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TRIAL EXCAVATIONS
AT
WINTERTON LANDFILL SITE,
WINTERTON,
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

January 2003

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1 SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation by trial excavation was carried out by Humber Field Archaeology in January 2003 at the Winterton Landfill Site, Winterton, North Lincolnshire. The work was carried out on behalf of Waste Recycling Group plc, who propose slope stabilisation and re-profiling in the south-eastern part of the landfill site.

An earlier geophysical survey carried out in December 1994 detected a number of features of likely archaeological significance, including: a square ditched enclosure (measuring around 50m by 45m) containing internal structural remains; a possible kiln; and several linear ditches marking boundaries, fields or other enclosures. As a result of the survey results, it was recommended that trial excavation be undertaken to establish the date, character and degree of survival of the detected remains.

Five trenches were excavated, targeted on selected geophysical anomalies. In the southern and central part of the site (Trenches 1-4) the majority of features recorded were either of natural origin – glacial frost fractures and stone outcrops – or of relatively recent date, such as drainage dykes alongside a post-medieval field boundary, or possible ploughmarks. An exception to this was a substantial undated ditch recorded in Trench 2, a short length of which had been detected on the geophysical survey. No trace was found of the possible kiln in Trench 4, the geophysical anomaly interpreted as such having probably represented an outcrop of ironstone.

At the northern end of the site (Trench 5) the trial excavations confirmed the existence of the ditched enclosure. The shallow ditches to east and north were investigated and a small area in the interior of the enclosure. The interior was found to have been subdivided by slots which would have held fences or hedges, and a concentration of features in one area – slots, postholes, gullies – represent successive rectangular timber buildings which lay towards the centre of the enclosure. No floors or other contemporary surfaces survived having presumably been removed by later ploughing. It is assumed that the settlement would have been a small farmstead, with pottery recovered from the enclosure ditches and the features within being of early Romano-British date, suggesting occupation for a relatively short period of time in the late 1st/early 2nd centuries. It is postulated that the site's abandonment may be connected with developments at the nearby Winterton villa.

The report concludes with a number of recommendations for the future treatment of archaeological remains on the site. Excavation of the entire Romano-British enclosure is proposed prior to the reprofiling works, with further trial trenching and subsequent monitoring of topsoil stripping proposed to establish the line of the substantial ditch to the south and determine its date.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Circumstances of the fieldwork

This report presents the results of archaeological evaluation by trial excavation carried out by Humber Field Archaeology (HFA) in January 2003 at the Winterton Landfill Site, Winterton, North Lincolnshire (Site code WLS 2003; National Grid Reference (site centre): SE 9127 1903; see Fig. 1). The work was carried out on behalf of Waste Recycling Group plc, who propose slope stabilisation and re-profiling in the south-eastern part of the landfill site; the work is required due to instability of the steep cliff which runs along part of the eastern boundary of the landfill site, and is to involve cutting back of the slope to a more gentle gradient.

An area of undisturbed land towards the northern end of the strip to be affected by the re-profiling has been recommended for archaeological evaluation by North Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record (NLSMR). As the first stage of this evaluation, a geophysical survey was undertaken in December 1994 by Geophysical Surveys of Bradford (Ovenden 1995) to determine the presence or otherwise of archaeologically significant remains which might be affected by the planned works. The survey detected a number of features of likely archaeological significance, including a square ditched enclosure containing internal structural remains, a possible kiln and several linear ditches marking boundaries, fields or other enclosures. As a result of the survey results, it was recommended that trial excavation be undertaken to establish the date, character and degree of survival of the detected remains. Accordingly, a specification for such trial excavation was produced by NLSMR (ref. AW/1/99), to enable archaeological contractors to be approached to tender for the fieldwork. HFA were subsequently appointed to undertake the work and a project design outlining the methods and approaches to be taken by them was produced with reference to that specification (dated 20th August 2002, revised 12th December 2002; a copy is contained in the Appendix).

The trial excavations commenced on 6th January and were completed on 31st January 2003.

2.2 Geology and topography

The landfill site lies around 1.5km north-west of the village of Winterton, and occupies the area of a former ironstone quarry, one of many which exploited the rich ironstone reserves in the vicinity. The evaluation site sits above the 40m contour on the west-facing slope of the valley of the Winterton Beck (Halton Drain), which here runs alongside the Lincoln Edge. The site lies over a junction in the underlying geology between Coleby Mudstones, sands of the Grantham Formation, and the limestone which characterises the Lincoln Edge (British Geological Survey, sheet 80, 1983); the mudstones themselves overlie Frodingham Ironstone, which has been extracted to the west.

Natural subsoil in the excavation trenches was predominantly yellow-brown or grey silt clays – presumably eroded fractions of the underlying strata – though small outcrops of ironstone (presumably the Pecton Ironstone within the mudstones) were noted in places. Furthermore, a number of linear features noted in some of the trenches – filled with sterile brown soils – are considered to represent frost fractures from the last glaciation.

2.3 Archaeological background

The evaluation site lies within a landscape of archaeological importance, preserving evidence mainly of prehistoric and Romano-British date, but with Anglo-Saxon and medieval remains known nearby. Most of the information derives from cropmarks on air photographs, in combination with finds of pottery and flints recovered during fieldwalking.

The cropmarks reveal trackways, enclosures and field systems, mainly east of the landfill site, the morphology of which suggest that they are of late prehistoric or Romano-British date. Much of the Romano-British settlement represented by the cropmarks would have consisted of small farmsteads linked by a network of unsurfaced tracks, though other sites in the vicinity represented more substantial elements of the Roman landscape. A few kilometres to the north-east lay the Roman small town of Old Winteringham, adjacent to the Humber at the northern end of Ermine Street, the main Roman route north from Lincoln, which passed just over 2km east of the evaluation site. It was originally established as a military base and frontier station prior to the conquest of the land north of the Humber in AD 70, later becoming a civilian settlement exploiting a cross-Humber ferry, continuing in use until the end of the 4th century (Steedman 1998).

Closer still was the Roman villa at Winterton, around 1km to the south-west. This site was excavated between 1958 and 1967, and published in 1976 (Stead 1976). At its height the villa comprised a number of elaborate buildings many with heated rooms, mosaics and painted plaster decoration, ranged around three sides of what would probably have been formal gardens and courtyards. The earliest buildings, however, of early 2nd-century date, were stone-built and circular, and are taken to be developed examples of roundhouses, an essentially pre-Roman building tradition. The site underwent radical change later in the 2nd century, when the circular structures were cleared and replaced by sophisticated buildings of Roman design, including domestic suites and bath buildings, as well as others more clearly associated with management of the farming estate and accommodation of its workers. The villa remained in use until the very late 4th century. A stone coffin of Roman date was discovered in 1968 next to the A1077 road immediately east of Winterton village (Knowles, in Stead 1976); it has been supposed that it would have lain close to the junction of a road running east from the villa site with the ancient route known as the Jurassic Way, a prehistoric path which here followed the Lincoln Edge towards a Humber crossing point at Winteringham, and which is today marked by the A1077, Winterton Top Road.

3 THE EXCAVATIONS

3.1 Methodology

The specification for the trial excavations detailed the positions of 5 trenches ranged across the evaluation area (see Fig. 1), positioned to investigate anomalies recorded through geophysical survey (see above). They were as follows:

- Trench 1 – to investigate a curving anomaly representing a boundary or enclosure ditch.
- Trench 2 – to investigate a linear anomaly representing a boundary or enclosure ditch.
- Trench 3 – to investigate a curving anomaly representing a boundary or enclosure ditch.
- Trench 4 – to investigate a large part of a geophysical anomaly suggesting a kiln.
- Trench 5 – to investigate an area of the interior of a square enclosure, record any structures within and cut sections across the enclosure ditches.

The trial excavations took place over a four-week period, commencing 6th January 2003, and involved a team of five archaeologists. Wintry weather conditions affected the excavation of some trenches; snow and ice were present towards the end of the period on site (see Plate 6).

The topsoil and modern overburden from each trench were removed using a mechanic excavator. Subsequent excavation was by hand. Exposed deposits were hand-cleaned to allow identification in plan of any archaeological features discernible through differences in colour, texture or compaction in the exposed subsoil. A sample of features was then further investigated by manual excavation. The trench positions were surveyed using an EDM theodolite, and were subsequently related to the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

During excavation, standard Humber Field Archaeology recording procedures were used throughout; each identified deposit was allocated a context number and written descriptions were recorded on *pro forma* sheets and a computer database. Context numbers were assigned within each trench starting with 1000 onwards for Trench 1, 2000 onwards for Trench 2, etc.. Contexts 1000, 2000, etc. relate to any unstratified finds from those trenches, respectively.

Plans and sections were drawn on film sheets and a colour and black and white photographic record was maintained. Finds recovered from each feature were labelled accordingly, and those of special interest, other than pottery and animal bone, were allocated individual Recorded Find (RF) numbers. A strategy was implemented for sampling of soils for biological remains, and a number of samples taken from excavated features.

3.2 Results

Trench 1

(Fig. 2; Plate 1)

Trench 1, orientated north-west/south-east and measuring 13.5m by 1.8m, was sited in order to investigate a curving geophysical anomaly interpreted as a boundary or enclosure ditch, though nothing corresponding to the anomaly was recorded. The natural subsoil (1019), a stiff yellow-brown silt clay, was encountered 0.6m below ground level (38.62m OD) at the south-eastern end of the trench, dropping to 0.7m below ground level (38.01m OD) at the north-western end.

The earliest archaeological feature encountered was the southern extent of a north-west/south-east-aligned, 0.24m deep pit or ditch terminus (1004), over 1.55m wide, which extended 2.7m into the trench from the north-western end. The fill (1003), a firm, purple-brown, sand clay, which was devoid of dating evidence, was overlain by a friable, yellow-brown, silt clay subsoil (1005) up to 0.46m thick, which extended 4m into the trench from the north-western end of the trench.

The subsoil was overlain by a 0.1m-thick buried topsoil (1008), which had been truncated at the north-western end of the trench by the present day east/west-aligned hedgerow (1006) and at the south-eastern end of the trench by an east/west-aligned, 1.9m wide, concave-based ditch (1015) up to 0.54m deep. The fills of 1015 were: 1014, primary fill of 0.05m-thick, firm, yellow-brown clay; overlain by 1013, a 0.08m-thick, firm, purple-brown sand clay; overlain by 1012, a 0.1m-thick, firm, brown sand clay with yellow-brown clay lenses; overlain by uppermost fill 1011, a firm, yellow-brown clay up to 0.14m thick. All the fills were devoid of dating evidence. The ditch had been truncated to the north by a similarly aligned ditch (1009), 2.5m wide and up to 0.4m deep, with a concave base (Plate 1); its fills were 1016, a 0.03m-thick, soft, dark grey sand silt from which a single sherd of modern pottery was recovered, overlain by 1010, a firm, purple-brown sand clay up to 0.4m thick, with yellow-brown clay lenses. These ditches are taken to be drainage dykes which would have accompanied the present post-medieval hedgerow field boundary.

The upper fills of ditches 1009 and 1015 were overlain by a 5m-wide deposit of firm, purple-brown, silt sand (1017), up to 0.27m thick, the southern extent of which was overlain by a 2.5m-wide deposit of firm, yellow-brown clay (1018) up to 0.22m thick; these deposits had the appearance of having been dumped rather than having accumulated naturally. Extending the length of the trench was a layer of topsoil (1001) up to 0.3m thick encountered at 39.22m OD at the south-eastern end of the trench, dropping to 38.71m OD at the north-western end.

Trench 2

(Fig. 3; Plate 2)

Trench 2, orientated north-east/south-west and measuring 13.5m by 1.8m, was sited in order to investigate a linear geophysical anomaly taken to represent a boundary or enclosure ditch. The natural subsoil, 2010, a stiff, light blue gleyed, yellow silt clay, was encountered 0.3m below ground level (42.08m OD) at the north-eastern end of the trench, dropping to 0.3m below ground level (41.40m OD) at the south-western end. Running across the north-eastern part of the trench was a north/south-aligned, 0.32m-wide frost fracture (2012), up to 0.3m deep; its fill, 2011, a firm, orange fine sand, contained frequent fragments of ironstone.

Cutting across the central extent of the trench, truncating the southern extent of 2012, was a NNE/SSW-aligned ditch, 2009, 3.35m wide and up to 0.96m deep, with a slightly undulating concave base (Plate 2); it is possible that this feature corresponded to the linear geophysical anomaly. The ditch contained six successive fills, as follows: 2008, 0.2m-thick, soft orange-brown silt clay; overlain by 2007, a 0.24m thick, soft, light orange-brown silt clay; overlain by 2006, a 0.19m-thick, soft brown-orange silt clay; overlain by 2005, a soft, orange-brown, silt clay up to 0.2m thick; overlain by 2004, a stiff, light orange-brown silt clay up to 0.26m thick; overlain by 2003, a charcoal-rich soft brown silt clay up to 0.38m-thick; with the uppermost fill being 2002, a soft, brown, silt clay up to 0.28m thick. No dating evidence was recovered from any of the fills.

Extending the length of the trench was a layer of topsoil (2001), up to 0.25m thick, encountered at 42.38m OD at the north-eastern end of the trench, dropping to 41.70m OD at the south-western end.

Trench 3

(Fig. 4)

Trench 3, orientated north-west/south-east and measuring 12.5m by 1.8m, was positioned with the aim of investigating a curving anomaly interpreted as a boundary or enclosure ditch, though nothing corresponding to such a feature was encountered. The natural subsoil, 3008, a firm blue-grey clay with patches of soft brown-yellow clay sand, was encountered 0.38m below ground level (42.27m OD) at the south-eastern end of the trench, dropping to 0.34m below ground level (41.90m OD) at the north-eastern end.

Cutting across the central part of the trench was a north-east/south-west-aligned linear feature (3005), 1.78m wide and up to 0.8m deep, with irregular edges and a concave base, the fill of which was sterile, homogenous brown-orange clay sand (3004). The alignment of the feature and the nature of its shape and fill suggest it was of a natural origin, perhaps a frost fracture.

In the north-western part of the trench were two north/south-aligned slots or gullies. The larger (3003) – which crossed the trench – was 0.39m wide and 0.13m deep with a concave base and a fill of soft, yellow-brown sand clay (3002), devoid of dating evidence. The other feature (3007) was 0.18m wide and 0.19m deep, with vertical sides and a slightly undulating base, which extended 2.5m into the trench from the north-eastern excavation edge before terminating; no dating evidence was recovered from its fill of soft yellow-brown clay (3006). These undated features share the same alignment as the modern field boundaries, and it is possible that they represent relatively modern ploughmarks.

