

LAND TO THE REAR OF THE WHITE SWAN, BARTON-UPON-HUMBER

HERITAGE ASSESSMENT REPORT

Prepared by

NETWORK ARCHAEOLOGY

For

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On behalf of

Mr K Brook

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SUMMARY

A Heritage Assessment was carried out in response to a proposed housing development on a vacant plot of land to the rear of the White Swan public house, Barton-upon-Humber, North Lincolnshire. Two associated archaeological investigations were carried out, as requested by, and in consultation with, the curator:

1. A rapid desk-based appraisal of heritage assets within a 250m-radius of the site, and,
2. Targeted archaeological trial trench evaluation.

The Heritage Assessment established that:

- There are 58 sites within the Study Area, including Barton conservation area, which overlaps with the Proposed Development Area (PDA). The conservation area would be subject to an adverse direct effect, although the significance of this has been assessed as low.
- Evaluation trenching suggests that the layers extending to a depth of at least 0.9m below the current ground surface are of low archaeological potential. Below this depth, a horizon of seemingly dispersed medieval features was detected; these features probably relate to drainage.
- The overall archaeological potential of the PDA is considered to be low to medium.
- The general likelihood for palaeo-environmental survival within the PDA is considered medium to high, with palaeo-environmental potential increasing with depth.
- Adverse effects upon the settings and viewsheds of listed buildings are not envisaged.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope and Purpose of Report

This report presents the results of a Heritage Assessment relating to a proposed development area situated on land behind the White Swan public house, Barton-upon-Humber, Lincolnshire.

A Heritage Assessment was undertaken to consider the cultural heritage implications of the proposed development of the land in question in order to a) to aid in the selection of a construction strategy best preserving any known archaeology, and b) to provide a basis for further stages of investigation and mitigation. More specifically, the objectives of this study were to present a reasoned summary of the archaeological potential of the proposed development area, assess the likely degree of impact of the proposed development on affected heritage assets and their settings, in order to assist the curator in drawing up a specification as to how this impact may be mitigated.

During the preparation of this Heritage Assessment two associated archaeological investigations were carried out:

1. A rapid desk-based appraisal of heritage assets within the vicinity of the application site, and,
2. Targeted archaeological trial trench evaluation.

The conclusions of the Heritage Assessment are based on the results of these studies, which are presented below.

1.2 Proposed Development

The proposed development comprises the construction of eight townhouses, adjacent hardstanding areas, access routes, installation of related services, and landscaping.

1.3 Site Description, Location and Geology

The Proposed Development Area (PDA) occupies an area of some 0.18ha. It is situated off Butts Lane, Barton-upon-Humber, and lies towards the northern side of

that town. Barton-upon-Humber is situated on the south side of the Humber estuary, 18km to the north-east of Scunthorpe. The PDA is centred on 502920 422410 and lies at approximately 5m AOD.

The PDA is currently an overgrown vacant plot with some tree cover. It lies on the northern edge of Barton-upon-Humber conservation area, and just to the east of Fleetgate, one of the oldest streets in Barton-upon-Humber (North Lincolnshire Council 2002).

To the north and east, the PDA is bordered by the rear elevations and back plots of buildings fronting on to Butts Road and Fleetgate. To the west of the PDA lies the 20th-century housing estate of Overton Court, whilst to the south lies Eagle House, a residential care home.

The geological bedrock of the PDA is chalk, with the interface of the Ferriby and Welton chalk formations lying beneath the site or close nearby. The superficial deposits in the northern part of the PDA are recorded as clays and silts of the Tidal Flat Deposits, with till deposits in the southern part (BGS 2014). The local soils are described as shallow, freely draining lime-rich loams (Cranfield University 2014). The PDA sits at the edge of the Humber coastal plain, here very narrow, and at the foot of the Lincolnshire Wolds, which rise to the south. Barton Haven, an artificial harbour on the Humber, thought to date from the early medieval period, lies just to the north.

According to the terminology of the Lincolnshire Historic Landscape Character Assessment, Barton-upon-Humber lies within the Northern Marshes Area of the Humber Bank Character Zone (Lord and Macintosh 2011). The assessment records that Barton remains largely unchanged from the 19th century, with Barton Haven retaining much of its original maritime character. The bank of the Humber to the east and west of the Haven has been heavily affected by the brick and tile industry, with former clay pits now re-used as nature reserves (op. cit. 25).

1.4 Legislation, Regulations and Guidance

National Policies

The proposed development falls under the following national, regional, and local policies:

- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979)
- Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas Act (1990)
- Town and Country Planning Act (1990)
- The National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012).

Local Policies

- North Lincolnshire Council's Core Strategy (Adopted June 2011) sets out the principles for managing growth and development in the area. Section CS6 outlines how North Lincolnshire's heritage assets should be managed, and states:

'The council will seek to protect, conserve and enhance North Lincolnshire's historic environment, as well as the character and setting of ... historic buildings, conservation areas, listed buildings (both statutory and locally listed), registered parks and gardens, scheduled ancient monuments and archaeological remains.

All new development must respect and enhance the local character and distinctiveness of the area in which it would be situated, particularly in areas with high heritage value.

Development proposals should provide archaeological assessments where appropriate' (North Lincolnshire Council 2006, 58).

- In addition, a number of saved policies from the North Lincolnshire Local Plan are relevant to the proposed development: HE2 - Development in Conservation Areas; HE5 - Development affecting Listed Buildings, HE9 - Archaeological Excavation. Policy HE9 states '*Where development proposals affect sites of known or suspected archaeological importance, an archaeological assessment to be submitted prior to the determination of a planning application will be required*'.

2 DESK-BASED APPRAISAL

2.1 Method of Appraisal

2.1.1 Study area

A 250m-radius buffer was centred on the proposed development area (PDA) to form a Study Area for all known heritage assets.

2.1.2 Data collection

Baseline data was collected for the entire Study Area, as summarised in Table 2.1. Ticked entries are those for which data was present within the Study Area.

Summary of data sources and data collected during the appraisal

Source	Data Sources	Site in Study Area
Rodwell 2011	Pre-OS maps	
National Library of Scotland	Historic OS maps	✓
Council for British Archaeology	Defence of Britain Database	
English Heritage	List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest held by the Department of Culture, Media and Sport	✓
	National Monuments Register (NMR) Events database of archaeological works	✓
	NMR Monarch database of registered archaeological sites	✓
	Schedule of Ancient Monuments of England	
	Register of Historic Battlefields	
	Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England	
	World Heritage Sites	
North Lincolnshire Council	Historic Environment Record	✓
	Maps of Conservation Areas	✓
British Museum	Portable Antiquities database	
Natural England	Ancient Woodland Inventory	

2.1.3 Definition of a 'site'

The term 'site' is used throughout this report to refer to ancient monuments; buildings of architectural and historical importance; parks; gardens; designed

landscapes; battlefields; public spaces; historic landscapes; historic townscapes; findspots of artefacts and any other heritage asset.

Unless otherwise stated the term 'site' refers to the location where a site was situated and not to extant remains (e.g. a field boundary means the location of a former field boundary, and a pond means the location of a former pond). The only exception is structures, which can be taken to be extant unless otherwise stated.

2.1.4 Reference conventions

Sites are uniquely referenced throughout this report and on all figures (Table 2.2).

Summary of site reference codes

Reference code	Terms of reference	Example site reference
DBA	Desk Based Appraisal Site	DBA:AA
LS	Listed Structure	LS 489422
NMR	English Heritage National Monuments Record of sites and events	NMR 1309749
HER	North Lincolnshire Council Heritage Environment Record	HER 1118

2.1.5 Archaeological constraint gazetteer

Sites identified within the Study Areas have been collated in a gazetteer (Appendix A). Due to the large number of listed buildings within the Study Area (36) these have not been individually referenced, but incorporated within the conservation area instead.

2.1.6 Archaeological figures

The archaeological sites listed in the gazetteer are presented on Figure 2. Each site is represented by a star, shaded area or dashed/dotted line, depending on the type of data held. The symbols and corresponding labels are coloured according to the importance of the site (see below). Due to the large number of listed buildings within the conservation area, only those lying outside of it have been individually located on the archaeological figures.

2.1.7 Importance categorisation & impact assessment

A three staged approach to importance categorisation and impact assessment was adopted, as follows:

1. Importance

Each site was graded, as follows: “A” - national/international, “B” - regional, “C” – local” or “U” – ungraded;

2. Type of impact

An assessment of impact was made based on the type (beneficial, adverse or neutral), mode (direct or indirect), magnitude and duration (long-term/permanent, medium-term or temporary) of impact, as follows: “substantial”, “moderate”, “minor”, “uncertain” or “none/negligible”;

3. Significance of impact

The overall significance of impact was assessed on the basis of the importance and impact gradings, as being “high”, “medium”, “low” or “unknown”.

2.1.8 Frameworks and standards

The present Study Area falls under the purview of the following research agendas:

- Cooper, N, (ed), 2006 The Archaeology of the East Midlands: An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda
- Knight, D, Vyner, B, and Allen, C, (eds), 2012 East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands

All archaeological work pertaining to the present desk-based appraisal has been undertaken in accordance with professional codes, standards and guidance documents (IfA 2012a; 2012b).

2.2 Archaeology of the Study Area

2.2.1 Landuse history and implications for archaeological survival

The PDA is currently a vacant backplot bordered by mature trees. In previous years it served as the car park of the White Swan public house, but now stands neglected and overgrown. Early Ordnance Survey maps and other cartographic sources (the latter reproduced in Rodwell 2011) do not suggest the PDA has been heavily

developed in the past, but has instead long served as a yard or garden area serving the White Swan. There is therefore an enhanced possibility that any remains pre-dating the establishment of properties along this part of Fleetgate will be relatively well preserved.

2.2.2 Previous archaeological work in the study area

Together, the North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and the English Heritage National Monuments Record (NMR) record 20 archaeological events within the Study Area. These are listed in the table below, which reproduces text from the HER and NMR entries.

Summary of Previous Archaeological Work within Study Area

Event ID	Year	Description	Significant Findings
HER ELS1810a	1988	Watching brief at proposed supermarket site, High Street	Unknown
HER ELS1862	1994	Watching brief, land north of 10 Finkle Lane	None
HER ELS2201	2004	Watching brief on test pits at New Hall, Newport Street	C17th/18th demolition/ construction material was identified Finds consisted of CBM, pottery and tobacco pipe
HER ELS2289	2004	Watching brief, Castledyke West	None
HER ELS2297	2005	Building recording, 51 Fleetgate	None
HER ELS2410	2006	Trial trench evaluation, land off Maltby Lane	A small number of pits, ditches and postholes of medieval, post-medieval, modern and unknown date
HER ELS2772	2008	Desk based assessment, land off Dam Road	None
HER ELS2789	2007	Trial trench evaluation, rear of High Street	Remains from the C9th until the later post-medieval period, including early medieval ditches, structural evidence and a C13th-15th century cess pit/midden. Subsequent clearance leading to sequence of two buildings from possible C15th/16th onwards
HER ELS2796	2008	Trial trenching, land off Dam Road	Little of archaeological significance; some pitting, one late medieval to early modern pit lined with a wooden barrel
HER ELS3115	1998	Watching brief at 51 Fleetgate	None
HER ELS3129	2000	Watching brief on High Street	Undated pit, C19th well and housing footings
HER ELS3211	pre 1856	Trenching at Finkle Lane	Cobbled pathway
HER ELS3290	1987	Watching brief, Anglian Water pumping station	Well-preserved but undated timber revetment; peat deposits subjected to pollen study
HER ELS3293	1991	Borehole survey, Barton Haven	Peat deposits radiocarbon dated to 6800-5500 cal BP
HER ELS3394	1971	Discovery of a coin hoard of Charles I	Axiomatic
HER	2007	Hand-dug trench evaluation, land off	A Middle Saxon pit, a

Event ID	Year	Description	Significant Findings
ELS3597		Maltby Lane	woodlined well and pit dating to the 13-14th century; a possible barn or warehouse dating to the 14th-16th century
NMR 630717	1971	Roman site dug by R Newton, located to just 1km accuracy	Unknown
NMR 630718	1971	Medieval site, located to just 1km accuracy	Unknown
NMR 1540393	2007-11	Excavation and watching brief, land off Maltby Lane	Activity spanning the Mid Saxon to post-medieval periods

The results from these events confirm that archaeological strata are intermittently present across the Study Area. Where remains are encountered, these typically relate to medieval, post-medieval and early modern occupation and domestic activity within old Barton. No remains, however, have been recorded in immediate proximity to the PDA. The presence of prehistoric peat deposits at locations between 130m and 250m to the north of the PDA highlights its palaeo-environmental potential.

