



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION STRATEGY:**

**LAND TO THE REAR OF THE COACH AND HORSES PUBLIC HOUSE, BARTON UPON HUMBER, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE**

Planning References: PA/2007/1543, PA/2012/0680 and PA/2016/1763  
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## Contents

|      |   |                                     |
|------|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1.0  | Introduction.....                             | 2                                   |
| 2.0  | Site Location and Description.....            | 2                                   |
| 3.0  | Planning Background.....                      | 2                                   |
| 4.0  | Archaeological and Historical Background..... | 3                                   |
| 5.0  | Previous Archaeological Investigations.....   | 4                                   |
| 6.0  | Aims and Objectives.....                      | 6                                   |
| 7.0  | Methodology.....                              | 7                                   |
| 8.0  | Environmental Works.....                      | 10                                  |
| 9.0  | Post-fieldwork Methodology.....               | 11                                  |
| 10.0 | Curatorial Monitoring.....                    | <b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b> |
| 11.0 | Archive.....                                  | 12                                  |
| 12.0 | Report Dissemination.....                     | 12                                  |
| 13.0 | Variations to the Proposed Scheme.....        | 13                                  |
| 14.0 | Health and Safety.....                        | 13                                  |
| 15.0 | Insurances.....                               | 13                                  |
| 16.0 | Copyright.....                                | 13                                  |
| 17.0 | References.....                               | 14                                  |

## 1.0 Introduction

This document is the archaeological mitigation strategy that has been prepared by Allen Archaeology Limited on behalf of David Dent Building Contractors Limited, in support of a proposed planning application for a residential development on land to the rear of the former Coach and Horses public house and 92, 94 and 96 High Street, Barton upon Humber, North Lincolnshire. The fieldwork, recording and reporting will be carried out in a manner consistent with current national guidelines, as set out in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists '*Standards and guidance for archaeological field excavations*' (CIfA 2014), and the Historic England document '*Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*' (Historic England 2015a). All Historic England guidelines on archaeological practice will also be followed ([www.helm.org/server/show/nav.7740](http://www.helm.org/server/show/nav.7740)).

## 2.0 Site Location and Description

Barton upon Humber lies 9km to the southwest of Hull and c.18km northeast of Scunthorpe, on the south bank of the River Humber. The site is located within the historic core of the town, to the rear of properties fronting onto the north side of High Street and the east side of Fleetgate.

The proposed development area comprises the former Coach and Horses public house and garden area, and a yard area with numbers 94-98 High Street fronting the street to the west, with outbuildings extending to the rear of these properties. The site centres on NGR TA 02887 22176, and lies at a height of approximately 8m above Ordnance Datum.

The site is located on a bedrock geology of Burnham Chalk, overlain by superficial deposits of glacial till (BGS 1983, <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

## 3.0 Planning Background

A planning application was submitted to North Lincolnshire Council in September 2007 for '*planning permission to convert a former bakery into 2 no dwellings with an extension to form an office and hall and the erection of 2 no 2-storey dwellings and 1 no single storey dwelling with associated car parking and boundary walls*' (Reference PA/2007/1543). The determination of the application was deferred, pending the outcome of a programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching in order to provide further information concerning the nature and extent of the potential archaeological resource within the proposed development area. These works were undertaken by this company in November 2007 (AAA 2008), and the planning application was subsequently granted with conditions, including for the undertaking of a programme of archaeological investigation and reporting to adequately mitigate the effects of the development upon the archaeological resource.

The development proposals were not followed through and a revised planning application was submitted in June 2012 for '*planning permission for the conversion of a barn into 2 dwellings, erect 3 new dwellings and for the conversion of existing flat above shop into 2 flats*' (Reference PA/2012/0680). The preceding trial trenching report was submitted in support of the planning application. The Historic Environment Officer, advising North Lincolnshire Council, recommended that a holding objection was applied to the application until a mitigation strategy had been prepared for the proposed development, detailing the proposed methods to preserve the identified archaeological resource, either by record or in-situ.

