

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT:
ASHBOURNE HOTEL, VICARAGE LANE, NORTH KILLINGHOLME,
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

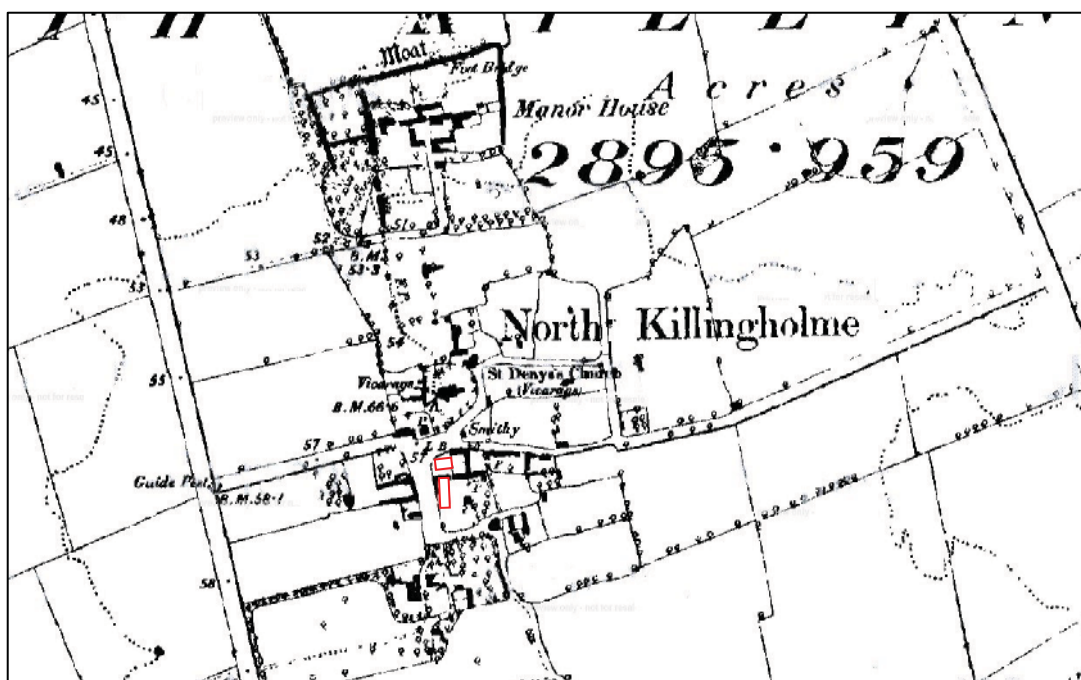
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NGR: TA 1448 1727

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Report prepared for Lincs Design Consultancy
On behalf of Clark Construction Ltd

By
Allen Archaeology Limited
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Summary

- An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the groundworks for a detached bedroom block and a new extension to the existing Ashbourne Hotel, Vicarage Lane in North Killingholme, North Lincolnshire.
- There is limited evidence for prehistoric activity in the surrounding area, comprising occasional finds scatters, and two Roman settlements have been recorded within a 3km radius of the site. The place-name evidence suggests a settlement in the area before the Norman Conquest and the current site lies in the historic core of the village.
- A large number of modern features and deposits were observed and recorded during the watching brief along with eight undated features. Both areas showed evidence of medieval and later domestic activity. Area 1 contained a single medieval pit and a hollow way in Area 2 suggested the medieval road system was wider than today or has migrated northwards. A possible pond and remains of brick structures that may relate to former buildings shown on the 1891 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map were also recorded in Area 1.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Allen Archaeology Limited (hereafter AAL) was commissioned by Lincs Design Consultancy on the behalf of Clark Construction Ltd to carry out an archaeological watching brief for a detached bedroom block and a new extension to the existing Ashbourne Hotel on Vicarage Lane in North Killingholme, North Lincolnshire.
- 1.2 The excavation, recording and reporting conforms to current national guidelines, as set out in the Institute for Archaeologists '*Standards and guidance for archaeological watching briefs*' (IfA 1991, revised 1999 and 2008). All appropriate English Heritage guidelines on archaeological practice were also followed (www.helm.org/server/show/nav.7740) as well as the methodologies set out in the AAL specification (Clay 2009).
- 1.3 The documentary archive will be submitted to North Lincolnshire Museum within six months of the completion of the report, where it will be stored under the museum site code NKBA.

2.0 Site Location and Description

- 2.1 The proposed development area is situated within the administrative district of North Lincolnshire, in the historic core of the village of North Killingholme. The site is situated to the south of Town Street and to the east of Vicarage Lane. The hotel centres on NGR TA 1448 1727 and lies at a height of approximately 17m above Ordnance Datum.
- 2.2 The local geology comprises Glacial Till overlying Burnham Chalk (British Geological Survey 1991).

