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MAP Archaeological Practice

Land North of 45 Main Street
Elloughton
East Riding of Yorkshire

19/00261/PLF

Written Scheme of Investigation

Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching

MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd ©

Land North of 45 Main Street
Elloughton
East Riding of Yorkshire

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION:
Archaeological Watching Brief

19/02261/PLF

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1 Summary

1.1 Planning permission has been granted, by East Riding of Yorkshire Council, for the erection of a detached dwelling, garage, and boundary walls on land to the north of 45 Main Street, Elloughton, East Riding of Yorkshire (planning reference 19/02261/PLF).

1.2 Condition 10 of the Planning Permission states that;
No development shall take place on site until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. Development shall then be carried out in accordance with the approved scheme.

1.3 MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd has been commissioned to undertake an Archaeological Watching Brief during groundworks associated development. This document sets out the details of the archaeological watching brief that East Riding of Yorkshire Council considers to be necessary.

2 Site Description.

2.1 The site lies on land to the north of 45 Main Street, Elloughton, approximately 2km north of Brough town centre (Fig. 1 SE 94455 27956)

2.2 The site stands on bedrock deposits of the Kellaways Sand Member, interbedded sandstone and siltstone. This is overlain by sands and gravels of the Bielby Sand member (BGS. 2021).

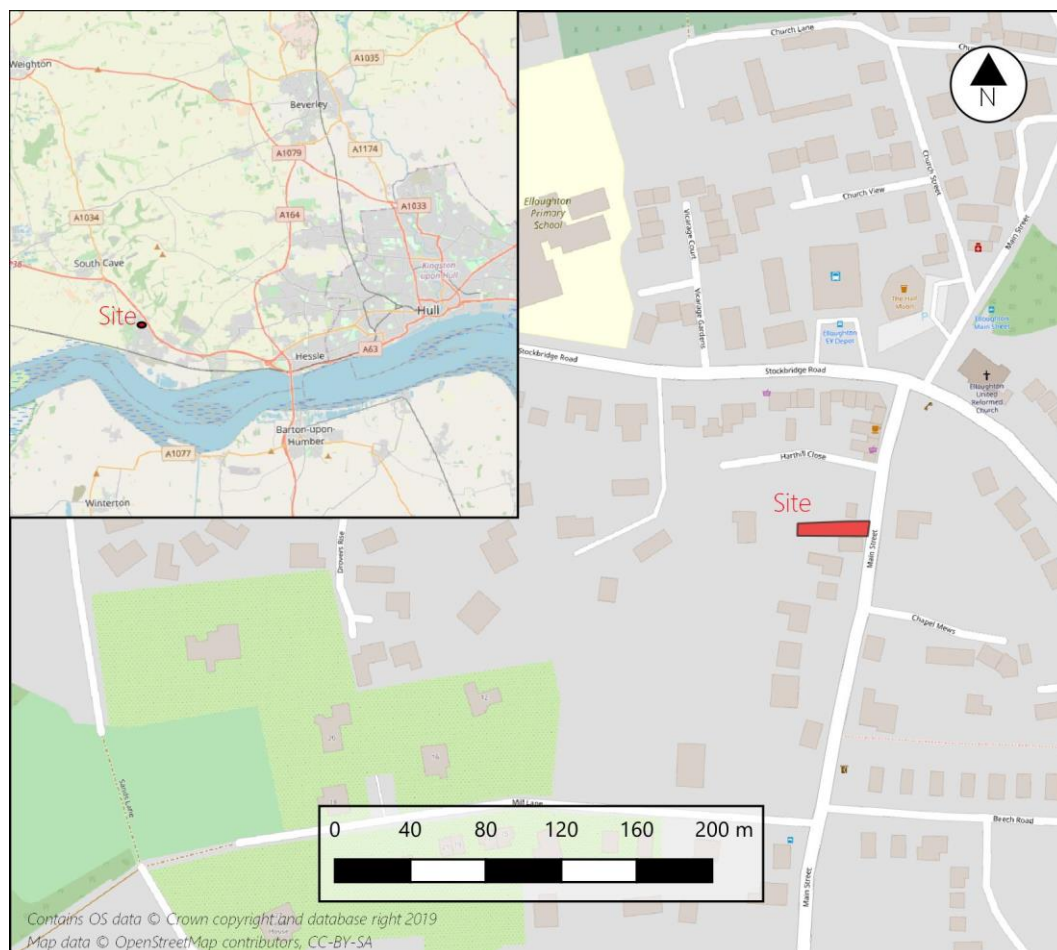


Figure 1. Site Location.

