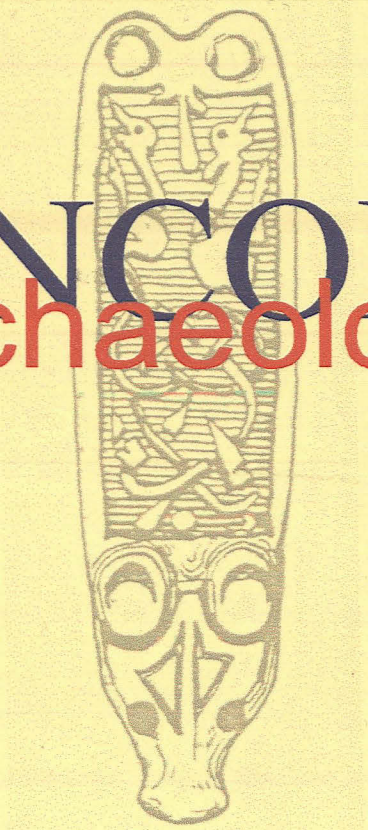
M1107

A Report to Eastman Securities Limited

March 2001



LINCOLN archaeology

Development at 'Poacher's Paddock', Main Road/Station Road, Donington-on-Bain, Lincolnshire

Archaeological Excavation & Watching Brief

By K Wragg

Report No.: 420

LINCOLN archaeology

0 3. APR 0

EVENTS L11815 L11819
SOURCES L16584 L16585
PRN'S 43954 L181500
43955 L181501

Development at 'Poacher's Paddock', Main Road/Station Road, Donington-on-Bain, Lincolnshire

43956 L181502
43957 L181503
43963 L181510
43964 L181511

Site Code: DOBA98
LCCM Accession No.: 279.98
Planning Application No.: N/042/0850/98
NGR: TF 2380/8285

Archaeological Excavation & Watching Brief

Contents *Page*

Cover Illustration: 9th Century Saxon silver strap-end with zoomorphic design, recovered during excavations at the site of St. Paul-in-the-Bail, Lincoln, 1978

LINCOLN archaeology

Development at 'Poacher's Paddock', Main Road/Station Road, Donington-on-Bain, Lincolnshire

Site Code: DOBA98
LCCM Accession No.: 279.98
Planning Application No.: N/042/0850/98
NGR: TF 2380/8285

Archaeological Excavation & Watching Brief

List of illustrations

DEVELOPMENT AT 'POACHER'S PADDOCK', MAIN ROAD/STATION ROAD, DONINGTON-ON-BAIN, LINCOLNSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION & WATCHING BRIEF

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- *This project was the final phase of archaeological investigation on a site lying close to the southern limit of the village of Donington-on-Bain, in north-east Lincolnshire. The village lies approximately 10km to the south-west of Louth and c. 30km north-east of Lincoln, at the edge of the Lincolnshire Wolds in an area of known archaeological importance.*

- *Proposals for the redevelopment of the site involved the construction of eleven new houses and a new access road.*

- *In view of the results of an earlier evaluation, which identified possible occupation on the site during the late Anglo-Saxon and early medieval periods, it was decided by East Lindsey District Council that further archaeological investigation was required, and planning permission was conditioned accordingly.*

- *A mitigation strategy produced for the project proposed the hand-excavation of an area measuring approximately 20m x 25m located towards the southern edge of the site. The aims of this trench were to clarify the possible 10th-13th century structural remains tentatively identified during the evaluation, and to further investigate other features/anomalies identified by the earthwork and geophysical surveys. A subsequent watching brief on the contractor's groundworks would then, it was hoped, reveal the alignment and extent of the various features across the site.*

- *Specific emphasis was also placed on the archaeo-environmental potential of the site and a requirement for the extensive sampling of the buried soils and features was made by the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section.*

- *During the course of the excavation (and to a lesser extent, the watching brief), evidence for occupation was revealed dating from between the Prehistoric and the Modern periods.*

- *The earliest evidence for human activity on, or in proximity to, the site was provided by the flint/stone artefacts recovered from across the development area. While no actual occupation deposits belonging to the prehistoric period could be identified, the analysis of the flints themselves seems to suggest that occupation on the site perhaps began in the Mesolithic/Early Neolithic period, and continued into the Neolithic period, although the evidence suggests that all the artefacts are redeposited and not in their original context.*

- *Similarly, no positive evidence for occupation on the site during the Roman period was revealed, but the discovery of at least nine Roman roof tiles, a small fragment of blue-green vessel glass (possibly from the rim of a Roman bottle), and three sherds of Roman pottery (dating to between the mid-late 2nd and 3rd-4th centuries) may indicate the presence of a Roman building in the area. It is possible however, given the small size of the assemblage that the material may have been brought onto the site from elsewhere.*

- *Conclusive evidence was found, however, for occupation in the late Anglo-Saxon/early medieval period, in the form of both structural remains and artefacts.*

- *At least one timber-built structure positively dating from the 10th-11th century was revealed, measuring at least 12m long (E-W) and 5m wide (N-S), with a stone lined hearth at its enclosed western end (the eastern extent was not revealed). While no actual floor levels were preserved, the presence of the hearth probably indicates that this structure was a domestic dwelling rather than a storage shed or workshop (although the environmental samples taken in this area included a small amount of slag which might have originated from non-ferrous metalworking).*

- *To the north of this building, a further structure was revealed, following a similar alignment. This, in contrast, was open-ended, with two parallel gullies each flanked by three substantial post-holes marking its north and south walls. While undated, it is tempting to interpret this structure as part of a complex of building belonging to a 10th-11th century farmstead, with this simpler building perhaps representing a barn or similar storage shed. As very little roof tile was recovered from the excavation it was probably the case that these structures were thatched.*

- *Further still to the north (in fact immediately adjacent to the northern-most trench section), a group of four postholes was uncovered, again following the same alignment as the buildings described above. Although again undated, this has been interpreted as part of a possible boundary enclosure related to the 10th-11th century buildings.*

- *Later activity was less concentrated, and was generally represented by linear cut features, with only occasional isolated post-holes. Interpretation of the alignments and dating of these features suggests that residual plough-marks from the 12th-13th century are present, together with several inter-cutting drainage ditches and channels dating from the 13th-14th centuries.*

- *Further linear features were uncovered, which although individually undated, are stratigraphically later than this 13th-14th century occupation. These include a group of three substantial ditch features which seem to form a roughly rectilinear enclosure measuring at least 20m x 16m.*

- *Analysis of the pottery assemblage collected during the project has shown that most of the material dates to between the 10th or 11th centuries and the middle of the 13th century, with a smaller element dating to the late- and post-medieval period. There then appears to be a hiatus in the assemblage between the medieval period and the 18th to 19th centuries. The bulk materials were mostly undatable, apart from one of the unstratified nails which may be a horseshoe nail of 'fiddle-key' type, perhaps dating to between the mid-11th and mid-13th centuries.*

- *The archaeo-environmental analysis was unfortunately not as successful, with the samples in general producing very little identifiable environmental material. The environmental evidence that was present in the samples was almost exclusively represented by charred material. This was nowhere present in any great density, but small quantities of charcoal and occasional charred cereal grain and weed seeds occurred in all the samples. This charred material suggested fire debris and accidental loss of grain into the fire during food preparation. All the seeds, except the possible pulses, were very small, and this combined with the absence of any chaff in the samples implied that none of the assemblages were likely to derive from crop processing activities or waste.*

- *A few very small fragments of slag were present in most of the samples with larger quantities in three contexts dating to the 10th-mid 11th century AD. The slag in all three contexts was very similar, but there was no indication from the other finds in the samples as to what process produced the slag. However, a parallel for this colourful glassy slag was found in Anglo-Saxon contexts at the sites of St Paul-in-the-Bail and Flaxengate in Lincoln, and was tentatively identified on these sites as non-ferrous metal working slags. It is therefore a possibility that the slags from Donington-on-Bain may not be ordinary fuel ash slag, but could also be associated with small scale non-ferrous metal working.*

- *Apart from this slag the remains suggest that the sampled features have in general received low levels of domestic debris in the late Saxon and Medieval periods but little else.*

DEVELOPMENT AT 'POACHER'S PADDOCK', MAIN ROAD/STATION ROAD, DONINGTON-ON-BAIN, LINCOLNSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION & WATCHING BRIEF

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This project was the final phase of archaeological investigation on a site lying close to the southern limit of the village of Donington-on-Bain, in north-east Lincolnshire (see Fig. 1). The village lies approximately 10km to the south-west of Louth and *c.* 30km north-east of Lincoln, at the edge of the Lincolnshire Wolds in an area of known archaeological importance (see ***2.0***, below).

The previous phases of investigation on the site comprised earthwork and geophysical surveys, followed by targeted evaluation trenching. This work was carried out by the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit (C.L.A.U.) between July and August 1998 (see ***2.0***, below).

The site itself measures approximately 100m square, and recently has been used as grazing land. A semi-derelict brick-built farm building, together with an assortment of timber sheds, occupied the north-west corner of the site.

Proposals for the redevelopment of the site involved the construction of eleven new houses and a new access road. Part of the existing brick structure was to be converted to form the garage of Plot 11, but with this exception, all other structures on the site were to be cleared (see Fig. 2).

In view of the results of the earlier evaluation, which identified possible occupation on the site during the late Anglo-Saxon and early medieval periods, it was decided by East Lindsey District Council that further archaeological investigation was required, and planning permission was conditioned accordingly.

The planning condition required that an archaeological watching brief be undertaken during all stages of the development involving ground disturbance, together with an additional *programme of archaeological works*. Mr J. Bonnor, of the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section, on behalf of the District Council, formulated a mitigation strategy for the project, which outlined proposals for a limited excavation of part of the site to be carried out prior to the commencement of the construction groundworks.

The mitigation strategy proposed the hand-excavation of an area measuring approximately 20m x 25m located towards the southern edge of the site (see Fig. 3). The aims of this trench were to clarify the possible 10th-13th century structural remains tentatively identified during the evaluation, and to further investigate other features/anomalies identified by the earthwork and geophysical surveys. The subsequent watching brief on the contractor's groundworks would then, it was hoped, reveal the alignment and extent of the various features across the site.

Specific emphasis was also placed on the archaeo-environmental potential of the site and a requirement for the extensive sampling of the buried soils and features was made by Mr Bonnor (see ***Appendix I***, below).

C.L.A.U. was commissioned by Eastman Securities Limited (the developer) on the 9th of December 1998 to provide the required archaeological services in accordance with a specification approved by the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section.

Excavation commenced on the 4th of January 1999 and continued until the 12th of February 1999. The watching brief on the development groundworks began on the 16th of March 1999 and progressed on an intermittent basis until the 3rd of May 2000.

NOTE

The information in this document is presented with the proviso that further data may yet emerge. Lincoln City Council cannot, therefore, be held responsible for any loss, delay or damage, material or otherwise, arising out of this report. The document has been prepared in accordance with the Code of Conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and The Management of Archaeological Projects 2 (English Heritage, 1991).

All maps and extracts are reproduced under Ordnance Survey Licence No. AL 100028765 unless otherwise credited.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

A number of sites of known archaeological and historical interest are present in the area surrounding the proposed development (as recorded in the Lincolnshire Sites & Monuments Record).

Medieval earthworks are present in the vicinity of the village, including several areas of surviving ridge & furrow plough-marks (including this site), suspected property/field boundaries, a possible trackway, and part of a building. Further earthworks are present to the west of Main Road, thought to represent part of the medieval village extending towards the water mill on the River Bain. The existing village church also probably dates from the 11th century (Pevsner *et al*, 1989).

In addition to these remains, finds dating from the prehistoric, Roman and medieval periods have also been recorded in the wider area. These have included: flint implements; barrow graves, including a Scheduled 'bowl' barrow; bronze spearheads; a Romano-British site (to the south-west of the village, on the line of the disused railway); signs of 13th-15th century occupation (including pottery, padstones, cobbles and floor areas), mainly towards the north and west of the present village; and post-medieval pottery.

Recent archaeological interventions in the area have included work carried out by Lindsey Archaeological Services during pipeline works between Stenigot and Bully Hills in 1992, and excavations undertaken on the site of the Stenigot reservoir (and along an associated pipeline running eastwards towards Louth) during 1997.

The majority of the first pipeline project was largely concentrated to the north-west of Donington, and was therefore not of direct relevance to the present development site. However, the section of pipeline between Biscathorpe/Belmont Covert and Nob Hill skirted around the north and east sides of the Donington. During investigation of the stripped pipeline wayleave in this area, various finds and features were revealed including: a ring ditch and ploughed-out *tumuli*; flint axes; a bronze spear; and an Iron-Age coin.

The works around Stenigot reservoir revealed part of a late Iron-Age enclosure, a complex series of linear & curvilinear features within the enclosure, and the first positively-identified Iron-Age inhumation burial in the county. This occupation has been interpreted as probably a small farmstead, with domestic occupation occurring for a short period of time in the late Iron Age (probably spanning the Roman invasion of AD43, but abandoned and levelled shortly after). Post-medieval (or later chalk extraction pits were also revealed on the site (all refs. Coupland, F & Field, N 1992-7).

The archaeological evaluation carried out by C.L.A.U. between July and August 1998 on the present development site confirmed the presence of human activity.

The main occupation on the site appeared to date from the medieval period, but limited evidence (generally in the form of single finds, or undatable features) was produced for a possible presence in both the prehistoric and Roman periods.

Unfortunately even though numerous features were uncovered, together with secure dating evidence in many cases, little interpretation could be placed on the nature of the occupation on the site.

It appeared likely that several drainage ditches or gullies were represented, with one group possibly forming the boundary to a timber building. The presence of hammerscale deposits in the fills of several of the features, also indicated the possible presence of smithing activities on, or close to, the site (the 1907 O.S. map indicates the presence of a smithy immediately to the west of the site. It may be the case that this general area was the focus of this type of activity for some considerable time).

Dating evidence from the site suggested that the first period of confirmed occupation began in the 10th to 11th Century (a date which coincides with the age of the earliest surviving elements of the village church). Occupation appeared to have continued into the 12th-13th century, after which the site may have been abandoned, or at least the main focus was moved elsewhere.

On the basis of the datable artefacts, occupation/land-use is likely to have resumed during the post-medieval period (16th-18th centuries), and the extant ridge & furrow ploughmarks probably date from this period. Unfortunately, this cultivation appeared to have at least truncated, if not destroyed, most of the earlier archaeological remains on the site, further confusing interpretation (Wragg, 1998)

3.0 RESULTS

This project comprised two parts: an area excavation undertaken prior to the commencement of the development; and a watching brief carried out in conjunction with the contractor's groundworks. The latter comprised not only the excavations required for the individual house plots (and their garages), but also all works connected with the formation of a new access road and the provision of services across the site.

In general, all archaeological recording during the watching brief was carried out by means of trench-side observation, with access only for the purpose of artefact recovery or investigation of features, if required. All trenches were machine-excavated during the course of the watching brief.

The methodology adopted for the area excavation was obviously different, with machine-excavation limited to the removal of the topsoil across the area, down to the top of the latest surviving archaeological horizon. From this point onwards, all excavation was carried out by hand.

Extreme weather conditions throughout the excavation made it impossible to open the whole area at once, and the site was divided into a number of *c.* 4m wide 'strips' running N-S across the site. Each strip in turn was cleaned and recorded, with features (if present) excavated and sampled. While this method was not detrimental to the accurate recording of the site, it was not possible to take overall photographs of the site and the layout of the features.

Each discrete archaeological deposit was issued with a unique *context number* (*e.g.*, context [200], see ***Appendix C***, below), and recorded by both graphic and photographic means.

To produce a more coherent text, individual *contexts* forming possible structures have been grouped together where possible, and issued with *structure numbers*, and these groups are shown in the context listing.

3.1 Area Excavation (Area 1) (see Plates 1-6; Figs. 3-10)

The first element of work undertaken for this project was the excavation of a 20m x 25m area situated close to the southern boundary of the site. The location of the trench was dictated by the results of the earlier evaluation, and was designed to reveal further elements of the possible building revealed during the trial trenching. It was also hoped that it would allow investigation of other features highlighted by the earthwork and geophysical surveys.

Initial excavation across the area was carried out using a mechanical excavator under direct archaeological supervision, with the ground level reduced to the top of the latest surviving archaeological deposits. Following the initial level reduction, the area was cleaned by hand (in *c.* 4m wide strips, as detailed above), and any revealed features were 'sectioned', recorded, and in the case of fill deposits, sampled for archaeo-environmental assessment. In general, it appeared that extensive ploughing across the site (with 'ridge & furrow' still visible) had caused considerable damage to the buried archaeological features and deposits. As a result the majority of the features were truncated and survived only to a minimal depth, making determination of function somewhat difficult.

Dating evidence was recovered during both the initial cleaning and the excavation of the individual features, and also from the machine-excavated spoil heaps.