2.2.3 Barton-upon-Humber: an archaeological summary

The following text has been drawn from the Barton-upon-Humber Conservation Area appraisal report (North Lincolnshire Council 2002):

The town of Barton is of Anglo-Saxon origin, although remains of Romano-British occupation have been recovered from in and around the town. A large pre-Christian Anglo-Saxon graveyard dating to the 5th and 6th centuries has been found beneath Castledyke South. At Domesday in 1086 the population was around 900, and Barton was already the most important place in North Lincolnshire with a church, a market, mills and a ferry. Early in the medieval period the town expanded and consisted of two linked settlements, firstly around Fleetgate and Newport, closer to the small port at Barton Haven, which at this time extended further inland, and the other, original settlement around the town's two churches. The medieval street pattern forms the template for the modern town. During the 19th century Barton continued to prosper as an important market town and port, with brick and tile making, rope making, boat building and cycle manufacturing all carried out in the town.

Fleetgate is one of Barton's oldest streets and probably developed close to the small port at Barton Haven. In the late medieval period this area would have been slightly separate from the main settlement around the two parish churches, and even now Fleetgate is somewhat removed from the town centre. The street is long and narrow, with almost continuous terraces of two or three storey houses on either side, closely

packed together. Most of the buildings were built as houses although many were subsequently converted to shops. The vast majority of the buildings in Fleetgate are listed and date to the 18th or early 19th centuries, although No. 51 is believed to date from the 14th century (North Lincolnshire Council 2002). Storehouses and outbuildings are likely to have stood behind the merchants' houses fronting Fleetgate.

The long narrow shapes of the back plots on Butts Road, to the north and north west of the PDA, suggest that the layout of the properties hereabouts is medieval in origin.

Given the setting of the PDA, it is likely that below-ground construction works in this area will encounter archaeological remains of 'backyard' structures and activities dating from the medieval and later periods.

2.3 Known Sites in the Study Area

There are 58 known sites recorded within the Study Area, of which 36 are listed buildings.

2.3.1 Prehistoric

There is one record of prehistoric remains in the Study Area: peat was recovered during a watching brief carried out at the southern end of Barton Haven in 1987. Analysis of this material revealed a pollen spectrum likely to date to the Mesolithic period, or perhaps earlier (HER MLS21237a).

2.3.2 Roman (AD 43 – 410)

There is a single record of Roman remains from within the Study Area. A gazetteer of sites of possible archaeological importance produced by Humberside County Council in 1976 recorded that Romano-British pot had been recovered from a nearby garden, but the exact findspot is unknown (HER MLS4664).

2.3.3 Early medieval (AD 410 – 1066)

There is a single record of an early medieval site within the Study Area. Ditches and a pit, dating to the 9th century, were recorded during an evaluation to the rear of 92-98 High Street, carried out in 2008 (HER MLS20617).

In addition, although not listed in the HER as a site, it is worth bearing in mind that the trench evaluation on land off Maltby Lane encountered a Middle Saxon pit (HER ELS3597).

2.3.4 Medieval (1066 – 1540)

There are seven records of medieval remains from within the Study Area.

1. A water mill mentioned in the Domesday Survey is thought to have stood in the vicinity of Waterside Road (HER MLS407).
2. The line of 'Castle Dike'- the former rampart and dike which enclosed Barton during the medieval period - is thought to cross the Study Area just to the north of the PDA (HER MLS410).
3. A building platform, thought to be the possible site of an old ferry-boat house, along with a 'very old crumbling chalk well' containing medieval pottery has been recorded to the rear of 19 Newport Street (HER MLS444).
4. Barton Haven, probably an artificial watercourse constructed as part of a planned scheme in the late 10th or early 11th century, lies just to the north of the PDA (HER MLS17907).
5. There is evidence that a medieval hall, purportedly a mansion belonging to the Empringham family, once stood in the plot now occupied by 4a Newport Street, to the south east of the PDA (HER MLS17968).
6. Trial trenching undertaken in 2006 on land off Maltby Lane, in advance of a proposed residential development, recorded medieval and post-medieval ditches, pits and pottery (HER MLS20343).
7. Trial trenching undertaken in 2008 at the rear of 92-98 High Street recorded evidence relating to 13th-14th century occupation, including post holes, ditches, a midden pit and the foundations of a timber-framed building (HER MLS20616).

Additionally, although 51 Fleetgate (LS1346844) is classed overall as a post-medieval to early modern structure, it should be noted that the extant fabric contains some 14th- and 15th-century timber framing.

2.3.5 Post-medieval and Early Modern (1540 – 1939)

The PDA lies within the Barton-upon-Humber conservation area, which has a well-preserved townscape largely dating from the post-medieval period onwards. Consequently, sites of post-medieval and later date are well represented in the Study Area, with 46 recorded. Thirty-six of these are listed structures; 33 of which lie within the conservation area. The White Swan pub is itself a Grade II listed structure.

The majority of the remaining 10 post-medieval and later sites are buildings and other structures related to advances in manufacturing and transportation that followed the Industrial Revolution. These include: a bicycle factory (HER MLS22271), a whiting mill (HER MLS22272) the railway station and line of the Barton to New Holland railway (HER MLS22551a; HER MLS8823). Other remains include a coin hoard of Charles I found in the early 1970s at Overton Court, immediately east of the PDA (HER MLS21451). Further details of the non-listed sites are listed in Appendix A.

2.3.6 Sites of undetermined date

There is a single historic site of undetermined date within the Study Area: a cobbled pathway was found by workmen digging a trench in Finkle Lane, at some time before 1856 (HER MLS405).

2.3.7 Sites of miscellaneous date

There is a single record where remains from a variety of time periods have been grouped together: the Barton upon Humber Conservation Area (DBA:AA).

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRENCH EVALUATION

3.1 Introduction

An evaluation of the site was carried out on 21st and 22nd May 2014. The archaeological curator for North Lincolnshire was invited to monitor the work, and visited the site on the afternoon of the 21st May. Four trenches were excavated, two of 10m and two of 5m. Trenches were numbered from west to east (Fig. 4). Separate series of three-digit context numbers were assigned for each trench, using the trench number as the first digit.

Trench 1 was targeted on the entrance to the site from Butts Road (Plate 1), in order to test for the survival of remains of possible structures fronting on to the road.

The other three trenches were positioned in order to sample deposits in the main area of the proposed development, a former beer garden and bowling green behind the range of out-buildings on the eastern side of the White Swan public house. In recent years, this parcel of land has been under different ownership to the pub, and has reverted to rank vegetation, bounded by overgrown hedges and mature trees.

The land here is low-lying, with the rather irregular ground surface sloping slightly down to the south and east, from a height above Ordnance Datum of around 4.5m at the entrance from Butts Road, to around 3.9m at the centre of the southern boundary and the northern end of the eastern boundary.

The site is bounded to the north by a ditch, dry at the time that the evaluation was carried out, and the wall of the nineteenth-century properties fronting on to Butts Road. The southern boundary is also walled, beyond which is the garden of the modern Eagle House residential home. A chain-link fence separates the east end of the site from the modern residential development in Overton Court.

Trenches were opened using a JCB mechanical digger, fitted with a 1.8m-wide smooth-faced ditching bucket (Plate 2). Superficial layers were removed, under the close supervision of the two attending archaeologists. Machining was halted where archaeological features were present, allowing these to be cleaned, hand-excavated and recorded.

3.2 Results

All four trenches showed a deep sequence of deposits, much of which consisted of relatively recent build-up. Typically, the upper 'topsoil' layer (200, 301, 400), around 0.3-0.4m deep, was a loose silty loam and formed the root zone of the vegetation. This was underlain by a similar depth of 'subsoil' (102, 201, 302, 401), which was slightly paler and less organic, but was still quite loose and was penetrated by roots from the surrounding trees.

This graded into cleaner, sandy clay silt (103, 202, 303, 402) probably formed largely as a result of the accumulation of flood deposits. At a depth of around 1m, this gave way to a paler sandy deposit (104, 205, 304, 403) with flecks and small lumps of chalk as well as occasional flinty stones.

In **Trench 3**, no other deposits were noted (Fig. 6c, Plate 3), but features were noted in Trenches 1, 2 and 4.

Trench 1, located in the entrance to the site from the car park of the White Swan public house, was adjacent to the corner of the garden wall of the first house in Butts Road. Initial removal of vegetation growing in a superficial deposit consisting largely of building rubble revealed the remains of a floor surface (100), composed of closely set vertically stacked house bricks. This was surrounded by a brick foundation wall (101), consisting of five courses of bricks (Fig. 6a, Plate 4), the lowest course rebated westward, towards the interior of the structure, by 50mm. Towards the north end of the trench, several courses of the upstanding wall of the structure, above the level of the brick floor, survived.

The foundation had been dug into the subsoil (102), which overlay cleaner layer 103. Layer 102 produced three sherds of eighteenth- to nineteenth-century pottery and three fragments of clay tobacco pipe (Plate 14), including a piece with a flat-heel and the base of an undecorated and unmarked bowl. In the northern end of the trench, a cut [105] was clearly visible (Fig. 5a, Plate 5), running diagonally across the north-east corner of the trench, with a very dark fill (106). This deposit produced a single large basal sherd from a large Humberware jug or cistern, of mid-fifteenth- to sixteenth-century date. The cut edge dropped vertically but became increasingly difficult to follow in the waterlogged conditions at the base of the trench, and the feature was not bottomed. The feature may have been related to the construction of

the buildings fronting Butts Road, although the appearance of the pottery sherd did not suggest that it was residual.

Initially, excavation of the trench was halted at a depth of just over 1m, at the rather diffuse interface between layers 103 and 104. After recording of the trench, a deeper sondage was excavated towards the southern end. This revealed a very wet, anaerobic dark blue-grey silty clay layer (107, Plate 4). At a depth from the surface of over 1.6m, fragments of ceramic building material were present in this layer, but because of the instability of the waterlogged trench sides, they were not retrieved. The nature of this deposit suggests that it may have been the infill of a former branch of the Haven.

