

NKTT21



NORTH KILLINGHOLME, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION (TRIAL TRENCHING)

PLANNING REF. PA/2020/1483

commissioned by CRO Ports

August 2021

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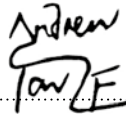
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PROJECT SUMMARY

Headland Archaeology conducted a trial trenching evaluation on behalf of CRO Ports on a proposed site for car storage at North Killingholme, in North Lincolnshire at NGR 515419 419799.

This evaluation comprised 13 trenches targeting the access track to the WWII barrage balloon site to the north of the proposed development area (PDA), the likely continuation of Roman remains found to the north of the PDA, geophysical anomalies, apparently blank areas and disturbed areas within the geophysical survey and areas that had not been suitable for geophysical survey.

Five trenches yielded information of archaeological interest. Significant archaeological remains were found within Trench A3 where a substantial Romano-British ditch was encountered, this almost certainly continued northwards into Trench A9. Trenches A6, A7 and A10 contained other undated ditches probably representing enclosures.

Trenches A4 and A5 were sited on a former gas-fired power station and revealed a modern concrete slab that had truncated any putative archaeological remains. Trench A1 revealed evidence that this area had been stripped previously, probably as a construction compound for the former power station.

The work demonstrates the presence of Romano-British archaeological remains at the site. These are not considered to be sufficiently important to warrant refusal of planning consent or changes to the proposed development to preserve the remains in situ.

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NORTH KILLINGHOLME, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION (TRIAL TRENCHING)

1 INTRODUCTION

CRO Ports (hereafter the client) have submitted a planning application for new vehicle storage facilities at the port (planning reference PA/2020/1483). The application was supported by an archaeological desk-based assessment.

Consultation responses from the Archaeological Advisor to North Lincolnshire Council required a phased programme of archaeological evaluation. The first phase (geophysical survey) was carried out in January 2021, the second phase (trial trenching) is the subject of this report.

The requirement for archaeological evaluation in support of a planning application is in accordance with Paragraph 189 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, MHCLG, 2019) which states:

In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

CRO Ports commissioned Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd to conduct a programme of archaeological works. The works were carried out to evaluate the proposed development site, located east of the current North Killingholme port, North Lincolnshire, (Illus 1).

A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Headland Archaeology, May 2021) was agreed with the NLCC, and the evaluation fieldwork carried out in accordance with it.

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), an audited status which confirms that all work is carried out in accordance with the highest standards of the profession.

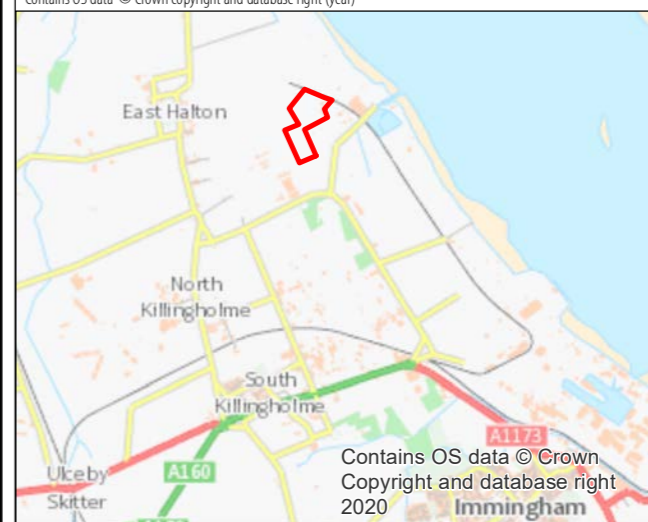
Headland Archaeology (UK), as part of the RSK Group, is recognised by the Institute of Historic Building Conservation (IHBC) under their 'Historic Environment Service Provider Recognition' scheme. This quality assurance standard acknowledges that RSK works to the conservation standards of the IHBC, the UK's lead body for built and historic environment practitioners and specialists.

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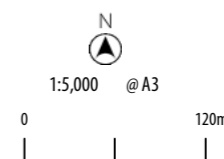
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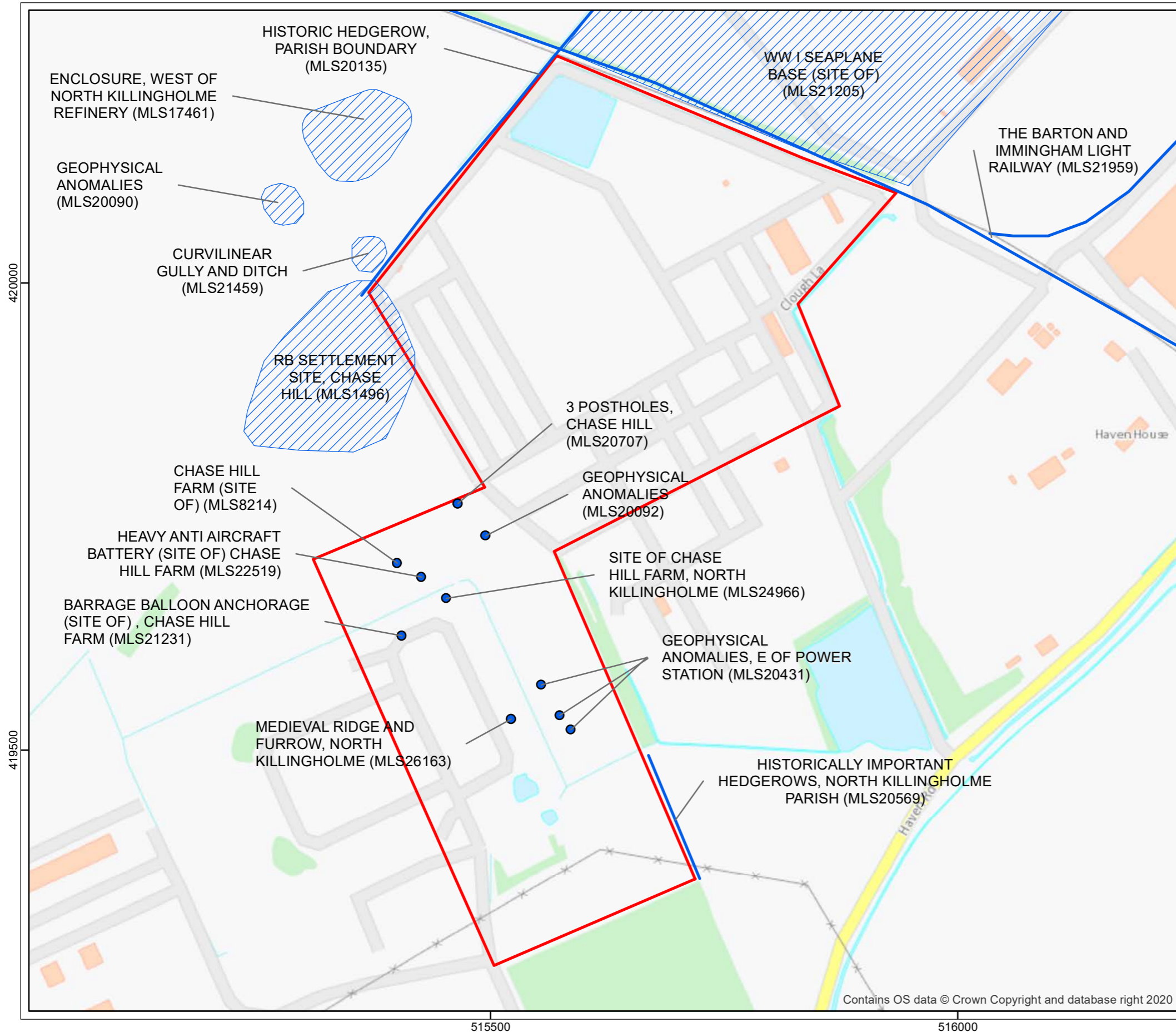
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KEY

Proposed Development Area



ILLUS 1 Site location

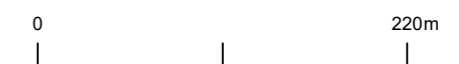


KEY

- Non-designated heritage asset
- Non-designated heritage asset
- Non-designated heritage asset
- SiteBoundary



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ILLUS 2 Heritage assets in and around the proposed development area

2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The site is located approximately 1.8km north east of the village of North Killingholme and 1km east of the village of East Halton in North Lincolnshire at NGR 515419 419799 (Illus 1). The site is irregular in plan and comprises two parcels of land: a roughly rectangular area at the location of the closed Killingholme A Power Station (Parcel A), and a second more irregular area directly to the northeast of this comprising of mainly hard standing (Parcel B). The site slopes gently from 9m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) at the southernmost point down to 3m AOD at the northernmost extent of site.

Parcel A abuts Chase Hill Road at the southern limit, where an access road leads north to the main area of the site. It is bounded by Killingholme B Power Station to the south, the Hornsea Offshore Wind Farm Substation to the west and agricultural fields to the north and east. An access track runs from the southern extent of Parcel A to Chase Hill Road.

Parcel B is bounded by a railway on the northeastern boundary, by a drain and a footpath along the north western boundary, and by Clough Lane to the east. To the south of Parcel B there is an area of scrubland, which may have previously been associated with the surrounding freight terminals at East Halton Harbour and Humber Sea Terminal.

The geology of the majority of the site comprises superficial deposits of Devensian Till – Diamicton (clay), a sedimentary superficial deposit formed during the Quaternary period, and bedrock geology of Burnham Chalk Formation - Chalk, a sedimentary bedrock formed during the Cretaceous period. A small area in the north eastern extent of Parcel B is comprised of different superficial deposits of Tidal Flat Deposits - Clay and silt, a sedimentary superficial deposit laid down during the Quaternary period (British Geological Survey, 2020).

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The archaeological desk-based assessment (Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd 2020) summarises the archaeological potential of the application site as follows:

There are a total of eight known non-designated assets recorded by the HER within the site boundary. Seven of these are located within Parcel A, comprising: three un-dated post holes (MLS20707), two areas of geophysical anomalies (MLS20092 and MLS20431), the site of Chase Hill Farm (stead) (MLS8214 and 24966), the site of a heavy anti-aircraft battery (MLS22519), the site of a barrage balloon anchorage (MLS21231), and an area of medieval ridge and furrow (MLS26163), and. One asset is located within Parcel B: a Romano-British settlement site at Chase Hill (MLS1496). There are a further 96 non-designated assets located within the wider study area.

