

CHANGE OF USE AND EXTENSION OF SUNDAY
SCHOOL ANNEXE TO FORM 1 NO. DWELLING
AND NEW DOMESTIC CURTILAGE, AND
ERECTION OF SINGLE STOREY EXTENSION
TO CHAPEL AT REAR AND PORCH TO FRONT,
MELBOURNE METHODIST CHURCH,
MAIN STREET, MELBOURNE, EAST YORKSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION,
INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING

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On behalf of

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION, INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING,
CHANGE OF USE AND EXTENSION OF SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNEXE TO FORM 1 NO.
DWELLING AND NEW DOMESTIC CURTILAGE, AND ERECTION OF SINGLE STOREY
EXTENSION TO CHAPEL AT REAR AND PORCH TO FRONT,
MELBOURNE METHODIST CHURCH,
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In September 2010, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by Mr William Curtis to undertake a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording (a watching brief) during groundworks associated with the erection of an extension as part of the creation of a new dwelling in the former Sunday School building, Main Street, Melbourne, East Yorkshire (NGR SE 75188 44045 centred). The watching brief was made a condition of full planning permission (application DC/09/02838/PLF/WESTWW).

Despite the area in question having some potential, the watching brief carried out during the excavation of the extension's foundations produced nothing of archaeological significance or interest. All the identified and recorded features most likely dated no earlier than the early 19th century, although it is possible that a linear cut (025) exposed in the base of Trench 2 might represent a foundation trench for the east wall of the adjacent house (East Lynne), or possibly its predecessor.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In September 2010, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by Mr William Curtis to undertake a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording (a watching brief) during groundworks associated with the erection of an extension as part of the creation of a new dwelling in the former Sunday School building, Main Street, Melbourne, East Yorkshire (NGR SE 75188 44045 centred).
- 1.2 The archaeological work was made a condition of full planning permission, granted by East Riding of Yorkshire Council on 16th October 2010 (application DC/09/02838/PLF/WESTWW). The condition (number 4) stated that: "The dwelling hereby permitted shall not take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation to cover both below ground investigations and recording of those parts of the building to be altered, which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Local Planning Authority, [the] development shall then be carried out in accordance with the approved details". A methods statement was subsequently produced by EDAS, which equates to the 'Written Scheme of Investigation' mentioned in the planning condition (see Appendix 2). This statement was approved by the Humber Archaeology Partnership on 2nd February 2011 (ref. SMR/PA/CONS/15826) and East Riding of Yorkshire Council on 7th March 2011 (application DC/11/30066/CONDET/WESTWW).

2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

- 2.1 The former Sunday School building is a small single bay two storey brick-built structure, comprising two rooms on each floor, attached to the west side of Melbourne Methodist Chapel. It lies on the south side of Main Street, which runs east-west through the village, between Victoria House and East Lynne (formerly Rose Cottage), just to the west of The Melbourne Arms public house. The structure, which was probably built in 1830-1850, was a private dwelling until left to the Chapel in the mid-1950s.

3 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 The archaeological watching brief was defined by the EDAS methods statement (see Appendix 2), and more general advice produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists in relation to watching briefs (IFA 1999) was also considered. The aim of the work was to monitor the groundworks (topsoil stripping and excavation of foundation and service trenches), in order to record and recover information relating to the nature, date, depth and significance of any archaeological features which might be present and which might be damaged by the development.
- 3.2 The precise wording of the planning condition (see above) meant that the archaeological watching brief should only apply to works relating to the dwelling, i.e. the former Sunday School. Subsequent discussions with the Humber Archaeology Partnership, who act as archaeological advisors to the Local Planning Authority, also established that it was the historic fabric of the Methodist Chapel that should be recorded and not the former Sunday School (but this was then negated by the wording of the planning condition). As a result, the watching brief confined itself to the monitoring of below-ground works associated with the construction of the extension to the former Sunday School. This was agreed with Humber Archaeology Partnership in advance of any site works.

