

**Written Scheme of Investigation:  
Archaeological Monitoring and Recording**

**Land off Silver Street, Barrow upon Humber,  
North Lincolnshire, DN19 7DN**

NGR: TA 06759 20915  
Planning Authority: North Lincolnshire Council  
Planning ref: pre-application PRE/2018/185  
PCAS Job No.: 2366  
PCAS Site Code: SSBM 20  
NL Museum ref.: tbc

Prepared by

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For

Charworth Homes Ltd.

July 2020



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## Non-technical summary

*This document is a written scheme of investigation prepared for Charworth homes Ltd. for a scheme of archaeological monitoring to be undertaken during groundworks associated with the residential development of land off Silver Street, Barrow upon Humber.*

*The site lies on the southern edge of Barrow, in an area that was only largely developed in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. There is evidence of Roman occupation on the north side of Barrow, where 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century feature have been found beneath a thick layer of silt thought to represent rising sea levels or a major flooding event in the late Roman period. At the north end of the High Street is St. Chad's, the modern suburban area named for the Saxon monastery that was located here, razed in the 10<sup>th</sup> century by Viking raiders. The medieval core of the village is focused around the north end of Silver Street, High Street and St. Chad's, with the Norman motte and bailey castle at Barrow Haven just north of the village.*

*This document details the methodology to be employed during the archaeological monitoring, and the reporting and archiving procedures to follow.*



**Figure 1:** Site location map at scale 1:25,000. Site location is shown in red. (OS mapping © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. PCAS licence no. 100049278).

## **1.0 Introduction**

PCAS Archaeology Ltd. (PCAS) was requested by Charworth Homes Ltd. to prepare a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for a scheme of archaeological monitoring and recording to take place during the groundworks involved in the construction of a small scale new housing development on land off Silver Street, Barrow upon Humber.

This WSI details the methodology to be employed during the fieldwork, and the post-excavation reporting and archiving procedures. It follows current best practice and appropriate national guidance including:

- NPPF, National Planning Policy Framework (revised 2019)
- ClfA Code of Conduct (2019);
- ClfA Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief (2020)
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)
- The Lincolnshire Archaeology Handbook (revised 2019)

This strategy is subject to the approval of the Historic Environment Officer for North Lincolnshire Council.

## **2.0 Site location and description (Fig. 1 & 2)**

Barrow upon Humber (or Barrow) is a village and parish in North Lincolnshire, lying on the south bank of the River Humber, c. 3km south of the river and c.4km southeast of Barton upon Humber and the Humber Bridge. It lies on the A1077 which branches away from Barton towards the surrounding villages of Thornton Curtis, Ulceby until it joins the A160 towards Immingham.

Silver Street lies in the southern half of the village, south of the A1077 Barton Lane / Thornton Road, linking that road with Ferry Road / Westoby Lane which defines the southern edge of the village. The entrance to the Site lies close to the cul-de-sac Orchards Close, adjacent to Evergreen Cottage and England's Row; there is a secondary access to the Site from Highfields in the northwest corner of the Site. The plot comprises c.0.5arces (2000m<sup>2</sup>) of previously undeveloped land defined by the gardens of the surrounding houses. At the time of writing there is a small building on the Silver Street road front, and the plot is named on the North Lincolnshire mapping system as Briar Lodge.

The approximate central NGR of the site is TA 06759 20915.

## **3.0 Topography and geology**

The Site lies on a bedrock geology of Burnham Chalk Formation – Chalk, formed in the Cretaceous Period in a shallow warm sea. It is overlain by Till, Devensian – Diamicton, Ice Age deposits dating from c.2million years ago, and there are Head deposits of clay, slit, sand and gravel in with area. A borehole recorded at the north end of Silver Street notes sand and gravel overlying the chalk (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

Lying on the south bank of the River Humber the levels in the immediate area generally fall slightly to the north, however there is a former waterway lying in a slight valley to the southwest of the Site, causing levels to dip in this direction. The Site lies at c.10m OD, with a benchmark cut onto the side of No.3 Ferry Road recorded at 13.519mOD. (0.60m above EGL).



**Figure 2:** Site location plan showing the redline boundary off of Silver Street, Barrow upon Humber. 1:1250. Extract from drawing 8642 Sheet 1 rev A supplied by client.

#### 4.0 Planning Background

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) came into force in March 2012, revised February 2019. This places the responsibility for dealing with heritage assets affected by development proposals with the developer. Developers are required to 'record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible' (NPPF, s199).