Extending the length of the trench was a layer of topsoil (3001), up to 0.38m thick, at 42.65m OD at the south-eastern end of the trench, dropping to 42.24m OD at the north-western end.

Trench 4

(Fig. 5)

Trench 4 was orientated east/west and measured 15.7m by 6m, with two narrow north/south offshoots to the south and a small associated sondage a short distance to the east. It was positioned to investigate part of a geophysical anomaly which suggested the presence of a kiln, though no trace of such a structure was recorded. The natural subsoil (4003) was a firm, yellow-brown clay with areas of light blue-grey gleyed sand silt and outcrops of fragmented ironstone. It was encountered 0.45m below ground level (42.16m OD) at the eastern end of the trench, dropping to 0.45m below ground level (41.80m OD) at the western end. Overlying this was a layer of friable, orange-brown, silt sand (4002) up to 0.15m thick, encountered 0.3m below ground level (42.31m OD at the eastern end of the trench, dropping to 41.95m OD at the western end).

Extending the length of the trench was a layer of topsoil (4001), up to 0.30m thick, encountered at 42.61m OD at the eastern end of the trench, dropping to 42.25m OD at the north-western end.

Trench 5

(Figs 6,7 and 8; Plates 3-6)

(The features of this trench are split between three figures (Figs 6, 7 and 8) which show adjoining parts of the trench; each figure has a small inset diagram indicating which part is shown.)

Trench 5 was positioned with the aim of investigating part of the interior of a square ditched enclosure detected by the geophysical survey and to record sections across the enclosure ditches. The trench was orientated north/south and comprised an area measuring 12m by 12m (Fig. 6), with north/south (Fig. 7) and east/west (Fig. 8) offshoots measuring approximately 4m by 20m.

The natural subsoil (5052) was a light blue-grey gleyed orange-brown silt clay, 0.48m below ground level (42.12m OD) in the western extent of the square trench, dropping to 0.66m below ground level (41.94m OD) in the north-eastern extent. 5052 was overlain in the eastern part of the square central part of the trench – and the north/south and east/west offshoots – by a layer of friable orange-brown silt sand subsoil (5002), up to 0.3m thick, with localised patches of fragmented ironstone. Cutting across the central part of the trench was a south-west/north-east-aligned frost fracture (5054), up to 1.8m wide, which was filled by a sterile, homogenous brown-orange clay sand fill (5053) with localised areas of fragmented ironstone along the edges. One further naturally-formed feature (5012) was encountered in the south-western extent of the square trench; it was 0.5m long east/west, 0.33m wide and 0.09m deep with a flat base, and was filled by a firm, brown, silt clay (5011).

The archaeological features lay within an enclosure defined by ditches 5004 to the east (Fig. 8) and 5035 to the north (Fig. 7), the ditches corresponding with features visible on the earlier geophysical survey of the site (see Fig. 9). The eastern arm of the enclosure ditch, 5004, was north/south-aligned, 1.56m wide and 0.8m deep, with steep sides, a concave base and a stepped lower break of slope to the east (Plate 3); it held a fill of soft brown, silt clay (5003), charcoal-flecked. The northern arm of the enclosure ditch, 5035, was 1.8m wide and 0.24m deep, with a 45° sloped southern edge, a near-vertical northern edge and a flat base; its fill was firm orange-brown silt clay (5034). Romano-British pottery was recovered from both enclosure ditch fills.

The enclosure was subdivided by two east/west-aligned gullies, 5024 and 5006 (Figs 6 and 8). 5024 – which extended 6.6m into the trench from the west before petering out – was 0.9m wide and 0.25m deep with a slightly concave base and a fill (5023) of soft yellow-brown silt clay, while 5006 ran for 10.43m across the interior of the enclosure from a point 2m inside the eastern enclosure boundary, attaining a maximum width of 0.74m and depth of 0.28m at its centre, becoming narrower and shallower at its terminals; it held a fill of soft orange-brown silt clay (5005). The two features would probably have held fences or hedges originally. The gap between them may suggest a point of entry, though the two features could originally have been continuous, truncation due to later ploughing having reduced their depth. The fills of both features contained Romano-British pottery.

South of the division lay a number of structural features suggesting building activity (Fig. 6; Plate 4); the area investigated was small, however, and the following interpretations of the remains are necessarily speculative.

A possible construction slot or drip gully (5033), east/west aligned, 0.26m wide and 0.2m deep, with near-vertical edges and a slightly undulating base, extended 1.9m into the trench from the western excavation edge, terminating sharply. It may represent the northern side of a structure, and contained a firm brown clay fill (5032) from which Romano-British pottery was recovered. The eastern side of the structure may have been represented by two post-holes around 3m apart: 5041, 0.3m in diameter and 0.13m deep (truncated by later features), had a concave base and a fill (5040) of friable grey-brown sand silt clay, yellow-brown mottled; and 5010, 0.38m diameter, 0.18m deep and with a flat base, containing firm brown silt clay (5009). Neither fill contained dating evidence.

The above structure may have been replaced by another on a similar alignment. A further east/west-aligned construction slot or drip gully (5014/5020) extended 2.6m into the trench (truncating the northern edge of 5033), before turning south and continuing out of the excavation area. It was up to 0.35m wide and 0.25m deep, with steeply sloping edges and flat base, and contained a firm grey-brown silt clay fill (5013/5019), with yellow-brown clay lenses, from which was recovered Romano-British pottery.

Within the structure, though not necessarily related to it, were two pits. The largest was 5018, oval in plan, 1.7m long, 1.2m wide and 0.29m deep, with 45° sloping edges which stepped inwards towards the flat base, becoming vertical. Its fill was a friable yellow-brown mottled grey-brown silt clay (5017), containing occasional fragments of ironstone and charcoal concentrated towards the base; no sooting, burning or heat-affected areas were encountered within the fill or cut. A smaller pit, 5026, only the concave base of which remained, may have truncated 5018, though a later feature had disturbed the relationship; it was 0.6m diameter and 0.14m deep, holding a friable brown sand silt clay fill (5025), which contained heavy concentrations of charcoal throughout. Romano-British pottery came from both features.

Further structures in the south-western part of the trench may have been represented by the rounded termini of two further construction slots – 5008 and 5049 – which extended into the trench from the western and southern excavation edges respectively. 5008 was over 0.84m long, 0.66m wide and 0.29m deep, with near-vertical edges and a flat base, and it may once have held an upright post (Plate 5); its fill, 5007, was soft grey-brown silt clay containing large fragments of stone, occasional charcoal flecks and occasional patches of clay, from which was recovered Romano-British pottery and a fragment of burnt clay. Only the concave base of 5049 remained, 0.42m wide and 0.08m deep, extending 0.58m into the trench, and truncating another small feature, post-hole 5051. A single sherd of Romano-British pottery was recovered from 5048, the soft yellow-brown silt clay fill of 5049, which also contained moderate large fragments of stone and occasional charcoal flecks. Further north lay another slot, 5016, which truncated both pits 5026 and 5018, as well as slot 5014; it was 2m long, 0.48m wide and 0.3m deep, with vertical sides and a flat base, and may have held a post in its rounded western terminal. The fill was friable grey-brown silt clay (5015), which contained occasional, large fragments of stone (concentrated at the surface), Romano-British pottery and charcoal flecks. 5016 may have been associated with 5008 and 5049.

To the east, further structural features lay south of the enclosure division. Two north/south parallel slots – 5047 and 5037 – both steep-sided with concave bases, ran into the trench from its southern end, having rounded terminals nearly 3m apart. 5047 was only 0.17m wide and up to 0.17m deep, with a soft light grey-brown silt clay fill (5046) devoid of dating evidence, while 5037 was more substantial, being 0.64m wide and 0.35m deep, with a friable orange-brown silt clay fill (5036) also devoid of dating evidence. It is likely that these linear features once held fences or hedges, further sub-dividing the enclosure, though it is interesting to note that they extended the same distance northwards as had the construction slots or drip gullies taken to represent buildings (5032, 5020/5014; see above). An isolated circular post-hole (5045), 0.36m diameter and only 0.04m deep, lay just west of 5047; Romano-British pottery was recovered from the soft light grey-brown fill (5044).

North of the east/west enclosure division lay additional structural features. One possible structure may have been represented by two perpendicular slots or gullies: 5039 was north/south-aligned, 3m long, 0.2-0.3m wide and varied in depth from 0.03m-0.1m along its length, with a soft yellow-brown silt clay fill (5038) from which two small fragments of pottery were recovered; and 5029, 2.58m long, 0.18m wide and 0.1m deep, with steep sides and a flat base, containing a soft orange-brown silt clay fill (5028) from which pottery, animal bone and fragments of burnt stone were recovered. The southern edge of slot 5029 had been truncated by an oval post-hole (5031), 0.5m long, 0.35m wide and 0.1m deep, with steep sides and a flat base; pottery, animal bone and fragments of burnt stone were recovered from the soft light orange-brown silt clay fill (5030).

A north/south-aligned gully(5022), 0.65m wide and 0.2m deep, extended 6.7m into the trench from the northern excavation edge, cutting across the structure just discussed and the east-west enclosure division, becoming narrower and shallower approaching its southern terminal, which cut the corner of construction slot or drip gully 5020/5014 in the south-west corner of the trench; Romano-British pottery was recovered from its soft, grey-brown, silt clay fill (5021). 5022 may have joined another, east/west-aligned, gully (5043), 0.9m wide and 0.2m deep with a concave base, containing a firm brown silt clay fill (5042) including Romano-British pottery.

A soft grey-brown silt clay subsoil (5027), up to 0.15m thick, extended across the south-western part of trench, in turn overlain by topsoil (5001), up to 0.4m thick, which sealed the whole excavated area (at around 42.60m OD).

4 THE FINDS

4.1 The pottery

Peter Didsbury M. Phil.

Introduction and methodology

A total of 289 sherds, weighing 4628g, was recovered from the excavations. With the exception of the material from Trenches 1 and 4, comprising four sherds of modern material, all the pottery was of Roman date.

All material was quantified by the two measures of sherd number and sherd weight, according to fabric type within archaeological context. Data was recorded on a Microsoft Access database, and is also reproduced here as Table 1. Detailed parallels for all diagnostic vessels are cited here rather than in the report text. Fabric codes employed in the table and database are listed with the table.

Table 1: Pottery quantification and description

Fabric common names are either in common use, or are generic or self-explanatory.

| | | | |
|-------------|--|-------------|---|
| <i>Code</i> | <i>Fabric</i> | <i>Code</i> | <i>Fabric</i> |
| CREAM | Creamware | PORC | Porcelain |
| GREB | Brown-glazed red earthenware | RG | Roman greyware |
| H4 | Hand-made vesicular material (here probably leached RSH) | RGC | Roman greyware with calcareous inclusions |
| MED | Medieval material | RSH | Roman shell-tempered ware |
| PM | Post-medieval material | RW | Roman white ware |

| Trench | Context | Fabric | No. | Wt (g) | Remarks |
|--------|---------|--------|-----|--------|--|
| 1 | 1007 | MED/PM | 1 | 6 | Body, incomplete section. Sandy orange fabric. |
| 1 | 1010 | PORC | 1 | 1 | Body. Plain white. |
| 4 | 4000 | CREAM? | 1 | 2 | Simple rim cup or bowl. Green mottling. |
| 4 | 4000 | GREB | 1 | 40 | Handle fragment. Dense, stony hard redware with brown glaze. |
| 5 | 5042 | RG | 49 | 914 | Worn, sandy fabrics mainly of Roxby type. Main elements are: rims and bodies of at least two carinated jars; narrow-mouthed everted rim jar with two grooved strap handles, cf. Winterton fig. 79, no. 1 (early second century); narrow-mouthed jar with rounded body, cf. wide range of similar forms in the second century at Dragonby; jar with horizontally outbent rim in black sandy fabric, cf Winterton fig. 64. No. 4 (from Dragonby kiln 3). |
| 5 | 5042 | RGC | 6 | 114 | Dark fabric including sparse calcareous matter. Includes jar with horizontally outbent rim, in this case slightly undercut. |
| 5 | 5044 | RG | 2 | 18 | Bodies from two different vessels. Fabrics comparable to those in other contexts, and of late first- or second-century type. |
| 5 | 5048 | RG | 1 | 11 | Base sherd in dark sandy second-century fabric. Worn. |
| 5 | 5013 | H4 | 1 | 8 | Body. Reduced with reddish exterior surface. |
| 5 | 5021 | RG | 25 | 854 | Some large sherds. Includes: large joining sherds from a burnished everted rim lattice-decorated jar, cf. Dragonby fig. 20.5, from Horizon II, dated Flavian to early second century; horizontally everted rim jar similar to that in 5042; lid-seated jar cf. Roxby Form A, though in fine sandy black fabric; large sherds from the body of a jar, possibly carinated; everted rim bowl very close to Roxby Form R. |

| Trench | Context | Fabric | No. | Wt (g) | Remarks |
|--------|---------|--------|-----|--------|--|
| 5 | 5019 | RG | 20 | 466 | Mainly dark sandy wares, and mainly from a horizontally everted rim jar similar to that in 5042 (large joining rim sherds). |
| 5 | 5023 | RG | 16 | 433 | Three vessels, one represented by three worn body sherds only. The other two comprise: fine black dish cf. Gillam 337, dated 70-100, but with flat instead of omphalos base, and probably early second century (almost complete vessel); wide-mouthed jar cf. Dragonby fig. 20.6, no. 832, Horizon IIIa, earlier second century (near complete profile). |
| 5 | 5032 | RG | 4 | 18 | Fragments of thin-walled jars, possibly three vessels. Two with vertical combing are probably of early second-century date. |
| 5 | 5003 | RSH | 3 | 39 | Large everted rim vessel, rim only, very leached and worn. |
| 5 | 5003 | RG | 14 | 94 | Several joining sherds from a typical carinated jar of Antonine type. Pale grey fabric. |
| 5 | 5017 | RG | 16 | 76 | Small fragments, including several rim sherds from everted rim jars. Nothing formally diagnostic, but fabrics are comparable with those in other contexts. |
| 5 | 5030 | RSH | 2 | 11 | Bodies of same vessel, probably hand-made. Reduced with smoothed brown surfaces. Girth groove. |
| 5 | 5007 | RG | 3 | 16 | Sherds from thin-walled jar. |
| 5 | 5025 | RW | 5 | 138 | Large neck and shoulder sherd and two non-joining bodies from a flagon. Two bodies from a second vessel, possibly also a flagon. The rim of the principal vessel is missing, but a triangular-sectioned cordon at the base of the rim appears on a flagon from Old Winteringham as early as the Flavian period (Winterton fig. 62, no 22). |
| 5 | 5038 | RW | 2 | 10 | Bodies, dark sandy ware. |
| 5 | 5034 | RG | 19 | 215 | Includes: two bodies from rusticated jar(s); everted rim jar with possible traces of stabbed decoration on the shoulder; bowl cf. Roxby Form F; non-diagnostic rim fragments. |
| 5 | 5034 | H4 | 48 | 156 | Everted rim jar cf. Winterton fig. 79, no. 6, Antonine. |
| 5 | 5028 | RSH | 6 | 121 | two joining rim sherds from a jar with heavy, curved, outbent rim, perhaps cf. Winterton fig. 81, no. 50, Antonine, though in greyware. |
| 5 | 5028 | RG | 3 | 57 | Necked bowl deriving from Late Iron Age forms. cf. Dragonby fig. 20.3, no. 783, Horizon I (Claudian to early Flavian). Also a jar in dark fabric, possibly hand-made, which has a fairly upright rim above a globular body, the outer edge of the rim slightly hollowed. |
| 5 | 5000 | RSH | 8 | 329 | At least three vessels. Principal component is large base sherds from a thick-walled vessels. |
| 5 | 5000 | H4 | 1 | 24 | Stubby rim jar, cf. Late pre-Roman Iron Age and early Roman groups at Dragonby. |
| 5 | 5000 | RG | 12 | 272 | Thick heavy base sherd (storage jar?); grooved strap handle similar to vessel in 5042; rim of carinated jar. |
| 5 | 5015 | H4 | 1 | 11 | Body. |
| 5 | 5015 | RSH | 4 | 56 | Bead rim bowl, Late pre-Roman Iron Age/early Roman. |
| 5 | 5015 | RG | 9 | 63 | Bodies, various fabrics. One perhaps from barrel jar with constricted body (early to mid second century). |
| 5 | 5005 | RSH/RG | 5 | 55 | Perhaps three vessels. Includes sherd from stubby rim jar, perhaps cf. Dragonby fig. 20.5, no 827, Horizon IIIa (earlier second century). |

Note: May 1996 is cited in short form as "Dragonby"; and Rigby and Stead 1976 is cited as Winterton or Roxby.

