



YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

# BARRETT'S Mandrake

PREPARATIONS.

## THE EMBROCATION

1/1½; three times the size 2/9, you save 7½d.; Six times the size 4/6, you save 2/3. It never loses its strength. Postage 3d., 4d., 5d., extra.

Hospital Size 11/-, Carriage paid. Buyer saves 13/9.

Barrett's Mandrake Surgery 2/6, by Post 2/9.



S  
O  
L  
D  
B  
Y

Trade Mark  
"MANDRAKE,"  
Regd. No.  
75,256.

"Non est vivere, sed valere vita."



AND

TAYLOR'S DRUG STORES,  
LONDON, LEEDS,

And all their Branch Shops.

## Archaeological Investigations at Mandrake House, Snaith

By Clare Jackson

YAT Watching Brief Report 2018/65 May 2018

Sole Proprietor: JOSHUA BARRETT, F.E.S.S.,

MANDRAKE HOUSE, SNAITH, YORKSHIRE (late of London).

TELEGRAMS: "BARRETT'S MANDRAKE, SNAITH."

[OVER.



# YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST



York Archaeological Trust undertakes a wide range of urban and rural archaeological consultancies, surveys, evaluations, assessments and excavations for commercial, academic and charitable clients. We manage projects, provide professional advice and fieldwork to ensure a high quality, cost effective archaeological and heritage service. Our staff have a considerable depth and variety of professional experience and an international reputation for research, development and maximising the public, educational and commercial benefits of archaeology. Based in York, Sheffield, Nottingham and Glasgow the Trust's services are available throughout Britain and beyond.

**York Archaeological Trust, Cuthbert Morrell House, 47 Aldwark, York YO1 7BX**

Phone: +44 (0)1904 663000 Fax: +44 (0)1904 663024

Email: [archaeology@yorkat.co.uk](mailto:archaeology@yorkat.co.uk) Website: <http://www.yorkarchaeology.co.uk>

© 2018 York Archaeological Trust for Excavation and Research Limited  
Registered Office: 47 Aldwark, York YO1 7BX  
A Company Limited by Guarantee. Registered in England No. 1430801  
A registered Charity in England & Wales (No. 509060) and Scotland (No. SCO42846)

## CONTENTS

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY.....	III
KEY PROJECT INFORMATION .....	III
1 INTRODUCTION .....	1
2 METHODOLOGY .....	1
3 LOCATION, GEOLOGY & TOPOGRAPHY.....	1
4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	1
5 RESULTS .....	2
6 CONCLUSION .....	2
LIST OF SOURCES .....	2
REFERENCES .....	2
APPENDIX 1 – INDEX TO ARCHIVE .....	3
APPENDIX 2 – CONTEXT LIST.....	4
APPENDIX 3 – WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION .....	5
PLATES.....	12
FIGURES.....	17

### Plates

Cover: Advertisement for Mandrake Embrocation

Plate 1 Natural sand 1000, view North West.....	12
Plate 2 Section showing natural sand 1000 at base of trench, above which is plough soil 1001 which is sealed by made ground 1002 in turn. South end of site, view north .....	13
Plate 3 Brick wall 1003, north end of site, view north.....	13
Plate 4 Overview of foundation trenches, view south west.....	14
Plate 5 Advertisement-patent medicine. Barrett's Mandrake preparations for Boots Company Limited c.1908 .....	15
Plate 6 Advertisement-patent medicine. Barrett's Mandrake preparations for Boots Company Limited c.1908 .....	16

### Tables

Table 1 Index to archive.....	3
Table 2 Context list .....	4

### Figures

Figure 1 Site location .....	17
Figure 2 Area monitored.....	18

## **Abbreviations**

YAT – York Archaeological Trust

BGL – Below Ground level

AOD – Above Ordnance Datum

CBM – Ceramic Building Material

## NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

On the 8<sup>th</sup> May 2018 York Archaeological Trust conducted a watching brief at Mandrake House, Snaith (SE 64047 22264).

The work was undertaken for David Cheesman to help inform a planning application that was under consideration by the East Riding of Yorkshire Council (DC/17/00242/PLF/WESTWW). The work was based on a Written Scheme of Investigation produced by YAT. The works involved monitoring the excavation of foundation trenches for the walls of a replacement dwelling.

Excavation of the trenches reached depths of between 0.75m and 1.10m BGL. At the deepest part of the excavations natural orange silty sand was seen in the base. Above this was an undated plough soil which was then sealed by a made ground layer, dating to the post-medieval period which contained brick rubble and rare sherds of white glaze pottery. Evidence of the previous buildings walls was seen to the north of the site, where they had not been fully demolished. The ground surface of the site comprised of the demolition material produced after the demolition of the original Mandrake House.

## KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Name	Mandrake House, Snaith
YAT Project No.	5993
Document Number	2018/65
Type of Project	Watching Brief
Client	David Cheesman
Planning Application No.	DC/17/00242/PLF/WESTWW
NGR	SE 64047 22264
OASIS Identifier	Yorkarch1-317556

## REPORT INFORMATION

Version	Produced by		Edited by		Approved by	
	Initials	Date	Initials	Date	Initials	Date
1	CJ	17/05/18	IDM	22/05/18	IDM	22/05/18

**Copyright Declaration:**

York Archaeological Trust give permission for the material presented within this report to be used by the archives/repository with which it is deposited, in perpetuity, although York Archaeological Trust retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports, as specified in the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (chapter IV, section 79). The permission will allow the repository to reproduce material, including for use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.

**Disclaimer:**

This document has been prepared for the commissioning body and titled project (or named part thereof) and should not be relied upon or used for any other project without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and prior written authority of the author being obtained. York Archaeological Trust accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this document being used for a purpose other than that for which it was commissioned.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

On the 8<sup>th</sup> May 2018 YAT conducted watching brief at Mandrake House, Snaith (SE 64047 22264) (Figure 1 Site Location).

The work was undertaken for David Cheesman to help inform a planning application that was under consideration by East Riding of Yorkshire Council (DC/17/00242/PLF/WESTWW).

The excavation of foundation trenches for the new residential building were monitored and recorded. Modern to late post-medieval demolition and made ground layers, brick walls belonging to the original Mandrake House, an undated plough soil and natural sands were recorded.

## 2 METHODOLOGY

A 3tn rubber tracked JCB excavated the outline of the foundation trenches required for the outer and inner walls of the proposed residential dwelling (Figure 2). The trench was 0.70m wide and between 0.65m and 1.40m deep. Notes and measured sketches were taken and plans were drawn on a scaled plan of the site. Digital photographs were taken throughout.

## 3 LOCATION, GEOLOGY & TOPOGRAPHY

The proposal site is located on Gowdall Lane, Snaith and is bounded to the south by a railway line, to the east by a residential property and to the west by Snaith Dental Practice. The site is on the northern extent of the town of Snaith and faces an area of farmland to the north.

At the time of monitoring Mandrake House, the former standing building on the site, had been demolished and the subsequent demolition rubble had been spread across the site. The site also includes a few outbuildings that are to be retained.

## 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The site lies within the bounds of the historic town of Snaith, which has medieval origins. A settlement was recorded here during the Domesday Survey of 1086, and the Norman Parish church was given to Selby Abbey in 1101. By the 13<sup>th</sup> century Snaith has become a well-established town with 187 individuals. From 1310 to the late 1530's a Benedictine Priory cell existed here; by the time of its abolition only five monks were in residence.

By the post medieval period the town had grown to include a number of major public buildings, including an almshouse (1623) and a school building (1624-5). A weekly market and annual fair were recorded in a 1766-7 survey.

The OS map of 1853 showed the site lay in a narrow strip of unoccupied land adjacent to the railway line. By the 1890's a Joshua Barrett had moved to Snaith from London and from Mandrake House created and sold *Barrett's Mandrake Embrocation*, a cure-all tonic for 'sprains, bruises, overstraining of muscles, cramp, rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbargo, Gout, Neuralgia, Chilblains, (and) Bronchitis' which was endorsed, amongst others, by H.G. Thompson, Captain of Kent Rovers Football Club (The Sportsman 1889). The most eye catching aspect of the Mandrake Embrocation was the trademarked logo of Joshua Barrett's head on

top of the body of a duck. The name Mandrake House, thus originates from Barrett's medicine.

There has been limited archaeological investigations in Snaith; a single trench evaluation on Pontefract Road to the south of the study site uncovered pits dating to the medieval period and a building and yard dating to the post-medieval period (Ramsey 2005), whilst monitoring at 6 Pontefract Road recorded post-medieval agricultural soils (Antoni 2005).

## 5 RESULTS

Natural orange brown silty sand, Context 1000, was seen at the base of the foundation trench to the south of the site at 1.10m to 1.20m BGL. Context 1001 sealed the sands and comprised light grey mottled slightly yellow brown sandy silt with very occasional flecks of charcoal, at a depth of 1.10m BGL. Dark brown sandy silty clay 1002 lay above this and contained brick and mortar inclusions and rare white glaze pottery sherds. The layer was recorded at 0.65m BGL and extended to 1.40m BGL around the former brick walls of Mandrake House (1003) that remained, predominantly in the middle and to the north of the excavations. The ground surface of the site comprised of demolition rubble 1004 resulting from the pulling down of Mandrake House.

## 6 CONCLUSION

At the south end of the site, outside the Mandrake House footprint, a layer of probable plough soil was seen above the natural sands. No dating was retrieved from this layer and little of it was seen in the narrow confines of the trench, however similar soils were recorded to the south of the site (Antoni 2005) and were found to be post-medieval horticultural/agricultural soils. Layer 1002 seems to be a made ground layer dating to the late post-medieval period and is probably contemporary with the construction of Mandrake House.

No archaeological features were recorded during the monitoring works and nothing of archaeological significance was found.

