

**Land adjacent to Leylandii, 87a High Street, Broughton,
North Lincolnshire, DN20 0JR**

Archaeological Monitoring and Recording Report

NGR:	SE 95826 08609
Planning ref:	PA/2015/1171
Site code:	BHSM 16
PCAS job no.:	1625
OASIS ref:	preconst3-343864
NL Museum code:	BHCF

Prepared for

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by

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Non-Technical Summary

PCAS Archaeology Ltd. was commissioned by Mr & Mrs G McGuire to undertake a scheme of archaeological monitoring and recording during the groundworks for a detached dwelling on land adjacent to 87a, High Street Broughton.

Broughton lies on the east side of the Roman Ermine Street, which has been a major route through Lincolnshire / North Lincolnshire throughout the last 2000 years, with a network of natural springs nearby which may have had ritual or practical significance to those using the road north towards the River Humber. Scattered findspots of prehistoric, Roman and medieval artefacts, and documentary records from the early medieval period, all attest to occupation in the area.

Archaeological monitoring of the house plot identified a small number of features; a Roman pit, an 18th century ditch and a modern ditch. A sherd of pottery and a Roman tile from the modern ditch confirms low intensity Roman activity, although the focus of this activity is likely to have been further to the west, adjacent to Ermine Street. Historic mapping shows the Church of St. Mary lies at the west end of the post-medieval village, with the Site lying on the periphery of the settlement area in the medieval and post-medieval periods.

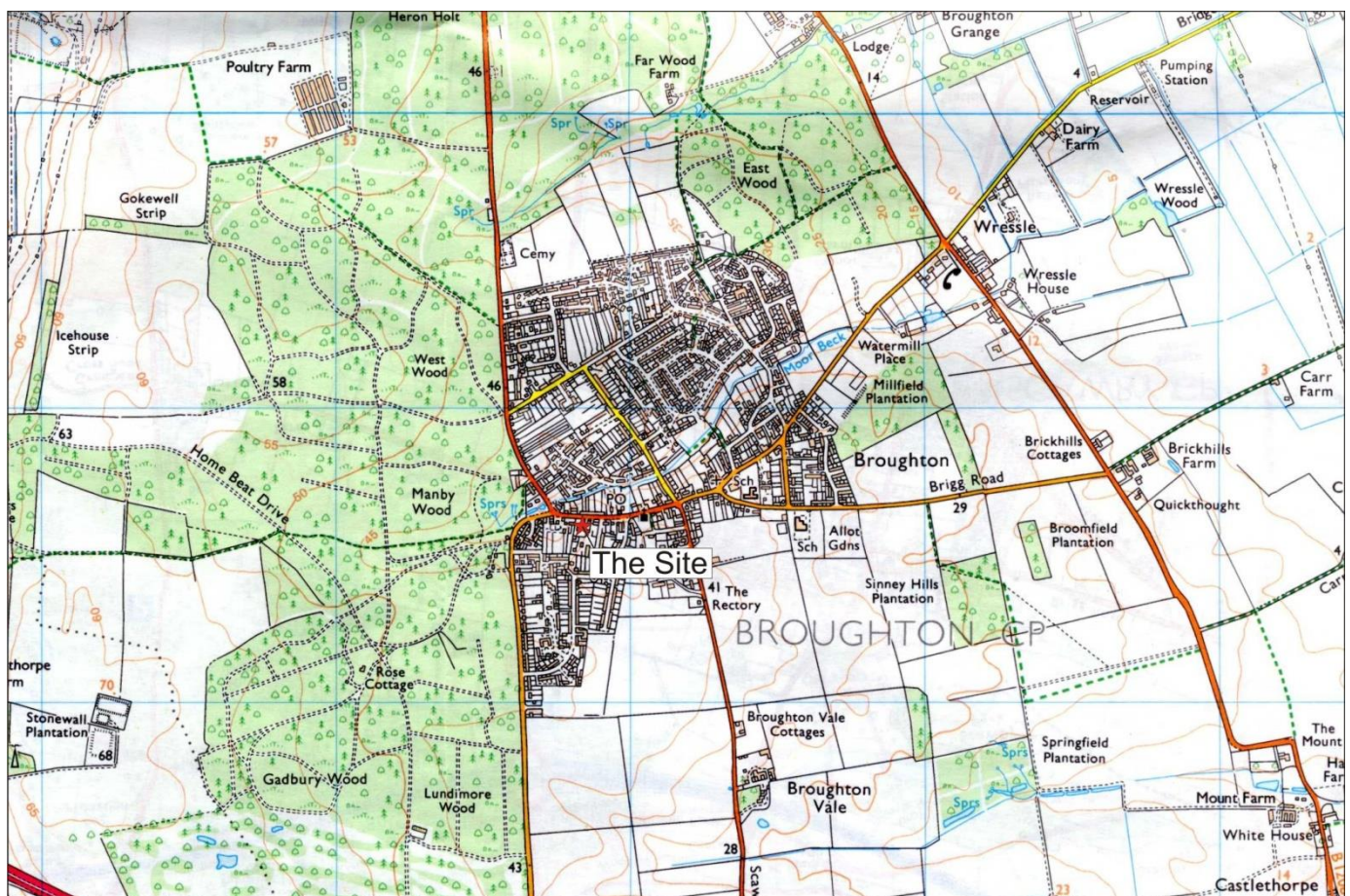


Figure 1: Site location plan at scale 1:25,000. The site is marked in red. OS mapping © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. PCAS Licence No. 100049278.

1.0 Introduction

PCAS Archaeology Ltd. (formerly Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd.) was commissioned by Mr & Mrs G McGuire to undertake a scheme of monitoring and recording during the groundworks for a new detached dwelling on land adjacent to 87a High Street, Broughton.

