

**CRANSWICK COUNTRY FOODS PLC
STAITHES ROAD PRESTON, EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE:**



**Written scheme of investigation for archaeological evaluation by trial
excavation**

Prepared by: HUMBER FIELD ARCHAEOLOGY
The Old School
Northumberland Avenue
KINGSTON UPON HULL
HU2 0LN

Prepared for: Gabbitas Gill Partnership Ltd
T/A GGP Consult

On behalf of Cranswick Country Foods Plc
Staithes Road
Preston
East Yorkshire.
HU12 8TB

Planning reference: 21/02002/STPLF
Humber HER ref.: PA/CONS/28626
HFA site code: SRP2022
National Grid Ref.: TA 1823 3075 (approximate centre)

Contents

1	INTRODUCTION	2
1.1	Project background	2
1.2	Site topography and geology	2
1.3	Archaeological and historical background	2
2	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	3
3	METHOD STATEMENTS	4
3.1	Excavation	4
3.2	Strategy for the recovery and sampling of biological remains	6
3.3	Off-site works	7
3.4	Copyright, confidentiality and publicity	8
3.5	Health and Safety, Insurance	9
3.6	Monitoring	9
4	TIMETABLE AND STAFFING	9
4.1	Timetable for the work	9
4.2	Project team, staff experience and technical expertise	9
	BIBLIOGRAPHY	11

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

This written scheme of investigation (WSI) for archaeological evaluation by trial excavation has been produced in support of the proposals for the construction an extension to the production facility, creation of a new vehicular access, re-location of the principal site entrance with in site circulation and extension to the existing car park and the creation of visitor and HGV parking, erection of a security building and vehicle wash at Cranswick Country Foods Ltd, Staithes Road, Preston, East Riding of Yorkshire, (centred at National Grid Reference TA 1823 3075; HFA Site Code SRP2022 – see Figs 1 and 2). The site lies in a landscape containing heritage assets dating from the medieval and later periods.

An application made for this development, reference 21/02002/STPLF was submitted to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), The East Riding of Yorkshire Council on the 21st May 2021.

The Humber Archaeology Partnership (HAP) had recommended a programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching in their consultation response to the application and have also produced a specification for the works, ref. HER/PA/CONS/28626, dated 25th October 2021.

Humber Field Archaeology (HFA) have appointed to undertake the necessary work and have produce this written scheme of investigation (WSI) to be submitted to HAP In compliance with para 6.12 of the specification and by the client to the local planning authority for approval in advance of any start on site, in order to define the location of the proposed trial trenches and to provide a methodology for the works.

1.2 Site topography and geology

The area of the evaluation covers approximately 2.1ha and is currently pasture with an access road running through it. It is bordered to the north by Neat Marsh Road, to the east and west by agricultural land and to the south by the existing facility.

The site lies at around 5m OD. The superficial geology is Till overlying the bedrock of Chalk (data from [Geology of Britain viewer | British Geological Survey \(BGS\)](#)).

Overlying soils are described as slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils (<http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/>).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

This archaeological background is reproduced from the consultation document to East Riding of Yorkshire Council (ref: HER/ PA/CONS/28626).

The site lies within an area of archaeological importance, on the western side of the village of Preston. The main axis of the medieval village ran east to west, with the church at the eastern end. This particular part of the township was known as West End and had its own discrete manorial focus in the field to the west of the application site. After the 18th century, the orientation of the village changed to that of the modern settlement with a north to south lane (Kirkholme Street, now Main Street) becoming the main road through the village, and much of

the West End was abandoned. The village itself is a pre-Conquest settlement, which has origins in the Saxon period.

