LAND SOUTH OF A1077 (BARROW ROAD), BARTON-UPON-HUMBER, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

SPECIFICATION FOR A PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRIP, MAP AND RECORD

NGR:	TA 04237 21623
Post code:	DN18 6AA (nearest)
Planning ref.:	PA/2023/1607
PCAS job no.:	2977
Site code:	BBHX 24
NLM site code:	BNGR

Report prepared for

RPS Consulting Ltd.

by R. D. Savage

July 2024 (revised August 2024, September 2024)

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A programme of archaeological strip, map and record is to take place in advance of a proposed residential development on land to the south of the A1077 (Barrow Road), on the eastern edge of the town of Barton-upon-Humber in North Lincolnshire. These works follow on from a programme of intrusive and non-intrusive archaeological evaluation carried out in 2022-23.

The 2022-23 scheme of archaeological works identified shallow ditches, not corresponding to any features recorded on historic mapping, in three trenches, while a fourth linear feature was identified as a mapped post-enclosure field boundary ditch. Curvilinear features potentially forming a penannular ditch and a horseshoe-shaped ditch were also identified on the eastern side of the site. The only finds retrieved were the partial carcasses of three new-born or very young lambs or goat kids found in a section through the possible penannular ditch: one of these was radiocarbon-dated to the middle to late Iron Age, suggesting that the site might be associated with a known Iron Age settlement to the north of Barrow Road.

As potentially significant archaeological features were encountered during the evaluation, the North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Officer recommended that appropriate archaeological mitigation measures should be adopted, in the form of a scheme of targeted archaeological strip, map and record. The Written Scheme of Investigation for this phase of work (this document) will be presented in support of the application for planning permission for the development, which is currently under consideration by North Lincolnshire Council.

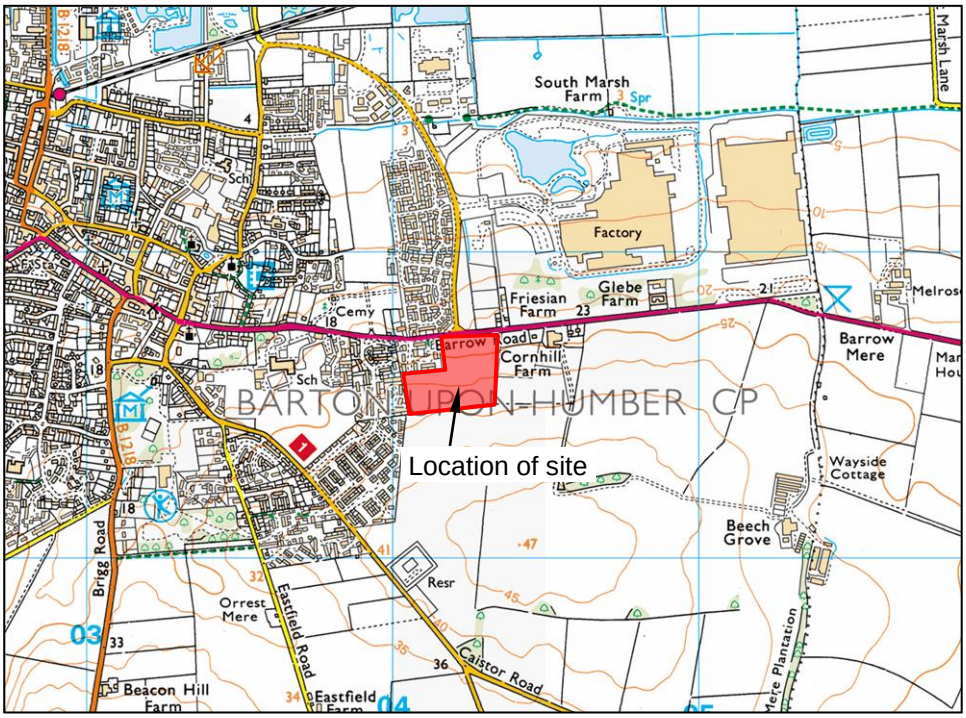

Figure 1: Location plan of the site (marked in red) at scale 1:25,000. OS mapping © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. PCAS licence no. 100049278.

1.0 Introduction

PCAS Archaeology Ltd. was commissioned by RPS Consulting Ltd. to prepare a specification for a scheme of archaeological strip, map and record in advance of a proposed residential development on land to the south of the A1077 (Barrow Road), on the eastern edge of the town of Barton-upon-Humber in North Lincolnshire. These works follow on from a programme of intrusive and non-intrusive archaeological evaluation carried out in 2022-23.

The 2022-23 scheme of archaeological works identified shallow ditches, not corresponding to any features recorded on historic mapping from the 18th-century enclosure award plan onwards, in three trenches, while a fourth linear feature was identified as a mapped post-enclosure field boundary ditch. Curvilinear features potentially forming a penannular ditch and a horseshoe-shaped ditch were also identified on the eastern side of the site. The only finds retrieved were the partial carcasses of three new-born or very young lambs or goat kids found in a section through the possible penannular ditch: one of these was radiocarbon-dated to the middle to late Iron Age, suggesting that the site might be associated with a known Iron Age settlement to the north of Barrow Road.

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) follows current best practice and appropriate national guidance including:

- National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), 2012, revised 2018, 2019, 2021 and 2023;
- Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (CIFA) Code of Conduct, revised 2014, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022;
- CIFA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation, revised 2014, 2020, 2023;
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE ver. 1.2, 2015).

