

**J. W. STAMP & SON ENGINEERING WORKS, HOLYDYKE,
BARTON UPON HUMBER, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION STRATEGY

NGR:	TA 03004 21983
Post code:	DN18 5PS
NLC Planning Ref.:	Pre-application
PCAS job no.	3171
Site code (building survey):	SSHB 25
Site code (monitoring):	SSHM 25
NLM site code:	TBC

Prepared for

Mr. R. Stamp

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Summary

A programme of archaeological mitigation is to be carried out in advance of and during groundworks for the partial demolition and conversion of the existing J. W. Stamp & Son engineering workshop on Holydyke in the town of Barton-upon-Humber in North Lincolnshire.

The premises of J. W. Stamp & Son are situated within the edge of the Barton-upon-Humber Conservation Area. The existing building, a range of brick-built workshops with a later office building, may have originally been built for an agricultural purpose, possibly as a barn and/or granary, before being converted for use as a stable and carriage house for the neighbouring Providence House, which dates to the mid-19th century. The building was later adapted for industrial use, probably immediately after the Second World War. J. W. Stamp & Son have been in business here since 1947.

As the site lies within an area where archaeological remains associated with the early development of Barton may be anticipated, while the existing building has been identified as a Building of Townscape Merit, the North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Officer required a Written Scheme of Investigation for a programme of archaeological mitigation to be submitted prior to the determination of the application.

The proposed mitigation strategy consists of two elements: a Level 3 historic building survey to make a full and detailed record of the historic building prior to the commencement of any works to the standing structure, combined with a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording on all groundworks associated with the redevelopment works. This document describes the archaeological methodology that will be adopted in accordance with the recommendations of the North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Officer, and the reporting and archive procedures that will follow.



Figure 1: Location plan of the site at scale 1:25,000. The location of the J. W. Stamp & Son premises is marked in red. OS mapping © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. PCAS licence no. 100049278.

1.0 Introduction

PCAS Archaeology Ltd. was commissioned by Mr. R. Stamp to prepare a specification for a scheme of archaeological mitigation to be carried out in advance of and during groundworks for the partial demolition and conversion of the existing J. W. Stamp & Son engineering workshop on Holydyke in the town of Barton-upon-Humber in North Lincolnshire. The works are expected to commence in August 2025.

The premises of J. W. Stamp & Son are situated on the north side of Holydyke, within the edge of the Barton-upon-Humber Conservation Area. The existing building, a range of brick-built workshops with a later office building, may have originally been built for an agricultural purpose, possibly as a barn and/or granary, before being converted for use as a stable and carriage house for the neighbouring Providence House. It was later adapted for industrial use, probably immediately after the Second World War.

As the site lies within an area where archaeological remains associated with the early development of Barton may be anticipated, while the existing building has been identified as a Building of Townscape Merit, the North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Officer required a Written Scheme of Investigation for a programme of archaeological mitigation to be submitted prior to the determination of the application.

This document is a specification (written scheme of investigation) for a combined programme of historic building survey with archaeological monitoring and recording. It follows current best practice and appropriate national guidance including:

- National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), 2012, revised 2018, 2019, 2021, 2023, 2024 and 2025;
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Code of Conduct, revised 2014, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022;
- CIfA Standard for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording, 2023;
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures, 2014, revised 2019, 2020
- Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good practice (English Heritage, 2016; reissued Historic England, 2016);
- 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 borough 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 is sited at the narrowest point of the estuary, which was a historically favoured site for ferry services and is now the location of the south end of the Humber Bridge. It formerly possessed a small port at Barton Haven, but is now removed from the water; on either side lie flat, marshy land and long, muddy beaches (Lyman, 2004).

The Conservation Area Assessment for Barton-on-Humber notes that: *'The street plan of Barton town centre is largely medieval in origin, with names reflecting their antiquity (Fleetgate, Newport Street, Priestgate, Hungate, Holydyke, Burgate, Soutergate and Finkle Lane). The plan form is quite convoluted with the historic development of the town giving it*

no obvious centre... The buildings in Barton date mainly to the 18th and 19th centuries with shops concentrated in the Market Place, George Street, King Street and High Street... Around the edges of the conservation area are residential streets with a variety of building form according to age; the older groups (such as Whitecross Street and Priestgate) are terraced, with late 19th century semi-detached and detached properties in Westfield Road. These terraced groups contain individual houses, built at different times – there are no formal terraces in Barton, so the result is a rich townscape of mixed architectural details, united by the use of brick, coloured render, sash windows and pantiled roofs. Many of the streets are similarly varied and wide and narrow, confirming their medieval origins’ (NLC, 2002).

The premises of J. W. Stamp & Son are situated on the north side of Holydyke, within the edge of the Barton-upon-Humber Conservation Area, at a central NGR of TA 03004 21983. The application area is a long, narrow 0.08 hectare plot, with an entrance off Holydyke at its south end and backing onto Chapel Street to the north. It is situated between Providence House and Beech House: Providence House, to the west, was built as a villa dwelling in the 19th century and functioned as an orphanage and as the town library before a recent return to private ownership, while Beech House to the east, extended from a smaller group of buildings shown on historic mapping, is in use as a residential care home.

