ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT FOR BARROW ROAD, BARTON UPON HUMBER, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

28340
Archaeological Desk-based Assessment for Barrow Road, Barton Upon Humber, North Lincolnshire
5
17 October 2022

rpsgroup.com

Document status

Version	Purpose of document	Authored by	Reviewed by	Approved by	Review date
0.1	Internal Draft	CH			
0.2	Updated to include TT	CH	MF	MF	
0.3	Updated to include full TT rep	CH	MF	MF	03/02/2023
0.4	Final Client Comments	CH			09/02/2023
0.5	Addition of dating	CH			18/07/2023

Approval for issue

Myk Flitcroft	3 February 2023

The report has been prepared for the exclusive use and benefit of our client and solely for the purpose for which it is provided. Unless otherwise agreed in writing by RPS Group Plc, any of its subsidiaries, or a related entity (collectively 'RPS') no part of this report should be reproduced, distributed or communicated to any third party. RPS does not accept any liability if this report is used for an alternative purpose from which it is intended, nor to any third party in respect of this report. The report does not account for any changes relating to the subject matter of the report, or any legislative or regulatory changes that have occurred since the report was produced and that may affect the report.

The report has been prepared using the information provided to RPS by its client, or others on behalf of its client. To the fullest extent permitted by law, RPS shall not be liable for any loss or damage suffered by the client arising from fraud, misrepresentation, withholding of information material relevant to the report or required by RPS, or other default relating to such information, whether on the client's part or that of the other information sources, unless such fraud, misrepresentation, withholding or such other default is evident to RPS without further enquiry. It is expressly stated that no independent verification of any documents or information supplied by the client or others on behalf of the client has been made. The report shall be used for general information only.

Prepared by:

RPS

Chris Harrison
Associate Director

Sherwood House, Sherwood Avenue
Newark, Nottinghamshire NG24 1QQ

T +44 1636 642 707
E chris.harrison@rpsgroup.com

Prepared for:

Strata

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment has been prepared by RPS, on behalf of Strata, to support a planning application for a proposed development on land at Barrow Road, Barton Upon Humber (TA 0419 2159; Fig 1).

This document has been prepared in compliance with the National Planning Policy Framework, to identify and provide a description of the significance of archaeological heritage assets on site and the likely effects of the proposed development. This study concentrates on identifying any archaeological interest in the study site and complies with Core Strategy Policy CS6 of the North Lincolnshire Local Development Framework Plan, adopted in June 2011.

In support of this DBA, a geophysical survey (Magnitude Surveys 2022) and scheme of evaluation trenching was undertaken – as agreed with the archaeological advisor to North Lincolnshire. The trial trenching revealed a lower level of archaeological remains than had been suggested by the geophysical survey. The lower level of features encountered is likely a result of near surface responses caused by modern use of the field and natural variance. This could be created by past ploughing or frequent use and compaction of ground by agricultural vehicles. The extraction pit at the centre of the site was also found and contained modern material in it's upper fills.

Excluding a mapped post-enclosure field boundary ditch, linear features were present in three trenches, while two ring gullies were also identified. One of the gullies contained the partial carcasses of three new-born or very young lambs or goat kids. The bones were in good condition, but that while they were unmarked by butchery or predator gnawing, they had had their abdominal portion removed. One of the carcases has been radio carbon dated to the mid-late Iron Age and may have represented discards from divination rituals, but could also have been natural deaths after which the carcasses had been partially scavenged.

If the animal bone does represent divination, it could be that the ring gullies were forms of shrines or temples overlooking the settlement to the north of Barrow Road. If so these gullies hold within them the possibility of answering questions relating to Iron Age ritual and structured deposition and religion (as noted within the East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework – question 4.7 and Strategy 4H: Characterise placed deposits and sites of shrines).

The ring gulley's are significant for their archaeological and evidential value. They have within them the possibility to inform and answer questions relating to the Prehistoric landscape and its use. They also feed into a wider landscape of landscape used that continues down slope on the other side of Barrow Road towards the Humber.

However, the trial trenching has shown that these two features are poorly preserved and are unlikely to contain deep and complex deposition. They therefore have a reduced and limited potential as much of the information they will have held has been lost to the plough. This may also obscure the true character of the gullies and their former use(s). The main questions that can be asked of them are date and form which may feed into other projects and aide interpretation elsewhere. They are therefore unlikely to be of more than regional importance, with their poorly persevered nature reducing this to local.

This assessment has considered the potential for other as-yet to be discovered archaeological assets within the site. The site is assessed to have at most a low potential for significant (i.e. non-agricultural) archaeological remains for all other periods.

The potential for the site and the potential significance of the two-ring gullies are not so high that they would constrain or prevent development. It is likely that the archaeological advisor will ask for limited mitigation works to further explore the form and nature of the two-ring gulley's. This can be secured be an appropriately worded condition.

Contents

Plates

Plates

No table of figures entries found.

Figures

Appendices

1 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF STUDY

1.1 This Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment has been prepared by RPS, on behalf of Strata, to support a planning application for a proposed development on land at Barrow Road, Barton Upon Humber (TA 0419 2159; Fig 1).

1.2 The site, also referred to as the study site is located at the eastern edge of the modern town on the south side of Barrow Road (the A1077), directly opposite a junction with Falkland Way. It comprises an L-shaped field measuring 5.9 hectares in area, lying to the east and south of a recent housing development off Barrow Road. The site is otherwise surrounded by farmland.

1.3 This document has been prepared in compliance with the National Planning Policy Framework, to identify and provide a description of the significance of archaeological heritage assets on site and the likely effects of the proposed development. This study concentrates on identifying any archaeological interest in the study site.

1.4 The current assessment comprises an examination of evidence in the North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (HER). Information regarding Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and Listed Buildings was obtained from the North Lincolnshire HER and Historic England's National Heritage List for England (NHLE). This assessment incorporates the results of previous, and recent archaeological works carried out on site and charts historic land-use through a review of 18th – 21st century map resources. A site visit and walk-over survey was carried out on 9th September 2022.

1.5 This report provides an assessment of the archaeological potential of the site and the significance of any archaeological heritage assets within and around the site. As a result, this study enables relevant parties to identify and assess the impact of the proposed development and identify any necessary mitigation measures.

2 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FRAMEWORK

2.1 National legislation regarding archaeology, including scheduled monuments, is contained in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 and 2002, and updated in April 2014.

2.2 In March 2012, the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which was most recently updated in July 2021. The NPPF is supported by the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG), which was published online 6th March 2014 and has since been periodically updated.
(https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2)

2.3 The NPPF and NPPG are additionally supported by three Good Practice Advice (GPA) documents published by Historic England: GPA 1: The Historic Environment in Local Plans; GPA 2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (both published March 2015). The second edition of GPA3: The Setting of Heritage Assets was published in December 2017.

National Planning Policy

2.4 Section 16 of the NPPF, entitled “Conserving and enhancing the historic environment” provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of Section 16 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:

- Delivery of sustainable development;
- Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment;
- Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance; and
- Recognition that heritage makes to our knowledge and understanding of the past.

2.5 Section 16 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. Paragraph 194 states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset and that level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to review the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.

2.6 *Heritage Assets* are defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as: a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. They include designated heritage assets (as defined in the NPPF) and assets identified by the local planning authority during the process of decision-making or through the plan-making process.

2.7 Annex 2 also defines *Archaeological Interest* as a heritage asset which holds or potentially could hold evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.

2.8 A *Designated Heritage Asset* comprises a: World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area.

2.9 *Significance (for heritage policy)* is defined as: The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural,

artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.

2.10 *Setting* is defined as: The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.

2.11 In short, government policy provides a framework which:

- Protects nationally important designated Heritage Assets;
- Protects the settings of such designations;
- In appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from desk-based assessment and field evaluation where necessary) to enable informed decisions;
- Provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not significant enough to merit *in-situ* preservation.

2.12 The NPPG reiterates that the conservation of heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance is a core planning principle, requiring a flexible and thoughtful approach. Furthermore, it highlights that neglect and decay of heritage assets is best addressed through ensuring they remain in active use that is consistent with their conservation. Importantly, the guidance states that if complete, or partial loss of a heritage asset is justified, the aim should then be to capture and record the evidence of the asset's significance and make the interpretation publicly available. Key elements of the guidance relate to assessing harm. An important consideration should be whether the proposed works adversely affect a key element of the heritage asset's special architectural or historic interest. Additionally, it is the degree of harm, rather than the scale of development, that is to be assessed. The level of 'substantial harm' is considered to be a high bar that may not arise in many cases. Essentially, whether a proposal causes substantial harm will be a judgment for the decision taker, having regard to the circumstances of the case and the NPPF. Importantly, harm may arise from works to the asset or from development within its setting. Setting is defined as the surroundings in which an asset is experienced and may be more extensive than the curtilage. A thorough assessment of the impact of proposals upon setting needs to take into account, and be proportionate to, the significance of the heritage asset and the degree to which proposed changes enhance or detract from that significance and the ability to appreciate it.

2.13 In considering any planning application for development, the planning authority will be mindful of the framework set by government policy, in this instance the NPPF, by current Development Plan Policy and by other material considerations.

Local Planning Policy

Local Plan / Local Development Framework

2.14 The North Lincolnshire Local Development Framework Core Strategy Development Plan Document was adopted in June 2011. The Core Strategy's approach to management of the historic environment is set out in Policy CS6:

CS6: HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

The council will promote the effective management of North Lincolnshire's historic assets through:

- Safeguarding the nationally significant medieval landscapes of the Isle of Axholme (notably the open strip fields and turbaries) and supporting initiatives which seek to realise the potential of these areas as a tourist, educational and environmental resource.
- Preserving and enhancing the rich archaeological heritage of North Lincolnshire

- Ensuring that development within Epworth (including schemes needed to exploit the economic potential of the Wesleys or manage visitors) safeguards and, where possible, improves the setting of buildings associated with its Methodist heritage.
- Ensuring that development within North Lincolnshire's Market Towns safeguards their distinctive character and landscape setting, especially Barton upon Humber, Crowle and Epworth.

The council will seek to protect, conserve and enhance North Lincolnshire's historic environment, as well as the character and setting of areas of acknowledged importance including 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.

2.15 The Core Strategy approach is amplified by the saved policies in the North Lincolnshire Local Plan relating to archaeological matters: HE8 relating to Ancient Monuments, and HE9 relating to archaeological evaluation.

HE9 – ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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. Planning permission will not be granted without adequate assessment of the nature, extent and significance of the remains present and the degree to which the proposed development is likely to affect them.

Sites of known archaeological importance will be protected. When development affecting such sites is acceptable in principle, mitigation of damage must be ensured and the preservation of the remains in situ is a preferred solution. When in situ preservation is not justified, the developer will be required to make adequate provision for excavation and recording before and during development.

Emerging Local Plan

2.16 The site is allocated within the Emerging Local Plan for housing under policy H1P-13, Land off Barrow Road. Archaeology and Heritage is covered in sub point J.

Heritage

j. A Heritage Assessment will be required to demonstrate that the development will have no adverse impact on the historic environment.

2.17 The policy is supported by HE1: Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment.

Heritage Protection

1. Development proposals must value, protect, conserve and seek opportunities to enhance the historic environment of North Lincolnshire. Proposals that would result in unacceptable harm to heritage assets and their settings, will not be permitted. Proposals may exceptionally, be permitted if the need for, and overriding public benefits of the development demonstrably outweigh the harm. In the case of heritage assets of the highest significance this would be wholly exceptional. In all cases, harm to heritage assets should be minimised and mitigated.

Heritage Assets

2. Where a development proposal would affect the significance of a heritage asset (whether designated or non-designated), including any contribution made to its setting, it must be informed

by proportionate historic environment assessments and evaluations (such as heritage impact assessments, desk based appraisals, field evaluation and historic building reports) that:

a. identify all heritage assets likely to be affected by the proposal, applications must consult the North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record as a minimum requirement;

b. explain the nature and degree of any effect on elements that contribute to their significance and demonstrating how, in order of preference, any harm will be avoided, minimised or mitigated;

c. provide a clear explanation and justification for the proposal in order for the harm to be weighed against public benefits; and,

d. demonstrate that all reasonable efforts have been made to sustain the existing use, find new uses, or mitigate the extent of the harm to the significance of the asset; and whether the works proposed are the minimum required to secure the long-term use of the asset.

e. In considering any applications to remove or alter a historic statue, plaque, memorial or monument (whether listed or not), local planning authorities should have regard to the importance of their retention in situ and, where appropriate, of explaining their historic and social context rather than removal.

3. Development proposals will be supported where they:

a. Protect the significance of designated heritage assets (including their setting) by protecting and enhancing architectural and historic character, historical associations, landscape and townscape features and through consideration of scale, design, materials, siting, layout, mass, use, and views and vistas both from and towards the asset;

b. Sustain and enhance non designated heritage assets and their setting; Take into account the desirability of sustaining and enhancing non-designated heritage assets and their setting;

c. Make appropriate provision to record, and where possible and appropriate, preserve in situ features of archaeological significance; and,

d. Promotes and captures opportunities to increase knowledge and access to local heritage assets and better reveal their significance.

4. The change of use of heritage assets will be supported where the proposed use is considered to be the optimum viable use that is compatible with the fabric, interior, character, appearance and setting of the building, and where such a change of use will demonstrably assist in the maintenance or enhancement of the building, provided features essential to the special interest of the individual building are not lost or altered to facilitate the change of use…

Archaeology

6. Development proposals affecting archaeological remains, whether known or potential, designated or undesignated, should take every practical and reasonable step to protect and, where possible, enhance their significance.

7. Planning applications for such development must be accompanied by an appropriate and proportionate desk based assessment to understand the potential for and significance of remains, and the impact of development upon them. If a desk based assessment does not provide sufficient information, developers will be required to undertake field evaluation in advance of determination of the application. This may include a range of techniques for both intrusive and non-intrusive evaluation, as appropriate to the site. All archaeological work should be undertaken by a suitably qualified party in accordance with professional standards and guidance published by Historic England and the Chartered Institute for Archaeology.

8. Wherever possible and appropriate, mitigation strategies should ensure that important archaeology is retained in-situ to allow for expert investigation at some future time. Where it is possible to achieve this, for example within an area of open space, a management plan may be

required that secures effective long-term conservation. Developers may be required to provide access to heritage assets and make financial contributions towards their on-going maintenance, and appropriate display and interpretative materials.

9. Where such preservation is either not possible or not desirable, the developer will be required to make adequate provision for preservation by record according to a written scheme of investigation submitted by the developer and approved by the planning authority.

10. Any work undertaken as part of the planning process must be appropriately archived in a way agreed with the local planning authority. The written scheme of investigation should be submitted in advance of determination of the application and its implementation will be secured by condition.

Managing the Historic Environment

11. The council will promote the effective management of North Lincolnshire's heritage assets through:

a. Seeking to update existing Conservation Area Appraisals to identify the qualities and interests of each area and management guidelines to guide future development;

b. Safeguarding the nationally significant ancient landscapes of the Isle of Axholme (notably the historic landscape character and turbaries) and supporting initiatives which seek to realise the potential of these areas as a tourist, educational and environmental resource;

c. Ensuring the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;

d. Preserving and enhancing the rich archaeological heritage of North Lincolnshire;

e. Ensuring that development within Epworth (including schemes needed to exploit the economic potential of the Wesley's or manage visitors) safeguards and, where possible, improves the setting of buildings associated with its Methodist heritage;

f. Ensuring that development within North Lincolnshire's Market Towns safeguards their distinctive character and landscape setting, especially Barton upon Humber, Crowle, Kirton in Lindsey and Epworth; and,

g. Seeking opportunities to enhance and provide access to heritage assets, including in combination with natural environment, public health, tourism and other relevant initiatives, and through planning conditions or obligations including S106 Agreements and Community Infrastructure Levy where appropriate.

2.18 Therefore, in considering the heritage implications of any planning application for development, the local planning authority will be mindful of the framework set by government policy, the current LDF policies, the saved Local Plan policies, and by other material considerations.

2.19 In line with relevant planning policy and guidance, this desk-based assessment seeks to clarify the site's archaeological potential and describes the likely significance of that potential and the impact of the development on that significance. This will allow the advisor to the LPA to make an informed recommendation to the decision maker.

3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Geology

3.1 The British Geological Survey (BGS) 1:50,0000 mapping records the solid geology within the study site as Welton Chalk Formation in in the north and the Burnham Chalk Formation in the south, with overlying superficial deposits of Glacial Till (Diamicton, https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk).

Topography

3.2 The proposed development site lies immediately to the east of Barton-upon-Humber, on the south side of Barrow Road (the A1077), directly opposite a junction with Falkland Way. It comprises a single reverse L-shaped field, lying to the east a new housing development and otherwise surrounded by farmland.

3.3 The study site sits on a north facing hill, descending from 35m aOD in the south to 20m aOD in the north. The land to the north continues to gradually descend towards the River Humber located *c.*1.8km to the north. The land rises before plateauing at 48m aOD *c.*400-600m to the south.

3.4 The HLC records the study site as enclosure land (fig 5)

Site Visit and LiDAR

3.5 A site visit was also undertaken on the 23rd Jan 2006 for the original DBA (PCAS 2006). They noted that:

"The site, a single L-shaped field, lies on a gentle slope from the Wolds in the south to the Humber estuary in the north: it is towards the top of the slope, which continues across Barrow Road as far as the reclaimed land north of Pasture Road South. Within the angle of the L-shape is a modern housing development, and here the site is bounded by garden hedges and fences; its other boundaries consist of hawthorn hedges, all of which are interrupted by wide gaps without additional fencing, indicating that the site has not recently been used as pasture land (plate 2). No significant changes in ground level, which might have indicated the presence of standing earthworks such as redundant field boundaries or of sub-surface material such as foundations or house platforms, were observed.

The entire site was under a young cereal crop, which reduced surface visibility to some 50% at close range, and nil at any distance (plates 3 and 4). The ploughsoil was stony, with very frequent fragments of chalk and flint; no worked flint was found, but visibility was such that worked flint was particularly unlikely to be seen. Occasional fragments of brick were present, but not in such quantities as would indicate that a building ever stood in the field; no domestic refuse, such as pottery or glass, of any period was seen, nor were any complete bricks or recognisable pieces of roof tile"

3.6 A site visit was undertaken on the 9th September 2022 to inform this DBA. The site was covered in mature wheat ready for harvest. There was no discernible change from the site visit undertaken for the previous DBA (see plates 1 and 2).

3.7 LiDAR data was obtained and processed as part of the assessment of the site. No discernible features save for a depression at the elbow of the field were visible. This depression matches an area of modern quarrying detected by the geophysical survey and uncovered by the trial trenching (fig 6).

3.8 A search of aerial photographs was undertaken but no new evidence from the previous DBA (PCAS 2006) was found.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND WITH ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Timescales used in this report

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic	900,000	-	12,000 BC
Mesolithic	12,000	-	4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000	-	1,800 BC
Bronze Age	1,800	-	600 BC
Iron Age	600	-	AD 43

Historic

Roman	AD 43	-	410
Saxon/Early Medieval	AD 410	-	1066
Medieval	AD 1066	-	1485
Post Medieval	AD 1486	-	1799
Modern	AD 1800	-	Present

Introduction

4.1 This chapter reviews known heritage assets recorded in Historic England's NHLE and the North Lincolnshire HER within a 1km radius of the study site – referred to below as the search area. The review focuses on information relevant to assessment of the study site and its heritage potential, and not all heritage assets are discussed individually in the text, though all are tabulated in the gazetteers presented in Appendix 1 & Appendix 2, and their locations shown in Figures 2 & 3. The main source of assessment for the site comes from the geophysical survey and trial trenching recently undertaken in support of this DBA (Magnitude Surveys 2022[1] and PCAS 2022[2]). These and other excavations close to the site provide the most accurate data for assessing the site.

4.2 The review of heritage assets is augmented by a historic map regression exercise charting the development of the study area from the 19th century onwards until the present day (Figures 4 - 9); consideration of the potential effects on the setting of heritage assets has been informed by a site inspection visit undertaken on 9th September 2022.

4.3 The HER and NHLE data and information from the map regression exercise are modelled to provide a predictive assessment of the site's potential for the presence of further, as-yet unidentified, archaeological remains.

4.4 Chapter 5 subsequently considers whether the proposed development will impact the theoretical archaeological potential identified below.

[1] Magnitude Surveys 2022, Land off Barrow Road, Barton upon Humber – report ref. MSTA1358

[2] PCAS 2022, Land off Barrow Road, Barton-on-Humber, Archaeological Evacuation Interim Report.

Designated Heritage Assets

4.5 Data obtained from the NHLE and the West Yorkshire HER confirms that there are no Designated Heritage Assets within the study site.

4.6 There are 91 built heritage Designated Heritage Assets recorded within the search area: These assets comprise 90 Listed Buildings, and one Conservation Areas. There are two archaeologically Designated Heritage Assets (i.e. Scheduled Monuments) within the search area – the Site of Saxon manor – Tyrwhitt Hall (NHLE 1003690) and St Peter's Church (NHLE1003689, also a Grade I listed building 1083103).

4.7 The majority of the designated assets are located within the Barton conservation area 800m to the west of the study site. These are well screened by intervening development and do not have any legible or traceable historical link with the development site. The development site does not contribute to their significance, and they are not considered further in this report.

4.8 The closest designated asset to the study site is the Barton-upon-Humber War Memorial (NHLE 1423065) located *c.*250m to the northwest. It is positioned within the New Main Entrance to Barton-upon-Humber Cemetery: it was created as a memorial to the 165 men of the town who fell during the First World War. The first proposal for the creation of a memorial was made by a War Memorials committee as early as December 1917, but the decision to erect a memorial at the proposed new main entrance to Barton-upon-Humber Cemetery was not made until July 1920 and the surveyor of the Urban District Council was asked to produce a detailed sketch. However, a commercially available pattern book design was chosen.

4.9 Upon the completion of the memorial, it was unveiled on Sunday 3rd April 1921 at an ecumenical ceremony, which was attended by large crowds and was accompanied by a brass band. In 1948, an additional inscription and two tablets were added to commemorate the 48 men and women killed during the Second World War, and in 2013, three additional tablets were attached to the memorial, listing a further 33 names based on research undertaken by the Barton Living Memorial Trust. As originally built, the memorial stood within a small square-plan gravel surfaced enclosure lined with small, clipped bushes, and four low cast-iron posts matching those of the cemetery fencing. During the late C20, the original enclosure was replaced by an octagonal platform laid in grey stone sets, enclosed by a low metal fence.

4.10 The listing entry notes that the war memorial is listed due to its **Historic interest:** as an eloquent witness to the tragic impacts of world events on this community, and the sacrifices it made in the conflicts of the C20, and its **Design interest:** it is a dignified monument executed in good quality materials, which provides an elegant and fitting tribute to the Fallen of the town from both World Wars. Neither interests are enhanced or draw significance from the study site.

4.11 Intervening development on the western edge of the development site also screen the war memorial and there is no intervisibility between the two. As such the development will not impact on the significance or interest in the War Memorial and it will no longer be considered in this report.

4.12 The Designated Heritage locations are shown in Figure 2.

Previous Archaeological Work

4.13 The study site has been the subject of a recent geophysical survey (Magnitude Surveys 2022) and scheme of trial trenching (PCAS 2022) commissioned to inform this DBA. These supplement and

supersede a geophysical survey and desk-based assessment (see ELE2425-7) undertaken in 2006 (PCAS[3]).

4.14 The initial DBA and geophysical survey revealed that the study site had potential to contain Prehistoric Archaeology – namely anomalies that formed partial ring gullies. The geophysical survey also concluded that some of the anomalies may have represented Roman or pre-Roman field systems, as well as a possible modern quarry pit. Aerial photographs were consulted for the initial DBA – no archaeological features were identified within the study site.

4.15 In support to this DBA, a new geophysical survey and subsequent scheme of trial trenching was commissioned. Techniques in geophysical survey have advanced since 2006 and the expected results of such are more detailed and reliable. The new survey was required to utilise the best available data recovery from the site. A new search of aerial photographs was also undertaken but no new pictures or evidence was found.

4.16 The new geophysical survey picked up two parallel alignments of linear anomalies, indicative of double-ditched trackways, running north-west to south-east across the south side of the site. Another pair of linear anomalies ran north to south within the south-west quadrant of the site, while scattered single linear features in the area suggested field systems associated with the potential trackways. However, these were interpreted as weak anomalies and only considered to be potentially of archaeological origin based on their form. The surveyors were keen to note that although anomalies had been identified, they were not fully confident that they were archaeological in nature.

4.17 The Trial Trenching was completed in September 2022. The report from which is presented in Appendix 3.

4.18 The archaeological evaluation encountered a low level of archaeological remains and confirmed that many of the anomalies tentatively identified as being archaeology were the result of natural variance. Excluding a mapped post-enclosure field boundary ditch, linear features were present in three trenches, while two ring gullies were also identified. Given the proximity of the site to Iron Age and Roman archaeology on the other side of Barrow Road, the form and morphology of these features suggest that they may be Iron Age or Roman in date. Apart from the post-medieval ditch, the features encountered were truncated by the plough and soil erosion. The double ditched trackways are likely to be near surface responses to modern use of the field created by past ploughing or frequent use and compaction of ground by agricultural vehicles. The extraction pit at the centre of the site was also found and contained modern material in its upper fills.

4.19 One of the gullies contained the partial carcasses of three new-born or very young lambs or goat kids. The bones were in good condition, but while they were unmarked by butchery or predator gnawing, they had had their abdominal portion removed. A radiocarbon date taken from one of the carcasses dated the animal bone and ring gulley to the mid-late Iron Age. The carcases may have represented discards from Iron Age or Romano-British divination rituals but could also have been natural deaths after which the carcasses had been partially scavenged.

4.20 Archaeological trial trenching and field walking have taken place on land at the junction of Barrow Road and Falkland Way, opposite the study site to the north-west. These retrieved Neolithic to Bronze Age struck flint and possible Iron Age pottery, although no securely stratified finds of this period were recorded (HER refs. 20001, 20769).

4.21 Geophysical survey, Trial Trenching and subsequent area excavation on land 500m to the north of the site exposed an Iron Age to Roman landscape, with an initial phase comprising three ring gullies, one associated with a cremation burial, and six enclosures demarcated by ditches; this was followed by a possible droveway represented by a pair of parallel ditches, with a final phase of

[3] PCAS 2006, New Hotel Site, Barrow Road, Barton-on-Humber, Lincolnshire: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Geophysical Survey. Unpublished client report produced by Pre-Construct Archaeology

three ditches believed to represent a new series of land divisions established during the Roman period (HER ref. 21250).

4.22 The excavations 500m to the north of the study site identified that occupation continued in Roman period, along with a realignment of the field divisions. Further linear features identified as enclosure ditches might also have been Roman, although early medieval dating evidence was present in greater quantities A double-ditched road or trackway, probably connecting Barton with Barrow, could be dated to the early medieval period; other ditches produced both Roman and early medieval finds, and may have been a post-Norman Conquest field system or part of the Romano-British landscape (HER ref. 20113-4)

4.23 A geophysical survey was carried out in 1992 along the course of a planned eastern relief road (never built) which would have bypassed Barton-on-Humber to the south-east and joined Barrow Road from the south to make a crossroads with the Falkland Way junction, passing through the centre of the present study site. Local ground conditions prevented the survey from being extended into the development site itself: a strip 420m long surveyed in the field to the south detected a series of small, unspecific anomalies, tentatively identified as pits and short sections of a field system (Gaffney, 1992[4]).

4.24 A circular soil mark of chalk rubble has been identified after ploughing on the other side of Barrow Road. No interpretation has been given for this feature on the HER (447).

Prehistoric and Roman

4.25 The HER records that a past geophysical survey (20337; PCAS 2006) of the study site detected possible ring gulley's which may have been of Prehistoric date. A recent geophysical survey (Magnitude Surveys 2022) and Trial Trenching undertaken in support of this DBA similarly identified two ring gulley's. One of the gullies contained the partial carcasses of three new-born or very young lambs or goat kids. The bones were in good condition, but that while they were unmarked by butchery or predator gnawing, they had had their abdominal portion removed. The animal bone was radiocarbon dated to the mid-late Iron Age suggesting these carcases may have represented discards from divination rituals, but could also have been natural deaths after which the carcasses had been partially scavenged.

4.26 As above, to the north of the study site (500m) excavations to the west of Falkland Way have uncovered an Iron Age/Roman landscape (21250; Allen Archaeology 2013[5]). This has revealed field boundaries, settlement and funerary activity as well as trackways and a droveway. Given the low-lying nature of the topography at these excavations, waterlogged and well preserved remains have been found. No such state of preservation or depositional environment was uncovered within the recent trial trenching within the study site (PCAS 2022).

4.27 Excavations to the north of the study site identified that occupation continued in Roman period, along with a realignment of the field divisions. Further linear features identified as enclosure ditches might also have been Roman, although early medieval dating evidence was present in greater quantities. A double-ditched road or trackway, probably connecting Barton with Barrow, was dated to the early medieval period; other ditches produced both Roman and early medieval finds, and may have been a post-Norman Conquest field system or part of the Romano-British landscape (HER ref. 20113-4 *.c.* 300m to the north)

4.28 The recent surveys have shown that there are two ring gullies within the site that are of Iron Age date. The geophysical survey suggests these features survive as near complete circuits but were

[4] Gaffney 1992, Report on Geophysical Survey, Barton Eastern Relief Road. Unpublished client report for Geophysical Surveys of Bradford

[5] Allen Archaeology 2013, Strip Map and record, Land off Falkland Way, Barton upon Humber.

both revealed to be heavily truncated in the trial trenching. It is highly likely that trace remains of these two-ring gulley's survive beyond the trenches excavated and as defined by the geophysical survey and have the potential to contain datable artefacts. Any such remains would be significant for their evidential value and contribute to the understanding of the surrounding landscape in the Prehistoric/Roman period. It is likely that these features could provide context to the excavation work carried out 500m to the north and feed into general questions about the use of the landscape in the Prehistoric period.

Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval

4.29 The place-name Barton first appears in the Domesday Book (1086), but derives from the Old English bær, barley, and tūn, outlying farm, grange, indicating an Anglo-Saxon name grafted onto a still older settlement, and implying that the cultivation of cereal crops was a strong feature of Anglo-Saxon Barton-on-Humber (Cameron, 1998, p.11[6]). At this time Barton upon Humber was already a large and prosperous town. It lay almost entirely within the estate of Gilbert de Ghent and included enough arable land to occupy 27 ploughs, with a taxable population of 188 households, a church with a priest, two mills, a market and a ferry (Williams and Martin, 2002[7]).

4.30 The development core of Barton is closely related to a sub-circular enclosure, believed to be an Anglo-Saxon burh, beneath and to the east of St. Peter's Church, sealed by an 8th-9th century Christian cemetery, which in turn is sealed by the structure of the Saxo-Norman church (*c.*500m) to the west. The line of this enclosure is followed by the East Acridge road and by a footpath coming off Green Lane (HER 17906). Excavations have shown it to have originally consisted of a ditch some 5m wide and 2.5m deep, with an internal bank, and a timber palisade during one phase of its lifetime. It is likely that the site would have been within the agricultural hinterland of the Early Medieval settlement core.