2.0 Site Location and Description (figs. 1 and 2)

The town of Barton-on-Humber is situated at the northern edge of the unitary authority of North Lincolnshire, approximately 18km north-east of Scunthorpe and 11km south-west of Kingston upon Hull. Barton lies on the south side of the River Humber estuary, and is connected to it by a number of short streams. The town formerly possessed a small port at Barton Haven, but is now somewhat isolated from the water; on either side lie flat, marshy land and long, muddy beaches. The clay of the valley floor is suitable for brickmaking, and the former brickworks with associated clay pits, now flooded, are located just outside the town (NLC, 2002). Barton lies at the northern edge of the Open Rolling High Farmland zone of the Lincolnshire Wolds Escarpment Top Landscape Character Area, at its border with the Humber Estuary Character Area (NLC, 1999).

The proposed development site is located at the eastern edge of the modern town, outside the Barton-on-Humber Conservation Area, at the central National Grid Reference of TA 0418 2160,. It lies on the south side of Barrow Road (the A1077), directly opposite a junction with Falkland Way, a relatively new road built in the mid 1980s. It is a single L-shaped field some 6.56 hectares in area, lying to the east and south of a recent housing development off Barrow Road. The site is otherwise surrounded by farmland: at the time of a site visit made during an archaeological desk-based assessment (ADBA) commissioned in 2022, the field directly to the east, adjoining Cornhill Farm, was in use as pasture, while the site and the other fields adjoining it were arable land, with a crop of wheat on the site. The ADBA noted that the site was bounded by the garden hedges and fences of the residential properties to

the north-west, while its other boundaries consisted of incomplete hawthorn hedges (RPS Group, 2022). At the time that the evaluation took place later in 2022, the site was under the stubble of the harvested wheat crop. Overhead cables run across the north-eastern corner of the site (broken orange line on fig. 4).

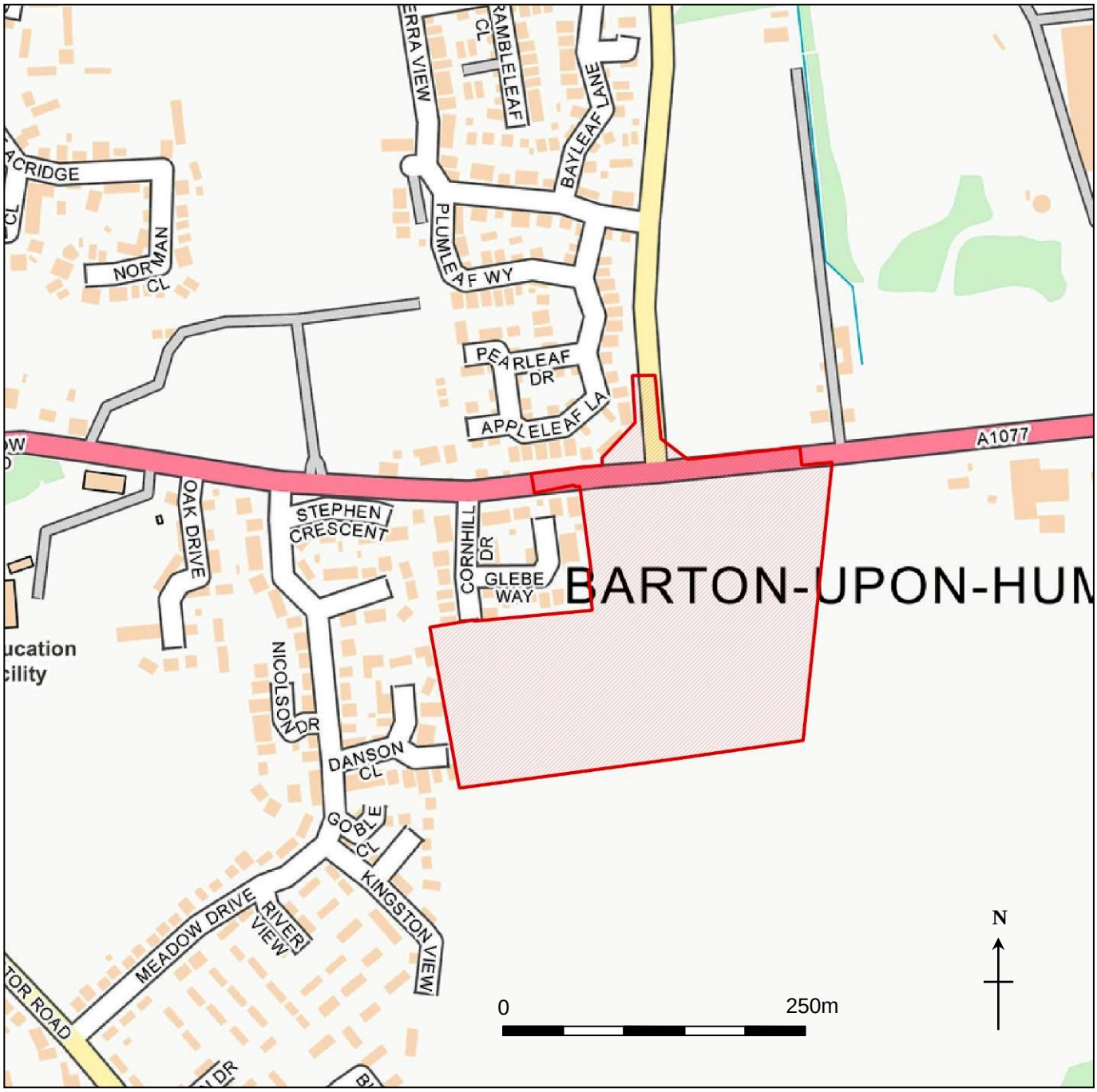

Figure 2: Location plan of the site at scale 1:5000. The application area is shaded red. OS mapping © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. PCAS licence no. 100049278.

