LAND WEST OF VICARAGE LANE, NORTH KILLINGHOLME, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION STRATEGY

NGR:	TA 14433 17201
NLC Planning Ref.:	PA/2023/1651
PCAS job no.	2940
Site code:	VLKM 24
NLM site code:	NKBT

Prepared for

Qudos Property

by

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Non-Technical Summary

This archaeological mitigation strategy has been prepared for Qudos Property, for submission to the local planning authority prior to determination of a planning application for a residential development on land west of Vicarage Lane, North Killingholme in North Lincolnshire.

The proposed development site is to the southwest of the settlement core at the east side of an open agricultural field which exhibits evidence of medieval cultivation in the form of ridge and furrow earthworks. As well as its location within one of the best-preserved areas of medieval ridge and furrow earthworks in North Lincolnshire, the site has the potential to contain sub-surface archaeological remains of prehistoric and/or Roman date.

Consultation with the North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record has advised that a Written Scheme of Investigation be prepared to outline the archaeological mitigation strategy to be adopted at this site.

The proposed mitigation strategy consists of two elements: a topographical survey to make a full record of the earthwork ridge-and-furrow on the site, combined with a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording during development groundworks. 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.

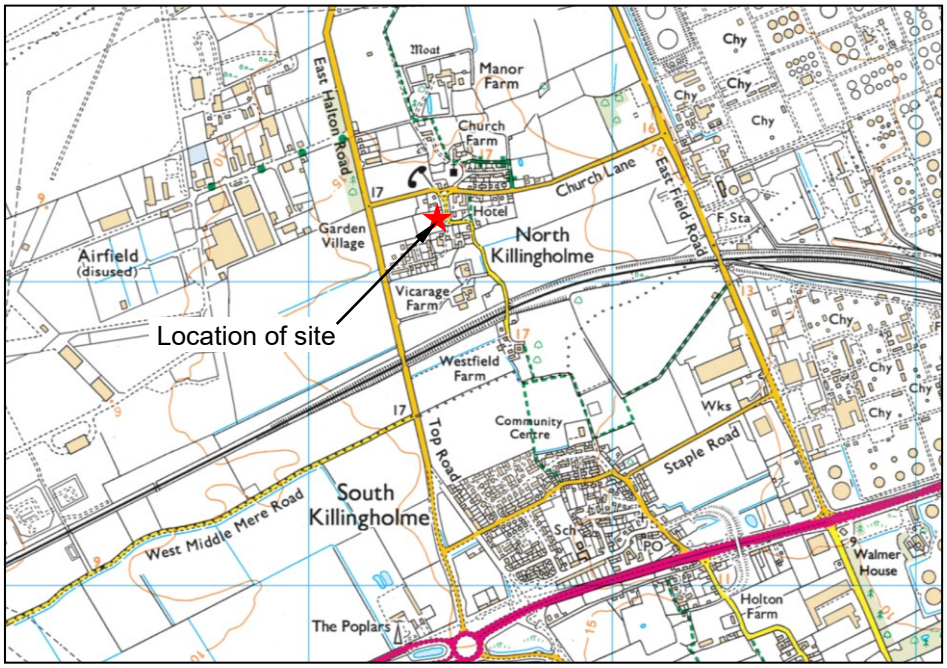

Figure 1: Location plan of the site at scale 1:25,000. The position of the development site is marked in red. OS mapping © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. PCAS licence no. 100049278.

1.0 Introduction

A planning application to *erect six dwellings with access road, drive and landscaping* on Land West of Vicarage Lane, North Killingholme, North Lincolnshire is currently under consideration by North Lincolnshire Council (NLC) (application ref. PA/2023/1651). PCAS Archaeology Ltd. was commissioned by Qudos Property to prepare a specification (WSI) for a scheme of archaeological mitigation, recommended by the North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record Officer to avoid the imposition of pre-commencement conditions on the planning application.