The historic building is described in the Conservation Area Appraisal as ‘*a two storey workshop [which] now forms part of the premises of J W Stamp Engineers. The tiny, blocked-up lancet windows on the end wall suggest that this was once a barn, with the alterations to industrial use taking place around 1900 (from the style of the fenestration). This building stretches from Holydyke through to Chapel Lane and has a very prominent pantiled roof which makes a major contribution to the character of the conservation area’ (Lyman, 2004). A site visit made as part of the research for an archaeological desk-based assessment compiled in 2022 and presented in support of the previous planning application recorded the site as containing ‘*a long narrow workshop that extends the full length of the plot between Holydyke and Chapel Lane along its western boundary, the back wall of the building forming the actual site boundary. There is a yard to its east providing vehicular access from Holydyke into the centre of the site with a strip for parking, and storage of materials along the eastern boundary. The ground rises on entry to the site and the yard surface is part concrete and part slag surfacing for parking. A later office building with staff toilets/offices and garage is situated at the north end of the site parallel to Chapel Lane and incorporates the northern boundary wall into its structure. The eastern boundary wall which separates Stamp Engineering Works from Beech House Nursing Home contains some early brickwork but it has been much patched and rebuilt, especially at the north end close to the junction with the 20th-century office building’ (Field, 2022).**

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. To the south of the town, the rising Wolds run towards Lincoln; to the west, they fall away to the valley of the River Ancholme, a tributary of the Humber. The topography of Barton slopes gently down to the north and the river bank: a topographic survey of the site, submitted as part of the planning application, shows most of the open ground of the site as lying between 11m above Ordnance Datum sea level at the north-western corner and 10.8m OD towards the south end, with the south-western corner dropping to a low point of approximately 10.26m OD at the gates on to Holydyke.

The majority of the town, including the current site, lies on a drift geology of Devensian Till, a mixed sedimentary deposit laid down by the actions of glaciation and glacial meltwaters. The underlying solid geology is Welton Chalk Formation chalk (bgs.ac.uk).

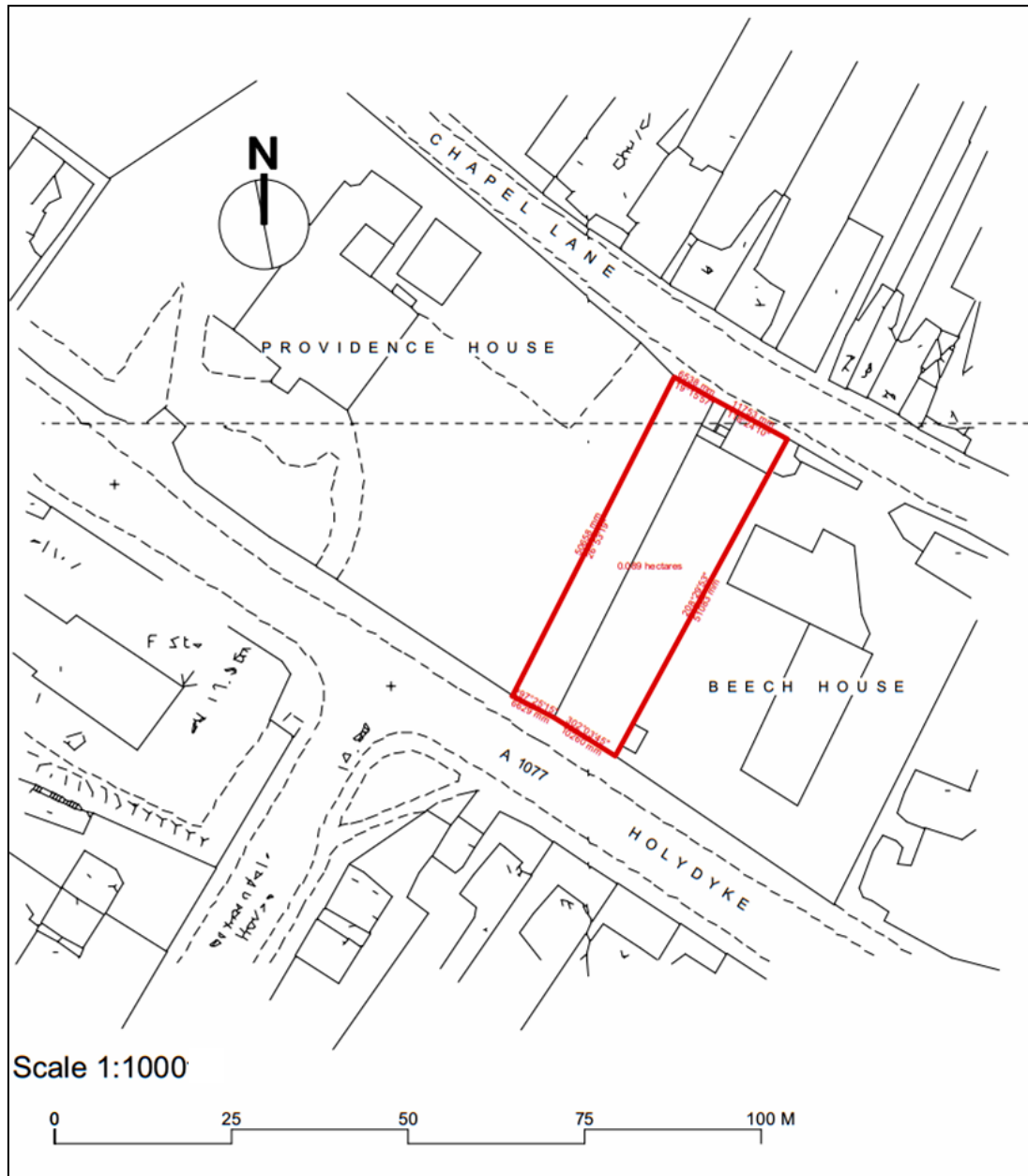


Figure 2: As-existing plan of the site at scale 1:1000. The application area is outlined in red. Plan supplied by developer.