4.31 As above, 300m to the north of the site excavations revealed field boundaries and a possible track way that may have dated to the Early Medieval period (HER ref. 20113-4). This again suggests that the site lay in the Agricultural hinterland of the settled areas – although no field boundaries of were uncovered within the site.

4.32 The evaluation of the site did not reveal any obviously Anglo-Saxon or Early Medieval features and it is unlikely that any such features exist within the site given its position away from the core of activity. Therefore, the potential for significant Anglo-Saxon or Early Medieval archaeology within the study site is negligible.

Medieval

4.33 There are no records of Medieval remains within the study site on the HER, nor were any found by the geophysical survey or trial trenching of the study site. The Portable Antiquity Scheme does include an entry for a Medieval lead ampulla flask (NLM-8E3EE6). No possible features relating to this finding were uncovered during the evaluation and it appears to be a lost item rather than indicating settlement activity.

4.34 The land including the current site was detached from Gilbert de Ghent's estate and granted to Bardney Abbey by Walter de Ganto in 1115. Like many of the Lincolnshire religious houses, Bardney was prominent in the wool trade, and this area on the rising slope of the Wolds may have been used for pasturing the abbey's sheep (PCAS 2006).

[6] Cameron, K., 1998, A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place-Names. The English Place-Name Society, Nottingham

[7] Williams, A. and Martin, G. H. (eds.), 2002, Domesday Book: A Complete Translation. Penguin Books, London.

4.35 Evidence of Medieval occupation on the east side of Barton-on-Humber was found during redevelopment in the area of Saxon Close, 500m north-east of the study site. Part of a baked clay structure and a clay bank were exposed; the structure itself was dated to the 11th-12th century (HER 420).

4.36 Barton's defences were constructed in the 1140s, and consisted of a motte-and-bailey castle and a ditch surrounding the town. The earthworks of the castle have long since been levelled and its location is now unknown, but the town ditch, known as the Castledyke, has been identified by excavation between St. Peter's Church and Tyrwhitt Hall, and again during archaeological works on the residential development site to the north-east of the present proposed development site, which. It is mapped on the HER 400m to the west of the site (HER 410).

4.37 Further evidence of Medieval activity was encountered during archaeological evaluation work on the west side of Falkland Way immediately and 300m to the north of the study site. Immediately to the north of the study site, a furrow possibly representing the open field system that would have been in place in the Medieval period was uncovered (HER 20001). The evaluation 300m to the north exposed an east-west trackway dating to the 11th-12th century AD; two ditches attributed to a medieval field system, and what may have been the post-holes of a timber structure. A medieval bone skate dating to the11th-12th century was also uncovered (HER 20113, 20114).

4.38 The site was likely part of the pastoral land used by the Bradney Abbey during the Medieval. It lies outside of the core development areas of Barton upon Humber which may have extended upto 500m to the west of the study site. No obviously significant Medieval features were uncovered during the geophysical survey and trial trenching of the study site. Therefore, the potential for significant Medieval archaeology within the site is negligible.

Post Medieval & Modern (including map regression exercise)

4.39 The HER does not record any Post Medieval or Modern archaeological monuments or finds within the site boundary.

4.40 A windmill stood directly to the west of the site, within the new development (PCAS, 2006; HER ref. 20335 – Tombleson 1905[8]) between the 17th and 19th centuries. It is recorded as on the south side of Barrow Road in 'the second field beyond the stone pit'. The early structure, presumably of timber, had been replaced by a brick mill by 1773. The mill has been recorded as impeding ploughing after its demolition.

4.41 The site was already privately owned when Barton's common land and open fields were enclosed in 1793. The eastern part of the site formed a single plot, while the western part was used as allotments in different ownership. The boundary between the two plots can be identified on early Ordnance Survey mapping and has been located by the geophysical survey and the trial trenching (PCAS, 2006; fig. 5; Magnitude Surveys 2022; PCAS 2022).

4.42 The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1887, fig.7) shows the layout of the field boundaries much as they are today, with the addition of the north south boundary dividing the site. The 1932 OS map shows the War Memorial to the northwest of the site and surrounded by fields (fig 8). The dividing field boundary with the site has been removed by the 1968-78 OS map (fig 9) and new residential development has started to the west. By the 1983-5 OS map (fig 10) more development has been undertaken to the west and Falklands Way has been built to the north. By 1994, most of

[8] Tombleson, T., 1905, Fragments relating to Barton-on-Humber, Being Papers read before the Literary Institute. H. W. Ball, Barton-on-Humber

the western fields to the site had been built over (fig 11) with development to the north to come in the proceeding years (see figure 1).

Assessment of Significance (Non-Designated Assets)

4.43 The study site contains two mid-late Iron Age ring gullies containing possible evidence of divination. These are significant for their archaeological and evidential value. They have within them the possibility to inform and answer questions relating to the Prehistoric landscape and its use. They also feed into a wider Prehistoric landscape that continues down slope on the other side of Barrow Road towards the Humber. Here Prehistoric and Roman settlement, funerary and agricultural remains have been uncovered.

4.44 If the animal bone does represent divination, it could be that the ring gullies were forms of shrines or temples overlooking the settlement to the north. If so these gulleys hold within them the possibility of answering questions relating to Iron Age ritual and structured deposition and religion (as noted within the East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework – question 4.7 and Strategy 4H: Charactersie placed deposits and sites of shrines[9])

4.45 However, the trial trenching has shown that these two features are poorly preserved and are unlikely to contain deep and complex deposition. They therefore have a reduced and limited potential as much of the information they will have held has been lost to the plough. This may also obscure the true character of the gullies and their former uses(s). The main questions that can be asked of them are date and form which may feed into other projects and aide interpretation elsewhere. They are therefore unlikely to be of more than regional importance, with their poorly persevered nature reducing this to local.

4.46 This assessment has considered the potential for other as-yet to be discovered archaeological assets within the site. The site is assessed to have at most a low potential for significant (i.e. non-agricultural) archaeological remains for all other periods.

[9] East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework - East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework (researchframeworks.org)

5 THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT & REVIEW OF POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSETS

Proposed Development

5.1 A masterplan has been provided by the client. The site is proposed for residential development

Review of Potential Development Impacts on Non-Designated Assets

5.2 Given the construction techniques employed in modern development, such as excavation of foundation and service trenches and ground level reduction, it is unlikely that any archaeological remains present within the footprint of any future proposed development would survive the construction process.

6 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 This Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment has been prepared by RPS, on behalf of Strata Homes, to support a planning application for a proposed development on land at Barrow Road, Barton Upon Humber (TA 0419 2159; Fig 1).

6.2 There are no Designated Heritage Assets within the study site nor are here any within the surrounding area that draw their significance from the study site.

6.3 In support of this DBA, a geophysical survey (Magnitude Surveys 2022) and scheme of evaluation trenching was undertaken – as agreed with the archaeological advisor to North Lincolnshire. The trial trenching revealed a lower level of archaeological remains than had been suggested by the geophysical survey. The lower level of features encountered is likely a result of near surface responses caused by modern use of the field and natural variance. This could be created by past ploughing or frequent use and compaction of ground by agricultural vehicles. The extraction pit at the centre of the site was also found and contained modern material in it's upper fills.

6.4 Excluding a mapped post-enclosure field boundary ditch, linear features were present in three trenches, while two ring gullies were also identified. One of the gullies contained the partial carcasses of three new-born or very young lambs or goat kids. The bones were in good condition, but that while they were unmarked by butchery or predator gnawing, they had had their abdominal portion removed. One of the carcases has been radio carbon dated to the mid-late Iron Age and may have represented discards from divination rituals, but could also have been natural deaths after which the carcasses had been partially scavenged.

6.5 If the animal bone does represent divination, it could be that the ring gullies were forms of shrines or temples overlooking the settlement to the north of Barrow Road. If so these gullies hold within them the possibility of answering questions relating to Iron Age ritual and structured deposition and religion (as noted within the East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework – question 4.7 and Strategy 4H: Characterise placed deposits and sites of shrines).

6.6 The ring gulley's are significant for their archaeological and evidential value. They have within them the possibility to inform and answer questions relating to the Prehistoric landscape and its use. They also feed into a wider landscape of landscape used that continues down slope on the other side of Barrow Road towards the Humber.

6.7 However, the trial trenching has shown that these two features are poorly preserved and are unlikely to contain deep and complex deposition. They therefore have a reduced and limited potential as much of the information they will have held has been lost to the plough. This may also obscure the true character of the gullies and their former use(s). The main questions that can be asked of them are date and form which may feed into other projects and aide interpretation elsewhere. They are therefore unlikely to be of more than regional importance, with their poorly persevered nature reducing this to local.

6.8 This assessment has considered the potential for other as-yet to be discovered archaeological assets within the site. The site is assessed to have at most a low potential for significant (i.e. non-agricultural) archaeological remains for all other periods.

6.9 The potential for the site and the potential significance of the two-ring gullies are not so high that they would constrain or prevent development. It is likely that the archaeological advisor will ask for limited mitigation works to further explore the form and nature of the two-ring gulley's. This can be secured be an appropriately worded condition.

Sources Consulted

General

British Library

North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record

The National Archive

Internet

British Geological Survey – http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html

British History Online – http://www.british-history.ac.uk/

Domesday Online – http://www.domesdaybook.co.uk/

Historic England: The National Heritage List for England http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/

National Planning Policy Framework – https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2

Portable Antiquities Scheme – www.finds.org.uk

Bibliographic

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, (amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 & 2002, updated in April 2014)

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2021, Code of conduct: professional ethics in archaeology

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Standard & Guidance for historic environment desk based assessment 2014, updated 2020.

Department for Digital, Culture, Media & Sport, 2013, Scheduled Monuments & nationally important but non-scheduled monuments

Historic England *Archaeological Priority Area Guidelines* July 2016 unpublished document

Historic England (formerly English Heritage), Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment 2008 (new draft 2017)

Historic England, Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 1 The Historic Environment in Local Plans July 2015 unpublished document

Historic England, Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2 Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment July 2015 unpublished document

Historic England, Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3 The Setting of Heritage Assets December 2017 unpublished document

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

Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, 2021, National Planning Policy Framework

Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government Planning practice guidance, 2019, Historic environment

Cartographic

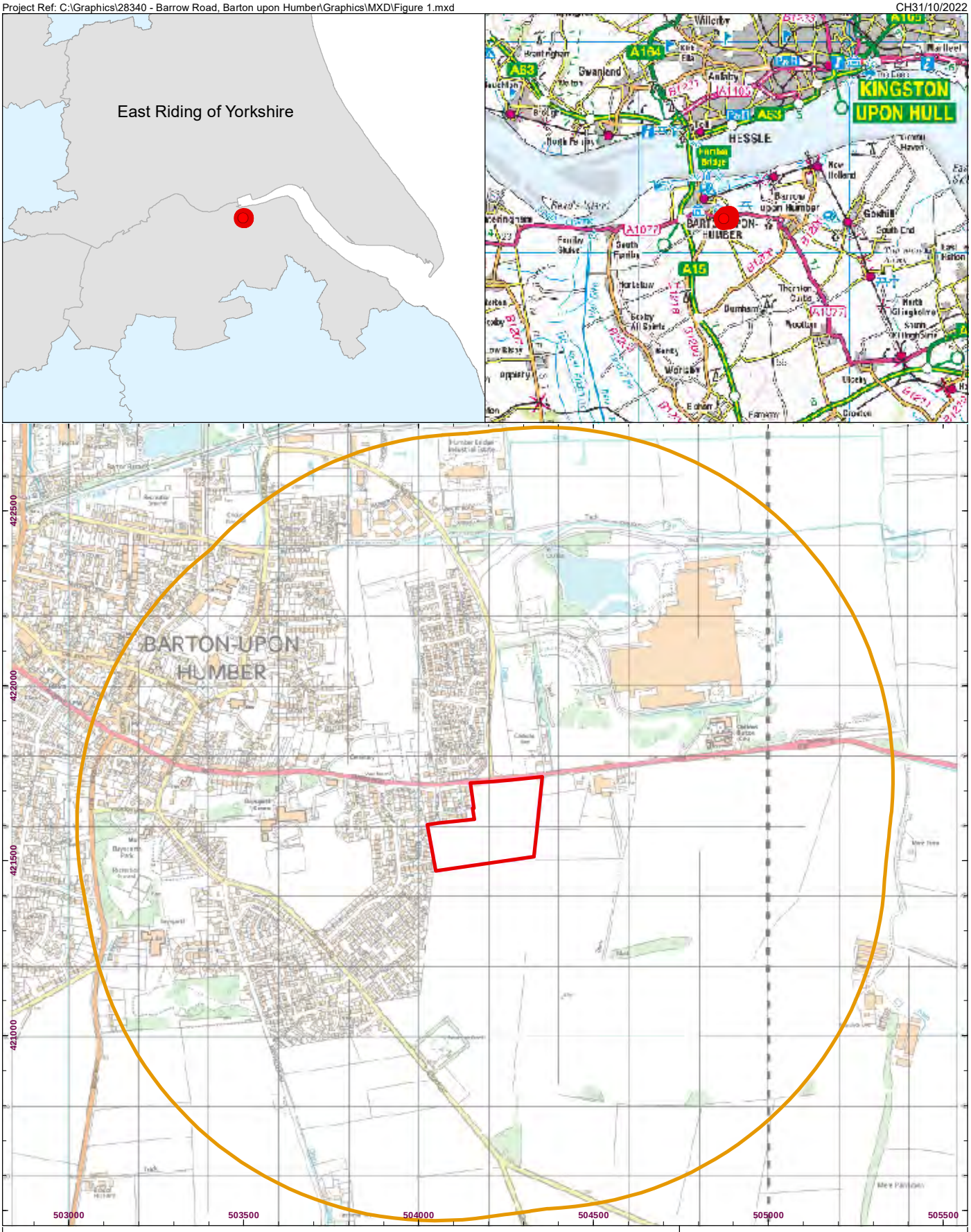
OS maps – 1:10560/1:10,000:

1855, 1886, 1908-1911, 1930, 1933, 1948-1951, 1956, 1971, 1982, 1994, 2000 2006 2022

OS maps – 1:2500:

1887, 1908, 1932, 1975, 1968, 1968-1978, 1983, 1983-1985, 1985, 1975, 1994, 1996

FIGURES



Legend

Site

Search Area

N

0 150 300 450m

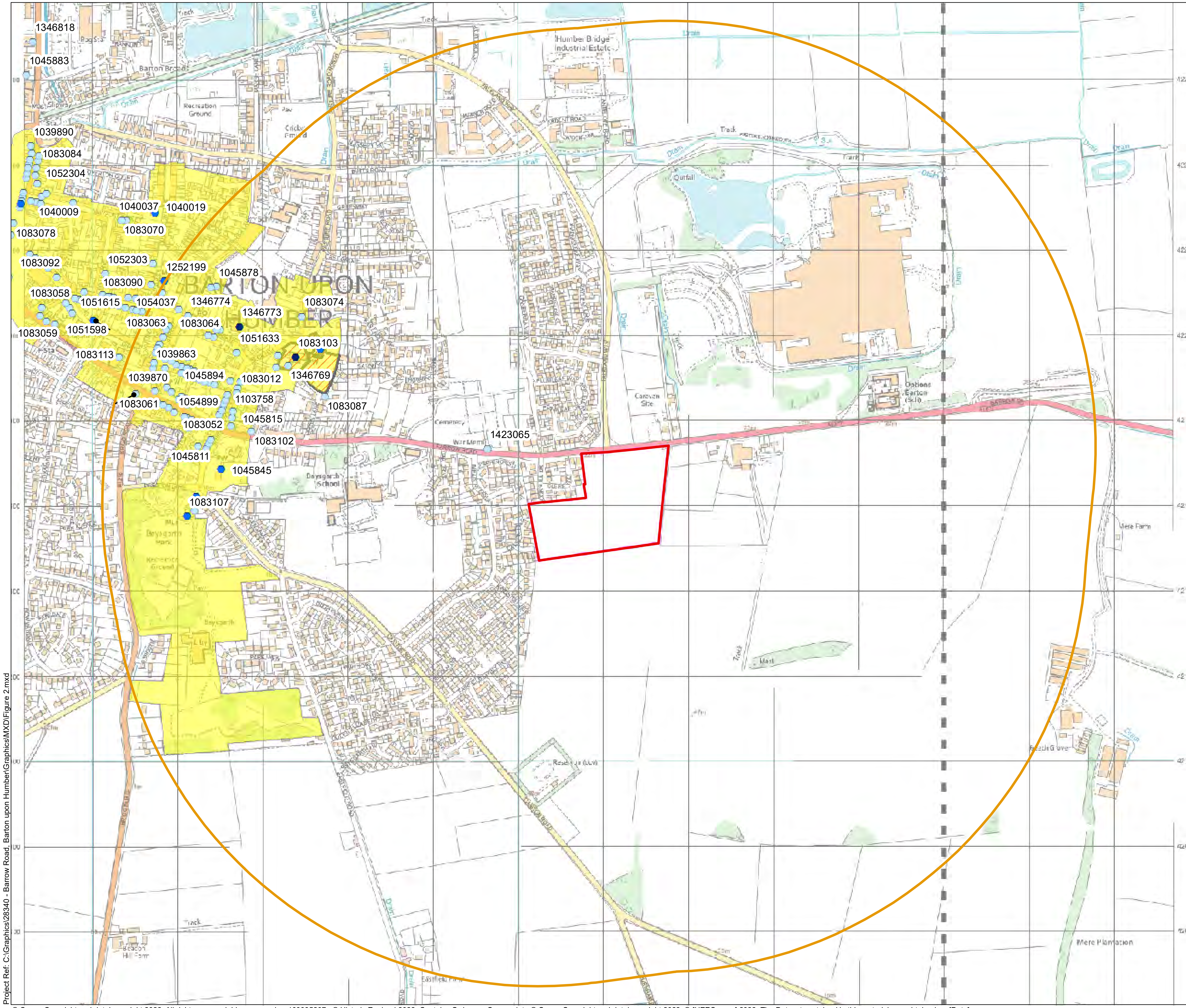
Scale at A4: 1:15,000

MAKING COMPLEX EASY

Figure 1

Site Location

© Crown Copyright and database right 2022. All rights reserved. Licence number 100035207


1346818
1045883
1039890
1083084
1052304
1040009
1040037
1040019
1083078
1083070
1083092
1052303
1252199
1045878
BARTON-UPON HUMBER
1083090
1083058
1051615
1054037
1346774
1083074
1346773
1083063
1083064
1083059
1051598
1051633
1083103
1083113
1039863
1039870
1045894
1083012
1346769
1083061
1054899
1103758
1083087
1083052
1045815
1083102
1423065
1045811
1045845
1083107
Humber Bridge Industrial Estate
Recreation Ground
Mere Farm
Mere Plantation
Eastfield Farm

Legend

Site

Search Area

Listed Buildings

Grade

- I
- II*
- II

LPA Conservation Areas

Scheduled Monuments

N

0 110 220m

Scale at A3: 1:8,500

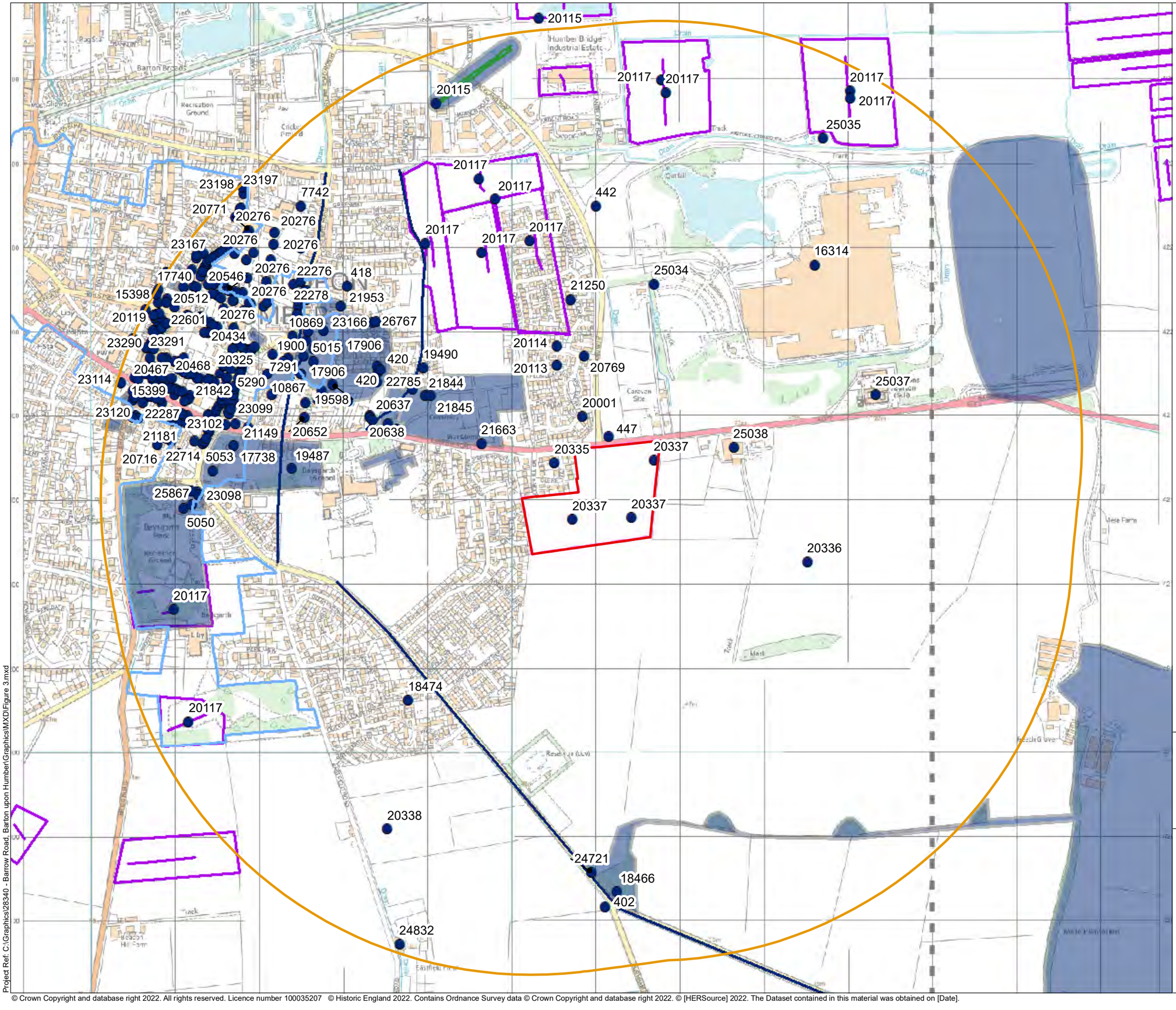
rps MAKING COMPLEX EASY

Figure 2

Designated Assets

Project Ref: C:\Graphics\28340 - Barrow Road, Barton upon Humber\Graphics\MXD\Figure 2.mxd

© Crown Copyright and database right 2022. All rights reserved. Licence number 100035207 © Historic England 2022. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2022. © [HERSource] 2022. The Dataset contained in this material was obtained on [Date].



Legend

🟥	Site
🟧	Search Area
🟦	Conservation Areas
●	Monumnets
━	Monumnets
▨	Monuments
━	Cropmarks
━	Ridge and Furrow

N

0 110 220m

Scale at A3: 1:8,500

MAKING
COMPLEX
EASY

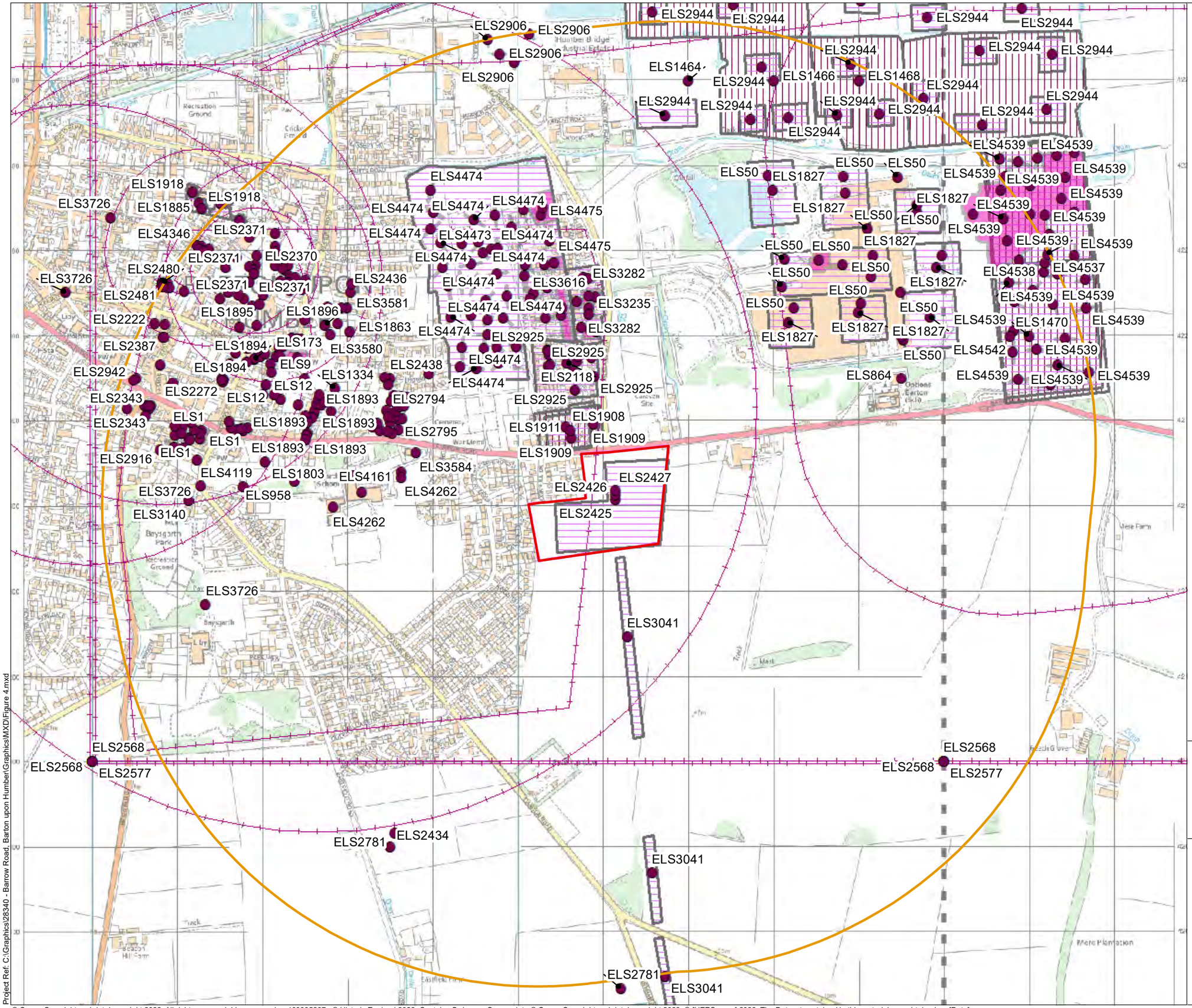
Figure 3

HER Data - Monuments

Project Ref: C:\Graphics\28340 - Barrow Road, Barton upon Humber\Graphics\MXD\Figure 3.mxd

© Crown Copyright and database right 2022. All rights reserved. Licence number 100035207 © Historic England 2022. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2022. © [HERSource] 2022. The Dataset contained in this material was obtained on [Date].

CH31/10/2022



Legend

- Site
- Search Area
- Events
- Excavation Areas
- Geophysical Survey
- Fieldwalked Areas
- Desk Based Assessments

N

0 110 220m

Scale at A3: 1:8,500

MAKING COMPLEX EASY

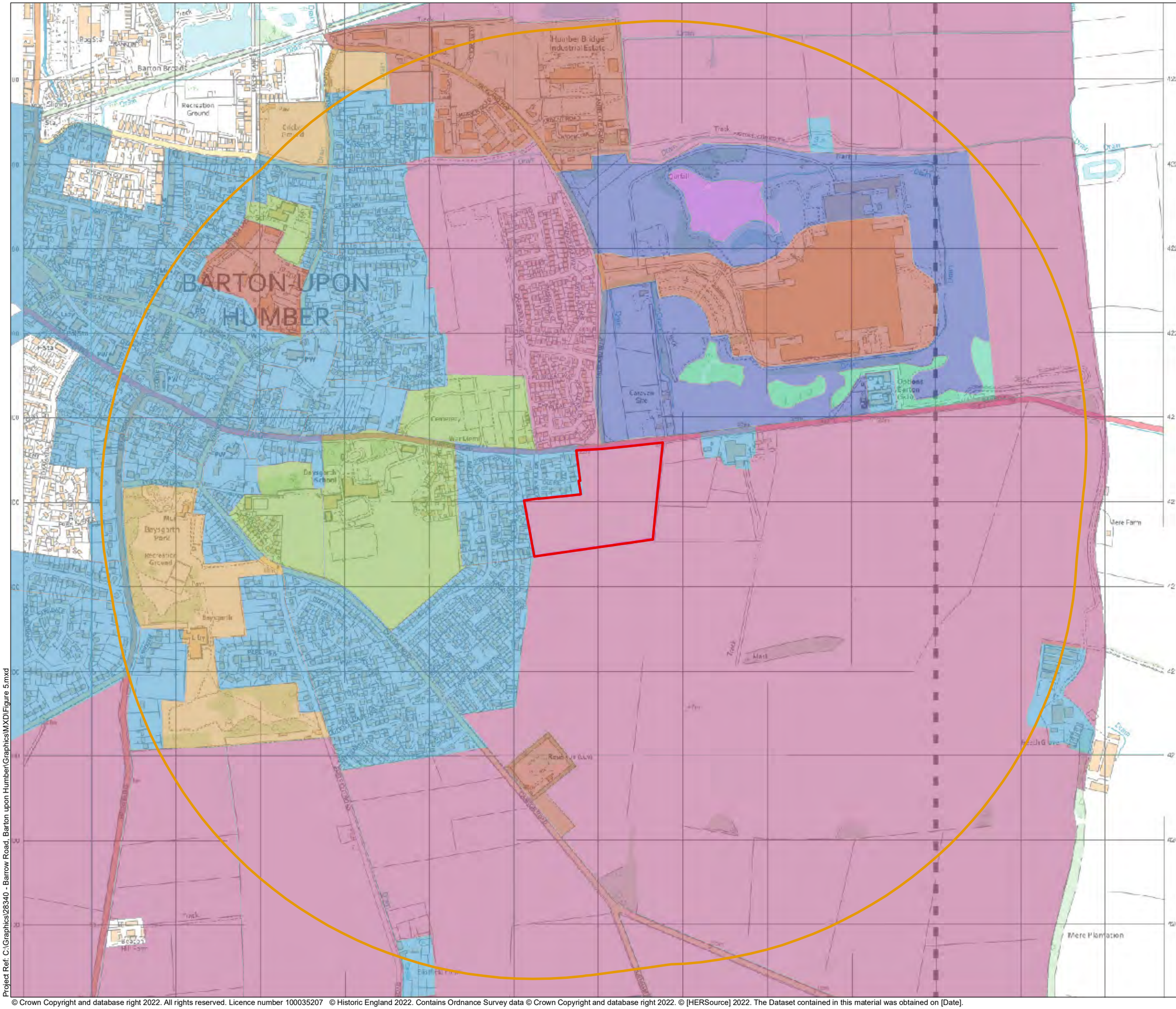
Figure 4

HER Data - Events

Project Ref: C:\Graphics\28340 - Barrow Road, Barton upon Humber\Graphics\MXD\Figure 4.mxd

© Crown Copyright and database right 2022. All rights reserved. Licence number 100035207 © Historic England 2022. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2022. © [HERSource] 2022. The Dataset contained in this material was obtained on [Date].

