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DESK BASED ASSESSMENTS  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION  
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY  
TOPOGRAPHICAL AND LANDSCAPE SURVEY  
HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING  
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES



**SENECA GLOBAL ENERGY**

**LAND AT GIBSON LANE SOUTH,  
MELTON,  
EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRIP, MAP AND SAMPLE REPORT**

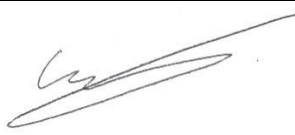


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**SENECA GLOBAL ENERGY**

**Land at Gibson Lane South, Melton, East Riding of Yorkshire**

**Archaeological Strip Map and Sample**

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Figure 2: Trench Location Plan

## **SUMMARY**

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology (WAA) was commissioned by the client, Seneca Global Energy, to undertake an archaeological strip, map and sample investigation at the Transwaste Recycling Plant, Gibson Lane south, Melton, East Riding of Yorkshire (HU14 3HN), prior to the installation of two wind turbines (centred on Ordnance Survey grid reference SE 969256). The archaeological work was required as a condition of planning consent.

The archaeological strip, map, and sample investigation was undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) produced by WAA and approved by DH Evans, Partnership Manager, at the Humber Archaeology Partnership, acting as the archaeological planning advisor on behalf of East Riding of Yorkshire County Council.

Two areas were excavated within the Transwaste Recycling Plant site, with both measuring 15m x 15m. Both areas were cleaned and recorded after excavation, however no archaeological remains were noted within either excavation, one of which was completely within a layer of made ground.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology (WAA) thanks the client Seneca Global Energy for commissioning the project, and for all their assistance throughout the work. Also, WAA thank D H Evans, Partnership Manager, and Lucie McCarthy, Senior Archaeologist at Humber Archaeology Partnership for their assistance.

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology also thanks Raymond Brown Environmental, for their help during this project.

The strip, map and sample investigation was supervised by Ed Johnson with assistance from Mark Lawson and Kevin Mounsey. The report was written by Ed Johnson. The figures were produced by Adrian Bailey. The project was managed by Martin Railton and the report edited by Richard Newman.

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Project Circumstances and Planning Background**

1.1.1 In July 2016, Wardell Armstrong Archaeology (WAA) undertook an archaeological strip map and sample at the Transwaste Recycling Plant, Gibson Lane south, Melton, East Riding of Yorkshire (NGR: SE 969256). It was commissioned by the Client, Seneca Global Energy, who intend to construct two wind turbines at the site for which a planning consent has been granted by East Riding of Yorkshire Council (planning reference: DC/12/01806/STPLFE/STRAT/PP-2675446).

1.1.2 The grant of planning permission by East Riding of Yorkshire County Council stated that, a scheme of archaeological work was required in order to record any archaeological evidence within the site.

1.1.3 The proposed development is situated in an area which includes significant evidence for prehistoric and Romano-British activity with a number of known archaeological sites within a close vicinity of the development.

### **1.2 Project Documentation**

1.2.1 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced by Wardell Armstrong Archaeology (WAA 2014) to provide a specific methodology for a programme of archaeological strip map and sample. This was approved by DH Evans, Partnership Manager, at the Humber Archaeology Partnership prior to the fieldwork taking place. This is in line with government advice as set out in Section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012).

1.1.2 This report outlines the work undertaken on site, the subsequent programme of post-fieldwork analysis, and the results of this scheme of archaeological work.

## **2 METHODOLOGY**

### **2.1 Standards and guidance**

2.1.1 The archaeological work was undertaken following the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (2014a), and in accordance with the WAA fieldwork manual (2012).

2.1.2 The fieldwork programme was followed by an assessment of the data as set out in the Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation (CifA 2014a) and the Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (CifA 2014b).

### **2.2 Strip, Map and Sample**

2.2.1 The strip, map and sample investigation comprised the excavation of two areas measuring 15m by 15m across the proposed development area. The areas were placed at the base of the proposed wind turbines covering the area in which excavations for foundations will take place. The general aims of these investigations were:

- to establish the presence/absence, nature, extent and state of preservation of archaeological remains and to record these where they were observed;
- to establish the character of those features in terms of cuts, soil matrices and interfaces;
- to assess the impact of the application on the archaeological site;
- to recover artefactual material, especially that useful for dating purposes;
- to recover palaeoenvironmental material where it survives in order to understand site and landscape formation processes.

2.2.2 Deposits considered not to be significant were removed by a 360° tracked mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket, under close archaeological supervision. The trenches were subsequently cleaned by hand. All possible features were inspected and selected deposits were excavated by hand to retrieve artefactual material and environmental samples. Once completed all features were recorded according to the WAA standard procedure as set out in the Excavation Manual (WAA 2012).

