

**FORMER BROCKLESBY OX PUBLIC HOUSE, CHURCH LANE/HIGH STREET,
ULCEBY, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
REPORT**

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WLDC Planning Ref.: PA/2012/0001
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Summary

A programme of archaeological evaluation trenching took place in advance of a proposed residential development on the site of the former Brocklesby Ox public house in the village of Ulceby in North Lincolnshire. This consisted of five trenches opened up within the grassy and tarmac areas of the site.

Ulceby is a Shrunken Medieval Village, with slight earthworks, possibly representing toft boundaries and house sites, visible on land to the east of Ulceby Grange and ridge-and-furrow surviving as earthworks in surrounding fields. The site lies between this area of earthworks and the parish church,

There is no designated Conservation Area in Ulceby, and there are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments or Registered Parks and Gardens within the village. A willow tree on the site, near the existing site entrance, is the subject of a Tree Preservation Order.

Three of the five trenches investigated contained archaeologically significant features which dated from the 10th to the 14th century.



Fig. 1: Location plan of the site at scale 1:25,000. The position of the proposed development site is shown in red. (OS mapping © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. PCAS licence no. 100049278.)

1 Introduction

Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd (PCAS) was commissioned by DDM Agriculture Ltd. to prepare a report on a scheme of archaeological evaluation trenching which took place from 21st October to 31st October 2014. The evaluation was carried out in advance of a proposed residential development on the site of the former Brocklesby Ox public house in the village of Ulceby in North Lincolnshire.

This programme of archaeological work was undertaken following consultation with the Historic Environment Officer for North Lincolnshire County Council and in accordance with an approved Specification for an Archaeological Scheme of Work (PCAS 2011), the recommendations of *Planning Policy Statement 5, Policy HE6; Code of Conduct* (Institute for Archaeologists, 1994 as revised), *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations* (Institute of Field Archaeologists, as revised 2008) and the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Handbook (as revised 2010).

2 Site Location and Description (Figs. 1, 2, Photo Nos. 1 and 2)

The village of Ulceby is situated within the county of North Lincolnshire, close to its border with North-East Lincolnshire. It lies at the foot of the east-facing slope of the Lincolnshire Wolds, and is sited on the A1077, approximately 6km west of Immingham. It is centred on National Grid Reference TA 1029 1472.

Ulceby lies at the foot of the east-facing slope of the Lincolnshire Wolds as they decline into the flood plain of the Humber estuary. The general topography of the area is a shallow slope from west to east, falling from approximately 35m above Ordnance Datum sea level to about 25m above sea level over the length of the village. The site, near the west end of the village, is at approximately 33m OD and the eastern side of the site slopes down from the west to Church Lane to the east. The drift geology on and around the site is recorded as Quaternary Till, overlying a solid geology of Upper Cretaceous Burnham Chalk (BGS, 1983).

The proposed development site is located on the south-west side of the junction of Ulceby High Street and West End Road with Church Lane; it is bounded by Church Lane to the east and by residential properties to the north, south and west. The site is currently occupied by the disused Brocklesby Ox public house on its street frontage and by a range of brick outbuildings along its southern boundary; the remainder of the site is under tarmac for car parking on the south side, and turf to the north and west. A willow tree on the site, near the existing site entrance, is the subject of a Tree Preservation Order.

3 Planning Background

A planning application, ref. PA/2012/0001, was made in January 2012 for the construction of 12 dwellings and the demolition of the extant, vacant public house, but has subsequently been withdrawn pending the formulation of an archaeological mitigation strategy.

4 Archaeological and Historical Background (Fig. 3)

The North Lincolnshire HER currently records no evidence for prehistoric activity within 500m of the Brocklesby Ox public house; up to the now the only Roman material within the same search area is a single sherd of pottery found on the south-eastern edge of the village, approximately 500m from the Brocklesby Ox (HER ref. 2280).

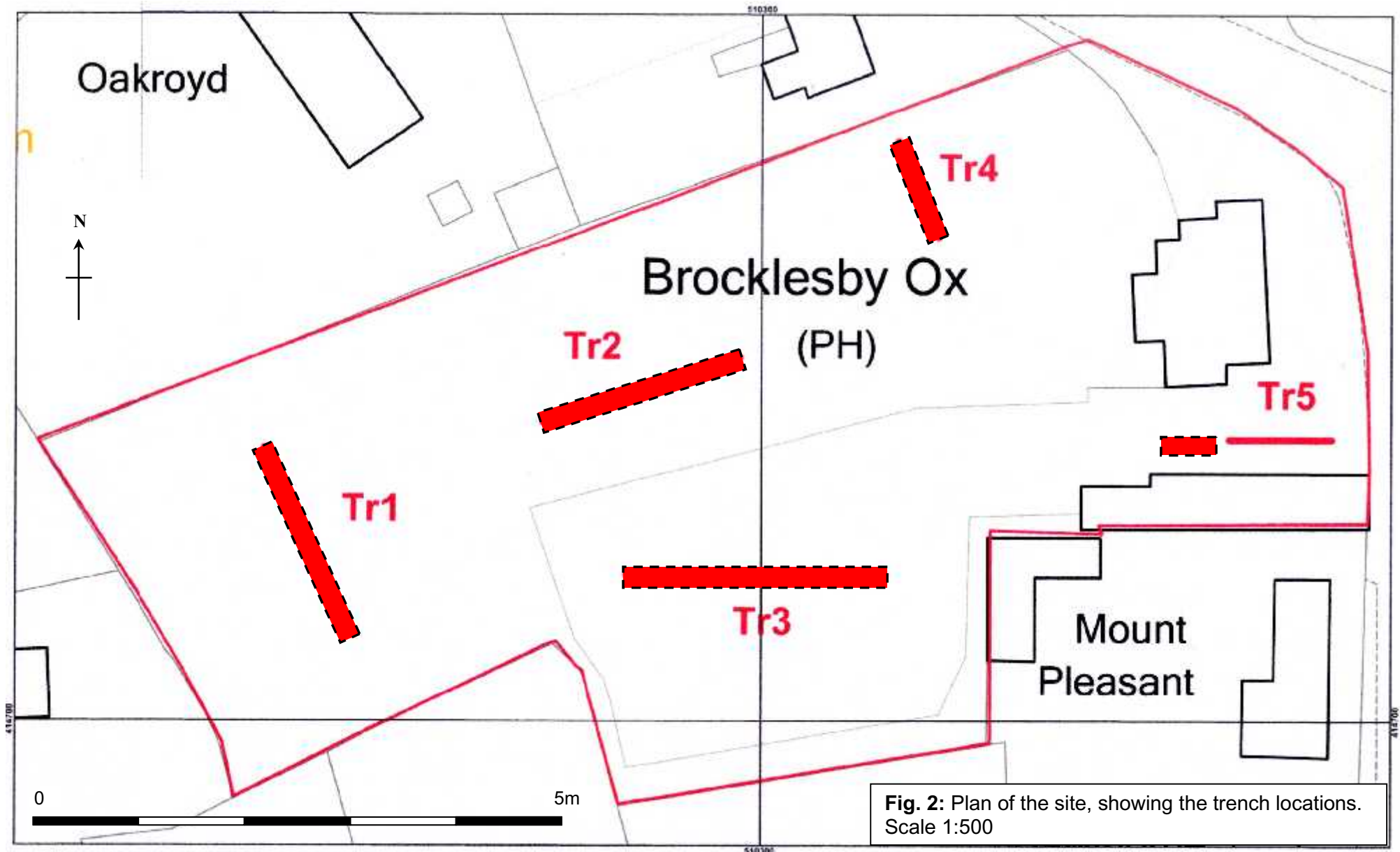


Fig. 2: Plan of the site, showing the trench locations.
Scale 1:500

Ulceby is a Shrunken Medieval Village, with slight earthworks, possibly representing toft boundaries and house sites, visible on land to the east of Ulceby Grange (at the west end of the village, to the north-west of the proposed development site), and ridge-and-furrow surviving as earthworks in surrounding fields (HER ref. 2283). As the site lies between this area of earthworks and the parish church, it is very likely that the medieval settlement extended across it.

The church of St. Nicholas, to the south of the site on Church Lane, contains stonework from the 13th to 15th centuries, with substantial 19th century rebuilding and restoration; it is a Grade I Listed Building (NLHER ref. 2276). A medieval churchyard cross directly outside the church building incorporates a sundial (HER ref. 8387).

The first public house in Ulceby called 'The Brocklesby Ox' stood at the intersection of High Street and Church Lane at TA 103 147, and is shown on the Ulceby enclosure award plan of 1833 as well as on the 1st and 2nd edition 25" Ordnance Survey maps of 1887 and 1907 (Fig. 3). This building was demolished in the early 20th century and replaced by the present public house (HER ref. 22486) which was built in 1924.

A smithy stood on the north side of West End Road in the 19th and early 20th century. It is known only from historic Ordnance Survey mapping: its site is now the driveway of a private house (HER ref. 22303).

A desk based assessment was carried out in 2012 by Neville Hall, which assessed the present site within the wider landscape. While this suggested a relatively low potential for archaeological remains, it highlighted the outbuildings as structures of interest, as they were present at the time of the 1833 parish map of Ulceby (Archive Ref: Lindsey Award 155).

