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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION,  
LAND OFF HORKSTOW ROAD, SOUTH FERRIBY,  
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE**

**NGR: SE 9860 2063  
SITE CODE: SFAG**

**Report prepared for North Lincolnshire County Council,**

**by**

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**February 2004**



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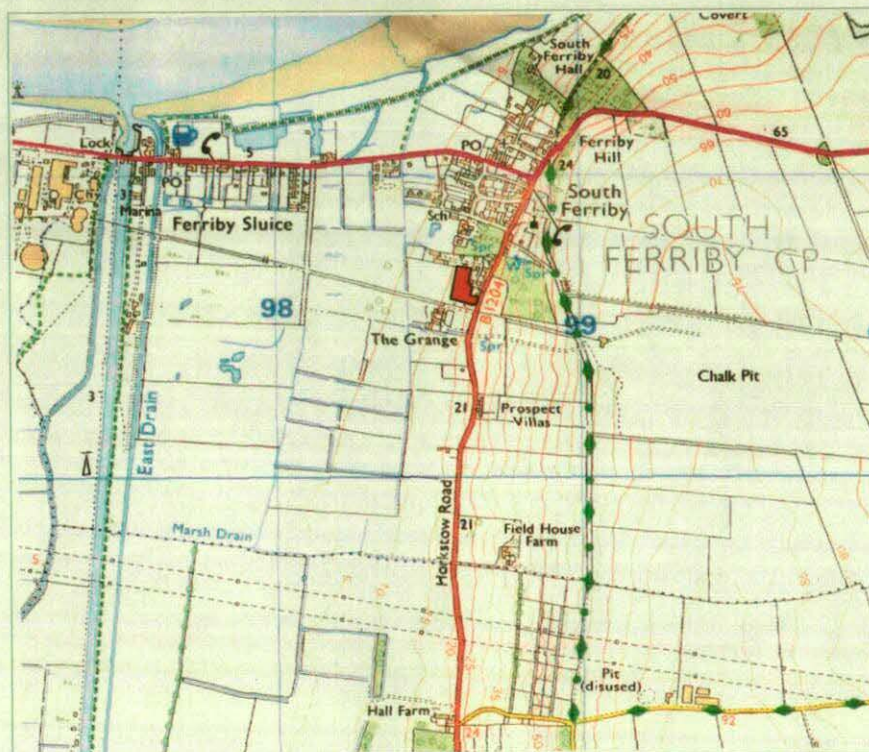
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### Summary

- A programme of archaeological trial excavation was carried out on land off Horkstow Road, South Ferriby, North Lincolnshire, prior to the construction of a new school.
- Considerable evidence of Iron Age and Romano-British activity has been identified in the area, and a preceding geophysical survey of the current site identified anomalies of potential archaeological significance: a fieldwalking survey of the area recovered a low density scatter of Romano-British, medieval and post medieval to early modern material.
- A total of nine trenches were investigated. One of these, in the north east corner of the site, exposed the chalk rubble foundations of a possible Roman building and a pre-Christian adult burial. A substantial boundary ditch, intermittently in use for around a thousand years, ran across the northern portion of the site. A possible Iron Age/Romano-British roundhouse was identified in the southwest corner of the site, and a series of ditches of Romano-British and medieval date were also investigated.



**Fig.1: General site location (scale 1:25,000)**  
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**Fig. 2:** Trench location plan, showing the results of the preceding fieldwalking and geophysical surveys. Principal features are shown in yellow, walls are shown in blue (scale 1:1000)

## 1.0 Introduction

Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) was commissioned by North Lincolnshire Council to undertake a programme of archaeological trial excavation on land off Horkstow Road, South Ferriby prior to the construction of a new school. These works were undertaken to fulfil the requirements of the North Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record (NLSMR), based on a project specification prepared by this company. The approach adopted is consistent with the recommendations of *Archaeology & Planning: Planning Policy Guidance Note 16* (Department of the Environment, 1990), *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991), *Standards and guidance for archaeological evaluations* (IFA, 1999).

Copies of this report will be deposited with the commissioning body and the County Sites and Monuments Record for North Lincolnshire. Reports will also be deposited at the North Lincolnshire Museum, Scunthorpe, along with an ordered project archive for long-term storage and curation.

## 2.0 Site location and description

The proposed development site is within the administrative district of North Lincolnshire, towards the south-east edge of the village of South Ferriby. It occupies the lower slope of the chalk escarpment, on the east side of the River Ancholme floodplain.

The site comprises a block of recently ploughed land, measuring approximately 0.92 hectares; situated at the east end of a larger field, to the west of the B1024 (Horkstow Road). The gardens of residential properties adjoin the site along the majority of its eastern and northern boundaries, and a metal fence bounds its southeast edge. To the south of the site, an overhead industrial conveyor belt carries raw materials westwards from Middlegate Quarry (which is situated to the east of the site) to the cement works at South Ferriby Sluice. The western edge of the site is unbounded.

The drift geology of the area comprises Sand and Gravel of the Vale of York Glacial Lake Deposits, overlying Upper Cretaceous Ferriby chalk (British Geological Survey, 1983).

Central National Grid Reference SE 9860 2063

## 3.0 Planning background

<sup>outline</sup>  
Full planning permission has been granted for the construction of a primary school on the site off Horkstow Road, South Ferriby, subject to an archaeological scheme of works (Ref. 2002/0745).

To evaluate the site using non-intrusive methods, a programme of detailed gradiometry and fieldwalking was undertaken. The geophysical survey took place in June 2003 (Masters 2003), followed by fieldwalking in October 2003 (Allen 2003). The results from these surveys, combined with known SMR information, suggested that the proposed development site had a definite archaeological potential. In order to further determine this potential, the North Lincolnshire SMR Office recommended the undertaking of a programme of intrusive investigation, the results of which are the subject of this report.

#### 4.0 Archaeological and historical background

The North Lincolnshire SMR incorporates a number of entries that are directly associated with the proposed development site, suggesting that occupation has occurred on or near the site from at least the Iron Age period. Earlier material, a scatter of early prehistoric flint working debris, is recorded immediately to the north.

A large assemblage of material, including over 200 coins and numerous La Tène III brooches, suggests that an important Iron Age site existed nearby (Cunliffe 1991). Within the site environs itself, a single coin and a socketed axe, both of Iron Age date, are recorded in the North Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record. South Ferriby lies at the north end of the prehistoric (and subsequently Roman) route known as High Street, and may mark a crossing point over the Humber to North Ferriby, where an Iron Age site has also been identified (May, 1976).

Finds associated with subsequent periods have been identified on the site, including a Romano-British brooch, Anglo Saxon dress fittings (including a cruciform brooch), and medieval artefacts.

A Roman trackway that was recently exposed c.400m to the west of South Ferriby sluice was found to run for approximately 50m, from the Humber foreshore in the direction of the site. It is believed that the road, which probably crossed an area of marshy ground, ran from Horkstow Roman villa, through a settlement at South Ferriby Sluice, to an area of dry ground at Winteringham (Chapman et al. 1998). A radiocarbon date for the road was calibrated to 44 – 130 AD.

Further sites of Romano-British date are recognised along the eastern dip slope of the Ancholme valley, including a palimpsest of cropmark remains that exist c.500m to the south of the site.

Local residents have intimated that burials and associated finds have been found in recent years during building work to the north of the site.

South Ferriby is listed in the Domesday Book of 1086 as '*Ferebi*', meaning 'the farmstead, village at the ferry' (Cameron 1998). At the time of Domesday, land at South Ferriby was held by Gilbert Tison and Gilbert of Ghent (Morgan and Thorn 1986). The ferry was still clearly in use at this time, and was rendering 120s in revenue, compared to 13s at Winteringham, and 12d at the ferry across the Trent at Lea (Sawyer, 1998). There was a church and a mill in South Ferriby (Morgan & Thorn, 1986), and the Domesday Book also mentions tolls received from a weekly market (Sawyer, 1998).

Medieval sites are recorded to the north and south of the area of interest. To the north, the remains of a moated site are recorded beyond the Manor House. The location of a documented 12<sup>th</sup> century watermill is suggested by soilmarks to the south-east of the site.



## 5.0 Methodology

Initially, the trial excavation was to comprise eight trenches, laid out as below:

*Trench 1:* (20m x 1.6m, orientated north – south) positioned to investigate the road frontage towards the east side of the site.

*Trench 2:* (30m x 1.6m, orientated east – west) positioned to investigate the south-east end of the site

*Trench 3:* (30m x 1.6m, orientated north – south) to investigate a spread of stone in the topsoil noted during the fieldwalking survey, and a discrete 'pit-like' geophysical anomaly.

*Trench 4:* (30m x 1.6m, orientated north – south): to examine the south-west corner of the site

*Trench 5:* (30m x 1.6m, orientated approximately east – west): to investigate a spread of stone in the topsoil noted during the fieldwalking survey, a discrete 'pit-like' anomaly and several potential linear anomalies identified by gradiometer survey.

*Trench 6:* (30m x 1.6m, orientated north – south): to investigate a linear magnetic anomaly

*Trench 7:* (30m x 1.6m, orientated approximately north – south): to examine the same linear anomaly targeted in Trench 6, and to investigate a spread of stone in the ploughsoil identified by fieldwalking

*Trench 8:* (20m x 1.6m, orientated approximately east – west): to examine an area of subsoil identified in the ploughsoil during fieldwalking.

In consultation with the North Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record Office, a ninth trench was investigated. This was 20m long x 1.6m wide and was aligned north-south, parallel to Trench 4, in order to attempt to resolve the complex of features exposed in the latter.

Initial excavation was carried out using a JCB fitted with a 1.6m wide toothless ditching blade. Topsoil and subsoil deposits were removed in spits not exceeding 0.2m, until the first archaeological or natural horizon was exposed. Where archaeological deposits were encountered, all further excavation was by hand.

Archaeological features were sample excavated to establish depths and profiles and, where possible, date and function. Features were recorded in plan and in section at appropriate scales (1:50 and 1:20), with associated context information. A photographic record was maintained throughout the project, and selected prints have been reproduced in this report.

The fieldwork was carried out by a team of five experienced archaeologists, supervised by the author. The excavations took place over a period of six days: Monday December 1<sup>st</sup> to Friday December 6<sup>th</sup>, and Monday December 8<sup>th</sup>.

## 6.0 Results

### 6.1 Trench 1 (fig 3)

*The trench contained a ditch running NNW-SSE, from which the semi-articulated skeleton of a bull was recovered. Dating evidence included Romano-British pottery of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century. A second shallow east-west linear feature also dates to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. A probable modern geotechnical pit was also investigated.*

The uppermost deposit in Trench 1 was a dark grey sandy loam ploughsoil, 100, c.0.3m deep, overlying a grey/brown subsoil, 101, that varied between 0.2 and 0.4m deep. The topsoil contained three sherds of Romano-British greyware and two sherds of 12<sup>th</sup> century local pottery. The natural geology was represented by a soft brownish yellow sand that incorporated occasional lenses of gravel, 102.

Three features were exposed in the trench. A ditch, 103, ran obliquely on a north-north-west to south-south-east alignment, and contained a fill of mid brown sand, 104. The ditch profile exhibited a moderately steep slope, with a gentle break to a slightly concave base. The excavated slot exposed the remains of an adult bull. No grave cut was visible for this skeleton, suggesting that it had been dumped in the base of the ditch. The fill also contained two sherds of Romano-British pottery of the early to mid 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, and a probably residual Bronze Age flint flake. A sample of the fill was submitted for environmental analysis. This contained 23 fragments of hammerscale, suggesting possible smithing in the vicinity of Trench 1. The fill also contained charred grain, weed seeds, a pea or bean, marine shell fragments, and fragments of bone from a small bird, a rodent, frog/toad, and a misshapen fish vertebrae, that appeared to have been passed through the gut (suggesting the presence of cess in the ditch). The snails from the deposit suggested an open grassland environment with some evidence of regeneration or clearance of scrub. A lack of aquatic snail species suggests that the ditch rarely carried much water.

At the north end of the trench was a very shallow east – west linear feature, 105, in excess of 3.5m wide. The north edge of this extended beyond the limit of excavation, and the south edge was very diffuse and merged with the subsoil. This contained a fill of light grey silty sand and gravel, 106, which was sealed by a layer of dark grey brown sandy loam with abundant chalk chunks, 110. 106 yielded six sherds of Romano-British greyware, dating it to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, and also 2 small fragments of animal bone. Initially 110 was interpreted as an upper fill of 105, but it seems more likely that it was a much later feature on the same alignment, as it merged with the overlying ploughsoil, and appeared to cut the subsoil, while 105/106 was sealed beneath the subsoil.

The only other feature in the trench was a very steep sided pit, of which a portion measuring 1.4m by 0.4m was exposed. The feature was excavated to a depth of 1.04m and was cut from directly beneath the topsoil, suggesting a relatively modern origin. Two fills were recorded; a dark grey/brown loamy sand, 108, similar to ploughsoil 100, sealed by a mixed deposit of brown and yellow sand and occasional gravel. Both were undated.

## 6.2 Trench 2 (fig 4)

*A single linear feature ran north-south across the trench. Two further features were interpreted as possible ditch termini (one of which contained Roman pottery), and four small pits/postholes were also exposed.*

Each of the features in this trench was sealed by a ploughsoil, 200, of dark grey/brown sandy loam, and a brown silty sand subsoil, 201. The total depth of these deposits was between 0.5 and 0.7m. Subsoil 201 produced a single fragment of Romano-British *tegula* and nine sherds of Romano-British pottery of 2<sup>nd</sup> century date. The natural geology was a brownish yellow silty sand, 202, into which all the investigated features had been cut.

Four small, moderately steep sided, sub circular features, varying between 0.25m and 0.4m in diameter (203, 205, 207 and 209) were interpreted as the truncated remains of possible postholes. 205, 207, and 209 were located close together, with 203 c.3m further east, beyond feature 211. This was a possible ditch terminus, extending 1.3m into the trench on a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment. It was c.1.1m wide by 0.3m deep, and contained a grey/brown silty sand, 212. None of these features contained any associated finds.

Another possible ditch terminus, 215, extended 0.9m into the trench, on a similar alignment to 211, although from the opposite side of the trench. This feature was 2.3m wide, and survived to a depth of 0.72m, with an irregular 'V' shaped profile. It contained 216, a mid brown sand with charcoal and chalk flecks, which yielded nine sherds of Romano-British greyware pottery, which dated the feature to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD or later.

Approximately 13.5m from the east end of the trench, a linear feature, 213, ran north – south, and contained an undated fill of mid grey/brown silty sand, 214.

## 6.3 Trench 3 (fig 5)

*Two east – west linear features were exposed, one containing several sherds of Romano-British pottery. A small pit was also investigated. At the east end of the trench, a curvilinear gully was interpreted as the eavesdrip gully of a possible Iron Age roundhouse, although it produced no dating evidence.*

Four features were exposed in this trench, all sealed by a ploughsoil, 300, and a subsoil, 301, with a combined depth of 0.8 – 0.9m. 6m from the north end of the trench was an east-west ditch, 303, slightly meandering in plan, that was approximately 1.9m wide and 0.26m deep, and contained an undated fill of grey/brown sand with chalk fragments, 304.

4.5m to the south was another east – west linear feature, 305, measuring 1.65m wide and 0.24m deep. The fill, 306 was a grey sand with moderate inclusions of chalk fragments, that contained fifteen sherds of mid to late 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD Romano-British pottery, and a single sherd of probable Early – Middle Saxon pottery. The interpretation of this fabric was tentative, and it may equally be a residual Iron Age sherd (J.Young *pers.comm.*). A soil sample was retained for analysis. This contained a total of 66 small sherds of Romano-British pottery, as well as fired earth, and small amounts of animal bone from sheep/goat, frog/toad, eel, and an indeterminate small fish. Possible wheat and barley grains were also present.

A further 7m south of 305, a pit or possible ditch terminus, 307, extended 0.7m from the west side of the trench and measured 0.65m wide by 0.2m deep. Its fill, 308 was an undated grey/brown sand.

At the south end of the trench, cut by a modern ceramic land drain, was a curvilinear gully, 309. This feature terminated in a blunt 'V' shape, and was approximately 0.55m wide by 0.25m deep, and contained an undated fill of mid brown sand with occasional chalk fragments, 310. Morphologically, the feature resembled the eavesdrip gully of an Iron Age to Romano-British roundhouse, although no dating evidence was recovered from the feature to confirm this possibility.

#### 6.4 Trench 4 (fig 6)

*A complex of intercutting linear features and pits was investigated at the south end of the trench.*

The uppermost deposit in this trench was a ploughsoil of dark grey sandy loam, 400, sealing a mid brownish grey silty sand subsoil, 401. The maximum total depth of these deposits was c.0.8m, and all features were sealed beneath 401.

All of the features exposed were situated at the south end of the trench, and were mostly inter-cutting: one discrete feature was a steep sided east – west gully, 405, containing an undated dark grey silty sand, 406.

Immediately to the south of 405 was a second east – west linear feature, 409, containing a brown silty sand, 410. A slot excavated through this feature suggested that it was cut by an elongated sub-oval pit, 407. This feature was approximately 3m long and aligned north-north-east to south-south-west, and was considerably deeper at its south end (c0.8m). Its fill, 408, was a brown grey silty sand, which contained a single ridge tile fragment (either Roman or medieval), and 2 fragments of animal bone.

At the very south end of the trench, a slot was excavated through a north – south linear feature, 403, measuring in excess of 1.1m wide, and filled with dark brown/grey sand, 404. This produced a single flint flake of Late Mesolithic – Early Neolithic date, and a dog-gnawed fragment of sheep/goat bone. The feature appeared to curve slightly. A 30L bulk sample of its fill was recovered for environmental analysis. This contained fragments of animal bone from cattle, frog/toad, vole, stickleback and eel, as well as wheat and barley seeds. The irregular terminus to 403 suggested that another linear feature, 413 ran broadly parallel along its western side; or that one feature replaced / perpetuated the alignment of the other. The fill of 413, 414, was too similar to 404 to distinguish a relationship. A small sub-circular pit-like feature, 411, was exposed in the base of 403, measuring approximately 0.38m wide. The relationship between 403 and 411 was not established.

Another similarly aligned feature, 416, was observed between 413 and <sup>407</sup>417. This had been largely truncated away by the surrounding features, and consisted of one sloping edge running broadly north to south. It contained a fill of dark brown/grey silty sand, 415, very similar to the fills in the surrounding features, and was again undated.

## 6.5 Trench 5 (fig 7)

*Three north – south linear features were exposed, one of which was cut through an east-west gully. A post hole was exposed at the east end of this feature.*

The ploughsoil in this trench was a dark grey/brown silty loam, 500, which was 0.3 – 0.4m deep and sealed a subsoil of brown silty sand, 501, also c.0.3m deep. The subsoil contained a large chunk of Roman *tegula* (roof tile). Beneath this deposit, three linear features ran north – south across the trench.