CH31/10/2022



Legend

- Site
- Search Area

BroadType

- Civic and Commercial
- Fields and Enclosed Land
- Industry
- Parkland
- Recreational Open Space
- Settlement
- Water and Wetland
- Woodland

N

0 110 220m

Scale at A3: 1:8,500

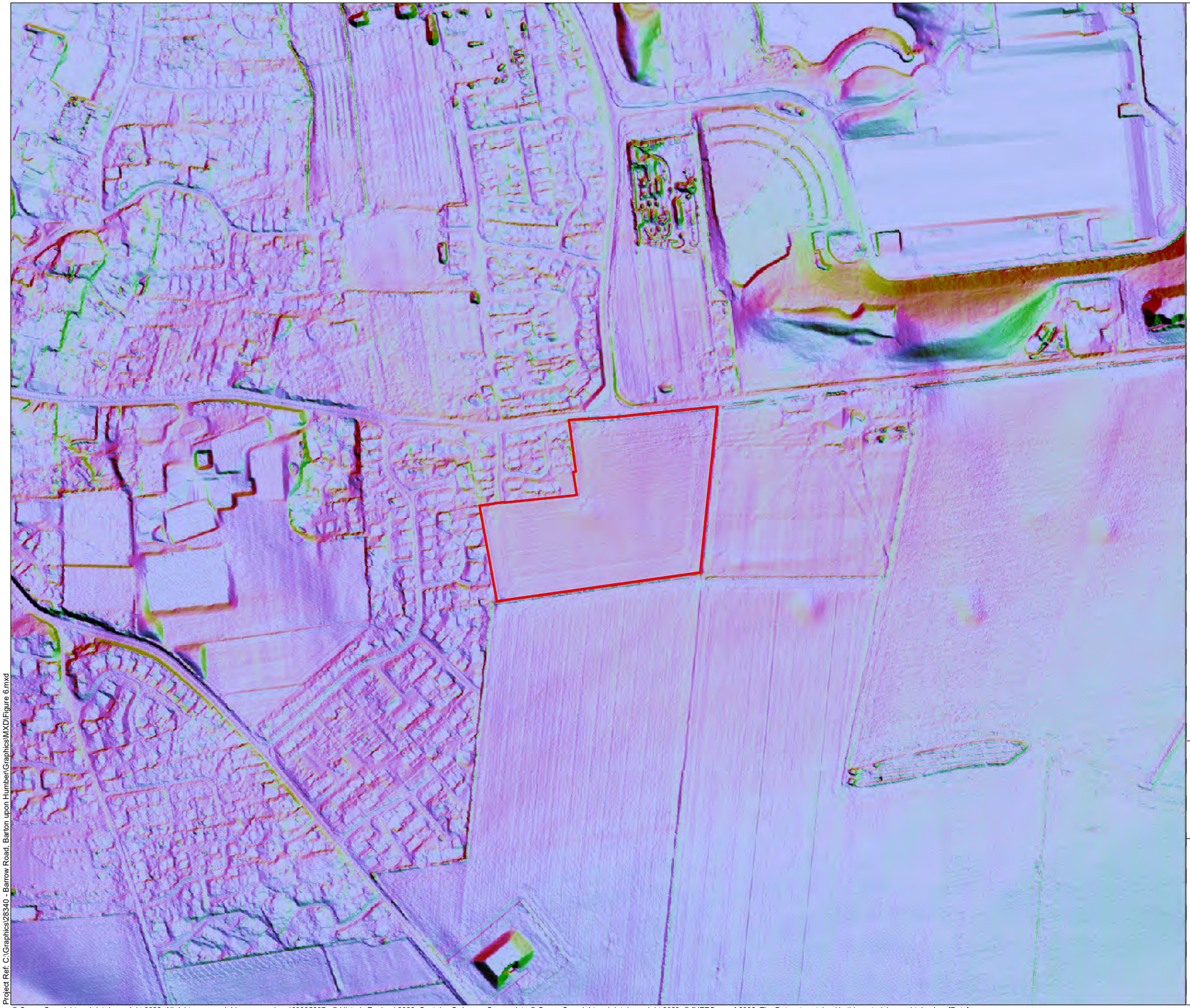
MAKING COMPLEX EASY

Figure 5 - HLC

Project Ref: C:\Graphics\28340 - Barrow Road, Barton upon Humber\Graphics\MXD\Figure 5.mxd

© Crown Copyright and database right 2022. All rights reserved. Licence number 100035207 © Historic England 2022. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2022. © [HERSource] 2022. The Dataset contained in this material was obtained on [Date].

CH31/10/2022



Legend

- Site
- Search Area

N

0 62.5 125m

Scale at A3: 1:5,000

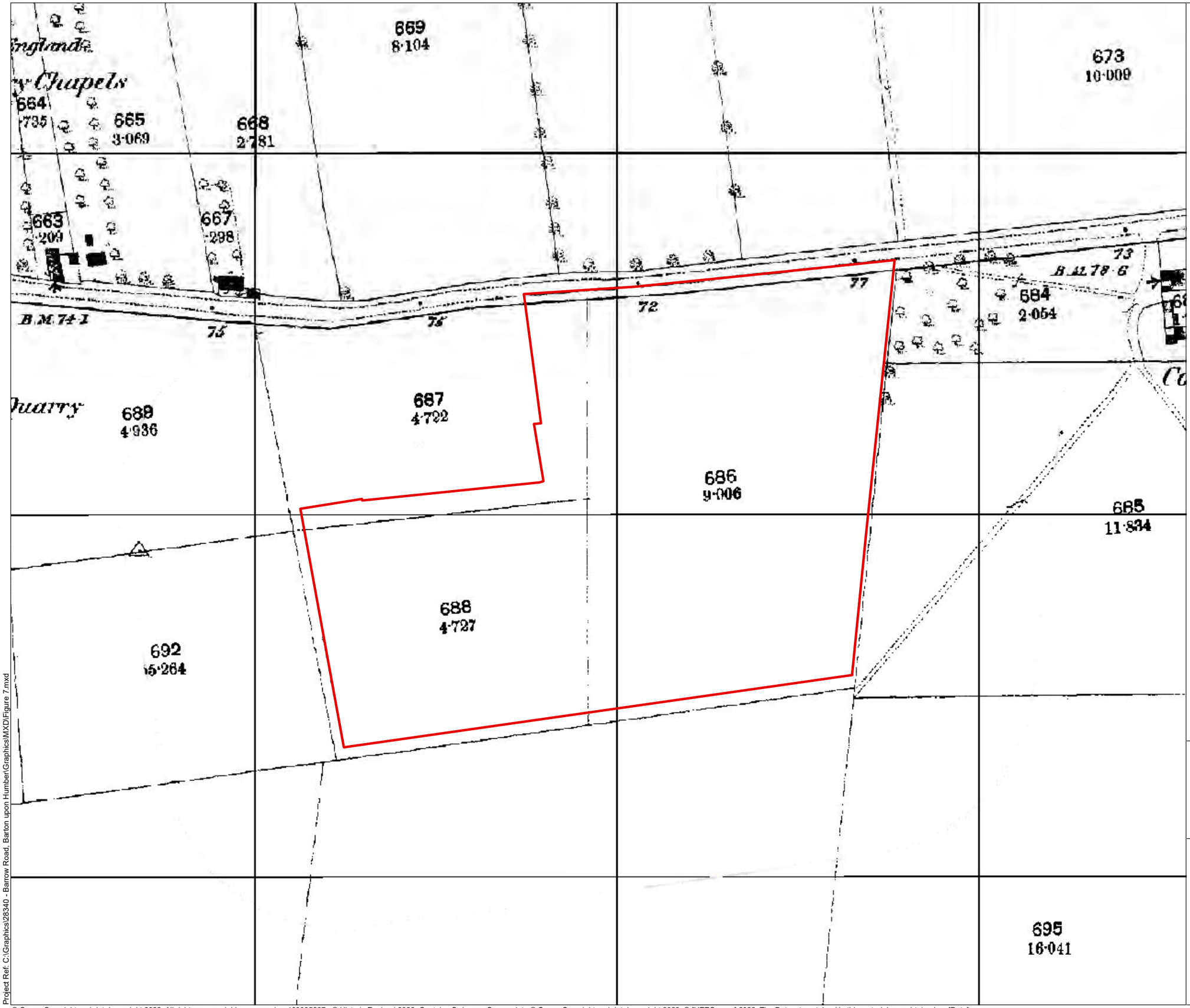
MAKING COMPLEX EASY

Figure 6 - LiDAR

Project Ref: C:\Graphics\28340 - Barrow Road, Barton upon Humber\Graphics\MXD\Figure 6.mxd

© Crown Copyright and database right 2022. All rights reserved. Licence number 100035207 © Historic England 2022. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2022. © [HERSource] 2022. The Dataset contained in this material was obtained on [Date].

CH31/10/2022



Legend

Site

N

0 25 50m

Scale at A3: 1:2,000

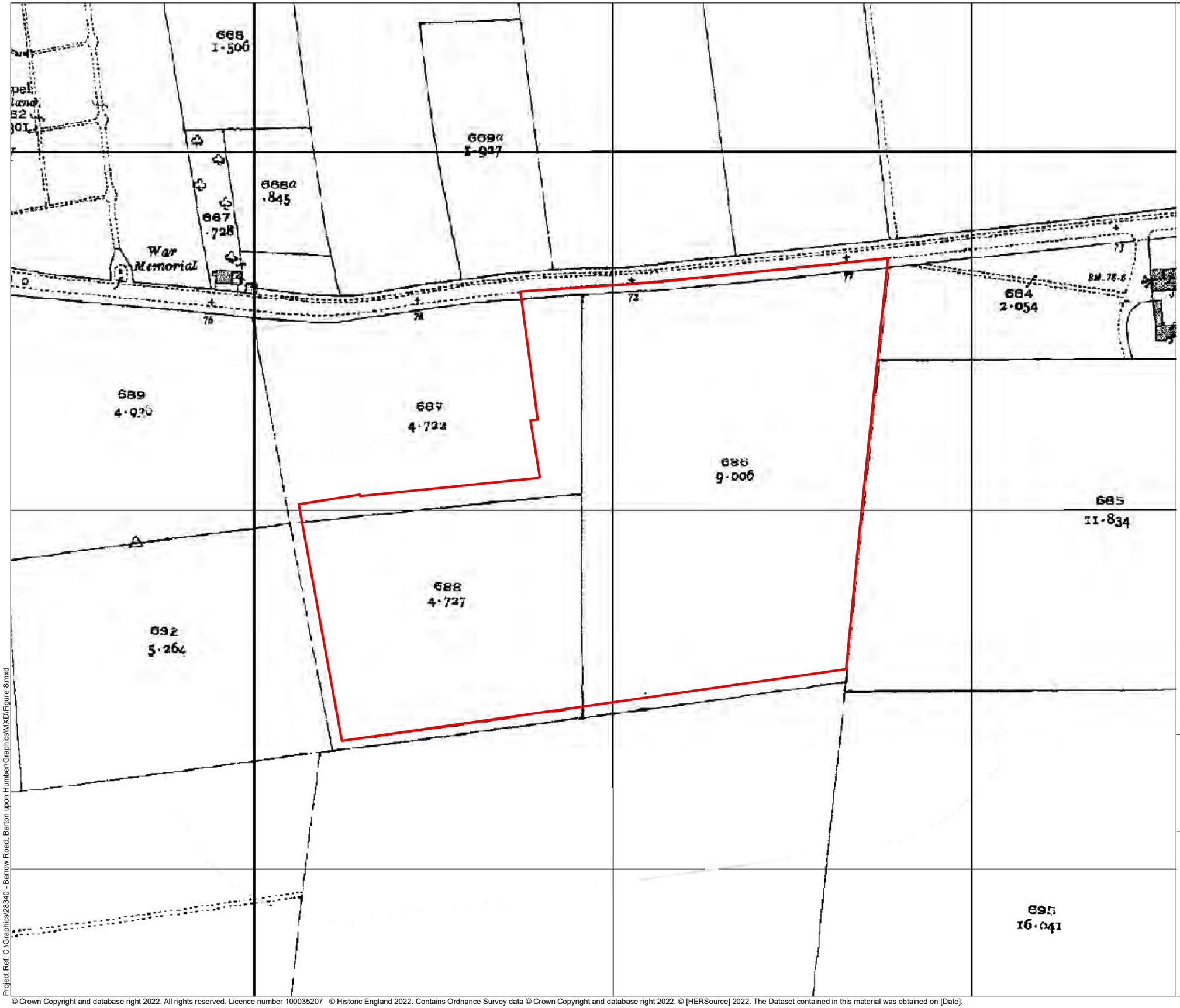
MAKING COMPLEX EASY

Figure 7 - 1887 OS Map

Project Ref: C:\Graphics\28340 - Barrow Road, Barton upon Humber\Graphics\MXD\Figure 7.mxd

© Crown Copyright and database right 2022. All rights reserved. Licence number 100035207 © Historic England 2022. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2022. © [HERSource] 2022. The Dataset contained in this material was obtained on [Date].

CH31/10/2022



Legend

Site

N

0 25 50m

Scale at A3: 1:2,000

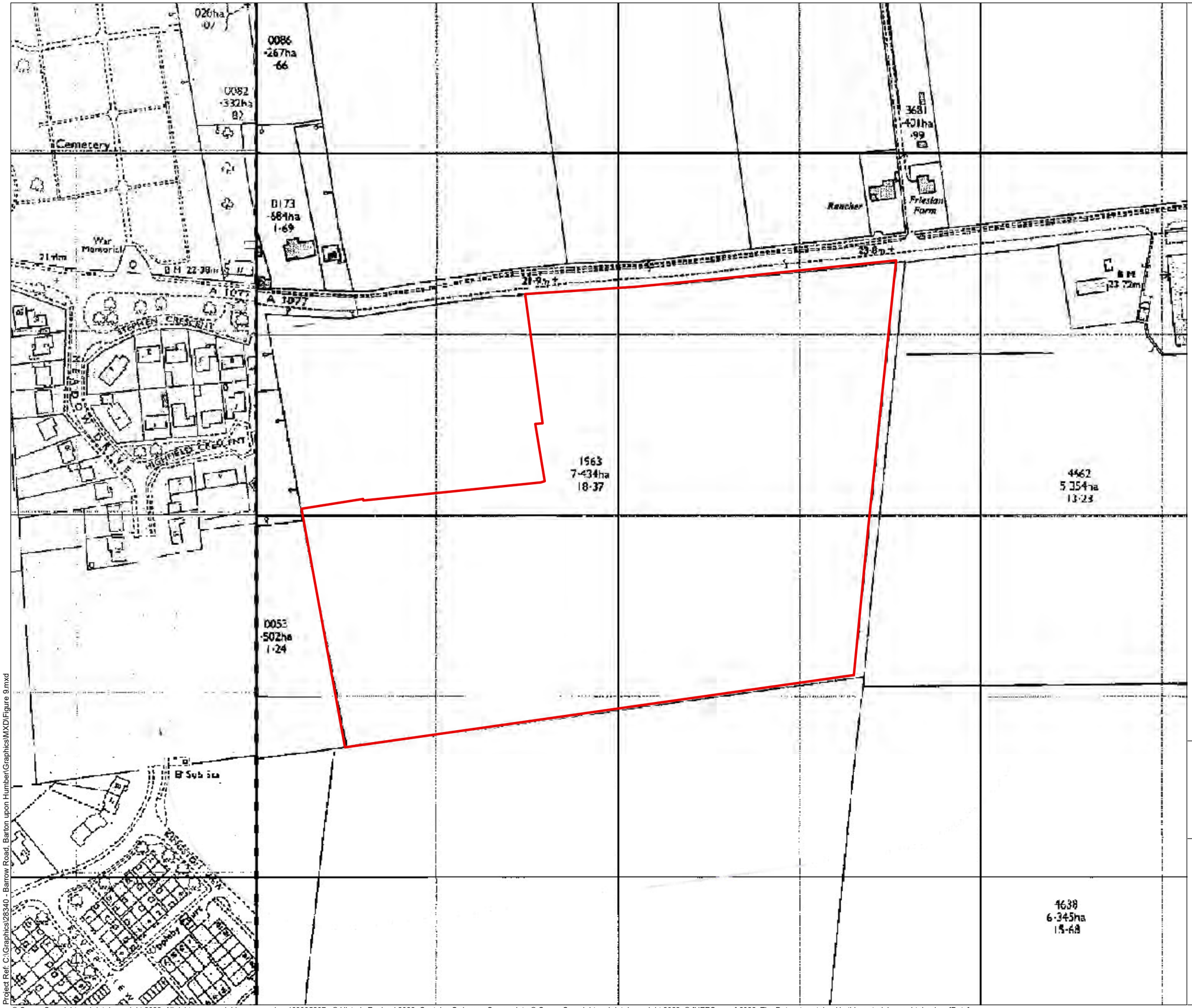
MAKING COMPLEX EASY

Figure 8 - 1932 OS Map

Project Ref: C:\Graphics\28340 - Barrow Road, Barton upon Humber\Graphics\MXD\Figure 8.mxd

© Crown Copyright and database right 2022. All rights reserved. Licence number 100035207 © Historic England 2022. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2022. © [HERSource] 2022. The Dataset contained in this material was obtained on [Date].

CH31/10/2022



Legend

Site

N

0 25 50m

Scale at A3: 1:2,000

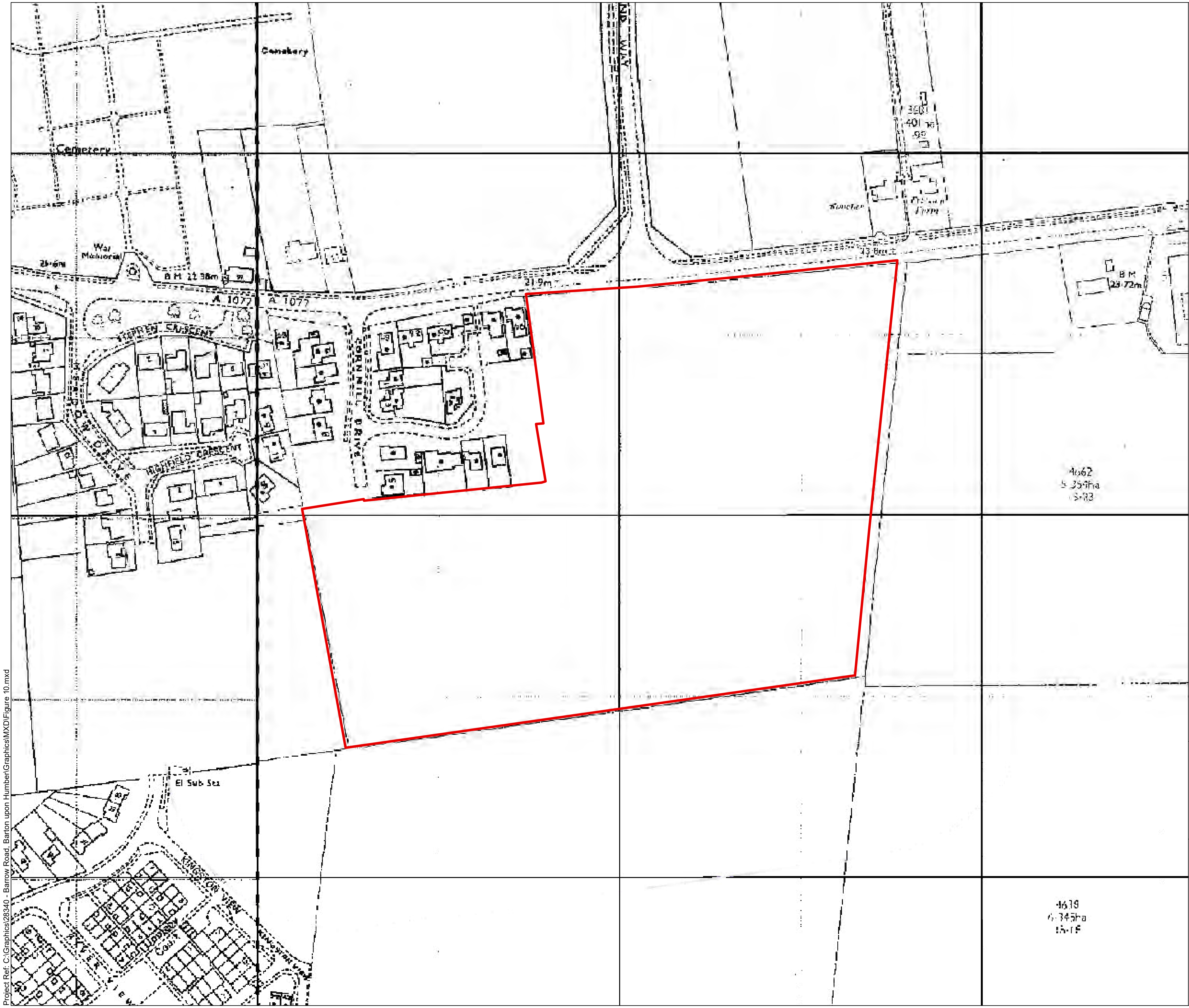
MAKING COMPLEX EASY

Figure 9 - 1968-78 OS Map

Project Ref: C:\Graphics\28340 - Barrow Road, Barton upon Humber\Graphics\MXD\Figure 9.mxd

© Crown Copyright and database right 2022. All rights reserved. Licence number 100035207 © Historic England 2022. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2022. © [HERSource] 2022. The Dataset contained in this material was obtained on [Date].

CH31/10/2022



Legend

Site

N

0 25 50m

Scale at A3: 1:2,000

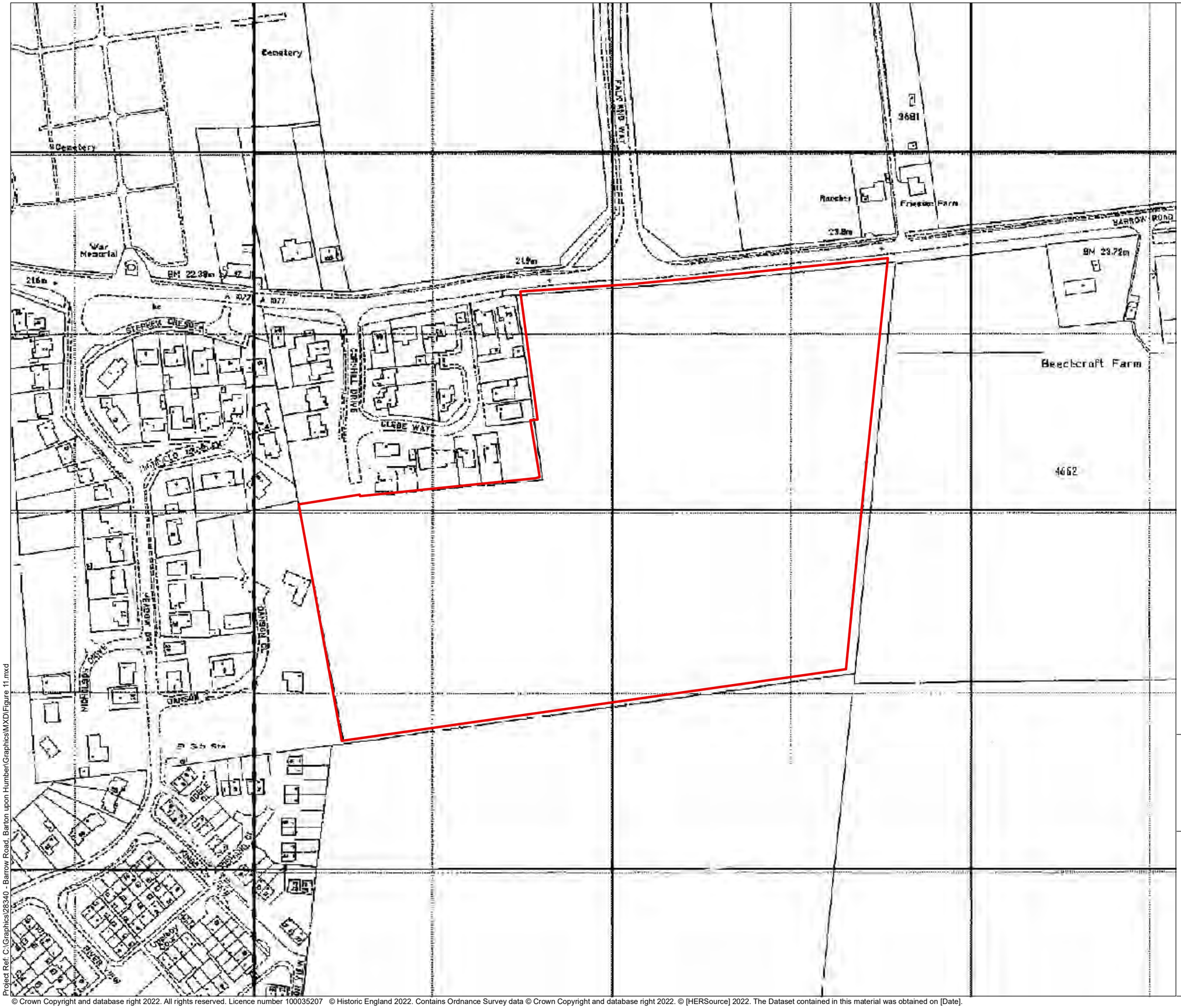
MAKING COMPLEX EASY

Figure 10 - 1983-5 OS Map

Project Ref: C:\Graphics\28340 - Barrow Road, Barton upon Humber\Graphics\MXD\Figure 10.mxd

© Crown Copyright and database right 2022. All rights reserved. Licence number 100035207 © Historic England 2022. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2022. © [HERSource] 2022. The Dataset contained in this material was obtained on [Date].

CH31/10/2022



Legend

Site

N

0 25 50m

Scale at A3: 1:2,000

MAKING COMPLEX EASY

Figure 11 - 1994 OS Map

Project Ref: C:\Graphics\28340 - Barrow Road, Barton upon Humber\Graphics\MXD\Figure 11.mxd

© Crown Copyright and database right 2022. All rights reserved. Licence number 100035207 © Historic England 2022. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2022. © [HERSource] 2022. The Dataset contained in this material was obtained on [Date].