There is a high potential for buried archaeological remains to be present reflecting activity in the Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods, and a moderate potential for remains dating to the Mesolithic, Iron Age, early medieval and Modern periods.

The historic Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping sequence shows Chase Hill Farm within the north of Part A, and the rest of the site as undeveloped agricultural fields until 1974 when the gas works is shown. The known heritage assets are shown on Illus 2.

4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The overarching aim for this work was to provide information to inform determination of a planning application.

The specific objectives of the trial trenching evaluation were to:

- › establish the presence/absence, character and preservation state of any archaeological remains;
- › to define the date, nature, extent and potential significance of archaeological remains across the site of any period
- › make a competent record of the location and character of any such remains;
- › recover any archaeologically significant artefacts;
- › recover samples of any material which has potential for the survival of palaeoenvironmental or dating evidence from secure archaeological contexts;
- › prepare a report on the findings and material recovered, and their significance;
- › provide information to the LPA such that a decision can be made regarding whether or not any mitigation works are necessary; and
- › create and deposit in a suitable repository a permanent descriptive and interpretive written and drawn archive.

The specific aims of each trial trench as set out in the WSI are detailed in Table 1 below.

TABLE 1 Specific aims of each trench

TR	AIMS
A1	To investigate area masked by magnetic disturbance in geophysical survey
A2	To investigate linear and pit type anomalies on geophysical survey
A3	To investigate linear anomalies on the geophysical survey
A4	To investigate area not previously surveyed by geophysics
A5	To investigate area not previously surveyed by geophysics
A6	To investigate the access track for the WWII barrage balloon site and to test the area of disturbance visible in the geophysical survey
A7	To investigate the possible continuation of trackway ditches from the south
A8	To investigate linear anomalies identified during previous geophysical survey (masked by magnetic disturbance in most recent survey). Targeted on the proposed overbridge location.

TR	AIMS
A9	To test apparently blank area of geophysical survey north of trackway ditches and enclosures
A10	Targeting a series of pit-type geophysical anomalies on previous survey
A11	To test apparently blank area of geophysical survey and investigate the possible continuation of features identified on geophysical survey to the north
B1	To investigate whether archaeological remains found to the northwest extend into this part of the site
B2	To investigate whether archaeological remains found to the north extend into this part of the site

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 SCOPE OF WORKS

The archaeological scope of the works comprised the excavation of 13 trenches measuring 50 x 1.8m (Illus 4).

The onsite work took longer than the four days anticipated due to the need to confirm the locations of two separate gas pipelines in proximity to the trenches, and the presence of the concrete slab in Trenches A4 and A5.

Trial trenches were placed in order to investigate geophysical anomalies and areas of disturbance visible in the geophysical survey as well as the route of a trackway leading to a WWII barrage balloon site to the north of the PDA and the anticipated extension of archaeological remains found to the north of the PDA.

5.2 SURVEY AND EXCAVATION

All aspects of the fieldwork were conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct (CIfA 2014a) the 'Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations' (CIfA 2014b) and the two WSIs (RSK, July 2019 and April 2020).

All trenches were set out using a Trimble Global Navigation Satellite System equipped for Real Time Kinematic Survey. A Cable Avoidance Tool was used to scan the trenches in advance of opening. Trench A11 was split into two sections to avoid a buried service following this scan.

Works were conducted with a tracked excavator, equipped with a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket. Trenches were excavated by machine under direct archaeological supervision. Topsoil and deposits of modern make-up were excavated in controlled spits. Machine excavation terminated at the top of the established archaeological horizon.

5.3 RECORDING

All recording followed CIfA Standards and Guidance for Conducting Archaeological Evaluations (2014b) and methodology outlined in the WSI (Headland Archaeology May 2020).

All contexts were given unique numbers. All excavated contexts were recorded in plan and section with details of location, composition, shape, dimensions, relationships, finds and samples, and cross-referenced to other contexts where appropriate. All recording was undertaken on Headland Archaeology pro forma paper sheets. Digital images were taken with a camera with a resolution of at least 10Megapixels and followed Historic England guidance (2015).

Post-excavation plans of each trench, including spot heights were recorded on permatrace. Spot heights were produced using temporary benchmarks tied to Ordnance Survey datum using dGPS. The site plan is accurately linked to the National Grid.

5.4 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Fieldwork was carried out by Fraser MacFarlane, Gerry Martin, Kevin Cootes and Daniel Domville. Monitoring of the fieldwork was carried out by Alison Williams of NLCC. The assistance of the staff of CRO Ports in facilitating access to Area B is also acknowledged.

6 RESULTS

See Appendix 1: for archive registers.

In total six trenches contained archaeological remains and three revealed evidence of modern disturbance that has removed the archaeological horizon. A total of 13 archaeological features (not including the furrows within Trench B2) were found, most of which were undated but those that did contain dating evidence are of Roman date. Environmental samples were taken from four features. A sample was also taken of the fill of a possible complete vessel in Trench 3, however on processing this was found not to be a single vessel and this sample was discarded.

Trench A1

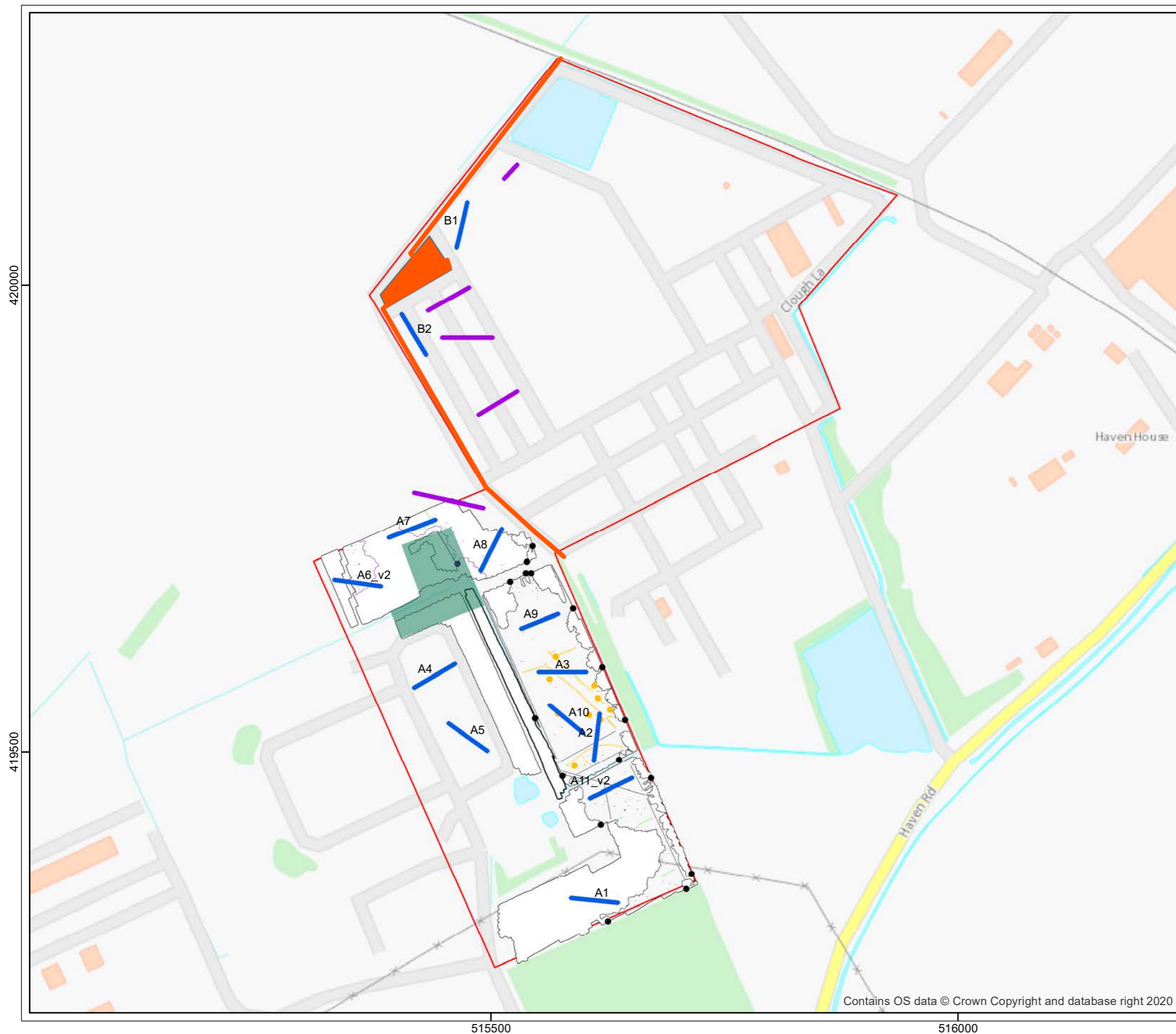
Trench A1 was located in the south of the site, it measured 50m long x 1.80m and was 0.50m at its deepest. It was aligned northwest/southeast. It aimed to investigate the area masked by magnetic disturbance in the geophysical survey.

The geological horizon was a yellow-brown clay c 0.50m below-ground level (BGL). This was overlain by 0.20m of light brown silty clay subsoil under 0.30m of dark brown silty clay topsoil. At the southeast of the trench there was a thin layer of crushed chalk over terram beneath the topsoil indicating that the area had been previously used as a site compound, probably for the construction of the former power station.

The trench was archaeologically sterile (Illus 4).

Trench A2

Trench 2 was located in the east of Area A and was orientated northeast/southwest. It measured 50m x 1.80m with a maximum depth of 0.50m.



KEY

- GasPipeline
- Existing gas infrastructure
- Previous Trench (no archaeology found)
- Phase 1 trench (pre-determination)
- SiteBoundary
- Site of Chase Hill Farm



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ILLUS 3 Trench locations with geophysical survey results



ILLUS 4 Trench location plan

The geological horizon of yellow-brown silty clay with frequent small stones, chalk and flint was encountered at c 0.27m BGL.

This was overlain by a medium grey-brown silty clay subsoil 0.18m thick under a loose gravelly clay topsoil 0.09m thick.