Discussion

Trench 1

A single body sherd of medieval or post-medieval sandy orange ware was recovered from context [1007]. The interim post-excavation report provided contains no information about this context.

Secondary fill [1010] of ditch [1009] contained a fragment of nineteenth- or twentieth-century plain white porcelain.

Trenches 2 and 3

No ceramic material was recovered.

Trench 4

Unstratified material from this trench (context [4000]) comprised a sherd of late eighteenth- or early nineteenth-century Creamware, and a sherd of post-medieval Brown-Glazed Red Earthenware.

Trench 5

All the pottery from Trench 5 is of early Romano-British date, and derives from depositional activity of the Flavian to Antonine period. Several formally diagnostic vessels are present, and detailed parallels are cited in the database. It is sufficient here to note the presence of some of the typical North Lincolnshire types of this period, viz. the carinated jar, large jars with horizontally outbent rims, Roxby and Roxby-type jar and bowl forms (Rigby and Stead 1976) and barrel jars. The trench assemblage consists principally of good quality, fully Romanised, sand-tempered, wheel-thrown greywares, with a smaller proportion of vessels in shell-tempered fabrics. The latter vessels may either be fully wheel-thrown, or combine wheel-finished rims with coil-built bodies. In all formal, fabric, and technological aspects the assemblage may be compared with regional Flavian-Antonine assemblages from Winterton and associated sites (Rigby and Stead 1976), Dragonby (May 1996), and Glebe Farm, Barton upon Humber (Didsbury, forthcoming). The depositional period under discussion here equates to Horizons I-III at Dragonby, and Phase 1 at Glebe Farm, Barton upon Humber.

A number of the forms noted above were current throughout most of the period, e.g. the carinated and horizontally everted rim jars, so that the absence of more tightly datable material such as samian and other finewares, and mortaria, makes it difficult to discern close chronological distinctions between the assemblages. A white fabric flagon from context [5025] unfortunately has a broken rim, and cannot be closely dated. However, the presence of some distinctive forms and decorative types suggests that none of the material need date later than circa the middle of the second century, or the early to mid Antonine period. The earliest forms represented include stubby-rimmed jars and a necked bowl, types which tend to characterise the Conquest period and second half of the first century at Dragonby, though the vessels in question may all be residual within their respective contexts. Such forms are present in [5000] (unstratified), in [5028] and possibly in [5015] and [5025].

Conclusions and recommendations

The Trench 5 material is typical of assemblages from rural sites in North Lincolnshire in the late first and second century AD. Much of it may represent deposition in the first half of the second century, while there is some suggestion of material which may date to the peri-Conquest period and the second half of the first century. The settlement seems to have enjoyed a similar level of access to Roman ceramics as Glebe Farm, Barton during the second century (Phase 1). Neither site appears to have been using mortaria, and the Glebe Farm Phase 1 assemblage, though twice the size of the Winterton Landfill Site assemblage, contained only a single sherd of samian.

No further work is considered necessary on this material, though if the site is brought to full publication the report should include a brief discursive pottery report supported by illustration of selected vessels. The material should be retained in an appropriate museum in the interests of future ceramic research in the region.

4.2 The recorded finds

Sophie Tibbles

Aims and objectives

The following report aims to assess the potential of the recorded finds for further analysis, to meet the requirements of MAP2, Phase 3, 'Assessment of potential for analysis' (English Heritage 1991). The structure of this report is based on guidelines set out by the Roman Finds Group and Finds Research Group 700-1700 AD (1993) and the Institute of Field Archaeologists Finds Group (1991).

Introduction

All finds were appropriately packed for long term storage, in accordance with conservation and museum guidelines.

Quantification of recorded finds by material and function

One recorded find, a rubbing stone, was recovered from the evaluation.

Objects of Stone – Total 1

| Function | Interpretation | Quantity |
|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Miscellaneous | Rubbing Stone | 1 |
| Total | | 1 |

General characteristics of the finds

The rubbing stone was in very good condition and did not require conservation.

Individual finds of intrinsic interest

Rubbing Stone

Complete. Bar-shaped. Probably a modified glacial erratic. Four surfaces are smoothed and two ends are chamfered (from use?). Rectangular in section. The object has been identified as a rubbing stone as the lithology is not suitable for a whetstone (L. Wastling *pers. comm.*).

Maximum Dimensions: Length: 74mm Width: 32mm Thickness: 25mm

RF No: 1; Context: 5007

Assessment of Potential

The assemblage on its own has little potential to enhance our knowledge of the character of the site. Although its function is unclear, the rubbing stone may reflect some form of craft-working that may have been undertaken on or within the vicinity of the settlement.

Recommendations

No further work is deemed necessary on this object.

4.3 The bulk finds (other than pottery and animal bone)

Introduction

The evaluation produced a small bulk finds assemblage that comprised four material categories. All material types were quantified by count and weight.

The spot dating of the flint was undertaken by R. E. Head.

Ceramic Building Material

Three fragments of ceramic building material was recovered from two contexts: 5013, the fill of construction slot 5014; and 5042, the fill of gully 5043. The fragments had a (Munsell) fabric colour of Red (10R/5/6) and Reddish Yellow (5YR/6/6) respectively, and had a combined weight of 50g. Although no diagnostic features were noted, the fragments are considered to be of Romano-British fabric. The joining fragments recovered from 5013 displayed evidence of exposure to high temperatures, as one surface was vitrified; both have been retained for further study if required.

Fired Clay

Two contexts – 5023 (the fill of gully 5024) and 5025 (the fill of pit 5026) – produced two fragments of fired clay with a weight of 20g. Both were non-diagnostic; however, they displayed evidence of heat discolouration which suggests they may have been used as part of a hearth or oven.

Flint

One flake of a grey/brown and white mottled colour, with a weight of 5g, was recovered from context 5015, the fill of slot 5016.

Burnt Stone

Seven fragments of burnt stone, with a total weight of 1.535kg, were retrieved from five contexts. They included sub-angular and rounded fossiliferous limestone and micaceous sandstone. None appear to be worked and they are likely to have been used as part of a hearth.

Assessment of Potential

The combination of the vitrified ceramic building material, fired clay and burnt stone is suggestive of redeposited hearth material.

Recommendations

No further work is deemed necessary for the bulk finds assemblage. A selective discard policy should be undertaken prior to deposition.

5 EVALUATION OF THE BIOLOGICAL REMAINS

Allan Hall, Deborah Jaques and John Carrott (*Palaeoecology Research Services*)

5.1 Summary

Twenty-eight sediment samples, a tiny amount of hand-collected shell, and a small quantity of hand-collected bone, recovered from excavations of early Romano-British (or undated) deposits, at Winterton Landfill Site, North Lincolnshire, were submitted to Palaeoecology Research Services (PRS) for an evaluation of their bioarchaeological potential.

None of the samples appeared particularly promising for the recovery of ancient biological remains but some did contain charred material. Six (one from each of Trenches 2 and 3, and four from Trench 5 – no samples were taken from Trenches 1 and 4) were selected for evaluation. Plant remains from the washovers from the six samples examined were limited to small or very small amounts of charcoal and a few charred cereal grains. Modern roots were present in all the washovers. No insect remains were recovered from the samples. None of the samples appears to warrant any further analysis for plant remains and it seems unlikely that further deposits at this site will provide useful material for interpretative purposes. However, the possibility that there may be primary feature fills with large concentrations of charred cereal remains should be borne in mind in any further interventions and appropriate sampling and archaeobotanical investigation undertaken. Sufficient charcoal could probably be recovered from Context 2010 for a radiocarbon date to be attempted, though the possibility that the small fragments were from old trunks, and would, therefore, give an unduly old date for the feature, must be considered.

The very few recovered shell remains were of no interpretative value and the likelihood that further excavation would recover more useful assemblages appears small.

The small vertebrate assemblage recovered from the excavations at Winterton was, on the whole, fairly poorly preserved, with the result that few fragments were identifiable and none were measurable. The deposits investigated during the current excavation show no potential for the survival of interpretatively useful assemblages of bone.

The current material need not be retained unless further charred material from Trench 2 contexts (notably Context 2010) is required for radiocarbon dating.

5.2 Introduction

Twenty-eight sediment samples ('GBA'/'BS' *sensu* Dobney *et al.* 1992), a tiny amount of hand-collected shell, and a small quantity of hand-collected bone, were recovered from the deposits revealed by the excavation. All of the material was submitted to PRS for an evaluation of its bioarchaeological potential.

The only dating evidence recovered was early Romano-British (1st–2nd century) pottery from deposits in Trench 5.

5.3 Methods

Sediment samples

All of the sediment samples (28) were inspected by PRS at Humber Field Archaeology premises and their lithologies recorded following a standard format. None of the samples appeared particularly promising for the recovery of ancient biological remains but some did contain charred material. Six (one from each of Trenches 2 and 3, and four from Trench 5 – no samples were taken from Trenches 1 and 4) were selected for evaluation and were processed, following the procedures of Kenward et al. (1980; 1986), for recovery of plant and invertebrate macrofossils.

The washovers and residues resulting from processing were examined for plant and invertebrate macrofossils. The residues were examined for larger plant macrofossils and other biological and artefactual remains. Recovered artefacts were returned to the excavator.

Hand-collected shell

The tiny amount of hand-collected shell was examined and a brief record made.

Hand-collected vertebrate remains

Records were made of the hand-collected vertebrate remains concerning the state of preservation, colour of the fragments, and the appearance of broken surfaces ('angularity'). Other information, such as fragment size, dog gnawing, burning, butchery and fresh breaks, was noted, where applicable. Fragments were identified to species or species group using the PRS modern comparative reference collection. The bones which could not be identified to species were described as the 'unidentified' fraction. Within this fraction fragments were grouped into a number of categories: large mammal (assumed to be cattle, horse or large cervid), medium-sized mammal (assumed to be caprovid, pig or small cervid) and completely unidentified.

5.4 Results

Sediment samples

The results are presented in context number order. Archaeological information, provided by the excavator, is given in square brackets. A brief summary of the processing method and an estimate of the remaining volume of unprocessed sediment follows (in round brackets) after the sample numbers. No insect remains were recovered from the samples.

Context 2010 ['natural']

Sample 4/T (1 kg sieved to 300 microns with washover; approximately 2 litres of unprocessed sediment remain)

Just moist, light to mid grey-brown, unconsolidated and slightly sticky (working soft), ashy clay, with some charcoal and burnt bone present.

There was a small residue of about 30 cm³ of sand and gravel (to 25 mm in maximum dimension), with a trace of charcoal. The moderately large washover of about 50 cm³ comprised charcoal (to 10 mm) with a few modern roots and modern grass flowers, inflorescences and culm remains, and decayed, uncharred modern woody root. The charcoal appeared to include willow/poplar/aspen (*Salix/Populus*) and ash (*Fraxinus*) and perhaps some other non-oak species.

Twenty-three small (<10 mm) and somewhat rounded fragments of bone were also recovered from this sample. Most fragments were burnt and all were unidentified.

The presence of bone and charcoal in this deposit suggests that it is not part of the 'natural'.

Context 3006 [gully fill in 3007]

Sample 3/T (2 kg sieved to 300 microns with washover; approximately 5 litres of unprocessed sediment remain)

Just moist, light grey and light brown to mid grey-brown (in jumbled shades), sandy clay to clay sand, with some modern roots and rotted woody root present.

The very small residue of about 20 cm³ was sand and gravel (to 25 mm), with one mineral-impregnated earthworm egg capsule. The washover of about 20 cm³ was mostly modern roots, including woody roots, with a trace of charcoal (to 2 mm).

Context 5015 [slot fill in 5016, early Romano-British]

Sample 17/T (2 kg sieved to 300 microns with washover; approximately 4 litres of unprocessed sediment remain)

Just moist, light to mid yellow-grey-brown, crumbly to unconsolidated (working more or less plastic), slightly silty clay, with some modern rootlets and stones (2 to 25 mm) present.

The small to moderate-sized residue of about 150 cm³ was sand and gravel (to 40 mm), with one fragment of charred hazel (*Corylus avellana* L.) nutshell. The very small washover of a few cm³ comprised modern roots and a trace of charcoal (<5 mm)

Context 5017 [fill in pit 5018, early Romano-British]

Sample 10/T (2 kg sieved to 300 microns with washover; approximately 6 litres of unprocessed sediment remain)

Just moist, light to mid yellow-grey-brown (lighter and darker in places), unconsolidated to crumbly (working plastic or soft), sandy clay to clay sand, with some rotted charcoal present.

The small to moderate-sized residue of about 200 cm³ consisted of sand and gravel (to 80 mm), with a trace of charcoal. There was a very small washover of a few cm³ of modern roots with a trace of charcoal (to 5 mm) and two poorly preserved charred barley (*Hordeum*) grains. Bone recovered from this sample amounted to three fragments, one of which was of a large-sized mammal rib.