Trench 2 extended eastward from the edge of a concrete slab alongside a range of single storey buildings, used as store-rooms, at the side of the White Swan. Beneath the topsoil layer (200) and cut into the subsoil (201) towards the western end of the trench, a regular square pit, 0.40m across [207] (location indicated on Fig. 5b) was filled almost exclusively with broken glass bottles, of late nineteenth- or early twentieth-century date. Four necks and seven bases were recovered (Plates 11 and 12); most were wine bottles in green glass, but there was also a base of a clear glass mineral water bottle, embossed with 'Barnett and Foster, London, Sole Agents' (Plate 13). Barnett and Foster acquired the rights to manufacture bottles to Hiram Codd's patent in 1872, and Codd bottles continued in use until the 1930s (Hedges 2002).

At a depth below ground surface of 1.05m, a feature consisting of flat stone slabs set between smaller stones (203), crossed the base of the trench, 3.65m from its western end (Figs. 5b, 6b and 6f, Plates 6, 7). The depth of the trench and the height of the water table prevented full excavation and characterisation of this feature, but the deposit beneath the stones was of unconsolidated silt, suggesting that the slabs formed the roof of a culvert, rather than, say, a pathway across boggy ground. There was no dating evidence from the feature but the interface [204] between the stones and the underlying chalk-flecked clay (205) could not be traced as a cut in the trench section above the culvert, implying that it pre-dated the deposition of layer 202.

Two features were recorded in the base of **Trench 4** (Fig. 5c, Plate 8). Towards the northern end of the trench and sealed by layer 402, a small, shallow circular pit [407] had a charcoal-rich fill, 404 (Fig. 6e, Plate 9). No finds were recovered during

excavation of the feature, and no datable material was recovered from a 20 litre bulk soil sample of its fill (Fryer, Appendix B, this report).

To the south, ditch 405 crossed obliquely on a north-west to south-east alignment (Fig. 5c, 6d, Plates 8, 10). Again, this feature only appeared on removal of layer 402. At the machined surface of the base of the trench, the ditch was around 1.40m wide. The wet conditions in the base of the trench prevented excavation of this ditch beyond the top 0.2m, but this showed it to have fairly steeply sloping sides, possibly with a slightly concave profile; from these dimensions, a depth of at least another 0.3m could perhaps be extrapolated. It had a distinctly cleaner silty (408) lower fill beneath its charcoal-flecked upper fill (406). Finds from the upper fill include three sherds of pottery, probably all from the same vessel, North Lincolnshire Fine-shelled ware jar (Young, Appendix B, this report), and a small assemblage of animal bone, including burnt bone fragments and a fish vertebra. The pottery probably dates from the eleventh or twelfth century.

A 40 litre bulk sample produced an assemblage of charred plant remains including common weed species and wetland plants. The composition suggests that these remains are partly or wholly derived from hearth or midden waste, possibly including burnt flooring, bedding or roofing materials and most likely originating by deliberate deposition of waste from nearby domestic occupation. The assemblage from pit 404 is very similar, although a lower density of material is recorded and the assemblage is more limited in composition.

Summary table of findings

Trench	Features	Finds
1	Building foundation 101 and brick floor surface 100 Possible construction cut 105 Possible palaeochannel 107	Clay tobacco pipe 18th-19th century pottery Mid 16th to mid 17th pottery sherd
2	Modern pit 207 Possible ?medieval culvert 203	Glass bottles
3	No features	
4	Ditch 405 Pit 404	11th-12th century pottery; animal bone; environmental evidence of domestic waste dumping Fish bone

3.3 Discussion

The floor and foundations found in Trench 1 probably correspond to the building shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1886 (Fig. 3). This building is likely to have been a stable of the White Swan Inn. With this exception, the overall similarity of the superficial deposits in the four evaluation trenches indicates that the more recent

history of deposition has followed a similar course across the proposed development area. This common sequence has probably resulted from processes of aggradation, with the sequence of deposits representing a rise in ground level of up to 1.0m. The similarity of deposits, along with occasional finds of clay pipe, tile and post-medieval pottery throughout the sequence suggests that this has occurred relatively recently, and almost certainly since the earliest buildings on Fleetgate were established.

Various processes could be invoked to explain this build up of the ground. Flood deposits, either from natural events or from warping to increase soil fertility, as well as deposition of blown sands may have played a part. Deliberate dumping has also probably taken place; the higher layers, especially, incorporate rubble, perhaps dating from the building of the houses fronting on to Butts Road. There is also likely to have been some landscaping to produce the bowling green of the White Swan, perhaps involving importation of soil to the site.

In Trenches 2, 3 and 4 there was a clear interface, at around 0.90 to 1.05m below current ground level, with an underlying cleaner, paler silty deposit. This interface was below the height of the water table at the time that the evaluation was carried out, making any deeper investigation difficult, but it appeared to be a natural deposit of estuarine silt.

In Trench 1, a paler silty deposit was encountered at around the same depth, but it included lenses of darker material and was clearly not an undisturbed naturally deposited layer. In the deeper machine-excavated sondage, this layer could be seen to be underlain by an anaerobic dark blue-grey reduced silty clay, which also appeared to contain traces of anthropogenic material including brick or tile. This is perhaps best interpreted as a former watercourse, still open to receive finds into the silts of its base in the later medieval or post-medieval period.

Overall, the findings from the evaluation would be consistent with Fleetgate having been built on a strip of locally higher ground, the level dropping away slightly to the east, while the Haven, or a branch from it, extended as far as the north-west corner of the proposed development area. Early efforts to keep this part of the Haven open may have contributed to the raising of the ground surface in the vicinity by dumping of dredged silt.

The two features in Trench 4 and the possible stone culvert in Trench 2 both show that there is potential for buried archaeology, at a depth of around 1.0m below

current ground level. The pottery from Ditch 405 implies that this feature infilled no earlier than the eleventh century AD. These features may therefore be elements of a buried medieval landscape. The evidence from the sieved bulk soil samples suggests that the infill of the Trench 4 features contains domestic refuse, though this is perhaps unsurprising given the proximity to Fleetgate. Though water levels will not necessarily have remained the same, the presence of wetland species among the charred plant remains suggests the area would have been too wet for occupation, and that the features in Trench 4 are the remnants of agricultural land management, opportunistically used for casual disposal of waste.

The depth of the relatively modern upper layers was not anticipated and lessened, to some extent, the effectiveness of the methodology used in this evaluation. Nevertheless, there are useful conclusions that can be drawn from the results. There is a fairly high degree of confidence that these superficial layers extend throughout the site, to a depth of at least 0.9m, and are of low archaeological potential. Construction activities which do not penetrate any deeper than this are unlikely to have any direct impact on significant archaeological remains.

Below this depth there appears to be medieval features, possibly relating to drainage. The evaluation trenching might suggest that the density of these remains across the area is fairly low. Nevertheless, deep foundations or piles would have a significant impact on these archaeological deposits. The limited proportion of the total area sampled by the evaluation trenches, and the difficulties in working in the wet conditions at depth, below the level of the water table, mean that there is a lower degree of confidence in these conclusions.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AREA

4.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the archaeological potential of the Proposed Development Area (PDA). Archaeological potential is a combination of the likelihood of encountering archaeological remains and the possible archaeological significance of those remains.

In the sections that follow, determination of potential is made specific to period and an overall assessment is expressed in terms of a 'high', 'medium' or 'low' classification. There follows an assessment of potential for palaeo-environmental/organic remains.

4.2 Summary of Potential

A summary of archaeological potential by period is presented in the table below. This shows potential as ranging from 'low' to 'medium to high'. The overall archaeological potential of the PDA is considered to be **low** to **medium**.

Summary of Archaeological Potential by Period

Period	Potential
Prehistoric	low
Roman	low
Early Medieval	medium
Medieval	medium to high
Post-Medieval/Early Modern	low to medium
Modern	low

4.3 Prehistoric

No significant prehistoric settlement is yet known within Barton (Rodwell 2011, 4). The presence of buried prehistoric peat deposits associated with the former Humber foreshore a short distance to the north of the PDA, and the nature of the deposits revealed at the base of Trench 1 (see above), raises the possibility that prehistoric palaeo-environmental deposits are present within the PDA itself. It is possible that a programme of borehole drilling would be able to identify shifts in the position of the

banks of the Humber over time, with associated pollen analysis providing data on associated vegetation change.

However, with little in the way of prehistoric remains encountered in the vicinity of the PDA, its archaeological significance for the period in question can only be considered to be **low**. Any remains that might be present would be likely to be encountered below the water table (see below), which would greatly augment their archaeological value.

4.4 Roman (AD 43 – 410)

Although remains of Romano-British occupation have been recovered from in and around the town, there is as yet little solid evidence for such activity in the vicinity of the PDA, despite the archaeological investigations that have been carried out in and around it. In light of this, the archaeological potential of the PDA with regard to the Roman period has been assessed as **low**.

4.5 Early medieval (AD 410 – 1066)

Barton is of Anglo-Saxon origin, and an important early cemetery has been investigated within the town. Finds relating to the Anglo-Saxon occupation of Barton have been encountered within the Study Area. Fleetgate is thought to be one of the oldest streets in Barton, laid out as part of a planned settlement potentially in the late Saxon period (Rodwell 2011, 5). The PDA is located close to the current edge of the Haven, making this area a likely focus for trade and waterfront activity at the time, and subsequently.

The early medieval period in the East Midlands region has a well-developed research agenda (Knight, Vyner and Allen 2012, 82-83) and there is the likelihood that remains within the PDA will be capable of elucidating some of the research questions posed within it. Remains from within the PDA may have relevance to issues regarding the scale and scope of trade, and its role in economic and urban development in the early medieval period (ibid. and 88). The archaeological potential of the site with regard to the period in question is potentially further heightened by two factors: firstly, waterlogging occurs at the levels that would be occupied by early medieval horizons. Secondly, when viewed from the regional level, early medieval remains are under-represented in the archaeological resource relative to material from other periods (Vince 2006, 161). Consequently, the

archaeological potential of the PDA with regard to the early medieval period has been assessed as **medium**.

4.6 Medieval (AD 1066 – 1540)

Founded in the early medieval period, Barton developed into a thriving trading and ecclesiastical centre during the Middle Ages. Much of the modern street plan is based on the medieval template. Medieval remains are commonly encountered during excavations nearby, and a ditch containing pottery dated to the early years of the medieval period was recorded during the archaeological evaluation (Section 3.2 above). However, the overall results of the evaluation suggest that landuse has never been particularly intense and that the PDA lies in what was a medieval backplot. Any remains that might be present would perhaps be of use in furthering the research questions set out in the well-articulated regional research agenda (Knight, Vyner and Allen 2012), in particular, issues regarding urbanism and industry and trade (op. cit. 94).

Overall, the archaeological potential of the PDA with regard to the medieval period has been assessed as **medium to high**.

4.7 Post-medieval and Early Modern (AD 1540 – 1939)

Much of the architectural fabric of present-day Barton is post-medieval in origin, and its historical value is reflected in the conservation area designation and the many listed buildings. Fleetgate has an almost continuous frontage of 18th- and 19th-century buildings on either side, the great majority of which are listed (North Lincolnshire Council 2002, 25). Consequently, the relative frequency with which contemporary buried remains are encountered in archaeological investigations undertaken in this part of the town (see above) is of no great surprise.

However, although post-medieval remains were encountered during the White Swan evaluation, these were not of substantial archaeological value, consisting as they did of overburden deposits, and minor cut features. Once again, it is possible, indeed perhaps likely, that the PDA contains further remains dating from the period in question. The type of post-medieval archaeology likely to be encountered in this backplot location might have the potential to contribute to established research issues regarding urbanism, industry and material culture (Knight, Vyner and Allen

2012, 108). Overall, the archaeological potential of the PDA with regard to the post-medieval period has been assessed as **low to medium**.

