

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES
DURHAM UNIVERSITY

on behalf of
URS

Land off Driffield Road
Molescroft
Beverley
East Yorkshire

archaeological evaluation

report 3447
June 2014

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1. Summary

The project

- 1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation conducted in advance of a proposed development on land off Driffield Road, Molescroft, Beverley. The works comprised the excavation of 15 targeted evaluation trenches.
- 1.2 The works were commissioned by URS and conducted by Archaeological Services Durham University.

Results

- 1.3 Archaeological deposits including ditches, pits and gullies cut were present in trenches 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 13. The ditches recorded in trenches 4 and 13 are likely to be modern field boundaries depicted in the historic mapping. No dating evidence was recovered from the fills of the features identified elsewhere. The majority of the features were identified in the south and east of the area.
- 1.4 In the northern part of the PDA, a deep layer of colluvial overburden was recorded in trenches 1, 2, 4, 6, 7 and 14. This reflects the general topography of the area. In Trench 6, this deposit was excavated to a depth of over 2m and was interpreted as representing the location of a former pond or depression.
- 1.5 No archaeological deposits were recorded in trenches 1, 2, 5, 7, 14 and 15.
- 1.6 Furrows, the remains of medieval or post-medieval ploughing, were recorded in trenches 3, 9, 10, and 12, cutting into the natural.
- 1.7 Variations in the underlying natural geology, possibly representing palaeochannels, were recorded in trenches 2 and 7.
- 1.8 A small assemblage of animal bone and plant macrofossils was recovered, but no dating evidence.

Recommendations

- 1.9 No archaeological resource was identified which requires preservation *in situ*.
- 1.10 A programme of archaeological recording associated with the development may be required in the south and east of the area.

2. Project background

Location (Figure 1)

- 2.1 The proposed development area (PDA) is located on land off Driffield Road, Molescroft, Beverley (NGR centre: TA 501945 440977). The PDA covers an area of approximately 8.7 ha and is located to the north and west of the A1035.

Development proposal

- 2.2 The proposed development area has been granted planning permission for residential development subject to planning conditions (Application no: DC/13/01795/STPLF; HAP SMR casework reference: PA/CONS/1854.

Objective

- 2.3 The objective of the scheme of works was to assess the nature, extent and potential significance of any archaeological resource within the PDA, so that an informed decision may be made regarding the nature and scope of any further scheme of archaeological works that may be required in relation to the development.

Specification

- 2.4 The works have been undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation provided by URS (2014; Appendix 1) and approved by the planning authority.

Dates

- 2.5 Fieldwork was undertaken between 19th and 28th May 2014. This report was prepared for June 2014.

Personnel

- 2.6 Fieldwork was conducted by Matthew Claydon (Supervisor), Alan Rae, Beverley Still, Nathan Thomas (Supervisor), Rebekah Watson and Ben Westwood. This report was prepared by Nathan Thomas, with illustrations by David Graham. Specialist reporting was by Dr Louisa Gidney (animal bone), Dr Helen Drinkall (flint), Jennifer Jones (building materials and iron objects) and Lorne Elliott (palaeoenvironmental). The Project Manager was Daniel Still.

Archive/OASIS

- 2.7 The site code is **BMD14**, for **Beverley Molescroft Driffield Road 2014**. The archive is currently held by Archaeological Services Durham University and will be transferred to The Hull and East Riding Museum in due course. Archaeological Services Durham University is registered with the **Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations project (OASIS)**. The OASIS ID number for this project is **archaeol3-180697**.

3. Landuse, topography and geology

- 3.1 At the time of the archaeological works, the PDA was an arable field under cereal crop.
- 3.2 The PDA slopes down to a natural valley in the north. The elevations vary from between 23m OD in the south-east corner to 13m OD in the north-east.

- 3.3 The underlying solid geology of the area comprises Flamborough Chalk of the Cretaceous Period, which is overlain by Devensian Diamicton clays with pockets of sands and gravels (BGS 2014).

4. Historical and archaeological background

Previous archaeological works

- 4.1 A geophysical survey of the PDA has been conducted as part of the scheme of works (Phase Site Investigations Ltd. 2013). The survey detected a number of linear and curvilinear anomalies in addition to responses representing former ridge and furrow cultivation.
- 4.2 In 2009 and 2011 a geophysical survey, trial trenching and a desk-based assessment were carried out on land to the north of Woodland way by Prospect Archaeology (2011). This site is located immediately to the east of the PDA. The results of the geophysical survey identified ridge and furrow anomalies and a number of linear anomalies. The linear features were investigated during the trial trenching, one of which proved to be Ings Drain, a large ditch containing 19th century artefacts. The remainder of linear features were both east-west and north-south aligned ditches probably associated with earlier drainage of the land. Pottery of an Iron Age or early medieval date was recovered from two of the ditches
- 4.3 Further background research on the PDA is presented in the WSI (URS 2014) and will not be repeated here in full. Cartographic evidence from the 19th century indicated that the PDA was formerly partitioned into five smaller fields by north-west to south-east oriented boundaries. A small chalk pit is also visible in the mapping that has been detected by the geophysical survey.

5. The evaluation trenches (Figure 2)

- 5.1 Fifteen trial trenches were machine excavated in locations determined by URS. This included targeting anomalies identified by the geophysical survey, areas outside of the geophysical survey and areas within the geophysical survey that were 'blank'.

Trench 1

- 5.2 This trench was 30m by 1.5m, and was located over a number of isolated magnetic anomalies. The natural geology [3], a reddish brown compact sandy gravel with patches of orange brown clay, was identified at a depth of between 0.8m to 0.9m below ground level (BGL) (15.19m to 15.7m OD). Immediately above the natural was a mid orange brown sandy clay subsoil [2: 0.5m to 0.6m deep]. Above the subsoil was a modern topsoil [1: 0.3m deep], a mid grey brown silty clay. The anomalies identified by the geophysical survey may be caused by variations in the underlying geology.

Trench 2

- 5.3 This trench was 30m by 1.5m, and was located over two linear magnetic anomalies. The natural geology [3], a reddish brown compact sandy gravel with patches of orange brown clay, was identified at a depth of between 0.8m to 1.1m BGL (14.4m to 15.6m OD). Variations in the natural were recorded coincident with the identified anomalies. It is probable that these represent the courses of former palaeochannels.

Immediately above the natural was a mid orange brown sandy clay subsoil [2: 0.5m to 0.8m deep]. Above the subsoil was a modern topsoil [1: 0.3m deep], a mid grey brown silty clay.

Trench 3

- 5.4 This trench was 30m by 1.5m, and was located over a series of parallel linear magnetic anomalies. The natural geology [3], a mid orange brown clay, was identified at a depth of between 0.3m to 0.5m BGL (20.6m to 21.1m OD). Cutting the natural was a series of five shallow furrows [F19: 1-2m wide and 50mm deep] coincident with the identified magnetic anomalies. Immediately above the identified features was a modern topsoil [1: 0.3m to 0.4m deep], a mid grey brown silty clay.

Trench 4 (Figure 3)

- 5.5 This trench was 30m by 1.5m, and was located over a linear magnetic anomaly. The natural geology [3], a mid reddish brown sandy clay, was identified at a depth of between 0.7m to 0.9m BGL (14.1m to 14.8m OD). Immediately above the natural was a mid orange brown sandy clay subsoil [2: 0.3m to 0.5m deep]. Cutting the subsoil [2] was a ditch [F13: 4.5m long, 0.65m wide and 0.16m deep]. F13 was oriented north-west to south-east and was filled with a dark grey silty clay [12] that contained a fragment of CBM. F13 was interpreted as the course of a former field boundary. Above the feature was a modern topsoil [1: 0.4m deep], a mid grey brown silty clay. The linear geophysical anomaly was not identified and the recorded linear feature was not detected by the geophysical survey.

Trench 5

- 5.6 This trench was 30m by 1.5m, and was located over a series of linear magnetic anomalies. The natural geology [3], an orange brown sandy clay, was identified at a depth of between 0.4m to 0.5m BGL (14.7m to 14.9m OD). Immediately above the natural was a modern topsoil [1: 0.4m to 0.5m deep], a mid grey brown silty clay. No archaeological features or deposits were identified.

Trench 6 (Figure 5)

- 5.7 This trench was 30m by 1.5m, and was located to confirm the course of an identified linear anomaly. The natural geology [3], a reddish brown compact sandy clay with common chalk fragments, was identified at the south-east end of the trench at a depth of 1.7m BGL (12.4m OD). Cutting the natural was a linear cut F21 oriented approximately north to south and coincident with the edge of a large positive magnetic anomaly. Filling F21 to a depth of over 1.8m was a mid orange brown sandy clay that contained fragments of animal bone. This deposit was homogenous across the length of the trench and did not appear to differ from the subsoil [2] identified elsewhere on the site. The base of the deposit was not reached at the south-east end of the trench. At the north-west end of the trench, natural sands and gravels were encountered at 2.1m BGL (11.9m OD). Considering the location of this feature in relation to the PDA's topography, it is possible that F21 represents a former pond or depression that has filled up with colluvium. Immediately above the subsoil was a modern topsoil [1: 0.3m deep], a mid grey brown silty clay.