Context 5025 [pit (or posthole?) fill in 5026, early Romano-British]

Sample 9/T (2 kg sieved to 300 microns with washover; approximately 5 litres of unprocessed sediment remain)

Just moist, light to mid yellow-grey-brown, crumbly to unconsolidated (working more or less plastic), ?slightly silty clay, with some charcoal and modern roots present.

This sample yielded a small to moderate-sized residue of about 125 cm³ of sand and gravel (to 30 mm), with a trace of charcoal. The moderate-sized washover of about 70 cm³ comprised modern roots and charcoal (to 15 mm), the latter all rather iron-stained. It was probably mostly oak (*Quercus*). There were, in addition, a very few barley grains.

Context 5034 [fill in enclosure ditch 5035, early Romano-British]

Sample 15/T (2 kg sieved to 300 microns with washover; approximately 6 litres of unprocessed sediment remain)

Just moist, light yellow-grey-brown, crumbly (working more or less plastic), slightly sandy clay, with some modern rootlets and a little charcoal present.

The small to moderate-sized residue of about 160 cm³ was of sand and gravel (to 40 mm); there were many small (<5 mm) mollusc shell fragments which may have originated in Jurassic rock from the local solid or drift geology (shelly ferruginous limestone and ironstone formed the bulk of the gravel in these samples). The small washover consisted of a few cm³ of modern roots and a trace of charcoal (to 5 mm), with one ?bread/club wheat (*Triticum 'aestivo-compactum'*) grain.

Hand-collected shell

Only tiny amounts of hand-collected shell were recovered from two contexts, both containing early Romano-British pot, in Trench 5 (Contexts 5003 – a ditch fill, and 5017 – a pit fill). Context 5003 gave fragmentary remains of two land snails (*Cepaea/Arianta* sp. and ?*Trichia* sp.), and Context 5017 a poorly preserved left oyster (*Ostrea edulis* L.) valve.

Hand-collected vertebrate remains

The excavations at Winterton produced a very small quantity of animal bones, amounting to 38 fragments. These remains were recovered from Trenches 2 (1 context) and 5 (9 contexts). A range of features produced the bone, including ditch, pit and slot fills. Dating evidence was not recovered from Trench 2, but many of the deposits which produced bone in Trench 5 contained early Romano-British pottery.

Bone preservation was quite variable between contexts. Some material was quite reasonably preserved (that from Contexts 5003, 5017, 5028, 5030 and 5042), whilst bones from Contexts 2003, 5025, 5034 were extremely eroded and battered in appearance. No evidence of butchery or dog gnawing was noted.

Remains representing the major domesticates (cattle, caprovid and horse) were identified (Table 2), however, most bones could not be identified to species and were only recorded as being from large or medium-sized mammals; these included shaft and rib fragments. No measurable bones were recorded.

Table 2: Hand- collected vertebrate remains from excavations at Winterton, North Lincolnshire. Key: No. frags = total number of fragments recorded; No. mands/teeth = number of mandibles and/or teeth capable of providing age-at-death information.

| Species | | No. frags | No. mands/teeth |
|--------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|
| <i>Equus</i> f. domestic | horse | 1 | - |
| <i>Bos</i> f. domestic | cow | 3 | 1 |
| Caprovid | sheep/goat | 6 | 2 |
| Unidentified | | 28 | - |
| Total | | 38 | 3 |

5.5 Discussion and statement of potential

Plant remains from the washovers from the six samples examined were limited to small or very small amounts of charcoal and a few cereal grains. Modern roots were present in all the washovers.

Processing of the remaining sediment from Context 2010 would probably yield sufficient charred plant remains (in combination with those already recovered) for radiocarbon dating of the deposit to be attempted. The charcoal seen in this evaluation was not especially eroded, and so probably primary, though the possibility that the small fragments were from old trunks, and would, therefore, give an unduly old date for the feature, must be considered. In view of this, radiocarbon dating could only provide an 'earliest possible' date for the deposit.

The recovered shell remains were of no interpretative value and the likelihood that further excavation would recover more useful assemblages appears small.

The small vertebrate assemblage recovered from the excavations at Winterton was, on the whole, fairly poorly preserved, with the result that few fragments were identifiable and none were measurable. The deposits investigated during the current excavation show no potential for the survival of interpretatively useful assemblages of bone.

5.6 Recommendations and archive

None of the samples appears to warrant any further analysis for plant remains and it seems unlikely that further deposits at this site will provide useful material for interpretative purposes. However, the possibility that there may be primary feature fills with large concentrations of charred cereal remains should be borne in mind in any further interventions and appropriate sampling and archaeobotanical investigation undertaken.

No further investigation of the shell remains is recommended.

No further analysis of the vertebrate remains is warranted.

The current material need not be retained unless further charred material from Trench 2 contexts (notably Context 2010) is required for radiocarbon dating.

All material is currently stored by Palaeoecology Research Services (Unit 8, Dabble Duck Industrial Estate, Shildon, County Durham), along with paper and electronic records pertaining to the work described here.

6 DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Discussion of the site sequence

The trial excavations have successfully evaluated the archaeological potential of the site. Trenches targeted on anomalies detected in the previous geophysical survey have helped establish the presence or absence of significant archaeological features in different parts of the site.

Southern and central parts of the site (Trenches 1-4) – ditches and natural features

The majority of features recorded in the trenches in the southern and central part of the site were either of natural origin – glacial frost fractures and stone outcrops – or of relatively recent date, such as the ditches recorded in Trench 1, which appear to represent redefinition of drainage dykes adjacent to the present post-medieval field boundary, or the possible ploughmarks recorded in Trench 3.

An exception to this was a substantial ditch recorded in Trench 2. A short length of this ditch may have been detected on the geophysical survey, though its suggested association with apparently similar features perpendicular to it on the same survey has been effectively disproved in Trench 3, where no such feature was recorded in a trench positioned to intercept it. The ditch is unfortunately undated, as no dating evidence was recovered from the sampled ditch fills, nor was any suitable material recovered for radiocarbon dating from the charred material present in one of the ditch's upper fills.

The ditch runs on a NNW/SSE alignment, an orientation at variance to both the modern field boundaries and the enclosure ditches of the Romano-British settlement at the northern end of the site (see below). It is clearly not a recent feature, though it is not possible at this stage to assign it to any particular earlier period. What is worth emphasising, however, is that in contrast to the ditches surrounding the Romano-British enclosure, which were much shallower, but which contained debris from the occupation of the settlement, the line of this substantial ditch was largely undetected on the geophysical survey. This suggests that it lay some distance from any focus of settlement contemporary with it, one which might have contributed sufficient amounts of refuse and burnt material to have provided detectable magnetic differences between the ditch fills and the surrounding natural subsoil. While its dimensions make it apparent that it would have been a boundary feature of some significance – perhaps demarcating a property division or field edge – it does not seem to have been part of an enclosure surrounding a settlement site.

No trace was found of the possible kiln though to lie in the area of Trench 4; it has been concluded that the geophysical anomaly interpreted as a kiln had probably resulted from an isolated outcrop of ironstone.

Northern part of the site (Trench 5) – the ditched settlement enclosure

(Fig. 9)

Here the earlier geophysical survey had suggested the presence of a roughly square ditched settlement enclosure measuring 50m north/south and around 45m east/west, an area of 2250m². The trial excavations confirmed the existence of the enclosure and despite the small

proportion of it which has been examined were able to satisfactorily establish its date, character and degree of survival.

The enclosure ditches to east and north were investigated and found to be relatively shallow – 0.8m deep to the east and only 0.24m to the north. Despite truncation through more recent ploughing, which would have reduced their depth to some degree, this suggests that the ditches were meant only to demarcate the settlement compound and were certainly not defensive in origin; they may have been supplemented by banks created from material upcast from their excavation, surmounted with hedges, though no clear evidence was found of this. The interior of the enclosure appeared to have been further subdivided, evidenced by slots which would have held fences or hedges. A number of features in one area – slots, postholes, gullies – are interpreted as having once held structural elements of several successive rectangular timber buildings which lay towards the centre of the enclosure. No floors or other contemporary surfaces survived, having presumably been removed by later ploughing. It is assumed that the settlement would have been a small farmstead.

Pottery recovered from the enclosure ditches and the features within was all of early Romano-British date. None of it need date later than around the middle of the 2nd century AD and the earliest forms are of types which characterise the second half of the 1st century AD. The settlement therefore appears to have been occupied for a relatively short period of time in the late 1st/early 2nd centuries. The pottery assemblage is regarded as being typical of those recovered from rural sites in North Lincolnshire of this date; there were no finewares and the settlement appears to have had a similar degree of access to Roman ceramics as had, for instance, the excavated farmstead at Glebe Farm, Barton-upon-Humber during a similar period. The latter was also a sub-divided rectangular ditched enclosure with a central building, though it was occupied for much longer – through to the late 4th century (Steedman 1993).

Other than pottery, the finds assemblage from the Winterton site was very small. This may simply reflect the small area so far examined, though other factors may be involved, e.g. the particular area of the settlement examined, which may not be the most intensively occupied part and may not therefore have accumulated much in the way of refuse; and/or the short period during which the site was occupied. Biological remains were also sparse, presumably reflecting the soil conditions and its effect on their preservation.

With regard to dating of the settlement and its relatively short period of occupation, it is interesting to note the changes which occurred at the nearby Winterton Roman villa in the later 2nd century (Stead 1976; see 2.3, above). There, circular buildings assumed to represent a development of an essentially Iron Age building tradition, were swept away and replaced by large villa buildings in an unequivocally Roman style. Though the earlier buildings were by no means low-status – they had masonry walls and some evidence of architectural pretensions – they did not appear indicative of the scale of occupation which the subsequent villa represented, and it is likely that a change of ownership had taken place. A large villa such as this would require a commensurately large villa estate to support it, and this may have resulted in the annexation of a number of separate, smaller farms, including that at Winterton Landfill Site; alternatively there may have been centralisation of agricultural production which had previously been carried out by smaller, tenant farms. Either way, there may have been no reason for a farmstead such as that at Winterton Landfill Site – particularly one so close to the villa – to continue to be occupied, and this might explain the date and reason for its abandonment. Such a sequence of events might also provide an explanation for

the relatively sparse finds assemblage from the site – particularly its lack of tools, craft equipment or household items (such as querns) – its occupants having perhaps taken all useful possessions with them upon leaving.

6.2 Recommendations for the future treatment of archaeological remains on the site

The trial excavations and the earlier geophysical survey have demonstrated the survival of archaeological remains dating from the Romano-British period on the site, and one other early feature which remains undated. The following recommendations as to the future treatment of such remains are, however, only the opinions of the project team, and may differ from those of the local planning authority or their archaeological advisor.

The contrasting results from different areas of the site – as outlined above – will require different approaches to be taken in each area to ensure the recording of any significant archaeological remains in advance of the reprofiling works, as follows:

i) Northern part of the site – the ditched settlement enclosure

The fieldwork has established the location of a relatively short-lived early Romano-British settlement site, probably a farmstead, surrounded by ditches. The presence of buildings has been confirmed, lying towards the centre of the enclosure. The geophysical survey suggests the enclosure measures 50m (north/south) by 45m (east/west), an area of 2250m², though only small proportion of this has so far been examined.

It is recommended that prior to the reprofiling works taking place the enclosure is subject to archaeological excavation. This would consist of machine-removal of topsoil from the area of the enclosure, to be followed by hand-excavation to permit the planning of the layout of features within the enclosure and sample excavation of sufficient features to establish their date and sequence. The work would extend as close to the existing cliff as is considered safe, with the aim of confirming the line of the western side of the enclosure, the presence or otherwise of an entrance there (none having so far been noted on the other sides), or any adjacent enclosures.

The results of the excavation would be combined with those of the evaluation to produce a published account of the findings.

ii) Southern and central parts of the site

The fieldwork has so far established the existence of a substantial ditch of probable early date, largely undetected by the geophysical survey. It is thought that this feature is a major boundary marker and it is considered desirable that the course of this ditch across the site is established, and that further attempts are made to obtain dateable material from its fill – it may also not be the only such ditch which avoided detection in this part of the site.

It is recommended that this work be accomplished through a combination of: further targeted trial trenching, carried out at the same time as the work on the Romano-British settlement site (described in i), above), to intercept the ditch alignment and further sample its fills; with subsequent archaeological monitoring of the removal of topsoil over the remainder of the area prior to the reprofiling work to confirm the course of this ditch and any others associated with it.

The results of this work would be considered along with those of the evaluation and the excavations on the Romano-British site and published with them (as appropriate).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The trial excavations were undertaken on behalf of Waste Recycling Group plc, and thanks are extended to them, in particular to Mr. David Molland, Planning Estates and Licensing Manager and Mr. Russell Morgan, Site Manager at the Winterton Landfill Site. The work was carried out to a specification prepared by the North Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record Office, and Ms. Alison Williams monitored the work on their behalf.

The on-site work was carried out by Humber Field Archaeology staff under the supervision of Jim Fraser, Project Officer: Chris Dyer, Linda Hamilton, Tony Hatfield and Phil Lings. In addition, Jane Alexander provided a few days' useful voluntary help.

The finds processing was undertaken by Karen Adams. Pottery assessment was undertaken by Peter Didsbury, assessment of other finds was carried out by Sophie Tibbles (with editorial input from Lisa Wastling). Palaeoecology Research Services evaluated the potential of the biological remains; they are grateful to Ken Steedman and Sophie Tibbles of HFA for providing the material and the archaeological information.

The excavation text was written by Jim Fraser, who also produced the bulk of the report figures and the site photographs. Richard George contributed further to the figures, while Ken Steedman was Project Manager for the project, compiled and edited the report text and figures and produced the introduction and discussion. Administrative support was provided by Georgina Richardson.

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APPENDIX – copy of project design

**WINTERTON LANDFILL SITE, WINTERTON, NORTH
LINCOLNSHIRE: Project Design For Archaeological Evaluation By
Trial Excavation**



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Planning Ref.: 7/333/95
NLSMR ref.: 95/264

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1 INTRODUCTION

Lincwaste Limited, part of the Waste Recycling Group, are commissioning archaeological trial excavation in advance of slope stabilisation and re-profiling necessary at the Winterton Landfill site, Winterton, North Lincolnshire. The work is required due to instability as a result of natural erosion of the steep cliff which runs along the eastern boundary of the landfill site, and is to involve cutting back of the slope to a more gentle gradient.