4.8 Modern (AD 1939 – Present)

In light of the paucity of evidence contained within the generally sound corpus of landuse records generated since 1939, and the results of the trench evaluation, the archaeological potential of the Study Area with regard to the remains of the Modern period is considered to be **low**.

4.9 Palaeo-environmental and Organic Remains

During the archaeological trial trench evaluation, groundwater was encountered around c. 1m below the current ground surface. Its presence is consistent with BGS records of clays and silts of the Tidal Flat Deposits underlying the PDA, which would be likely to coincide with impeded drainage conditions locally. Waterlogging causes soil conditions favourable to the anaerobic preservation of organic material. In confirmation of this with regard to the PDA, 'moderately well-preserved plant remains' were recovered from the bulk soil samples collected during the trial trenching (Fryer, Appendix B, this report) and the faunal remains assessment recorded that 'soil conditions are not inimical to bone preservation' (Moore, Appendix B, this report).

The evaluation also identified a potential former branch of the Haven in Trench 1, filled with a very wet, anaerobic dark blue-grey silty clay. The presence of prehistoric peat deposits a short way to the north of the PDA (HER ELS3293; HER ELS3290) provides further evidence of local soil conditions being conducive to preservation of palaeo-environmental data.

On the whole, the general likelihood for palaeo-environmental survival within the PDA is considered **medium to high**, with preservation conditions and the consequent palaeo-environmental potential increasing with depth.

5 ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS

5.1 Importance

In total, 58 sites have been identified by this assessment (see Appendix A). Of these, 36 are statutorily protected listed structures. In addition, Barton's conservation area merits enhanced consideration in the planning process.

- There are two Grade II* listed structures within the Study Area: New Hall, (LS104001) and 51 Fleetgate (LS1346844). These are considered **nationally important** (Grade A).
- The Study Area's 34 Grade II listed buildings are considered **regionally important** (Grade B), as is the conservation area.

The remainder of the sites are considered, on current information, to be of **local importance** (Grade C). A summary of importance is tabulated below.

Summary of importance

Grade	Importance	No. of sites
A	International/National	2
B	Regional	35
C	Local	21
Total		58

5.2 Effects

There is one adverse *direct* effect on a known site, due to the PDA lying with the Barton conservation area. The significance of this has been assessed as **low**, on the basis that:

- the PDA is bordered to the east and south by modern buildings, and to the north by nineteenth-century terraces;
- the limited scale of the proposed new townhouses;
- views from the conservation area to the PDA are largely screened by existing buildings on Fleetgate and Butts Road.

The trial trench evaluation has identified buried remains of medieval to early modern date within the PDA; the assessment of potential (Chapter 4) has concluded that the archaeological potential of the PDA lies in the **low** to **medium** range. The proposed development may have adverse *direct* effects upon known and potential buried archaeological and palaeo-environmental remains within the PDA.

The trial trench evaluation established that within the PDA archaeological horizons are sealed by up to 1m of relatively modern overburden. This material may ameliorate the type and significance of effects of the proposed development on underlying remains, but this will be determined by development design and construction methodology.

5.3 Assessment of Effects on Setting

The proposed development potentially affects the setting of the neighbouring White Swan public house and the buildings in Fleetgate. An understanding of the historical setting of the collection of surviving buildings on Fleetgate depends mainly on the streetscape, and on the views to the south, along the street to the Haven. The proposed development will not impinge on these views. There are sightlines from the rear upstairs windows of some of the buildings at the south end of the street to the development area, but these sightlines will also encompass the modern developments of Eagle House and the residential development in Overton Court.

Similarly, the proposed development will not impinge on the main aspect in the setting of the White Swan: its frontages on the corner of Fleetgate and Butts Road. Views from the upper storey of the public house will include the proposed development, in addition to the nearby Eagle House. Sightlines from Overton Court may be interrupted by the proposed houses. As the development area is currently inaccessible to the public, it could be argued that the setting of the White Swan will be enhanced by the development, as it will allow views of the side of the building. However, the appreciation of the integrity of the complex, with the passage through the outbuildings leading to the former beer garden and bowling green, will be compromised.

Overall the potential impact of the development on the setting of the surrounding heritage assets will be **low**.

6 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This assessment concludes:

- There are 58 sites within the Study Area, including Barton conservation area, which overlaps with the Proposed Development Area (PDA). The conservation area would be subject to an adverse direct effect, although the significance of this has been assessed as **low**.
- Evaluation trenching suggests that the layers extending to a depth of at least 0.9m below the current ground surface are of low archaeological potential. Below this depth, a horizon of perhaps dispersed medieval features has been detected; these features probably relate to drainage.
- The overall archaeological potential of the PDA is considered to be **low** to **medium**.
- The general likelihood for palaeo-environmental survival within the PDA is considered **medium** to **high**, with palaeo-environmental potential increasing with depth.
- There are potential adverse effects upon hitherto undiscovered archaeology within the PDA, especially as the PDA's former use as a yard or garden area serving the White Swan (or its predecessor) is likely to have been favourable to the survival of any such remains.
- Adverse effects upon the settings and viewsheds of listed buildings are not envisaged.

It is recommended that:

- Consultation with North Lincolnshire HER takes place throughout the pre-application planning process. The discussions would inform the proposals and agree any future archaeological investigation and mitigation;
- Future archaeological investigation and mitigation should consider the nature, distribution and predicted survival of known and potential archaeology within the PDA (e.g. areas of truncation as opposed to areas of burial arising from previous landscaping);

- All future archaeological work on this project should be guided by the East Midlands Archaeological Research Framework and other relevant local, regional and national frameworks, and should be carried out with reference to professional standards and guidance.

7 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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For Network Archaeology, the work was managed by Christopher Taylor. Desk-based appraisal was carried out by Adam Holman and Patrick Daniel, with trial trench evaluation undertaken by Christopher Taylor and Richard Moore. The text of this report was written by Patrick Daniel and Richard Moore, and illustrations were by Jacqueline Churchill and Adam Holman.

Richard Moore undertook assessment of the animal bone assemblage; Val Fryer processed and reported upon the bulk soil samples. The pottery report was produced by Jane Young.

8 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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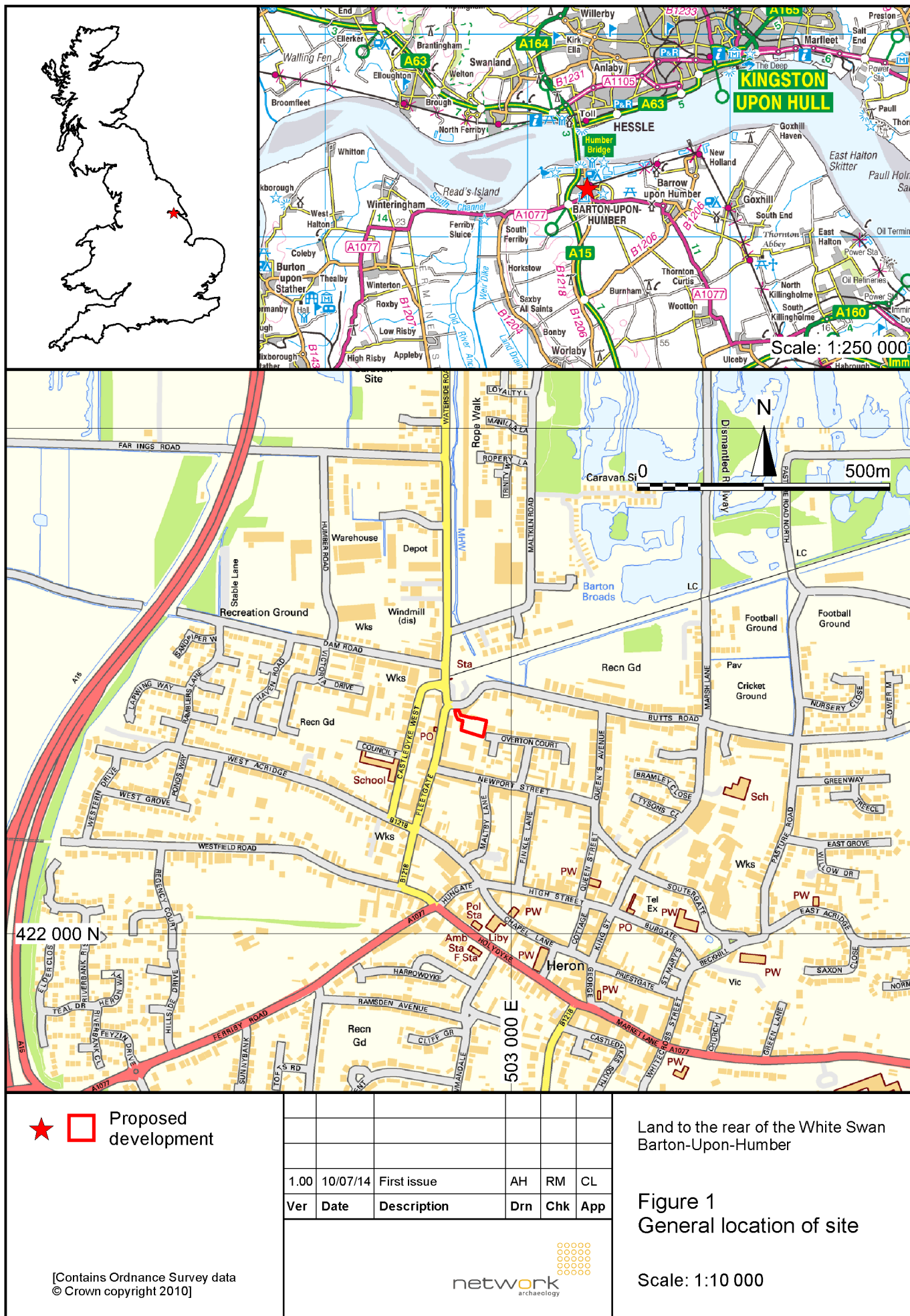
Author	Year	Title	Journal/ Publishers
Knight, D, Vyner, B and Allen, C,	2012	East Midlands Heritage. An Updated Research Agenda & Strategy for the Historic Environment of the E Midlands	The University of Nottingham and York Archaeological Trust
North Lincolnshire Council	2002	Barton-Upon-Humber Conservation Area Appraisal	North Lincolnshire Council
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Vince , A,	2006	The Anglo-Saxon Period (c. 400-850). In Cooper, N, (ed) The Archaeology of the East Midlands. An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda: 161-184	University of Leicester Archaeological Services