## LIST OF SOURCES

[www.bgs.ac.uk](http://www.bgs.ac.uk) – British Geological Survey [accessed 17/05/18]

[www.johnjohnson.chadwyck.co.uk](http://www.johnjohnson.chadwyck.co.uk) The John Johnson Collection

The Sportsman, 20 March 1889

## REFERENCES

Antoni, B. 2005. *Archaeological Watching Brief on Land North of 6 Pontefract Road, Snaith, East Yorkshire*

Ramsey, J. 2005. *Crosshill, Snaith, Yorkshire East Riding: archaeological evaluation*. Lindsey Archaeological Services

YAT. 2018. *Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Watching Brief at Mandrake House, Gowdall Lane, Snaith*.

**APPENDIX 1 – INDEX TO ARCHIVE**

Item	Number of items
Context sheets	5
Digital photographs	44
Written Scheme of Investigation	1
Report	1

**Table 1 Index to archive**

**APPENDIX 2 – CONTEXT LIST**

Context Number	Depth BGL	Description
1000	1.10m-1.20m	Natural. Soft orange brown slightly silty sand
1001	1.10m	Plough soil. Soft light grey mottled slightly yellow brown sandy silt with flecks of charcoal inclusion
1002	0.65m	Made ground. Dark brown sandy silt and clay with brick rubble inclusions
1003	0.15m	Brick wall. Red brick wall, seen in section
1004	0.0m	Levelling. Rubble and silt spread.

**Table 2 Context list**

**APPENDIX 3 – WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION****WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
WATCHING BRIEF**

Site Location: Mandrake House, Gowdall Lane, Snaith  
 NGR: SE 64047 22264  
 Proposal: Erection of a replacement dwelling, at Mandrake House, Gowdall Lane, Snaith  
 Planning ref: DC/17/00242/PLF/WESTWW  
 Prepared for: David Cheesman by York Archaeological Trust, 25/7/17

Version	Produced by		Edited by		Approved by	
	Initials	Date	Initials	Date	Initials	Date
1	BW	25/07/17	IDM	26/07/17	IDM	26/07/17

**1 SUMMARY**

1.1 Planning permission has been granted for the demolition of Mandrake House, Snaith, and the erection of a replacement dwelling on the site.

1.2 The following archaeological condition has been imposed:

*No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Planning Authority. Development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details (Circular 11/95, Model Clause 55)*

*Reason: The recommendation of a programme of observation, investigation and recording (watching brief) has been requested because the application site lies within the historic core of the settlement of Snaith, within the bounds of the prior precinct, directly to the north of the probable location of a priory cell.*

1.3 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared in response to a Brief supplied by the client. The work will be carried out in accordance with the Brief and this WSI.

**2 SITE LOCATION & DESCRIPTION**

2.1 The proposal site is located on Gowdall Lane, Snaith, at NGR SE 64047 22264. The site is bounded by a railway line to the south, a residential property to the east, and the Snaith Dental Practice to the west. The site is on the northern extent of Snaith and faces an area of farmland to the north.

2.2 Mandrake house, the standing building on site, is a derelict L-shaped dwelling with white render. The site also includes an area of garden to the rear that has become overgrown, and a few outbuildings within the grounds that are to be repaired and retained.

### **3 DESIGNATIONS & CONSTRAINTS**

3.1 The site is located within 50m of Snaith Old Grammar School, a Grade II listed building, and within 100m of St Lawrence Priory, a Grade I listed building (Figure 1) and lies within Snaith Conservation Area.

### **4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST**

4.1 The archaeological significance of the site concerns its presence at the heart of the historic town of Snaith which has medieval origins. The area does have some pre-conquest archaeology, including a Roman burial excavated in 1853 on Gowdall Lane.

A settlement was recorded here during the Domesday Survey of 1086, and the Norman Parish church was given to Selby Abbey in 1101. By the 13th century Snaith had become a well-established town with 187 individuals or couples resident and assessed for Poll Tax in 1379. From 1310 to the late 1530s a Benedictine Priory cell (monastery) existed here; by the time of its abolition only five monks were in residence.

By the post medieval period the town had grown to include a number of major public buildings, including an almshouse (1623) and a school building (1624-5). A weekly market and annual fair were recorded in a 1766-7 Survey.

The population grew from 199 families in 1811, to 201 families in 1831.

### **5. GROUNDWORKS TO BE MONITORED**

5.1 This work will comprise a continuous/comprehensive watching brief, on the excavation of all foundations, trenches services and any subsequent groundworks involving excavation (Figure 2). The watching brief may be stepped down to intermittent monitoring, depending on the results, and following agreement from the Development Control Archaeologist.

### **6 DELAYS TO THE DEVELOPMENT SCHEDULE**

6.1 All earth-moving machinery must be operated at an appropriate speed to allow the archaeologist to recognise, record and retrieve any archaeological deposits and material.

6.2 It is not intended that the archaeological monitoring should unduly delay site works. However, the archaeologist on site should be given the opportunity to observe, clean, assess and, where appropriate hand excavate, sample and record any exposed features and finds. In order to fulfil the requirements of this WSI, it may be necessary to halt the earth-moving activity to enable the archaeology to be recorded properly.

6.3 Plant or excavators shall not be operated in the immediate vicinity of archaeological remains until the remains have been recorded and the archaeologist on site has given explicit permission for operations to recommence at that location.