4.0 Planning Background

A planning application for the partial demolition and conversion of an existing engineering workshop on Holydyke to form seven town houses, including the creation of a new access onto Chapel Lane and associated works, was refused by North Lincolnshire Council in March 2025 (planning application ref. PA/2022/2020). A revised application is in preparation.

As the site lies within an area of archaeological potential, and the existing building is identified in the Conservation Area Appraisal as being of Townscape Merit, the North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Officer requires the submission of a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for a programme of archaeological mitigation, to consist of a programme of historic building recording (equivalent to Historic England Level 3) prior to and during all works to the standing building and a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording

during all works to and below the building and all groundworks within the application site. The WSI (this document) will be presented in support of the revised application.

5.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

Strategically sited on a good landing-place on the Humber estuary, and on a Roman road from Caistor and Horncastle, Barton was ideally placed for early settlement, and the discovery of a large 6th- and 7th-century inhumation cemetery at Castledyke, with over 200 excavated burials, implies a sizeable settlement here. The later Saxon settlement lay within a five-acre sub-circular enclosure near the late 10th-century stone church of St Peter's, whose cemetery was in use from the 9th century (HER ref. MLI9000).

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, chiefly within the estate of Gilbert de Ghent, with enough arable land to occupy 27 ploughs, a taxable population of 188 households, a church with a priest, two mills, a market and a ferry (Williams and Martin, 2003). Barton's defences were constructed in the 1140s, during the Matilda and Stephen civil war, and consisted of a motte and bailey castle and an enclosing earthwork known as Castledyke, both built by Walter de Ghent: the castle was short-lived, as de Ghent was among the losers of the war. Although the castle itself was lost, the position of the oval defended 'bailey', marked by a ring of roads following the former ditch, persisted as a prominent feature of the local topography until the 19th century. The Castledyke enclosed an area considerably larger than the contemporary town, so that the majority of Barton's farmsteads lay within the town itself rather than the outfields (Savage and Lane, 2014).

Early in the medieval period the town spread westwards and consisted of two linked settlements: one around the original historic core of the town, incorporating the churches of St. Peter and St. Mary, and the other around Fleetgate and Newport, closer to the small port at Barton Haven, which at this time extended further inland. The decision by Edward I in the early 14th century to develop Hull as a base for his Scottish campaigns downgraded the importance of Barton, although it continued to trade. Little remains of this period apart from the medieval street pattern: the only extant structures are the two churches, the remains of the medieval manor house incorporated into the present Tyrwhitt Hall and the remains of a medieval town house within a building on the west side of Fleetgate (Lyman, 2004).

At the end of the 18th century, Barton's open fields were enclosed and farmers moved out of their town-centre farmsteads, building new farmhouses closer to their lands: the barns, cowsheds and stores which they left behind still can be found throughout the town. During the 19th century Barton continued to prosper as an important market town and port: brick and tile making, rope making, boat building, cycle manufacture, engineering, whiting, candle making, chemicals and malting were all important sources of employment. The town's population increased threefold, from 1,709 in 1801 to 5,761 in 1901, helped by the coming of the Grand Central Railway in 1849. However, in the first half of the 20th century Barton hardly expanded, and gradually many of the local industries folded (Lyman, 2004).

Providence House, adjoining the Stamp & Son premises to the west, was built in 1854 as a prestigious dwelling for Thomas Tombleson, who had become wealthy through a large inheritance. It was extended to the rear in the later 19th century, probably by Tombleson's son, Thomas junior, after Thomas senior's death in 1875. It was sold and converted for use as a branch of the National Children's Home and Orphanage in the early 20th century, opening in 1921. The Charity Commission put the building up for sale again in 1945, and it was converted again for use as an adult education centre and library, serving this purpose until it recently returned to private ownership. A historic building survey carried out in 2023 in advance of its latest redevelopment discussed the possibility of the adjacent 'agricultural

structure' being in the same ownership: while this could not be established, it was thought highly unlikely that a house of such high social status would not have had outbuildings in which to keep a coach or gig with horses to draw it and for riding, and no such buildings were identified on the existing site. A programme of archaeological monitoring carried out during redevelopment works at Providence House did not identify any deposits or features pre-dating the 20th century, although rubble observed in levelling layers was thought likely to derive from the demolition of the late 19th-century extension and a greenhouse visible on historic OS mapping, both of which were demolished between the mid-20th century and the beginning of the 21st, during the period of the building's use as a library (Stockdale, 2023).