Trench 7

- 5.8 This trench was 30m by 1.5m, and was located over a linear magnetic anomaly. The natural geology [3], a mid orange brown gravelly clay with patches of light pink clay with chalk fragments, was identified at a depth of between 0.6m to 1.5m BGL

(12.2m to 13.1m OD). The trench was deepest at its northern end and became shallower with the rise in topography to the south. Variations in the natural were recorded and it is probable that these again represent the courses of a former palaeochannel. Immediately above the natural was a mid orange brown sandy clay subsoil [2: 0.3m to 1.2m deep]. The subsoil/colluvial deposit was again deepest at the northern end of trench. Above the subsoil was a modern topsoil [1: 0.3m deep], a mid grey brown silty clay.

Trench 8 (Figures 3, 6)

- 5.9 This trench was 30m by 1.5m, and was located over a linear magnetic anomaly. The natural geology [3], an orange brown sandy clay, was identified at a depth of 0.7m BGL (14.0m OD). Cutting the natural [3] was a pit [F17: 2m long, 1.7m wide and 0.65m deep]. F17 was filled with orange brown sand [16]. Cutting fill [16] was possible linear ditch [F18: 1.5m long, 1.9m wide and 0.1m deep]. F18 was filled with a light brown sandy clay [15]. No dating material was recovered from the feature. F17/18 corresponds with the identified linear geophysical anomaly. It is possible that the features are part of the same feature. Immediately above the features was a brown sandy clay subsoil [2: 0.4m deep]. Above the subsoil was a modern topsoil [1: 0.3m deep], a grey brown silty clay.

Trench 9 (Figures 3, 7)

- 5.10 This trench was 30m by 1.5m, and was located over a series of linear magnetic anomalies. The natural geology [3], a mid yellow/orange clay, was identified at a depth of 0.5m BGL (18.7m to 19.5m OD). Cutting the natural was a series of four shallow furrows [F19: 0.5m wide and 40mm deep] coincident with the identified magnetic anomalies. Cutting the natural [3], at the eastern end of the trench, was a shallow gully [F7: 2.8m long, 0.59m wide and 0.13m deep]. F7 was oriented north-east to south-west and was filled with a mid grey brown silty sand [6]. No dating material was recovered from the feature. F7 corresponds with the location of an identified linear magnetic anomaly. Immediately above the features was modern topsoil [1: 0.5m deep], a mid grey brown silty clay.

Trench 10 (Figures 4, 8)

- 5.11 This trench was 30m by 1.5m, and was located over a series of linear magnetic anomalies. The natural geology [3], a mid grey brown silty clay, was identified at a depth of 0.45m BGL (22.5m to 21.8m OD). Cutting the natural were two shallow furrows [F19: 0.5m wide and 60mm deep] coincident with the identified magnetic anomalies. Cutting the natural [3], at the western end of the trench, was a pit [F9: 1.06m long, 0.95m wide and 0.16m deep]. F9 was filled with a mid grey brown sandy silt [8] that contained fragments of animal bone. No dating material was recovered from the feature. F9 corresponds with the location of a discrete positive magnetic anomaly. Immediately above the identified features was a modern topsoil [1: 0.45m deep], a mid grey brown silty clay.

Trench 11 (Figures 4, 9)

- 5.12 This trench was 30m by 1.5m, and was located over two linear magnetic anomalies. The natural geology [3], an orange brown sandy clay, was identified at a depth of between 0.8m to 0.95m BGL (15.9m to 16.9m OD). Cutting the natural [3] was a ditch [F11: 2.1m long, 1.13m wide and 0.29m deep]. F11 was oriented north to south and was filled with a mottled orange brown clayey sand [10]. No dating material was recovered from the feature. F11 did not correspond with the identified

linear anomalies and was not detected by the geophysical survey. Immediately above the feature was a mid orange brown sandy clay subsoil [2: 0.5m to 0.65m deep]. Above the subsoil was a modern topsoil [1: 0.3m deep], a mid grey brown silty clay.

Trench 12

- 5.13 This trench was 30m by 1.5m, and was located over a series of parallel linear magnetic anomalies. The natural geology [3], a yellow brown sand (north-west) varying to a mid orange brown sandy clay (south-east), was identified at a depth of between 0.5m to 0.9m BGL (18.8m to 19.5m OD). The trench was deepest at the north-west end. Cutting the natural was a series of three shallow furrows [F19: 1.5m wide and 50mm deep] coincident with the identified magnetic anomalies. Immediately above the identified features was a mid orange brown silty clay subsoil [2: 0.2m to 0.7m deep]. Above the subsoil was a modern topsoil [1: 0.3m deep], a mid grey brown silty clay.

Trench 13 (Figures 4, 10)

- 5.14 This trench was 30m by 1.5m, and was located outside the geophysical survey area. The natural geology [3], an orange brown sandy clay, was identified at a depth of between 0.3m to 0.5m BGL (21.0m to 21.7m OD). Cutting the natural [3] was a ditch [F5: 1.5m long, 1.18m wide and 0.55m deep]. F5 was oriented north-west to south-east and was filled with a dark grey brown silty clay [4]. Fill [4] contained fragments of animal bone. No dating material was recovered from the feature. F5 was interpreted as the course of a former field boundary. Immediately above the feature was modern topsoil [1: 0.3m to 0.5m deep], a mid grey brown silty clay.

Trench 14

- 5.15 This trench was 15m by 1.5m, and was located at the north of the PDA. The natural geology [3], an orange brown sandy clay, was identified at a depth of between 1.2m to 1.3m BGL (13.7m OD). Immediately above the natural was a mid orange brown sandy clay subsoil [2: 0.9m to 1m deep]. Above the subsoil was a modern topsoil [1: 0.3m deep], a mid grey brown silty clay. No archaeological features or deposits were identified.

Trench 15

- 5.16 This trench was 15m by 1.5m, and was located at the north-east of the PDA. The natural geology [3], an orange brown sandy clay, was identified at a depth of between 0.7m to 0.9m BGL (13m to 13.2m OD). Immediately above the natural was a mid orange brown sandy clay subsoil [2: 0.3m to 0.5m deep]. Above the subsoil was a modern topsoil [1: 0.3m deep], a mid grey brown silty clay. No archaeological features or deposits were identified.

6. The artefacts

Animal bone assessment

Results

- 6.1 A small assemblage of animal bone fragments was recovered from context [2], a thick subsoil layer. Largely complete bones appear to have been deposited but have fragmented subsequently. Fragment counts are therefore of the bones originally present, not the freshly broken fragments. Further identifiable finds of faunal remains were present in context [8], a pit fill, and context [4], possibly a ditch fill,

along with unidentifiable small fragments from sample <1> from [4] and sample <3> from [8]. The identifiable fragments are listed in Table 1.

Context	2		8		4
Cattle	1		2		1
Horse	6				

Table 1: Fragment counts for the species present

- 6.2 It can be seen from Table 1 that a restricted range of species is represented. The cattle fragments comprise a mandible from context [2] with molars 1-3 present, giving a Mandible Wear Score (MWS, Grant 1982) of 47, comparable with 16 year old Dexter cows (Gidney 2013, 154). A mandibular third molar at Tooth Wear Stage (TWS) k and fragments of a further tooth in context [8] may represent the remains of a mandible from an animal of comparable age. Part of a distal femur with fused epiphysis, from an adult animal, was found in context [4].
- 6.3 The horse elements from context [2] appear to derive from one right hind leg. There is a femur, with epiphysial ends fused, a calcaneum and two other tarsal bones, a fused distal metatarsal and one lateral metatarsal. There are dog gnawing marks on the fused proximal calcaneum. It is unclear whether this find represents partial recovery of a complete burial or disposal of waste from horse meat fed to dogs.

Discussion

- 6.4 This small assemblage demonstrates that remains of elderly cattle and horse were disposed of on site. Preservational conditions appear to be favourable in contexts [2 & 4] but poorer in context [8]. It is not clear whether this reflects variation in the soils or the age of the deposits.

Recommendation

- 6.5 No further work is recommended on the present assemblage but it should be retained for integration with future finds if further excavation is proposed.

Flint assessment

Results

- 6.6 A flint was hand recovered from context [4] and three further small pieces came from sample <6> from context [16]. All were found to be natural.

Recommendation

- 6.7 No further work is recommended.