2.0 Location and description (Fig. 1)

Broughton is a village and civil parish in North Lincolnshire, lying between Scunthorpe (c.6km west) and Brigg (c.5km east). The village lies on the east side of Ermine Street / Appleby Lane, part of the Roman road from Lincoln to the Humber crossing at Winteringham.

Broughton High Street lies perpendicular to Ermine Street, accessed from a modern roundabout at the road junction. The existing bungalow *Leylandii*, no. 87a, lies on the south side of the High Street, a modern bungalow set back from the road in a plot enclosed by *leylandii* hedges.

The site lies on the west side of no. 87a within what was previously the garden of the property. The new dwelling is positioned slightly closer to the road than no. 87a. The site is recorded as being 550m².

The approximate central NGR of the site is SE 95826 08609.

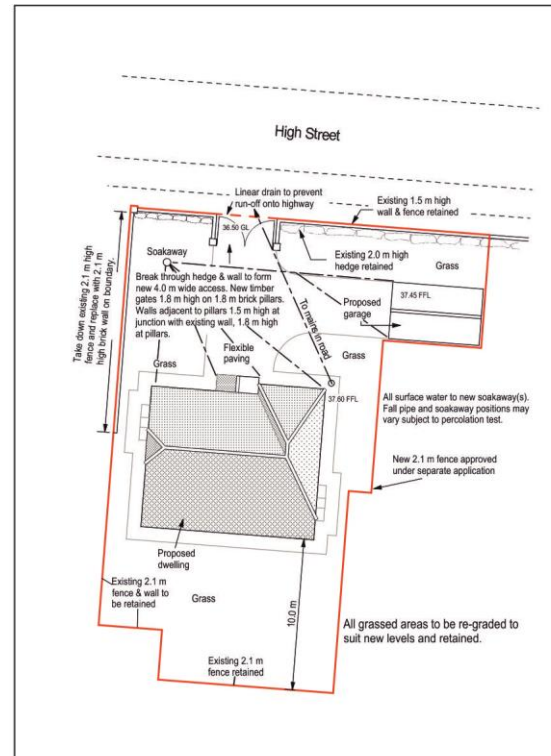


Figure 2: Site layout plan showing position of new bungalow within redline boundary of site.

3.0 Geology and topography

Ermine Street runs approximately along the crest of the Lincoln Edge, between the valleys of the River Ancholme to the east and the River Trent to the west; Broughton is situated towards the northern extremity of the Lincoln Edge, near the point at which it begins to decline into the Humber estuary into which the Trent and the Ancholme fall. It lies on the shallower eastward slope of the Lincoln Edge, on land declining from roughly 45m to 25m above Ordnance Datum sea level. The site lies slightly above 40m AOD.

Broughton sits on a band of mixed Kirton Cementstone Beds – Limestone and interbedded mudstone and limestone, which on the site is recorded as being overlain by Sutton Sand Formation – windblown sand. Running along the north side of the High Street, a narrow finger of alluvium marks the route of the Moor Beck (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

4.0 Planning background

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) came into force in March 2012 (updated 2018). This placed the responsibility for dealing with heritage assets affected by development proposals with the developer. Developers are required to 'record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner

proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible' (NPPF, s199).

A planning application for the construction of a new bungalow on land adjacent to no. 87 High Street (Leylandii) was submitted to North Lincolnshire Council, application ref. PA/2015/1171. The site lies in the historic core of the village of Broughton, with prehistoric and Roman archaeological remains recorded in the immediate area. Therefore the Historic Environment Officer for North Lincolnshire Council recommended a scheme of monitoring and recording to be undertaken during groundworks, to ensure any encountered archaeological remains be identified and recorded.

5.0 Archaeological and historical background

A small number of prehistoric finds have been recovered from Broughton and the surrounding area, finds which would indicate low density, possibly seasonal occupation or activity in this period. At least two stone axes, one of which was dated as Neolithic, and a scatter of undated flints have been recovered from the village, and in the immediate vicinity a Bronze Age beaker was revealed during sand extraction works on Stanwells Drive, some 150m southwest of the site. No other archaeological deposits were found in association with the beaker, however this type of vessel is often found in funerary contexts and within Bronze Age burial mounds, or Round barrows (NLHER ref: 1811; 21438).

Broughton lies on the east side of the Roman Ermine Street, the main route north from the *colonia* and fort at Lincoln towards the River Humber and the crossing and fort at Winteringham. The springs in Manby Wood lie close to the road, and may have had special significance (NLHER ref: 22666) or simply been useful for those travelling along the road. Despite the presence of the road and springs there are few records of Roman occupation around Broughton. Activity here in this period is largely represented by isolated sherds of pottery found scattered across the village, which would perhaps again indicate a low-density occupation.

Based on the available information, occupation in Broughton is likely to have commenced in the Saxon period. The earliest parts of St. Mary's church (Grade I Listed Building, List entry ID 1161801), which lies around 200m east of the site, date from the 11th century, and by the time of the Domesday Book where Broughton appears in three entries the village is a substantial settlement with the main settlement recorded as having 34 villagers, 8 smallholders, 29 freemen and 1 priest, with a mill and a church. The overall size of the settlement therefore is 77 recorded male heads of family, and their dependants.

The mill may be that granted to the nunnery at Gokewell by William Painell in the 12th century, however the location of this building is unknown. Historic mapping shows the core of the village lay to the east of the site, with St. Mary's church marking the western edge of the settlement. This settlement pattern is probably based on the medieval plan, suggesting the site was probably used for agricultural purposes in the medieval period. The same mapping shows Broughton as being one of the larger settlements in the area at the end of the 19th century, with its importance probably being eroded in the early post-medieval period by the growth of neighbouring Brigg on the newly canalised River Ancholme, and later by the development of the steelworks and Scunthorpe to the west.