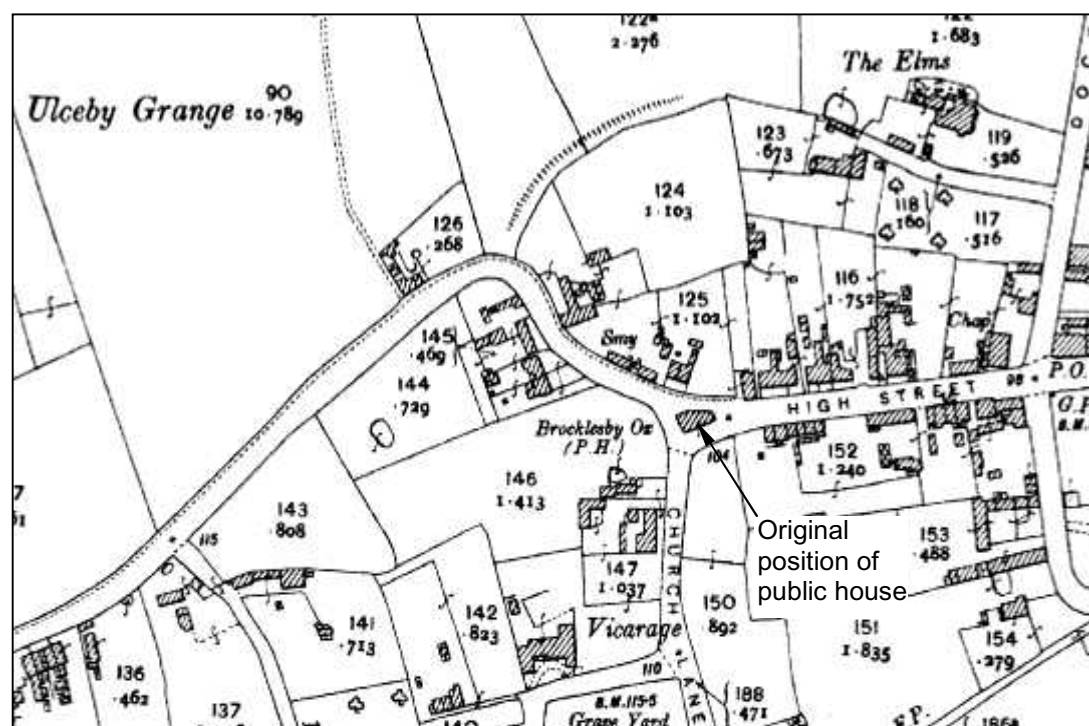


Fig. 3: Extract from the 2nd edition 25" to the mile Ordnance Survey map of 1907, showing the original location of the Brocklesby Ox.

5 Aims and Objectives

The purpose of evaluation is to gather sufficient information to establish the presence or absence, extent, depth, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits within the site. Such information is used to assist the Local Planning Authority to reconcile development proposals within their own policy framework, of safeguarding archaeological remains when at risk from development proposals and inform the need for any further archaeological intervention and take into consideration such things as sympathetic foundation designs with a view to minimising damage to archaeological deposits (mitigation) where appropriate.

6 Methodology

The HER Officer for North Lincolnshire Council recommended the excavation of five evaluation trenches of varying lengths, in order to sample the whole of the proposed development area with particular emphasis on the footprint areas of the proposed dwellings, while avoiding the footprint of the existing building and the canopy zone of the protected tree. Trenches 1 and 2 measured 20m x 2m, Trench 3 25m x 2m, Trench 4 10m x 2m, and Trench 5 5m x 1.80m. There was concern about the original position of Trench 5 in terms of public safety, so after consultation with the HER Officer, the location and length were adjusted accordingly.

The trenches were opened using a JCB mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket, although initially a toothed bucket was required for the tarmac in Trench 3, and a breaker to enable Trench 5 to be opened. All machining was carried out under constant supervision, until the first deposit of archaeological significance or the natural substrate was encountered.

The areas around the features, including any areas of uncertainty, were then hand cleaned, and all features and deposits were investigated and recorded. Where necessary, sondages were opened to determine the depth and extent of a large pit in Trench 2. Context sheets were completed for each deposit, and multi-context drawings were produced in both plan and section. Trench plans were recorded at 1:50 and sections at 1:20. Digital photographs were taken of each trench, from both ends, and all excavated sections were photographed using appropriate scales. A site diary was kept throughout the duration of the evaluation to complement these accounts. A small number of samples were recovered to ascertain further information in selected contexts. Features and trenches were surveyed in prior to backfilling, and further photographs were taken after the backfilling of the trenches.

7 Results (Figs. 4-26 and Photo Nos. 3-10)

Allowing for the removal of the topsoil and part of the subsoil in Trenches 3 and 5, which were located under modern tarmac underneath layers of hardcore and brick, a similar stratigraphic sequence was observed throughout the evaluation area. The natural substrate was predominantly silty clay with a slight sand content, although that in Trench 3 under the car park had a higher clay content. Generally, the subsoil was silty clay, also with a higher clay component contained in the subsoil of Trench 3. It was noted that the subsoil was thinner towards the east of the site. Elsewhere on the site, where the upper layers had not been removed, the topsoil was typically 0.25m thick and was of a fine clayey silt. The area around Trench 4 had a highly uneven and irregular deposit of modern refuse which had accumulated on top of the subsoil and often mixed in with the topsoil.

7.1 Trench 1 (Figs. 4-10, Plates 1-6)

Trench 1 was located at the west end of the site. The silty clay natural substrate (102) contained flint pebbles and occasionally chalk, although the latter may have been deposited due to ploughing. The subsoil (101) was of a similar material but slightly darker, and at an average thickness of 0.12m, relatively thin. This was sealed by the fine clayey silt topsoil (100). Two darker areas towards the northern end of the trench were examined, but shown to be parts of the same natural depression.

Four features of archaeological interest were noted; none of these appeared to have any clear relationship with any of the others. A small and shallow pit [103] was situated in the southern end of the trench containing two fills. The upper fill (104) was silty clay with a slight ashy content, and contained material typical of domestic hearth waste; the burnt remains may relate to thatch or fodder. The presence of bread wheat chaff suggests there was bread production in the vicinity (see Appendix 3: Palaeoenvironmental Assessment). The pit itself was likely to have been a small refuse pit for small-scale clearing. The bottom fill (105) appeared to be more natural and may have been the residual material, effectively backfilling as part of the clearing process.

A shallow feature [106] was encountered in the western section, which appears to be a shallow oval pit extending into baulk. The fill (107) contained a number of fragments of burnt clay and pot, perhaps relating to the warming up of water, although heat affected stones were recovered. No ash or charcoal was found in this pit. A metre to the south-west of pit [106] and extending into baulk to the east, was a larger pit [108] measuring over 2 metres across. One significant find was recovered from the associated fill (109); a rim sherd of Roman Greyware. Up to the now the only Roman material within 500m of the evaluation site is a single sherd of pottery found on the south-eastern edge of the village, approximately 500m from the Brocklesby Ox (HER ref. 2280). While the presence of one sherd of Roman pot does not itself indicate Roman activity in the vicinity, this possibility cannot be discounted.

Situated along the eastern edge of the trench was a linear [110] which either terminated or turned to the east; if the latter this portion remains under baulk. The ditch may have been a hedgerow of field boundary; any opportunity to find stake holes would be provided by further excavation of the area. The firmly compacted silty clay fill (111) produced a tiny and abraded piece of pot of 11th to 12th century date.

7.2 Trench 2 (Figs. 11-17, Plates 7-18)

Trench 2 was located in the middle of the site. The silty clay natural substrate (202) was encountered between 0.50 and 0.65m below the existing ground level. This was sealed by the clayey silt subsoil (201) of an average depth of 0.40m, which was itself sealed by 0.25m of topsoil (200). A number of archaeological features were identified throughout the trench, including the foundations or the lowest element of a floor of at least one building.

There was a significant amount of chalk present towards the eastern edge of the trench, at a north-west to south-east alignment. This proved to be a very shallow cut [203], 3 metres wide, containing what appears to be part of a chalk floor of a timber building (205) and a layer of loamy silt (204) acting as a stabilising agent. Associated pottery finds suggest a date of between the 10th and 12th centuries. Without further excavation, it was not possible to determine whether this structure was isolated or linked to others. The foundation pit appeared to cut into a U-shaped linear feature [206] 0.58m wide which ran along a more north to south alignment. The relationship

between the two was not clear. Pottery finds in the fill (207) of the linear suggested a slightly later date of between the mid 11th and early 13th centuries; however the range of dates supplied are not sufficiently defined to prove which was the earlier of the two features.

A narrow, steep-sided curvi-linear [208] measuring 0.26m wide by 0.13m deep appeared to be unrelated to any other feature. It appeared in the excavated area from the south-east, turned 90 degrees to the north-west before it terminated. The mid orange brown colour of the fill (209) was similar to that of the natural substrate, and this did not suggest the function of the feature involved water transport. Although it would be easy to suggest it was a drip gully, it would be necessary to find its extent to the south-east before confirming this.

In the south-eastern corner of the trench, a number of rounded chalk stones were noted. The stones appeared to be on top of the edge of a shallow pit [210], similar to [203], and almost certainly another foundation pit for a structure, much the same as the foundations or sub-floor (205) to the south-west. The chalk stones were positioned within a loamy silt fill (211), used as a stabilising agent. Unlike (205), no smaller densely packed chalk which may have formed the floor was discovered, but this was probably due to the small proportion of the foundations being revealed; the majority of the structure was to the south-east of the excavated area. No finds were recovered from the foundations apart from a small number of animal bones.

Towards the south-west of the trench, an area of uncertainty was examined by the digging of two sondages to determine the depth of the deposits. This proved to be a single feature; a large pit [213] approximately 0.60m deep and 2.0m wide, and of a length greater than the width of the trench. The bottom fill (214) was predominantly clay and mid brownish grey in colour, suggesting the possibility of waterlogging. This was covered by a more silty and slightly lighter fill (212) which contained three small and abraded pottery sherds dating from the mid 10th to the 12th century. Towards the top of the deposit, several sherds of late 13th to 14th century pottery were recovered, suggesting that this feature was possibly in use for as long as 300 years, although the later finds may have been residual.

7.3 Trench 3 (Figs. 18-23, Plates 19-23)

Trench 3 was located in the vicinity of the former car park, resulting in anaerobic conditions producing darker fills than those present on the higher areas of the site. A number of archaeological features were noted, all situated within the middle third of the trench. The natural substrate (303) was encountered approximately 0.46m below the existing level of the tarmac. It was predominantly a mid orange brownish grey clay with a small silt component, and became slightly darker and more grey in colour to the east. A silty clay subsoil (302) about 0.12m thick sealed this, and on top of the subsoil were two layers of made ground: a layer of modern hardcore consisting of crushed limestone and concrete (301) 0.29m thick, and a thin layer of tarmac (300) 0.05m thick, forming the surface of the car park.

A shallow pit [304] was present in the southern edge of the trench, measuring 1.18m across and 0.08m deep, and extended southwards into the baulk. Its dark grey clayey fill (305) contained no dating evidence.

A stratigraphic relationship can be provided for three features present in the middle of the trench. Linear [306] was a steep-sided ditch measuring 0.56m wide and 0.29m deep, and possibly served as a drainage channel. The associated fill (307) was dark coloured and predominantly clay, and contained no dateable finds. It appears,

although the intersection it was by no means clear, that this ditch cut another, shallower, ditch [308] of about the same width. The fill (309) was more orange in colour and also heavily clay-based, but contained no finds. Prior to excavation, it seemed as if the ditches were part of the same feature; however, their profiles varied, and the fills were markedly different in colour. Pit [312] was irregularly shaped and very shallow, and clearly cut linear feature [308]. The fill (313) was considerably darker and clay-based, and contained one piece of pottery dating from the mid 11th to the 12th century.

