

**Manor Farm, Wilfholme Road, Beswick.  
Archaeological strip, map and sample  
excavation.**



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**Executive Summary**

*Project Name: An Archaeological Excavation at Manor Farm, Beswick.*

*Site Code: MFB15.*

*Planning Authority: East Riding of Yorkshire Council.*

*Location: Manor Farm, Wilfhome Road, Beswick, East Riding of Yorkshire, YO25 9BQ*

*Geology: Flamborough Chalk Formation – Chalk with superficial deposits comprising Alluvium – Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel.*

*NGR: TA 0433 4833.*

*Date: July 2015.*

*In July 2015 Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Earthmill to undertake a strip, map and sample and archaeological watching brief for the ground works required for the installation of a wind turbine to the west of Manor Farm, Beswick, East Riding of Yorkshire, YO25 9BQ.*

*The objective of the watching brief was to ensure that any archaeological features encountered during the ground works were recorded and interpreted.*

*Three shallow narrow features were cut into the natural substrate. A minimum of 1 m slots were excavated across each of the shallow ditches showing evidence for bioturbation but yielded no archaeological artefacts. These features were interpreted as shallow drainage ditches.*

*A non-archaeological feature thought to be a tree bole was also identified.*

*A small number of artefacts were retrieved from the topsoil. These artefacts are not unusual for a site of this nature and can be found at other rural sites in East Yorkshire. The artefact assemblage consisted of a hammer-struck flint, nine fragments of pottery, two roof tile fragments, two fragments of glass bottles, 5 fragments of animal bone and 3 fragments of shell.*

## **1 Introduction**

- 1.1 In July 2015 Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Earthmill to undertake a strip, map and sample and archaeological watching brief during the ground works for the installation of a wind turbine to the west of Manor Farm, Beswick, East Riding of Yorkshire, YO25 9BQ. The archaeological watching brief was not necessary as the electrical cable was moled.
- 1.2 Planning permission was granted (DC/13/03715/STPLFE) for the works. Condition 21 requires that:

*“No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a Programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Local Planning Authority. The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the Approved Written Scheme of Investigation and the provision made for analysis, Publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition, has been secured.”*

## **2. Location and Geology**

- 2.1 The site is centred at NGR TA 04322 48193. The underlying geology of the site is Flamborough Chalk Formation – Chalk with superficial deposits comprising Alluvium – Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel (BGS 2015).

## **3. Historical and Archaeological Background**

- 3.1 The site of the proposed development lies within a landscape of classic archaeological wetlands, lying close to the interface between the floor of the Hull Valley and the chalk lowlands on the dip slope of the Yorkshire Wolds. This is an area which has seen intensive human activity since the Mesolithic period, and which is extremely rich in prehistoric and Romano-British remains. It has recently formed part of an area covered by the English Heritage National Mapping programme project for the Hull Valley and Chalk Lowlands.
- 3.2 Aerial photographs of the land adjoining Wilfholme Road show enclosures immediately to the north and north-east of the site of the proposed turbine. Further north and to the north-west there are extensive crop marks and earthworks of enclosures and features of periods ranging in date from the late Neolithic to the medieval periods, whilst this is also an area in which casual finds of stone axes and Bronze Age metalwork have been recovered. In the area to the

south-west, a number of Bronze Age and Iron Age barrows have been recognised, whilst 900m to the south-east lies the Scheduled Monument of barf Hill Farm medieval moated site. There are also signs of later activity in this landscape, as exemplified by disused quarry pits located to the north.

- 3.3 It is likely, therefore, that any ground works in this area would encounter below-ground deposits relating to the occupation and use of the site, and to ritual and funerary activity during the prehistoric, Romano-British and medieval periods, whilst there is also the potential to encounter remains of later periods.

#### **4. Aims and Objectives**

- 4.1 The objective of the watching brief was to ensure that any archaeological features encountered during the ground works in the specified area are recorded and interpreted.

#### **5 Method Statement**

- 5.1 The footprints of all key installations associated with the proposed development of the wind turbine were stripped down to the first archaeological horizon to determine if any archaeological remains survived on site. Topsoil was removed mechanically by a machine fitted with a toothless bucket under continuous archaeological supervision.
- 5.2 The area was appropriately cleaned using hand tools in order to expose the full nature and extent of archaeological features and deposits.
- 5.3 All archaeological features within the stripped area were planned at an appropriate scale to capture any structural features, supplemented with a photographic record using a digital colour camera and 35mm black-and-white film.
- 5.4 A plan of the excavated areas was maintained, features noted and section lines recorded. All drawings were carried out at an appropriate scale and all contexts were recorded using a single context recording system. The site archive included plans and sections at an appropriate scale, a scale photographic record, and full stratigraphic records on recording forms/context sheets or their electronic equivalent.

## 6 Stratigraphic report

### *Topsoil*

6.1 The stratigraphic sequence of the site consisted of a layer of topsoil (001) with a maximum thickness of 0.45m which in turn overlay the natural substrate (002) which was composed of light brownish yellow clay.

### *Features*

- 6.2 Feature (003) measured 0.78 x 0.48 x 0.12m and was observed running into the south east limit of the excavation (Figure 10). Its fill was a darker brown than the top soil and due to its visibility within the trench it was recorded as a feature. The irregularity of the sides and base suggest that it could be a natural feature such as a tree bole.
- 6.3 Three drainage ditches (F005, 007, 010) orientated north-south and north east-southwest were observed measuring 0.20cm in width and ranging in depth from 0.07 to 0.12m (Figures 12, 13 and 14). These features are thought to be modern drainage ditches.
- 6.4 A brick layer (009), was visible along the western edge of the proposed road (orientated NE-SW). The layer (009) consisted of red bricks and grey stone which were angled and not laid down uniformly, this suggests that the material is likely to have been imported to create a road/ pathway (Figure 15). The true extent of this layer is unknown due to crops surrounding the PDA.

## 7 The finds

By Dr Robin Holgate MCIfA, FSA

### *Pottery*

7.1 Nine fragments of post-medieval pottery (Table 1) were recovered from (001)

Descriptions	Date	No. of Fragments
Red ware	18 <sup>th</sup> century	2
White ware	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> centuries	7

*Table 1. The pottery assemblage*

The pottery represents utilitarian or refined wares used for storage, preparation and consumption of food and drink.

*Ceramic building material*

7.2 Two roof tile fragments of 17<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century date were recovered from (001).

*Glass*

7.3 Two 19th-20th century bottle fragments, one clear and the other dark green in colour, were recovered from (001).

*Flint*

7.4 A hard hammer-struck flint with abrupt retouch. A part of the distal end was recovered from (001), which probably dates to the late Neolithic/ Bronze Age

*Animal Bone*

7.5 Five fragments of bone, including two fragmentary long bones which are likely to be sheep, were recovered from (001).