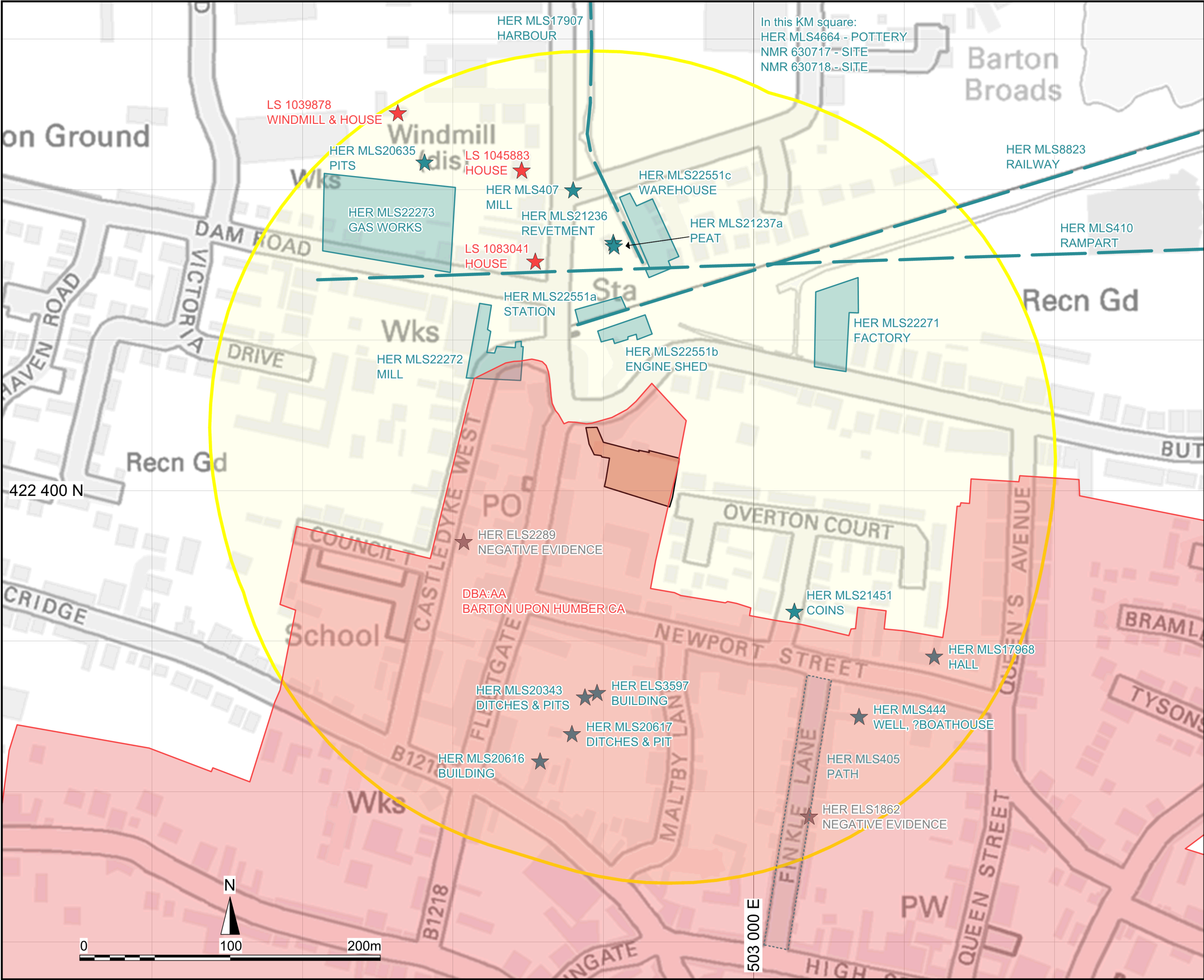
8.2 Internet Sources

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Cranfield University 2014	Soilscapes Viewer	https://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/	March 2014
Department for Communities and Local Government 2012	National Planning Policy Framework	http://tinyurl.com/abvfzc2	March 2014
Institute for Archaeologists 2012a	Code of Conduct. Updated 14-Nov-12	http://tinyurl.com/out8vrl	March 2014
Institute for Archaeologists 2012b	Standard And Guidance For Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment. Updated 16-Nov-12	http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/DBA2012-Working-draft.pdf	March 2014
Lord, J, and Macintosh, A, 2011	The Historic Landscape Characterisation Project for Lincolnshire	http://tinyurl.com/ngcjmfh	March 2014
North Lincolnshire Council 2006.	North Lincolnshire Council Core Strategy (Adopted June 2011)	http://tinyurl.com/nha7brb	March 2014
Open Domesday n.d.	Open Domesday	http://domesdaymap.co.uk/	March 2014

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- Figure 2 Archaeological Constraints
- Figure 3 Historic Map Data
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- Figure 5b Section from south-facing side of Trench 2, showing position of possible culvert
- Figure 5c Representative section from south-west-facing side of Trench 3
- Figure 5d Plan of possible culvert 203 in the base of Trench 2
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Proposed development area

Study area

Archaeological constraints

★

A grade

★

B grade

★

C grade

C grade (Approx. location)

★

U grade

[Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright 2010]

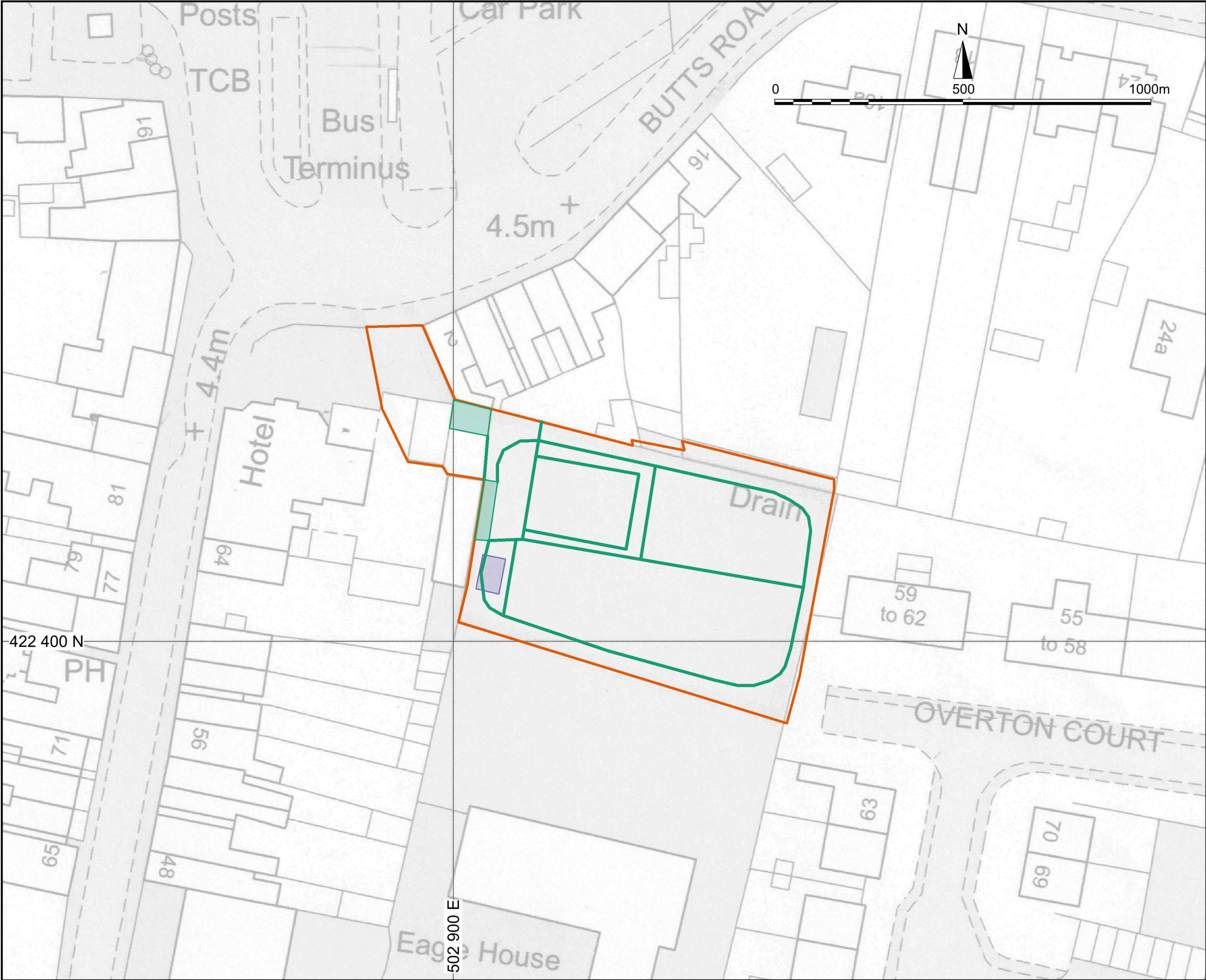
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Land to the rear of the White Swan Barton-Up-on-Humber

Figure 2
Archaeological constraints

Scale: 1:2500

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Proposed development area

Historic map data

OS. 1886
OS. 1908

[Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright 2011]

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Land to the rear of the White Swan
Barton-Up-on-Humber

Figure 3
Historic map data

Scale: 1:500

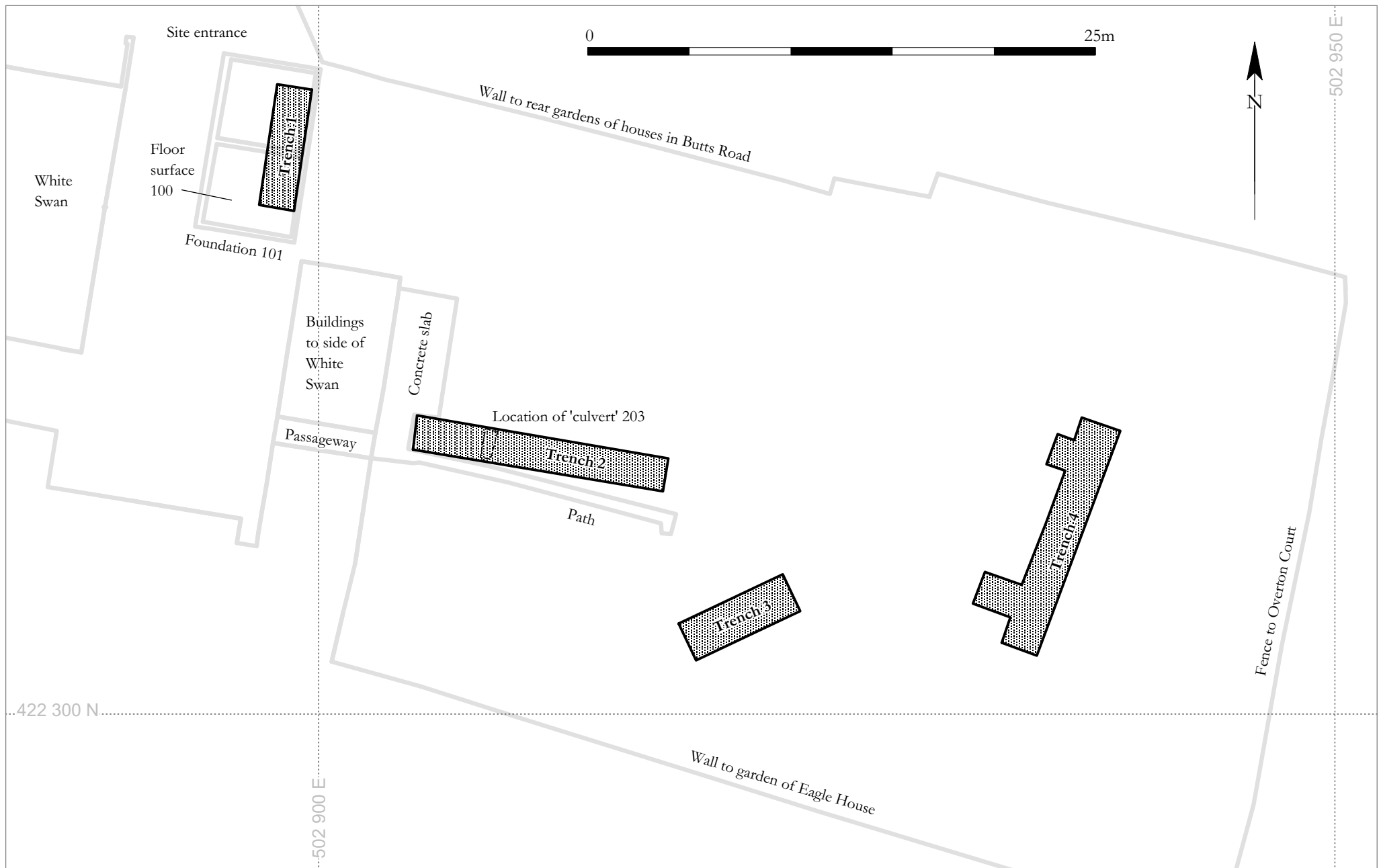


Fig. 4: Location of the evaluation trenches within the proposed deveopment area, scale 1:250