3. Archaeological and Historical Background

3.1 There is vast evidence for late prehistoric and Roman period activity in the vicinity of Elloughton, including a fort and river crossing sites at Brough to the south and a Roman road which linked Brough to Stamford Bridge runs to the west of the village. Prehistoric and later finds have been found across the area and cropmarks of likely Romano-British activity have been identified to the west (MHU3472).

3.2 The site is located within the village of Elloughton, which has produced evidence of Romano-British activity. A possible Roman watch tower was identified to the west of the site (MHU3470). The site was identified in 1946 on land south of Stocksbridge Road. Roman pottery and a child's burial were recovered.

3.2 Burials have also been identified to the south of the site and range in date from the Neolithic through to the early Medieval period (MHU3477). Finds associated with the burials include beads, brooches, coinage and weaponry.

4. Archaeological Programme

4.1 The purpose of the Watching Brief is;

- to allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works
- to provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in

question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard.

4.2 The Watching Brief will consist of an archaeologist from MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd observing groundworks across the site as described in 3.1 above. Where it becomes clear during the watching brief that there is no likelihood of archaeological deposits surviving on the site the watching brief may be curtailed with the agreement of the Development Archaeologist at East Riding of Yorkshire Council.

4.3 The watching brief will be carried out by the archaeologist in a manner that allows the contractor to proceed with their construction programme without unreasonable interference or delay. The contractor must inform the archaeologist of the schedule for any groundwork which falls under the remit of the Watching Brief and must allow the archaeologist reasonable access and resources to implement this archaeological scheme of investigation.

5 Compliance

5.1 MAP will adhere to the general principles of the ClfA Code of Conduct (ClfA 2019) throughout the project and to the ClfA 'Standards and Guidance for An Archaeological Watching Brief' (CIFA 2020).

5.2 All work will be carried out in accordance with chapter 16 of the National Planning Policy Framework (2019) on 'Archaeology and Planning'.

- 5.3 The work will be monitored under the auspices of the Development Archaeologist at East Riding of Yorkshire Council who should be consulted before the commencement of site works.
- 5.4 All maps within this report have been produced from the Ordnance Survey with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Crown Copyright. License No. AL 50453A and also data derived from Open Street Map (<https://www.openstreetmap.org/copyright>).
- 5.5 If human remains are encountered, they will be excavated, recorded and lifted under the conditions of licences for the removal of human remains (issued by the Ministry of Justice) and in accordance with the Burial Act (1857) and 'Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains' (Brickley & McKinley. 2004) to ensure that they are treated with due dignity.
- 5.6 MAP Archaeological Practice is an ISO 9001 accredited organisation (certificate number GB2005425). The award of the ISO 9001 certificate, independently audited by the British Standards Institution (BSI), demonstrates MAP's commitment to providing a quality service to our clients. ISO (the International Organisation for Standardisation) is the most recognised standards body in the world, helping to drive excellence and continuous improvement within businesses.

6 Fieldwork Methodology

- 6.1 The archaeologist will be in attendance at such times during the excavation for the groundworks as he or she considers appropriate and necessary; the archaeologist will record the presence or absence of archaeological

features and deposits and make all appropriate written, drawn and photographic records of any archaeological deposits which are revealed; all burials must be recorded and removed by the archaeologist; a Home Office burial licence must be obtained for this procedure;

- 6.2 Where structures, finds, soil features and layers of archaeological interest are exposed or disturbed by construction works, the archaeologist should be provided with the opportunity to observe, clean, assess, excavate by hand where appropriate, sample and record these features and finds. If the contractors or plant operators notice archaeological remains, they should immediately tell the archaeologist. The sampling of deposits for environmental evidence should be a standard consideration, and arrangements should be made to ensure that specialist advice and analysis are available if appropriate.
- 6.3 Heavy plant should not be operated in the near vicinity of archaeological remains until they have been recorded, and the Archaeologist on site has allowed operations to recommence at that location. Sterile subsoils (C horizons) and parent materials below archaeological deposits may be removed without archaeological supervision. Where reinstatement is required, subsoils should be backfilled first and topsoil last.
- 6.4 Context recording methodologies and systems will be used. All archaeological deposits will be recorded according to principles of stratigraphic excavation on MAP's *pro forma* sheets, which are compatible with the MoLAS recording system. The MoLAS recording manual will be used on site where necessary. The stratigraphy of trenches will be recorded even if no archaeology is found.