3.0 Topography and Geology

Barton-on-Humber lies on the southern slope of the Lincolnshire Wolds, divided from the Yorkshire Wolds by the valley of the Humber estuary. The town is sited on the south bank of the Humber, at the narrowest point of the estuary: a historically favoured site for ferry

services, and now the location of the south end of the Humber Bridge. The Wolds rise to the south of the town; to the west, they fall away to the valley of the River Ancholme, a tributary of the Humber, and to the east towards the coast. The site lies near the top of the north-facing slope, which continues across Barrow Road, descending to the reclaimed land that was formerly the flood plain of the estuary, north of Pasture Road South. It falls from approximately 35m above Ordnance Datum sea level along its northern boundary to approximately 22m OD at its southern edge. LiDAR data studied as part of the 2022 ADBA noted a depression at the 'elbow' of the site, corresponding to an area of modern quarrying recorded by the geophysical survey and identified by the evaluation trenching (RPS Group, 2022).

The local drift geology is Till, a diamicton consisting of a mixture of clay, sand, gravel and boulders varying in size and shape, overlying a solid geology of Welton Chalk Formation on the north side of the site and Burnham Chalk Formation to the south (Williams, 2023). Local soils are slightly acidic loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage (Terry, 2022). A programme of archaeological evaluation trenching carried out on the site in 2022 recorded a shallow, clayey subsoil, between 80mm and 150mm in depth, overlain by up to 240mm depth of modern ploughsoil. The evaluation report also noted that the drift deposit of Till formed only a shallow layer over the solid geology on the site, and the weathered, brashy surface of the solid chalk was exposed at the bases of many features (Savage and Brocklehurst, 2023).

4.0 Planning Background

A planning application for a residential development with associated internal vehicular and pedestrian access, landscaping and infrastructure and formation of a new roundabout junction on Barton Road linking to a section of Barton on Humber's relief road is currently under consideration by North Lincolnshire Council (planning application ref. PA/2023/1607).

The site formerly had planning permission for the construction of a hotel, which was granted in 2006 and has since expired (application ref. PA/2006/0602). A planning application for a residential development is currently under consideration: as the planning permission for the previously proposed development included archaeological conditions, a programme of archaeological evaluation trenching was carried out in advance of the application. As potentially significant archaeological features were encountered during the evaluation (Savage and Brocklehurst, 2023), the North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Officer recommended that appropriate archaeological mitigation measures should be adopted, in the form of a scheme of targeted archaeological strip, map and record. The Written Scheme of Investigation for this phase of work (this document) will be presented in support of the application.

A separate application, currently under consideration, submitted by North Lincolnshire Council also proposes to develop the new roundabout junction on Barton Road and a section of link road through the site: these works will be undertaken by the Council (planning application ref. PA/2023/1981). The archaeological works subject to this WSI will be undertaken while construction work on the roundabout and the section of link road that will run through the site is in progress, to ensure that the site will be ready for residential development as soon as the highway infrastructure has been completed on the site. The archaeological work will not be affected by the road construction works, which do not enter or approach the archaeologically significant areas of the site.

5.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

A programme of archaeological works on land at the junction of Barrow Road and Falkland Way, opposite the present site to the north-west, retrieved Neolithic to Bronze Age struck flint and possible Iron Age pottery during fieldwalking and in the fill of a medieval furrow, although no stratified finds of this period were recorded (HER refs. 20001, 20769). The archaeological works exposed a palimpsest Iron Age to Roman landscape, with an initial phase comprising three ring gullies, one associated with a cremation burial, and six enclosures demarcated by ditches; this was followed by a possible droveway represented by a pair of parallel ditches, with a final phase of three ditches believed to represent a new series of land divisions established during the Roman period (HER ref. 21250). The site appeared to have continued in occupation during the Roman period, with a realignment of the field divisions during the third phase of the settlement. Further linear features identified as enclosure ditches might also have been Roman, although early medieval dating evidence was present in greater quantities A double-ditched road or trackway, probably connecting Barton with Barrow, could be dated to the early medieval period; other ditches produced both Roman and early medieval finds, and may have been a post-Norman Conquest field system or part of the Romano-British landscape (HER ref. 20113-4).

The name 'Barton' first appears in The Domesday Survey of AD 1086 as *Bertune*, deriving from the Old English *boer*, 'barley' and *tūn*, 'outlying farm or grange' (Cameron, 1998). At this time Barton upon Humber was already a large and prosperous town. It lay almost entirely within the estate of Gilbert de Ghent and included enough arable land to occupy 27 ploughs, with a taxable population of 188 households, a church with a priest, two mills, a market and a ferry (Williams and Martin, 2003). The land including the current site would later be detached from this estate, as all the land between Barrow Road and what is now Caistor Road has been identified as that granted to Bardney Abbey by Walter de Ganto in 1115. Like many of the Lincolnshire religious houses, Bardney was prominent in the wool trade, and this area on the rising slope of the Wolds may have been used for pasturing the abbey's sheep (Gardner and Bunn, 2006).