3.0 Planning Background

- 3.1 A planning application was submitted to North Lincolnshire Council in June 2009 for '*planning permission to erect a detached bedroom block at existing hotel*' and was an amendment to a previous approved application (Planning Reference PA/2009/0659). A second application was submitted in July 2009 for '*planning permission to erect a single storey extension and formation of a walled garden*' (Planning Reference PA/2009/0848). Both applications were granted subject to conditions, one of which was for the undertaking of an archaeological watching brief.
- 3.2 The watching brief comprised the monitoring of all groundworks for the scheme, and the recording of any archaeological remains exposed, thus effectively 'preserving the archaeology by record'. This approach is consistent with the guidelines that are set out in *Archaeology and Planning: Planning Policy Guidance Note 16* (1990).

4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 Prehistoric evidence in the parish is limited to several scatters of worked lithic material, identified during fieldwalking as part of the Humber Wetlands Survey. Most find spots were not closely dateable but two scatters found c.2.2km to the east-north-east of the site were of Mesolithic and Neolithic date (Fenwick *et al.* 2001).
- 4.2 There is some evidence for Romano-British activity in the vicinity of the site. A possible 'ladder settlement' was excavated in 1990 at Chase Hill Farm, c.2.8km to the north-north-east of the development area (Evans 2001). The settlement was occupied from the early 2nd century to the late 4th or 5th century AD and comprised a series of rectilinear domestic and agricultural enclosures on a north-west to south-east alignment. An associated trackway ran north-eastwards

towards Killingholme Haven. Evidence for wattle and daub timber buildings was identified, with quantities of domestic pottery including small quantities of imported Samian fineware and amphorae, although the assemblage was dominated by local coarsewares. Further fieldwalking and geophysical survey suggested that the site extended further to the north and east of the excavated area.

- 4.3 Another occupation site of 2nd to 4th century AD, also with earlier Iron Age occupation debris, has been excavated on the west side of Rosper Road, c.2km to the east. A number of pottery scatters have also been identified in the area of the oil refinery, attesting to relatively extensive exploitation of the area during the Romano-British period (Fenwick *et al.* 2001).
- 4.4 Place-name evidence suggests a settlement in the area before the Norman Conquest of 1066 AD. Killingholme is derived from an Old English group name, *Ceolwulfingas*, and the Old English suffix *-ham*, meaning ‘the homestead of Ceolwulf’s people’ (Cameron 1998).
- 4.5 By the time of the Domesday Survey of 1086, four landowners are listed for Killingholme; Count Alan, Ivo Tallboys, Drogo of la Beuvriere and Norman of Arcy. There are 66 villagers of varying status listed (along with their dependents), suggesting a reasonably populous settlement at the time. There was extensive ploughland in the parish, although much of the land was given over to meadow (542 acres). A mill is mentioned among the holdings of Ivo Tallboys, and the land of Drogo of la Beuvriere is recorded as waste (Morgan and Thorne 1986).
- 4.6 When the separate settlements of North and South Killingholme developed is not clear, but the first documentary reference to the two villages date to the mid 12th century (Cameron 1998). It seems likely that the four Domesday estates had amalgamated into two manors which formed the nucleus of the two villages.
- 4.7 The parish church, dedicated to St Denis, is located approximately 60m to the north. It has a very ornate Norman arch with several other elements of the fabric dating to the 12th and 13th centuries (Pevsner and Harris 2002).
- 4.8 The area to the east of the village is dominated by the vast Conoco Oil Refinery, first established on the site in 1969 to process North Sea oil (*ibid.*).

5.0 Methodology

- 5.1 The archaeological watching brief was carried out in October and November 2009. Groundworks for Area 1 were monitored by Mike Jarvis over three days, Wednesday 14th to Friday 16th October and Area 2 was monitored by the author over a period of two days, Thursday 19th and Friday 20th November 2009. The monitoring was carried out in accordance with a specification prepared by this company (Clay 2009) and to the national guidelines regarding agreed best practice for archaeological monitoring and recording projects (IfA 1991, revised 2001 and 2008).
- 5.2 Both areas were stripped of topsoil and underlying layers with a tracked 360° excavator fitted with a 1.60m wide smooth bucket, to a maximum depth of approximately 0.80m in Area 1 and 0.95m in Area 2.
- 5.3 All exposed plan and section surfaces were inspected for any archaeological features and deposits to determine the stratigraphic sequence. Each context was recorded on pro-forma AAL context record sheets, accompanied by plan and section drawings at appropriate scales. A photographic record was maintained in both colour slide and monochrome formats, with selected digital shots included as an appendix to this report (see Appendix 1).

- 5.4 Each deposit, layer or cut was allocated a unique identifier (context number), and accorded a written description, a summary of these are included in Appendix 2. Three digit numbers within square brackets reflect cut features (e.g. pit [206]).

