

**New Farmworkers dwelling at Earlsmere Farm, Sluice Road
Winteringham, DN15 9LZ**

Archaeological Monitoring Report

NGR: SE 95278 21343
Planning Authority: North Lincolnshire Council
Planning app.: PA/2018/2372
PCAS Job No.: 2157
PCAS Site Code: WEFM 19
OASIS ref: preconst3-341504
NLM site code: WGMEE

Prepared for

ID Architecture

by

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Summary

A scheme of archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken during the groundworks for a new farm workers dwelling on land at Earlsmere Farm, Winteringham.

The site lies close to Old Winteringham, a Scheduled Monument incorporating the buried remains of the Roman settlement and fort at the crossing of the River Humber. Excavations here have revealed evidence of stone and timber buildings fronting onto a road that ran along the south bank of the river, at the north end of Ermine Street (here roughly followed by the A1077 Cockthorns Lane to the southwest). Bronze Age features and artefacts have also been identified slightly to the west of the site.

Monitoring took place over two visits, during which no archaeological remains were identified within the development area and no finds were recovered.

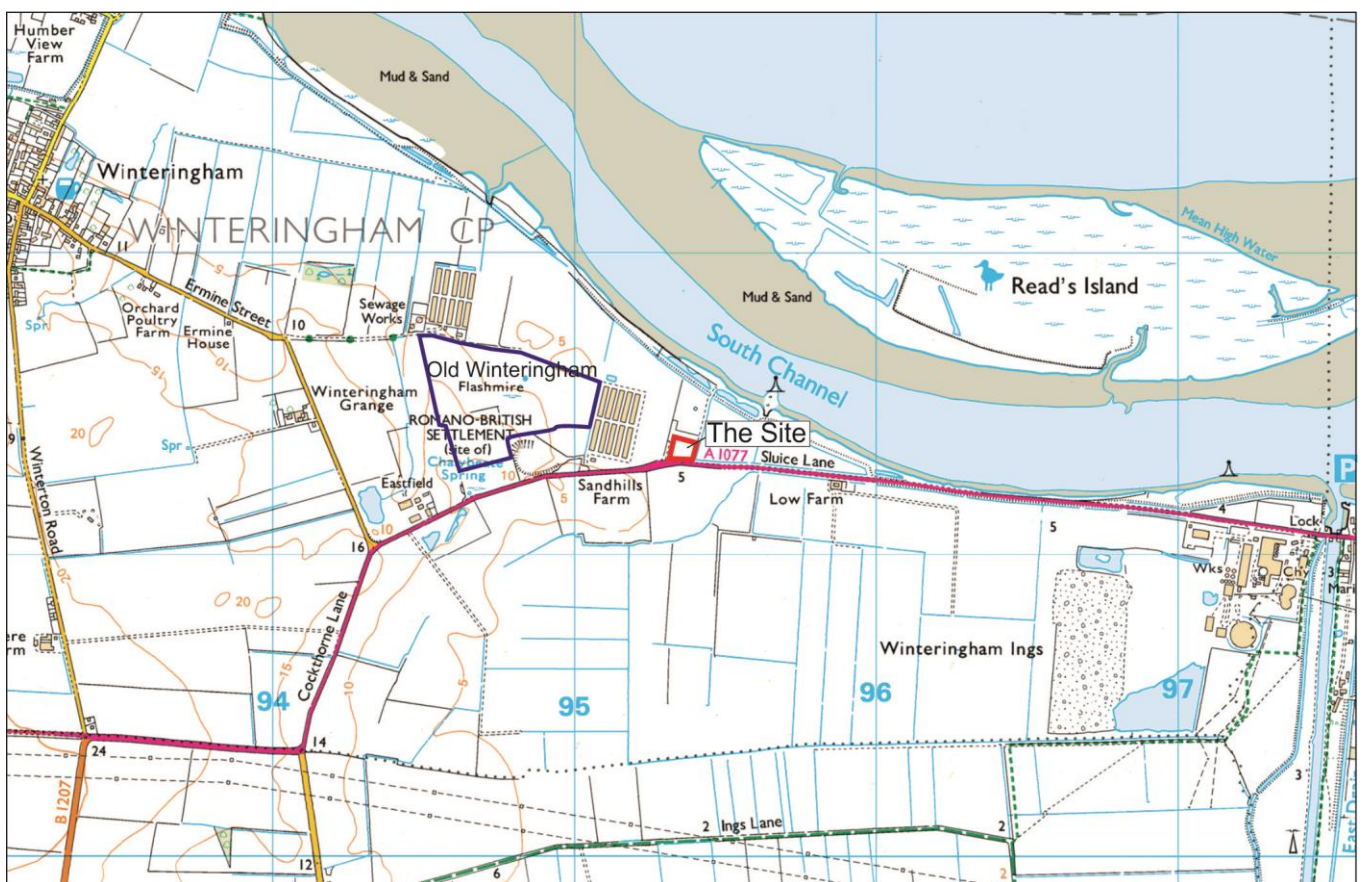


Figure 1: Site location map at scale 1:25000. Site is shown in red; Scheduled Old Winteringham is shown in blue (OS mapping Crown copyright. All rights reserved).

1.0 Introduction

PCAS Archaeology Ltd. was commissioned by ID Architecture to undertake a scheme of archaeological monitoring and recording during the construction of a new farm workers dwelling on land at Earlsmere Farm, off Sluice Road, Winteringham.

This document and all preceding fieldwork follow current best practice and appropriate national guidance, including:

- NPPF, National Planning Policy Framework (2019)
- ClfA Code of Conduct (2014);
- ClfA Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief (2014)
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)
- The Lincolnshire Archaeology Handbook (2012)

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

2.0 Location and Description

Winteringham is a village and civil parish in North Lincolnshire, on the south bank of the River Humber. Earlsmere Farm lies to the east of the village, off Sluice Lane which links Ermine Street and Winteringham with South Ferriby, crossing the canalised River Ancholme to the east.

The buildings of Earlsmere Farm lie on the north side of Sluice Lane (A1077). To the west of the site are the buildings of a chicken rearing farm, and there is a large open-sided steel-framed hay barn immediately to the north of the new dwelling location. The redline site boundary encloses c.1670m², with the new house lying towards the centre.