An area of undisturbed land towards the southern end of the strip to be affected by the re-profiling has been recommended for archaeological evaluation by North Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record (NLSMR). As the first stage of this evaluation, a geophysical survey was undertaken by Geophysical Surveys of Bradford (GSB) in December 1994 to determine the presence or otherwise of archaeologically significant remains which might be affected by the planned works. The survey detected a number of features of clear archaeological significance, including a square ditched enclosure containing internal structural remains, a possible kiln and several linear ditches marking boundaries, fields or other enclosures. As a result of the survey results, it has been recommended that trial excavation is undertaken to establish the date, character and degree of survival of the detected remains. Accordingly, a specification for such trial excavation was produced by NLSMR (ref. AW/1/99), to enable archaeological contractors to be approached to tender for the fieldwork. This project design, which outlines the proposed methods and approaches to be taken by HFA, has been produced with reference to that specification.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The main purpose of the evaluation is to establish the presence/absence of archaeological deposits and features, their likely extent, date, character, and state of preservation. This is to enable an assessment of the impact of the proposed landscape works, in order to allow the development of a mitigation strategy in advance of the proposed development taking place. PPG16 stresses that there should be a presumption in favour of preservation *in situ*; where this is not possible, a programme of further archaeological works may be necessary. This may involve further excavation ('preservation by record').

Post-excavation assessment of the results of this fieldwork will provide recommendations as to the need, or otherwise, for further research on the excavated material, and will determine the appropriate methods for dissemination of the results. If the results prove to be of sufficient quality or significance, they will be considered for publication.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The proposal site lies within a landscape of archaeological importance, preserving evidence mainly of prehistoric and Romano-British date, but with Anglo-Saxon and medieval remains known nearby. Most of the information derives from cropmarks on air photographs, in combination with finds of pottery and flints recovered during fieldwalking. The cropmarks reveal trackways, enclosures and field systems, mainly east of the landfill site, the morphology of which suggest that they are of late prehistoric or Romano-British date. The most significant Roman site in the vicinity is the villa at Winterton, which lies immediately south of the landfill site. This was excavated between 1958 and 1967, and published in 1976 (I. M. Stead, *Excavations at Winterton Roman villa and other Roman sites in north Lincolnshire, 1958-1967*, DoE Archaeological Report 9, London); a group of 2nd to 4th century stone aisled buildings was recorded, combining domestic and farming functions.

The features detected by the geophysical survey on the proposal area – particularly the square enclosure – are of a shape which suggests that they are of Iron Age or Romano-British date, representing a small farmstead or similar, with associated field systems and agricultural structures. The geophysical anomaly interpreted as a kiln may represent some sort of industrial activity, perhaps pottery production or metalworking, though the presence of a corn-drying kiln – a common structure on Romano-British farms – cannot be ruled out.

4 METHOD STATEMENTS

4.1 Excavation

The evaluation will comprise the opening of five trenches, of sizes indicated by Fig. 4 of the specification, as follows:

- Trench A: central area measuring 12m by 12m, with N/S and E/W offshoots each measuring 4m by 20m; to investigate area of interior of square enclosure, recording structure and cutting sections across the enclosure ditches.
- Trench B: measuring 4m by 10m; to investigate large part of geophysical anomaly suggesting a kiln.
- Trench C: 10m by 2m; to investigate curving anomaly representing boundary or enclosure ditch.
- Trench D: 10m by 2m; to investigate linear anomaly representing boundary or enclosure ditch.
- Trench E: 10m by 2m; to investigate curving anomaly representing boundary or enclosure ditch.

Total area: 404m²

The topsoil and any recent overburden will be removed from the trenches using a mechanical excavator with a wide, toothless ditching blade or toothed bucket where appropriate. The mechanical excavation equipment will be used under direct archaeological supervision down to the first significant archaeological deposit, after which the work will involve hand-excavation.

All archaeological features and deposits revealed will be properly recorded in such a manner as to fulfil the aims of the evaluation. Any features present will be recorded in plan and/or section to record the full stratigraphic sequence in each trench, with sufficient sample being excavated to provide evidence to date the sequence with confidence. Where possible, sample excavation will be as follows:

- a 100% sample of all stake-holes.

a 50% sample of all post-holes, and of pits with a diameter of up to 1.5m.
a minimum 25% sample of pits with a diameter of over 1.5m; including a complete section across the pit to recover its full profile.
a minimum 20% sample of all linear features, up to 5m in length; and for features greater than this, a 10% sample.

A full written, drawn and photographic record will be made of all features revealed during the course of the excavations. Plans will be completed at a scale of 1:50 or 1:20 (as appropriate) whilst section drawings will be at a scale of 1:10. A minimum 35mm format for photography will be used (in monochrome and colour).

Finds encountered will be recorded to professional standards using recognised procedures and numbering systems compatible with the accessioning system employed by North Lincolnshire Museum Service (NLMS). Recording, marking and storage materials will be of archive quality. Finds of particular interest — *ie* those other than bulk finds such as animal bone, pottery or ceramic building materials — will be allocated a Recorded Find number, and information such as their location in three dimensions and their description will be entered onto an appropriate *pro forma* sheet. Where possible, ceramic building materials will be recorded on site, with only diagnostic examples being taken off site for further examination.

Humber Field Archaeology has experience with sites of this period and type both regionally and on a national scale and its staff and specialist sub-contractors possess the necessary levels of professional experience and technical expertise, including familiarity with the regional prehistoric and Romano-British ceramic products and lithic finds.

Burials

Where human skeletal remains are encountered they will initially be left in situ, covered and protected. Lifting would only take place if required to fulfil the objectives of the evaluation. Where this is the case, the burial will be adequately recorded before lifting, and when an appropriate licence has been obtained from the Home Office, the remains will be carefully removed for scientific study and long-term storage in an appropriate museum. A contingency sum has been included to cover lifting and analysis of one skeleton, should that prove necessary, though this sum would only be drawn on following discussion with the client and NLSMR.

4.2 Strategy for the recovery and sampling of biological remains

Sediment sampling

The aim of sediment sampling within the context of this excavation will be gather sufficient material for analysis of biological remains within archaeological features and to assess their bioarchaeological potential. To this end a number of samples will be taken from excavated features. It is not intended to institute an extensive blanket sampling policy involving the routine sampling of features, though sampling will not be solely concentrated on those deposits which are *visually* organic; rather, specific contexts which appear to have high potential will be targeted, e.g. burnt deposits and those from specific types of deposits, as follows – pit fills, ditch fills (primary and secondary), occupation deposits/floor silts (if clearly uncontaminated, *i.e.* separated from modern soils, sealed beneath other clay floors). Certain contexts – such as

those seen to be particularly rich in preserved organic remains – will be sampled for bulk sieving (see below).

Opportunity will be afforded for a consultant environmental specialist from Palaeoecology Research Services (PRS), Environmental Archaeology Unit, University of York, to visit the site during the excavation, to advise on the selection of deposits and any variations to this strategy.

The following samples will be taken:

- a single general biological analysis (GBA) sample will be taken from targeted deposits, and stored in 10 litre plastic tubs.

- a small number of targeted deposits will have bulk-sieved (BS) samples taken, comprising 3 or 4 ten-litre plastic tubs, particularly if they are visibly rich in biological/organic material, such as small animal bone, insect remains or well-preserved vegetation.

There will be no attempts to undertake sieving of the sampled material on site. All samples will initially be examined by Palaeoecology Research Services (PRS), environmental sub-contractors, and in the light of the results of the excavation suitable material will be selected for a more detailed evaluation. Selection will be made on the basis of information supplied by the Project Officer/Project Manager, with the aim of assessing a range of deposit-types from different site phases.

Spot/ID samples

A small number of spot samples, such as concentrations of small animal bones, seeds, insect remains etc. might be taken, as may samples of wood for identification.

Animal bones

Animal bones will be hand-collected from all excavated features, and will be bagged and labelled according to their excavated context. Collection from unstratified contexts, such as topsoil, will not be attempted. Where deposits are noted to contain dense concentrations of bones, then these will be sampled as BS samples (see above).

4.3 Archaeomagnetic dating

The geophysical survey detected an anomaly suggesting the presence of a kiln on the site. If such a structure is either constructed from clay, or contains significant amounts of clay in its construction, and that clay has been burnt during high-temperature use of the structure, it may be possible to date the last time the structure was used through measuring its remnant thermo magnetism.

Should suitable conditions exist – the clay will need to be *in situ* and undisturbed by roots or cracking – and where the date of the last firing is deemed important (e.g. if production of pottery has taken place), archaeomagnetic dating will be attempted. A contingency sum has been included for this purpose, though would only be drawn upon following discussions with the clients and the NLSMR.

4.4 Off-site works

Phasing of the site sequence and assessment

Upon completion of the excavation, the artefacts, soil samples and written and drawn information will be assessed as to their potential and significance for further analysis. The sequence of any archaeological deposits present will be determined by the Project Officer, providing the framework for discussion of the evidence.

Finds will be assessed as to their conservation needs. Provision has been made for the radiography of all metal finds, and the assessment of the conservation needs of the whole finds assemblage by the York Archaeological Trust (YAT) conservation laboratory; conservation required to ensure the stabilisation of the material will be carried out where possible.

The pottery will be spot-dated by a sub-contracted pottery specialist, with particular expertise in pottery of the late prehistoric and Romano-British periods, who has examined much of the pottery recovered from past fieldwork on sites in the vicinity.

Finds will be examined, catalogued and prepared for the archive by a Finds Assistant and the Finds Officer (see below).

Archive preparation and deposition (including finds retention/disposal)

The site records — records, plans and photographs — will be cross-referenced, and prepared for archive by the Project Officer and/or Finds Assistant. The archive will be prepared in accordance with HFA procedures which are in line with those recommended by English Heritage and NLMS. The site archive, including finds and environmental material, subject to the permission of the relevant landowners, will be labelled, conserved and stored according to the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC) *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage*, and the Museums and Galleries Commission's *Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections*. Provision has been made for the stable storage of paper records and their long-term storage on microfiche.

The archive will be deposited with a suitable repository which meets the criteria for the storage of archaeological material, in this case North Lincolnshire Museums Service. Discussions will be held with them regarding the transfer of the site archive to their care. On completion of the evaluation, ownership of the finds could be transferred to the museum, with the written archive also being transferred by the archaeological contractor. All recorded finds would be deposited as a matter of course, but discussions would need to take place after the post-excavation assessment to determine which bulk finds were of sufficient importance to be deposited. An allowance has been made for storage as a contribution to the recipient museum towards the long-term curation and storage of material (to cover a minimum of 7 museum boxes, ie 7 x 0.017m³)

Assessment report production

An assessment report will be prepared upon completion of the excavation, which will include the following:

- a) A non-technical summary of the results of the surveys and excavation

- b) An introduction, which will include the site code, planning reference and SMR casework reference, dates of the work, and the site National Grid Reference.
- c) A description of the methodology employed and the results of the work. There will be phasing and interpretation of the site sequence and spot-dating of ceramics. This will be supported by figures: an overall plan of the site accurately identifying the location of the trenches; a plan of the trenches as excavated, indicating the location of archaeological features, and their sequence; at least one section detailing the stratigraphic sequence of deposits within the trenches; elevations of timber structures. The report will also contain a number of photographs of selected features.
- d) An assessment of the artefacts, with a view to their potential for further study. This will take account of an assessment of the long-term conservation and storage needs of the objects.
- e) An assessment of the environmental samples taken, with a view to their potential for subsequent study.
- f) The results of any archaeological science investigations, including archaeomagnetic dating.
- g) An assessment of the archaeological significance of the deposits identified, in relation to other sites in the region.
- h) Recommendations for the future treatment of archaeological remains on the site, and the need for further post-excavation and publication work.
- i) Details of archive location and destination.
- j) Appendices and figures, as appropriate, including a copy of the specification and/or project design.
- k) References and bibliography of all sources used.

4.5 Copyright, confidentiality and publicity

Unless the client wishes to state otherwise, the copyright of any written, graphic or photographic records and reports rests with the originating body, that is the archaeological organisation undertaking the fieldwork and analysis.

The results of the work will remain confidential, initially being distributed only to the clients, their agents, and NLSMR, and will remain so until such time as it is submitted in support of a planning application and is then deemed to have entered the public domain.

All aspects of publicity will be agreed at the outset of the project between the client and HFA.

4.6 Dissemination

Unless the client states otherwise, HFA would normally make information from this fieldwork available to interested parties when it is no longer considered confidential. HFA recognises the duty of confidence to the client commissioning the work, but also have a professional obligation to make the results of archaeological work available to the wider archaeological community within a reasonable time.

A brief note on the findings will be submitted for publication in a local or regional archaeological journal, such as *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. However, the findings may be of sufficient importance to merit more detailed publication; recommendations as to the

need, or otherwise, for additional post-excavation works to produce a published report, combined with the results of the earlier evaluation, will be identified in the assessment report.

4.7 Health and Safety, Insurance

Health and Safety issues will take priority over archaeological matters. Under the terms of the *Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992*, we prepare a Risk Assessment for any excavations which we undertake. Our overall policy is in line with recommendations set out in the SCAUM Manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology* (3rd Edition, 1997), and we have also produced our own safety manual for excavations (approved by English Heritage) which is distributed to members of staff during Health and Safety induction at commencement of projects.

The location of the site, close to the edge of a unstable cliff face, will require particular health and safety considerations. The site-specific risk assessment will take account of such matters, with unsafe areas being appropriately demarcated through use of fencing. Close liaison will be maintained with the WRG Site Manager, Mr. Russell Morgan, and all staff will be required to undergo an H&S induction provided by WRG upon first arriving on site. They have supplied appropriate documentation and will issue appropriate permits to work to cover our excavations. Staff will be required to sign in/out each day, though given the likely use of a separate entrance to the site for our staff, they will sign on at our site and arrangements will be made to notify WRG site office. Any visitors (by arrangement) will be expected to adhere to same procedures.

Humber Field Archaeology (part of the Humber Archaeology Partnership), as a section of Kingston upon Hull City Council, is covered by the Council's Employer's Liability and Public Liability Insurance Policies; the indemnities for these policies currently stand at £35 million. For further details contact: Aon Limited, Corporate Division, 5th Floor, The Fountain Precinct, Balm Green, SHEFFIELD S1 2JA. A copy of the certificate can be supplied on request.

4.8 Monitoring

The work will be monitored by NLSMR to ensure that it is carried out to the brief. This project design has been submitted to them for their approval – and revised accordingly – and the opportunity will be afforded for them to visit the site and to inspect and comment upon the excavation and recording procedures.

4.9 Backfilling/Reinstatement

Unless the client wishes to state otherwise, the trenches will be backfilled with the excavated spoil after completion of the on-site works, with compaction being limited to tamping with the bucket of the mechanical excavator.