A windmill stood on the south side of Barrow Road in 'the second field beyond the stone pit' from the 17th-century to the late 19th. The early structure, presumably of timber, had been replaced by a 'brick mill' by 1773: this mill had been demolished before the compilation of a local history in 1905, but at the time, its foundations were still impeding ploughing in the field where it had stood. The mill appears to have stood directly to the north-west of the site, within the new development, although it is also possible that it stood within the western part of the site, as a mill would normally be built on higher ground where this was available (Gardner and Bunn, 2006; HER ref. 20335).

The site was already privately owned when Barton's common land and open fields were enclosed in 1793. The eastern portion of the site formed a single plot, while the western portion formed part of a larger allotment in different ownership: the boundary between the two plots can be identified on early Ordnance Survey mapping and has been located by the geophysical survey and the 2022 evaluation (Gardner and Bunn, 2006; figs. 3 and 4).

Metal-detecting on the site has retrieved a medieval lead ampulla flask and a post-medieval copper buckle, both recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme (refs. NLM-8E3EE6, NLM-D761B8). A site visit made during the compilation of an archaeological desk-based assessment in advance of an earlier planning application observed no artefacts on the surface of the ploughsoil other than occasional fragments of brick: no domestic refuse, such as pottery or glass, of any period was seen, nor were any complete bricks or recognisable pieces of roof tile, and the brick fragments were not present in such quantities as to indicate the presence of a building, such as the post-medieval windmill documented in this area. No further observations could be made by the site visit for the 2022 ADBA, as the site was under a fully grown cereal crop at the time (Gardner and Bunn, 2006; RPS Group, 2022).

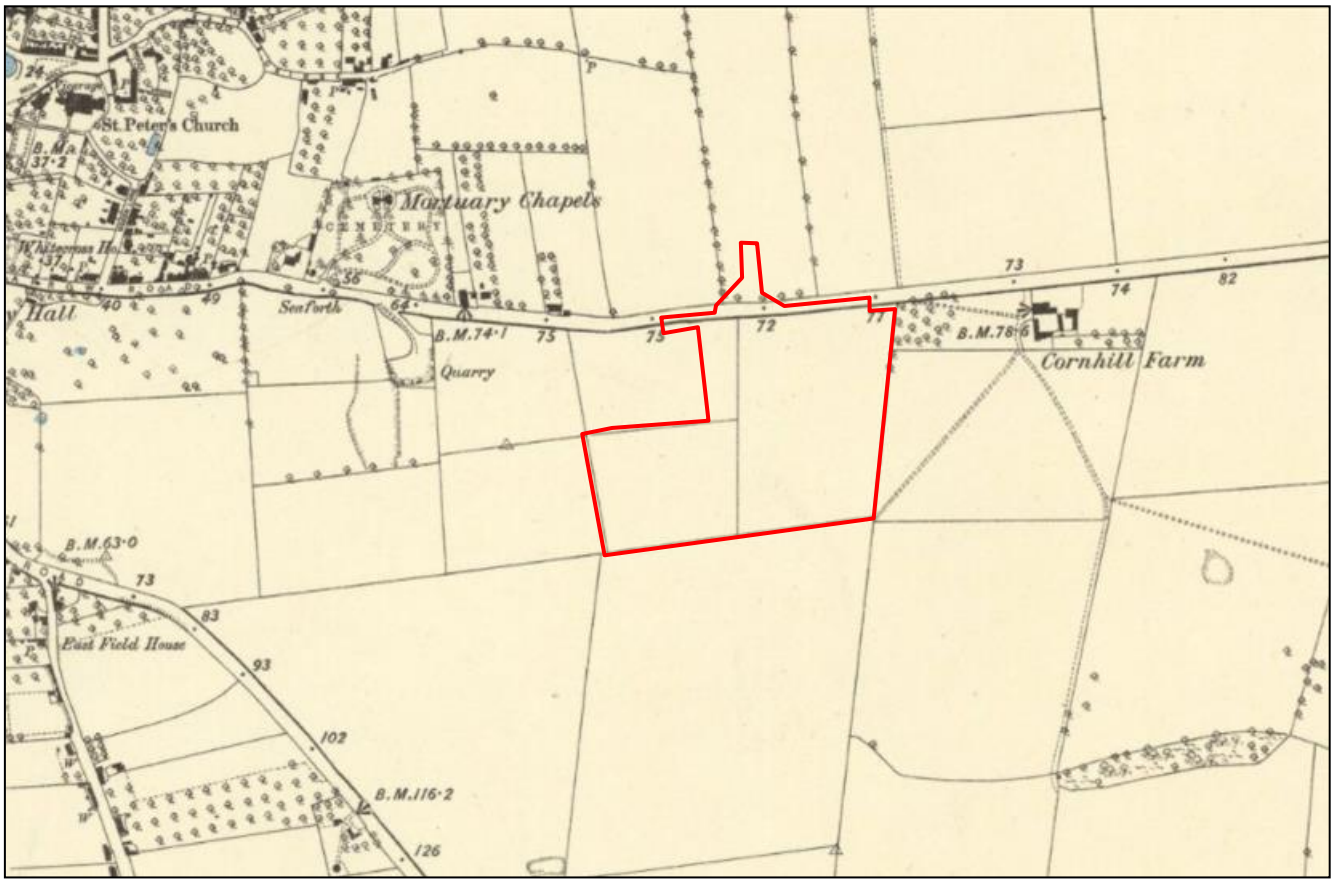

Figure 3: Extract from the 1886 6" to the mile scale Ordnance Survey map (not reproduced to scale). The boundary of the application area is overlaid in red.

