

# Humber Field Archaeology

*Archaeological Consultants and Contractors*



## **ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION, INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING**

**SOUTH FERRIBY – HORKSTOW – BONBY – WORLABY  
11KV OVERHEAD LINE REBUILD NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE**

**APRIL 2016 – MAY 2017**

**Humber Field Archaeology Report no. 2033**

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D. P. Rawson, November 2017

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## Summary

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A programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording was undertaken by Humber Field Archaeology (HFA) during groundwork associated with the refurbishment of the 11KV overhead lines between South Ferriby (SE 9852 2042) and Worlaby (SE 0106 1375).

Field walking of the route of line refurbishment yielded relatively few finds as many fields were already in crop. However, one field adjacent to Saxby All Saints and immediately south of North Carr Lane produced a number of pottery sherds of late 3rd- or 4th-century date. The field is known to contain thus far undated crop marks indicating an enclosure and trackway (MLS21075).

At the western end of a cable trench excavated along the south side of Bonby Lane a number of possible features were identified. The field to the north of Bonby Lane has been identified as containing Romano-British enclosures (MLS22697).

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## 1. Introduction

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This report presents the results of a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording undertaken by Humber Field Archaeology (HFA), on behalf of Northern Powergrid (Yorkshire) plc, during groundwork associated with the refurbishment of the 11KV overhead lines between South Ferriby (SE 9852 2042) and Worlaby (SE 0106 1375) (Figure 1).

Site Code:	WB2014.009
National Grid References:	SE 9852 2042 – SE 0106 1375
Museum References:	HKAR, WORAO, BYAQ, SZAD, SFBI

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## 2. Planning Background

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Northern Powergrid (Yorkshire) Plc consulted with North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record Office (NLHER) over their proposal to refurbish the overhead lines in this area and NLHER recommended that a programme of archaeological observation, assessment and recording be maintained during the work to enable the proper recording of any archaeological features, deposits or artefacts that may be disturbed.

Humber Field Archaeology was appointed by Northern Powergrid (Yorkshire) plc to undertake this work in accordance with the procedures set out below.

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## 3. Archaeological Background

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The overhead lines refurbishment runs through a major archaeological landscape containing heritage assets of national, regional and local importance dating from the prehistoric, Roman and later periods. The data is restricted to sites identified within a 50m buffer either side of the proposed route.

The route starts to the south of The Grange, South Ferriby and runs in a southerly direction across arable fields through a cromark complex (MLS19394, associated events ELS3236, ELS569, ELS570, ELS2740, ELS3848) identified as a Romano-British 'Ladder' settlement covering an area of 300m by 100m to the west of Prospect Villas. Roman pottery (MLS19430, associated events ELS569, ELS3848) was recovered during field walking in 1997. A further cropmark complex (MLS7210, associated events ELS815, ELS3234, ELS2804, ELS2497, ELS2740, ELS3848) identified as Romano-British settlement remains is located in the area to the southwest of Field House Farm. Finds of both Roman (MLS20417 associated events ELS2473, ELS3848) and medieval (MLS20416, associated events ELS2473, ELS3848) date have been recovered from this area. A spur runs east from the main line to Field House Farm.

Continuing south, medieval and post medieval artefacts have been recovered from Warren Field (MLS10339, associated events ELS3848). The route then passes Hall Farm, Horkstow and Horkstow Hall, the location of the Scheduled Monument of

Horkstow Roman Villa and its associated cropmarks (MLS1652, associated events ELS815, ELS3196, ELS3236, ELS24, ELS2759, ELS2497, ELS3349, ELS2420, ELS3848). A spur runs east from the main line rebuild into the scheduled area to Horkstow Hall (MLS8602, associated events ELS3848) which is a grade II\* listed structure built in 1776. Other listed structures in the immediate vicinity are (MLS8603, associated events ELS3848) grade II listed gate piers and flanking walls to the front of the Hall, (MLS8604 associated events ELS3848) grade II listed 1 and 2 Hall Farm Cottages originally an 18th century farm house. The site of a former stable block and later fold yard (MLS20342, associated events ELS2420, ELS3848) also lies in this area.

Continuing south from Hall Farm the line runs down the west side of the village of Horkstow crossing cropmark complex (MLS22577, associated events ELS3857, ELS3893). These cropmarks are on a different alignment to those associated with the Romano-British settlement cropmarks and may be earlier, perhaps Iron Age in date. The route then crosses cropmarks identified as part of the medieval village (MLS9624, associated events ELS931, ELS783, ELS786, ELS3236, ELS2204, ELS3848, ELS3893) north of Carr Lane. To the south of Carr Lane the route passes to the west of the Scheduled Monument of the Jacobean House and Gardens (MLS1645, associated events MLS783, ELS3236, ELS2287, ELS3398, ELS3848, ELS3893), built in the early 17th century. A short spur runs to Wold Cottage skirting the southern edge of the scheduled monument.

To the west of Grange Farm the route crosses a complex of three possibly Bronze Age ring ditches (MLS1662 associated events ELS910, ELS3236, ELS3848).

The route of the line continues south crossing North Carr Lane adjacent to Council Villas skirting the edge of the conservation area. The field immediately south of North Carr Lane contains an undated cropmark complex (MLS21075 associated events ELS3228, ELS3848). Immediately east of the line here is a medieval moated site to the south of Manor Farm (MLS1351, associated events ELS3848).

The route stops at the northern edge of Saxby Hall Grounds (MLS21508, associated events ELS3848), then restarts at the southern edge of the grounds on Park Lane heading southeast across Bonby Ings towards Bonby passing close to a Roman cropmark complex (MLS9784, associated events ELS916, ELS3236, ELS3345, ELS3848, ELS3766) crossing a field containing Iron Age and Roman artefacts (MLS21340, associated events ELS3346, ELS3848). It then crosses Iron Age/Roman cropmark complex (MLS19688, associated events ELS3236, 3848), post medieval ornamental pond (MLS19687, associated events ELS3236, 3848) and field boundary or drainage ditches (MLS20830, associated events ELS3228, ELS3848) before crossing Carr Lane, Bonby and traces of the shrunken medieval village (MLS9547, associated events ELS3236, ELS3848, ELS3950). Just to the east of the route is a WWII crash site of a JU88 (MLS21710,). The route then crosses further cropmarks indicating occupation in the Iron Age and Roman periods (MLS19684, MLS19685 and MLS19686, associated events ELS3236, ELS3848) with artefacts dating from the Bronze Age (MLS21345, associated events ELS3352, ELS3848), Roman (MLS19714, associated events ELS1453, ELS2086, ELS3352, ELS3848) and medieval (MLS19960, associated events ELS2086, ELS3352, ELS3848) periods. Remnants of the medieval open field system and ridge and furrow (MLS21278,

associated events ELS2729) and artefacts (MLS19674, associated events ELS1351 ) are recorded to the southwest and south of 'Rosedale', Bonby respectively. Romano-British pottery was found near the Bonby catchwater drain (MLS21347, associated events ELS3355).