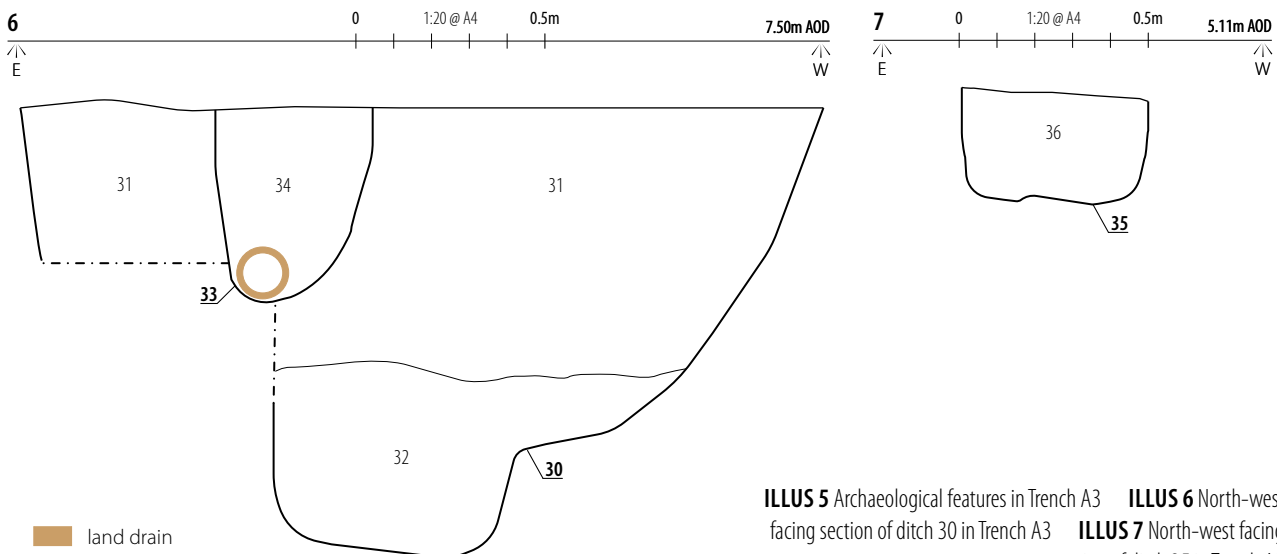
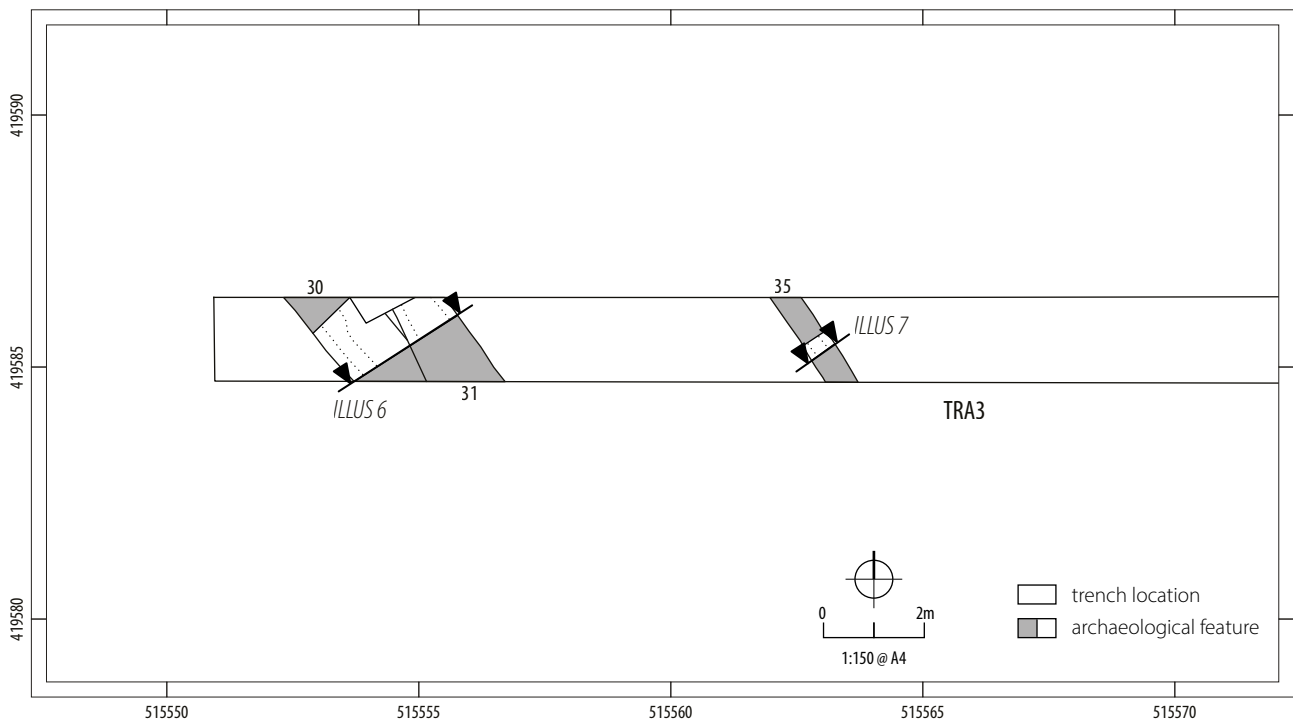
The linear and pit like anomalies detected in the geophysical survey were not detected in the trench which was archaeologically sterile (Illus 4).

Trench A3

Trench 3 was located north of Trench A2, orientated east/west. It measured 50m x 1.80m with a maximum depth of 0.34m. It aimed to investigate linear anomalies detected in the geophysical survey.

The geological horizon was encountered at 0.34m and was the same as Trench A2.

A ditch [30] aligned north/south crossed the trench near the centre. This had a flat base and near vertical sides with a curved recut, it measured 2.54m wide and 1.10m deep. This is interpreted as a possible estate boundary ditch. This contained (31) a stiff purplish grey-brown clay with occasional rounded stones and very occasional unworked flint and frequent snail shells, over (32) a grey-brown mottled clay that was softer and with very frequent snail shells and very occasional rounded stones and flint towards the base. The upper fill (31) was cut by a land drain [33] (34). This feature contained pottery of 2nd-4th century date and has been interpreted as an large boundary ditch.



ILLUS 5 Archaeological features in Trench A3 **ILLUS 6** North-west facing section of ditch 30 in Trench A3 **ILLUS 7** North-west facing section of ditch 35 in Trench A3



ILLUS 8 Photo of Trench A3 **ILLUS 9** Photo of ditch 30 **ILLUS 10** Photo of ditch 35

East of [30] was a parallel linear feature [35] which was 0.50m wide and 0.30m deep, this had a slightly concave base and was filled by (36) a mid-greyish brown silty clay with no inclusions, it is undated.

The subsoil was encountered at 0.11m BGL and was 0.23m in depth. The topsoil was 0.11m in depth (Illus 6–11).

Trench A4

Trench 4 was located in the west of Area A within the former power station site which had not been suitable for geophysical survey. It was orientated east/west and measured 50m x 1.80m with a max depth of 0.85m.

The geological horizon was a brown clay 0.85m BGL, overlain by two concrete slabs below crushed brick and concrete 0.70m thick. These represent demolition of the former power station.

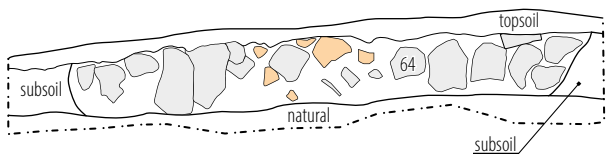
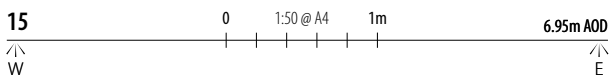
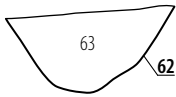
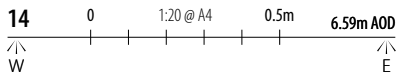
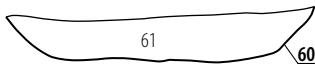
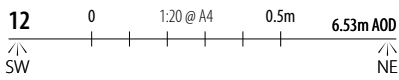
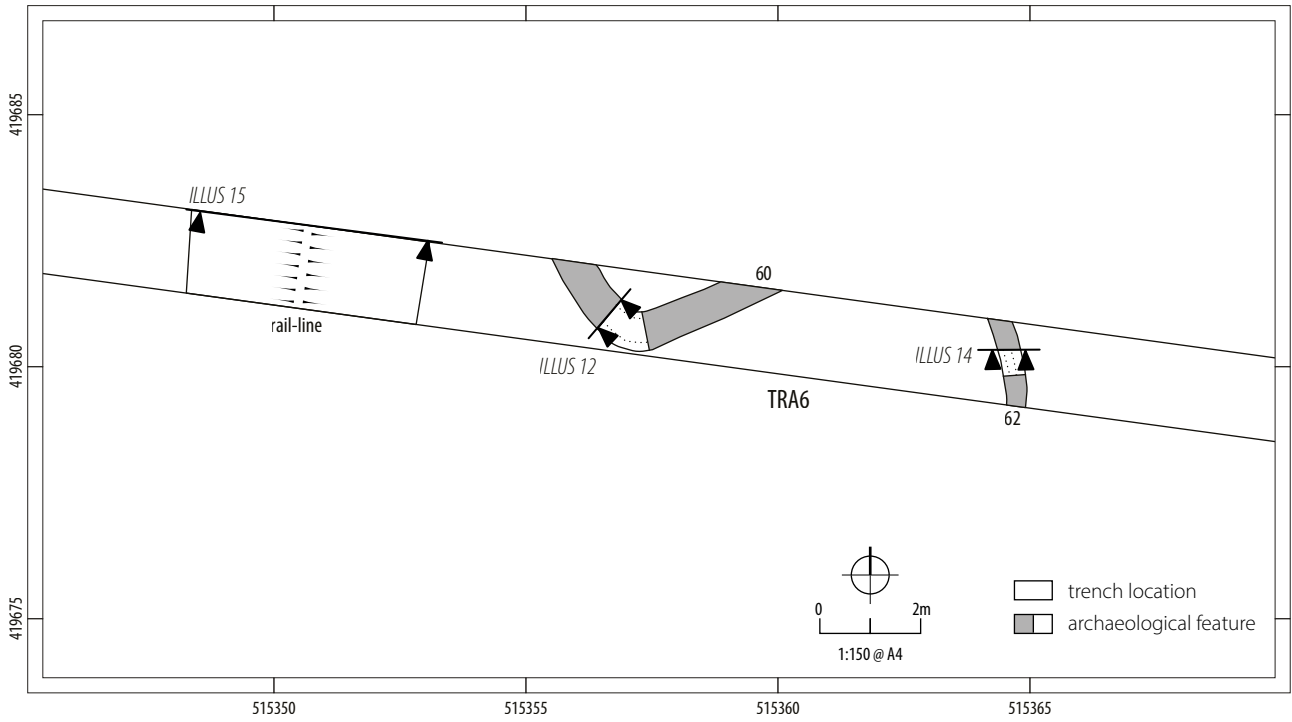
The trench was archaeologically sterile (Illus 4).