Interpretation of definite phases of occupation has been hampered by the relative scarcity of finds from stratified contexts, and by the levels of truncation referred to above. In view of these factors, several assumptions have been made in associating individual features with particular phases, often based on common alignments or similarities in composition of fill deposits *etc.* (based both on physical appearance, and the results of the environmental analysis). Notwithstanding this, however, it appears that three distinct periods of occupation are represented on the site, together with natural (*i.e.*, geological) deposits, and a body of undated features (which may or may not be associated with the earlier phases, or perhaps connected with occupation in the Post-medieval period). The stratigraphic sequence across the site and the possible phases of activity are as follows (see also ***Appendix C***, below):

3.11 Phase 1: Natural deposits

The earliest deposit encountered was [203], a layer of mid yellow-brown sandy clay containing occasional small pieces of flint. This deposit was present across the site, at a depth of *c.* 200mm-400mm beneath the original ground level (G.L.) (71.35m O.D. on average), and was at least 300mm thick to the limit of excavation (L.O.E.). All the identifiable features revealed during the project were seen to cut into this layer, with any trace above this level destroyed by later ploughing.

3.12 Phase 2: 10th-11th century activity (see Fig. 5)

The earliest phase of occupation across the site was represented by the remains of at least one timber-built structure (**Structure 1**).

This comprised two 12m long parallel linear gullies, lying 5m apart, which were aligned along a roughly E-W axis. Closely-spaced post-holes followed the line of the gullies on both sides, although they were better preserved along the northern side. The eastern end of the structure lay beyond the excavated area and was therefore not revealed, but the western end was enclosed by a similar gully and post-hole boundary. The remains of a stone lined hearth was also present at this enclosed western end (part of the feature revealed during the earlier evaluation). No internal floor levels had survived.

A further group of post-holes abutted the main structure to the south, forming part of a rectilinear or 'L'-shaped enclosure, and this may indicate the presence of a lean-to storage shed.

Two further possible structures (**Structures 2 & 3**) lay to the north of **Structure 1**, and while both were undated, it is thought likely that they are also associated with this earliest phase of occupation.

The first of these structures (**Structure 2**) was approximately 3m to the north of **Structure 1**, and lay roughly parallel to it. It comprised a pair of parallel linear cut features (approximately 5m apart), each 'flanked' by three substantial equally-spaced post-holes on its 'outer' edge. No evidence for domestic activity was present within the structure, and it has therefore been interpreted as an open-ended storage building (*e.g.*, a barn), lying close to the main dwelling.

A further 3m to the north of **Structure 2** a line of four postholes was revealed, forming **Structure 3**. This alignment was truncated at its western end by a later ditch feature, and continued into the northern section of the excavated area, and therefore its full extent is not known. Based on its common alignment, however, it could possibly represent the line of a boundary enclosure related to the 10th-11th century buildings.

Other features dating to this period included a single isolated post-hole (fill [296]; cut [361]) lying close to the western side of Area 1, and a group of possible post-hole cuts at the extreme south-western corner of the excavated area. This latter feature (fill [299], & cuts [336]-[343]) appeared too random to be of human origin, and therefore possibly represents the remains of a rabbit burrow.

3.13 Phase 3: 12th-13th century activity (see Fig. 6)

Activity dating from this period was generally represented by a series of roughly parallel, E-W aligned linear features, lying at approximately 500mm spacings. It is thought likely that this group of features ([228]/[274]; [321]/[346]; [322]/[347]; [323]/[324]/[362]; and [325]/[359]) represents the remains of plough-marks. The largest of these features ([228]/[274]) cuts through the western end of **Structure 1** and continues 'through' the building into the eastern section of the Area 1.

The only other feature positively dated to this Phase, was a small pit or post-hole ([244]/[289]), lying to the south of [228]/[274], and within the **Structure 1**.

3.14 Phase 4: 13th-14th century activity (see Fig. 7)

Only two groups of features dating from the 13th-14th centuries were identified, mainly located in the northern and western parts of the excavated area. Six individual features were present, including four linear cuts, one curvi-linear feature, and a small post-hole.

The group of three linear features at the south-west corner of Area 1 ([294]/[345]; [295]/[349]; & [298]/[344]) all appeared to converge on a point just outside the excavated area, and probably represent drainage ditches. A single post-hole ([302]) is also present at this location, partially truncated by [295]/[349].

The two remaining features were located in the northern half of the trench, and again appeared to represent drainage ditches. The largest of the features ([335]/[366]) crossed Area 1 on an E-W alignment, and was approximately 1m wide. It followed the line of a geophysical anomaly interpreted as ridge & furrow, but seemed to more likely represent a ditch feature. It had been re-cut at some point ([332]/[364]), presumably to clear accumulated silt, which suggests that the feature was in use for some time. As it continued eastwards, this feature truncated the northern side of **Structure 2**.

[335]/[366] was also abutted on its northern edge by [327], a similarly sized cut feature, which followed a curvi-linear path towards the northern edge of Area 1.

3.15 Phase 5: Undated and/or recent features and deposits (see Fig. 8)

This somewhat broad phase includes all contexts 'left over' from the earlier phase divisions, and includes several small post-holes, and a number of linear cuts. No dating evidence was forthcoming from any of these features, and they do not appear to follow any of the common alignments from the earlier phases. Therefore there has been no alternative but to group them together. The reality,

however, may be that they should be more correctly included in an earlier (or perhaps, an additional phase of occupation).

Of the linear features uncovered, a group of three substantial ditches ([246]/[291]; [320] & [334]/[358] & [367]; [331]/[363]; & [333]/[365]) seem to form a roughly rectilinear enclosure measuring at least 20m x 16m, with [333]/[365] continuing to the west to possibly form part of a further enclosure. Although individually undated, these features are stratigraphically later than the 13th-14th century occupation.

In addition to those features described above, contexts of obviously recent date are also encompassed by this phase. These include the turf & topsoil deposits ([201] & [202], respectively) present across the site, which bore the residual impression of ridge & furrow cultivation, probably dating to the Post-medieval period.

3.2 Watching Brief (see Plates 7-12; Figs. 3, 11 & 12)

The watching brief element of the project encompassed:

- all groundworks associated with the individual building plots
- all service trenching (including the main connections to the existing services in Station Road)
- formation works associated with the new street entrance and access road

The majority of this work was undertaken after the completion of the area excavation, except for the main service connections and the road formation which ran concurrently with this part of the project. At the outset, it was hoped that observation of the contractor's trenching across the development would allow any continuation of features and deposits revealed in Area 1 to be plotted. By combining the results from the two elements, it might then be possible to produce a more complete plan of the occupation on the site.

However, following the problems experienced in identifying individual features during the area excavation, it rapidly became apparent that this would be difficult to achieve. The indistinct appearance of the truncated features made their identification during machine-trenching virtually impossible. As a result of this, the watching brief served to confirm the broad stratigraphic sequence across the site and very little else.

The earliest deposit revealed during the watching brief was seen in the south-western corner of the site, where excavations for foundation and service trenches revealed a very light brown/yellow-brown natural sand, [353] (see Fig. 11). This which was at least 600mm thick to the L.O.E., and contained no obvious inclusions. It gradually disappeared as trenching continued eastwards and northwards, and was overlain by [203], the natural clay layer as seen in Area 1. This varied in thickness between 400mm and 1.0m, and contained only small flint inclusions.

At Plot 7, on the north side of its garage foundation network, [203] was sealed by a 100mm-150mm thick layer of irregularly-shaped limestone pieces and broken brick/tile, [369] (see Fig. 12). This deposit appeared to represent a dump of modern debris, possible used to consolidate a low-lying or waterlogged area of ground, and was present for only approximately 3m E-W.

A further feature was revealed on the southern side of Plot 8, comprising the remains of a modern pit. This was cut into the underlying clay [203], and was approximately 600mm deep. It appeared generally oval in shape and was filled by [370], a mid grey sandy, clayey silt containing occasional fragments of brick/tile, white china pottery, and modern ironwork.

These two contexts, and, more generally, the natural deposits were then overlain by the topsoil and turf deposits ([202] and [201], respectively), which were present across the site (obviously, at locations where the service trenches were required to cross existing roadways, the majority of these upper layers were replaced by road make-up deposits). In certain locations the ground level was raised using

redeposited topsoil from the road stripping, and in these cases this material was identified as context [368].

Small quantities of pottery and ceramic building material were recovered during the watching brief, but these artefacts were all unstratified (retrieved from the excavated spoil heaps as context [360]) and are therefore of limited diagnostic value.

4.0 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

The earliest evidence for human activity on, or in proximity to, the site was provided by the flint/stone artefacts recovered from across the development area. While no actual occupation deposits belonging to the prehistoric period could be identified, the analysis of the flints themselves seems to suggest that two episodes of flintworking are represented (although with some reservations, see ***Appendix H***, below) This points to occupation perhaps beginning in the Mesolithic/Early Neolithic period, and continuing into the Neolithic period, although the evidence suggests that all the artefacts are redeposited and not in their original context.

Similarly, no positive evidence for occupation on the site during the Roman period was revealed, but the discovery of at least nine Roman roof tiles, a small fragment of blue-green vessel glass (possibly from the rim of a Roman bottle), and three sherds of Roman pottery (dating to between the mid-late 2nd and 3rd-4th centuries) may indicate the presence of a Roman building in the area. It is possible however, given the small size of the assemblage that the material may have been brought onto the site from elsewhere (*i.e.*, during manuring *etc.*) (see ***Appendices E, F & G***, below).

Conclusive evidence was found, however, for occupation in the late Anglo-Saxon/early medieval period, in the form of both structural remains and artefacts.

At least one timber-built structure dating from the 10th-11th century was revealed, with gullies and numerous post-holes delineating its 'footprint'. This building measured at least 12m long (E-W) and 5m wide (N-S), and had a stone lined hearth at its enclosed western end (the eastern extent was not revealed). While no actual floor levels were preserved, the presence of the hearth probably indicates that this structure was a domestic dwelling rather than a storage shed or workshop (although the environmental samples taken in this area included a small amount of slag which might have originated from non-ferrous metalworking). A further group of post-holes abutted the main structure to the south and this may indicate the presence of a lean-to storage shed. As very little roof tile was recovered from the excavation it was probably the case that this structure, together with any others on the site, was thatched.

To the north of this building, a further structure was revealed, following a similar alignment. This, in contrast, was open-ended, with two parallel gullies each flanked by three substantial post-holes marking its north and south walls. While undated, it is tempting to interpret this structure as part of a complex of building belonging to a 10th-11th century farmstead, with this simpler building perhaps representing a barn or similar storage shed.

Further still to the north (in fact immediately adjacent to the northern-most trench section), a group of four postholes was uncovered, again following the same alignment as the buildings described above. Although again undated, this has been interpreted as part of a possible boundary enclosure related to the 10th-11th century buildings.

Later activity was less concentrated, and was generally represented by linear cut features, with only occasional isolated post-holes. Interpretation of the alignments and dating of these features suggests that residual plough-marks from the 12th-13th century are present, together with several inter-cutting drainage ditches and channels dating from the 13th-14th centuries.

Further linear features were uncovered, which although individually undated, are stratigraphically later than this 13th-14th century occupation. These include a group of three substantial ditch features which seem to form a roughly rectilinear enclosure measuring at least 20m x 16m.

Analysis of the pottery assemblage collected during the project has shown that most of the material dates to between the 10th or 11th centuries and the middle of the 13th century, with a smaller element dating to the late- and post-medieval period. There then appears to be a hiatus in the assemblage between the medieval period and the 18th to 19th centuries.

The bulk materials were mostly undatable, apart from one of the unstratified nails which may be a horseshoe nail of 'fiddle-key' type, perhaps dating to between the mid-11th and mid-13th centuries.

Although extensive soil sampling was carried out during the excavation (in accordance with the project specification), an initial appraisal of the samples by the environmental specialist showed them to be of limited potential, particularly in view of the limited dating information available.

On his recommendation, only a limited 'sub-group' of the samples were put forward for more detailed assessment, but in general, the samples produced very little identifiable environmental material, and were considered of only limited value (see ***Appendix I***, below). The environmental evidence that was present in the samples was almost exclusively represented by charred material. This was nowhere present in any great density, but small quantities of charcoal and occasional charred cereal grain and weed seeds occurred in all the samples. This charred material suggested fire debris and accidental loss of grain into the fire during food preparation. All the seeds, except the possible pulses, were very small, and this combined with the absence of any chaff in the samples implied that none of the assemblages were likely to derive from crop processing activities or waste.

A few very small fragments of slag were present in most of the samples with larger quantities in three contexts dating to the 10th-mid 11th century AD. The slag in all three contexts was very similar, but there was no indication from the other finds in the samples as to what process produced the slag. However, a parallel for this colourful glassy slag was found in Anglo-Saxon contexts at the sites of St Paul-in-the-Bail and Flaxengate in Lincoln, and was tentatively identified on these sites as non-ferrous metal working slags. It is therefore a possibility that the slags from Donington-on-Bain may not be ordinary fuel ash slag, but could also be associated with small scale non-ferrous metal working.

Apart from this slag the remains suggest that the sampled features have in general received low levels of domestic debris in the late Saxon and Medieval periods but little else.

In broad terms, therefore, this project (and more specifically, the area excavation) has proved to be a success, with evidence for human activity stretching back to the Prehistoric period. However, a combination of the weather, prevailing soil conditions, a lack of stratified datable artefacts, and extensive earlier truncation, has made it difficult to arrive at definite conclusions about the nature of the occupation on the site. It is hoped that further opportunities for archaeological investigation will arise, both in and around Donington-on-Bain, which would allow this site to be better understood and placed in a more definite context.

5.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit would like to thank the following for their assistance during this project: Eastman Securities Limited, UCS Group, Rand, Market Rasen, Lincolnshire, LN8 5NJ for funding this project; Mr I. Pickwell of Eastman Securities; Mr M. Clayton (site manager) & all on-site staff of Eastman Homes (main site contractor); All on-site staff of UCS (road & drainage contractors); Mr J. Bonnor, Assistant Archaeological Officer, Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section, Highways & Planning Directorate, 4th Floor, City Hall, Lincoln, LN1 1DN.

Special thanks are also extended by the author to the members of the site team who toiled under appalling conditions during the excavation phase of this project. In the course of a five week period they endured torrential rain, flooding, heavy snow and freezing weather (see ***Plates 2 & 6***, below). The site conditions ranged from being waterlogged and unworkable, to frozen and unworkable, and the underlying clay meant that the work never wavered from being back-breaking and spirit-sapping. The intrepid team (some might say stupid!) comprised: Yvonne Rose, Michael Jarvis, Elizabeth Muldowney (on secondment from *Network Archaeology Limited*), John Herridge, Russell Trimble, and myself.

6.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Coupland, F & Field, N 1992 *Stenigot-Bully Hills Water Pipeline*, LAS Archaeological Report, Lindsey Archaeological Services, Lincoln

Field, N 1996 *Stenigot Reservoir-Kenwick P.S. - Archaeological DTS for a proposed water trunk main*, LAS Archaeological Report, Lindsey Archaeological Services, Lincoln

Field, N 1997 *Evaluation and Excavation at Stenigot Reservoir, Donington-on-Bain, Lincolnshire*, LAS Archaeological Report, Lindsey Archaeological Services, Lincoln

Field, N 1997 *Stenigot Reservoir-Kenwick P.S.: Archaeological Watching Brief during groundworks for a water trunk main*, LAS Archaeological Report, Lindsey Archaeological Services, Lincoln

Pevsner, N, Harris, J & Antram, N (eds) 1989 *Lincolnshire*, The Buildings of England, Penguin Books, London

Wragg, K 1998 *Land At Main Road/Station Road, Donington-on-Bain, Lincolnshire - Archaeological Evaluation*, CLAU Archaeological Report **360**

7.0 LHA NOTE/ARCHIVE DETAILS

7.1 LHA NOTE DETAILS

CLAU CODE: DOBA98

PLANNING APPLICATION NO.: N/042/0850/98

FIELD OFFICER: K.Wragg

NGR: TF 2380/8285

CIVIL PARISH: Donington-on-Bain

SMR No.:

DATE OF INTERVENTION: 04/01/99 - 03/05/00

TYPE OF INTERVENTION: Archaeological Excavation & Watching Brief

UNDERTAKEN FOR: Eastman Securities Limited, UCS Group, Rand, Market Rasen, Lincolnshire, LN8 5NJ

7.2 ARCHIVE DETAILS

PRESENT LOCATION: City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit, Charlotte House, The Lawn, Union Road, Lincoln, LN1 3BL.

FINAL LOCATION: The City and County Museum, Friars Lane, Lincoln.

MUSEUM ACCESSION No.: 279.98

ACCESSION DATE: -

APPENDIX A - ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

The archive consists of:

No.	Description
1	Site diary
1	Report
271	Context records
27	Scale drawings
1 set	Colour photographs
1	Stratigraphic Matrix

The primary archive material, as detailed above, is currently held by :

The City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit,
Charlotte House,
The Lawn,
Union Road,
Lincoln,
Lincolnshire,
LN1 3BL.

It is intended that transfer to the City and County Museum, Friars Lane, Lincoln, in accordance with current published requirements, under Museum Accession Number 279.98, will be undertaken following completion of this project.