Historic OS mapping records no development on the site throughout the 20th century.

6.0 Methodology

The adopted methodology followed the scheme set out within the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (Lane, 2016) and is summarised here:

A written record of each stratigraphic horizon was made on standard PCAS Context Sheets. These were supplemented by a drawn record consisting of measured plans (scale 1:50 / 1:00) and section drawings (including representative sections) (scale 1:20) that were located on the plans. These plans were then located onto the overall development layout plan (Figure 5). Alongside the written and drawn record, a digital photographic record was maintained. A narrative account of the daily progress was also maintained.

Finds were stored in labelled bags prior to their removal to the offices of PCAS for initial processing and dispatch to relevant specialists. No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were identified.

Following fieldwork completion, finds were processed and dispatched to relevant specialists; animal bone has been submitted to J Curl for identification, Roman pottery by I Rowlandson and post-Roman pottery and ceramic building material is assessed by J. Young. Full specialist reports are included as appendices.

Archaeological monitoring and recording took place intermittently between 12th May 2016 - 20th April 2017, during the excavation of the new house footings. This was undertaken using a tracked JCB excavator fitted with a toothless bucket and monitored by suitably experienced field archaeologists (L. Brocklehurst, R. Dickenson, B. Hobbs).

7.0 Results

The first phase of works was a ground level reduction of the footprint of the new dwelling (Figure 3). Ground levels were reduced by machine to a depth of c.1m below existing ground level, removing topsoil (01) and subsoil (02) and exposing the natural sand (03). A small amount of pottery and animal bone was recovered from the topsoil, while the subsoil (02) was noted as being considerably deeper towards the east end of the new house footprint, up to 0.45m deep. The stripped area was stepped, with the northern half of the area being 0.20m higher than the southern, and with an access ramp in the northeast corner.



Above: Topsoil and subsoil were removed separately before ground level reduction. Looking ENE