The proposed application site occupies the eastern end of a large rectangular field that contains the upstanding earthworks of medieval ridge and furrow. The field was enclosed from the former medieval open fields in the late 18th/early 19th centuries and has remained in agricultural use with evidence on historic mapping of a post-medieval farmstead occupying the area immediately to the north of the site. Ridge and furrow on an east-west alignment is visible on aerial photographs and LiDAR within the southern section, with a pond and possible access from the farm to the north. It is possible that ridge and furrow in this part fo the site may have suffered some truncation from past ploughing. The neighbouring parishes of East Halton and North Killingholme have some of the best-preserved areas of medieval ridge and furrow earthworks in North Lincolnshire.

The North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Officer has advised that a programme of mitigation, in the form of an earthworks survey in advance of the commencement of development followed by archaeological monitoring, excavation and recording during any groundworks associated with the proposals, should take place.

This document is a specification (written scheme of investigation) for a programme of archaeological mitigation. It 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 Field Evaluation, revised 2014, 2020, 2023;
- Historic England Geospatial Survey Specifications for Cultural Heritage, 2024;
- CIFA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs, revised 2014, 2020, 2023;
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE ver. 1.2, 2015)

This document details the fieldwork methodology and the post-excavation reporting and archiving procedures for the archaeological mitigation at the site and is subject to the approval of the Historic Environment Officer for North Lincolnshire.

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

North Killingholme is a small village and civil parish in North Lincolnshire. It is situated on the at the extreme east side of North Lincolnshire, near the southern bank of the Humber Estuary, approx. 4.5km north-west of Immingham. The parish extends to the Humber foreshore to the northeast, but the historic village core is bracketed by industry in the form of

the Lindsey Oil Refinery to the east and modern commercial/light industrial units which have colonised the former RAF airfield to the west. The proposed development site is situated to the southwest of the historic village core, some 120m from the medieval church of St Denys at its closest point.

The application area is a rectangular plot of 2.6 hectares occupying the eastern part of a large open field; it is bounded to the east by Vicarage Lane with existing residential properties to north and south, while the open agricultural field continues to the west. The site is currently used as paddock/grazing: its central NGR is TA 14433 17201.