Trench A5

Trench A5 was located south of Trench A4 within the former power station site and was orientated northeast/southwest. The trench measured 50m x 1.80m and had a maximum depth of 1.40m.

The geological horizon was not encountered. A concrete slab under 0.30m of crushed concrete / building debris was observed, cut by a culvert filled by brown gravel and demolition rubble. This was excavated to a depth of 1.40m BGL until rapid ingress of water prevented further excavation.

The trench was archaeologically sterile (Illus 4).



- concrete
- brick



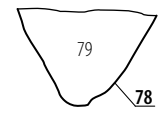
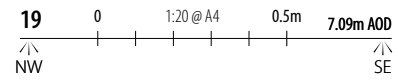
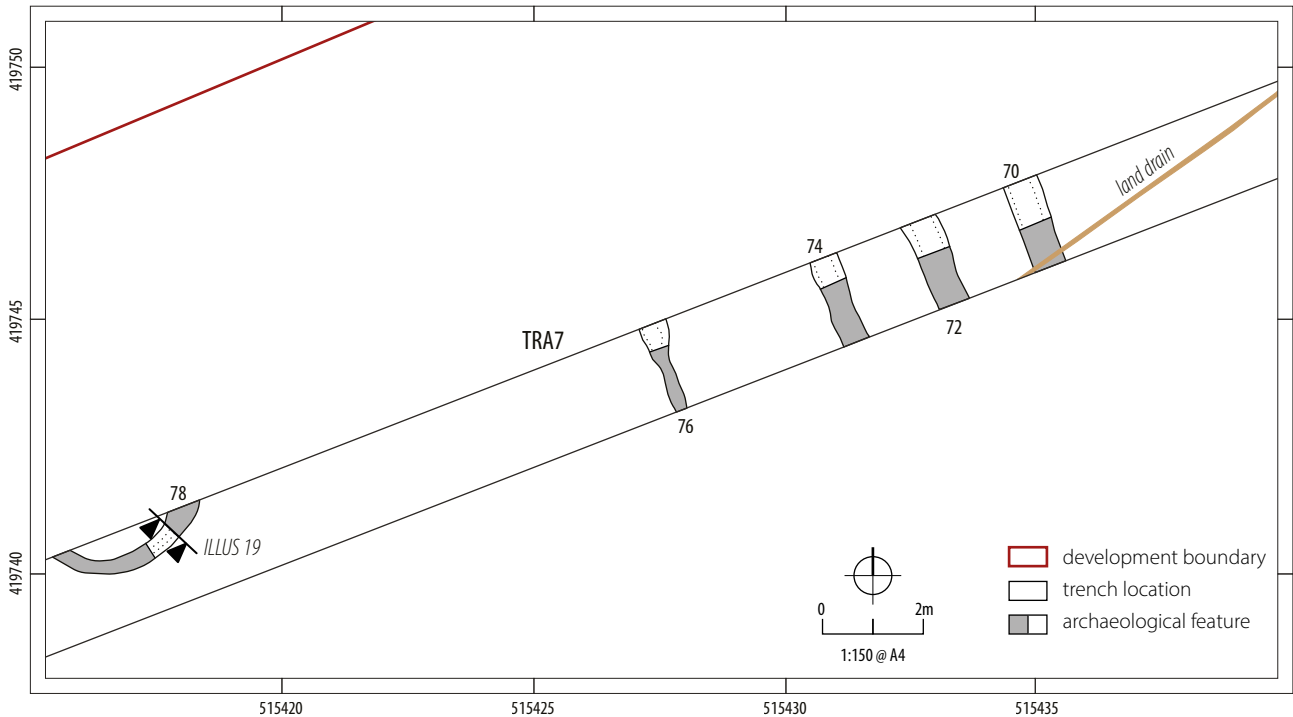
ILLUS 11 Archaeological features in Trench A6 **ILLUS 12** South-east facing section of enclosure ditch 60 in Trench A6 **ILLUS 13** Photo of ditch 60 **ILLUS 14** South facing section of linear ditch 62 in Trench A6 **ILLUS 15** South facing section of trackway in Trench A6
ILLUS 16 Photo of trackway **ILLUS 17** Photo of Trench A6

Trench A6

Trench A6 was located in the north west of Area A and was orientated west-north-west/east-south-east. It measured 50m x 1.80m and had a maximum depth of 0.72m. It aimed to investigate the access track for the WWII barrage balloon site and to test the adjacent area of magnetic disturbance observed in the geophysical survey.

The geological horizon of medium yellow-brown silty clay was encountered at 0.32m BGL.

The trench contained a curvilinear cut feature 22m from the eastern end of the trench [60] and a linear feature 10m further west [62]. The curvilinear feature [60] was over 3m in length and 0.84m wide with a depth of 0.13m and may be the corner of an enclosure ditch. It was filled by a mid-greyish brown silty clay (61) with occasional small angular stones (<5cm) and rare pottery fragments which were too small to date. Feature [62] was 0.46m wide and 0.22m deep with straight sides and a concave base. It was filled by (63) a dark brownish grey silty clay with moderate inclusions of small angular stones (<5cm). This fill was rich in charcoal, the pottery indicates a Roman date



20



21

ILLUS 18 Archaeological features in Trench A7

ILLUS 19 South-west facing section of curvilinear feature in Trench A7

ILLUS 20 Photo of Trench A7

ILLUS 21 Photo of feature 70

This trench also included the remains of an embanked trackway (64) comprised of angular boulders of concrete and hollow brick within grey gravel. It had a slight camber, was visible on the surface and directly overlay the natural geology.

The subsoil was encountered at 0.09m BGL and was 0.23m in depth. The topsoil was 0.09m in depth (Illus 12–18).

Trench A7

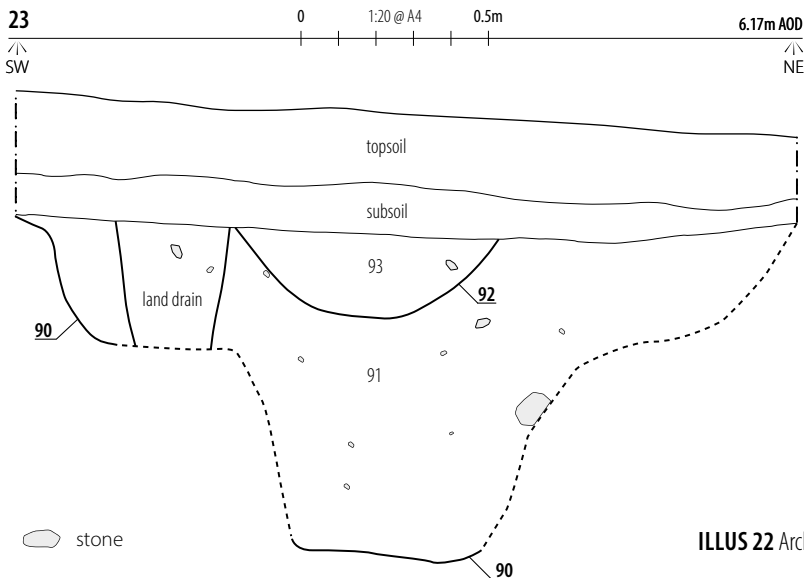
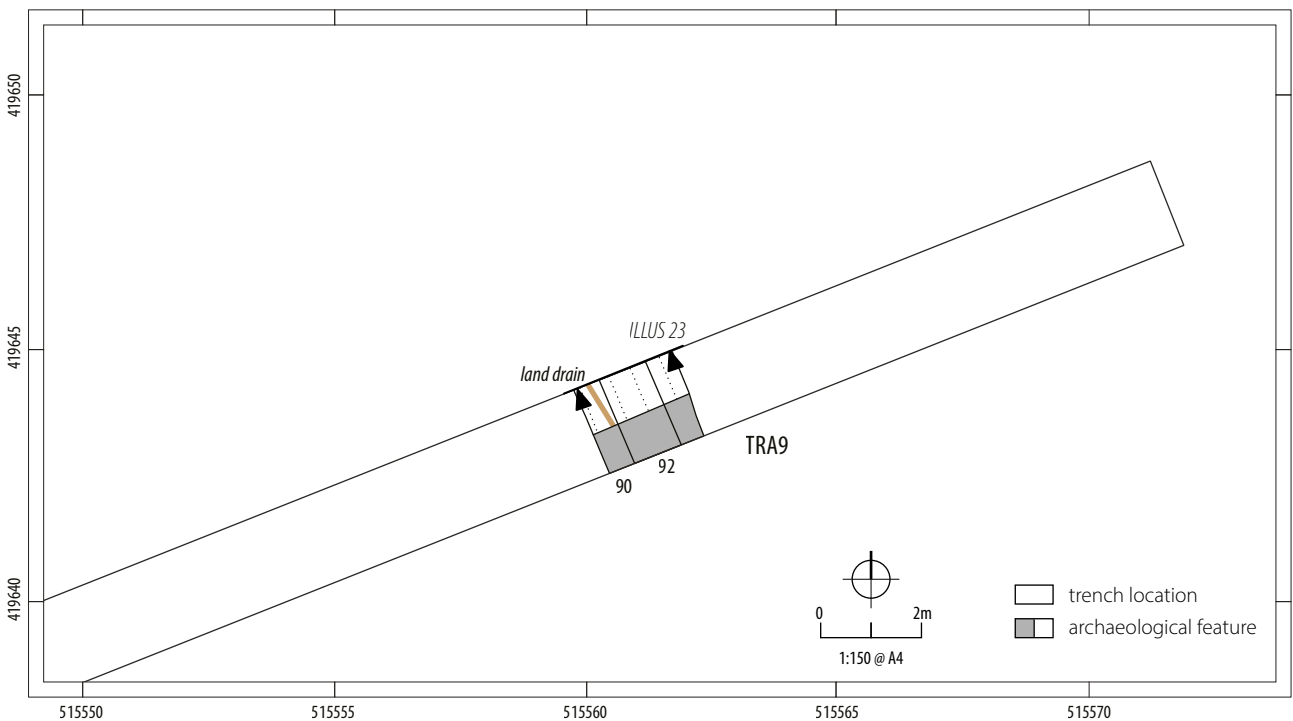
Trench 7 was located at the north of Area A and was orientated east/west. It measured 50m x 1.80m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.35m. It aimed to investigate the possible continuation of trackway ditches from the south.