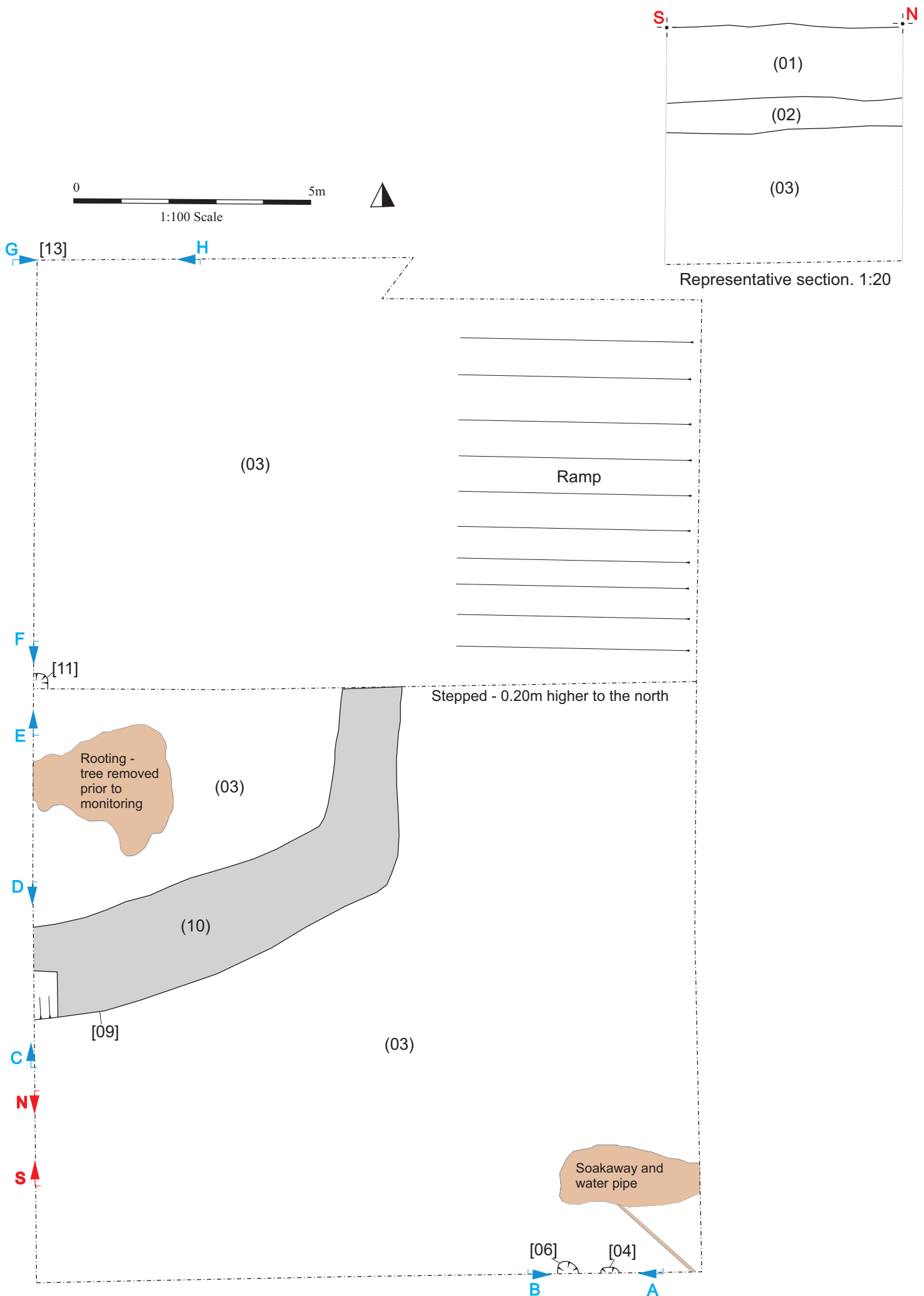


Figure 3: Plan of monitored topsoil and subsoil strip. 1:100 @ A4

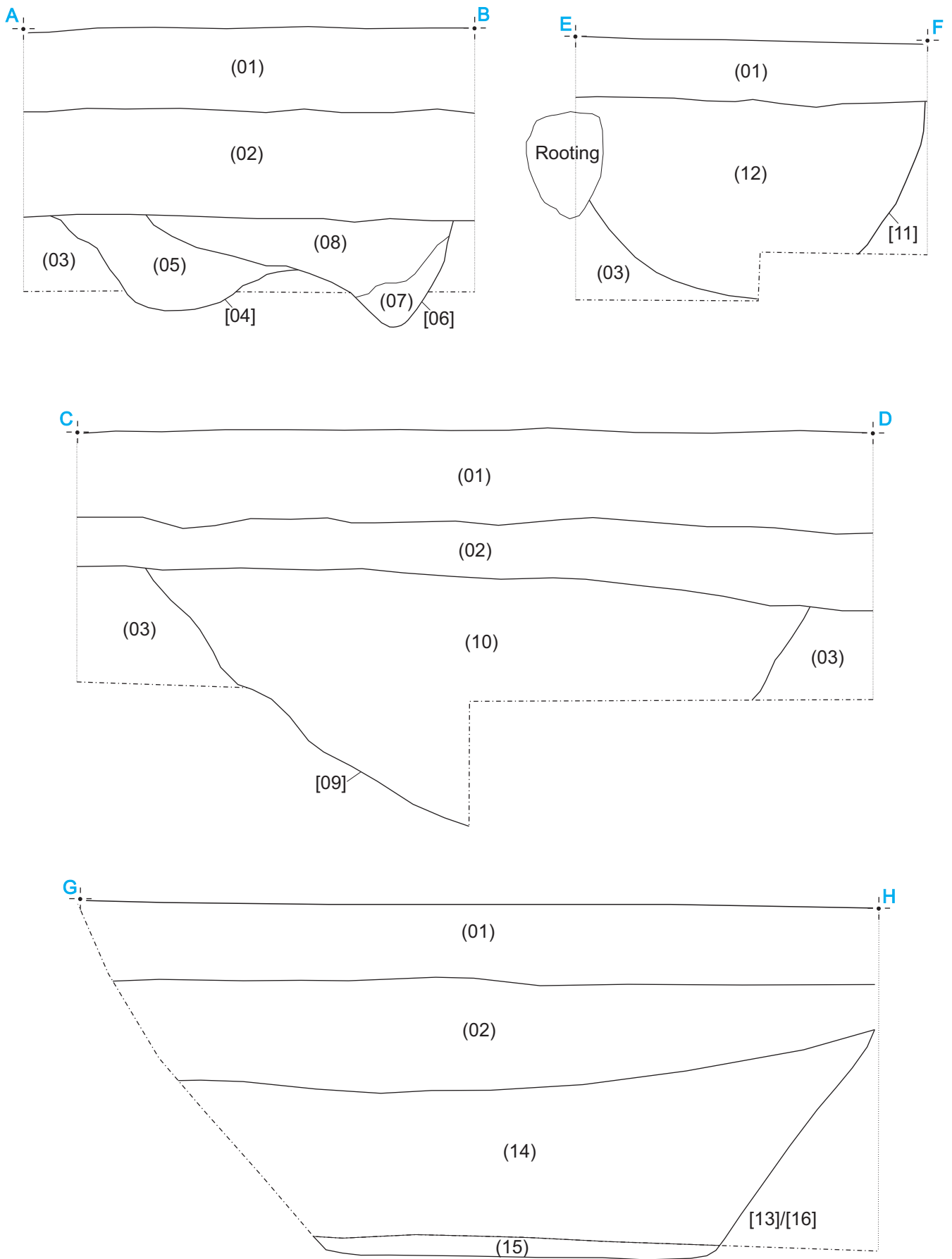


Figure 4: Sections scale 1:20



A small number of features were identified cutting into the natural geology. Towards the southeast corner of the excavated area were two partially exposed probable pits; the earlier [04] had a concave profile and contained a single fill (05) from which a single sherd of late 1st -2nd century Roman pottery was recovered. It was cut by a pit [06], while had a more irregular profile, steeper to the west with a much shallower, almost stepped east side (suggesting a post had been tipped eastwards prior to removal). Pit [06] contained two fills, both were void of any artefacts (Figure 4, A-B). There was a modern soakaway to the north of these pits.



Right: Pits [04] and [06] in section

On the west side of the plot a linear feature extended east-northeastwards from the limit of excavation, turning north and terminating within the excavated area. This ditch [09] was c.2.50m wide, narrowing towards the terminus, with a deep, slightly irregular profile. It contained a single fill (10) of light grey fine sand, with a sherd of 18th century pottery and a fragment of cattle bone displaying butchery marks recovered from it (Figure 4 E-F).



Left: Ditch [09] in section

Slightly to the north, at the point the excavation area was stepped, a second possible ditch terminus was revealed. Feature [11] extended out a short distance from the limit of excavation before terminating, and may have been either a large pit or ditch terminus. This was the only feature recorded on site that was sealed by the topsoil, not the subsoil, suggesting it was of modern date, and two fragments of ceramic building material were recovered from the fill (12). The fill (12) appears to have multiple thin bands of material, suggesting waterbourne deposition (Figure 4 E-F), and the CBM has been identified as medieval roof tile and a fragment of Roman tile, suggesting that both are residual evidence of earlier activity in the area.