The manorial site which lies in the field to the west of Blundells Farm took the form of a moated enclosure. This survived as a clearly defined earthwork into the 18th century and was first recorded on Ordnance Survey maps on the 1855 six inch to one mile edition. The moat survived as a ditch visible on the west, north and east sides. There is the suggestion of an entrance on the west side, and there may also have been one on the east side, though which of these was original could only be ascertained by excavation. The chief house on the estate was called West Hall in the 13th century, and West Garth in the 16th century; it is safe to assume that this moated seignorial residence is that of West Hall. This was probably the home of the Preston family. In 1287 John of Preston held 3 carucates and 2 bovates of the Aumale fee in Preston. This estate was occasionally referred to as Preston Manor in the 16th century, and by the 17th century it was held by William Alford, who sold it in 1611 to Henry Alured. In 1759 much of the land surrounding the site was sold to Joseph Thompson, and it included 8 bovates called Priors, and several closes, among them Prior Garth (so-called because some of the adjoining land had been held by Warter Priory). By the time of the Inclosure of the parish in 1777 there was no longer any house on the site of the former moated manor. On grounds of form the moated site is most likely to have been constructed between the 12th and 14th centuries, probably as the chief residence of the de Preston family; and, whilst the documentary references to West Hall Garth suggest that the manor house was still standing in the 16th century, it was probably demolished in the 17th or early 18th century.

To the south of the proposal site an archaeological evaluation in the form of trial trenching discovered the remains a former hedgerow trench and a land-drain. Also recovered during this work was a small finds assemblage of post medieval pottery. The assemblage included a single sherd of late 17th or early 18th century Staffordshire slipware, the rest of the material was mostly 18th and 19th century in date. Another programme of archaeological evaluation work undertaken to the east of the application site identified a series of undated gullies possibly representing crofts and tofts associated with medieval Preston. Dating and sampling from one of the trenches suggests that there is potential for earlier occupation in the vicinity. The fabric, form and deposition of the pottery suggests that they have been discarded not too far from a domestic setting.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The main objective of an archaeological evaluation is to determine the quality, level, nature and extent of a site's archaeological resource in order to calculate the impact that any proposed development is likely to have on that resource, in line with the Policies within Section 16 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment' in the National Planning Policy Framework 2021.

The current knowledge of the site and its environs suggest that archaeological remains of medieval date survive on the site but features from the prehistoric and later periods may also be present. The trial trenching is intended to examine a representative sample of the archaeological deposits present on the site.

The evaluation will be required to:

- identify and record all archaeological features and artefacts exposed during excavation of the trial trenches;
- establish the sequence of archaeological deposits;
- determine the form and function of any archaeological features identified;
- retrieve dating evidence and palaeoecological evidence from archaeological features;
- identify any spatial distribution of activity.

The preferred option, as specified in national heritage guidance, is the preservation of significant archaeological remains *in situ*. The trenching proposed is designed to investigate the possibilities of reconciling the needs of preservation with those of the development. It will also allow the assessment of potential and development of a strategy for preservation by record, if appropriate.

The results will be presented in appropriate detail in a post-excavation assessment report. Assessment of the results of the fieldwork will aim to provide recommendations as to the need, or otherwise, for further research on any of the excavated material and will determine the appropriate methods for dissemination of the results should they be of any archaeological significance.

All archaeological work will be carried out to a sufficient standard to satisfy the aims of the project and the requirements of HAP as outlined in their *Notes for archaeological contractors proposing to work in the area covered by the Humber SMR* (Evans 1999); the work will also conform to the standards espoused in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014a) and *Standard and Guidance for archaeological excavation* (CIfA 2014b).

3 METHOD STATEMENTS

3.1 Excavation

It is proposed that ten (10) trenches, 20m long by 2m wide are excavated across the site in the positions agreed with HAP; (see Fig. 2). The trenches will, through the investigation and sampling of archaeological deposits, aim to determine the extent and quality of survival of such deposits and the nature of early land-use; this will help determine the impact of the development proposals on any surviving archaeology.

The mechanical excavation equipment employed will be used under direct archaeological supervision down to the first significant archaeological deposit, after which the work will involve hand-excavation. If no features are observed, stripping may continue to the subsoil horizon, or to the deepest level which can safely be worked, if the subsoil is not reached first. The exposed surface will then be cleaned and examined. The subsoil may also be removed at the Project Officer's discretion to reveal the underlying natural topography.