PLATES

Plate 1: site from southeast corner looking towards northwest

Plate 2: site from the south west looking northeast

APPENDICES

Appendix 1

Gazetteer

HER NO.	Name	Location	Date
	Monuments		
401	CHURCH OF ST PETER	TA 0347 2194	Early Medieval/Dark Age to Second World War
402	WAYSIDE CROSS (SITE OF), BURNHAM ROAD	TA 0422 2063	Medieval
406	WATER MILL (SITE OF), PASTURE ROAD	TA 035 222	Medieval
408	CHURCH OF ST MARY	TA 0334 2201	Medieval to First World War
410	'CASTLE DIKE' TOWN DEFENCES (SITE OF)	TA 0325 2215	Medieval
413	ANGLO SAXON CEMETERY, CASTLEDYKE SOUTH	TA 0319 2174	Early Medieval/Dark Age
418	ROMAN & SAXO-NORMAN SETTLEMENT SITE, EAST ACRIDGE	TA 0361 2211	Roman to Early Medieval/Dark Age
420	RB & ANGLO SAXON POTTERY, SAXON CLOSE, 1962, 1965	TA 0368 2191	Roman to Post Medieval
420	RB & ANGLO SAXON POTTERY, SAXON CLOSE, 1962, 1965	TA 0368 2191	Roman to Post Medieval
422	MEDIEVAL, POST MEDIEVAL OCCUPATION, SOUTERGATE	TA 033 220	Medieval to Post Medieval
424	FRANKISH BRONZE BOWL, CASTLEDYKE SOUTH	TA 031 217	Early Medieval/Dark Age
428	RB POTTERY, POSSIBLE DOVECOTES, TYRWHITT HALL GARDEN	TA 035 219	Roman to Post Medieval
442	PERFORATED STONE ADZE	TA 042 223	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age
447	CIRCULAR SOIL MARK	TA 0423 2175	Unknown
1900	TYRWHITT HALL, BECK HILL (E SIDE)	TA 0353 2196	Post Medieval
3340	CASTLE (SITE OF), CASTLEDYKE SOUTH	TA 0321 2179	Medieval
4666	POTTERY, PRIESTGATE	TA 032 218	Medieval
4667	MEDEIVAL AND POST MEDIEVAL POTTERY, GLEBE HOUSE	TA 032 217	Medieval to Post Medieval
4762	BARTON BECK, BECK HILL	TA 033 219	Unknown
5015	SAXON MANOR HOUSE (SITE OF), TYRWHITT HALL	TA 0353 2193	Early Medieval/Dark Age to Medieval
5050	BAYSGARTH HOUSE, BRIGG ROAD	TA 0322 2158	Post Medieval
5052	24 (COB HALL), PRIEST GATE	TA 0318 2194	Post Medieval
5053	BARDNEY HALL, WHITECROSS STREET	TA 0329 2167	Post Medieval
5069	PREMISES TO SW OF WHITE CROSS GARAGE	TA 0337 2177	Post Medieval
5070	THE VICARAGE, BECK HILL	TA 0343 2194	Post Medieval
5075	26 BURGATE	TA 0330 2201	Post Medieval
5076	GLEBE HOUSE, CASTLEDYKE SOUTH	TA 0321 2171	Post Medieval
5082	THE GEORGE HOTEL, GEORGE STREET	TA 0314 2186	Post Medieval
5083	1-5 (ODD) GREEN LANE	TA 0351 2183	Post Medieval
5085	2 (ELM TREE HOUSE), HIGH STREET	TA 0320 2206	Post Medieval to Modern
5089	1-5 (ODD) KING STREET	TA 0315 2196	Post Medieval
5090	FLOUR MILL, MARKET LANE (S SIDE)	TA 0322 2178	Post Medieval
5091	3 & 4 MARKET PLACE	TA 0318 2186	Post Medieval

5093	5 & 7 PASTURE ROAD	TA 0349 2204	Post Medieval
5094	4 PRIEST GATE	TA 0324 2192	Post Medieval
5095	1 SOUTERGATE	TA 0327 2211	Post Medieval
5097	2 (THE BLUEBELL INN), WHITECROSS STREET	TA 0332 2178	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century
5168	28 BURGATE (N SIDE)	TA 0329 2201	Post Medieval
5170	32 (THE POST OFFICE) AND 34 & 36 BURGATE (N SIDE)	TA 0323 2204	Post Medieval
5171	7 & 9 BURGATE (S SIDE)	TA 0333 2196	Post Medieval
5172	13 BURGATE (S SIDE)	TA 0328 2200	Post Medieval
5173	15 BURGATE (S SIDE)	TA 0327 2200	Post Medieval
5196	7 & 9 GEORGE STREET (W SIDE)	TA 0313 2190	Post Medieval
5197	11 TO 15 (ODD), GEORGE STREET (W SIDE)	TA 0314 2192	Post Medieval
5198	17 GEORGE STREET (W SIDE)	TA 0314 2194	Post Medieval
5199	16 GEORGE STREET (E SIDE)	TA 0317 2192	Post Medieval
5200	14 GREEN LANE (E SIDE)	TA 0354 2185	Post Medieval
5201	4 (POLICE STATION), HIGH STREET (N SIDE)	TA 0318 2207	Post Medieval
5234	WHEATSHEAF HOTEL, HOLYDYKE (S SIDE)	TA 0310 2186	Post Medieval
5235	7 KING STREET (W SIDE)	TA 0314 2197	Post Medieval
5236	9 TO 13 (ODD), KING STREET (W SIDE)	TA 0315 2198	Post Medieval
5237	17 & 19 KING STREET (W SIDE)	TA 0316 2200	Post Medieval
5238	23 KING STREET (W SIDE)	TA 0317 2201	Post Medieval
5239	25 KING STREET (W SIDE)	TA 0318 2202	Post Medieval
5240	3 MARKET LANE (S SIDE)	TA 0323 2180	Post Medieval
5241	7 MARKET LANE (S SIDE)	TA 0322 2180	Post Medieval
5242	9 MARKET LANE	TA 0321 2180	Post Medieval
5243	6 & 7 MARKET PLACE (SITE OF)	TA 0320 2186	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century
5244	THE CONSTITUTIONAL CLUB, MARKET PLACE (N SIDE)	TA 0321 2186	Post Medieval
5245	10 MARKET PLACE (N SIDE)	TA 0321 2185	Post Medieval
5246	11 MARKET PLACE (E SIDE)	TA 0323 2184	Post Medieval
5247	12 MARKET PLACE (E SIDE)	TA 0322 2183	Post Medieval
5248	15 MARKET PLACE (S SIDE)	TA 0319 2181	Post Medieval
5249	16, 17 TO 19 MARKET PLACE (S SIDE)	TA 0317 2183	Post Medieval
5250	KINGSTON HOUSE, MARKET PLACE (S SIDE)	TA 0316 2183	Post Medieval
5251	21 MARKET PLACE (S SIDE)	TA 0315 2184	Post Medieval
5259	8 & 10 PRIESTGATE (N SIDE)	TA 0322 2192	Post Medieval
5260	12 PRIESTGATE (N SIDE)	TA 0322 2192	Post Medieval
5261	16 PRIESTGATE (N SIDE)	TA 0321 2193	Post Medieval
5262	14, 18 & 20 PRIESTGATE (N SIDE)	TA 0322 2194	Post Medieval
5263	22 PRIESTGATE (N SIDE)	TA 0320 2193	Post Medieval
5264	26 PRIESTGATE (N SIDE)	TA 0317 2194	Post Medieval
5265	3 PRIESTGATE (S SIDE)	TA 0328 2188	Post Medieval
5266	5 PRIESTGATE (S SIDE)	TA 0327 2188	Post Medieval
5267	7 & 7A PRIESTGATE (S SIDE)	TA 0326 2189	Post Medieval

5268	9 PRIESTGATE (S SIDE)	TA 0325 2188	Post Medieval
5269	11 PRIESTGATE (S SIDE)	TA 0324 2190	Post Medieval
5270	13 & 15 PRIESTGATE (S SIDE)	TA 0323 2190	Post Medieval
5271	17 PRIESTGATE (S SIDE)	TA 0322 2190	Post Medieval
5272	19 PRIESTGATE (S SIDE)	TA 0321 2191	Post Medieval
5273	3 SOUTERGATE (N SIDE)	TA 0329 2211	Post Medieval
5288	8 WHITECROSS STREET (E SIDE)	TA 0332 2180	Post Medieval
5289	10 WHITECROSS STREET (E SIDE)	TA 0333 2181	Post Medieval
5290	14 (LAUREL HOUSE), WHITECROSS STREET (E SIDE)	TA 0334 2185	Post Medieval
5291	16 WHITECROSS STREET (E SIDE)	TA 0334 2186	Post Medieval
5292	18 WHITECROSS STREET (E SIDE)	TA 0334 2187	Post Medieval
5293	20 WHITECROSS STREET (E SIDE)	TA 0335 2189	Post Medieval
5294	11, 13, & 15 WHITECROSS STREET (W SIDE)	TA 0324 2174	Post Medieval
5295	17 WHITECROSS STREET (W SIDE)	TA 0326 2173	Post Medieval
5296	19 WHITECROSS STREET (W SIDE)	TA 0327 2173	Post Medieval
5297	21 & 23 WHITECROSS STREET (W SIDE)	TA 0327 2174	Post Medieval
5298	25 (THE VOLUNTEER INN), WHITECROSS STREET (W SIDE)	TA 0329 2179	Post Medieval
5299	35 & 37 WHITECROSS STREET (W SIDE)	TA 0329 2179	Post Medieval
5300	41 WHITECROSS STREET (W SIDE)	TA 0329 2181	Post Medieval
5301	43 WHITECROSS STREET (W SIDE)	TA 0330 2182	Post Medieval
5302	45 WHITECROSS STREET (W SIDE)	TA 0331 2183	Post Medieval
5303	47 WHITECROSS STREET (W SIDE)	TA 0331 2183	Post Medieval
5304	49 WHITECROSS STREET (W SIDE)	TA 0331 2184	Post Medieval
5305	51 WHITECROSS STREET (W SIDE)	TA 0331 2186	Post Medieval
5306	55 & 57 WHITECROSS STREET (W SIDE)	TA 0332 2189	Post Medieval
7125	CHURCHYARD CROSS TO CHURCH OF ST PETER, BECK HILL	TA 0345 2193	Medieval to Post Medieval
7291	CHURCHYARD WALL TO SW OF CHURCH OF ST PETER	TA 0350 2194	Post Medieval
7742	BRONZE TUMBREL	TA 035 223	Medieval
9437	GATE PIERS, GARDEN WALL AND LODGES, BAYSGARTH	TA 0323 2162	Post Medieval
9438	FORMER STABLES TO BAYSGARTH TO E OF HOUSE, BRIGG ROAD	TA 0324 2159	Post Medieval
10867	ANGLO-SAXON OCCUPATION, S OF BARTON VICARAGE, EXCAVATED 1981	TA 0342 2190	Roman to Post Medieval
10869	POSSIBLE A/S OCCUPATION, PASTURE ROAD/BECK HILL, 1982	TA 0348 2199	Early Medieval/Dark Age
12636	MEDIEVAL OCCUPATION, BIRKETT'S GARAGE, BARROW ROAD, 1990	TA 0343 2185	Post Roman
15398	ODD FELLOWS HALL, HIGH STREET (N SIDE)	TA 0316 2207	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century
15399	K6 TELEPHONE KIOSK, MARKET PLACE (N SIDE)	TA 0320 2185	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century
15492	`BARTON STREET' PREHISTORIC-RB TRACKWAY	TA 079 172	Early Neolithic to Roman

16314	IRON AGE/ROMANO BRITISH SETTLEMENT, N OF GLEBE FARM	TA 0472 2216	Early Iron Age to Early Medieval/Dark Age
17738	PRESBYTERY, ST AUGUSTINES, WHITECROSS STREET	TA 0334 2173	Mid 20th Century to Late 20th Century
17739	NATIONAL WESTMINSTER BANK, MARKET PLACE (N SIDE)	TA 0316 2186	Early 20th Century
17740	FORMER PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL, QUEEN STREET (E SIDE)	TA 0316 2210	Post Medieval to Unknown
17906	SUB CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE (POSSIBLE DANISH BURH), EAST ACRIDGE	TA 035 219	Early Medieval/Dark Age
17906	SUB CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE (POSSIBLE DANISH BURH), EAST ACRIDGE	TA 035 219	Early Medieval/Dark Age
18466	LODGE (SITE OF), CAISTOR ROAD	TA 0425 2067	Post Medieval
18474	MILL (SITE OF), CAISTOR ROAD (W SIDE)	TA 0375 2112	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century
19487	POSSIBLE MEDIEVAL EARTHWORK	TA 0347 2167	Medieval
19490	NUREMBERG JETON, SAXON CLOSE	TA 0379 2191	Post Medieval
19598	CHALK FOUNDATIONS, 16 GREEN LANE	TA 0357 2187	Unknown
20001	PREHISTORIC POTTERY AND FLINT, FALKLAND WAY	TA 0416 2179	Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age
20113	IRON AGE OR MEDIEVAL FIELD BOUNDARIES, W OF FALKLAND WAY	TA 041 219	Medieval
20114	MEDIEVAL TRACKWAY AND POSSIBLE STRUCTURE, W OF FALKLAND WAY	TA 04107 21966	Early Medieval/Dark Age to Medieval
20115	POSSIBLE HOLLOW WAY	TA 0393 2263	Medieval to Post Medieval
20117	OPEN FIELD SYSTEM, BARTON UPON HUMBER	TA 026 205	Medieval
20119	LATE MEDIEVAL BUILDING, 9-11 HIGH STREET	TA 0315 2203	Medieval to Post Medieval
20276	FORMER ELSWICK HOPPER CYCLE WORKS, MARSH LANE	TA 033 221	Edwardian to Late 20th Century
20277	FORMER ELSWICK HOPPER OFFICES, BRIGG ROAD	TA 0312 2184	Post Medieval to Edwardian
20319	CHANTRY CHAPEL OF ST THOMAS (SITE OF)	TA 0331 2205	Medieval to Second World War
20325	MEDIEVAL PITS, 55 WHITECROSS STREET	TA 0330 2190	Medieval
20335	WINDMILL (SITE OF), BARROW ROAD	TA 041 216	Post Medieval
20336	FORMER CHALK PIT, CORNHILL FARM	TA 0470 2145	Medieval to Post Medieval
20337	GEOPHYSICAL ANOMALIES, S OF BARROW ROAD	TA 042 216	Unknown
20337	GEOPHYSICAL ANOMALIES, S OF BARROW ROAD	TA 042 216	Unknown
20337	GEOPHYSICAL ANOMALIES, S OF BARROW ROAD	TA 042 216	Unknown
20338	LINEAR DITCHES, EASTFIELD ROAD	TA 037 208	Unknown
20341	WHITE CROSS TAVERN (SITE OF), WHITECROSS STREET	TA 0332 2188	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century
20434	MEDIEVAL MARKET, BECK HILL	TA 0337 2195	Medieval
20467	POST MEDIEVAL CELLARS, 3-4 MARKET PLACE	TA 03185 21879	Post Medieval
20468	MEDIEVAL PITS, 3-4 MARKET PLACE	TA 03193 21889	Medieval
20511	TANNERY (SITE OF), SOUTERGATE	TA 03419 22070	Post Medieval

20512	STONE-LINED WELL, SOUTERGATE	TA 03301 22087	Medieval to Post Medieval
20546	LATE SAXON & MEDIEVAL OCCUPATION, N OF SOUTERGATE	TA 033 221	Early Medieval/Dark Age to Medieval
20547	POST MEDIEVAL OCCUPATION, N OF SOUTERGATE	TA 0333 2209	Post Medieval
20637	WORKED FLINT, 89 BARROW ROAD	TA 03662 21801	Early Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age
20638	ROMAN POTTERY AND BRICK, 89 BARROW ROAD	TA 03663 21796	Early Iron Age to Roman
20639	ROMAN BUILDING, BARROW ROAD AREA	TA 03 21	Roman
20640	EARLY MEDIEVAL AND MEDIEVAL OCCUPATION, 89 BARROW ROAD	TA 03670 21790	Early Medieval/Dark Age to Medieval
20652	MEDIEVAL DITCHES, 1b GREEN LANE	TA 03507 21797	Medieval
20716	POSTHOLE & PIT, 20 CASTLEDYKE SOUTH	TA 03158 21732	Unknown
20769	WORKED FLINT, W OF FALKLAND WAY	TA 04172 21944	Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age
20771	POST MEDIEVAL BUILDING (SITE OF), MARSH LANE	TA 03344 22273	Post Medieval
21129	ANGLO-SAXON AND MEDIEVAL DITCHES, 12 GREEN LANE	TA 03540 21837	Early Medieval/Dark Age to Post Medieval
21149	MEDIEVAL PITS AND BUILDINGS, NORTH OF BARROW ROAD	TA 0334 2178	Medieval to Post Medieval
21181	HUMAN REMAINS, NORTH OF CASTLEDYKE SOUTH	TA 0320 2178	Early Medieval/Dark Age
21245	LONG'S MANSION (SITE OF), HIGH STREET	TA 0318 2208	Post Medieval
21246	WALL FOUNDATIONS, ELM TREE HOUSE	TA 0322 2210	Post Medieval
21250	IRON AGE AND ROMAN DITCHES, WEST OF FALKLAND WAY	TA 0414 2207	Middle Iron Age to Roman
21444	ANGLO-SAXON AND MEDIEVAL OCCUPATION, 91 BARROW ROAD	TA 0371 2181	Early Medieval/Dark Age to Medieval
21503	LANDSCAPE GARDEN, BARDNEY HALL	TA 0340 2169	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century
21504	LANDSCAPE PARK, BAYSGARTH	TA 0318 2146	Post Medieval to Modern
21506	FORMER LANDSCAPE GARDEN, BARROW HALL	TA 0552 2035	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century
21599	SEAFORTH, 91 BARROW ROAD	TA 0370 2178	Post Medieval to Modern
21663	WAR MEMORIAL, BARROW ROAD	TA 0392 2173	Early 20th Century to 21st Century
21842	ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL (SITE OF)	TA 0324 2189	Post Medieval to Early 20th Century
21843	GRAVEYARD	TA 0343 2189	Post Medieval
21844	NONCONFORMIST MORTUARY CHAPEL	TA 0379 2184	Post Medieval to Modern
21845	CHURCH OF ENGLAND MORTUARY CHAPEL	TA 0380 2184	Post Medieval to Modern
21953	PIT OR DITCH, SAXON POTTERY, KINGDOM HALL SITE	TA 0359 2206	Early Medieval/Dark Age
21954	12th CENTURY DEFENSIVE DITCH	TA 034 219	Medieval
22276	17 PASTURE ROAD (MALT PROCESSING BUILDING)	TA 0348 2211	Post Medieval to Modern

22277	19 PASTURE ROAD (THE OLD BREWERY)	TA 0350 2213	Post Medieval to Modern
22278	17 PASTURE ROAD (THE HOP STORE)	TA 0349 2212	Post Medieval to Modern
22279	ROPEWALK (SITE OF), CATHERINE STREET	TA 0320 2213	Post Medieval
22280	ROPEWALK (SITE OF), CATHERINE STREET	TA 0321 2212	Post Medieval
22284	SMITHY (SITE OF), BRIGG ROAD	TA 0308 2177	Post Medieval
22285	PINFOLD (SITE OF) BRIGG ROAD	TA 0309 2176	Post Medieval
22286	F. HOPPER & CO WORKSHOP (SITE OF)	TA 0308 2183	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century
22287	MASONIC COTTAGE, BRIGG ROAD	TA 0310 2180	Post Medieval to Modern
22288	TIMBER YARD (SITE OF), BIRGG ROAD	TA 0305 2177	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century
22416	SCHOOL HOUSE, QUEEN STREET, BARTON UPON HUMBER	TA 0317 2214	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century
22601	BUILDING FOUNDATIONS, 25 KING STREET	TA 0316 2202	Medieval to Post Medieval
22714	POST-MEDIEVAL RITUAL DEPOSITS, 17 AND 19 WHITECROSS STREET	TA 0326 2173	Early Medieval/Dark Age to Post Medieval
22785	ANGLO-SAXON POTTERY, 33 NORMAN CLOSE	TA 0368 2188	Early Medieval/Dark Age
22837	LATE IRON AGE OR ROMAN PIT, SAXON CLOSE	TA 0368 2190	Late Iron Age to Roman
23098	2, CAISTOR ROAD	TA 0325 2162	Post Medieval to Modern
23099	10, WHITECROSS STREET	TA 0332 2181	Post Medieval to Modern
23100	10A WINSTONIA, WHITECROSS STREET	TA 0333 2182	Post Medieval to Modern
23101	12, WHITECROSS STREET	TA 0334 2183	Post Medieval to Modern
23102	8, WHITECROSS STREET	TA 0332 2181	Post Medieval to Modern
23103	6, MARKET LANE	TA 0329 2179	Post Medieval to Modern
23104	33, WHITECROSS STREET	TA 0328 2177	Post Medieval to Modern
23105	10, MARKET LANE	TA 0327 2180	Post Medieval to Modern
23106	27, WHITECROSS STREET	TA 0328 2176	Post Medieval to Modern
23107	8, MARKET LANE	TA 0328 2180	Post Medieval to Modern
23108	31, WHITECROSS STREET	TA 0328 2177	Post Medieval to Modern
23109	2, MARKET LANE	TA 0329 2179	Post Medieval to Modern
23110	29, WHITECROSS STREET	TA 0328 2176	Post Medieval to Modern
23114	5, HOLYDYKE	TA 0307 2187	Post Medieval to Modern

23116	2, GEORGE STREET	TA 0316 2186	Post Medieval to Modern
23117	4, HOLYDYKE	TA 0311 2188	Post Medieval to Modern
23118	10, GEORGE STREET	TA 0316 2189	Post Medieval to Modern
23119	6, GEORGE STREET	TA 0316 2188	Post Medieval to Modern
23120	4, BRIGG ROAD	TA 0310 2184	Post Medieval to Modern
23121	BARTON ON HUMBER TRADING, BRIGG ROAD	TA 0312 2183	Post Medieval to Modern
23122	6, BRIGG ROAD	TA 0309 2183	Post Medieval to Modern
23123	22A, MARKET PLACE	TA 0314 2184	Post Medieval to Modern
23124	8, GEORGE STREET	TA 0316 2189	Post Medieval to Modern
23125	6, HOLYDYKE	TA 0310 2189	Post Medieval to Modern
23126	2, HOLYDYKE	TA 0311 2188	Post Medieval to Modern
23127	3 - 5, GEORGE STREET	TA 0314 2188	Post Medieval to Modern
23128	2, BRIGG ROAD	TA 0310 2184	Post Medieval to Modern
23129	6, CASTLEDYKE SOUTH	TA 0311 2179	Post Medieval to Modern
23131	1, BRIGG ROAD	TA 0309 2179	Post Medieval to Modern
23132	16, MARKET LANE	TA 0323 2184	Post Medieval to Modern
23133	51, WHITECROSS STREET	TA 0330 2186	Post Medieval to Modern
23136	30 BURGARTH HOUSE, BURGATE	TA 0328 2202	Post Medieval to Modern
23137	14, BURGATE	TA 0334 2197	Post Medieval to Modern
23138	32, WHITECROSS STREET	TA 0336 2192	Post Medieval to Modern
23139	5, BURGATE	TA 0333 2195	Post Medieval to Modern
23140	6, BURGATE	TA 0336 2195	Post Medieval to Modern
23141	4, BURGATE	TA 0337 2195	Post Medieval to Modern
23142	1, ST MARYS LANE	TA 0331 2191	Post Medieval to Modern
23143	3, ST MARYS LANE	TA 0331 2192	Post Medieval to Modern
23144	12, BURGATE	TA 0335 2197	Post Medieval to Modern
23145	8, BURGATE	TA 0336 2196	Post Medieval to Modern

23146	10, BURGATE	TA 0336 2196	Post Medieval to Modern
23147	2 VETERINARY SURGERY, BURGATE	TA 0337 2195	Post Medieval to Modern
23148	24, BURGATE	TA 0333 2198	Post Medieval to Modern
23150	30, WHITECROSS STREET	TA 0335 2191	Post Medieval to Modern
23151	28, WHITECROSS STREET	TA 0335 2191	Post Medieval to Modern
23152	59, WHITECROSS STREET	TA 0333 2191	Post Medieval to Modern
23153	26, WHITECROSS STREET	TA 0335 2190	Post Medieval to Modern
23154	24, WHITECROSS STREET	TA 0335 2190	Post Medieval to Modern
23155	1, BECK HILL	TA 0338 2195	Post Medieval to Modern
23156	3, BECK HILL	TA 0339 2196	Post Medieval to Modern
23159	9, PASTURE ROAD	TA 0349 2206	Post Medieval to Modern
23160	11, PASTURE ROAD	TA 0349 2207	Post Medieval to Modern
23161	3, PASTURE ROAD	TA 0349 2203	Post Medieval to Modern
23162	3, PASTURE ROAD	TA 0349 2202	Post Medieval to Modern
23163	12, PASTURE ROAD	TA 0351 2209	Post Medieval to Modern
23165	2 STABLE COTTAGE, EAST ACRIDGE	TA 0351 2197	Post Medieval to Modern
23166	EAST ACRIDGE HOUSE, EAST ACRIDGE	TA 0355 2200	Post Medieval to Modern
23167	3, MARSH LANE	TA 0325 2217	Post Medieval to Modern
23168	20, MARSH LANE	TA 0327 2215	Post Medieval to Modern
23169	10, MARSH LANE	TA 0326 2214	Post Medieval to Modern
23170	22, MARSH LANE	TA 0327 2216	Post Medieval to Modern
23171	14, MARSH LANE	TA 0326 2214	Post Medieval to Modern
23172	16, MARSH LANE	TA 0326 2214	Post Medieval to Modern
23173	18, MARSH LANE	TA 0327 2215	Post Medieval to Modern
23174	8, MARSH LANE	TA 0326 2213	Post Medieval to Modern
23175	7A, MARSH LANE	TA 0326 2218	Post Medieval to Modern
23176	6, MARSH LANE	TA 0326 2213	Post Medieval to Modern

23177	5, MARSH LANE	TA 0325 2218	Post Medieval to Modern
23178	12, MARSH LANE	TA 0326 2214	Post Medieval to Modern
23179	24, MARSH LANE	TA 0327 2216	Post Medieval to Modern
23180	1, MARSH LANE	TA 0324 2214	Post Medieval to Modern
23181	10, THE HOPPERS, MARSH LANE	TA 0332 2220	Post Medieval to Modern
23182	1, THE HOPPERS, MARSH LANE	TA 0327 2216	Post Medieval to Modern
23183	5, THE HOPPERS, MARSH LANE	TA 0330 2218	Post Medieval to Modern
23184	6, THE HOPPERS, MARSH LANE	TA 0330 2218	Post Medieval to Modern
23185	8, THE HOPPERS, MARSH LANE	TA 0331 2219	Post Medieval to Modern
23186	9, THE HOPPERS, MARSH LANE	TA 0332 2220	Post Medieval to Modern
23187	2, THE HOPPERS, MARSH LANE	TA 0328 2217	Post Medieval to Modern
23188	7, THE HOPPERS, MARSH LANE	TA 0331 2219	Post Medieval to Modern
23189	4, THE HOPPERS, MARSH LANE	TA 0329 2218	Post Medieval to Modern
23190	3, THE HOPPERS, MARSH LANE	TA 0329 2217	Post Medieval to Modern
23191	RAMA WORKS, MARSH LANE	TA 0337 2223	Post Medieval to Modern
23192	36, BURGATE	TA 0324 2211	Post Medieval to Modern
23193	GARAGE, SOUTERGATE	TA 0329 2209	Post Medieval to Modern
23194	20, SOUTERGATE	TA 0334 2207	Post Medieval to Modern
23195	18, SOUTERGATE	TA 0333 2207	Post Medieval to Modern
23196	ST MARYS WORKS, MARSH LANE	TA 0337 2207	Post Medieval to Modern
23197	15, MARSH LANE	TA 0336 2232	Post Medieval to Modern
23198	17, MARSH LANE	TA 0336 2234	Post Medieval to Modern
23199	11, MARSH LANE	TA 0335 2229	Post Medieval to Modern
23200	13, MARSH LANE	TA 0335 2229	Post Medieval to Modern
23201	32A, BURGATE	TA 0326 2203	Post Medieval to Modern
23202	32B, BURGATE	TA 0326 2203	Post Medieval to Modern
23205	2, QUEEN STREET	TA 0315 2209	Post Medieval to Modern

23288	9 11, HIGH STREET	TA 0315 2204	Post Medieval to Modern
23289	7, HIGH STREET	TA 0316 2204	Post Medieval to Modern
23290	REAR OF 7A, KING STREET	TA 0314 2197	Post Medieval to Modern
23291	COTTAGE LANE REAR OF 21, KING STREET	TA 0315 2201	Post Medieval to Modern
23292	15, KING STREET	TA 0315 2200	Post Medieval to Modern
23305	19 TASTEE FOODS, HIGH STREET	TA 0313 2205	Post Medieval to Modern
23318	8, CHAPEL LANE	TA 0310 2198	Post Medieval to Modern
23319	6, CHAPEL LANE	TA 0310 2197	Post Medieval to Modern
24352	9 11, HIGH STREET	TA 0315 2204	Post Medieval to Modern
24353	2, CHAPEL LANE	TA 0313 2196	Post Medieval to Modern
24375	OUTBUILDINGS TO TYRWHITT HALL, EAST ACRIDGE	TA 0351 2200	Post Medieval to Modern
24388	REAR OF 19 MARKET PLACE, CASTLEDYKE SOUTH	TA 0316 2180	Post Medieval to Modern
24400	10B GABLE END, WHITECROSS STREET	TA 0333 2183	Post Medieval to Modern
24402	7 BARTON GRILL, GEORGE STREET	TA 0314 2189	Post Medieval to Modern
24403	53, WHITECROSS STREET	TA 0332 2187	Post Medieval to Modern
24404	3, PRIESTGATE	TA 0329 2188	Post Medieval to Modern
24407	10, PASTURE ROAD	TA 0351 2207	Post Medieval to Modern
24408	34 BARTON I T CENTRE, BURGATE	TA 0325 2210	Post Medieval to Modern
24409	GARAGE, SOUTERGATE	TA 0331 2208	Post Medieval to Modern
24410	15, KING STREET	TA 0314 2200	Post Medieval to Modern
24721	LODGE TO BARROW HALL (SITE OF), CAISTOR ROAD	TA 0419 2071	Post Medieval
24832	EASTFIELD FARM, BARTON-UPON-HUMBER	TA 0373 2054	Post Medieval to Modern
25034	SITE OF UNNAMED OUTFARM, BARTON-UPON-HUMBER	TA 0433 2211	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century
25035	SOUTH MARSH FARM, BARTON-UPON-HUMBER	TA 0474 2246	Post Medieval to Modern
25037	BARTON SCHOOL (GLEBE FARM), BARTON-UPON-HUMBER	TA 0486 2185	Post Medieval to Modern
25038	CORNHILL FARM, BARTON-UPON-HUMBER	TA 0452 2172	Post Medieval to Modern
25867	UNNAMED FARMSTEAD, BARTON-UPON-HUMBER	TA 0325 2161	Post Medieval to Modern
25878	BAYSGARTH SCHOOL, BARROW ROAD	TA 0364 2167	Mid 20th Century to 21st Century

25892	CEMETERY, BARROW ROAD	TA 038 218	Post Medieval to Modern
25893	CEMETERY LODGE HOUSE, BARROW ROAD	TA 0372 2176	Post Medieval to Modern
25894	DEAD HOUSE (SITE OF), BARROW ROAD CEMETERY	TA 0376 2186	Post Medieval to Early 20th Century
26103	Medieval ditches and pits, East Acridge	TA 0356 2206	Medieval
26750	ROMAN SETTLEMENT, NORTH OF BARROW ROAD, BARTON UPON HUMBER	TA 0521 2214	Undated
26753	SITE OF BRONZE AGE CREMATION BURIALS, LAND OFF BARROW ROAD, BARTON UPON HUMBER	TA 0516 2203	Undated
26753	SITE OF BRONZE AGE CREMATION BURIALS, LAND OFF BARROW ROAD, BARTON UPON HUMBER	TA 0516 2203	Undated
26767	DITCH, PIT AND HUMAN REMAINS, 17a EAST ACRIDGE	TA 0367 2202	Roman to Early Medieval/Dark Age
	Events		
ELS1	Excavations at Castledyke South, Barton-upon-Humber, North Lincolnshire, 1982	TA 0321 2177	
ELS4	Excavations at Castledyke South, Barton-upon-Humber, North Lincolnshire, 1982	TA 03210 21771	
ELS8	Pasture Road sewer pipe, 1982	TA 0347 2198	
ELS9	Excavation at Barton Vicarage, Barton-upon-Humber, North Lincolnshire, 1981	TA 034 219	
ELS12	Trial Trench evaluation, Birkett's Garage, Barton	TA 0343 2186	
ELS18	Excavations at Castledyke South, Barton-upon-Humber, North Lincolnshire, 1989	TA 0322 2174	
ELS19	Excavations at Castledyke South, Barton-upon-Humber, North Lincolnshire, 1990	TA 0325 2177	
ELS50	Trial Trenching at Glebe Farm, Barton-upon-Humber, North Lincolnshire, 1992	TA 0472 2216	
ELS173	Watching brief at the Old Vicarage, Barton-upon-Humber, North Lincolnshire, 1997	TA 0343 2195	
ELS864	Aerial photographic sortie	TA 089 214	
ELS958	Sketch survey of earthworks	TA 0348 2166	
ELS961	Find of jeton	TA 0379 2191	
ELS1334	Watching Brief, Green Lane, 1988	TA 0357 2188	
ELS1464	Humber Wetlands Field Visit	TA 044 226	
ELS1466	Humber Wetlands Fieldwalking	TA 046 226	
ELS1468	Humber Wetlands Fieldwalking	TA 048 226	
ELS1470	Humber Wetlands Fieldwalking	TA 052 220	
ELS1803	Watching Brief at Barrow Road, Barton on Humber, 2002	TA 0341 2170	
ELS1827	Geophysical Survey, Glebe Farm, Barton upon Humber, North Lincolnshire, 1992	TA 0468 2216	
ELS1863	Watching Brief, 16 East Acridge, Barton on Humber, 1993	TA 0360 2201	
ELS1885	Geophysical Survey, Land to rear of 11-13 Marsh Lane, Barton, North Lincolnshire, 2002	TA 0325 2231	
ELS1893	Watching Brief, Green Lane, Barton Mains Relaying Scheme, 2001-2002	TA 03519 21810	
ELS1894	Watching Brief, Beck Hill, Barton Mains Relaying Scheme, 2001-2002	TA 0340 2196	
ELS1895	Watching Brief, Soutergate, Barton Mains Relaying Scheme, 2001-2002	TA 0339 2203	