A further planning application was submitted in 2016 for '*Planning permission for change of use of public house (use class A4) to six apartments (use class C3), demolition of outbuilding and single-storey projection and carry out ancillary external alterations (former Coach & Horses Inn public house) and for*

*the erection of 11 dwellings to the rear of public house (86-88 High Street) and 90, 92, 94 and 96 High Street'* (Reference PA/2016/1763). The North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record advised for a holding objection until further information was provided concerning the nature, extent and potential impacts upon the archaeological resource to allow the planning authority to determine the application. This additional information comprised the undertaking of a programme of archaeological evaluation trenching on land to the rear of the Coach and Horses public house (AAL 2015), to compliment the previous programme of trenching that was undertaken in 2008 (AAA 2008).

This approach is consistent with the guidelines that are set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012).

#### **4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background**

Prehistoric activity in the parish is attested by scatters of worked flints and the isolated discovery of artefacts such as stone axes. Prehistoric worked flints have been recovered in the vicinity of the church of St Peter; along with a Middle Bronze Age axe and a Late Bronze Age sword (Loughlin and Millar 1979) demonstrating a continuum of occupation throughout these periods. Just to the east of the town, recent excavations off Falkland Way have identified a complex of late Bronze Age to Iron Age field systems, as well as a curvilinear enclosure, the fill of which contained the dispersed remains of an adult cremation (AAL 2011a).

There is also evidence of Romano-British activity within the town; for example at East Acridge, and surrounding the church of St Peter, less than 500m to the southeast of the site (Bryant 1994). Here pottery and other artefactual evidence indicate activity from at least the 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD, and Roman building materials have been re-used within the fabric of the Anglo-Saxon church. Further afield, c.1.5km to the east a farmstead settlement was discovered and excavated in advance of the construction of the Kimberley Clark factory. The settlement, which also revealed earlier Iron Age remains, lay alongside a double-ditched trackway that ran northeast to southwest (*ibid.*).

Barton upon Humber developed as an important local centre in the Anglo-Saxon period, and the core of the settlement appears to have been focussed on St Peters Church and East Acridge, c.600m to the east-south-east of the proposed development area. Over 200 inhumation burials dating from the late 5<sup>th</sup> to the late 7<sup>th</sup> century AD have been uncovered at Castledyke South, and it is believed the cemetery may have contained as many as 600 burials (Bryant 1994). The town also appears to have been fortified during the 9<sup>th</sup> century, as evidence of a defensive ditch and palisade has been recorded to the east of St. Peter's Church (Sawyer 1998).

It is possible that Barton Haven, at the north end of Fleetgate was created during the Anglo-Saxon period, by cutting a channel south from the Humber, although there is no physical evidence to confirm this (Leahy 2007).

The place name Barton upon Humber is recorded within the Domesday Survey of 1086 as Baer-tun, from the Old English meaning 'the barley farm or outlying grange', a name reflecting its subservient relationship to the neighbouring settlement of Barrow (Cameron 1998), where an important monastic site had been established by the 7<sup>th</sup> century (Sawyer 1998).

The Domesday Book indicates there were two main landowners at the time of the survey in 1086. Earl Hugh held two bovates of land at Barton upon Humber, whilst land previously held by Ulf was given to Gilbert of Ghent, comprising thirteen carucates of land to the geld. Gilbert had 7 ploughs, and 63 villans and 16 bordars with 9 ploughs, and 42 sokemen and 67 bordars with 10 ploughs. There was a church and a priest and 2 mills, rendering 40 shillings, and a market and a ferry rendering £4 (Williams and Martin 2002).

During the later Saxo-Norman period a grid system of roads is believed to have developed, based around the church of St Peter. By the medieval period the area of the current site formed part of the merchant quarter, while at the time a prosperous port existed at the head of the Barton Haven. Fleetgate to the west of the site formed the main street in this part of the town, and merchants' dwellings would have lined the street frontage. Storehouses and outbuildings used for various trades and crafts would very likely have been located in the rear yards of the properties.