The route continues southeast to terminate a Carr Lane Worlaby, with a spur running to Worlaby House Farm. Cropmarks of a possible enclosure (MLS15180, associated events ELS3232) have been identified in the field north of Carr Lane, Worlaby, to the north of Castle Farm.

A section of line rebuild runs east from Hall Farm, Horkstow close to Horkstow Road past Manor Wold Farm to North Wold Farm crossing the line of Middlegate Prehistoric Trackway (MLS20002, associated events ELS3271, ELS3848, ELS3950). To the east of the trackway and on the south side of Horkstow Road a roman coin was discovered (MLS1651, associated events ELS3271, ELS3848). To the west of North Wold Farm is (MLS18417, associated events ELS766, ELS3233, ELS3271, ELS3848) a section of the overhead line crosses the line of conjectured Roman trackway (MLS20410, associated events ELS3271, ELS3848). A further section of line runs south to Hall Top Farm across the line of cropmark (MLS21079, associated events ELS3228, ELS3848) identified as a possible undated trackway.

Another major section of the line rebuild runs off the main line to the east, south of Horkstow Grange Farm and adjacent to the grade II listed cartshed/granary (MLS8597, associated events ELS3848), a spur running north around the farm to 'Springfield'. A second spur runs south to 'Manor Top'. Continuing east, the line crosses Middlegate Lane and the line of the line of Middlegate Prehistoric Trackway (MLS20002, associated events ELS3271, ELS3848, ELS3950) close to the site of Saxby Windmill (MLS1870, associated events ELS3271, ELS3848). The line continues in a southeasterly direction to Hall Farm with a spur running from Bennett's Covert to Grange Farm. In the area to the north and west of Hall Farm the line passes the site of a double ditched trackway (MLS20609, associated events ELS2790, ELS3373, ELS3423, ELS3891, ELS3848, ELS3713, ELS3904, ELS3950) of probable Iron Age date which contained Roman pottery and human burials in the upper fill of the southern ditch. From Hall Farm the route heads south past Bonby Waste Solutions, Bonby Lane close to the site of Romano-British enclosures (MLS22697, associated events ELS3952, ELS3969) to Manor Farm where it may cross the line of possible trackway or linear earthwork (MLS20599, associated events ELS2781, ELS3271, ELS3848, ELS3950, ELS3951).

A cable trench is proposed to run along the south side of the lane between Bonby Waste Solutions, located at TA 0158 1640 and the B1206. From the junction the trench runs down the east side of the B1206 to Southwold Farm where in turn west down Wold Lane to the southwest side of the farm. The trench passes the site of five possible sub-rectangular enclosures (MLS20902, associated events ELS3228, ELS3271, ELS3950) west of Bonby Lodge and cuts across the line of 'High Street' Roman Road (MLS15493, associated events ELS3228, ELS3271, ELS3950). Late Mesolithic and Neolithic artefacts have also been found in this area (MLS17890, associated events ELS3271, ELS3891, ELS3950). The trench passed close to the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel (MLS21806, associated events ELS3950), Bonby Lodge

(MLS6962, associated events ELS3271, ELS3891, ELS3950) and WWII searchlight battery (MLS21412, associated events ELS3950).

A further section of line rebuild run northeast from the main line across the B1204 to the north of Guildway Close, Bonby where it runs east to Church Lane crossing cropmarks (MLS20958, associated events ELS3236, ELS3848, ELS3950) possibly dating from the Iron Age, Roman and post medieval periods. Artefacts dating from the prehistoric to the medieval period have been found in this area (MLS19962, MLS19706, associated events ELS1448, ELS2088, ELS3347, ELS3891, ELS3848, ELS3950), (MLS21341 associated events ELS3347, ELS3891, ELS3848, ELS3950) and MLS19708, associated events ELS1448, ELS2088, ELS3347, ELS3271, ELS3891, ELS3848, ELS3950). A further feature (MLS20959, associated events ELS3228, ELS3848, ELS3950) identified as a linear bank lies close to Church Lane. From here the line heads northeast to Middlegate Lane crossing (MLS20002 Middlegate Prehistoric Trackway to then run northwest along the east side of the road to TA 0044 1622 where it terminates.

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## **4. Methodology**

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The work associated with this project was carried out by staff from HFA, in accordance with the archaeological written scheme of investigation produced by HFA, Date: 17th April 2014 and with reference to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. (2014a) Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief.

The scheme of works comprised walking the route of the overhead line rebuild, approximately 18km, collecting any archaeological finds from the surface of each field, investigating spoil upcast during pole replacement for further finds and monitoring the excavation of cable trenches for potential archaeological features. Twenty-three visits were made to the site between the 26th April 2016 and 10th May 2017.

Any exposed areas of subsoil and lower stratigraphic units were examined for archaeological deposits. The excavated dimensions of the foundation trenches were recorded, as were the depth sequences of any exposed stratigraphy. Where archaeological deposits/features were identified, context numbers were assigned and detailed descriptions were made, the features being located using a Trimble GeoExplorer 2008 series hand held GPS unit. A photographic record was maintained.

Archaeological artefacts found during the fieldwork were bagged according to their context, and returned to HFA for further specialist analysis.



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## 5. Results

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Given that the archaeological value of monitoring electricity pole replacement is minimal if only pole hole augering is monitored, it is rather more profitable to field walk the pole alignments with a view to collecting finds, incorporating into this the examination of any upcast from augerings. It should be noted that most replacement poles occupy the holes left by their predecessors.

### **The field walking**

The fields walked are indicated in Figure 2. The weather on the day of the walking was noted as were any crops being grown as this impacted on the amount of ground surface visible. Number of pottery sherds and any other finds are noted below for each field, though this is dealt with in greater detail later (see **6. The Finds**).

#### *Field 1 (Plate 1)*

Weather: Sunny with occasional cloud.

Ground conditions: Dry with ground largely covered by unidentified crop.

Finds: None.

#### *Field 2 (Plate 2)*

Weather: Sunny with occasional cloud.

Ground conditions: Dry. Field had been recently ploughed.

Finds: One sherd of Roman pottery not more precisely dateable.

#### *Field 3 (Plate 3)*

Weather: Sunny with occasional cloud.

Ground conditions: Dry. Field had been recently ploughed.

Finds: One possible worked flint flake.

#### *Field 4 (Plate 4)*

Weather: Sunny with occasional cloud.

Ground conditions: Dry with ground largely covered by unidentified crop.