A geophysical survey carried out in August 2022 identified two parallel alignments of linear anomalies, indicative of double-ditched trackways, running north-west to south-east across the south side of the site: no features on this alignment appear on any historic mapping from the 18th-century enclosure award plan onwards. Another pair of linear anomalies run north to south within the south-west quadrant of the site. Scattered single linear features in this area were thought to be suggestive of field systems associated with the potential trackways. Straight features running across the full length and width of the site were provisionally associated with post-medieval field boundaries, some of which appear on historic mapping; other linear and curvilinear features could not confidently be identified, and while an archaeological interpretation could not be ruled out, they may have been archaeological, agricultural or natural. A number of disturbed areas are present, some of which may represent small-scale quarrying: it is possible that some remains of the demolished 18th-century windmill may also be present on the site. Further anomalies were interpreted as probably deriving from modern cultivation and from natural topographical and geological variations across the site (Terry, 2022; fig. 4).

A programme of archaeological evaluation trenching, consisting of 36 40m x 2m trenches, was carried out on the site in September 2022. The archaeological evaluation encountered a relatively low density of archaeological remains. Linear features were present in three trenches, while a potential penannular ditch and horseshoe-shaped ditch were also identified; a fourth linear feature was identified as a mapped post-enclosure field boundary ditch. The only finds retrieved were the partial carcasses of three new-born or very young lambs or goat kids found in a section through the possible penannular ditch: one of these was radiocarbon-dated to the middle to late Iron Age, suggesting that the site might be associated with the known Iron Age settlement to the north. Apart from the post-medieval

ditch, the features encountered were all very shallow, indicating that the level of the site has been lowered, probably by a combination of ploughing and soil erosion (Savage and Brocklehurst, 2023).

6.0 Archaeological Requirement

The purpose of the programme of archaeological strip, map and record should be to identify and sample any archaeological remains on the site and to record and interpret them prior to their destruction by construction groundworks, preserving them by record. Environmental evidence should be taken into account as appropriate: palaeoenvironmental preservation on the site is expected to be poor.

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 shall be initiated with the Archaeological Data Service (OASIS database) before fieldwork commences, and completed at the end of the project, including an uploaded digital copy of the report.

Written confirmation from the archaeological adviser to the LPA that all archaeological on-site works have been completed and there is no archaeological reason why on-site development works cannot commence will be sought following completion of the fieldwork. Off-site works will be completed in line with section 8 (below) and in compliance with the condition requirements.

6.1 The East Midlands Research Agenda

Although dating evidence on the site has so far been scanty, some elements of the updated East Midlands Research Agenda (Medlycott, 2011) can be identified as being potentially addressed by this scheme of archaeological works. These are:

Section 6.4, Late Bronze Age and Iron Age

4.1.1 How can we maximise the potential of scientific dating methods as tools for refining the regional chronological framework for the first millennium BC?

4.7.1 What is the nature of structured deposits in this region and may sub-regional patterns or trends be discerned?

4.8.2 How may diet and land-use have varied over time and between different ecological zones? Can we identify specialist pastoral zones and elucidate coastal resource exploitation strategies?

4.8.3 How may agricultural changes have impacted upon settlement patterns?:Can the relationship between sedentary and mobile economies be clarified, and how did this vary spatially and over time?

Section 6.5, Romano-British

5.8.1 How far is the location of religious sites related to Late Iron Age activity and to what extent may structured deposition of human/animal bones in settlement/boundary features have continued?

7.0 Methodology: Fieldwork and Recording

The targeted archaeological mitigation scheme will initially consist of the open excavation of the area marked with a dot-dashed red outline on Figure 4, investigating the area in which the two penannular features were exposed in Trenches 18 and 19. A 30m x 2m trench on the south side of the main excavation area will also form part of this phase. If significant archaeological features are encountered in the first phase of works, the works area will be extended by one or both of two potential contingency areas, marked in green on Figure 4, will be opened in 10m increments.

The excavation areas will be opened by machine under archaeological supervision to the first archaeologically significant horizon or the natural geology, whichever is encountered first. A pre-excavation plan of the stripped area will be drawn, and archaeological deposits encountered will then be cleaned and excavated by hand. Unless ground conditions (e.g. concrete or compacted rubble) dictate otherwise, a **toothless** bucket will be used for machine excavation.