- 3.3 The watching brief was undertaken in a single visit, on 8th February 2011. As agreed with the contractor, the surface had already been stripped from the central area before inspection, to a depth of c.0.22m below the ground surface. The excavations formed a U-shape to the south of the cottage - Trench 1 lay on the east side, Trench 2 on the west and Trench 3 on the south (see plate 5). Trench 1 was already dug but the other two trenches were excavated under direct archaeological supervision. A planned 5.5m long drainage trench, running south-east from the south-west corner of the new extension to a new rainwater soakaway in the garden, was abandoned in favour of using an existing drainage system already in place on the east side of the cottage.
- 3.4 The foundation trenches were dug by the contractor, to a depth of up to 0.8m and a width of less than 0.8m using a mechanical excavator with a toothed bucket; a spade was used in areas immediately adjacent to the building (see plate 2). Part of a concrete raft foundation (007) jutting out into Trench 2 on the west side of the building was reduced in width from 0.8m to 0.18m using an electric hand tool with circular saw.
- 3.5 Following standard archaeological procedures, each discrete stratigraphic entity (e.g. a cut, fill or layer) was assigned an individual three digit context number and detailed information was recorded on *pro forma* context sheets. A total of 29 archaeological contexts were recorded (see Appendix 1). In-house recording and quality control procedures ensured that all recorded information was cross-referenced as appropriate. The positions of the monitored groundworks were marked on a general site plan at 1:20 scale, and one more detailed section drawing was produced at 1:10 scale. A photographic record was maintained using a digital camera; the very bright sunny conditions made photography difficult.
- 3.6 Given the absence of significant archaeological results or finds, and in accordance with current East Riding of Yorkshire Museum policy, no archive for the project was deposited with the museum, although site notes, plans and photographs have been retained by EDAS (site code CCM 11).

4 OUTLINE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Information from the Humber Sites and Monuments Record (HSMR) notes that the village of Melbourne is thought to be an Anglian settlement, and in 1377 the villages of Melbourne and Storwood have 143 poll-tax payers between them. The village grew in the late 18th-early 19th century as a result of the enclosure of the medieval open fields in 1782 and the opening of the Pocklington canal in 1818. Most of the surviving houses date from the 19th and 20th centuries.
- 4.2 The Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, which lies immediately to the east side of the former Sunday School annexe, was built in 1811 on a site which is shown to have been developed since at least 1775. It is a simple rectangular brick building with a hipped slate roof and three pointed windows with stylised geometrical glazing bars. Originally the chapel would have been a three bay structure with a central north porch, but it was extended to the west in c.1830. The adjacent cottage (see plate 1), later a Sunday School, is thought to have been built between 1830-50, although no structure appears to be shown on the Ordnance Survey 1854 6" map (surveyed in 1850-51). It is in place on the 1910 25" edition (sheet 192/12, surveyed in 1908). It remained a private dwelling until left to the church in the mid 1950s.

5 RESULTS FROM THE WATCHING BRIEF (see figure 3)

- 5.1 Four courses of the brick foundation (006) for the south wall of the cottage were exposed at the north ends of Trenches 1 and 2, stepping out 0.07m from the wall face above (see plates 3 and 4). What appeared to be the construction trench (026) for the foundation was also visible; in Trench 1 this was filled with a firm grey-brown clayey soil (012) while in Trench 2 it was a ginger-brown sand (028). The trench (026) was cut into the clean yellow-brown natural sand (021) which was exposed in the base of all the trenches. Also clearly exposed in the north-west corner of the base of Trench 2 was what appeared to be the linear construction cut (025) for the east wall (019) of the adjacent house (East Lynne), or possibly for the wall of its predecessor.
- 5.2 The drainage system was a little unclear with several disused pipes exposed by the groundworks. A disused unglazed ceramic drain (008) was visible at the north end of Trench 2 beneath the foundation of the south wall of the cottage, emerging at an oblique angle from the north-west. It had possibly been inserted at a later date, as the wall's foundations (019) appeared to have been cut or adapted to accommodate the pipe. A small deposit of a blue-grey clay (015) below some modern concrete (016), also seen in the north-west corner of Trench 2, may be associated with the insertion of the drain (008) and its subsequent consolidation. A small patch of a yellow-grey lime mortar (014) lay adjacent to this clay. A further modern drain (005) in a linear cut (004) was seen on the east side of Trench 1.
- 5.3 A glazed ceramic drain pipe surrounded by a loose yellow-brown sand (009) within a trench cut (013) was exposed in the west side of Trench 2, visible beneath the 0.15m thick concrete raft foundation (007) of the modern boiler house (018) belonging to the adjacent property (East Lynne). This pipe was also seen in the east side of the trench, and it may have been linked to a drain junction (011) adjacent to the south wall of the cottage, although this was not established. A small bore lead water pipe (020) also crossed the trench above the concrete foundation (007).
- 5.4 The fine sandy topsoil (001) overlying a blanket layer of dark brown form sandy loam subsoil (002) was present across the site to a depth of at least 0.55m from ground level. These deposits were relatively clean, yielding little in the way of artefacts, with only three fragments of plain clay pipe stem, seven small fragments of 19th/20th century blue and white glazed pottery, and a fragment of wall plaster being noted; none of these artefacts were retained. This is not surprising given that the site is adjacent to a chapel rather than a domestic building.
- 5.5 In Trenches 1 and 2, a layer of firm orange/brown sand (003) averaging 0.12m thick, was noted beneath the loam subsoil (002) (see plate 3). This was streaked with darker sand and contained small lumps of solid clay, indicating some disturbance, but this deposit was barely present in Trench 3, furthest away from the building.