6.0 Results (Figures 2 – 6)

6.1 Area 1: Bedroom Block (Figures 2 – 4)

- 6.1.1 Excavations for the new bedroom block exposed a large number of modern layers and features. The uppermost layers consisted of topsoil 115, a modern concrete surface 144 and a bedding layer for concrete slabs 116, which were removed prior to commencement of the watching brief. Concrete surface 144 sealed two bedding layers 142 and 143, while 115 and 116 sealed two modern levelling layers 117 and 133.
- 6.1.2 Levelling layer 117 sealed a demolition layer of modern building material 101 that also contained three sherds of post-medieval to early modern pottery. It sealed another dumped deposit 118, of dark brown clayey silt with frequent brick rubble, and a limestone rubble spread, 135. This in turn sealed yet another dumped deposit of yellow/grey clay with occasional modern brick and tile (hereafter CBM or ceramic building material), 134. Two 14th to 16th century brick fragments and one 15th to 18th century brick fragment were also recovered from this layer, as well as a sherd from a large Humberware jug, dating to the 15th to mid 16th century, and a fragment of animal bone displaying butchery marks indicative of meat removal.
- 6.1.3 Layers 133, 134 and 142 all sealed a subsoil layer 114 consisting of pale brown clay with occasional chalk fragments. The subsoil sealed 132, the natural drift geology of reddish brown boulder clay.
- 6.1.4 Several early modern and modern features were recorded on site along with a series of linear and sub-circular features cutting subsoil 114. Modern and early modern features consisted of services ([108], [110] and [121]), diesel tanks [148] and the remnants of brick structures 102, 113 and 125. These are possibly related to buildings shown on 1891 Ordnance Survey Map (see front cover). There was also a large, shallow sided pit-like feature [141] recorded in the north-east part of the area, cutting an earlier large pit or pond (see Section 6.1.10 below).
- 6.1.5 Two undated gullies were recorded in the northern part of the area. [104] ran on an east-north-east to west-south-west alignment and was approximately 0.3m deep with shallow sloping sides, and widened significantly at its eastern end. Gully [106] was aligned north to south and was less than 0.1m deep. Both contained identical undated fills of greenish brown clayey silt (103 and 105 respectively), and in [104], a primary fill of grey clayey silt was also recorded, 136. They were both truncated by the later feature 102, although their alignments and similarities in fills suggest that they may represent related components of a single feature.
- 6.1.6 A third very shallow linear feature (c.0.05m deep), [112] was recorded running broadly north – south for c.6.3m towards the central/western portion of the site. It contained an undated fill of brown clayey silt, 111 and may represent a truncated gully or possibly a plough score.
- 6.1.7 Ditch [146] was recorded towards the south end of site, running east – west. It had a moderately steep bowl-shaped profile, and contained a single undated natural silting deposit of clayey silt 145, and was truncated at its west end by the pit for the former diesel tanks, [148].
- 6.1.8 Four pits were also recorded in Area 1. Broadly in the centre of the site was [124], a circular feature with an approximate diameter of 0.87m, which contained a primary fill of fired red clay 123, indicative of an episode of in-situ burning. A soil sample from this fill contained charcoal

and coal and occasional indeterminate cereal grains. 123 had been sealed by a natural silting deposit 122 that contained two small animal bone fragments.

- 6.1.9 South of [124] was an irregular sub-oval feature, [127], approximately 3.8m long and 2.15m wide. It contained a deposit of grey clayey silt 126 with a single small fragment of animal bone, two small fragments of 14th to 20th century brick, one 14th to 16th century brick fragment, three probably residual sherds of 11th to 12th century pottery and two sherds of 14th to mid 16th century pottery. A soil sample from this context contained occasional charred oat and wheat grains as well as charcoal, coal and fired clay fragments.
- 6.1.10 South of [127], sub-rectangular pit [140] measured 3.75m by 1.15m, and contained an undated deposit of brown clayey silt, 139. A soil sample taken from 139 contained occasional barley and wheat grains, charcoal, coal and burnt clay. It is more likely these two pits, [127] and [140], show evidence of the dumping of burnt domestic waste rather than in-situ burning, as was evident in [124].
- 6.1.11 In the easternmost section of Area 1, a large irregular pit [129] was recorded, truncated to the north by a modern feature [141]. Its fills comprised a clayey silt, 128 containing one sherd of Nottingham stoneware dating to the late 18th to 19th century, and 137, a more organic peat-like soil suggesting natural silting of a feature that once contained water, possibly a pond.