### **7 RECORDING METHODOLOGY**

7.1 If a base plan of intervention areas is available, the areas being monitored will be determined using this information. If a plan is not available, or the watching brief work involves monitoring of long linear works, interventions which are not mapped, or large open areas, the location of the monitoring will be determined using a hand-held GPS, which will provide accuracy to c.2m.

7.2 Unique context numbers will only be assigned if artefacts are retrieved, or stratigraphic relationships between archaeological deposits are discernable. In archaeologically 'sterile' areas, soil layers will be described, but no context numbers will be assigned. Where assigned, each context will be described in full on a pro forma context record sheet in accordance with the accepted context record conventions.

7.3 Archaeological deposits will be planned at a basic scale of 1:50, with individual features requiring greater detail being planned at a scale of 1:20. Larger scales will be utilised as appropriate. Cross-sections of features will be drawn to a basic scale of 1:10 or 1:20 depending on the size of the feature. All drawings will be related to Ordnance Datum. Where it aids interpretation, structural remains will also be recorded in elevation. All drawings will be drawn on inert materials. All drawings will adhere to accepted drawing conventions

7.4 Digital photographs of archaeological deposits and features will be taken. This will include general views of entire features and of details such as sections as considered necessary. All site photography will adhere to accepted photographic record guidelines.

7.5 Areas which are inaccessible (e.g. for health and safety reasons) will be recorded as thoroughly as possible within the site constraints. In these instances, recording may be entirely photographic, with sketch drawings only.

7.6 All finds will be collected and handled following the guidance set out in the ClfA guidance for archaeological materials. Unstratified material will not be kept unless it is of exceptional intrinsic interest. Material discarded as a consequence of this policy will be described and quantified in the field. Finds of particular interest or fragility will be retrieved as Small Finds, and located on plans. Other finds, finds within the topsoil, and dense/discrete deposits of finds will be collected as Bulk Finds, from discrete contexts, bagged by material type. Any dense/discrete deposits will have their limits defined on the appropriate plan.

7.7 All artefacts and ecofacts will be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in the RESCUE/UKIC publication *First Aid for Finds*, and recording systems must be compatible with the recipient museum. All finds that fall within the purview of the Treasure Act (1996) will be reported to HM Coroner according to the procedures outlined in the Act, after discussion with the client and the local authority.

7.8 A soil sampling programme will be undertaken for the recovery and identification of charred and waterlogged remains where suitable deposits are identified. The collection and processing of environmental samples will be undertaken in accordance with Historic England guidelines (Campbell, Moffatt and Straker 2011). Environmental and soil specialists will be consulted during the course of the evaluation with regard to the implementation of this sampling programme. Soil samples of approximately 30 litres for flotation (or 100% of the features if less than this volume) will be removed from selected contexts, using a combination of the judgement and systematic methodologies.

Judgement sampling will involve the removal of samples from secure contexts which appear to present either good conditions for preservation (e.g. burning or waterlogging) or which are significant in terms of archaeological interpretation or stratigraphy. (Given the nature of an archaeological watching brief, it is anticipated that the implementation of a systematic sampling methodology will not be possible).

7.9 Industrial activity is unlikely to be present on site. If industrial activity of any scale is detected, industrial samples and process residues will also be collected. Separate samples (c. 10ml) will be collected for micro-slugs (hammer-scale and spherical droplets) (Historic England 2015).

7.10 Other samples will be taken, as appropriate, in consultation with YAT specialists and the Historic England Regional Science Advisor, as appropriate (e.g. dendrochronology, soil micromorphology, monolith samples, C14, etc.). Samples will be taken for scientific dating where necessary for the development of subsequent mitigation strategies. Material removed from site will be stored in appropriate controlled environments.

7.11 In the event of human remains being discovered during the evaluation these will be left *in-situ*, covered and protected, in the first instance. The removal of human remains will only take place in compliance with environmental health regulations and following discussions with, and with the approval of, the Ministry of Justice. If human remains are identified, the Ministry of Justice and curator will be informed immediately. An osteoarchaeologist will be available to give advice on site.

If disarticulated remains are encountered, these will be identified and quantified on site. If trenches are being immediately backfilled, the remains will be left in the ground. If the excavations will remain open for any length of time, disarticulated remains will be removed and boxed, for immediate reburial by the Church.

If articulated remains are encountered, these will be excavated in accordance with recognised guidelines (see 7.12) and retained for assessment.

Any grave goods or coffin furniture will be retained for further assessment.

7.12 Where a licence is issued, all human skeletal remains must be properly removed in accordance with the terms of that licence. Where a licence is not issued, the treatment of human remains will be in accordance with the requirements of Civil Law, ClfA Technical Paper 13 (1993) and Historic England guidance (2005).

## **8 REPORT & ARCHIVE PREPARATION**

8.1 Upon completion of the groundworks, a report will be prepared to include the following:

- a) A non-technical summary of the results of the work.
- b) An introduction which will include the planning reference number, grid reference and dates when the fieldwork took place.
- c) An account of the methodology and results of the operation, describing structural data, associated finds and environmental data.