As a minimum, all identified archaeological deposits and features will be sample excavated, in order to establish their form, depth, character, date, state of preservation and extent, as well as to recover artefactual / ecofactual remains for further study. This process will typically include the following level of sampling:

- All structural remains (e.g., eaves drip gullies, beam slots and post-holes) will be fully or extensively excavated, and all relationships recorded. Any industrial features, including domestic ovens and hearths, will be 100% excavated and sampled for analysis; this will typically involve excavation in opposing quarter-sections in order to obtain full section drawings.
- All zones of specialised activity (e.g., industrial, agricultural processing, ceremonial, funerary) will be fully or extensively excavated and sampled for analysis, and all relationships recorded.
- Ditches, gullies and linear features will be excavated sufficiently to determine the character of each individual linear feature over its entire course, with consideration given to possible re-cutting of ditches which may not have taken place over their entire lengths: generally, sampling will be done at 10m intervals in 1m wide sections. Linear features up to 5m in length will be 20% sampled (a single 1m wide section) as a minimum. All terminals and intersections will be excavated. Should specialised deposits (e.g., localised refuse dumping, industrial wastes) be present, more extensive excavation will be required. Sufficient artefact assemblages will be recovered to assist in dating stratigraphic sequences and for obtaining sufficient ceramic assemblages for comparison with other sites.
- Pits will be generally half- or quarter-sectioned according to size. Some pits may be fully excavated in the light of information gained in sampling. Pits containing significant structural traces or important artefactual or environmental material will be fully excavated.
- Post-holes and stake-holes where not clearly forming a structure will be half-sectioned, ensuring that relationships are investigated. Those features with a significant artefactual or environmental content will be fully excavated.
- Other features such as working hollows or quarry pits will be investigated to define their extent, date and function. All relationships will be defined.

All excavated deposits and features will be recorded by measured plan and section drawings at appropriate scales (normally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 or 1:20 for sections), incorporating Ordnance Survey datum heights, which will be located on a scale base plan of

the site derived from drawings provided by the developer, georeferenced to published Ordnance Survey data and including labelled NGR vertices.

A written record of each significant stratigraphic horizon and archaeological feature will be made on standard PCAS context recording forms. 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 require a brief 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. Photographs will incorporate an identification board, north arrow and vertical/horizontal scales as appropriate. The photographic record will include:

- general location shots depicting the area of works;
- working shots chronicling the progress and recording the methodology of the groundworks;
- individual features in plan and/or section as appropriate;
- groups of features, where relationships are important.

If human remains are discovered, lifting will be kept to the minimum which is compatible with the planned development processes and the aims of the archaeological project; remains will be left *in situ* where possible. The landowner and/or developer, the Historic Environment Officer for North Lincolnshire Council and the coroner will be informed of the discovery. Where removal is considered to be necessary, a Ministry of Justice Exhumation Licence will be requested, in accordance with the Burial Act of 1857 and the Church of England (Miscellaneous Provisions) Measure 2014, No. 1 Section 2, and the local Environmental Health Officer will be advised. All reasonable requests of interested parties concerning the methods of removal, reinterral 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. As a standard, pre-Christian remains are retained in a museum of record for possible future study following initial specialist assessment post-excavation, and the terms of the exhumation licence will be arranged to reflect this (Christian burials are not expected on this site). The treatment of human remains will be at all times in accordance with the requirements of civil law and all relevant CIFA and Historic England (formerly English Heritage) guidance, including *Human Bones from Archaeological Sites: Guidelines for Producing Assessment Documents and Analytical Reports* (EH, 2004).

All artefacts will be treated in accordance with UKIC guidelines, *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson & Neale 1998). All artefacts encountered during the groundworks will be retrieved and returned to PCAS offices for initial assessment. A register of finds that are potentially of particular interest will be kept, and such finds will be located on the plan and section drawings by GPS; recorded finds typically include all items of precious metal; recognisable base metal artefacts other than those identifiable as modern; complete ceramic or glass vessels other than those identifiable as modern; glass or ceramic sherds with dates, inscriptions or significant decoration (e.g. stamped mortarium); worked bone artefacts; wooden artefacts, and complete flint artefacts. All finds will be stored in polythene bags labelled with the site code and the context number of the individual deposit from which they were recovered, in order to be returned to PCAS premises for later cleaning, marking and in-house assessment or dispatch to external specialists. An initial record of the presence of finds by type will be made for each context as part of the written recording on site; a full record of the type and count of artefacts retrieved from each context will be made during initial processing (see section 8 below).

All finds that qualify as 'treasure' under the 1996 Treasure Act (Treasure Act Code of Practice – 3rd revision 2023) will be treated in accordance with the Act; HM Coroner and the regional Finds Liaison Officer for the Portable Antiquities Scheme will be informed and the finds will be safely stored. PCAS will be deemed to be 'the finder' with regard to treasure (or potential treasure) as defined under the Treasure Act 1996, and the Applicants' and PCAS' obligations will cease with regard to the artefacts on the handing over of any such items to the party designated by the Coroner (or to the Coroner's Office) and will not recommence unless the items are declared not to be Treasure under the Act or if they are returned further to being declined for acquisition by appropriate bodies.

In line with the recommendations made in *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-Excavation* (English Heritage, 2011, 2nd edition), palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken from interpretable and datable archaeological deposits (*ibid.*, p.5). The topography and geology of the site, on a slope with a thin layer of variable drift geology overlying a highly water-permeable bedrock, suggest that palaeoenvironmental preservation conditions are unfavourable and charred remains are most likely to survive. Recommended sample sizes are 40-60 litres, or the whole of smaller features (*ibid.*, p.12). Bulk samples for environmental processing will be taken in 10-litre capacity lidded plastic buckets. Where the deposit to be sampled is large, the sample will be taken from several locations within the deposit, at different depths; material from each location will be divided among all the sample buckets being filled, rather than filling one bucket from each of four different places in the deposit, to ensure that any one bucket being processed as an initial sub-sample will still contain material from several places in the deposit. Fills from large, multiply recut ditches should routinely be avoided as subjects for sampling, as these deposits are likely to have been reworked and redeposited, possibly several times, and material within them cannot be considered securely stratified. All samples will be 'whole earth': visible finds will not be removed unless their nature demands special treatment (e.g. precious metal, human remains or artefacts in need of immediate conservation) or they are likely to be adversely affected by the sieving process. The removal of any such material will be noted on the sample record. All samples will be labelled with the site code, context number and sub-sample count (e.g. '1 of 4', '2 of 4') with indelible pen on plasticized labels; two labels will be sealed inside each bucket, and two attached to the exterior of each bucket. Smaller and specialised samples may be kept in polythene finds bags: these will be double-bagged, with the site code, context number and sub-sample count written on the white panels of both bags, and a label placed in the inner bag and between the inner and outer bags, duplicating this information.