Finds: None.

#### *Field 5*

Weather: Sunny with occasional cloud.

Ground conditions: Dry. Field had been recently ploughed.

Finds: None.

#### *Field 6 (Plate 5)*

Weather: Sunny with occasional cloud.

Ground conditions: Dry. Field had been recently ploughed.

Finds: None.

*Field 7*

Weather: Sunny with occasional cloud.

Ground conditions: Dry with ground largely covered by unidentified crop.

Finds: None.

*Field 8*

Weather: Sunny with occasional cloud.

Ground conditions: Dry with ground largely covered by unidentified crop.

Finds: None.

*Field 9*

Weather: Sunny with occasional cloud.

Ground conditions: Dry with ground largely covered by unidentified crop.

Finds: None.

*Field 10*

Weather: Sunny with occasional cloud.

Ground conditions: Dry. Field had been recently ploughed.

Finds: None.

*Field 11*

Weather: Sunny with occasional cloud.

Ground conditions: Dry. Pasture.

Finds: None.

*Field 12*

Weather: Sunny with occasional cloud.

Ground conditions: Field not entered. Pasture.

Finds: None.

*Field 13 (Plate 6)*

Weather: Sunny with occasional cloud.

Ground conditions: Dry. Rape crop.

Finds: None.

*Field 14 (Plate 7)*

Weather: Sunny with occasional cloud.

Ground conditions: Dry. Recently planted with unknown crop.

Finds: One sherd of Roman greyware dish, possibly *c.*180-400.

*Field 15*

Weather: Sunny with occasional cloud.  
Ground conditions: Field not entered. Pasture.  
Finds: None.

*Field 16 (Plate 8)*

Weather: Sunny with occasional cloud.  
Ground conditions: Dry. Recently planted with unknown crop.  
Finds: One sherd of pottery jar. Early 10th to early 11th century.

*Field 17*

Weather: Sunny with occasional cloud.  
Ground conditions: Dry. Recently planted with unknown crop.  
Finds: None.

*Field 18*

Weather: Overcast.  
Ground conditions: Dry. Field had been recently ploughed.  
Finds: None.

*Field 19*

Weather: Overcast.  
Ground conditions: Dry with ground largely covered by unidentified crop.  
Finds: None.

*Field 20*

Weather: Overcast.  
Ground conditions: Dry. Field had been recently ploughed.  
Finds: None.

*Field 21*

Weather: Overcast.  
Ground conditions: Dry with ground largely covered by unidentified crop.  
Finds: None.

*Field 22 (Plate 9)*

Weather: Overcast.  
Ground conditions: Dry. Pasture.  
Finds: None.

*Field 23*

Weather: Overcast.

Ground conditions: Dry. Recently planted with unknown crop.

Finds: None.

*Field 24*

Weather: Overcast.

Ground conditions: Dry with ground largely covered by unidentified crop.

Finds: None.

*Field 25*

Weather: Overcast.

Ground conditions: Dry with ground largely covered by unidentified crop.

Finds: None.

*Field 26*

Weather: Overcast.

Ground conditions: Dry with ground largely covered by unidentified crop.

Finds: None.

*Field 27*

Weather: Overcast.

Ground conditions: Dry with ground largely covered by unidentified crop.

Finds: None.

*Field 28 (Plate 10)*

Weather: Sunny with clear sky.

Ground conditions: Dry. Field had been recently ploughed.

Finds: One sherd of Roman rather than Iron Age pottery.

One sherd of Romano-British or later pottery.

*Field 29*

Weather: Overcast.

Ground conditions: Dry with ground largely covered by unidentified crop.

Finds: None.

*Field 30*

Weather: Overcast.

Ground conditions: Dry with ground largely covered by unidentified crop.

Finds: None.

*Field 31*

Weather: Overcast.

Ground conditions: Dry with ground largely covered by unidentified crop.

Finds: None.

*Field 32*

Weather: Overcast.

Ground conditions: Dry. Ground covered with stubble.

Finds: None.

*Field 33*

Weather: Overcast.

Ground conditions: Dry. Ground covered with stubble.

Finds: None.

*Field 34*

Weather: Overcast.

Ground conditions: Dry. Ground covered with stubble.

Finds: None.

*Field 35 (Plate 11)*

Weather: Overcast.

Ground conditions: Dry with ground largely covered by unidentified crop.

Finds: One sherd of Roman pottery not more precisely dateable.

*Field 36 (Plate 12)*

Weather: Overcast.

Ground conditions: Dry. Field had been recently ploughed.

Finds: One sherd of medieval coarseware of the 13th or 14th century.

*Field 37 (Plate 13)*

Weather: Overcast.

Ground conditions: Dry with ground largely covered by unidentified crop.

Finds: Single fragment of modern brick.

*Field 38 (Plate 14)*

Weather: Sunny with clear sky.

Ground conditions: Dry. Field had been recently ploughed.

Finds: One sherd of drinking mug or jug 1475-1550

*Field 39*

Weather: Sunny with clear sky.  
Ground conditions: Dry. Rape crop.  
Finds: None.

*Field 40*

Weather: Sunny with clear sky.  
Ground conditions: Dry. Rape crop.  
Finds: None.

*Field 41 (Plate 15)*

Weather: Sunny with clear sky.  
Ground conditions: Dry with ground largely covered by unidentified crop.  
Finds: Eighteen sherds of Roman pottery, probably largely of the 3rd or 4th century.  
Two sherds of undated pottery.

*Field 42 (Plate 16)*

Weather: Sunny with clear sky.  
Ground conditions: Dry. Ground covered with stubble.  
Finds: None.

*Field 43*

Weather: Sunny with clear sky.  
Ground conditions: Dry. Ground covered with stubble.  
Finds: None.

*Field 44*

Weather: Sunny with clear sky.  
Ground conditions: Dry with ground largely covered by unidentified crop.  
Finds: None.

*Field 45*

Weather: Sunny with clear sky.  
Ground conditions: Dry with ground largely covered by unidentified crop.  
Finds: None.

*Field 46*

Weather: Sunny with clear sky.  
Ground conditions: Dry with ground largely covered by unidentified crop.  
Finds: None.

*Field 47*

Weather: Sunny with occasional cloud.

Ground conditions: Dry with ground largely covered by unidentified crop.

Finds: None.

*Field 48 (Plate 17)*

Weather: Sunny with occasional cloud.

Ground conditions: Dry. Ground largely covered by stubble and substantial areas of lavender.

Finds: None.

*Field 49*

Weather: Sunny with occasional cloud.

Ground conditions: Dry with ground largely covered by unidentified crop.

Finds: None.

*Field 50*

Weather: Sunny with occasional cloud.