The existing buildings on the Stamp & Son site are shown on late 19th- and early 20th-century Ordnance Survey mapping, extending along the northern and western sides of the plot: two discrete buildings on its eastern side are no longer extant (fig. 3). The 2022 desk-based assessment noted that the main building consists of two or possibly three adjoining structures with very similar brickwork, and that it was built with narrow air vents on all elevations, suggesting an original use as a barn and/or granary. It is then thought to have been converted for use as a coach house and stable for Providence House: the buildings were shown as part of the Providence House property on a map dating to 1911. A second conversion to an engineering workshop is thought to have taken place immediately after the Second World War, with the current business opening there in 1947 (Field, 2022).

6.0 Archaeological Requirement

The recommended mitigation strategy consists of two elements: a Level 3 historic building survey to make a full and detailed record of the historic building prior to the commencement of any works to the standing structure, combined with a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording on all groundworks associated with the redevelopment works.

The aims of the building recording are to provide a full historic building record prior to the development, to prepare an illustrated written report on the historic building recording, and to produce an ordered project archive for deposition with North Lincolnshire Museum, for long-term curation.

The building survey will be undertaken to a minimum of Level 3 as outlined in Recording Historic Buildings: A Descriptive Specification (RHCM(E), 1986) and Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice (Historic England, 2016). In summary, a Level 3 survey is an analytical record, comprising an introductory description followed by an account of the building's origin, development and use, including the evidence on which the analysis has been based, and including drawn and photographic records as required. The information in a Level 3 analytical record is chiefly obtained from examination of the buildings under record, supplemented by readily accessible documentary sources.

The purpose of the monitoring scheme should be to preserve archaeological remains by record during the development process and to recover artefactual/ecofactual remains that will help to establish the character of any heritage asset disturbed or destroyed as a result of developing the site. Environmental evidence should be taken into account as appropriate: the topography and geology of the site suggest that palaeoenvironmental preservation conditions will depend on the local depth of the drift geology.

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.

7.0 Methodology: Historic Building Survey

7.1 Aims and Objectives

The aims of this scheme of works are:

- to preserve, by record, the fabric and setting of the existing building prior to redevelopment.
- to establish the constructional and chronological development of the building

This will be attained through the following objectives:

- to produce a photographic record of the existing building fabric supplemented by written description and illustrative drawings
- to undertake supporting historical research
- to report on the results of the building recording in a fully illustrated report
- to produce a documentary archive

7.2 Building Survey Fieldwork

Site recording will be undertaken to Level 3 as outlined in Recording Historic Buildings: A Descriptive Specification (RHCM(E), 1986); and Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice (Historic England, 2016).

This will consist of a primary fabric record of the buildings to preserve them by record prior to redevelopment and any loss of historic fabric and/or integrity and to establish, so far as is reasonably practicable, the phases of development of the buildings and any associated functions. Historical research will also be undertaken from readily accessible cartographic and documentary sources to define and evaluate its historical and architectural significance.

Photography will be undertaken in 10.2mp digital SLR format, which will comprise the primary fabric record. It will include general shots of the site and detailed photography of room arrangement, main elevations and constructional details such as window openings. Fixtures and fittings, such as doors and window fenestration, will also be subject to detailed photography. Photography will be undertaken both internally and externally.

Drawings will include scale plans and elevations annotated with relevant details such as changes in build, coursing and additions if present, and may utilise accurate measured plans and elevations drawn by any architectural agents (re-checked for accuracy) rather than re-measuring. Plans with directional arrows to indicate where photographs have been taken will also be included. Measured sketches will also be made of any details that cannot be adequately recorded or explained by photography and/or written description.

The written element will comprise both quantitative and qualitative data to cover physical descriptions and dimensions of the basic building fabric, layout and condition, together with a general account of the setting of the building and its contribution to the local scene.

Recording will be undertaken on pro-forma record sheets, including:

- PCAS Brickwork Recording Form
- PCAS Room-Based Recording Form
- PCAS Building Survey Drawing Schedule
- PCAS Timber Recording Sheet

- PCAS Building Survey Photographic Schedule

Initial on-site photographic and written/drawn recording will be undertaken over a period of 1-2 working days. Subsequent visit(s) may also be made to fully record any historic fabric or features revealed during demolition and redevelopment, to ensure that any evidence uncovered during the conversion is not lost without adequate record. The NLC Conservation Officer has noted that, given the history and age of the building, it is possible that elements of historic timber-framing may be present, and that if so, this would be a rare and important survival not only in Barton and in North Lincolnshire but in the wider Humberside region (Mr. Felix Mayle, planning comment). If in-situ structural timber is seen during initial or subsequent building recording visits, samples should be taken for dendrochronological or other scientific dating as appropriate.

After the initial Historic Building survey has been carried out, a copy of the photographic record, with the written and drawn recording if required, will be presented to the HER Officer for North Lincolnshire Council for confirmation that this phase of works has been satisfactorily completed and site redevelopment works can commence. On completion of all works, the information from this part of the project will be incorporated into a combined report with the results of the monitoring programme and an ordered project archive will be prepared and deposited with North Lincolnshire Museum, Scunthorpe, for long-term curation.

7.3 Historical Research

Supporting research will also be undertaken to add a historical context, where possible, to the results of the fieldwork and to inform analysis of the development of the site. This will primarily be based on historic cartographic sources and archival photographs where identified, supplemented with synthetic published accounts of buildings of the period. The primary data repositories used for this research will be the Lincolnshire Archives and North Lincolnshire Libraries, but searches will also be undertaken of various on-line sources including the National Monuments Record, English Heritage and the Frith collection.

