

PA/2017/1091

**LAND TO THE REAR OF 3 – 5 WEST END , WINTERINGHAM
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE:**

Written scheme of investigation for archaeological monitoring and recording



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

For Keystone Architecture

On behalf of: McGurran Assets
3 Silver Street
Winteringham
North Lincolnshire
DN15 9ND

National Grid Reference: SE 9311 2215
Site Code: WB2017.016

Contents

1. INTRODUCTION	2
2. PLANNING BACKGROUND	2
3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	3
4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	5
5 METHOD STATEMENTS	5
5.1 Excavation	5
5.2 Strategy for the recovery and sampling of biological remains	6
5.3 Human remains	7
5.4 Off-site works	7
5.5 Copyright, confidentiality and publicity	9
5.6 Health and Safety, Insurance	9
5.7 Monitoring	9
6 TIMETABLE AND STAFFING	10
6.1 Timetable for the work	10
6.2 Staffing	10
7. REFERENCES	12

D. Atkinson
06/06/2017

1. INTRODUCTION

The proposed construction of a new dwelling fronting on to Market Hill on land to the rear of 3 - 5 West End, Winteringham, North Lincolnshire (Fig. 1) (NGR SE 9311 2215) has highlighted a need for an increased level of knowledge of the potential for survival of archaeological deposits on the site.

Humber Field Archaeology propose to undertake a programme of observation investigation and recording during the groundworks associated with this development.

Please note. This document is valid for 1 year from the date of issue and is specific to this application. Should there be any variations to the development then advice should be sought from North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (NLHER) as to the validity of this document.

2. PLANNING BACKGROUND

Previous applications for a dwelling on this site were submitted in 2007 and 2011, references PA/2007/2051 (outline) and PA/2011/0819 (reserved matters). In both instances approval was granted subject to conditions relating to the archaeology.

Condition 9 of PA/2007/2051 stated

No development shall take place 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, including a timetable for the investigation, which has been submitted by the applicant at least 14 days prior to the proposed commencement date, and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason

To comply with policy HE9 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan because the site lies in an area of archaeological interest.

Conditions 10, 11 and 12 stated

Condition 10

No development shall take place until an archaeological mitigation strategy, as defined in a brief prepared by North Lincolnshire's Historic Environment Record, has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The strategy shall include details of the following:

measures to ensure the preservation in situ, or the preservation by record, of archaeological features of identified importance methodologies for the recording and recovery of archaeological remains, including artefacts and ecofacts post-fieldwork methodologies for assessment and analyses report content and arrangements for dissemination, and publication proposals archive preparation and deposition with recognised repositories a timetable of works in relation to the proposed development, including, sufficient notification and allowance of time to ensure that the site work is undertaken and completed in accordance with the strategy monitoring arrangements, including the notification in writing to North Lincolnshire's Historic Environment Record of the commencement of archaeological works and the opportunity to monitor such works a list of all staff involved in the implementation of the strategy, including subcontractors and specialists, their responsibilities and qualifications.

Reason

To comply with policy HE9 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan because the site lies in an area of archaeological interest.

Condition 11

The archaeological mitigation strategy shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details and timings, subject to any variations agreed in writing by the local planning authority.

Reason

To comply with policy HE9 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan because the site lies in an area of archaeological interest.

Condition 12.

A copy of any analysis, reporting, publication or archiving required as part of the mitigation strategy shall be deposited at North Lincolnshire's Historic Environment Record within six months of the date of completion of the development hereby approved by this permission or such other period as may be agreed in writing by the local planning authority.

Reason

To comply with policy HE9 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan because the site lies in an area of archaeological interest.

The NLHER had recommended that a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording be secured.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The following is extracted in part from the NLHER entries for Winteringham on Heritage Gateway (accessed 05/06/17)

Prehistoric activity in the area is evidenced by a Bronze Age axe hoard (MLS2052) and a possible barrow (MLS2051)

There is evidence of widespread Roman occupation and agricultural activity in the area with the Roman town (MLS2068, NHLE1005243) and Ermine Street (MLS100), a major Roman Road running from Lincoln to the Humber at Winteringham lying to the east of the modern settlement.

Evidence of Romano-British, Anglo-Saxon and medieval occupation has been revealed at several sites in Winteringham in the form of features, pottery, coins and other artefacts (MLS21234, MLS2066, MLS18569, MLS17654, MLS21874). A precursor to the modern High Burgage was revealed in the form of a Holloway (MLS20309).