ELS1896	Watching Brief, East Acridge, Barton Mains Relaying Scheme, 2001-2002	TA 0355 2203	
ELS1907	Trial Trench Evaluation, Land rear of Kookies public house, Barton, 1997	TA 0334 2178	
ELS1908	Geophysical survey, junction of Barrow Road and Falkland Way, Barton, 1995	TA 0411 2179	
ELS1909	Trial trench excavation, Junction of Barrow Road and Falkland Way, Barton, 1995	TA 0415 2177	
ELS1911	Fieldwalking, Junction of Barrow Road and Falkland Way, Barton, 1995	TA 0412 2178	
ELS1918	Trial Trench Evaluation, Land rear of 11-13 Marsh Lane, Barton, 2003	TA 0328 2227	
ELS1972	Trial Trench Evaluation, 12 Green Lane, Barton-upon-Humber, North Lincolnshire, 2003	TA 0354 2184	
ELS2118	Gradiometer Survey, Land Off Falkland Way, October 2001	TA 041 219	
ELS2222	Watching brief, Land r/o 9-11 High Street, Barton, July 2004	TA 03147 22029	
ELS2272	Trial trench evaluation, 55 Whitecross Street, Barton upon Humber, 2004	TA 03308 21896	
ELS2343	Evaluation at The Warehouse, Brigg Road	TA 0313 2182	
ELS2370	Desk based assessment, St Mary's Works, Marsh Lane, Barton, 2005	TA 03385 22168	
ELS2371	Buildings Assessment, St Mary's Works, Marsh Lane, Barton, 2005	TA 03393 22156	
ELS2380	Buildings Assessment, St Mary's Works, Marsh Lane, Barton, 2005	TA 03371 22232	
ELS2386	Building survey, 17/19 King Street, Barton, 2005	TA 03167 21998	
ELS2387	Watching brief, 17/19 King Street, Barton, 2005	TA 03169 21997	
ELS2395	Trial Trench evaluation, 12 Soutergate, Barton upon Humber, 2005		
ELS2425	Desk based assessment, Land off Barrow Road, Barton on Humber, 2006	TA 04229 21615	
ELS2426	Site Visit, Land off Barrow Road, Barton on Humber, 2006	TA 04229 21626	
ELS2427	Geophysical Survey, Land off Barrow Road, Barton on Humber, 2006	TA 04230 21636	
ELS2434	EH Aerial Reconnaisance (North) 1999/00	TA 037 208	
ELS2436	Excavation at Parker's Close, 1967	TA 0360 2210	
ELS2437	Excavations at East Acridge, 1967-69	TA 0360 2212	
ELS2438	Excavation at Saxon Close, 1965	TA 037 219	
ELS2439	Excavation at Soutergate, 1967	TA 033 220	
ELS2440	Excavation in garden of Tyrwhitt Hall	TA 035 219	
ELS2441	Excavations at St Peter's Church, 1978-1983	TA 0348 2194	
ELS2455	Watching brief, 55 Whitecross Street, Barton, June 2006	TA 03306 21895	
ELS2480	Photographic Record, Pre-Works, Queen Street School, Barton 2006	TA 03165 22125	
ELS2481	Building Assessment and Record, Pre-Works, Queen Street School, Barton 2006	TA 03165 22124	
ELS2551	Watching brief, 10 Burgate, Barton on Humber 2006	TA 03366 21972	
ELS2568	LIDAR survey flights, 2001	Not displayed	
ELS2577	LIDAR survey flights, 2000	Not displayed	

ELS2579	LIDAR survey flights, 2003	Not displayed	
ELS2582	LIDAR survey flights, 2006	Not displayed	
ELS2621	Trial Trench Evaluation, Rear of 3-4 Market Place, Barton 2006	TA 03189 21886	
ELS2653	Trial Trenching, Land off Pasture Road, Barton on Humber 2007	TA 03467 22138	
ELS2667	Trial trenching, St MaryΓÇÖs Works, Marsh Lane, Barton upon Humber, 2006	TA 03381 22136	
ELS2668	Desk based assessment, Marsh Lane/Soutergate, Barton upon Humber, 1999	TA 03381 22154	
ELS2669	Site visit, Marsh Lane/Soutergate, Barton upon Humber, 1999	TA 03381 22146	
ELS2743	Trial trenching, St MaryΓÇÖs Works, Marsh Lane, Barton upon Humber, 2007	TA 03382 22147	
ELS2781	Aerial photographic sortie	TA 01894 15096	
ELS2794	Desk-Based Assessment, Seaforth, 91 Barrow Road, Barton, 2007	TA 03713 21812	
ELS2795	Walkover survey, Seaforth, 91 Barrow Road, Barton, 2007	TA 03713 21805	
ELS2799	An Archaeological Evaluation at Barrow Road, Barton upon Humber, North Lincolnshire 1999	TA 03667 21781	
ELS2799	An Archaeological Evaluation at Barrow Road, Barton upon Humber, North Lincolnshire 1999	TA 03667 21781	
ELS2800	An Archaeological Evaluation at Barrow Road, Barton upon Humber	TA 03669 21793	
ELS2810	Evaluation on land to north of 39/43 Barrow Road	TA 03504 21804	
ELS2880	Trial Trenching at Seaforth, 91 Barrow Road, Barton upon Humber, North Lincolnshire, 2008	TA 03714 21821	
ELS2904	Desk-based assessment, 1,3 & 5 Green Lane, Barton upon Humber, North Lincolnshire, 2008	TA 03484 21838	
ELS2906	Trial Trenching, Victory Way, Barton upon Humber,2008	TA 03974 22678	
ELS2916	Watching brief at 20 Castledyke South, Barton-upon-Humber, North Lincolnshire, 2008	TA 03161 21731	
ELS2925	Trial evaluation at land off Falkland Way, Barton-upon-Humber, North Lincolnshire,	TA 04122 21929	
ELS2926	Watching brief at 12 Green Lane, Barton-upon-Humber, North Lincolnshire, 2006	TA 03545 21842	
ELS2942	Evaluation at 6a Holydyke, Barton-upon-Humber, North Lincolnshire, 2008	TA 03101 21898	
ELS2944	Geophysical survey at land off Falkland way, Barton-upon-Humber, North Lincolnshire, 2004	TA 04777 22727	
ELS2982	Photographic survey of 17 Pasture Road, Barton-upon-Humber, North Lincolnshire, 2006	TA 03492 22110	
ELS2988	Photographic survey of 19 Pasture Road, Barton-upon-Humber, North Lincolnshire, 2006	TA 03501 22126	
ELS3004	Desk-based assessment of Queen Street School, Barton-upon-Humber, North Lincs. 2000	TA 03178 22125	
ELS3005	Building survey at Queen Street School, Barton-upon-Humber, 2000	TA 03179 22123	
ELS3006	Evaluation at Queen Street School, Barton-upon-Humber, North Lincs, 2000	TA 03181 22113	
ELS3041	Geophysical Survey at Barton Eastern Relief Road, Barton-upon Humber, North Lincolnshire, 1992	TA 04698 19162	

ELS3093	Watching brief at The Old Vicarage, Beck Hill, Barton-upon-Humber, North Lincolnshire, 1997	TA 03418 21935	
ELS3096	Watching brief at the Old Vicarage, Barton-upon-Humber, North Lincolnshire, 1996	TA 03439 21953	
ELS3127	Watching Brief on Land to the Rear of Elm Tree House, High Street, Barton-upon-Humber, North Lincolnshire, 2000	TA 03221 22097	
ELS3136	Watching Brief on the extension to the rear of 3 Market Lane, Barton-upon-Humber, North Lincolnshire, 2001	TA 03231 21797	
ELS3140	Watching Brief during sewer renewals at Baysgarth Park, Barton-upon-Humber, North Lincolnshire,	TA 03228 21612	
ELS3157	Excavations at The Hopper Building, Brigg Road, Barton-upon-Humber, North Lincolnshire, 2006	TA 03128 21836	
ELS3158	Watching brief at The Hopper Building, Brigg Road, Barton-upon-Humber, North Lincolnshire, 2006	TA 03135 21834	
ELS3212	Excavations at Castledyke South, Barton-upon-Humber, North Lincolnshire, 1986	TA 03196 21766	
ELS3235	Geophysical Survey, Land off Falkland Way, Barton upon Humber 2009	TA 04167 22085	
ELS3275	Human remains, Newton's printers	TA 03213 21786	
ELS3276	Human remains, Castledyke car park	TA 03194 21788	
ELS3282	Trial Trenching, Land off Falkland Way, Barton on Humber, 2009	TA 0416 2207	
ELS3511	Desk based assessment, Former Queen Street National School, Queen Street, Barton upon Humber, 2005	TA 0316 2212	
ELS3512	Building assessment, Former Queen Street National School, Queen Street, Barton upon Humber, 2005	TA 0316 2211	
ELS3513	Paint Analysis, Former Queen Street National School, Queen Street, Barton upon Humber, 2001	TA 0316 2211	
ELS3514	Paint Analysis, Former Queen Street National School, Queen Street, Barton upon Humber, 2007	TA 0316 2211	
ELS3556	Aerial photographic Sortie	TA 033 219	
ELS3577	Aerial photographic Sortie	TA 034 219	
ELS3580	East Acridge house, Barton-Upon-Humber	TA 0355 2200	
ELS3581	Kingdom Hall, East Acridge, Barton-upon-Humber	TA 0359 2206	
ELS3584	Baysgarth comprehensive school, Barrow road, Barton upon Humber	TA 0376 2172	
ELS3616	Land off Falkland Way, Barton-upon-Humber, 2010	TA 041 220	
ELS3630	9 Saxon Close, Barton-upon-Humber	TA 0368 2190	
ELS3634	12 Brigg Road, Barton-upon-Humber	TA 030 218	
ELS3717	Observations in the garden of 33 Norman Close	TA 0369 2188	
ELS3726	Appraisal of Barton upon Humber Village for the designation of a Conservation Area	TA 0288 2182	
ELS3797	St Marys Lane	TA 0332 2193	
ELS3798	Works on the Vestry inside St Marys' Church, Barton upon Humber	TA 0334 2202	
ELS3889	Archaeological Observation & Recording, 25 King Street	TA 0317 2202	
ELS3992	Archaeological monitoring and recording, East Acridge House	TA 0357 2203	
ELS4119	Archaeological Observation and Recording on Land adjacent to Bardney Cottage, 1 Caistor Road.	TA 0335 2164	
ELS4161	Baysgarth School, Barrow Road - Heritage Assessment	TA 037 216	

ELS4257	Standing Building Recording, 2 Whitecross Street	TA 0332 2178	
ELS4258	Archaeological Monitoring and Recording, The Blue Bell Inn, 2 Whitecross Street	TA 0333 2179	
ELS4258	Archaeological Monitoring and Recording, The Blue Bell Inn, 2 Whitecross Street	TA 0333 2179	
ELS4262	Standing building recording, Baysgarth School, Barrow Road	TA 036 216	
ELS4329	Trial Trenching at Land to the North of East Acridge, Barton on Humber, North Lincolnshire,	TA 0356 2206	
ELS4342	Watching Brief, 7 Whitecross Street, Barton upon Humber, 2013	TA 0324 2170	
ELS4346	Archaeological Trial Trenching at 7a Marsh Lane, Barton upon Humber, 2017	TA 0326 2220	
ELS4347	Desk Based Assessment, 7a Marsh Lane, Barton-upon-Humber	TA 0326 2220	
ELS4460	Historic Towns Survey, Humberside, 1976-81	SE 9618 1526	
ELS4473	Geophysical Survey by Magnetometry on Land off Falkland Way, Barton upon Humber	TA 0393 2220	
ELS4474	Trial Trenching on Land off Falkland Way, Barton-upon Humber, North Lincolnshire	TA 0388 2213	
ELS4475	Trial Trenching on Land off Falkland Way, Barton upon Humber	TA 0405 2217	
ELS4476	Strip, Map and Record Excavations, Falkland Way, Barton upon Humber	TA 0405 2213	
ELS4536	Additional Trial Trenching on Land off Falkland Way, Barton upon Humber	TA 0400 2217	
ELS4538	Geophysical Survey, WREN Manufacturing Facility, Barton-upon-Humber, North Lincolnshire	TA 0523 2217	
ELS4539	Trial Trenching Archaeological Evaluation, Wren Kitchens Factory Extension, Barton upon Humber	TA 0523 2215	
ELS4542	Watching Briefs, Wren Kitchens Factory Extension, Barton upon Humber	TA 0511 2214	
ELS4610	Trial Trench, 17a East Acridge, Barton upon Humber	TA 0367 2202	

Appendix 2

Geophysical Survey Report

Geophysical Survey Report

Of

Land off Barrow Road,

Barton-upon-Humber

For

RPS Consulting Ltd

On Behalf Of

Strata Homes

Magnitude Surveys Ref: MSTA1358

HER Event Number: ELS4639

OASIS Number: magnitud1-517678

July 2023

Unit 17, Commerce Court

Challenge Way

Bradford

BD4 8NW

01274 926020

info@magnitudesurveys.co.uk

Report By:

India Terry BA (Hons)

Report Approved By:

Finnegan Pope-Carter BSc (Hons) MSc FGS

Issue Date:

20 July 2023

Abstract

Magnitude surveys was commissioned to assess the subsurface potential of a c. 5.9ha area of land off Barrow Road, Barton Upon Humber, North Lincolnshire. The survey has identified possible archaeological activity within the southwest of the survey area, in the form of a possible field system with related possible double ditched trackways. Anomalies indicative of agricultural activity have also been identified in the form of mapped and unmapped former field boundaries and modern ploughing trends. Anomalies related to unrecorded areas of extraction have been identified within the survey area. Natural changes in the geology of the survey area are present and likely correspond to changes in the superficial deposits in the upper soil horizon. Linear and curvilinear anomalies lacking clear context have been identified throughout the survey area and are classified as 'undetermined', although an archaeological interpretation for these anomalies cannot be excluded. Modern interference has been generally limited to the edges of the survey area in the form of extant field boundaries.

Contents

List of Figures

1. Introduction

1.1. Magnitude Surveys Ltd (MS) was commissioned by RPS Consulting Ltd on behalf of Strata Homes to undertake a geophysical survey over a c. 5.9ha area of land off Barrow Road, Barton-upon-Humber, North Lincolnshire (TA 04215 21596).

1.2. The geophysical survey comprised quad-towed, cart-mounted GNSS-positioned fluxgate gradiometer survey. Magnetic survey is the standard primary geophysical method for archaeological applications in the UK due to its ability to detect a range of different features. The technique is particularly suited for detecting fired or magnetically enhanced features, such as ditches, pits, kilns, sunken featured buildings (SFBs) and industrial activity (David *et al*., 2008).

1.3. The survey was conducted in line with the current best practice guidelines produced by Historic England (David *et al*., 2008), the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA, 2020) and the European Archaeological Council (Schmidt *et al.,* 2015).

1.4. It was conducted in line with a WSI produced by MS (Dacre, 2022).

1.5. The survey commenced on 29/08/2022 and took one day to complete.

2. Quality Assurance

2.1. Magnitude Surveys is a Registered Organisation of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), the chartered UK body for archaeologists, and a corporate member of ISAP (International Society for Archaeological Prospection).

2.2. The directors of MS are involved in cutting edge research and the development of guidance/policy. Specifically, Dr Chrys Harris has a PhD in archaeological geophysics from the University of Bradford, is a Member of CIfA and is the Vice-Chair of the International Society for Archaeological Prospection (ISAP); Finnegan Pope-Carter has an MSc in archaeological geophysics and is a Fellow of the London Geological Society, as well as a member of GeoSIG (CIfA Geophysics Special Interest Group); Dr Paul Johnson has a PhD in archaeology from the University of Southampton, is a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London and a Member of CIfA, has been a member of the ISAP Management Committee since 2015, and is currently the nominated representative for the EAA Archaeological Prospection Community to the board of the European Archaeological Association.

2.3. All MS managers, field and office staff have degree qualifications relevant to archaeology or geophysics and/or field experience.

3. Objectives

3.1. The objective of this geophysical survey was to assess the subsurface archaeological potential of the survey area.

4. Geographic Background

4.1. The survey area was located c. 1km south-east of Barton Upon Humber (Figure 1). Gradiometer survey was undertaken across one field under arable cultivation. The survey area was bordered by the A1077 to the north, houses to the west and northwest, and by further fields in all other directions (Figure 2).

4.2. Survey considerations:

Survey Area	Ground Conditions	Further Notes
1	The survey area consisted of an arable field with wheat stubble present, gently sloping down to the north.	The survey area was bordered by a wooden fence and vegetation to the west, and by hedgerows and metal fence and in all other directions. Overhead cables were present oriented northwest to southeast through the northeast of the survey area.

4.3. The underlying geology comprises Chalk of the Welton Chalk Formation in the north and chalk of the Burnham Chalk Formation in the south. The superficial geology comprises Diamicton of Till and Devensian (British Geological Survey, 2023).

4.4. The soils consist of slightly acidic loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage (Soilscapes, 2023).

5. Archaeological Background

5.1. The following is a summary of an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment, Geophysical Survey prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) (Gardner and Bunn, 2006) and a summary of North Lincolnshire HER records, both provided by SLR Consulting.

5.2. Within the survey area, a geophysical survey took place in 2006 and detected anomalies suggestive of enclosures, trackways and ditches of unknown dates (MLS20337).

5.3. Running northwest to southeast, a possible prehistoric/Romano-British trackway has been recorded, running underneath modern day Caistor Road (MLS14492).

5.4. A Romano-British settlement site has been recorded c. 1km to the east of the survey area (MLS26750). This settlement is rectilinear in shape, with smaller enclosures inside. This settlement exhibits two main alignments of features, most likely representing two main phases of occupation. Further Romano-British and Iron Age ditches have been recorded c. 490m to the north of the survey area.

5.5. Field boundaries of Iron Age or medieval dates have also been recorded c. 340m north of the survey area (MLS20113).

5.6. Evidence of early medieval activity has been recorded approximately c. 700m northwest of the survey area, as a sub circular enclosure (MLS17906). This feature is located underneath and immediately east of St Peters Church, a scheduled monument in Burton-upon-Humber, and is interpreted as a possible Anglo-Saxon or Anglo-Danish burh.

5.7. Further medieval activity has been recorded in the form of a medieval trackway, an open field system and possible hollow way located c. 375m north, c. 720m northwest and c. 1km north of the survey area respectively (MLS20114, MLA20117 and MLS20115). Possible medieval earthworks have been recorded c. 700m west of the survey area (MLS19487). While, defensive ditches dated to the 12th century have been recorded running north to south crosscutting St Peters Church c. 800m northwest of the survey area (MLS21954).

5.8. Parallel linear ditches of an unknown date have also been recorded c. 600m to the south of the survey area (MLA20338).

6. Methodology

6.1. Data Collection

6.1.1. Magnetometer surveys are generally the most cost effective and suitable geophysical technique for the detection of archaeology in England. Therefore, a magnetometer survey should be the preferred geophysical technique unless its use is precluded by any specific survey objectives or the site environment. For this site, no factors precluded the recommendation of a standard magnetometer survey. Geophysical survey therefore comprised the magnetic method as described in the following section.

6.1.2. Geophysical prospection comprised the magnetic method as described in the following table.

6.1.3. Table of survey strategies:

Method	Instrument	Traverse Interval	Sample Interval
Magnetic	Bartington Instruments Grad-13 Digital Three-Axis Gradiometer	1m	200Hz reprojected to 0.125m

6.1.4. The magnetic data were collected using MS' bespoke quad-towed cart system OR hand-carried GNSS-positioned system.

6.1.4.1. MS' cart system was comprised of Bartington Instruments Grad 13 Digital Three-Axis Gradiometers. Positional referencing was through a multi-channel, multi-constellation GNSS Smart Antenna RTK GPS outputting in NMEA mode to ensure high positional accuracy of collected measurements. The RTK GPS is accurate to 0.008m + 1ppm in the horizontal and 0.015m + 1ppm in the vertical.

6.1.4.2. Magnetic and GPS data were stored on an SD card within MS' bespoke datalogger. The datalogger was continuously synced, via an in-field Wi-Fi unit, to servers within MS' offices. This allowed for data collection, processing and visualisation to be monitored in real-time as fieldwork was ongoing.

6.1.4.3. A navigation system was integrated with the RTK GPS, which was used to guide the surveyor. Data were collected by traversing the survey area along the longest possible lines, ensuring efficient collection and processing.

6.2.Data Processing

6.2.1. Magnetic data were processed in bespoke in-house software produced by MS. Processing steps conform to the EAC and Historic England guidelines for 'minimally enhanced data' (see Section 3.8 in Schmidt *et al.*, 2015: 33 and Section IV.2 in David *et al.,* 2008: 11).

Sensor Calibration – The sensors were calibrated using a bespoke in-house algorithm, which conforms to Olsen *et al.* (2003).

Zero Median Traverse – The median of each sensor traverse is calculated within a specified range and subtracted from the collected data. This removes striping effects caused by small variations in sensor electronics.

Projection to a Regular Grid – Data collected using RTK GPS positioning requires a uniform grid projection to visualise data. Data are rotated to best fit an orthogonal grid projection and are resampled onto the grid using an inverse distance-weighting algorithm.

Interpolation to Square Pixels – Data are interpolated using a bicubic algorithm to increase the pixel density between sensor traverses. This produces images with square pixels for ease of visualisation.

6.3.Data Visualisation and Interpretation

6.3.1. This report presents the gradient of the sensors' total field data as greyscale images, as well as the total field data from the lower sensors. The gradient of the sensors minimises external interferences and reduces the blown-out responses from ferrous and other high contrast material. However, the contrast of weak or ephemeral anomalies can be reduced through the process of calculating the gradient. Consequently, some features can be clearer in the respective gradient or total field datasets. Multiple greyscale images of the gradient and total field at different plotting ranges have been used for data interpretation. Greyscale images should be viewed alongside the XY trace plot (Figure 6). XY trace plots visualise the magnitude and form of the geophysical response, aiding anomaly interpretation.

6.3.2. Geophysical results have been interpreted using greyscale images and XY traces in a layered environment, overlaid against open street maps, satellite imagery, historical maps, LiDAR data, and soil and geology maps. Google Earth (2023) was also consulted, to compare the results with recent land use.

6.3.3. Geodetic position of results – All vector and raster data have been projected into OSGB36 (ESPG27700) and can be provided upon request in ESRI Shapefile (.SHP) and Geotiff (.TIF) respectively. Figures are provided with raster and vector data projected against OS Open Data.

7. Results

7.1.Qualification

7.1.1. Geophysical results are not a map of the ground and are instead a direct measurement of subsurface properties. Detecting and mapping features requires that said features have properties that can be measured by the chosen technique(s) and that these properties have sufficient contrast with the background to be identifiable. The interpretation of any identified anomalies is inherently subjective. While the scrutiny of the results is undertaken by qualified, experienced individuals and rigorously checked for quality and consistency, it is often not possible to classify all anomaly sources. Where possible, an anomaly source will be identified along with the certainty of the interpretation. The only way to improve the interpretation of results is through a process of comparing excavated results with the geophysical reports. MS actively seek feedback on their reports, as well as reports from further work, in order to constantly improve our knowledge and service.

7.2.Discussion

7.2.1. The geophysical results are presented in combination with satellite imagery and historical maps (Figure 7).

7.2.2. The fluxgate gradiometer survey has generally responded well to the environment of the survey area. the geophysical survey has detected a wide variety of anomalies of possible archaeological, agricultural and natural origins, as well as a possible extraction and possible kilns. Modern interference is limited to field boundaries. Natural variations relating to colluvial processes and the changes of the superficial deposits have also been identified.

7.2.3. Possible archaeological activity was identified in the form of multiple possible double ditch trackways and a related possible former field system (Figure 4). These anomalies, which were identified by a previous geophysical have not been recorded on the historical OS mapping (Figure 7). Considering the presence of a multi-phase Romano-British settlement and medieval field systems, trackways and holloways, these anomalies have been interpreted as being of possible archaeological origin.

7.2.4. Agricultural activity was identified in the form of mapped and unmapped former field boundaries which align with boundaries in OS historical maps, and modern ploughing trends which are visible in satellite Imagery (Figures 4 & 7).

7.2.5. A number of anomalies likely related to areas of extraction were identified (Figure 4). OS historical maps show quarrying in the surrounding area; thus, this extraction may be related to historical quarrying. The strong magnetic signal is likely caused by the presence of enhanced topsoil used to infill these extraction pits (Figure 4).

7.2.6. Multiple linear and curvilinear anomalies have been classified as undetermined due to a lack of contextual evidence. While these anomalies may be agricultural or natural in origin, an archaeological origin cannot be completely ruled out.

7.3.Interpretation

7.3.1. General Statements

7.3.1.1. Geophysical anomalies will be discussed broadly as classification types across the survey area. Only anomalies that are distinctive or unusual will be discussed individually.

7.3.1.2. **Ferrous (Spike)** – Discrete dipolar anomalies are likely to be the result of isolated pieces of modern ferrous debris on or near the ground surface.

7.3.1.3. **Ferrous/Debris (Spread)** – A ferrous/debris spread refers to a concentration of multiple discrete, dipolar anomalies usually resulting from highly magnetic material such as rubble containing ceramic building materials and ferrous rubbish.

7.3.1.4. **Magnetic Disturbance** – The strong anomalies produced by extant metallic structures, typically including fencing, pylons, vehicles and service pipes, have been classified as 'Magnetic Disturbance'. These magnetic 'haloes' will obscure weaker anomalies relating to nearby features, should they be present, often over a greater footprint than the structure causing them.

7.3.1.5. **Undetermined** – Anomalies are classified as Undetermined when the origin of the geophysical anomaly is ambiguous and there is no supporting contextual evidence to justify a more certain classification. These anomalies are likely to be the result of geological, pedological or agricultural processes, although an archaeological origin cannot be entirely ruled out. Undetermined anomalies are generally distinct from those caused by ferrous sources.

7.3.2. Magnetic Results - Specific Anomalies

7.3.2.1. **Archaeology Possible (Weak)** – Within the south of the survey area multiple linear anomalies have been identified which present morphology and signals indicative of possible archaeological features (Figure 4). Two parallel alignments of linear anomalies oriented northwest to southeast have been identified. These anomalies which are not recorded on any of the OS mapping, or the Satellite Imagery are indicative of double ditched trackways (Figure 4). Further, two parallel linear anomalies aligned on a north to south orientation have been identified which are also indicative of a double ditched trackway. To the west, linear anomalies of possible archaeological origin have been identified surrounding these possible trackways, likely representing a part of a historical field system of unknown date (Figure 4).

7.3.2.2. **Agricultural (Weak) –** A number of weak linear anomalies have been identified in the centre of the survey area forming a T shape, which align with mapped former field boundaries (Figures 4 & &). A third linear anomaly extending from the identified field boundary with a similar signal and morphology has also been identified. This anomaly, which is intersecting the centre of the survey area does not align with any features visible in OS Historical maps (Figure 4). As such it has been tentatively interpreted as an unmapped field boundary.

7.3.2.3. **Agricultural (Trend) –** multiple weak parallel linear anomalies have been identified oriented east to west throughout the survey area (Figure 5). These anomalies align with modern ploughing and tractor ruts visible in satellite imagery and thus are likely related to modern ploughing trends (Figure 7).

7.3.2.4. **Possible Area of Extraction –** Within the centre of the survey area a broad strong amorphous anomaly with a negative halo has been identified. This anomaly, which is not recorded on the historical OS mapping (Figure 7) is indicative of an area of extraction (Figure 4). To the east of it, the survey has also identified two smaller rectangular anomalies with a similar magnetic signal, which have also been interpreted as extraction pits. Multiple quarrying sites are visible, on the historical OS mapping, in the surrounding landscape, which supports the interpretation that these anomalies are related to the quarrying and extraction of chalk (Figure 7).

7.3.2.5. **Natural (Strong, Weak & Spread) –** Within the northeast of the survey area strong and weak curvilinear anomalies have been identified which are likely related to changes in the geology of the survey area or the movement of sediment down the topographical slope of the survey area (Figure 4). Within the south of the survey area, two spreads of anomalies have been identified which are interpreted as relating to changes in the superficial deposits of the survey area.

7.3.2.6. **Undetermined (Weak) –** Multiple linear and curvilinear anomalies have been classified as undetermined due to a lack of contextual evidence. While these anomalies may be agricultural or natural in origin, an archaeological origin cannot be completely ruled out.

8. Conclusions

8.1. A fluxgate gradiometer survey was successfully completed across the 5.9ha survey area. Modern interference was mainly limited to field boundaries. Natural zones likely relating to geological variations of superficial deposits were also identified.

8.2. Anomalies of possible archaeology have been identified in the form of a possible historical field systems and related possible double ditch trackways running in a similar alignment.

8.3. Anomalies of agricultural activity have been identified in the form of mapped and unmapped former field boundaries, and modern ploughing trends.

8.4. Anomalies indicative of possible areas of extraction have also been identified.

8.5. Numerous anomalies throughout the survey area have been classified as undetermined as it has not been possible to definitively determine whether these anomalies are the result of archaeological, agricultural or natural processes

9. Archiving

9.1. MS maintains an in-house digital archive, which is based on Schmidt and Ernenwein (2013). This stores the collected measurements, minimally processed data, georeferenced and un-georeferenced images, XY traces and a copy of the final report.

9.2. MS contributes reports to the ADS Grey Literature Library upon permission from the client, subject to any dictated time embargoes.

10. Copyright

10.1. Copyright and intellectual property pertaining to all reports, figures and datasets produced by Magnitude Services Ltd is retained by MS. The client is given full licence to use such material for their own purposes. Permission must be sought by any third party wishing to use or reproduce any IP owned by MS.

11. References

British Geological Survey, 2023. Geology of Britain. Barton Upon Humber, North Lincolnshire. [http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html/]. Accessed 05/09/2022.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020. Standards and guidance for archaeological geophysical survey. CIfA.

Dacre, E. 2022. Written Scheme of Investigation For a Geophysical Survey of Barrow Road, Barton Upon Humber, North Lincolnshire. Magnitude Surveys.

David, A., Linford, N., Linford, P. and Martin, L., 2008. Geophysical survey in archaeological field evaluation: research and professional services guidelines (2nd edition). Historic England.

Gardner, R D and Bunn, D., Archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Geophysical Survey. Pre Construct Archaeology (Lincoln). 2006

Google Earth, 2023. Google Earth Pro V 7.1.7.2606.

Olsen, N., Toffner-Clausen, L., Sabaka, T.J., Brauer, P., Merayo, J.M.G., Jorgensen, J.L., Leger, J.M., Nielsen, O.V., Primdahl, F., and Risbo, T., 2003. Calibration of the Orsted vector magnetometer. Earth Planets Space 55: 11-18.

Schmidt, A. and Ernenwein, E., 2013. Guide to good practice: geophysical data in archaeology (2nd edition). Oxbow Books: Oxford.

Schmidt, A., Linford, P., Linford, N., David, A., Gaffney, C., Sarris, A. and Fassbinder, J., 2015. Guidelines for the use of geophysics in archaeology: questions to ask and points to consider. EAC Guidelines 2. European Archaeological Council: Belgium.