6 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 Despite the area in question having some potential, the watching brief carried out during the excavation of the extension's foundations produced nothing of archaeological significance or interest. All the identified and recorded features most likely dated no earlier than the early 19th century, although it is possible that a linear cut (025) exposed in the base of Trench 2 might represent a foundation

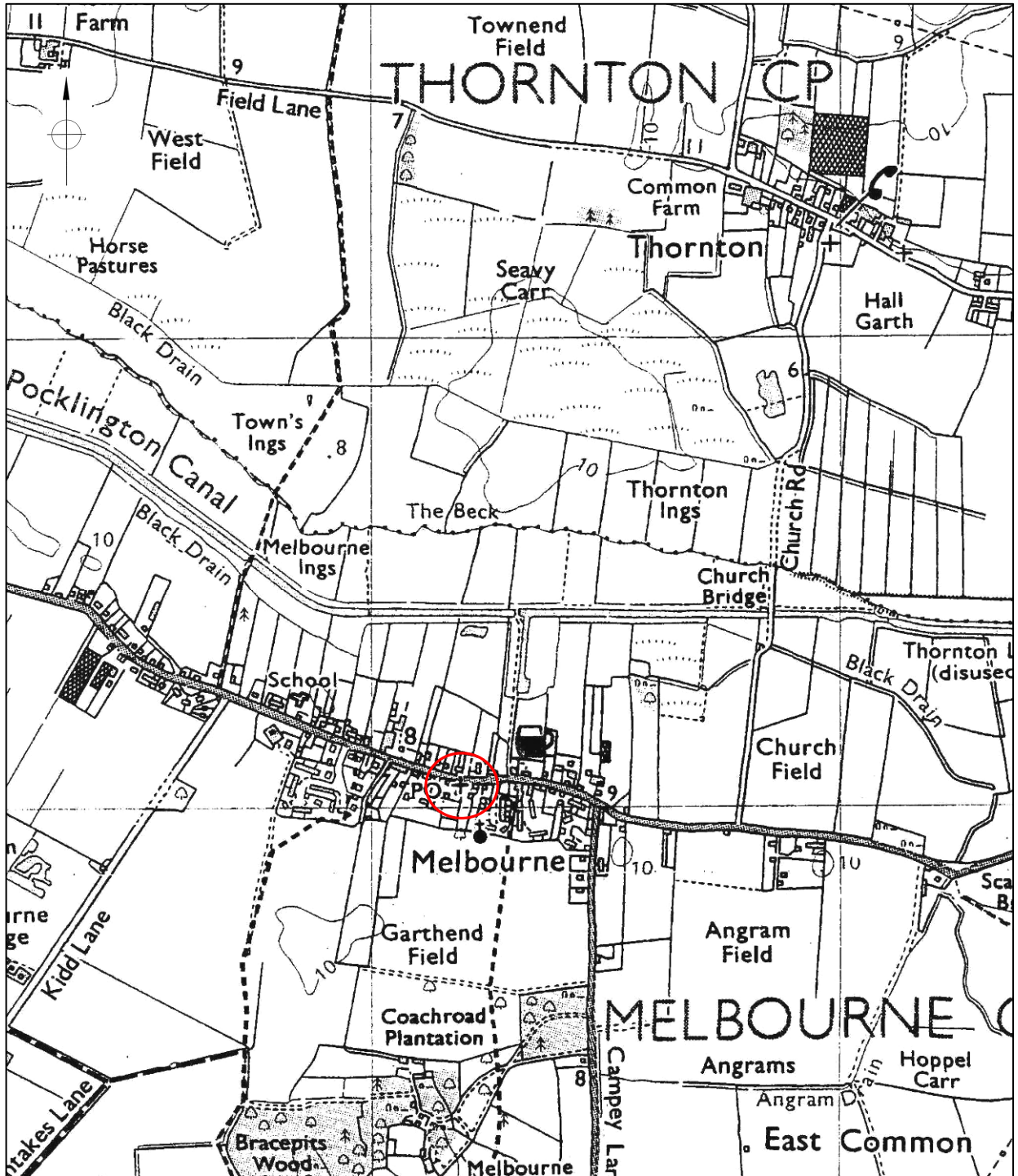
trench for the east wall of the adjacent house (East Lynne), or possibly its predecessor.