APPENDIX B - COLOUR PLATES

Plate 1: *Initial cleaning underway, eastern end of Area 1 - looking north-west*

Plate 2: *Serious waterlogging experienced during excavation - looking north-west*

APPENDIX B - COLOUR PLATES

Plate 3: *Cleaning underway at western end of Area 1, with cut features present in left foreground - looking north*

Plate 4: *Overall view of cut features [344] & [345], showing lack of contrast between fill deposits and surrounding natural strata, making identification of features very difficult - looking north*

APPENDIX B - COLOUR PLATES

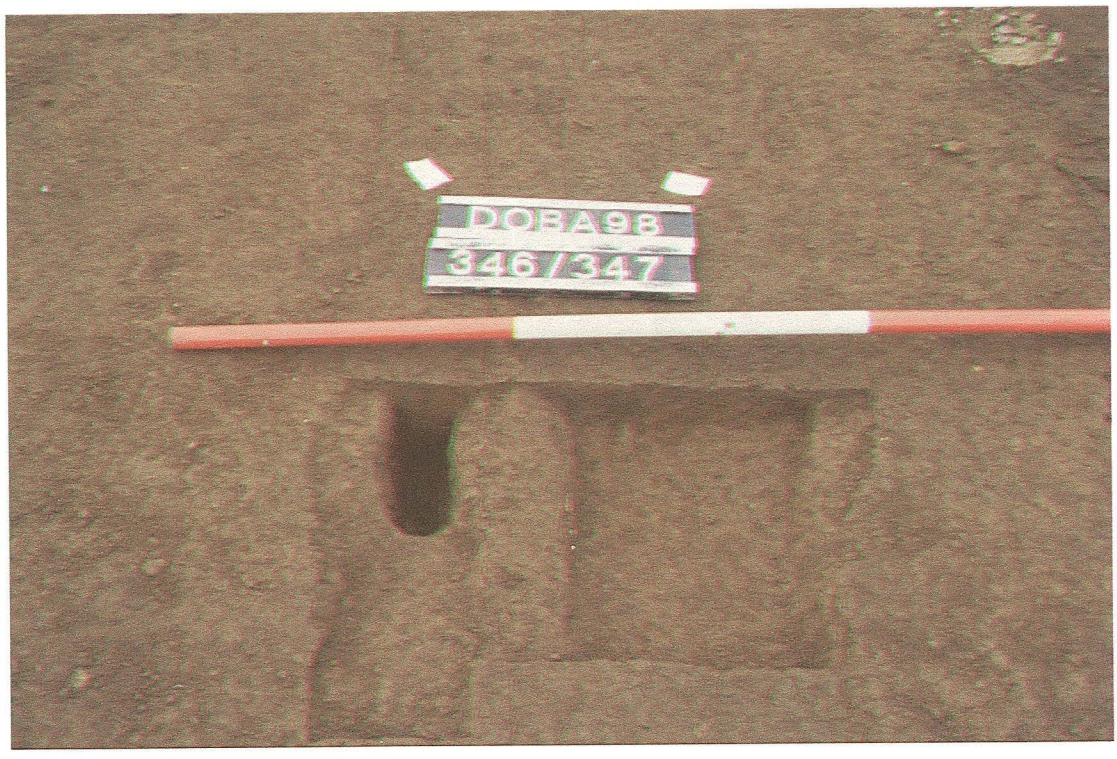


Plate 5: *Overhead view of cut features [346] & [347], again showing indistinct nature of archaeological features - looking west/overhead*

Plate 6: *And after the rain... ....., Area 1 - looking south-east*

APPENDIX B - COLOUR PLATES

Plate 7: *Trench for foul water sewer inspection chamber - looking south-east*

Plate 8: *New access road after laying of hardcore sub-base - looking north*

APPENDIX B - COLOUR PLATES

Plate 9: Overall view of Plot 4 - looking south-west

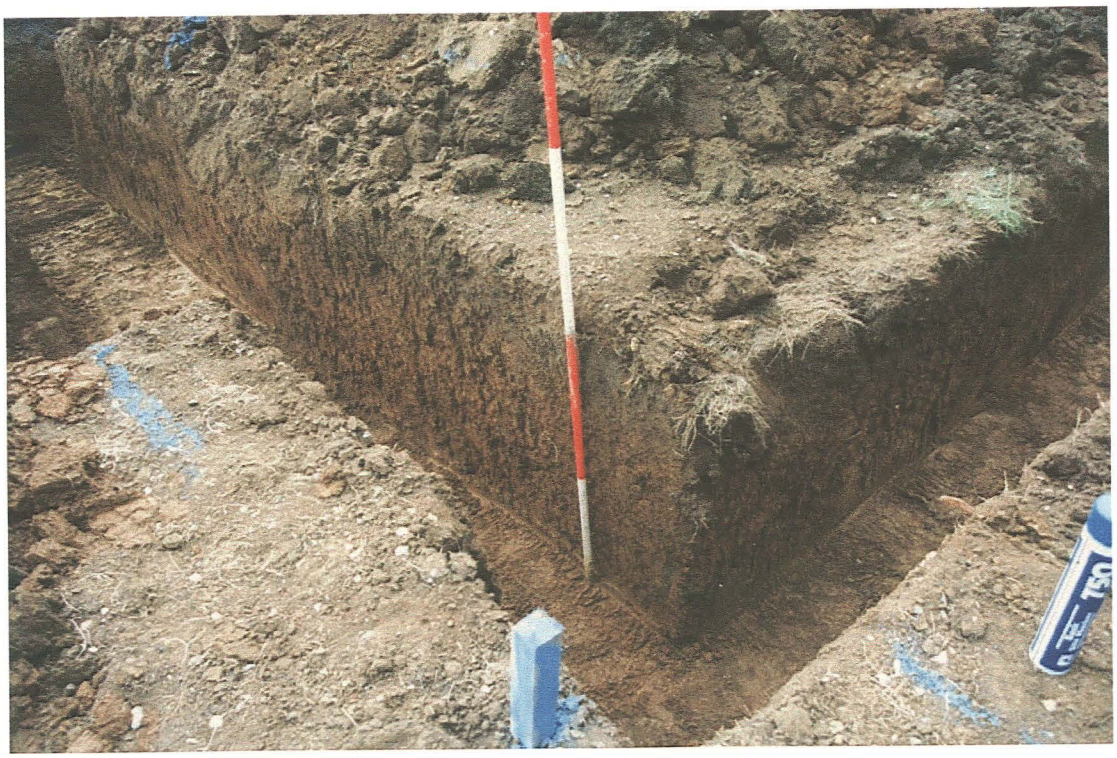


***Plate 10**: Exposed section, north-eastern corner of Plot 5 - looking south-west*

APPENDIX B - COLOUR PLATES

Plate 11: General view of south-facing section, north-west corner of Plot 7 garage, showing limestone & brick/tile dump [369] - looking north-west

Plate 12: Excavation underway for Plot 8 - looking north-east

APPENDIX C - LIST OF CONTEXTS

Context No.:	Description:	Phase:	Group:
[200]	Unstratified finds from area excavation (Area 1)	5	-
[201]	Turf layer	5	-
[202]	Topsoil layer	5	-
[203]	Clay layer (natural)	1	-
[204]	Fill of posthole [250]	2	Structure 1
[205]	Fill of posthole [251]	2	Structure 1
[206]	Fill of posthole [252]	2	Structure 1
[207]	Fill of posthole [253]	2	Structure 1
[208]	Fill of posthole [254]	2	Structure 1
[209]	Fill of posthole [255]	2	Structure 1
[210]	Fill of posthole [256]	2	Structure 1
[211]	Fill of posthole [257]	2	Structure 1
[212]	Fill of posthole [258]	2	Structure 1
[213]	Fill of posthole [259]	2	Structure 1
[214]	Fill of posthole [260]	2	Structure 1
[215]	Fill of posthole [261]	2	Structure 1
[216]	Fill of posthole [262]	2	Structure 1
[217]	Fill of posthole [263]	2	Structure 1
[218]	Fill of posthole [264]	2	Structure 1
[219]	Fill of posthole [266]	2	Structure 1
[220]	Fill of posthole [267]	2	Structure 1
[221]	Fill of gully (same as [225])	2	Structure 1
[222]	Fill of posthole [269]	2	Structure 1
[223]	Fill of posthole [270]	2	Structure 1
[224]	Fill of posthole [271]	2	Structure 1
[225]	Fill of gully (same as [221])	2	Structure 1
[226]	Fill of posthole [272]	2	Structure 1
[227]	Fill of posthole [273]	5	-
[228]	Fill of linear feature [274] (=[321] & [322] - possible ploughmarks)	3	-
[229]	Fill of posthole [275]	2	Structure 1
[230]	Fill of posthole [276]	5	-
[231]	Fill of posthole [277]	5	-
[232]	Fill of posthole [278]	2	Structure 1
[233]	Fill of posthole [279]	2	Structure 1
[234]	Fill of posthole [280]	2	Structure 1
[235]	Fill of posthole [281]	2	Structure 1
[236]	Fill of gully [243]	2	Structure 2
[237]	Fill of posthole [282]	2	Structure 2
[238]	Fill of posthole [304]	2	Structure 2
[239]	Fill of posthole [283]	2	Structure 1
[240]	Fill of posthole [284]	2	Structure 1
[241]	Secondary fill of pit [286]	5	-
[242]	Secondary fill of posthole [288]	2	Structure 2
[243]	Linear cut (filled by [236])	2	Structure 2
[244]	Fills of multiple postholes [289]	3	-
[245]	Residual topsoil/subsoil - fill of multiple postholes (same as [265] & [354])	2	Structure 1
[246]	Fill of possible ditch/gully [291]	5	-
[247]	Fill of posthole [309]	2	Structure 1
[248]	Fill of gully [292]	2	Structure 2
[249]	Fill of gully [293]	2	Structure 1
[250]	Posthole (filled by [204])	2	Structure 1
[251]	Posthole (filled by [205])	2	Structure 1
[252]	Posthole (filled by [206])	2	Structure 1
[253]	Posthole (filled by [207])	2	Structure 1
[254]	Posthole (filled by [208])	2	Structure 1
[255]	Posthole (filled by [209])	2	Structure 1
[256]	Posthole (filled by [210])	2	Structure 1
[257]	Posthole (filled by [211])	2	Structure 1
[258]	Posthole (filled by [212])	2	Structure 1
[259]	Posthole (filled by [213])	2	Structure 1

APPENDIX C - LIST OF CONTEXTS (continued)

Context No.:	Description:	Phase:	Group:
[260]	Posthole (filled by [214])	2	Structure 1
[261]	Posthole (filled by [215])	2	Structure 1
[262]	Posthole (filled by [216])	2	Structure 1
[263]	Posthole (filled by [217])	2	Structure 1
[264]	Posthole (filled by [218])	2	Structure 1
[265]	Residual topsoil/subsoil - fill of multiple postholes (same as [245] & [354])	2	Structure 1
[266]	Posthole (filled by [219])	2	Structure 1
[267]	Posthole (filled by [220])	2	Structure 1
[268]	Linear cut (filled by [221])	2	Structure 1
[269]	Posthole (filled by [222])	2	Structure 1
[270]	Posthole (filled by [223])	2	Structure 1
[271]	Posthole (filled by [224])	2	Structure 1
[272]	Posthole (filled by [226])	2	Structure 1
[273]	Posthole (filled by [227])	5	-
[274]	Linear cut (filled by [228])	3	-
[275]	Posthole (filled by [229])	2	Structure 1
[276]	Posthole (filled by [230])	5	-
[277]	Posthole (filled by [231])	5	-
[278]	Posthole (filled by [232])	2	Structure 1
[279]	Posthole (filled by [233])	2	Structure 1
[280]	Posthole (filled by [234])	2	Structure 1
[281]	Posthole (filled by [235])	2	Structure 1
[282]	Posthole (filled by [237])	2	Structure 2
[283]	Posthole (filled by [239])	2	Structure 1
[284]	Posthole (filled by [240])	2	Structure 1
[285]	Primary fill of pit [286]	5	-
[286]	Possible pit (filled by [241] & [285])	5	-
[287]	Primary fill of posthole [288]	2	Structure 2
[288]	Posthole (filled by [242] & [287])	2	Structure 2
[289]	Multiple postholes (filled by [244])	3	-
[290]	Posthole (filled by [245], [265], *etc.*)	2	Structure 1
[291]	Linear cut (filled by [246])	5	-
[292]	Linear cut (filled by [248])	2	Structure 2
[293]	Linear cut (filled by [249])	2	Structure 1
[294]	Fill of linear feature [345]	4	-
[295]	Fill of linear feature [349]	5	-
[296]	Fill of posthole [361]	2	-
[297]	Fill of posthole (not excavated)	5	-
[298]	Fill of linear feature [344]	5	-
[299]	Fill of postholes/linear feature [336]-[343] (possible rabbit burrow?)	4	-
[300]	Fill of posthole (not excavated)	5	-
[301]	Fill of posthole (not excavated)	2	-
[302]	Fill of posthole (not excavated)	5	-
[303]	Fill of posthole [348]	5	-
[304]	Posthole (filled by [238])	2	Structure 2
[305]	Fill of posthole [306]	2	-
[306]	Posthole (filled by [305])	2	-
[307]	Fill of posthole (not excavated)	2	Structure 1
[308]	Fill of posthole (not excavated)	2	Structure 1
[309]	Posthole (filled by [247])	2	Structure 1
[310]	Fill of posthole (not excavated)	2	Structure 1
[311]	Fill of posthole (not excavated)	2	Structure 1
[312]	Fill of posthole (not excavated)	2	Structure 1
[313]	Fill of posthole (not excavated)	2	Structure 1
[314]	Fill of posthole (not excavated)	2	Structure 1
[315]	Fill of posthole [350]	5	-
[316]	Fill of posthole (not excavated)	2	Structure 3
[317]	Fill of posthole (not excavated)	2	Structure 3
[318]	Fill of posthole (not excavated)	2	Structure 3
[319]	Fill of posthole (not excavated)	2	Structure 2
[320]	Fill of linear feature [358] (= [334] & associated with [333])	5	-

APPENDIX C - LIST OF CONTEXTS (continued)

Context No.:	Description:	Phase:	Group:
[321]	Fill of linear feature [346] (=[228] - possible ploughmarks)	3	-
[322]	Fill of linear feature [347] (=[228] - possible ploughmarks)	3	-
[323]	Fill of posthole [362] (possible ploughmark - associated with [321], *etc.*)	3	-
[324]	Fill of linear feature (not excavated) (possible ploughmark - associated with [321], *etc.*)	3	-
[325]	Fill of linear feature (not excavated) (possible ploughmark - associated with [321], *etc.*)	3	-
[326]	Fill of posthole (not excavated)	2	Structure 2
[327]	Fill of linear feature (not excavated)	4	-
[328]	Fill of posthole (not excavated)	2	Structure 2
[329]	Fill of posthole (not excavated)	5	-
[330]	Fill of posthole (not excavated)	5	-
[331]	Fill of posthole [363]	5	-
[332]	Fill of linear feature [364]	4	-
[333]	Fill of linear feature [365]	5	-
[334]	Fill of linear feature [367] (= [320] & associated with [333])	5	-
[335]	Fill of linear feature [366]	4	-
[336]	Posthole (filled by [299]) (possible rabbit burrow?)	2	-
[337]	Posthole (filled by [299]) (possible rabbit burrow?)	2	-
[338]	Posthole (filled by [299]) (possible rabbit burrow?)	2	-
[339]	Posthole (filled by [299]) (possible rabbit burrow?)	2	-
[340]	Posthole (filled by [299]) (possible rabbit burrow?)	2	-
[341]	Posthole (filled by [299]) (possible rabbit burrow?)	2	-
[342]	Posthole (filled by [299]) (possible rabbit burrow?)	2	-
[343]	Linear feature (filled by [299]) (possible rabbit burrow?)	2	-
[344]	Linear feature (filled by [298])	4	-
[345]	Linear feature (filled by [294])	4	-
[346]	Linear feature (filled by [321]) (possible ploughmark)	3	-
[347]	Linear feature (filled by [322]) (possible ploughmark)	3	-
[348]	Posthole (filled by [303])	5	-
[349]	Linear feature (filled by [295])	5	-
[350]	Posthole (filled by [315])	5	-
[351]	Posthole (filled by [245], [265], *etc.*)	2	Structure 1
[352]	Posthole (filled by [245], [265], *etc.*)	2	Structure 1
[353]	Natural sand layer	5	-
[354]	Residual topsoil/subsoil - fill of multiple postholes (same as [245] & [265])	2	Structure 1
[355]	Fill of posthole (not excavated)	2	Structure 3
[356]	Fill of posthole (not excavated)	2	Structure 2
[357]	Fill of posthole (not excavated)	5	-
[358]	Linear feature (filled by [320]) (possible ploughmark - associated with [321], *etc.*)	5	-
[359]	Fill of posthole (not excavated) (possible ploughmark - associated with [321], *etc.*)	3	-
[360]	Unstratified finds - Overall site (watching brief)	5	-
[361]	Posthole (filled by [296])	2	-
[362]	?Posthole (filled by [323]) (possible ploughmark)	3	-
[363]	Posthole (filled by [331])	5	-
[364]	Linear feature (filled by [332])	4	-
[365]	Linear feature (filled by [333])	5	-
[366]	Linear feature (filled by [335])	4	-
[367]	Linear feature (filled by [334])	5	-
[368]	Imported topsoil (this contract)	5	-
[369]	Limestone & brick/tile rubble layer	5	-
[370]	Modern pit fill	5	-

APPENDIX D - POST-ROMAN POTTERY: ARCHIVE REPORT

Jane Young, Lindsey Archaeological Services

Introduction

A total of 162 sherds of post-Roman pottery were recovered from the site. The material ranges in date from the Late Saxon to the early modern period. The pottery was examined both visually and using x20 magnification, then recorded using locally and nationally agreed codenames.