Towards the west end of the trench was 503, measuring approximately 1.9m wide and 0.3m deep. The feature had very shallow sides, becoming steeper towards the base, and it contained an undated fill of mid brown silty sand, 504.

To the east of the above was ditch 505, which was 2.2m wide and 0.3m deep, with a shallow bowl shaped profile. The fill comprised yellow/brown sandy silt, containing small chalk fragments, 506, which was also undated.

A third north – south ditch, 507, was 1.2m wide and 0.4m deep, with a steeper profile than 503 or 505. It was also undated, its fill, 508, being a mottled yellow and grey sand. The ditch had cut through an east-west linear feature, 509 which ran along the north side of the trench for c.4.4m. The full width of this feature was not established: it extended only 0.4m into the trench and survived to a depth of c.0.3m. It contained a fill of brown/grey sand, 510 that contained one sherd of 11<sup>th</sup> century North Lincolnshire sand tempered coarse ware, one sherd of 12<sup>th</sup> century Beverley Orange ware, and a fragment of cattle bone. At the east end of this feature was a post hole, 0.4m in diameter and 0.3m deep, 511. This contained a fill of dark grey sand, 512. It is assumed that this posthole was contemporary with gully 509.

## 6.6 Trench 6 (fig 8)

*A complex of intercutting linear features of medieval date was exposed towards the centre of the trench. A further ditch was exposed to the south of this complex.*

The ploughsoil was a 0.25m to 0.4m deep dark grey/brown silty loam, 600. Pottery recovered from this context included six sherds of Romano-British, as well as a range of material dated from the 12<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. It sealed a subsoil of brown/grey silty sand, 601, that contained one sherd of Roman pottery. The natural geology was a pale yellow/orange sand with occasional chalk and flint chunks, 602. A machine-excavated sondage at the south end of the trench revealed a homogenous natural geology to c.1.2m below the modern ground surface.

Approximately 10m from the south end of the trench was a linear feature, 603, aligned west-south-west to east-north-east, which containing a fill of dark grey brown silty sand, 604. It measured 0.9m wide by 0.5m deep, with steep sides and a flat base. The fill was undated but contained one fragment of cattle and one fragment of horse bone.

Slightly over 3m to the north of 603 was a complex of intercutting ditches, 605, 607, 609, 611, and 613. The earliest of these were ditches 607 and 609. 607 had a near-vertical side to the south, with a moderately steep north side and flat base. It contained an undated fill of brownish grey sand with inclusions of chalk flecks and manganese.

609 was only represented by its north edge, which was gently sloping and survived for a length of c.1.4m. The fill of this feature, 610, was a brownish grey sand, which yielded no dating evidence.

There was no direct relationship between 607 and 609, although both were cut by 611, a 1.7m wide linear feature, that contained a fill of brown/grey sand, 612, which was dated to the 12<sup>th</sup> century by ceramic evidence. It also contained a single cattle bone and fragment of human femur. This ditch was cut by 613, which was 2.9m wide and exhibited a very shallow profile. Its fill, 614, was a grey/brown sand with chalk fragments, which produced a single sherd of 12<sup>th</sup> century Beverley Orange type ware, and two fragments of cattle bone. A soil sample from this feature contained bone from cattle, frog/toad, vole and an indeterminate small fish. Charred chaff, grain and seeds from this context were of wheat and barley.

The most recent feature was ditch 605, which was 2.2m wide, and 0.4m deep, and contained an undated fill of orange/grey sand, 606. This ditch cut a small portion of the south edge of 613.

#### 6.7 Trench 7 (figs 9 & 10)

*The trench contained a dense concentration of features, including three chalk rubble foundations of possible Romano-British date, a series of linear features, several small pits, and a crouched inhumation of a middle-aged woman.* indeterminate gender on p 11, see appendix 5.

All features in the trench were sealed by a 0.3 – 0.4m deep grey/brown ploughsoil, 700, and a subsoil of grey/brown silty sand, 701, approximately 0.25m deep. The ploughsoil contained two sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> century Romano-British pottery, one medieval sherd, and one post-medieval sherd. The subsoil also produced two sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD shell tempered pottery.

Towards the north end of the trench, a complex of intercutting ditches was exposed. The largest of these, 707, was approximately 2.9m wide and 1.3m deep, and contained a basal fill of pale grey silty sand, 743. This contained ten fragments of cattle and sheep/goat bone, and was sealed by a grey brown silty sand, 741/746. This fill produced a total of twenty one sherds of second century AD pottery. Local greyware predominated in this assemblage (twelve sherds), although it also included a sherd of Black Burnished Ware from Devon. A single flint flake of probable Early Bronze Age date was also recovered from this context, as well as a single fragment of cattle bone and a sheep rib. The ditch had been recut on two occasions. The primary recut, 740 was 2m wide by 1.1m deep, and contained a series of laminated bands of grey and brownish grey silty sand, 731-739, indicative of gradual in-washing of material. These deposits yielded twelve sherds of Romano-British pottery dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, and six fragments of cattle bone. The upper fills of this ditch had been cut by a small gully, 730, which contained a single fill of dark grey slightly clayey sand, 729. This gully had in turn been cut by the secondary recut, 728. This contained a single fill, 727, consisting of brownish grey silty sand. A sample of the fill was taken for specialist analysis, and yielded bones of frog/toad, vole, small birds and small fish, as well as grain chaff and seeds of wheat. Two very small slag fragments tentatively evidence smithing activity in the vicinity of the ditch.

Another linear feature, 748, had truncated the northern edge of 707, although it had no direct relationship with recuts 740 or 728. Ditch 748 contained two fills, where a primary fill of mixed white and brownish grey sand, 749, was sealed by a brownish grey silty sand, 747. This ditch had cut into ditch 706, a linear feature with moderately steep edges and a concave base, measuring approximately 2m wide by 0.65m deep. Two fills were recognised within this feature, a primary fill of brown silty sand, 703, sealed by a fill of grey/brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks, 723. 703 contained three sherds of Romano-British greyware of mid to late 2<sup>nd</sup> century date, a flint flake of Late Neolithic – Early Bronze Age date, and a single dog-gnawed fragment of sheep/goat bone.

The final ditch in this complex, 726, was cut by 706. It was approximately 1.6m wide and 0.28m deep, containing a single undated fill of dark brownish grey silty sand, 725.

Approximately 3m to the south of ditch 707, part of a sub-rectangular pit or ditch terminus extended 0.38m from the east edge of the trench. It was 1.6m wide and 0.52m deep, and contained a fill of greyish brown silty sand, 705. No dating evidence was recovered.

Less than 1m to the south of the above was the first of three wall foundations, all aligned east to west. The foundation was approximately 0.75m wide. A slot excavated against its south side exposed several phases of construction. An initial construction cut, 757 contained a thin band of grey brown silty sand, 756. This was overlain by a 0.1m deep layer of compacted chalk fragments of 10mm or less in size, 753, probably representing a layer of hardcore. On top of this was a layer of roughly dressed chalk blocks up to 0.25m in size, 752, set in a matrix of brown sandy silt and small chalk fragments. Contexts 757, 756, 753 and 752 have been grouped as wall 755.

Overlying wall 755 was a possible second phase of construction, wall 722. Two components made up this structure. 751 was a compact layer of small chalk chunks, very similar to 753, 0.34m deep. This was sealed by another layer of large roughly dressed chalk chunks, up to 0.4m across, 750. The make up of the foundation contained a single sherd of Romano-British greyware of mid to late 2<sup>nd</sup> century date.

The second wall, 721, was approximately 8.2m further south. It measured 0.45m wide by 0.8m deep and terminated 0.15m from the east edge of the trench. A construction cut, 761, was observed at the base of the wall, containing a fill of dark grey brown silty sand, 761. The wall itself was composed of very compact small chalk fragments of up to 10mm, with occasional larger chalk chunks (up to c.0.2m).

The third wall foundation, 720 was a further 2.25m south. This was 0.6m wide and survived to a depth of c.0.3m. It consisted of two components, a construction cut, 759, containing a dark brown silty sand matrix, and abundant large roughly dressed chalk blocks.

To the south of wall 722, a linear feature was exposed, that rapidly narrowed from c.1.4m at the east side of the trench, to 0.3m at the west side. A slot excavated through this feature revealed a moderately steep sided bowl shaped profile, measuring 0.8m deep. The fill was an undated orange/brown silty sand, 713.

The area within the walls of the building contained three small, irregular pits, 708, 714 and 718, and a possible post hole, 710. All of these features contained similar fills of mid brown or grey/brown silty sand, and all were devoid of finds.

One last feature exposed (also within the area of the stone building) was a sub-oval pit, 716, measuring 0.75m by 0.3m. Its fill was a greyish brown silty sand, with occasional small stones, 717, which incorporated the disturbed remains of a human burial. The inhumation had not been disturbed by machine excavation, as the bones only became apparent during hand cleaning of the trench. The body was in a crouched position, with the head towards the north end, apparently lying on its left side facing east. Osteological analysis of the remains showed the skeleton to be fragmentary, consisting of only part of the left arm and leg bones, the left clavicle, part of the left mandible and ten teeth. Nevertheless it was possible to establish that the bones represented the remains of an adult of indeterminate gender, aged 35-50 years. Some degree of gum disease and dental wear was observed, partially as a result of general ageing and partially as a result of a diet containing coarse foodstuffs. A portion of the grave fill was retained for environmental assessment. Small quantities of bone were recovered, as well as fragments of possible sheep bones, both in a very degraded form. The soil also contained seeds of legumes and wheat.

#### 6.8 Trench 8 (fig 11)

*A single undated linear feature was exposed c.10m from the west end of the trench.*

The ploughsoil in this trench consisted of a 0.4m deep layer of brownish grey sandy loam, 800, sealing a subsoil of greyish brown silty sand, 801, up to 0.35m deep. The ploughsoil contained two sherds of Romano-British greyware and a fragment of Romano-British or medieval brick.

A single linear feature was sealed beneath the above deposits, cut into a natural geology of yellowish brown sand with patches of grey sand, 802, and located 9.7m from the west end of the trench. The ditch, 803, was aligned north – south, and measured 0.7m wide and 0.22m deep. Its fill was a brownish grey silty sand, with occasional chalk fragments, 804, and was undated.

Four sherds of Romano-British pottery were recorded as coming from the natural geology, 802. These four sherds were very small (totalling 7g in weight) and may have been pushed into the natural by root or worm action and were recovered during cleaning of the trench.

#### 6.9 Trench 9 (fig 12)

*Three linear features were exposed in this trench. The trench also contained a post hole and a pit or possible ditch terminus.*

The ploughsoil consisted of a c.0.3m deep layer of dark grey/brown sandy loam, 900, over a subsoil of dark brown silty sand, 901, that contained a Late Neolithic – Bronze Age flint flake.

Three linear features were exposed in this trench: approximately 4.5m from the south end of the trench was 911, a 1.6m wide and 0.4m deep ditch, running east to west. Its fill was a mid brown silty sand, 912.



Approximately 0.7m north of 911, ditch 907 extended from the west side of the trench on a north-east to south-west alignment. This was c.0.8m wide and 0.25m deep with a bowl shaped profile. It contained a fill of brownish grey silty sand, 908. The ditch appeared to narrow towards its north-east end, suggesting a possible terminus. However, this end of the ditch was clipped by ditch 905, running east to west. A section excavated through this showed it to be approximately 1.8m wide and 0.45m deep. The section also suggested that 907 had cut ditch 905, which contained a fill of greyish brown silty sand, 906.

A possible posthole, 909, was located between 907 and 911, and measured 0.36m in diameter and 0.22m deep. It contained a fill of brownish grey silty sand with chalk flecks, 910, which contained a single fragment of cattle bone.

The final feature exposed, 903, extended 0.7m from the west side of the trench, and was an irregular sub rounded feature in plan, measuring 0.55m wide and 0.16m deep. It had almost vertical sides and a flat base, and contained a fill of grey silty sand with flecks of chalk, 904. The feature may represent either the terminus of a narrow gully, a small pit, or a possible natural feature.

All features excavated in this trench were devoid of dating evidence.

## **7.0 Discussion and conclusion**

The prehistoric period was circumstantially represented in the form of largely residual artefactual remains. Only seven fragments of worked flint were recovered, covering the period from the Late Mesolithic to Bronze Age. Of these, three were from topsoil/subsoil layers, and three were residual in features containing Romano-British pottery. The remaining fragment was a small Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic flake from ditch 403, which represents the sole find from this feature. The fragment showed evidence of post-depositional wear, suggesting that the dating of the feature from the artefact may not be secure. This suggests a relatively low level of prehistoric activity in the general vicinity of the site, as was suspected from previous discoveries in the parish.

A relative abundance of Romano-British material was identified by this evaluation, with dated features occurring in Trenches 1, 2, 3, 4 and 7. The Romano-British material covered a surprisingly narrow date range, belonging exclusively to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. This suggests a relatively brief phase of settlement. Fieldwalking finds were also concentrated in this date range, but some pieces extended into the 3<sup>rd</sup> and possibly 4<sup>th</sup> century (Allen, 2003). It may be that the small assemblage from the evaluation does not fully reflect the date range of Romano-British settlement of the area, but that settlement activity was concentrated in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century.

Other general observations concerning Romano-British settlement on the site can be derived from the environmental archaeology assessment. The site was unlikely to have seen any intensive occupation, as domestic waste in dated features was present but not abundant. There is little or no evidence for the primary dumping of waste from domestic cooking fires, as the densities of charcoal are low. Animal bone was recovered from eight dated Romano-British contexts, exclusively consisting of cow and sheep/goat fragments. Soil samples from two dated contexts, (104) and (306), also recovered fragments of bone from eel, small fish and oyster shell, as well as charred seeds from wheat, barley, oats, rye and pea/bean. This

suggests a diet based on mixed farming, augmented by produce from the Humber Estuary, which is less than 1km to the north. The snail taxa from these contexts suggest predominantly open grassland, with some scrub evident in the area of ditch [103]. However, the species from (306) also suggest some woodland, and it is possible that the ditch was hedged, or separated a grassland environment from a woodland habitat.

Two linear features of Romano-British date were exposed in Trench 1. 105 ran east – west and exhibited a very shallow profile that extended beyond the limit of excavation. This shallow profile may indicate that the feature served as a trackway in the Romano-British period, although this interpretation is tentative. The overlying rubble filled deposit, 110, may indicate much later infilling of this feature with locally derived material in order to level a hollow in the field caused by the overlying ploughsoil slumping into 105.

Ditch 103 ran north-north-west to south-south-east across the trench and contained the partially articulated remains of an adult bull. No grave cut was observed for the burial, suggesting that it was not a ritual deposition but merely the disposal of a dead or diseased animal in a convenient location. The exact function of the ditch is uncertain, it is most likely to have been a property boundary, as the lack of aquatic species in the snail taxa limits the likelihood of a drainage function. The soil sample contained 23 fragments of hammerscale and a small amount of slag. This material was present in the majority of the samples taken from this evaluation and often appears in very small quantities as the residue of more recent metalworking activity being moved through the soil by the action of worms and roots. However, the quantity exposed in the fill of [103] was sufficient to suggest the presence of a limited degree of smithing in the vicinity of Trench 1 during the Romano-British period.

A single dated Romano-British feature was exposed in Trench 2, a ditch terminus aligned north-east to south-west. None of the other features in the trench were dated, and hence their relationships remain unresolved. It is possible that the two potential termini, 211 and 215 tie in with post holes 205, 207 and 209 to form part of the same structure, although its exact form or function is uncertain, as is its relationship with Romano-British features exposed in other parts of the site.

A single Romano-British feature was exposed in Trench 3, aligned east – west. The soil sample from this context suggests that it was a boundary feature, possibly dividing an area of grassland from a wooded or scrub area. The lack of dating evidence makes its relationship to other features exposed in the trench uncertain. At the west end of the trench was a curvilinear gully that was undated. Based on morphology alone it is possible that this represents the eavesdrip gully of a roundhouse. These structures were widespread from the Bronze Age onwards, continuing in use into the Romano-British period. Based on the known settlement evidence for the area, it is likely to be of Iron Age or Romano-British date. However, the interpretation of this feature is highly tentative as only a small portion was exposed in the trench, and there was no associated dating evidence.

Trench 4 contained a palimpsest of intercutting features, of which one, pit 407, produced a fragment of Roman roof tile. An associated ditch, 403, contained a possibly residual flint flake. The close spatial relationship of these features and the similarity of their fills, combined with the dearth of dating evidence greatly limited their interpretive potential. In an attempt to mitigate this, Trench 9 was opened to the west of Trench 4, but it was not possible to relate any of the features in Trench 4 to those exposed in Trench 9.

The densest concentration of Romano-British material was within Trench 7. Firstly three chalk wall foundations were exposed running east – west across the trench. Although the only dating evidence was a single sherd of Romano-British pottery from 722, the orientation of the features, as well as their similar dimensions and method of construction suggests broad contemporaneity. The considerable quantities of chalk rubble exposed in the ploughsoil around Trench 7 further indicates the presence of a substantial structure, now ploughed out. It seems unlikely that these are property boundaries, due to their proximity to each other, and the fact that there is a pronounced termination to the middle of the three walls. The suggestion must be therefore, that these walls, combined with the spreads of rubble in the ploughsoil, represent the remains of a stone building of probable Romano-British date. Furthermore, the middle of the three walls was slightly narrower, and terminated within the trench, indicating a possible internal dividing wall, with an entrance way built into it. It was also of a less sturdy construction, being built entirely of chalk rubble, and therefore may have supported a timber framework, rather than the large, roughly dressed chalk blocks used in the other two walls. As for the function of this building, the fragmentary remains make it difficult to do any more than speculate. The presence of stone foundations suggests that it was more than a simple agricultural outbuilding, and, there is a lack of evidence of industrial activity associated with the walls. The possibility therefore is that it represents a possible small farmstead or private residence, and as such is the only indication that the site was occupied during the Romano-British period.

Also exposed in the trench was a crouched inhumation of uncertain date. The skeletal remains were too fragmentary to offer any detailed pathological or chronological information, and no dating evidence was recovered from the grave. However, the north – south orientation of the skeleton suggested a pre-Christian date of burial, offering a *terminus ante quem* in the region of 313AD when the Edict of Toleration gave imperial acceptance to the practising of Christian beliefs. The possibility exists that this burial was placed beneath the floor of the putative Roman building.

Trench 7 also contained a sequence of ditches running east – west, of which several produced 2<sup>nd</sup> century pottery. This material was derived from ditch 707, as well as its primary recut 740. The close dating of the material from the initial ditch and its recut suggests that 707, after an initial phase of natural silting was rapidly backfilled for some reason, and then soon recut, as evidenced by ditch 740. The laminated bands of material filling 740 would suggest several phases of natural accumulation over a protracted period, but this is slightly at variance with the pottery. However, the specialist report is cautious to indicate that the pottery from 740 is not closely dateable, and further adds that the small amount of material recovered from the evaluation may be slightly misleading in suggesting an entirely 2<sup>nd</sup> century date, as some later material was recovered from the fieldwalking (Darling, Appendix 3).