The approximate central NGR of the new house is SE 95278 21343.

3.0 Topography and geology

The solid geology for this area is banded; the site itself lies on Thorncroft Sand Member Sandstone, Siltstone and Mudstone, with interbedded limestone to the east, Hibaldstow Limestone to the west. The overlying geology is alluvium – clay, silt sand and gravel; boreholes in the vicinity have recorded sand to a depth of c.0.60m below existing ground level, overlying clay (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

Winteringham lies on the south bank of the River Humber, in a natural flood plain. A topographic survey of the site records a slight variation in levels, with ground rising from west to east. The lowest level on the west side of the site is recorded as 3.70mOD, while the highest in the southeast corner is 4.24mOD.

4.0 Planning Background

A planning application for the construction of a single dwelling for agricultural workers was submitted to and conditionally approved by North Lincolnshire Council (Ref: PA/2018/2372). The proposed two storey building is located just to the south of Earlsmere Farm, Winteringham.

The North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record advised that the site lies close to the Scheduled Monument of Winteringham (Old Roman Settlement) in an area where Roman remains may be anticipated. To ensure that any archaeological remains encountered during development works were identified and recorded, a scheme of archaeological monitoring was recommended; to take place during all groundworks in order to preserve the archaeological resource by record.

The methodology described in a proceeding WSI and this document was subject to the approval of the Historic Environment Officer for North Lincolnshire Council.

5.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

Prior to post-medieval drainage schemes, the landscape was characterised by seasonally waterlogged carr woodland, resulting from the uncontrolled flooding of the Rivers Humber and Ancholme. Although largely useless for growing crops, the carrs may have provided opportunities for hunting wildfowl, fishing and gathering useful building materials such as reeds and timber, which would have been exploited by settlements in neighbouring areas (Lord and MacIntosh, 2011). Archaeological investigations in the vicinity have recovered Palaeolithic and Bronze Age artefacts, and work on the south side of the A1077 has revealed Bronze Age features, including two four-post structures datable to the late Bronze Age, and a complex of ditches suggesting two phases of a Bronze Age field system. Later Iron Age features associated with a large pottery assemblage were also encountered in one evaluation trench (MLS21588-9).