*Shell*

7.6 Two fragments of oyster shell and a fragment of limpet shell were recovered from (007).

Discussion

7.7 The finds are by no means unusual for a site of this nature; parallels can be found at other rural sites in East Yorkshire. The finds have no potential for further research and could, therefore, be returned to the landowner, retained in a teaching collection or archived.

**8 Discussion**

8.1 The archaeological strip, map and sample encountered three shallow linear features in the development area. The absence of material culture from these features means they are undated. The nature of these shallow linear features suggests they are likely drainage ditches. No significant features were found during the watching brief.

8.2 A small amount of artefacts were retrieved from the topsoil. These artefacts are not unusual for a site of this nature and can be found at other rural sites in East Yorkshire. The artefact assemblage consisted of a hammer-struck flint, nine fragments of pottery, two roof tile fragments, two fragments of glass bottles, 5 fragments of animal bone and 3 fragments of shell.



## **9 Publicity, Confidentiality and Copyright**

- 9.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client. Archaeological Research Services Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

## **10 Statement of Indemnity**

- 10.1 All statements and opinions contained within this report arising from the works undertaken are offered in good faith and compiled according to professional standards. No responsibility can be accepted by the author/s of the report for any errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in any such report(s), howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived.

## **11 Acknowledgements**

- 11.1 Archaeological Research Services Ltd. would like to thank all those involved in this project, in particular David Smith of Earthmill for commissioning the watching brief, Bruce Forbes and James Goodyear.

## **References**

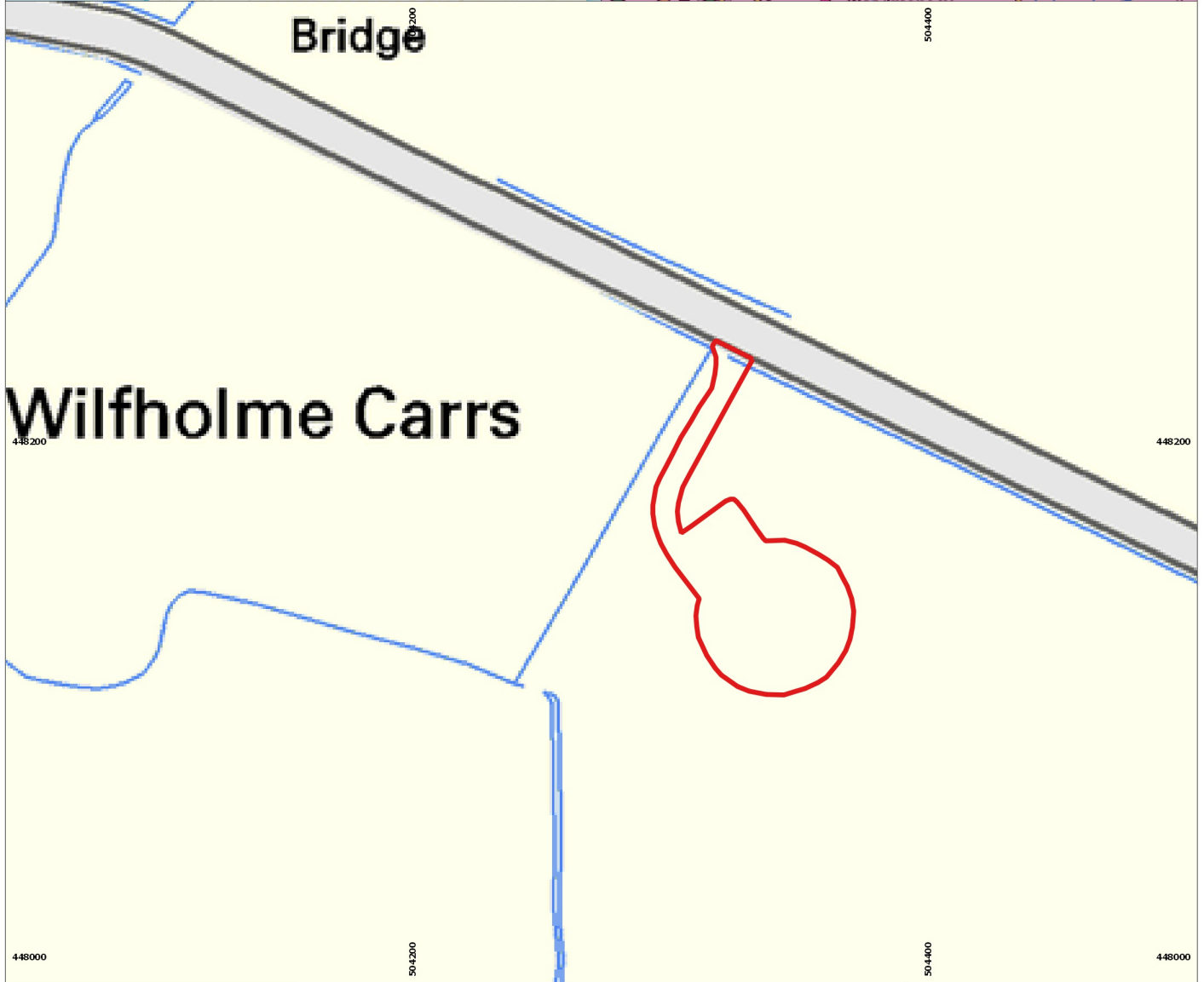
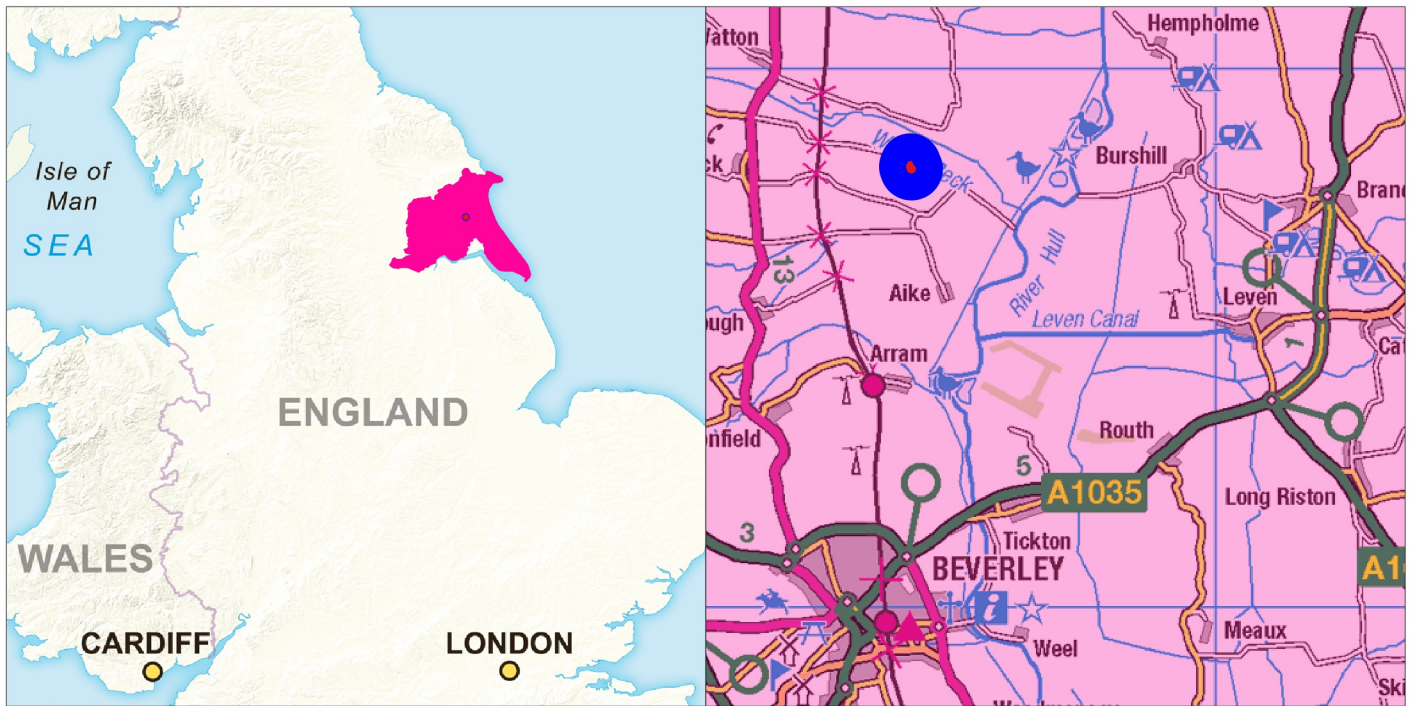
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**Appendix 1- Figures**