At the time of writing a planning application was being prepared for submission to North Lincolnshire Council. The proposals are for 7 new dwellings with access from Silver Street along a new cul-de-sac. The layout plan at the time of writing is shown in Figure 3.



**Figure 3: Plan of proposed development layout, 1:500 @ A4. Extract from drawing 20021/10**

This document details the methodology of a program of monitoring and recording to be undertaken during the development groundworks, and the post-excavation reporting and archiving procedures. It is subject to the approval of the North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Officer.

## 5.0 Archaeological and historical background

There are no Prehistoric monuments recorded in the southern part of Barrow. Around the pumping station to the south there is a cluster of monuments, including two ring ditch cropmarks thought to be Bronze age barrows, a Bronze Age pit containing Beaker pottery and Bronze age flints from later features, and two wide ditches dating from the mid-late Iron Age (HER ref: 20655, 21497, 25895, 22024). Northwest of Barrow there is a scatter of 12 Neolithic and Bronze Age flints found during fieldwalking (HER ref: 19716), while in the north of the village there is a Bronze Age pottery sherd and Iron Age coin, both recovered unstratified.

Roman pottery associated with a field system and four inhumations have been recorded around the pumping station, with 2<sup>nd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> century occupation identified during excavations off Palmer Lane in the north of the village c.500m northeast of the Site. The Roman features were sealed beneath a c.1m thick silt that was evidence of a significant flooding event, possibly the result of rising sea levels in the late Roman period (HER ref: 21592).

Barrow was the Site of an early Saxon monastery, founded by St. Chad before 672AD. Mentioned repeatedly throughout the mid-late Saxon period, the monastery was reportedly “wasted by pagans” – probably Viking raiders along the Humber Estuary – in the 10<sup>th</sup> century. The exact location of the monastery has yet to be determined, however numerous inhumations have been reported from the north side of Barrow, around Down Hall and the immediate area. Excavations here ahead of the construction of Martin’s Close revealed more burials and the chalk rubble foundations of a east-west aligned building with three cells and an apsidal end to the east; C14 dating of the burials associated with this structure returned dates of the 10<sup>th</sup> century AD, however there were several phases of burial that pre-dated this, and beneath the apsidal building were a series of rubble packed large pits, possible postholes/pads for a building predating the chalk foundations (HER ref: 376). This area is still known as St. Chad’s today.

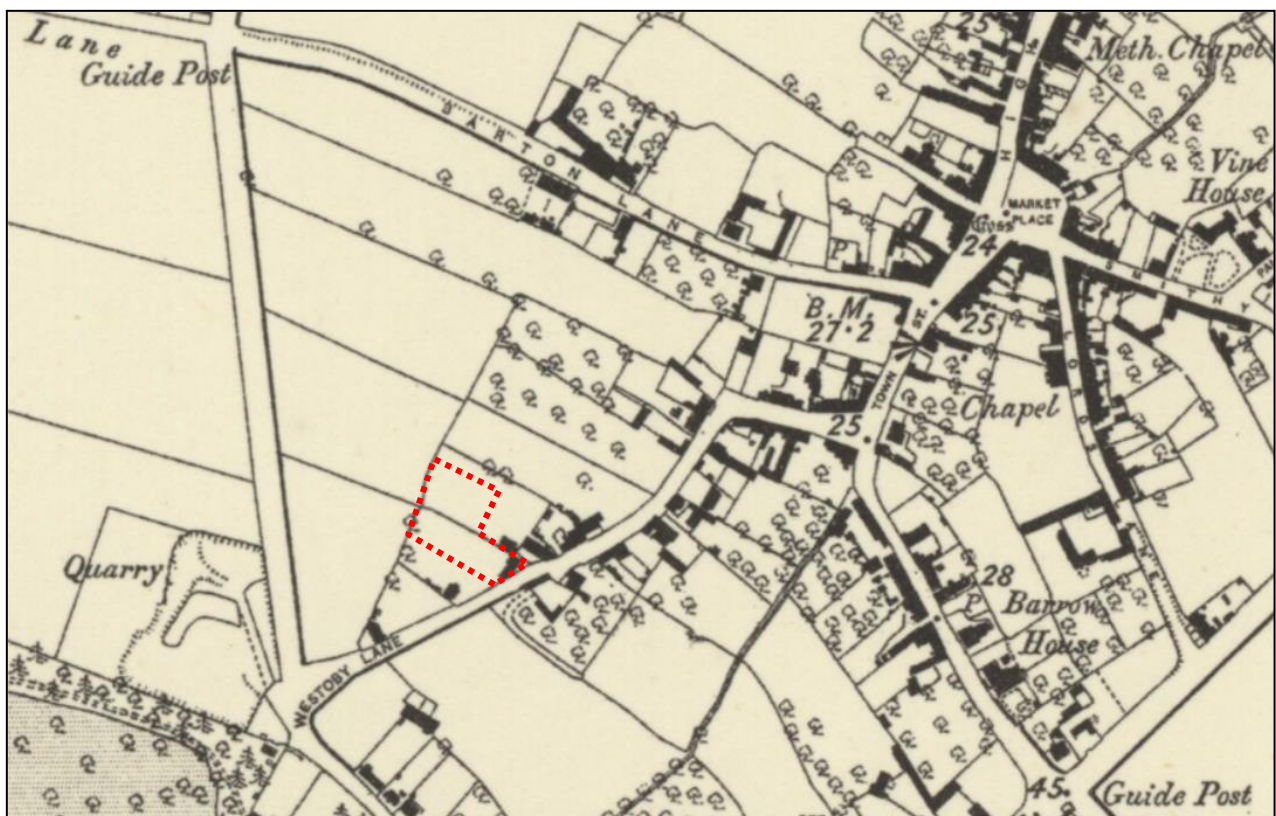
In the pre-Conquest documents the place name appears as *Ad Baruae* (731) or Domesday *Barewe*, thought to derive from the Old English for *bearu* meaning *wood or grove*, *ad* being the early Latin for *at* (Mills, 1997).

