

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT PRIESTGATE,
BARTON UPON HUMBER,
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE
(BWS 06)**

**Work Undertaken For
Samcross Limited**

November 2006

Report Compiled by
Paul Cope-Faulkner BA (Hons) AIFA

Planning Application No: PA/2004/2232
National Grid Reference: TA 0330 2189
North Lincolnshire No: BNCQ
OASIS Record Number: archaeo11-20481

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. **177/06**

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Plates

1.	SUMMARY	1
2.	INTRODUCTION.....	1
2.1	DEFINITION OF A WATCHING BRIEF.....	1
2.2	PLANNING BACKGROUND.....	1
2.3	TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.....	1
2.4	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SETTING	1
3.	AIMS	2
4.	METHODS	2
5.	RESULTS	3
6.	DISCUSSION	3
7.	CONCLUSION	4
8.	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	4
9.	PERSONNEL	4
10.	BIBLIOGRAPHY	4
11.	ABBREVIATIONS	5

Appendices

1. Specification for archaeological watching brief
2. Context descriptions
3. Glossary
4. The Archive

List of Figures

- Figure 1 General location plan
- Figure 2 Site location plan
- Figure 3 Plan of the development showing the location of drawn sections
- Figure 4 Sections 1 to 5

List of Plates

- Plate 1 View across the development area during initial stripping
- Plate 2 Section 1
- Plate 3 Section 2 showing the post-medieval wall (007)
- Plate 4 Section 3 showing the post-medieval wall (007)
- Plate 5 Section 4
- Plate 6 Post-medieval wall (012)

1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at Priestgate, Barton upon Humber, North Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation and service trenches for three new dwellings.

The site lies close to extensive remains of the Saxon period (AD 410-1066) that include a large inhumation cemetery, settlement and part of the extant church of St. Peter's. Medieval (AD 1066-1540) remains include parts of St. Peter's, the church of St. Mary and Tyrwhitt Hall. Pits of the period were previously identified during an evaluation of the site in 2004. A Neolithic (4000-2250 BC) stone axe and Romano-British (AD 43-410) finds and a road are known from the vicinity.

The watching brief revealed a sequence of natural, post-medieval and recent deposits. Post-medieval deposits comprise a limestone wall, a brick wall and a number of dumped deposits that may be the infill of a cellar. Recent deposits comprise demolition layers associated with former buildings that were removed prior to the construction of a garage. No finds were retrieved or recorded during the investigation.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as “*a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed.*” (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Samcross Limited to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with new residential development at Priestgate, Barton upon Humber, North Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application PA/2004/2232. The watching brief was carried out between the 3rd and 26th October 2006 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Principal Planning Archaeologist, North Lincolnshire District Council.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Barton upon Humber is located 15km northeast of Scunthorpe, in the administrative district of North Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The development area is located 150m southwest of the town centre as defined by the parish church of St. Peter at National Grid Reference TA 0330 2189 (Fig. 2). The site is located to the rear of 55 Whitecross Street and adjacent to Priestgate, which is situated at a height of c. 9m OD on land that slopes down to the north, towards the River Humber.

Local soils are of the Swaffham Prior Association, typically brown calcareous earths (Hodge *et al.* 1984). These soils are developed upon a drift geology of glacially derived till which in turn seals a solid geology of Cretaceous Welton Chalk (GSGB 1983).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Barton upon Humber is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Neolithic to the present day. A Neolithic stone axe was found to the east of the site.

A Roman road was excavated in 1967 to the north of the site and a number of finds from the period have been retrieved around the town.

The site lies directly north of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Castledyke. The cemetery was used from the late 5th century to the 7th century and accommodated 226 inhumations and a single cremation with a range of grave goods including weights, scales, a gold bead and a hanging bowl (Drinkall and Foreman 1998). Excavations around St. Peter's church revealed an Early Saxon settlement and Mid Saxon estate centre or manor.