Site name: Manor Farm, Beswick  
 Date: July 2015  
 Drawn by: MB  
 Scale: Varies

-  Site Boundary
-  East Riding of Yorkshire Boundary



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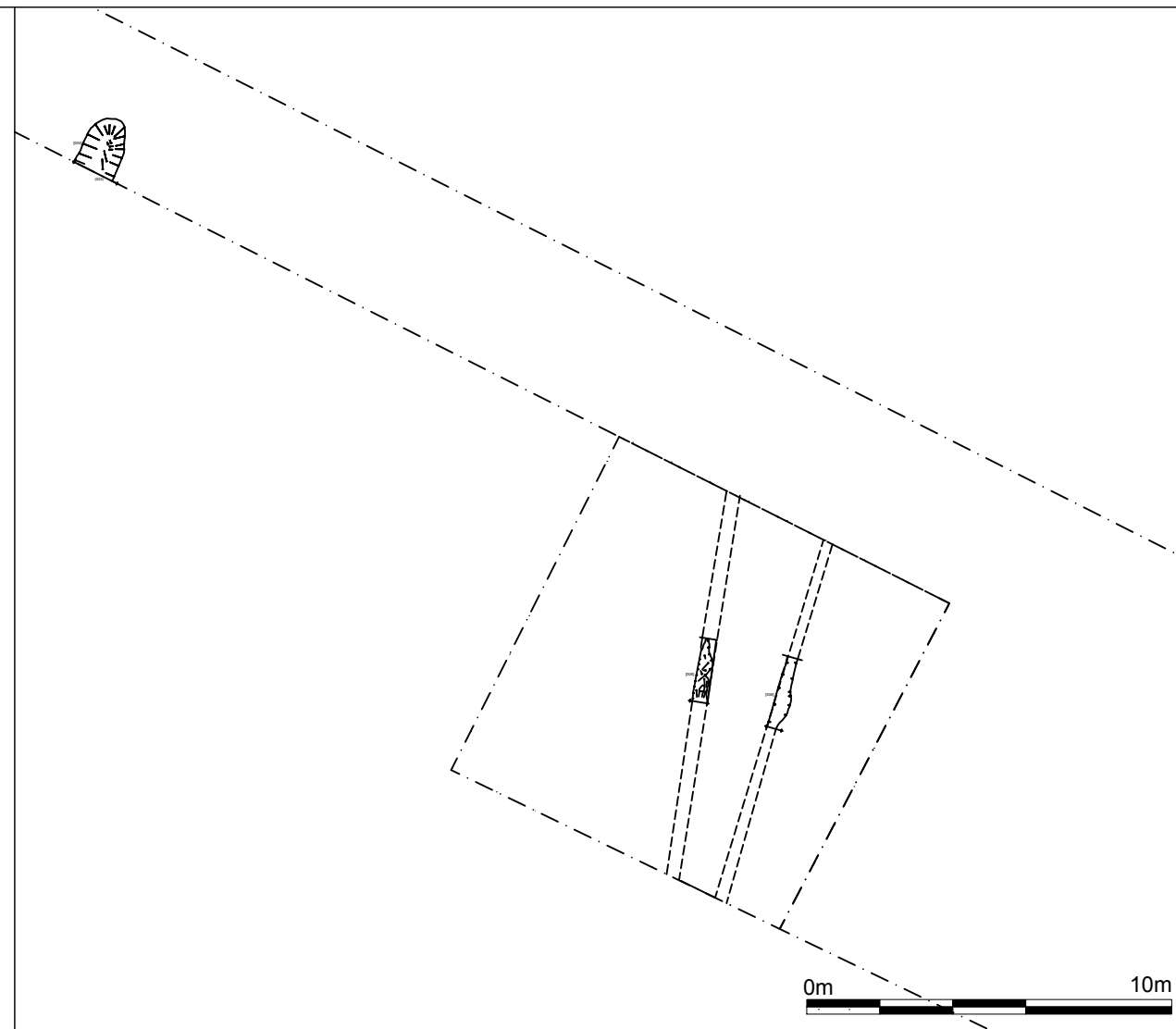
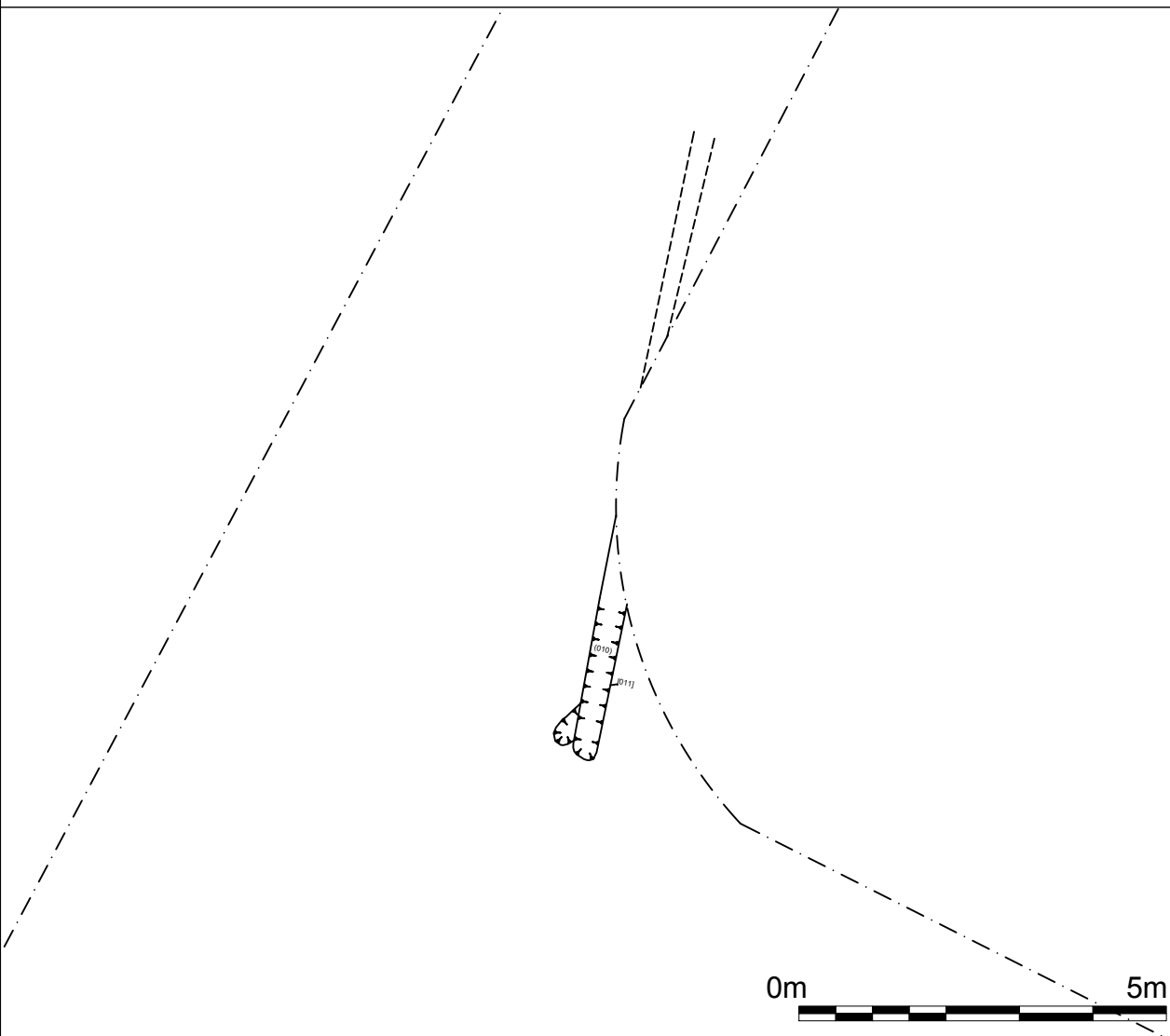
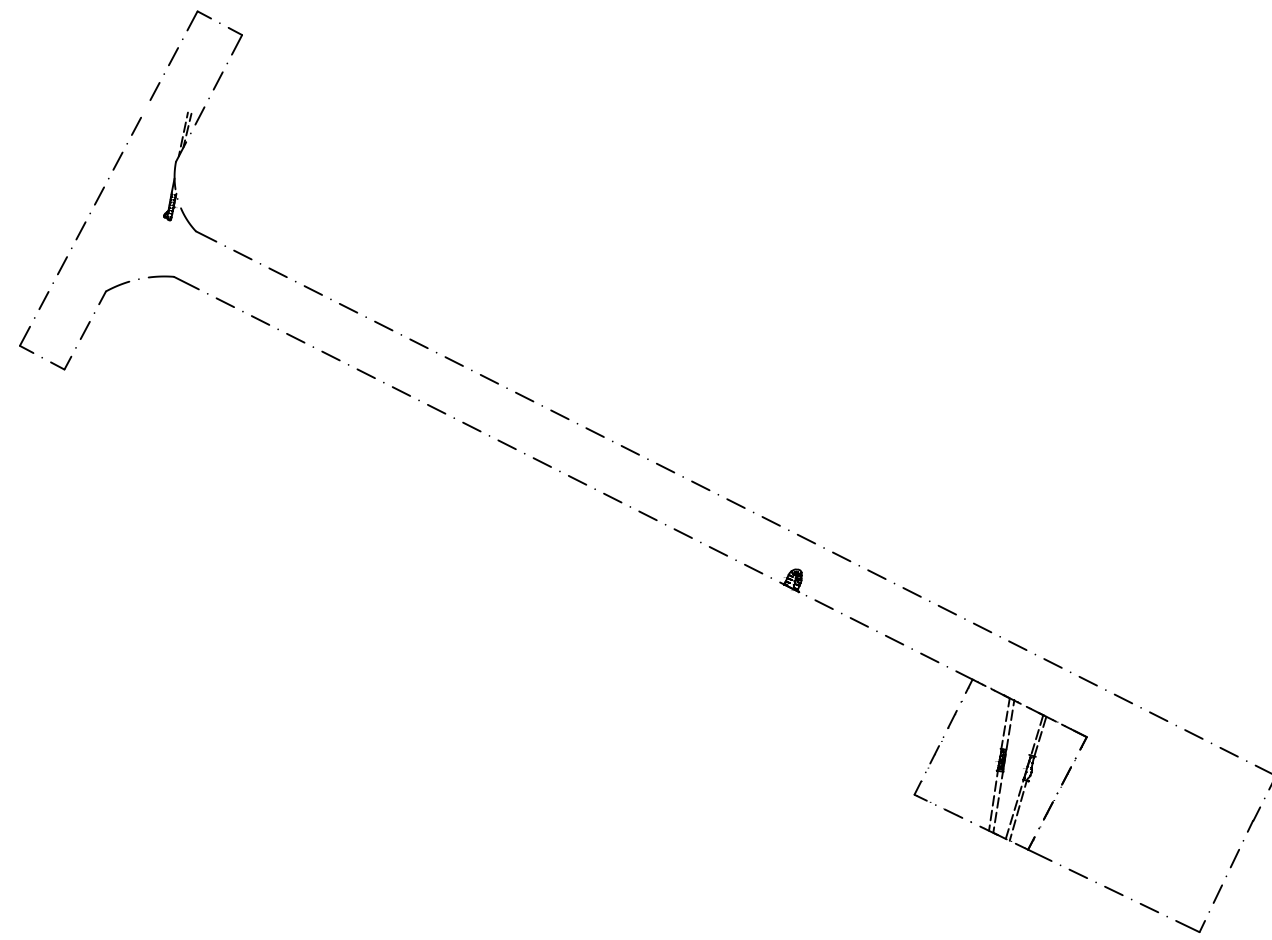
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**Figure 1:**  
**Site location**