Ground conditions: Dry, ground most covered with stubble.

Finds: None.

*Field 51*

Weather: Sunny with occasional cloud.

Ground conditions: Dry with ground largely covered by unidentified crop.

Finds: None.

*Field 52*

Weather: Sunny with occasional cloud.

Ground conditions: Dry with ground largely covered by unidentified crop.

Finds: None.

*Field 53*

Weather: Sunny with occasional cloud.

Ground conditions: Dry with ground largely covered by unidentified crop.

Finds: None.

*Field 54*

Weather: Sunny with occasional cloud.

Ground conditions: Dry with ground largely covered by unidentified crop.

Finds: None.

*Field 55*

Weather: Sunny with clear sky.  
Ground conditions: Dry. Field had been recently ploughed.  
Finds: None.

*Field 56*

Weather: Sunny with clear sky.  
Ground conditions: Dry. Field had been recently ploughed.  
Finds: One clay pipe stem fragment, late 17th or early 18th century.  
One sherd of post-medieval to modern coarseware. Probably c. 19th-century.

*Field 57*

Weather: Sunny with occasional cloud.  
Ground conditions: Dry with ground largely covered by unidentified crop.  
Finds: None.

*Field 58*

Weather: Sunny with occasional cloud.  
Ground conditions: Dry. Except for a strip along the western side of the field the ground was largely covered in an unidentified crop.  
Finds: None.

*Field 59*

Weather: Sunny with occasional cloud.  
Ground conditions: Dry with ground largely covered by unidentified crop.  
Finds: None.

*Field 60*

Weather: Sunny with occasional cloud.  
Ground conditions: Dry with ground largely covered by unidentified crop.  
Finds: None.

*Field 61*

Weather: Sunny with occasional cloud.  
Ground conditions: Dry. Field partly covered in rape crop.  
Finds: None.

*Field 62*

Weather: Sunny, becoming overcast.  
Ground conditions: Dry. Recently planted with unknown crop.  
Finds: None.



## The cable trenches

### Wold Road

The trench (Plate 18) was a little over 200m long excepting the portion that crossed Wold Road to its south side which was not observed (Figure 4). The trench was generally around 0.40m wide and up to 0.90m deep. No archaeological features were observed. Throughout the base of the trench there was a layer at least 0.20m thick of orange-brown sandy clay silt containing very occasional chalk fragments (1002) (Plate 19), Above this there was a layer up to 0.70m thick of dark grey-brown topsoil that again contained very occasional chalk fragments (1001).

### B1206

The trench was over 1.9km long and ran for its entire length along the west side of B1206 (Plates 20 and 21), save where it crossed a short redundant stretch of former roadway near the B1206/A15 junction (Figure 4). The trench was generally around 0.40m wide and up to 0.90m deep. No archaeological features were observed. Generally throughout the base of the trench there was a layer at least 0.30m thick of chalk brush, above which there was a 0.30m thick layer of (1002) and a maximum of 0.30m thick layer of (1001) (Plate 22).

### Bonby Lane

The trench was around 1.2km long and ran for its entire length along the south side of the lane (Figure 4, Plates 23-25). The trench was generally around 0.40m wide and up to 0.90m deep. As with the B1206, throughout the base of the trench there was a layer at least 0.30m thick of chalk brush, above which there was a 0.30m thick layer of (1002) and a maximum of 0.30m thick layer of (1001) (Plate 26).

Five possible features were observed in the westernmost part of the trench (Figure 4). All consisted of discontinuities in the (1003) where the 'fill' was noticeably softer underfoot than the chalk brush was throughout the rest of the trench. Clear cuts and fills were not obvious in the trench profile above. Given the restricted width of the trench it was not possible to produce a photographs to illustrate these features (with the exception of Plate 27 – see below). The first cut [1004] was up to 3.50m wide and with a fill (1005) that was very similar to (1002). The other cuts, [1006] (Plate 27), [1008], [1010] and [1012] were 1.00m, 2.25m, 3.55m and 3.00m wide respectively. The fills (1007), (1009), (1011) and (1013) were again very similar to (1002).

Several other very short lengths of cable trench were also excavated (Figure 2) but these were not monitored by HFA.

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## 6. The Finds

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**Ceramic Material:** *Peter Didsbury MPhil FSA*

### **Introduction and methodology**

A total of 31 pieces of ceramic, weighing 609 grams, was submitted for examination. All were pottery, with the exception of a fragment of post-medieval to modern brick and a clay tobacco pipe stem.

Material was laid out and identified and then quantified by the two measures of count and weight, according to fabric or material type within archaeological context. The data were entered onto an Access database, which now forms the basic ceramic archive for the site. The database is provided as an independent file as well as being embedded in this report as Table 3, below. Table 2 sets out the fabric codes employed in the database.

### **Chronological distribution of the material**

The pottery was chronologically distributed as follows:

Table 1. The pottery by period

<i>Period</i>	<i>No. of sherds</i>	<i>Weight of sherds (g)</i>
Roman	22	326
Late Saxon	1	16
High Medieval	1	8
Early Post-Medieval	1	35
Late Post-Medieval to Modern	1	108
Unattributed to period	3	36

### **Discussion and conclusions**

It will be noted from the above that the majority of the surface-collected material belonged to the Roman period. Single sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from Fields 3, 28, 35 and 14. The largest collection of Roman material came from Field 41, which produced 18 sherds, weighing 278 grams. Where chronologically diagnostic fabrics or forms occur, they consistently point to the 3rd and 4th century as the period of deposition. The database may be consulted for complete details.

Late Saxon activity is represented by the rim sherd of a Torksey-type jar from Field 16. A 10th- to 11th-century date is appropriate.

High Medieval material of the c.12th to 14th century is represented by a single sherd from Field 36.

Early post-medieval material is represented by the frilled base of a drinking mug or jug in Raeren stoneware, from Field 38. This was one of the commonest Continental imports in the period c. 1475-1550.

Late post-medieval to modern material is represented by the base of an internally glazed Glazed Red Earthenware from Field 56. These fabrics, widespread in northern and Eastern England, are difficult to date closely within the period. This example may be of c.19th-century date.

## Recommendations

No further work on this material is thought necessary, though the pottery may be retained in an appropriate regional collection, in the interests of any future fabric research.