To the west of the Site is Eastfield Farm, which lies towards the north end of Roman Ermine Street, today roughly followed by the A1077 Sluice Road. The Roman road has been identified continuing through the modern farmyard, approaching the south bank of the Humber where there was a crossing into modern Yorkshire. Evidence of a settlement and fort have also been found on the south bank, just beyond Eastfield Farm. The Scheduled Monument of Old Winteringham lies to the north and east of Eastfield Farm, bordering on the west side of the chicken sheds to the west of the site. First identified in the early 18th century, the area was deeper ploughed than usual, and tessellated pavements, stone building fragments, evidence of timber buildings and sand and gravel roads have all been reported here in antiquity.

There appears to have been some settlement shift to the west in the post-Roman period. The early village of Winteringham grew up around All Saints' Church, which incorporates re-used Roman stonework in the 11th and 12th century masonry of its nave and tower (Lyman, 2005). By the time of the Domesday Survey, Winteringham consisted of a single, large agricultural estate, remnants of which are still visible around the village as ridge and furrow (Francis, 2013). In the 13th century, a planned settlement was laid out to the east of the earlier medieval core of Winteringham, with burgage plots (a property with a dwelling on the street frontage and a plot of cultivable land to the rear) along the streets of High Burgage and Low Burgage. There is now little evidence of the medieval settlement other than its street plan (Lyman, 2005).

Extensive programmes of land drainage and agricultural improvement in the 17th and 18th centuries boosted Winteringham's prosperity, and small industries such as flour mills, maltings, breweries, brick kilns and warehouses flourished in and around the village; just to the north of the site of the new dwelling a large circular concrete tank stood until 2015, the last remaining element of an abandoned distillery that was first built c.1938 (NLHER ref: 22147). However, the village continued to rely on waterborne traffic via Winteringham Haven, rather than road connections, up to the 20th century (Lyman, 2005).