- 6.5 A full written, drawn and photographic record will be made of all material revealed during the course of the trial excavation. Plans should be completed at a scale of 1:50 or 1:20 (as appropriate), whilst section drawings should be at a scale of 1:10. High resolution digital photographs should form the basis of the photographic archive.
- 6.6 All finds (artefacts and ecofacts) visible during the Watching Brief will be collected and processed, unless variations in this principle are agreed with the Local Authority. Finds will be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in the RESCUE/UKIC publication First Aid for Finds. In accordance with the procedures outlined in MoRPHE, all iron objects, a selection of non-ferrous artefacts (including all coins), and a sample of any industrial debris relating to metallurgy will be X-radiographed before assessment.
- 6..7 Health and safety will take priority over archaeological matters. All archaeologists undertaking fieldwork must comply with all Health and Safety Legislation, this includes the preparation of a Risk Assessment.
- 6..8 Necessary precautions should be taken by the client to identify any underground services and overhead lines.
- 6..9 All on site staff hold valid CSCS cards. All Project Officers and Project Managers hold a valid First Aid at Work Certificate and Site Supervisor Safety Training qualifications.
- 6.1.0 MAP will provide evidence of all necessary insurances, including Employer's Liability, Professional Liability and Public Liability Cover.

7. Post Excavation Analysis and reporting

7.1 Upon completion of the works, the artefacts, soil samples and stratigraphic information will be assessed as to their potential and significance for further analysis.

7.2 Within six weeks of the completion of the work, a report will be produced by the archaeologist, and submitted to the developer, the Local Planning Authority and the Humber Historic Environment Record office.

The final 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 plan of the developer's plan, with scale showing the areas monitored (e.g. the service trenches and any associated landscaping, construction of access routes etc.) and indicating the position of archaeological features in relation to the foundations etc.
- Section and plan drawings (where archaeological deposits are exposed), with ground level, Ordnance Datum and vertical and horizontal scales
- General site photographs. A high-resolution digital archive, including general as well as photographs of significant archaeological deposits or artefacts if 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

- The archaeological contractor will also supply a digital copy of the report in PDF format to the Humber Historic Environment Record office,
- Where a significant discovery is made, consideration should be given to the preparation of a short note for inclusion in a local journal
- All work will be carried out in accordance with the developer's proposed timetable and shall not cause undue delay to the development unless otherwise agreed.

7.3 Copies of the report will be submitted to the commissioning body, the Local Planning Authority and the Humber Historic Environment Record within an agreed timetable and subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality (see 8.2 below).

7.4 We will provide a digital copy of the report in PDF format to the Humber Historic Environment Record Office.

8. Copyright, Confidentiality and Publicity

8.1 Unless the individual/organisation commissioning the project wishes to state otherwise, the copyright of any written, graphic or photographic records and reports rests with MAP.

9. Archive Preparation and Dissemination

9.1 Where necessary the requirements for archive preparation and deposition should be addressed and undertaken in a manner agreed with the recipient museum: in this instance, the Hull and East Riding Museum is recommended. The recipient museum will be contacted at an early stage, before submission of the project design and before commencement of fieldwork.

- 9.2 A site archive should be prepared in accordance with the specification outlined in *Management of Archaeological Projects* (MoRPHE (Lee, E, 2006). See also *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive, the Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums: Guidelines for use in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales* Society of Museum Archaeologists 1995.
- 9.3 The site archive, including finds and environmental material, subject to the permission of the relevant landowners, will be labelled, conserved and stored according to the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC)'s. Provision will be made for the stable storage of paper records and their long term storage on a suitable medium, such as microfilm, a copy of which should be deposited with the NMR (Historic England). An index to the contents of the archive together with details of its date and place of deposition should be lodged with the SMR.
- 9.4 Archive deposition must be arranged in consultation with the recipient museum and the Development Archaeologist at East Riding of Yorkshire Council and must take account of the requirements of the recipient museum and the relevant guidelines (see above) relating to the preparation and transfer of archives. The timetable for deposition shall be agreed on completion of the site archive and narrative.

10. Best Practice and Guidelines

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