The primary fill of 706 also contained Romano-British pottery, which gives a relative date for ditch 748, which cuts both 706 and 707, and ditch 726, which predates 706.

Again, these features are likely to represent boundary ditches. 707 in particular is a substantial feature, at 3m+ in width and perhaps served as a major landmark dividing properties or estates. The fact that it has been recut on several occasions suggests the importance of this boundary was maintained for some considerable period of time. It may also be seen that the boundary had migrated slightly over time as evidenced by the presence of a total of seven similarly aligned linear features in a space of less than 7m.

The complex of ditches in Trench 7 closely relates to the position of a substantial geophysical anomaly (fig. 2). This anomaly also correlates with the complex of ditches exposed in Trench 6, suggesting that there may be some relationship between the features exposed in the two trenches. The only dating evidence from the Trench 6 features however was 12<sup>th</sup> century pottery from ditches 611 and 613, as opposed to exclusively Romano-British pottery from Trench 7. This does not necessarily mean that the same ditches are not present in both trenches. The key appears to be ditches 613 and 728. These are on a very similar alignment, have a similar shallow profile, and are of a similar size (2.9m wide and 0.3m deep in Trench 6, and 2.4m wide and 0.3m deep in Trench 7). The fill of 613 contained pottery of 12<sup>th</sup> century date, and the fill of 728 was undated. It is therefore possible that the two excavated sections are part of the same feature. Stratigraphically, 728 is also later than the dated Romano-British features in Trench 7. Without the same dating evidence or morphological comparisons it is difficult to assign any further relationships between the features in Trench 6 and those in Trench 7.

The presence of dated medieval ditches running along the same alignment as the large Roman boundary ditch in Trench 7 further adds to the significance of this boundary. The ditch was first excavated in the Romano-British period, during which time it was subject to several episodes of backfilling, migration, and re-excavation. Whether it was still partially open or survived simply as a shallow linear depression, the boundary certainly became an active land division again in the early medieval period.

One other dated medieval feature was exposed, an 11<sup>th</sup>/12<sup>th</sup> century ditch in Trench 5. The ditch terminated in the trench, and sealed a posthole in the terminus of the ditch. It is possible that the posthole and ditch represent two components of some form of structure, although exactly what is uncertain.

Some general conclusions can be made about the economy and environment of the site in the medieval period, although the evidence is more limited than that available for the Romano-British period. Three dated contexts produced animal bone, consisting exclusively of cattle bone, and a single context, (614) was subject to environmental analysis. This yielded yet more cattle bones, as well as some small fish bones, and wheat, barley and oats. This suggested a broadly similar diet to that of the Romano-British period, relying on agricultural produce, augmented to a degree by fish from the Humber. The snail species recovered from the soil sample suggest a predominantly open grassland environment in the medieval period, although there is some indication of shaded or wooded areas as well.

## 8.0 Effectiveness of methodology

The methodology was, for the most part appropriate. It allowed a general appraisal of the archaeological potential of the site to be established, and to identify areas of high or low potential. This information, combined with the preceding phases of fieldwork will allow the development of mitigation strategies that will help to best understand the archaeological deposits on site and minimise the potential threat from the proposed development.

All the trenches contained archaeological features, in differing densities. Arguably the most significant deposits were exposed in Trench 7. Chalk rubble walls evidenced a possible Roman stone building, which may also explain the presence of fragments of unstratified Roman roof tile on the site. A pre-Christian human burial from Trench 7, and a fragment of

human femur from Trench 6 indicates the possibility for exposing further human remains in the vicinity, while the complex of ditches in Trench 7 representing a substantial long-standing boundary is also of some significance. Trench 6 also uncovered this possible boundary and indicated a continuation of its use at least until the early medieval period. Trench 3 contained a very tentatively interpreted Iron Age/Romano-British round house, as well as a boundary ditch of definite Romano-British date.

## **9.0 Acknowledgements**

Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) would like to thank North Lincolnshire County Council for this commission. Thanks also go to the field staff, Dave Bower, Dave Brown, Katie Cook, Isabelle Kendal and Susie Matthewson.

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## 11.0 Site archive

The documentary and physical archive for the site is currently in the possession of Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln). This will be deposited at North Lincolnshire Museum within six months.

Plan not annotated with sections.

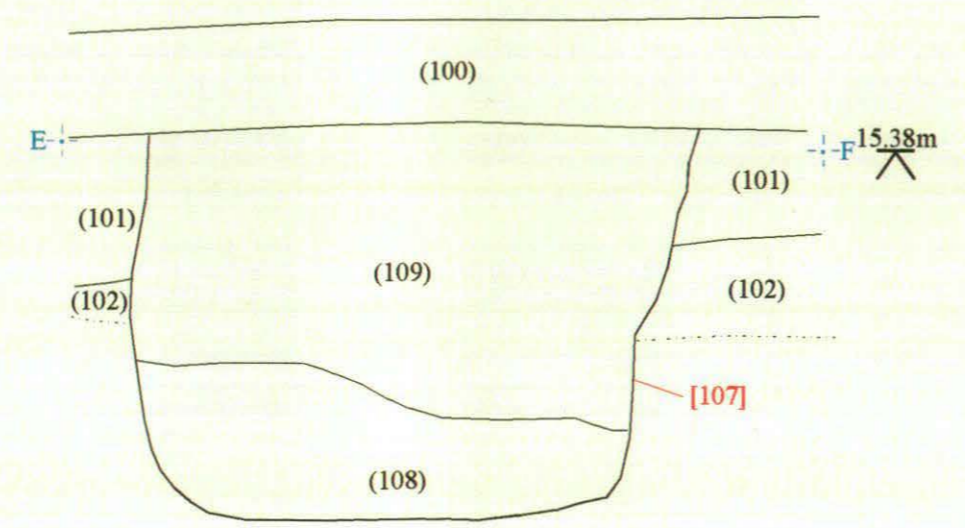
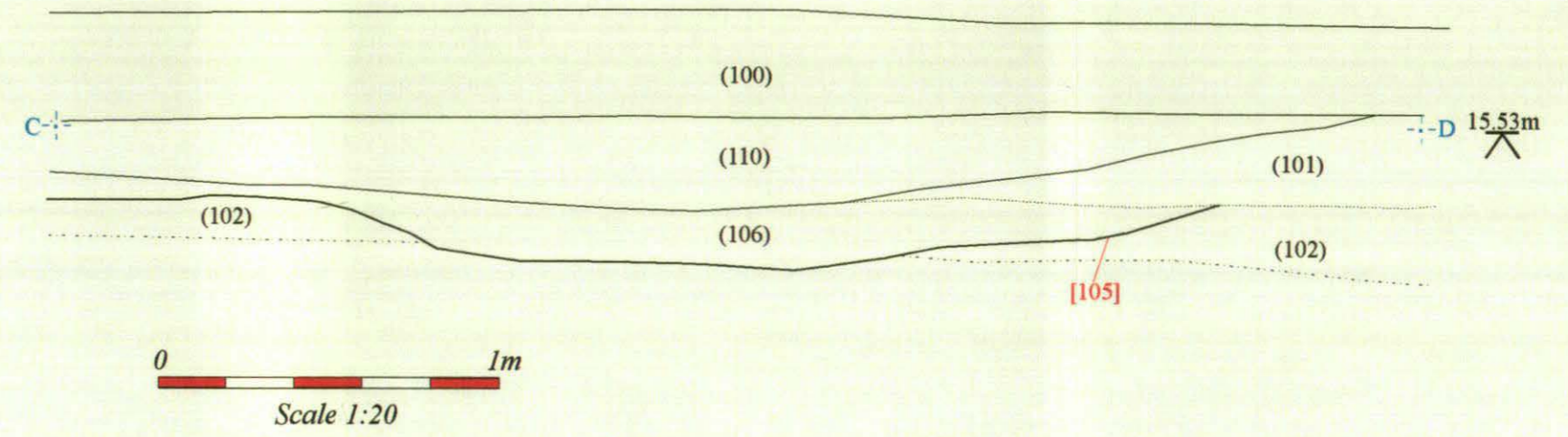
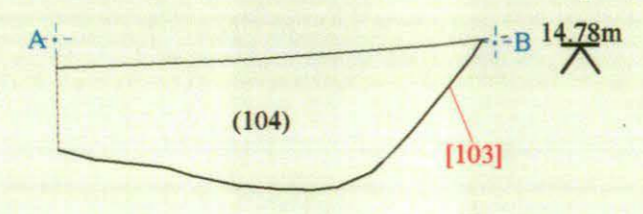
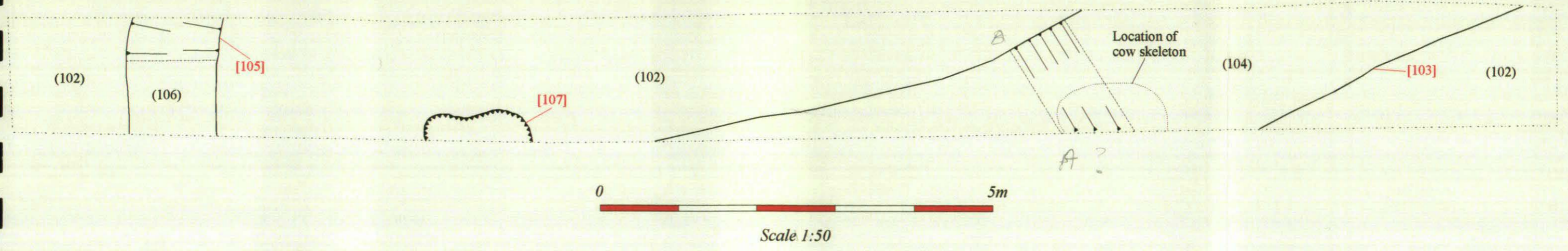


Fig. 3: Trench 1 plan and sections (scales 1:50 and 1:20)

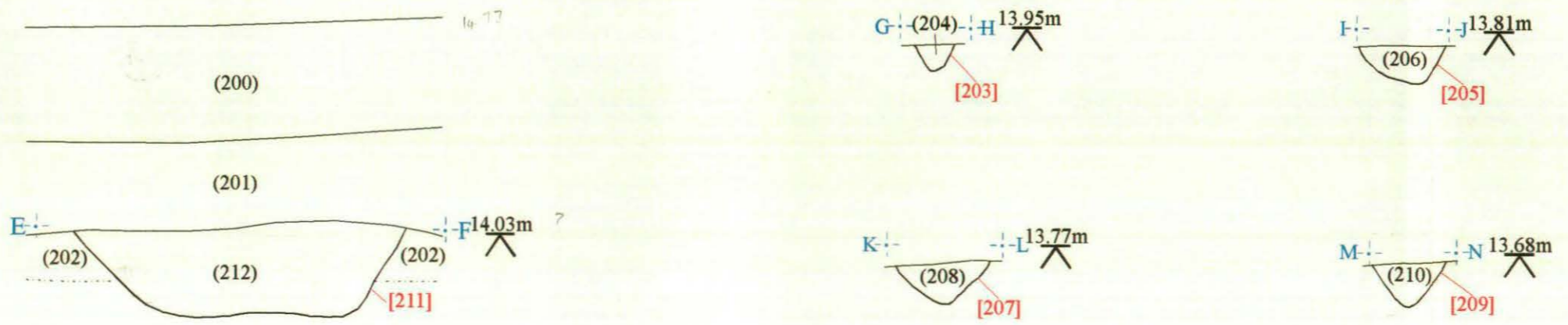
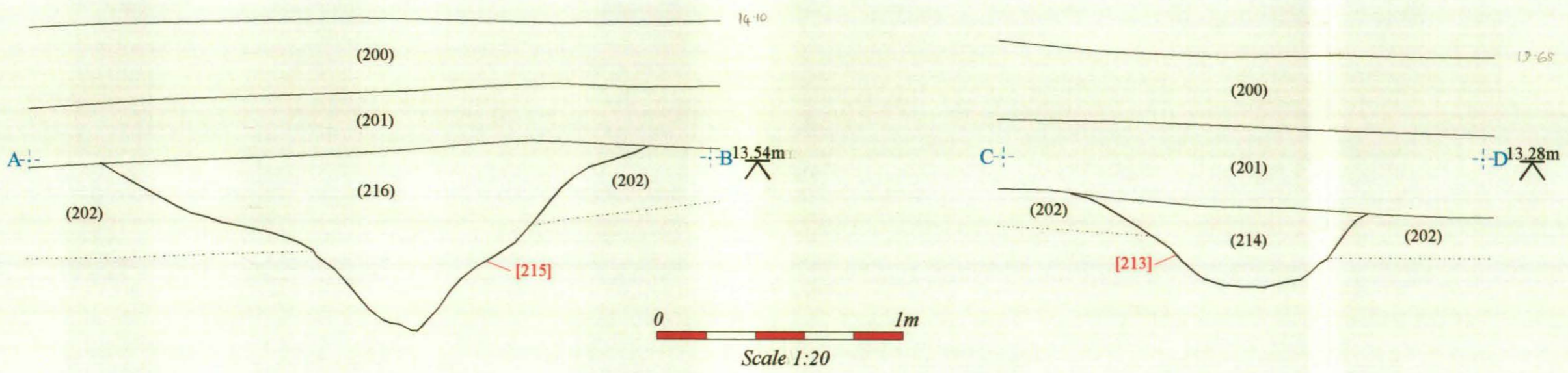
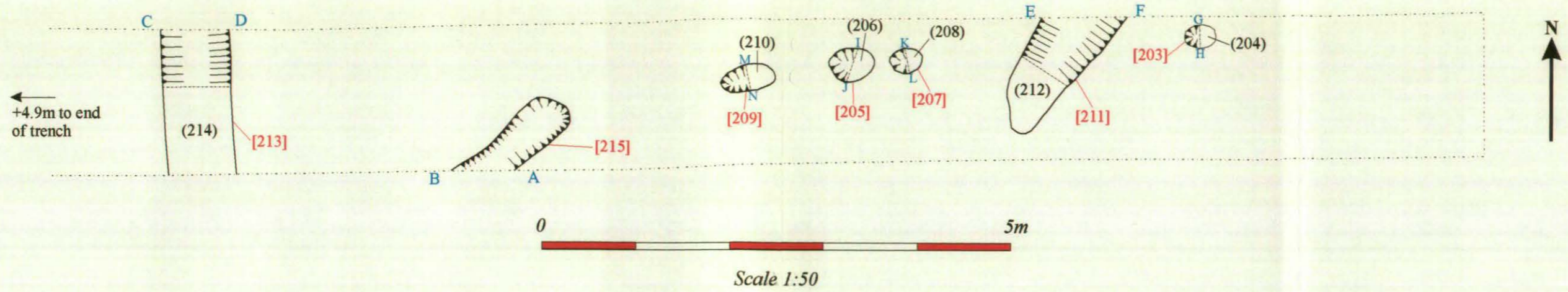


Fig. 4: Trench 2 plan and sections (scales 1:50 and 1:20)



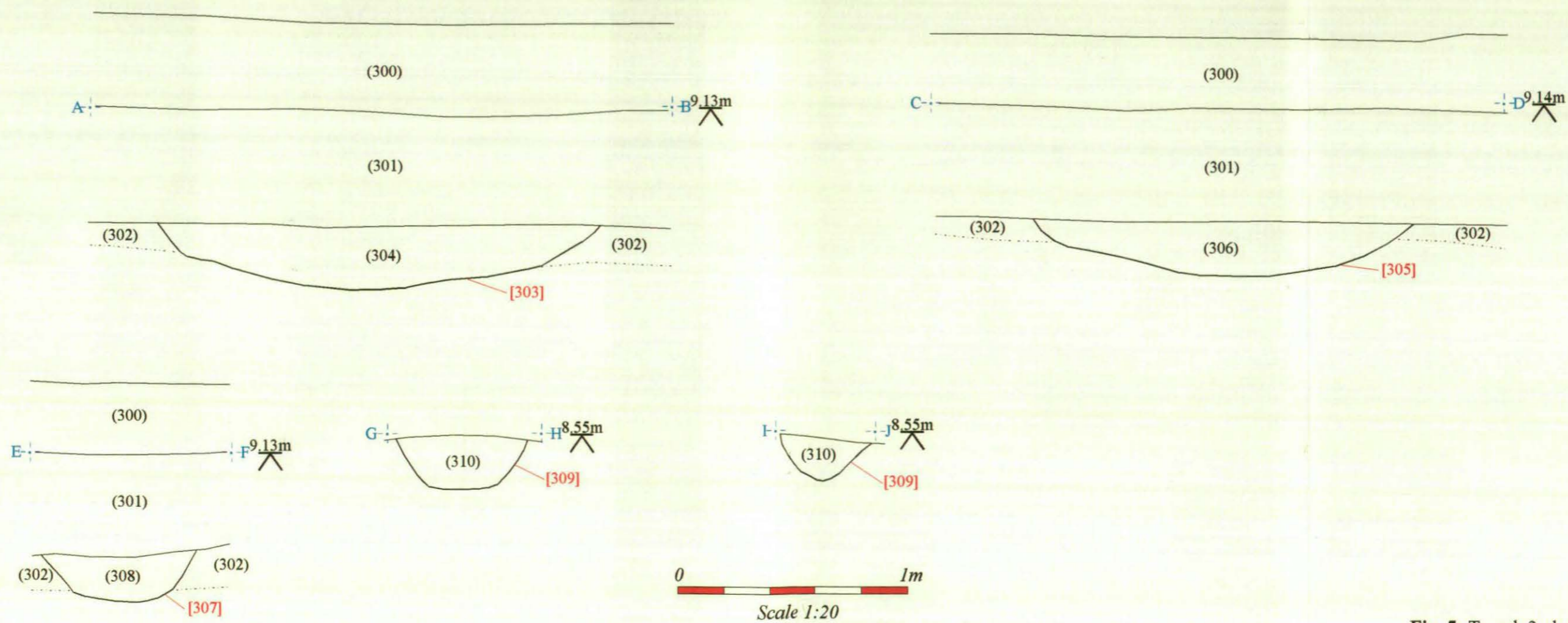
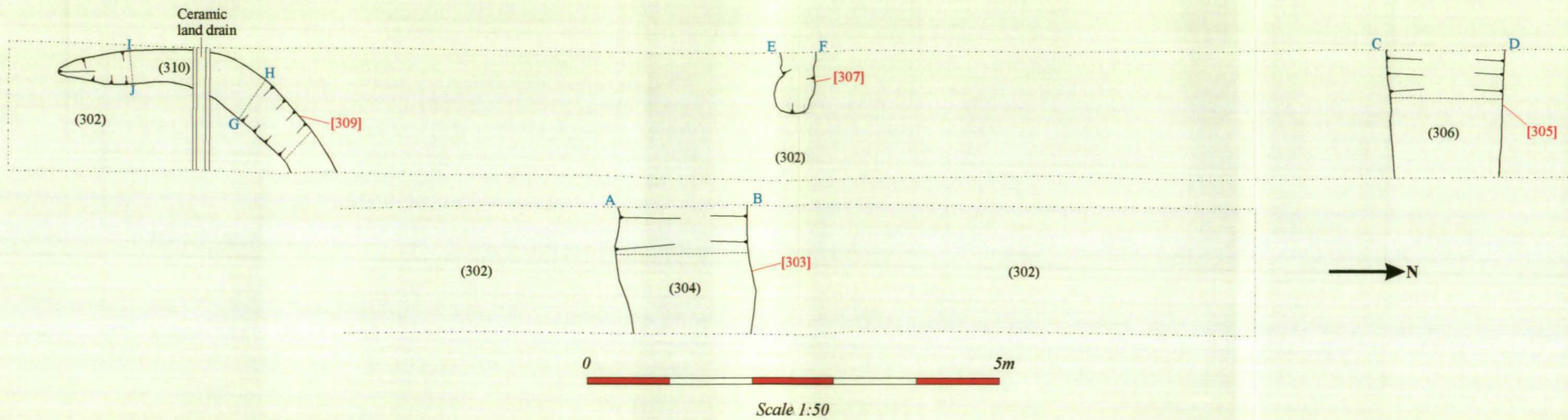