- d) A selection of photographs and drawings, including an overall plan of the site accurately identifying the areas monitored.
- e) Specialist artefact and environmental reports as necessary.
- f) Details of archive location and destination (with accession number, where known), together with a catalogue of what is contained in that archive.
- g) A copy of the key OASIS form details
- h) Copies of the Brief and WSI
- i) Additional photographic images may be supplied on a CDROM appended to the report

8.2 Copies of the report will be submitted to the commissioning body and the HER/SMR (also in PDF format).

8.3 The requirements for archive preparation and deposition will be addressed and undertaken in a manner agreed with the recipient museum. In this instance the Treasure House Museum, Beverley is recommended and an agreed allowance should be made for the curation and storage of this material.

8.4 Provision for the publication of results, as outlined in the Brief, will be made.

8.5 The owner of the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) in the information and documentation arising from the work, would grant a licence to the County Council and the museum accepting the archive to use such documentation for their statutory functions and provide copies to third parties as an incidental to such functions. Under the Environmental Information Regulations (EIR), such documentation is required to be made available to enquirers if it meets the test of public interest. Any information disclosure issues would be resolved between the client and the archaeological contractor before completion of the work. EIR requirements do not affect IPR.

## **9 HEALTH AND SAFETY**

9.1 Health and safety issues will take priority over archaeological matters and all archaeologists will comply with relevant Health and Safety Legislation.

9.2 A Risk Assessment will be prepared prior to the start of site works.

## **10 TIMETABLE & STAFFING**

10.1 The timetable for the works will be agreed with the client

10.2 Specialist staff available for this work are as follows:

Human Remains - Malin Holst (York Osteoarchaeology Ltd)

Palaeoenvironmental remains – PRS Ltd

Head of Curatorial Services - Christine McDonnell

Finds Researcher - Nicky Rogers

Medieval Pottery Researcher - Anne Jenner

Finds Officers – Nienke Van Doorn

Archaeometallurgy & Industrial Residues – Dr Rod Mackenzie & Dr Roger Doonan

Conservation – Ian Panter

## **11 MONITORING OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK**

11.1 As a minimum requirement, the Principal Archaeologist for the Humber Archaeology Partnership (HAP), Lucie McCarthy, will be given a minimum of one week's notice of work commencing on site, and will be afforded the opportunity to visit the site during and prior to completion of the on-site works so that the general stratigraphy of the site can be assessed. York Archaeological Trust will notify the Principal Archaeologist for HAP of any discoveries of archaeological significance so that site visits can be made, as necessary. Any changes to this agreed WSI will only be made in consultation with the Principal Archaeologist for HAPr.

## **12 COPYRIGHT**

12.1 York Archaeological Trust retain the copyright on this document. It has been prepared expressly for the named client, and may not be passed to third parties for use or for the purpose of gathering quotations.

## **13 KEY REFERENCES**

Brown, D. H. 2007. Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation. CIfA/AAA

Campbell, G, Moffett, L and Straker, V 2011 'Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (second edition)'. Portsmouth: Historic England

Department for Communities and Local Government. 2012. National Planning Policy Framework.

Historic England. 2015. *Archaeometallurgy*. Guidelines for Best Practice.

Historic England. 2015. *Piling and Archaeology*. Guidelines and Best Practice.

Historic England. 2016. *Preserving Archaeological Remains*. Decision-taking for Sites under Development.

Historic England. 2002. *With Alidade and Tape – graphical and plane table survey or archaeological earthworks*.

Historic England. 2015. *Where on Earth are We? The Role of Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS) in Archaeological Field Survey* Historic England. 2015. *Geoarchaeology: using earth sciences to understand the archaeological record*.

Historic England. 2005 *Guidance for Best Practice for Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England*.

Historic England. 2006. *Guidelines on the x-radiography of archaeological metalwork*.

Historic England. 2015. Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide.

Historic England. 2007. Understanding the Archaeology of Landscape – a guide to good recording practice

Historic England. 2008. Investigative Conservation.

*History of Snaith, Yorkshire.* (2014). Retrieved July 25, 2017, from Howdenshire History: <http://www.howdenshirehistory.co.uk/snaith-history.html>

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 1993. Technical paper No 13 by McKinley, J. I., and C. Roberts. *Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed human remains.*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2011. Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation (second edition) by D.H. Brown.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2008. Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014. Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation

Museum and Galleries Commission. 1992. Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections.

RCHMS. 1999. 'Recording Archaeological Field Monuments – a descriptive specification.

Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (SCAUM). 2007. *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology*

Neal, V., and D. Watkinson (eds). 1998. *First Aid for Finds: practical guide for archaeologists.* United Kingdom Institute for Conservation of Historic & Artistic Works, Archaeology Section; 3<sup>rd</sup> Revised Edition.