Building materials assessment

Results

- 6.8 A small fragment of roofing tile was found in ditch fill context [12]. It is slightly curved, 15mm thick, with just one short length of original edge. This is a piece of post-medieval pan tile.
- 6.9 A flake on undateable brick or tile came from context [4].

Recommendation

- 6.10 No further work is recommended.

Iron objects assessment

Results

- 6.11 A large, apparently complete horseshoe 145mm long x 148mm wide was found unstratified. It appears to be fullered around one side only, the arm terminating in a small calkin. The other arm has a wedge-shaped end. The shoe is a 19th century type.

Recommendation

- 6.12 No further study is recommended; the shoe can be discarded.

7. The palaeoenvironmental evidence

Personnel

- 7.1 Sample processing, assessment and report preparation were conducted by Lorne Elliott.

Archive

- 7.2 The residues were discarded following examination. The flots and charred plant remains will be retained at Archaeological Services Durham University.

Summary of results

- 7.3 Evidence of domestic waste is represented by the presence of animal remains, charcoal, clinker/cinder and a few charred plant macrofossils of food plants. The poor condition of the charred remains and the absence of diagnostic material provide little information about the age of the features.

Methods

- 7.4 A palaeoenvironmental assessment was carried out on six bulk samples, taken from pit, gully and ditch fills of unknown origin. The samples were manually floated and sieved through a 500µm mesh. The residues were examined for charcoal, nutshells, fruitstones, small bones, shells, pottery, flint, glass and industrial residues, and were scanned using a magnet for ferrous fragments. The flots were examined at up to x60 magnification using a Leica MZ7.5 stereomicroscope for waterlogged and charred botanical remains. Identification of these was undertaken by comparison with modern reference material held in the Environmental Laboratory at Archaeological Services Durham University. Habitat classification follows Preston *et al.* (2002). Plant nomenclature follows Stace (1997).
- 7.5 Selected charcoal fragments were identified, in order to provide material suitable for radiocarbon dating. The transverse, radial and tangential sections were examined at up to x600 magnification using a Leica DMLM microscope. Identifications were assisted by the descriptions of Schweingruber (1990) and Hather (2000), and modern reference material held in the Environmental Laboratory at Archaeological Services Durham University.

- 7.6 Snail remains were identified to species using the descriptions of Cameron (2008) and Kerney & Cameron (1979). Nomenclature follows Anderson (2005) and habitat classifications follow Cameron (2008) and Kerney & Cameron (1979).
- 7.7 The works were undertaken in accordance with the palaeoenvironmental research aims and objectives outlined in the regional archaeological research framework and national resource agendas (Roskams & Whyman 2005; 2007; Hall & Huntley 2007; Huntley 2010).

Results

- 7.8 The samples comprised small fragments of charcoal, clinker/cinder, coal and modern roots. Tiny fragments of indeterminate calcined and unburnt bone [4], fish bone [16] and animal tooth enamel [8] were also present. Identified charcoal was predominantly oak, with hazel, willow/poplar, cherry family, the Maloideae subfamily and heather also recorded. Charred botanical remains included poorly preserved indeterminate cereal grains [6], grass seeds [6, 8, 16] and a nutshell (hazel) fragment [8]. The remains of the burrowing snail *Cecilioides acicula* (Müller) were present in [16]. These are almost certainly intrusive and of no interpretative value. Material suitable for radiocarbon dating is present for deposits [6], [8] and [16]. The results are presented in Table 2.2 (Appendix 2).

Discussion

- 7.9 Evidence of domestic waste is represented by the presence of animal remains, charcoal, clinker/cinder and a few charred plant macrofossils of food plants. The poor condition of the charred remains and the absence of diagnostic material provide little information about the age of the features.

Recommendations

- 7.10 No further analysis is required for the plant macrofossils due to their low numbers and poor preservation. If additional work is undertaken at the site, the results of this assessment should be added to any further palaeoenvironmental data produced.

8. The archaeological resource

- 8.1 Archaeological deposits including ditches, pits and gullies cut were present in trenches 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 13. The ditches recorded in trenches 4 and 13 are likely to be modern field boundaries depicted in the historic mapping. No dating evidence was recovered from the fills of the features identified elsewhere. The majority of the features were identified in the south and east of the PDA.
- 8.2 In the northern part of the PDA, a deep layer of colluvial overburden was recorded in trenches 1, 2, 4, 6, 7 and 14. This reflects the general topography of the PDA. In Trench 6, this deposit was excavated to a depth of over 2m and was interpreted as representing the location of a former pond or depression.
- 8.3 No archaeological deposits were recorded in trenches 1, 2, 5, 7, 14 and 15.
- 8.4 Furrows, the remains of medieval or post-medieval ploughing, were recorded in trenches 3, 9, 10, and 12, cutting into the natural.

8.5 Variations in the underlying natural geology, possibly representing palaeochannels, were recorded in trenches 2 and 7.

8.6 A small assemblage of animal bone and plant macrofossils was recovered, but no dating evidence.

9. Impact assessment

9.1 Groundworks associated with the development have the potential to remove or truncate archaeological deposits of unknown date across the south and eastern part of the site.

10. Recommendations

10.1 No archaeological resource was identified which requires preservation *in situ*.

10.2 A programme of archaeological recording associated with the development may be required in the south and east of the area.

11. Sources

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URS 2014 *Land off Driffield Road Written Scheme of Investigation for Trial Trenching.*
Unpublished

Appendix 1: Written Scheme of Investigation





REVISION SCHEDULE					
Rev	Date	Details	Prepared by	Reviewed by	Approved by
1	May 2014	Draft for approval	Annie Calder Principal Consultant Heritage	Neil Macnab Associate	Annette Roe Technical Director
2	May 2014	Final draft	Annie Calder Principal Consultant Heritage	Neil Macnab Associate	Annette Roe Technical Director

URS Infrastructure & Environment UK Limited
 Earl Grey House
 75 – 85 Grey Street
 Newcastle upon Tyne
 NE1 6EF

WRITTEN SCHEME OF
 INVESTIGATION FOR TRIAL
 TRENCHING
 May 2014



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The methodology adopted and the sources of information used by URS in providing its services are outlined in this Report. The work described in this Report will be undertaken during May 2014 and is based on the conditions encountered and the information available during the said period of time. The scope of this Report and the services are accordingly factually limited by these circumstances.

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Figure 1 Site Location Plan

Figure 2 Trial Trench Locations

Appendices

Appendix 1: Geophysical Survey Report

Appendix 2: Archaeological Standards and Guidance

WRITTEN SCHEME OF
INVESTIGATION FOR TRIAL
TRENCHING
May 2014



1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by URS Infrastructure & Environment UK Limited (URS) the 'Consultant' and will be approved by the Archaeology Manager for Humber Archaeology Partnership (HAP). This WSI describes the objectives and methodology for a targeted programme of archaeological trial trenching.

The proposed development area has been granted planning permission for residential development subject to planning conditions (Application no: DC/13/01795/STPLF; HAP SMR casework reference: PA/CONS/18541). Planning condition 3 of the consent states:

No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Planning Authority. (The programme of work will entail)

- i) The proper identification and evaluation of the extent, character and significance of archaeological remains within the application area;*
- ii) An assessment of the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological remains;*
- iii) Proposals for the preservation in situ or the investigation, recording and recovery of archaeological remains and the publishing of the finds...there is a presumption in favour of preservation in situ wherever feasible;*
- iv) Sufficient notice and time to complete i) and iii) prior to the commencement of permitted development in areas of archaeological interest;*
- v) Notice in writing to Humber Archaeological Partnership regarding commencement of works.*

A staged scheme of evaluation should be adopted to include:

- a) A non-destructive geophysical survey of the proposed development area to test for the presence of archaeology;*
- b) If the survey indicates the presence of likely archaeological features, limited trial trenching will determine the nature, extent and importance of the remains and enable an assessment of impact to be undertaken.*

Depending on the results of the evaluation, mitigation comprising preservation in situ and/ or detailed excavation, post-excavation assessment, analysis and publication will be required.

The works detailed in this WSI will be undertaken by an Archaeological Contractor (the 'Contractor') that is a registered organisation with the Institute for Archaeologists. The completed works as set out in this WSI will fulfil the requirements of Condition 3.

1.2 Site Location and Geology

The proposed development area is located on land off Driffield Road, Molescroft, Beverley, East Riding of Yorkshire (Grid ref TA 501945 440977) and occupies an area of c.8.7ha (Figure 1). The site lies to the north and west of the A1035 and existing housing,



Constitution Hill flanks the western side of the site and arable farmland is located to the north. The current land use is arable farmland.