Soilscapes, 2023. Barton Upon Humber, North Lincolnshire. Cranfield University, National Soil Resources Institute. [http://landis.org.uk]. Accessed 05/09/2022.

12. Project Metadata

MS Job Code	MSTA1358
Project Name	Barrow Road, Barton Upon Humber
Client	RPS Consulting Ltd
Grid Reference	TA 04215 21596
Survey Techniques	Magnetometry
Survey Size (ha)	5.9ha (Magnetometry)
Survey Dates	2022-08-29 to 2022-08-29
Project Lead	Krasimir Dyulgerski BA MRes
Project Officer	Krasimir Dyulgerski BA MRes
HER Event No	ELS4639
OASIS No	magnitud1-517678
S42 Licence No	N/A
Report Version	1.0

13. Document History

Version	Comments	Author	Checked By	Date
0.1	Initial draft for Project Lead to Review	IT	KD	05 September 2022
0.2	Amendments after Director Check	KD	FPC	06 September 2022
0.3	Draft for Director Sign Off	KD	FPC	06 September 2022
1.0	Corrections from Client, Report issued as Final	AL	AL	20 July 2023

MSTA1358: Land off Barrow Road, Barton-upon-Humber
Figure 1 - Site Location
1:25,000 @ A4
Copyright Magnitude Surveys Ltd 2022
Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2022

Site Boundary

N

0 0.5 1 km

magnitude surveys

504000
505000
422000
421000
Catherine Street
Queen Street
Marsh Lane
Soutergate
Pasture Road
East Grove
Play Space
Bayleaf Lane
Falkland Way
Burgate
St Mary's Church
East Acridge
King Street
St Peter's Church
Canberra View
Saxon Close
George Street
Priestgate
St Mary's Lane
Plumleaf Way
Play Space
Options Barton
Cemetery
Whitecross Street
Church View
Green Lane
Castledyke South
A1077
Oak Drive
Cornhill Drive
Preston Lane
Playground
Area 1
Baysgarth School
Meadow Drive
Kingston View
Playing Field
Bowling Green
Stowgarth
Caistor Road
Lodge Avenue
Other Sports Facility
Park View
Eastfield Road
Hawthorn Gate
Lincoln Drive
Fairfield Drive
Baysgarth Park
Queen Elizabeth Way

MSTA1358: Land off Barrow Road, Barton-upon-Humber
Figure 2 - Location of Survey Area
1:5,000 @ A3
Copyright Magnitude Surveys Ltd 2022
Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2022

Survey Area

N

0 150 300 450 m

magnitude surveys

421800 504000 504200 504400 421800

Appleleaf Lane
Appleleaf Lane
Falkland Way
A1077
Stephen Crescent
Cornhill Drive
Glebe Way
Highfield Crescent
Area 1
421600 421600
Meadow Drive
Nicolson Drive
Danson Close
Danson Close

MSTA1358: Land off Barrow Road, Barton-upon-Humber
Figure 3 - Magnetic Total Field (Lower Sensor)
1:1,500 @ A3
Copyright Magnitude Surveys Ltd 2022
Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2022

-48990 nT 49020

N

0 50 100 150 m

magnitude surveys

421800 504000 504200 504400 421800

Appleleaf Lane
Appleleaf Lane
Falkland Way
A1077
Stephen Crescent
Cornhill Drive
Glebe Way
Highfield Crescent
Area 1
421600 421600
Meadow Drive
Nicolson Drive
Danson Close
Danson Close

MSTA1358: Land off Barrow Road, Barton-upon-Humber
Figure 4 - Magnetic Gradient
1:1,500 @ A3
Copyright Magnitude Surveys Ltd 2022
Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2022

-1 nT 2

N

0 50 100 150 m

magnitude surveys

MSTA1358: Land off Barrow Road, Barton-upon-Humber
Figure 5 - Magnetic Interpretation
1:1,500 @ A3
Copyright Magnitude Surveys Ltd 2022
Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2022

- Archaeology Possible (Weak)
- Agricultural (Weak)
- Magnetic Disturbance
- Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
- Natural (Strong)
- Natural (Weak)
- Natural (Spread)
- Undetermined (Weak)
- Possible Area of Extraction
- Agricultural (Trend)
- Ferrous (Spike)

N

0 50 100 150 m

magnitude surveys

MSTA1358: Land off Barrow Road, Barton-upon-Humber
Figure 6 - XY Trace Plot
30nT/cm at 1:1,500 @ A3
Copyright Magnitude Surveys Ltd 2022
Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2022

N

0 50 100 150 m

magnitude surveys

503600 422000 503800 504000 504200 504400 504600 422000

421800 421800

421600 421600

421400 421400

Area 1

MSTA1358: Land off Barrow Road, Barton-upon-Humber
Figure 7 - Magnetic Interpretation Over Historical Maps and Satellite Imagery
1:3,000 @ A3
Copyright Magnitude Surveys Ltd 2022
Contains historical mapping © CLS Data 2022: Ordnance Survey, 6" 2nd edition c. 1882-1913
Contains satellite imagery © Bing Satellite 2022

- Archaeology Possible (Weak)
- Agricultural (Weak)
- Magnetic Disturbance
- Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
- Natural (Strong)
- Natural (Weak)
- Natural (Spread)
- Undetermined (Weak)
- Possible Area of Extraction
- Agricultural (Trend)
- Ferrous (Spike)

N

0 50 100 150 m

magnitude surveys

Appendix 3

Trial Trenching Report

LAND SOUTH OF BARROW ROAD, BARTON-ON-HUMBER, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

NGR:	TA 0418 2160
Planning Ref.:	Pre-application
PCAS job no.:	2668
Site code:	SBRE 22
NLM site code:	BNGR
OASIS ID:	preconst3-510487

Prepared for

RPS Consulting Ltd.

by

R. D. Savage and L. Brocklehurst

November 2022 (revised February 2023, May 2023)

PCAS Archaeology Ltd
47, Manor Road
Saxilby
Lincoln
LN1 2HX

Tel. (01522) 703 800
e-mail info@pcas-archaeology.co.uk

©PCAS Archaeology Ltd

Contents

Illustrations

Colour Plates

Pl. 1: General shot of the site at the start of the evaluation, looking north from the south-east corner

Pl. 2: General shot of the north side of the site, looking east

Pl. 3: Working shot during machine excavation of Trench 10, looking west

Pl. 4: Working shot during machine excavation of Trench 4, looking west

Pl. 5: The excavated section through ditch **1803**, which probably forms the southern side of a penannular feature, looking west

Pl. 6: The excavated section through ditch **1805**, which probably forms the northern side of a penannular feature, looking west

Pl. 7: The excavated sections of the two adjacent ditches in Trench 23, looking west

Pl. 8: Post-medieval boundary ditch **3303** in section, looking south

Pl. 9: Feature **3605** in Trench 36, looking north-north-east:

Summary

An archaeological evaluation consisting of 36 trenches was carried out in advance of a proposed residential development on land to the south of Barrow Road, on the eastern edge of the town of Barton-on-Humber in North Lincolnshire. The results of the archaeological evaluation will be used to assess the archaeological potential of the site and to inform a further mitigation strategy if necessary.

Geophysical surveying on the proposed development site identified two parallel alignments of linear anomalies, indicative of double-ditched trackways, with a third pair on a different alignment, while scattered single linear features in the area suggested field systems associated with the potential trackways. The report noted that many of these lacked clear context, but that an archaeological interpretation could not be excluded. As the proposed development site lies on the opposite side of Barrow Road from a site where a programme of archaeological works has exposed a managed landscape of Iron Age to Roman trackways and enclosures, a phase of intrusive archaeological evaluation trenching was recommended as a sequel to the non-intrusive geophysical survey.

The archaeological evaluation encountered a relatively low density of archaeological remains. Excluding a mapped post-enclosure field boundary ditch, linear features were present in three trenches, while a potential penannular ditch and horseshoe-shaped ditch were also identified. The only finds retrieved were the partial carcasses of three new-born or very young lambs or goat kids found in a section through the possible penannular ditch: one of these was radiocarbon-dated to the middle to late Iron Age, suggesting that the site might be associated with the known Iron Age settlement to the north. Apart from the post-medieval ditch, the features encountered were all very shallow, indicating that the level of the site has been lowered, probably by a combination of ploughing and soil erosion.

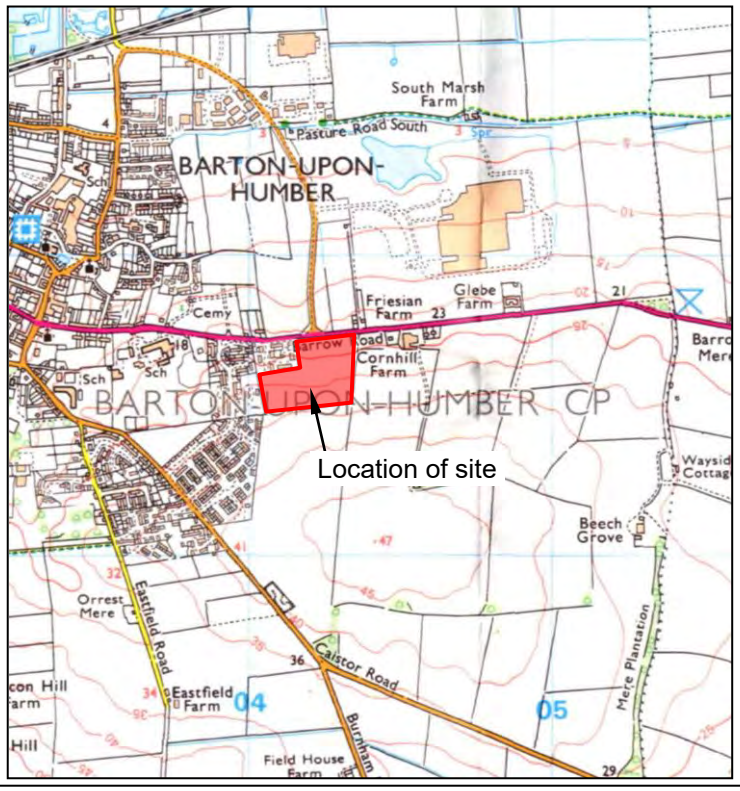


Figure 1: Location plan of the site at scale 1:25,000. OS mapping © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. PCAS licence no. 100049278.

1.0 Introduction

PCAS Archaeology Ltd. was commissioned by RPS Consulting Ltd. to carry out a scheme of archaeological evaluation trenching in advance of a proposed residential development on land to the south of Barrow Road, on the eastern edge of the town of Barton-on-Humber in North Lincolnshire.

The evaluation consisted of 36 trenches, each measuring 40m x 2m to give a total sampled area of 2,880m^2. The trenches were laid out to give a broad general sample of the site while investigating geophysical anomalies of potential interest and avoiding overhead cables that ran across the north-eastern corner of the site (fig. 5). The results of the archaeological evaluation will be presented in support of a planning application the proposed residential development, and will be used to assess the archaeological potential of the site and to inform a further mitigation strategy if the preliminary results seem to require it. The scope of work required has been agreed with the Historic Environment Officer for North Lincolnshire.

This document is the full report on the scheme of archaeological evaluation trenching. It follows current best practice and appropriate national guidance including:

- NPPF, National Planning Policy Framework (2021 revision);
- Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (CIFA) Code of Conduct, 2019 revision;
- CIFA Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations (2020 revision);
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE ver. 1.2, 2015)

2.0 Location and Description (figs. 1 and 2)

The town of Barton-on-Humber is situated at the northern edge of the borough of North Lincolnshire, approximately 18km north-east of Scunthorpe and 11km south-west of Kingston upon Hull. Barton lies on the south side of the River Humber estuary, and is connected to it by a number of short streams. The town formerly possessed a small port at Barton Haven, but is now somewhat isolated from the water; on either side lie flat, marshy land and long, muddy beaches. The clay of the valley floor is suitable for brickmaking, and the former brickworks with associated clay pits, now flooded, are located just outside the town (NLC, 2002). Barton lies at the northern edge of the Open Rolling High Farmland zone of the Lincolnshire Wolds Escarpment Top Landscape Character Area, at its border with the Humber Estuary Character Area (NLC, 1999).

The proposed development site is located at the eastern edge of the modern town, outside the Barton-on-Humber Conservation Area, at the central National Grid Reference of TA 0418 2160,. It lies on the south side of Barrow Road (the A1077), directly opposite a junction with Falkland Way, a relatively new road built in the mid 1980s. It is a single L-shaped field some 5.9 hectares in area, lying to the east and south of a recent housing development off Barrow Road. The site is otherwise surrounded by farmland: at the time of a site visit made during an archaeological desk-based assessment commissioned in 2006, the field directly to the east, adjoining Cornhill Farm, was in use as horse pasture, while the site and the other fields adjoining it were arable land. The DBA noted that the site was bounded by the garden hedges and fences of the residential properties to the north-west, while its other boundaries consisted of incomplete hawthorn hedges (Gardner and Bunn, 2006); at the time that the evaluation took place, the site was entirely under the stubble of a harvested cereal crop (plates 1 and 2).

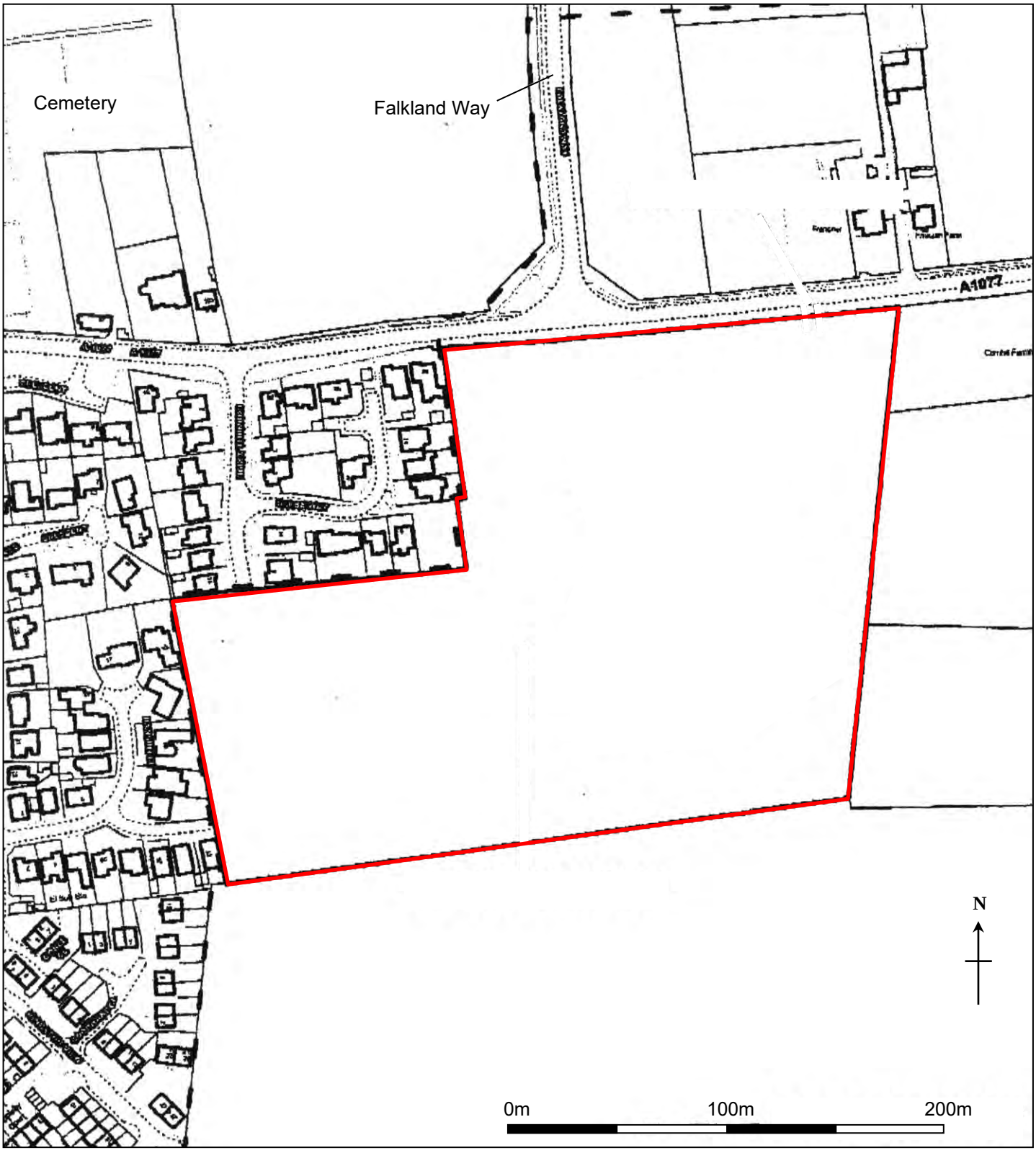


Figure 2: As-existing plan of the application area (outlined in red) at scale 1:2500. OS mapping © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. PCAS licence no. 100049278.

Plate 1: General shot of the site at the start of the evaluation, looking north from the south-east corner near the location of Trench 36.

Plate 2: General shot of the north side of the site, looking east across the location of Trench 2.

3.0 Topography and Geology

Barton-on-Humber lies on the southern slope of the Lincolnshire Wolds, divided from the Yorkshire Wolds by the valley of the River Humber. The town is sited on the south bank of the Humber, at the narrowest point of the estuary: a historically favoured site for ferry services, and now the location of the south end of the Humber Bridge. The Wolds rise to the south of the town; to the west, they fall away to the valley of the River Ancholme, a tributary of the Humber, and to the east towards the coast. The site lies near the top of the north-facing slope, which continues across Barrow Road, descending to the reclaimed land that was formerly the flood plain of the estuary, north of Pasture Road South (plates 1 and 2).

The local drift geology is Till, overlying a solid geology of Welton Chalk (BGS, 1983). Local soils are slightly acidic loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage (Terry, 2022).

4.0 Planning Background

Planning permission for the construction of a hotel on the site was granted in 2006, but has since expired (application ref. PA/2006/0602). A planning application for a residential development is currently in preparation: as the planning permission for the previously proposed development included archaeological conditions, a Written Scheme of Investigation for a programme of archaeological evaluation trenching was compiled in advance (Savage and Brocklehurst, 2022), and the report on the results of the programme (this document) will be presented in support of the application.

5.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

A programme of archaeological works on land at the junction of Barrow Road and Falkland Way, opposite the present site to the north-west, retrieved Neolithic to Bronze Age struck flint and possible Iron Age pottery during fieldwalking and in the fill of a medieval furrow, although no stratified finds of this period were recorded (HER refs. 20001, 20769). The archaeological works exposed a palimpsest Iron Age to Roman landscape, with an initial phase comprising three ring gullies, one associated with a cremation burial, and six enclosures demarcated by ditches; this was followed by a possible droveway represented by a pair of parallel ditches, with a final phase of three ditches believed to represent a new series of land divisions

established during the Roman period (HER ref. 21250). The site appeared to have continued in occupation during the Roman period, with a realignment of the field divisions during the third phase of the settlement. Further linear features identified as enclosure ditches might also have been Roman, although early medieval dating evidence was present in greater quantities A double-ditched road or trackway, probably connecting Barton with Barrow, could be dated to the early medieval period; other ditches produced both Roman and early medieval finds, and may have been a post-Norman Conquest field system or part of the Romano-British landscape (HER ref. 20113-4).

The name 'Barton' first appears in The Domesday Survey of AD 1086 as *Bertune*, deriving from the Old English *boer*, 'barley' and *tūn*, 'outlying farm or grange' (Cameron, 1998). At this time Barton upon Humber was already a large and prosperous town. It lay almost entirely within the estate of Gilbert de Ghent and included enough arable land to occupy 27 ploughs, with a taxable population of 188 households, a church with a priest, two mills, a market and a ferry (Williams and Martin, 2002). The land including the current site would later be detached from this estate, as all the land between Barrow Road and what is now Caistor Road has been identified as that granted to Bardney Abbey by Walter de Ganto in 1115. Like many of the Lincolnshire religious houses, Bardney was prominent in the wool trade, and this area on the rising slope of the Wolds may have been used for pasturing the abbey's sheep (Gardner and Bunn, 2006).

A windmill stood on the south side of Barrow Road in 'the second field beyond the stone pit' from the 17th-century to the late 19th. The early structure, presumably of timber, had been replaced by a 'brick mill' by 1773: this mill had been demolished before the compilation of a local history in 1905, but at the time, its foundations were still impeding ploughing in the field where it had stood. The mill appears to have stood directly to the north-west of the site, within the new development, although it is also possible that it stood within the western part of the site, as a mill would normally be built on higher ground where this was available (Gardner and Bunn, 2006; HER ref. 20335).

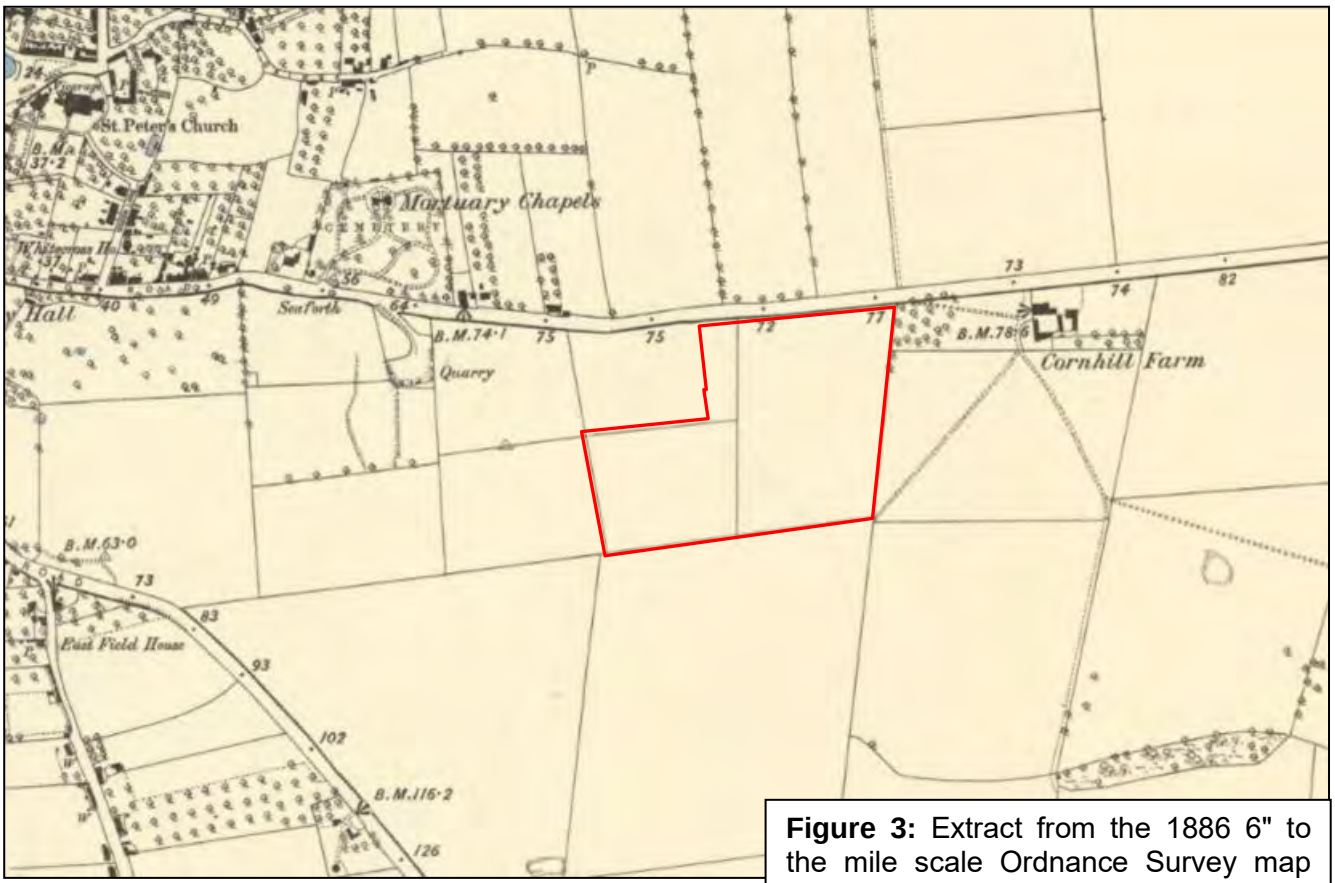


Figure 3: Extract from the 1886 6" to the mile scale Ordnance Survey map (not reproduced to scale). The boundary of the application area is overlaid in red.

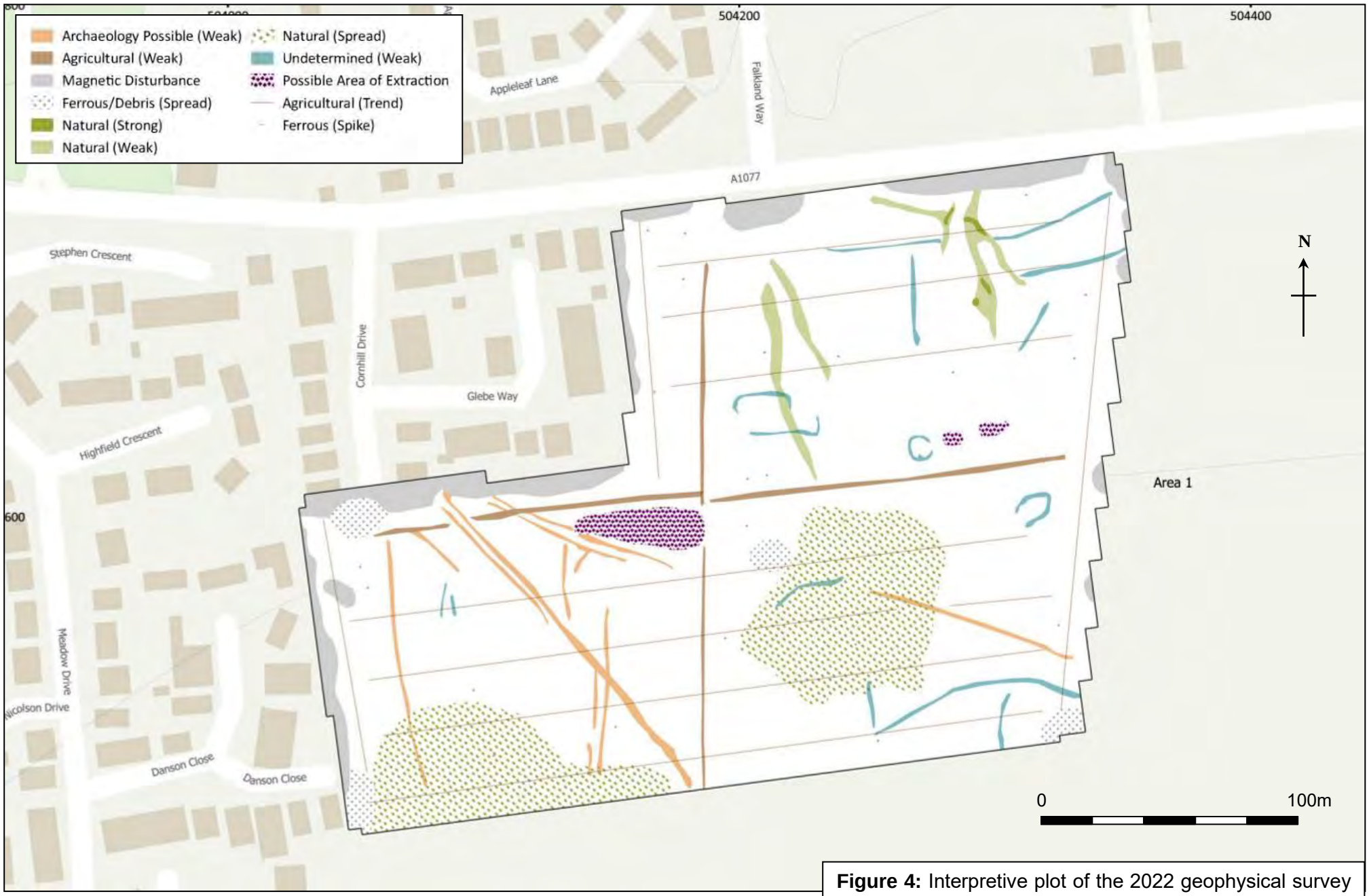


Figure 4: Interpretive plot of the 2022 geophysical survey (Terry, 2022) at scale 1:2000.

The site was already privately owned when Barton's common land and open fields were enclosed in 1793. The eastern portion of the site formed a single plot, while the western portion formed part of a larger allotment in different ownership: the boundary between the two plots can be identified on early Ordnance Survey mapping and has been located by the geophysical survey (Gardner and Bunn, 2006; figs. 3 and 4)

Metal-detecting on the site has retrieved a medieval lead ampulla flask and a post-medieval copper buckle, both recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme (refs. NLM-8E3EE6, NLM-D761B8). A site visit made during the compilation of a desk-based assessment in advance of an earlier planning application observed no artefacts on the surface of the ploughsoil other than occasional fragments of brick: no domestic refuse, such as pottery or glass, of any period was seen, nor were any complete bricks or recognisable pieces of roof tile, and the brick fragments were not present in such quantities as to indicate the presence of a building, such as the post-medieval windmill documented in this area (Gardner and Bunn, 2006).

A geophysical survey carried out in August 2022 identified two parallel alignments of linear anomalies, indicative of double-ditched trackways, running north-west to south-east across the south side of the site: no features on this alignment appear on any historic mapping from the 18th-century enclosure award plan onwards. Another pair of linear anomalies run north to south within the south-west quadrant of the site. Scattered single linear features in this area were thought to be suggestive of field systems associated with the potential trackways. Straight features running across the full length and width of the site were provisionally associated with post-medieval field boundaries, some of which appear on historic mapping; other linear and curvilinear features could not confidently be identified, and while an archaeological interpretation could not be ruled out, they may have been archaeological, agricultural or natural. A number of disturbed areas are present, some of which may represent small-scale quarrying: it is possible that some remains of the demolished 18th-century windmill may also be present on the site. Further anomalies were interpreted as probably deriving from modern cultivation and from natural topographical and geological variations across the site (Terry, 2022; fig. 4).

6.0 Methodology

The evaluation consisted of 36 trenches, each measuring 40m x 2m to give a total sampled area of 2,880m^2. The trenches were laid out to give a broad general sample of the site while investigating geophysical anomalies of potential interest and avoiding overhead cables that ran across the north-eastern corner of the site (fig. 5). The trenches were set out using GPS (Leica GS08 GPS unit receiving RTK corrections) and excavated using a 360° back-acting excavator fitted with a 2m wide toothless bucket; excavated topsoil and subsoil were tipped on opposite sides of the trenches to facilitate reinstatement (plates 3 and 4). Machine excavation was halted at the first archaeological horizon, or at the surface of the natural drift geology where no archaeological deposits were present; excavation thereafter was carried out by hand. Trench spoil heaps and all archaeological features were scanned using a metal-detector.