Winteringham named as 'Wintringeham' 1086 DB, c1115 LS, p1131 (e 13th) LibEL, 1202 Ass, 1244 Pap, 'Wintringham' c1115 LS, 'Uintringham' eHy2 Dane, 'Wintringham' 1202 Ass, 'the homestead, the estate of the Wint(e)ringhas' from the gen.plural 'Wint(e)ringa' of the OE group-name 'Wint(e)ringas' 'the family, the dependents of 'Winter' or 'Wintra' and OE '-ham'.

A pre-conquest settlement in the Wapentake of Manley. In 1086 Ulf had 12 carucates worth £10. At Domesday, Gilbert de Gard had 4 teams there in demesne, and 40 villeins and 5 sokemen and 10 bordars with 7 teams, a priest and a church, 3 mills, a ferry, and the site of a fishery. Erneis de Burun ought to have Wege's land - i.e. 6 bovates of land and 1 toft in the

soke of Gilbert de Gand, and another toft with sake and soke. In 1155-18 Walter de Gant held 11 carucates in Winteringham.

The present village is in two distinct parts on a W-E axis. The old village at the west end, grouped around the parish church. At the east end is the new planned market town, probably of the 13th century, with a main N-S axis on High and Low Burgage and a market off High Burgage. All Saints church may be 11th century. Grant of medieval market and fair. De la Pryme in 1695 noted the decay of the former market here, and by 1792 it had ceased altogether.

Immediately north of the site are two listed buildings, namely 3 and 5 West End. No.3 (MLS10381; NHLE1319704) is a Grade II house built c.1800 with the following description.

Local red brick to front, red-brown brick to sides and rear. Pantile roof. L-shaped on plan: single room to front with entrance and staircase to left, kitchen to rear. 3 storeys, 3 bays. Ground floor has entrance to left with C20 door in original frame, pair of original flush sashes with stone sills and later C19 4-pane glazing, both door and windows with incised stucco flat arches. First floor has similar windows, that to left a dummy, beneath slightly shallower arches. Second floor has smaller windows, that to left a dummy, beneath a 2-course steeped brick eaves. Roof hipped to left. Cornice end stack to right. Interior has 6-panelled doors in architraves, front windows with panels below and sash hung shutters; exposed chamfered joists to kitchen.

No.5 is also a Grade II house, now house and shop (The Old Post Office) (MLS10381; NHLE116876) with the following description.

Mid-late C18 with early C19 shot front. Local red-brick with pantile roof. L-shaped on plan, with single-room shop to front and single-room wing to rear. Two storeys, 3 bays. Shop front with central recessed half-glazed door beneath cornice and overlight, flanked by segmental bowed windows with later C19 glazing of 3 lights with single transom, and brick panels below sill. Both door and windows in surround with panelled pilasters and plain bowed frieze with moulded cornice and shallow hood. Post box in wall to right. First floor has 4-pane flush sashes with stone sills beneath timber lintels, the narrower central window covered by a painted sign. 2-course stepped brick eaves. Roof hipped to right, with single-flue corniced roof stack

Slightly further north is the Grade II listed K6 Telephone Kiosk (MLS2008 , NHLE1116901), designed 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott.

To the west lies the Grade II listed Earlsgate Farmhouse, now a house (MLS8519 , NHLE 1117011) with the following description.

Right wing with keystone inscribed S built for E A 1683 Edward and Anne Shankster. Left section probably mid-late C18 re-fronting of earlier build. C19-20 alterations and 1984 outshut to front. Red brick, right wing rendered; squared limestone to rear and limestone rubble plinth to left gable end. C20 pantile roof, brick stacks. L-shaped on plan: 4-room range with 2-room front wing to right and outshut in angle. 2 storeys, 3-bay symmetrical entrance front to left and single-bay outshut and projecting wing to right. Chamfered plinth to right wing. 6-fielded-panel door and plain overlight under rubbed-brick cambered arch, flanked by early C20 unequal sashes with decorative glazing bars to upper sash in original flush wooden surrounds under rubbed brick arches. Wing to right has projecting central section with similar ground floor sash under stone wedge lintel. Similar sashes to first floor: 3 to left with lintels at eaves level, one to wing under stone wedge lintel with raised inscribed keystone. Outshut (replacing a similar earlier addition) has a casement to each floor with glazing bars of a similar pattern to sashes. Plain C20 eaves board. Roof hipped to front of wing; stone-coped gable with shaped kneeler to left. Wide lateral double stack to right return with a projecting bay window between flues and twin C19 chimneys; C19 end stack to left. Left gable end has 3-course moulded brick band

with two recessed rectangular panels above containing raised brick roundels. Interior: fine mid-late C18 open well closed-string staircase with moulded handrail and close-strutted Chinese Chippendale balustrade.