During the Anarchy of the 1140s, a castle and a town ditch were constructed at the behest of Gilbert de Gant. Although the location of the castle has always been disputed, a substantial ditch dating to the 12<sup>th</sup> century was discovered between St Peters Church and Tyrwhitt Hall (Bryant 1994). Recent investigations off Falkland Way to the east of the town, of a trackway believed to connect Barton and Barrow, recovered dating evidence from the flanking ditches that was restricted to a short time span in the mid-12<sup>th</sup> century that correlated with the date of the Anarchy (AAL 2011a).

Barton began to decline in the 14<sup>th</sup> century; a direct result of the prosperity of the medieval 'new town' of Kingston upon Hull established by King Edward I in 1293. Enclosure of the parish at the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century allowed some growth and development in the town, allowing new areas of land to be exploited for the emerging brick and tile industry that became a major element in the increasing prosperity of the town in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries (Bryant and Land 2007).

## **5.0 Previous Archaeological Investigations**

This section will look at each previous evaluation in turn before assessing the results of these and previous other close by investigations by this company on land off Maltby Lane.

### ***2008 Evaluation***

The west side of the site has previously been evaluated in 2008 (AAL 2008). Three trenches were excavated, with archaeological deposits encountered in all three, ranging in date from later Anglo-Saxon to early modern date.

2008 Trench 1, situated adjacent to a range of outbuildings (now demolished) nearest to this phase of trenching, exposed a possible rubbish pit of 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century date, cut by a possible structural beam slot. These features were sealed by a soil horizon indicating a period of abandonment, possibly in the 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century, in turn cut by a number of undated features, which were then sealed by a demolition layer containing a single late medieval pottery sherd.

2008 Trench 2, located to the north of Trench 3 of this phase of work, exposed a recut ditch containing 9<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> century pottery, and another undated ditch. This was again sealed by a soil horizon defining a period of abandonment of the site. In the western half of the trench the earlier deposits were truncated by the foundations of a former brick outbuilding.

2008 Trench 3, at the west side of the site produced the densest concentration of archaeological features and deposits. The earliest activity was represented by a complex of intercutting postholes, stakeholes and construction cuts representing possible timber built structures. Dating evidence was restricted to a single sherd of 12<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> century pottery from one of the postholes, but all the features were again sealed by a soil horizon reflecting a period of abandonment in the late medieval period.

Subsequent activity on the site was represented by a series of chalkstone wall foundations, one of which appeared to have a series of post-pads suggesting a timber framed structure of late medieval date. These structures were again sealed by a soil horizon, in turn truncated by a brick wall foundation that appeared to form a demolished component of the 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> century outbuildings on the site.

## **2016 Evaluation**

The eastern half of the site, to the rear of the former Coach and Horses public house was evaluated in 2016 (AAL 2017). The works comprised four trenches, one no 30m trench, one no 20m trench and two no 10m trenches, all at 1.8m wide.

Trench 1, which was 10m long, contained an undulating series of deposits, with the uppermost being asphalt and tarmacadam. Towards the base of the sequence, cutting a clayey soil layer and c.0.7m below the existing ground level (BGL), was a ditch terminus of probably 13<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> century date. A soil sample from the fill contained large quantities of charred cereal grains, whole and fragmentary broad beans, as well as a large weed assemblage, the assemblage suggestive of crop processing and damp waste ground close by.

Trench 2 was 30m long and contained a series of deposits overlying the natural geology, including a made ground layer at c.0.05m BGL containing pottery of Saxon and medieval date. The trench contained a number of intercutting archaeological deposits of significance, including both a limestone and chalkstone wall. The latter wall was thought to be 13<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> century in date; however this was not certain.

Trench 3 (20m long) was excavated to a depth of 1.28m, onto natural clayey sand through which archaeological deposits were cut. The trench contained a complex of ditches and pits containing ceramics of Roman and Anglo-Saxon date.

Trench 4, which was 10m long, contained a single undated ditch and gully butt-end, both beneath 0.72m topsoil and subsoil.