6.2 Area 2 – Extension (Figures 2, 5 and 6)

- 6.2.1 The uppermost deposit recorded was a modern garden soil 200, which consisted of loose dark greyish brown silt with frequent root intrusions. Towards the west side of the area this sealed the natural drift geology 201, a mottled yellow to reddish brown boulder clay.
- 6.2.2 Directly below the conservatory to the east, the garden soil sealed a levelling layer 209 up to 0.4m thick, consisting of dark brown silty clay with frequent modern building material, rubble and hardcore. This layer sealed a probable buried soil 208, a 0.3m to 0.5m thick mid brown grey silty clay with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks. 208 sealed a small pit or ditch terminus, [206], approximately 0.95m wide and 0.45m deep with a steep sided bowl-shaped profile, and a small curvilinear gully [202]. The excavated section was approximately 0.65m wide and 0.35m deep. It was not apparent in any other section and it is unclear whether the feature originally terminated within the excavated area or had been truncated by later activity. Both features contained undated fills of brown/grey silty clay (207 and 203 respectively), similar to 208 above. The only finds recovered were two animal bone fragments from fill 203.
- 6.2.3 Along the northern edge of the area a large linear feature [204] was recorded. It ran on an east-north-east to west-south-west alignment and was filled with a single fill of greenish grey silty clay 205. A soil sample from this deposit included rare cereal grains and weed seeds. Nine fragments of animal bone were also found within this context, along with six pottery sherds ranging in date from the late 11th to the 15th century. It was cut by a modern water drain to the west and modern services to the east.

7.0 Discussion and Conclusion

- 7.1 The earliest archaeological evidence recorded comprised small quantities of residual 11th to 12th century pottery, which was found in later contexts. The earliest dated features recorded comprised a pit in Area 1 and a large linear feature in Area 2, both of which produced dating evidence of later medieval date. This linear followed the alignment of the northern site boundary along Nicholson Road, and it may represent a medieval hollow way defining a former course of the road, turning southwards beyond the excavated area to respect the line of Vicarage Lane. The pit, [127], contained small quantities of pottery, CBM, animal bone, and a palaeoenvironmental assemblage indicative of hearth or oven waste; an assemblage typical of small scale dumping of domestic waste.
- 7.2 The majority of the recorded features were undated however, such as possible plough score [112], pits [124], [140], [206], and linear features [104], [106], [146] and [202]. Soil samples from pits [124] and [140] also contain assemblages representing small scale domestic hearth or oven waste, although this activity is undated.
- 7.3 Area 1 also exposed remains of a number of brick structures: 102, 113 and 125, which may be related to former buildings shown on the First Edition 1891 Ordnance Survey Map (see front cover).
- 7.4 The remainder of the development area was typified by numerous layers of modern dumped deposits and layers of demolition material associated with recent construction work nearby, as well as several modern services and diesel tanks.

8.0 Effectiveness of Methodology

- 8.1 The watching brief methodology was appropriate to the scale and nature of the development. It has identified the presence of medieval and later domestic activity of limited local significance, as well as indicating substantial recent disturbance of archaeological deposits by modern features.

9.0 Acknowledgements

- 9.1 Allen Archaeology Limited would like to thank Lincs Design Consultancy and Clark Construction Ltd for this commission.

10.0 References

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11.0 Site Archive

- 11.1 The documentary and physical archive is currently in the possession of Allen Archaeology Limited. It will be submitted to North Lincolnshire Museum within twelve months of the completion of the project, and will be stored under the museum site code NKBA.

Appendix 1: Colour Plates



Plate 1: General shot of Area 1, looking north-west



Plate 2: East-facing section of possible small hearth or fire pit [124], looking west



Plate 3: South-west-facing section of pit [127], looking north-east



Plate 4: General shot of Area 2, looking south-east



Plate 5: West-facing section of undated gully [202], looking east



Plate 6: East-facing section through medieval ditch [204], looking west-south-west

Appendix 2: Post-Roman Pottery Archive

By Jane Young

context	cname	full name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
101	ENGS	Unspecified English		jar ?	1	1	30		BS	int green glaze	late 18th to 20th
101	BL	Black-glazed wares	med red sandy + ca	large bowl	2	1	95		rim	rounded rim; local; int glaze	18th to 19th
101	BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	med red sandy	large bowl	1	1	109		rim	Everted rim; local; int glaze; red ext slip	18th to 19th
126	LFS	Lincolnshire Fine-shelled		jar ?	2	1	6		BS		mid 11th to 12th
126	NLQC	North Lincolnshire Quartz and Chalk-tempered ware		jar	1	1	6		base	soot	late 11th to mid 12th
126	HUM	Humberware		jug	2	1	28		BS	quite sandy fabric; North Lincs	14th to mid 16th
128	NOTS	Nottingham stoneware		jar	1	1	5	machine dec	BS		late 18th to 19th
134	HUM	Humberware		large jug	1	1	15		BS	ridged shoulder	15th to mid 16th
205	MEDLOC	Medieval local fabrics	OX/R/OX;med sandy	bowl	1	1	58		base	int glaze towards base; soot; fabric incl moderate ca with common subround quartz 0.3-0.5	13th to 15th
205	BEVO2T	Beverley Orange-type ware Fabric 2		jug	1	1	7		BS	external cream slip; cu mottled	13th to early/mid 14th