To east lies the War memorial (MLS20375, NHLE1360786) also a Grade II listed structure.

War Memorial. c. 1920, amended c. 1947. Erected by the villagers of Winteringham. Rough faced granite on a concrete base.

In addition, most of the surrounding buildings have been designated to be of Townscape merit in the conservation area appraisal (Lyman, T. 2005)

The site of the proposed development lies within an area of archaeological interest within 13th century planned settlement. It also lies within the conservation area.

4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The intention is to record any features of archaeological interest, levels of subsoil/topsoil, and recover artefacts disturbed during the excavation of groundworks associated with construction of the new building and stoned area. In particular, the topsoil/subsoil stripping of the site, and including the excavation of foundation and service trenches. Exposed features and structures will be identified and recorded. Artefacts will also be collected and assigned to features, where possible, to assist in dating. Environmental samples may be taken where appropriate for assessment and/or specialist dating.

5 METHOD STATEMENTS

5.1 Excavation

Provision has been made for an archaeologist to supervise the site strip and the excavations associated with this development and to identify and record any features and deposits of interest which may be uncovered during the works.

Where features of archaeological interest are present, time must be allowed for proper recording, measured plans and sections will be drawn, written descriptions of deposits compiled, and photographs taken. Recording procedures will be those used by HFA on archaeological excavations; context numbers will be assigned, plans will be completed at a scale of 1:50 or 1:20 (as appropriate) whilst section drawings will be at a scale of 1:10. Photographs will be taken using a high-resolution digital camera (above 10 mega pixel) and/or if of special significance, 35mm format black and white and colour film. A site diary/visit log will be maintained and will include details of liaison and monitoring meetings, site visits, a record of staff on site and details of progress on a daily basis.

Finds encountered will be recorded to professional standards using recognised procedures and numbering systems compatible with the accessioning system employed by the North Lincolnshire 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 Museum Service.

At the very least, the sequence and depth of exposed subsoil deposits will be noted, and if any archaeological features are encountered then they will be recorded as appropriate: notes and measurements will be taken, plans or sections will be drawn, and any features will be photographed where conditions permit. If necessary, and where this does not interfere with the stability of trench sides or bases, features will be rapidly excavated. The level of features or deposits relative to Ordnance Datum will be determined where possible, otherwise with reference to depth below ground level. 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.

In the event of significant features or finds being encountered, the client, NLHER, and HFA will meet to discuss procedures and requirements jointly.

In the event that burials are encountered, they will be recorded *in situ* and removed in accordance with the conditions set out in a licence for the removal of Human Remains issued by the Ministry of Justice. HFA will contact the Ministry on the client's behalf.

All archaeological work will be carried out to a sufficient standard to satisfy the aims of the project and the requirements of HHER. The work will also conform to the standards espoused in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (Cifa 2014b).

5.2 Strategy for the recovery and sampling of biological remains

Sediment sampling

Should suitable features and/or deposits be revealed during the fieldwork, samples will be taken to gather sufficient material for analysis of biological remains and to assess bioarchaeological potential. The sampling and subsequent assessment and/or analysis will be in line with current HE guidelines (English Heritage 2011).

Samples will generally be collected as multiples of 10-litre soil samples, taken from targeted deposits and stored in plastic tubs. In line with HE 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 investigated 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 would 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.

5.3 Human remains

If human remains are encountered, and their removal becomes 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 *IFA Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains* (Brickley & McKinley (eds) 2004). Any skeletal material will be lifted and arrangements made for storage, unless the licence specifies reburial or cremation. The work will conform to the standards set out in Annexes 3, 4 and 5 in *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England* (Church of England and Historic England 2017).

All human remains which are revealed, including disarticulated or disturbed material, will be collected.

The extra costs which would be involved in the proper excavation and analysis of burials and human remains will be provided to the client before expenditure. Assessment will be carried out by a properly-qualified individual or institution.

5.4 Off-site works

Upon completion of the archaeological monitoring and recording, artefacts, samples, and written and drawn information will be retained for report production and 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 report, which will include the discussion of monitored areas with (where appropriate) a phasing structure based on the stratigraphic sequence. The results of any specialist assessments will be integrated and the site records 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.