Right: Pit [11], showing the narrow irregular bands of deposited material.

The final feature was a large probable pit, partially exposed in the northwest corner of the excavation area. Pit [13] was recorded in section, the eastern edge being reasonably smooth and defined and with a flat base. The lower fill (15) comprised redeposited natural orange sand with charcoal flecks, suggesting material from the sides slumped in mixing with charcoal perhaps blown in from nearby activity. The upper fill (14) was a mixed slightly coarser sand. No artefacts were recovered from either deposit, and the feature was covered by 0.40m of subsoil (02) (Figure 4 G-H).



Left: Large pit [13]



Above: Looking NW during services excavations

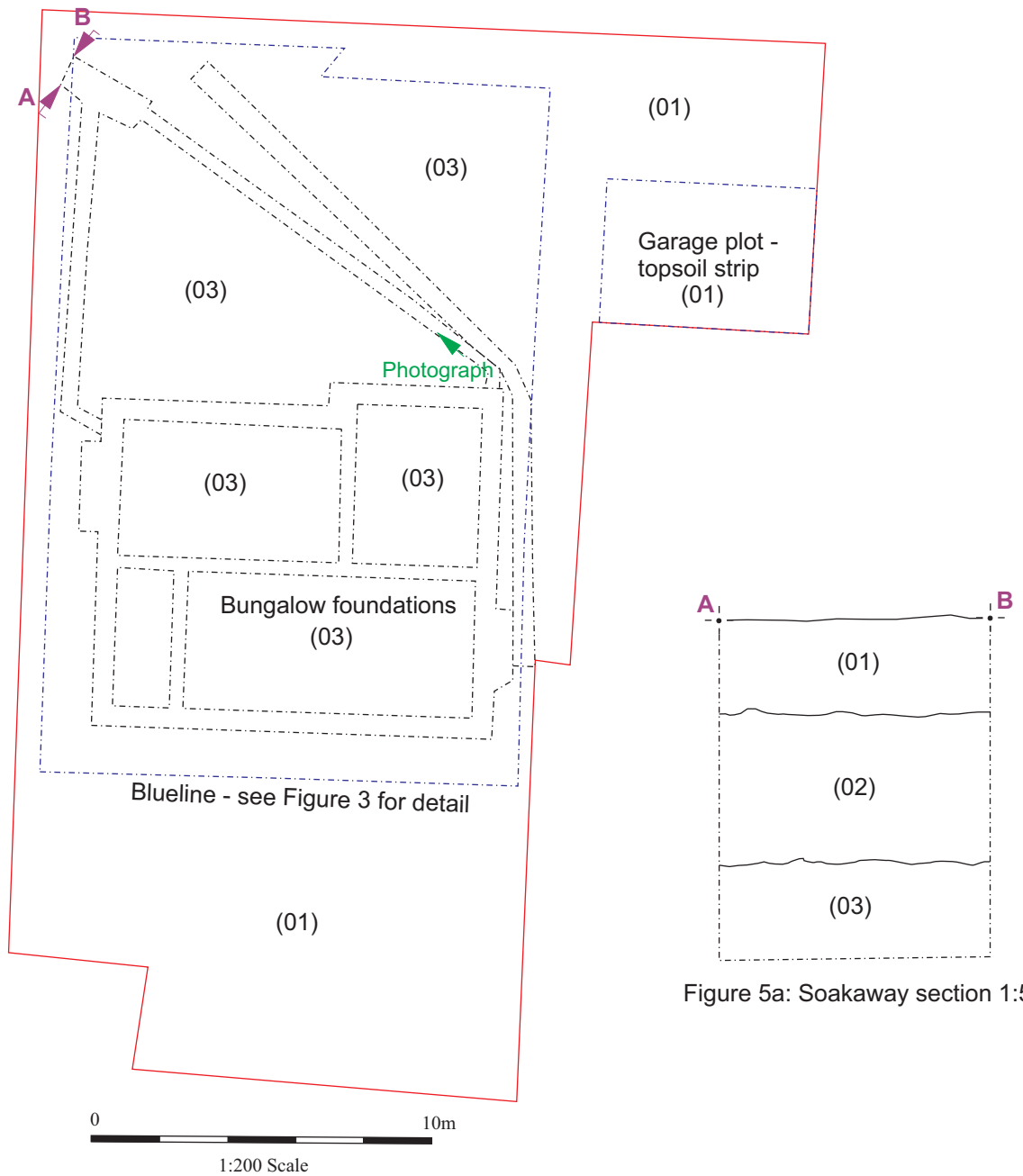


Figure 5a: Soakaway section 1:50

Figure 5: Plan of monitored foundations and services. 1:200 @ A4

The footings for the new dwelling were excavated into the natural sand, with archaeological monitoring to ensure that the identified deposit was not a windblown deposit covering earlier features (Figure 5). No further features or artefacts were recovered from this layer.



Above: New bungalow footings excavated into natural geology

On a later date the monitoring resumed during the excavations for the services to the newly built house. This phase of monitoring recorded the same topsoil – subsoil – natural sequence of deposits that had been previously identified, with no further archaeological features or artefacts revealed. At this time a small area was topsoil stripped for the detached garage, with excavations not extending beneath the topsoil (Figure 5).