St. Peter's church has a tower and part of a chancel of late 10th century date (Taylor and Taylor 1980, 52). Within the church is a Late Saxon figural sculpture, perhaps originally part of a crucifixion scene (Everson and Stocker 1999, 101).

Barton upon Humber is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Bertune* the name is derived from the Old English *Bær-tūn*, meaning the 'Barley Farm, outlying grange' to Barrow upon Humber (Cameron 1998, 11). The Domesday Survey records that the land was held by Earl Hugh and Gilbert de Gand and contained a church with a priest, 2 mills, a market and a ferry (Foster and Longley 1976). By the time of the Lindsey Survey of c. 1115, the land was held by Walter de Ganto and Earl Richard (*ibid.*).

Much of the remainder of St. Peter's church dates to the medieval period as does a second church, St. Mary's, which has elements of 12th century date and was originally no more than a chapel of ease to St. Peter's (Pevsner and Harris 2002, 122). Adjacent to St. Peter's church is Tyrwhitt Hall which has a later medieval timber framed open hall in its north wing (*ibid.*). Barton upon Humber once had a castle of which no remains are known but is

believed to date from the mid 12th century (Cathcart-King 1983, 264).

Prior to this watching brief an evaluation of the site was undertaken which revealed two medieval pits as well as post-medieval structural features (Wood 2005, 4). A later watching brief identified only natural and demolition deposits (Cope-Faulkner 2006, 1).

3. AIMS

The requirements of the watching brief, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), were to locate and record archaeological deposits and, if present, to determine their date, function and origin.

4. METHODS

Prior to the excavation of foundation trenches, overburden, including concrete surfaces, was removed from the site. Foundation and service trenches were then excavated by machine to depths required by the development. The sides of the trenches were then cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were excavated further to retrieve artefactual material and to determine their function. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Following excavation, the records were checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis three phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Post-medieval deposits
Phase 3	Recent deposits

Archaeological contexts are listed below and described. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

Phase 1 Natural deposits

Located at the base of the eastern foundation trench was a layer of brown sandy clay (003) that measured in excess of 0.15m thick (Fig. 4, Section 1).

A natural deposit of reddish brown sandy clay with gravel (004) was recorded in the southern and central foundation trenches (Fig. 4, Sections 2-4). This measured over 0.16m thick.

Phase 2 Post-medieval deposits

Located within the central area of the site and overlying the natural was a dumped layer of brownish grey sandy clay with limestone fragments (005). This measured over 0.46m thick (Fig. 4, Sections 2-4).

Cutting this dumped layer was an east-west aligned foundation trench (006). This was 0.57m wide and 0.35m deep (Fig. 4, Sections 2 and 3). Constructed within this trench was a random coursed limestone wall (007).

A further east-west aligned wall (012) was located to the northeast. This was constructed of brick in English Bond and measured 0.7m high and had a visible length of 1.9m with a return at its eastern end to the north (Plate 6). The wall had been constructed within a foundation trench (011).

Located within the foundation trenches in the northwest corner of the site were a number of dumped deposits. These comprised brownish grey ash and silt (013), grey chalk fragments (014), brown clay (015), grey ash and silt (016) and brown clayey silt (019). These deposits measured up to 0.45m thick (Fig. 4, Section 5).

Cut into the dumped deposits (016) and (019) was a posthole (017). This was 0.36m wide and over 0.45m deep and contained a single fill of brown organic clayey silt with wood fragments (018).

Phase 3 Recent deposits

Overlying the natural at the northeast corner of the foundation trenches were two demolition deposits of grey silt with brick/tile fragments and brownish grey silty clay with brick/tile fragments (002).

A demolition deposit was also exposed in the southern foundation trench where it comprised a greyish brown sandy clay (008) that was 0.3m thick and also contained brick/tile debris.

This latter deposit was partially cut by an irregular feature (009) that was over 0.75m wide and deeper than 0.5m (Fig. 4, Section 3). This contained a single fill of brownish grey sandy clay with frequent limestone rubble, mortar and brick/tile fragments (010).