For the latest Historic England guidance documents see:

<https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/latest-guidance/>

## PLATES



**Plate 1 Natural sand 1000, view North West**



**Plate 2 Section showing natural sand 1000 at base of trench, above which is plough soil 1001 which is sealed by made ground 1002 in turn. South end of site, view north**



**Plate 3 Brick wall 1003, north end of site, view north**



**Plate 4 Overview of foundation trenches, view south west**

**BARRETT'S**  
**Mandrake**

PREPARATIONS.  
**THE EMBROCATION**

1/1½; three times the size 2/9, you save 7½d.; Six times the size 4/6, you save 2/3. It never loses its strength. Postage 3d., 4d., 5d., extra.  
Hospital Size 11/-, Carriage paid. Buyer saves 13/9.  
Barrett's Mandrake Surgery 2/6, by Post 2/0.

S  
O  
L  
D  
B  
Y

Trade Mark  
"MANDRAKE,"  
Regd. No.  
75,256.

"Non est vivere, sed valere vita."

AND  
**TAYLOR'S DRUG STORES,**  
**LONDON, LEEDS,**  
And all their Branch Shops.

**CURES** HEAD-ACHE  
TOOTH-ACHE  
OR EAR-ACHE } **In One Minute**  
Neuralgia in Five Minutes

While SCIATICA, RHEUMATICS, LUMBAGO, and all external pains  
FLY LIKE MAGIC with its use.

28 Gold and other Medals awarded for BARRETT'S COMPLETE  
MANDRAKE MEDICINE CHEST—5/-; by post 5/4.  
SAVES ITS COST FIRST TIME IT IS USED. CHEAP AT £5.

**Sole Proprietor: JOSHUA BARRETT, F.E.S.S.,**  
MANDRAKE HOUSE, SNAITH, YORKSHIRE (late of London).  
TELEGRAMS: "BARRETT'S MANDRAKE, SNAITH." (OVER.

© Bodleian Library, University of Oxford 2008: John Johnson Collection: Patent Medicines 1 (34)  
Copyright © 2008 ProQuest LLC. All rights reserved.

Plate 5 Advertisement-patent medicine. Barrett's Mandrake preparations for Boots Company Limited  
c.1908

# Barrett's Pure MANDRAKE LIVER POWDER

FOR Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Bile and all LIVER DISEASES.

Price ONE SHILLING per Tin. By Post, 1/1. 3 Tins, Post Free, 3/

"Joshua Barrett cured HENRY FRESHNEY, Esq., of Grimoldby, Louth, Lincolnshire, on February 25th, 1892. Eight years afterwards the two met at the Agricultural Hall London. Shire Horse Show, from where the patient was taken, and Mr. Freshney declared he had never had the slightest return of Sciatica or Lumbago since. 16 years since and the pain has never returned."

Professor O. PHELPS BROWN says of "Mandrake" "In Chronic Liver Diseases it has no equal in the whole range of medicines."

Lancashire House, Lancaster Street, Blackfriars Road, London, E.C. 4.  
Joshua Barrett, Esq., F.E.S.S.

Dear Sir,—For many years I suffered from Indigestion and Liver Complaint, with frequent attacks of Neuralgia. I have paid large sums of money to medical men without deriving the least benefit. Some time since I purchased a box of your "Mandrake" Liver Powder, and it has without doubt been of more benefit to me than any other remedy I have ever tried. I send you my last doctor's bill to prove the truth of my assertion that I paid £40 at one time. You can use this testimonial if you think proper.—Yours faithfully, W. WAINER.

## ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

W. WAINER, Esq., sent the doctor's receipt for £40, he had been treated for 18 months for the Liver to no purpose, he purchased a 1s. Tin of Barrett's "Mandrake" Liver Powder, and cured himself in a week, and as a thank-offering gave the Proprietor a £30 advertisement free.

Mr. STEPHENS, Cash Tea Stores, Castleford, Yorkshire, says "Several of my customers declare to me that Barrett's 'Mandrake' Liver Powder has saved their lives, many were given up by doctors."

W. E. COOK, of Crossgates, near Leeds, says "Doctors told me they could do no more for me, but your 'Mandrake' Liver Powder cured me. If all the world knew its value, all the world would use it."

THOS. UNDERHILL, Esq., White Hart Hotel, Atherstone, Nov. 21st, writes, "Your 'Mandrake' Liver Powder once cured me of a dreadful attack of Indigestion while at the Horse show in London."

A. J. BLACKWELL, Higney Grange, Sawtry, who spent over £500, and suffered over 10 years with Earache was cured in 30 seconds with "Mandrake".—Dear Sir, I have suffered on and off for years with earache. All remedies have failed to alleviate, and I have spent large sums to specialists and doctors to do what in a few seconds your wonderful Mandrake did. I have not felt the slightest pain since you so kindly took me in hand on the Peterborough show ground. Accept my very best thanks for your kindness, and may both yourself and Mandrake have a long life and a busy one.—Yours faithfully,

A. J. BLACKWELL.

P.S.—If this letter is any use to you, you've my permission to make it so 10 years after, July, 1908, and the pain has never returned.

