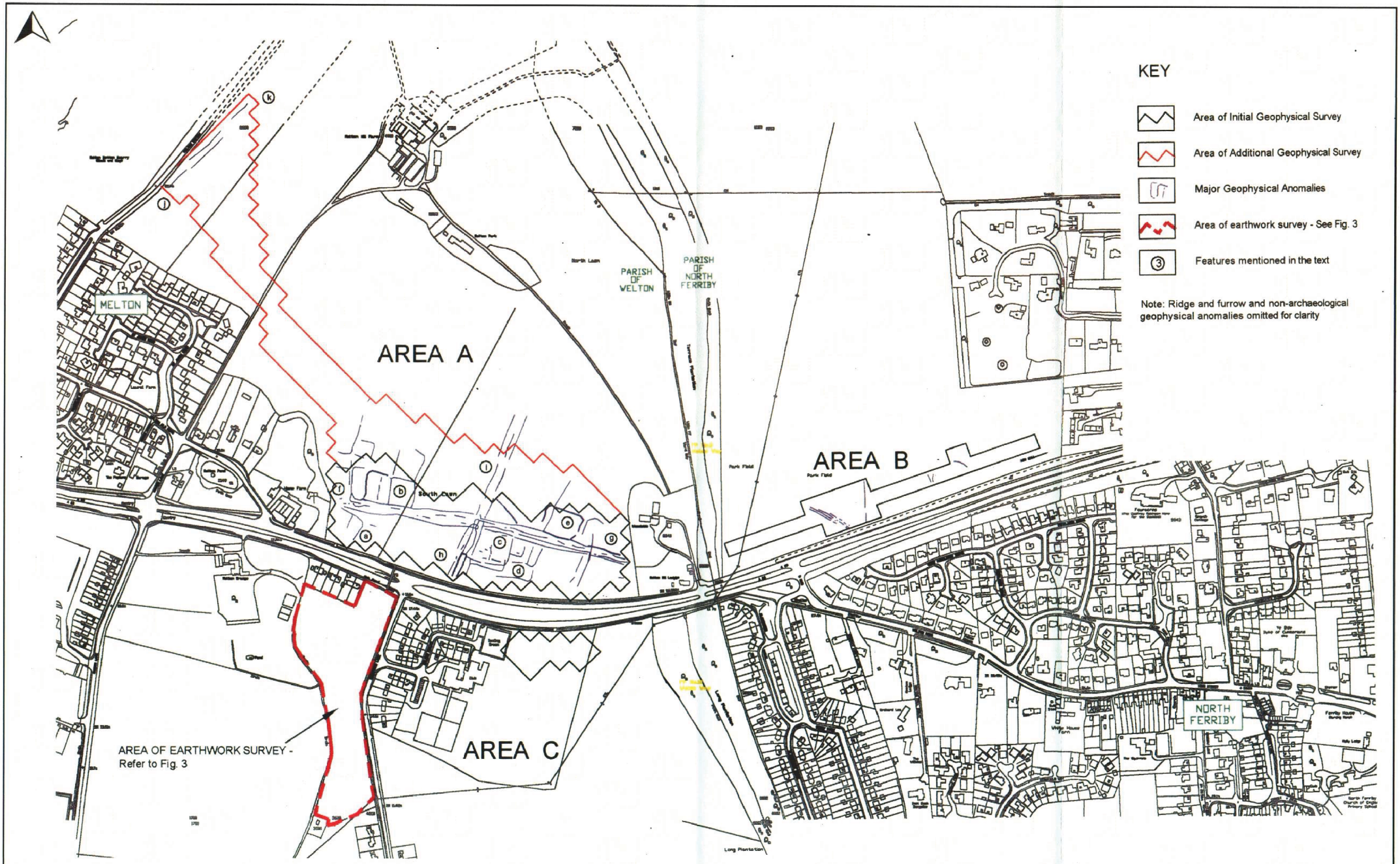


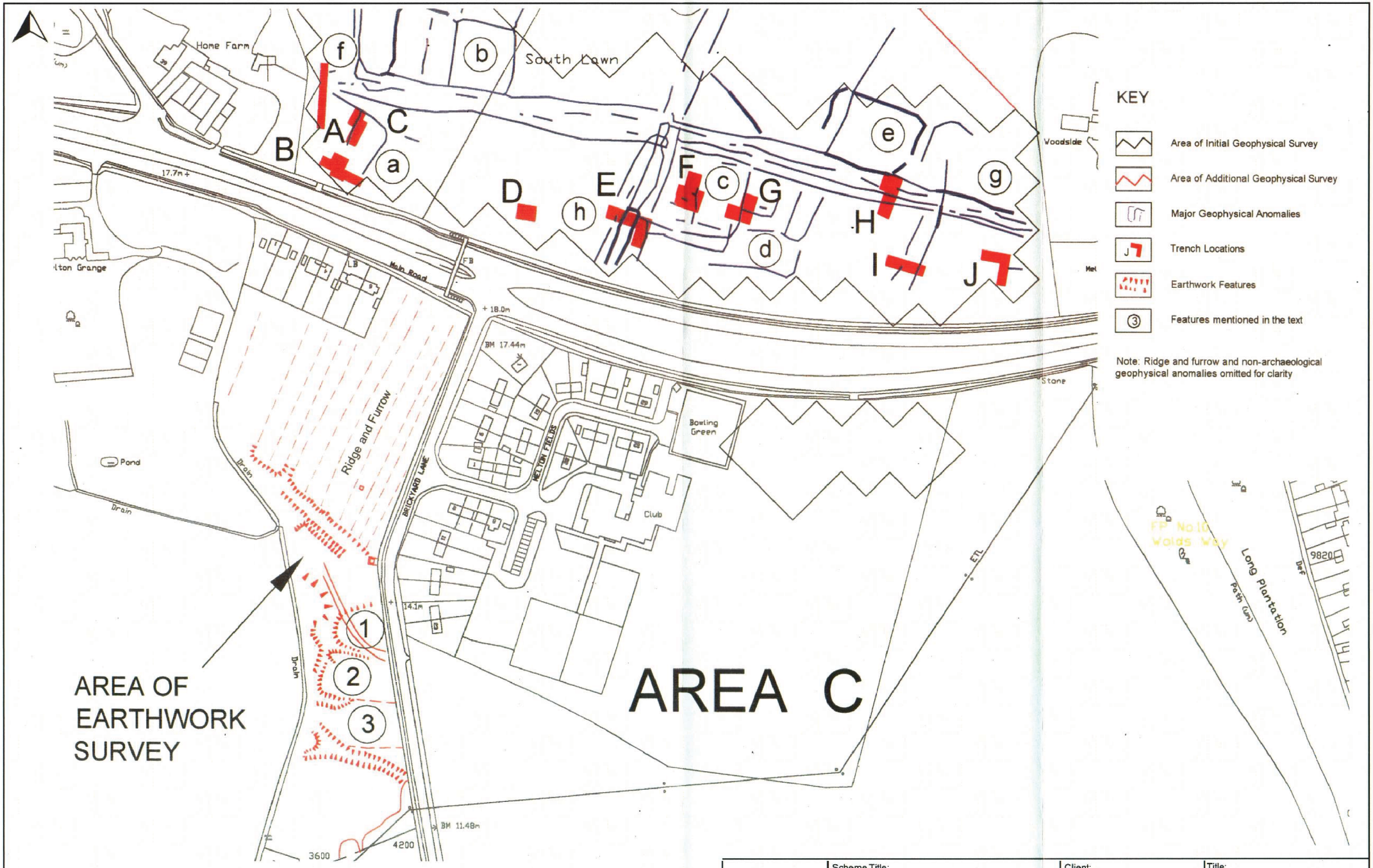
KEY Cultural Heritage Site 40 Site Ref. Number (refer to text)

Hyder	Scheme Title: **A63 MELTON - GRADE SEPARATED JUNCTION**	Client: **Highways Agency**	Title: **Cultural Heritage Sites**
	Doc No: **NH50033/D19/3**	Scale: **N.T.S.**	Date: **October 2000**
			Figure 1



Hyder

Scheme Title: A63 MELTON - GRADE SEPARATED JUNCTION		Client: Highways Agency	Title: Cultural Heritage Stage 3 Assessment
Doc No: NH50033/D19/3	Scale: N.T.S.	Date: October 2000	Figure 2