Condition

The material is mainly in a very poor condition with a great degree of abrasion. Almost all of the shell-tempered sherds are completely leached, making positive identification difficult.

Overall Chronology and Source

A range of 24 different, identifiable post-Roman pottery types were found on the site, the type and general date range for these fabrics are shown in *Table 1*.

Codename	Full Name	Sherds	Vessels	Earliest Date	Latest Date
BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	1	1	1550	1800
BEVO1T	Beverley Orange-type ware Fabric 1	8	8	1100	1230
BEVO2T	Beverley Orange-type ware Fabric 2	6	5	1230	1350
CRMWARE	Creamware	2	2	1770	1850
ELQC	East Lincolnshire Quartz and Chalk fabrics	3	3	1100	1220
GSS	Greensand quartz and shell	1	1	1050	1250
HLKT	Horncastle-type LKT ware	1	1	920	1010
LFS	Lincolnshire Fine-shelled ware	2	2	970	1200
LKT	Lincoln kiln-type shelly ware	1	1	850	1000
LMLOC	Late medieval local Fabrics	1	1	1350	1550
LPM	Late Post-medieval wares	2	2	1750	1900
LSLOC	Late Saxon Local Fabrics	27	21	850	1050
MEDLOC	Medieval local Fabrics	18	17	1150	1450
MEDX	Non Local medieval Fabrics	5	4	1150	1450
MISC	Unidentified wares	14	8	400	1900
NLLSG	North Lincolnshire Late Saxon Grey ware	1	1	850	1050
NLQS	North Lincolnshire Quartz and Shell Fabrics	1	1	950	1220
SNLOC	Local Saxo-Norman Fabrics	4	4	870	1150
ST	Stamford Ware	9	9	970	1200
TORK	Torksey ware	1	1	850	1100
TORKT	Torksey-type ware	5	3	850	1100
TOY	Toynton Medieval Ware	3	3	1250	1450
UNGS	Unglazed Greensand-tempered Fabrics	1	1	950	1250
WEMS	Wheelthrown Early medieval Shell-tempered	45	37	1050	1220

Table 1: Post-Roman pottery codenames and date range with total quantities by sherd count and vessel count

Most of the material dates to between the 10th or 11th centuries and the middle of the 13th century, with a smaller element dating to the late and post-medieval period. There appears to be a hiatus in the assemblage between the medieval period and the 18th to 19th centuries. A suggested date for the deposition of each context is shown in *Table 2*.

Context	*Sherds*	*Vessels*	*Date*
[202]	11	10	19-20th century
[204]	5	5	10th to mid 11th Century
[213]	4	3	10th to mid 11th century
[217]	5	2	10th to mid 11th century
[228]	6	4	late 12th to 13th century
[232]	4	2	10th to mid 11th century
[240]	1	1	late 11th to 12th century
[244]	2	2	12th century
[279]	6	2	12th century
[294]	2	2	13th century
[296]	1	1	10th to mid 11th century
[298]	11	9	mid to late 13th century
[299]	1	1	10th to mid 11th century
[302]	57	51	early/mid 13th to early/mid 14th century
[332]	2	2	13th to 14th century

Table 2: Suggested deposition date of pottery groups from stratified contexts

Summary and Recommendations

The usefulness of the material recovered is limited by the poor condition of most of the sherds. However, assemblages from this area are uncommon and the entire collection should be kept until it is possible to have a better understanding of the medieval ceramic sequence in the locality.

Pottery archive

Context:	*Codename:*	*Sub Fabric:*	*Form:*	*Sherds:*	*Vessels:*	*Comments/Date:*
[200]	*BERTH*		Bowl	1	1	Base sherd; 18th century
[200]	*BEVO1T*		jug	1	1	Body sherd; splashed glaze; very abraded
[200]	*BEVO2T*		jug	2	1	Body sherd; flake; very abraded
[200]	*BEVO2T*		jug	1	1	Body sherd; *cu* mottled glaze; very abraded
[200]	*GSS*	Fabric 1	jar?	1	1	Base sherd; leached; ?ID; very abraded
[200]	*LFS*		?	1	1	Body sherd; leached; very abraded
[200]	*LFS*		?	1	1	Body sherd; leached; very abraded
[200]	*LMLOC*		jug	1	1	Body sherd; ?late medieval to post-medieval; very abraded
[200]	*LSLOC*	Shelly	small jar	1	1	Rim sherd; leached; very abraded
[200]	*LSLOC*	Shelly	small jar	1	1	Body sherd; leached; seen before; very abraded
[200]	*LSLOC*	Shelly	jar	1	1	Body sherd; leached; ?*LSH*; very abraded
[200]	*LSLOC*	Grey sandy	jar	1	1	Side pressed rim sherd; light grey fabric; abundant subround quartz inclusions; very Roman looking; abraded
[200]	*MEDLOC*		jug	1	1	Body sherd; very pocked glaze; very abraded
[200]	*MEDLOC*		jug	1	1	Body sherd; common *fe* in fabric; very abraded
[200]	*MEDLOC*		jug	1	1	Body sherd; common *fe* in fabric; very abraded
[200]	*MEDLOC*		jug	1	1	Body sherd; common *fe* in fabric; very abraded
[200]	*MEDLOC*		jug	1	1	Body sherd; common *fe* in fabric; very abraded
[200]	*SNLOC*	Oxidised quartz	jar?	1	1	Body sherd; abraded
[200]	*SNLOC*		jar	1	1	Body sherd; very coarse rounded sand including sandstone; ?*UNGS*; soot stained; abraded
[200]	*ST*		?	1	1	Body sherd; flake; glazed; very abraded
[200]	*TORKT*		jar?	3	1	Base & Body sherds; oxidised fabric; soot staining; abraded
[200]	*TOY*		jug	1	1	Side thumbed/frilled base sherd; restricted base; very abraded
[200]	*TOY*		jug	1	1	Body sherd; very abraded
[200]	*WEMS*	Fabric 2	small jar	1	1	Rim sherd; leached; ?ID; *EVERA3* rim; very abraded

Context:	Codename:	Sub Fabric:	Form:	Sherds:	Vessels:	Comments/Date:
[200]	*WEMS*		?	1	1	Body sherd; leached; very abraded
[200]	*WEMS*		?	1	1	Body sherd; leached; very abraded
[200]	*WEMS*		?	1	1	Body sherd; leached; very abraded
[200]	*WEMS*	Fabric E	?	1	1	Body sherd; leached; very abraded
[200]	*WEMS*	Fabric E	?	1	1	Body sherd; leached; very abraded
[200]	*WEMS*		jar	1	1	Body sherd; leached; very abraded
[200]	*WEMS*	Fabric E	bowl	1	1	Rim sherd; leached; triangular folded rim; very abraded
[200]	*WEMS*	Fabric E	small bowl	1	1	Rim sherd; leached; triangular rim; very abraded
[200]	*WEMS*		bowl?	1	1	Rim sherd; leached; very abraded
[202]	*BEVO1T*		jug	1	1	Body sherd; abraded
[202]	*BEVO1T*		jug	1	1	Handle; splashed glaze; slightly abraded
[202]	*CRMWARE*		bowl	1	1	Base sherd; brown swirled decoration
[202]	*LPM*		open	1	1	Body sherd; blue & white transfer print
[202]	*MEDLOC*		?	1	1	Body sherd; very abraded
[202]	*MEDX*		jug?	2	1	Body sherd; fabric includes common *fe* as context **[298]**; very abraded
[202]	*MEDX*		?	1	1	Body sherd; fabric includes common *fe* as context **[298]**; very abraded
[202]	*R*			1	1	Handle; very abraded
[202]	*ST*		jar/pitcher	1	1	Base sherd; glazed; late 11th-12th century; very abraded
[202]	*WEMS*	Fabric 2	bowl	1	1	Rim sherd; everted rim; very abraded
[204]	*HLKT*		jar	1	1	Body sherd; leached; ?ID; very abraded
[204]	*LSLOC*	Grey sandy	jar	1	1	Body sherd; ?ID; fine abundant subround quartz inclusions; very abraded
[204]	*LSLOC*	Grey sandy	jar	1	1	Base sherd; ?ID; fine abundant subround quartz inclusions; very abraded
[204]	*MISC*			1	1	Body sherd; tiny fragment; very abraded
[204]	*NLLSG*	Fabric 2	jar	1	1	Body sherd; ?ID; very abraded
[213]	*LSLOC*	Shelly	?	1	1	Body sherd; leached; very abraded
[213]	*LSLOC*	Shelly	?	2	1	Body sherd; leached; very abraded
[213]	*MISC*	Shelly	?	1	1	Body sherd; leached; ?*LFS*; very abraded
[217]	*LSLOC*	Shelly	?	2	1	Body sherd; tiny scraps; leached; ?*LKT*; very abraded
[217]	*LSLOC*	Shelly	Jar	3	1	Body sherd; leached; ?*LSH*; very abraded
[228]	*MEDLOC*		jug	1	1	Body sherd; applied triangular rouletted strip decoration; light firing fabric; mixed subround quartz inclusions; very abraded
[228]	*MISC*		?	1	1	Body sherd; flake; probably early medieval-medieval; very abraded
[228]	*WEMS*	Fabric 2	?	1	1	Body sherd; leached; ?ID; very abraded
[228]	*WEMS*	Fabric 1	?	3	1	Body sherd; leached; ?ID; very abraded
[232]	*LSLOC*	Shelly	?	3	1	Body sherd; leached; very abraded
[232]	*R*		?	1	1	Body sherd; very abraded
[240]	*ST*		jar/pitcher	1	1	Body sherd; glazed; late 11th-12th century; abraded
[244]	*MISC*		?	1	1	Body sherd; tiny fragment; very abraded
[244]	*WEMS*	Fabric 2	small jar	1	1	Rim sherd; leached; very abraded
[265]	*R*			1	1	Body sherd; abraded
[279]	*LSLOC*	Grey sandy	?	1	1	Body sherd; no surfaces; ?ID; very abraded
[279]	*WEMS*	Fabric 2	small jar	5	1	Rim & body sherds; no surfaces; ?ID; very abraded
[294]	*MEDLOC*		?	1	1	Body sherd; very abraded
[294]	*WEMS*	Fabric E	?	1	1	Body sherd; leached; very abraded
[296]	*TORK*		jar	1	1	Body sherd; abraded
[298]	*MEDLOC*		?	2	1	Body sherd; tiny fragments; very abraded
[298]	*MEDLOC*		jug	1	1	Body sherd; light firing; green glaze; very abraded
[298]	*MEDX*		jug	1	1	Neck sherd; very poorly sorted quartz , common *fe* & occasional aggregated very fine sandstone; very abraded
[298]	*TORKT*		?	1	1	Body sherd; tiny fragment; very abraded
[298]	*TOY*		jug	1	1	Body sherd; very abraded
[298]	*WEMS*		jar	1	1	Rim sherd; leached; ?ID; very abraded
[298]	*WEMS*		?	1	1	Base sherd; leached; ?ID; very abraded
[298]	*WEMS*		?	1	1	Body sherd; leached; ?ID; tiny fragment; very abraded
[298]	*WEMS*		jar	2	1	Body sherd; leached; ?ID; very abraded
[299]	*LSLOC*	Shelly	jar	1	1	Body sherd; leached; ?ID; soot marks; slightly abraded
[302]	*BEVO1T*		jug	1	1	Body sherd; very abraded
[302]	*BEVO1T*		jug	1	1	Body sherd; very abraded

Context:	Codename:	Sub Fabric:	Form:	Sherds:	Vessels:	Comments/Date:
[302]	*BEVO1T*		jug	1	1	Body sherd; very abraded
[302]	*BEVO1T*		jug	1	1	Body sherd; hard fired; pocked glaze; slightly abraded
[302]	*BEVO2T*		jug	1	1	Body sherd; very abraded
[302]	*BEVO2T*		jug	1	1	Body sherd; very abraded
[302]	*BEVO2T*		jug	1	1	Handle; large grooved strap; abraded
[302]	*ELQC*		jar	1	1	Body sherd; abraded
[302]	*ELQC*		?	1	1	Body sherd; very abraded
[302]	*ELQC*		?	1	1	Body sherd; very abraded
[302]	*LKT*		?	1	1	Base sherd; leached; very abraded
[302]	*LSLOC*	Grey sandy	jar	1	1	Rim sherd; light grey fabric; abundant sub round quartz inclusions; very abraded
[302]	*LSLOC*		?	1	1	Body sherd; leached; very abraded
[302]	*LSLOC*		?	1	1	Body sherd; leached; very abraded
[302]	*LSLOC*		?	1	1	Body sherd; leached; very abraded
[302]	*LSLOC*	Shelly	jar	1	1	Body sherd; leached; very abraded
[302]	*LSLOC*	Shelly	jar	1	1	Base sherd; leached; very abraded
[302]	*LSLOC*	Shelly	small jar	1	1	Rim sherd; leached; very abraded
[302]	*MEDLOC*		jug	1	1	Body sherd; pocked glaze; common *fe* fabric; v.abraded
[302]	*MEDLOC*		jug	1	1	Body sherd; pocked glaze; common *fe* fabric; v.abraded
[302]	*MEDLOC*		?	1	1	Body sherd; no outer surface; very abraded
[302]	*MEDLOC*		?	1	1	Body sherd; no outer surface; very abraded
[302]	*MEDLOC*		jug?	1	1	Body sherd; made of 2 different fabrics, both light firing; outer: light orange moderate-fine SR quartz; inner: pale orange fine abundant fine quartz; very abraded
[302]	*MEDX*		jug	1	1	Body sherd; light firing fabric; light grey; abraded
[302]	*MISC*		?	1	1	Body sherd; leached; very abraded
[302]	*MISC*		?	1	1	Body sherd; leached; very abraded
[302]	*MISC*		?	6	1	Body sherd; minute scraps; leached; very abraded
[302]	*SNLOC*		?	1	1	Body sherd; rounded quartz & *fe* inclusions; very abraded
[302]	*SNLOC*		?	1	1	Body sherd; rounded quartz & *fe* inclusions; very abraded
[302]	*ST*		jar	1	1	Body sherd; unglazed; soot stained; 11th-12th century; slightly abraded
[302]	*ST*		jar?	1	1	Body sherd; no glaze; 11th-12th century; very abraded
[302]	*ST*		jar/pitcher	1	1	Body sherd; glazed; late 11th-12th century; slightly abraded
[302]	*ST*		jar/pitcher	1	1	Body sherd; glazed; late 11th-12th century; slightly abraded
[302]	*ST*		jar/pitcher	1	1	Body sherd; glazed; late 11th-12th century; slightly abraded
[302]	*TORKT*		?	1	1	Body sherd; flake; very abraded
[302]	*UNGS*		?	1	1	Body sherd; very abraded
[302]	*WEMS*		?	1	1	Body sherd; leached; very abraded
[302]	*WEMS*		?	1	1	Body sherd; leached; very abraded
[302]	*WEMS*		?	1	1	Body sherd; leached; very abraded
[302]	*WEMS*		?	1	1	Body sherd; leached; very abraded
[302]	*WEMS*		?	1	1	Body sherd; leached; very abraded
[302]	*WEMS*		?	1	1	Body sherd; leached; very abraded
[302]	*WEMS*		?	1	1	Body sherd; leached; very abraded
[302]	*WEMS*		?	1	1	Body sherd; leached; very abraded
[302]	*WEMS*		?	1	1	Body sherd; leached; soot stained; very abraded
[302]	*WEMS*		?	2	1	Body sherd; leached; very abraded
[302]	*WEMS*		jar?	1	1	Body sherd; leached; very abraded
[302]	*WEMS*		jar?	1	1	Body sherd; leached; very abraded
[302]	*WEMS*		small jar	1	1	Body sherd; leached; very abraded
[302]	*WEMS*		bowl	1	1	Rim sherd; leached; very abraded
[302]	*WEMS*	Fabric E	bowl	1	1	Rim sherd; leached; very abraded
[323]	*MISC*	Shelly	?	2	1	Body sherd; completely leached *LSLOC* or *LFS*; very abraded
[327]	*WEMS*	Fabric 2	small jar	1	1	Rim sherd; leached; ?ID; abraded
[332]	*MEDLOC*		jug?	1	1	Body sherd; light firing; very abraded
[332]	*WEMS*	Fabric 2	?	1	1	Base sherd; leached; very abraded
[360]	*BEVO1T*		jug	1	1	Body sherd; very abraded
[360]	*CRMWARE*		?	1	1	Body sherd; fresh condition
[360]	*LPM*		Bowl	1	1	Rim sherd; yellow earthenware fabric; fresh condition
[360]	*LSLOC*	Shelly	Small jar	1	1	Rim sherd; leached; thin walled; high *fe* content; 10th-mid 11th century; very abraded
[360]	*MEDLOC*		jug	1	1	Body sherd; pocked glaze; very abraded
[360]	*NLQS*		?	1	1	Body sherd; ?ID; very abraded
[360]	*ST*		Pitcher/jar	1	1	Body sherd; glazed; mid 11th-12th century; very abraded

APPENDIX E - CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL: ARCHIVE REPORT

Jane Young, Lindsey Archaeological Services

Introduction

A total of 19 fragments ranging in date from the Roman to the modern period were recovered from the site.