Fig. 5: Trench 3 plan and sections (scales 1:50 and 1:20)

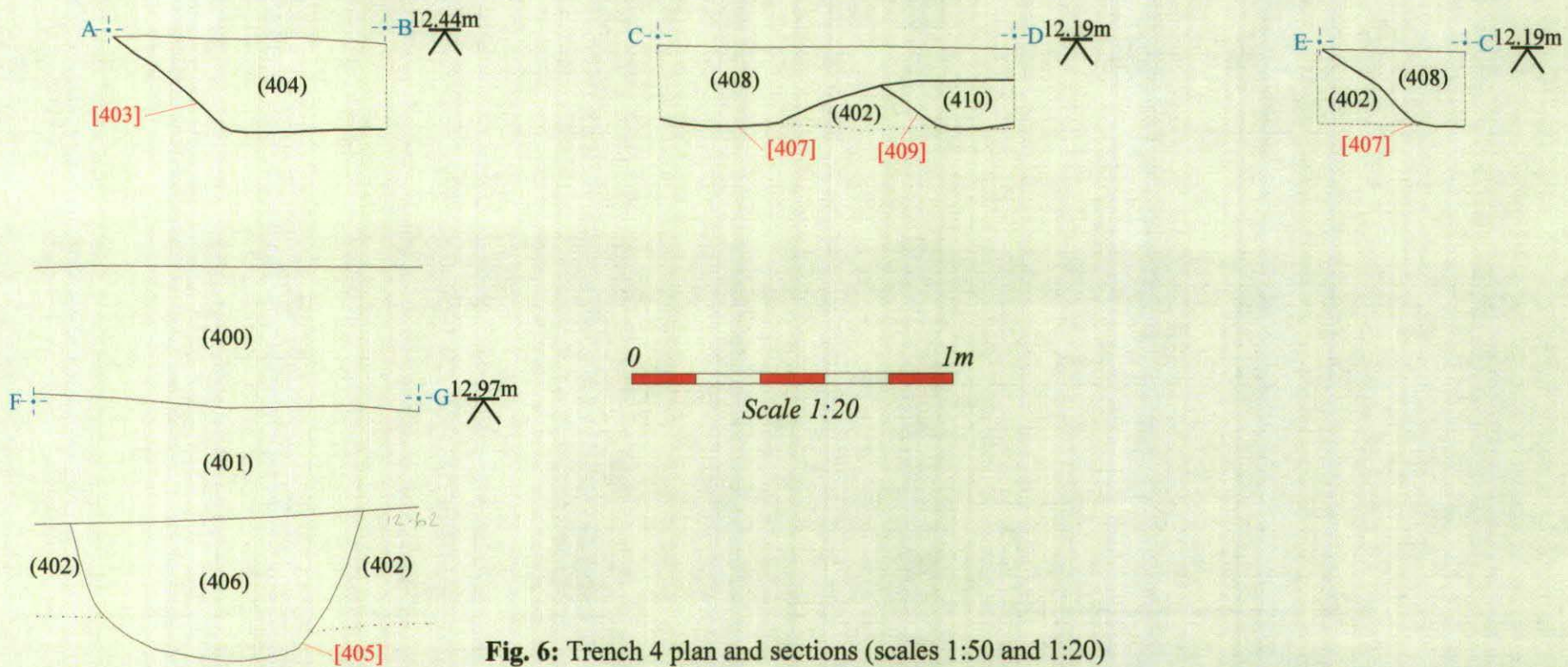
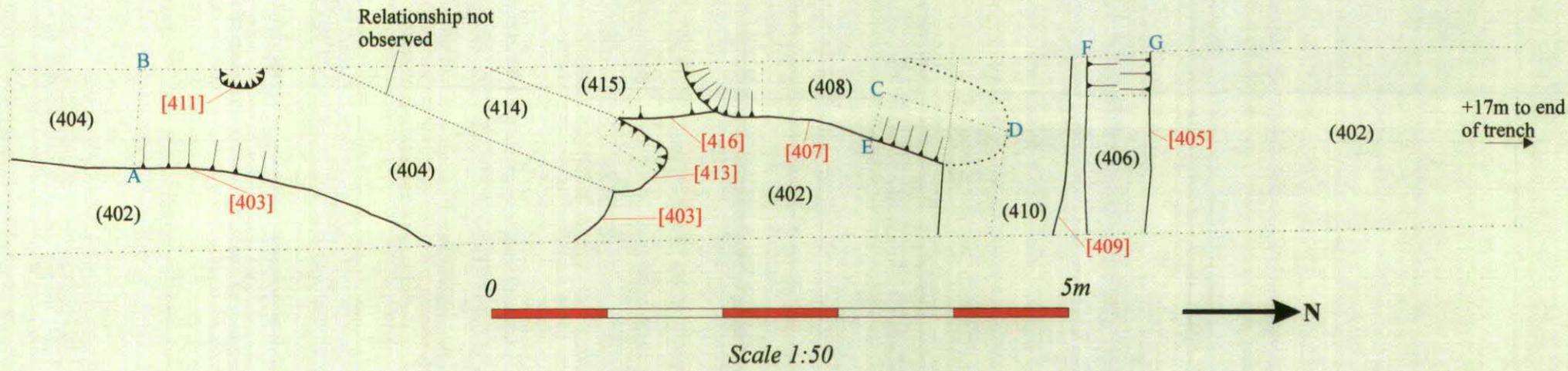
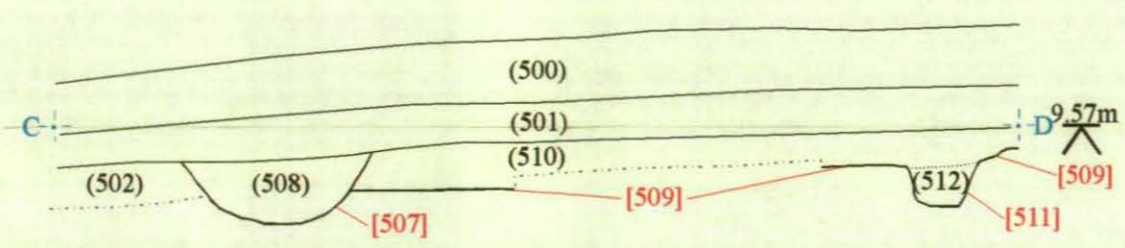
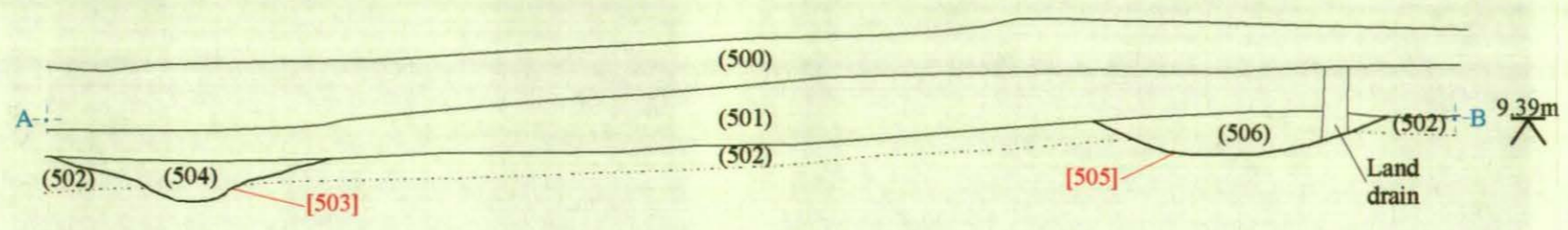
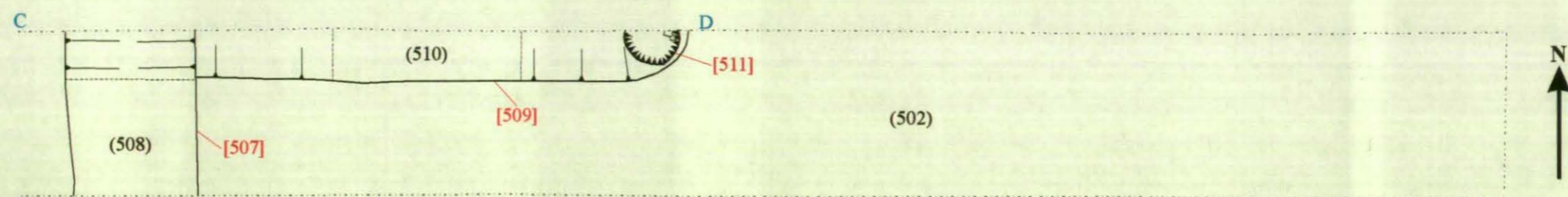
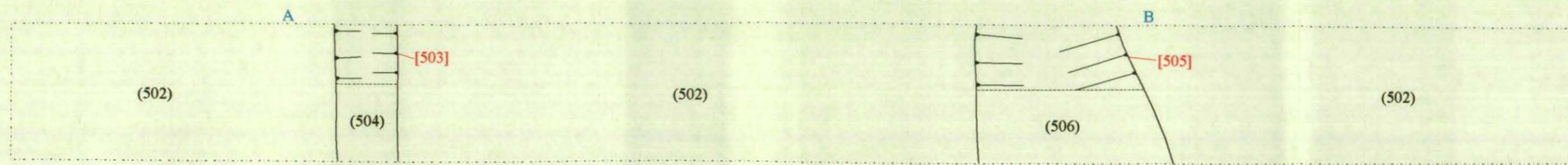


Fig. 6: Trench 4 plan and sections (scales 1:50 and 1:20)



Scale 1:50

Fig. 7: Trench 5 plan and sections (scale 1:50)

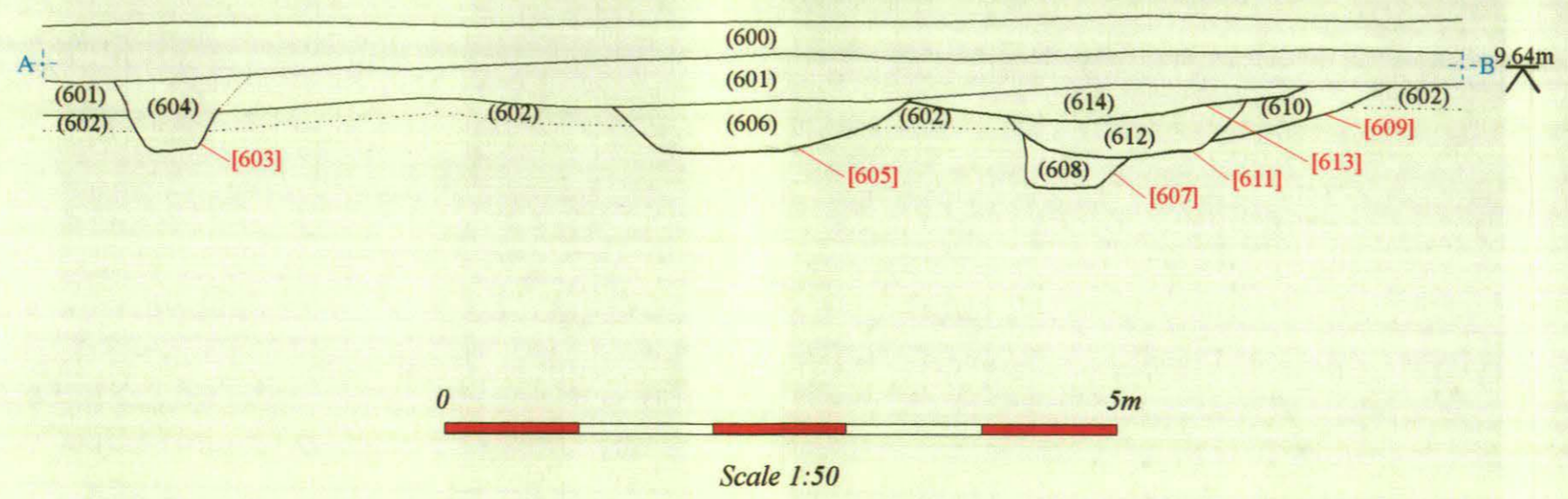
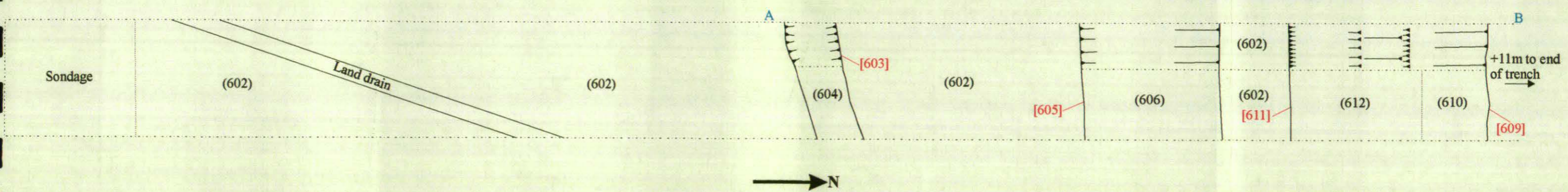


Fig. 8: Trench 6 plan and section (scale 1:50)

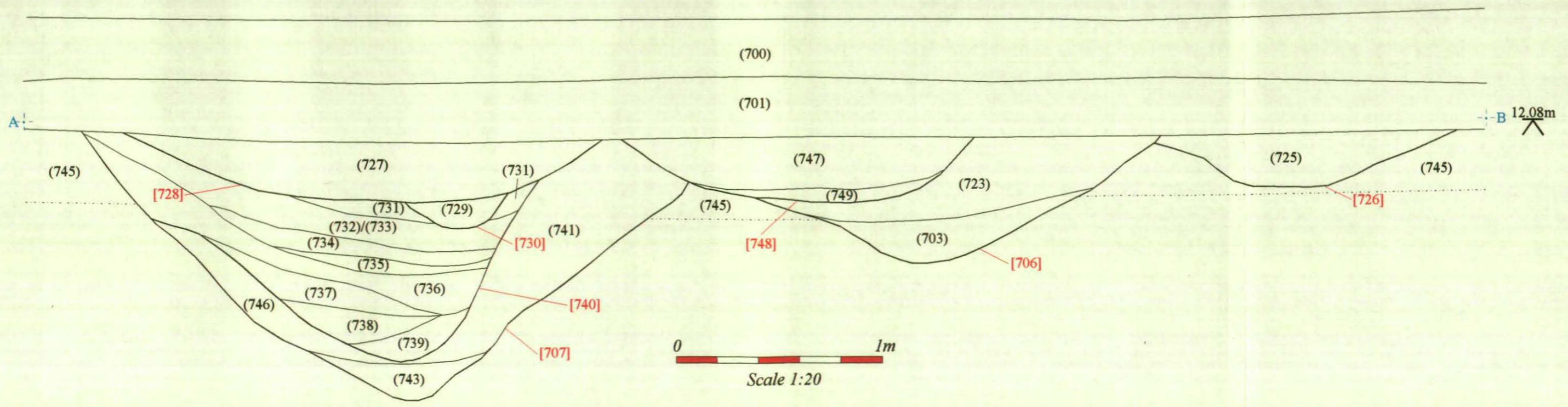
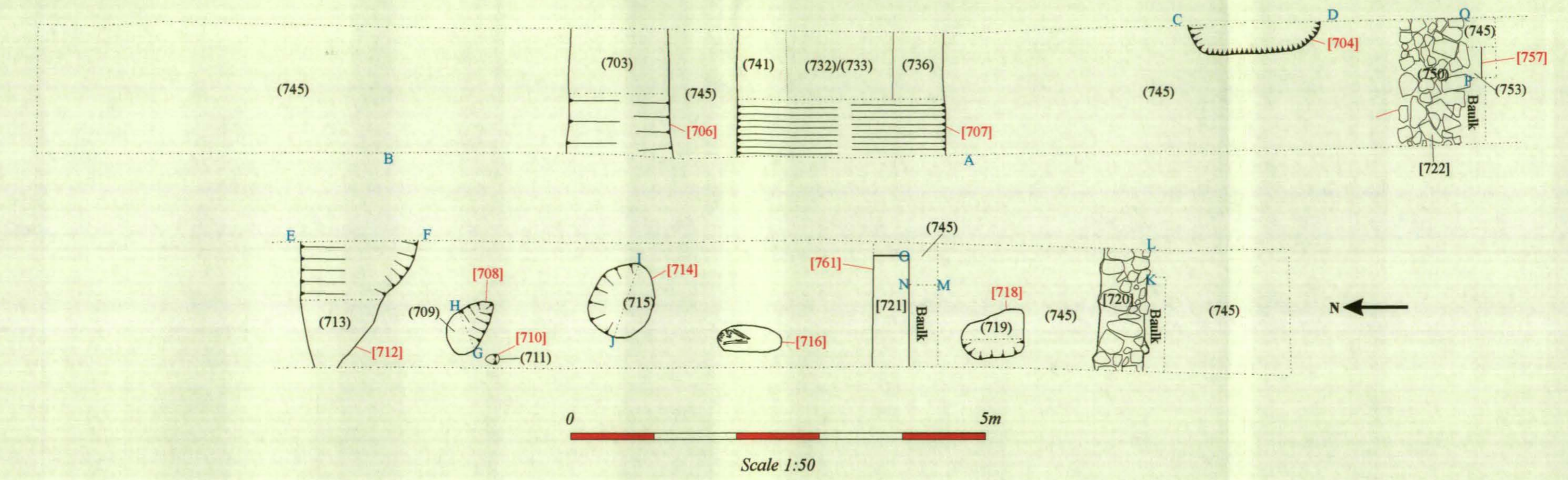


Fig. 9: Trench 7 plan and section showing ditches [706], [707], [726], [728], [730], [740] (scales 1:50 and 1:20)