## ***Maltby Lane site to the north***

The works on the Maltby Lane site comprised a programme of trial trenching (AAL 2006), followed by targeted excavation and subsequent watching brief (AAL 2011), the results of which will be discussed as a whole.

The earliest activity recorded was represented by a single cut feature containing pottery of middle Saxon date, although five further undated pits were recorded at a similar position in the stratigraphic sequence and may be related. The trial trenching also recorded a north – south aligned ditch containing 9<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> century pottery, cutting an earlier pit.

The evidence suggested a period of abandonment between the 10<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> centuries, with the formation of a soil horizon over the earlier features. Subsequent activity was represented by a number of pits and a probable wood lined well likely to represent back yard activities to the rear of properties fronting the surrounding streets.

There appears to have been an increase in activity in the later medieval period, from around the 13<sup>th</sup> or 14<sup>th</sup> century, with the construction of a stone structure possibly representing a barn or outbuilding at least 17m long, as well as numerous, pits, ditches and a line of postholes, possibly indicating a timber structure or boundary.

The post-medieval period witnessed an abandonment of the site, with the backfilling of several features and the demolition of the stone structures on the site. There were few finds or features recorded of this date on the site, and by the time of the 1890 Ordnance Survey maps the area is shown as orchards.

## 6.0 Aims and Objectives

The previous investigations have shown that archaeological remains of Anglo-Saxon and medieval date are present within the proposed development area, with more than one phase of activity represented.

Research aims for the scheme will focus on issues raised in the document '*East Midlands Heritage. An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands*' (Knight et al 2012). Although North Lincolnshire is strictly speaking outside the study area of this document, it is now accepted that the East Midlands research strategy objectives across all periods are relevant to this area. In addition, where appropriate, the result of work in North Lincolnshire should be added to the wiki version and inform the ongoing development of the research objectives. The project will endeavour to add significantly to regional knowledge of Anglo-Saxon and medieval activities and address research aims. The general objectives of the project are as follows: -

The objectives of the project are as follows:

- To identify and record all archaeological features and artefacts exposed in advance of construction work in the specified areas
- To determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered
- To determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered
- To recover dating evidence from the archaeological features
- To establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site
- To retrieve the environmental evidence relating to environment and economy of the site
- To retrieve environmental and technological evidence relating to any industrial activity on the site
- To identify any spatial distribution of activity
- To interpret the archaeological features and finds within the context of the known archaeology of the site and surrounding area
- to recover domestic pottery and other finds that will allow secure dating of the archaeological resource, and an assessment to be made regarding the functional use of the site
- to recover data that will provide information relating to the social character of the site, if possible, its status, function and economy and environment
- to provide data to enhance the regional chronological framework, through analysis of the material culture and selective scientific dating if applicable.

In more specific terms, the key strategy objective for the Anglo-Saxon or Early Medieval period, is; 6E 'Undertake further research on urban development in the Anglo-Saxon and Viking period'. For the medieval period, the research agenda does not apply to North Lincolnshire. However, the document raises several research agendas that are considered relevant to this investigation:

### **Urbanism**

1. How did the major towns and smaller market towns of the region develop after the Norman Conquest, both within the urban core and in suburban and extra-mural areas?
2. Can we define more closely the industrial and trading activities associated with towns and the nature and extent of urban influence on the countryside?
4. Can we shed further light upon the commercial role of fairs, markets, ports and other trading centres?

### **Roman Pottery**

Photographs of the two reused vessels from the 2016 evaluation (Rowlandson in AAL 2017) should be presented along with any report on this material.

Potentially look into using XRF analysis to investigate the possibility of any industrial residues within the reused Roman vessels.

### **Post-Roman Pottery**

Any new material will be analysed and compared with the material recovered and recorded from the previous investigations of the site (Young in AAA 2008 and Young in AAL 2017).

### **Ceramic Building Material**

Any new material will be analysed and compared with the material recovered and recorded from the previous investigations of the site.