Condition

The material is almost entirely in a very poor condition with a great deal of abrasion.

Range and variety of material

The material has been identified to common type levels only. *Table 1* shows the broad range of ceramic building material present on the site.

Codename	Full Name	Period	Frags
BRKDISC	Brick (discarded)	Medieval to early modern	1
IMB	Imbrex	Roman	3
MISC	Unidentified types	Not known	6
MODTILDISC	Modern tile (discarded)	Modern	1
PANTDISC	Pantile (discarded)	Post-medieval to modern	1
PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	Medieval to early modern	1
RBRK	Roman brick	Roman	1
RTIL	Roman tile	Roman	4
TEG	Tegula	Roman	1

Table 1 : Tile codenames and total quantities by fragment count

The majority of the fragments recovered were from unstratified deposits. Only a small number of stratified tiles were recovered: from context [202] (mainly of Roman date); and two unidentifiable fragments from context [248].

Statement of potential

The modern material has been discarded, but all the other material should be kept for further study. The presence of at least nine Roman tiles may indicate the presence of a Roman building in the area, however the material may have been brought onto the site from elsewhere.

Ceramic Building Material archive

Context:	Codename:	Fragments:	Weight (g):	Comments/Date:
[248]	MISC	2	6	Small fragments of brick or tile; discarded; unknown date
[360]	BRKDISC	1	65	Modern
[360]	PANTDISC	1	25	Modern
[360]	MODTILDISC	1	26	?Drainage; modern
[360]	MISC	3	25	Discarded; Modern
[202]	RBRK	1	150	Abraded
[202]	IMB	1	85	Abraded
[202]	MISC	1	5	Flake; abraded
[202]	RTIL	1	80	Abraded
[200]	TEG	1	265	Flange; abraded
[200]	IMB	1	70	Very abraded
[200]	IMB	1	40	Very abraded
[200]	RTIL	1	80	Abraded
[200]	RTIL	1	30	Abraded
[200]	RTIL	1	50	Abraded
[200]	PNR	1	35	Vitrified; late medieval to post-medieval

APPENDIX F - ROMAN POTTERY: ARCHIVE LISTING

By Barbara Precious

Ware Types by Context

Context:	Sherds:	Fabric:	Form:	Decoration:	Comments:
[202]	1	*GRSAN*	JLH	-	Handle; sandwich fabric; very abraded - soil erosion?; 3rd-4th century
[232]	1	*GREY*	-	-	Body sherd; flat sherd; pale grey; Roman or post-Roman
[265]	1	*SAMCG*	BD	-	Very abraded - soil conditions; colour coat almost lost; mid-late 2nd century

Key to Fabric codes:

GREY Miscellaneous Grey ware
GRSAN Sandwich Fabric Middleton
SAMCG Samian - Central Gaulish

Key to Form codes:

BD Bowl/dish
JLH Lug-handled Jar

APPENDIX G - REGISTERED FINDS & BULK MATERIALS

By Jenny Mann

Just five registered finds - excluding flints - and a very small quantity of bulk materials were recovered from this site. All finds were recorded to basic CLAU archive level and the data entered onto the computer using the CLAU thesauri of finds and bulk materials codes. All metalwork was X-rayed and remedial treatment undertaken where necessary by the Lincoln City and County Museum Conservation Laboratory.

Context	*Finds No*	*Material*	*Object*	*Date/Comments*
[200]	1	IRON	FIDDLE KEY NAIL	Late Saxon-medieval; late 11th-mid 13th century; worn
[200]	2	COPPER	BUTTON	Post-medieval - Modern; 18th-20th century; plated (or tin?)
[202]	3	COPPER	BUTTON	Post-medieval-Modern; 18th-20th century; plated (tinned?)
[302]	4	IRON	-	Nail?
[331]	5	GLASS	VESSEL	Early Roman-Roman; 1st-3rd century?; bottle rim?

Table 1. List of Registered Finds (excluding flint)

The five registered finds range in date from Roman to modern; the earliest piece is a small fragment of blue-green vessel glass, possibly from the rim of a Roman bottle. The bulk materials are mostly undatable apart from one of the unstratified nails from [200]; this may be a horseshoe nail of 'fiddle-key' type, broadly datable to between the mid-11th and mid-13th centuries. All ironwork is heavily corroded and several pieces are cracked. Unworked stone and fossilised shell was recorded and then discarded; the remainder of the assemblage should be retained as part of the archive but no further work is required.

Context	*Type*	*Count*	*Weight/Comments*
[200]	NAIL	4	1 x fiddle key type?
[228]	STONE	1	66 grams of Ironstone; discarded
[232]	FIRED CLAY	1	8 grams
[239]	STONE	1	2 grams of Ironstone; discarded
[298]	STONE	2	Fossil shell; retained for CLAU reference collection
[302]	SLAG	1	6 grams of fuel ash slag

Table 2: List of Bulk Finds

APPENDIX H - LITHIC REPORT

By Jenny Brown, Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust

Introduction

Of the 159 pieces of flint recovered from the site, 63 were found to be natural and were discarded. It was noted that there is very little recent mechanical damage.

Much of the collection is corticated, some to such an extent that it is impossible to be certain of the nature of the underlying flint. Uncorticated areas on lightly corticated pieces, and recent breaks and nicks to some heavily corticated pieces, reveal that the underlying flint in these cases is always translucent brown-to-grey flint. It seems reasonable to assume that this would also be true of most other pieces of heavily corticated flint. There are a very few pieces of Wolds-type grey/white opaque flint and a similarly small number of pieces of grey speckled flint.

If the assumption is true that corticated translucent flint forms the major part of the collection, then the source of this flint is not the nearby Wolds. The translucent flint appears macroscopically indistinguishable from flints seen regularly in collections found further to the west. These are thought to have been obtained from gravels exposed by the River Trent reworking tills containing derived flint (Henson, 1989, 11). The collection would appear to have had as its source small water-worn nodules, again a feature of flint from gravels. It seems likely that the sands and gravels mapped less than a mile west of Donington-on-Bain (British Geological Survey Solid and Drift Geology, Sheet 103, Louth) were the source, although these have not been seen by the author.

Interpretation & Dating

The collection was sorted by extent of cortication as this can sometimes be an indicator of relative age of pieces, the most corticated being the oldest. An abundance of blades tends to suggest an older date for a flint collection and it was noted that the ratio of blades to flakes increased with the amount of cortication in this collection. Small plain or linear butts, often with pre-flaking platform edge abrasion, are also associated with earlier, blade technologies and in this collection are again concentrated amongst the more heavily corticated pieces. It would appear that within this collection cortication may give some idea of relative age, although within the site differing soil conditions could still give different levels of cortication to pieces of a similar age (Schmalz, 1960, 49).

Although individually few pieces of the collection are diagnostic of a particular period, it seems probable that two episodes of flintworking are represented. It could be that level of cortication gives a guide to dividing the collection and this possibility will be explored first.

The high proportion of blades among the more heavily corticated pieces suggests a date for part of the collection perhaps in the Mesolithic/Early Neolithic, and this is supported by the cores with blade removals (**46**, **88** and **89**). There are also two microdenticulates made on blades (**47** and **81**), both heavily corticated, which would fit well into this time period. One (**47**) has a strip of edge-gloss along part of one edge, indicating possible use on wild grasses or cereals. The microburin (**53**) is normally considered diagnostic of activity in the Mesolithic and this narrows dating for the more heavily corticated pieces.

The remaining heavily corticated tool is a very large edge-worn flake (**83**) which is of abnormal size for this collection. Initial inspection suggests a simple sickle-type tool but macroscopic examination at x10 provides no evidence of the silica gloss which would be expected on the edges of such a tool. It is hard to say to which period such a piece should be assigned, but it could belong in the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic as a wood-, bone- or leather-working tool (Saville, 1977, 4).

The less corticated or uncorticated flintwork consists mainly of flakes and includes a tested piece (**77**) with attempted flake removals. The tools are an elegant side-and-end scraper made on a primary flake (**6**), and

a piece with miscellaneous retouch/use around its narrower distal end (**16**). There is also a flake of good quality Wolds-type flint from thinning a bifacial implement (**7**). Individually these tools are undatable, but the size and curvature of the thinning flake suggests that it comes from thinning a blank to form an axe. Axes are bifacially flaked in the Mesolithic, but this far north they are considered to be restricted to the Early Mesolithic (R Jacobi pers. comm.) and are rare pieces in Lincolnshire in comparison to the relatively numerous Neolithic axes (May, 1976, 39 and 57). As there is nothing certainly Early Mesolithic in the collection it seems safer to assume that this is from forming a Neolithic axe. The other uncorticated pieces could quite easily belong at this time too.

It is possible that levels of cortication are in fact no true indicator of relative age, but merely the result of varying chemistry within the soil. However two periods of flintworking are still suggested for the collection as the microburin (**53**) is a type fossil of the Mesolithic and does not fit well with the thinning flake (**7**) which is most likely to date from the Neolithic.

All tools and used pieces come from contexts [200] (unstratified finds) and [202] (topsoil layer); none are from excavated contexts. There are very few pieces in total from excavated contexts:

Context	*Number of pieces*
[241]	2
[248]	5 (including 2 cores)
[294]	1
[298]	2
[299]	1
[302]	4
[333]	2

It would be impossible to offer any possible dates for contexts with such small samples and lacking any firm dating evidence, even supposing the flint to be in primary context. It is however apparent that the flint from excavated contexts is a mixture of heavily-, lightly- and un-corticated flint, which may suggest redeposition of artefacts.

Bibliography

Henson D, 1989 *Away from the core? A northerner's view of flint exploitation*, in I Brooks and P Phillips (eds) *Breaking the stony silence*, **BAR 213**

May J, 1976 *Prehistoric Lincolnshire*, History of Lincolnshire Committee

Saville A, 1977 *Two Mesolithic implement types*, Northamptonshire Archaeology **12**, 3-8

Schmalz R. F., 1960 *Flint and the patination of flint artefacts*, **PPS 26**, 44-49

Context	Find	Form Code	Material	Corticated	Heated	Used or Tool	Comments	Length (mm)	Breadth (mm)	Date
[200]	6	Flake	Translucent Brown Flint			Side-End Scraper	Neatly made on primary flake			Prehistoric
[200]	7	Flake	Wolds-type Flint	?			Flake from thinning bifacial implement			Prehistoric
[200]	8	Flake	Semi-opaque Grey Speckled Flint				Rolled			Prehistoric
[200]	9	Nodule	Translucent Brown Flint			Plough-Bashed?				Prehistoric
[200]	10	Flake	Translucent Brown Flint				Large platform and prominent bulb of percussion	39	34	Prehistoric
[200]	11	Flake	Translucent Orange Flint				Mechanical damage			Prehistoric
[200]	12	Flake	Wolds-type Flint					27	20	Prehistoric
[200]	13	Flake	Translucent Honey Flint				Dihedral butt	25	24	Prehistoric
[200]	14	Flake	Wolds-type Flint					29	32	Prehistoric
[200]	15	Flake	Semi-translucent Grey Flint?	Lightly				36	19	Prehistoric
[200]	16	Flake	Wolds-type Flint			Miscellaneous Retouch/Used	Retouch/use at distal end	47	27	Prehistoric
[200]	17	Flake	Semi-translucent Grey Flint				Mechanical damage			Prehistoric
[200]	18	Flake	Translucent Brown Flint	Lightly			Large plain platform.	25	15	Prehistoric
[200]	19	Flake	Wolds-type Flint?							Prehistoric
[200]	20	Flake	Translucent Grey Flint					15	13	Prehistoric
[200]	21	Blade	?	Heavily				45	27	Prehistoric
[200]	22	Blade	?	Heavily			Abraded butt; linear platform	46	22	Prehistoric
[200]	23	Flake	Translucent Brown Flint	Lightly				33	28	Prehistoric
[200]	24	Flake	Translucent Brown Flint?	Lightly				30	20	Prehistoric
[200]	25	Flake	Semi-opaque Grey Speckled Flint	Lightly						Prehistoric
[200]	26	Blade	Translucent Brown Flint?	Lightly				44	20	Prehistoric
[200]	27	Flake	Translucent Brown Flint?	Lightly						Prehistoric
[200]	28	Flake	Translucent Brown Flint?	Lightly						Prehistoric
[200]	29	Flake	Translucent Brown Flint?	Lightly						Prehistoric
[200]	30	Flake	Translucent Brown Flint?	Lightly				16	15	Prehistoric
[200]	31	Flake	Translucent Brown Flint?	Lightly						Prehistoric
[200]	32	Flake	Translucent Brown Flint?	Lightly				19	19	Prehistoric
[200]	33	Blade-like Flake	Translucent Brown Flint?	Lightly				24	18	Prehistoric
[200]	34	Flake	?	Heavily				12	22	Prehistoric
[200]	35	Flake	Translucent Brown Flint?	Lightly				31	30	Prehistoric
[200]	36	Chunk	Translucent Brown Flint?	Lightly						Prehistoric
[200]	37	Flake	Translucent Brown Flint?	Lightly				16	25	Prehistoric
[200]	38	Flake	?	Heavily				25	20	Prehistoric
[200]	39	Flake	?	Heavily				20	20	Prehistoric
[200]	40	Flake	Translucent Brown Flint?	Lightly				26	30	Prehistoric
[200]	41	Flake	Translucent Brown Flint?	Lightly			Linear platform	20	25	Prehistoric
[200]	42	Flake	?	Heavily			Abraded butt	28	14	Prehistoric
[200]	43	Flake	Translucent Brown Flint?	Lightly				32	17	Prehistoric
[200]	44	Blade	Translucent Brown Flint?	Lightly						Prehistoric
[200]	45	Flake	Translucent Brown Flint?	Heavily		Heavily		25	14	Prehistoric
[200]	46	Core	Translucent Brown Flint?	Heavily			Neat; blade and flake removals; single platform			Prehistoric
[200]	47	Blade	?	Heavily		Microdenticulate	Abraded and rubbed butt; edge gloss	42	16	Prehistoric
[200]	48	Blade	Translucent Brown Flint	Lightly						Prehistoric
[200]	49	Blade	?	Heavily			Abraded butt and linear platform	41	14	Prehistoric
[200]	50	Blade	?	Heavily			Abraded butt	43	14	Prehistoric
[200]	51	Flake	?	Heavily				19	29	Prehistoric
[200]	52	Flake	?	Heavily			Large plain platform	19	15	Prehistoric