- 2.2.3 No archaeological finds were recovered, and no environmental samples were obtained during the groundworks. 2.2.4 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the project specification, and the Archaeological Archives Forum recommendations (Brown 2011). The archive will be deposited with Hull History Centre, Hull with copies of the report available upon request. The archive can be accessed under the unique project identifier (WAA16, CP10827/16, GIB-A).
- 2.2.5 Wardell Armstrong Archaeology supports the **Online Access** to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. This project aims to provide an on-line index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature, created as a result of developer-funded archaeological work. As a result, details of the results of this project will be made available by WAA as a part of this national project. The OASIS reference for the project is: wardella2-262472.



### 3 BACKGROUND

- 3.1.1 The proposed development is located south of Melton and the A63 between Brough and North Ferriby, to the north of the River Humber. The surrounding area is referred to as Melton Common and is located in Welton Parish, approximately 14km west and upstream of the centre of Hull. The proposed wind turbine development is located to the east of Gibson Lane South centred on Ordnance Survey grid reference (SE 969256). The site's environs comprise of Melton Industrial Park with both turbines to be constructed within the Transwaste Recycling Plant.
- 3.1.2 The underlying solid geology within the area of compromised of Kellaways Formation and Oxford Clay Formation consisting of mudstone, siltstone and sandstone. This was overlain by alluvium from the nearby Humber River compromising clay, silt and sand.

#### 3.2 Historical Background

- 3.2.1 A Cultural Heritage Assessment was produced to summarise the known historical and archaeological background of the site and the surrounding landscape to a distance of up to 5km (The Energy Workshop 2013). It is not intended to repeat that information here and what follows is a brief overview, for further details please refer to the original document.
- 3.2.2 **Prehistoric:** Earliest evidence of occupation in the local area comes from hunter gatherer finds including microliths and an auroch skeleton. Later prehistoric finds include a Bronze Age burial and boats to the east of the village of North Ferriby along with evidence of Iron Age settlement close to Elloughton.
- 3.2.3 **Romano-British:** the site has three Roman scheduled ancient monuments within the 5km radius used within the Cultural Heritage Assessment. These are the roman settlements at Brough and Old Winteringham, both on major roman roads, and the Romano-British villa at Brantingham. This villa would have been most likely associated with the settlement at Brough and burnt down in the 4<sup>th</sup> century.
- 3.2.4 **Medieval:** during this period settlement intensified with evidence of local settlement increasing along with a more regular farmed landscape emerging.
- 3.2.5 **Post-Medieval:** Eight grade II listed buildings lie within 1km of the proposed development, whilst during this period the villages close to Hull grew due to its own growing economy, affected by industrial development in the area.

### **3.3 Previous Archaeological Work**

3.2.1 No know previous archaeological investigations have taken place within the proposed development area.

## **4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS**

### **4.1 Introduction**

4.1.1 The strip, map and sample was undertaken across three days between the 4<sup>th</sup> of July and the 11<sup>th</sup> of August, with two trenches excavated across the proposed development site (Figure 2). The trenches were targeted cover the areas which would be affected by the construction of the wind turbines, with both trenches being sited where the foundations would be excavated.

### **4.2 Results**

4.2.1 **Area 1** was situated in the south west of the site with the excavations covering an area measuring 15m x 15m. The natural substrate visible after excavations consisted of a sandy water borne clay (**101,102**) with moderate amounts of river flint visible throughout (Plate 1). This was overlain by a mid-reddish brown silty clay topsoil (**100**) measuring 0.44m with occasional small amounts of chalk inclusions.

4.2.2 A previous geotechnical excavation pit was visible during excavation as were several land drains which cut across the trench. No archaeological remains were identified.

4.2.2 **Area 2** was situated towards the north east of site in an area of made ground resulting from the deposition of recycled waste stone and rubble across the site. The excavations covered an area measuring 15m x 15m. A mix of crushed rubble including modern brick and stone (**103**) was visible until its extent at three metres with no natural substrate visible during the excavations (Plate 2). No archaeological remains were found.

### **4.3 Archaeological Finds and Environmental Sampling**

4.3.1 No archaeological finds were recovered, and no environmental samples were obtained during the groundworks.

## **5 CONCLUSIONS**

### **5.1 Interpretation**

- 5.1.1 Two areas (Area 1 and Area 2) were excavated within the Transwaste Recycling Plant site, both areas measuring 15m x 15m. Both areas were cleaned and recorded after excavation but no archaeological remains noted across either area, Area 2 being within a significant deposit of made ground.
- 5.1.2 Area 1 covered the full extent of the development associated with Turbine 2, the crane hardstanding and the access track being constructed as a raft (rather than excavated). Given the considerable depth of made ground across remainder of the site (at least 3m deep) no further archaeological work is considered necessary in relation to the current development.