If necessary, small finds – such as metalwork – will be despatched to the York Archaeological Trust Conservation Laboratory to assess any conservation measures required to ensure the stabilisation of the material for long-term storage. If applicable, a report will be produced by the conservator on the results of this assessment for inclusion in the assessment report. The radiography and investigation of stratified metal finds will follow guidance of Historic England (see English Heritage 2006b, 2008b).

Waterlogged organic if encountered will be treated according to Historic England 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 archive will be prepared in accordance with our usual procedures which are in line with those recommended by English Heritage. 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) *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage* and the Museums and Galleries Commission *Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections and with reference to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (CIFA 2014a)

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 North Lincolnshire Council Museums Service; an accession number has been applied for. Finds remain the property of the landowner until such time as they may grant title to a museum. The digital archive will be stored at HFA.

Report production

As stated above, the results of the fieldwork will be presented in a report, produced within six weeks of completion, for submission to the client and NLHER. The report will include:

- Site code/project number and planning reference;

- Eight-figure National Grid references;
- Dates of the fieldwork;
- A description of the results of the on-site monitoring and assessments;
- Location plans indicating the areas monitored; and plans and sections of archaeological features encountered, including levels relative to OD or the depth below the current ground surface;
- Photographs;
- Specialist descriptions of artefacts and environmental sampling;
- Conclusions regarding the interpretation of any remains encountered;
- Recommendations for the dissemination of the results of the fieldwork.
- A copy of the Archive Index

A copy of the report in .PDF format will be lodge with NLHER and ADS through the Oasis recording project.

If significant remains are found, publication in national, period, or specialist journals will be considered.

5.5 Copyright, confidentiality and publicity

Unless the client wishes to state otherwise, the copyright of any written, graphic or photographic records and reports rests with the originating body; that is the archaeological organisation undertaking the fieldwork and analysis.

The results of the work will remain confidential, initially being distributed only to the clients, their agents, and NLHER, and 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.

5.6 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 (part of the Humber Archaeology Partnership), 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. We also have £2m Professional Indemnity Insurance For further details contact: Zurich Municipal, Zurich House, 2 Gladiator Way, Farnborough, Hampshire, GU14 6GB. Copies of the certificates can be supplied on request.

5.7 Monitoring

The work will be monitored by NLHER to ensure that it is carried out to the required standard. This project design 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.

6 TIMETABLE AND STAFFING

6.1 Timetable for the work

It is expected that the client will start work soon after gaining approval. NLHER require **seven days** notice in advance of the commencement of site works. Records made following each visit will be transcribed in the office soon after each visit and will form the basis of any reports produced. The results will be compiled, and the final report will be produced within six weeks of all archaeological fieldwork being completed.

6.2 Staffing

The monitoring and reporting will be undertaken by one of a number of experienced Field Officers under the direction of a Project Manager with expertise drawn as necessary from both our in-house and external specialists listed. All field staff have current C.S.C.S. cards.

DAVID ATKINSON ACIfA.

Project Manager

Since 1979 has worked for Humber Field Archaeology and its predecessor Humberside Archaeology Unit. Initially as a site assistant and post-excavation researcher, then later as a supervisor on a variety of urban Medieval and rural Iron Age/ Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon sites throughout the Humber region.

In 1996 became a Project Officer responsible for the day to day management of excavations, numerous evaluations and watching briefs and the production of the reports including CAD in addition to undertaking post excavation analysis on major excavations from Flixborough and Hull.

From 2004 to 2013 has worked as Senior Project Officer responsible for the management of the watching brief programme, which consists of between 80 - 90 projects per year. Also edits CAD drawings for reports and manages the GPS data. In addition has continued with work on large scale projects including managing data and CAD/GIS mapping for the Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Project (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, from Whitby to Sutton Bridge) and the Assessment of Aggregate-Producing Landscapes in the East Riding of Yorkshire for English Heritage.

From 2013 has worked as one of the Project Managers with responsibility for various projects from their inception through to completion.