6.0 Archaeological requirement

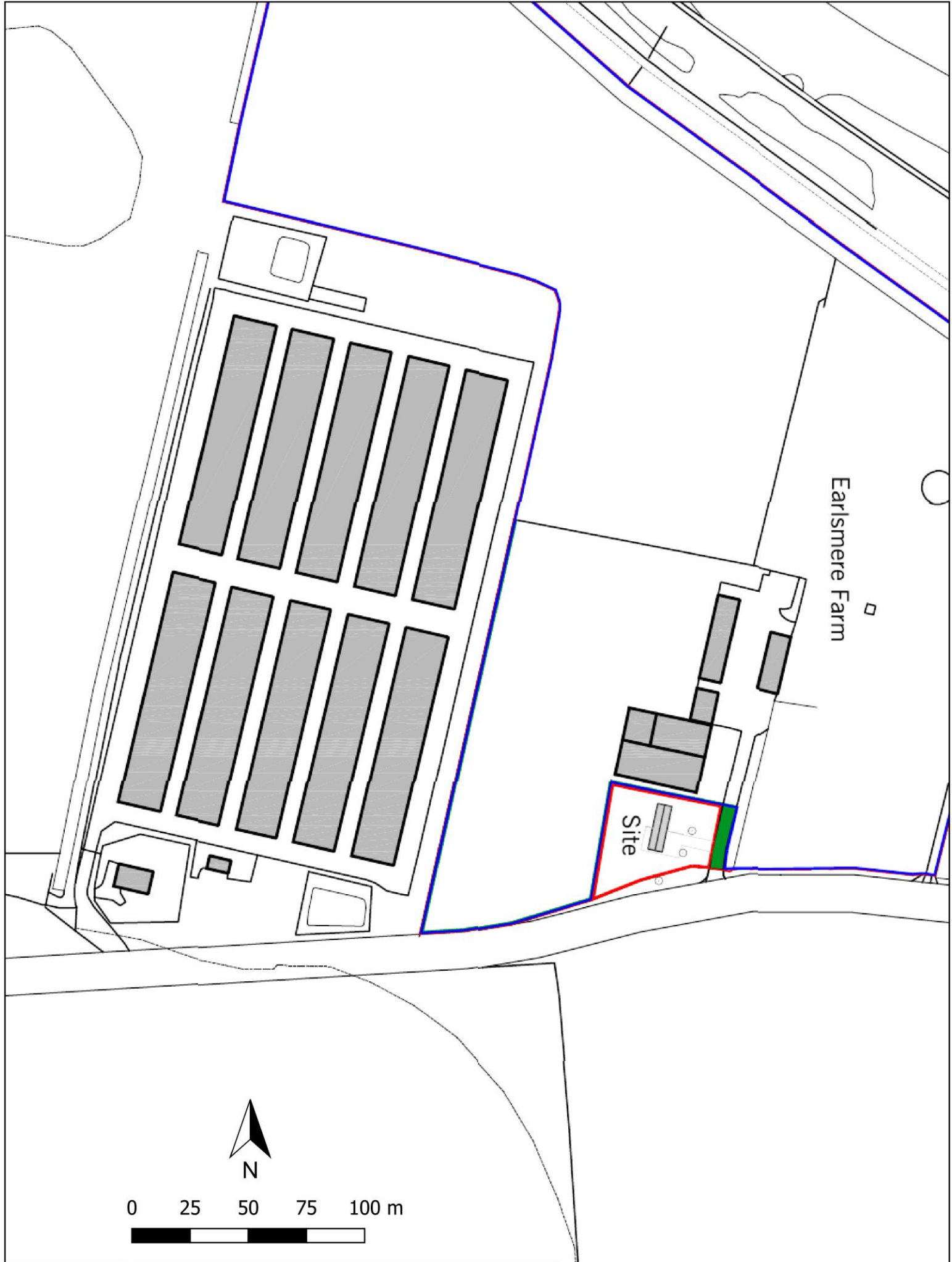
The development site lies in an area of archaeological potential, close to the scheduled Roman dated remains of Old Winteringham and with the first stages of an early 20th century distillery built on the site prior to abandonment. Therefore, archaeological monitoring was required to take place during **all** intrusive groundworks associated with this development.

The works were anticipated to include:

- Excavations for access / parking;
- Excavations of all new dwelling footings;
- Excavation of services / drainage features;
- Landscaping of open spaces.

An online record of the project data has been initiated with the Archaeological Data Service (OASIS database), ref: preconst3-341504. This online record shall be updated and completed as the project progresses and will include an uploaded digital copy of the final report of the results of the monitoring.

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



7.0 Methodology

All archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken by suitably qualified/experienced professional archaeologists/ PCAS Project Officer.

All machine excavation subject to archaeological monitoring was undertaken using a mechanical excavator fitted with a flat toothless blade.

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

A full written, drawn and photographic record of each significant stratigraphic horizon and archaeological feature was made. A description of each context was entered on standard PCAS context recording forms and all sections drawn at scales 1:10 or 1:20 and plotted on development ground plans. This recording was supplemented by a narrative account in the form of a site diary.

A digital photographic record was maintained during the brief, utilising an identification board, scales and north arrow, and the photographic record includes:

- general site shots;
- specific stages of fieldwork;
- individual features and, where appropriate, their sections;

8.0 Result

Groundworks took place between July 2019 and October 2019, consisting of two monitoring visits. The initial visit involved topsoil stripping. This was an approximate 18m x 6m area reduced by approximately 0.3m. The removal of the topsoil revealed a dark brown sandy clay subsoil. No archaeological features were identified at this level.



Plate 1: Working shot of topsoil strip (looking NNE)



Plate 2: Complete topsoil strip (looking SSW)

In addition to the topsoil strip, two test pits were excavated during this initial visit. These were both 3m long, 0.6m wide and between 0.7m and 0.9m deep. These were excavated in order

to assess the soils on site. A sequence of natural sand overlaid by subsoil and topsoil was identified. No archaeological features were identified.