7 BIBLIOGRAPHY

IFA (Institute of Field Archaeologists) 1999 *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (and subsequent revisions)

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

8.1 The archaeological watching brief was commissioned and funded by Mr W Curtis, and EDAS would like to thank him and the site contractors for their co-operation in carrying out the work. The on-site recording was undertaken by Kate Dennett on behalf of EDAS, and she also produced the fieldwork records. Ed Dennison produced the final report and drawings, and the responsibility for any errors or inconsistencies remains with him.



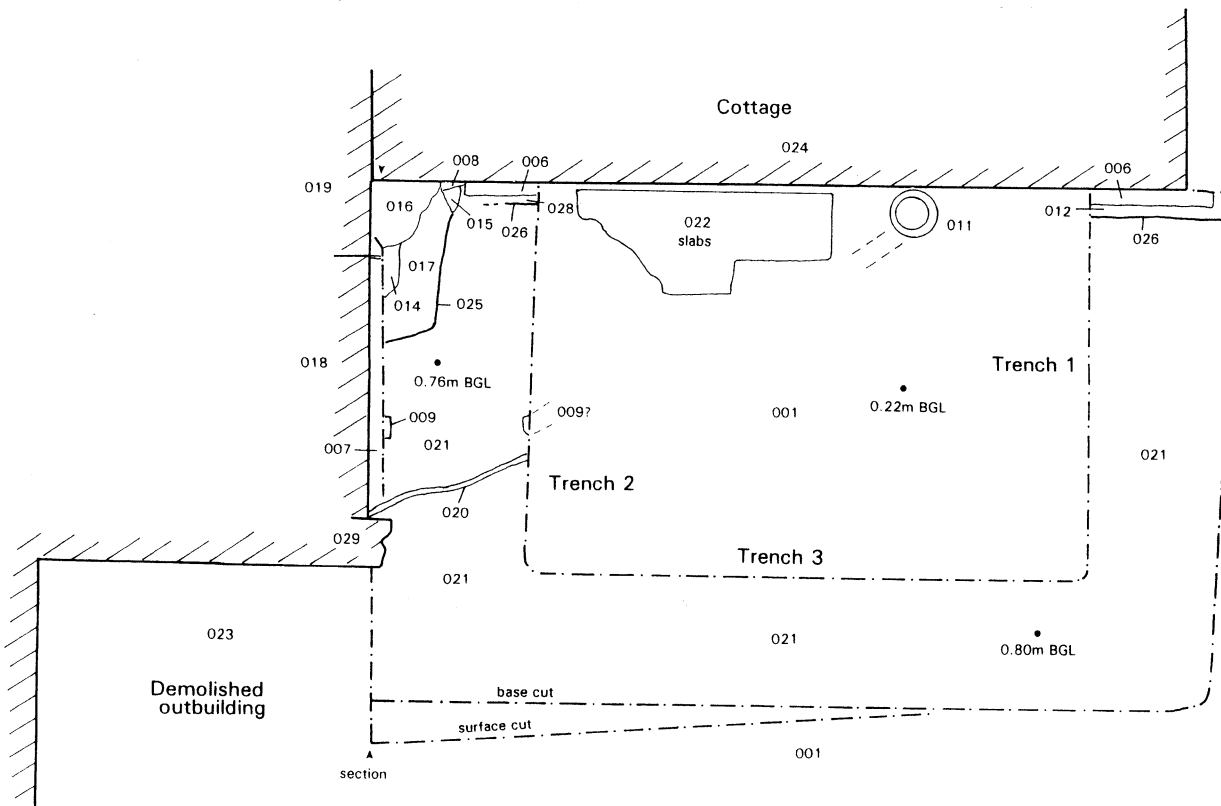
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| | | | |
|---------|-----|---------------------------|----------|
| PROJECT | | CHAPEL COTTAGE, MELBOURNE | |
| TITLE | | GENERAL LOCATION | |
| SCALE | NTS | DATE | MAR 2011 |
| EDAS | | FIGURE | 1 |