If human remains are encountered and are to be removed, samples will be taken from the grave fill in the head, torso and leg/foot areas after the visible bones have been lifted; these samples will be kept separate from one another and given individual numbers, and will be processed in-house for the recovery of small bones, loose teeth and possible grave goods.

8.0 Methodology: Post-Fieldwork

Following completion of site works, all archaeological records and finds will be taken to the offices of PCAS prior to processing, dispatch to appointed specialists and/or preliminary assessment.

Stable finds (e.g. pottery, bone etc) will be washed, marked and packaged at PCAS prior to dispatch. Unstable finds will be dispatched for remedial conservation as a prelude to assessment. Following the completion of site works, the processed finds will be dispatched for specialist identification and production of post-excavation assessment reports with recommendations for further analysis where necessary, and bulk and specialist environmental samples will be dispatched for processing and reporting. PCAS have used the

services of the following specialists in the past and may use any/all of the following again, depending on suitability, availability etc.

Archaeological Contractors:

- University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) – provides a comprehensive service in all areas of post-excavation analysis.
- Durham University Archaeological Services (DUAS) – provides environmental archaeology services.
- York Archaeological Trust (YAT) – identification and assessment of registered special finds; X-Ray analysis and Conservation Services.
- Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre (SUERC) – radiocarbon dating laboratories.

Other Freelance Specialists:

- J. Curl – specialising in the identification and assessment of animal bone.
- R. Devaney – specialising in the identification and assessment of lithic materials and tools.
- E. Foulds – specialising in the identification and assessment of glass.
- G. Kiraly – specialising in the identification and assessment of human remains.
- Dr. K. Leahy – specialising in the identification and assessment of post-Roman and early medieval artefacts, particularly metalwork.
- Dr. R. Mackenzie – specialising in the identification and assessment of waste metalworking residues.
- G. Monteil – specialising in the identification and assessment of samian ware.
- Q. Mould – specialising in the identification and assessment of leather artefacts.
- Sarah Percival – specialising in the identification and assessment of prehistoric pottery and ceramics.
- I. Rowlandson – specialising in the identification and assessment of Iron Age and Roman pottery.
- C. Simpson – specialising in processing, assessment and analysis of environmental remains.
- C. Smith – specialising in the identification / assessment of general small-finds assemblages
- Z. Tomlinson – specialising in the identification and assessment of painted plaster.
- I. Tyers – specialising in dendrochronology and the identification and assessment of timber and worked wood.
- Dr. R. Tyson – specialising in the identification and assessment of glass.
- D. Wilding – specialising in the identification and assessment of metal artefacts.
- M. Wood – specialising in registered and other finds, including slag, metal objects, worked stone and glass;
- J. Young – specialising in the identification and assessment of post-Roman pottery and ceramic building material.

A full report on the results of the project will normally be submitted within six months of the completion of the groundworks. If a full report cannot be made within this time, due to large or unusual finds assemblages requiring more specialist assessment time, an interim report may be produced, in agreement with the client and the Historic Environment Officer for North Lincolnshire Council.

The final report will be prepared in accordance with current guidelines and 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 location plan at a minimum scale of 1:10,000, accurately georeferenced to published Ordnance Survey mapping data and including NGR vertices
- A scaled overall site plan showing the accurately surveyed location of the development site in relation to known and speculated archaeological features (if appropriate)
- Scaled section and plan drawings of all archaeological features encountered within the excavation area.
- Discussion and conclusions, including interpretation of the results and their context within the surrounding landscape, consideration of the importance of the findings in local, regional and national basis with reference to the East Midlands Archaeological Research Framework, and a critical review of the effectiveness of the 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 project report will be sent to the client, the North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and the HER Officer for North Lincolnshire Council. Copies of the report will also be deposited with the North Lincolnshire Museums Service as part of an ordered and indexed project archive. 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.

9.0 Archive and Deposition

Following acceptance of the report by the Archaeological Officer for the North Lincolnshire Planning Authority, a 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 at the offices of PCAS prior to deposition with the North Lincolnshire Museums Service.

Artefacts found during the excavation (excluding items qualifying as treasure: see section 7.0 above) will initially be the property of the landowner. Title to any artefacts not retained by the landowner will be transferred to PCAS, and such artefacts are routinely deposited as part of the site archive.

Archive deposition will routinely take place within 6 months of the acceptance of the final report, unless otherwise agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority. With the agreement of the North Lincolnshire Museums Service, the archive for this project and that for the 2022 evaluation will be jointly deposited under the NLM site code BNGR, already issued at the evaluation stage.

10.0 Publication and Dissemination

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. Where the significance of the results warrants it, wider publication of the results will be considered: the content and place of publication will be dependent on what is found (e.g. an account of discoveries of regional interest might appear in a county journal), and will be subject to discussion with the archaeological advisor to the planning authority.