The complete excavation of features is not regarded as necessary as part of the evaluation; instead, a sufficient sample will be investigated in order to understand the stratigraphic sequence in each trench. The minimum excavated proportion of the following categories of features will be examined, where possible:

- a 100% sample of all stake-holes.
- a 50% sample of all post-holes, and of pits with a diameter of up to 1.5m.
- a minimum 25% sample of pits with a diameter of over 1.5m; including a complete section across the pit to recover its full profile.
- a minimum 20% sample of all linear features, up to 5m in length; and for features greater than this, a 10% sample.

All terminals and corners of linear features will be investigated, and the stratigraphic relationships at junctions/intersections will be determined, if not clearly established in plan view, for instance through use of box-sections.

Where justified – e.g. when an agreed mitigation strategy is to involve preservation of archaeological features by record – some below-ground features will, after appropriate sample-excitation as described above, be subject to full excavation through total removal of their fills to potentially enable a more comprehensive understanding of their structure and facilitate greater finds recovery. This may apply to the following categories of features: funerary contexts; buildings (such as ring gullies, roundhouses or post-built structures); and, industrial features. The exception to this would be where the agreed mitigation strategy is to involve the *in situ* preservation of features.

During evaluation, where elements of intact structural features of early date, such as walls or hearths, are encountered, these will only be removed for necessary sampling and recording purposes subject to the agreement of HAP. This may be necessary if the presence of the feature hindered proper excavation or understanding of earlier deposits, or where its presence would pose a risk to the continuation of safe excavation – otherwise, such features should normally remain *in situ*.

Where features of archaeological interest are present, they will be planned at a scale of 1:50 or 1:20 and hand-excavated. Sections will be cleaned and drawn at a scale of 1:10, written context descriptions will be compiled, and photographs taken. A photographic record will be maintained using high-resolution digital photography. The level of features or deposits relative to Ordnance Datum will be determined. The locations of trenches will be surveyed relative to the Ordnance Survey National Grid using survey-grade GPS equipment.

Any artefacts recovered will be bagged according to their context. Soil samples will be taken from features or deposits deemed likely to have palaeoenvironmental potential (see below). Processing of the finds and samples will be undertaken in order to be consistent with current Historic England (HE) guidance (e.g. English Heritage 2011). Waterlogged wooden objects or structures will also be treated according to HE guidelines (e.g. English Heritage 2010).

Finds encountered will be recorded to professional standards using recognised procedures and numbering systems compatible with the accessioning system employed by the recipient museums service. Recording, marking and storage materials will be of archive quality. Finds of particular interest — *ie* those other than bulk finds such as animal bone, pottery or ceramic building materials — will be allocated a Recorded Find number, and information such as their location in three dimensions and their description will be entered onto an appropriate *pro forma* sheet. A site-specific accession number will be agreed with the relevant museum service.

3.2 Strategy for the recovery and sampling of biological remains

Sediment sampling

The aim of sediment sampling within the context of this evaluation will be to gather sufficient material for analysis of biological remains and to assess bioarchaeological potential. To this end a number of samples will be taken from excavated features and/or deposits; the sampling and subsequent assessment and/or analysis will be in line with HE guidelines (English Heritage 2011). The sampling strategy will be relatively 'broad brush' during the trial excavations, to ensure potential is adequately assessed; this will enable a more targeted strategy to be adopted during any further mitigation.

Samples will generally be collected as multiples of 10-litre soil samples, taken from targeted deposits and stored in plastic tubs. In line with EH guidelines, sample types would be as follows:

flotation sample – for all non-waterlogged organic remains, including carbonised plant remains and artefacts; between 40 and 60 litres in volume;

coarse-sieved sample – principally for when high concentrations of artefacts and large non-waterlogged organic remains (i.e. animal bones) are present; potentially as much as 100 litres in volume (or more);

large sample – for waterlogged organic remains; around 20 litres in volume (to allow for sub-sampling for the various categories of ecofact).