The geological horizon a mid yellow-brown silty clay with frequent small stones, chalk and flint was encountered at 0.23m BGL.

Four similar north/south aligned linear cut features [70], [72], [74] and [76] were observed, they were all 0.60m in width. Cut [70] was excavated and found to be only 0.06m deep, the fill (71) contained plastic, and these are interpreted as being of modern origin.

The trench also contained a land drain, and a curvilinear cut feature [78] that measured 0.40m wide and 0.30m deep. It had a v-shaped profile. The fill (79) was a mid-greyish brown silty clay rich in charcoal and with moderate inclusions of small angular stones (<3cm), it contained pottery of possible pre-historic date. None of the trackway ditches appear to continue into this trench.

The subsoil was encountered at 0.06m BGL and was 0.23m in depth. The topsoil was 0.06m in depth (Illus19–22).



ILLUS 22 Archaeological features in Trench A9 **ILLUS 23** North-west facing section of ditch 90 in Trench A9

ILLUS 24 Photo of ditch 90 ILLUS 25 Photo of Trench A9



Trench A8

Trench A8 was located southeast of A7 in the northeast of Area A and was orientated northeast/southwest. This trench measured 50m x 1.80m wide, with a maximum depth of 0.45m. This trench aimed to investigate linear anomalies identified in a previous geophysical survey although the most recent survey indicated an area of magnetic disturbance.

The geological horizon, the same as in A7, was encountered at 0.30m BGL. This was overlain by 0.20m of subsoil and 0.10m of topsoil.

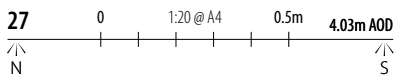
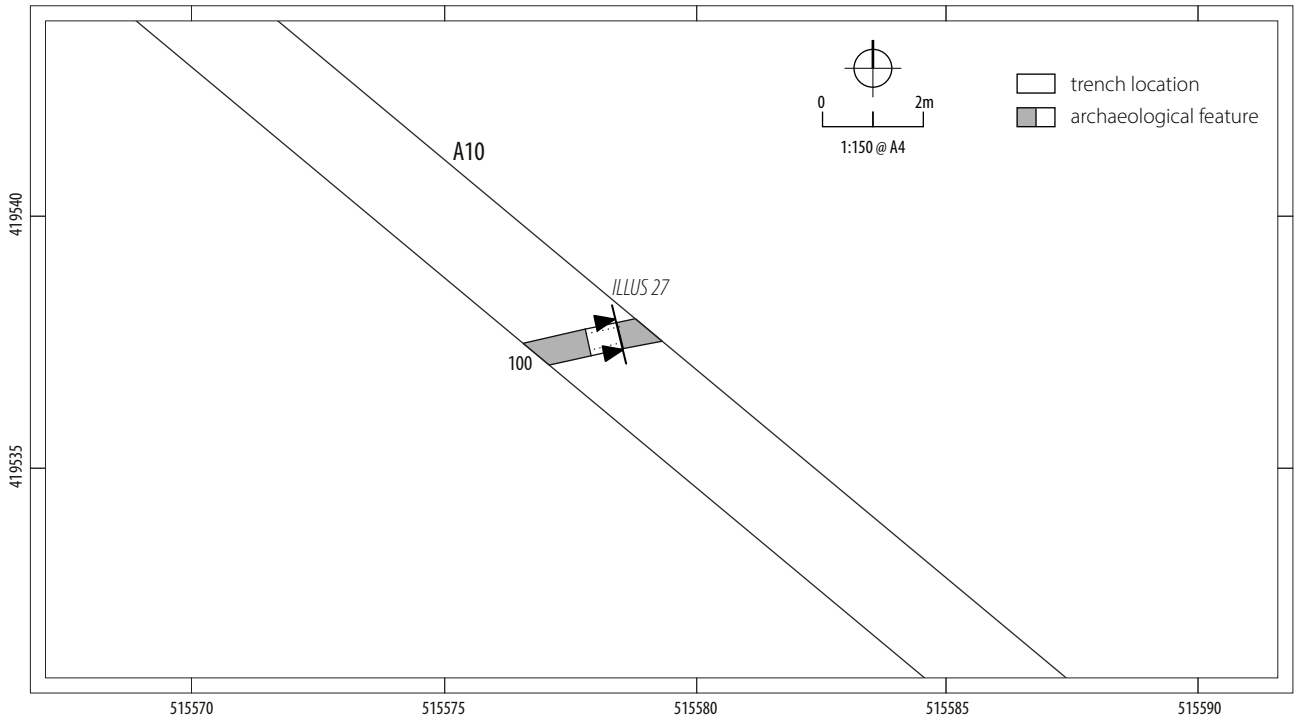
The trench contained six field drains on a north/south alignment and was archaeologically sterile (Illus 4).

Trench A9

Trench A9 was located south of A8 and north of A3 to test an apparently blank area within the geophysical survey, it was orientated east/west. It measured 50m x 1.80m wide and a maximum depth of 0.43m.

The geological horizon the same as the above trenches was encountered at 0.29m BGL, this was overlain by 0.20m of subsoil and 0.09m of topsoil.

A ditch over 2m in width and 0.85m in depth with a u-shaped profile [90] was located towards the western end of this trench and was orientated north/south. This was similar to (and is probably a continuation of) ditch [30]. The fill (91) was greyish brown silty clay and included a fragment of possible Roman glass (Illus 23–26).



ILLUS 26 Archaeological features in Trench A10 **ILLUS 27** South-west facing section of ditch 100 in Trench A10 **ILLUS 28** Photo of Trench A10

Trench A10

This trench was located to the south of Trench A3 and north of A2 and targeted a series of pit-type geophysical anomalies, it was orientated northwest/southeast. It measured 50m x 1.80m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.42m.

The geological horizon a yellow-brown silty clay with frequent small round and subangular stones was encountered at 0.31m BGL. This contained seven field drains and an east/west aligned ditch [100] which was 0.60m wide and 0.17m deep. The ditch had concave sides and a flat base. It was filled with a mid-greyish brown silty clay with charcoal flecks and frequent small angular stones (<5cm). The subsoil was encountered at a depth of 0.12m and was 0.19m in thickness. No pits were identified.

The topsoil was 0.12m thick (Illus 27–29).

Trench A11

Trench 11 was located in the southeast of Area A, south of A2 to test an apparently blank area in the geophysical survey. It was aligned east/west and had to be divided into two sections to avoid a live service visible on the geophysical survey and detected during pre-start scanning of the trench location. The eastern part of this trench measured 25m x 1.80m and had a maximum depth of 0.45m. There was a 5m wide gap before the western part of the trench which measured 33m x 1.80m and a maximum depth of 0.60m.

The geological horizon was encountered at 0.45m BGL in the east of the trench and 0.60m in the west. This was overlain by 0.15m of subsoil, which was overlain by topsoil that varied in thickness from 0.30m in the east of the trench to 0.45m in the west.

The trench was archaeologically sterile (Illus 4).

Trench B1

Trench B1 was located at the north of Area B and was aligned east/west to investigate whether archaeological remains found to the north and west of the site continued into this area. The trench measured 50m x 1.80m with a maximum depth of 0.3m.

The geological horizon, a mid-brown boulder clay was encountered at 0.3m BGL. This was overlain by 0.2m of compaction waste, which was overlain by 0.1m of gravel. A network of field drains was observed within this trench along with two stone kerbs.

The trench was archaeologically sterile (Illus 4).

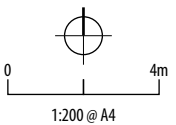
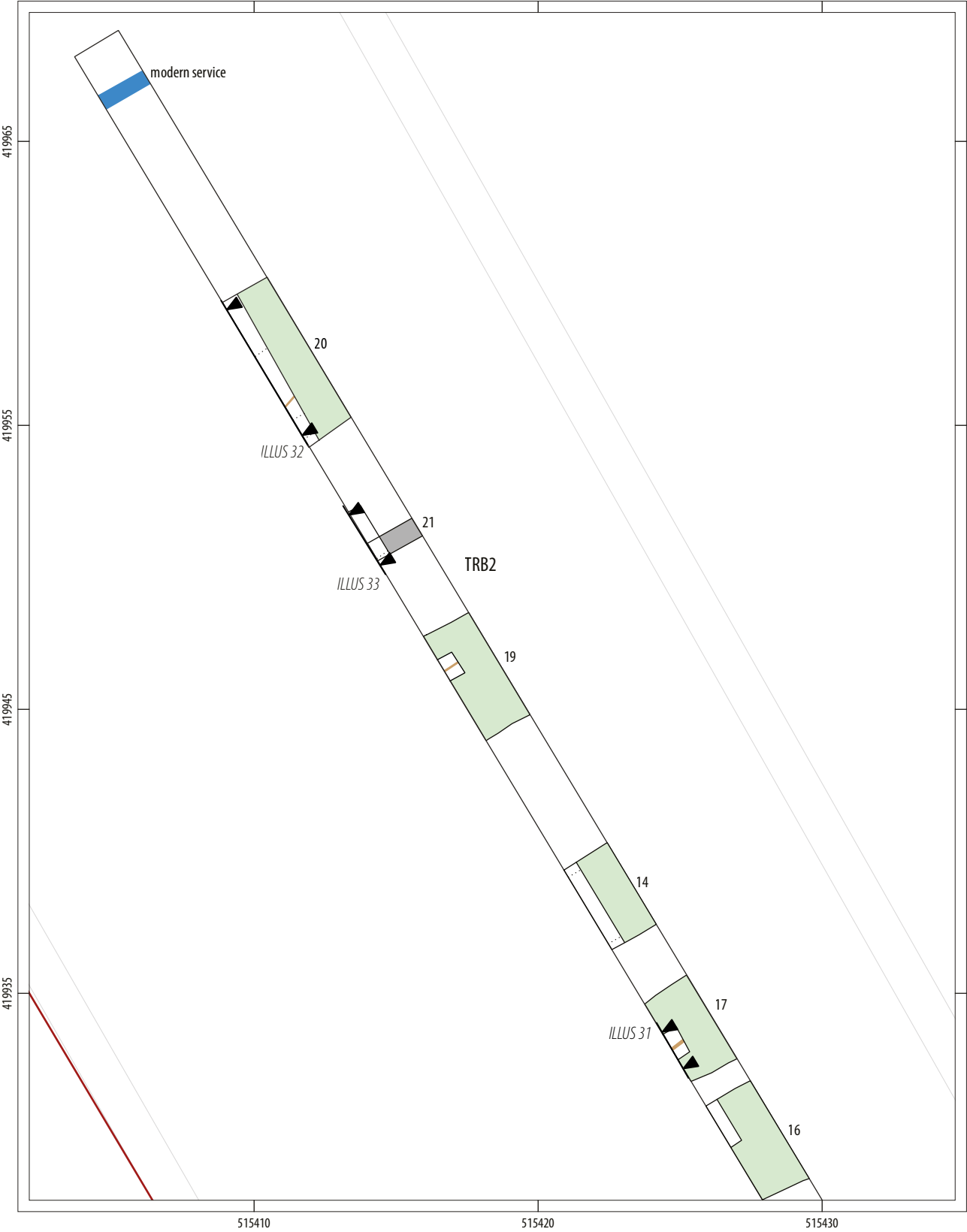
Trench B2