Title: Site plan  
Top: 1:500 @ A3  
Bottom left: 1:100 @ A3  
Bottom right: 1:200 @ A3

Key:



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Slot 1 of (009)



Slot 2 of (009)

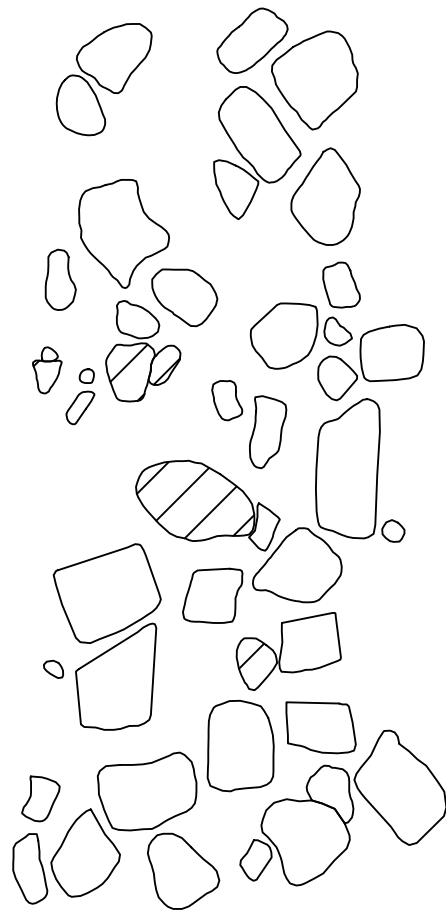


Figure 3  
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Key:  
 Stone



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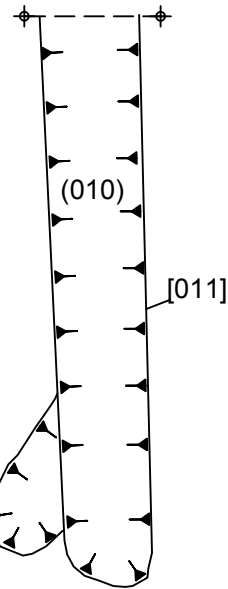
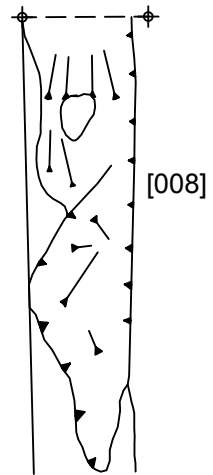
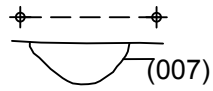
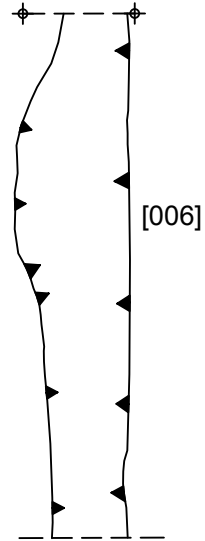
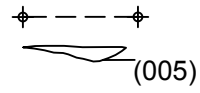
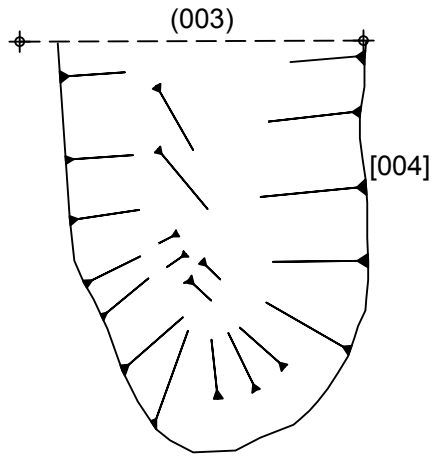
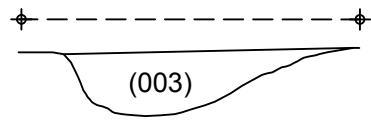


Figure 4  
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Figure 5. View along access road looking east, showing (001) and (002).





Figure 6. View of stripped area for crane hard standing area.





Figure 7. View of access road looking north-east.



Figure 8. Area for 'turn around point' facing south west showing (001) and (002).





Figure 9. Section of turbine foundation looking south west showing topsoil (001), the natural geology (002) of the site and a modern land drain.



Figure 10. North-east facing section of a tree bole.





Figure 11. Shallow drainage ditch (005).





Figure 12. Possible drainage ditch (007), east of (005).





Figure 13. Drainage ditch (010) facing north-east.





Figure 14. Brick surface (009).



**Appendix 2- Context Register**

Context	Context description
001	Topsoil
002	Natural geology
003	Fill of [004].
004	Cut of (003) possible tree bole?
005	Fill of [006].
006	Drainage ditch cut. Cut of (006)
007	Fill of [009]
008	Cut filled by (008) drainage ditch.
009	Brick layers

**Appendix 3- Written Scheme if Investigation**

**Manor Farm, Wilfholme Road, Beswick, East Riding  
of Yorkshire**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological  
Strip, Map and Sample Excavation and Watching Brief**



## **1 Introduction**

1.1 This scheme of works relates to the erection of a wind turbine and associated infrastructure (Figure 1). Ground works during the course of this work are focused on land to the west of Manor Farm, Wilfholme Road, Beswick. The site is centred at NGR TA0433 4833. The underlying geology of the site is Flamborough Chalk Formation – Chalk with superficial deposits comprising Alluvium – Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel (BGS 2015).

1.2 Planning permission has been granted (DC/13/03715/STPLFE) for the works. Condition 21 requires that:

*“No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Local Planning Authority. The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the Approved Written Scheme of Investigation and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition, has been secured.”*

1.3 This Written Scheme of Investigation details the programme of archaeological strip, map and sample excavation and watching brief to be carried out during construction work by Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) so that any archaeological deposits that might be uncovered can be recorded.

1.4 The aim of the programme of work is, in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) paragraph 141 (CLG 2012), to record and enhance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost during the proposed development in a manner proportionate to their importance, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publically accessible.

## **2 Background**

2.1 The site of the proposed development lies within a landscape of classic archaeological wetlands, lying close to the interface between the floor of the Hull Valley and the chalk lowlands on the dip slope of the Yorkshire Wolds. This is an area which has seen intensive human activity since the Mesolithic period, and which is extremely rich in prehistoric and Romano-British remains. It has recently formed part of the area covered by an English Heritage National Mapping programme project for the Hull Valley and Chalk Lowlands.