Table 2 *Fabric codes employed in the database. Equivalent Lincolnshire codes where known in brackets*

<i>Code</i>	<i>Common name</i>
CBM	Ceramic building material
CTP	Clay tobacco pipe
GREG (GRE)	Green-glazed red earthenware
RAER (WEST/RAER)	Raeren stoneware
RCW (RG3/RG4)	Roman coarseware
RG (RG0)	Roman greyware
TORKT (TORKT)	Torksey-type Ware
UNAT (UNID)	Unattributed to fabric and period
UNATCO (MED)	Unattributed medieval coarseware

Table 3 *The pot data.*

ID	FIELD NO	FABRIC	NO	WT	REMARKS
3	02	RG	1	5	Body, not datable within the Roman period.
7	28	RCW	1	8	Handmade body, slightly vesicular. Roman rather than Iron Age.
6	35	RG	1	7	Body, not datable within the Roman period.
9	36	UNATCO	1	8	Medieval sand-tempered coarseware (abundant fine sand). Basal angle of jar. Reduced with reddish-brown surfaces. Slight external sooting. Probably 13th or 14th century.
4	37	CBM	1	87	Brick. Pale yellow fabric. Modern.
8	38	RAER	1	35	Fripped base of drinking mug or jug. 1475-1550.
2	56	CTP	1	5	Stem fragment. Wide diameter, off-centre stem bore, characteristics suggesting a late 17th- or earlier 18th-century date.
1	56	GREG	1	108	From the base plate of a post-medieval to modern coarseware vessel, green glaze internally and externally. Probably c. 19th century.
10	28	UNAT	1	10	Body. Slightly sandy reduced grey to brown ware. Post-depositional discolouration. Uncertain if RB or later.
11	16	TORKT	1	16	Abraded rim sherd of jar. Early 10th to early 11th century.
12	14	RG	1	28	Rim of simple rim dish, in fine sandy dark greyware. A long-lived form in the Roman period, possibly c. 180-400.
13	41	RCW	2	43	Bodies. One shell-tempered, one with sand and grit. The latter might be c. 3rd or 4th century.
14	41	UNAT	2	14	Bodies, different vessels. Not dated.

ID	FIELD NO	FABRIC	NO	WT	REMARKS
15	41	RG	16	235	Assorted body and base fragments. One of latter with wire removal marks, suggesting a 3rd- or 4th-century date. An unusual base with narrowing wall above a grooved basal angle might be from a vessel such as a tazza, though the fabric is very coarse. Also the rims of: a straight-sided flanged bowl (c. 270-400); a simple rim dish (see Field 14); a wide-mouthed jar in dense fabric, 3rd or 4th century.

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## 7. Discussion

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The following is solely the opinion of HFA and may not reflect that of NLHER, archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority (LPA).

Much of field walking/monitoring was undertaken in May when many fields were in crop, thus reducing the available area of bare ground visible.

Clearly with regard to finds, the most prominent field was 41 with its assemblage of 3rd- or 4th-century pottery sherds. NLHER has assigned MLS20175 to this field – which contains undated cropmarks denoting a trackway and enclosure. It is possible that this relatively large assemblage of pottery sherds collected from the easternmost edge of the field dated to the period of the features described.

The only other field to yield more than one pottery sherd of Roman date was 28. This was located immediately to the north of a ring ditch (MLS1662).

Curiously, field 16 containing the site of Horkstow Roman villa (MLS1652) yielded no Roman pottery but a single sherd of late Saxon ware.

The rather tenuous features observed at the western end of the Bonby Road trench may have been related to the Romano-British enclosures (MLS22697) located on the northern side of Bonby Lane.

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## 8. Acknowledgements

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Thanks are accorded to Northern Powergrid (Yorkshire) plc and in particular to Nathan Stewart and to O'Connor Utilities Ltd for help and co-operation during the course of this project.

The work was carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation prepared by HFA. Site work was undertaken by Neil Adamson and David Rawson. The report was edited by David Atkinson and administrative support was provided by Georgina Richardson.

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## 9. References

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Atkinson, D. 2014. *South Ferriby Primary – Horkstow LSI – Bonby South LSI 11KV overhead line rebuild North Lincolnshire: Written scheme of investigation for archaeological observation investigation and recording*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014a. *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief*

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## 10. Appendices

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### Appendix 1

#### Context list

- (1001) Dark grey-brown topsoil, 0.30m – 0.70m thick
- (1002) Orange-brown sandy clay silt containing occasional chalk fragments, 0.20m – 0.30m thick
- (1003) Chalk brash, 0.30m thick
- [1004] Ditch cut? Above 1002? Up to 3.50m wide
- (1005) Similar to 1002
- [1006] Ditch cut? Above 1002? Up to 1.00m wide
- (1007) Similar to 1002
- [1008] Ditch cut? Above 1002? Up to 2.25m wide
- (1009) Similar to 1002
- [1010] Ditch cut? Above 1002? Up to 3.55 wide
- (1011) Similar to 1002
- [1012] Ditch cut? Above 1002? Up to 3.00m wide
- (1013) Similar to 1002

## **Appendix 2**

### **Archive**

**Project Details:** A programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording during groundwork associated with the refurbishment of the 11KV overhead lines between South Ferriby (SE 9852 2042) and Worlaby (SE 0106 1375).

**Site Code:** WB2014.009

**National Grid References:** SE 9852 2042 – SE 0106 1375

**Accession Number or Museum Reference:** HKAR, WORAO, BYAQ, SZAD, SFBI

**Author:** D. P. Rawson **Date of fieldwork:** 26.04.16 – 10.05.17

**Report Number:** Humber Field Archaeology Report Number: 2033

### **Quantity**

1x small non-standard museum box contains the finds

4x A4 plastic sleeves contain the paper archive

### **Summary of work**

A programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording was undertaken by Humber Field Archaeology (HFA) during groundwork associated with the refurbishment of the 11KV overhead lines between South Ferriby (SE 9852 2042) and Worlaby (SE 0106 1375).

Field walking of the route of line refurbishment yielded relatively few finds as many fields were already in crop. However, one field adjacent to Saxby All Saints and immediately south of North Carr Lane produced a number of pottery sherds of late 3rd- or 4th-century date. The field is known to contain thus far undated crop marks indicating an enclosure and trackway (MLS21075).

At the western end of a cable trench excavated along the south side of Bonby Lane a number of possible features were identified. The field to the north of Bonby Lane has been identified as containing Romano-British enclosures (MLS22697).