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Scheme Title: A63 MELTON - GRADE SEPARATED JUNCTION		Client: Highways Agency	Title: Cultural Heritage Stage 3 Trial Trenches & Earthworks Survey
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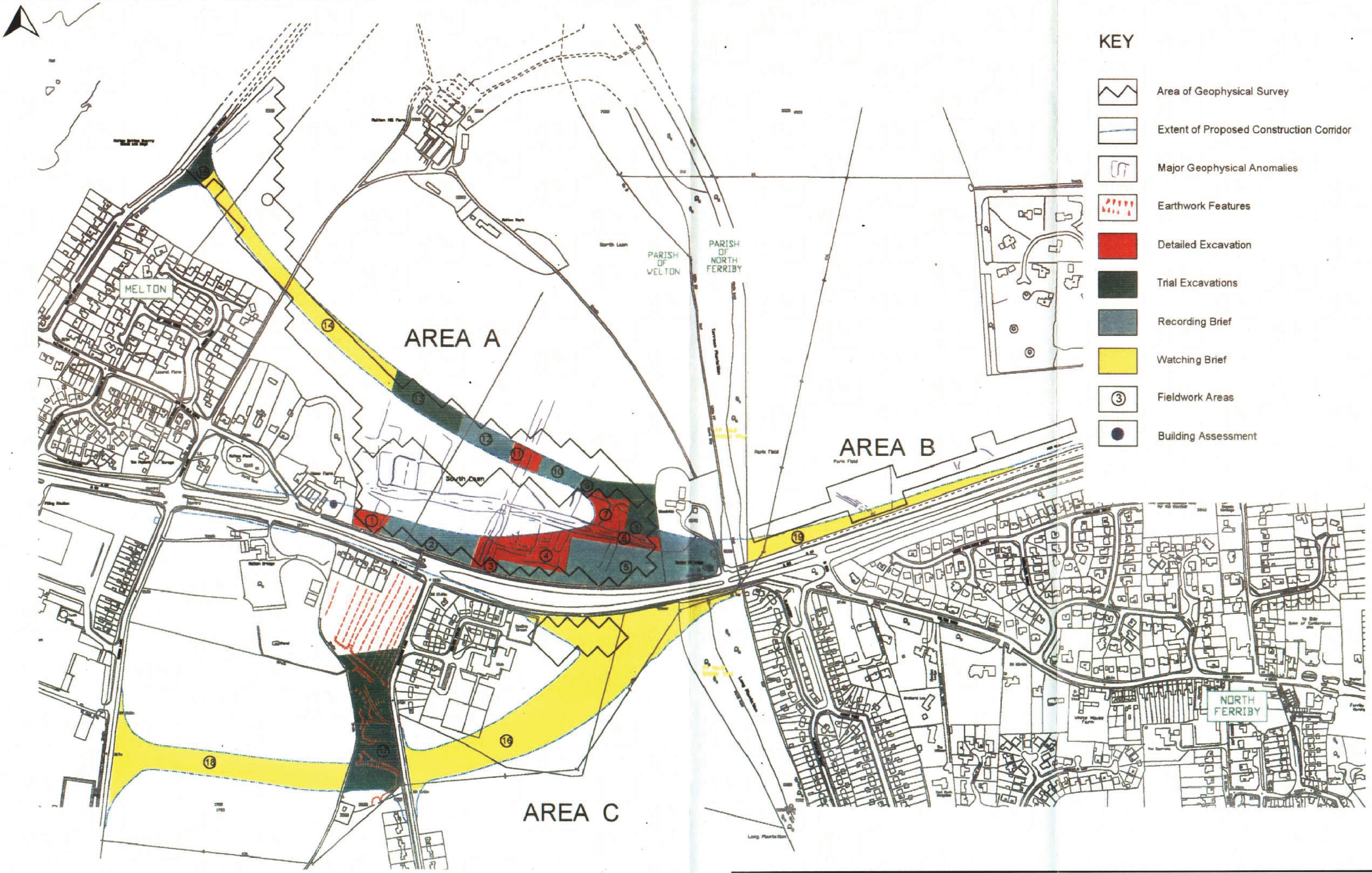

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Scheme Title: **A63 MELTON - GRADE SEPARATED JUNCTION**		Client: **Highways Agency**	Title: **Cultural Heritage Mitigation Measures**
Doc No: **NH50033/D19/3**	Scale: **N.T.S.**	Date: **October 2000**	**Figure 4**