- 2.2 Aerial photographs of the land adjoining Wilfholme Road show enclosures immediately to the north and north-east of the site of the proposed turbine. Further north and to the north-west there are extensive cropmarks and earthworks of enclosures and features of periods ranging in date from the later Neolithic to the medieval periods, whilst this is also an area in which casual finds of stone axes and Bronze Age metalwork have been recovered. In the area to the south-west, a number of Bronze Age and Iron Age barrows has been recognised, whilst 900m to the south-east lies the Scheduled Monument of barf Hill Farm medieval moated site. There are also signs of later activity in this landscape, as exemplified by disused quarry pits located to the north.
- 2.3 It is likely, therefore, that any ground works in this area would encounter below-ground deposits relating to the occupation and use of the site, and to ritual and funerary activity during the prehistoric, Romano-British and medieval periods, whilst there is also the potential to encounter remains of later periods.

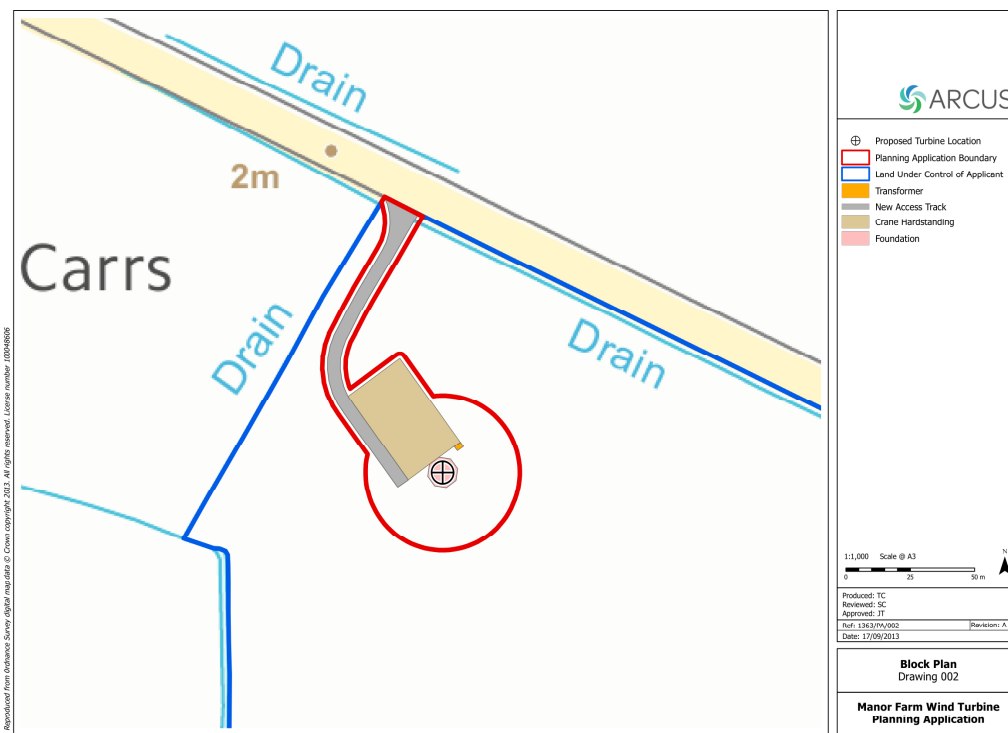


Figure 1. Location of site (highlighted in red)  
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### 3 Objectives

- 3.1 The objective of the archaeological strip, map and sample excavation and watching brief is to ensure that any archaeological features encountered during the ground works in the specified area are recorded and interpreted.

## 4 Fieldwork methodology

### 4.1 Strip, map and sample excavation

- 4.1 The footprints of all the key installations associated with the proposed development (e.g. the turbine base, the crane hardstanding, the transformer/control building and the new access road) are to be stripped down to the first archaeological horizon or underlying natural substrate in order to determine if any archaeological remains survive on the site. Hard standing, unstratified modern material and topsoil will be removed mechanically by a machine fitted with a wide toothless ditching bucket, under continuous archaeological supervision. The topsoil or recent overburden will be removed down to the first significant archaeological horizon in successive level spits. No machinery will track over areas that have previously been stripped until the area has been signed off by ARS Ltd.
- 4.2 ARS Ltd will provide suitably qualified and experienced archaeologists to undertake the strip, map and sample excavation in accordance with the CIfA (2013a) *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations* and *Code of Conduct* (2014).
- 4.3 The areas will be appropriately cleaned using hand tools in order to expose the full nature and extent of archaeological features and deposits.
- 4.4 All archaeological features within the stripped area should be planned at an appropriate scale to capture any structural features, supplemented with a photographic record using a digital 35mm SLR colour camera or with a digital colour camera and 35mm black-and-white film, and provided for the client and Humber Archaeology Development Control Officer to agree the approach for sample excavation.
- 4.5 Provision will be made for delays caused by the need for archaeological recording and a contingency allowance made for more detailed recording of exceptional finds. The Humber Archaeology Development Control Officer must be consulted before any contingency allowance is deployed.
- 4.6 All relationships between features or deposits will be investigated and recorded.
- 4.7 Any features and deposits will be excavated sufficiently to determine their character, stratigraphy and relationship to other features and attempts made to obtain dating evidence.
- 4.8 Sampling during excavation shall be as follows:
- A 100% sample should be taken of all stake-holes.
  - An initial 50% sample should be taken of all post-holes; but where part of a building, these should be 100% excavated.
  - A 50% sample of pits with a diameter of up to 1.5m, but, where justified, these should be 100% emptied.
  - A minimum 25% sample should be taken of pits with a diameter of over 1.5m; but this should include a complete section across the pit to recover its full profile but, where justified, these should be 100% emptied.