8.0 Methodology: Monitoring and Recording

The scheme of archaeological monitoring and recording will be undertaken during all redevelopment groundworks. It will consist of the excavation and cleaning of any archaeological features exposed; the recovery of artefactual or ecofactual remains, and detailed recording. These works will be undertaken by a suitably qualified staff member of PCAS (Project Officer). The archaeologist monitoring the groundworks 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 the adequate hand excavation and recording of any features that have been identified. The archaeologist will keep the construction contractors informed of developments and progress.

Unless ground conditions (e.g. concrete or compacted rubble) dictate otherwise, a **toothless** bucket will be used for machine topsoil stripping and for excavating foundation and service trenches.

Where identified, archaeological features will be examined as far as possible, subject to health and safety considerations and the constraints of the groundworks, to determine their date, character and survival condition, and then recorded by measured plan and section drawings at appropriate scales (normally 1:20 or 1:10) and located by triangulation on scale site plans derived from mapping supplied by the developer/contractor.

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, if present, where relationships are important.

Lifting of human remains 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, reinterment 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 ClfA 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; 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 9 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* (EH, 2011), palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken from interpretable and datable archaeological deposits. The topography and geology of the site indicates that environmental preservation is likely to be dependent on the local depth and nature of the drift geology, as it is of a variable composition and overlies a water-permeable solid geology. Recommended sample sizes are 40-60 litres, or the whole of smaller features, where this is practicable within the physical constraints and safety requirements of groundworks within a confined area. Bulk samples for environmental processing will be taken in 10-litre capacity lidded plastic buckets. All samples will be 'whole earth': visible finds will not be removed unless they are likely to be adversely affected by processing or their nature demands special treatment (e.g. precious metal, human remains or artefacts in need of immediate conservation). 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.

9.0 Methodology: Post-Fieldwork

Following completion of the monitoring phase of site works, all archaeological records and finds will be taken to the offices of PCAS prior to processing and dispatch or in-house 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 assessment, 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.

- 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.
- Q. Mould – specialising in the identification and assessment of leather artefacts.
- S. 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
- . R. Tyson – specialising in the identification and assessment of medieval and post-medieval 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 (with Z. Tomlinson).

A full report on the results of the project will normally be submitted within three months of the completion of the monitored groundworks and of any monitoring visits required by the historic building survey. If a full report cannot be made within this time, due to large or unusual finds assemblages requiring more specialist assessment time or to the need for processing and analysis of specialist dating samples from structural timbers, 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, including a historical account of the building and its chronological development
- A statement of aims and objectives of the project
- A description and analysis of the fieldwork undertaken and methodologies employed
- The photographic recording of the standing buildings
- A detailed textual description of the buildings
- A geo-referenced location plan at a minimum scale of 1:10,000

- A scaled overall site plan showing the accurately surveyed location of the development site in relation to known and speculated archaeological features (if appropriate)
- Illustrations of the historic buildings, including plans showing their main development phases and elevation drawings (where required)
- Scaled section and plan drawings of all archaeological features encountered during the monitoring programme
- Discussion and conclusions, including interpretation of the results and their context within the surrounding landscape, consideration of the importance of both the standing buildings and the findings of the monitoring scheme 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 illustrating the monitoring programme, 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 Lincolnshire Archives 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.

10.0 Archive and Deposition

Following acceptance of the report, 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. Archive deposition will routinely take place within 6 months of the completion of the development, unless otherwise agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority. Following deposition, the archive will be available for public consultation: a NLM site code has been applied for (issue pending).

Artefacts found during the monitoring scheme (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.

11.0 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.

12.0 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.

13.0 Insurance

PCAS Archaeology Ltd has the following insurance cover:

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

14.0 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 monitoring programme. He 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.

15.0 Contacts

Richard Goddard, North Lincolnshire Council	(01724) 297 571
Leigh Brocklehurst, Project Manager, PCAS	(01522) 703 800

16.0 References

British Geological Survey (BGS) consulted online 29-07-2025 at <https://mapapps2.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex/home.html>.

Cameron, K., 1998, *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place-Names*. The English Place-Name Society, Nottingham.

Field, N., 2022, *Stamp Engineering Works, Holydyke, Barton upon Humber, N. Lincolnshire: Desk-Based Assessment*. Unpublished client report consulted online 30-07-2025 at <https://apps.northlincs.gov.uk/application/pa-2022-2020>.

Lyman, T., 2004, *Barton-upon-Humber Conservation Area Appraisal: Adopted Document, December 2004*. Consulted online 29-07-2025 at <https://www.northlincs.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/Barton-conservation-area-appraisal399KB.pdf>.

Ordnance Survey, 2015, *Ancholme Valley, Barton-upon-Humber, Brigg, Scunthorpe & Kirton in Lindsey*: 1:25,000 scale Explorer series sheet 280. Ordnance Survey, Southampton.

Ordnance Survey, 1886, 1st edition 6" to the mile scale map sheet Lincolnshire VII.SW.

Ordnance Survey, 1908, 2nd edition 1:2500 (25" to the mile) scale map sheet Lincolnshire VII., revised 1906.

Stockdale, M., 2023, *Historic Building Survey and Archaeological Watching Brief Report: Providence House, Barton upon Humber, North Lincolnshire*. Unpublished client report produced by Allen Archaeology Ltd.