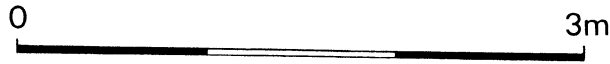


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| | | | |
|---------|------|---------------------------|----------|
| PROJECT | | CHAPEL COTTAGE, MELBOURNE | |
| TITLE | | SITE LOCATION | |
| SCALE | DATE | NTS | MAR 2011 |
| EDAS | | FIGURE | 2 |

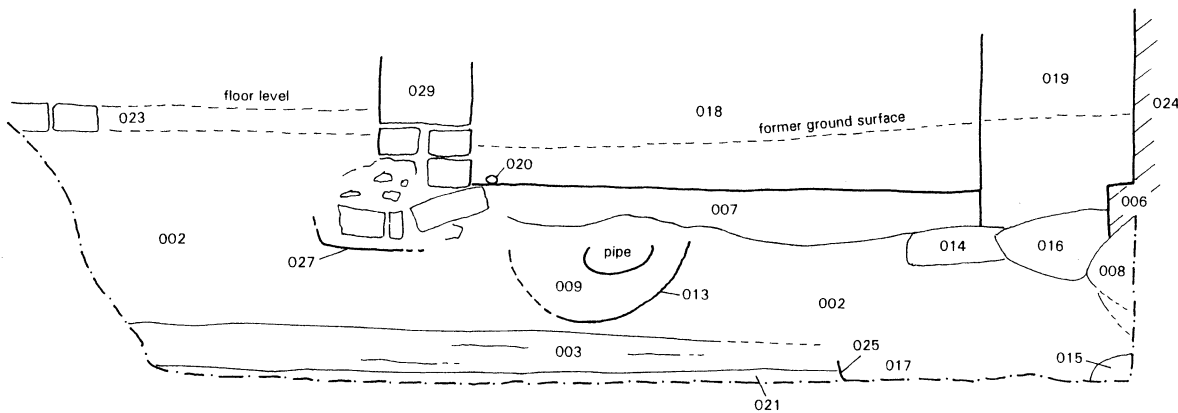


Plan



S

N



Section: west side of Trench 2



| | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| PROJECT CHAPEL COTTAGE, MELBOURNE | |
| TITLE WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS | |
| SCALE AS SHOWN | DATE MAR 2011 |
| EDAS | FIGURE 3 |



Plate 1: Rear of cottage prior to start of works, looking NW.



Plate 2: Excavations in progress, looking NW.



Plate 3: North end of Trench 1 showing stepped foundations to cottage, looking N.



Plate 4: North end of Trench 2, showing foundations, drains etc, looking N.



Plate 5: Excavations complete, looking NE.

APPENDIX 1

APPENDIX 1: LIST OF CONTEXTS

| <i>Context</i> | <i>Description</i> | <i>Area of site</i> |
|----------------|---|---------------------|
| 001 | Very dark brown fine sandy loam topsoil with turf in some areas, less than 0.29m thick. | T1, T2 & T3 |
| 002 | Blanket layer of dark brown firm sandy loam subsoil containing tiny flecks of brick and mortar, and occasional flint, generally less than 0.29m thick. | T1, T2 & T3 |
| 003 | Firm orange/brown sand, with horizontal streaked appearance and containing lumps of clay, 0.12m thick. | T1 & T2 |
| 004 | Linear cut for drain on east side of T1, 0.32m wide and cut through 002. | T1 |
| 005 | Fill of 004 - mixed brown loam containing small stones, flints, brick fragments etc, with plastic drain pipe. | T1 |
| 006 | Brick foundation for south wall of cottage, overlying 012. Four courses projecting 0.07m south from wall 024. Base 0.64m BGL. | T1 & T2 |
| 007 | Concrete raft foundation for adjacent brick boiler house 018 on west side of site, up to 0.15m thick. | T2 |
| 008 | Unglazed ceramic drain pipe (abandoned) emerging beneath south wall of cottage 024, at 0.25m BGL. | T2 |
| 009 | Loose yellow-brown sand containing small brick and plaster/mortar fragments with glazed ceramic drain pipe beneath foundation 007, part of backfill of cut 013. | T2 |
| 010 | Ceramic tile patio/surface south of excavated area. | South of T3 |
| 011 | Glazed ceramic drain junction (probably linking with pipe 009), 0.25m wide and 0.14m BGL. | S wall of cottage |
| 012 | Firm grey-brown clayey sand beneath brick foundation 006, 0.64m BGL. | T1 |
| 013 | Bowl-shaped profile cut for drain 009 beneath concrete 007, c.0.46m wide and base at 0.47m BGL. | T2 |
| 014 | Solid yellow-grey lime mortar deposit partially visible beneath concrete 007, adjacent to cottage, 0.1m thick. | T2 |
| 015 | Solid blue-grey plastic clay in base of T2, c.0.06m thick, adjacent to south wall of cottage beneath pipe 008 and partly overlying fill 017. | T2 |
| 016 | Modern concrete partly overlying drain 008 and mortar 014. | T2 |
| 017 | Firm dark grey sand in base of trench, infill of 025. | T2 |
| 018 | Brick wall of modern boiler house at west end of site, belonging to East Lynne house, built on concrete raft 007. | T2 |
| 019 | Brick wall - east wall of East Lynne, projecting 0.4m south of south wall of cottage. | West of T2 |