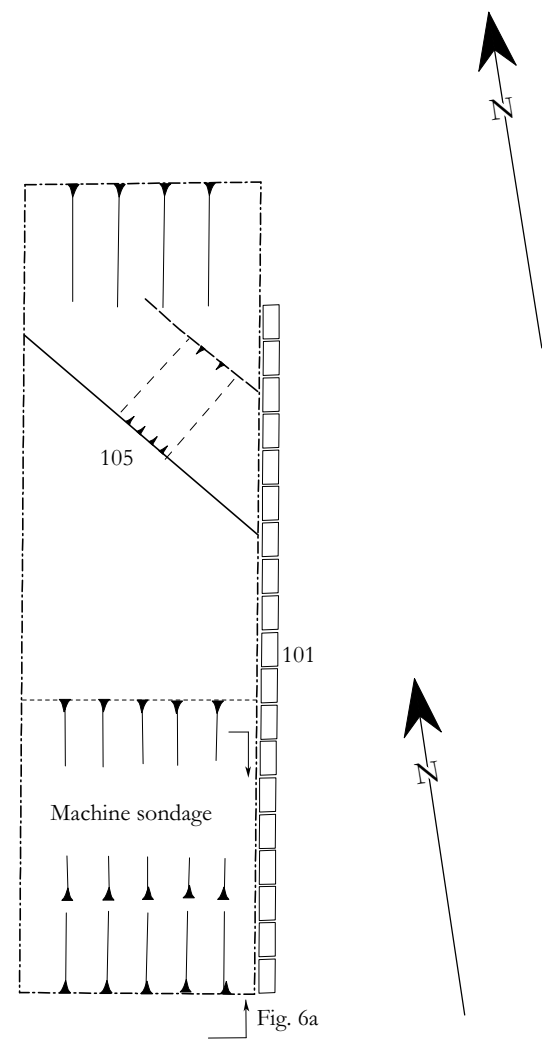


Fig. 5a: Post-excavation plan of Trench 1, scale 1:50



Fig. 5b: Post-excavation plan of Trench 2, scale 1:50

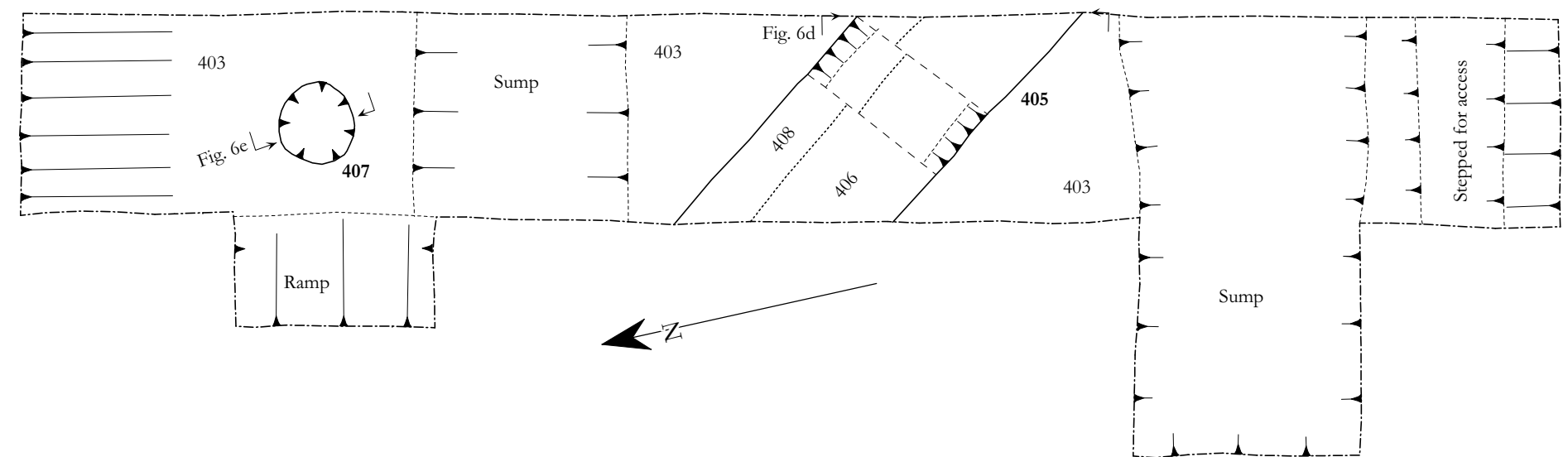


Fig. 5c: Post-excavation plan of Trench 4, scale 1:50

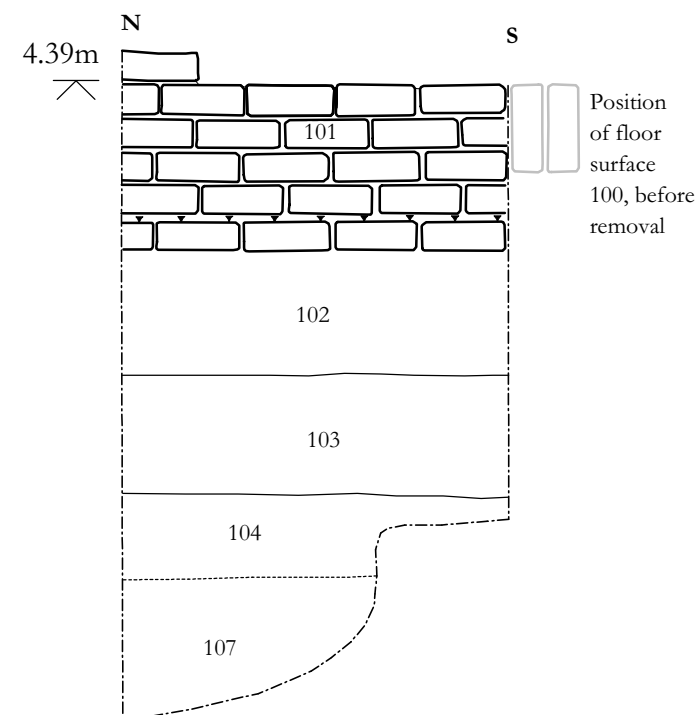


Fig. 6a: Representative section from west-facing side of Trench 1, scale 1:20

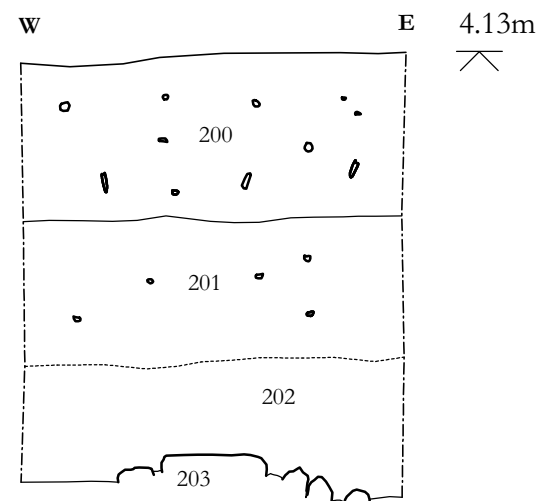


Fig. 6b: Section of from south-facing side of Trench 2, showing position of possible culvert 203, scale 1:20

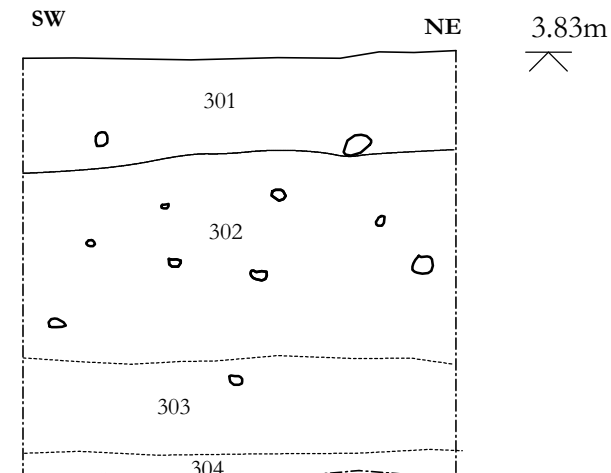


Fig. 6c: Representative section from south-west-facing side of Trench 3, scale 1:20

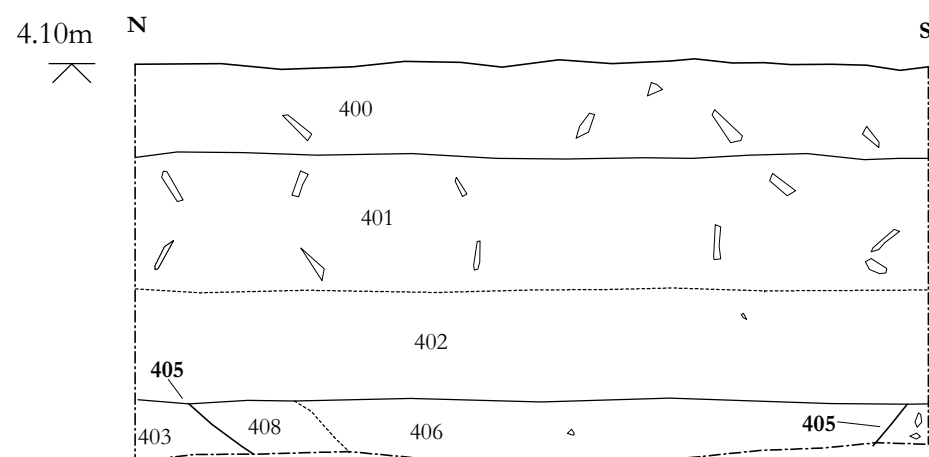


Fig. 6d: Representative section of west-facing side of trench, showing Ditch 405, scale 1:20

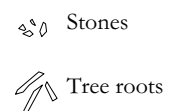


Fig. 6e: East-facing section Pit 404, scale 1:20

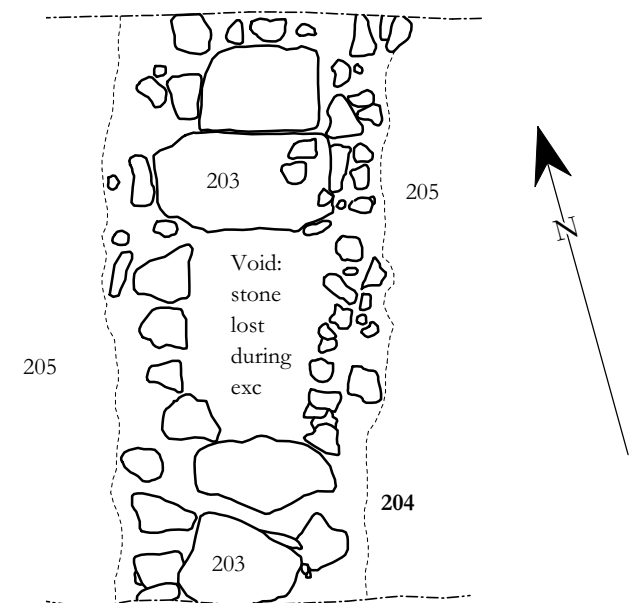


Fig. 6f: Plan of possible culvert 203, in the base of Trench 2, scale 1:20

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Plate 13	Base of Codd bottle, pit 207, Trench 2
Plate 14	Clay tobacco pipes, layer 102