The site lies on Diamicton clays with a pocket of sand and gravel close by to the east and overlies white chalk (www.bsg.ac.uk).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistoric Period

East Yorkshire contains a variety of prehistoric landscapes including settlements, field systems, boundary ditches, religious, funerary and communal monuments surviving as earthworks, soil and crop marks. Finds of prehistoric flint were made during fieldwalking to the north-west at Parkhouse Farm and a Bronze Age socketed copper alloy axe was found at West Close, Molescroft in 1909 (PRN 3408 and RCHME 1982: 6 note).

Remains of prehistoric date lie on the western side of Beverley on higher ground at Westwood Common where a group of Neolithic to Bronze Age Bowl Barrows and Iron Age Square Barrows survive. There is also evidence of late Iron Age enclosures and field systems (SAMs 26558, 26559, 26560, 26562, 26563, 26564, 26565, 26567 and 26569).

Romano-British Period

Field walking at Parkhouse Farm to the north-west of the site, collected both locally manufactured and imported pottery suggesting a farmstead here (PRN 3408).

Historical accounts of Roman coins, foundations and “ancient smooth walls” at the end of Pighill Lane (Woodhall Way) have been taken to refer to later medieval occupation in this area rather than proof positive of Roman settlement (RCHME 1982: 34). The potential for finding archaeological features of Romano-British date is fairly low.

Early Medieval

The name Molescroft is believed to be Saxon in origin referring to “Muls” – croft or enclosure (Allison 1989: 281).

Medieval

Molescroft is recorded in the Domesday Book as comprising 3 carucates (nominally 360 acres) of taxable land. This was in the ownership of the Archbishop of York but half was held by St. John's of Beverley. The population is recorded as 2 villeins (along with their families and retainers) with one plough. The estate is not valued and no estimate of grazing or other types of land is given.

By the 14th century the amount of agricultural land is likely to have expanded. This is indicated by three moated farmsteads recorded during the later medieval period known as Woodhall, Pighill and Estcroft. These moated settlements were not completely concerned with defence, more as a display and a way of settling new marginal land.

One of these moats lay at the eastern end of Woodhall Way and was excavated by W. J. Varley in the late 1960s. Here a moat, three fish ponds, a barn and the location of a house or hall which was constructed on a series of stone plinths were recorded. Occupation dated between the 14th and 16th centuries (Varley 1970 & 1975).

The 19th century enclosure map suggests that the land to the south of Woodhall Way (formerly known as Low Field Lane) was subdivided and enclosed in small fields or closes.



In light of these findings traces of ridge and furrow cultivation and boundary ditches may be encountered on the development site.

Post-medieval – Modern Periods

Molescroft remained largely unchanged until the late 19th and early 20th century. In the 18th century turnpike roads were constructed including the Beverley to Keivdale (Driffield) Turnpike that was constructed in 1766 passing the Southern end of the site (PRN 9246).

Cartographic evidence from Ordnance Survey maps shows limited change to the site from the mid-19th century to present day. The Ordnance survey maps of 1854 to 1893 show the site to be divided into five individual fields with ditched or hedged boundaries. A small chalk pit later to become a pond is visible fairly centrally to the development area. The church of St Leonards is located to the south-west of the site and was constructed around 1900. By 1927 only 3 fields are in place, reduced to 2, by 1966, when several houses have been built to the south-west of the site close to St Leonards Church.

The chalkpit/pond has been backfilled by the 1980s. It seems likely that these former boundaries and the pit/pond may be identified or picked up from the geophysical survey.

In 2009 and 2011 a geophysical survey, trial trenching and a desk-based assessment were carried out on land to the north of Woodland way by Prospect Archaeology (and contractor). This site is located immediately to the east of the proposed development area. The results of this geophysical survey identified ridge and furrow anomalies at the eastern side of the site and a number of linear anomalies recorded on the western side of the site. The linear features were investigated during the trial trenching, one of these proved to be Ings Drain, a large ditch containing 19th century artefacts. The remainder of linear features were both east-west and north-south aligned ditches probably associated with earlier drainage of the land. Pottery of an Iron Age or early medieval date was recovered from two of the ditches.

Similar linear features may extend into the proposed development area so it would seem likely that the geophysical survey would successfully pick up both ridge and furrow and any potential ditches that may be located on the site. Linear features are visible on aerial photos (Google maps) within the development area and adjacent fields and appear to represent ridge and furrow.

3 PREVIOUS WORK IN THE SITE

A geophysical survey was undertaken across the proposed development site in 2013 (Phase Site Investigations Ltd. 2013). The survey was undertaken using a combination of a Bartington Grad601-02 magnetic gradiometer and a multi-sensor array cart systems. Strong, broadly parallel positive linear anomalies associated with ridge and furrow were detected along with numerous iron spikes, and several possible linear and curvi-linear features.

The geophysical survey is presented in Appendix 1 of the WSI.

4 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the archaeological evaluation are:

- to determine (where possible) the nature, depth, extent, significance and date of the features identified by the geophysical survey;
- to determine the condition or state of preservation of any archaeological deposits or features encountered;



- to determine the likely range, quality and quantity of artefactual and environmental evidence present; and
- to inform the scope of archaeological mitigation works.

5

SCOPE OF WORKS

All archaeological works will be carried out in accordance with this WSI (and any further instructions from the Consultant). This design takes account of assessment guidance in Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation prepared by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA, 2008), the IfA Code of Conduct (IfA, 2013) and other current and relevant best practice and standards and guidance (refer to Appendix 2).

5.1

Specific Works

Trial trench evaluation will comprise a total of **13** trenches measuring 30m x 2m. The indicative location and the size of the trenches is shown on Figure 2 and are listed below (Table 1). The trenches should be positioned using metric-survey equipment to an accuracy of $\pm 100\text{mm}$ of the specified trench location.

It may be necessary for the 'Contractor' to undertake a preliminary assessment of ground conditions prior to the commencement of the fieldwork. The 'Contractor' will notify URS of any areas that in their opinion are unsuitable for excavation.

All trenches are to be the stated dimensions at their base as indicated in Table 1.

Table 1: Archaeological trial trenches

Trench ID	Dimensions	Interpretation
1	30m x 2m	Isolated response. Confirm absence/ presence of archaeological features.
2	30m x 2m	Confirm absence/ presence of linear (boundary) ditch features.
3	30m x 2m	Confirm R+F anomaly and presence/ absence of archaeological features.
4	30m x 2m	Confirm absence/ presence of linear (boundary) ditch features including ditch 'E'.
5	30m x 2m	Confirm absence/ presence of linear (enclosure/ trackway) ditch features.
6	30m x 2m	Confirm absence/ presence of linear (boundary) ditch features.
7	30m x 2m	Confirm absence/ presence of linear (boundary) ditch features.
8	30m x 2m	Confirm absence/ presence of linear (enclosure/ boundary) ditch features including curving ditch 'G'.
9	30m x 2m	Confirm absence/ presence of linear (enclosure/ trackway) ditch features.
10	30m x 2m	'Blank' area. Confirm geophysical survey results and presence/ absence of archaeological features relating to post-med enclosure.
11	30m x 2m	Isolated response. Confirm absence/ presence of archaeological features.



Trench ID	Dimensions	Interpretation
12	30m x 2m	'Blank' area. Confirm geophysical survey results and presence/ absence of archaeological features.
13	30m x 2m	Identify presence/ absence of archaeological features relating to post-med enclosure/ settlement.
14	15m x 2m	Identify presence/ absence of pit features in north of Area 3 and characterise their form/ function.
15	15m x 2m	Identify presence/ absence of ditch 'B' in Area 4 and pit features to the north and characterise their profile/ function.

6 WORKS SPECIFICATION

6.1 General works

The 'Contractor' shall undertake the works in accordance with this WSI.

The on-site recording and recovery techniques will be in line with current industry best practice and should be fully understood by all site staff.

All paper and digital records made during the course of the fieldwork, and the treatment of artefacts and environmental remains, will be reviewed continuously. Record checking and collation will be completed at regular intervals, as appropriate, and before an area is considered complete, abandoned, backfilled or the site closed. Errors or omissions in recording discovered during post-excavation cannot be recovered. The 'Contractor' must make suitable allowance for this task.

6.2 Specific works

Access to site

Prior to access a photographic record will be made of the proposed access and any existing damage to gates, fences or hedgerows adjacent to the proposed access will be documented.

Trial Trenches

Trial trenches will be excavated at the locations indicated by URS. The trenches should be positioned to an accuracy of $\pm 100\text{mm}$ of the specified trench location using survey-grade GPS or equivalent metric-survey equipment.

If appropriate the 'Contractor' must ensure that any survey stations are tied-in to permanent landscape features recorded on the latest Ordnance Survey edition maps to enable accurate re-location of the trenches.

The arisings from the archaeological works will be stored adjacent to the trench (within a safe working distance but not less than 1m) and will be separated according to material, so that topsoil will be separated from subsoil and made ground separated from topsoil.