The Domesday Book records Barrow as part of the lands of Drogo de La Beuviere who has two manors here. The first includes land for four ploughs there and fifty sokemen on two carucates of land and seven villans with eight ploughs and one mill worth 13s4d. Goxhill is mentioned as a sokeland of this manor. The second is smaller with land for two ploughs, and is held by Theobald Drogo’s man with four villans and one plough (Williams, 1992). There was a motte and bailey castle at Barrow Haven, c. 1.5km north of the Site, the place now called The Castles. The structure was positioned to overlook the River Humber and lies on the east bank of The Beck, one of the tributaries, incorporating The Beck into a complex water management system around the castle and associated baileys. The castle controlled the southern landing of the ferry crossing of the River Humber, thus monitoring and likely taxing movement of people and goods, and by the end of the 12<sup>th</sup> century the castle is listed as belonging to Thornton Abbey ( in 1087 the lands of Drogo de La Beuviere passed to Odo of Champagne whose son was the first of the Counts of Aumale, founders of Thornton and Meaux abbeys. Thornton Abbey lies c.5km SE of the Site). The Castle remained in use into the 14<sup>th</sup> century due to its position on the Humber ferry crossing, being abandoned sometime after this. Interestingly, the gatehouse at Thornton Abbey dates from the 14<sup>th</sup> century, and has been identified as a local administrative centre due to the presence of the Abbot’s exchequer and courthouse in the building, suggesting that the castle was abandoned in favour of the new buildings at the abbey.

Holy Trinity Church in Barrow dates from the 13<sup>th</sup> century and is a Grade I Listed Building lying at the north end of High Street, close to the likely location of the Saxon monastery. At the south end of High Street (c.375m NE of the Site) is the market place, and it is these two features that would have been key in the medieval settlement, especially with the castle to the north of the village. In the vicinity of the Site there are a scatter of unstratified medieval artefacts recorded, however the main village was probably focused to the north around High Street, with several medieval monuments dating from this period recorded here and to the north around St. Chad's. further afield, there are the remnants of ridge and furrow giving evidence to the former open field system of the village.

Barrow grew in local importance in the post-medieval period, possibly due to the Dissolution and loss of Thornton Abbey which had been turned into a school and college by Henry VIII and finally dissolved by Edward VI and its growing importance as a harbour on the River Humber in this period as further upstream the rivers became unnavigable. Neighbouring Barton also developed in this period, but has become more dominant in the 20<sup>th</sup> century with the construction of the Humber Bridge and the emphasis on road links rather than the rivers.