All samples will be visually examined at HFA premises, and in light of this examination and the results of the fieldwork, suitable material will be sent for assessment to Palaeoecology Research Services (PRS).

Spot/ID samples

A small number of spot samples, such as concentrations of small bones, seeds etc. might be taken, as may samples of wood for identification.

Animal bones

Animal bones will be hand-collected from all excavated features, and will be bagged and labelled according to their excavated context. Collection from unstratified contexts, such as topsoil, will not be attempted. Where deposits are noted to contain dense concentrations of bones, then these will be sampled for coarse sieving (see above). Collected bones will be examined by PRS.

Scientific dating

Where other means of dating are not available, it may be necessary to submit samples for scientific dating. Such dating will follow relevant HE guidelines (currently English Heritage 2004, 2006a, 2008a).

Organic material recovered either from samples or taken as Spot/ID samples for scientific dating might be submitted for radiocarbon dating; alternatively fired clay structures or preserved timbers may be suitable for other dating methods. Costs for such analyses would be approved with the client before expenditure.

Human remains

If human remains are encountered, it is anticipated that they will be left *in situ* and appropriate record made of them before being re-buried. If, however, their removal proves necessary, a licence

for their exhumation will be obtained from the Ministry of Justice before any are removed; HFA will normally apply for such a licence on the client's behalf.

Human remains will be treated with due respect and adequately recorded using existing recording forms designed specifically for such use, in line with procedures outlined in *CIfA Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains* (Mitchell, P.D. and Brickley, M. (eds) 2017) and *Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England - Second edition* (APABE 2017). Any skeletal material will be lifted and arrangements made for storage, unless the licence specifies reburial or cremation. Any disturbed or unstratified remains would also be collected for assessment and/or reburial.

3.3 Off-site works

Assessment

Upon completion of the excavations, artefacts, soil samples, and written and drawn information will be retained for assessment. This will take place after the on-site works, at which time its full potential and significance can be properly assessed. The site records will be indexed and assessed, leading to the production of a detailed report; this will include the discussion of the excavated trenches with (where appropriate) a phasing structure based on the stratigraphic sequence. The results of any specialist assessments will be integrated and the site phasing checked for consistency.

All finds will be examined, catalogued and prepared for archive by a Finds Officer (see below). HFA retain the right at this stage to discard unstratified material, particularly that from modern topsoil and overburden, unless of clear intrinsic interest. Any pottery recovered will be spot-dated by a sub-contracted pottery specialist with experience of regional ceramic forms and fabrics.

Provision will be made for the assessment of the conservation needs of the whole finds assemblage by a recognised specialist, such as the York Archaeological Trust (YAT) conservation laboratory. If applicable, a report will be produced by the conservator on the results of this assessment for inclusion in the post-excavation assessment report. The radiography and investigation of stratified metal finds will follow guidance of HE (see English Heritage 2006b, 2008b).

Waterlogged organic finds can be expected and will be treated according to HE guidelines (English Heritage 2010, 2012). Soil samples will be sent to an environmental specialist, following an initial selection process, for more detailed examination. Arrangements will also be made to assess specialist samples where these have been taken. The animal bones and any human bones will be assessed by relevant suitably-qualified specialists.

Archive preparation and deposition (including finds retention/disposal)

The physical site archive will be labelled, conserved and stored according to recent guidelines (Brown 2007; Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014c). It is intended that the site archive will be deposited with a suitable repository which meets the criteria for the storage of archaeological material; in this case, the East Riding of Yorkshire Museum is recommended. Finds remain the property of the landowner until such time as they may grant title to a museum – the client is normally encouraged to donate the finds from the archaeological fieldwork to a museum. The client has indicated their wish to reserve a decision on granting title for any artefacts.

Upon completion of post-excavation work, ownership of the finds, if agreed by the client, can be transferred to the museum, with the written archive also being transferred by the archaeological

contractor. All recorded finds would be deposited as a matter of course, but discussions would need to take place upon completion of post-excavation work to determine which bulk finds were of sufficient importance to be deposited. An allowance will be made as a contribution to the recipient museum towards the long-term curation and storage of materials.