205	MEDX	Non Local Medieval Fabrics	OX/R;fine	jug	1	1	22		BS	glaze spot of yellow glaze; abundant fine subround to subangular quartz	late 12th to 14th
205	BEVO2	Beverley Orange ware Fabric 2	Fabric B	jug	1	1	27		UHJ	grooved oval handle; cu speckled	13th to early/mid 14th
205	NLQC	North Lincolnshire Quartz and Chalk-tempered ware		jar ?	2	1	9		base	very abraded	late 11th to mid 12th
u/s	MISC	Unidentified types	light OX/R/OX;fine	?	1	1	3		base	thin walled; moderate to common subround to round quartz 0.2-0.6 moderate fe	Roman or medieval

Appendix 3: Ceramic Building Material Archive

By Jane Young

context	cname	full name	fabric	frags	weight	action	description	date
126	BRK	Brick	oxid sandy	2	12	discarded	local;scraps	14th to 20th
126	BRK	Brick	red calcareous Beverley-type	1	18	discarded	handmade	14th to 16th
128	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	fine oxid	1	38	discarded		14th to 16th
128	RID	Unidentified ridge tile	fine light oxid	1	16	discarded	local	13th to 18th
128	BRK	Brick	fine oxid	1	18	discarded	handmade	14th to 16th
134	BRK	Brick	red coarse sandy	1	585		handmade;abundant subround to round quartz 0.3-0.8mm & some larger inclusions;low fired;very abraded;local	15th to 18th
134	BRK	Brick	dull orange fine Beverley-type	1	45	discarded	handmade;low-fired;very abraded	14th to 16th
134	BRK	Brick	dull orange fine Beverley-type	1	327		handmade;low-fired;very abraded;50mm thick	14th to 16th

Appendix 4: Animal Bone Assessment

By Jennifer Wood

Introduction

A total of 18 (305g) fragments of animal bone were recovered during a scheme of archaeological works undertaken by Allen Archaeology Ltd. The remains were recovered from pits [124], [127], ditches [203] and [204] and layer (134).

Results

The remains were generally of a good overall condition, averaging grade 2 on the Lyman criteria (1996).

A single pig humerus recovered from layer 134 displayed evidence of knife cut marks along the shaft, consistent with meat removal cut marks.

No evidence of gnawing, pathology or burning was noted on any of the remains.

Table 1. Summary of Identified Bone

Cut	Context	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	Weight	Comments
124	122	Large Mammal Size	Scapula	L	1	23	Blade fragment
		Pig	Humerus	L	1	16	Midshaft
127	126	Medium Mammal Size	Long Bone	X	1	9	Shaft fragment
N/A	134	Equid (Horse Family)	Mandible	L	1	88	Goneal angle
		Pig	Humerus	R	1	34	Midshaft, possible knife cuts on the lateral side of the shaft
		Medium Mammal Size	Rib	R	1	4	Neck and blade fragment
		Sheep/Goat	Tooth	R	1	4	Lower M1
202	203	Cattle	Mandible	R	1	33	Tooth row and body fragment, broken into 10 fragments. Broken dpm4 present.
		Large Mammal Size	Long Bone	X	1	10	
204	205	Equid (Horse Family)	Phalanx 1	L	1	50	Complete. GL=76, Bp=52, Bfp=47, Dp=37, SD=33, Bd=42, Bfd=40
		Large Mammal Size	Vertebra	X	8	34	Fragments

As can be seen from Table 1, fragments of pig and equid are represented in equal numbers, with single fragments of cattle and Sheep/Goat also identified within the assemblage.

The assemblage is too small to provide meaningful information on animal husbandry and utilisation on site. The skeletal elements represented suggest the remains were probably from a mixture of butchery and domestic food waste.

References

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Appendix 5: Palaeoenvironmental Assessment

By Val Fryer

Introduction and method statement

Evaluation excavations at North Killingholme, undertaken by Allen Archaeology Limited, recorded features of probable medieval to post-medieval date. Samples for the evaluation of the content and preservation of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from pit and ditch fills, and four were submitted for assessment.

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. Modern contaminants including fibrous/woody roots and seeds were present throughout, and formed a major component of the assemblage from sample 1.

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and will be sorted when dry. Any artefacts/ecofacts will be retained for further specialist analysis.

Results

Cereal grains are recorded at a low density within all four assemblages. Preservation is generally poor, with most grains being severely puffed and distorted, probably as a result of combustion at very high temperatures. Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains are present along with a single bread wheat (*T. aestivum/compactum*) type rachis node. Weed seeds are extremely rare, with only a small number of small legume (Fabaceae) cotyledons recorded within the assemblages from samples 1 and 2.

Other remains also occur infrequently. Charcoal/charred wood fragments are present within all but sample 1 and black porous residues, probably derived from the combustion of organic remains at very high temperatures, are recorded within all but sample 3. Small coal fragments are present throughout and small pellets of burnt or fired clay are also relatively common.