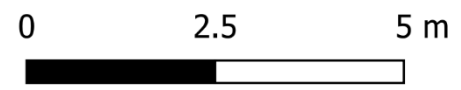
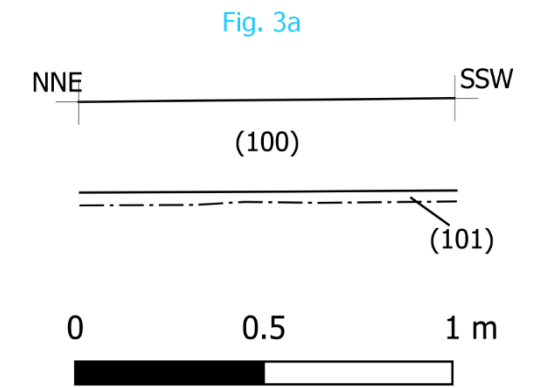
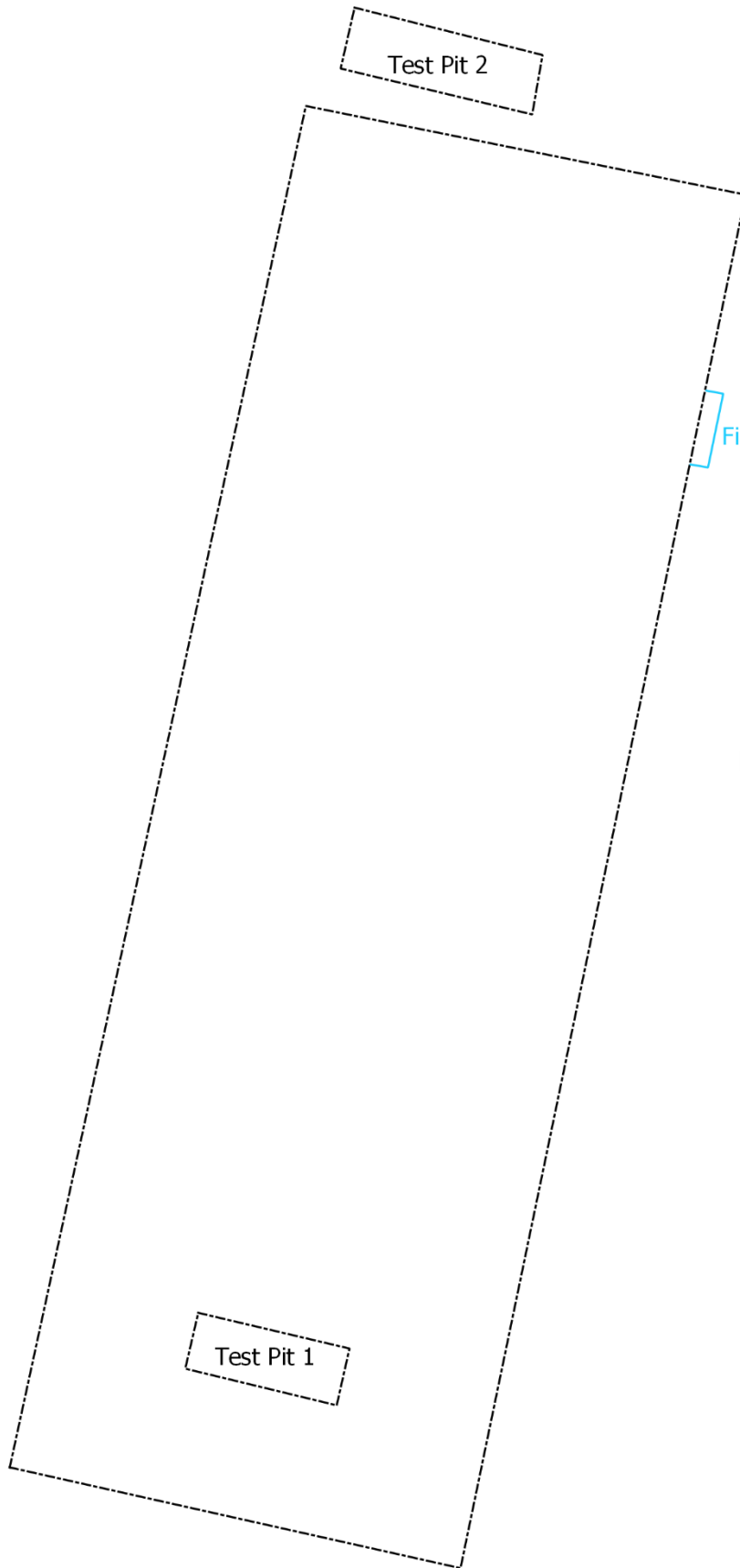
The second monitoring visit took place 18th October 2019. During this visit, the footings for the building were excavated. These were approximately 0.6m wide and 0.55m deep. As with the test pits, the topsoil and subsoil were identified overlying the natural substrate. No archaeology features were observed.