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits (Phase 1) comprise sandy clays and gravel of the underlying glacially derived till.

Post-medieval deposits (Phase 2) include a stone wall and a brick wall, along with a number of dumped deposits and a posthole. The walls were broadly parallel and relate to buildings that formerly stood at the site. The dumped deposits may have

been infilling a cellar, the extent of which was not determined, although the brick wall may indicate its southern limit.

Recent deposits (Phase 3) comprise mainly demolition material which is likely to derive from buildings at the site which were demolished to make way for the former garage.

No artefacts were retrieved during the investigation.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Priestgate, Barton upon Humber, as the site lay in close proximity to the centre of the medieval town and an Anglo-Saxon cemetery.

However, no Saxon or medieval deposits were encountered during the watching brief. A number of post-medieval walls, dumped deposits and a posthole were revealed and relate to former buildings at the site. These were demolished to make way for a former garage as evidenced by demolition layers across the site.

No artefacts were collected during the investigation.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr M. Tojagic of Samcross Limited for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Mark Williams who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Dave Start kindly allowed access to the parish file and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Mark Williams
 Site Supervisors: Tom Bradley-Lovekin, Mary Nugent
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Cameron, K., 1998, *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place-Names*, English Place-Name Society Popular Series Vol. 1
- Cathcart-King, D.J., 1983, *Castellarium Anglicanum; An Index and Bibliography of the Castle in England, Wales and the Islands*, Vol. I
- Cope-Faulkner, P., 2006, *Archaeological Watching Brief at Whitecross Street, Barton upon Humber, North Lincolnshire (BWS 06)*, unpublished APS report **107/06**
- Drinkall, G. and Foreman, M., 1998, *The Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Castledyke South, Barton-on-Humber*
- Everson, P. and Stocker, D., 1999, *Corpus of Anglo-Saxon Stone Sculpture: Lincolnshire*, Vol. V
- Foster, C.W. and Longley, T. (eds), 1976, *The Lincolnshire Domesday and the Lindsey Survey*, The Lincoln Record Society **19**
- GSGB, 1983, *Kingston upon Hull, Drift geology*, 1:50 000 map sheet **80**
- Hodge, C.A.H., Burton, R.G.O., Corbett, W.M., Evans, R. and Seale, R.S., 1984, *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales **13**
- IFA, 1999, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*

Taylor, H.M. and Taylor, J., 1980, *Anglo-Saxon Architecture*, Vol. I

Wood, M., 2005, *Archaeological Evaluation on land at 55 Whitecross Street, Barton upon Humber, Lincolnshire*, unpublished APS report **184/04**