Where archaeological features were present, these were sample excavated and drawn in section at scale of 1:20; where no features were encountered, a 1:20 scale sample section of the trench baulk was drawn. The drawn sections were located on plans created by GPS. The drawn record was supplemented by a photographic record in digital format: extracts from the photographic record are reproduced as colour plates in this report. Deposits were recorded on standard PCAS trench record sheets, and an excavation site diary was also kept. Finds were stored in labelled bags prior to their removal to the offices of PCAS for initial processing; after washing and marking, the finds were dispatched to the appointed specialists for assessment and reporting (Appendix 2).

Plate 3: Working shot during machine excavation of Trench 10, looking west towards the recent housing development on Glebe Way.

Plate 4: Working shot during machine excavation of Trench 4, looking west along the edge of the field bordering Barrow Road.

The evaluation commenced on 12th September 2022 and was completed on 21st September; the supervising Project Officer was Tom Bell, with assistance from Ellis Perryman, Oceane Darnault and Kody Hedder as required. Weather conditions were either overcast but dry or fine and sunny during the evaluation, and ground conditions were dry throughout.

7.0 Results (figs. 5-8)

A full context summary list appears as Appendix 1.

At the bases of all evaluation trenches was the natural drift geology of clayey Till. The Till here formed only a shallow layer over the underlying solid chalk, and contained chalk and flint inclusions ploughed up from it: the weathered, brashy surface of the solid chalk was exposed at the bases of many features. The natural was overlain in all trenches by a shallow clayey subsoil, between 0.08m and 0.15m, and up to 0.24m depth of modern ploughsoil.

7.1 Trenches containing archaeological features

7.1.1 Trench 18

Trench 18 was located near the centre of the site and aligned north to south: it had been positioned to investigate a possible penannular feature identified by the geophysical survey. Two shallow ditches probably represented the north and south sides of this feature (fig. 7a), which could be dated to the middle to late Iron Age.

The shallow ditches **1803** and **1805** both ran roughly east to west across the trench towards its northern end, in positions corresponding to the locations at which the potential penannular feature was expected to cross the trench. The more southerly ditch, **1803**, was the wider and deeper at 1.00m x 0.16m, although neither feature consisted of more than a broad, shallow, concave base; they had identical light brown clay fills with occasional charcoal flecks (figs. 7b-c; plates 5 and 6). No finds were retrieved from ditch **1805**, representing the northern side of the potential ring-ditch, but the more southerly ditch section produced a small assemblage of animal bone from fill 1804. The bones proved to be those of three lambs or goat kids that had died within a month of birth: none showed any marks from butchering or from being gnawed by animals, but no vertebrae or ribs were present, suggesting that the abdominal portions of all three carcasses had been removed prior to deposition (Appendix 2). A radiocarbon date was obtained for one of the carcasses, giving a date of 2416 ± 24 BP: this

date is most likely to fall into the calibrated range of between 550 and 400 BC, placing this deposition in the middle to late Iron Age (Appendix 3).

Plate 5: The excavated section through ditch **1803**, which probably forms the southern side of a penannular feature, looking west.

Plate 6: The excavated section through ditch **1805**, which probably forms the northern side of a penannular feature, looking west.

A possible linear feature identified by the geophysical survey and provisionally interpreted as a post-enclosure field boundary, expected to run east to west across the middle of the trench, was not encountered.

7.1.2 Trench 19

Trench 19 was located near the eastern edge of the site: it was targeted on a roughly horseshoe-shaped geophysical anomaly, and was aligned north to south in order to sample both sides (the feature appeared to be open to the west). Two shallow ditches were found, corresponding to the expected positions of the sides of the horseshoe-shaped feature (fig. 7d).

The shallow ditch **1903** ran roughly east to west across the centre of the trench; to the south of it, ditch **1905** ran approximately east-north-east to west-south-west. The ditch sections were almost exactly the same width and depth – 0.80m and 0.82m wide and 0.20m and 0.18m deep respectively – and had similar steep-sided, flat-based profiles and similar brown clay fills, neither of which produced finds (figs. 7e-f). The two ditch sections can confidently be interpreted as elements of the same feature.

As with Trench 18, a possible post-enclosure field boundary identified by the geophysical survey, here expected to run across the north end of the trench, was not encountered.

7.1.3 Trench 23

Trench 23 was located near the centre of the site, oriented north to south, to intercept a possible double linear feature identified by the geophysical survey. Two undated linear features were exposed, but it is uncertain whether they corresponded to the geophysical anomalies.

Two closely-spaced linear features, **2303** and **2305**, ran approximately east to west across the middle of the trench. The inner edges of the ditches were only 0.10m apart as found, which, given the extent to which these and almost all the other features on site had been truncated, indicates that they could not have been contemporary: their lost upper portions must have intersected (fig. 8a). The more northerly feature, **2305**, appeared only as a

shallowly concave base, 0.60m wide and 0.10m deep. **2303** had survived slightly better, to 0.50m wide and 0.18m deep: its profile was roughly V-shaped, but with an asymmetrical appearance that might indicate that it had been sectioned at an angle, and did not run perpendicularly across the trench (plate 7). No dating evidence was retrieved from either section. **2303** and **2305** were found close to the line of the more strongly marked of the geophysical anomalies, and it seems likely that both features together gave rise to it: nothing corresponded to the expected parallel feature further to the north, which was fainter on the survey plot and may have been caused by a natural variation in geology or by disturbance associated with the quarry pit (fig. 6).

Plate 7: The excavated sections of the two adjacent ditches in Trench 23, looking west.

The north end of Trench 23 was occupied by part of a large quarry-pit, which had been identified as a possible extraction area by the geophysical survey and was not further recorded.

7.1.4 Trench 31

Trench 31 was located in the south-east corner of the site, aligned north-north-east to south-south-west to intercept a linear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey. The shallow base of a single undated linear feature was exposed (fig. 8b).

Feature **3103** ran approximately west-north-west to east-south-east across the centre of the trench, on the line and in the position anticipated by the geophysics plot. It survived only as an irregular base, 0.70m wide but no more than 0.12m deep (fig.8c) and produced no finds.

7.1.5 Trench 33

Trench 33 was located at the southern edge of the site, and was aligned west-north-west to east-south-east, in order to investigate two linear anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey. A single linear feature was exposed, and was interpreted as a post-medieval field boundary.

Feature **3303** ran approximately north to south across the east end of the trench. It was the most substantial feature encountered during the evaluation, at 1.20m wide and 0.40m deep, and had been dug for most of its depth into the weathered, irregular surface of the solid geology; its base was stepped, suggesting that it had been scoured by flowing water or by cleaning-out of silt (fig. 8d; plate 8). Although no dating evidence was retrieved, this ditch could be identified as the post-enclosure field boundary marked on historic mapping. The second geophysical anomaly, a linear feature provisionally interpreted as part of a double-ditched trackway, was not located.

Plate 8: Post-medieval boundary ditch **3303** in section, looking south: the ditch is dug into the natural solid geology.

7.1.6 Trench 36

Trench 36 was located in the south-east corner of the site close to Trench 31, oriented north-north-west to south-south-east in order to further investigate the linear anomaly targeted by Trench 31 as well as intercepting two possible curvilinear features further to the south. Two undated linear features were exposed (fig. 8e).

Ditch base **3603** ran approximately west-north-west to east-south-east across the north end of the trench, corresponding to the geophysical anomaly that had also been encountered in Trench 31. It was roughly the same size as ditch base **3103**, at 0.80m wide and 0.10m deep, and consisted only of a broad, shallow, concave base (fig. 8f). At the south end of the trench, the linear feature **3605** ran north-east to south-west, possibly corresponding to one of two undetermined linear anomalies identified by the geophysical survey in this area. At 0.80m wide and 0.16m deep, this feature was broadly in proportion with the other linear features encountered on the site, but had an atypical profile, with almost vertical sides and a marked variation in depth across its width (fig. 8g; plate 9). Although no variation was seen in its fill, it is possible that two intercutting features were present; its irregular form may also indicate that this feature was of natural origin.

Plate 9: Feature **3605** in Trench 36, looking north-north-east: the irregular profile may indicate that multiple intercutting features were present or that the feature is of natural origin.

7.2 Trenches containing no archaeological remains

No deposits other than topsoil, subsoil and natural were seen in Trenches 1-17, 20-22, 24-30, 32 and 34-35: twenty of these trenches had been targeted on geophysical anomalies, some interpreted by the survey report as of potential archaeological origin and some classified as undetermined, that did not resolve into archaeological or identifiable natural features on excavation.

8.0 Discussion and Conclusion

The archaeological evaluation encountered a relatively low number of archaeological features, only one of which could be dated. Apart from the ditch identified as a post-medieval field boundary, the features encountered were all very shallow, indicating that the level of the site has been lowered, probably by a combination of ploughing and soil erosion.

No artefacts were retrieved during the evaluation: the only finds were the bones of three new-born or very young lambs or goat kids, all of which had been deposited in ditch section **1803** in Trench 18, thought to represent one side of the possible penannular feature recorded by the geophysical survey. Specialist assessment of the bone assemblage (Appendix 2) noted that the bones were in good condition, but that while they were unmarked by butchery or predator gnawing, they had not been deposited as complete carcasses: the abdominal portion of each was missing. Several suggestions were put forward for the nature of this deposition. If the penannular feature was of Romano-British date, it was possible that the carcasses were of ritual waste, as young animals are known to have been used for sacrifice and divination during this period, and the unused portions might have been disposed of separately. However, it is also possible that the animals died naturally during or shortly after birth, and that the meatiest portions were either selectively removed and carried

off by scavenging birds of prey before the carcasses were discovered and buried, or removed by the shepherd to feed to his working dogs: this could have happened at any time during the agricultural history of the site prior to its current use as arable land, a change that probably occurred post-enclosure. A radiocarbon date on one of the carcasses placed it in the middle to late Iron Age, leaving the possibility of ritual deposition open and suggesting that the site might be associated with the palimpsest Iron Age to Romano-British settlement recorded on the north side of Barrow Road.

Of the two strongly-marked linear anomalies that appeared to divide the field into quarters, the north-to-south-running feature proved to be a relatively deeply-dug ditch, interpretable as the post-enclosure field boundary shown on historic Ordnance Survey mapping, while no trace was found of the east-to-west-running linear anomaly. No field boundary corresponding to the line of this anomaly appears on any 6-inch OS mapping between 1886 and 1971, ruling out the possibility that the geophysical survey was responding to the disturbance caused by the removal of a post-enclosure fence or hedge. It is unknown what may have given rise to this response: as the anomaly ran along the line of the slope, it is possible that it was caused by a natural variation, such as the downhill movement of sediment, as suggested by the geophysical survey report (Terry, 2022).

The majority of the group of intersecting linear anomalies – some apparently double-ditched – identified as potential archaeological features (coloured light brown on figs. 3 and 11) on the west side of the site were not encountered during the evaluation: the pair of features exposed in Trench 23, which would originally have been intercutting, seem likely to correspond to one mapped anomaly, although neither **2303** nor **2305** could be traced continuing westward along the line of the anomaly into Trench 15 or eastward along its projected course into Trench 24. The single potential archaeological feature flagged up by the survey on the east side was identified in both Trench 31 and Trench 36, but could not be dated. A few of the potential features considered to be 'undetermined' were also identified: these were the possible penannular feature investigated by Trench 18, the horseshoe-shaped feature investigated by Trench 19, and one or possibly both of two curvilinear features that appeared to converge within Trench 36.

Geophysical responses targeted by sixteen of the thirty-six evaluation trenches (Trenches 1-6, 8, 12-17, 20, 22, 24-25, 29, 32, 33 and 35) could not be identified on excavation, while features seen in Trenches 18, 23 and 33 did not all correspond to the plotted anomalies on which they were targeted. As suggested in the geophysical survey report, this discrepancy is probably due to a combination of differential weathering and natural fissuring of the chalk geology, the natural movement of sediment down the slope on which the site lies, and the presence of ephemeral traces left by modern cultivation processes.

9.0 Project Archive

The project archive, consisting of the site recording, the finds assemblage and this report, is currently held at the offices of PCAS Ltd. in Saxilby, Lincolnshire while being prepared for deposition, and will be deposited with the North Lincolnshire Museums Service within six months of the completion of site works. Following deposition, the archive will be available for public consultation under the unique NLM site code BNGR.

10.0 Acknowledgements

PCAS Archaeology Ltd. would like to thank RPS Consulting Ltd. for this commission.

11.0 References

British Geological Survey (BGS), 1983, *Kingston upon Hull: England and Wales Sheet 80, Solid and Drift Edition, 1:50,000 Series*. BGS, Keyworth, Nottingham.

Cameron, K., 1998, *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place-Names.* The English Place-Name Society, Nottingham.

Gardner, R. D. and Bunn, D., 2006, Proposed New Hotel Site, Barrow Road, Barton-on-Humber, Lincolnshire: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Geophysical Survey. Unpublished client report produced by Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln).

North Lincolnshire Council (NLC), 2002, *Barton-upon-Humber Conservation Area Appraisal*.

North Lincolnshire Council (NLC), 1999, *North Lincolnshire Landscape Character Assessment Guidelines*.

Ordnance Survey, 2000, *Ancholme Valley, Barton-upon-Humber, Brigg, Scunthorpe and Kirton in Lindsey: 1:25 000 Explorer series no. 281*. The Ordnance Survey, Southampton.

Ordnance Survey, 1886, 6 inches to the mile scale 1st edition map sheet Lincolnshire VII.SW.

Savage, R. D. and Brocklehurst, L., 2022, *Land South of Barrow Road, Barton-on-Humber, North Lincolnshire: Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation*. Unpublished planning document produced by PCAS Archaeology Ltd.

Terry, I., 2022, *Geophysical Survey Report of Land off Barrow Road, Barton-upon-Humber*. Unpublished client report produced by Magnitude Surveys.

Williams, A. and Martin, G. H. (eds.), 2002, *Domesday Book: A Complete Translation.* Penguin Books, London.

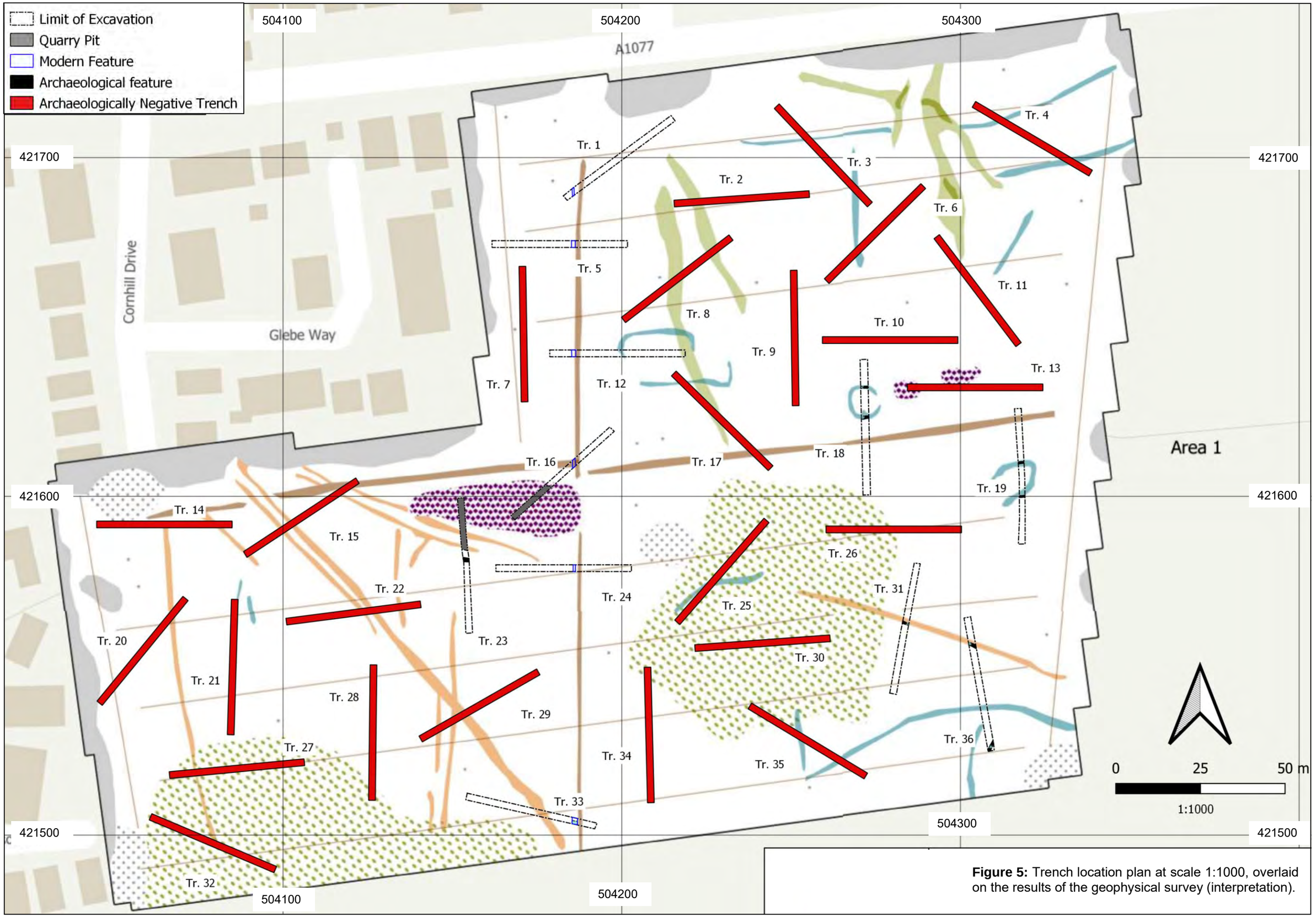


Figure 5: Trench location plan at scale 1:1000, overlaid on the results of the geophysical survey (interpretation).

Figure 6: Plan of the evaluation results at scale 1:1000, overlaid on the greyscale geophysics plot. Negative trenches are shown in red.

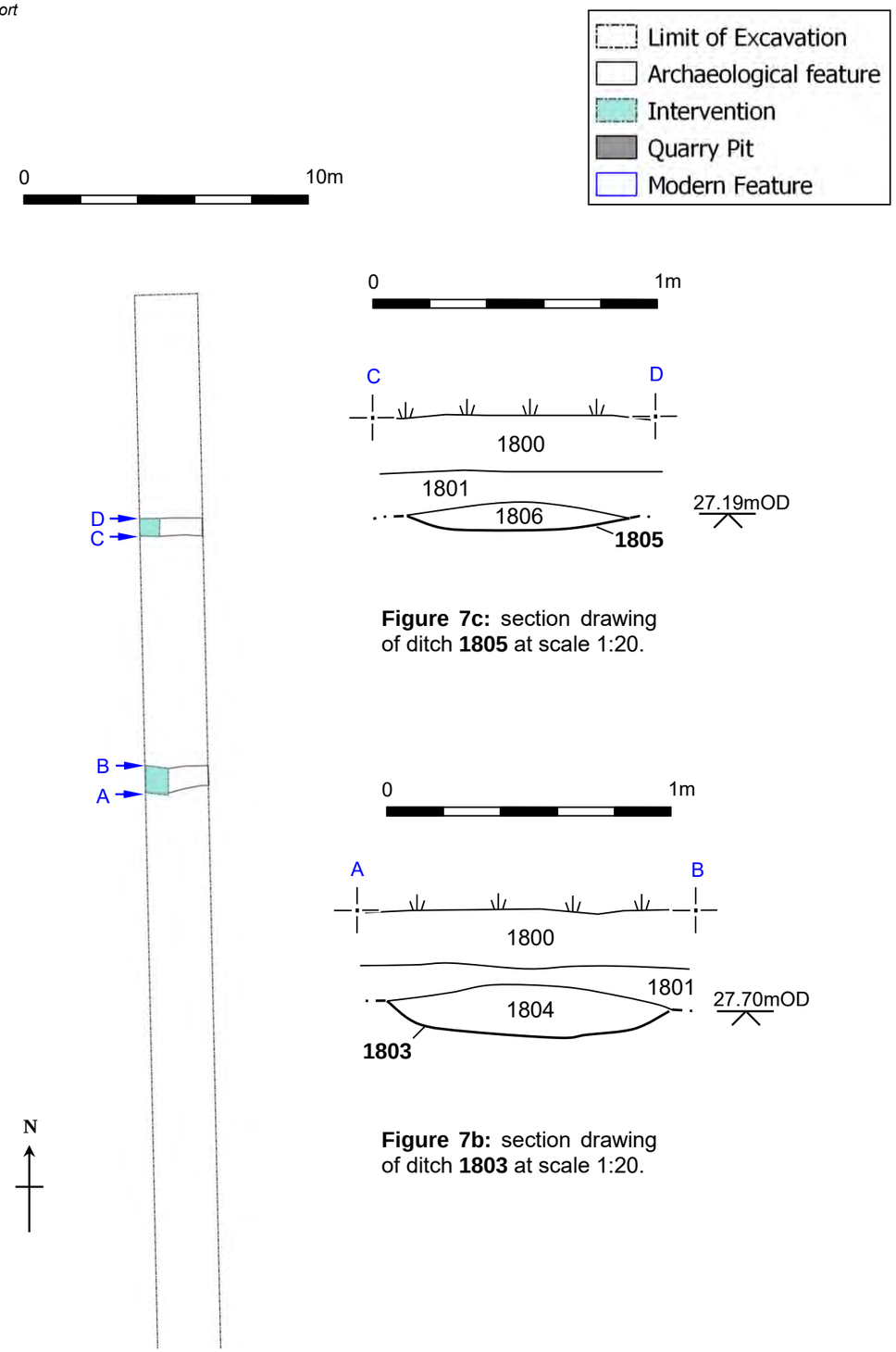


Figure 7a: plan of Trench 18 at scale 1:200.

Figure 7c: section drawing of ditch **1805** at scale 1:20.

Figure 7b: section drawing of ditch **1803** at scale 1:20.

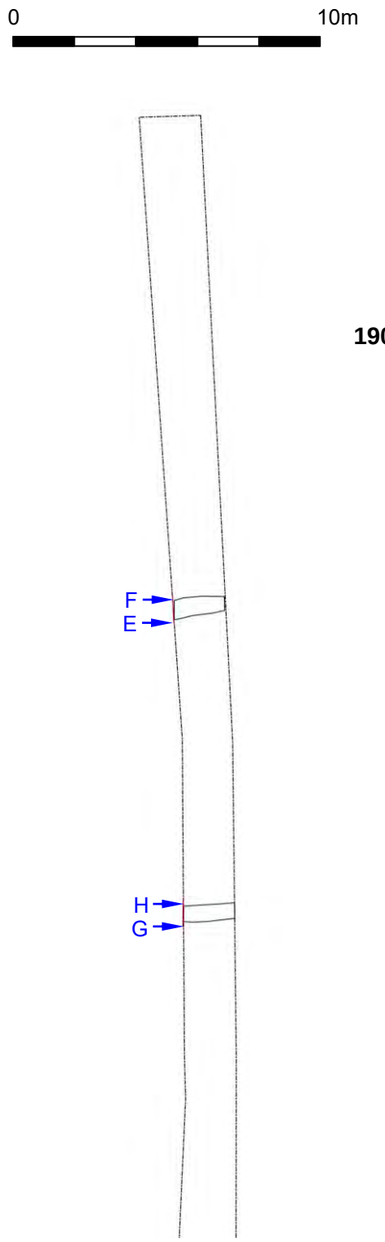


Figure 7d: plan of Trench 19 at scale 1:200.

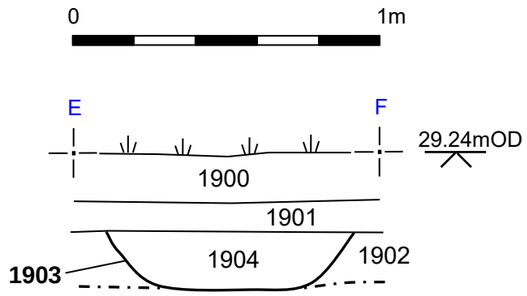


Figure 7e: section drawing of ditch **1903** at scale 1:20.

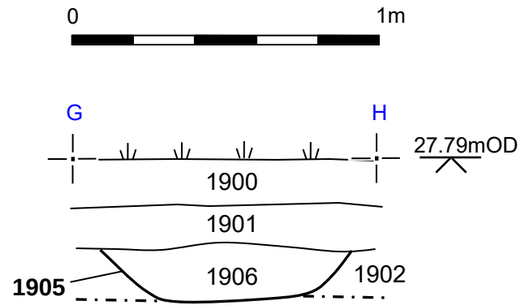


Figure 7f: section drawing of ditch **1905** at scale 1:20.

Figure 7: Plan and section drawings of Trenches 18 and 19 at scales 1:200 (plans) and 1:20 (sections).

Figure 8a: section drawing of features **2303** and **2305** in Trench 23, at scale 1:20.

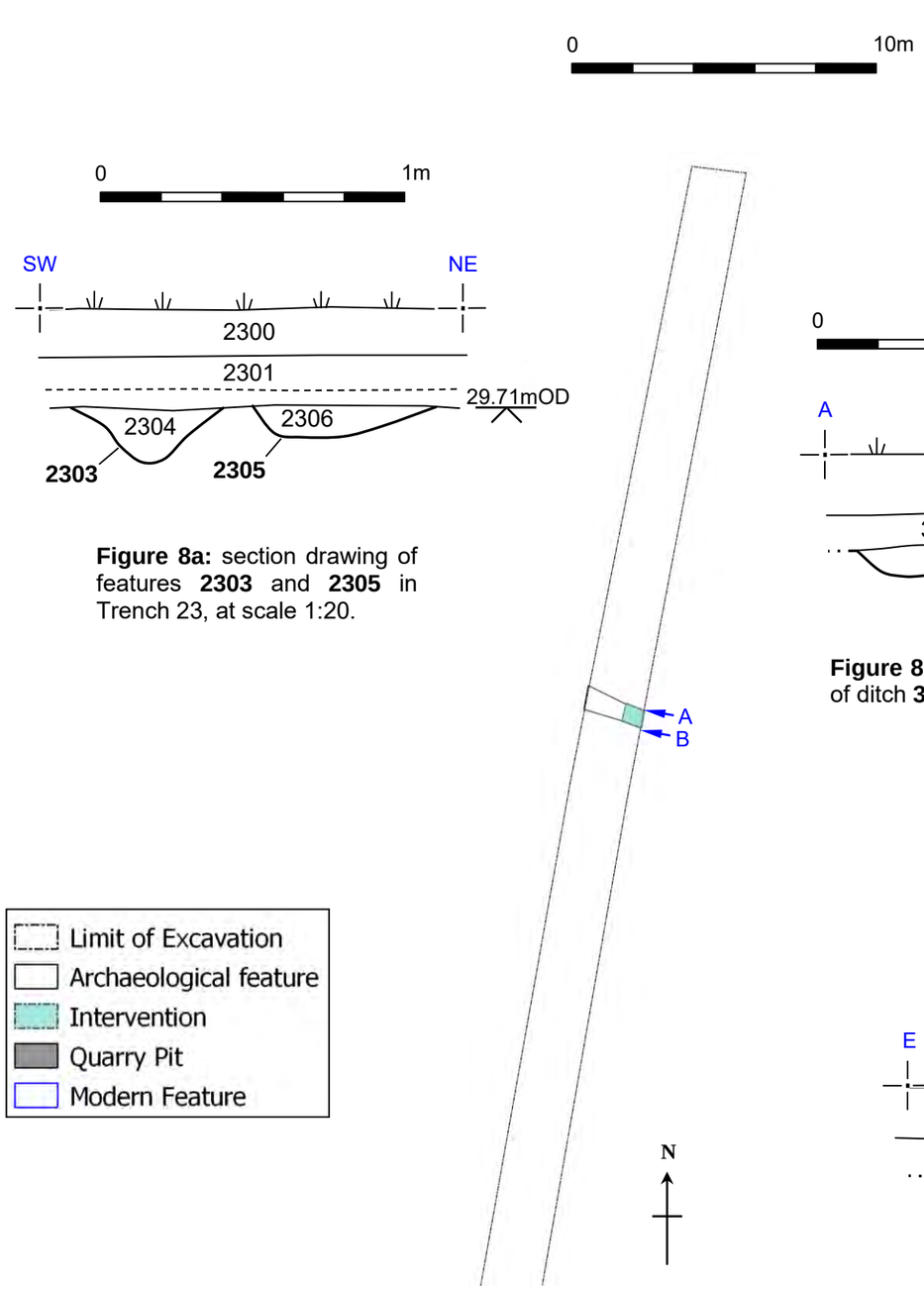


Figure 8b: plan of Trench 31 at scale 1:200.

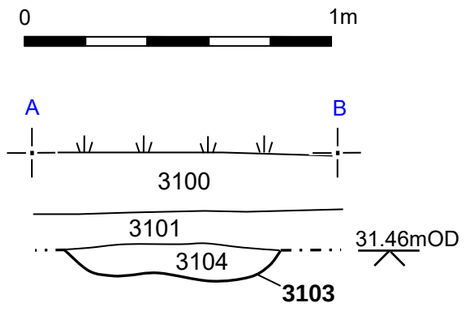


Figure 8c: section drawing of ditch **3103** at scale 1:20.

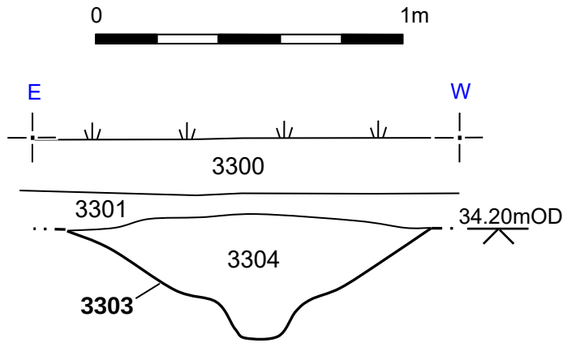


Figure 8d: section drawing of ditch **3303** in Trench 33, at scale 1:20.

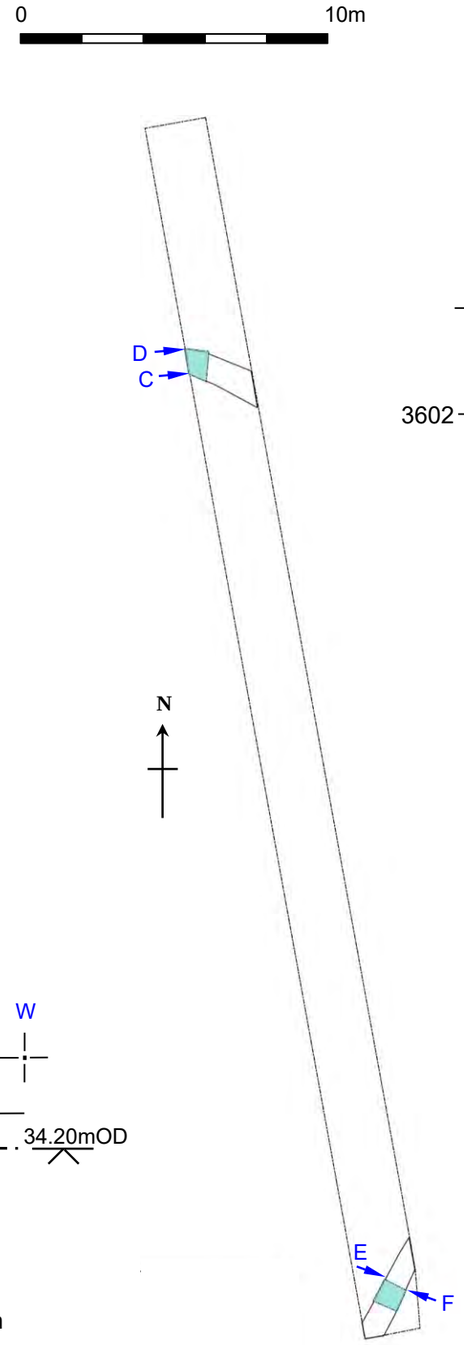


Figure 8e: plan of Trench 36 at scale 1:200.