Plates



Plate 1: Entrance to the site (behind white car) showing its position in relation to the junction of Fleetgate, to the right of the picture, and Butts Road



Plate 2: Opening Trench 4, showing site after clearing vegetation



Plate 3: South-eastern facing section of Trench 3, showing deposit sequence



Plate 4: Southern end of Trench 1, west-facing section, showing deposits underlying foundation 101, including deep waterlogged deposit 107 in machine sondage



Plate 5: Cleaning surface of feature 105 in northern end of Trench 1



Plate 6: Cleaning stones forming possible culvert 203, Trench 2



Plate 7: Possible culvert 203, Trench 2



Plate 8: Ditch 405, before excavation: Trench 4



Plate 9: Pit 407, North-east facing section, Trench 4



Plate 10: Ditch 405 after excavation of section, showing waterlogged conditions in base of Trench 4



Plate 11: Bottle necks, pit 207



Plate 12: Examples of bottle bases, pit 207



Plate 13: Base of Codd bottle, pit 207



Plate 14: Clay tobacco pipes, layer 102

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Archaeological Constraints Gazetteer

Appendix B: Specialist Reports

Appendix C: OASIS summary

Appendix A: Archaeological Constraints Gazetteer, WSB14

Reference	Source	Additional references	Description	Period	Import.	NGR
DBA:AA	NLC	33 LSs, HERs: MLS9000, MLS17742, MLS22046, MLS2227-5, MLS22281, ELS2297, ELS2386-7, ELS2480-1, ELS3005, ELS3115, ELS3511-4, ELS3726, NMRs 79057, 526441, 544813, 922063, 1373151, 1504087, 1551858, 1503577, 1503578, 1530155	Barton upon Humber Conservation Area	Misc	B	503285 421751
HER MLS405	NLC	HER ELS3211	Cobbled path	Undetermined	C	503029 422186
HER MLS407	NLC		Watermill	Medieval	C	502880 422600
HER MLS410	NLC	NMR 79002	Town rampart and dike	Medieval	C	503340 422562
HER MLS444	NLC		Well and possible boathouse	Medieval	C	503070 422250
HER MLS4664	NLC		Pottery	Roman	C	503500 422500
HER MLS8823	NLC	NMR 1365558	Barton to New Holland railway	Post medieval- Early mod	C	508139 424157
HER MLS17907	NLC		Harbour	Medieval	C	502892 422973
HER MLS17968	NLC	HER ELS2201	Hall	Medieval	C	503120 422290
HER MLS20343	NLC	HER ELS2410, NMR 1509484	Ditches and pits	Medieval	C	502888 422263
HER MLS20616	NLC	HERs ELS2410, ELS2789, NMRs 1462637, 1509484	Building, pit and ditches	Medieval	C	502858 422220
HER MLS20617	NLC	HER ELS2789, NMR 1462637	Ditches and pit	Saxon	C	502879 422239
HER MLS20635	NLC	HER ELS2796, NMR 1529413	Pits and pottery	Post-medieval- Early mod	C	502781 422618
HER MLS21236	NLC	HER ELS3290	Wooden revetment	Post-medieval- Early mod	C	502907 422565
HER MLS21237a	NLC	HER ELS3290, HER ELS3293	Peat	Mesolithic	C	502907 422563
HER MLS21451	NLC	HER ELS3394	Coin hoard	Post-medieval- Early mod	C	503027 422320
HER MLS22271	NLC		Bicycle factory	Post medieval- Early mod	C	503055 422510

Appendix A: Archaeological Constraints Gazetteer, WSB14

Reference	Source	Additional references	Description	Period	Import.	NGR
HER MLS22272	NLC		Whiting mill	Post medieval- Early mod	C	502819 422499
HER MLS22273	NLC		Gas works	Post medieval- Early mod	C	502758 422578
HER MLS22551a	NLC	NMR 498209	Railway station	Post medieval- Early mod	C	502898 422519
HER MLS22551b	NLC		Engine shed	Post medieval- Early mod	C	502914 422507
HER MLS22551c	NLC		Warehouse	Post medieval- Early mod	C	502931 422570
LS 1039878	EH	HER MLS5084, NMR 497753	Windmill and house, C19, grade II	Post medieval- Early mod	B	502763 422651
LS 1045883	EH	HER MLS5096	House, C19, grade II	Post medieval- Early mod	B	502846 422613
LS 1083041	EH		House, C19, grade II	Post medieval- Early mod	B	502855 422552
LS 1039890	EH		FLEETGATE HOUSE, II	Post medieval- Early mod	B	TA 02857 22445
LS 1040009	EH		93-99, NEWPORT STREET, II	Post medieval- Early mod	B	TA 02868 22313
LS 1040019	EH		NEW HALL, II*	Post medieval- Early mod	A	TA 03148 22289
LS 1040022	EH		94 AND 96, NEWPORT STREET, II	Post medieval- Early mod	B	TA 02882 22328
LS 1040037	EH		15 AND 17, NEWPORT STREET, II	Post medieval- Early mod	B	TA 03080 22270
LS 1052304	EH		48-54, FLEETGATE, II	Post medieval- Early mod	B	TA 02867 22376
LS 1052305	EH		64, FLEETGATE, II	Post medieval- Early mod	B	TA 02873 22411
LS 1083070	EH		19 AND 21, NEWPORT STREET, II	Post medieval- Early mod	B	TA 03069 22271
LS 1083071	EH		101 AND 103, NEWPORT STREET, II	Post medieval- Early mod	B	TA 02857 22317
LS 1083072	EH		54 AND 56, NEWPORT STREET, II	Post medieval- Early mod	B	TA 02956 22312

Appendix A: Archaeological Constraints Gazetteer, WSB14

Reference	Source	Additional references	Description	Period	Import.	NGR
LS 1083073	EH		90, NEWPORT STREET, II	Post medieval- Early mod	B	TA 02892 22335
LS 1083078	EH		37 AND 39, FLEETGATE, II	Post medieval- Early mod	B	TA 02815 22264
LS 1083079	EH		47 AND 49, FLEETGATE, II	Post medieval- Early mod	B	TA 02830 22301
LS 1083080	EH		57, FLEETGATE, II	Post medieval- Early mod	B	TA 02838 22325
LS 1083081	EH		65, FLEETGATE, II	Post medieval- Early mod	B	TA 02844 22371
LS 1083082	EH		67-71, FLEETGATE, II	Post medieval- Early mod	B	TA 02847 22381
LS 1083083	EH		FLEETGATE POST OFFICE, II	Post medieval- Early mod	B	TA 02852 22402
LS 1083084	EH		83 AND 85, FLEETGATE, II	Post medieval- Early mod	B	TA 02858 22429
LS 1083093	EH		COACH AND HORSES PUBLIC HOUSE, II	Post medieval- Early mod	B	TA 02885 22172
LS 1083094	EH		76, HIGH STREET, II	Post medieval- Early mod	B	TA 02876 22178
LS 1083095	EH		80, HIGH STREET, II	Post medieval- Early mod	B	TA 02854 22192
LS 1083116	EH		46, FLEETGATE, II	Post medieval- Early mod	B	TA 02870 22358
LS 1083117	EH		56-62, FLEETGATE, II	Post medieval- Early mod	B	TA 02869 22394
LS 1083118	EH		WHITE SWAN HOTEL, II	Post medieval- Early mod	B	TA 02875 22421
LS 1346794	EH		89 AND 91, NEWPORT STREET, II	Post medieval- Early mod	B	TA 02879 22311
LS 1346795	EH		29 AND 31, FLEETGATE, II	Post medieval- Early mod	B	TA 02808 22236
LS 1346796	EH		55 AND 53, FLEETGATE, II	Post medieval- Early mod	B	TA 02835 22316
LS 1346797	EH		59, FLEETGATE, II	Post medieval- Early mod	B	TA 02839 22336

Appendix A: Archaeological Constraints Gazetteer, WSB14

Reference	Source	Additional references	Description	Period	Import.	NGR
LS 1346798	EH		STEAM PACKET PUBLIC HOUSE, II	Post medieval- Early mod	B	TA 02850 22393
LS 1346799	EH		77-81, FLEETGATE, II	Post medieval- Early mod	B	TA 02854 22413
LS 1346844	EH		51, FLEETGATE, II*	Post medieval- Early mod	A	TA 02832 22309
LS 1367470	EH		72, HIGH STREET, II	Post medieval- Early mod	B	TA 02897 22158
LS 1367474	EH		78 AND 78A, HIGH STREET, II	Post medieval- Early mod	B	TA 02866 22183

POST ROMAN POTTERY: LAND ADJACENT TO WHITE SWAN PUBLIC HOUSE, BUTTS ROAD, BARTON UPON HUMBER, LINCOLNSHIRE (WSB 14)

Jane Young

INTRODUCTION

A group of nine Post-Roman pottery sherds recovered from the site was examined for this report. The pottery ranges in date from the Saxo-Norman to the early modern period. The pottery was examined both visually and using a x20 binocular microscope, then recorded using the fabric codenames (CNAME) of the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit and other nationally agreed codenames (Table 1). The assemblage was quantified by three measures: number of sherds, vessel count and weight and the resulting archive entered onto an Access database. Recording of the assemblage was in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, *et al.* (2001). The material has been recorded at archive level by ware and fabric type in accordance with the Medieval Pottery Research Group's Guidelines (Slowikowski 2001) and complies with the Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeological Handbook* (sections 13.4 and 13.5).

CONDITION

The pottery is in a variable condition although most sherds are in a slightly abraded to fairly fresh condition with sherd size mainly falling into the small to medium size range (1 to 70 grams). The assemblage is in a stable condition.

THE RANGE AND VARIETY OF MATERIALS

A range of seven identifiable post-Roman pottery ware types were identified; the type and general date range for these fabrics are shown in Table 1. The post-Roman pottery ranges in date from the Saxo-Norman to early modern periods and includes locally and regionally imported vessels.

Table 1 Pottery types from the site with total quantities by sherd and vessel count

Codename	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	Total sherds	Total vessels
BL	Black-glazed wares	1550	1750	1	1
ENPO	English Porcelain	1750	2000	1	1
HUM	Humberware	1250	1550	1	1
LHUM	Late Humber-type ware	1550	1750	1	1
NLFS	North Lincolnshire Fine-Shelled ware	975	1100	3	1
PEARL	Pearlware	1770	1900	1	1
STSL	Staffordshire/Bristol slipware	1680	1800	1	1

Saxo-Norman

Three sherds from a single North Lincolnshire Fine-shelled ware jar (NLFS) were recovered from deposit 406 in Trench 4. The vessel is of 11th to 12th probably post-conquest century date.