Trench B2 was located in the west of Area B and was orientated north/south to investigate whether archaeological remains found to the north and west of the site continued into this area. It measured 50m x 1.80m wide with a maximum depth of 0.60m.

The geological horizon a brown boulder clay was encountered at c. 0.40m BGL.

This was overlain by a dark grey silty clay buried topsoil 0.2m thick which was overlain by 0.2m type 1 gravel forming hard standing for the current vehicle storage area.

Five furrows of probable medieval date were observed at regular spacing and aligned east/west within the trench. All but one of these contained a modern land-drain. A ditch was also observed within this trench [21] (Illus 30–35).



- development boundary
- trench location
- archaeological feature
- furrow
- land drain

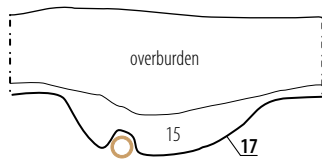
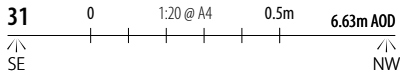
ILLUS 29 Archaeological features in Trench B2



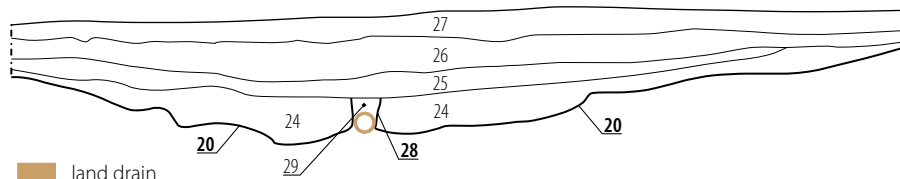
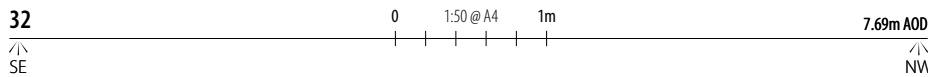
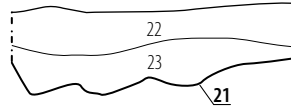
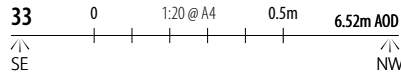
30

ILLUS 30 Photo of furrow 16
ILLUS 31 North-east facing section of furrow 17 in Trench B2
ILLUS 32 North-east facing section of furrow 20 in Trench B2
ILLUS 33 North-east facing section of ditch 21 in Trench B2
ILLUS 34 Photo of Trench B2 looking south

ILLUS 31 North-east facing section of furrow 17 in Trench B2
ILLUS 32 North-east facing section of furrow 20 in Trench B2
ILLUS 33 North-east facing section of ditch 21 in Trench B2
ILLUS 34 Photo of Trench B2 looking south



land drain



land drain



34

6.1 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Laura Bailey

Introduction

This report details the assessment of 5 samples ranging in volume from 30 to 5 litres. The samples were recovered during trial trenching at North Killingholme, Lincolnshire. Hand-collected animal bone was also assessed.

The majority of samples were taken from the fills of ditches which contained fragments of pottery dating to the Romano-British period. Sample <5> was taken from soil within a mid-late 2nd Century pot located in the fill (032) of ditch [030].

The aims of this assessment are to determine the presence and preservation of any environmental remains, and to evaluate their significance and potential for enhancing environmental and economic interpretation of the site.

Method

Samples were processed using a Siraf-style water floatation system. The floating material (flot) was collected using a 250µm mesh and the residue (retent) a 1mm mesh. Both fractions were air-dried, and the heavy residue was sieved at 10mm, 5mm and 1mm and then sorted for the recovery of finds and environmental remains. Once dried, the flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x60.

The sample taken from inside a vessel within deposit (032) was wet sieved for the recovery of plant remains. Wet sieving followed the washover method, with sieve fractions of 1mm and 0.25mm used.

Macro-botanical identifications were carried out with reference to standard catalogues (Cappers et al 2012 and Jacomet 2006) and using modern reference material. Nomenclature for economic plants follows Van Zeist (1984) and for other plant taxa follows Stace (1991). Molluscs were identified with reference to Kerney (1999), with habitat information obtained from Evans (1972). Remains were quantified using a non-linear scale of abundance (Table 2).

Faunal remains were examined by eye or under low magnification and, as far as possible, identified to species and skeletal element, with reference to Schmid (1972) and Hillson (1992) and any marks of butchery were noted. Condition was assessed with reference to Harland et al (2003).

Results

Results of the assessment are presented in Table 2.

Charred plant remains

Cereal

Cereal grain was recovered from one sample taken from the fill (063) of ditch [062]. Two broken and abraded wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were recovered from the feature together with a single, comparatively well-preserved oat (*Avena* sp.) grain.

Wild taxa

A single untransformed goosefoot/orache (*Chenopodium* sp./*Atriplex* sp.) seed was recovered from the fill (032) of ditch [030]. It is likely, given its excellent condition, and the presence of modern roots, that the seed is a recent inclusion.

Wood charcoal

Two fragments of oak (*Quercus* sp.) charcoal were recovered from the fill (063) of ditch [062]. The charcoal was well preserved with only a minimal amount of abrasion or degradation recorded. A single fragment of unabraded, diffuse-porous, non-oak charcoal was recovered from deposit (032), sample 5.

Molluscs

Three of the assessed samples contained mollusc shell. The molluscs recovered from deposits (032) and (063) were in an excellent state of preservation (Table 2). The shell recovered from deposit (032) was very heavily fragmented and for the most part indeterminate. The largest concentration of molluscs was present in the fill (032) of ditch [030].

The mollusc assemblage was small, but diverse with both terrestrial and freshwater species present. *Cepaea hortensis* was one of the most frequently encountered species. This air-breathing land snail is found in a variety of moderately humid sheltered places, such as under ground litter, among grass and herbage, in woods and among rocks and cliffs (Kerney 1999). *Carychium* sp. and *Vallonia excentrica* were also frequently encountered. *Carychium* sp. is commonly found in moist or wet places (Kerney 1999). *Vallonia excentrica* is a species indicative of open country habitats.

The freshwater species *Gyraulus crista* was also present in the fill (032) of ditch [030]. It lives in most kinds of lowland aquatic habitats including weedy ditches and small ponds (Kerney 1999). It is likely that the molluscs were living within or on the sides of the ditches and therefore represent the local conditions in the segments of the ditch from where they were recovered.

Animal bone

A small amount of faunal bone (Number of Identifiable Specimens, NISP = 106, 212.6g) was recovered from site. The number of animal bones is inflated by the comparatively large number of vole bones recovered from the fill (032) of ditch [031]. Though heavily fragmented the bone was comparatively well preserved.

The largest amount of bone was hand-collected from deposit (031). The deposit contained elements of horse (*Equus ferus caballus*) including three incisors and a single molar. A sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*) proximal radius fragment was also present. An indeterminate, fragmented metapodial shaft fragment from a large mammal was also present in the deposit.

Small mammal bone fragments including a fragment of vole mandible, molar, incisors, vertebra and a humerus were recovered from the fill (32) of ditch [031]. Elements of fragmented amphibian (frog/toad) were also recovered from this deposit.

TABLE 2 Archaeobotanical and malacological results and archaeozoological results

CONTEXT		32	61	63	79	32
Sample		1	2	3	4	5
Feature		30	60	62	78	–
Interpretation		Ditch fill	Enclosure ditch	Ditch fill	Enclosure ditch fill	Soil surrounding pot
Date		Roman	Roman	Roman	–	Roman
Sample Vol (l)		24	8	6	8	2
Flot Vol (ml)		5	1	3	2	50
Sufficient for AMS?		N	N	Y	N	Y
Full analysis?		N	N	N	N	N
CHARRED PLANT REMAINS						
CEREAL						
Avena sp.	Oat	–	–	0	–	–
Triticum sp.	Wheat indeterminate	–	–	0	–	–
UNCHARRED PLANT REMAINS						
Chenopodium sp./Atriplex sp.	Goosefoot/Orache	0	–	–	–	–
CHARCOAL						
Charcoal >4mm	Qty	–	–	0	–	0
Charcoal <4mm	Qty	–	–	–	–	–
Charcoal	Max size (mm)	–	–	10	–	7
Oak		–	–	Y	–	–
Non-oak		–	–	0	–	0
Roundwood		–	–	–	–	–
BONE						
Burnt bone fragment		–	–	–	–	0
Bone (fragments)		71	1	–	–	–
MOLLUSCS						
TERRESTRIAL						
Cepaea hortensis		F	–	–	–	0
Carychium sp.		F	–	0	–	–
Cochlicopa sp.		0	–	–	–	–
Oxychilus sp.		0	–	–	–	–
Vertigo pygmaea		0	–	–	–	–
Vallonia excentrica		F	–	–	–	0
FRESHWATER						
Gyraulus crista		0	–	–	–	0
OTHER						
Modern roots (as % of whole flot)		20	50	50	50	–
Insect remains		–	0	–	–	–

Scale of abundance: R = rare (0–5), O = occasional (6–15), F = frequent (16–50), A = abundant (51–200), D = Dominant (>200)

Charcoal: fragments >4mm in all dimensions may be sufficient for identification and AMS dating

Fish bone

Three fragments of very heavily fragmented fish bone were recovered from deposit (032). It is possible that they may have been part of the natural strata.