The Site lies on the southern edge of the medieval and post-medieval village, with historic OS mapping (Figure 4) showing a few houses along Silver Street in the later 19<sup>th</sup> century and enclosed undeveloped plots across the rest. The row of cottages called England's Row is shown as is the small building currently within the Site on Silver Street, thus dating that to the 19<sup>th</sup> century if not earlier.



**Figure 4:** Extract from the 1886 OS map showing the approximate redline site boundary. Note the presence of the building within the Site on the Silver Street road front. Not to scale.

## **6.0 Archaeological Requirement**

The development site lies on the periphery of historic Barrow, with significant Saxon remains known in the village as well as Prehistoric, Roman and medieval monuments in the surrounding area.

To ensure any encountered archaeological remains are identified and recorded, archaeological monitoring will be undertaken during **all** development groundworks. The works may include:

- Excavations for the removal of existing building foundations;
- Excavations for new access road and driveways;
- Excavations of all new building footings;
- Excavation of services / drainage features;
- Landscaping of open spaces.

The purpose of the monitoring scheme should be to gather sufficient information to establish the presence or absence, extent, depth, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits and to create a permanent record. Environmental evidence should be taken into account as appropriate.

The site should not be treated in isolation, and reference should be made to relevant historical sources and previous archaeological work in the area when interpreting the results.

An online record of the project data will be initiated with the Archaeological Data Service (OASIS database). This online record shall be updated and completed as the project progresses, and will include an uploaded digital copy of the final report of the results of the monitoring.

The archaeological fieldwork will be completed in accordance with the methodology detailed below.

## **7.0 Fieldwork methodology**

All archaeological monitoring and recording will be undertaken by suitably qualified/experienced professional archaeologists/ PCAS Project or Field Officers.

Unless ground conditions dictate otherwise, all machine excavation subject to archaeological monitoring will be undertaken using a mechanical excavator fitted with a flat toothless blade. If a toothed blade is required to remove tarmac etc, the excavator will revert to using a smooth blade as soon as possible to allow for archaeological features to be identified.

The archaeologist monitoring the ground-works will cause the least possible disruption to the development programme, but at any time may request a pause in groundworks to assess any potential features or deposits; and to allow for the careful cleaning, excavation and recording of any features that have been identified. The archaeologist will keep the groundworkers informed of developments and progress.

Subject to Health & Safety regulations, all archaeological deposits and features manually cleaned and examined sufficiently to determine their date, character and survival condition.

The basis for field recording will be measured scale plans based on plans supplied by the developer. Any archaeological remains within the site area will be accurately plotted on the master plan by triangulation, or where possible by GPS.

A full written, drawn and photographic record of each significant stratigraphic horizon and archaeological feature will be made. A description of each horizon will be made on standard

PCAS context recording forms. All sections will be drawn at scales 1:10 or 1:20 where appropriate, and plotted on plans of the groundworks.

These will be supplemented by a narrative account in the form of a site diary. The archaeologist will pay due attention to the landscape aspect of any exposed remains – both the cultural and the natural landscape – which may necessitate a rudimentary assessment to be made of neighbouring conditions (e.g. visible earthworks in adjacent areas, surface observation, standing buildings, vegetation cover etc).

A digital photographic record will be maintained during the course of the archaeological intervention. The photographic record will include:

- general site shots;
- specific stages of fieldwork;
- individual features and, where appropriate, their sections;
- groups of features, where relationships are important.

### *Artefacts*

All artefacts will be treated in accordance with UKIC guidelines, First Aid for Finds (Watkinson & Neale 1998). All finds will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered, ready for later cleaning, marking and analysis. A specialist assessment will be made of the artefacts recovered with a view to their potential for further study. Allowance will be made for preliminary conservation and stabilisation of all objects and an assessment of long-term conservation and storage needs.

All finds that qualify as ‘treasure’ under the 1996 Treasure Act (Treasure Act Code of Practice – 2002 revision) will be treated in accordance with the Act; HM Coroner will be informed and the finds will be safely stored. The local Finds Liaison Officer may be contacted for advice in the first instance.

### *Human Remains*

The legislation concerning the exhumation of human remains was updated in 2014 (Church of England (Miscellaneous Provisions) Measure 2014, No. 1 Section 2).

If human remains are encountered, they will be left *in situ* where possible, and only disturbed if their continued presence will severely hinder the development processes, or if there are sound academic/scientific justifications for removal. If appropriate, an Exhumation License will be requested from the Secretary of State/Ministry of Justice and the local Environmental Health Officer advised.