Table 1. Soil Samples

Sample No.	1	2	3	4
Context No.	205	126	139	123
Feature No.	204	127	140	124
Feature type	Ditch	Pit	Pit	Pit
Cereals				
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grain)		x		
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grain)			xcf	
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)		x	x	
<i>T. aestivum/compactum</i> type (rachis node)			x	
Cereal indet. (grains)	x	x	x	x
Herbs				
Fabaceae indet.	x	x		
Other plant macrofossils				
Charcoal <2mm		x	x	x
Charcoal >2mm		x		x
Indet.seed			X	
Other remains				
Black porous 'cokey' material	x	x		x
Black tarry material				x
Bone		x		
Burnt/fired clay		x	x	xx
Small coal frags.	x	x	x	x
Small mammal/amphibian bones	x	x		
Sample volume (litres)	20	20	20	20
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	100%

Key to Table

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens cf = compare

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

The assemblages are small (all considerably less than 0.1 litres in volume) and sparse and all would appear to be derived from scattered refuse. The ubiquity of poorly preserved cereal grains, coal fragments and pellets of burnt or fired clay may indicate that much of the material is derived from hearth or oven waste, but otherwise there is insufficient material to facilitate accurate interpretation of the contexts from which the samples were taken.

Although plant remains are only recorded at a low density within the current assemblages, their presence does indicate that plant remains do survive within the archaeological horizon at North Killingholme. Therefore, if further interventions are planned, it is recommended that additional plant macrofossil samples of approximately 20 – 40 litres in volume are taken from all well-sealed and dated features recorded during excavation.

Reference

Stace, C., 1997 *New Flora of the British Isles*. Second edition. Cambridge University Press

Appendix 6: Context Summary List

Context No.	Type	Description	Interpretation
101	Layer	Loose, mid dark brown clayey silt with frequent building debris of brick, tile and asbestos. Sealed by 117, seals 118, 135	Modern demolition layer
102	Structure	Bricks with mid brown clayey silt	Demolished brick structure
103	Fill	Light greenish brown clayey silt with rare charcoal flecks and small rounded pebbles.	Secondary silting of gully [104]
104	Cut	WSW-ENE aligned linear with concave sides and base, widening towards ENE. Contains 103, 136	Cut of gully
105	Fill	Light greenish brown clayey silt with rare charcoal flecks and small rounded pebbles.	Silting of gully [106]
106	Cut	N-S aligned linear, contains 105	Cut of gully
107	Fill	Compact green grey clay with frequent brick rubble	Backfill of disused drain [108]
108	Cut	E-W aligned linear feature. Contains 107	Cut of disused drain
109	Fill	Compact green grey clay with frequent brick rubble and a water and electrical cable	Services and backfill of service trench [110]
110	Cut	SW-NE aligned linear turning off towards the east with perpendicular sides. Contains 109	Cut of modern service trench
111	Fill	Pale reddish brown clayey silt with abundant charcoal flecks.	Silting of possible gully [112]
112	Cut	NNW-SSE aligned very shallow linear. Contains 111	Cut of possible gully
113	Structure	E-W aligned linear with three brick courses bounded with pale grey sandy mortar	Brick foundation
114	Layer	Pale brown clay with occasional chalk inclusions. Sealed by 118, 133, 134, seals 132	Subsoil
115	Layer	Mid brown clayey silt with occasional brick and plastics. Seals 117, 133	Topsoil
116	Layer	Crushed limestone.	Bedding for concrete slabs
117	Layer	Firm mid brown clay with frequent modern brick inclusions. Sealed by 115, 142	Levelling deposit
118	Layer	Firm and friable dark brown clayey silt with frequent brick rubble. Sealed by 101, seals 114	Modern dumped deposit
119	Fill	Limestone gravel.	Secondary backfill of service trench [121]
120	Fill	Modern cable and backfill	Cable and primary backfill of cable trench
121	Cut	N-S aligned linear. Contains 119, 120	Service trench
122	Fill	Light greenish brown clayey silt with rare charcoal flecks.	Secondary backfill of pit [124]
123	Fill	Friable reddish brown burnt clay	Primary deposit of pit [124]
124	Cut	Circular feature with sharp sloping sides and flat base. Contains 122, 123	Pit
125	Structure	Square brick feature with at least three stepped courses remaining.	Brick base, possibly a supporting column
126	Fill	Compact mid grey clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of pit [127]
127	Cut	Sub-rectangular feature with concave sides and base. Contains 126	Pit
128	Fill	Compact mid dark grey clayey silt with occasional small rounded pebbles and rare charcoal flecks.	Primary fill of possible pond [129]
129	Cut	Irregular feature with gradual sloping sides. Contains 128, 137	Cut of possible pond
130	Void		
131	Void		
132	Layer	Reddish brown clay with frequent small angular flecks of chalk. Sealed by 114	Natural geology
133	Layer	Mid brown clay with frequent modern building rubble. Sealed by 115, seals 114	Possible levelling layer
134	Layer	Compact yellow grey clay with occasional brick and drain fragments. sealed by 135, seals 114	Dumped deposit