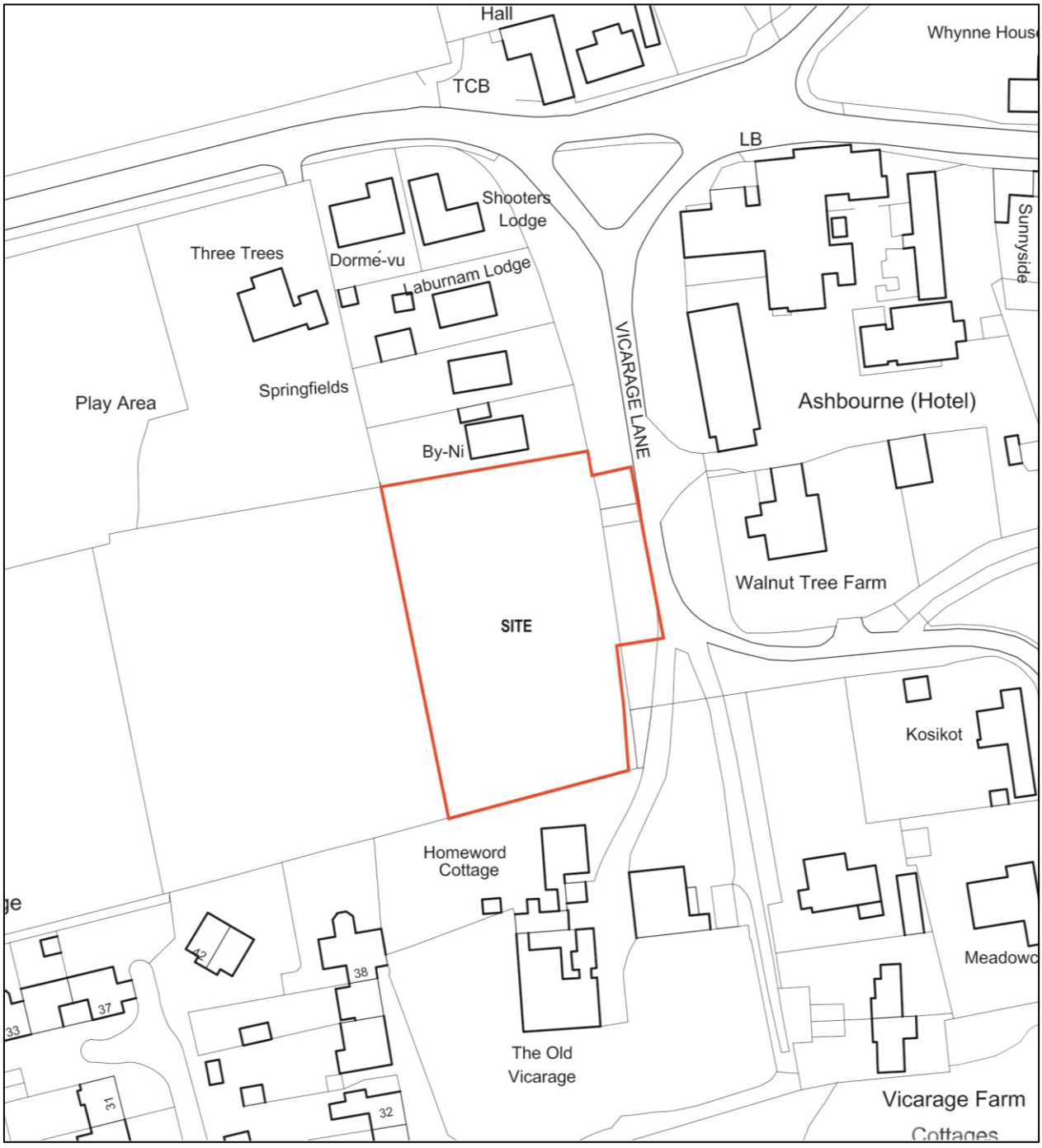

Figure 2: As-existing location plan of the site at scale 1:1250. The position of the development site is outlined in red. Plan supplied by client.

3.0 Topography and Geology

The drift geology on the site is Devensian Till, a sedimentary superficial deposit formed between 116 and 11.8 thousand years ago during the Quaternary period. The underlying solid geology is Chalk of the Burnham Chalk Formation - Cretaceous sedimentary bedrock which formed between 93.9 and 83.6 million years ago (www.bgs.ac.uk).

The parish is generally low-lying, rising from around 5mOD in the east to only 10mOD to the west. The church, however, occupies a local ridge at around 17m OD. The site is situated on the higher ground between 16.5m and 17m OD.

4.0 Planning Background

A planning application to erect six dwellings with access road, drive and landscaping on Land West of Vicarage Lane, North Killingholme, North Lincolnshire is currently under consideration by North Lincolnshire Council (application ref. PA/2023/1651).

As the site contains well-preserved ridge and furrow earthworks of former medieval cultivation strips and is located within an area of archaeological potential, the North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Officer has recommended that a programme of mitigation, in the form of a topographical survey prior to commencement of construction followed by a scheme of archaeological monitoring and recording to take place during all construction groundworks, be secured by the submission of a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) detailing the archaeological work to be undertaken prior to determination of the planning application.

Were this document not submitted prior to determination of the application, the archaeological mitigation would be secured by pre-commencement conditions attached to the grant of permission if the application was approved.

5.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

The earliest recorded finds in North Killingholme are two stone axes dating to the Neolithic to early Bronze Age transition period, which were recorded north of the church in the 1930s (MLS1622). A late Iron Age enclosure is situated between North and South Killingholme c. 0.8km S of the site (HER ref. MLS21313); while a further Iron Age enclosure is recorded off Eastfield Rd around 750m to the north-east (MLS2603). A Roman settlement is recorded to the south of the site in the vicinity of Westfield Farm (MLS22605).