## 6 BIBLIOGRAPHY

### Professional Guidance

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### Grey Literature

The Energy Workshop Limited 2013, *Environmental Statement*, The Energy Workshop

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WAA 2014, *Written scheme of investigation for an archaeological Strip, Map and Sample on land at Gibson Lane South, Melton, East Riding of Yorkshire*. Unpublished Report, Wardell Armstrong Archaeology

### Websites

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<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>, British Geological Survey, accessed 13/09/2016

## APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT LIST

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
100	Deposit	Topsoil	0.44m	Silty clay topsoil
101	Deposit	Natural	NFE	Clay natural
102	Deposit	Natural	NFE	Clay natural
103	Deposit	Crushed Rubble	3.00m+	Crushed rubble made ground layer

## APPENDIX 2: PLATES



*Plate 1: Trench 1 looking south east.*



*Plate 2: Excavations of Trench 2 showing made ground and the installation of pilings within the trench.*

## APPENDIX 3: FIGURES








 <p>Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2016</p>	<p><b>PROJECT:</b> Land at Gibson Lane South, Melton, East Riding of Yorkshire</p> <p><b>CLIENT:</b> Seneca Global Energy</p> <p><b>SCALE:</b> 1:40,000 at A4</p> <p><b>DRAWN BY:</b> AB</p> <p><b>CHECKED BY:</b> AB</p> <p><b>DATE:</b> September 2016</p> <p><b>REPORT No:</b> CP10827</p>	<p><b>KEY:</b></p>  Site location	 <p>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100019512</p>
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Figure 1: Site location.



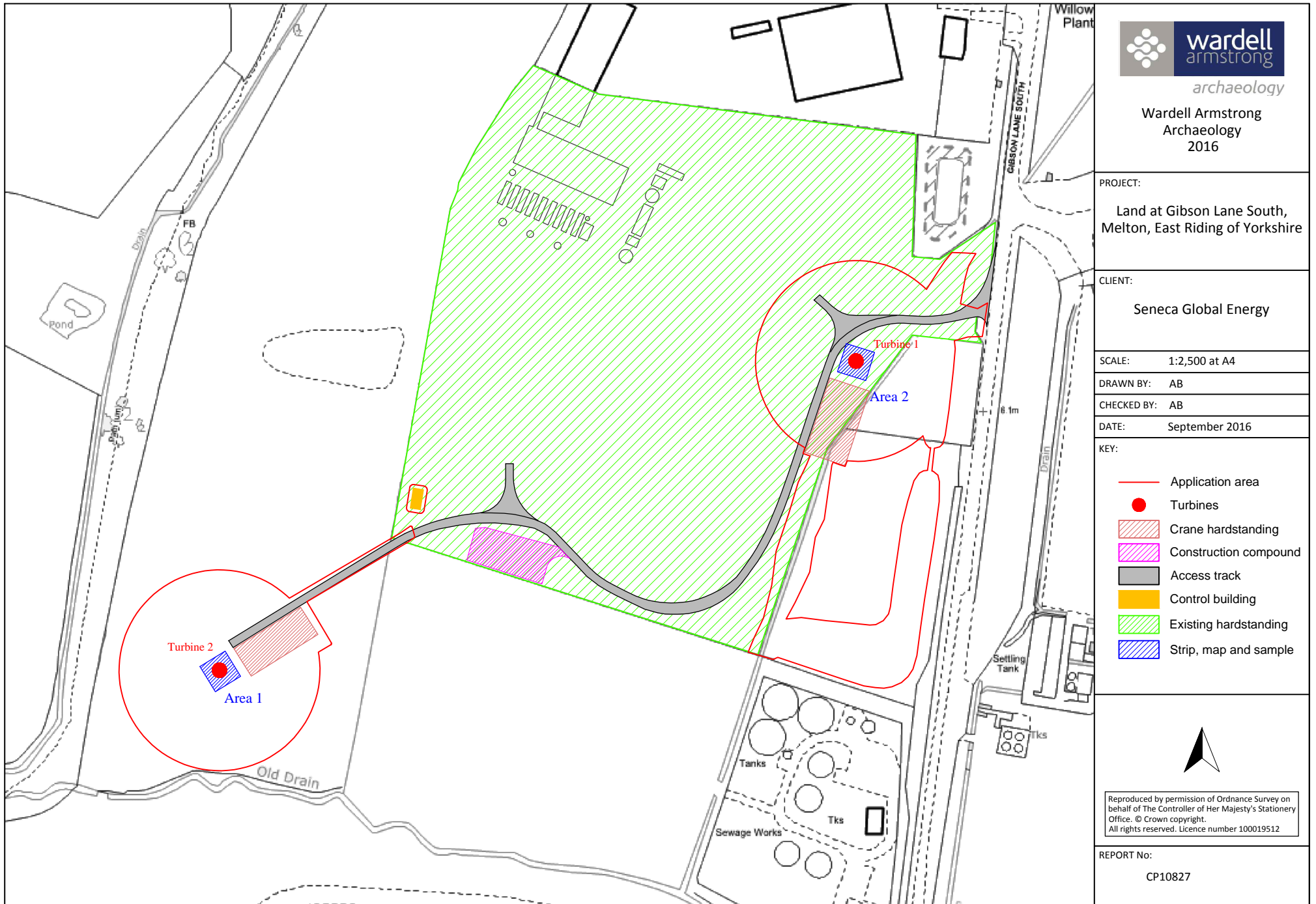


Figure 2: Detailed site location.

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