Williams, A. and Martin, G. H. (eds.), 2003, *Domesday Book: A Complete Translation*. Penguin Books, London.

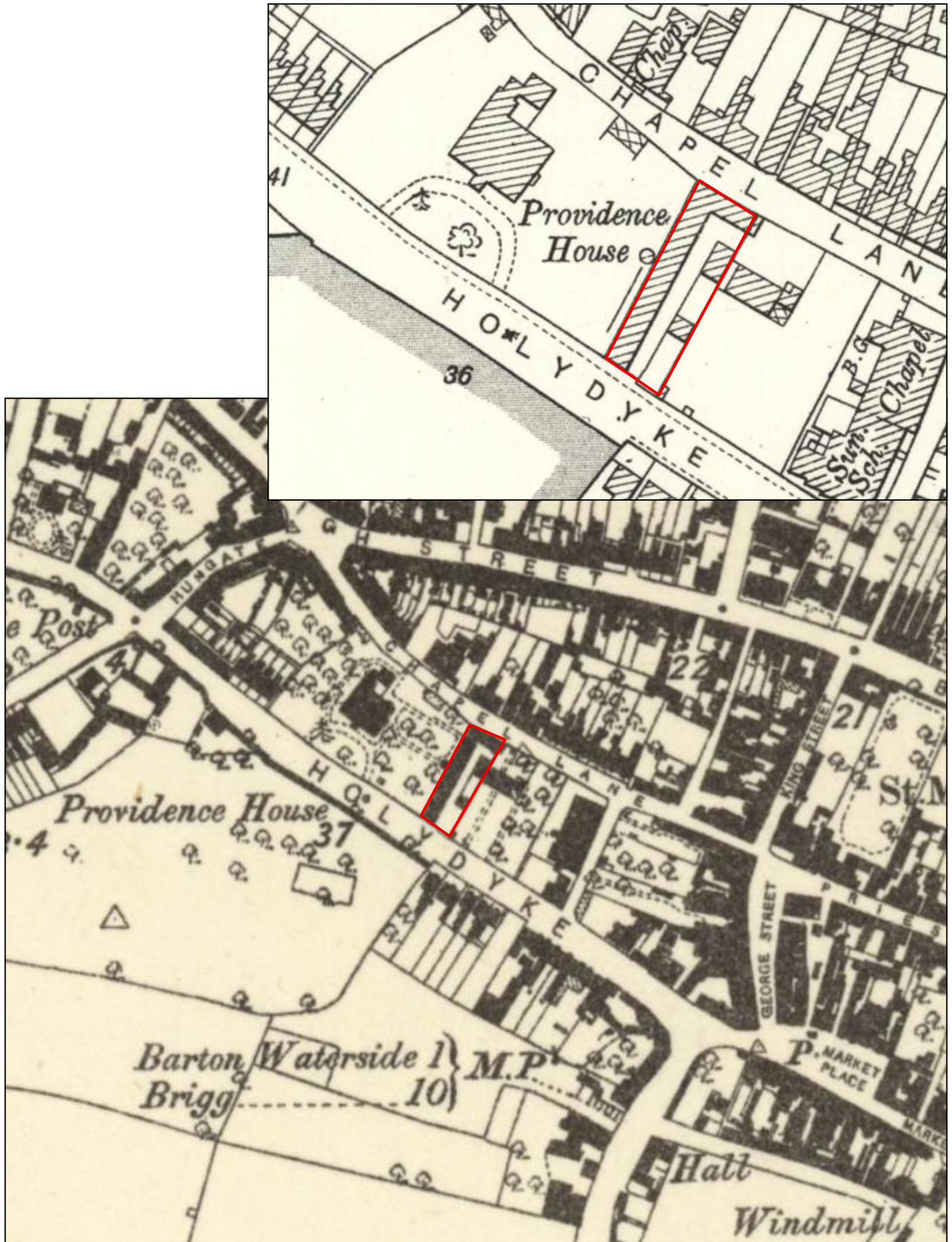
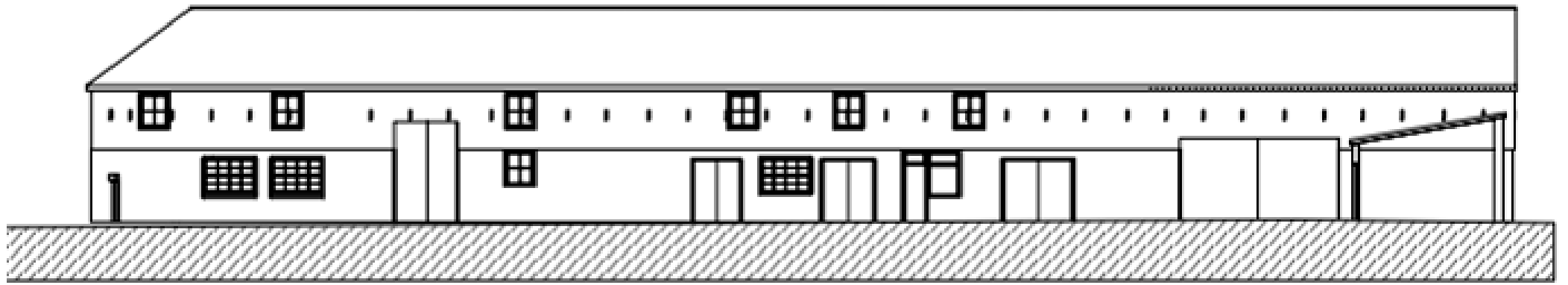
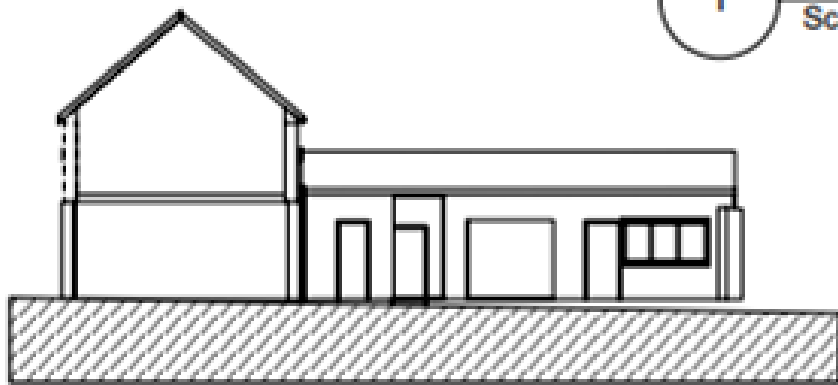