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

DoE Department of the Environment

GSGB Geological Survey of Great Britain

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists



Figure 1 - General location plan

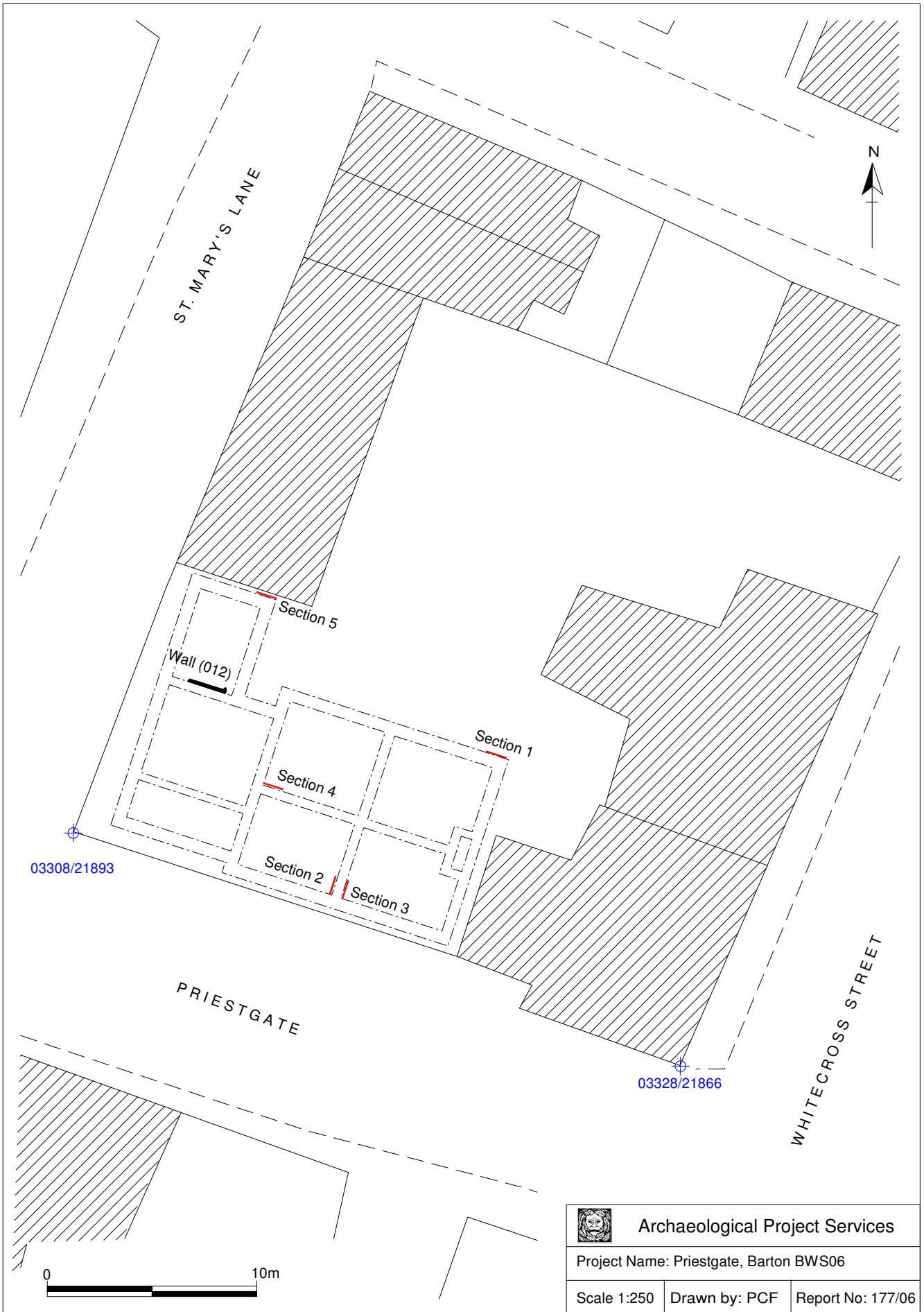
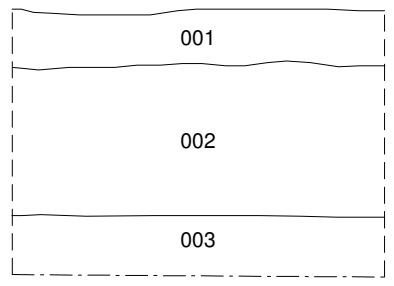


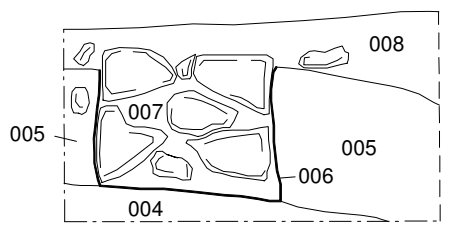
Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing location of drawn sections