Excavators should be aware of current legislation regarding human remains, and pay due attention to requirements of Health and Safety. All work involving human remains will be carried out according to the standards and guidelines recommended by the British Association of Biological Anthropologists and Osteologists in conjunction with the ClfA guidelines.

All reasonable requests of interested parties concerning the methods of removal, re-interral or disposal of the remains and associated items will be complied with, and attempts will be made at all times not to cause offence to interested parties.

### *Environmental Sampling*

Any securely stratified dated or undated archaeological deposits considered suitable will be sampled for the retrieval and assessment of the preservation conditions and potential for analysis of biological and environmental remains. Industrial residues and waste from craft and manufacturing processes are also routinely sampled. Where possible, deposits will be sampled in 40l quantities, less if necessary, and returned to PCAS offices prior to dispatch to the appointed specialist for processing and assessment. Sampling techniques and methods will be undertaken in accordance with the English Heritage (now Historic England) guidance as set out in

*Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-Excavation* (Campbell *et al*, 2011, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition).

## 8.0 Post-fieldwork methodology

Following completion of site works, all archaeological records, environmental samples and finds will be taken to the offices of PCAS prior to processing, dispatch and/or analysis.

Stable finds (e.g. pottery, bone) will be washed, marked and packaged at PCAS prior to dispatch. Unstable finds will be dispatched for remedial conservation as a prelude to assessment, and bulk samples will be dispatched for processing.

PCAS have used the services of a variety of specialists in the past and may use any/all of the following depending on suitability/availability etc:

Archaeological Contractors':

- Durham University Archaeological Services (DUAS) staff – provides environmental archaeology services.
- York Archaeological Trust (YAT) staff – identification and assessment of registered special finds; X-Ray analysis and Conservation Services.
- Archaeological Project Services (APS) staff – provides a comprehensive service in most areas of post excavation analysis.

Other Freelance Specialists:

- I. Rowlandson – specialising in the identification / assessment of Prehistoric and Roman ceramics and building materials
- A. Peachey – specialising in Prehistoric and Roman pottery, ceramic building materials and lithics;
- M. Wood – specialising in registered and other finds, including slag, metal objects, worked stone and glass;
- J. Wood – specialising in the identification / assessment of animal and human bone;
- R. Sillwood – specialising in the identification / assessment of slag;
- Dr Phil Mills & Dr J Evans – specialising in the identification / assessment of Roman pottery, and Roman & Medieval ceramic building materials
- J Curl – specialising in the identification / assessment of animal bone & human remains.
- J Young / J. Grey / A. Daubney – specialising in the identification / assessment of post Roman pottery, ceramic building materials & fired clay.
- Z. Tomlinson – specialising in the identification / assessment of metal objects, ceramic building materials, small finds.
- Sarah Percival – specialising in the identification of Pre-Historic pottery /ceramics
- C. Simpson – specialising in processing and assessment of environmental remains
- M Bamforth – specialising in the identification / assessment of waterlogged wood
- Dr Rachel Tyson – specialising in the identification / assessment of glass.
- Dr Rod Mackenzie – specialising in the identification / assessment of waste metal working residues.

- Dr K Leahy – specialising in the identification / assessment of post Roman & early Medieval artefacts inc metal work.
- T Lane – specialising in the identification / assessment of lithic materials and tools and small finds.
- G. Taylor – specialising in the identification / assessment of small artefacts, including clay tobacco pipe, worked stone, metal objects etc.
- Q Mould – specialising in the identification / assessment of leather artefacts.

Subject to the receipt of any specialist accounts/archive reports, within three months of the completion of fieldwork a fully illustrated and appended text will be prepared in accordance with current guidelines and sent to the Historic Environment Officer for North Lincolnshire for approval. All electronic submissions will be in single .PDF format. The final report will include the following minimum information:

- A non-technical summary
- Museum accession number, site code and project number
- Planning reference number
- Grid reference, site location, topography and geology
- Archaeological and historical background
- A statement of aims and objectives of the project
- A description and analysis of the fieldwork undertaken
- A geo-referenced location plan at a minimum scale of 1:10,000
- Scaled section and plan drawings of archaeological features encountered within the excavated area.
- Discussion and conclusions, including the importance of the findings in local, regional and national basis and a critical review of the effectiveness of methodology
- Tables summarising features and artefacts with full descriptions and brief interpretation
- Specialist artefact and environmental reports, as necessary, with reference made to appropriate published type-series
- Colour photographs, including general views and appropriate detail
- Acknowledgements
- Bibliography of sources used
- Archive deposition location and agreed deposition date
- A summary of the report's presence and location on the OASIS online database

Copies of the approved report shall be sent to the North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Officer, the client and the North Lincolnshire HER. The data from the project, along with a digital copy of the report, will be uploaded to the Archaeology Data Service OASIS (Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS) database for public consultation.