The same "Mandrake" Embrocation cures Mrs. DENNIS, of Brind, Nr. Howden, to say, "My daughter had Neuralgia incessantly for five years, having heard of the marvellous cures with your 'Mandrake' I got a bottle and cured her at once, it is now Three years since, and the Neuralgia has never again returned. I wish I could make every sufferer know about 'Mandrake,' it is a God-send to all who use it."

October 24th, 1900.



The "Mandrake" is cultivated by the Proprietor, and none but the very finest and best quality roots are used.

"Mandrake" Fields, Bluntisham,  
Huntingdonshire.

None genuine without the likeness of

JOSHUA BARRETT, on the Trade Mark.

From any Chemist or Patent Medicine

Vendor in the World, as every London

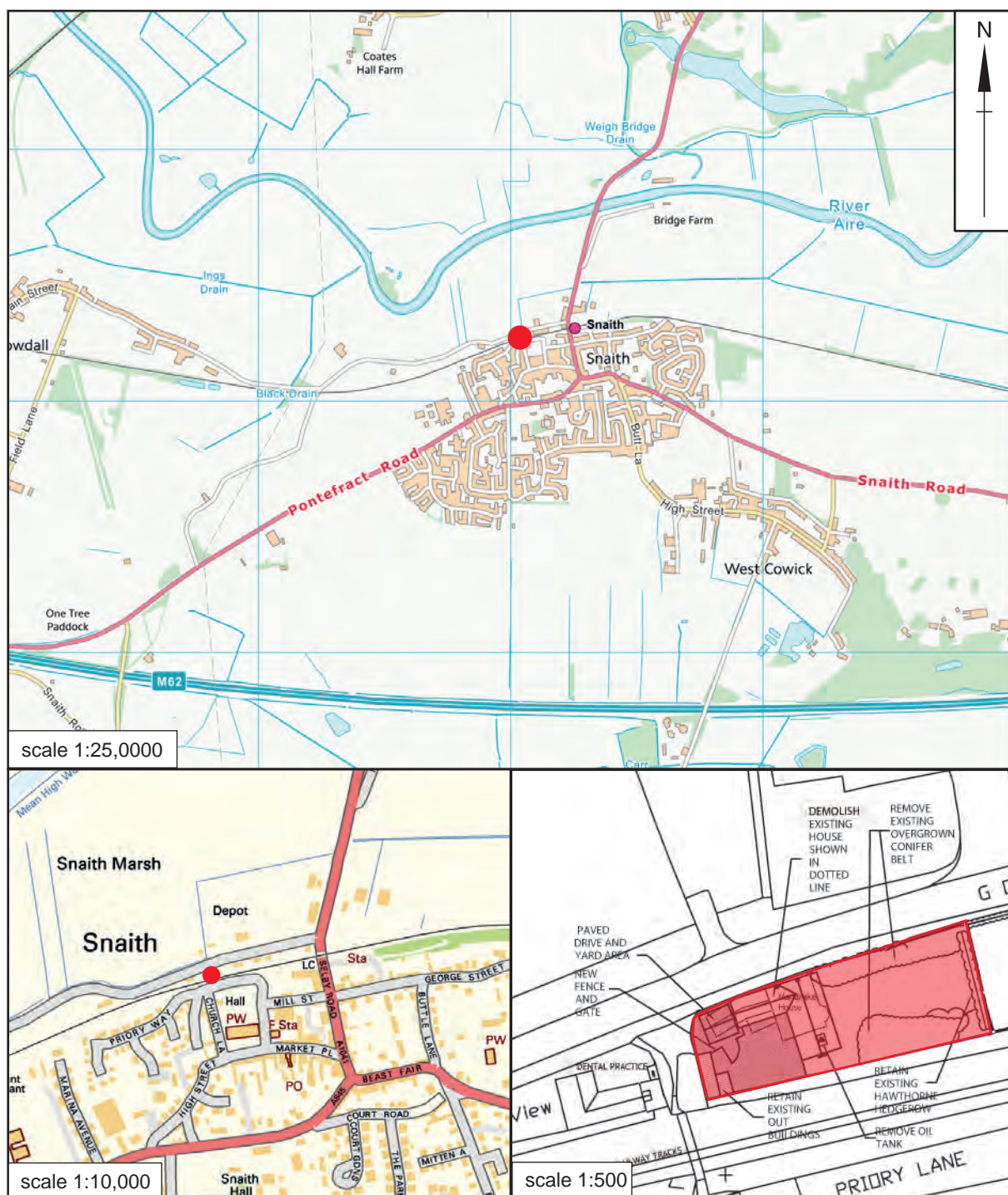
Wholesale Patent Medicine Firm stocks Barrett's

Mandrake.

Don't be persuaded that they have something ten times better. Insist upon having what you ask for—"BARRETT'S MANDRAKE."