### **Index to Archive**

#### **1 Background:**

1.1 Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)

1.2 Correspondence

#### **2 Site Data:**

2.1 Staff site visit log

2.2 Site notes

2.3 Site plans

#### **3 The Photographic Record:**

3.1 Photographic Catalogue

3.2 Contact Sheets

3.3 Reference Prints

**4. Final Report:** Archaeological observation, investigation and recording. South Ferriby- Horkstow – Bonby – Worlaby 11KV overhead line rebuild, North Lincolnshire. April 2016 – May 2017. Humber Field Archaeology Report no. 2033

## Appendix 3 Oasis form

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

[Printable version](#)

**OASIS ID: humberfi2-301907**

### Project details

Project name	South Ferriby - Worlaby Overhead Line Rebuild
Short description of the project	Archaeological observation, investigation and recording undertaken during the replacement of poles and the excavation of cable trenches on the South Ferriby to Worlaby 11kv overhead line rebuild.
Project dates	Start: 26-04-2016 End: 10-05-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	WB2014.009 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	HKAR - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	WORA0 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	BYAQ - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	SZAD - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	SFBI - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Recording project
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	POT Roman
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Electricity Act 1989 Section 36

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE SOUTH FERRIBY South Ferriby to Worlaby Overhead lline rebuild
Postcode	DN18 6HU



Study area 18 Kilometres  
 Site coordinates SE 9852 2042 53.670721009079 -0.508563802956 53 40 14 N 000 30 30 W Point  
 Site coordinates SE 0106 1375 53.620054790443 -1.983973050019 53 37 12 N 001 59 02 W Point

**Project creators**

Name of Organisation Humber Field Archaeology  
 Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body  
 Project design originator Humber Field Archaeology  
 Project director/manager David Atkinson  
 Project supervisor D. Rawson  
 Type of sponsor/funding body Electricity Authority/Company

**Project archives**

Physical Archive recipient North Lincolnshire Museums Service  
 Physical Archive ID HKAR, WORAO, BYAQ, SZAD, SFBI  
 Physical Contents "Ceramics"  
 Digital Archive recipient Humber Field Archaeology  
 Digital Archive ID WB2014.009  
 Digital Contents "Ceramics"  
 Digital Media available "Database","Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Text"  
 Digital Archive notes The digital archive is stored on Hull City Council servers  
 Paper Archive recipient North East Lincolnshire Museum Service  
 Paper Archive ID HKAR, WORAO, BYAQ, SZAD, SFBI  
 Paper Contents "Ceramics"  
 Paper Media available "Correspondence","Map","Miscellaneous Material","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Photograph","Plan","Report","Unpublished Text"

**Project bibliography 1**

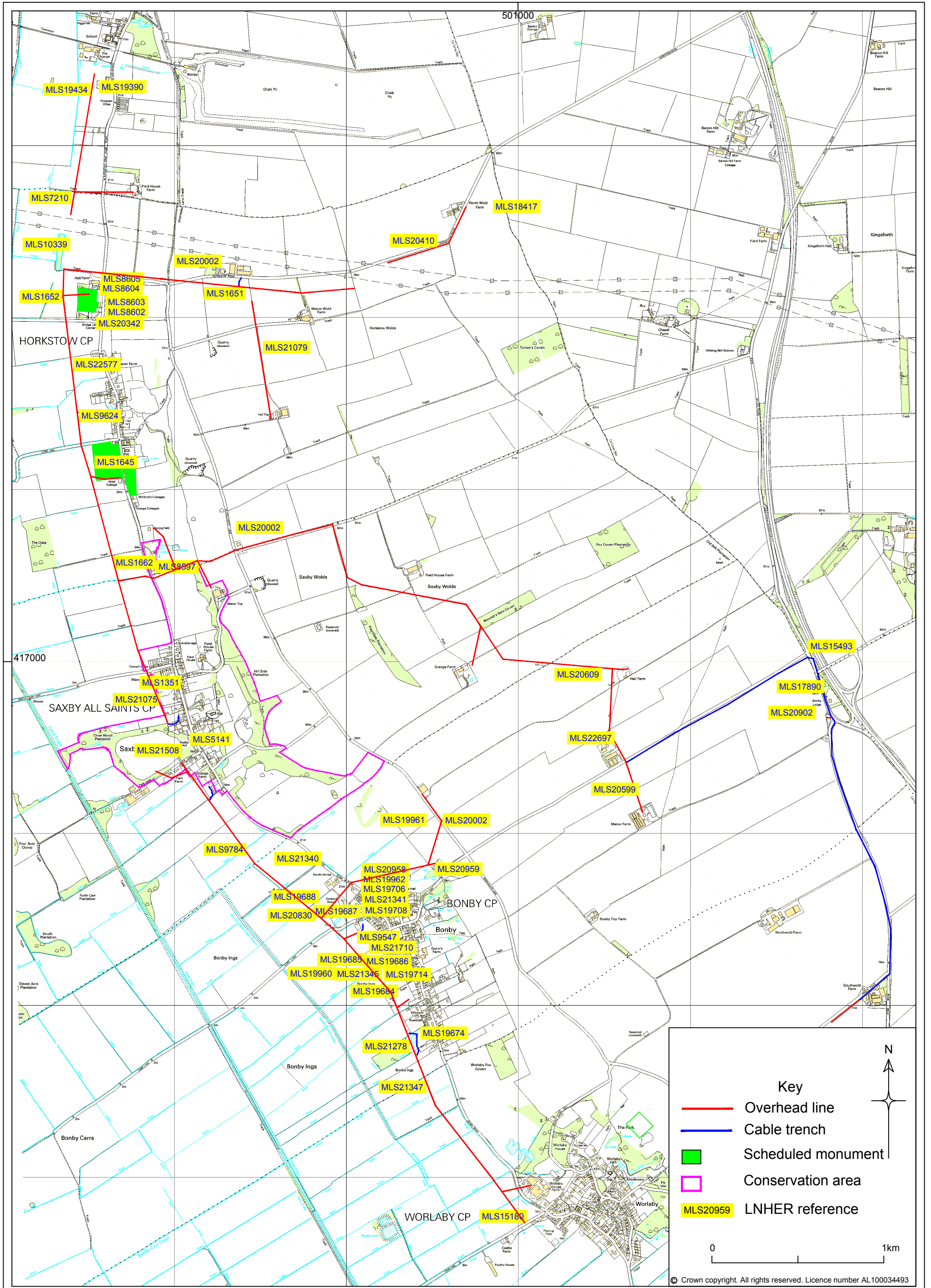
Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)  
 Title Archaeological Observation, Investigation and recording. South Ferriby - Horkstow - Bonby - Worlaby  
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Rawson, D.  
 Other bibliographic details Humber Field Archaeology Report no. 2033  
 Date 2017  
 Issuer or publisher HFA

Place of issue or  
publication Hull  
Description A4

Entered by David Atkinson (dave.atkinson@hullcc.gov.uk)  
Entered on 23 November 2017