8.0 Discussion & Conclusions

The topsoil and subsoil strip exposed an area of c. 250m² (minus a ramp in the northeast corner), revealing a small number of features cut into the natural geology. Of these, the large pit [13] in the northwest corner of the site and a smaller pit [06] to the south were undated, although the smaller pit [06] was cut into the top of a dated pit [04] suggesting a *terminus ad quo* (earliest possible date) of early Roman for this feature; based on the dating of the pottery, the earlier pit [04] likely dates from the late 1st – early 2nd century. This sherd of pottery is the earliest artefact recovered from a reasonably secure context on this site, and is consistent with the pattern of disperse Roman dated artefacts already recovered from Broughton, suggesting low intensity occupation and activity.

The ditch [09] extending west into the excavation area curved to the north and terminated. A sherd of 18th century pottery from this feature is the only available dating. This ditch cannot be identified on early OS mapping, however the 1886 OS map (Fig. 6) shows early property boundaries in this area were different, with the Site lying in the small enclosed garden of a property to the west fronting onto the road. Although this ditch does not appear to correspond with the mapped boundary, it does run parallel (including the turn), and may be associated with this post-medieval property.

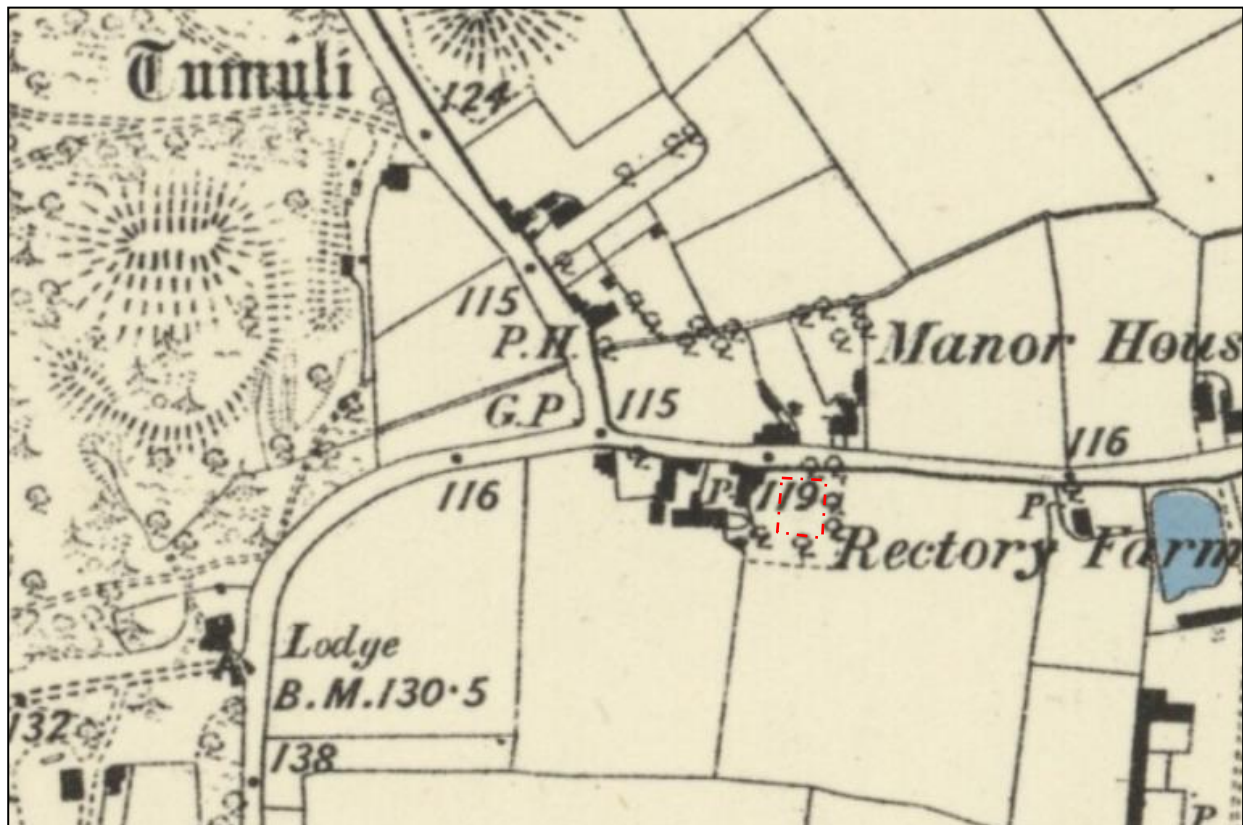


Figure 6: Extract from the 1886 6" OS map, showing the approximate location of the excavations in relation to the post-medieval property boundary. Not to scale.

The mapping shows that the Site lay on the periphery of the post-medieval settlement, developing from the medieval core around St. Mary's Church, and was therefore probably accessible agricultural land in the medieval period. This would account for the low intensity of the medieval and post-medieval archaeology found here.

The final probable ditch terminus [11] was sealed by the modern topsoil suggesting it was recent in date. A fragment of Roman tile was recovered from the ditch terminus [11], however the character of the deposit, the stratigraphy of this feature and the presence of a 13th – 16th century medieval tile in the same feature all indicate that this ditch is a much later feature, possibly 19th or early 20th century in origin, incorporating residual artefacts from the area.

Overall these results show there has been previous activity within and close to the site, however this is low intensity with the focus of such activity lying outside of the property boundary. Prehistoric and Roman activity was likely concentrated a little to the west, where earthworks and Ermine Street lie, while medieval activity may have shifted settlement focus to the east around St. Mary's Church.

9.0 Effectiveness of methodology

The monitoring scheme has identified and recorded the presence of the archaeological remains encountered during the groundworks for the new house, preserving by record the historic environment. The methodology ensured any archaeological deposits encountered would be recorded, while causing minimal disruption to the construction process.