Context	Find	Form Code	Material	Corticated	Heated	Used or Tool	Comments	Length (mm)	Breadth (mm)	Date
[200]	53	Blade	?	Heavily		Microburin?	Abraded butt and linear platform			Mesolithic
[200]	54	Blade	Translucent Brown Flint?	Heavily			Abraded and winged butt	36	16	Prehistoric
[200]	55	Flake	?	Heavily				20	15	Prehistoric
[200]	56	Blade	?	Heavily				38	20	Prehistoric
[200]	57	Blade	?	Heavily						Prehistoric
[200]	58	Blade-like Flake	?	Heavily				23	14	Prehistoric
[200]	59	Flake	?	Heavily				42	25	Prehistoric
[200]	60	Blade	?	Heavily			Abraded butt	48	11	Prehistoric
[200]	61	Flake	Translucent Brown Flint?	Heavily						Prehistoric
[200]	62	Chunk	?	Heavily						Prehistoric
[200]	63	Flake	Translucent Brown Flint	Heavily				43	28	Prehistoric
[200]	64	Flake	Translucent Brown Flint	Heavily				20	15	Prehistoric
[200]	65	Flake	?	Heavily				12	20	Prehistoric
[200]	66	Blade	Translucent Brown Flint?	Heavily			Abraded butt	20	8	Prehistoric
[200]	67	Blade	?	Heavily				16	8	Prehistoric
[200]	68	Chunk	?	Heavily						Prehistoric
[200]	69	Tested Piece	Translucent Brown Flint?	Heavily						Prehistoric
[200]	70	Blade-like Flake	Translucent Brown Flint?	Heavily			Mechanical damage			Prehistoric
[200]	71	Flake	Wolds-type Flint?	Heavily			Mechanical damage	46	39	Prehistoric
[200]	72	Chunk	?	Heavily				25	32	Prehistoric
[200]	73	Flake	?	Heavily			Abraded butt; Winged butt?	36	19	Prehistoric
[200]	74	Flake	?	V.Heavily				58	56	Prehistoric
[200]	75	Blade-like Flake	?	V.Heavily				28	28	Prehistoric
[200]	76	Flake	?	Heavily				18	10	Prehistoric
[200]	77	Tested Piece	Translucent Brown Flint?	Lightly						Prehistoric
[202]	78	Blade	?	Heavily			Abraded butt	49	11	Prehistoric
[202]	79	Flake	Translucent Brown Flint		Burnt					Prehistoric
[202]	80	Flake	Translucent Brown Flint?	Lightly			Large plain platform; prominent bulb of percussion	17	28	Prehistoric
[202]	81	Blade	?	Heavily		Microdenticulate				Prehistoric
[202]	82	Flake	Translucent Brown Flint?	Lightly			Large dihedral? Platform	20	17	Prehistoric
[202]	83	Flake	?	Heavily		Worn-edge Flake				Prehistoric
[202]	84	Flake	?	Heavily				45	30	Prehistoric
[241]	85	Blade	?	Heavily						Prehistoric
[241]	86	Flake	Translucent Brown Flint?	Heavily						Prehistoric
[248]	87	Flake	Semi-opaque Grey Flint				Abraded butt; Winged butt	20	14	Prehistoric
[248]	88	Core	Translucent Brown Flint?	Heavily			Neat; blade and flake removals; single platform			Prehistoric
[248]	89	Core Fragment	?	Heavily			Blade removals			Prehistoric
[248]	90	Flake	Translucent Brown Flint?	Heavily				36	21	Prehistoric
[248]	91	Flake	Wolds-type Flint							Prehistoric
[294]	92	Flake	Translucent Brown Flint	Lightly						Prehistoric
[298]	93	Flake	Translucent Brown Flint?	Heavily						Prehistoric
[298]	94	Blade	?	Heavily				35	14	Prehistoric
[299]	95	Flake	Translucent Brown Flint	Lightly				17	16	Prehistoric
[302]	96	Flake	?	Heavily			Abraded butt	20	14	Prehistoric
[302]	97	Chunk	?	Heavily						Prehistoric
[302]	98	Flake	Wolds-type Flint?	Heavily				26	39	Prehistoric
[302]	99	Flake	?	Heavily						Prehistoric
[333]	100	Flake	Wolds-type Flint?	Heavily						Prehistoric
[333]	101	Chunk	?	Heavily						Prehistoric

APPENDIX I - ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY ASSESSMENT

By D. James Rackham BSc MSc FSA, The Environmental Archaeology Consultancy

Introduction

Excavations conducted by the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit at Poacher's Paddock, Donington-on-Bain uncovered archaeological features of late Saxon and medieval date.

During the course of these excavations fifty-five samples were taken from a series of postholes, ditches, gullies and other features. A selection of twelve of these samples were submitted for environmental assessment (see *Table 1*, below).

Sample number	*Context number*	*Sample volume (l)*	*Sample weight (kg)*	*Feature type*	*Date*
<9>	**[213]**	5	5.5	Fill of posthole	10th - mid 11th century
<13>	**[217]**	4.5	4	Fill of posthole	10th - mid 11th century
<15>	**[204]**	9	9.5	Fill/layer	10th - mid 11th century
<21>	**[228]**	7.5	6	Fill of linear feature	Late 12th - 13th century
<28>	**[236]**	7.5	7	Fill of possible gully	Undated
<30>	**[294]**	8	8	Fill of linear feature	13th century
<37>	**[246]**	10	10.5	Fill of possible ditch/gully	Undated
<39>	**[248]**	9	9	Fill of possible gully	Undated
<43>	**[298]**	10	10	Fill of linear feature	Mid-late 13th century
<51>	**[332]**	8	8	Fill of linear feature	13th - 14th century
<53>	**[334]**	9	9	Fill of linear feature	Undated
<55>	**[354]**	19.5	18	Fill at end of gully	Undated

Table 1: Samples submitted for assessment

Methodology

The soil samples were processed in the following manner. Sample volume and weight was measured prior to processing. The samples were washed in a 'Siraf' tank (Williams, 1973) using a flotation sieve with a 0.5mm mesh and an internal wet-sieve of 1mm mesh for the residue. Both residue and float were dried, and the residues subsequently re-floated to ensure the efficient recovery of charred material. The dry volume of the flots was measured, and the volume and weight of the residue recorded.

The residue was sorted by eye, and environmental and archaeological finds picked out, noted on the assessment sheet and bagged independently. A magnet was run through each residue in order to recover magnetised material such as hammerscale and prill. The residue was then discarded. The float of each sample was studied under a low power binocular microscope. The presence of environmental finds (*i.e.*, snails, charcoal, carbonised seeds, bones, *etc.*) was noted and their abundance and species diversity recorded on the assessment sheet. The float was then bagged. The float and finds from the sorted residue constitute the material archive of the samples.

The individual components of the samples were then preliminarily identified and the results are summarised below in *Table 2*.

Sample number	*Context number*	*Sample volume (l)*	*Residue volume (ml)*	*Float volume (ml)*	*Pottery sherds*	*Fired earth*	*Brick/tile weight (g)*	*Slag weight (g)**	*Char-coal**	*Grain**	*Seed**	*Other*
<9>	**[213]**	5	40	2	<1	<1		6	2	1	2	Aquatic shell
<13>	**[217]**	4.5	35	3	<1	1	1	5	2	1	1	Barley?
<15>	**[204]**	9	60	4		<1		+	2	1	1	Barley?
<21>	**[228]**	7.5	40	3	<1			<1	2	1	1	Wheat, barley?, oats?, pulse?
<28>	**[236]**	7.5	60	3	1			+	1	2	1	Barley, oats, burnt bone
<30>	**[294]**	8	125	2		<1		+	1	1	1	Barley, wheat, burnt bone, hammerscale
<37>	**[246]**	10	65	1			<1		1	1	1	
<39>	**[248]**	9	300	2		2			1	1	1	
<43>	**[298]**	10	150	1	1	1	<1	+	2	2	1	Wheat, barley
<51>	**[332]**	8	300	1		17	1	+	1	1	1	Wheat?
<53>	**[334]**	9	150	4	<1	1		+	2	2	1	Wheat, barley, pulse?
<55>	**[354]**	19.5	400	11			<1	29	3	2	3	Barley, burnt bone

Table 2: Archaeological and Environmental finds from the assessed samples

* frequency: 1 = 1-10; 2 = 11-50; 3 = 51-150; 4 = 151-250; 5 = >250 items; + = present but less than 1g

Results

A few uncharred seeds of *Chenopodium* sp. (goosefoots), *Sambucus* sp. (elder) and others occur in some of the samples, and many have recent fibrous rootlets indicating some low levels of recent contamination. Uncharred plant remains, unburnt bone and snail shells do not appear to have survived in the deposits.

There are very few archaeological finds in the samples. A few small fragments of pottery were recovered in some contexts and a little fired earth is present in most (see *Table 2*). A few very small fragments of slag are present in most of the samples with larger quantities in contexts [213], [217] and [354]. While [354] is undated, contexts [213] and [217] have been dated to the 10th-mid 11th century AD. The slag in all three contexts is very similar, a light grey vesicular silicaceous vitrified slag with unfused sand grains imbedded in the glassy matrix. This suggests that temperatures of up to 600° C were reached in the hearth, oven or kiln in which it formed. There is no indication from the other finds in the samples as to what process produced the slag. A parallel for this colourful glassy slag was found in Anglo-Saxon contexts at the sites of St Paul-in-the-Bail and Flaxengate in Lincoln and tentatively identified as non-ferrous metal working slags. This was confirmed in both instances by X-radiography. It is a possibility that these slags from Donington-on-Bain may not be ordinary fuel ash slag but could also be associated with small scale non-ferrous metal working.

The environmental evidence from the samples is almost exclusively represented by charred material. This was nowhere present in any great density but small quantities of charcoal and occasional charred cereal grain and weed seeds occur in all the samples. Charred cereal grains were present in their greatest concentration in context [334], an undated ditch fill, and also relatively abundant with numerous weed seeds in context [354], an undated gully feature with postholes in its base.

All this charred material suggests fire debris and accidental loss of grain into the fire during food preparation. All the seeds, except the possible pulses, are very small, and this combined with the absence of any chaff in the samples implies that none of the assemblages are likely to derive from crop processing activities or waste.

Barley, wheat, oats and possible pulses have been preliminarily identified among the samples (see *Table 2*). Much of the charred grain was however fragmented or in poor condition and only a few grains are likely to be identifiable to species.

Discussion

The low density of the finds from most of the samples allows no consideration of patterns of change from the late Saxon to medieval periods or identification of any activity areas. The only specifically dateable material worthy of comment is the slag from the two adjacent 10th-mid 11th century postholes. The slag from gully [354] may be contemporary with these but what process or activity generated the slag is unknown.

Apart from this slag the remains suggest that the sampled features have in general received low levels of domestic debris in the late Saxon and Medieval periods but little else.

Recommendations

Most of the dated samples produced very little identifiable environmental material. The only dated sample with more than ten cereal grains is <43>, context [298] a mid-late 13th century linear feature, with twelve grain fragments. This does not warrant study. The two largest samples are both undated and therefore are unsuitable for further work.

It is not considered appropriate to carry out any further work on these samples.

Acknowledgements

I should like to thank Jeremy Dubber for the sample processing and Jane Cowgill for her comments on the slag.

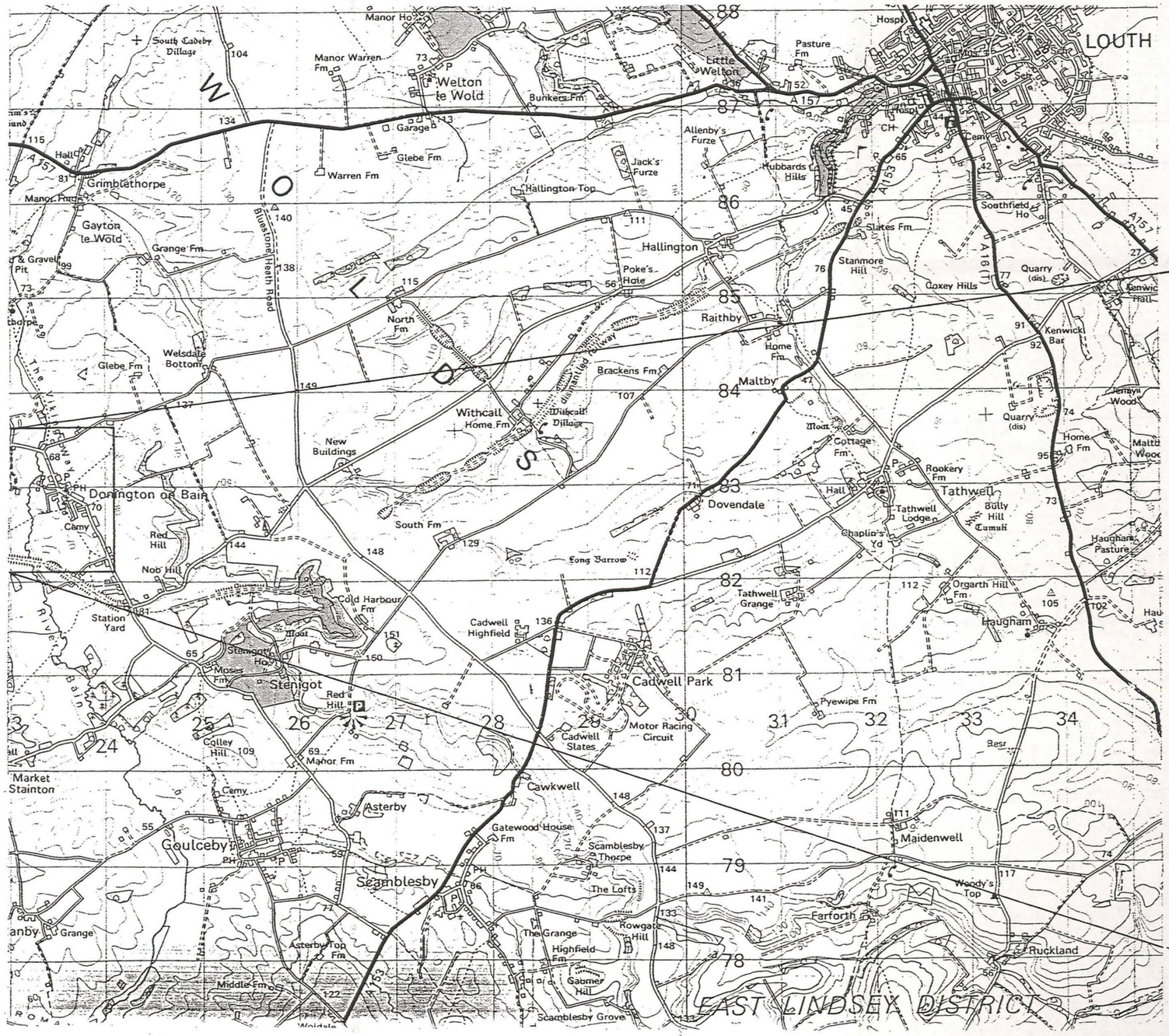
Bibliography

Williams, D 1973, Flotation at Siraf, *Antiquity*, **47**, 198-202

KEY

Location of Site

1:50 000

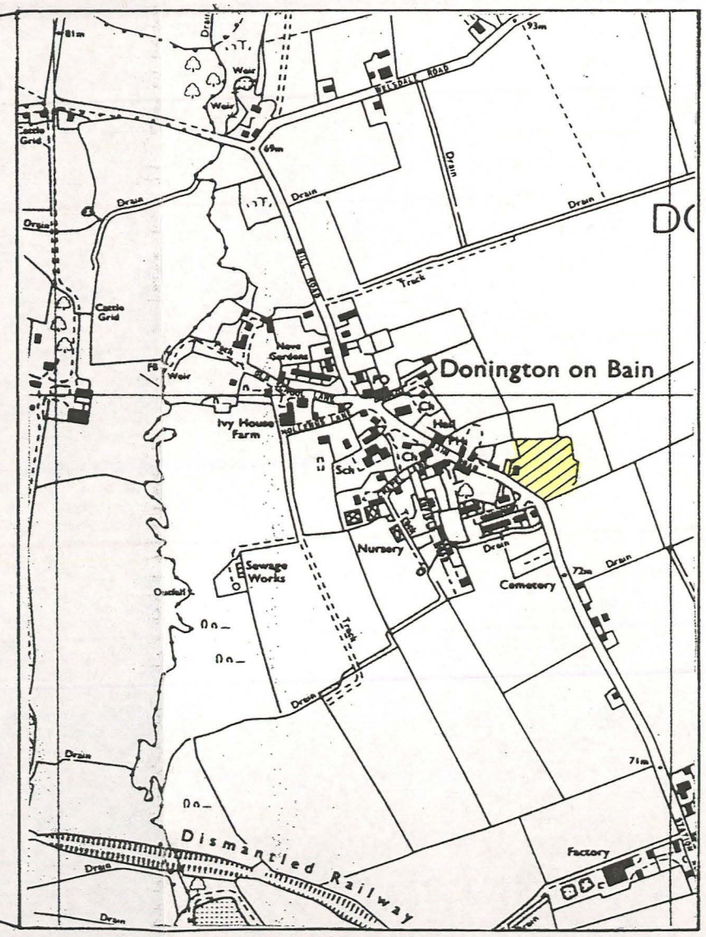


Reproduced from the 1980 Ordnance Survey 1:50 000 Landranger 122 map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown copyright.