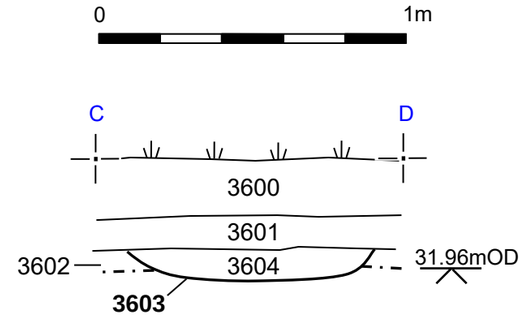


Figure 8f: section drawing of ditch **3603** at scale 1:20.

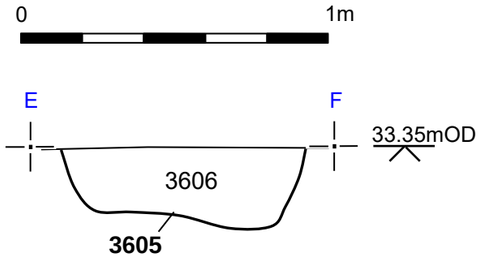


Figure 8g: section drawing of ditch **3605** at scale 1:20.

Figure 8: Plan and section drawings of Trenches 31 and 36, with section drawings from Trenches 23 and 33, at scales 1:200 (plans) and 1:20 (sections).

Appendix 1: Context Summary

Context no.	Type	Description	Finds/samples/dating
Trench 1			
100	Layer	Mid-greyish-brown clayey sand topsoil with rare small angular stones, 0.14m D.	Modern
101	Layer	Mid-brown clayey subsoil with occasional medium angular stones, 0.12m D.	
102	Layer	Natural: brownish-orange clayey Till containing occasional angular chalk fragments and flints.	Geological
Trench 2			
200	Layer	Mid-greyish-brown clayey sand topsoil with rare small angular stones, 0.18m D.	Modern
201	Layer	Mid-brown clayey subsoil with occasional medium angular stones, 0.14m D.	
202	Layer	Natural: brownish-orange clayey Till containing occasional angular chalk fragments and flints.	Geological
Trench 3			
300	Layer	Mid-greyish-brown clayey sand topsoil with rare small angular stones, 0.16m D.	Modern
301	Layer	Mid-brown clayey subsoil with occasional medium angular stones, 0.12m D.	
302	Layer	Natural: brownish-orange clayey Till containing occasional angular chalk fragments and flints.	Geological
Trench 4			
400	Layer	Mid-greyish-brown clayey sand topsoil with rare small angular stones, 0.20m D.	Modern
401	Layer	Mid-brown clayey subsoil with occasional medium angular stones, 0.12m D.	
402	Layer	Natural: brownish-orange clayey Till containing occasional angular chalk fragments and flints.	Geological
Trench 5			
500	Layer	Mid-greyish-brown clayey sand topsoil with rare small angular stones, 0.18m D.	Modern
501	Layer	Mid-brown clayey subsoil with occasional medium angular stones, 0.10m D.	
502	Layer	Natural: brownish-orange clayey Till containing occasional angular chalk fragments and flints.	Geological
Trench 6			
600	Layer	Mid-greyish-brown clayey sand topsoil with rare small angular stones, 0.18m D.	Modern
601	Layer	Mid-brown clayey subsoil with occasional medium angular stones, 0.08m D.	
602	Layer	Mid-orange-brown clayey natural Till with abundant chalk brash inclusions and flints.	Geological
Trench 7			
700	Layer	Mid-greyish-brown clayey sand topsoil with rare small angular stones, 0.24m D.	
701	Layer	Mid-brown clayey subsoil with occasional medium angular stones, 0.10m D.	Modern
702	Layer	Natural: brownish-orange clayey Till with patches of chalk brash, containing occasional angular chalk fragments and flints.	Geological
Trench 8			
800	Layer	Mid-greyish-brown clayey sand topsoil with rare small angular stones, 0.18m D.	Modern
801	Layer	Mid-brown clayey subsoil with occasional medium angular stones, 0.12m D.	

Context no.	Type	Description	Finds/samples/dating
802	Layer	Natural: brownish-orange clayey Till containing occasional angular chalk fragments and flints.	Geological
Trench 9			
900	Layer	Mid-greyish-brown clayey sand topsoil with rare small angular stones, 0.16m D.	Modern
901	Layer	Mid-brown clayey subsoil with occasional medium angular stones, 0.14m D.	
902	Layer	Natural: brownish-orange clayey Till containing occasional angular chalk fragments and flints.	Geological
Trench 10			
1000	Layer	Mid-greyish-brown clayey sand topsoil with rare small angular stones, 0.16m D.	Modern
1001	Layer	Mid-brown clayey subsoil with occasional medium angular stones, 0.12m D.	
1002	Layer	Mid-orange-brown clayey natural Till with abundant chalk brash inclusions and flints.	Geological
Trench 11			
1100	Layer	Mid-greyish-brown clayey sand topsoil with rare small angular stones, 0.21m D.	Modern
1101	Layer	Mid-brown clayey subsoil with occasional medium angular stones, 0.09m D.	
1102	Layer	Natural: brownish-orange clayey Till containing occasional angular chalk fragments and flints.	Geological
Trench 12			
1200	Layer	Mid-greyish-brown clayey sand topsoil with rare small angular stones, 0.16m D.	Modern
1201	Layer	Mid-brown clayey subsoil with occasional medium angular stones, 0.12m D.	
1202	Layer	Natural: brownish-orange clayey Till containing occasional angular chalk fragments and flints.	Geological
Trench 13			
1300	Layer	Mid-greyish-brown clayey sand topsoil with rare small angular stones, 0.16m D.	Modern
1301	Layer	Mid-brown clayey subsoil with occasional medium angular stones, 0.10m D.	
1302	Layer	Natural: brownish-orange clayey Till with patches of chalk brash, containing occasional angular chalk fragments and flints.	Geological
Trench 14			
1400	Layer	Mid-greyish-brown clayey sand topsoil with rare small angular stones, 0.16m D.	Modern
1401	Layer	Mid-brown clayey subsoil with occasional medium angular stones, 0.10m D.	
1402	Layer	Mid-orange-brown clayey natural Till with abundant chalk brash inclusions and flints.	Geological
Trench 15			
1500	Layer	Mid-greyish-brown clayey sand topsoil with rare small angular stones, 0.16m D.	Modern
1501	Layer	Mid-brown clayey subsoil with occasional medium angular stones, 0.08m D.	
1502	Layer	Mid-orange-brown clayey natural Till with abundant chalk brash inclusions and flints.	Geological
Trench 16			
1600	Layer	Mid-greyish-brown clayey sand topsoil with rare small angular stones, 0.18m D.	Modern
1601	Layer	Mid-brown clayey subsoil with occasional medium angular stones, 0.10m D.	
1602	Layer	Natural: mixed orange and light greyish-brown clay with occasional patches of chalk brash.	Geological

Context no.	Type	Description	Finds/samples/dating
Trench 17			
1700	Layer	Mid-greyish-brown clayey sand topsoil with rare small angular stones, 0.18m D.	Modern
1701	Layer	Mid-brown clayey subsoil with occasional medium angular stones, 0.12m D.	Modern
1702	Layer	Natural: brownish-orange clayey Till containing occasional angular chalk fragments and flints.	Geological
Trench 18			
1800	Layer	Mid-greyish-brown clayey sand topsoil with rare small angular stones, 0.20m D.	Modern
1801	Layer	Mid-brown clayey subsoil with occasional medium angular stones, 0.14m D.	
1802	Layer	Mid-orange-brown clay with patches of chalk brash and flints.	Geological
1803	Cut	Portion of a linear or curvilinear feature, running E-W across width of trench: corresponds to S side of penannular geophysical anomaly. 1.00m W x 0.16m D; survives only as shallow, concave base. Filled by 1804.	
1804	Fill	Fill of **1803**: light brown clay with moderate medium angular chalk fragments, occasional small pebbles, occasional charcoal inclusions and rare CBM flecks.	Sheep / goat bone
1805	Cut	Portion of a linear or curvilinear feature, running E-W across width of trench: corresponds to N side of penannular geophysical anomaly. 0.78m W x 0.10m D; survives only as shallow, concave base. Filled by 1806.	
1806	Fill	Fill of **1805**: light brown clay with moderate medium angular chalk fragments, occasional small pebbles, occasional charcoal inclusions and rare CBM flecks.	
Trench 19			
1900	Layer	Mid-greyish-brown clayey sand topsoil with rare small angular stones, 0.15m D.	Modern
1901	Layer	Mid-brown clayey subsoil with occasional medium angular stones, 0.15m D.	
1902	Layer	Mid-orange-brown clayey natural Till with moderate chalk brash inclusions and flints.	Geological
1903	Cut	Portion of a linear or curvilinear feature, running roughly E-W across width of trench: corresponds to N side of curvilinear geophysical anomaly. 0.80m W x 0.20m D with steep, concave sides and flat base. Filled by 1905.	
1904	Fill	Mid-brown clay with occasional medium angular stones, filling **1903**.	
1905	Cut	Portion of a linear or curvilinear feature, running roughly ENE-WSW across width of trench: corresponds to S side of curvilinear geophysical anomaly. 0.82m W x 0.18m D with steep, concave sides and flat base. Filled by 1906.	
1906	Fill	Mid-brown clay with occasional medium angular stones, filling **1905**.	
Trench 20			
2000	Layer	Mid-greyish-brown clayey sand topsoil with rare small angular stones, 0.16m D.	Modern
2001	Layer	Mid-brown clayey subsoil with occasional medium angular stones, 0.10m D.	
2002	Layer	Mid-orange-brown clay with patches of chalk brash and flints.	Geological
Trench 21			
2100	Layer	Mid-greyish-brown clayey sand topsoil with rare small angular stones, 0.18m D.	Modern
2101	Layer	Mid-brown clayey subsoil with occasional medium angular stones, 0.10m D.	

Context no.	Type	Description	Finds/samples/dating
2012	Layer	Mid-orange-brown clayey natural Till with abundant chalk brash inclusions and flints.	Geological
Trench 22			
2200	Layer	Mid-greyish-brown clayey sand topsoil with rare small angular stones, 0.22m D.	Modern
2201	Layer	Mid-brown clayey subsoil with occasional medium angular stones, 0.08m D.	
2202	Layer	Mid-orange-brown clayey natural Till with abundant chalk brash inclusions and flints.	Geological
Trench 23			
2300	Layer	Mid-greyish-brown clayey sand topsoil with rare small angular stones, 0.14m D.	Modern
2301	Layer	Mid-brown clayey subsoil with occasional medium angular stones, 0.10m D.	
2302	Layer	Mid-orange-brown clayey natural Till with abundant chalk brash inclusions and flints.	Geological
2303	Cut	More southerly of a closely-spaced pair of linear features running approximately E-W across the middle of the trench. 0.50m W x 0.18m D with asymmetrical sides and concave base (possibly sectioned off the perpendicular). Filled by 2304.	
2304	Fill	Fill of gully **2303**: not recorded.	
2305	Cut	More northerly of a closely-spaced pair of linear features running approximately E-W across the middle of the trench. 0.60m W x 0.10m D: survives only as shallow concave base. Filled by 2306.	
2306	Fill	Fill of gully **2305**: not recorded.	
Trench 24			
2400	Layer	Mid-greyish-brown clayey sand topsoil with rare small angular stones, 0.18m D.	Modern
2401	Layer	Mid-brown clayey subsoil with occasional medium angular stones, 0.14m D.	
2402	Layer	Mid-orange-brown clayey natural Till with abundant chalk brash inclusions and flints.	Geological
Trench 25			
2500	Layer	Mid-greyish-brown clayey sand topsoil with rare small angular stones, 0.16m D.	Modern
2501	Layer	Mid-brown clayey subsoil with occasional medium angular stones, 0.12m D.	
2502	Layer	Mid-orange-brown clayey natural Till with abundant chalk brash inclusions and flints.	Geological
Trench 26			
2600	Layer	Mid-greyish-brown clayey sand topsoil with rare small angular stones, 0.16m D.	Modern
2601	Layer	Mid-brown clayey subsoil with occasional medium angular stones, 0.10m D.	
2602	Layer	Mid-orange-brown clayey natural Till with abundant chalk brash inclusions and flints.	Geological
Trench 27			
2700	Layer	Mid-greyish-brown clayey sand topsoil with rare small angular stones, 0.18m D.	Modern
2701	Layer	Mid-brown clayey subsoil with occasional medium angular stones, 0.12m D.	
2702	Layer	Mid-orange-brown clayey natural Till with abundant chalk brash inclusions and flints.	Geological
Trench 28			
2800	Layer	Mid-greyish-brown clayey sand topsoil with rare small angular stones, 0.20m D.	Modern

Context no.	Type	Description	Finds/samples/dating
2801	Layer	Mid-brown clayey subsoil with occasional medium angular stones, 0.12m D.	
2802	Layer	Mid-orange-brown clayey natural Till with abundant chalk brash inclusions and flints.	Geological
Trench 29			
2900	Layer	Mid-greyish-brown clayey sand topsoil with rare small angular stones, 0.16m D.	Modern
2901	Layer	Mid-brown clayey subsoil with occasional medium angular stones, 0.12m D.	
2902	Layer	Mid-orange-brown clayey natural Till with abundant chalk brash inclusions and flints.	Geological
Trench 30			
3000	Layer	Mid-greyish-brown clayey sand topsoil with rare small angular stones, 0.16m D.	Modern
3001	Layer	Mid-brown clayey subsoil with occasional medium angular stones, 0.14m D.	
3002	Layer	Mid-orange-brown clayey natural Till with abundant chalk brash inclusions and flints.	Geological
Trench 31			
3100	Layer	Mid-greyish-brown clayey sand topsoil with rare small angular stones, 0.20m D.	Modern
3101	Layer	Mid-brown clayey subsoil with occasional medium angular stones, 0.12m D.	
3102	Layer	Mid-orange-brown clayey natural Till with abundant chalk brash inclusions and flints.	Geological
3103	Cut	Linear feature running approx. WNW-ESE across centre of trench. 0.70m W x 0.12m D; survives only as slightly undulating base. Filled by 3104. Same as **3603**.	
3104	Fill	Fill of ditch **3103**: light brown material with moderate chalk flecks, occasional medium angular stones and rare charcoal and CBM flecks.	
Trench 32			
3200	Layer	Mid-greyish-brown clayey sand topsoil with rare small angular stones, 0.16m D.	Modern
3201	Layer	Mid-brown clayey subsoil with occasional medium angular stones, 0.10m D.	
3202	Layer	Mid-orange-brown clayey natural Till with abundant chalk brash inclusions and flints.	Geological
Trench 33			
3300	Layer	Mid-greyish-brown clayey sand topsoil with rare small angular stones, 0.20m D.	Modern
3301	Layer	Mid-brown clayey subsoil with occasional medium angular stones, 0.12m D.	
3302	Layer	Mid-orange-brown clayey natural Till with abundant chalk brash inclusions and flints.	Geological
3303	Cut	Ditch running approx. N-S across E end of trench. 1.2m W x 0.40m D with moderate sides and stepped base; filled by 3304. Probable post-medieval field boundary.	
3304	Fill	Fill of ditch **3303**: light grey silt with moderate chalk flecks and medium angular stones, occasional charcoal flecks and rare CBM flecks.	
Trench 34			
3400	Layer	Mid-greyish-brown clayey sand topsoil with rare small angular stones, 0.20m D.	Modern
3401	Layer	Mid-brown clayey subsoil with occasional medium angular stones, 0.12m D.	
3402	Layer	Mid-orange-brown clayey natural Till with abundant chalk brash inclusions and flints.	Geological

Context no.	Type	Description	Finds/samples/dating
Trench 35			
3500	Layer	Mid-greyish-brown clayey sand topsoil with rare small angular stones, 0.20m D.	Modern
3501	Layer	Mid-brown clayey subsoil with occasional medium angular stones, 0.10m D.	
3502	Layer	Mid-orange-brown clayey natural Till with abundant chalk brash inclusions and flints.	Geological
Trench 36			
3600	Layer	Mid-greyish-brown clayey sand topsoil with rare small angular stones, 0.20m D.	Modern
3601	Layer	Mid-brown clayey subsoil with occasional medium angular stones, 0.10m D.	
3602	Layer	Mid-orange-brown clayey natural Till with abundant chalk brash inclusions and flints.	Geological
3603	Cut	Linear feature running approx. WNW-ESE across trench: corresponds to **3103**. 0.80m W x 0.10m D	
3604	Fill	Light grey clay with moderate small pebbles, filling ditch **3603**.	
3605	Cut	Linear feature running NE-SW across S end of trench, possibly corresponding to a geophysical anomaly. 0.80m W x 0.16m D with almost vertical sides and great variation in depth. Probably more than one feature present; recorded as filled by 3606.	
3606	Fill	Mid-brown clay with occasional medium angular stones and small pebbles, filling ditch **3605**	

Appendix 2: The Faunal Remains

by Julie Curl

Methodology

A summary assessment was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis, 1992) and Baker and Worley, 2014. All of the bone was examined to determine range of species and elements present. A record was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, hornworking and other modifications. When possible ages were estimated along with any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Measurements were considered where appropriate following Von Den Driesch, 1976, bones suitable for a tooth record following Hillson, 1996 recorded. Counts and weights were noted for each context and counts made for each species. Where bone could not be identified to species, they were grouped as, for example, 'large mammal', 'bird' or 'small mammal'. Attempts were made, where possible, to refit possible fragments in the same bag and these were included in NISP counts. As this assemblage is from just one feature, information was recorded directly into a catalogue in the appendix.

The bone assemblage

Quantification, provenance and preservation

A total of 287g of bone, consisting of 153 elements were recovered, with the totals quantified in Table 1. The remains are from a feature fill in Trench 8. No artefacts were recovered from this feature that would have allowed dating of the remains.

The remains are of multiple very young sheep/goat and are in good condition, with small elements such as foot bones surviving. No invertebrate (insect, isopod, mollusc) damage was seen, which suggests rapid burial. No canid or rodent gnawing was recorded and no clear damage by avian predators/scavengers (which may scavenge or hunt such young animals) was seen on the surviving elements.

The remains were sorted into element groups to determine the number of individuals present and to check species and all remains are of sheep/goat. The elements recovered are summarised in Table 1 and the appendix. Elements counts indicate a minimum of three individual animals (MNI:3) in the deposit. The elements present consist of fragments of heads, isolated teeth, scapulae, pelvic bones, limbs and teeth. There was a notable absence of any ribs or vertebrae in the assemblage.

It is estimated from the unfused bones, sizes and minimal wear on teeth present that all of these animals were neonatal (one month old or less).

The small bones were examined for knife cuts with a magnifying lens, but no butchering was seen on any of the remains.

Context	Ctxt Qty	Weight	Species	NISP	Adult	Juvenile	Neonatal	Element range
1804	153	287g	Sheep /goat	153			3	Talus x 5, tibia x 3, femur x 2, radius x 2, metatarsal x 3, metacarpal x 3, scapula x 2, calcaneus x 2, some pelvic frags, proximal phalanges, unfused ends of bones, teeth, jaw and skull fragments

Table 1. Quantification of the faunal remains

Discussion

The assemblage consists of three very young sheep/goat that died within a month after birth. No obvious signs of death could be determined, but it is common for such young animals to die from birth defects, birthing difficulties, cold weather in a harsh spring, disease and predation.

No butchering was seen on any of the remains, but the lack of any vertebrae and ribs from three animals suggest removal of abdomens prior to burial. It is normal with variation in the decay in one deposit to lose some elements. However, most deposits of multiple juvenile animals would contain some parts of all body areas, and usually vertebrae and ribs are present, albeit often fragmented.

The lack of dating with these remains makes interpretation difficult. The abdomen may be removed from young animals during sacrifices and used in divination using entrails and organs in Roman times, with selected parts disposed of separately from the rest of the animal.

If more modern, any birthing losses may have abdomens removed by the farmer to feed working dogs and again, these would result in disposal of the meat waste elsewhere or even total consumption by dogs. Such removal may leave little or no evidence on the remining bones.

Another possibility for the disappearance of the abdomen may suggest predation or scavenging, particularly from birds of prey who will sometimes butcher their prey with a surprising methodical approach and precision. While birds of prey the size of eagles are able to take a whole lamb, smaller birds of prey such as a Kite, Buzzard, Goshawk or even Peregrine will butcher and carefully remove the abdomen which contains the most meat and nutrition, leaving extremities that contain minimal meat for the effort of carrying; this is in contrast to foxes, wolves, etc, who will eat at site or be able to take a whole animal and are not so selective.

These juvenile sheep/goat would have been born in spring and this is a time that birds of prey are breeding and have a need to feed multiple young themselves. Even in spring, weather conditions are often harsh and can limit hunting and even expert hunting birds will scavenge meat if available and have been recorded going back to nests with packages of trimmed carcasses to feed young. Birthing sheep or goats would attract scavengers from a wide area and it may be possible that some losses were not noticed for a few days and then remaining heads and limbs cleaned up and disposed of.

Recommendations for further work

This is a small assemblage that has limited potential for further study without a date and no further work is recommended on this particular assemblage unless the remains are thought

to be Roman or Iron-Age which may suggest ritual activity. If further work is carried out at this site it is recommended that samples are taken for sieving to maximise chances of recovery for small bones. If further work produces bone, then this assemblage should be included in the analysis.

Bibliography

Baker, P. and Worley, F. 2014. *Animal Bones and Archaeology, Guidelines for best practice*. English Heritage.

Davis, S. 1992. A rapid method for recording information about mammal bones from archaeological sites. English Heritage AML report 71/92

Hillson, S. 1992. *Mammal bones and teeth.* The Institute of Archaeology, University College, London.

Hillson, S. 1996. *Teeth.* Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology. Cambridge University Press.

Von Den Driesch, A. 1976, *A Guide to the Measurement of Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites*, Peabody Museum Bulletin 1, Harvard University, Harvard

Appendix 2.1: Summary catalogue of the animal bone

Catalogue of the animal bone recovered from SBRE 22

Listed in context order.

Key:

NISP = Number of Individual Species elements Present

Measurable following Von Den Driesch, 1976.

Countable following Davis,1992.

Context	Trench	Type	Date	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Adult	Juvenile	Neonatal	Element range	Measurable	Countable	Butchering	Gnaw	Burnt	Comments
804	8	Layer	Undated	153	287g	Sheep / goat	153			3	Talus x 5, tibia x 3, femur x 2, radius x 2, metatarsal x 3, metacarpal x 3, scapula x 2, calcaneus x 2, some pelvic frags, proximal phalanges, unfused ends of bones, teeth, jaw and skull fragments		22	None			Minimum of three neonatal / very young juvenile sheep/goat. Not butchered. Lack of vertebrae and ribs

Appendix 3: Radiocarbon Dating Certificate

Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre
Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park, East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QF, Scotland, UK
Director: Professor F M Stuart Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 Fax: +44 (0)1355 229898 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
19 May 2023

Laboratory Code	SUERC-109929 (GU64224)
Submitter	Ruby Neale PCAS Archaeology Ltd 47 Manor Road Saxilby Lincoln LN1 2HX
Site Reference	Barrow Road, Barton upon Humber (SBRE22)
Context Reference	804
Sample Reference	1
Material	Animal bone : Sheep

$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-22.3 ‰	**$\delta^{34}S$ relative to VCDT**	11.1 ‰
$\delta^{15}N$ relative to air	9.2 ‰	**C/S ratio (Molar)**	403
C/N ratio (Molar)	3.4	**N/S ratio (Molar)**	120

Radiocarbon Age BP 2416 ± 24

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon 58(1) pp.9-23.*

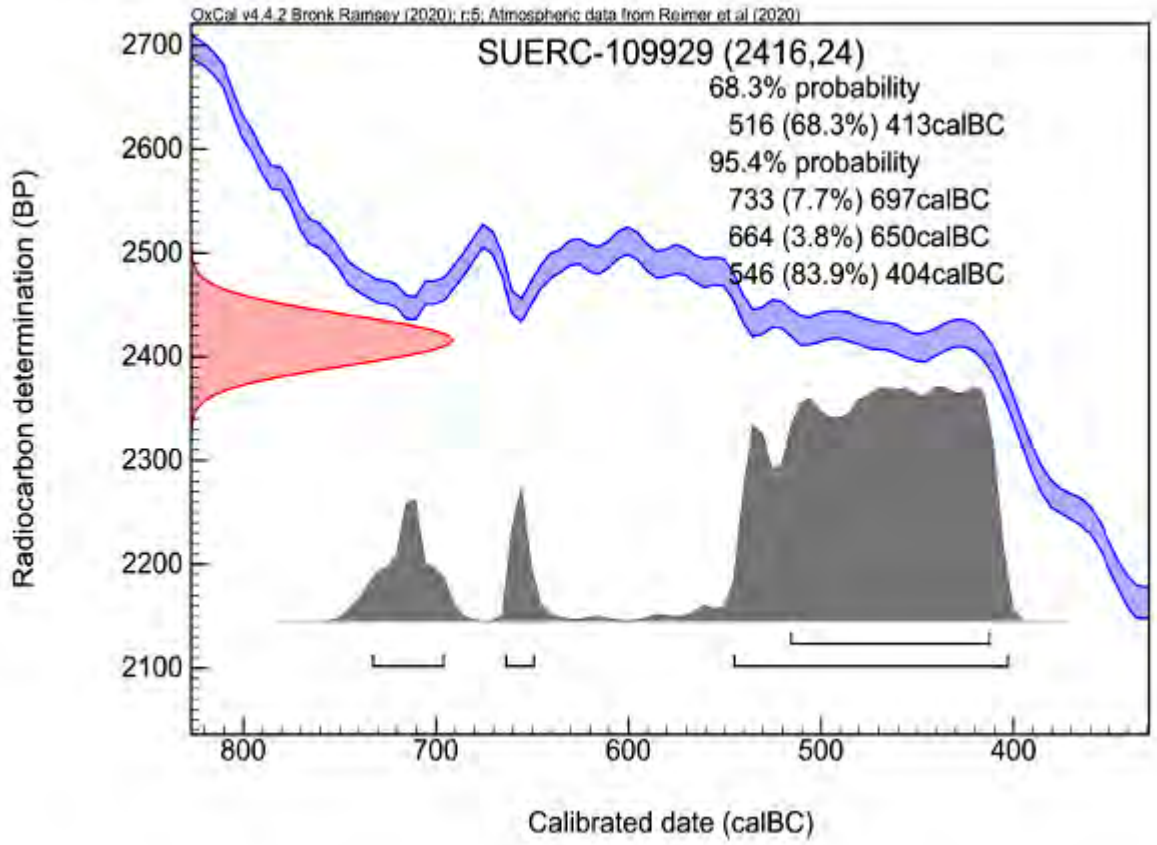
For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : [redacted]

Checked and signed off by : [redacted]

University of Glasgow
The University of Glasgow, charity number SC004401

The University of Edinburgh is a charitable body, registered in Scotland, with registration number SC005336



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal20 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon 51(1) pp.337-60*
† Reimer et al. (2020) *Radiocarbon 62(4) pp.725-57*

Appendix 4: OASIS Summary

Summary for preconst3-510487

OASIS ID (UID)	preconst3-510487
Project Name	Land South of Barrow Road, Barton-on-Humber, North Lincolnshire: Archaeological Evaluation
Sitename	Land South of Barrow Road, Barton-on-Humber, North Lincolnshire
Activity type	Evaluation
Project Identifier(s)	Barrow Road, Barton-on-Humber
Planning Id	
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Pre application
Organisation Responsible for work	PCAS Archaeology Ltd
Project Dates	12-Sep-2022 - 25-Nov-2022
Location	Land South of Barrow Road, Barton-on-Humber, North Lincolnshire NGR : TA 04180 21600 LL : 53.6804851984537, -0.424185251895326 12 Fig : 504180,421600
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Lincolnshire District : North Lincolnshire Parish : Barton-upon-Humber
Project Methodology	The evaluation consisted of 36 trenches, each measuring 40m x 2m to give a total sampled area of 2,880m2. The trenches were laid out to give a broad general sample of the site while investigating geophysical anomalies of potential interest and avoiding overhead cables that ran across the north-eastern corner of the site. The trenches were set out using GPS (Leica GS08 GPS unit receiving RTK corrections) and excavated using a 360° back-acting excavator fitted with a 2m wide toothless bucket; excavated topsoil and subsoil were tipped on opposite sides of the trenches to facilitate reinstatement. Machine excavation was halted at the first archaeological horizon, or at the surface of the natural drift geology where no archaeological deposits were present; excavation thereafter was carried out by hand. Trench spoil heaps and all archaeological features were scanned using a metal-detector. Where archaeological features were present, these were sample excavated and drawn in section at scale of 1:20; where no features were encountered, a 1:20 scale sample section of the trench baulk was drawn. The drawn sections were located on plans created by GPS. The drawn record was supplemented by a photographic record in digital format: extracts from the photographic record are reproduced as colour plates in this report. Deposits were recorded on standard PCAS trench record sheets, and an excavation site diary was also kept.
Project Results	The archaeological evaluation encountered a lower level of archaeological remains than had been suggested by the geophysical survey. Excluding a mapped post-enclosure field boundary ditch, linear features were present in three trenches, while a potential penannular ditch and horseshoe-shaped ditch were also identified. The only finds retrieved were the partial carcasses of three new-born or very young lambs or goat kids found in a section through the possible penannular ditch: one of these was radiocarbon-dated to the middle to late Iron Age, suggesting that the site might be associated with the known Iron Age settlement to the north. Apart from the post-medieval ditch, the features encountered were all very shallow, indicating that the level of the site has been lowered, probably by a combination of ploughing and soil erosion.

Keywords	Ring Ditch - MIDDLE IRON AGE - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Ditch - UNCERTAIN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Boundary Ditch - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	
HER	North Lincolnshire HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Rachel, Savage
HER Identifiers	
Archives	Physical Archive, Documentary Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with North Lincolnshire Museum Service;

MAKING
COMPLEX
EASY

rpsgroup.com