Report production

Following completion of the on-site work, a post-excavation assessment document will be produced. This will include the following:

- a) A summary (non-technical) of the results of the evaluation
- b) A description of the background to the project, including site code, planning reference, grid reference, dates of fieldwork, and the historical and archaeological background of the site.
- c) A description of the methodology employed and the results of the work. There will be phasing and interpretation of the site sequence. This will be supported by figures: an overall plan of the site accurately identifying the location of the trenches; a plan of each, as necessary, indicating the location of archaeological features, and their sequence; at least one section detailing the stratigraphic sequence of deposits across the site. The report will also contain a number of photographs of selected features and/or deposits.
- d) An assessment of the artefacts, with a view to their potential for further study. This will take account of an assessment of the long-term conservation and storage needs of the objects.
- e) An assessment of the environmental samples taken, with a view to their potential for subsequent study.
- f) An assessment of the archaeological significance of the features or deposits identified, in relation to other sites in the region.
- g) Recommendations for the future treatment of archaeological remains on the site and the need for further post-excavation and publication work.
- h) Appendices, as appropriate, including a copy of the specification and/or project design.
- i) References and bibliography of all sources used.

Copies of the report including an archive index will be supplied to the client and HAP in pdf format. A copy will also be lodged with the Archaeological data Service (ADS) through Oasis

Should the results of assessment necessitate further analysis and reporting, a programme of post-excavation analysis and publication will be agreed with the client. Publication in national, period, or specialist journals will be considered.

3.4 Copyright, confidentiality and publicity

Unless the client wishes to state otherwise, the copyright of any written, graphic or photographic records and reports rests with HFA. The results of the work will remain confidential, initially being distributed only to the clients, their agents, and to HAP; it will remain so until such time as it is submitted in support of a planning application and is then deemed to have entered the public domain. All aspects of publicity will be agreed at the outset of the project between the client and HFA.

3.5 Health and Safety, Insurance

Health and Safety will take priority over archaeological matters. Under the terms of the *Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1999*, HFA prepare Risk Assessments for any excavations undertaken. Overall policy is in line with recommendations set out in the SCAUM/FAME manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology* (2007). Furthermore, HFA has a safety manual for excavations which is distributed to members of staff during Health and Safety induction at commencement of projects.

Humber Field Archaeology, as a section of Hull City Council, is covered by the Council's Public Liability Insurance Policy; the indemnity for this policy currently stand at £50 million. For further details contact: Zurich Municipal, Zurich House, 2 Gladiator Way, Farnborough, Hampshire, GU14 6GB. In addition, HFA, as a section of Hull City Council, is covered by the Council's £2m Professional Indemnity Insurance with Zurich Municipal. Copies of appropriate documentation can be supplied on request.

3.6 Monitoring

The work will be monitored by HAP to ensure that it is carried out to the required standard. This WSI has been submitted to them for their approval, and the opportunity will be afforded for them to visit the site and to inspect and comment upon the excavation and recording procedures.

4 TIMETABLE AND STAFFING

4.1 Timetable for the work

It is expected that excavations will commence on 10th January 2022 and is expected to last for 2 weeks days (10 working days). Notice shall be given to HAP in advance of on-site work commencing.

The on-site work will be followed by a post-excavation period. The main findings and any specialist assessments will appear as part of a post-excavation assessment report; production of this report can take several weeks, depending on the results of the work, its complexity and the availability of outside specialists.

4.2 Project team, staff experience and technical expertise

The on-site team will comprise a HFA Project Officer and a number of Site Assistants drawn from our pool of experience staff. The off-site team will comprise the Project Officer, Finds Manager and Finds Officer, with spot-dating and assessment of the pottery being undertaken by a sub-contracted pottery specialist, and contributions from other artefact and environmental specialists as required. The above will be under the overall direction of a Project Manager. The project team includes the following, with expertise drawn as necessary from the external specialists listed:

Project Manager

D. Atkinson, A.I.F.A - Has worked as a professional archaeologist in the region since 1979. Interested in all aspects of archaeological fieldwork and has published reports and papers on sites from the prehistoric to post-medieval periods. Has special interests in stratigraphic analysis, IT, AutoCAD and graphics.