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, the commissioning body, the North Lincolnshire HER and the Archaeology Data Service may all, 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.

11.0 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 2023). Where 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.

In furtherance of the duty of care imposed by the Health & Safety at Work Act, the Employer shall make available to his employees whatever reasonable facilities are required by particular circumstances, e.g. appropriate protective clothing, safety equipment, rest breaks for specialised tasks, etc.

A site risk assessment will be prepared prior to any site works taking place; this will be reviewed and updated as appropriate and a copy will be kept available on site.

12.0 Insurance

PCAS Archaeology Ltd has the following insurance cover:

Employers' Liability:	£10,000,000
Public Liability:	£5,000,000
Professional Indemnity:	£1,000,000

13.0 Monitoring Arrangements

Internal monitoring will be the responsibility of Leigh Brocklehurst, Project Manager, PCAS. The Historic Environment Officer for North Lincolnshire Council will be informed, with not less than a week's notice, of the start of the archaeological works. 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.

14.0 Contacts

Alison Williams, North Lincolnshire Council	(01724) 297 471
Leigh Brocklehurst, Project Manager, PCAS	(01522) 703 800

15.0 References

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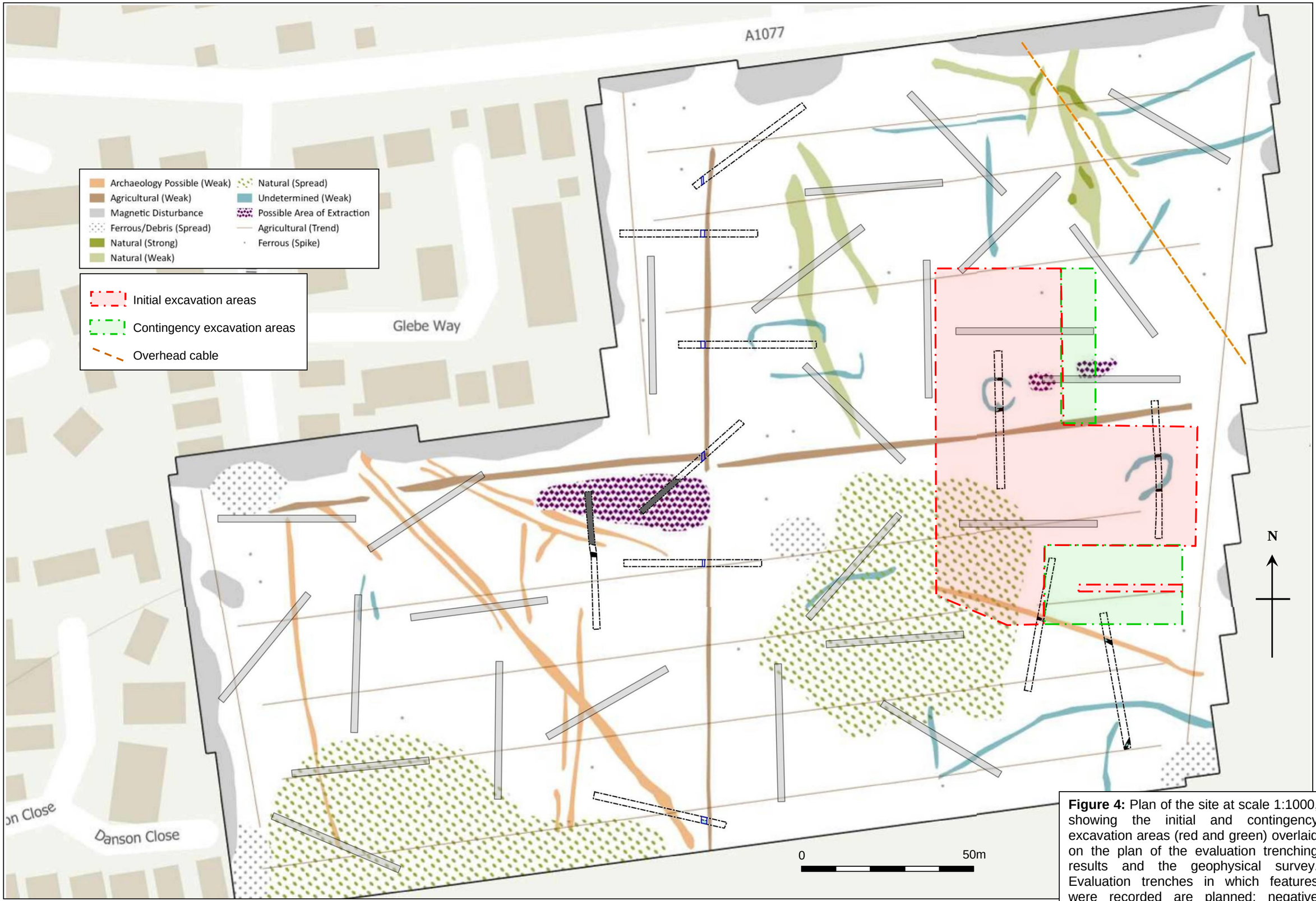

Figure 4: Plan of the site at scale 1:1000, showing the initial and contingency excavation areas (red and green) overlaid on the plan of the evaluation trenching results and the geophysical survey. Evaluation trenches in which features were recorded are planned; negative trenches are shaded grey.