Burnt bone

A single, small (5mm, <0.1g) fragment of light blue-grey burnt bone was recovered from deposit (032). The fragment appears to be mammalian but the species or particular bone cannot be determined.

Scientific dating potential of the remains

The dating potential of the remains will be dependent on the nature of the research questions posed. Two samples contained material suitable for AMS (Accelerated Mass Spectrometry) dating (Table 2). The most appropriate component for dating from deposit (063) would be the cereal grain. Although the charcoal from this deposit is of a suitable size for AMS dating, it is of oak and therefore it is recommended that it is avoided due to the potential of the 'old-wood' effect. The non-oak charcoal recovered from deposit (032) is of a suitable size for radiocarbon dating, but dating must be done with caution given the paucity of material recovered from this feature, it is likely that the charcoal is intrusive. Animal bone, particularly the elements of horse, recovered from deposit (031) may also be suitable for dating.

Discussion

The environmental assemblage offers some information on the local environment and activity in the area. The presence of amphibian bone and freshwater molluscs within ditch [030] suggests that the ditch remained open for some time, allowing water to gather and perhaps amphibians to inhabit the feature. It is likely that the vole may have become trapped in the water-filled feature and was later buried beneath depositional layers. cursory assessment indicates that there was no evidence of modification of the vertebrates. Therefore, it is likely that the mollusc, vole and amphibian bone simply represent an open and wet environment prior to backfilling.

Remains of horse and sheep were recovered on site suggesting that domestic mammals were utilised on site. The bones recovered were low (teeth) and middle utility (radius) index bones but it is not possible to say, from the small number of bones recovered, whether the site is likely to have been a producer or consumer site.

The presence of cereal grain suggests that it was present locally, but the small amount recovered indicates only incidental incorporation into the features, perhaps by wind-scattering, rather than primary deposition.

Summary

The North Killingholme assemblage contained a small amount of cereal grains including wheat and a single oat. The low density of material limits the scope with which on site activities and past economy can be inferred.

Elements of both wild and domestic animals were recovered. Wild mammals including vole and frog were recovered from ditch [030]. Elements of horse and sheep were recovered from deposit (031).

Recommendations for further environmental research

It is unlikely that further analysis would provide any additional information of significance. A summary of this assessment should be included in any future publications of data from this site.

6.2 FINDS

Sara Machin, Rebecca Devaney & Julie Franklin

The finds assemblage numbered 82 sherds (1645g) of Roman pottery, one glass find, two lithics and 2g of industrial waste. These were found in five separate features across four trenches. The Roman period is represented with evidence of some prehistoric activity. The finds are summarised by feature in Table 3 and a complete catalogue is given at the end. Dating is for finds in the fills of these features and does not necessarily date the features; small assemblages should be used with particular caution for dating purposes

Methodology

The report includes both hand-collected finds and those from sample retents. The finds were collected, processed and packaged for long term storage in accordance with professional guidelines (ClfA 2014c; Watkinson & Neal 1998). The finds were each assessed and recorded by appropriate specialists. The resultant data were

TABLE 3 Summary of finds assemblage by feature with spot dating

TR	FEATURETYPE	FEATURE NO	POTTERY (ROM)		LITHICS		GLASS		IND WASTE	Spot date
			QTY	WEIGHT (G)	QTY	WEIGHT (G)	QTY	WEIGHT (G)	WEIGHT (G)	
A3	ditch	30	79	1605	–	–	–	–	–	2nd–4th
A6	ditch	60	3	40	1	1	–	–	<0.5	Rom
A6	slot	62	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	?
A7	slot	78	–	–	1	<0.5	–	–	<0.5	?PH
A9	ditch	90	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	?Rom
Total	–	–	82	1645	2	1	1	3	2	–

then drawn together into one MS Access database. A copy of this data is given in Appendix 2.

The pottery was examined visually, using x20 magnification where necessary. It was recorded according to standards set out by specialist bodies. All pottery has been assigned to local fabric series (CLAU – Darling & Precious 2014) along with corresponding National Roman Fabric Reference Collection codes (Tomber & Dore 1998) where available.

Roman pottery

The pottery assemblage numbered 76 sherds with a total weight of 1641g, along with 4g (6 sherds) of unidentified crumbs of pottery. These were found in just two contexts across two separate trenches (Table 4).

TABLE 4 Roman pottery type series

CLAU FABRIC CODE	FABRIC	NRFC FABRIC CODE	DATING	QTY	WGT (G)
REDUCED					
	Lincoln Market Rasen Fine Reduced ware	LMR FR	2nd	13	463
GREY	Miscellaneous greywares	-	1st-4th	51	881
SHELLY					
IASH	Native tradition shell-tempered wares	-	LIA-MR	11	279
SPECIALIST					
MOMH	Mancetter Hartshill mortaria	MAH WH	2nd – 4th	1	18
Total	–	–	–	76	1641

The mean sherd weight for the assemblage is high at 21.6g with much of the material being unabraded, exhibiting fresh breaks, suggesting it has moved little since its original discard.

Of the assemblage, three sherds (40g) were recovered from ditch [60]. This comprised two undiagnostic body sherds in GREY and the only sherd of a specialist ware in the assemblage. This is a small rim sherd of a Mancetter-Hartshill wall-sided mortarium with a single groove below the rim.

The remainder of the pottery assemblage was recovered from ditch [30]. Here the assemblage is dominated by grey wares (GREY) which includes fragments of two vessels of similar form in differing fabrics. Both are tall necked bowls with carination to the girth and a pedestal base, bowl B334 (Darling & Precious 2014, Fig118, 1157-1162). One example is in a dark grey fabric with lighter surfaces. These 14 sherds (306g) consist of the pedestal base and body sherds showing evidence of carination at the girth. The other vessel comprised 13 sherds (463g). This is in Lincoln Market Rasen Fine Reduced ware, a fine black fabric with a well-defined banding of grey-brown margins. The rim sherds represent 54% of the rim of 140mm diameter along

with body sherds, again evidencing the carination at the girth. The foot of the pedestal base is complete but has become detached from the lower portion of the vessel. Excavations at Market Rasen show this form to be the dominant product from early to mid-2nd century (Darling forthcoming). At Lincoln, form B334 occur most commonly in mid- to late 2nd century. The form is a chronological marker for Hadrianic to Antonine assemblages in Lincolnshire but may have arrived in the late 1st-early 2nd century (Darling & Precious 2014, 136). The other B334 vessels and other greywares are likely to derive from other local production centres.

This assemblage also includes 11 sherds (279g) of native tradition shell-tempered pottery (IASH) which is found in Lincolnshire from the late Iron Age into the mid-2nd century. Context (31) included a rim sherd of large storage vessel form 71.716 (Darling & Precious 2014, 92).

Glass

A single sherd (3g) of glass was recovered from the base of ditch [090]. It is transparent pale blue in colour and appears to derive from a straight-sided cylindrical bottle. It may be of Roman or modern date.

Lithics

A single chip and a single piece of burnt unworked flint were recovered from separate contexts at North Killingholm. The chip, from context (79), is a perfect mini flake, that may have become detached during knapping. It has retained cortex on its distal end. The piece of burnt unworked flint, from context (61), is moderately burnt exhibiting a reddish discolouration and a lenticular surface. It could have been the subject of burning at any point in the past.

Industrial waste

A small collection of slag spheres (0.9g) were recovered during sample processing from ditch [060], and slots [062] and [078]. A small fragment of vesicular slag was also recovered during sample processing from slot [62]. These derive from ironworking and suggest this activity may have been undertaken in the general area.

Discussion

The lithics examined are typologically, technologically, and chronologically undiagnostic.

The main period of activity identified is Romano-British with the focus of activity shown to be from the 2nd century onwards. The earliest pottery is potentially late Iron Age to mid-Roman in date, though there is no proof of pre-conquest occupation. There is also no evidence of continued occupation into the post-Roman period. Much of the pottery exhibits minimal abrasion, demonstrating little post-depositional disturbance.

Recommendations for further work

Further detailed analysis of the greyware fabrics may allow some of the vessels to be assigned to a local production centre with potential Swanpool and Lincoln racecourse products noted in the finds

catalogue. This assemblage should be retained and integrated with any future excavated material to be assessed as whole.

The glass sherd should be examined by a specialist in Roman glass to establish whether it may be of Roman date or not. However, as it is small and featureless it is of limited diagnostic value beyond this.

Recommendations for archive

The Roman pottery assemblage and glass find should be retained. The other finds are of little further archaeological value and could be discarded. The archive has been prepared in accordance with professional standards (AAF 2011) and the specific requirements of the appropriate museum.

7 DISCUSSION

Within the 13 trenches which were set out, five contained remains of archaeological interest.

Trench B2 contained five furrows (medieval ploughing features) which were filled with topsoil (Illus 2), otherwise this area contained none of the "buried soils" identified in the previous evaluation and the existing hard standing was directly over the natural strata. These furrows are not considered to be of great archaeological importance.

Trench A3 had a substantial Romano-British ditch containing pottery which continued northwards into Trench A9. Trenches A6, A7 and A10 contained other undated ditches probably representing enclosures. The comparative size of the ditch in A3 and A9 suggests that this was a major enclosure with the smaller ditches representing possible subdivisions.

The top of the archaeological horizon was encountered at around 30cm below current ground level in all trenches where it was encountered; although this varied from 0.23m to 0.50m, being generally shallower in the north of the site than the south. In addition Trench A6 contained the remains of the trackway leading to the site of a WWII barrage balloon that was located to the north of the site and was visible on the surface.