Deposition of the report with the HER, where it will be incorporated into their database for public consultation, and uploading the project data to OASIS will be considered as placing the results of the project in the public domain. However, wider publication of the results will be considered, although the content and place of publication will be dependent on what is found, and be subject to discussion with the archaeological advisor to the planning authority. For example, where a

significant discovery is made, consideration will be given to the preparation of a short note for inclusion in a local journal.

Working under the terms of the Copyright, Design and Patents Act 1988, PCAS shall retain full copyright with regard to written, digital and graphic material. However, following project completion, both the commissioning body, the North Lincolnshire HER and the Archaeology Data Service may, in the interest of informing and advancing the profession, make responsible use of the data, provided that any material copied or cited in reports is duly acknowledged and all copyright conditions observed.

Following acceptance of the report, an inventoried project archive (documentary and material) will be prepared in accordance with the guidelines contained in *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (UKIC 1990) and *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (Museums and Galleries Commission 1992). The entire archive will be prepared and stored at the offices of PCAS until deposition with North Lincolnshire Museums can be arranged. As the project is currently pending planning approval, the North Lincolnshire Museums Service has not been contacted regarding this project; should planning be approved then a unique museum sitecode should be requested from the Museum prior to the start of field work for use throughout the project; an accession number will be assigned by the museum at the time of deposition. No variation of this arrangement will take place without the prior written consent of the LPA.

## **9.0 Timescale and personnel**

The archaeological monitoring is anticipated to commence in late 2020, reliant on planning approval and instruction to proceed from the client. The Historic Environment Officer will be given at least 7 days notice by the client (or by the archaeological contractor upon instruction from the client) in writing ahead of the start of works. Archaeological monitoring will continue according to the construction timetable.

A full report on the results of the project will be submitted within 6 months of the completion of the onsite groundworks, subject to the receipt of any specialist reports.

The site team will include an experienced archaeologist as a minimum. Details of the site team and CV's will also be provided if requested.

## **10.0 Health and Safety**

All work will be carried out in compliance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and its related regulations and codes of practice. Employees and sub-contractors of PCAS Archaeology Ltd. will perform their duties in accordance with company safety policy (revised 2018). Where PCAS employees are temporarily engaged at other workplaces, they are to respect relevant local regulations, both statutory and as imposed by other employers within the Health and Safety at Work Act (1974).

A site risk assessment will be prepared prior to any site works taking place.

## **11.0 Monitoring arrangements**

Internal monitoring will be the responsibility of PCAS Director Will Munford. The Historic Environment Officer will be informed of the start of the archaeological intervention. She will be kept informed of any unexpected discoveries and regularly updated on the project's progress, and will be free to visit the site by prior arrangement with the site director.

All phases of fieldwork shall be carried out in accordance with the approved WSI, with any variations to the specification being agreed in writing with the Historic Environment Officer.

## 12.0 Other factors

Any potential financial outlay which may be activated over and above rudimentary costs (i.e. fieldwork, basic reporting and archive arrangements) will be calculated as provisional sums/contingencies.

## 13.0 Contacts

Alison Williams, Historic Environment Officer, NLC (01724) 297 471

Will Munford, Director, PCAS Archaeology Ltd. (01522) 703 800

## 14.0 Insurance

PCAS Archaeology Ltd has the following insurance cover:

Employers' Liability: [REDACTED]

Public Liability: [REDACTED]

Professional Indemnity: [REDACTED]

## 15.0 References

OS Explorer Map, 2012, *Sheet 281: Barton upon Humber, Brigg, Scunthorpe & Kirton in Lindsey*, Ordnance Survey, Southampton. (OS mapping © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. PCAS licence no. 100049278).

Mills, 1998, *English Place Names*, Oxford University Press

Williams et al, 1992, *Domesday Book: A Complete Translation*, Penguin Classics

Websites:

<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>

<http://list.historicengland.org.uk/mapsearch.aspx>

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

<https://www.old-maps.co.uk/>