The arisings from the trenches shall be subject to a rapid metal detector scan, in order to recover metal artefacts not recovered during mechanical excavation of the trench.

The excavation will proceed under direct archaeological supervision, in level spits, until either the top of the first archaeological horizon or undisturbed natural deposits are encountered.



Particular attention should be paid to achieving a clean and well-defined horizon with the machine. Under no circumstances should the machine be used to cut arbitrary sondage trenches down to natural deposits. The surface achieved through machine excavation will be inspected for archaeological remains. The mechanical excavator will not traverse any stripped areas.

If important concentrations of artefacts are uncovered during machining, suggestive of significant activity, these should be left in situ in the first instance.

The machined surface will be cleaned by hand for the acceptable definition of archaeological remains. Following cleaning, all archaeological remains will be planned, to enable the selection of features and deposits for sample excavation by the 'Contractor'.

The trial trenches will be clearly demarcated with netlon fencing, supplied by the 'Contractor', to ensure that persons or plant cannot inadvertently traverse across the area of investigation whilst archaeological works are in progress. The netlon fencing will be regularly inspected and maintained until works in the area have been completed, inspected and approved by URS and HAP and the trenches backfilled.

The trial trenches shall not be reinstated without the prior approval of URS and HAP, although in exceptional circumstances some backfilling would be permitted if health and safety or ground stability reasons warrant this.

The trial trenches shall only be backfilled by machine under appropriate conditions and with direct archaeological supervision. Arisings will be returned strictly in the correct sequence and will not be compacted.

Land drains

Any land drains encountered during the archaeological works will be left in situ and upon completion of the works they will be carefully backfilled and covered over to avoid damage. A buffer of 0.5m will be left either side of a land drain and excavation will proceed either side of it. Any damage to land drains must be rectified immediately, a photographic record taken of the repaired damage and the location of the damaged drain recorded on the trench plan.

6.3

Hand Excavation

Archaeological deposits/features selected for sample excavation will be hand excavated in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner in order to meet the objectives of the evaluation. Machine-assisted excavation may be permissible if large deposits are encountered but only after consultation with URS and HAP. A sufficient number of deposits/features will be investigated through sample excavation in each trench to record the horizontal and vertical extent of the stratigraphic sequence down to the level of undisturbed natural deposits. No archaeological deposit should be entirely removed unless this is unavoidable. Excavation must be undertaken with a view to avoiding damage to any features or deposits which appear to be worthy of preservation in situ.

The following sampling strategies will be employed:

Linear features: A minimum of 10% sample (each length not less than 1m long) where the depositional sequence is consistent along the length. Linear features with complex variations of fill type will be sampled sufficiently in order to understand the sequence of deposition - a minimum of 20% along the length.



Where possible one section will be located and recorded adjacent to a trench edge. If appropriate all intersections will be investigated to determine the relationships between features. All termini will be investigated.

Discrete features: Pits, post-holes and other isolated features will normally be half-sectioned. A minimum requirement to meet the project objectives will be agreed in consultation with URS. It is not anticipated that all of these features will be half-sectioned. If large pits or deposits (over 1.5m diameter) are encountered then the sample excavated should be sufficient to define the extent and maximum depth of the feature and to achieve the objectives of the evaluation, but should not be less than 25%.

Structures: Each structure will be sampled sufficiently to define the extent, form, stratigraphic complexity and depth of the component features and its associated deposits to achieve the objectives of the evaluation. All intersections will be investigated to determine the relationship(s) between the component features.

6.4 Recording

The perimeter of each trench and all archaeological remains within the trenches will be recorded in plan using metric survey-grade equipment (or its equivalent).

A full written, drawn and photographic record will be made of each trench even where no archaeological features are identified. Hand drawn plans and sections of features will be produced at an appropriate scale (normally 1:20 for plans and 1:10 for sections). One long section of each trench will be drawn at a scale of not less than 1:50. All plans and sections will include spot heights relative to Ordnance Datum in metres, correct to two decimal places.

Colour slide and negative and monochrome negative photographs will be taken at a minimum format of 35mm. The photographic record can be supplemented with digital photography and if digital photography is used, a camera with a minimum resolution of 10 megapixels should be employed. In addition to records of archaeological features, a number of general site photographs will also be taken to give an overview of the site. Particular attention should be paid to obtaining shots suitable for displays, exhibitions and other publicity. The photographer of the general shots taken for this purpose should ensure that all members of staff included in the photographs are wearing appropriate PPE (Personal Protective Equipment).

6.5 Artefact Recovery

All artefacts will be collected, stored and processed in accordance with standard methodologies and national guidelines (refer to Appendix 2). Except for modern artefacts all finds will be collected and retained. Each 'significant find' will be recorded three dimensionally. Similarly if artefact scatters are encountered these should be also recorded three dimensionally. Bulk finds will be collected and recorded by context.

Where necessary the artefacts will be stabilised, conserved and stored in accordance with the current conservation guidelines and standards (see Appendix 2). Artefacts will be properly conserved after excavation and will be stabilised for storage. If necessary, a conservator will visit the site to undertake 'first aid' conservation treatment.

Artefacts will be stored in appropriate materials and conditions, and monitored to minimise further deterioration.



6.6 Environmental Sampling

As a minimum, bulk samples of 40ltr will be taken from secure contexts to test for the presence and potential of micro- and micro-botanical environmental indicators, and 20ltr samples will be taken from waterlogged contexts. Samples will target principal features, such as enclosure and boundary ditches, that can be dated or phased in the field, along with a representative sample of features with a clear associative relationship, such as pit alignments or postholes. To avoid bias in the record, samples of contexts from undated features will also be taken.

If buried soils are encountered a soil micromorphology specialist will be consulted. The sampling strategy will be informed by the nature of the archaeological remains present and shall be carried out in accordance with current English Heritage guidance (EH 2011). The sampling strategy will be further informed following an on-site meeting between HAP, the Contractor and URS.

The English Heritage Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science will be notified of the commencement of the project and will be consulted regarding the sampling strategy as necessary. Provision will be made for the recovery of material suitable for scientific dating and palaeo-environmental research including charred plant remains, molluscs, pollen and other palaeo-environmental and palaeo-economic indicators, where suitable preservation conditions exist in combination with archaeological deposits.

Any samples taken must come from appropriately cleaned surfaces, be collected with clean tools and be placed in clean containers. They will be adequately recorded and labelled and a register of all samples will be kept. Once the samples have been obtained they should be stored appropriately in a secure location prior to being sent to the appropriate specialist.

6.7 Human Remains

Should human remains be discovered during the course of the trial trenching the remains will be covered and protected and left in situ in the first instance. The removal of human remains will only take place in accordance with a Ministry of Justice licence and under the appropriate Environmental Health regulations and the Burial Act 1857. In the event of the discovery of human remains the 'Contractor' will notify URS and the Ministry of Justice immediately.

6.8 Treasure Trove

Any artefacts which are recovered that fall within the scope of the Treasure Act 2002 will be reported to URS and to H. M. Coroner by the Contractor. Any finds must be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner as required by the procedures as laid down in the 'Code of Practice'. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures must be taken to protect the finds from theft.

7 REPORTING

An Interim Statement of the results of the evaluation will be prepared and submitted to URS within 1 week of the completion of the fieldwork. It will include:

- a brief summary of the results;
- a plan of each trench at an appropriate scale, showing the mapped features;
- a quantification of the primary archive including contexts, finds and samples.

The finds and samples will be processed (cleaned and marked) as appropriate. Each category of find or environmental/industrial material will be examined by a suitably qualified



archaeologist or specialist, in accordance with MAP2 standard assessment and the results incorporated into an assessment report.

The fieldwork report will be submitted in draft within 8 weeks of the completion of fieldwork. The preparation of the site archive will be undertaken in accordance with this Project Design and will follow relevant archaeological standards and national guidelines (Appendix 2). The report will include the following:

- a QA sheet detailing as a minimum - title, author, version, date, checked by, approved by;
- the dates of the fieldwork;
- a non-technical summary;
- a site location drawing;
- the site's National Grid Reference;
- relevant planning background including planning permission reference number and SMR casework number;
- the archaeological and historical background;
- the methodology employed for the evaluation;
- the aims and objectives of the investigations;
- the results of the evaluation (to include full description, assessment of condition, quality and significance of the remains, specialist artefact and environmental reports);
- a finds conservation assessment and statement;
- a stratigraphic matrix for each trench (as appropriate);
- assessment /conclusion and a statement of potential with recommendations for further work and analysis;
- a statement of the significance of the results in their local, regional and national context cross referenced to the current research agendas;
- publication proposals if warranted;
- the current and proposed arrangements for archive storage (including recipient museum details);
- general and detailed plans showing the location of the survey accurately positioned on an Ordnance Survey base map (at an appropriate and recognised scale);
- detailed plans and sections illustrating archaeological features (at an appropriate and recognised scale);
- colour photographic plates illustrating the site setting, work in progress and archaeological discoveries;
- a cross-referenced index of the project archive;
- a bibliography.