| | | |
|-----|---|-------------------|
| 020 | Lead water pipe exposed in Trench 2, NE-SW alignment, on top of concrete raft 007. | T2 |
| 021 | Blanket layer of firm clean yellow-brown sand in base of trenches - natural. | T1, T2 & T3 |
| 022 | Area of concrete slabs/tiles to south of cottage. 0.07m BGL. | S wall of cottage |
| 023 | Brick floor of partially demolished outbuilding on SW side of site, overlies 002. | T2 |
| 024 | Brick south wall of Chapel Cottage, built in English Garden Wall bond with lime mortar, 110mmx70mmx230mm. | |
| 025 | Linear cut 0.4m wide for the east wall of adjacent building (East Lynne) exposed in base of trench, cut through 002 and 021 and of unknown depth. | T2 |
| 026 | East-west linear cut through 002 and 021 for construction of south wall of cottage, filled with 012, 006 and 028. | T1 & T2 |
| 027 | Cut for wall 029, cut through 002, c.0.45m wide. | T2 |
| 028 | Firm ginger-brown sand - fill of 026. | T2 |
| 029 | Stub of brick wall remaining from demolished out-building, south of boiler house. | T2 |

APPENDIX 2

APPENDIX 2: EDAS METHODS STATEMENT

METHODS STATEMENT FOR A PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION, INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING RELATING TO CHANGE OF USE AND EXTENSION OF SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNEXE TO FORM 1 NO. DWELLING AND NEW DOMESTIC CURTILAGE, ERECTION OF SINGLE STOREY EXTENSION TO CHAPEL AT REAR AND PORCH TO FRONT, MELBOURNE METHODIST CHURCH, MAIN STREET, MELBOURNE, EAST YORKSHIRE

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This methods statement details the work required to undertake a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording (a watching brief), to be carried out during groundworks associated with the construction of an extension to the former Sunday School building, on the south side of Main Street, Melbourne, East Yorkshire. This methods statement has been produced by Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS), at the request of the developer, Mr W Curtis.
- 1.2 The contents of this methods statement have been discussed and agreed with the Humber Archaeology Partnership, and it forms the 'Written Scheme of [archaeological] Investigation' stipulated in condition 4 of the full planning permission (application DC/09/02838/PLF/WESTWW) for the development, approved by East Riding of Yorkshire Council on 16th October 2009.

2 SITE LOCATION

- 2.1 The former Sunday School building is a small single bay two storey brick-built structure, comprising two rooms on each floor, attached to the west side of Melbourne Methodist Chapel. It lies on the south side of Main Street, which runs east-west through the village, between Victoria House and East Lynne (formerly Rose Cottage, just to the west of The Melbourne Arms public house).

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 Full planning permission for the change of use and extension of the Sunday School annexe to form one dwelling and new domestic curtilage, and the erection of a single storey extension to the rear of the chapel and a porch to the front, was granted by East Riding of Yorkshire Council on 16th October 2010, with a number of conditions (application DC/09/02838/PLF/WESTWW).
- 3.2 Condition number 4 states that: "The dwelling hereby permitted shall not take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation to cover both below ground investigations and recording of those parts of the building to be altered, which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Local Planning Authority, [the] development shall then be carried out in accordance with the approved details".
- 3.3 The precise wording of the condition means that the written scheme of investigation should only apply to works relating to the dwelling, i.e. the former Sunday School. Subsequent discussions with the Humber Archaeology Partnership, who act as archaeological advisors to the Local Planning Authority, also established that it was the historic fabric of the Methodist Chapel that should be recorded and not the former Sunday School (but this was then negated by the wording of the planning condition). As a result, this methods statement (and thus the 'Written Scheme of Investigation') confines itself to the monitoring of below-ground works associated with the construction of the extension to the former Sunday School.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Information from the Humber Sites and Monuments Record (HSMR) notes that the village of Melbourne is thought to be an Anglian settlement and in 1377 the villages of Melbourne and Storwood has 143 poll-tax payers between them. The village grew in the late 18th-early 19th

century as a result of the enclosure of the medieval open fields in 1782 and the opening of the Pocklington canal in 1818. Most of the surviving houses date from the 19th and 20th centuries.