The westernmost feature of the group was a large and irregularly shaped pit [310] which extended into both sides of the baulk. Depending on the extent of [310], an intersection with linear [306] may be present a short distance to the north of the trench. The pit was 0.40m deep, and filled with a more orange-coloured silty clay deposit (311), which was characterised by the presence of the occasional piece of flint or chalk, the latter towards the bottom of the pit. Finds from pit [310] were from three vessels dating from the 13th to the middle of the 14th century, confirming the pit as the latest archaeological feature in the group.

7.4 Trench 4 (Fig. 24, Plate 24)

Trench 4 was located towards the north of the site, approximately 20m from the Brocklesby Ox building. The clayey silt natural substrate (403) was revealed some 0.85m below the existing ground level, above this was a silty clay layer of subsoil (402) approximately 0.40m thick. The interface between this and a layer of modern refuse (401) between 0.20 and 0.50m thick, was very irregular; the refuse layer accounts for the relatively great depth of the trench. The fine silty topsoil (400) was mixed in with the upper parts of the refuse layer, producing a poorly defined interface between the two. Nothing of archaeological interest was encountered.

7.5 Trench 5 (Figs. 25-26, Plate 25)

Trench 5 was located in the entranceway between the Brocklesby Ox and the outbuildings, positioned as close to Church Lane as was possible, given the position of the access barrier. The natural substrate (504) was encountered approximately 0.50 below the present ground surface, consisting of orangey grey silty clay. A thin layer 0.08m thick of remaining subsoil (503) was situated on top of this; most had been removed prior to the building of the public house and outbuildings. The main layer (502) was approximately 0.22m thick, and consisted of brick with some limestone-based filler, undoubtedly the result of the levelling of previous buildings. It is likely that the layer was formed from the original Brocklesby Ox, situated in what is now the High Street/Church Lane junction. This was sealed by a layer of modern hardcore (501), made from crushed limestone, which was in turn sealed by the modern tarmac (500), forming the present surface. A refuse pit in the south-eastern corner of the trench was filled with debris from the early 20th century, but nothing of archaeological interest was encountered.

8 Discussion and conclusion

It is known that there are earthworks present in many areas around the village which relate to the medieval settlement of Ulceby, in particular to the north-west of the site. The present evaluation revealed foundations of certainly one, possibly two medieval buildings, so it seems likely that these structures were once part of the medieval settlement which linked the earthworks to the parish church to the south. The areas of archaeological activity were concentrated towards the central and west of the site,

although there has been more recent activity in the vicinity of Trench 5 relating to the demolition and construction of the public house buildings.

Two sherds of Roman pottery were recovered. This is not necessarily remarkable, but the only Roman material previously recovered within 500m of the Brocklesby Ox was a single sherd found 500m to the south-east of the site (HER ref.2280). One Roman Greyware rim came from a secure pit context; the other, much smaller piece from a medieval building foundation. It is unclear how they got there, but their presence should not necessarily be taken to evidence Roman activity in the immediate area.

The pottery recovered from the evaluation site was almost all local and regional, and consisted of a narrow range of jugs, jars and bowls, suggesting domestic activity. Based on the dates of the pottery, it appears that activities on a domestic level in the area commenced or intensified at about the middle of the 10th century, and carried on at least until the middle of the 14th century. Whilst the area of evaluation is too small to chart any possible movement of activities across the site, it is clear that the area contained part of the medieval settlement at least from the 10th century. The presence of bread wheat chaff in features in Trench 1, to the east of the site, may suggest bread production took place at the site during the medieval period.

The evaluation has shown that there is a significant amount of archaeological activity at the site, primarily of Saxo-Norman to medieval date.

9 Effectiveness of methodology

The methodology employed was entirely sufficient to allow the investigation and recording of deposits exposed within the evaluation trenches.

10 Bibliography

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11 Site archive

The documentary and physical archive for this scheme is currently in the possession of Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd. This will be deposited with North Lincolnshire Museum, Lincoln within six months of completion of the full report under Accession No. UCAJ.

Appendix 1: Colour Plates



Plate 1: Trench 1 looking NNW



Plate 2: NW facing section of Pit [103]



Plate 3: SSE facing section of Pit [106]. A field drain runs through the middle of the pit along its length



Plate 4: SSE facing section of Pit [108]. There is a possibility that this was Roman, as a piece of Greyware was recovered from the pit



Plate 5: SW facing section of Pit [108]



Plate 6: SE facing section of Linear [110]



Plate 7: Trench 2 looking east north-east. The house foundations are in the distance



Plate 8: Pre-excitation view of Foundation Pit [203] with chalk stones and packing material



Plate 9: E facing section of Pit [203], left side.



Plate 10: E facing section of Pit [203] right side.



Plate 11: SE facing section of Linear [206]



Plate 12: NE facing section of Linear [208]



Plate 13: Pre-excavation view of Pit [210]



Plate 14: SW facing section of Pit [210]. The edge of the chalk foundations are visible, with no packing material present



Plate 15: Overhead view of the sondage cut into the fill of Pit [213]. The orange coloured natural was revealed in the bottom left corner



Plate 16: Extension of the sondage in Pit [213]. The base of Pit [213] is clearly visible



Plate 18: Trench 3 looking E



Plate 17: ESE facing section of Pit [213]. The chalk is residual.



Plate 19: E facing section of Pit [304]



Plate 20: NW facing section of Linear [306]



Plate 21: NE facing section of Linear [308]



Plate 22: N facing section of Pit [310]



Plate 23: SW facing section of Pit [312]. Dating from the 13th to the middle of the 14th century, this is the most recent feature excavated in the evaluation to the west of the Brocklesbury Ox.



Plate 24: Trench 4 looking north



Plate 25: Trench 5 looking west. The dark patch on the left is a refuse pit dating to the early 20th century

Appendix 2: Context Summary

Trench 1 (NW: 36.05m, NW: 35.91m, SW: 35.87m, SE 35.87m OD)

Context	Type	Description	Findings/dating
100	Layer	Topsoil. Mid/dark greyish brown clayey silt with infrequent angular pebbles. Depth 0.25m.	Modern
101	Layer	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay with the occasional pebble. Depth 0.12m.	Modern
102	Layer	Natural. Mid orangey brown silty clay with very slight sand content. Occasional flint or rarely chalk pebble.	Natural
103	Cut	Cut of small oval pit. Sides concave and steep, flat base. Length 0.84m, width 0.66m, depth 0.18m.	
104	Fill	Top fill of pit [103]. Dark greyish brown silty clay with some reddish patches of burnt clay. Firmly compacted with no inclusions. Depth 0.13m.	
105	Fill	Bottom fill of pit [103]. Mid greyish brown silty clay with yellowish patches. Firmly compacted with the occasional sub-angular stone (3cm) at the bottom. Small sub-rounded pebbles in section. Depth 0.05m.	
106	Cut	Cut of oval pit aligned NNE-SSW. Sides are moderately steep and U-shaped, base mostly flat. Length 2.10m, width >0.40m, depth 0.13m.	
107	Fill	Fill of pit [106]. Mid greyish brown silty clay with numerous reddish patches. Firmly compacted with no inclusions.	
108	Cut	Cut of large circular or oval pit partly under baulk. Concave sides, fairly shallow, and slightly concave base. Length >0.90m, width 2.27m, depth 0.32m.	Roman
109	Fill	Fill of pit [108]. Mid greyish brown silty clay with a yellowish hue. Fairly firm compaction with the occasional sub-angled or sub-rounded pebble to 2cm across.	Pottery (1 sherd of Greyware), Roman
110	Cut	Cut of linear aligned NNW-SSE. Terminates or turns south into baulk. Shallow, concave sides and an irregular but fairly flat base. Length >5.00m, width 0.40m, depth 0.10m.	Saxo-Norman/ Early Medieval
111	Fill	Fill of linear [110]. Mid greyish brown silty clay with a yellowish hue. Firmly compacted with the occasional small pebble and one larger sub-rounded stone 4cm across.	Saxo-Norman/ Early Medieval

Trench 2 (N: 35.86m, E: 35.96m, W: 36.20m, S: 36.17m OD)

Context	Type	Description	Finds/Dating
200	Layer	Topsoil. Mid dark greyish brown clayey silt with infrequent pebbles and very small chalk pieces. Depth 0.25m.	Modern
201	Layer	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown clayey silt with infrequent sub-rounded/rounded flint pebbles to 6cm across. Occasional chalk. Interfaces variable and irregular. Average depth 0.40m.	Modern
202	Layer	Natural. Mid orange brown silty clay with slight sand content. Uncommon sub-angled flint.	Natural
203	Cut	Cut of large rectangular foundation pit aligned NW-SE and heads into baulk both ways. Very shallow with flat sides and base. Length >3.90m, width 4.00m, depth 0.17m. Cuts [206].	Saxo-Norman/Early Medieval
204	Fill	Bottom fill of pit [203]. Mid greyish brown loamy silt foundation filler. Moderately firm with the occasional small pebble. Depth 0.07m, some fill is among the chalk stones above.	Saxo-Norman/Early Medieval
205	Structure	Top fill/layer of pit [203]. Hard layer of sub-rounded and rounded chalk stones to 15cm across firmly compacted. Depth 0.10m.	Pottery, Bone. Saxo-Norman/Early Medieval
206	Cut	Cut of linear aligned NW-SE. Fairly steep, concave U-shaped sides and concave base. Length >2.50m, width 0.58m, depth 0.20m. Cut by [203].	Saxo-Norman/Early Medieval
207	Fill	Fill of linear [206]. Mid orangey grey brown clayey silt. Moderately firm with the occasional small pebble.	Pottery, Saxo-Norman/Early Medieval
208	Cut	Cut of linear. This terminates in the trench and heads 0.70m SW and turns to the SE and heads under baulk. Concave, U-shaped and fairly steep.	
209	Fill	Fill of linear [208]. Mid orangey grey brown silty clay. Moderately firm with the occasional small pebble.	
210	Cut	Cut of what is probably a very small part of a foundation pit. Shallow side with a flat base. Depth 0.20m.	Medieval
211	Fill	Fill of foundation pit [210] incorporating a few round chalk stones the same as those in (205). Moderately firm with chalk specks.	Medieval
212	Fill	Upper fill of pit [213]. Mid greyish brown clayey silt. Moderately firm with the occasional small pebble. Depth 0.30m.	Pottery, bone. Saxo-Norman/Early Medieval
213	Cut	Cut of large oval pit aligned N-S (1 sondage dug at each side). Sides steep and S-shaped. Base is flat. Length >2.0m, width >1.0m, depth 0.60m.	Saxo-Norman/Early Medieval
214	Fill	Bottom fill of pit [213]. Mid brownish grey silty clay (low silt content). Firmly compacted with the occasional small pebble and one large stone 15cm across. Depth 0.30m.	Saxo-Norman/Early Medieval