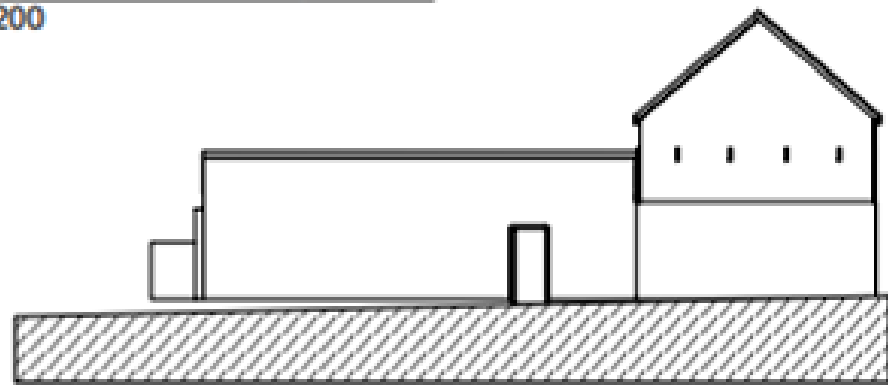
Figure 3: Extracts from the 1886 1st edition 6-inch Ordnance Survey map (above) and the 1908 2nd edition 25-inch map (top) – neither extract reproduced to scale. The application area is outlined in red on both maps.



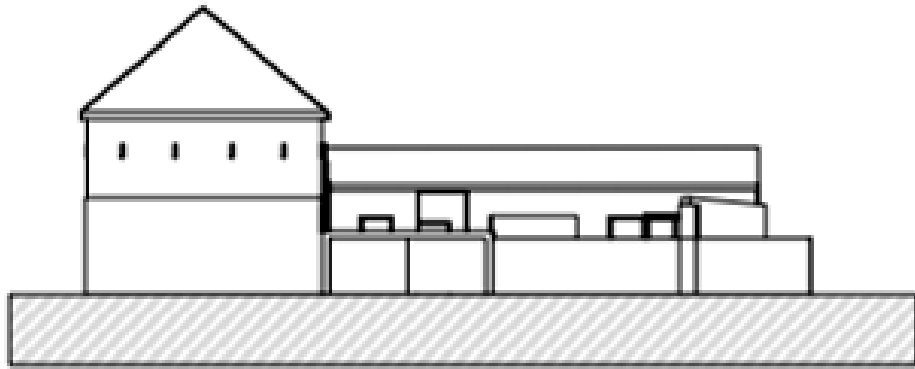
1 **Front Elevation Facing East**
Scale: 1:200



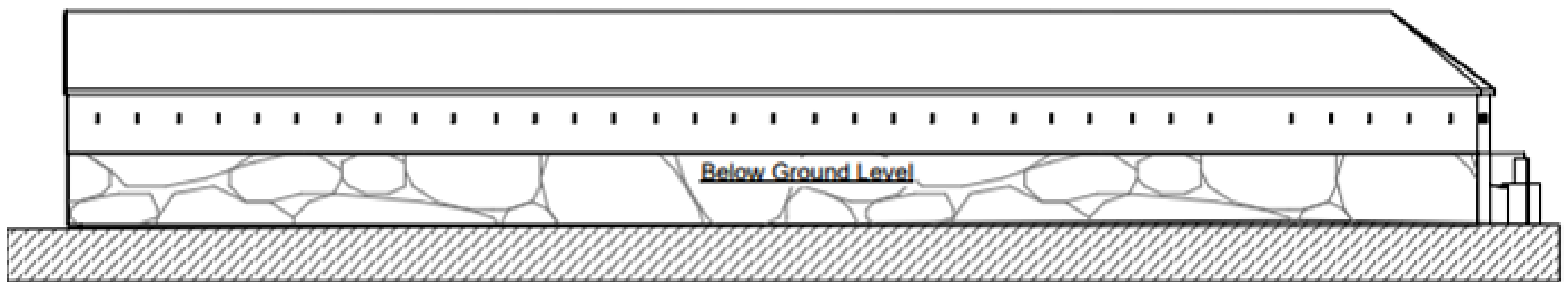
2 **Elevation at Rear Facing South**
Scale: 1:200