### **Environmental Material**

With regards to the 2008 investigations, the specialist noted that plant macrofossils were well preserved and that any subsequent excavation should include for samples of 20-40 litres in volume (Fryer in AAA 2008).

From the 2016 investigations the specialist proposed to compare the remains from this work and the 2016 evaluation (Roberts in AAL 2017) with any found during the previous evaluation in 2008 at the west end of the site.

To look at the waterlogged remains in more detail, with reference to their ecological preferences to see what they might show about the immediate environment of the site.

To look at the charred remains and see what they might tell us about the use of cereal crops, and where they might have been cultivated and how this fits into the local picture of crop use in the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries.

### **Animal Bone**

For the 2008 animal bone assemblage it was suggested by the specialist that in the event of further archaeological works, the site would be liable to produce further remains of a similar condition and nature, with good potential to provide further information on dietary economies and underlying husbandry practices for the site (Wood in AAA 2008).

No further work is recommended of the 2016 assemblage (Wood in AAL 2017).

A copy of this mitigation strategy will be provided to all specialists as part of the commissioning documentation.

## **7.0 Methodology**

The majority of the strategy for the archaeological works will remain constant and will be based on the methods outlined below. Working methods that are specific to the individual elements will be discussed within the elements themselves (see sections 8.0 and 9.0 below).

All exposed archaeological deposits will be subject to sample excavation. Decisions will then be taken regarding the sampling methodology, which will be based on the following: -

- 50% sample of all postholes and pits up to 1.5m in diameter
- 25% minimum sample of pits with a diameter greater than 1.5m (including at least one full profile across the feature). Where pits contain multiple layers (4 or more), and/or have interesting or significant assemblages (e.g. collections of bones, pot sherds, flints, environmental evidence), 100% of the feature will be excavated to maximise finds recovery and information retrieval.
- Junctions, butt-ends and a clear section of all linears to be excavated, with all significant relationships to be defined and investigated. Approximately 10% of each linear feature encountered will be excavated to determine its character and composition. If specialised deposits such as localised refuse dumping or industrial waste are encountered then further excavation will be undertaken to maximise artefact retrieval.
- Structures (e.g. wall foundations) and any specialised activity areas (e.g. kilns, hearths or ovens) will be fully or extensively excavated and all relationships recorded.
- Working hollows, quarry pits, etc. will be investigated to define their extent, date and function, with all relationships defined.

Cut numbers will be assigned to all recognisable features, and sections to be excavated will be marked with string and nails and the location of these sections will be added to a site (master) plan.

A full written record of the archaeological deposits will be made on standard AAL context recording sheets. Sections to be excavated will be marked with string and nails and allocated an individual drawing number with a comprehensive record of all drawings to be maintained, with the location of every section drawing plotted onto the site master plan using a Leica GS08 Net rover GPS receiving RTK corrections. All excavated sections will then be drawn at an appropriate scale (1:10, 1:20 or 1:50), with Ordnance Datum heights being displayed on each drawing.

Photography will form an integral part of the recording strategy (using both colour slide and monochrome films), and photographs will incorporate scales, an identification board and directional arrow. Additional marketing/reporting and overall site shots may include scales and north arrow but no identification board.

If human remains are encountered, AAL will apply to the Ministry of Justice for a licence authorising the removal of all burials within the footprint of the development area, in accordance with the Burial Act of 1857. Any excavation of human remains will be in accordance with the requirements of Civil Law and all relevant ClfA and English Heritage guidance, including *'Guidance for Best Practice for Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England'* (English Heritage 2005). Following excavation and initial processing at the offices of AAL all human remains will be then be sent to the named specialist, Mrs Jen Wood. All assessment and analysis will be in accordance with all relevant ClfA and English Heritage guidance, including *'Human Bones from Archaeological Sites: Guidance for Producing Assessment Documents and Analytical Reports'* (English Heritage 2004). At the end of the post-excavation phase of the works any human remains will be incorporated into the archive and submitted to North Lincolnshire Museum.