- 4.2 The Wesleyan Methodist Chapel was built in 1811, on a site which is shown to have been developed since at least 1775. It is a simple rectangular brick building with a hipped slate roof and three pointed windows with stylised geometrical glazing bars. Originally the chapel would have been a three bay structure with a central north porch, but it was extended to the west in c.1830. The adjacent former cottage, later a Sunday School, is thought to have been built between 1830-50, although no structure appears to be shown on the Ordnance Survey 1854 6" map (surveyed in 1850-51). It is in place on the 1910 25" edition (sheet 192/12, surveyed in 1908). It remained a private dwelling until left to the church in the mid 1950s.

5 NATURE OF THE GROUND DISTURBANCE

- 5.1 The proposals to the former Sunday School involve the construction of a stepped two storey extension on the back (south) of the building. The base of the new extension measures c.1.6m long by c.2.9m wide, and will involve the excavation of strip foundations 0.9m deep and 0.6m wide (subject to building control). Some new drainage works will also take place at the rear of the property, including the excavation of a 5.5m long trench to a new soakaway in the rear garden.

6 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The aim of the archaeological fieldwork is to record and recover information relating to the nature, date, depth, and significance of any archaeological features and deposits which might be affected by the ground works. The archaeological fieldwork will be conducted by EDAS.
- 6.2 Any trenches excavated for the new drainage works and building foundations will be subject to archaeological monitoring as they are being dug, so that any archaeological deposits that might be uncovered can be immediately identified and recorded. Any topsoil stripping that might be required will also be subject to constant archaeological monitoring, and this will be followed by detailed cleaning and recording of the exposed ground surface. Where mechanical equipment is to be used for the excavations (e.g. JCB or mini-digger), the main contractor will use a toothless bucket, to facilitate the archaeological recording.
- 6.3 If it becomes clear during the monitoring work that little of archaeological interest is likely to survive in specific parts of the site, the recording work may be halted in that part of the site, in consultation with the Curatorial Officer of the Humber Archaeology Partnership. However, if structures, features or finds of archaeological interest are exposed or disturbed, EDAS will be allowed time to clean, assess, and hand excavate, sample and record the archaeological remains, as necessary and appropriate according to the nature of the remains, to allow the archaeological material to be sufficiently characterised. Heavy plant or excavators will not be operated in the immediate vicinity of any archaeological remains until those remains have been recorded and EDAS has given explicit permission for operations to recommence at that location.
- 6.4 The archaeological recording work should not cause undue delay to the overall programme of site works, and much can be achieved through liaison and co-operation with the main contractor. However, the main contractor and client should ensure that EDAS has sufficient time and resources to ensure compliance with all elements of this methods statement. It is likely that the archaeological recording will be accomplished through a number of separate site visits, the number and duration of which will be determined by the speed of the development and/or excavations. Access to the site will therefore be afforded to EDAS at all reasonable times.
- 6.5 Reasonable prior notice (minimum one week) of the commencement of development will be given to EDAS, who will then inform the Curatorial Officer of the Humber Archaeology Partnership, so that he/she may attend or monitor the recording work if they so wish.

- 6.6 The actual areas of ground disturbance, and any features of archaeological interest, will be accurately located on a site plan and recorded by photographs (35mm colour and digital prints), scale drawings (plans and sections at 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 scales as appropriate), and written descriptions as judged adequate by EDAS, using appropriate proforma record sheets and standard archaeological recording systems.