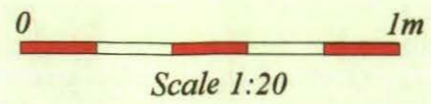
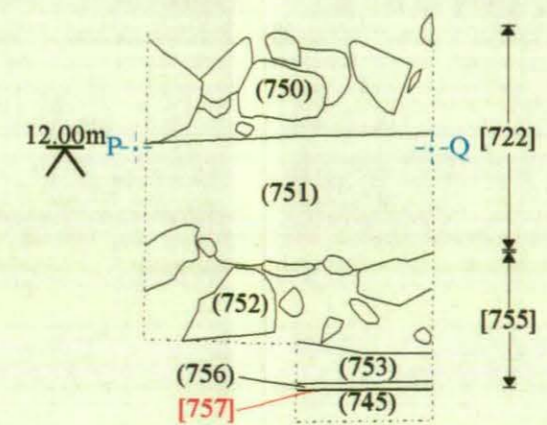
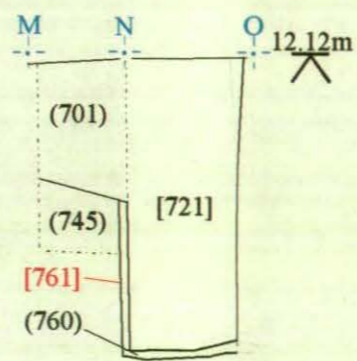
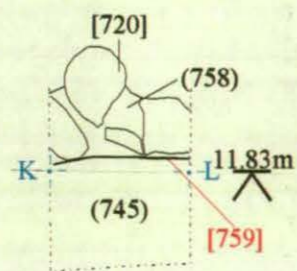
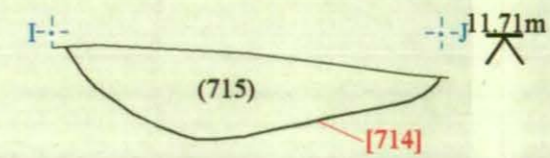
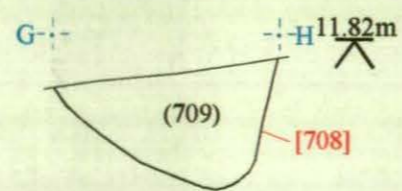
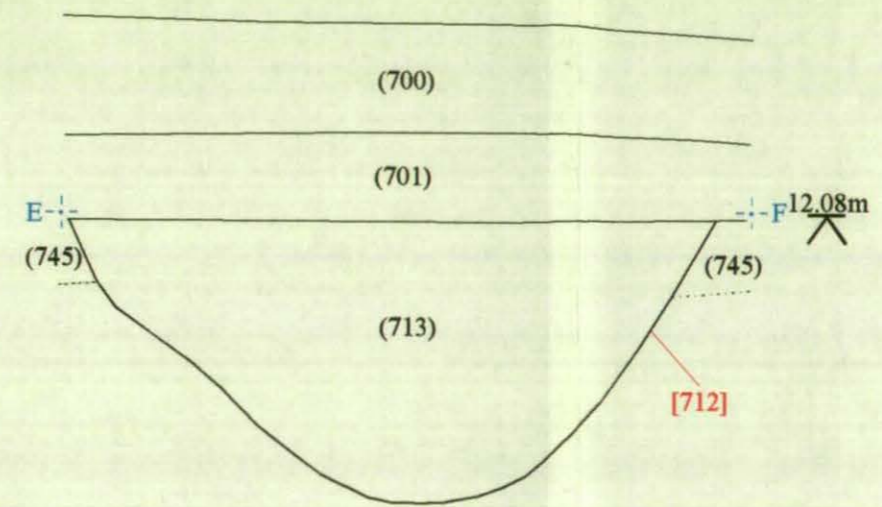
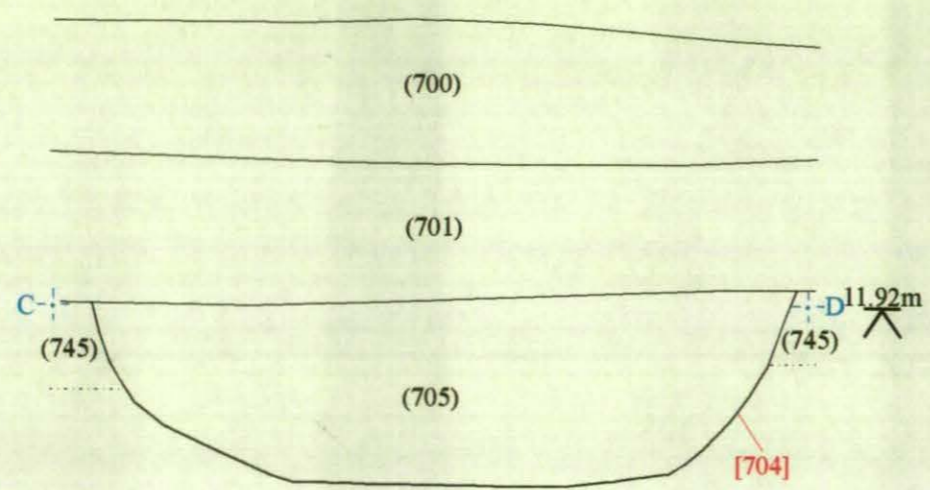
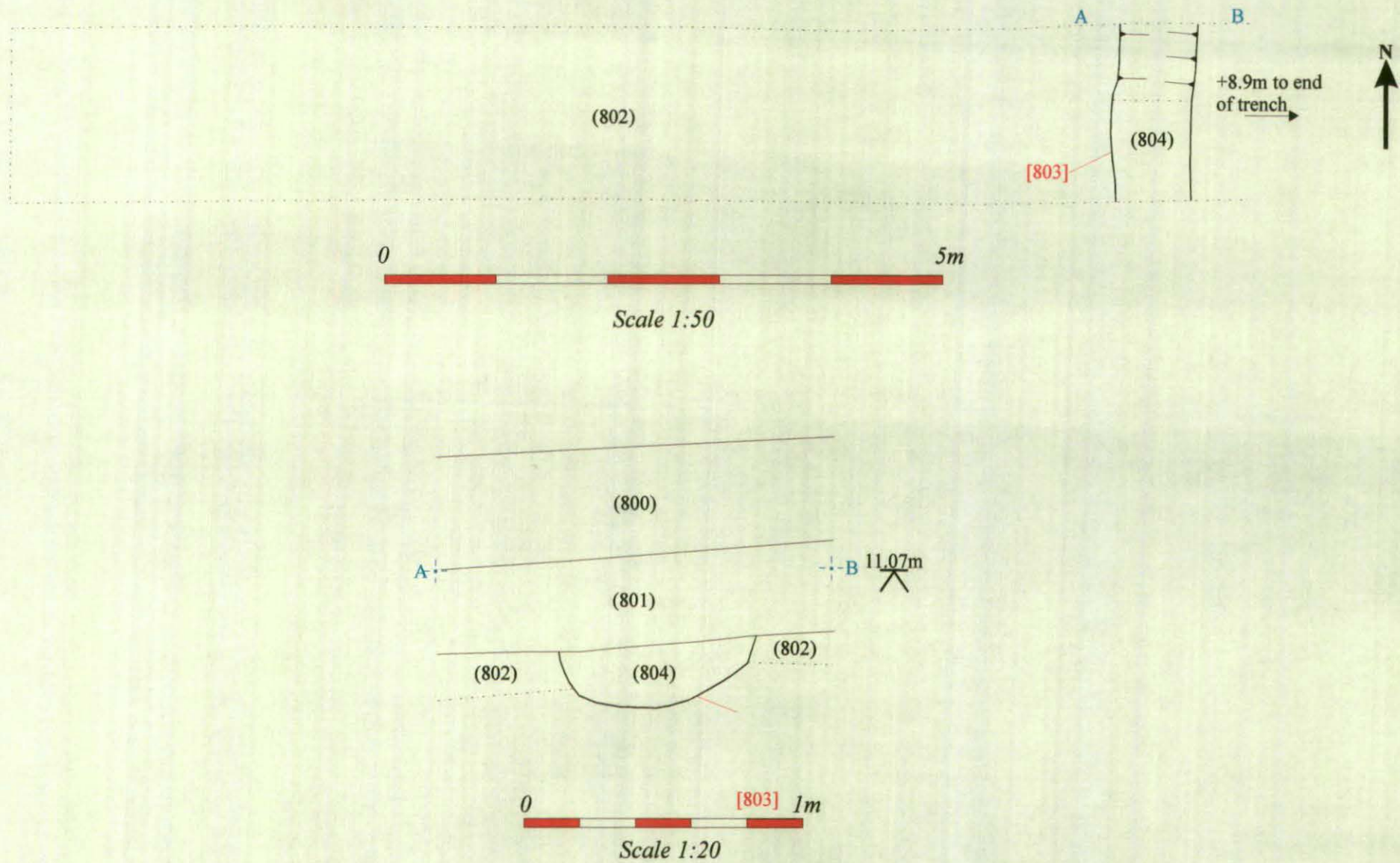


Fig. 10: Trench 7 sections (scale 1:20)



**Fig. 11:** Trench 8 plan and section (scales 1:50 and 1:20)

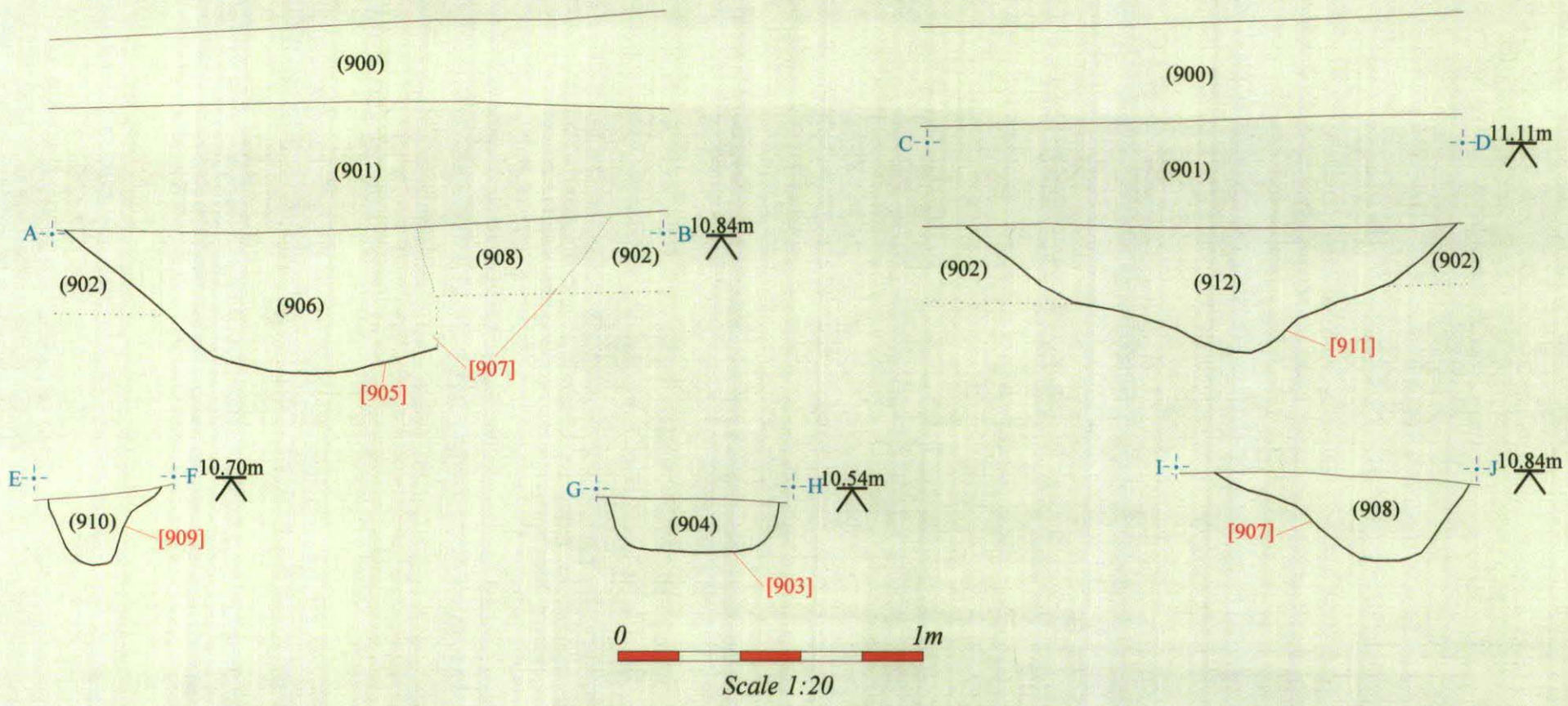
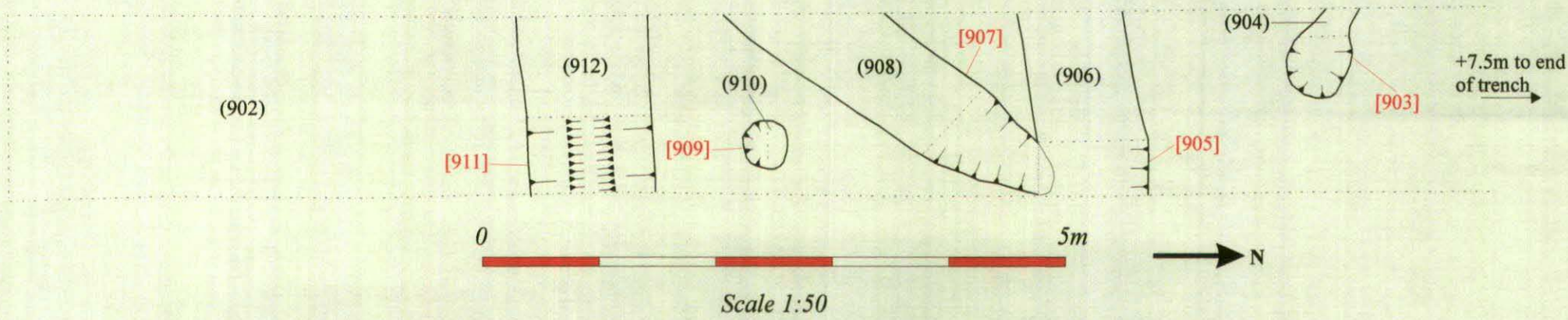


Fig. 12: Trench 9 plan and sections (scales 1:50 and 1:20)



APPENDIX 1: Colour plates

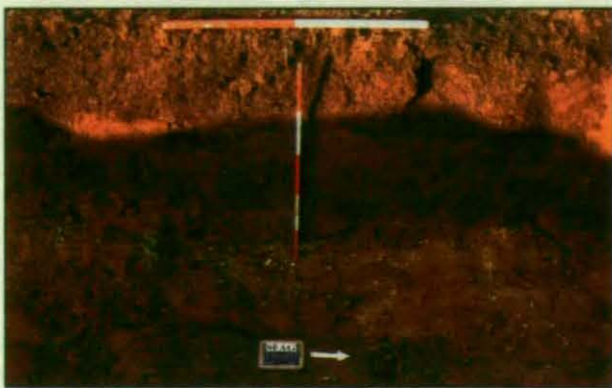


Pl. 1: General view of development area, looking north-west



Pl. 2: Cow skeleton exposed in ditch [103], looking east

Tr 1.



Pl. 3: Romano-British ditch [305], Trench 3, looking west



Pl. 4: Curvilinear gully [309], south end of Trench 3, looking north



**Pl. 5:** Trench 4 pre-excitation, showing complex of intercutting features. Looking north.



**Pl. 6:** Ditch [403] and pit [411], Trench 4, looking south



**Pl. 7:** Sections through features [407], [409], [413], [416], Trench 4 looking north west



**Pl. 8:** Ditch [509] and post hole [511], Trench 5, looking north



**Pl. 9:** Trench 6 pre-excavation, showing machine excavated sondage and modern ceramic land drain, looking north



**Pl. 10:** Ditch [605], Trench 6, looking west



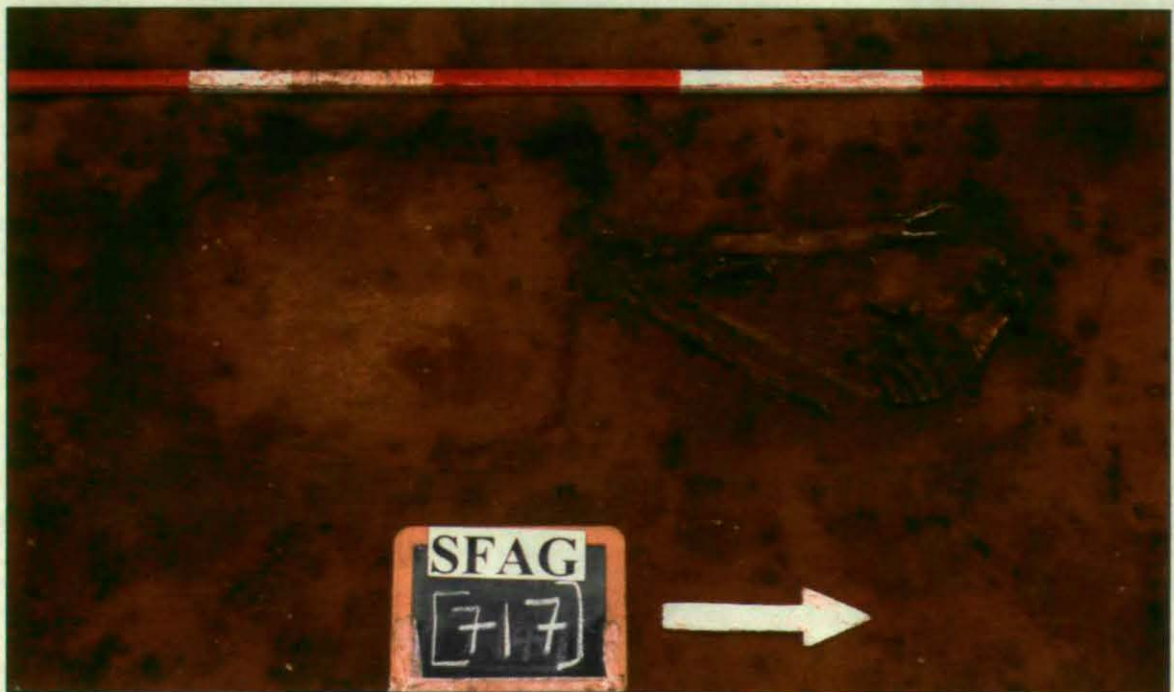
**Pl. 11:** Ditches [607], [609], [611], [613], Trench 6, looking west



Pl. 12: Trench 7 pre-excitation,  
looking south



Pl. 13: Ditch [707], and recuts  
[740], [728], Trench 7, looking  
north-west



Pl. 14: Grave cut [716] (fill (717)), with disturbed inhumation in situ. Trench 7,  
looking west.