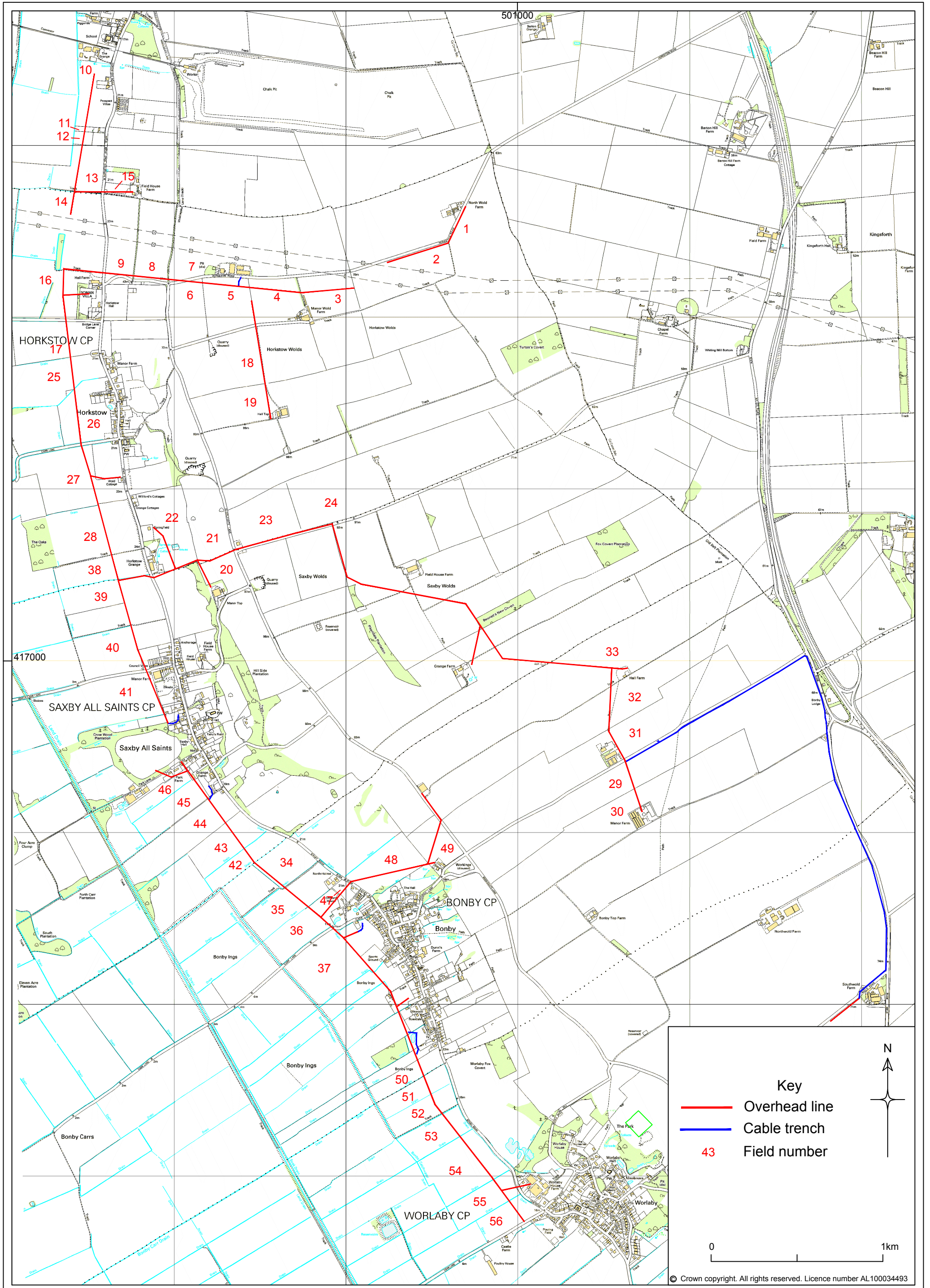
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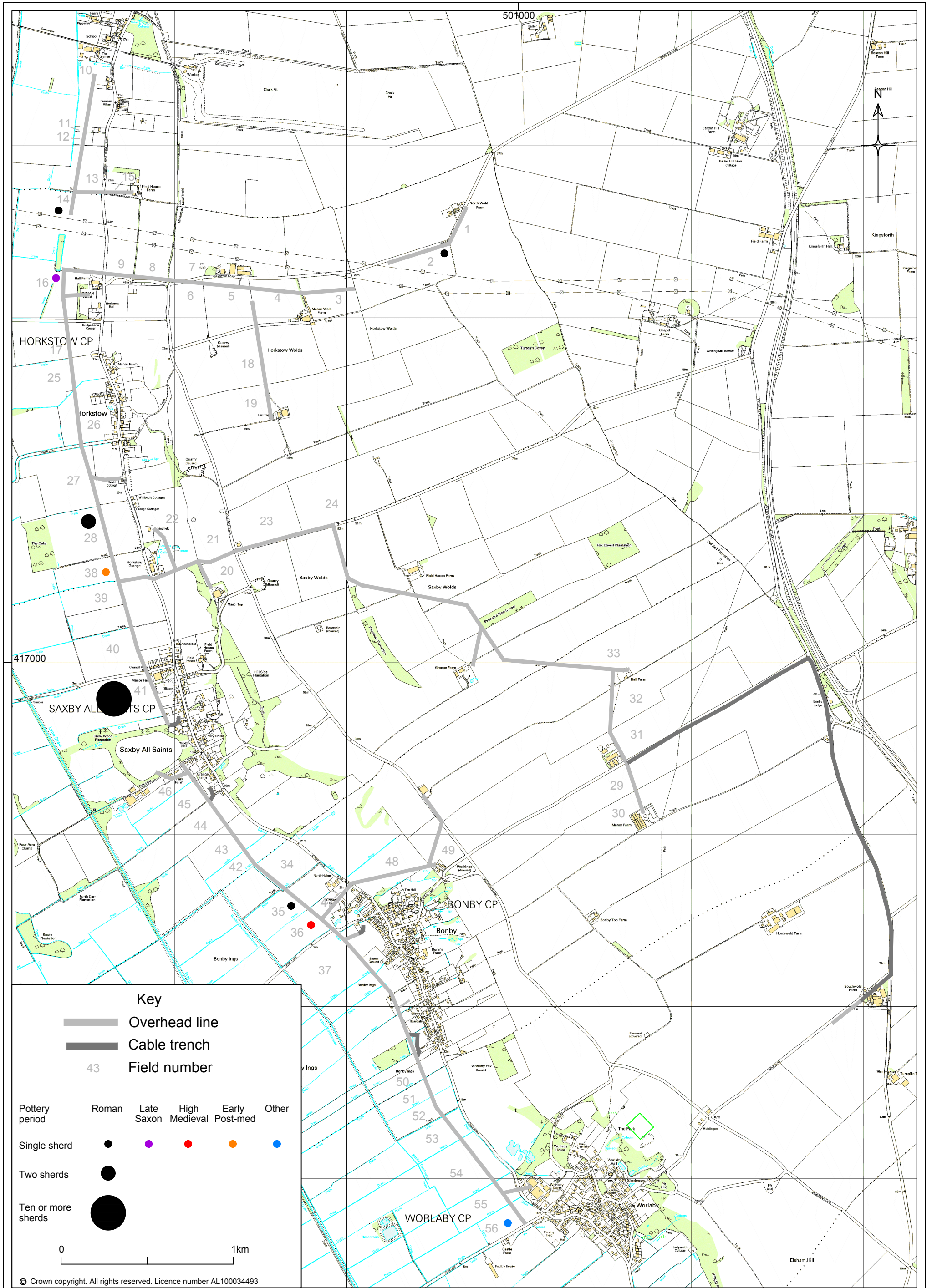
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Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page