Plate 3: Representative section of footing (looking E)



Plate 4: Completed excavation of footings (looking NE)



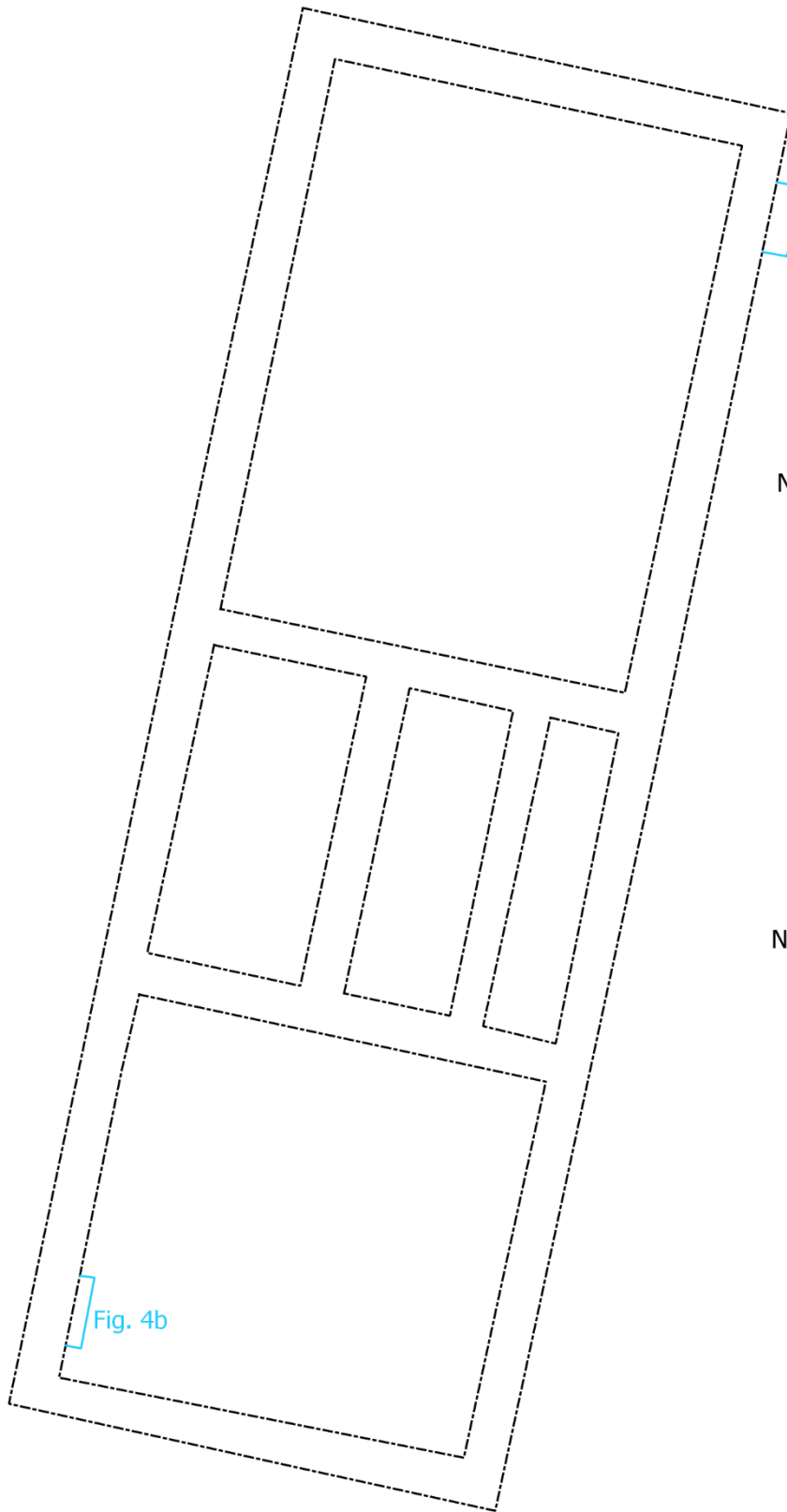
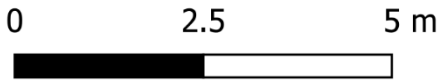