Any artefacts found during the investigation that are deemed to be 'treasure' (as defined by the Treasure Act 1996) will be removed from site to a secure store and reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

All finds of all classes will be collected, other than obviously modern finds from topsoil and subsoil contexts. The spoil from the excavated trenches will be examined for further artefact recovery. Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled with the appropriate deposit context number, while registered finds will be 3D located and bagged individually with the deposit context number and small find number. If necessary, the relevant specialist will visit the site during fieldwork to advise on the artefact collection and retention strategies. All finds will be processed (cleaned,

marked and labelled as appropriate) at the offices of AAL. These will then be submitted for specialist assessment as to their potential and significance for further analysis and study to the following organisations/persons (depending on their availability):

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| Matt Parker-Wooding | Early prehistoric pottery                        |
| Ian Rowlandson      | Later prehistoric and Romano-British pottery     |
| Matt Parker-Wooding | Worked lithic materials                          |
| Jane Young          | Post-Roman pottery and ceramic building material |
| Jen Wood            | Animal and human bone                            |
| Mike Wood           | Other artefacts                                  |
| Val Fryer           | Environmental analysis                           |
| GCM Conservation    | Slag and other metal working debris              |
| GCM Conservation    | Conservation                                     |

Any changes to the above named specialists will only be made in agreement with the North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Officer.

If the fieldwork results in the recovery of unstable artefactual remains (e.g. metallic objects, preserved wood/leather), AAL will commission the services of Dr Graham Morgan (GCM Conservation) to advise and implement conservation of unstable artefacts; to undertake x-ray analysis and to provide an assessment of potential summary, which will then be attached to the main report.

The artefacts recovered from the previous evaluations (AAA AAL 2008) will also be sent to the relevant specialists so that they can be incorporated into the archive and included within the full analysis and reporting.

### ***Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample Areas***

#### ***PA/2012/0680: Plots 3 and 5 and PA/2016/1763: Plots 8-10 and 11-17***

Trench 1 of the 2007 evaluation was located adjacent to the area of the proposed Plot 3, and Trench 3 was located within the footprint of the proposed Plot 5 (AAA 2008). Both trenches exposed evidence for significant medieval activity beginning at a depth of approximately 0.35 – 0.4m from the existing ground surface.

Following completion of the archaeological trenching, options for the preservation in-situ of the archaeological deposits by means of a sympathetic foundation design were discussed with the client. Due to the proximity of the archaeological deposits to the present ground surface however, it was not considered feasible to preserve the remains in-situ. A programme of archaeological investigation has therefore been agreed with the North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Officer, entailing the excavation of the entire footprint of the two plots down to the natural geology.

Trench 2 of the 2016 evaluation is located within the footprint of Plots 8-10, and machining exposed a number of features of archaeological interest (AAL 2017). The uppermost deposits of significance were a chalkstone wall and limestone wall, both exposed at c.0.4m BGL. Below these were several soil horizons sealing several very large linear ditches.

Trenches 3 and 4 (AAL 2017) were positioned across proposed plots 11-17. Trench 3, which was located across plots 11-15, contained a complex of pits and linear ditches, mostly undated but with limited Roman, Saxon and medieval ceramics recovered. These were encountered between 0.35m and 0.85m BGL.

In the footprint of each house plot, modern overburden, demolition horizons and other non-archaeological deposits will be removed by mechanical excavator in spits not exceeding 0.1m in depth down to the first archaeological horizon. The machine excavation would be monitored at all times by an experienced field archaeologist. No machinery will track across stripped areas at any time during the archaeological works.

Following stripping, the areas will be digitally planned using a Leica GS08 Net rover GPS receiving RTK corrections and photographed, prior to excavation.

The sample excavation strategy will subsequently be based on that described in Section 7.0 above.