Trench 3 (NW: 34.99m, NE: 35.77m, SW: 35.98m, SE: 35.80m OD)

Context	Type	Description	Findings/Dating
300	Layer	Modern tarmac. Depth 0.05m.	Modern
301	Layer	Modern hardcore, made of crushed limestone and concrete. Variable depth, maximum 0.29m.	Modern
302	Layer	Subsoil. Mid brownish grey silty lay (low silt %) with the occasional small pebble. Depth 0.12m.	Modern
303	Layer	Natural. Mid orangey brown grey clay (very slight silt %) with the occasional small pebble.	Natural
304	Cut	Cut of shallow round pit. Sides are concave and the base is irregular but flat overall. Width 1.18m, depth 0.08m.	
305	Fill	Fill of pit [304]. Dark grey slightly silty clay. Very firm with occasional pea gravel deposit.	
306	Cut	Cut of linear aligned NW-SE. Steep and U-shaped with a concave base. Length >2.0m, width 0.56m, depth 0.29m. Cuts [308].	
307	Fill	Fill of linear [306]. Dark brownish slightly silty clay. Very firmly compacted with occasional pea gravel.	Bone
308	Cut	Cut of linear aligned NE-SW. Sides shallow, slightly concave and U-shaped. Length >2.0m, width 0.62m, depth 0.11m. Cut by [306] and [312].	
309	Fill	Fill of linear [308]. Mid orangey grey slightly silty clay. Very firm with the occasional pebble or stone to 5cm across.	
310	Cut	Cut of an irregular oval pit aligned roughly N-S. Sides are irregular but U-shaped and moderately steep. Base slightly concave. Length >2.0m, width 1.31m, depth 0.40m.	Medieval
311	Fill	Fill of pit [310]. Mid orange grey slightly silty clay. Very firmly compacted with the occasional sub-angled flint throughout or rounded chalk towards the bottom.	Pottery, bone. Medieval
312	Cut	Cut of shallow oval pit aligned NE-SW. Sides shallow and concave, base flat. Length 1.50m, width 0.98m, depth 0.10m. Cuts [308].	Saxo-Norman/ Early Medieval
313	Fill	Fill of pit [312]. Mid brownish grey slightly silty clay. Very firm with occasional pebbles.	Pottery, Saxo-Norman/ Early Medieval

Trench 4 (NW: 35.49m, NE: 35.39m, SW: 35.58m, SE: 35.55m OD)

Context	Type	Description	Finds/Dating
400	Layer	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown clayey silt with infrequent angular pebbles. Depth 0.20m.	Modern
401	Layer	Made ground. A combination of slightly silty clay and a lot of modern refuse. Dark greyish brown, no stones. Interfaces both very uneven, depth varies between 0.20m and 0.40m.	Modern
402	Layer	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown with a slight orange hue in places, silty clay. Infrequent pebbles (chalk and flint) to 4cm across. Average depth 0.40m.	Modern
403	Layer	Natural. Mid orange brown silty clay with a very slight sand content. Interface irregular and poorly defined.	Natural

Trench 5 (E: 33.59m, W: 33.40m OD)

Context	Type	Description	Finds/Dating
500	Layer	Modern tarmac. Depth 0.09m.	Modern
501	Layer	Modern hardcore. Crushed limestone, very irregular depth average 0.11m.	Modern
502	Layer	Brick packing material with some limestone based filler. Probably early 20 th century. Interfaces clearly defined but very irregular. Average depth 0.22m.	Modern
503	Layer	Subsoil. A shallow layer of what is left of the subsoil, mid/dark orangey brown grey slightly silty clay. Depth 0.08m.	Modern
504	Layer	Natural. Mid orangey grey slightly silty clay.	Natural

**The Roman Pottery archive- Brocklesby Ox, Ulceby, North Lincolnshire
(UBOE14, TA 1029 1472)**

**I.M. Rowlandson
November 17th 2014**

A small group of prehistoric and Roman pottery (2 sherds, 37g, RE0.12) was presented to this author for archiving. An archive has been produced to comply with the requirements of the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Darling 2004) using the codes and system developed by the City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit (Darling and Precious 2014). A tabulated summary by context and a sherd archive are presented below. The dates provided represent the pottery recorded here: the main text of the report and other specialist contributions should be consulted to ascertain the overall date attributed to each context.

It is recommended that this pottery should be deposited with the relevant local museum along with the rest of the archive.

UBOE14- Dating summary					
Context	Spot date	Comments	Sherd	Weight (g)	Total RE %
109	Roman	An abraded greyware rim sherd from a large bowl.	1	29	12
205	Roman	A single greyware sherds with voids, probably from leached calcareous inclusions.	1	8	0

UBOE14- Sherd data												
Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve
109	GREY	BL		1	ABR		RIM		1	29	24	12
205	GREY	-		1	ABR		BS; SPARSE VESSIC		1	8	0	0

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**THE POST ROMAN POTTERY FROM THE BROCKLESBY OX, AT THE JUNCTION OF
HIGH STREET/WEST END ROAD AND CHURCH LANE, ULCEBY, LINCOLNSHIRE
(UBOE 14)**

JANE YOUNG CERAMIC CONSULTANT

INTRODUCTION

A group of forty-three Post-Roman pottery sherds and two fragments of fired clay recovered from the site were examined for this report. A summary of the pottery by ceramic period is presented in Table 1.

Table 1 Pottery summarised by ceramic period with sherd and vessel count

Ceramic Period	Total sherds	Total vessels
<i>Saxo-Norman (10th to 12th)</i>	18	10
<i>Early medieval (12th to early/mid 13th)</i>	15	13
<i>Medieval (13th to 14th)</i>	10	4
Totals	43	27

In total, forty-three sherds of post-Roman pottery representing twenty-seven vessels and two small fragments of fired clay were recovered from the site. The pottery ranges in date from the Late Saxon to the medieval period. The pottery was examined both visually and where necessary using a x20 binocular microscope, then recorded using the fabric codenames (CNAME) of the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit (Young, Vince and Nailor 2005). The assemblage was quantified by three measures: number of sherds, vessel count and weight and the resulting archive entered onto an Access database (Recording of the assemblage was in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, *et al.* (2001) and complies with the Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeological Handbook* (sections 13.4 and 13.5).

CONDITION

The pottery is in a variable condition although most sherds are in an abraded to slightly abraded condition with sherd size entirely falling into the small to medium size range (1 to 27 grams). The calcareous inclusions have been leached from the surfaces of several shell and chalk-tempered vessels. The condition of most sherds is consistent with plough damage. Five vessels are represented by more than one sherd and no cross-contextual joins were noted.

THE RANGE AND VARIETY OF MATERIALS

A range of thirteen identifiable post-Roman pottery ware types and two fragments of fired clay were identified; the type and general date range for these fabrics are shown in Table 2. The post-Roman

pottery ranges in date from the Saxo-Norman to medieval periods and includes probable local and regional vessels. A narrow range of vessel types was recovered with forms being limited to various types of jugs, jars and bowls.

Table 2 Pottery types with total quantities by sherd and vessel count

Codename	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	Total sherds	Total vessels
BEVO1	Beverley Orange ware Fabric 1	1100	1230	10	8
BEVO2	Beverley Orange ware Fabric 2	1230	1350	1	1
ELGQC	East Lincolnshire Glazed Quartz and Chalk fabrics	1150	1220	1	1
ELSNCQC	East Lincolnshire Saxo-Norman Coarse Quartz and Chalk	950	1100	1	1
ELSNCRQ	East Lincolnshire Saxo-Norman Coarse Rounded Quartz	1050	1160	1	1
ELSNQ	East Lincolnshire Saxo-Norman Sandy ware	950	1100	3	3
HUM	Humberware	1250	1550	8	2
LEMS	Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shelly	1130	1230	1	1
LFS	Lincolnshire Fine-shelled ware	970	1200	7	4
MEDX	Non Local Medieval Fabrics	1150	1450	1	1
NLFS	North Lincolnshire Fine-Shelled ware	1000	1200	6	1
NLQC	North Lincolnshire Quartz and Chalk-tempered ware	1050	1220	2	2
WEMS	Wheel-thrown Early Medieval Shell-tempered	1050	1220	1	1

Saxo-Norman (10th to 12th century)

Eighteen sherds representing ten vessels in five ware types are of Saxo-Norman type. A small and abraded basal sherd is from an East Lincolnshire Saxo-Norman Coarse Quartz and Chalk-tempered (ELSNCQC) jar or bowl of probable mid 10th to mid 11th century date. Three abraded sherds, each from an individual vessel, are from jars in East Lincolnshire Saxo-Norman Sandy ware (ELSNQ). This type is also probably of mid 10th to mid 11th century date. The other mainly quartz-tempered sherd comes from a East Lincolnshire Saxo-Norman Coarse Rounded Quartz-tempered (ELSNCRQ) jar or bowl. Only one vessel has previously been noted in this fabric type so dating is as yet tentative but probably lies with the mid 11th and mid 12th centuries. The other five vessels are in shell-tempered Lincolnshire Fine-shelled ware (LFS) and North Lincolnshire Fine-shelled ware (NLFS). Most of the sherds can be identified as coming from small jars, although some may come from bowls. Most sherds are un-diagnostic and could date to any where between the early 11th and late 12th centuries, however the small jar rim found in layer 205 is of late 11th to mid 12th century type.