Killingholme is first recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086. The place-name is thought to originate from the Old English plural of the personal name *Ceolwulf* and the later Old Norse element *holmr*, 'island', replacing the Old English *ham* meaning 'the homestead of Ceolwulf's people'. The two places were distinguished as North and South as early as 1160-66 (Cameron, 1998). The church has its origins in the Norman period, with a 12th-century tower arch – It is Grade I Listed (List Entry no. 1103701).

Early medieval and medieval pottery was found while metal-detecting in a field to the east of the village in 1999; finds included one sherd of possibly pagan Saxon pottery, one sherd of shelly ware, one sherd of orangeware and several splash-glazed sherds, perhaps late Stamford ware; a coin of Elizabeth I was found at about the same time (MLS19659).

Earthworks of the medieval/post-medieval shrunken settlement surround the village to North, east and south (MLS1620); the closest concentration of such evidence is located to the south of the old vicarage and centred on Vicarage farm, a partially extant 19th -century farmstead (MLS25025). Two moated sites, one at Manor Farm (MLS1624) and a further one beyond at

North Garth (MLS1627), this associated with extensive earthworks, are recorded on the north side of the village, while a further moated site 'Blow Field' (MLS1606) is situated between North and South Killingholme close to the earthworks of the DMV of Holtham (MLS1621). Evidence of medieval cultivation in the form of ridge-and furrow earthworks is present on all sides of the settlement (MLS20098).

Other farmsteads, with their origin in the post-medieval–19th century period, now demolished, are situated to the immediate north of the site (MLS 25022), 90m to the northeast (MLS25023), while a partially extant example is recorded at Walnut Tree Farm 130m to the east (MLS25024).

The Old Vicarage, the property which forms the southern boundary of the development site is a Grade II Listed building of early-mid 19th century origin (List Entry no. 1214966).

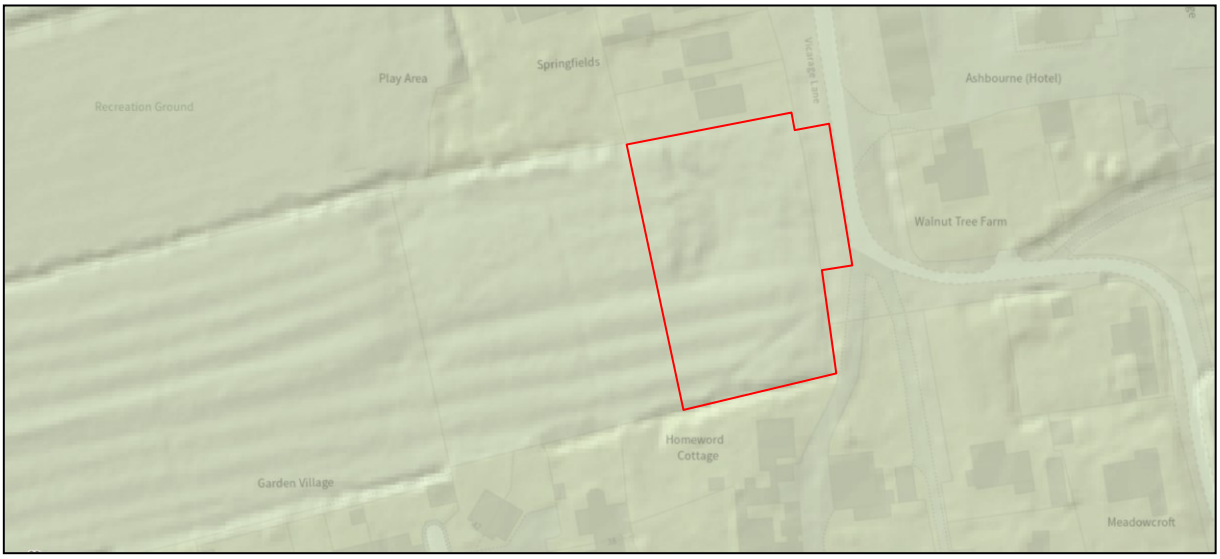

Figure 3: LiDAR data showing the ridge and furrow present in the area of the site (site outlined in red). Not to scale.