Context No.	Type	Description	Interpretation
135	Surface	Compact crushed limestone. Sealed by 101, seals 134	Possible limestone surface or spread
136	Fill	Firm mid grey clayey silt with occasional small rounded pebbles.	Primary fill of gully [104]
137	Fill	Firm friable, mid to dark brown slightly organic soil.	Secondary silting of possible pond [129]
138	Fill	Dark grey silt with frequent brick rubble and three steel pipes	Backfill of modern feature [141]
139	Fill	Mottled reddish brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks and possible burnt clay	Fill of pit [140]
140	Cut	Sub-rectangular feature with sharp sloping sides and irregular base. Contains 139	Pit
141	Cut	Sub-rectangular feature with gradual to steep sloping sides and flat. Contains 138	Cut of modern feature
142	Layer	Crushed limestone fragments. Sealed by 143, seals 117	Make-up for concrete surface 144
143	Layer	Compact gravel. Sealed by 144, seals 142	Modern hardcore
144	Surface	Concrete. Seals 143	Modern concrete surface
145	Fill	Contaminated mottled reddish brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks and possible burnt clay.	Fill of ditch [146]
146	Cut	E-W aligned linear with gradual sloping sides and tapered round pointed base. Contains 145	Ditch
147	Fill	Firm, friable mid brown clayey silt with occasional small rounded pebbles and two (2x1m) fuel tanks.	Contaminated backfill of fuel tank [148]
148	Cut	Rectangular feature. Contains 147	Cut for two modern fuel tanks
200	Layer	Dark grey brown silt with frequent roots. Seals 201	Modern garden soil
201	Layer	Firm mid yellow to reddish brown clay with frequent chalk fragments, flint pebbles and occasional manganese fragments. Sealed by 200, 208	Natural drift geology
202	Cut	ENE-WSW aligned linear with steep sides and slightly concave base. Contains 203	Cut of ditch
203	Fill	Firm mid brown grey silty clay with occasional chalk flecks, charcoal flecks and occasional bone fragments.	Natural silting of ditch [202]
204	Cut	E-W aligned linear with gradual sloping sides and flat base. Contains 205	Cut of possible boundary ditch
205	Fill	Firm mid greenish grey silty clay with moderate natural flint and roots. Occasional pot, flint and pot.	Fill of ditch [204]
206	Cut	Possible circular feature with steep sides and concave base. Contains 207	Cut of possible pit
207	Fill	Firm mid brown grey silty clay with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks.	Fill of pit [206]
208	Layer	Firm mid brown grey silty clay with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks. Sealed by 209, seals 201	Possible buried soil
209	Layer	Fairly firm dark brown silty clay with frequent fragmented bricks and limestone rubble. Seals 208	Levelling layer