Field Officers

DOUGLAS JOBLING BA (Hons) 1998 Manchester University

Project Officer

Has worked as a professional archaeologist since his graduation. Has experience in wetland, urban, rural and coastal archaeological fieldwork, post excavation analysis and digital illustration in East Yorkshire and North Lincolnshire. Has produced numerous grey literature reports and has recently undertaken the excavation of a large medieval industrial site in Beverley (2011) as well as being a key team member for the on-site and offsite portions of the English Heritage funded Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment (2009-10). Has particular expertise in AutoCAD and I.T., complex stratigraphy, photography and experience of coring and other geotechnical survey practices. He has a keen interest in the prehistory of the East Riding, the development of medieval Beverley, Hedon and Hull and excavation and structural recording of ecclesiastical sites and buildings. He also enjoys archaeological outreach when available, and has appeared on regional television, radio and in newspapers promoting local archaeology for Humber Field Archaeology and Hull City Council.

DAVID RAWSON MA 1998 York University

Building and Landscape Surveyor

Has worked as a professional archaeologist since 1987. Worked on the Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit/RCHME team undertaking the Greater Manchester Textile Mills Survey, then on the Salford Listed Buildings at Risk survey. After working at Manchester Museum and with the Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust, took an MA course in the Archaeology of Buildings. Involved in producing conservation plans for English Heritage sites such as Richmond Castle, Chesters Fort, Hadrian's Wall and Clifford's Tower, York. Since working with HFA has undertaken building surveys of many 17th - 20th century buildings, such as Danthorpe Hall, Raywell House, Hull Brewery and the 1930s Endike School. Amongst the numerous farm buildings recorded are Lincolnshire examples at Roxby, Thealby and the surviving 'mud and stud' portions of Littlewick Farm, Goxhill.

NEIL ADAMSON

Project Officer

Cert. Arch (Hull) 1996. Has worked as a professional archaeologist since 1994. Has experience on a variety of urban and rural sites from the prehistoric to post medieval period with particular interest in medieval urban sites, CAD and surveying.

PAMELA CARTWRIGHT BA (Hons) 2006 Hull

Finds Officer

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.

Office based staff

LISA M. WASTLING - BSc (Hons) FSA Archaeological Science (Bradford University) 1989

Senior Project Officer (Finds)

Has over 20 years of expertise in artefact analysis, writing over 50 publication reports and 200 assessments. Has been working in the field of archaeological finds and pottery since 1989. Between 1989 and 1996 worked for a core of 4 different archaeological units and English Heritage, first working for Humberside Archaeology Unit in 1990. Took up the permanent post of Finds Researcher with Humber Archaeological Partnership in 1996, subsequently Finds Officer and currently Senior Finds Officer with Humber Field Archaeology.

Has worked extensively on finds from the East Riding of Yorkshire and the Humber Region of the Prehistoric, Roman, Anglian, Mid-Saxon, Saxo-Norman, Medieval and Post-medieval periods. Has published widely, contributing extensively to articles and monographs at regional, national and international level.