The archaeological evidence from this trial trenching is consistent with the proximity of a known Romano-British settlement site to the north and west of Area B. No evidence of structural remains (post-holes, hearths etc) was encountered during the evaluation and it is likely that any further settlement remains lie outside of the evaluated areas.

The archaeology of the proposed development area has the potential to inform the regional research agenda for the Roman period, in particular it may answer the following questions¹:

- › How did the [Roman] Conquest impact upon rural settlements and landscapes?
- › How and why did settlement forms and building traditions vary within the region and over time?
- › How did rural settlements relate to each other?
- › What patterns can be discerned in the location of settlements in the landscape?
- › How may studies of the production, movement and consumption of pottery contribute to understanding the regional economy?

The proposed development comprises the construction of a bridge between Area A and Area B, and creation of new hard standing across both areas including drainage and lighting. This will require topsoil stripping / removal of existing hard standing to a depth of approximately 0.30m across the site with deeper excavation for the drains, lighting pillars and bridge abutments.

7.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RISK

The trial trenching has identified the presence of archaeological remains at the site. These aren't considered to be so important to warrant refusal of planning permission or changes to the design of the proposed development to preserve the remains in situ.

8 CONCLUSION

The evaluation programme has demonstrated that the settlement remains previously found to the north of the site are unlikely to extend into the proposed development area. The activity present in the west of the site is likely to represent the edges of another area of late prehistoric and Romano-British settlement similar to that found to the north in 2016. The proximity of these two sites suggest that similar remains may have been present in Area B beneath the areas currently used for car storage, although archaeological features in this area are likely to have been truncated by topsoil stripping for the current hard standing within Area B and by the former gas works within this part of the site.

The aims and objectives of the evaluation have been met. The geophysical survey results have been confirmed and expanded upon.

The remains identified in the evaluation are not considered so important as to warrant refusal of the planning application or preservation in situ.

¹ <https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/researchframeworks/eastmidlands/wiki/Roman>

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10 APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 ARCHIVE REGISTERS

Appendix 1.1 Context register

CONTEXT	TYPE	BASIC INTERPRETATION	PARENT CXT NO	INITIALS	DATE	CONTEXT	TYPE	BASIC INTERPRETATION	PARENT CXT NO	INITIALS	DATE
11				KC	02.06.27	35	cut	ditch		GM	10.06.26
12	fill	fill of 16		GM	02.06.27	36	fill	ditch fill		GM	10.06.27
13	fill	fill of 14		GM	02.06.27	60	cut	enclosure ditch		RC	11.06.21
14	cut	furrow		GM	02.06.27	61	fill	fill of ditch 60		RC	11.06.22
15	fill	fill of 17		GM	02.06.27	62	cut	slot		RC	11.06.23
16	cut	cut for furrow		GM	02.06.27	63	fill	fill of slot 62		RC	11.06.24
17	cut	cut for furrow		GM	02.06.27	64	layer	trackway		RC	11.06.25
18	fill	fill of 19		GM	02.06.27	70	cut	slot		RC	11.06.21
19	cut	cut for furrow		GM	02.06.27	71	fill	slot		RC	11.06.22
20	cut	cut of furrow		KC	02.06.21	72	cut	slot		RC	11.06.23
21	cut	cut of possible ditch		GM	02.06.22	73	fill	slot		RC	11.06.24
22	fill	fill of ditch 21		GM	02.06.23	74	cut	slot		RC	11.06.25
23	fill	fill of ditch 21		GM	02.06.24	75	fill	slot		RC	11.06.26
24	fill	lower fill of 20	20	KC	02.06.25	76	cut	slot		RC	11.06.27
25	fill	above 24	20	KC	02.06.26	77	fill	slot		RC	11.06.28
26	fill	above 25	20	KC	02.06.27	78	cut	slot		RC	11.06.29
27	fill	above 26	20	KC	02.06.28	79	fill	slot		RC	11.06.30
28	cut	cut of field drain		KC	02.06.29	90	cut	ditch		DD	12.06.21
29	fill	fill of 28		KC	02.06.30	91	fill	fill of ditch 90		DD	12.06.22
30	cut	ditch		GM	10.06.21	92	cut	ditch		DD	12.06.23
31	fill	fill of 30		GM	10.06.22	93	fill	fill of ditch 92		DD	12.06.24
32	fill	basal fill of 30		GM	10.06.23	100	cut	ditch		DD	12.06.25
33	cut	land drain		GM	10.06.24	101	fill	fill of ditch 100		DD	12.06.26
34	fill	fill of ditch 35		GM	10.06.25						

Appendix 1.2 Sample register

SAMPLE NO	BUCKETS	VOLUME	% OF CONTEXT	FILL / DEPOSIT NO	NOTES	INITIALS	DATE
1	3	30L	20	32	Back fill of ditch 30, high concentration of snail shell. Heavy clay	GM	11/6/21
2	1	10L	20	61	Heavy clay. Fill of enclosure ditch 60	RC	11/6/21
3	1	20L	20	63	Slot 62. Heavy clay	RC	11/6/21
4	1	10L	10	79	Gully 78. Heavy clay	RC	11/6/21
5	1	>5L	>5	32	Possible pot burial within ditch 30	GM	12/3/21

APPENDIX 2 FINDS CATALOGUE

TR	CONTEXT	FEATURE TYPE	CUT NO	SAMPLE	QTY	WEIGHT (G)	MATERIAL	OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	SPOT DATE	PERIOD
A3	31	ditch	30	—	1	38	Pottery (Rom)	GREY	plain rimmed dish copying BB1 form; EVE 0.15; diameter 160mm; common product of Lincoln racecourse; mid–late 3rd century	mid–late 3rd	Rom
A3	31	ditch	30	—	15	109	Pottery (Rom)	GREY	undiagnostic body sherds	Rom	Rom
A3	31	ditch	30	—	3	9	Pottery (Rom)	GREY	small rim sherds of finer vessels, possible beakers	Rom	Rom
A3	31	ditch	30	—	8	245	Pottery (Rom)	IASH	body sherds and large rim sherd of coarse shell tempered pottery; late Iron Age fabric continuing into the mid–Roman period; ?handmade	LIA–MR	Rom
A3	31	ditch	30	—	2	77	Pottery (Rom)	GREY	globular jar with curved rim; common Swanpool product; dark grey core with light grey surfaces akin to Swanpool fabrics;	mid–late 2nd–4th	Rom
A3	31	ditch	30	—	1	41	Pottery (Rom)	GREY	globular jar with curved rim; common Swanpool product; dark grey core with light grey surfaces akin to Swanpool fabrics;	mid–late 2nd–4th	Rom
A3	31	ditch	30	—	11	130	Pottery (Rom)	GREY	everted rim and body sherds in dark grey core with light grey margins and dark grey surfaces; akin to Rookery Lane fabric;	Rom	Rom
A3	32	ditch	30	1	6	4	Pottery (Rom)	CRUMB	very small crumbs of unidentified Roman pottery	Rom	Rom
A3	32	ditch	30	—	13	463	Pottery (Rom)	LMH FR	tall necked bowl with carination to girth and pedestal base (Darling & Precious Fig. 118, 1157–1162); footing detached from base, complete lower portion of vessel, some upper sherds representing EVE: 0.54 of 140mm diameter rim; potential Market Rasen pro	2nd	Rom
A3	32	ditch	30	—	1	140	Pottery (Rom)	GREY	majority of the base of a greyware jar; otherwise undiagnostic;	Rom	Rom
A3	32	ditch	30	—	1	15	Pottery (Rom)	IASH	body sherd of coarse shell tempered ware	LIA–MR	LIA–Rom
A3	32	ditch	30	—	2	19	Pottery (Rom)	CASH	body sherds of finer Romano British shell tempered wares	Rom	Rom
A3	32	ditch	30	—	1	9	Pottery (Rom)	GREY	small body sherd with evidence of rusticated decoration; undiagnostic in terms of form;	early–mid 2nd	Rom
A3	32	ditch	30	—	14	306	Pottery (Rom)	GREY	pedestal base with lower portion of body and evidence of carination to girth; dark grey core with lighter surfaces; similar form to other vessel in this context but different fabric;	mid–late 2nd	Rom
A6	61	ditch	60	2	—	—	Industrial waste	Slag spheres	magnetised gravels with some slag spheres identified	?	?
A6	61	ditch	60	—	1	1	Lithic	Burnt unworked	Moderately burnt, reddish discolouration and lenticular surface not white and crazed	?	?
A6	61	ditch	60	—	1	14	Pottery (Rom)	GREY	body sherd; undiagnostic;	Rom	Rom
A6	61	ditch	60	—	1	18	Pottery (Rom)	MOMH	Mancetter Hartshill – rim sherd of wall–sided mortaria; single groove below rim;	Rom	Rom
A6	61	ditch	60	2	1	8	Pottery (Rom)	GREY	body sherd; undiagnostic;	Rom	Rom
A6	63	slot	62	3	—	—	Industrial waste	Slag spheres	magnetised gravels with some slag spheres identified	?	?
A6	63	slot	62	3	—	2	Industrial waste	Slag	small fragment of vesicular slag	?	?
A7	79	slot	78	4	—	—	Industrial waste	Slag spheres	magnetised gravels with some slag spheres identified	?	?
A7	79	slot	78	4	1	—	Lithic	Flake	Tiny mini flake, distal trimming; uncorticated; Fresh;	PH	PH
A9	91	ditch	90	—	1	3	Glass	Bottle	pale blue glass from straight–sided bottle, appears mould–made	Rom/Mod	?

APPENDIX 3 OASIS SUMMARY

OASIS ID (UID) headland1-501876

Project Name	Archaeological Trial Trenching at North Killingholme
Activity type	Trial Trench
Project Identifier(s)	P21-160 NKTT21
Planning Id	PA/2020/1483
Reason For Investigation Planning:	Between application and determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd
Project Dates	01-Jun-2021 - 12-Jun-2021
Location	North Killingholme, North Killingholme, CP, North Lincolnshire, England, NGR : TA 15488 19698, LL : 53.661028, -0.253767, 12 Fig : 515488, 419698
Administrative Areas	Country : England, County : Lincolnshire, District : North Lincolnshire, Parish : North Killingholme
Project Methodology	Thirteen 50m x 1.80m trenches were excavated



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