Early medieval (12th to early/mid 13th)

Fifteen sherds representing thirteen vessels are of early medieval type. A small abraded basal sherd is from a mid 12th to early/mid 13th century Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shelly ware (LEMS) jar or bowl. A

second leached shell-tempered sherd is of Wheel-thrown Early Medieval ware type (WEMS). This basal sherd is from a jar or bowl of mid 11th to 12th century date. Two sherds are from vessels in North Lincolnshire Quartz and Shell-tempered fabrics (NLQC). The larger sherd is from the base of a jar or bowl whilst the smaller sherd is from a small jar. These vessels are of mid 11th to mid 12th century date. One very abraded rim sherd is from a Glazed East Lincolnshire Quartz and Chalk-tempered jug (ELGQC). The rim is of the folded-over type and dates to between the mid and late 12th century. Ten sherds come from eight Beverley 2 ware (BEVO2) vessels in Fabric A. Three jugs can be identified otherwise the sherds are un-diagnostic and could come from jugs or jars. Layer 205 produced an early splashed-glaze jug with an everted rim and a wheel-thrown strap handle coming directly off the rim. This jug is of early/mid to mid 12th century date. Two other vessels have a splashed-type glaze and these belong to the period between the early/mid and mid/late 12th century. The jug sherd from linear 206 has a suspension glaze and dates to between the mid/late 12th and early/mid 13th centuries. The other sherds could date to anywhere within the period between the early/mid and mid/late 12th century.

Medieval (13th to 14th)

Ten sherds from four vessels are of medieval date. One small sherd is from a jug or jar in Beverley 2 ware (BEVO2). The sherd in Fabric B (Didsbury and Watkins 1992) which spans the life of the ware type from the 13th until at least the early/mid 14th century. Eight sherds are from two Humberware (HUM) jugs of late 13th to 14th century date and one light firing sherd is from a jug of unknown regional medieval type (MEDX).

Fired clay

Two abraded pieces of fired clay were recovered from the site. Pit 108 in Trench 1 produced a flake from a small lump of reduced fired clay with bright oxidised surfaces. The fabric contains abundant fine to medium subround to round quartz grains and moderate fine iron-rich grains together with occasional feldspars, quartz pebbles up to 3.0mm and calcareous grains. The other very abraded flake came from Trench 3. This flattened piece has a thin light reduced upper surface over a light orange fabric. The fabric is composed of a fine compact clay with some occasional round to subround quartz grains and variable coarse iron-rich & calcareous grains.

SITE SUMMARY

Pottery was recovered from six deposits in three trenches. Most of the pottery was recovered from Trench 2.

Trench 1

A single tiny and very abraded sherd from a Lincolnshire Fine-shelled ware vessel was recovered from the fill of linear 110. This sherd is of general 11th to 12th century date. Pit 108 produced a flake from a small un-diagnostic lump of reduced fired clay.

Trench 2

Thirty-one sherds representing twenty-one vessels were recovered from three deposits in Trench 2. Compacted layer 205 produced twenty-six mainly abraded sherds from sixteen vessels in seven ware types. The group includes glazed jugs in Beverley 1 ware and Glazed Quartz and Chalk and jars in a range of quartz and shell-tempered coarsewares. Few sherds are chronologically diagnostic and it is not possible to ascertain how much of the material may be residual. The three diagnostic rims suggest a date in the mid 12th century for the group. One of these is an early Beverley 1 splashed-glaze jug with an everted rim and a wheel-thrown strap handle coming directly off the rim. This jug is of early/mid to mid 12th century date. Four sherds come from a small Lincolnshire Fine-shelled ware jar of late 11th to mid 12th century date and the very abraded rim from a Glazed East Lincolnshire Quartz and Chalk-tempered jug is of mid to late 12th century date.

Linear 206 contained two post-Roman sherds. One comes from a North Lincolnshire Quartz and Chalk-tempered jar or bowl of mid 11th to 12th century date. The other sherd is from a Beverley 1 jug with a suspension glaze and dates to between the mid/late 12th and early/mid 13th centuries.

Six small and abraded sherds were recovered from pit 213. The potentially earliest sherd is from a jar in East Lincolnshire Quartz-tempered ware. This type probably dates to between the mid 10th and 11th centuries. A small jar sherd in North Lincolnshire Quartz and Chalk-tempered ware is of mid 11th to 12th century date as is a basal sherd from a jar or bowl in East Lincolnshire Saxo-Norman Coarse Rounded Quartz. Six abraded sherds lying on the top of the fill come from a single Humberware jug of late 13th to 14th century date.

Trench 3

Five sherds representing four vessels and a fired clay flake were recovered from two features in Trench 3. Pit 310 produced four sherds representing three vessels and a piece of fired clay. A small sherd in Beverley 2 ware comes from a jug or jar of 13th to early/mid 14th century date. Two sherds are from a Humberware jug of late 13th to 14th century date and one sherd is from a 13th to 15th century jug from an unknown regional centre. The very abraded flake of light firing fired clay is flattened on both sides and could be structural.

A single leached basal sherd from a jar or bowl in Wheel-thrown Early Medieval Shell-tempered ware was recovered from pit 312. The vessel is of mid 11th to 12th century date.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This is a small but important assemblage, which provides us with a further opportunity to explore the ceramic profile of Ulceby. A wide range of Saxo-Norman to early medieval pottery types were recovered from the site. The assemblage reflects the position of the village between North and North-East Lincolnshire. The post-Roman pottery indicates that the area was occupied from at least the 11th century, if not the 10th century, although most of the potentially early sherds were recovered residually. Our understanding of the social and functional development of the site is hampered by the small size of the assemblage and the lack of stratified sequences, however the recovered assemblage suggests a high level of activity during the 11th to 12th centuries, especially in Trench 2. The sequence does not extend beyond the late 13th or 14th centuries. Much of the material appears to have undergone post-depositional plough damage.

The jar in the newly established fabric should be drawn for the archive and the entire archive should be retained for future study. Type sherds have been removed for the County and North Lincolnshire Fabric Types Series.

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES
DURHAM UNIVERSITY

on behalf of
Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd

Former Brocklesby Ox Pub
Ulceby
North Lincolnshire

palaeoenvironmental assessment

report 3607
November 2014

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1. Summary

The project

- 1.1 This report presents the results of palaeoenvironmental assessment of two bulk samples, taken during archaeological works at the site of the former Brocklesby Ox public house, in Ulceby, North Lincolnshire.
- 1.2 The works were commissioned by Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd (PCAS), and conducted by Archaeological Services Durham University.

Results

- 1.3 The samples comprised material typical of domestic hearth waste, although the charred remains may represent traditional uses such as fodder, thatch or bedding. The range of cereal crops recorded is typical of medieval or post-medieval deposits. The presence of bread wheat chaff (104) possibly indicates local production of this crop at the site. Evidence of wild-gathered foods was absent.

Recommendations

- 1.4 No further work is required for the charred plant macrofossil remains as the flots were scanned in their entirety and no additional information would be provided from an analysis. If additional work is undertaken at the site, the results of this assessment should be added to any further palaeoenvironmental data produced.
- 1.5 The flots should be retained as part of the physical archive of the site. The residues were discarded following examination.

2. Project background

Location and background

- 2.1 Archaeological works were conducted by PCAS at the site of the former Brocklesby Ox public house, situated in the village of Ulceby in North Lincolnshire. This report presents the results of palaeoenvironmental assessment of two bulk samples of uncertain origin, comprising (104) a fill of pit [103] and (106) the fill of pit [107].

Objective

- 2.2 The objective of the scheme of works was to assess the palaeoenvironmental potential of the samples, establish the presence of suitable radiocarbon dating material, and provide the client with appropriate recommendations.

Dates

- 2.3 Samples were received by Archaeological Services on 5th November 2014. Assessment and report preparation was conducted between 7th and 14th November 2014.

Personnel

- 2.4 Sample processing, assessment and report preparation was conducted by Lorne Elliott. Faunal identification was by Dr Louisa Gidney.

Archive

- 2.5 The site code is **UBOE14**, for **Ulceby, Brocklesby Ox public house evaluation 2014**. The flots and finds are currently held in the Environmental Laboratory at Archaeological Services Durham University awaiting collection. The charred plant remains will be retained at Archaeological Services Durham University.

3. Methods

- 3.1 The bulk samples were manually floated and sieved through a 500µm mesh. The residues were examined for shells, fruitstones, nutshells, charcoal, small bones, pottery, flint, glass and industrial residues, and were scanned using a magnet for ferrous fragments. The flots were examined at up to x60 magnification for charred and waterlogged botanical remains using a Leica MZ7.5 stereomicroscope. Identification of these was undertaken by comparison with modern reference material held in the Environmental Laboratory at Archaeological Services Durham University. Plant nomenclature follows Stace (1997). Habitat classifications follow Preston *et al.* (2002).
- 3.2 Selected charcoal fragments were identified, in order to provide material suitable for radiocarbon dating. The transverse, radial and tangential sections were examined at up to x600 magnification using a Leica DMLM microscope. Identifications were assisted by the descriptions of Schweingruber (1990) and Hather (2000), and modern reference material held in the Environmental Laboratory at Archaeological Services Durham University.
- 3.3 The works were undertaken in accordance with the palaeoenvironmental research aims and objectives outlined in the regional archaeological research framework and resource agendas (Monckton 2006; Hall & Huntley 2007; Huntley 2010).

4. Results

- 4.1 The samples produced modest-sized flots predominantly comprising roots, with small quantities of charcoal, clinker/cinder and traces of coal. Identified charcoal included oak, hazel, cf. cherries and willow/poplar. The small size of the charcoal fragments prevented further interpretations.
- 4.2 Charred plant macrofossil assemblages included cereal crop remains of wheat, oat, rye and barley (in order of abundance). Wheat grains comprised the characteristic short/rounded shape of bread wheat (*Triticum aestivo-compactum*) and diagnostic chaff of bread wheat recovered from fill (104) confirmed the presence of this crop. Many of the cereal grains were in a poor condition due to pitting and puffing. This poor preservation is typical of hearth waste material and possibly reflects intense heat (Boardman & Jones 1990), rapid combustion or exposure to repeated burning. The large size of some of the oat grains suggests that the common cultivated oat (*Avena sativa*) was represented. Small, slender oat grains were noted, particularly in context (104). These may also derive from *Avena sativa*, as this species usually has two fertile florets, the first producing larger grains than the second (Jacomet 2006). However, due to the absence of diagnostic chaff, bristle oats (*Avena strigosa*), wild oats (*Avena fatua*) or large-seeded grasses cannot be ruled out.
- 4.3 The deposits comprised the charred remains of arable weeds such as wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*) and stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*), the ruderal weed knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*) and wide niche weed plants such as docks and vetches. The vetches could not be identified to species, but may include the common vetch (*Vicia sativa*), which was deliberately grown as a fodder crop (Preston *et al.* 2002) or hairy tare (*Vicia hirsuta*), which was once a troublesome arable weed (Garrard & Streeter 1983).
- 4.4 Finds included fragments of fired clay and pot (107) and fragments of sheep teeth and indeterminate unburnt bone (104). Material suitable for radiocarbon dating is available for both of the samples. The results are presented in Appendix 1.