In order to inform a mitigation strategy for the project, the fieldwork report will include a statement of potential and recommendations for further excavation and assessment in accordance with MAP2.

The fieldwork report will specifically comment on the level of preservation and will comment on the character of the overlying deposits and on the potential for extrapolating the results into adjacent areas.

A digital pdf copy (complete with illustrations and plates) of the completed report will be submitted to URS and the Archaeology Manager for HAP as a draft for comment. In



finalising the report the comments of URS and the Archaeology Manager will be taken into account.

Two bound copies, one unbound master-copy and a digital version will be submitted to URS within one week of the receipt of comments on the draft report. A hardcopy and PDF will be submitted to HAP Sites and Monuments Record.

A project CD shall be submitted containing image files in JPEG or TIFF format, digital text files shall be submitted in Microsoft Word format, illustrations in AutoCAD format or ArcView shapefile format. A fully collated version of the report shall be included in PDF format.

8 MONITORING, PROGRESS REPORTS & MEETINGS

The fieldwork will be subject to monitoring by URS and HAP who will have unrestricted access to the site, site records or any other information. The work will be inspected to ensure that it is being carried out to the required standards and that it will achieve the stated objectives.

HAP and the English Heritage Regional Inspector (if appropriate) shall be invited to attend sign-off meetings which will be arranged by URS.

The 'Contractor' will only accept instruction from URS.

9 ARCHIVE PREPARATION & DEPOSITION

The archive of records generated during the fieldwork will be kept secure at all stages of the project. All records will be quantified, ordered, indexed and will be internally consistent. The digital archive will be produced to current national standards and guidelines (see Appendix 2).

The 'Contractor' will, prior to the start of fieldwork, liaise with an appropriate recipient museum to obtain agreement in principle to accept the documentary, digital and photographic archive for long-term storage. The 'Contractor' will be responsible for identifying any specific requirements or policies of the museum in respect of the archive, and for adhering to those requirements.

The 'Contractor' will store the archive in a suitable secure location until it is deposited in the agreed museum.

The deposition of the archive forms the final stage of this project. The 'Contractor' shall provide URS with copies of communication with the recipient museum and written confirmation of the deposition of the archive. URS will deal with the transfer of ownership and copyright issues.

Within 3 months of the completion of the report the 'Contractor' will also prepare and submit the online OASIS form (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>). When completing the form the 'Contractor' must make reference to the Regional Research Framework. The 'Contractor' is advised to ensure that adequate time and costings are built into their budget to allow sufficient time to complete the form.

10 PUBLICATION

If significant results are obtained and it is likely that further stages of archaeological work will be required, publication shall be deferred until such time as the project works are substantially complete.



The format of any publication will be agreed with HAP and the Local Authority to fulfil the requirements of paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework.

11 CONFIDENTIALITY & PUBLICITY

Detailed information regarding the proposed development is not yet in the public domain and the archaeological works may attract interest.

All communication regarding this project is to be directed through URS. The 'Contractor' will refer all inquiries to URS without making any unauthorised statements or comments.

The 'Contractor' will not disseminate information or images associated with the project for publicity or information purposes without the prior written consent of URS.

12 COPYRIGHT

The 'Contractor' shall assign copyright in all reports and documentation/images produced as part of this project to URS. The 'Contractor' shall retain the right to be identified as the author/originator of the material. This applies to all aspects of the project. It is the responsibility of the 'Contractor' to obtain such rights from sub-contracted specialists.

The 'Contractor' may apply in writing to use/disseminate any of the project archive or documentation (including images). Such permission will not be unreasonably withheld.

The results of the archaeological works shall be submitted to the client, HAP and if appropriate to English Heritage by URS and will ultimately be made available for public access.

13 RESOURCES & TIMETABLE

All archaeological personnel involved in the project should be suitably qualified and experienced professionals. The 'Contractor' shall provide URS with staff CVs of the Project Manager, Site Supervisor and any proposed specialists. Site assistants' CVs will not be required, but all site assistants should have an appropriate understanding of excavation procedures.

All staff will be fully briefed and aware of the work required under this specification and will understand the objectives of the investigation and methodologies to be employed.

The fieldwork is programmed to be implemented during May 2014 (subject to land access agreements and URS's approval of the risk assessment).

The timetable for completion of the reporting is 8 weeks after completion of fieldwork. The Interim Statement of the results of the fieldwork will be provided within 1 week of the completion of site works.

The 'Contractor' shall give immediate warning to URS should any agreed programme date not be achievable.

14 ACCESS ARRANGEMENTS & SITE INFORMATION

Access to the site(s) will be arranged /organised by URS via the Client's Land Agents.

Should the 'Contractor' require an adjustment to the trial trench location(s) due to unforeseen local conditions, these shall be agreed with URS prior to implementation.



The 'Contractor' will notify URS immediately of any trenches that cannot be opened and will provide a clear explanation for the situation.

The 'Contractor' will record photographically (digital photographs) ground conditions of each trial trench location before excavation begins and after each trench has been reinstated.

15 INSURANCES, HEALTH & SAFETY

The 'Contractor' will provide URS with details of their public and professional indemnity insurance cover.

The 'Contractor' will have their own Health and Safety policies compiled using national guidelines, which conform to all relevant Health and Safety legislation. A copy of the 'Contractors' Health and Safety policy will be submitted to URS with their tender.

The 'Contractor' shall prepare Risk Assessments and submit these to URS for approval prior to the commencement of the fieldwork. If amendments are required to the Risk Assessment during the works URS and any other interested party must be provided with the revised document at the earliest opportunity.

All site personnel will familiarise themselves with the following:

- site emergency and evacuation procedures;
- the site's health and safety coordinator;
- the first aider;
- the location of the nearest hospital and doctors surgery.

The supervisor will maintain a record of site attendance for each day that there is a team in the field.

All site personnel will wear PPE identified as necessary from the risk assessment. Additional PPE will be issued by the archaeological contractor as required, i.e. goggles, ear defenders, masks, gloves etc. In addition, site personnel will ensure that any visitors to the excavation are equipped with suitable PPE prior to entry to the site.

As photographs taken as part of this project may be utilised for publicity or for publication purposes, it is essential that all personnel photographed within any working shot is wearing the specified PPE.

All equipment must be 'fit for purpose' and be maintained in a sound working condition that complies with all relevant Health and Safety regulations and recommendations.

16 GENERAL PROVISIONS

The 'Contractor' will undertake the works according to this specification and any subsequent written variations. No variation from or changes to the specification will occur except by prior agreement with URS.

All communications on archaeological matters will be directed through URS.

The archive of data and records generated during the fieldwork will be kept secure in appropriate conditions using suitable materials at all stages of the project. The archive will be removed from site each evening and will be kept in secure premises by the 'Contractor'.

The 'Contractor' shall make the minimum of disturbance during the fieldwork and will avoid any unnecessary damage. If appropriate, access for temporary parking and the location of



site welfare shall be agreed with the 'Contractor' prior to commencement of the survey. The provision of welfare facilities shall be the responsibility of the 'Contractor'.

The 'Contractor' will immediately notify URS of any evidence of or damage to the excavations.

The 'Contractor' will supply and be responsible for all plant, welfare facilities and safety fencing used at the site.

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Appendix 1
Geophysical Survey Report

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Appendix 2

Standards & Guidance

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Archaeological Standards and Guidelines

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Appendix 2: Data tables

Table 2.1: Context data

The • symbols in the columns at the right indicate the presence of artefacts of the following types: P pottery, B bone, M metals, F flint, I industrial residues, G glass, C ceramic building material, O other materials.

No	Area	Description	P	B	M	F	I	G	C	O
1	All	Topsoil								
2	1;2;4; 6;7;14	Subsoil		•						
3	All	Natural								
4	Tr13	Fill of ditch F5		•					•	
F5	Tr13	Cut of ditch								
6	Tr9	Fill of gully F7								
F7	Tr9	Cut of gully								
8	Tr10	Fill of pit F9		•						
F9	Tr10	Cut of pit								
10	Tr11	Fill of ditch F11								
F11	Tr11	Cut of ditch								
12	Tr4	Fill of ditch F4							•	
F13	Tr4	Cut of ditch								
14		void								
15	Tr8	Fill of furrow F18								
16	Tr8	Fill of pit F17								
F17	Tr8	Cut of pit?								
F18	Tr8	Cut of Furrow								
F19	All	Cut of furrow (general)								
20	All	Fill of furrow								
21	Tr6	Cut of pond?								