5 TIMETABLE AND STAFFING

5.1 Timetable for the work

It is proposed that the excavation work will take four weeks to complete. The on-site work will be followed by a post-excavation period, during which the assessment report will be produced

and the archive prepared. The full evaluation report can take up to 10 weeks to complete due to the involvement of outside specialists (particularly for the conservation and environmental work), though it is hoped to have the report issued by the end of March 2003; if this timescale is too long, however – with decisions based on its findings perhaps requiring more rapid implementation – an interim report can be produced within two weeks of completion of the evaluation, the submission of which to NLSMR may allow discussions to proceed sooner.

Summary of timetable:

| | |
|------------|--|
| Weeks 1–4 | On-site excavation, Trenches A-E |
| Weeks 5–6 | Collation of site records and phasing of site sequence; dispatch of finds for conservation and samples for analysis; production of interim report |
| Weeks 7–14 | Completion of excavation account; production of illustrations for report. Receipt of pottery, conservation, finds, environmental and other specialist reports; collation of report; production of site assessment report |

5.2 Project team, staff experience and technical expertise

The on-site team will comprise one Project Officer and four Site Assistants, supplemented by visits from the Finds Officer and surveying by other permanent staff of the Partnership. The off-site team will comprise the Project Officer, Finds Assistant, Finds Officer and an Illustrator, with spot-dating of pottery undertaken by a sub-contracted Pottery Specialist. All of the above will be under the overall direction of the Project Manager.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Project Manager | K. Steedman, B.A.(Hons) - over 20 years professional experience of archaeological fieldwork and publication, including rural and urban excavation, in the region and elsewhere.. |
| Project Officer | J. Fraser, BSc – an experienced supervisor on projects of various sizes, in both rural and urban settings |
| Finds Officer | L. Wastling, BSc (Hons) Arch. Sci. – over 12 years experience in fieldwork and finds-related activities. |
| Finds Assistant | S Tibbles – over 9 years archaeological experience, and has undertaken finds work to assessment and publication level on a variety of urban and rural sites |
| Site Assistants | These are taken from a pool of experienced staff who have worked with us on a temporary basis on numerous projects. |
| Pottery Specialist | P Didsbury, MPhil, Cert.Ed., who has extensive experience of pottery research on material from the region, and, in particular, has published reports on Saxon, medieval and post-medieval assemblages from the former County of Humberside. |
| Ceramic Building Material Specialist | J Tibbles, BA (Hons), Cert. Arch. (Hull), Dip.HE – has developed the regional typology in CBM over recent years. |

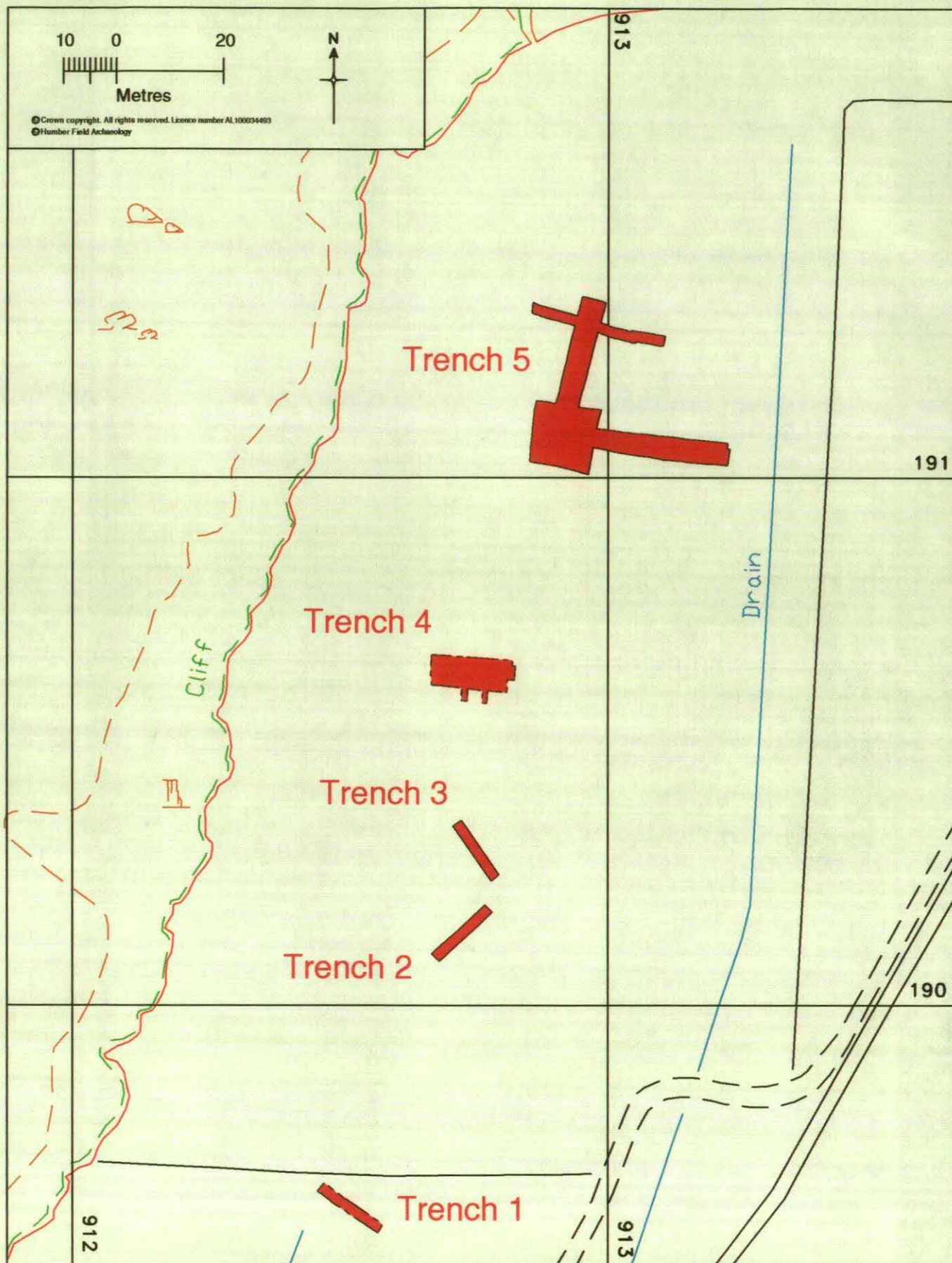


Fig. 1: Location of trenches; Ordnance Survey co-ordinates indicated.

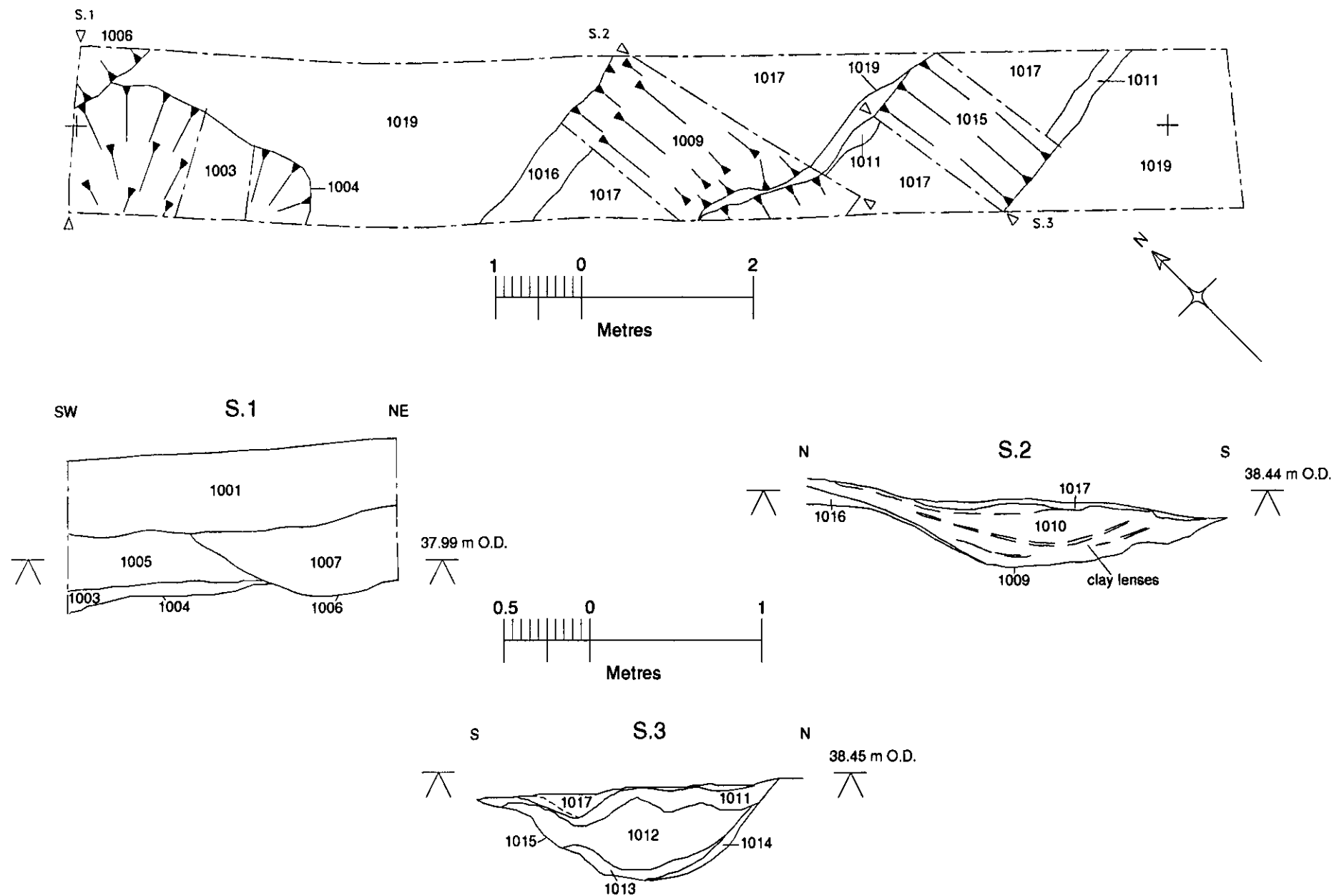


Fig. 2: Excavated features in Trench 1 in plan and section.

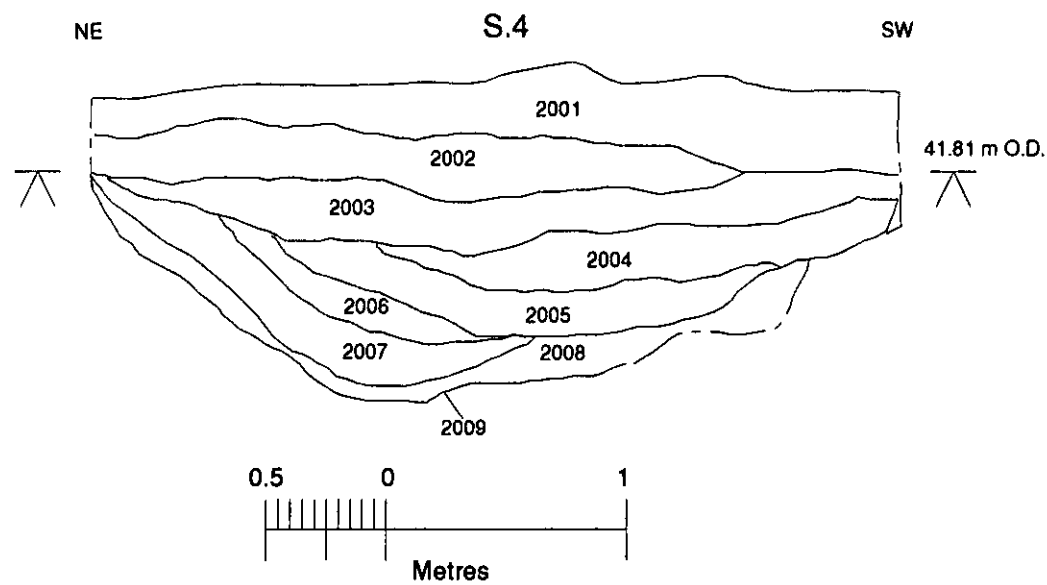
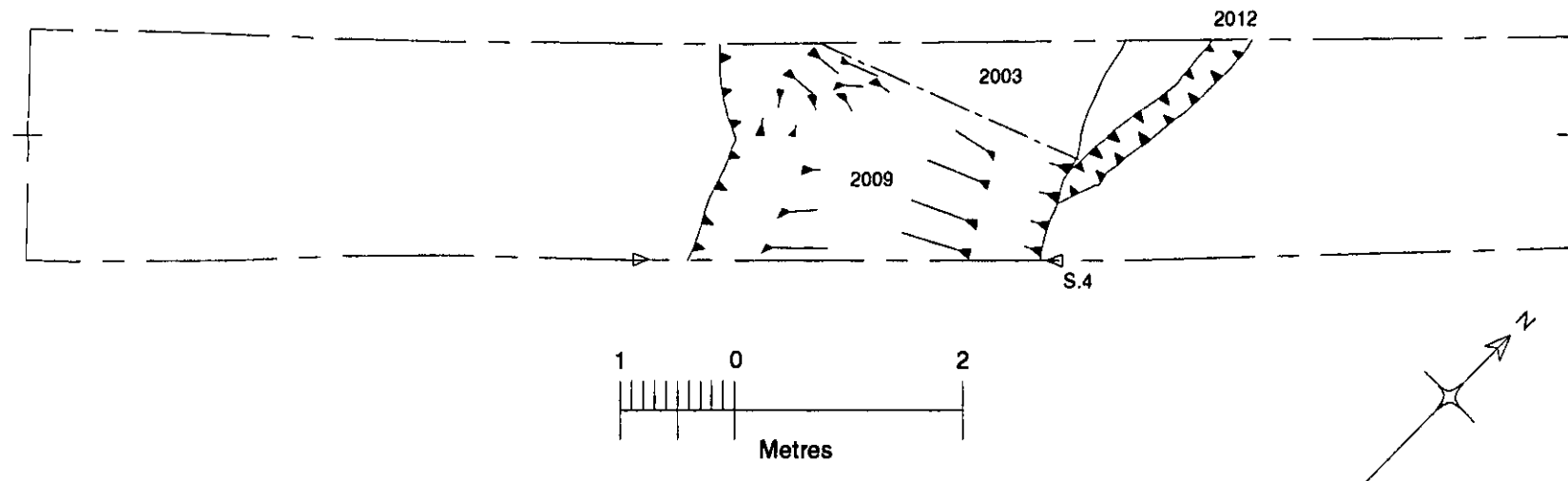


Fig. 3: Excavated features in Trench 2 in plan and section.