**Important Notice.**—If you are very pleased with the results of 'Mandrake' kindly tell OTHERS; if not tell ME.—J.B.

Plate 6 Advertisement-patent medicine. Barrett's Mandrake preparations for Boots Company Limited c.1908

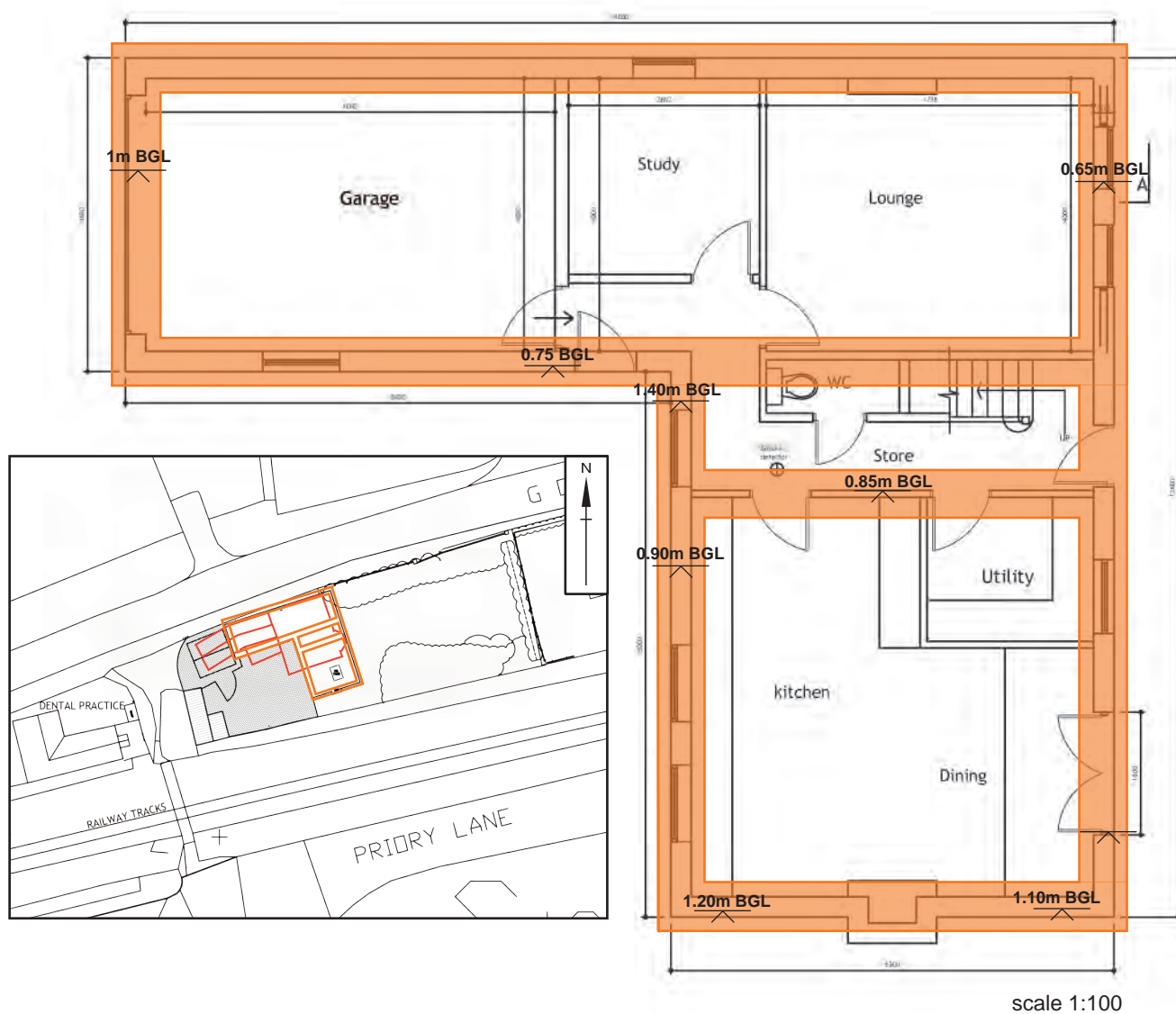


Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2017

## Key

- Site Location
- Site Outline

Figure 1 Site Location. Site outline plan provided by the client



## Key

- Area monitored
- Outline of demolished Mandrake House

**Figure 2 Monitored area. Plan provided by the client**



# YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

York Archaeological Trust undertakes a wide range of urban and rural archaeological consultancies, surveys, evaluations, assessments and excavations for commercial, academic and charitable clients. We manage projects, provide professional advice and fieldwork to ensure a high quality, cost effective archaeological and heritage service. Our staff have a considerable depth and variety of professional experience and an international reputation for research, development and maximising the public, educational and commercial benefits of archaeology. Based in York, Sheffield, Nottingham and Glasgow the Trust's services are available throughout Britain and beyond.



© York Archaeological Trust

**York Archaeological Trust, Cuthbert Morrell House, 47 Aldwark, York YO1 7BX**

Phone: +44 (0)1904 663000 Fax: +44 (0)1904 663024

Email: [archaeology@yorkat.co.uk](mailto:archaeology@yorkat.co.uk) Website: <http://www.yorkarchaeology.co.uk>

© 2018 York Archaeological Trust for Excavation and Research Limited  
Registered Office: 47 Aldwark, York YO1 7BX  
A Company Limited by Guarantee. Registered in England No. 1430801  
A registered Charity in England & Wales (No. 509060) and Scotland (No. SC042846)