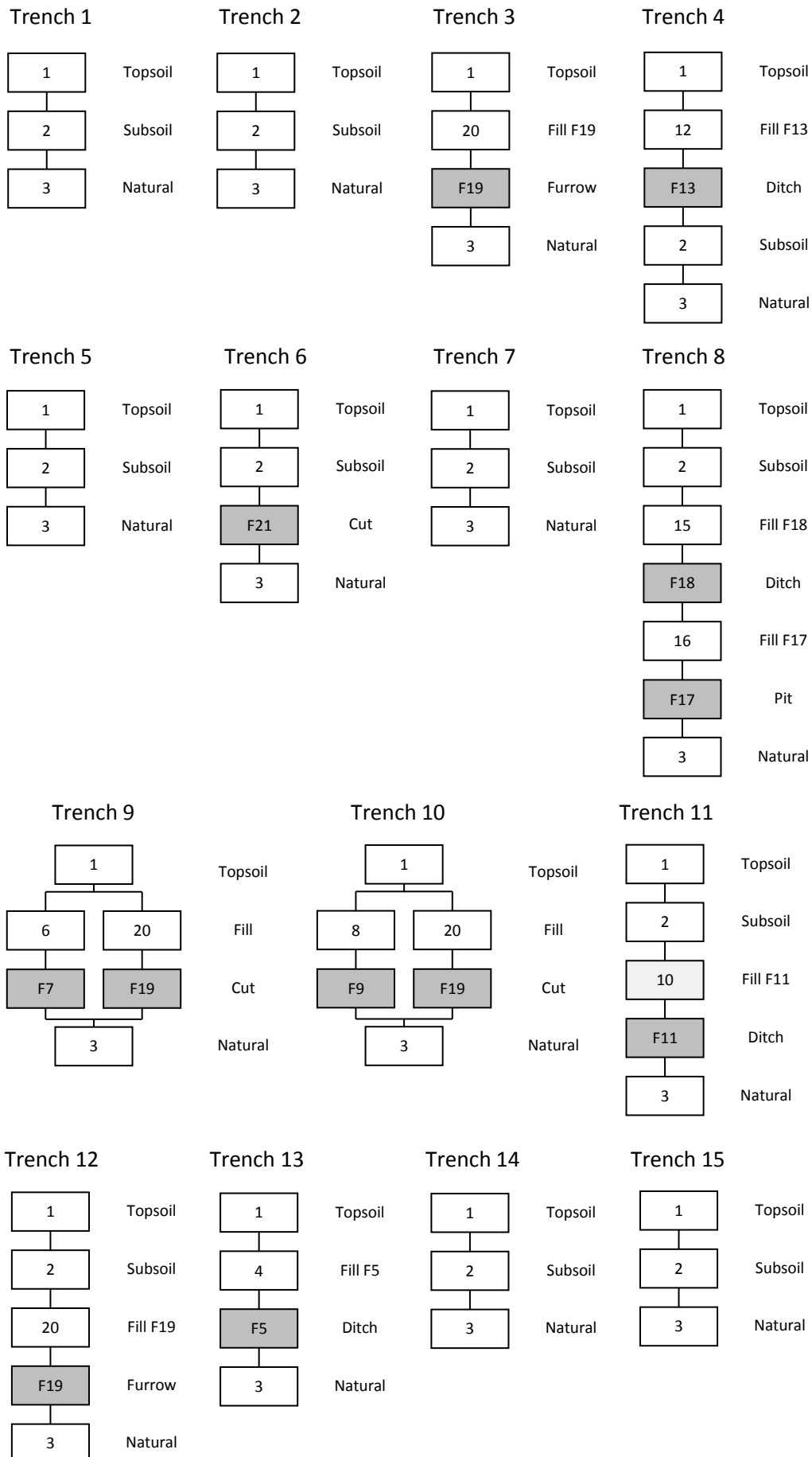
Table 2.2: Data from palaeoenvironmental assessment

Sample	1	2	3	4	5	6
Context	4	6	8	10	12	16
Feature number	5	7	9	11	4	17
Feature	ditch	gully	pit	ditch	ditch	pit
Material available for radiocarbon dating	-	✓	(✓)	-	-	(✓)
Volume processed (l)	8	10	10	10	10	19
Volume of flot (ml)	30	50	40	30	30	30
<i>Residue contents</i>						
Bone (calcined) indet. frags	(+)	-	-	-	-	-
Bone (unburnt) indet. frags	(+)	-	-	-	-	-
Flint (number of fragments) ?worked	-	-	-	-	-	3
Tooth (animal - enamel fragment)	-	-	4	-	-	-
<i>Flot matrix</i>						
Bone (unburnt) indet. frags	-	-	(+)	-	-	-
Bone (fish) indet. frags	-	-	-	-	-	(+)
Charcoal	(+)	++	+	+	(+)	(+)
Clinker / cinder	++	+	+	++	++	++
Coal	++	(+)	-	+	+	+
Heather twigs (charred)	-	+	-	-	-	-
Roots (modern)	+	++	++	++	++	++
Snails terrestrial	-	-	-	-	-	++
Uncharred seeds	+	(+)	-	(+)	(+)	+
<i>Charred remains (total count)</i>						
(c) Cerealia indeterminate grain	-	2	-	-	-	-
(t) <i>Corylus avellana</i> (Hazel) nutshell frag.	-	-	1	-	-	-
(x) Poaceae undiff. >2mm (Grass family) caryopsis	-	1	1	-	-	2

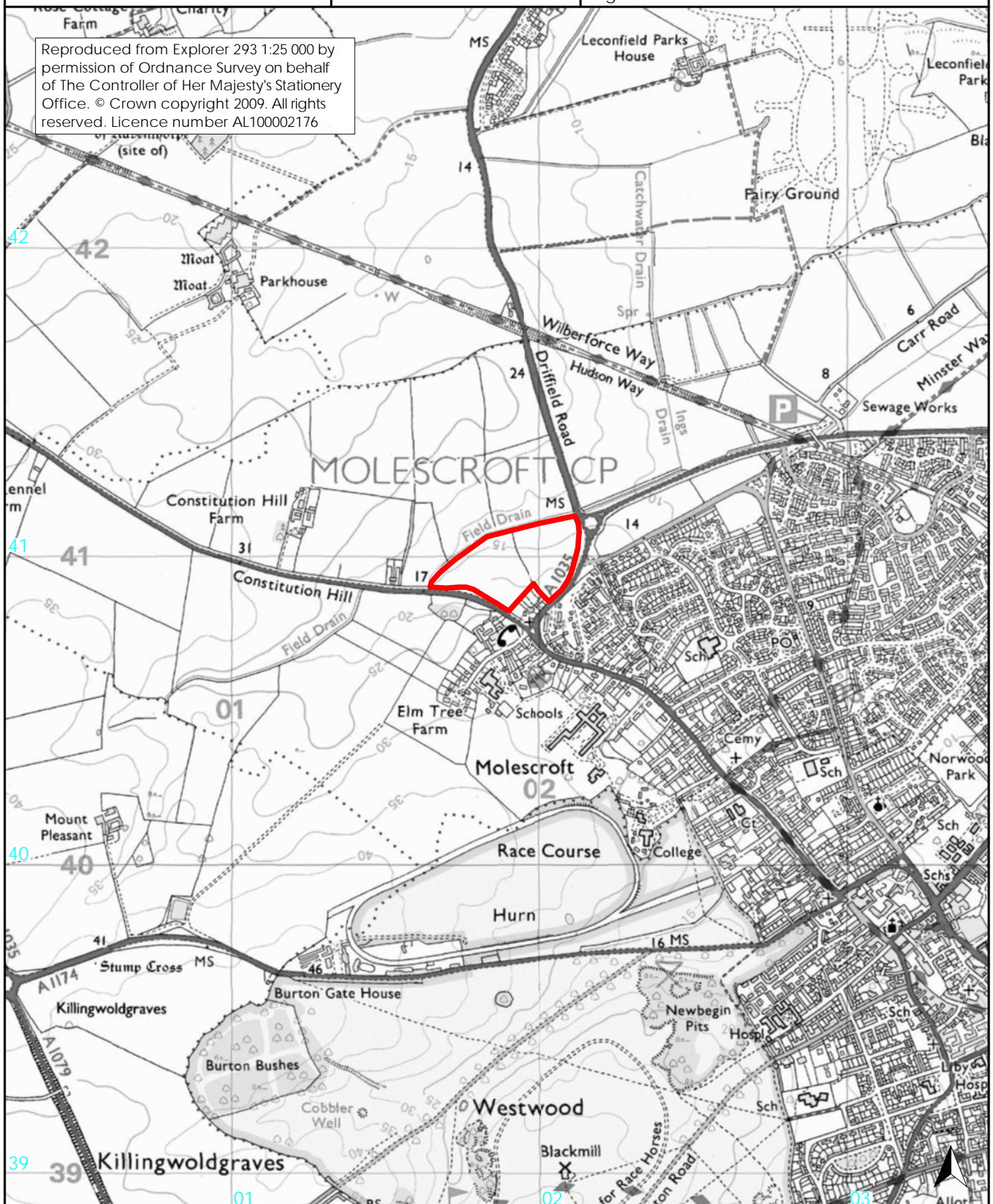
[c-cultivated; t-tree/shrub; x-wide niche. (+): trace; +: rare; ++: occasional; +++: common; ++++: abundant