- A minimum 20% sample should be taken of all enclosure ditches, but, where justified, these should then be 100% emptied.
  - A minimum 20% sample should be taken of all field boundary ditches up to 5m in length; for features greater than this, a 10% sample would suffice.
  - All junctions/intersections and corners of linear features will be investigated, and their stratigraphic relationships determined- if necessary, using box-sections – and all ditch terminals will be examined.
  - All funerary contexts, all buildings, and all industrial features, will be subject to 100% excavation.
- 4.9 Limited representative samples of bricks from brick-built structures, and selective products of the brick working process will be retained for specialist analysis where appropriate.
- 4.10 For deposits that have potential for providing environmental or dating evidence, a minimum of 40 litres of sample will be taken, or 100% if the feature is smaller. Samples will also be taken from a representative range of features and deposits across the site even if their fills have no visible organic content as environmental potential is not always evident by visual on-site inspection. The collection and processing of environmental samples will be undertaken in accordance with English Heritage's *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of methods from Sampling and Recovery to Post-Excavation* (2011). This material will be floated and passed through graduated sieves, the smallest being a 500µ mesh. Should other types of environmental deposits be encountered appropriate specialist advice will be sought and an appropriate sampling strategy devised. Samples will be assessed by a suitable specialist with provision for further analysis as required. Advice from the English Heritage Scientific Adviser (Dr Andy Hammon: tel. no. 01904 601983) will be taken as appropriate.
- 4.11 Discovery of any human remains will be reported to the coroner and excavated following receipt of the appropriate Ministry of Justice Guidelines.
- 4.12 All site operations will be carried out in a safe manner in accordance with ARS Ltd's health and safety policy. Deep sections such as those across ditches or pits will be shored as necessary. A risk assessment will be prepared before commencement on site.
- 4.2 Watching brief**
- 4.13 A scheme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording should take place during the excavation of the cable trench for the proposed development. All relevant ground works will be undertaken by a suitable mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Archaeological monitoring will not entail excavation beyond the total areas exposed by the development works. Arrangement will be made to avoid any tracking of machinery across recently stripped areas until the areas have been checked and cleared by a representative of ARS Ltd. A risk assessment will be undertaken before commencement of the work and health and safety regulations will be adhered to at all times.
- 4.14 ARS Ltd will provide a suitably qualified archaeologist at all times during any ground works on the site to undertake a watching brief in accordance with the

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (2013) and *Code of Conduct* (2014). The on-site archaeologist will be given the opportunity to stop site work in order to investigate potential archaeological features and adequate time will be allowed for recording any such features. Where archaeological features and/or deposits are identified during the watching brief, then a sufficient quantity of the said features will be investigated by hand to allow their date, nature and degree of survival to be ascribed.

- 4.15 Discovery of any human remains will be reported to the coroner and excavated following receipt of the appropriate Ministry of Justice Guidelines.
- 4.16 Should archaeological remains be encountered for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard, then work on site shall cease and the Humber Archaeology Development Control Officer shall be notified immediately. Site works will not re-commence until resources are in place to secure preservation *in situ* or adequate archaeological treatment of the relevant remains.

### 4.3 Recording

- 4.17 A written, drawn and photographic record will be maintained of all significant archaeological remains, which will be recorded and/or retrieved. All excavations will be recorded in accordance with normal principles of archaeological evaluation upon pro forma context sheets. The records will follow standard conventions set by the Museum of London Archaeological Services (MoLAS) (2002). All significant archaeological features will be photographed (with scale) *in situ* and their location recorded on a plan of the site.
- 4.18 All features investigated will be recorded in plan and section and significant archaeological finds recovered will be retained for analysis. Any archaeological features identified will be drawn in plan at a scale of 1:20 and in section at a scale of 1:10. The stratigraphy, where relevant and apparent, will be recorded. Any archaeological features identified, along with record shots of the site, the ground conditions pertaining at the time and record shots of the trenches or areas which are opened/stripped, will be photographed with a digital 35mm SLR colour camera or with a digital colour camera and 35mm black-and-white film.
- 4.1.5 For brick structures, the record will include details of brick dimensions and type (handmade/machine-made, plain/frogged), mortar (colour, composition, hardness) and the extent of structures (number of courses, thickness in skins).
- 4.1.6 A plan of the excavated areas will be maintained, features noted and section lines recorded. All drawings will be carried out at an appropriate scale and all contexts will be recorded using a single context recording system. The site archive will include plans and sections at an appropriate scale, a scale photographic record, and full stratigraphic records on recording forms/context sheets or their electronic equivalent. Should archaeological features be present then the locations and height AOD of the features will be accurately fixed, surveying in either the planning baselines or the features themselves.

## 5 Artefact and ecofact collection, conservation and recording

- 5.1 Artefact collection policy will be concerned with the provision of adequate samples for meeting the objectives of the work. All finds of post-medieval and earlier date will be collected as a matter of course. Discarded artefactual materials (i.e. any post-1900 material of obvious recent or modern origin) will be described and quantified through assignment to broad categories in the field. Collection and policies for structural remains and industrial residues have been set out by the Society of Museum Archaeologists (SMA 1993). The presence of such materials within a context will be recorded even where comprehensive retention is not considered appropriate. Analysis of finds will be undertaken, as necessary, by suitably qualified specialists. Retained finds will be cleaned, marked, catalogued and packed in materials, as appropriate, for long term storage in accordance with the *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (UKIC 1990) and the requirements of the recipient museum (see section 8 below: Archive Deposition below).
- 5.2 All finds will be assessed for conservation requirements in order to assess their potential for both preservation and further investigation.
- 5.3 Bulk finds which are not discarded will be washed and, with the exception of animal bone, marked. Marking and labelling will be indelible and irremovable by abrasion. Bulk finds will be appropriately bagged, boxed and recorded. This process will be carried out no later than two months after the end of the excavation.
- 5.4 All small finds will be recorded as individual items and appropriately packaged (e.g. lithics in self-sealing plastic bags and ceramic in acid-free tissue paper). Vulnerable objects will be specially packaged and textile, painted glass and coins stored in appropriate specialist systems. This process will be carried out within two days of the small find being excavated.
- 5.5 Metal finds will be sampled, processed and analysed in line with *Centre for Archaeology Guidelines: Archaeometallurgy* (English Heritage 2001) and *Guidelines on the X-radiography of archaeological metalwork* (English Heritage 2006). Any waterlogged artefacts or ecofacts will be sampled, processed and analysed using *Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the Recording, Sampling, Conservation and Curation of Waterlogged Wood* (English Heritage 2010) and *Waterlogged Organic Artefacts. Guidance on their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation* (English Heritage 2012).
- 5.6 Any surface finds will be collected, recorded and processed in line with *Our Portable Past: a statement of English Heritage policy and good practice for portable antiquities/ surface collected material in the context of field archaeology and survey programmes (including the use of metal detectors)* (English Heritage 2014) and any Finds of 'treasure' will be reported to the Coroner in accordance with the Treasure Act (1996).
- 5.7 During and after the excavation all objects will be stored in appropriate materials and storage conditions to ensure minimal deterioration and loss of information (including controlled storage, correct packaging, and regular monitoring, immediate selection for conservation of vulnerable material). All storage will have appropriate security provision.



## **6 Monitoring arrangements**

- 6.1 At least two weeks prior notice of the commencement of the works will be given to the Humber Archaeology Development Control Officer.

James Goodyear  
The Humber Archaeology Partnership  
The Old School  
Northumberland Avenue  
Kingston upon Hull  
HU2 0LN  
Tel: 01482 310617  
Email: james.goodyear@hullcc.gov.uk

- 6.2 ARS Ltd will liaise with the Humber Archaeology Development Control Officer at regular intervals throughout the course of the work.