scale 1: 20 000 @ A3

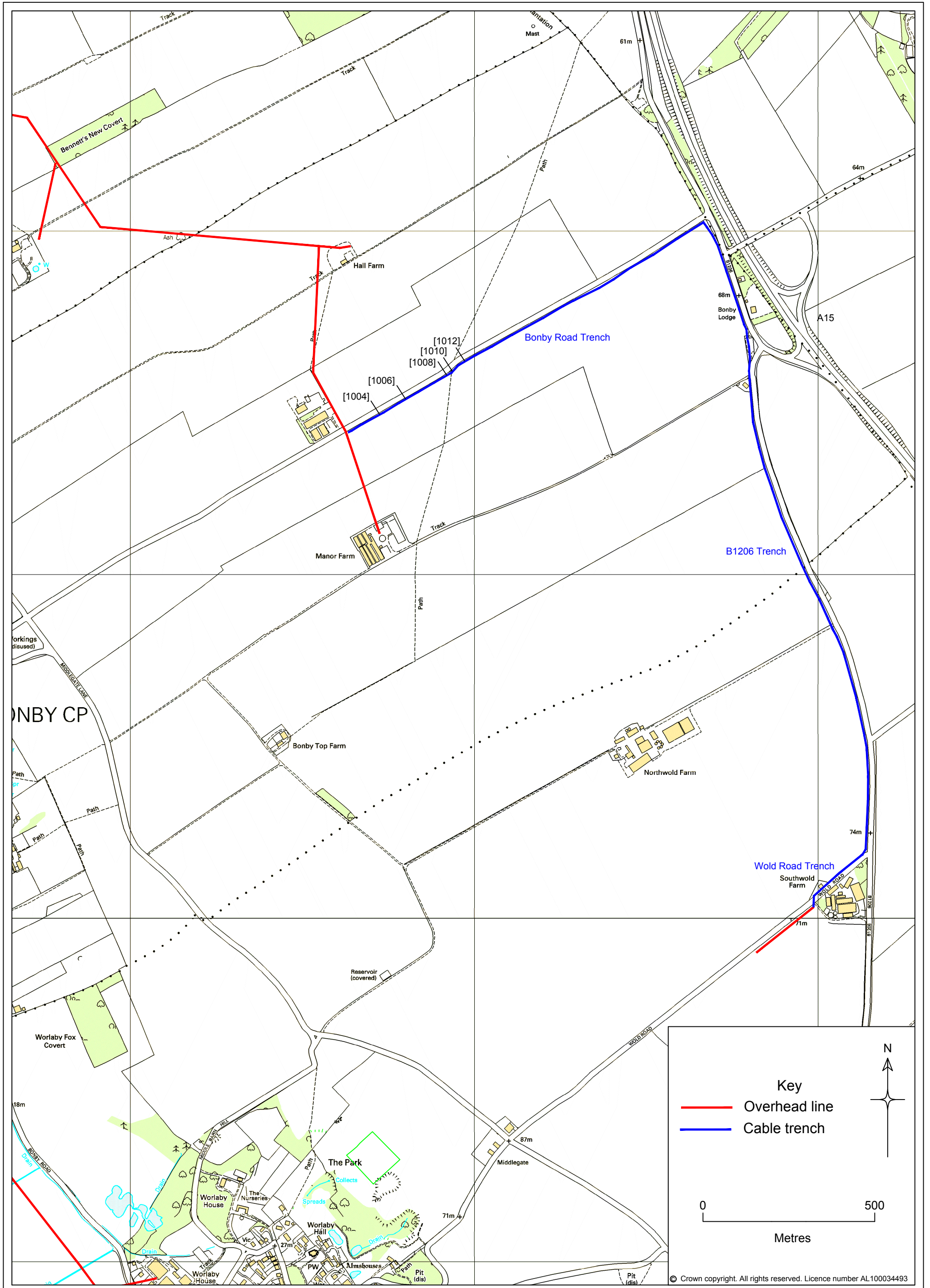
Figure 1 Location plan showing the routes of the overhead line rebuild and cable trenches in relation to heritage sites





scale 1: 20 000 @ A3

Figure 3 Pottery location plan



scale 1: 10 000 @ A3

Figure 4 Cable trench plan and location of features

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Plate 1 Field 1 looking north-east



Plate 2 Field 2 looking south-west



Plate 3 Field 3 looking west



Plate 4 Field 4 looking south-west





Plate 5 Field 6 looking west



Plate 6 Field 13 looking north



Plate 7 Field 14 looking south



Plate 8 Field 16 looking south



Plate 9 Field 22 looking north-west



Plate 10 Field 28 looking north-west



Plate 11 Field 35 looking south-east



Plate 12 Field 36 looking south-east



Plate 13 Field 37 looking south-east



Plate 14 Field 38 looking north



Plate 15 Field 41 looking south



Plate 16 Field 42 looking north-west



Plate 17 Field 48 looking east



Plate 18 The cable trench alongside Wold Road looking north-east



Plate 19 Contexts (1001) and (1002) in the Wold Road trench (0.5m scale)



Plate 20 The southern end of the B1206 trench looking south





Plate 21 The B1206 trench looking north towards the junction with the A15



Plate 22 Contexts (1001)-(1003) in the B1206 trench (0.5m scale)



Plate 23 The south-west end of the Bonby Lane trench looking south-west



Plate 24 The central portion of the Bonby Lane trench looking south



Plate 25 The Bonby Lane trenching comes to an end, looking north-east



Plate 26 Contexts (1001)-(1003) in the Bonby Lane trench (1m scale)



Plate 27 The feature [1004] in the Bonby Lane trench (1m scale)



## Humber Field Archaeology

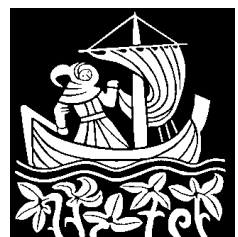
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Project Management • Desk-based Assessment • Field Survey • Fieldwork • Finds Research  
• Post-excavation Analysis • Inter-tidal Work

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