### ***Archaeological Watching Brief***

#### ***PA/2012/0680: Plots 1, 2 and 4***

Plots 1 and 2 represent conversion of the existing outbuildings to residential use, and as such any groundworks proposed are likely to be minimal, although it is anticipated that some excavations may be required for underpinning the existing walls. The evaluation trench excavated in the area of Plot 4 exposed a single recut linear feature of Late Saxon date as well as another undated linear feature and undated pit (AAA 2008). The western half of trench was occupied by the demolished remains of a brick structure of probable 20<sup>th</sup> century date that had truncated all remaining archaeological deposits. Due to the level of truncation apparent in this area, it was agreed with the North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Officer that archaeological monitoring should be undertaken during the excavation of the footings for Plot 4.

During all groundworks in the designated area the archaeologist will inspect all exposed plan and section surfaces, with a view to undertaking the rapid excavation of any archaeological remains for artefact recovery and clarity of the shape and orientation of the features. Should archaeological remains be exposed, the archaeologist will direct the excavator operator as appropriate to cease excavation or continue controlled machining to uncover the remains as necessary. The archaeologist or a team of archaeologists if appropriate, should be afforded adequate time to record any archaeological features to the standards set out in Section 7.0 above. The same methodology will apply to all service trenches, drainage etc. associated with the development.

## **8.0 Environmental Works**

Val Fryer is the named primary environmental consultant, who will be responsible for liaising with other specialists. Specialist advice will be sought if necessary from the environmental archaeologist, including a site visit to develop the sampling strategy and advise on any buried soils or palaeosols and their potential for soil micromorphological analysis, should such deposits be identified.

Palaeoenvironmental samples recovered during the trial excavations (Fryer in AAL 2008) generally produced low densities of plant macrofossils, but indicated good levels of preservation. Consequently, additional samples of approximately 40 litres in volume (or, where appropriate, entire feature fills) will be taken from a selection of stratified contexts, with all sampling, assessment and analysis undertaken in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 2011). Plant macrofossils will be identified and assessed by the named specialist (Val Fryer), with any recommendations for further analysis to be incorporated within the updated project design and completed as part of the final phased reporting.

Waterlogged plant macrofossil samples (of approximately 10 litres in volume) and samples for dendrochronological identification, soil micromorphology, pollen, insect remains and mollusc analysis

will also be taken where it is deemed appropriate to do so and as directed by the relevant specialists. Column samples may also be taken through ditch sections/palaeochannels, etc. if necessary.

Radiocarbon, dendrochronology, archaeomagnetic, pollen and monolith samples will be collected where such sampling is necessary to inform the proposals for further stages of archaeological investigation.

Should industrial activity be noted during the works, large technological residues will be collected by hand, with separate samples (c.10ml) collected for micro-slugs (i.e. hammerscale and spherical droplets), with reference made to the documents '*Archaeometallurgy: Guidelines for best practice*' (Historic England 2015).

Animal bone, fish bone and small mammal/amphibian bones will be collected from all excavated features and from processed samples. These will be identified and assessed by the named specialist (Mrs Jen Wood).

## **9.0 Post-fieldwork Methodology**

Following the completion of the fieldwork, the records produced during the works will be checked and ordered and a stratigraphic matrix of all archaeological features and deposits prepared.

An interim statement will be prepared following completion of the investigations, comprising a basic description of the results of the archaeological work, and will include a breakdown of the paper and object archive. These will be submitted to the Historic Environment Officer at North Lincolnshire Council within 4 weeks of the completion of their associated fieldwork components for comment.

Following approval of the interim statements, it will be submitted to the named specialists, along with a context summary list, to allow specialist assessments to be completed for the artefactual and palaeoenvironmental archive.

Following the completion of the interim reporting, an assessment report will be compiled that will include a more detailed investigation of the archaeological resource. The report will also include specialist assessments of all artefacts and palaeoenvironmental samples by the nominated specialists. The assessment report is timetabled to be submitted to the Historic Environment Officer at North Lincolnshire Museum within 6 months of the approval of the interim report.

The assessment report will be accompanied by an updated project design. This will review the existing project design in light of the results of the investigations, and include the specialist recommendations for artefact and palaeoenvironmental sample analysis and reporting. The updated project design will also highlight potential avenues for scientific dating that have not been pursued on site (for example radiocarbon dating of charcoal from specific samples or cremations).