3 **North Elevation (Facing Chapel Lane)**
Scale: 1:200

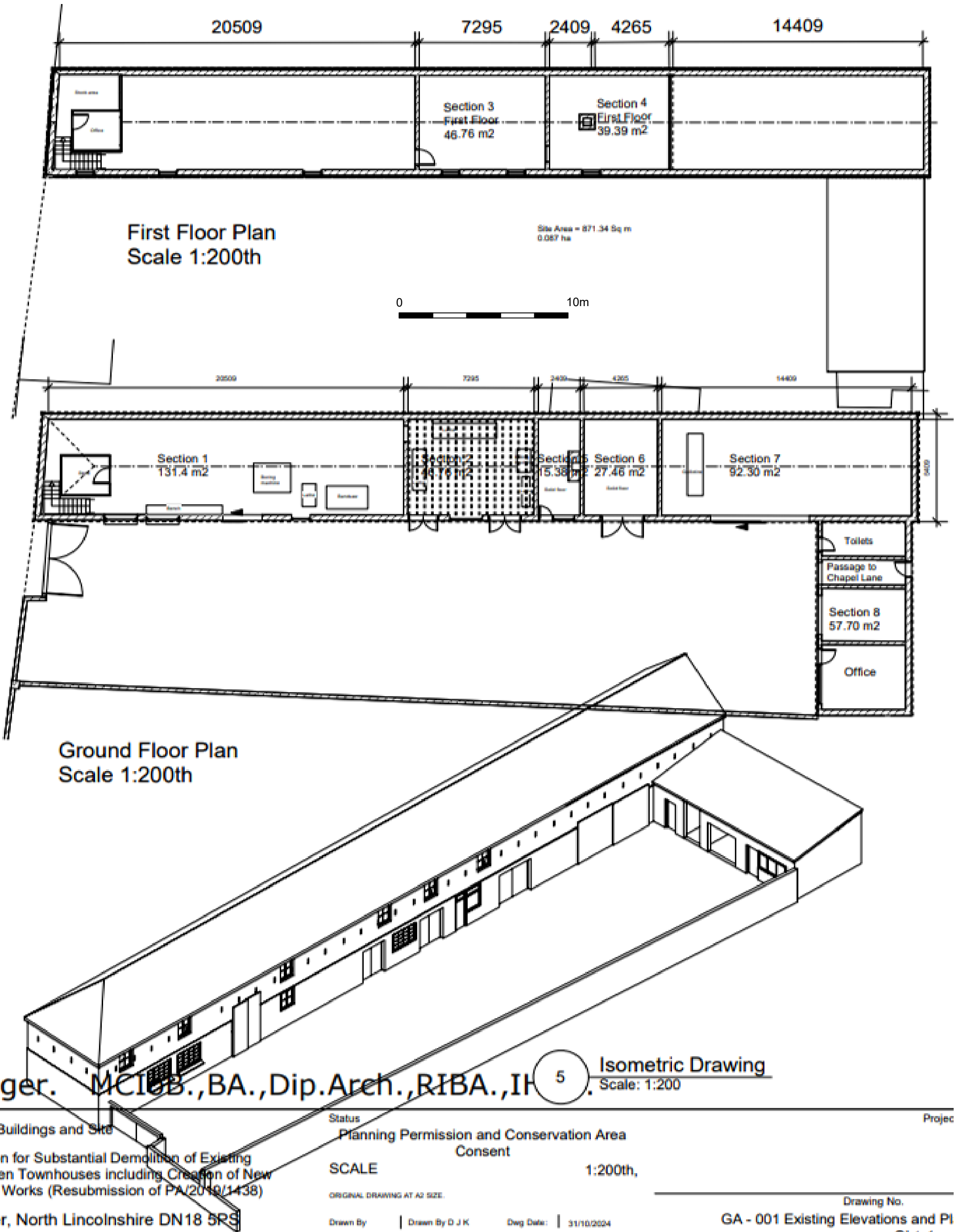


4 **Elevation From Holydyke**
Scale: 1:200



4 **Rear Elevation Facing West**
Scale: 1:200

Figure 4: As-existing building plans and elevations at scale 1:200. Drawings supplied by developer.



ger. MCI, B., BA., Dip. Arch., RIBA., IH

5 Isometric Drawing
 Scale: 1:200

Buildings and Site	Status	Project
Application for Substantial Demolition of Existing Townhouses including Creation of New Works (Resubmission of PA/2019/1438)	Planning Permission and Conservation Area Consent	
North Lincolnshire DN18 5RS	SCALE	1:200th,
Side Drive, Barton upon Humber.	ORIGINAL DRAWING AT A2 SIZE.	
	Drawn By Drawn By D J K	Draw Date: 31/10/2024
	Checked By Checked By D J K	Plot Date: 26/11/2024
	CAD File Name Stamp Existing Layout - Latest v2025 v1.x	
	Drawing No.	GA - 001 Existing Elevations and Plans Sht-1

Figure 5: As-existing building plans and elevations at scale 1:200. Drawings supplied by developer.