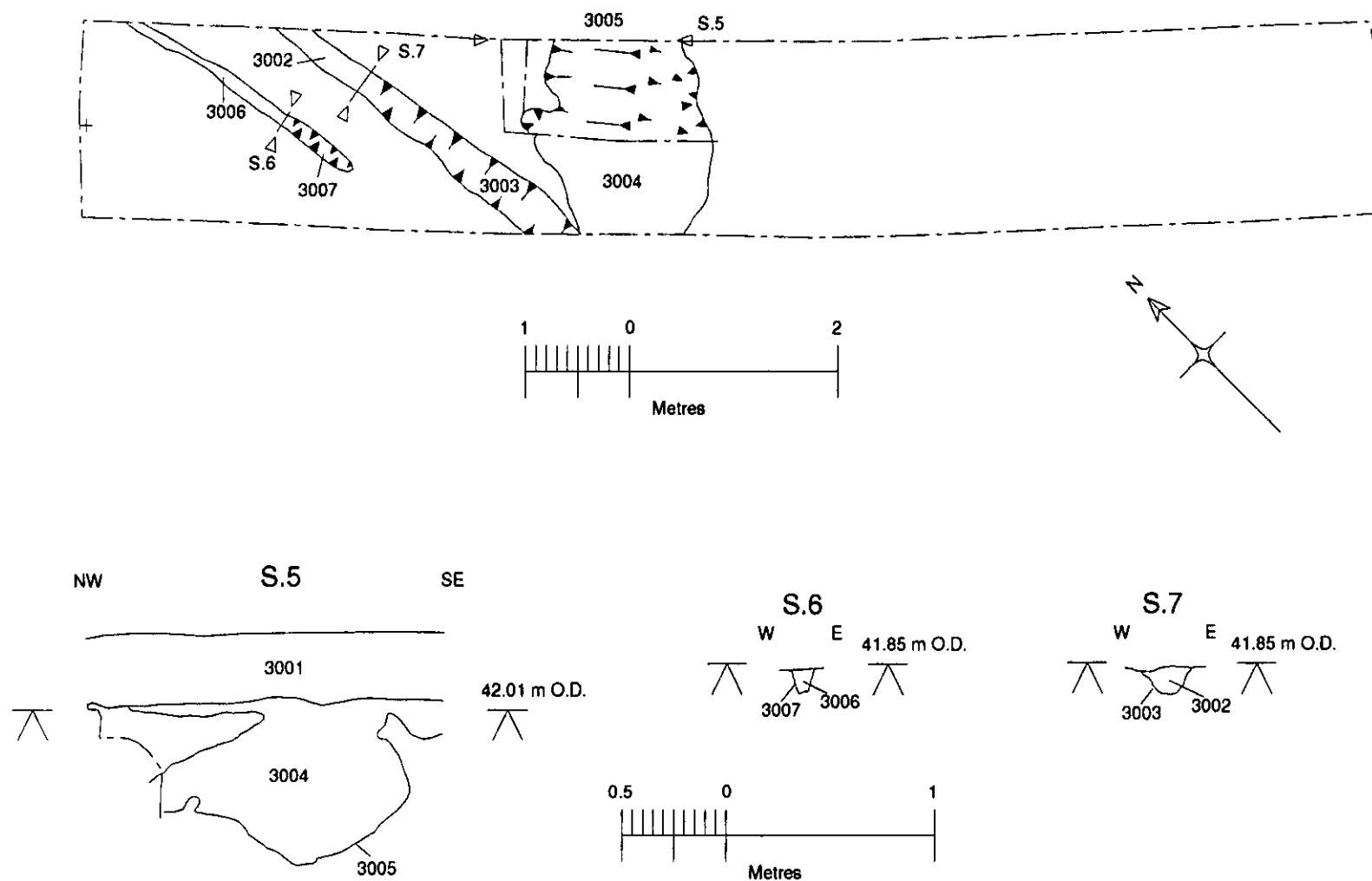


Fig. 4: Excavated features in Trench 3 in plan and section.

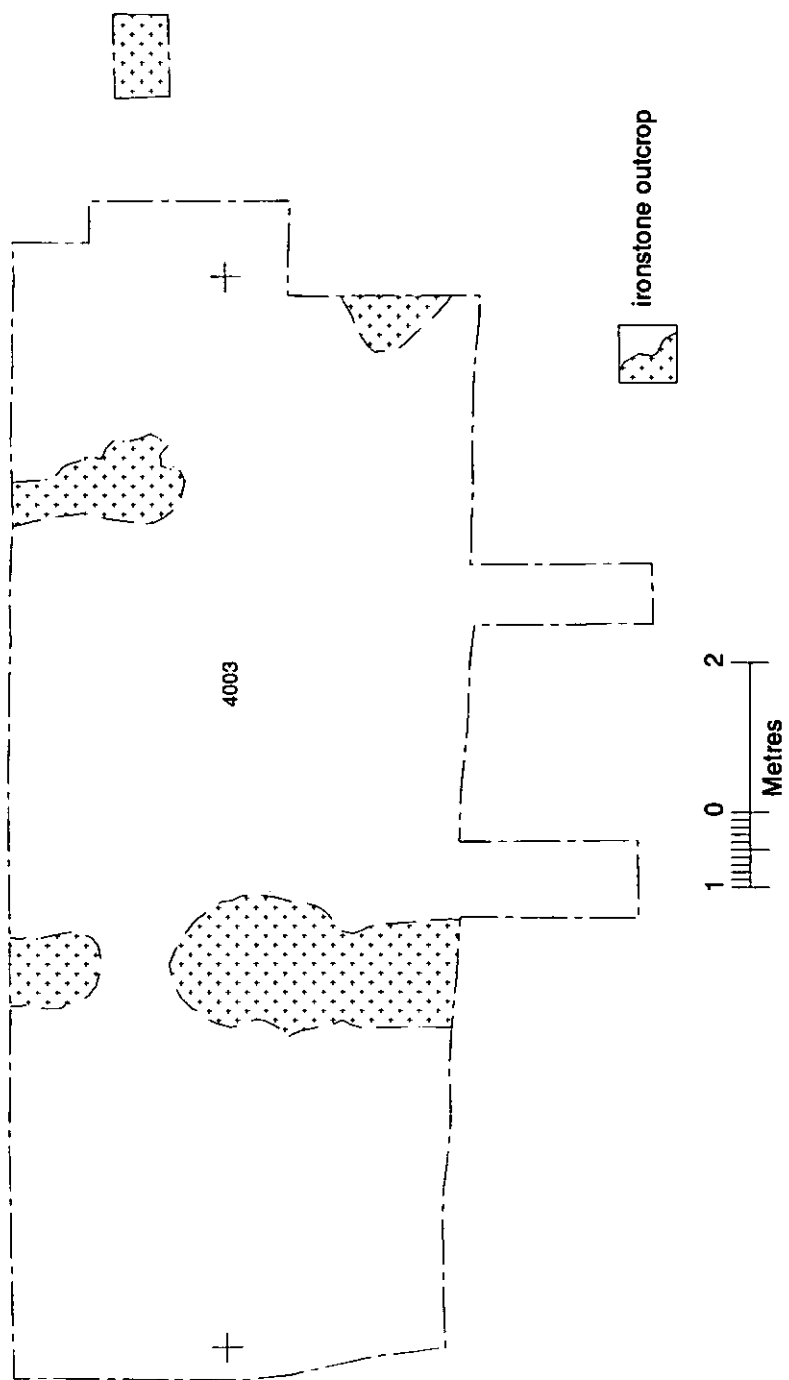


Fig. 5: Features of Trench 4 in plan.

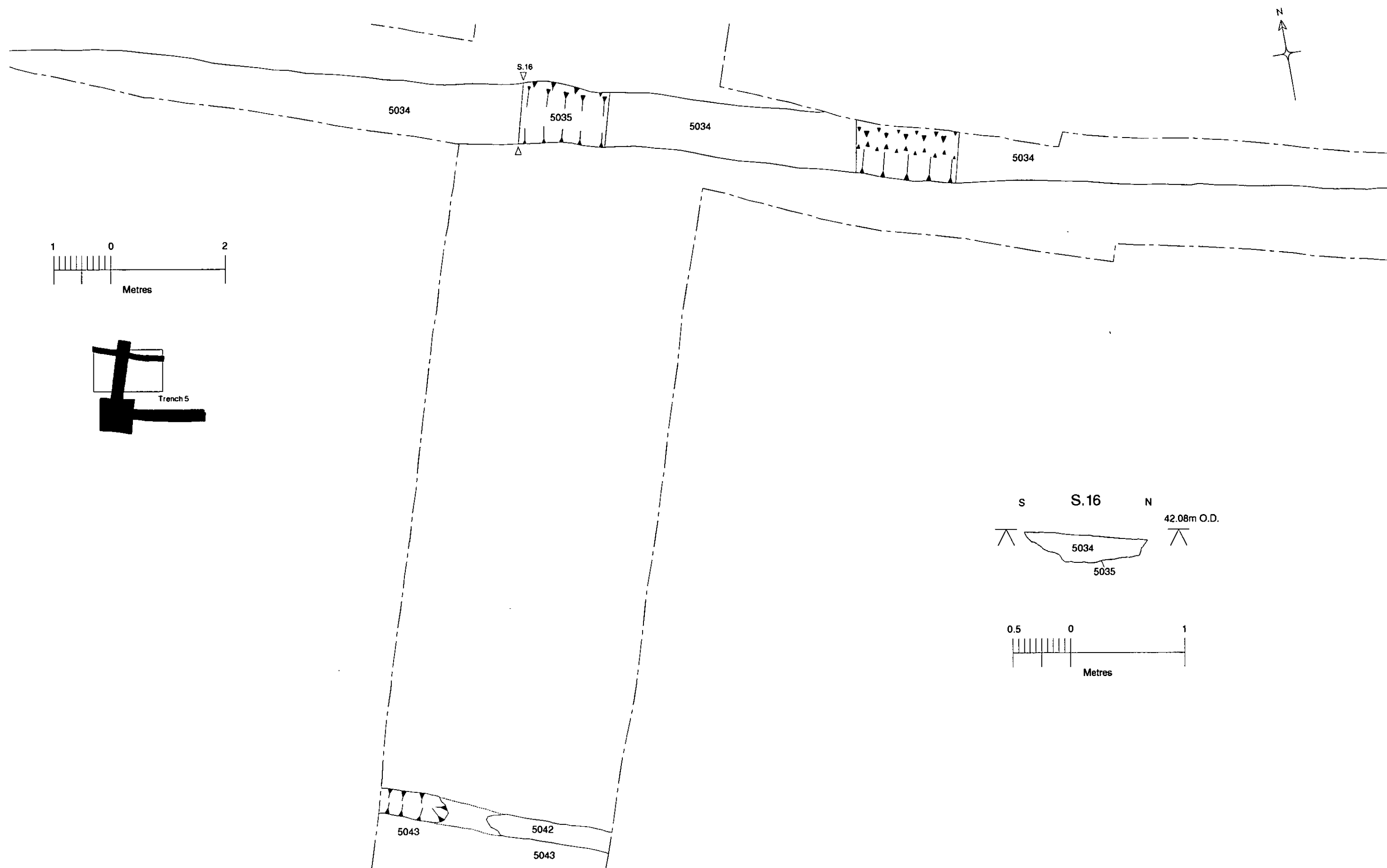


Fig. 7: Excavated features in the northern part of Trench 5 in plan and section.

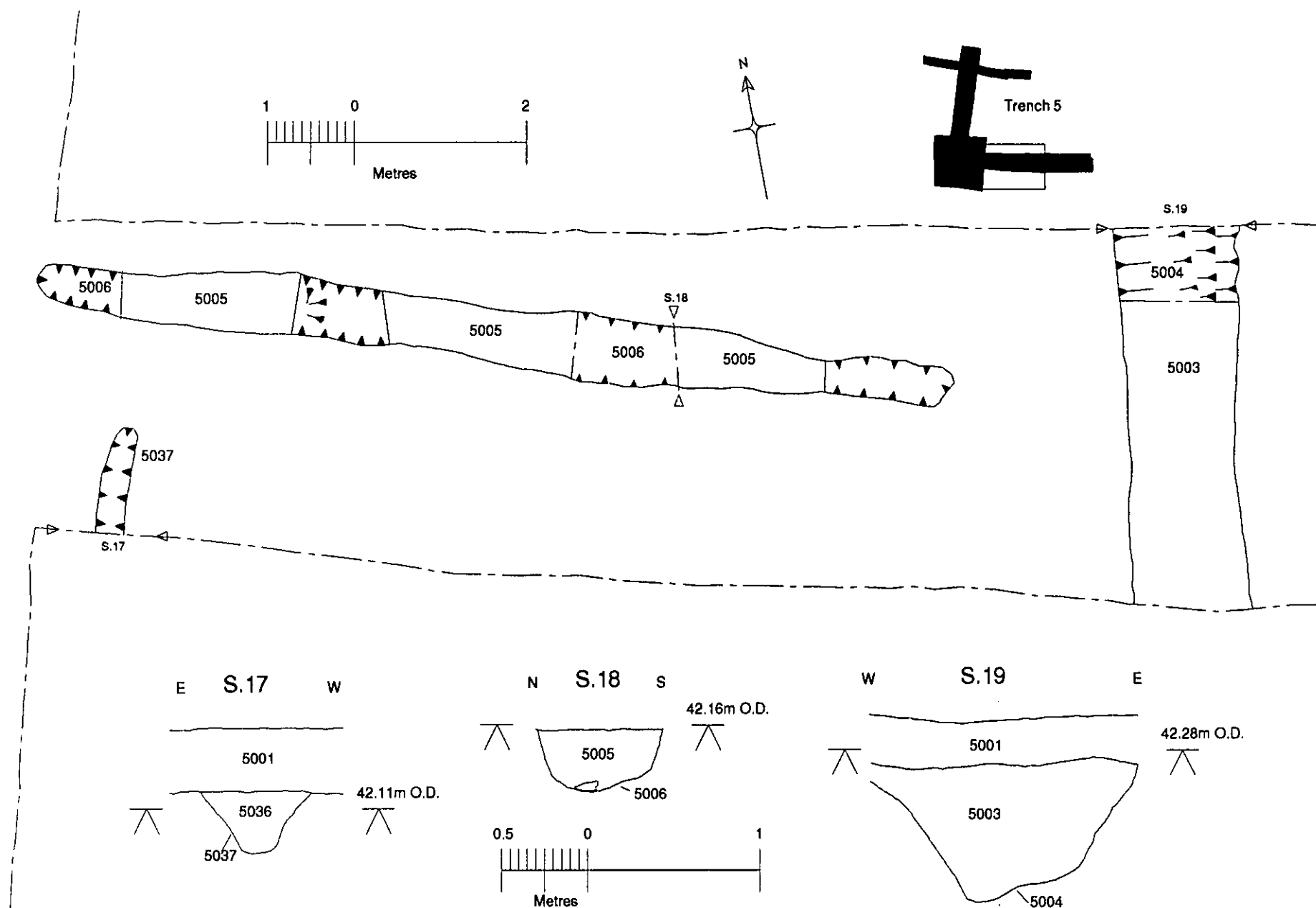


Fig. 8: Excavated features in eastern part of Trench 5 in plan and section.