Project Officers	D Jobling BA (Hons) 1998 Manchester University. Has experience in wetland archaeology, urban and rural archaeological fieldwork including surveying and post excavation analysis in the East Yorkshire and North Lincolnshire. Has special interests in the Neolithic period, the development of medieval Hull and AutoCAD. R. George, BA (Hons) – a valuable member of our excavation teams for many years, he has supervised sites for us in both rural and urban settings, written assessment and publication text and carried out Historic Landscape Characterisation for EH. Neil Adamson – has worked as a professional archaeologist since 1994, with experience of supervising projects on a variety of urban and rural sites from the prehistoric to post medieval period, with particular interest in medieval urban sites.
Supervisors	Stephen Kennedy, an experienced field archaeologist with the necessary expertise and abilities gained from several years as a professional, including a number of years with HFA at North Cave. If not an individual named above, the Project Officer will be one of a number of experienced HFA staff who have supervised archaeological projects and/or undertaken watching briefs or surveys.
Post Excavation Manager	K. Steedman, B.A.(Hons),. extensive professional experience in archaeological fieldwork since 1981, specialising in rural and urban excavation, project management and publication.
Finds Manager	L. Wastling; BSc (Hons) 1989, Archaeological Sciences, University of Bradford. Has worked professionally in archaeology since graduation. She has extensive fieldwork experience, specialising in artefact analysis and writing reports to final publication standard, as well as undertaking Historic Landscape Characterisation for HE.
Finds Officer	P. Cartwright BA (Hons) 2006 Hull. Has worked as a professional archaeologist since graduation and has experience on a variety of urban and rural sites from the prehistoric to post medieval period , though predominately on Iron Age/Romano-British period sites which are of particular interest. Has also undertaken finds processing and analysis including producing assessment reports.
Site Assistants	Taken from a pool of experienced staff who have worked with HFA on a temporary basis on numerous projects.
Pottery Specialist	P Didsbury, MPhil, Cert.Ed., who has extensive experience of pottery research on material from the region, and, in particular, has published reports on Saxon, medieval and post-medieval assemblages from the Humber region.
Ceramic Building Materials	HFA Finds staff.
Lithics	Peter Makey.
Worked Stone	S. Harrison, Ryedale Archaeological Services.
Environmental Specialists	Palaeoecology Research Services (micro plant remains, animal bones, shell).
Geoarchaeology, palynology	Wetlands Archaeology and Environments Research Centre, University of Hull.
Conservation Services	York Archaeological Trust Conservation Laboratory (conservation, specialist reports on wood and leather).
Archaeometallurgy	J. Cowgill, Environmental Archaeology Consultancy.
Archaeomagnetism	Dr M. Noel, GeoQuest Associates.
Human Remains	V.JW Osteoarchaeology
Dendrochronology	I. Tyers, Dendrochronological Consultancy Ltd.
Radiocarbon/AMS	Beta Analytic, Florida or SUERC, Glasgow

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England. 2017
Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England (Second edition)
- Allen, J L and St John Holt, A. 2007
SCAUM Manual: Health and Safety in Field Archaeology 2007, Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers
- Archaeology Data Service/Digital Antiquity 2011
Guides to Good Practice, <http://guides.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/>.
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014a
Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation, October 1994, revised September 2001 and October 2008; last updated December 2014
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014b
Standard and Guidance for archaeological excavation, September 1995, revised September 2001 and October 2008; last updated December 2014
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014c
Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives last updated December 2014
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014d
Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief; last updated December 2014
- English Heritage 2004
Guidelines on Producing and Interpreting Dendrochronological Dates (2004). <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/dendrochronology-guidelines/>
- English Heritage 2006a
Guidelines on Producing and Interpreting Archaeomagnetic Dates (2006). <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/archaeomagnetic-dating-guidelines/>
- English Heritage 2006b
Guidelines on the X-radiography of Archaeological Metalwork (2006). <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/x-radiography-of-archaeological-metalwork/>
- English Heritage 2008a
Guidelines on Using Luminescence Dating in Archaeology (2008). <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/luminescence-dating/>
- English Heritage 2008b
Investigative Conservation: Guidelines on How the Detailed Examination of Artefacts from Archaeological Sites can Shed Light on their Manufacture and Use (2008). <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/investigative-conservation/>
- English Heritage 2010
Guidelines on the Recording, Sampling, Conservation and Curation of Waterlogged Wood (2010). <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/waterlogged-wood/>
- English Heritage 2011
Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (second edition)
- Evans, D. 1999
Notes for archaeological contractors proposing to work in the area covered by the Humber SMR