Pl. 15: Wall [720], Trench 7, looking north



Pl. 16: Wall [721], Trench 7, looking north



Pl. 17: Wall [722], Trench 7, looking north

## APPENDIX 2: Lithic Materials: Catalogue

### South Ferriby Primary School, South Ferriby, North Lincolnshire

#### SFAG

#### Lithic Materials: Catalogue

Report by Jim Rylatt – January, 2004

### 1.0 Catalogue

Seven pieces of worked flint were recovered during the evaluation:

Context No.		Description
104	Tertiary flake	Thick, irregular flake fragment, with complex platform and pronounced bulb and hinged termination. Scars on dorsal surface indicate it was removed from type C multiplatform core: probably Bronze Age. Patinated flint. 28 x 44mm.
404	Secondary flake	Blade-like flake, with cortical platform, flat bulb and feathered termination. Dorsal surface c. 65% cortical cortex thin, abraded and rounded. Dorsal scars indicate removal of blade-like flakes from single platform; probably early stages of core preparation. Late Mesolithic – Early Neolithic. Patinated, coarse-grained flint. 36 x 13mm.
600	Tertiary flake	Flake, with flat platform, diffuse bulb and feathered termination. Dorsal scars indicate removal of similar flakes from a single platform. Lightly patinated brownish-grey semi-translucent flint, with small chalky inclusions. 21 x 16mm.
600	Chip	Small irregular piece of flint with surviving flake surfaces. Small irregular void along one edge; surface of void is cortical, cortex being very thin and abraded. Slight. Patinated flint.
703	Tertiary flake	Large flake, with flat platform, pronounced bulb and feathered termination. Dorsal scars indicate some platform edge preparation and removal of similar large flakes, with pronounced bulbs, probably from single platform core. Slight post-depositional damage to flake margins. Probably later Neolithic to Early Bronze Age. Patinated pale to mid grey opaque flint, with chalky inclusions (Wolds flint?). 44 x 39mm.

Context	Description	
No.		
746	Side and end scraper	Well manufactured, small thumbnail scraper, produced on relatively thick secondary flake; platform and bulb removed by retouch. Whole of one lateral edge, and distal half of other, has been retouched by serial removal of very small semi-abrupt flakes/spalls, with further localised, abrupt retouch/abrasion along flake margin. Distal end has been retouched by removal of small, semi-abrupt to abrupt scale-flakes. Approximately 25% of dorsal surface is cortical; cortex is very thin, abraded and rounded. Possibly Late Neolithic, but more likely to be Early Bronze Age (Beaker period). Caramel-brown semi-translucent flint, with chalky inclusions. 29 x 21mm.
901	Broken secondary flake	Medial and distal fragment of irregular flake, with feathered termination. Scars on dorsal surface indicate similar large, irregular flake removals from type Cb multiplatform core. Platform detached in antiquity. Small area of cortex at distal end (<5% of dorsal surface); cortex thin and abraded. Slight post-depositional damage to flake margins. Probably Late Neolithic to Bronze Age. Patinated greyish brown translucent flint.

*NB:* Measurements are given only for complete flakes. The first figure relates to the maximum length, measured perpendicular to the striking platform; the second to maximum breadth, measured at a right angle to the length. Figures for the percentage of cortex relate to the total area of the dorsal surface and platform.

APPENDIX 3: Romano-British pottery report

REPORT 155 ON POTTERY FROM SOUTH FERRIBY PRIMARY SCHOOL,  
LINCOLNSHIRE, SFAG

for PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

by Margaret J. Darling, M.Phil., F.S.A., M.I.F.A.

2 February 2004

The Roman pottery amounted to 108 sherds, weighing 1.656kg from 21 contexts in six trenches. The pottery included many fragmented sherds and some with varying levels of abrasion. No problems are anticipated for long term storage. The pottery has been archived using count and weight as measures according to the guidelines laid down for the minimum archive by *The Study Group for Roman Pottery*. The archive codes are in Appendix 1. The archive record (below Appendix 2, and available on disk) will be curated for future study.

INTRODUCTION

The distribution of the pottery across the trenches is shown on Table 1.

Table 1 Distribution

Trench	sherds	weight
1	11	172
2	18	323
3	15	317
6	7	66
7	51	752
8	6	26
Total	108	1656

This is summarized by context and deposit for quantities, dating and comments on Table 2.

Table 2 Quantities and dating

Cut	Deposit	Cxt	Sherds	Weight	Date	Comments
-	Ploughsoil	100	3	31	ROM/POSTRO	Residual
103	Large NNW-SSE ditch	104	2	6	EM2+	
105	E-W ditch	106	6	135	2C?	
-	Subsoil	201	9	244	ML2?	Some ABR
215	SW-NE ditch terminus	216	9	79	2C ON	Shs x single vessel
305	Ditch	306	15	317	ML2?	No strong dating; one ABR
-	Ploughsoil	600	6	48	ROM/POSTRO	Residual; VABR
-	Subsoil	601	1	18	ML2/POSTRO	Residual
-	Ploughsoil	700	2	31	2C/POSTRO	Residual; VABR
-	Subsoil	701	2	50	2C?	Not closely datable
-	Void	702	2	9	2C?	No close dating
706	EW ditch primary	703	3	22	ML2?	Abraded
-	Structure	722	1	10	ML2?	Not closely datable
740	EW ditch 707 primary	734	5	46	2C?	Not closely datable
740	EW ditch 707	736	4	58	2C?	Not closely datable
740	EW Ditch 707	739	3	15	ROM	
740	EW Ditch 707 secondary	741	13	337	2C?	Not closely datable; some ABR



707	EW ditch primary	743	8	84	M2 ON?	
707	EW Ditch secondary	746	8	90	M2 ON	
-	Ploughsoil	800	2	19	ROM	Not closely datable
-	Natural	802	4	7	2C	
	Total		108	1656		

No sherds joining between contexts were noted. The pottery is generally fairly fragmentary and abraded and, with small contexts, difficult to date to with any accuracy. All the stratified pottery came from ditches, the largest group, 41 sherds, 630g, 38% of the total pottery, from the east-west ditch in Trench 7, cuts 707 and 740. The sole finds from trenches 6 and 8 were from the plough and sub-soils.

## OVERVIEW OF FABRICS AND VESSEL FORMS

The fabrics are detailed on Table 2 below.

Fabric	Code	Sherds	%	Weight	%
Black-burnished ware 1	BB1	1	0.93	34	2.05
Black-burnished ware 1?	BB1?	1	0.93	6	0.36
Grey quartz-gritted	GREY	74	68.52	950	57.37
Grog-tempered	GROG	8	7.41	390	23.55
Native fabric	NAT	1	0.93	6	0.36
Oxidized quartz-gritted	OX	3	2.78	41	2.48
Oxidized light	OXL	1	0.93	7	0.42
Shell-gritted common medium shell	SHCM	2	1.85	24	1.45
Shell-gritted	SHEL	14	12.96	143	8.63
Shell-gritted sparse medium shell	SHSM	1	0.93	52	3.14
Fired clay	FCLAY?	2	1.85	3	0.18
Total		108	100.02	1656	99.99

No fine wares occurred, and apart from the Black-burnished ware sherds from Dorset, all the pottery is likely to have been made locally. With only eleven rims, a mere 10% of the total sherds, identifying the vessel forms and dating is difficult. Six vessels for illustration were noted, these to be reserved for selection after the anticipated further excavation on the site. The forms showed a fairly common content of 11% open vessels, 9% beakers, and 80% closed forms, jars. There were no mortarium sherds. Black-burnished ware sherds from Dorset occurred as a flanged dish in the secondary fill of ditch 707, and a sherd from a cooking pot from the natural subsoil of Trench 8. The grog-tempered sherds represented a large jar from the ditch 305, a further large jar from the secondary fill of the ditch 707, and a thinner-walled vessel in the same ditch; all contained light grey grog. The single native fabric vessel came from the subsoil in Trench 2. Shell-gritted body sherds (SHCM) consisted of a hand-made sherd from the ploughsoil in Trench 1, and a further, possibly hand-made, sherd from the ditch 707. These could be either of late Iron Age date or early Roman. A single sherd of similar type with sparser shell inclusions (SHSM) came from the primary fill of the ditch 707 and consisted of the rim and shoulder of a native style cooking bowl, possibly wheel-made, for which a similar date range applies.

The grey wares included a fragment from a bowl or dish with a rounded rim from the primary deposit in ditch 706, resulting in a mid- to late-2nd century-date. Other identifiable rims of bowls and dishes were of flanged types, apart from a bowl with a wide-mouth decorated with a scored wavy line, possibly of a type made at the Roxby kilns in the Antonine period (Rigby & Stead 1976, 138-147), from the ditch 305. Body sherds from a folded beaker also came from the same deposit. Fragments from two lug-handled jars came from the subsoil of trench 2. The sole sherd from a structure was a grey body sherd from a closed form, possibly a jar, with a burnished scroll decoration, not closely datable, but possibly datable to the later 2nd century.

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The evidence suggests a range from possibly the early to later 2nd century. There were no sherds for which a date after the late-2nd century is necessary. This is in contrast to the pottery from the field walking (SOFE03, Darling 2003), which included one samian vessel possibly dating from the later 2nd into the 3rd century, and a few other sherds of later Roman date. The field walking finds for which a broad later-2nd to mid-3rd century-date applied both came from plough soil in the area west of Trench 7; a colour-coated beaker sherd datable to the mid 3rd century onwards occurred east of Trench 7, while the vessel possibly of 3rd- to 4th-century-date was found to the north of trench 1. These suggest that some activity in the later Roman period occurred on the site. The absence of later pottery in the subsequent excavations has to be viewed in the context of the small quantity of pottery retrieved, and only more extensive excavation will determine the full chronology of this site. Finds from ditches do not necessarily give strong evidence, but the concentrations of activity appear to lie in the eastern part of the site. The presence of structures associated with later 2nd century pottery suggests this is an important site. Shell-gritted vessels of Iron Age time are common in the area in the early Roman period, as at Old Winteringham (Rigby & Stead 1976), and the fragments from these excavations cannot be taken as evidence for Iron Age activity.

## FABRICS DEFINITION

Publication of *The National Roman Fabric Reference Collection*, abbreviated NRFRC (Tomber and Dore 1998), obviate the need to describe the imported and widely traded Romano-British wares.

BB1	Black-Burnished ware category 1, NRFRC: DOR BB1
GREY	Grey, undifferentiated quartz-gritted grey fabrics, hard wares with sparse to common quartz inclusions.
GROG	Grog-tempered. Grog-tempered fabric, dark grey fabrics with lighter cortex, and light grey grog inclusions.
NAT	Coarse fabrics, usually of poorly mixed clay, variable inclusions.
OX	Oxidized, miscellaneous oxidized wares. This coding comprises all miscellaneous oxidized sherds, usually in varying red-brown shades and degrees of grittiness, for which no significant fabric groupings are evident. Only from ditch 305 and the ploughsoil of Trench 6.
OXL	Oxidized lighter red-brown. Fabric in light cream-brown shade, fairly common quartz from a closed form, (often used for flagons), only from ditch 305.
SHCM	Shell-gritted, common medium shell inclusions.
SHEL	Shell-gritted, miscellaneous shell-gritted ware, both oxidized and reduced, most sherds probably wheel-made.
SHSM	Shell-gritted, sparse medium shell inclusions.
FCLAY	Fragments of fired clay, sometime daub.

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## APPENDIX 1 ARCHIVE CODES

### Form codes

Code	Expansion
BD	Bowl or dish
BDFL	Bowl or dish flanged
BDRR	Bowl or dish round rim
BNAT	Bowl of native type
BWM	Bowl wide-mouthed
DFL	Dish flanged
BK	Beaker
BKEV	Beaker everted rim
BKFO	Beaker folded
CLSD	Closed form
CP	Cooking pot
J	Jar
JB	Jar or bowl
JBEV	Jar or bowl everted rim
JCUR	Jar curved rim
JEV	Jar everted rim
JL	Jar large
JLH	Jar lug-handled

### Decoration/Manufacture

BS?	Burnished scroll?
BWL	Burnished wavy line
HM	Hand-made
LA	Latticed decoration
ROUZ?	Rouletted zone
SWL	Scored wavy line
WM	Wheel-made

ARCHIVE DATABASE

Dxt	Fabric	Form	Manuf+	Ves	D?	DNo	Details	Link	Shs	Wt
00	GREY	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BS F.THIN WALL	-	1	3
100	GREY	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BS VHARD BURNT LTBN/DKGRY;QTZ;SPARKLE;?ROM	-	1	13
100	SHCM	-	HM	-	-	-	BS LTBN/GRY;HARD FIRED	-	1	15
00	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	ROM/POSTRO	-	-	-
00	ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	RESIDUAL	-	-	-
104	GREY	CP	LA	-	-	-	BS DKGRY QTZY;F.THIN WALL	-	1	3
04	SHEL	-	?	-	-	-	BS BRIGHT RB;GRY CORE;THIN WALL;F.COMMON SHELL	-	1	3
04	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	EM2+	-	-	-
06	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS	-	1	6
106	GREY	J	-	1	-	-	BSS SHLDR >2GROOVES;LTGRY	-	2	19
06	GREY	JEV	-	1	D?	-	RIMS/PT SHLDR;DKGRY QTZ FB;OCC SHELL;BURNT ON RIM;NON J BS;DIAM18	-	3	110
06	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	2C?	-	-	-
201	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS	-	1	4
201	GREY	BDFL	-	-	D?	-	RIM/PT WALL;DIAM24;LTGRY;PRE-FIRING DAMAGE TO RIM	-	1	57
201	GREY	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BS THIN WALL;JBK?	-	1	5
201	GREY	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BS GROOVED;ABR	-	1	15
201	GREY	JCUR	-	-	-	-	RIM/PT SHLDR;LTGRY;FTHIN WALL;VABR;2 GROOVES	-	1	23
201	GREY	JLH	-	-	-	-	BS W HANDLE;NO INT PATCH	-	1	69
201	GREY	JLH?	-	1	-	-	BSS DKGRY;SHLDR W TRACES HDLE	-	2	65
201	NAT	-	HM?	-	-	-	BS DKGRY;OCC ?GROG;OOLITH;BURNT EXT	-	1	6
201	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	ML2?	-	-	-
201	ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	SOME ABR	-	-	-
216	GREY	JB	-	1	-	-	BSS/FRAG PLAIN BASE;THICK WALL;DKGRY CORE	-	9	79
216	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	2C ON	-	-	-
216	ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	SHS X SINGLE VESSEL	-	-	-
306	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	CHIP X LGE VESS;GRY FB;GRY/BN SURFS	-	1	11
306	GREY	BKFO	-	1	-	-	BSS;LTGRY;THIN WALL	-	3	9
306	GREY	BWM?	SWL	-	-	-	BS UNUS;RNDED SHLDR;DEEP GROOVES 2;SWL BELOW;CF ROXBY?	-	1	35
306	GREY	DFL	-	1	D	-	RIM/PT SPLAYED WALL;UNUS FM;DKGRY CORE;LT CORT	-	2	39
306	GREY	JB	-	1	-	-	BSS DKGRY FB;LTBN CORT;BN/GRY SURFS;10MM THK WALL;COARSER FB	-	2	88
306	GREY	JCUR	-	-	-	-	RIM/NECK;?CP TYPE;THIN WALL	-	1	13
306	GROG	JL?	HM?	-	-	-	BS >18MM THICK;DKGRY;RB CORT;GRY SURFS;LTGRY GROG;ABR	-	1	71
306	OX	-	-	-	-	-	BASE W LOW FTRG;GRY-CORE ORANGE BN	-	1	19
306	OX	CLSD?	-	-	-	-	BS ORANGE-BN;ABR	-	1	15
306	OXL	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BS LT CRBN;F.QTZY FB;3MM WALL	-	1	7
306	SHEL	J?	WM	-	-	-	BS DKGRY HARD FIRED GRITTY;F.SPARSE SHELL	-	1	10
306	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	ML2?	-	-	-
306	ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	NO STRONG DATING;ONE ABR	-	-	-
600	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS VVABR	-	4	35
600	GREY	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BS SHLDR OR BASAL;THIN WALL;DKGRY	-	1	6
600	OX	-	-	-	-	-	BS GRY CORE;LTBN SURFS;VHARD FIRED;FM UK	-	1	7
600	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	ROM/POSTRO	-	-	-
600	ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	RESIDUAL;VABR	-	-	-
601	GREY	JBEV	-	-	-	-	RIM ONLY;C 20CM DIAM;LTGRY;F.THIN WALL	-	1	18
601	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	ML2/POSTRO	-	-	-
601	ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	RESIDUAL	-	-	-
700	GREY	BD	-	-	-	-	BASE FRAG;VABR	-	1	26
700	GREY	CLSD?	-	-	-	-	BS;ABR	-	1	5
700	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	2C/POSTRO	-	-	-
700	ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	RESIDUAL;VABR	-	-	-
701	SHEL	-	?	-	-	-	BS DKGRY;RB CORT;F.COMMON SHELL;WM?	-	1	9
701	SHEL	J?	?	-	-	-	BS HARD DKGRY;RB EXT;WM?	-	1	41
701	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	2C?	-	-	-
701	ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	NOT CLOSELY DATABLE	-	-	-
702	GREY	BK?	ROUZ?	-	-	-	BS LTGRY;2-3MM WALL;MICAC;TRACES ROUZ	-	1	2
702	SHEL	-	WM?	-	-	-	BS DKGRY;SAME FB AS IN 701;DKGRY F&S	-	1	7
702	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	2C?	-	-	-
702	ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	NO CLOSE DATING	-	-	-
703	GREY	BDRR	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG ONLY;ABR	-	1	16
703	GREY	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BSS;ABR	-	2	6
703	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	ML2?	-	-	-
703	ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	ABRADED	-	-	-