7 UNEXPECTED SIGNIFICANT OR COMPLEX DISCOVERIES

- 7.1 If, in the professional judgement of the archaeologist on site, unexpectedly significant or complex discoveries are made that warrant more detailed recording than is covered by this methods statement, immediate contact will be made with the developer and the Curatorial Officer of the Humber Archaeology Partnership. This will allow appropriate amendments to be made to the scope of the recording and subsequent reporting work, in agreement with all parties concerned; these amendments might, for example, including the necessity for the sampling of archaeological and/or environmental deposits and/or more detailed excavation of specific structures. The possibility of temporarily halting work for unexpected discoveries has already been discussed with the developer, and sufficient time and resources will be made available to ensure that proper recording is made prior to any removal.
- 7.2 If human remains are encountered during the course of the groundworks, they will be removed under the conditions of a Ministry of Justice burial licence, to ensure that they are treated with due dignity. The preferred option would be for them to be adequately recorded before lifting, and then carefully removed for scientific study, and long-term storage with an appropriate museum; however, the burial licence may specify reburial or cremation as a requirement. The nature and location of the development site is such that human burials are not expected.
- 7.3 The terms of the Treasure Act (1996) will be followed with regard to any finds which might fall within its purview. Any such finds will be removed to a safe place, and reported to the local coroner as required by the procedures laid down in the Code of Practice. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft. A finds recovery and conservation strategy will also be discussed and agreed with the developer in advance of the project commencing.

8 REPORTING AND ARCHIVING

- 8.1 On completion of the fieldwork, any samples taken will be processed and any finds will be cleaned, identified, assessed, spot dated, marked (if appropriate) and properly packaged and stored in accordance with the requirements of national guidelines. The level of post-excavation analysis will be appropriate to the quality and quantity of the finds recovered, and specialists would be consulted as necessary.
- 8.2 A fully indexed and ordered field archive will be prepared, following the guidance produced by English Heritage. The archive will comprise primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs, and an index to the archive will also be prepared. Subject to the agreement of the landowner, the site archive will be deposited with any finds in the appropriate registered museum (East Riding of Museum Service). The proposed recipient museum will be contacted at the beginning of the project to obtain accession numbers etc. A copy of the Archive Index and the name of the recipient museum will also be sent to the Humber SMR. EDAS will make an allowance for a minimum of one box in calculating estimates for the museum's storage grant.
- 8.3 With the exception of human remains, and finds of treasure (as defined under the 1996 Treasure Act), which will be reported to the coroner, all finds are the property of the landowner. However, it is generally expected that the finds will be deposited with the site archive. A finds recovery and conservation strategy will be agreed with the developer in advance of the project commencing, and this will include contingency arrangements for artefacts of special significance. Any recording, marking and storage materials will be of archival quality, and recording systems will be compatible with the recipient museum. Copies of all recording forms and manuals have already been submitted to the Humber SMR, in relation of other projects.

- 8.4 Within six weeks of the completion of the site work, a report detailing the results of the work will be produced. This report will include the following (as appropriate):
- A non-technical summary;
 - Site code/project number;
 - Planning reference number and SMR casework number;
 - Dates for fieldwork visits;
 - Grid reference;
 - A location plan, with scale;
 - A copy of the developer's plan showing the areas monitored;
 - Sections and plan drawings with ground level, Ordnance Datum and vertical and horizontal scales;
 - General site photographs, as well as photographs of any significant archaeological deposits or artefacts that are encountered;
 - A written description and analysis of the methods and results of the watching brief, in the context of the known archaeology of the area;
 - Specialist artefact and environmental reports, as necessary.
- 8.5 Three copies of the final report will be supplied, for distribution to the developer, the Local Planning Authority and the Humber SMR. A copy of the final report will also be included within the site archive. The Humber SMR will also receive an electronic version of the report in line with their current guidance, namely as a pdf file.
- 8.6 EDAS also subscribe to English Heritage's OASIS (Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations) project, and all EDAS projects are fully OASIS compliant. Prior to the start of the fieldwork, an OASIS online record will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. All parts of the OASIS online form will be subsequently completed for submission to English Heritage and the Humber SMR. This will include an uploaded pdf version of the entire report.
- 8.7 Where a significant discovery is made, consideration will be given to the preparation of a short note outlining the findings for inclusion in a local archaeological journal.

9 MONITORING

- 9.1 The archaeological recording work may be monitored by the Humber Archaeology Partnership, and appropriate site meetings and liaison will be arranged as necessary.

10 HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 10.1 EDAS will comply with the Health and Safety at Work Act of 1974 while undertaking the archaeological recording work, and Health and Safety issues will take priority over archaeological matters. The site is privately owned and EDAS would indemnify the landowner in respect of their legal liability for physical injury to persons or damage to property arising on site in connection with the archaeological work, to the extent of EDAS's Public Liability Insurance Cover (£5,000,000).

Ed Dennison, EDAS
27th January 2011