5. Discussion

- 5.1 The samples comprised material typical of domestic hearth waste, although the charred remains (weeds and heather twigs) may represent traditional uses such as fodder, thatch or bedding (Gale & Cutler 2000; Fenton 1978). The range of cereal crops recorded in the fills, particularly with the dominance of bread wheat, is typical of medieval or post-medieval deposits (Hall & Huntley 2007; Greig 1991). The presence of bread wheat chaff (104) possibly indicates local production of this crop at the site. Evidence of wild-gathered foods was absent.

6. Recommendations

- 6.1 No further work is required for the charred plant macrofossil remains as the flots were scanned in their entirety and no additional information would be provided from an analysis. If additional work is undertaken at the site, the results of this assessment should be added to any further palaeoenvironmental data produced.

- 6.2 The flots should be retained as part of the physical archive of the site. The residues were discarded following examination.

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Appendix 1: Data from palaeoenvironmental assessment

Sample		1	2
Context		104	107
Feature number		103	106
Feature		pit	pit
Material available for radiocarbon dating		✓	✓
Volume processed (l)		8	17
Volume of flot (ml)		100	150
Residue contents			
Bone (unburnt)	indet. frags	++	-
Fired clay		(+)	++
Pot (number of fragments)		-	4
Tooth (number of fragments)	sheep	4	-
Flot matrix			
Bone (unburnt)	indet. frags	+	+
Charcoal		+	+
Clinker / cinder		+	+
Coal		-	+
Heather twigs (charred)		+	-
Monocot stems (charred)		+	(+)
Roots (modern)		++	+++
Uncharred seeds		(+)	-
Charred remains (total count)			
(a) <i>Anthemis cotula</i> (Stinking Chamomile)	achene	3	2
(a) <i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> (Wild Radish)	pod	2	-
(c) <i>Avena</i> sp (Oat species)	>2mm large grain	15	6
(c) <i>Avena</i> sp (Oat species)	<2mm small grain	9	1
(c) Cerealia indeterminate	grain	21	5
(c) <i>Hordeum</i> sp (Barley species)	grain	2	-
(c) <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (6-row Barley)	twisted grain	1	-
(c) <i>Secale cereale</i> (Rye)	grain	1	2
(c) <i>Triticum aestivum</i> (Bread Wheat)	rachis fragment	6	37
(c) <i>Triticum</i> cf. <i>aestivum</i> (cf. Bread Wheat)	grain	47	-
(r) <i>Polygonum aviculare</i> (Knotgrass)	nutlet	-	1
(x) Poaceae undiff. (Grass family)	<2mm caryopsis	2	-
(x) <i>Rumex</i> sp (Docks)	nutlet	2	-
(x) <i>Vicia</i> sp (Vetches)	seed	6	-
Identified charcoal (✓ presence)			
<i>Corylus avellana</i> (Hazel)		✓	-
<i>Quercus</i> sp (Oaks)		✓	✓
cf. <i>Prunus</i> sp (Cherries-blackthorn, wild and bird cherry)		✓	-
Salicaceae (Willow, poplar)		-	✓

[a-arable; c-cultivated; r-ruderal;x-wide niche. (+): trace; +: rare; ++: occasional; +++: common; ++++: abundant]

**The former Brocklesby Ox Public House, Church Lane,
Ulceby, North Lincolnshire
(UBOE 14)
The Animal Bone
By Jennifer Wood**

Introduction

A total of 11 (279g) refitted fragments of animal bone were recovered by hand during archaeological works undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Services Ltd at The former Brocklesby Ox Public House, Church Lane, Ulceby, North Lincolnshire. The remains were recovered from Trench 2, pits [203] and [210] and Trench 3 ditch [306] and pit [310], all of the remains were tentatively dated to the medieval period at the time of assessment.

Results

The remains were generally of a moderate overall condition, averaging at grade 3 on the Lyman criteria (1996).

No evidence of burning, butchery, working or gnawing was noted on the remains.

Table 1, Summary of Identified Bone

Context	Cut	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	Weight	Comments
205	203	Cattle	Tooth	R	3	48	Upper PM, M1, M2
		Sheep/Goat	Tooth	R	1	6	Upper M2
		Cattle	Tooth	R	1	9	Broken lower M2, in wear
		Cattle	Humerus	R	1	106	Medial condyle and distal shaft
211	210	Large Mammal Size	Long Bone	X	1	21	Fragmentary shaft fragment
		Cattle	Innominate	L	1	12	Acetabulum fragments
307	306	Cattle	Astragalus	R	1	40	GLI=63mm, GIm=57mm, Bl=37mm, Bm=36mm, Bd=32mm
311	310	Sheep/Goat	Tooth	R	1	5	Upper M3
		Sheep/Goat	Mandible	L	1	32	Pm4=f, M1=g, M2=g, M3=e

As can be seen cattle remains were the most abundant species identified within the assemblage followed by sheep/goat. The remaining assemblage was unidentifiable beyond size category.

The assemblage is too small to provide meaningful information on animal husbandry and utilisation on site, save the presence/use of the animals on site.

References

Lyman, R L, 1996 *Vertebrate Taphonomy*, Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge

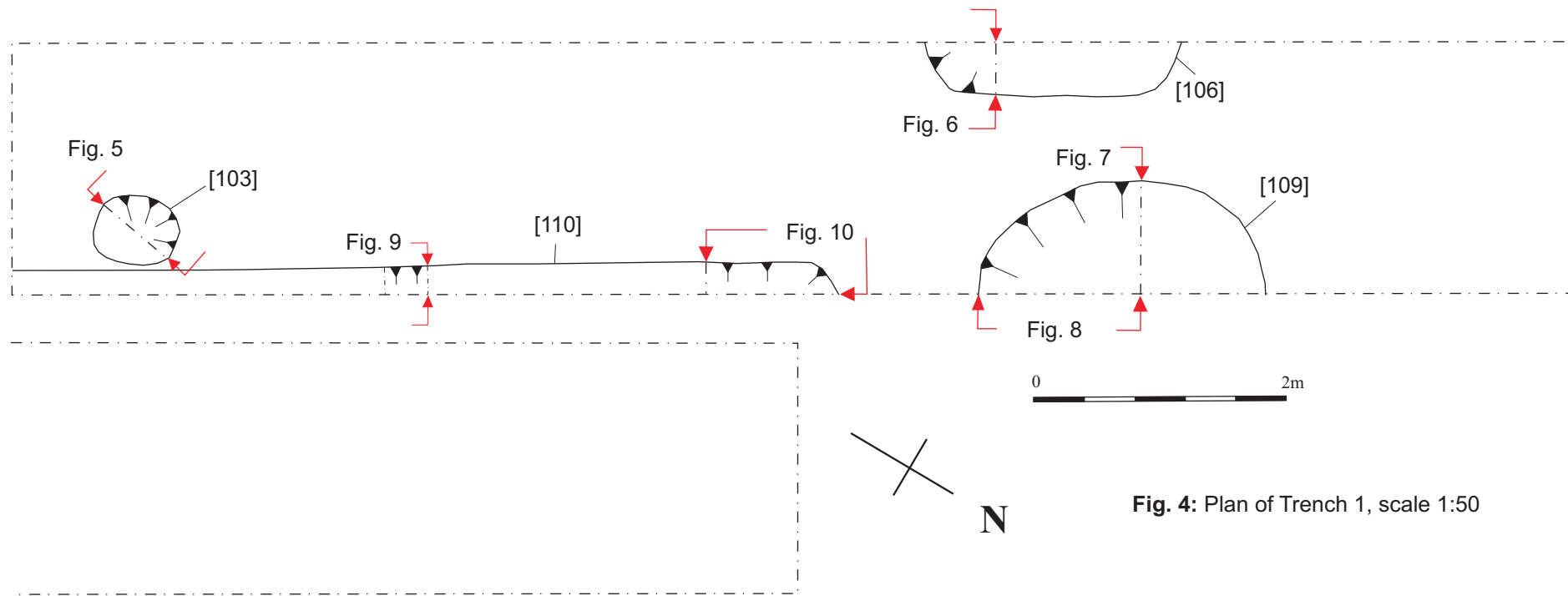


Fig. 4: Plan of Trench 1, scale 1:50

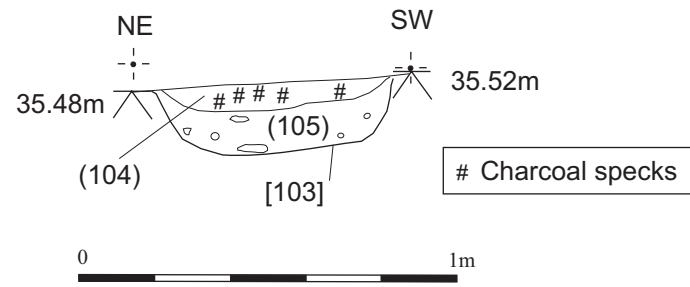


Fig. 5: NW facing section of pit [103], scale 1:20

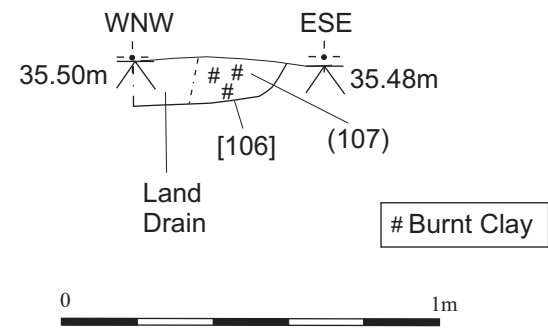


Fig. 6: SSE facing section of pit [106], scale 1:20

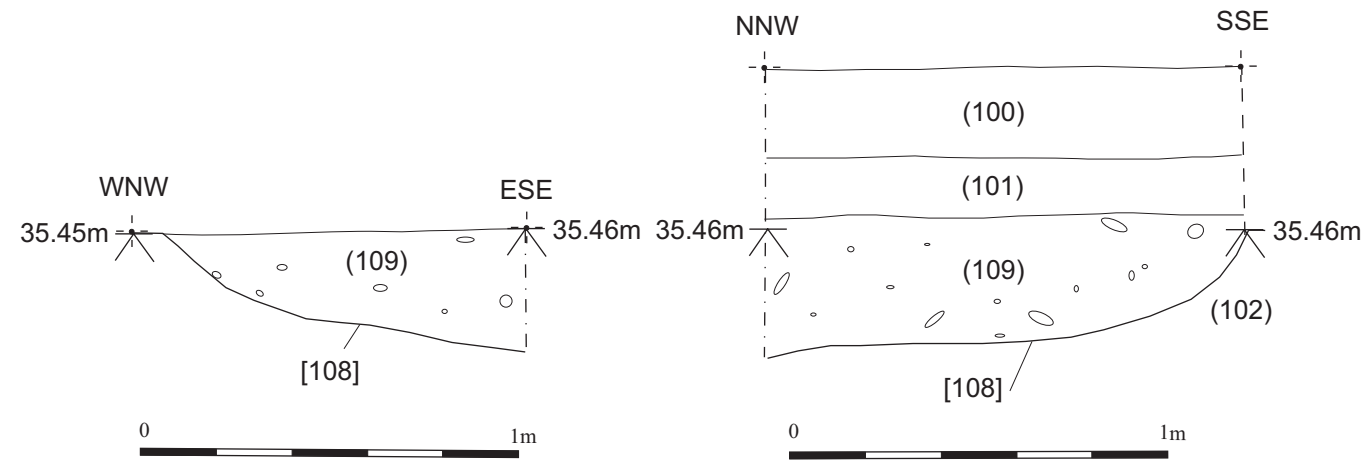


Fig. 7: SSE facing section of pit [108], scale 1:20

Fig. 8: WSW facing section of pit [108], scale 1:20

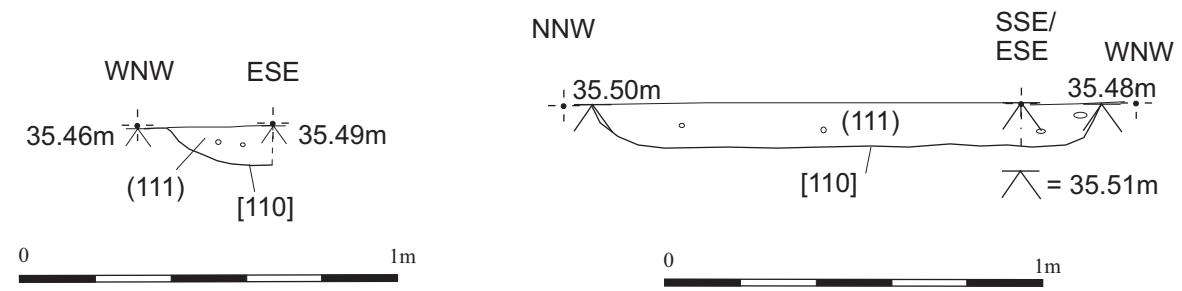
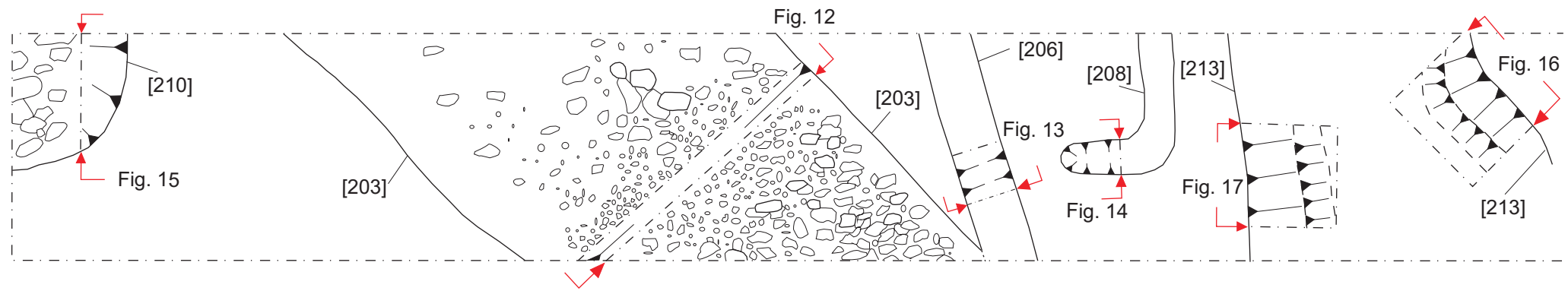