6.0 Archaeological Requirement

The recommended mitigation strategy consists of two elements: a topographical survey to make a full record of the earthwork ridge-and-furrow on the site, combined with a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording on all groundworks associated with the proposed development. Groundworks are expected to consist of the excavation of foundation trenches and service trenches, with topsoil stripping and possible levelling for the access road and landscaping drives and parking areas.

The objective of the earthwork survey is to record in detail, using non-intrusive methods of archaeological investigation, the ridge and furrow that is known to survive within the site and any other earthworks that would be impacted by the change of use and development. 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 site conditions are likely to be unfavourable to palaeoenvironmental preservation.

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: Earthwork Survey

Topographic surveys determine the relative locations of points on the ground surface by measuring horizontal distances, differences in elevation and directions. The survey will be carried out in accordance with guidelines published by Historic England (2024).

The extent of the topographic survey area will be located by GPS measurement. The survey will be undertaken using a survey-grade instrument which receives continues RTK correction giving an accuracy of 0.03m. Site boundaries and existing landscape features, such as dykes, drains and hedgerows will be recorded as control points. The tops, bases and breaks of slopes of any discernible earthworks or buried features will be surveyed. The apparent natural topography of the site will also be recorded.

Where necessary, sketch plans showing discernible earthworks or buried features as hachured features will be made to clarify chronological and spatial relationships, though the primary survey method will remain as GPS measurement.

A digital photographic record will be compiled. Photographs will consist of:

- General site views from different viewpoints and under varying light conditions if possible;
- Specific earthworks or surface features, if encountered;
- Groups of earthwork features where their association indicates functional or chronological relationships.

Notes describing the general nature of the topography and more detailed descriptions of any discernible earthworks or buried features will be compiled.

Following the completion of the topographic survey, all survey data will be downloaded and processed. The information will be incorporated into a combined report with the information obtained from the monitoring programme.

8.0 Methodology: Monitoring and Recording

The scheme of archaeological monitoring and recording will be undertaken during all groundworks associated with the development (fig. 4). 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. 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, 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 1857and 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; 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*, palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken from interpretable and datable archaeological deposits (EH, 2011, p.5). The topography and geology of the site indicates that environmental preservation may be favourable. Recommended sample sizes are 40-60 litres, or the whole of smaller features (EH, 2011, p.12), 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 the completion of the topographic survey, all survey data will be downloaded and processed, using QGIS 3.28 and above software with appropriate plugins. Following completion 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. 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 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)
- A topographic survey drawing at an appropriate scale, showing heights
- Profile drawings, perpendicular to the earthwork features, derived from the survey data
- An appendix of the survey data listing 3D information on each point
- 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 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.

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. With the agreement of the North Lincolnshire Museums Service, the archives for this project will be deposited under the NLM site code NKBT.

Artefacts found during the monitoring scheme (excluding items qualifying as treasure: see section 8.0 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. 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.

15.0 Contacts

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

16.0 References

British Geological Survey (BGS) consulted online 20-05-2024 at http:// /www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/bgs-geology-viewer/

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

Ordnance Survey, 2015, *Grimsby, Cleethorpes & Immingham: 1:25,000 scale Explorer series sheet 284*. Ordnance Survey, Southampton.

Lidar data consulted online 20-05-2024 at: https://historicengland.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=d45dabecef5541f18255e12e5cd5f85a&mobileBre

PROPOSED SITE PLAN

As-proposed plan of the site at scale 1:500