Historic England 2018

Waterlogged Organic Artefacts: Guidelines on their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation (2018).
<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/waterlogged-organic-artefacts/>

Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government 2021

National Planning Policy Framework

Mitchell, P.D. and Brickley, M. (eds) 2017

Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains,
Chartered Institute for Archaeologists/British Association for Biological Anthropology and
Osteoarchaeology: Reading 2017. ISBN 978-0-948393-27-3

Museums and Galleries Commission, 1992

Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections.

Online

The British geological Survey

[Geology of Britain viewer | British Geological Survey \(BGS\)](#)

Cranfield Soil and Agrifood Institute

<http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/>

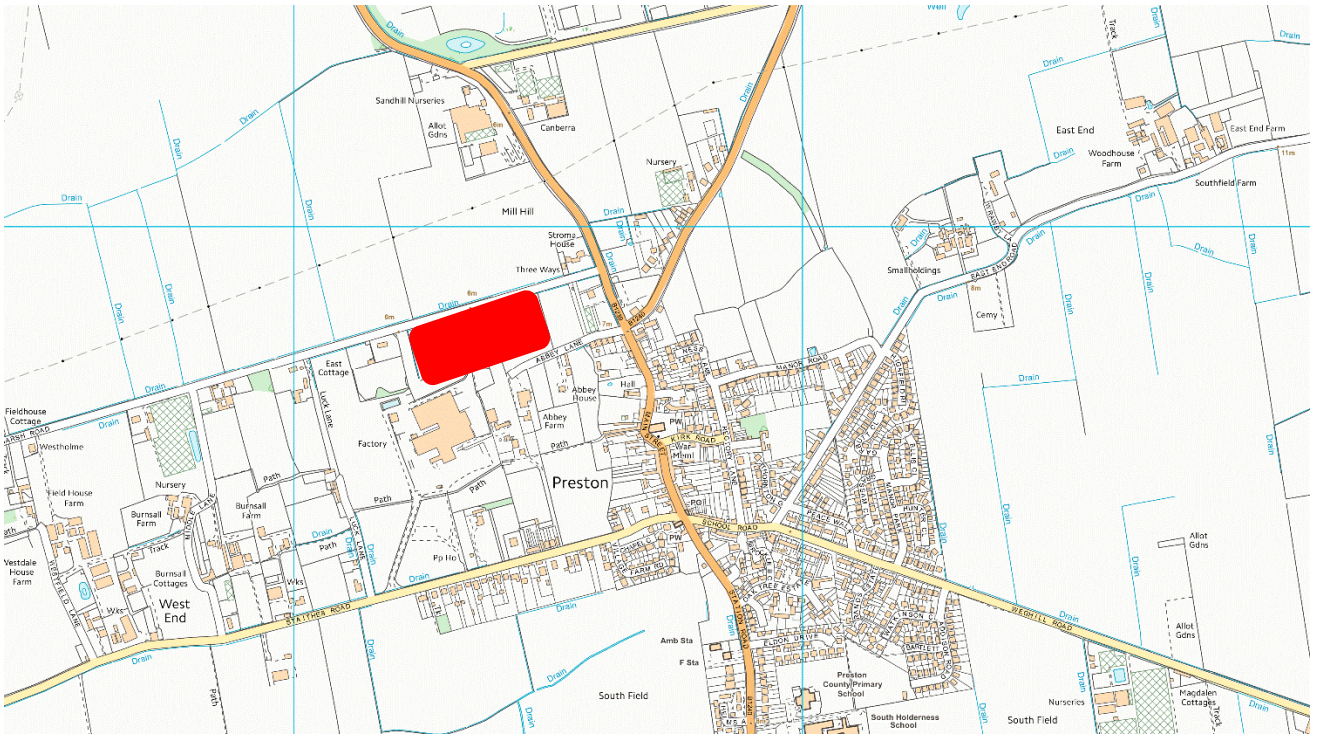


Figure 1: Approximate location of the proposed development (red)
 (Ordnance Survey © Crown Copyright; Licence no. 100034493).

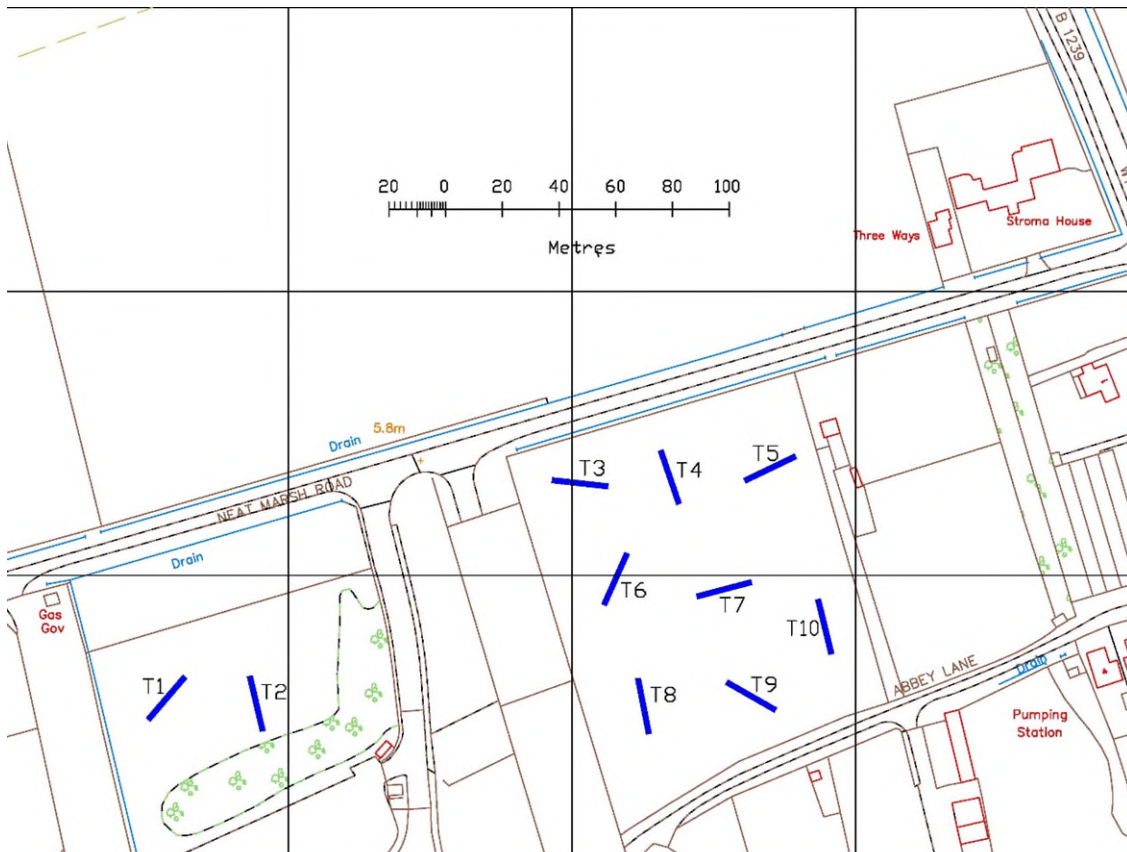


Figure 2 Agreed trench positions