(✓) may be unsuitable for dating due to size or species]

Appendix 3: Stratigraphic matrices



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0 800m
scale 1:17 500 for A4 plot

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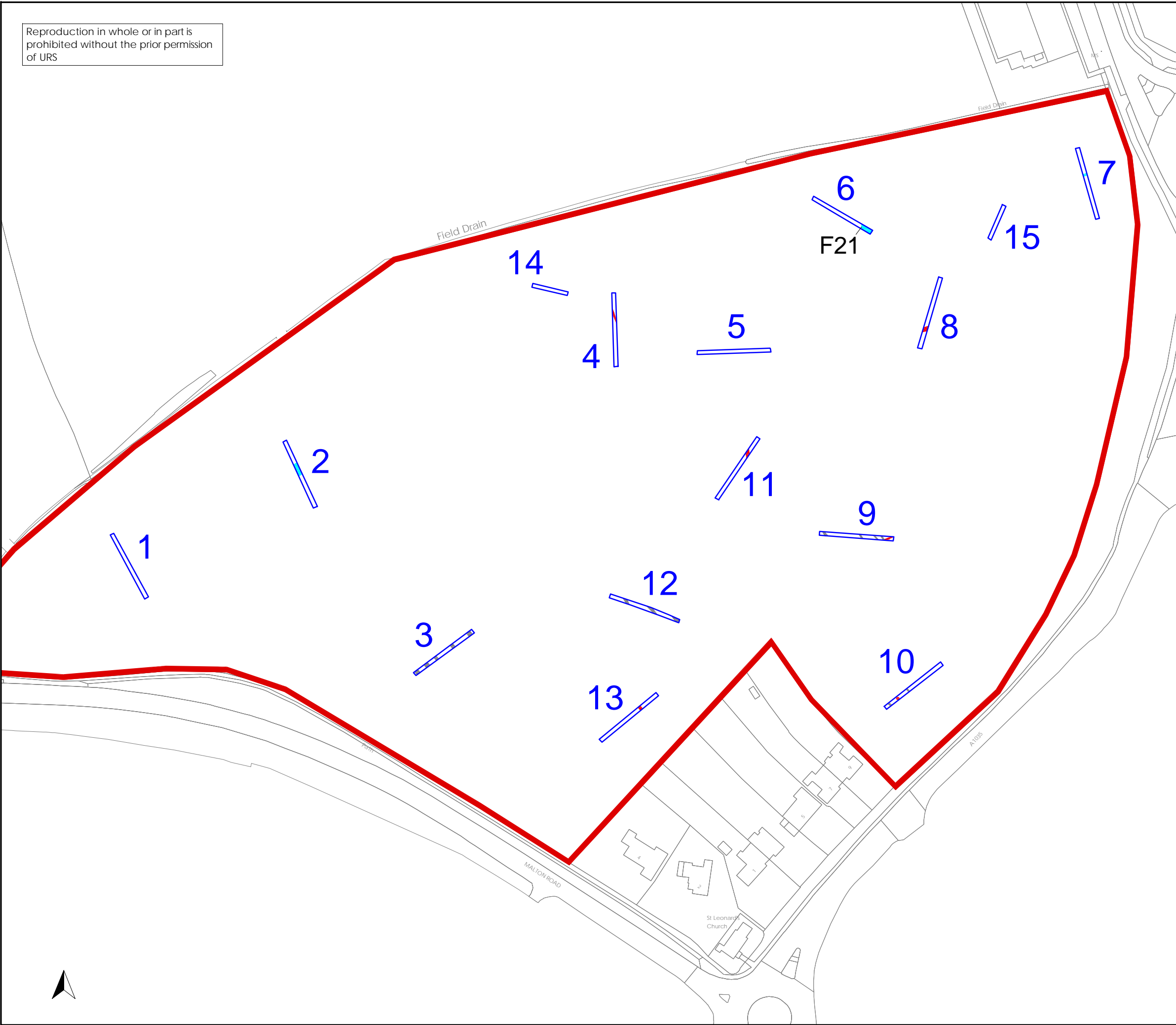
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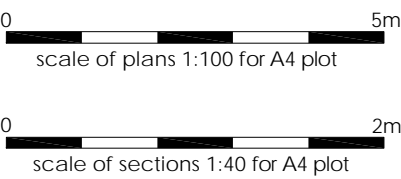
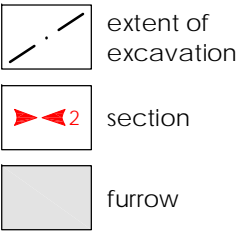
Figure 2: Trench locations



- trench
- feature
- furrow
- palaeochannel



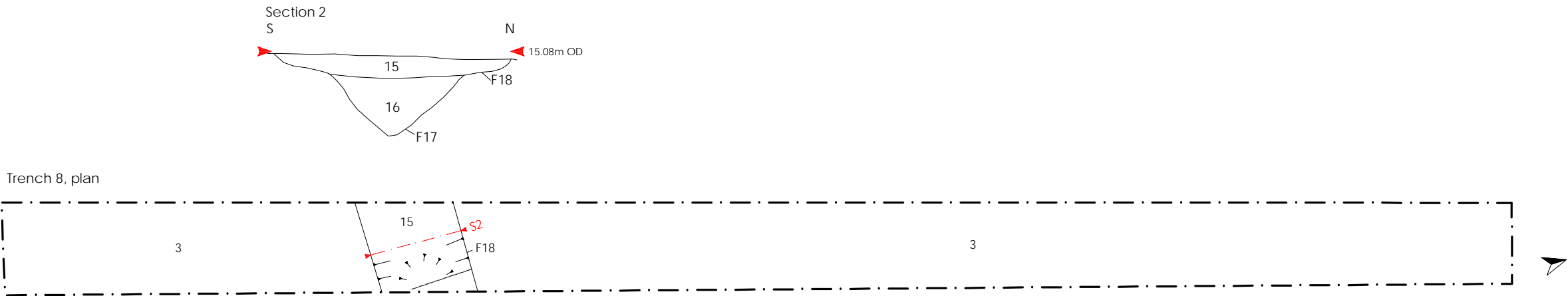
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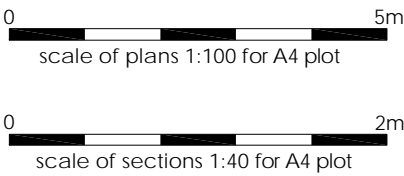
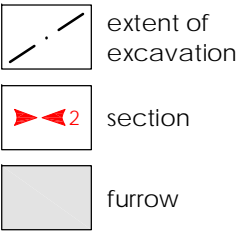
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Figure 3: Trench 4, 8 & 9, plans and sections



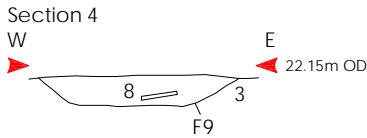
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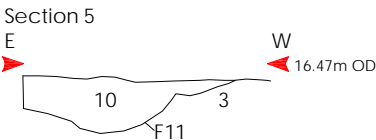
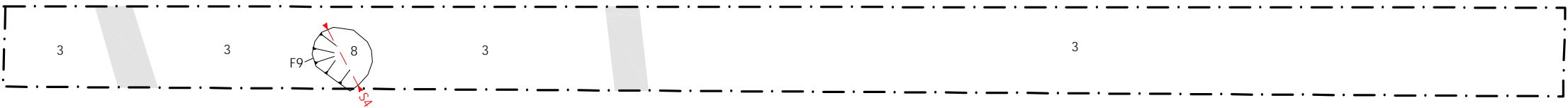
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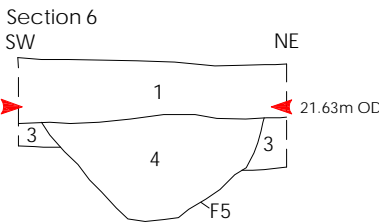
Figure 4: Trench 10, 11 & 13, plans and sections



Trench 10, plan



Trench 11, plan



Trench 13, plan





Figure 5: Trench 6, looking north-west, with F21 in foreground



Figure 6: F17/18, Trench 8, looking west



Figure 7: F7, Trench 9, looking north-east



Figure 8: F9, Trench 10, looking north



Figure 9: F11, Trench 11, looking south



Figure 10: F5, Trench 13, looking north-west