W E



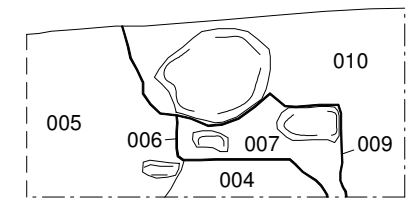
Section 1

S N



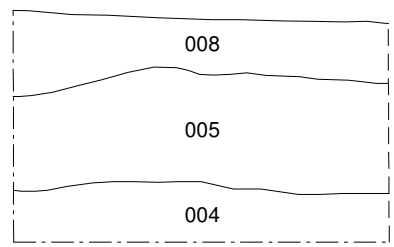
Section 2

N S



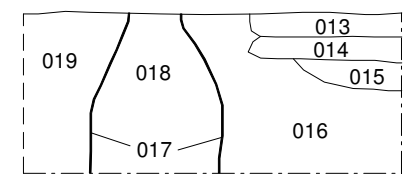
Section 3

W E



Section 4

W E



Section 5




	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Priestgate, Barton BWS06		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 177/06

Figure 4 - Sections 1 to 5



Plate 1 - View across the development area during initial stripping of the site, looking southwest



Plate 2 - Section 1, looking north



Plate 3 - Section 2 showing the post-medieval wall (007), looking west



Plate 4 - Section 3 showing the post-medieval wall (007), looking north



Plate 5 - Section 4, looking north



Plate 6 - Post-medieval wall (012), looking north

Appendix 1

LAND AT WHITECROSS STREET, BARTON UPON HUMBER, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF PHASE II

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during excavations for the excavation of ring-beams, pile caps and associated services at Whitecross Street, Barton upon Humber, North Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying within the area of Roman, Saxon and medieval remains. Previous investigations at the site revealed medieval pits and later structural features.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological work will consist of a watching brief during groundwork on the site. The ground works include ring beams, pile caps and associated services.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the watching brief. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological watching brief during excavations of trenches for ring beam foundations, pile caps and associated services on land at Whitecross Street, Barton upon Humber, North Lincolnshire.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Barton upon Humber is located about 15km northeast of Scunthorpe on the south bank of the Humber in North Lincolnshire. The site lies in the southeastern part of the town, in the back yard of 55 Whitecross Street, with St. Mary's Lane immediately to the west at National Grid Reference TA 0330 2189.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Full planning permission has been granted for the construction of three dwellings and demolition of garage buildings at the site. The permission is subject to an archaeological condition requiring an archaeological watching brief to be undertaken during construction groundworks, specifically, excavations to remove buried tanks.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies at about 10m OD in a slight north-south valley in a general slope down to the north. As an urban area soils have not been mapped. The site is on a drift geology of chalky till that overlies a solid geology of Cretaceous chalk.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The site of the proposed development lies within the area of Roman, Saxon and medieval remains. The Early-Middle Saxon cemetery of Castledyke South is located directly south of the site. Late Saxon and Norman settlement was laid out in a planned grid pattern around 10th century St. Peter's church, located nearby. Previous investigations at the site revealed medieval pits and post-medieval structural remains (Archaeological Project Services 2005). An archaeological evaluation (3 Trenches) on the site failed to find any evidence of archaeological remains.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
- 7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation to remove buried tanks.
- 7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
- 7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
 - 7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
 - 7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
 - 7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

8.1 General considerations

- 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief. Should contamination or any other Health and Safety issue arise during the monitoring then the investigation will take the form of a passive watching brief.
- 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.
- 8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

8.2 Methodology

- 8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
- 8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.
- 8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

- the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
 - groups of features where their relationship is important.
- 8.2.5 Samples will be taken from features or deposits likely to have environmental potential for assessment as appropriate.
- 8.2.6 Should human remains be located they will be left *in situ* and only removed if absolutely necessary. The appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before any necessary excavation of the remains. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, the coroner and the police will be informed, as appropriate.
- 8.2.7 The location plan/s used in the report will accurately be related to OS boundaries with NGR vertices shown.
- 8.2.8 Where appropriate measurements relative to OD will be shown on plans and trench sections.

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

- 9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.
- 9.1.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

9.2 Stage 2

- 9.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.
- 9.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

9.3 Stage 3

- 9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.
- 9.3.2 This will consist of:
- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
 - A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
 - Description of the topography of the site.
 - Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
 - A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
 - A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief

findings.

- Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client; the North Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record Office; and North Lincolnshire Council Planning Department.

11 ARCHIVE

- 11.1 The documentation and records generated during the watching brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the North Lincolnshire Museum, Scunthorpe. This sorting will be undertaken according to the *Guidelines for deposition of Archaeological Archives with North Lincolnshire Museum*.

12 PUBLICATION

- 12.1 Details of the investigation will be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).
- 12.2 If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- 13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the North Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record Office. They will be given as much notice as possible in writing before the commencement of the project.

14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

- 14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 14.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator.
- 14.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 14.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 15.1 The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.
- 15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.
- 15.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one person-day) will require a post- excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 16.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist Anglo-Saxon-medieval - J Young, Independent Specialist Post-medieval and later - G Taylor, APS in consultation with H Healey, Independent Archaeologist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist, or G Taylor, APS
Animal Bones	J Kitch, APS
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

17 INSURANCES

- 17.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability Insurance of £10,000,000, together with Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

18 COPYRIGHT

- 18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for

educational, public and research purposes.

- 18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.
- 18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

19 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Archaeological Project Services, 2005 *Archaeological Evaluation on land at 55 Whitecross Street, Barton upon Humber, Lincolnshire (BWS04)*, unpublished APS report **184/04**

Specification: Version 1, 23rd June 2006

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Loose dark grey silt with frequent brick/tile, 0.15m thick	Demolition deposit
002	Firm mid brownish grey silty clay with frequent brick/tile, 0.4m thick	Demolition deposit
003	Firm mid brown sandy clay, >0.15m thick	Natural deposit
004	Friable mid reddish brown sandy clay with frequent angular gravel, >100mm thick	Natural deposit
005	Friable dark brownish grey sandy clay with frequent limestone fragments, >0.46m thick	Dumped deposit
006	Linear feature, aligned east-west, 0.57m wide by 0.35m deep, vertical sides and flat base	Foundation trench
007	Limestone (160mm x 90mm) structure, aligned east-west, rough hewn and random coursing, 0.4m high by 0.57m wide	Wall
008	Friable dark greyish brown sandy clay with frequent limestone and brick/tile fragments, 0.3m thick	Demolition deposit
009	Irregular feature, >0.75m wide by >0.5m deep, vertical stepped side, not fully excavated	Clearance cut
010	Friable mid brownish grey sandy clay with frequent rubble, mortar and brick/tile	Fill of (009)
011	Linear feature,	Foundation trench
012	Brick (220mm x 110mm x 70mm) structure, in English Bond,	Wall
013	Firm mid brownish grey ash and silt, 80mm thick	Dumped deposit
014	Firm to hard light grey chalk fragments, 70mm thick	Dumped deposit
015	Firm mid brown clay, 100mm thick	Dumped deposit
016	Firm mid to light grey ash and silt, 0.42m thick	Dumped deposit
017	Feature, 0.36m wide by >0.45m deep, narrows towards top, vertical sides, not fully excavated	Posthole
018	Loose dark brown organic clayey silt with frequent wood fragments	Fill of (017)
019	Firm light to mid brown clayey silt, >0.45m thick	Dumped deposit

Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

Chapel of Ease	A chapel provided for those that lived at some distance from the main parish church.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Dumped deposits	These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Layer	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500-2250 BC.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.
Till	A deposit formed after the retreat of a glacier. Also known as boulder clay, this material is generally unsorted and can comprise of rock flour to boulders to rocks of quite substantial size.

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

19	Context records
1	Context record sheets
3	Sheets containing scale drawings (plans and sections)
1	Photographic record sheet

All primary records are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

North Lincolnshire Museum
Oswald Road
Scunthorpe
DN15 7BB

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives*, produced by the Lincolnshire City and County Museum.

North Lincolnshire Museum Accession Number: BNCQ

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: BWS 06

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.