Fig. 4a

Fig. 4a

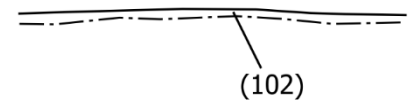


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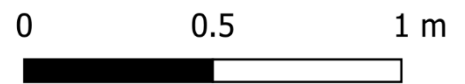
Fig. 4b



(101)



(102)



9.0 Discussion and Conclusion

Monitoring took place over two visits, during which no archaeological remains were identified within the development zone, and no finds were recovered.

10.0 Effectiveness of Methodology

The methodology employed achieved its primary objective, ensuring that any archaeological remains that may have been on site were not destroyed without record; at the same time causing the minimum of disruption to the construction process.

11.0 Acknowledgements

PCAS Archaeology would like to thank ID Architecture for this commission.

12.0 References

Ordnance Survey, 2012, Explorer map 25,000, *Isle of Axholme: Scunthorpe and Gainsborough map 280*.

Websites:

<http://domesdaymap.co.uk/>

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

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

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

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

<https://apps.northlincs.gov.uk/application/pa-2018-2372>

Appendix 1: Context Summary

Context No.	Type	Description	Finds
100	Layer	Topsoil. Dark brown silt loam with moderate medium sized limestone fragments and some fragments of modern CBM (not retained). 0.3m thick.	
101	Layer	Subsoil. Dark brown sandy clay. Firm, with no inclusions. 0.4m thick.	
102	Layer	Natural substrate. Mid brown orange coarse sand with occasional medium sized mudstones. Friable.	

Appendix 2: OASIS summary

OASIS ID: preconst3-341504

Project details

Project name	Archaeological Monitoring on land at Earlsmere Farm, Sluice Road, Winteringham
Short description of the project	A scheme of archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken during the groundworks for a new farm workers dwelling on land at Earlsmere Farm, Winteringham. The site lies close to Old Winteringham, a Scheduled Monument protecting the buried remains of the Roman settlement and fort at the crossing of the River Humber. Excavations here have revealed evidence of stone and timber buildings fronting onto a road that ran along the south bank of the river, all lying at the north end of Ermine Street (here roughly followed by the A1077 Cockthorns Lane to the southwest) as it crosses Lincolnshire. Bronze Age features and artefacts have also been identified slightly to the west of the site. Monitoring took place over two visits, during which no archaeological remains were identified within the development area and no finds were recovered.
Project dates	Start: 01-07-2019 End: 30-10-2019
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	WEFM 19 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
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Site location NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE WINTERINGHAM
Land at Earlsmere Farm, Sluice Road

Postcode DN15 9LZ

Study area 1670 Square metres

Site coordinates SE 95278 21343 53.679617205455 -0.557341731647 53 40 46 N 000 33
26 W Point

Project creators

Name of PCAS Archaeology Ltd.
Organisation

Project brief Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
originator

Project design PCAS Archaeology Ltd.
originator

Project Will Munford
director/manager

Project supervisor R. Dennis and R. Neale

Type of Developer
sponsor/funding
body

Project archives

Physical Archive No
Exists?

Digital Archive North Lincolnshire Museum
recipient

Digital Archive ID WGMEE

Digital Contents "none"

Digital Media "Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
available

Paper Archive North Lincolnshire Museum
recipient

Paper Archive ID WGMEE

Paper Contents "none"

Paper available Media "Context sheet","Diary","Drawing","Map","Notebook - Excavation','
Research',' General Notes","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

Entered by Leigh Brocklehurst (leigh.brocklehurst@pcas-archaeology.co.uk)

Entered on 25 February 2020