10.0 Project archive

The site records, currently in the custody of PCAS, will be prepared according to published guidelines and deposited with a printed copy of this report at North Lincolnshire Museum (Scunthorpe), under the museum sitecode BHCF. A unique accession number for the project will be assigned by the museum at the time of deposition of the archive.

11.0 Acknowledgements

PCAS Archaeology Ltd. would like to thank Mr. & Mrs. McGuire for this commission.

12.0 References

Lane, A, 2016, *Leylandii*, 87a High Street, Broughton, North Lincolnshire, DN20 0JR
Specification for a Scheme of Archaeological Monitoring and Recording. PCAS document
ref: 1625

OS Mapping, 2006, *Ancholme Valley Map 281*, Ordnance Survey, Southampton

1886 OS map sheet Lincolnshire XIX.SW

<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results.aspx>

<http://list.historicengland.org.uk/mapsearch.aspx>

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

<https://www.old-maps.co.uk/>

<http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/benchmarks/>

Planning documents
<http://www.planning.northlincs.gov.uk/api/Cached/PlanningWeb?ReqType=F&Refno=PA/2015/1171>

Appendix 1: Context Summary BHSM 16

Context	Type/relationship	Description	Findings/dating	Notes
01	Layer	Topsoil. Dark grey brown silty sand, very fine and loose with some small stones throughout. 0.32m thick	Pottery, A Bone	
02	Layer	Subsoil. Light grey silty sand, very fine and loose. Thicker towards east. <0.45m thick		
03	Layer	Natural sand. Light orange yellow very loose and fine grained.		
04	Cut. Cut by [06]	Partially exposed probably circular pit, steep sides and concave base. 0.90m wide, 0.36m deep		SE corner of excavation area
05	Fill of [04]	Single fill, light grey silty sand, loose and fine with some natural orange sand mixed in.	Pottery	
06	Cut. Cuts [04]	Partially exposed probable pit, steep W side with slightly stepped E side, narrow concave base. 1.12m wide, 0.42m deep		
07	Lower fill [06]	light grey silty sand, with mixed orange natural sand, loose and fine grained. 0.30m wide, 0.32m deep		
08	Upper fill [06]	Dark grey silty sand, no inclusions, fine grained and very friable. 1.12m wide, 0.30m deep		
09	Cut	Cut of ditch on c.ENE-WSW alignment at W side of excavation area, turning N approximately halfway across the excavation area. steep sides and concave base. 2.42m wide, 0.98m deep		Probable post-med field boundary.
10	Fill of [09]	Single fill, light grey silty sand, very loose and friable.	Pottery, A Bone	
11	Cut	Cut of probable ditch terminus, NW corner of site, 1.50m length exposed. ENE-WSW alignment, steep sides and concave base. 1.30m wide, 0.80m deep		sealed by (01), but lots of rooting in the area
12	Single fill [11]	mixed dark grey silty sand and light yellow silty sand, very loose and friable.	Pottery, CBM	
13	Cut	Cut of very large pit/ditch, partially exposed in NW corner of site. Steep sides and flat base. >3m wide, 1.40m deep.		
14	Upper fill of [13]	Dark brown mid grey grainy sand, loose and very friable. Darker than (02). 0.55m deep		
15	Lower fill [13]	Dark orange grainy sand with charcoal inclusions, loose and very friable. 0.10m deep		
16	Cut. Same as [13]	Same as [13]		

Appendix 2: Roman pottery from 16 High Street, Broughton, North Lincolnshire (BHSM16, BHCF)

I.M. Rowlandson
February 20th 2019

Summary and discussion

A single wheel made sherd (20g) with abundant quartz inclusions and rare grog or clay pellets was retrieved from context 05. The sherd appeared to be in a transitional gritty ware type fabric (IAGR). The sherd probably dates to the late 1st to 2nd century AD.

Methodology

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 sherd archive is 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.

BHSM16 Roman pottery sherd data												
Context	Fabric	Form	Dec	Vessels	Alt	Draw	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve
05	IAGR	J	WM	1			BS;		1	20	0	0

Recommendations

This pottery has limited research potential. As it is such a small quantity of pottery- it could be deposited with the rest of the archive but would also be suitable for discard.

References

Darling, M.J., 2004, Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery. *Journal of Roman Pottery Studies* 11, 67-74.

Darling, M.J. and Precious, B.J., 2014, *Corpus of Roman Pottery from Lincoln*, Lincoln Archaeological Studies No. 6, Oxbow Books, Oxford

Appendix 3: The Ceramic Building Material and Post-Roman Pottery from Leylandii, 87a High Street, Broughton, Lincolnshire (BHSM 16)

Jane Young Ceramic Consultant

Introduction

Seven sherds of pottery representing four vessels and two fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) were examined for this report. The recovered building material is of Roman and medieval to early post-medieval date whilst the pottery is of post-medieval and early modern type. The material was examined visually and 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/CBM fragments, vessel/tile count and weight and the resulting archive entered onto an Access database (Appendix 3a). Recording of the assemblage was in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, *et al.* (2001), the PCRG, SGRP, and MPRG Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology guidelines (2016) and the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group guidelines (2001). The recording also complies with the Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeological Handbook* (sections 13.4 and 13.5).

Condition

The material is in a slightly abraded condition with individual sherd size varying from 1gram to 210grams and CBM fragments at 12grams and 80grams.