722	GREY	CLSD	BS?	-	-	-	BS BURNISHED SCROLL/SCRIBBLE BELOW GROOVE;F.THIN WALL	-	1	10
722	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	ML2?	-	-	-
722	ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	NOT CLOSELY DATABLE	-	-	-
734	GREY	CLSD	-	1	-	-	BSS SINGLE ?;F.THIN WALL	-	3	12
734	GREY	CLSD	-	1	-	-	BSS LGER VESS X BASAL ZONE	-	2	34
734	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	2C?	-	-	-
734	ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	NOT CLOSELY DATABLE	-	-	-
736	FCLAY?	-	-	-	-	-	FRAG TINY;LTPINK-BN	-	1	1
736	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	CHIP ONLY W TRACES BURNISH DECOR	-	1	1
736	GROG	CLSD?	-	-	-	-	BS HARD DKGRY 6-8MM LTER CORTEX;LTGRY GROG	-	1	24
736	SHEL	J?	WM?	-	-	-	BASE DAMAGED;DKGRY F/S;RB CORTEX;MODERATE SHELL	-	1	32
736	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	2C?	-	-	-
736	ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	NOT CLOSELY DATABLE	-	-	-
739	FCLAY?	-	-	-	-	-	FRAG BRIGHT RB	-	1	2
739	SHCM	-	HM?	-	-	-	BS GRY/BN FAB;LTBN INT;MOD SHELL	-	1	9
739	SHEL	-	?	-	-	-	BS THINNER WALL;?WM;BURNT;MOD SHELL	-	1	4
739	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	ROM	-	-	-
741	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS	-	1	2
741	GREY	BKEV	-	1	D?	-	RIM>SHLDR GROOVE;DIAM 11;3MM WALL	-	3	7
741	GREY	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BS ABR;GROOVED	-	1	9
741	GREY	J?	LA?	-	-	-	BS ABR;TRACES ?LA DECOR	-	1	12
741	GREY	J?	LA?	-	-	-	BS ABR;TRACES ?LA DECOR;GRY/BN FAB	-	1	12
741	GROG	JL	-	1	-	-	BSS 1 LGE;DKGRY F&S;LT CORT;LTGRY GROG	-	6	295
741	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	2C?	-	-	-
741	ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	NOT CLOSELY DATABLE;SOME ABR	-	-	-
743	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	2	12
743	GREY	CLSD	BWL	-	-	-	BS	-	1	5
743	GREY	J?	-	-	-	-	BS DKGRY;SL.MICAC;?SHLDR BURNISHED	-	1	4
743	GREY	JB?	-	-	-	-	BS SHLDR W GROOVE;THINNISH WALL	-	1	4
743	SHEL	-	WM?	-	-	-	BS RB FAB;THINNISH WALL;BURNT EXT	-	1	4
743	SHEL	-	WM?	-	-	-	BS GREY FB&S;F.THIN WALL;F.SPARE SHELL;BURNT EXT	-	1	3
743	SHSM	BNAT	WM?	-	D?	-	RIM/SHLDR;HARD DKGRY;EVERT RIM W INT.MOULDING;5MM WALL	-	1	52
743	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	M2 ON?	-	-	-
746	BB1	DFL	LA	-	D?	-	RIM/PT WALL;DIAM20-1;CF GILLAM'76;55;58;EM2	-	1	34
746	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	FLAKE X ?CLSD FM W GROOVE;LTGRY	-	1	2
746	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS;DKGRY;BURNISHED EXT	-	1	8
746	GREY	J?	-	1?	-	-	BSS HARD DKGRY HARSH FAB	-	2	8
746	GREY	JBEV	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG ONLY	-	1	9
746	SHEL	CLSD	HM?	1?	-	-	BSS DKGRY FB;SPARSE SHELL;LTBN EXT	-	2	29
746	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	M2 ON	-	-	-
800	GREY	BD?	-	-	-	-	BASE FRAG;PLAIN;OUTFLARING WALL;DKGRY EXT;LTBN INT	-	1	10
800	GREY	CLSD?	-	-	-	-	BS DKGRY;MIXED INCLS;OCC SHEL;FLINT;QTZ;COARSISH	-	1	9
800	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	ROM	-	-	-
800	ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	NOT CLOSELY DATABLE	-	-	-
802	BB1?	CP?	-	-	-	-	BS ?SHLDR;BURNISHED SANDY	-	1	6
802	SHEL	-	?	-	-	-	FLAKES RB FAB/SURF;COMMON SHELL	-	3	1
802	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	2C	-	-	-

POSSIBLE ILLUSTRATIONS

106	GREY	JEV	-	1	D?	-	RIMS/PT SHLDR;DKGRY QTZ FB;OCC SHELL;BURNT ON RIM;NON J BS;DIAM18	-	3	110
201	GREY	BDFL	-	-	D?	-	RIM/PT WALL;DIAM24;LTGRY;PRE-FIRING DAMAGE TO RIM	-	1	57
306	GREY	DFL	-	1	D	-	RIM/PT SPLAYED WALL;UNUS FM;DKGRY CORE;LT CORT	-	2	39
741	GREY	BKEV	-	1	D?	-	RIM>SHLDR GROOVE;DIAM 11;3MM WALL	-	3	7
743	SHSM	BNAT	WM?	-	D?	-	RIM/SHLDR;HARD DKGRY;EVERT RIM W INT.MOULDING;5MM WALL	-	1	52
746	BB1	DFL	LA	-	D?	-	RIM/PT WALL;DIAM20-1;CF GILLAM'76;55;58;EM2	-	1	34

## APPENDIX 4: Post Roman pottery and ceramic building material report

Jane Young

context	cname	full name	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
100	MISC	Unidentified types	?	1	1	2		BS	flake;oxidised med sandy;internal deposit	post Roman
100	NLQC	North Lincolnshire Quartz and Chalk-tempered ware	jar	1	1	17		shoulder	ridged shoulder;soot	12th
100	NLQC	North Lincolnshire Quartz and Chalk-tempered ware	jar	1	1	5		rim	everted rim	12th
306	EMSAX	ESAX or MSAX	jar	1	1	56		rim	handmade globular jar;common subround to round quartz mod fe occ flint sparse to mod chalk;? ID	Early to middle Saxon ?
400	HUM	Humberware	large jug	1	1	162		handle	wide multi grooved strap;cu specks in glaze	14th to mid 16th
501	BEVO1	Beverley Orange ware Fabric 1	jug	1	1	64		base		12th
501	BEVO2	Beverley Orange ware Fabric 2	jug	1	1	6	body notched or rectangular roller stamping	BS	abraded	13th
510	BEVO1	Beverley Orange ware Fabric 1	jar	1	1	8		BS	soot	12th
510	NLSTCW	North Lincolnshire Sand-tempered Coarse ware	jar	1	1	2		BS	soot	11th
600	WHITE	Modern whiteware	cup	1	1	3		handle	blue dec	19th to 20th
600	LHUM	Late Humber-type ware	hollow	1	1	15		BS		16th to 18th
600	BEVO2	Beverley Orange ware Fabric 2	jug	1	1	24	all round basal thumbing	base		13th to mid 14th

context	cname	full name	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
600	SLIP	Unidentified slipware	bowl ?	1	1	10		base	red fabric yellow glaze	18th to 19th
600	BEVO1	Beverley Orange ware Fabric 1	?	1	1	3		BS	abraded flake	12th
600	BEVO1	Beverley Orange ware Fabric 1	?	1	1	7		base	post firing hole	12th
600	TPW	Transfer printed ware	dish	1	1	2		BS		19th to 20th
600	LSTON	Late stoneware	hollow	1	1	54		base		19th to 20th
600	SLIP	Unidentified slipware	bowl	1	1	21		rim	red fabric yellow glaze	18th to 19th
600	TPW	Transfer printed ware	dish ?	1	1	1		BS		19th to 20th
601	BEVO1	Beverley Orange ware Fabric 1	jug ?	1	1	18		base	post firing holes cut through base;one circular c.2m;one square c.10mmm	12th
601	NLSTCW	North Lincolnshire Sand-tempered Coarse ware	jar	1	1	2		BS		11th
612	NLFSW	North Lincolnshire Fine Sandy ware	jug	1	1	3		BS	abraded;? ID	12th
612	BEVO1	Beverley Orange ware Fabric 1	jug	1	1	27		base		12th
612	BEVO1	Beverley Orange ware Fabric 1	jug	1	1	4		BS	abraded	12th
614	BEVOIT	Beverley Orange-type ware Fabric 1	jug	1	1	62		rim with UHJ	fine fabric;square rim	mid to late 12th
700	HUM	Humberware	large bowl	1	1	57		rim	odd fabric;coarse sand & comm fe	14th to 16th
700	LHUM	Late Humber-type ware	large bowl	1	1	69		base		16th to 18th

## Ceramic Building Archive SFAG

Jane Young

<b>context</b>	<b>cname</b>	<b>full name</b>	<b>frags</b>	<b>weight</b>	<b>description</b>	<b>date</b>
202	TEG	Tegula	1	21	abraded	Roman
408	RID	Unidentified ridge tile	1	125	fine OX/R/OX fabric	Roman or medieval
501	TEG	Tegula	7	614	overfired brittle fabric with quartz & chalk;single tile;flange & cut-out	Roman
800	BRK	Brick	2	80	abraded;handmade;mixed fine red & white fabric	Roman or post-medieval



## APPENDIX 5: Human bone report

### **Osteological Assessment of an Inhumation from an Evaluation off Horkstow Road, South Ferriby, North Lincolnshire (SFAG) Mouli Start January 2004**

#### **Introduction**

This is the osteological assessment of the human skeletal remains recovered from an evaluation off Horkstow Road, South Ferriby, North Lincolnshire on the south side of the Humber Estuary. The evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Lincolnshire.

This single inhumation (SFAG 717) was recovered from a sub-circular pit [SFAG 716]. The burial appeared to be in a crouched position with a north-south orientation (head at the north end) lying on its left side facing east. Despite the absence of machine excavation disturbance, the skeleton is incomplete with bones in a very poor condition. No dating evidence was recovered from the pit and it was not associated with any other features in the evaluation trench, however it was located about 1.5m north of a chalk rubble wall of possible Romano-British date.

#### **Materials**

Four bags containing human remains were delivered to me in January 2004. The skeletal remains were from one individual and were very incomplete – the whole person is represented only by some fragmentary left arm and leg bones, a fragment of left clavicle and part of the left mandible with a few loose teeth. None of the long bones were complete and an estimate of stature could not be made. The cortical integrity of the bones was poor, meaning that their surfaces were badly eroded by some post-mortem process and hindering the possibility of identifying small pathological changes.

#### **Methods**

The incomplete and poorly preserved nature of the remains limited the depth and breadth of my osteological assessment, for instance no pathological changes were observed and it was not possible to undertake metric analyses or record non-metric traits. It was also not possible to assign a biological sex to this burial. Those ageing techniques and dental pathological observations that could be applied are detailed in Table 1 below.

**Table 1: Osteological methods used in assessment of inhumation (SFAG 717).**

Osteological method	Application	Reference
Pattern of dental attrition	Ageing an adult	Miles 1963
Stage of dental eruption	Ageing a sub-adult	Smith 1991
Grading periodontal disease	Recording degree of alveolar resorption	Brothwell 1981

#### **Results and Discussion**

**Prime adult aged 35-50 of unknown sex:** The age-at-death determination for this individual is based on the observation of dental eruption with a third molar tooth fully erupted making this person adult. The more specific age-at-death estimate of 35-50 years old is based on the observation of the pattern of dental attrition, or wear, on two left molar teeth. It was not

possible to determine the biological sex of SFAG 717 because so little of the skeleton was recovered.

**Dentition and Dental pathology:** In total ten permanent teeth were recovered, six as loose teeth and four in-situ within a fragment of the left mandible. All ten teeth showed considerable attrition with secondary dentine exposed on both mandibular molars and both central mandibular incisors. This suggests that the diet of SFAG 717 contained coarse material capable of producing such wear, an obvious suggestion being the stone residue found in ground flour throughout agricultural prehistory and up until the Industrial Revolution.

	Right						Left					Total			
maxilla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	L	-	-	-	2		
mandible	-	-	-	-	-	L	L	L	L	4	5	6	7	/	8
alveolar resorption										s	s	s	s		4

**Key**

- # tooth and socket present (i.e. 8 or 7 or 6 etc.)
- jaw absent
- / tooth lost post mortem (after death)
- X tooth lost ante mortem (i.e. during life)
- L Present as loose tooth, jaw not present
- periodontal disease graded as slight (s), moderate (m) and severe (g)

As can be seen from the tabular representation of the dental remains of SFAG 717 shown above, all four teeth recovered in-situ in the left mandible showed considerable alveolar resorption. Alveolar bone is the thin bone that immediately surrounds a tooth at the top of a tooth socket within a living jaw. As part of the normal ageing process degenerative changes occur to the alveolar bone. However, alveolar resorption also occurs as the result of periodontal disease – the inflammation of gingival (gum) tissue – often accompanied by dental calculus – mineralised bacterial plaque. It is difficult to determine whether alveolar resorption is the result of periodontal disease or merely normal atrophic changes (Lukacs 1989).

In this case the noted severe alveolar resorption for SFAG 717 is likely to be the result of both normal loss with ageing and loss caused by gum disease. The lack of expected calculus could be explained either by a very healthy diet and good oral hygiene, or loss through a post-mortem or excavation process.

**Summary**

The only valuable osteological information that could be gleaned from this fragmentary incomplete and poorly preserved skeleton from an unknown period of history or prehistory was that they were aged between 35 and 50 years old. We do not know whether they were male or female, and no obvious skeletal pathology was observed. Their teeth were worn suggesting a coarse diet and they may have had some degree of gum disease.

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## **Appendix**

The osteological recording form used in the assessment of SFAG 717 is included as part of the primary record.

Proposed Primary School, South Ferriby – SFAG  
Environmental Archaeology Assessment

**Introduction**

Evaluation excavations conducted by PreConstruct Archaeology on the site of a proposed Primary School at South Ferriby uncovered a number of features largely of Romano-British date. During the excavations ten soil samples were taken for environmental analysis and a small collection of animal bone was made by hand. The bone and six of the samples (Table 1) were submitted to the Environmental Archaeology Consultancy for processing and assessment. Five of the samples were taken from ditch fills, two of which are thought to be Romano-British in date, and the sixth sample was taken from a fill associated with a crouched burial.

**Table 1: South Ferriby. Samples submitted for environmental analysis**

sample number	context number	sample volume l.	feature	date
2	727	18	Ditch fill	
3	614	24	Ditch fill	
5	306	25	Ditch fill	RB?
8	404	24	Ditch fill	RB?
9	104	30	Ditch fill	LIA/RB?
10	717	4	Fill associated with crouched burial	

**Methods**

The soil samples were processed in the following manner. Sample volume and weight was measured prior to processing. The samples were washed in a 'Siraf' tank (Williams 1973) using a flotation sieve with a 0.5mm mesh and an internal wet sieve of 1mm mesh for the residue. Both residue and flot were dried and the residues subsequently re-floated to ensure the efficient recovery of charred material. The dry volume of the flots was measured and the volume and weight of the residues recorded.

The residues were sorted by eye, and environmental and archaeological finds picked out, noted on the assessment sheet and bagged independently. A magnet was run through each residue in order to recover magnetised material such as hammerstone and prill. The residue was then discarded. The flots were studied using x10 magnifications and the presence of environmental finds (i.e. snails, charcoal, carbonised seeds, bones etc) was noted and their abundance and species diversity recorded on the assessment sheet. The flots were then bagged and along with the finds from the sorted residue, constitute the material archive of the samples.

The individual components of the samples were then preliminarily identified and the results are summarised below in Table 2.

**Results**

Slight levels of contamination of the soil samples are suggested by the presence of variable quantities of fibrous modern or recent rootlets and several uncharred seeds of *Chenopodium* sp. (goosefoot/oraches) and *Sambucus* sp. (elder) which are considered to be intrusive through soil processes. The presence of numerous shells of the small blind burrowing snail *Cecilioides acicula*, thought to have been introduced into this country since Roman times also indicates disturbance and intrusion into the deposits.

**Table 2: South Ferriby. Archaeological finds from the processed samples**

sample	context number	sample volume (l)	residue volume (l)	pot no/wt (g)	fired earth (g)	mag. (g.)	hammer -scale no	slag wt (g)	marine shell (g)	bone (g)	Comments
2	727	18	0.7	1/1		<1	6	2		2	A little fuel ash slag and coal in flot
3	614	24	0.8		4	<1		+	<1	16	
5	306	25	3	66/568	82	<1				4	Flint chip, a little coal in flot
8	404	24	0.9	1/4	<1	<1	5			13	Flint chip, a little fuel ash slag in flot
9	104	30	1.1	1/3		1	23	+	10	3	
10	717	4	0.1			<1	1			2	A little coal and fuel ash slag in flot

+ - present in small quantities in the magnetic component

**Table 3: South Ferriby. Environmental finds from the processed samples**

sample	context no.	sample volume (l)	flot volume (ml)	char-coal *	charred grain *	charred chaff	charred seeds *	fish bone *	snails *	Comment
2	727	18	10	2/4	1	2	2	1	5	Wheat?, frog/toad, vole, small bird, small fish, >30 fragments of chaff
3	614	24	8	2/3	3	1	2	1	4	Wheat, barley, oats, cattle, frog/toad, vole, small fish, cockle
5	306	25	10	2/2	1	1	1	1	5	Wheat?, barley?, sheep/goat, frog/toad, eel, other small fish
8	404	24	7	2/3	2		2	1	4	Wheat, barley, cattle, frog/toad, vole, stickleback, eel
9	104	30	20	2/3	3		2	1	5	Wheat, barley, oats?, rye?, pea/bean, frog/toad, rodent, small bird, small fish, oyster, straw
10	717	4	1	1/2	1		1		3	Wheat, legume, degraded bone fragments

\*frequency 1=1-10; 2=11-50; 3=51-150; 4=151-250; 5=>250

The archaeological finds recovered from sorting the residues are summarised in Table 2. All the samples produced bone, four of the samples produced pottery, three some fired earth, and two marine shell. There was a small magnetic component in all six samples but only four produced any hammerscale and three small quantities of slag. Concentrations of hammerscale, which includes both flake and spheroidal scale, are low but the presence of 23 flakes in the sample from ditch fill 104 clearly indicates that iron smithing was being carried out somewhere in the vicinity. Very low concentrations of hammerscale could be attributed to contamination resulting from recent blacksmithing. Apart from ditch fill 727, the slag recovered comprises very small magnetic 'globules' recovered in the magnetic component of the sample residue. The two small pieces of slag recovered from ditch fill 727 include one which is probably a smithing slag (Cowgill, pers. comm.). Small fragments of coal and cinder are present in three of the flots. Whether this indicates contemporary use of coal or contamination through movement through the soil cannot be established. The small size of the fragments and their low density suggests the latter.

All the samples produced environmental finds. None of the flots were very large and densities of charred material are extremely low. Charcoal is not abundant, and so fragmented that it can yield little information. Charred seeds are present in every sample. Charred cereal grain densities are highest in ditch fills 614 and 104, and in ditch fill 727 charred chaff fragments outnumber grain by at least 3 to 1. Occasional chaff fragments are also present in 614 and 306 and charred straw fragments are present in 104. A few charred weed seeds occur in all the samples. Context 104 also produced a probable pea or bean and charred legumes are present in the fill of the crouched burial. All the samples except the burial contained single or a few fish bones. These were all from small fish and included eel and stickleback, but other species will be identifiable. One slightly misshapen fish vertebra in 109 might indicate a bone that has passed through the gut (Wheeler and Jones 1989) perhaps suggesting cess in the ditch. Fragments of as yet unidentified small bird bone were recovered from two of the samples. The animal bone from the samples includes fragments of cattle and sheep or goat. A small bone fragment from context 104 has the characteristics of a human bone, but the degraded bone in the fill of the crouched burial is too fragmented and poorly preserved to identify, although some of it appears to be animal (sheep sized) bone rather than human.