## **7 Report**

- 7.1 Within two months of the completion of the watching brief, ARS Ltd will produce a report which will include:
- Non-technical summary
  - Introductory statement, including NGR, dates when the fieldwork took place and relevant Planning Application number
  - Aims and purpose of the project
  - Methodology
  - A location plan showing all excavated areas and any archaeological features with respect to nearby fixed structures and roads
  - Illustrations of all archaeological features with appropriately scaled hachured plans and sections
  - Appropriate selection of photographs
  - An objective summary statement of results
  - Conclusions
  - Recommendations for the retention or discard of archive material
  - Supporting data – tabulated or in appendices
  - Index to archive and details of archive location
  - References
  - Statement of intent regarding publication
  - Confirmation of archive transfer arrangements
  - A copy of the approved scheme of works (WSI)
  - A copy of the OASIS form.
- 7.2 One bound copy of the final report with a digital copy of the report in PDF/A format on disk will be deposited with the Humber Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). A copy of the report should be uploaded as part of the OASIS record (see 8.4 below).

- 7.3 If the watching brief reveals no archaeologically-significant finds or features/stratigraphy, then the report to the HER will be the only record required, and therefore needs to include a good selection of photographs.

## **8 Archive deposition**

- 8.1 Should significant finds or stratigraphy be generated, then an accession number will be requested from the East Riding of Yorkshire Museums Service, and a digital, paper and artefactual archive will be prepared by ARS Ltd, consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs and electronic data (in a format to be agreed by the East Riding of Yorkshire Museums Service). The archive will be deposited in line with the East Riding of Yorkshire Museums Service's procedures for the transfer of archaeological archives, and will be deposited within two months of the completion of the report.
- 8.2 The Humber Archaeology Development Control Officer and Museum Curator will be notified in writing on completion of the fieldwork with projected dates for the completion of the report and deposition of the archive. The date for deposition of the archive will be confirmed in the report and the Humber Archaeology Development Control Officer informed in writing on final deposition of the archive.
- 8.2 All artefacts and associated material will be cleaned, recorded, properly stored and deposited in the archive (see above).
- 8.3 A full set of annotated, illustrative pictures of the site, excavation, features, layers and selected artefacts will be supplied to the HER and deposited with the archive as digital images on a CD ROM that will be attached with the report.
- 8.4 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. All parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the HER. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included within the archive).

## **9 Changes to Methodology or Work Programme**

- 9.1 Changes to the approved methodology or programme of works will only be made with prior written approval of the Humber Archaeology Development Control Officer.

## **10 Publication**

- 10.1 If significant archaeological remains are recorded, a summary of the project with, if appropriate, selected drawings, illustrations and photographs, will be submitted for publication in an appropriate archaeological journal.

## 11 Standards and project management

- 11.1 ARS Ltd is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). Registered Organisations are continuously assessed to ensure that the highest standards of work are carried out, in line with the Code of Conduct of the CIfA (2014). In addition to our key management staff, who have achieved the highest grade of corporate CIfA membership, many of our field staff also hold corporate grade membership.
- 11.2 All staff employed on the project will be suitably qualified and experienced for their respective project roles and have practical experience of archaeological excavation and recording. All staff will be made aware of the archaeological importance of the area surrounding the site and will be fully briefed on the work required by this specification. Each member of staff will be fully conversant with the aims and methodologies and will be given a copy of this WSI to read. All members of staff employed by ARS Ltd are fully qualified and experienced archaeologists, this will ensure that appropriate decisions regarding excavation and sampling will be made in the field.
- 11.3 The project team is as follows.  
Project Management: Chris Scott (MCIfA)  
Fieldwork Project Officer: Alvaro Mora-Ottomano (ACIfA) or other as may be appointed (ARS Ltd)  
Post-fieldwork & reporting: Alvaro Mora-Ottomano (ACIfA) or other as may be appointed (ARS Ltd)  
Pottery Specialists: Dr. Clive Waddington (MCIfA), Dr. Robin Holgate (MCIfA), Peter Didsbury (consultant) and Dr Chris Cumberpatch (consultant)  
Struck Flint Specialist: Dr. Clive Waddington (MCIfA) or Dr. Robin Holgate (MCIfA)  
Metalwork Specialists: Lisa Watling (consultant), Alex Croom (consultant) or Chris Scott (MCIfA)  
Metalworking slag/ industrial residues: Gerry McDonnell (consultant)  
Environmental and scientific dating sampling: Elise McLellan (ARS Ltd)  
Plant macrofossils and charcoals: Elise McLellan (ARS Ltd)  
Pollen: Elise McLellan (ARS Ltd)  
Human Remains: Milena Grzybowska (ARS Ltd)  
Animal remains: Milena Grzybowska (ARS Ltd)  
Conservation Specialist: Dr. Jenny Jones or equivalent (Durham University Conservation Laboratory)
- 11.4 All archaeological work will comply with:
- Regional statement of good practice for archaeology in the development process, Yorkshire, the Humber & the north east.
  - Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (2013) and with the CIfA *Code of Conduct* (2014).
  - Relevant English Heritage best practice guidance documents.

## 12 References

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Society of Museum Archaeologists. 1993. *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections. Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland*. London: Society of Museum Archaeologists.

United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1990. *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archives for Long-Term Storage*. London.

**Appendix 4 - Oasis Form**

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

## Printable version

**OASIS ID: archaeol5-218237**

### Project details

Project name	Manor Farm, Wilfholme rd, Beswick. Archaeological strip, map, and sample
Short description of the project	The excavation revealed no archaeological features or deposits within this area.
Project dates	Start: 03-07-2015 End: 03-07-2015
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Type of project	Field evaluation
Monument type	N/A None
Significant Finds	FLINT Late Neolithic
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Wind farm developments
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE BESWICK Manor Farm, Wilfholme rd
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	TA 04330 48330 53.9203793557 -0.411193175976 53 55 13 N 000 24 40 W Point

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project brief originator	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project design originator	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project director/manager	Chris Scott

Project supervisor Caitlin Halton

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient East Riding of Yorkshire Museum Service

Physical Contents "Ceramics", "Worked stone/lithics"

Digital Archive Exists? No

Paper Archive recipient East Riding of Yorkshire Museum Service

Paper Contents "none"

Paper Media available "Report"

### Project bibliography

1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Manor Farm, Wilfholme Rd, Beswick. Archaeological Strip, Map, and Sample

Author(s)/Editor(s) Halton, C.

Date 2015

Issuer or publisher Archaeological Research Services Ltd

Place of issue or publication Bakewell

Entered by Caitlin Halton (caitlin@archaeologicalresearchservices.com)

Entered on 17 July 2015

# OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

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