The range and variety of materials

This small assemblage was recovered from three deposits. Topsoil layer **001** produced six sherds of pottery from three vessels of mixed date and type. The latest vessel is a large Brown Stoneware (BS) bowl of 19th century date. The other vessels are of post-medieval type dating to between the mid 17th and 18th centuries and comprise a large Brown-glazed Earthenware (BERTH) jar or bowl and a large Glazed Red Earthenware bowl (GRE). Ditch **009** (fill **010**) produced a single tiny sherd of post-Roman pottery. The sherd is probably from a Nottingham Stoneware drinking vessel (NOTS) of 18th century date. Two fragments of ceramic building material were recovered from ditch terminus **011** (fill **012**). The smaller fragment is from a flat roof tile (PNR) of 13th to 16th century date whereas the larger piece is of Roman date (RTIL). The Roman tile fragment is unusual having a much worn upper surface and may represent part of a Tegula that has been reused as flooring.

Summary and Recommendations

The sherds suggest rubbish disposal in the area in the Roman, medieval to early post-medieval, post-medieval and early modern periods.

The material should be retained for possible further study.

References

2001, Draft Minimum Standards for the Recovery, Analysis and Publication of Ceramic Building Material, third version [Internet]. Available from <http://www.geocities.com/acbmq1/CBMGDE3.htm>

A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology. 2016. Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group, Study Group for Roman Pottery and the Medieval Pottery Research Group *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* 2009 edition [Internet]. Available from

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Slowikowski, A.M., Nenck, B. and Pearce, J. 2001. *Minimum standards for the processing, recording, analysis and publication of post-Roman ceramics*. Occasional paper **2**. London: Medieval Pottery Research Group.

Young, J, Vince, A and Nailor, V, 2005. *A Corpus of Anglo-Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln*, Lincoln Archaeological Studies **7**, Oxbow, Oxford

Appendix 3a: Post-Roman Pottery and CBM archive

Pottery

context	cname	full name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
001	BS	Brown stoneware	grey	large bowl	3	1	390	machine roller-stamping below rim	rim	fresh break no joning sherds;low fired;int cream glaze	19th
001	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware		large bowl	2	1	197		rim & base	fresh break no joning sherds;int brown fe flecked glaze;wear around under base;mid 17th to 18th	mid 17th to 18th
001	BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	light orange med sandy	large bowl/jar	1	1	36		base	int dark glaze;mid 17th to 18th	mid 17th to 18th
010	NOTS	Nottingham stoneware		drinking vessel ?	1	1	1		BS		18th

CBM

context	cname	full name	fabric	frags	weight	description	date
012	RTIL	Roman tile	coarse orange-red + fe	1	80	unusual;knife trimmed cut edge of 14mm thickness rising to 26mm thickness 40mm in;remaining upper surface is worn smooth;? TEG used as flooring with edge of cut-out	Roman
012	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	OX/R/OX coarse	1	12	flat roofer;13th to 16th	13th to 16th

Appendix 4: High street, Broughton. The faunal remains analysis

by Julie Curl –Sylvanus – Archaeological, Natural History & Illustration Services for PCAS . February 2019

The bone assemblage (Appendix 1)

A total of 201g of bone was recovered from this site, which consists of four elements. The bone was recovered from topsoil and from one ditch, with the assemblage quantified in Table 1.

Context	Feature	Type	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP
01	01	Topsoil	3	110	Cattle	1
					Sheep/ goat	1
					Pig	1
10	09	Ditch	1	91	Cattle	1

Table 1. Quantification of the bone assemblage.

The bone is in good condition, although fragmentation has occurred from butchering. Canid gnawing was noted on the proximal metatarsal from ditch fill 10, which suggests some scavenger activity on primary butchering waste.

Cattle bone was seen in the topsoil 01 with a distal juvenile (unfused) metacarpal, which had been chopped. A proximal adult cattle metatarsal was found in the ditch fill 10, which shows an oblique chop on the distal part of the shaft.

Sheep/goat were represented by a single adult radius in the topsoil 01; the bone shows a knife cut that attests to meat removal.

Pig/boar was identified from the ditch fill 10 with a juvenile radius that is unfused at both the proximal and distal ends, the bone is quite robust and suggests a boar or large breed of pig.

Conclusions

This is a small assemblage that contains primary and secondary waste from the main meat animals. Cattle is the most frequent and one of the most versatile, providing traction, milk, meat, skins and by-products. The gnawing on one cattle lower leg bone suggests the primary butchering waste may have been given to domestic or working dogs, but scavenging is possible. The chopping of the metapodials seen in this assemblage could indicate that they were perhaps used in stews and chopping of the shaft would release the nutritious marrow.

Bibliography

- Baker, P. and Worley, F. 2014. *Animal Bones and Archaeology, Guidelines for best practice*. English Heritage.
- Davis, S. 1992. *A rapid method for recording information about mammal bones from archaeological sites*. English Heritage AML report 71/92

Appendix 1. Catalogue of the bone from BHSM18

Ctxt	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Age	Element range	Butchering	Comments
01	3	110	Cattle	1	Juv	Metacarpal	Chopped on mid shaft	Distal end unfused
			Sheep/ goat	1	Adult	Radius	Cut	
			Pig	1	Juv	Radius	Cut	Unfused ends
10	1	91	cattle	1	Adult	Metatarsal	Chopped	

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Archaeological monitoring at Land adjacent to 87a High Street, Broughton - PCAS Archaeology Ltd

OASIS ID - preconst3-343864

Versions

View	Version	Completed by	Email	Date
View 1	1	Alison Lane	alison.lane@pcas-archaeology.co.uk	27 February 2019
View 2	2	Alison Lane	alison.lane@pcas-archaeology.co.uk	9 January 2020

Completed sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1/1

Validated sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
No	No	No	No	0/1

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