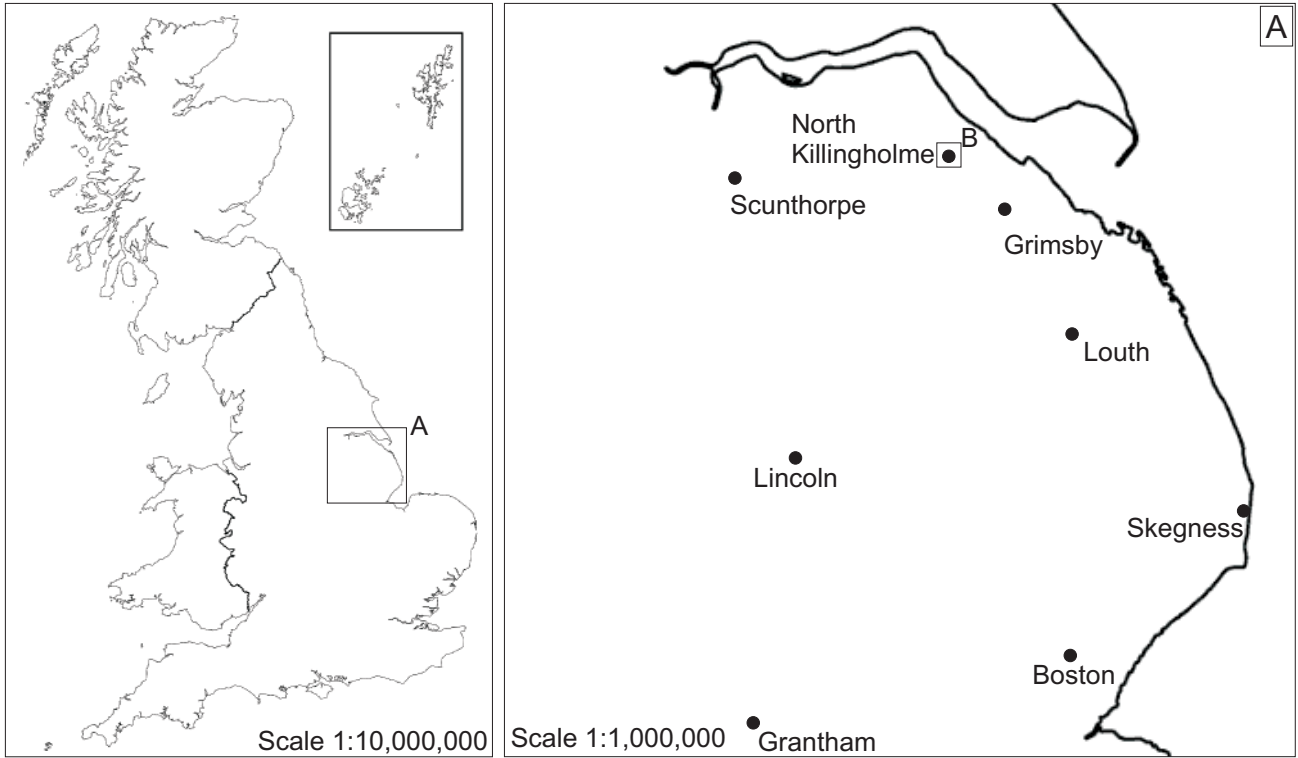


Figure 1: Site location at scale 1:25,000, with site shown in red.

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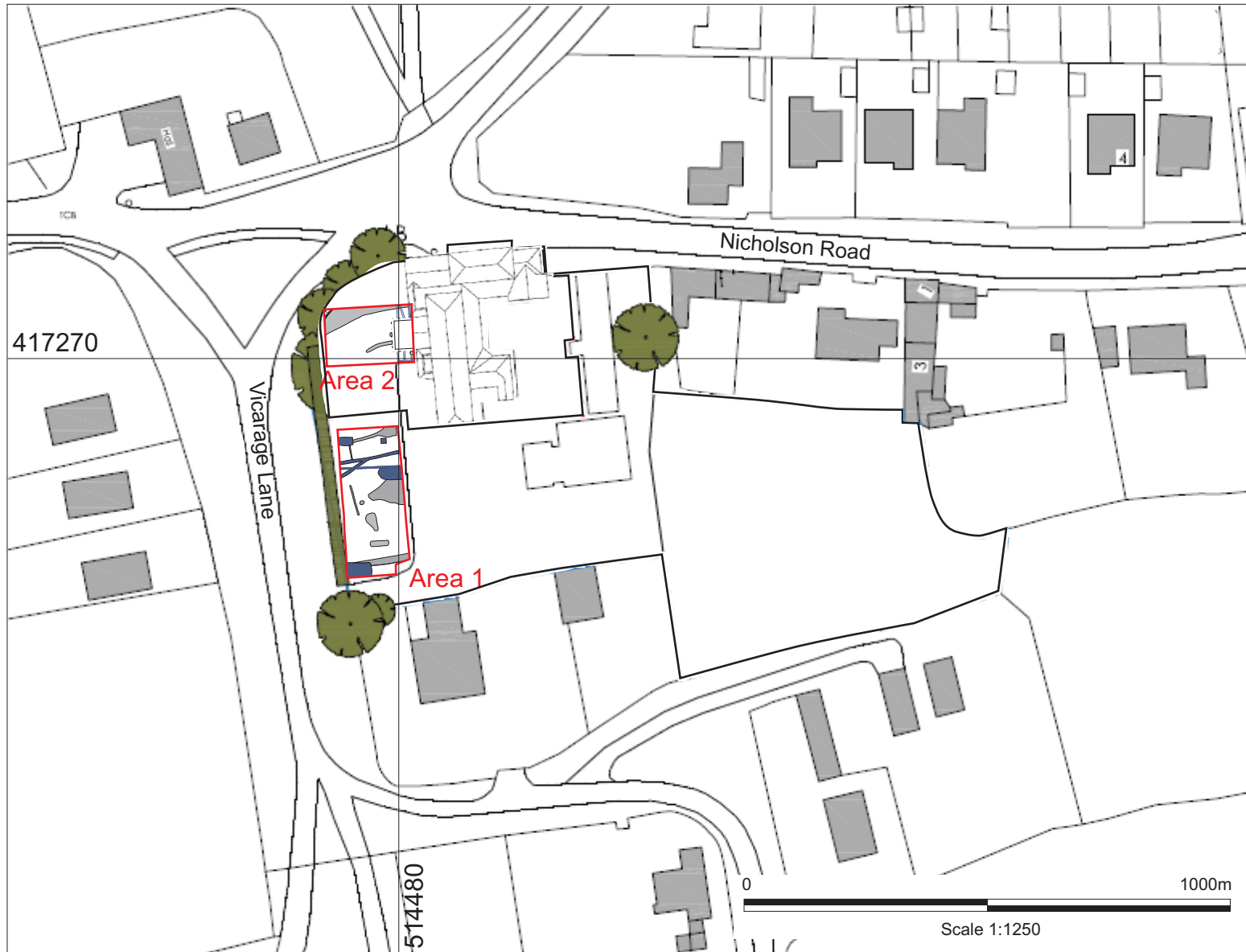


Figure 2: Site location plan with the two development areas outlined in red, with archaeological features in grey and modern features in blue.