The most abundant remains from the samples were the terrestrial snail shells, which occur in large numbers. Even though many of these are shells of the burrowing snail *C. acicula* already noted above, the remainder of the assemblages can be presumed to be contemporary with the deposits and indicative of the contemporary environment around the sample location at the time of deposition. The snail taxa have been preliminarily identified and the results are summarised in Table 4. The shells have not been quantified so comments must be limited to more general conclusions. In general the assemblages are dominated by taxa of open country or grassland habitats with *Vallonia excentrica* and *V. costata* particularly evident along with shells of more catholic habits such as *Hygromia hispida* and *Cochlicopa* sp.. These imply an open grassland environment in the fields adjacent to the ditches. However a shaded or woodland habitat suite is present, particularly in ditch fill 306. In this sample although *V. excentrica* is abundant the woodland taxa show a much greater diversity, along with a small marsh element. This might suggest that the ditch was at least hedged, or conceivably the ditch separated a woodland or scrub habitat from adjacent grassland. These latter suggestions should be taken with care because a 30 litre sample may well have crossed a series of sediments that contained different suites of shells. Detailed analysis of this element of the environmental evidence is best conducted on a vertical series of small samples through the ditch deposits. The sample from 104 may have mixed assemblages that represent clearance or

conversely regeneration of scrub on the site. The absence of any true aquatics in the samples tends to suggest that these ditches were not often waterfilled.

**Table 4:** Molluscan taxa recorded from the samples

Sample	2	3	5	8	9	10
Context	727	614	306	404	104	717
	5	4	5	4	5	3
<b>Open country</b>						
<i>Cecilioides acicula</i>	+++	++	+	++	+++	+
<i>Vertigo pygmaea</i>	+	+			+	
<i>Vertigo sp.</i>						
<i>Pupilla muscorum</i>	+		+	+	+	
<i>Vallonia costata</i>	+		+	+	+	
<i>Vallonia excentrica</i>	++	+	+++	+	++	+
<i>Vallonia pulchella</i>		+			+	+
<i>Helicella sp.</i>				+	+	+
<i>Truncatellina cylindrica</i>			+			
<b>Catholic</b>						
<i>Hygromia hispida</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Helix hor/nem</i>				+	+	
<i>Cochlicopa sp.</i>	+	+	+	+	+	
<b>Catholic or Shaded</b>						
<i>Euconulus fulvus</i>			+			
<i>Punctum pygmaeum</i>			+			
<i>Nesovitrea hammonis</i>				+	+	
<i>Vitrina sp.</i>			+			
<b>Shaded or woodland</b>						
<i>Acanthimula sp.</i>			+			
<i>Hygromia striolata</i>	+					
<i>Oxychilus cellarius</i>	+		+		+	
<i>Oxychilus sp.</i>			+			
<i>Aegopinella nitidula</i>		+	+			
<i>Aegopinella pura</i>	+	+				+
<i>Lauria cylindracea</i>			+			
<i>Vitrea sp.</i>		+	+		+	
<i>Vertigo substriata</i>			+			
<i>Carychium sp.</i>	+		+	+		
<i>Clausilidae</i>	+					
<b>Marsh</b>						
<i>Vertigo angustior</i>			+			
<i>Lymnaea truncatula</i>		+	+			
<i>Succinea sp.</i>			+			

habitat groupings broadly taken from Evans, 1972; Ellis 1969; Kerney and Cameron, 1979; Cameron and Redfern 1976

#### ***Excavated animal bone***

A small assemblage of animal bone was recovered by hand from the evaluation trenches (see Appendix). The bulk of this (216 bones and fragments) derives from a partial skeleton of a probable bull in context 104. The recovered elements include parts of the skull, the spine and

ribs, and the hind legs. The animal is fully adult, even aged, with a well worn set of molar teeth and many of the vertebral epiphyses fused. The horn cores, oval short forward curving cores, are suggestive of a bull (Armitage and Clutton Brock 1976). This is clearly part of an animal burial.

The remainder (37 fragments) of the bones derive from seventeen contexts and include cattle, horse and sheep or goat. A fragment of the shaft of a human femur was identified in context 612. The condition of the bones is generally good and there is no evidence to suggest that material will have been lost post-burial through corrosion in the soil, although as noted above the bone from the sample of the fill of the crouched burial was etched and degraded.

### *Discussion*

The densities of archaeological material and environmental remains, particularly charred cereals, indicates that the ditches are receiving some domestic rubbish, although the small size of the flots and the low densities of charcoal do not suggest the primary dumping of household fire debris. The relatively chaff rich deposit in ditch fill 727 perhaps indicates that some crop processing activities are also being undertaken on the site. The evidence for diet is indicated by the bones of cattle and sheep, a shell of oyster, charred wheat, barley, and possible oats, rye and pea/bean, and probably eel and other small fish remains. The small bird bones could represent the consumption of song birds but they may be part of the natural death assemblage represented by the small vole, amphibian and stickleback bones. The small cockle shell in context 614 was too small to eat.

The hammerscale and occasional slag fragments suggest that smithing was being carried out in the area, but the concentrations are low, although the evidence in context 104 is sufficient to indicate contemporary activity rather than contamination.

The sample from the fill associated with the crouched burial can make little contribution to the interpretation of this context.

The palaeoenvironmental data for the site is limited to the rich snail assemblages and a few small vertebrate bones. The latter make no significant contribution but the terrestrial snails indicate a generally open grassland environment around the sample sites except for ditch fill 306. This latter ditch fill includes a suite of taxa typical of shaded or woodland habitats and indicates the proximity of this environment. A complete absence of aquatic snails from the ditches implies that these were rarely water filled and may have functioned as boundaries rather than drains.

The data recovered from the samples can be taken further than is reported here, with the charred plant remains, fish and snails being specifically identified and quantified. This post-excavation work should be undertaken during any further archaeological work at the site, but if no further work is required it could be usefully carried out to enhance the value of these records.

### *Conclusions*

The samples have illustrated that the deposits contain a range of environmental and industrial evidence that can be related to the contemporary diet, activities and palaeoenvironment of the site. The range of survival is broadly limited to charred plant remains, animal bone, marine and terrestrial molluscs and industrial evidence, specifically slag and hammerscale, with other archaeological debris such as pottery, fired clay and perhaps coal and flint. No



waterlogged remains have survived and the sandy and well aerated nature of the soil suggests that pollen will not have survived.

The questions that can be tackled in any future work at the site are therefore restricted to these categories of material. Any sampling should target dated archaeological features. The bulk of these archaeological features will yield material relevant to the diet of the inhabitants, but may also produce evidence for functional use or local activities. Because of the observable differences in the origin of some of the charred assemblages (domestic versus crop processing), and the industrial waste, sampling for spatial analysis may prove useful for identifying areas of domestic, agricultural and industrial activities. The palaeoenvironmental potential of the site is largely limited to the analysis of the terrestrial snails. For this potential to be fully exploited it will be necessary to collect columns of samples for snail analysis from appropriate ditch sequences to ensure that no mixing of sequential faunal suites occurs.

#### ***Acknowledgements***

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## Archive catalogue of animal bones from South Ferriby - SFAG

site	context	species	bone	no	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	toothwear	measurement	path	comment	preservati
SFAG03	104	BOS	SKEL	1	P					GH12I16J15K15			SPINE-HIND LEG-SKULL-RIBS-ADULT-MOST VERT EPIS FUSING OR FUSED-HC SUGGEST BULL-216 FRAGMENTS	4
SFAG03	106	BOS	HUM	1	F								MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT	4
SFAG03	106	OVCA	INN	1	L	EF	7						ISCHIAL SHAFT WITH PART ACETAB-SMALL	4
SFAG03	201	BOS	SCP	1	R								CAUDAL FRAGMENT OF NECK	4
SFAG03	201	CSZ	FEM	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	3
SFAG03	404	OVCA	MTT	1	R				DG				MIDSHAFT-PROX CHEWED	4
SFAG03	408	CSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
SFAG03	408	OVCA	TIB	1	R		4						MIDSHAFT-SMALL-JUV	4
SFAG03	510	BOS	CEV	1	R	ENCNAN							UNFUSED CENTRUM-CALF	4
SFAG03	604	BOS	MAN	1	F								LATERAL FRAG HORI RAMUS	4
SFAG03	604	EQU	RAD	1	L								SPLIT MIDSHAFT- 3 PIECES	4
SFAG03	612	BOS	UPM4	1	R					H12			COMPLETE	4
SFAG03	612	MAN	FEM	1	F								MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT	4
SFAG03	614	BOS	UM1	1	L					I15			ROOT BROKEN	4
SFAG03	614	BOS	UM2	1	R					J15			ROOTS BROKEN	4
SFAG03	701	BOS	SCP	1	L								DISTAL FRAG CRANIAL MARGIN - 2 PIECES	4
SFAG03	703	OVCA	TIB	1	R				DG				PROX SHAFT FRAGMENT-PROX END CHEWED	4
SFAG03	734	BOS	HUM	1	R	DF	6789	CH			BT-66 HT-40.2		DISTAL END-CUT MARK ON CONDYLE	4
SFAG03	734	BOS	INN	1	F								ISCHIAL SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
SFAG03	734	BOS	MTC	1	F				DG				DISTAL HALF OF SHAFT-DISTAL CHEWED-SMALL	3
SFAG03	734	BOS	MTT	1	R	DF	12345						COMPLETE- 4 PIECES	4
SFAG03	734	BOS	RAD	1	R	PF	123	CH	DG				PROX HALF-PROX DAMAGED & CHEWED- 2 PIECES	4
SFAG03	734	BOS	SCP	1	R	DF	12345						DISTAL HALF	4
SFAG03	741	CSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
SFAG03	743	BOS	FEM	1	L	PF	123		DG				PROX END-TUBEROSITY CHEWED	4
SFAG03	743	BOS	RAD	1	L	DF	12				Bp-87.5 Dp-47.7		PROX END	4
SFAG03	743	BOS	RIB	1	L	PN	1						MOST OF SHAFT	4
SFAG03	743	CSZ	RIB	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
SFAG03	743	CSZ	UNI	4	F								INDET	4
SFAG03	743	OVCA	MAN	1	R		237			H14I17J14K12			HORI RAMUS WITH TOOTH ROW	4
SFAG03	743	OVCA	MTT	1	R								MIDSHAFT	4
SFAG03	746	SSZ	RIB	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
SFAG03	800	OVCA	TIB	1	R	DF	567		DG				DISTAL HALF-SHAFT PUNCTURED BY TOOTH	4
SFAG03	901	SSZ	FEM	1	F			KN					SHAFT FRAGMENT WITH KNIFE CUT	4
SFAG03	910	BOS	MAN	1	F								VENTRAL FRAG OF HORI RAMUS	4

APPENDIX 7: List of archaeological contexts

<i>Context</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>
<b>Trench 1</b>		
100	Layer	Ploughsoil
101	Layer	Subsoil
102	Layer	Natural
103	Cut	Large NNW-SSE ditch. Contained semi-articulated cow. Contains (104)
104	Fill	Fill of [103]
105	Cut	Shallow E-W ditch, contains (106), (110)
106	Fill	Primary fill of [105], v.diffuse edge with (101)
107	Cut	Steep sided (?)modern pit, contains (108), (109)
108	Fill	Topsoil rich primary fill of [107]
109	Fill	Upper fill of [107]
110	Fill	Upper fill of [105], contains abundant chalk chunks
<b>Trench 2</b>		
200	Layer	Ploughsoil
201	Layer	Subsoil
202	Layer	Natural
203	Cut	Steep sided sub-circular feature – poss posthole. Contains (204)
204	Fill	Fill of [203]
205	Cut	Steep sided sub-circular feature – poss posthole. Contains (206)
206	Fill	Fill of [205]
207	Cut	Steep sided sub-circular feature – poss posthole. Contains (208)
208	Fill	Fill of [207]
209	Cut	Steep sided sub-oval feature – poss posthole. Contains (210)
210	Fill	Fill of [209]
211	Cut	Poss. ditch terminus, contains (212)
212	Fill	Fill of [211]
213	Cut	N-S ditch, contains (214)
214	Fill	Fill of [213]
215	Cut	SW-NE V-shaped poss ditch terminus, contains (216)
216	Fill	Fill of [215]
<b>Trench 3</b>		
300	Layer	Ploughsoil
301	Layer	Subsoil
302	Layer	Natural
303	Cut	Ditch cut, contains (304)
304	Fill	Fill of [303]
305	Cut	Ditch cut, contains (306)
306	Fill	Fill of [305]
307	Cut	Small pit or possible gully terminus, contains (308)
308	Fill	Fill of [307]
309	Cut	Curvilinear feature, poss. roundhouse gully (?), contains (310)
310	Fill	Fill of [309]
<b>Trench 4</b>		
400	Layer	Ploughsoil
401	Layer	Subsoil
402	Layer	Natural
403	Cut	NNE-SSW ditch. Poss terminates in trench. Contains (404)
404	Fill	Fill of [403]
405	Cut	E-W gully, contains (406)
406	Fill	Fill of [405]
407	Cut	Poss 'cigar shaped' pit, contains (408). Cuts (410)?

408	Fill	Fill of [407]
409	Cut	E-W linear feature, contains (410)
410	Fill	Fill of [409], cut by [407]
411	Cut	Posthole cut in base of [403]. Contains (412)
412	Fill	Fill of [411]
413	Cut	Poss linear feature, defined only by terminus. Contains (414)
414	Fill	Fill of [413]
415	Layer	Fill of [416]
416	Cut	Possible feature, heavily truncated by [407] and [413]

#### Trench 5

500	Layer	Ploughsoil
501	Layer	Subsoil
502	Layer	Natural
503	Cut	N-S gully, contains (504)
504	Fill	Fill of [503]
505	Cut	N-S ditch, contains (506)
506	Fill	Fill of [505]
507	Cut	N-S ditch, contains (508), cuts (510)
508	Fill	Fill of [507]
509	Cut	E-W ditch, contains (510), cuts posthole [511] in terminus of ditch
510	Fill	Fill of [509]
511	Cut	Steep sided circular cut at E end of [509] – poss post hole. Contains (512)
512	Fill	Fill of [511]

#### Trench 6

600	Layer	Ploughsoil
601	Layer	Subsoil
602	Layer	Natural
603	Cut	Narrow E-W gully, contains (604)
604	Fill	Fill of [603]
605	Cut	Ditch cut, cuts (614), contains (606)
606	Fill	Fill of [605]
607	Cut	Steep sided linear feature, contains (608)
608	Fill	Fill of [607], cut by [611]
609	Cut	Ditch cut, contains (610)
610	Fill	Fill of [609], cut by [611], [613]
611	Cut	Ditch cut, contains (612), cuts (608), (610)
612	Fill	Fill of [611], cut by [613]
613	Cut	Ditch cut, contains (614), cuts (610), (612). Same as [728]?
614	Fill	Fill of [613], cut by [605]

#### Trench 7

700	Layer	Ploughsoil
701	Layer	Subsoil
702	-	Void
703	Fill	Primary fill of [706], sealed by (723)
704	Cut	Sub oval pit, contains (705)
705	Fill	Fill of [704]
706	Cut	E-W ditch, contains (703), (723). Cuts (725)
707	Cut	Large E-W ditch, contains (741), (743), (746). Cut by (748). Recut by [740], [728]. Poss relates to ditch complex [607], [609], [611], [613]
708	Cut	Pit cut, sub-oval in plan, contains (709)
709	Fill	Fill of [708]
710	Cut	Small subcircular stake hole, contains (711)
711	Fill	Fill of [710]
712	Cut	Irregular E-W ditch cut, contains (713)
713	Fill	Fill of [712]

714	Cut	Pit cut, subcircular in plan, contains (715)
715	Fill	Fill of [714]
716	Cut	Sub oval grave cut, contains (717)
717	Fill	Fill of [716], contains human crouched inhumation
718	Cut	Sub-rectangular pit, contains (719)
719	Fill	Fill of [718]
720	Structure	E-W wall of large chalk chunks, contained by construction cut [759]
721	Structure	E-W wall of compacted chalk fragments. Terminates in trench. Contained by construction cut [761]
722	Structure	E-W wall composed of (750), (751). Seals wall [755]
723	Fill	Upper fill of [706], seals (703), cut by [748]
724	-	Void
725	Fill	Fill of [726], cut by (706)
726	Cut	E-W ditch cut, contains (725)
727	Fill	Fill of recut [728]
728	Cut	Secondary recut of ditch [707], contains (727), cuts (729), (731), (733), (741)
729	Fill	Fill of [730], cut by [728]
730	Cut	Narrow gully/pit, contains (729), cuts (731), (732)
731	Fill	Final fill of [740]
732	Fill	Upper fill of [740], same as (733), seals (734)
733	Fill	Upper fill of [740], same as (732), seals (734)
734	Fill	Fill of [740], sealed by (732)/(733), seals (735)
735	Fill	Fill of [740], sealed by (734)
736	Fill	Fill of [740], ?same as (737), (738), (739)
737	Fill	Fill of [740], ?same as (736), (738), (739)
738	Fill	Fill of [740], ?same as (736), (737), (739)
739	Fill	Fill of [740], ?same as (736), (737), (738)
740	Cut	Primary recut of [707], contains (731) – (739), cuts (741)/(746)
741	Fill	Secondary fill of [707], same as (746). Cut by [740], [748]
742	-	Void
743	Fill	Primary fill of [707]
744	-	Void
745	Layer	Natural
746	Fill	Secondary fill of [707], same as (741). Cut by [740], [748]
747	Fill	Secondary fill of [748], seals (749)
748	Cut	E-W ditch cut, contains (747), (749), cuts (723), (741)
749	Fill	Primary fill of [748]
750	Structure	Rough chalk blocks comprising upper portion of wall [722]
751	Layer	?Foundation deposit of small chalk frags, overlain by (750). Part of wall [722]
752	Structure	Rough chalk blocks in brown sandy matrix comprising upper portion of wall [755]
753	Layer	?Foundation deposit of small chalk frags, overlain by (752). Part of wall [722]
754	-	Void
755	Structure	E-W wall composed of (752), (753). Sealed by wall [722], contained by construction cut [757]
756	Fill	Fill of construction cut [757]
757	Cut	Construction cut for wall [755]
758	Fill	Fill of construction cut [759]
759	Cut	Construction cut for wall [720]
760	Fill	Fill of construction cut [761]
761	Cut	Construction cut for wall [721]
<b>Trench 8</b>		
800	Layer	Ploughsoil
801	Layer	Subsoil
802	Layer	Natural

803	Cut	N-S linear feature
804	Fill	Fill of [803]
<b>Trench 9</b>		
900	Layer	Ploughsoil
901	Layer	Subsoil
902	Layer	Natural
903	Cut	Irregular shaped pit, poss natural feature. Contains (904)
904	Fill	Fill of [903]
905	Cut	E-W linear feature, contains (906). Rel. with [907] uncertain
906	Fill	Fill of [905]
907	Cut	NE-SW linear feature, contains (908). Rel. with [905] uncertain
908	Fill	Fill of [907]
909	Cut	Poss. posthole, contains (910)
910	Fill	Fill of [909]