Late medieval to early post-medieval (14th to mid 16th)

A single basal sherd from a large Humberware jug or cistern (HUM) was found in deposit 106 in Trench 1. Humberware was produced at several centres (Watkins 1987, 98 and Watkins 1993, 76-90) from the late 13th to mid 16th centuries. This vessel is of late type being of mid 15th to 16th century date.

Post-medieval (mid 16th to 19th century)

Three of the sherds examined are of post-medieval type. A sherd found in deposit 106 in Trench 1 comes from a Late Humberware (LHUM) jar or bowl of mid 16th to 17th century date. Deposit 300 in Trench 3 produced a sherd from a Staffordshire-type press-moulded slipware dish (STSL). The dish has trailed and feathered decoration and dates to between the late 17th and 18th centuries. The other sherd was recovered from deposit 102, also in Trench 1. This sherd is from an 18th to mid 19th century Black-glazed ware jar or bowl (BL). The fine red fabric suggests that this vessel may be a Yorkshire product.

Early modern (18th to early 19th century)

Two sherds each representing a separate vessel are of early modern industrial type. Both sherds were recovered from deposit 102. One sherd is from a transfer-printed Pearlware plate (PEARL) of late 18th to mid 19th century date. The other sherd is from an English Porcelain (ENPO) saucer with cornflower blue sprigged decoration. This decorative technique was used between the mid and late 19th century.

DISCUSSION

This is a small assemblage, which contributes to the dating of the site but is too small and fragmentary to inform our understanding of the social and functional development of the site.

The early modern pottery could be discarded otherwise the collection should be kept for future study.

REFERENCES

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- Young, J, Vince, A and Nailor, V, 2005. *A Corpus of Anglo-Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln*, Lincoln Archaeological Studies 7, Oxbow, Oxford
- Watkins, J. G., 1987. 'The Pottery' in Armstrong P., and Ayres B.S., Excavations in Blackfriargate and High Street, *East Riding Archaeol.* 8 (Hull Old Town Report Series 5), 1987. 53-181.
- Watkins, J. G., 1993. 'The Pottery' in Evans, D.H. (ed.), Excavations in Hull 1975-76, *East Riding Archaeol.* 4 (Hull Old Town Report Series 2), 1993. 75-139

Appendix B: Specialist Assessments, WSB14

Pottery archive: White Swan Barton

Trench	Context	Cname	Sub Fabric	Form Type	Sherds	Vessels	Weight	Decoration	Part	Description	Date
1	102	BL	fine red	jar/bowl	1	1	12		BS	Yorks ?;int glaze	18th to mid 19th
1	102	ENPO		saucer ?	1	1	4	Blue sprigged scroll dec	rim		mid to late 19th
1	102	PEARL		plate	1	1	3	Blue int floral printed	rim		late 18th to mid 19th
1	106	LHUM		jar/bowl	1	1	45		BS	int glaze;quite light firing	mid 16th to mid 17th
1	106	HUM		large jug/cistern	1	1	64		base	int glaze	mid 15th to 16th
3	300	STSL	cream	press moulded dish	1	1	7	Int trailed & feathered brown on yellow	BS		late 17th to 18th
4	406	NLFS		jar	3	1	24		BS	soot	11th to 12th

Ceramic building materials: White Swan Barton

Trench	Context	Cname	Fabric	Frag	Weight	Description	Date
3	300	BRK	fine orange-red	1	30	Handmade	18th to mid 20th
4	406	FIRED CLAY	fine dull oxid	5	12	Abraded flakes;2 have flattened surface;abundant fine quartz sparse larger mod fe sparse ca	

EVALUATION OF THE CHARRED PLANT MACROFOSSILS AND OTHER REMAINS, LAND ADJACENT TO THE WHITE SWAN PUBLIC HOUSE, BARTON-ON-HUMBER, (WSB14)

Val Fryer

Introduction and method statement

Evaluation excavations at Barton-upon-Humber, undertaken by Network Archaeology, recorded a ditch and pit, both of which were probably of early medieval (eleventh to twelfth century) date. Samples for the evaluation of the content and preservation of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from the feature fills, and two were submitted for assessment.

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. Modern roots, seeds and arthropod remains were also recorded.

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and will be sorted when dry. Any artefacts/ecofacts will be retained for further specialist analysis.

Results

Cereal grains/chaff and seeds of common weeds and wetland plants are recorded, with the highest density of material occurring within the assemblage from ditch 405 (sample 2). Preservation is moderately good, although a high density of the grains are severely puffed and distorted, probably as a result of combustion at extremely high temperatures.

Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains are recorded, along with a number of cereals which are too poorly preserved for close identification. Cereal chaff is scarce, but bread wheat (*T. aestivum/compactum*) type rachis nodes are present within both assemblages. The assemblage from sample 2 also includes a single cotyledon of a large legume (Fabaceae) of probable pea/bean type.

Seeds only occur within the assemblage from sample 2. All are of common segetal weeds/grassland herbs, namely small legumes (Fabaceae), medick/clover/trefoil (*Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus* sp.) type and dock (*Rumex* sp.). The same assemblage also includes nutlets of sedge (*Carex* sp.) and spike-rush (*Eleocharis* sp.), both of which are common wetland plants. Charcoal/charred wood fragments, many of which are quite large (i.e. >5mm) are abundant within both assemblages. Other plant macrofossils occur less frequently, but do include pieces of charred root/stem and indeterminate culm nodes.

The fragments of black porous and tarry material, the vitreous globules and the siliceous concretions are all thought to be derived from the combustion of organic remains (including cereal grains and straw/grass) at very high temperatures. Other remains are scarce, but do include bone and fish bone fragments, pieces of eggshell and a burnt organic concretion, possibly derived from either charred foodstuff or burnt dung. Small fragments of coal (coal 'dust') are also recorded, but it is unclear whether these are contemporary with the features from which the samples were taken, or later contaminants. A single, burnt shell of the grassland snail *Vertigo pygmaea* is present within the assemblage from sample 2.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, the composition of the assemblage from ditch 405 almost certainly suggests that these remains are partly or wholly derived from hearth or midden waste, possibly including burnt flooring, bedding or roofing materials. It is, perhaps, most likely that the remains are domestic in origin, although this will require further verification. It would also appear that the material was deliberately deposited within the ditch fill, presumably because the feature was both open and accessible. Similar

remains may also be present within the assemblage from pit 407 (sample 1), although in this instance, a lower density of material is recorded and the assemblage is more limited in composition.

Although both of the current assemblages are somewhat limited, they clearly illustrate that moderately well-preserved plant remains are present within the archaeological horizon in this area of Barton-upon-Humber. Therefore, if further interventions are planned, it is strongly recommended that additional plant macrofossil samples of approximately 20 to 30 litres in volume are taken from all dated and well-sealed contexts recorded during excavation. Analysis of these samples should provide valuable data about the development of this important town during the earlier medieval period.

Reference

Stace, C., 1997 *New Flora of the British Isles*. 2nd edition. Cambridge University Press

Appendix B: Specialist Assessments, WSB14

Key to Table

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens
cf = compare b = burnt

Sample No.	1	2
Context No.	404	406
Feature No.	407	405
Feature type	Pit	Ditch
Cereals and other potential food plants		
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grains)		x
(awn frags.)		x
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)		x
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	x	x
<i>T. aestivum/compactum</i> type (rachis nodes)	x	x
Cereal indet. (grains)	x	xxx
Large Fabaceae indet.		x
Herbs		
Fabaceae indet.		x
<i>Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus</i> sp.		xcf
<i>Rumex</i> sp.		x
Wetland plants		
<i>Carex</i> sp.		x
<i>Eleocharis</i> sp.		x
Other plant macrofossils		
Charcoal <2mm	xxxx	xxxx
Charcoal >2mm	xxxx	xxxx
Charcoal >5mm	xxx	xx
Charcoal >10mm	x	
Charred root/stem		xx
Mineralised root channel	x	
Indet. culm node		x
Indet. seeds		x
Other remains		
Black porous 'cokey' material	xx	xx
Black tarry material	x	x
Bone		x
Burnt/fired clay		x
Burnt organic concretion		x
Burnt stone	x	
Eggshell		x
Fish bone	x	
Siliceous concretions		x
Small coal frags.	x	x
Vitreous material	x	x
Mollusc shell		
<i>Vertigo pygmaea</i>		xb
Sample volume (litres)	35	38
Volume of flot (litres)	0.2	0.3
% flot sorted	50%	50%

WSB14: report on the faunal remains

Richard Moore

A small hand-collected assemblage of animal bones and four mollusc shells were assessed.

Description

Of the 30 bones or bone fragments, weighing 227g in total, all but one piece were from context 406, the upper fill of ditch 405, tentatively dated to the earlier medieval period. Identifiable cattle bones were:

- a left *calcaneum*, complete apart from missing unfused epiphysis;
- a third (hoof) *phalanx*;
- the medial half of the proximal end of a right *radius*, with a small refitting shaft fragment and an articulating fragment of *ulna*;
- the proximal end and upper shaft of a left *radius* (not matching above), with unfused epiphysis missing
- a fragment of the articular region of a left *femur*.

Sheep or goats were represented by:

- the distal end of right *tibia*;
- glenoid and base of blade of a right *scapula*, together with three blade fragments probably from same bone;
- a fragment a right *innominate* including most of the acetabulum and ischium
- a right *mandible*, from the third molar forward, with 3rd and 4th premolars and all three molars are present. Wear stages (Hillson 1986, 329) are: pm4(l), m1(m), m2(k), m3(g).

Other bones include a possible femur shaft from a very young lamb, three sheep-sized and two cow-sized rib fragments, four more possible rib fragments; two possible skull fragments and two sheep-sized long-bone shaft fragments.

Context 106, the fill of ditch or construction cut 105, produced a cow-sized rib.

Residues from environmental samples from fills 406 and 407, of ditch 405 and pit 404 respectively, both yielded small assemblages of animal bones. Most of the 60 fragments, weighing 40g in total, from fill 406 were not readily identifiable, but the articulation of a sheep or goat right *mandible*, a cattle tooth and a fragment from a horse *calcaneum* were present. The tooth was a very heavily worn 4th deciduous *premolar*. A cattle-sized *carpal* bone would also be identifiable by comparison with reference material. There was also a fish *vertebra*, with a centrum of 19mm diameter. Seven pieces of burnt bone included two small fragments of cattle-sized long bone shaft and a rib fragment.

The sample from fill 407 produced three fish vertebrae, all of similar size, up to 15mm in diameter. There was also a small unidentifiable shaft fragment.

The mollusc shell was all of oyster: three small upper shells from context 106 weighing 19g in total, and a larger lower shell from context 406, weighing 56g.

Discussion

The small animal bone assemblage from this evaluation, in itself, has little evidential significance beyond indicating that cattle and sheep were being utilised here, at the time that ditch 405 was open to receive finds. The fish bones, together with the marine mollusc remains, indicate that the food resources of the Humber estuary were also being consumed.

The assemblage demonstrates that soil conditions are not inimical to bone preservation, and that any larger scale deep excavation of the site may produce useful quantities of animal bone. No further work on the assemblage is required, although it should be retained for the present, and incorporated into any subsequent investigations resulting from further work being carried out prior to the development of the site. Otherwise, long-term retention is not recommended.

Oysters occur naturally in the Humber and there were commercial oyster fisheries in the area at least until the late nineteenth century, so the occurrence of their discarded shells in medieval or later contexts is unsurprising. The small shell assemblage is therefore of limited archaeological significance, and retention of this material is not recommended.

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