N

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		
SITE CODE: DOBA98	PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO:	
CLIENT: Eastman Securities Ltd.		
DESCRIPTION: Site Location Plans		
SCALE:	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY:	CHECKED:	DATE:
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: 279.98		

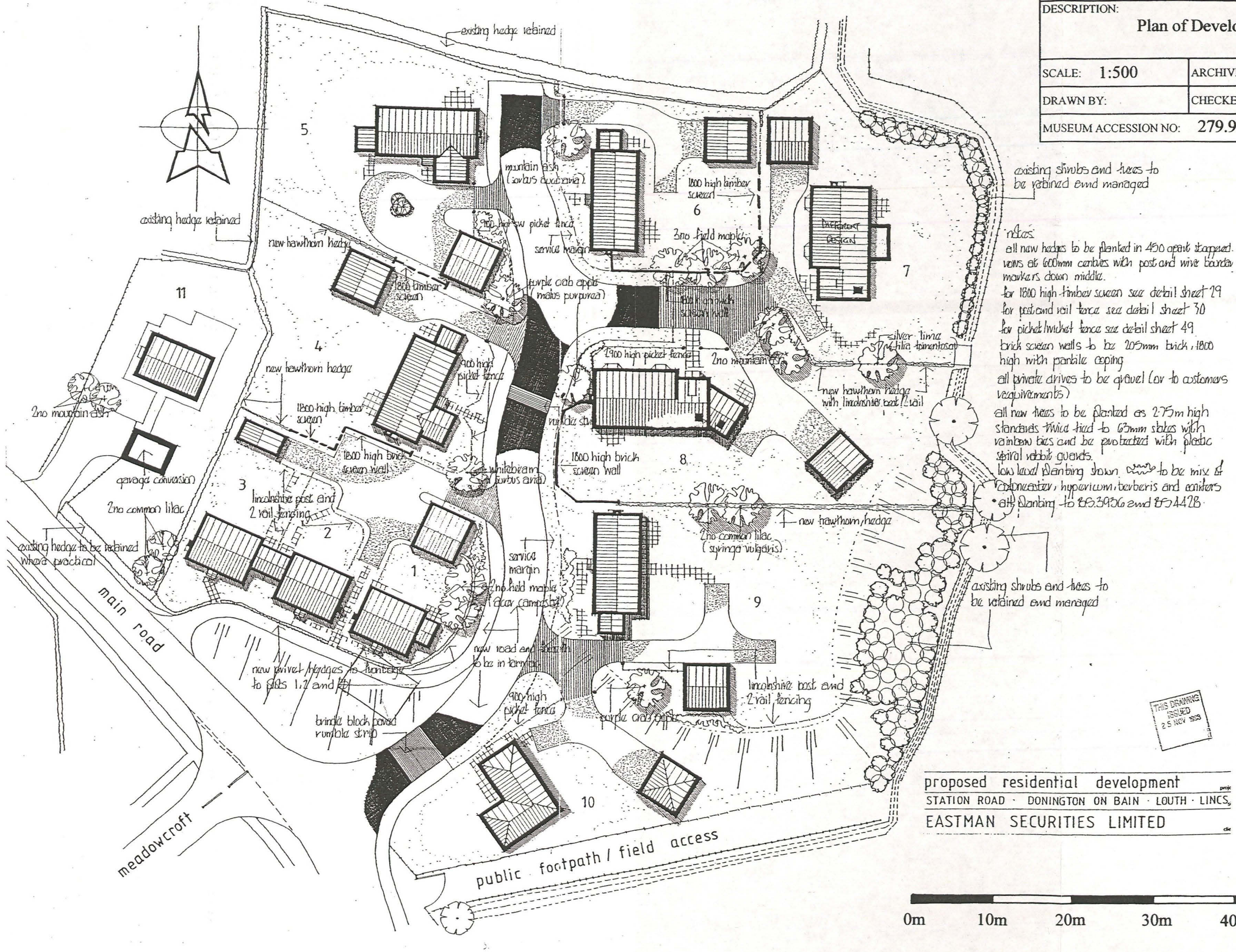
1:10 000



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:10 000 map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown copyright.

Fig.1

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		
SITE CODE: DOBA98	PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO:	
CLIENT: Eastman Securities Ltd.		
DESCRIPTION: Plan of Development		
SCALE: 1:500	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY:	CHECKED:	DATE:
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: 279.98		



existing hedge retained
existing hedge retained
new hawthorn hedge
mountain ash (sorbus aucuparia)
1800 high timber screen
900 high sw picket fence
service margin
2no field maple
purple crab apple malus purpurea)
new hawthorn hedge
1800 high timber screen
900 high picket fence
1800 high brick screen wall
whitebeam (sorbus aria)
1800 high brick screen wall
2no mountain ash
garage conversion
2no common lilac
lincolnshire post and 2 rail fencing
existing hedge to be retained where practical
main road
meadowcroft
new privet hedges to frontages to plots 1, 2 and 3
brindle block paved rumble strip
new road and footpath to be in tarmac
900 high picket fence
purple crab apple
lincolnshire post and 2 rail fencing
2no common lilac (syringa vulgaris)
new hawthorn hedge
service margin
2no field maple (acer campestre)
2no mountain ash
silver lime (tilia tomentosa)
new hawthorn hedge with lincolnshire post / rail
existing shrubs and trees to be retained and managed
existing shrubs and trees to be retained and managed
notes
all new hedges to be planted in 450 apart staggered rows at 600mm centres with post and wire boundary markers down middle.
for 1800 high timber screen see detail sheet 29
for post and rail fence see detail sheet 30
for picket/wicket fence see detail sheet 49
brick screen walls to be 205mm brick, 1800 high with pantile coping
all private drives to be gravel (or to customers requirements)
all new trees to be planted as 2.75m high standards twice tied to 63mm stakes with rainbow ties and be protected with plastic spiral rabbit guards.
low level planting shown to be mix of cotoneaster, hypericum, berberis and conifers
all planting to BS3936 and BS4428
public footpath / field access
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
THIS DRAWING ISSUED 25 NOV 1998
proposed residential development
STATION ROAD · DONINGTON ON BAIN · LOUTH · LINCS.
EASTMAN SECURITIES LIMITED
0m
10m
20m
30m
40m
50m

Based upon Eastman Homes drawing no.: 98-33-02e

Fig. 2

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		
SITE CODE: DOBA98	PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO:	
CLIENT: Eastman Securities Ltd.		
DESCRIPTION: Plan showing excavated areas		
SCALE: 1:500	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY:	CHECKED:	DATE:
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: 279.98		

KEY

Excavated areas

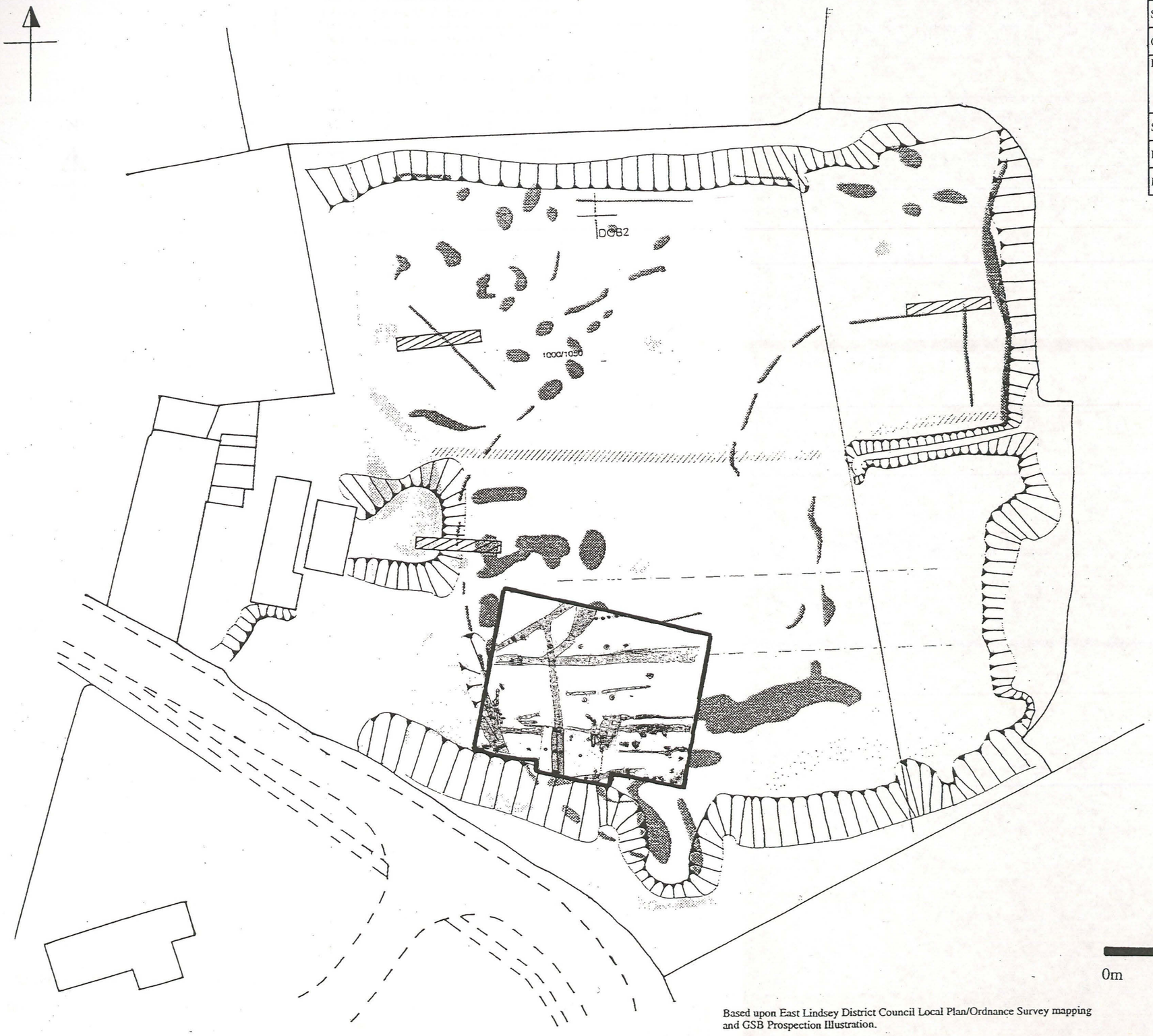
Area 1

0m 10m 20m 30m 40m 50m

Based upon Eastman Homes drawing no.: 98-33-02e

Fig. 3

N



CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		
SITE CODE: DOBA98	PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO:	
CLIENT: Eastman Securities Ltd.		
DESCRIPTION: Plan of main features in relation to DOB98 geophysical survey results		
SCALE: 1:500	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY:	CHECKED:	DATE:
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: 279.98		

KEY

- ?Archaeology
- Ridge & Furrow
- ?Topography
- ?Former Field Division
- Pipe
- Ferrous

0m 10m 20m 30m 40m 50m

Based upon East Lindsey District Council Local Plan/Ordnance Survey mapping and GSB Prospection Illustration.

Fig. 4

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		
SITE CODE: DOBA98	PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO:	
CLIENT: Eastman Securities Ltd.		
DESCRIPTION: Plan of 10th-11th century features		
SCALE: 1:100	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY:	CHECKED:	DATE:
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: 279.98		

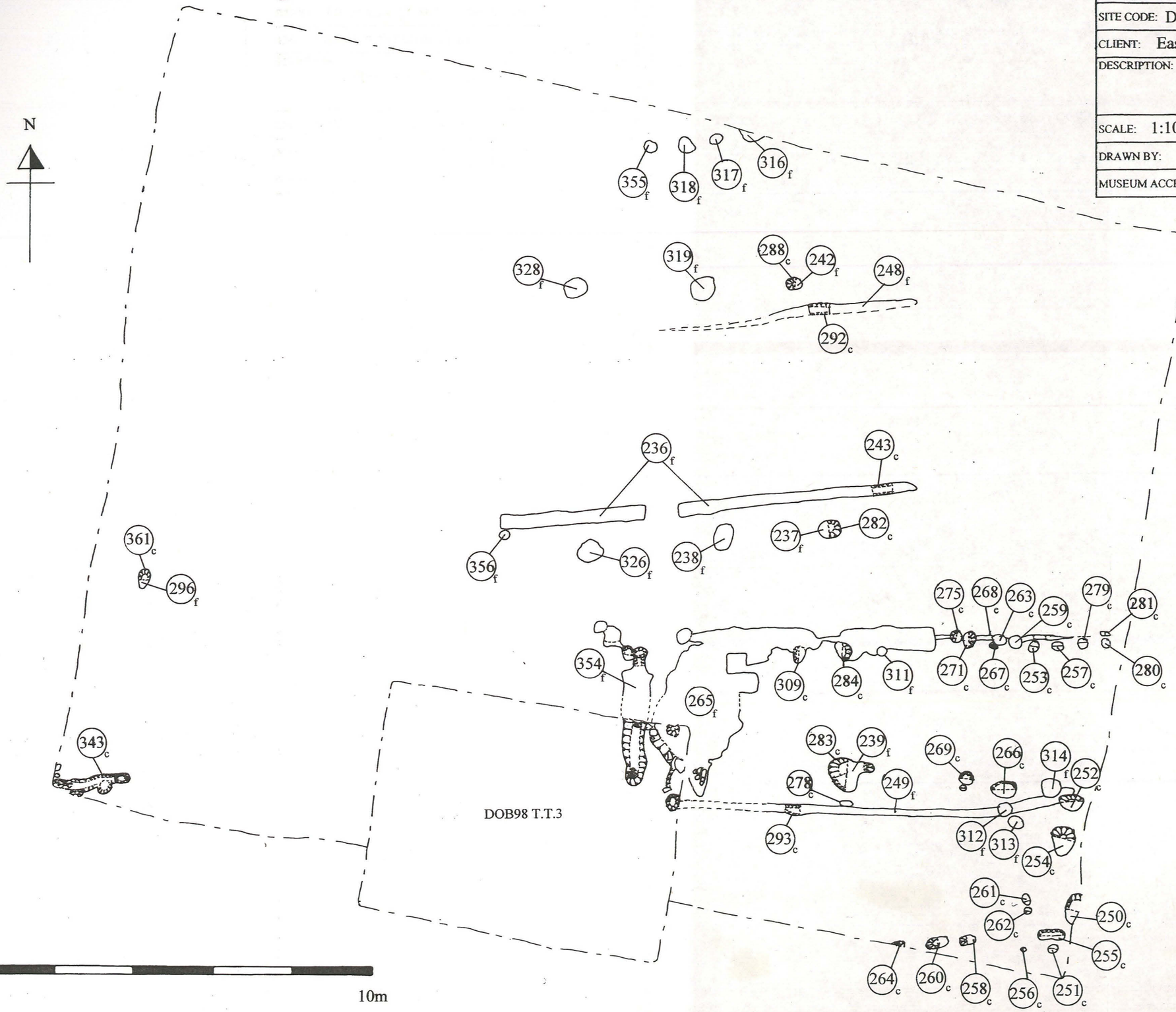


Fig. 5

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		
SITE CODE: DOBA98	PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO:	
CLIENT: Eastman Securities Ltd.		
DESCRIPTION: Plan of 12th-13th century features		
SCALE: 1:100	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY:	CHECKED:	DATE:
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: 279.98		

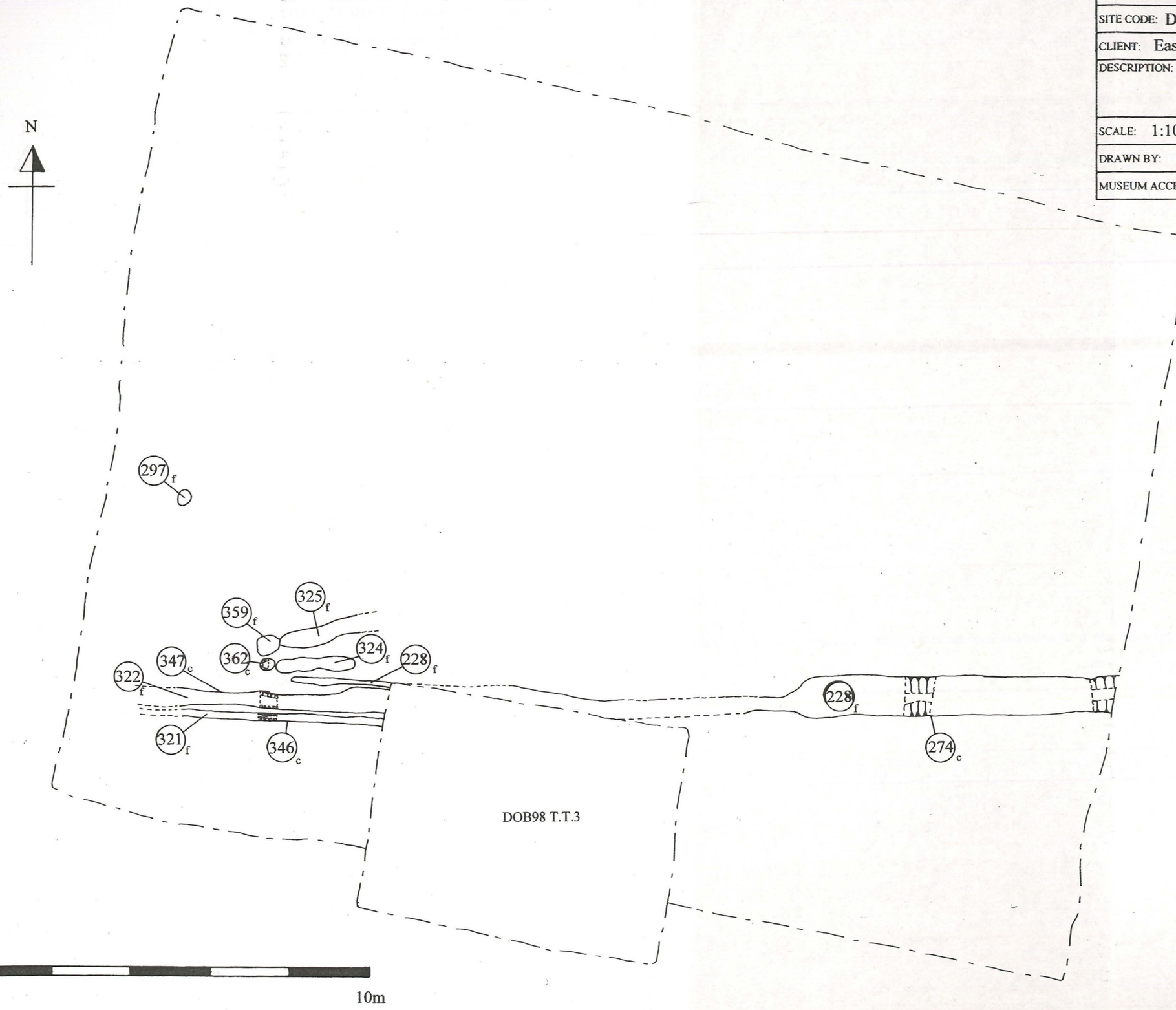


Fig. 6

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		
SITE CODE: DOBA98	PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO:	
CLIENT: Eastman Securities Ltd.		
DESCRIPTION: Plan of 13th-14th century features		
SCALE: 1:100	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY:	CHECKED:	DATE:
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: 279.98		