EXTERNAL SPECIALISTS

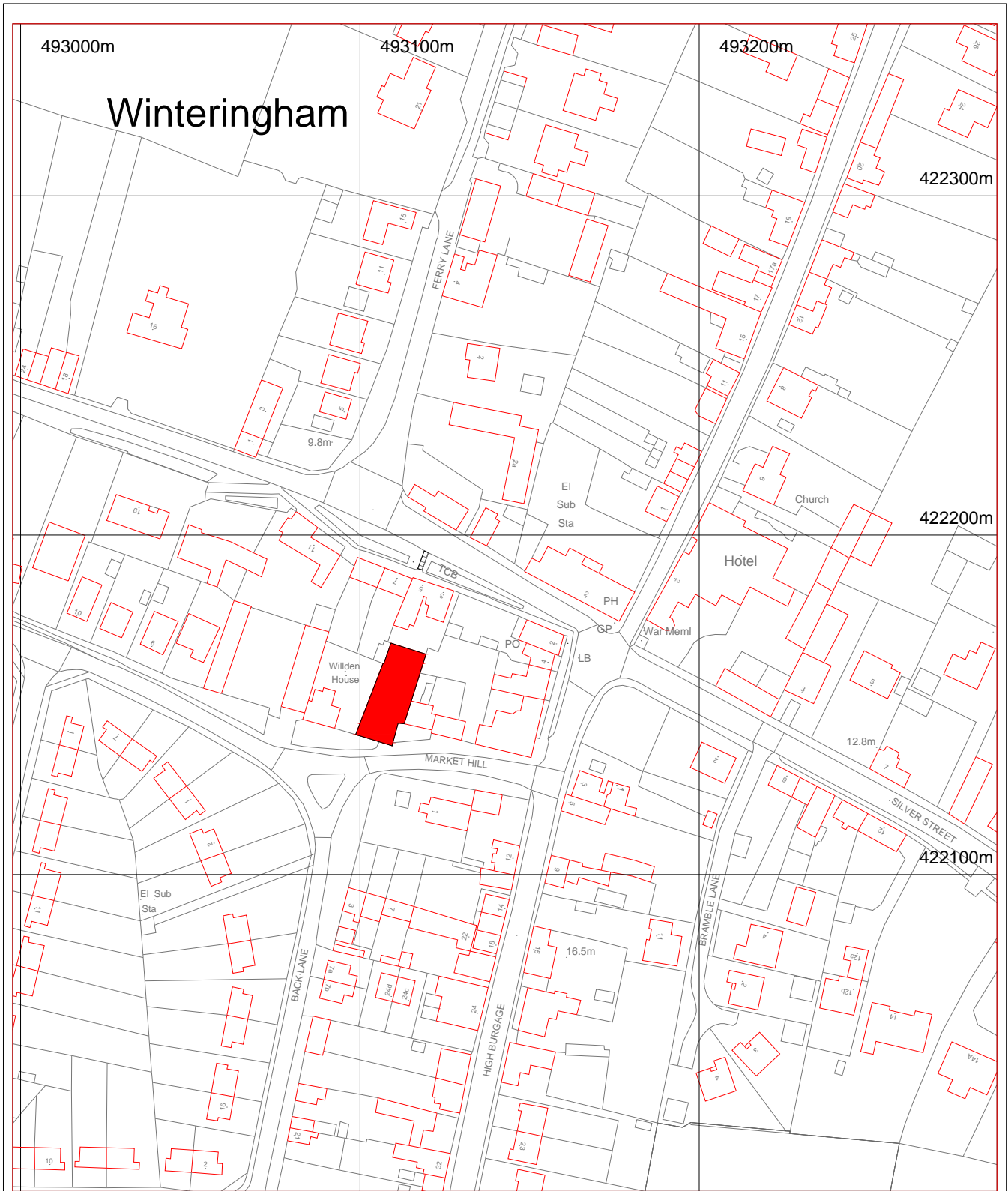
Pottery Specialist	P. Didsbury, MPhil, Cert.Ed. FSA – has very extensive experience of pottery research on material from the region, and, in particular, has published numerous reports on Saxon, medieval and post-medieval regional assemblages.
Lithics	RHLithics Worked as a lithic specialist since 1994, working on the lithics for the Humber Wetlands Project, as well as many other lithic assemblages from the Humber basin.
Worked Stone	S. Harrison, Ryedale Archaeological Services.
Environmental Specialists	Palaeoecology Research Services (micro plant remains, animal bones, shell);
Conservation Services	York Archaeological Trust Conservation Laboratory (conservation, specialist reports).
Archaeometallurgy	J. Cowgill, Environmental Archaeology Consultancy.
Archaeomagnetism,	Pre-Construct Geophysics Ltd.
Geophysics	
Human Remains	V. Wastling BA, BSc, MSc Has overseen the exhumation of individuals from Bronze Age, Iron Age, Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon contexts, and written the subsequent assessments and reports. Has also reported on a number of Roman cremation burials from the region.
Dendrochronology	I. Tyers, Dendrochronological Consultancy Ltd.
Radiocarbon/AMS	Beta Analytic.

7. REFERENCES

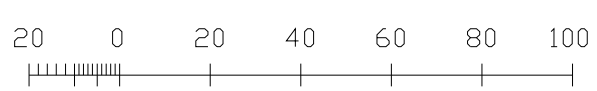
- Allen, J L and St John Holt, A. 2007
SCAUM Manual: Health and Safety in Field Archaeology 2007, Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers
- Archaeology Data Service/Digital Antiquity 2011
Guides to Good Practice, <http://guides.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/>.
- Brickley and McKinley (eds) 2004
Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains, IFA Paper No. 7
- Brown, D.H., 2007
Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in the creation, compilation, transfer and curation, published by IFA on behalf of the Archaeological Archives Forum
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014a
Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014b
Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief, December 2014
- Church of England & Historic England 2017
Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England. Second edition
- 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)

English Heritage 2012

Waterlogged Organic Artefacts: Guidelines on their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation (2012).
<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/waterlogged-organic-artefacts/>
and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (second edition)



Crown Copyright and database rights 2017 OS 100019980



Metres



Figure 1 Location plan