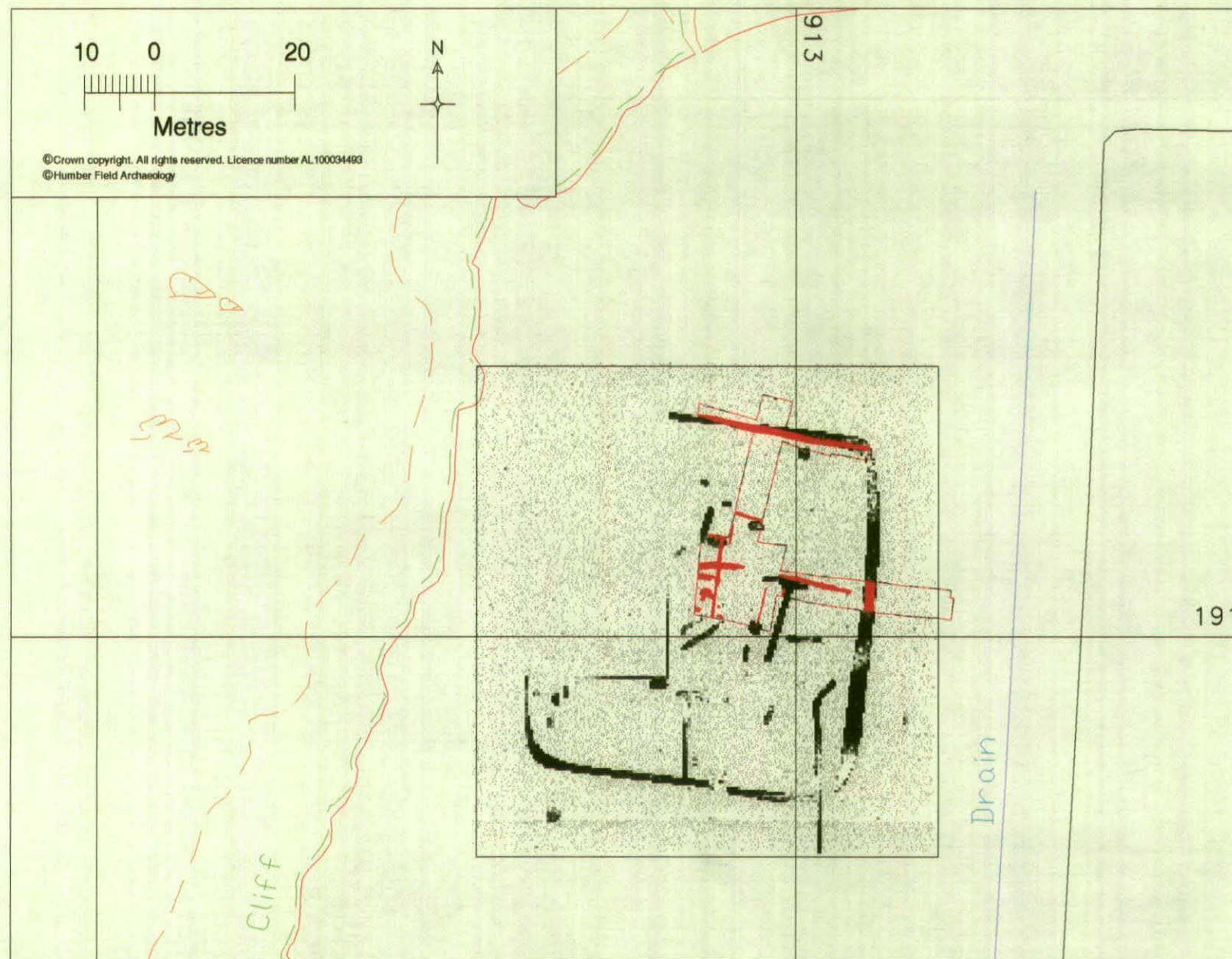


Fig. 9: Simplified plan of archaeological features in Trench 5, superimposed on excerpt from geophysical survey.



Plate 1: *Trench 1* – ditch 1009, looking east (0.5 and 1m scales).



Plate 2: *Trench 2* – ditch 2009, looking south (1m scales).

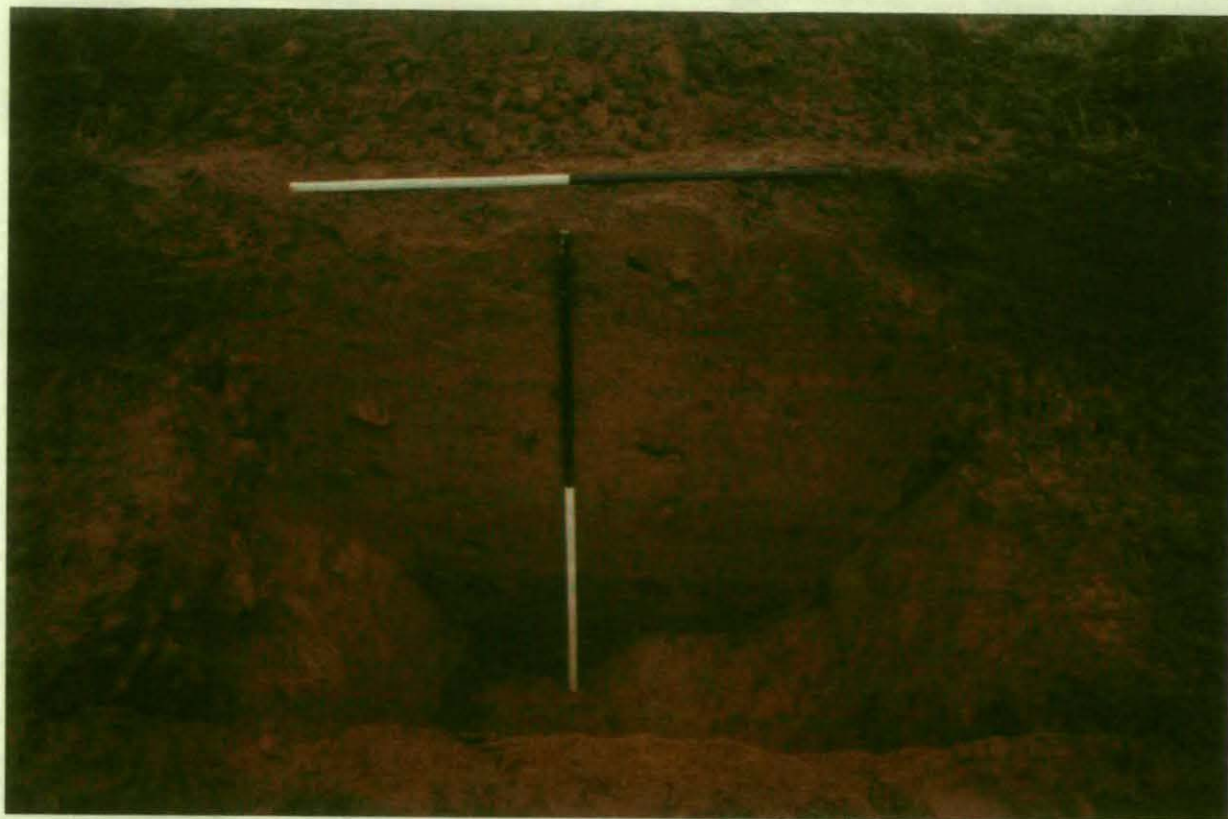


Plate 3: *Trench 5* – eastern enclosure ditch 5004, looking north (1m scales).

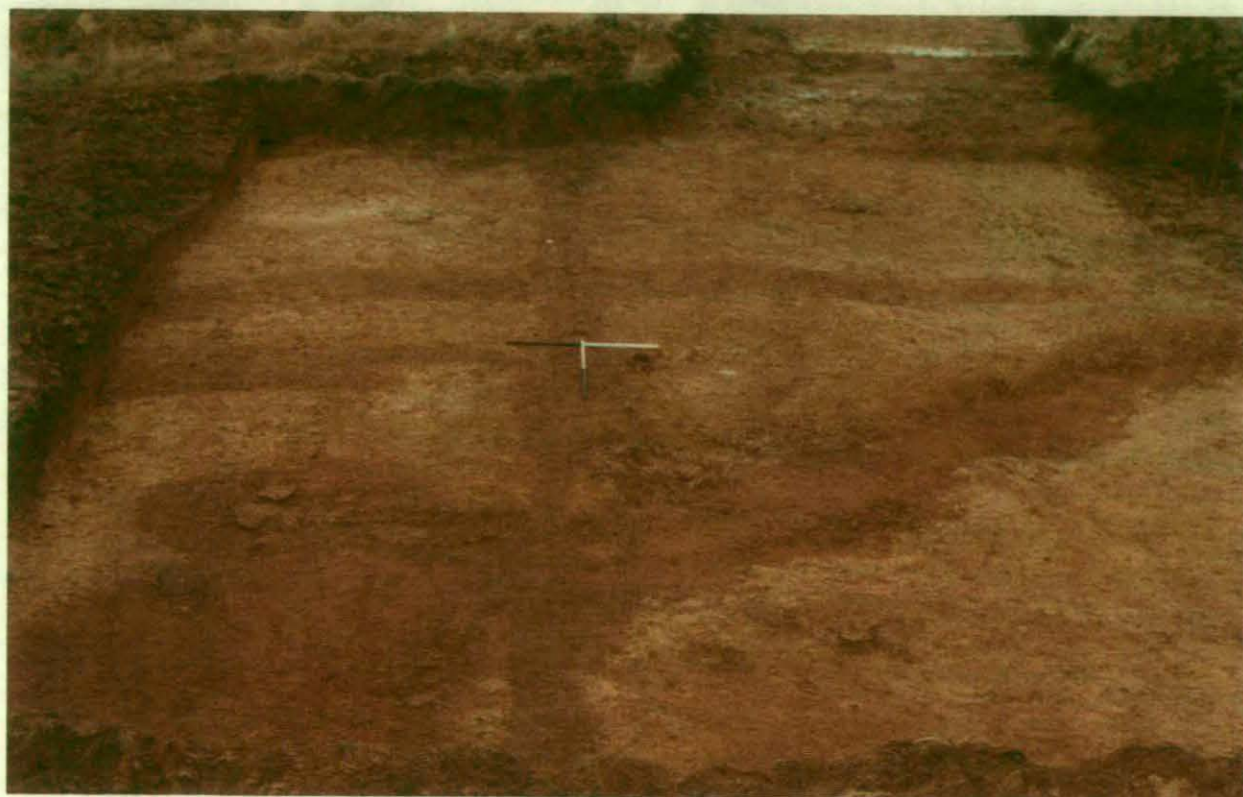


Plate 4: *Trench 5* – central part of the trench showing features before excavation; looking north (1m scales).



Plate 5: *Trench 5* – section through terminal of stone-filled slot 5008, looking west (0.25m scale).

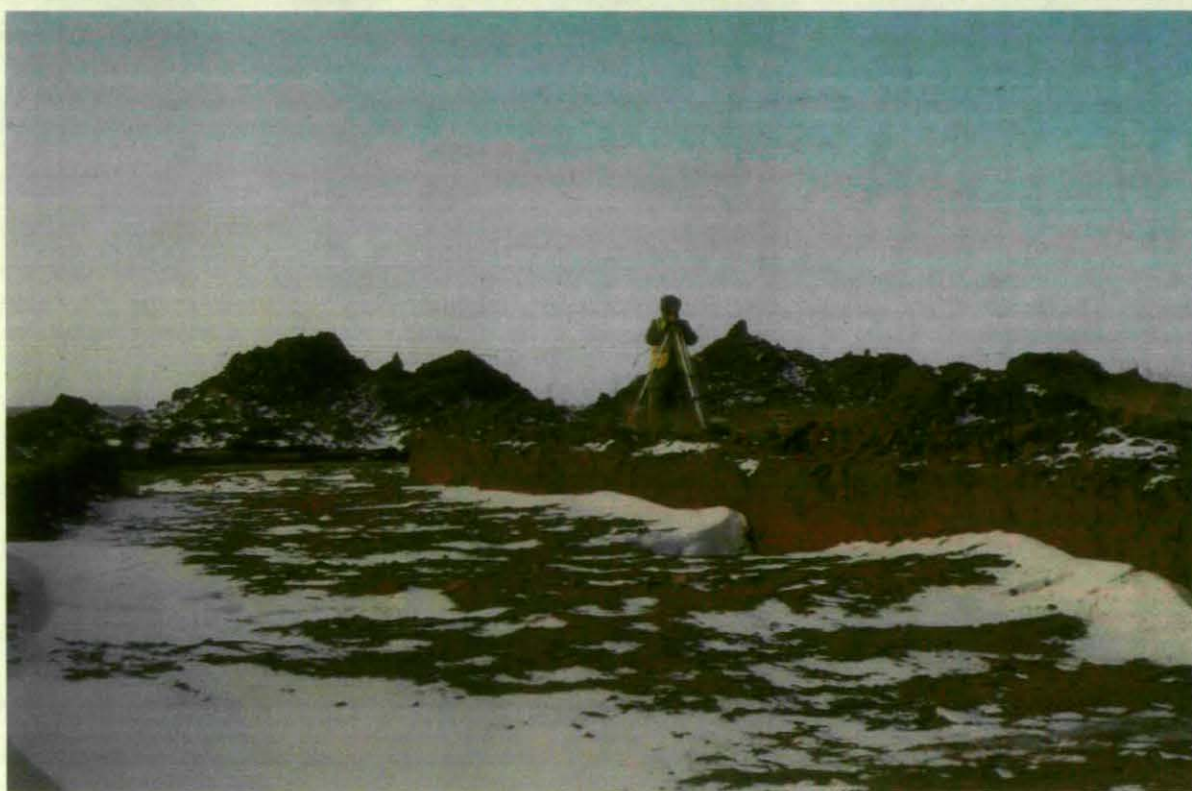


Plate 6: *Trench 5* – the wintry conditions which prevailed towards the end of the excavation.

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Project Management • Desk-based Assessment • Field Survey • Excavation
Watching Briefs • Finds Research • Post-excavation Analysis • Inter-tidal Work

Humber Field Archaeology is an independently-funded part of the Humber Archaeology Partnership, a partnership serving The East Riding of Yorkshire Council and Kingston upon Hull City Council