Once the updated project design has been completed and approved, a final phased report for the archaeological investigations will be prepared. The phased report will review the evidence in light of the full recommended analysis of all artefact types and palaeoenvironmental samples, and will report the archaeological resource by phase of activity. It is anticipated that the final phased report will be submitted within 6 months of the approval of the updated project design.

The fully illustrated phased report will include the following information:

- A non-technical summary of the results
- A description of the archaeological setting of the site

- Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area
- Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results
- A text describing the results of the investigation
- Overall plan of the site showing excavated areas, accurately geo-referenced to OS digital mapping
- Detailed plans of each area investigated, showing the archaeological features exposed
- Detailed plans of complex archaeological remains
- Detailed section drawings of the archaeological features
- Phased interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape
- Specialist full analysis reports on the artefacts and palaeoenvironmental samples from the site
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features
- Analysis of the results in relation to other sites of similar identity within the region

## **10.0 Publication**

It is anticipated that 3 weeks after the completion of the phased report, a publication proposal will be submitted to the Historic Environment Officer at North Lincolnshire Council. At present it is anticipated that the results of the investigations will be submitted to the local journal, Lincolnshire History and Archaeology for inclusion in a future edition. Dependant on the results of the works however, a short article may be submitted to a relevant national journal, for example Medieval Archaeology.

In addition, information may be added to the wiki version of the East Midlands research agenda, if the results will inform the development of its objectives.

## **11.0 Curatorial Monitoring**

Curatorial responsibility for the investigation on the site rests with the Historic Environment Officer at North Lincolnshire Council. At least 10 days' notice will be given prior to the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements.

## **12.0 Archive**

The documentation and records generated by the works will be assembled in accordance with the national guidelines in *'Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation'* (AAF 2011). The receiving museum will be North Lincolnshire museum where the archive will be accessible using the North Lincolnshire Museum Site Code BNFT. A copy of the archive listing will be submitted to the North Lincolnshire HER.

## **13.0 Report Dissemination**

The report will be completed within six months of the completion of the development. Digital copies will be sent to the client, to the Local Planning Authority and the North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Officer. An OASIS record providing a summary account of the results of the works will be forwarded to the ADS in York following completion. Should the results warrant it, a short article will be submitted for publication in an appropriate local or period specific journal.

#### **14.0 Variations to the Proposed Scheme**

Variations to the proposed scheme will only be made following written confirmation from the Historic Environment Officer at North Lincolnshire Council.

Should any further investigation be required beyond the scope of the brief for works, or this specification, then the cost and duration of those supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

#### **15.0 Health and Safety**

All work will be carried out in a way that complies with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and its related regulations and codes of practice. Employees of Allen Archaeology Limited will perform their duties in accordance with company safety policy, with senior staff responsible for monitoring compliance with health and safety requirements and legislation.

The archaeological site supervisor will be responsible for ensuring that all on-site archaeological work is carried out in a safety-conscious, sensible and responsible manner with due regard for the relevant health and safety requirements and legislation. All staff involved in the scheme will be provided with a Risk Assessment document prior to commencement of site operations.

#### **16.0 Insurances**

Allen Archaeology Limited maintains Employers Liability Insurance to £10,000,000.00, Public Liability Insurance to £5,000,000.00 and Professional Indemnity Insurance to £2,000,000.00. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied upon request.

#### **17.0 Copyright**

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License is also given to the archaeological curator to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes. This license does not cover commercial use of the material by the North Lincolnshire HER or a third party.

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The author of any specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes for further publication.

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Figure 1: Proposed archaeological works.  
 Areas in red proposed monitoring and recording.  
 Areas in green proposed strip, map and record

|           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| Site Code | BHCH16     |
| Scale     | 1:500 @ A4 |
| Drawn By  | G Glover   |
| Date      | 08/08/2017 |

**Allenarchaeology**

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