Fig. 9: SSE facing section of linear [110], scale 1:20

Fig. 10: WSW & NNW facing sections of linear [110], scale 1:20



0 2m

Fig. 11: Plan of Trench 2, scale 1:50

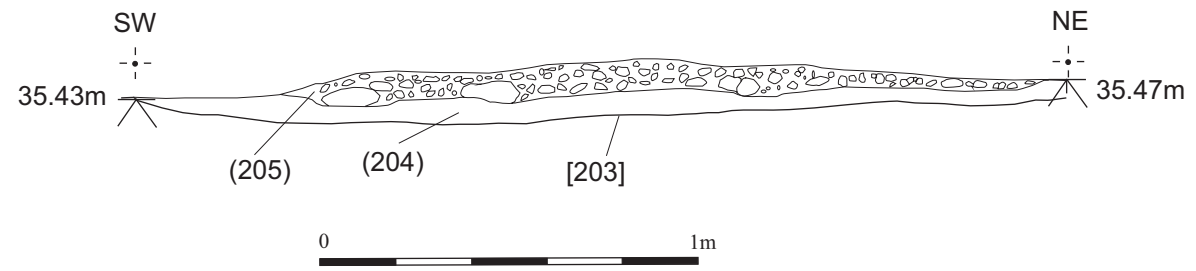


Fig. 12: SE facing section of pit [203], scale 1:20

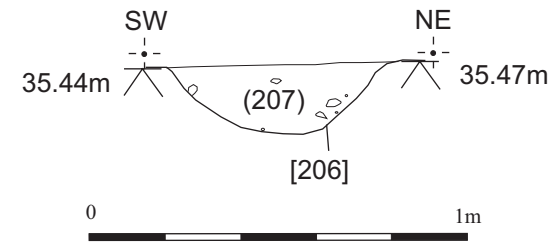


Fig. 13: SE facing section of linear [206], scale 1:20

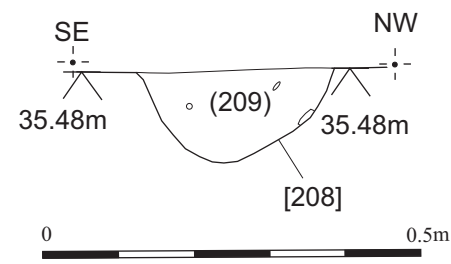


Fig. 14: NE facing section of linear [208], scale 1:10

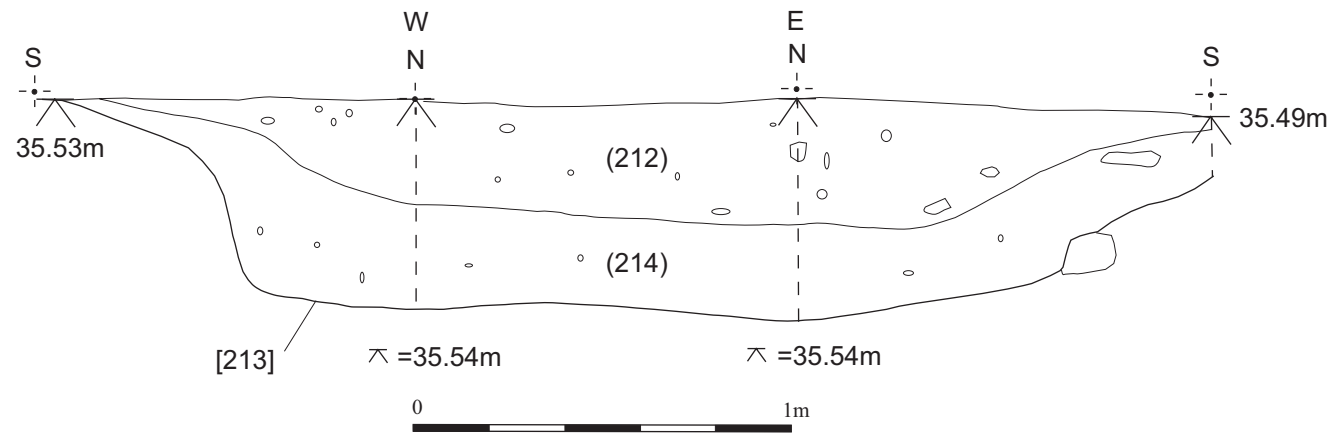


Fig. 16: Wraparound section of pit [213]: western sondage, scale 1:20

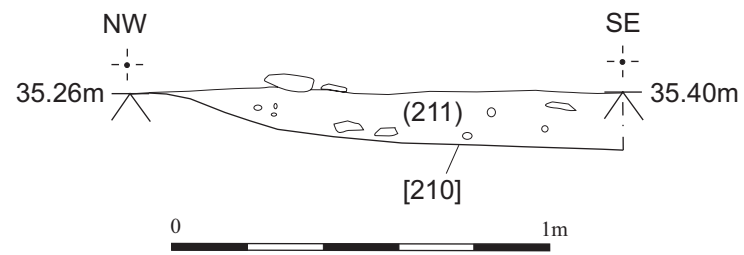


Fig. 15: SW facing section of pit [210], scale 1:20

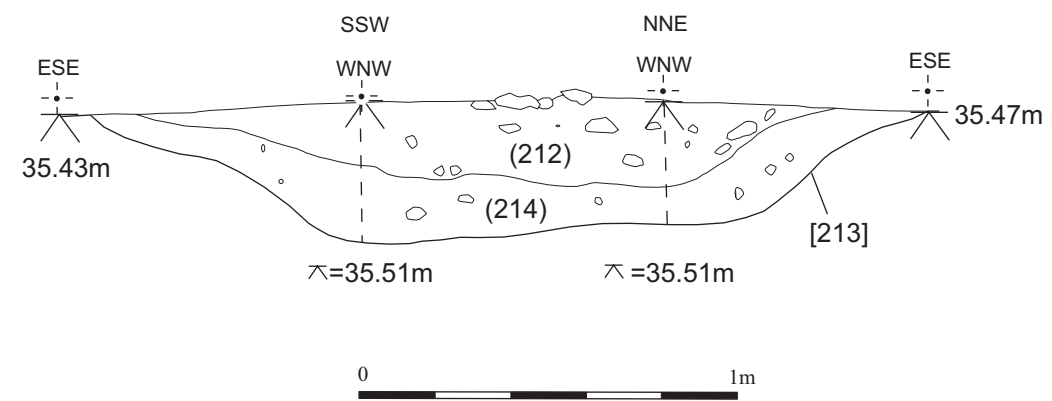


Fig. 17: Wraparound section of pit [213]: eastern sondage, scale 1:20

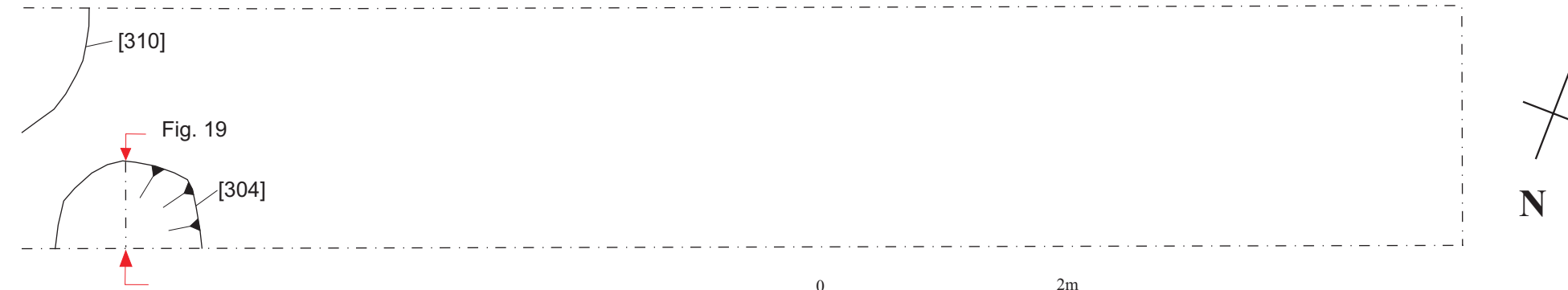
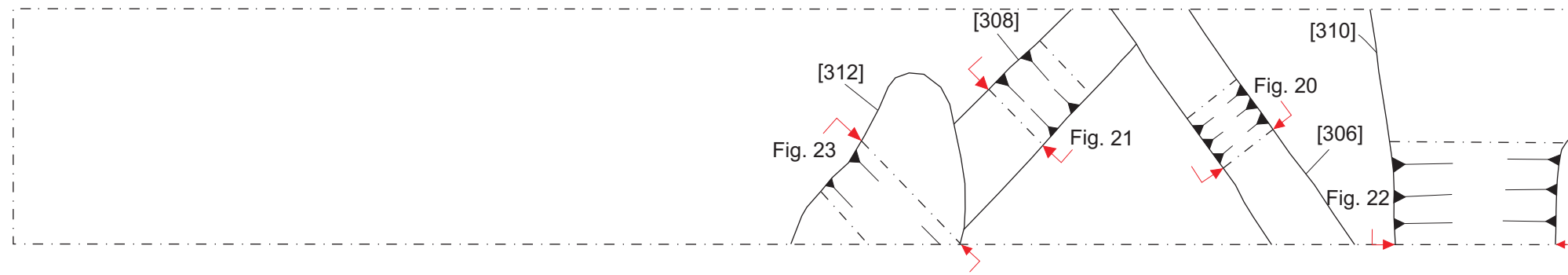


Fig. 18: Plan of Trench 3, scale 1:50

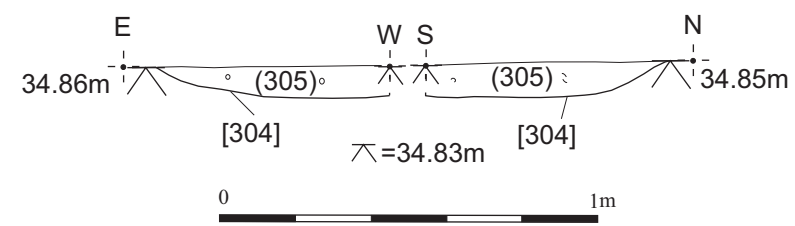


Fig. 19: N & E facing sections of pit [304], scale 1:20

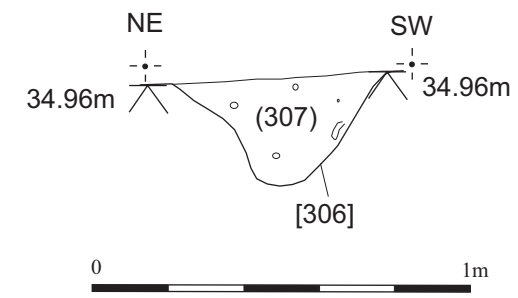


Fig. 20: NW facing section of linear [306], scale 1:20

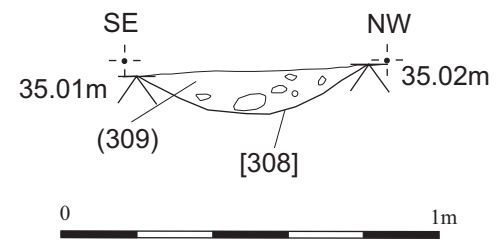


Fig. 21: NE facing section of linear [308], scale 1:20

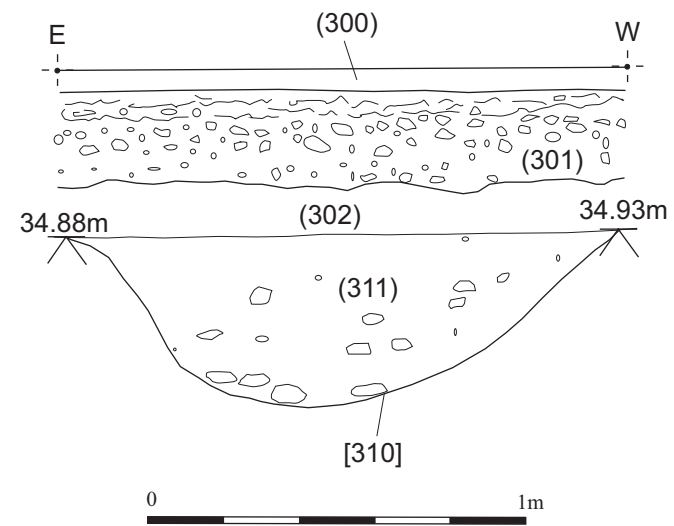


Fig. 22: N facing section of pit [310] including Trench 3 representative section, scale 1:20

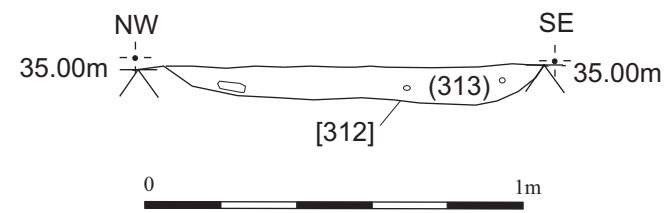


Fig. 23: SW facing section of pit [312], scale 1:20

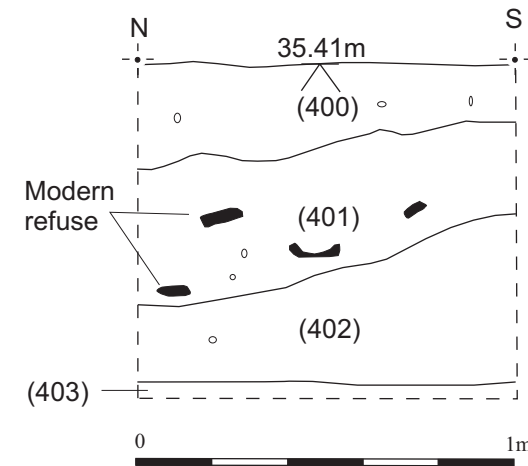


Fig. 24: Trench 4 representative section, scale 1:20

Brocklesbury Ox pub building

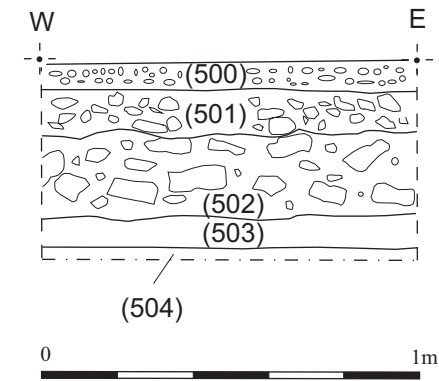
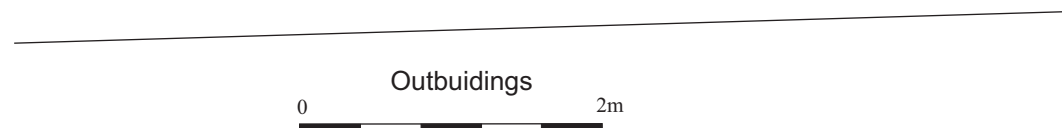
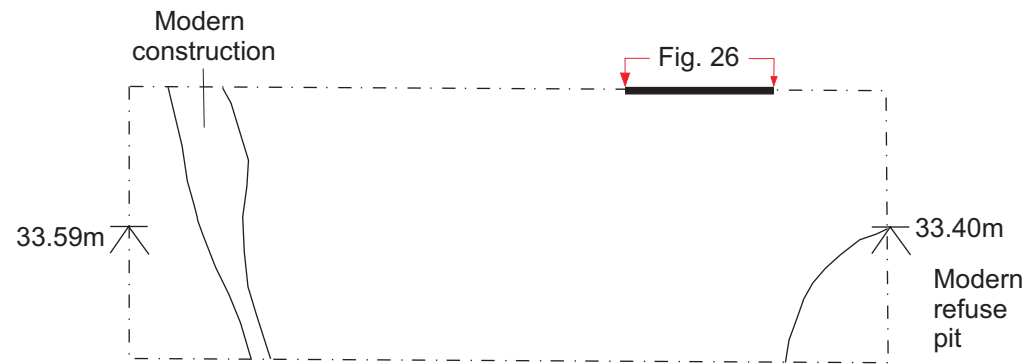


Fig. 26: Trench 5 representative section, scale 1:20

Fig. 25: Plan of Trench 5 in relation to existing buildings, scale 1:50

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