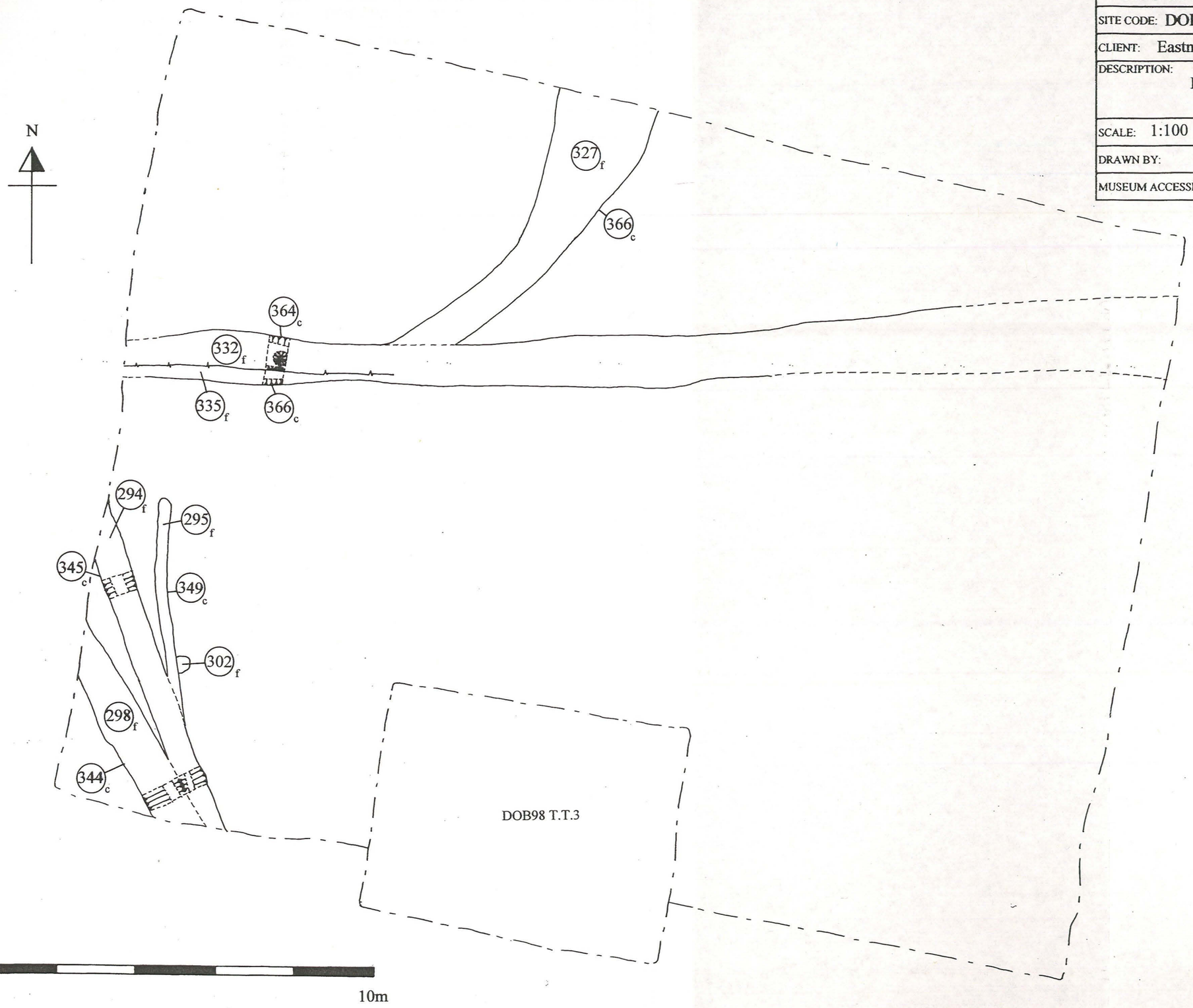


Fig. 7

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		
SITE CODE: DOBA98	PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO:	
CLIENT: Eastman Securities Ltd.		
DESCRIPTION: Plan of undated features		
SCALE: 1:100	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY:	CHECKED:	DATE:
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: 279.98		

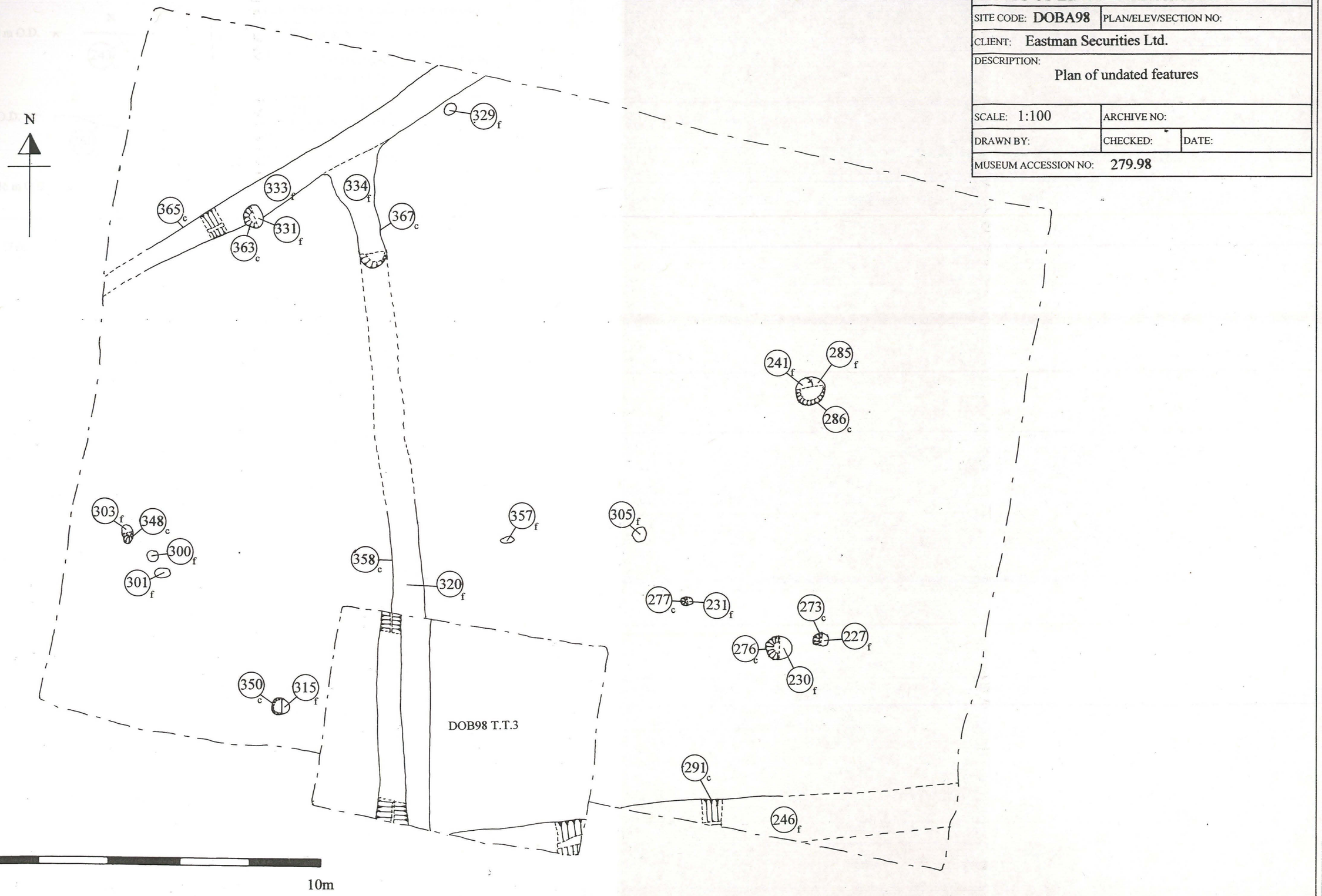


Fig. 8

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		
SITE CODE: DOBA98	PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO:	
CLIENT: Eastman Securities Ltd.		
DESCRIPTION: Cut Profiles [243]; [250]-[264]; [266]-[277]		
SCALE: 1:10	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY: KW	CHECKED:	DATE:
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: 279.98		

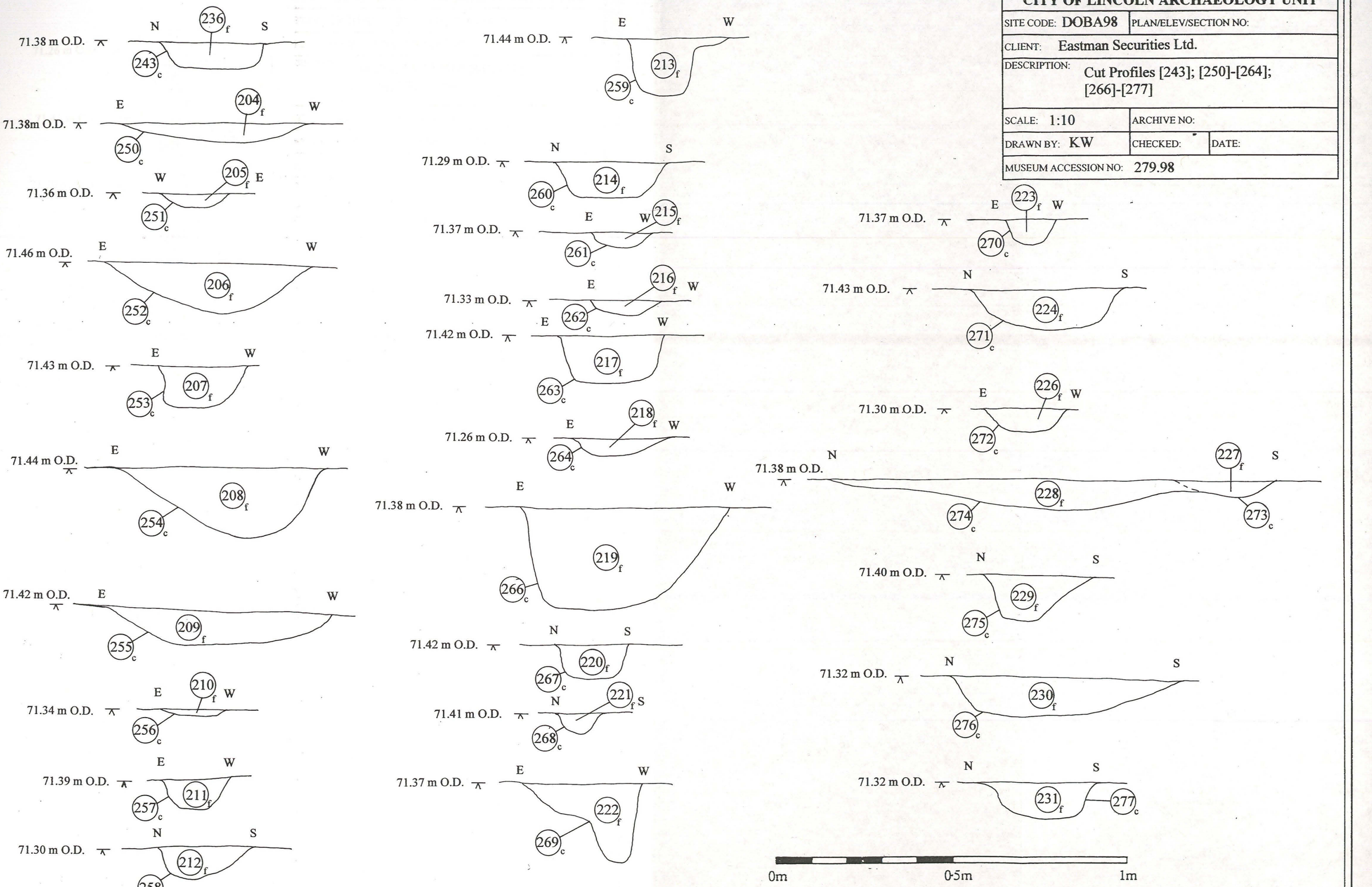
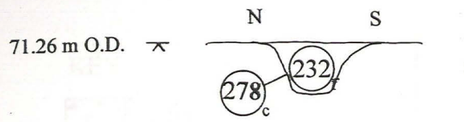
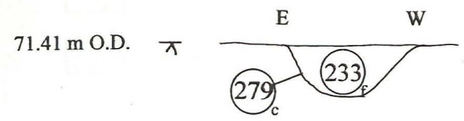
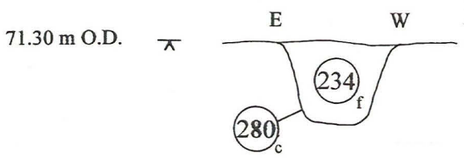


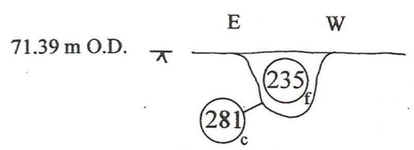
Fig. 9

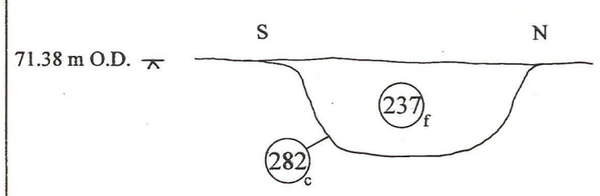
CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		
SITE CODE: DOBA98	PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO:	
CLIENT: Eastman Securities Ltd.		
DESCRIPTION: Cut Profiles [278]-[284]; [286]; [288]-[293]; [309]		
SCALE: 1:10	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY: KW	CHECKED:	DATE:
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: 279.98		

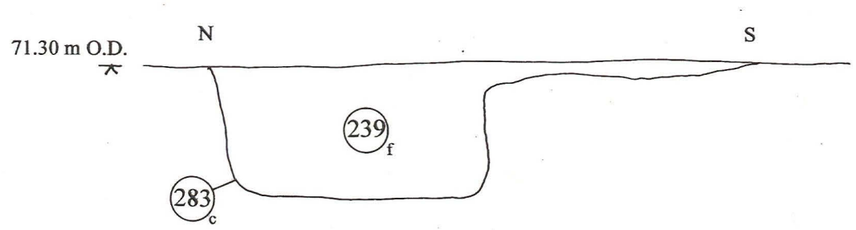


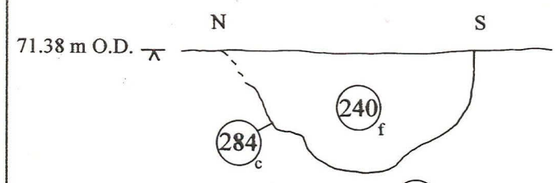


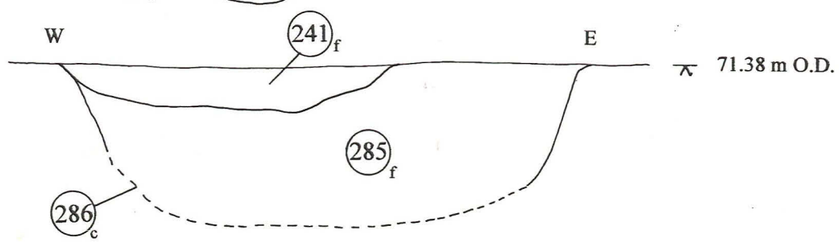


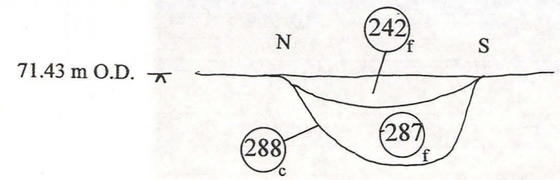


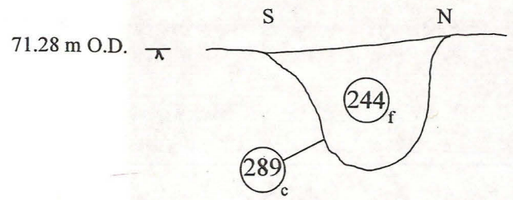


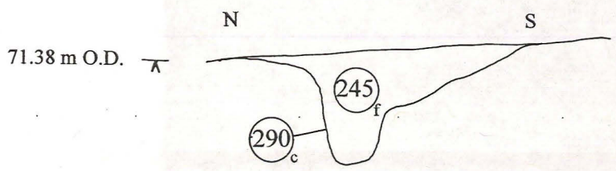


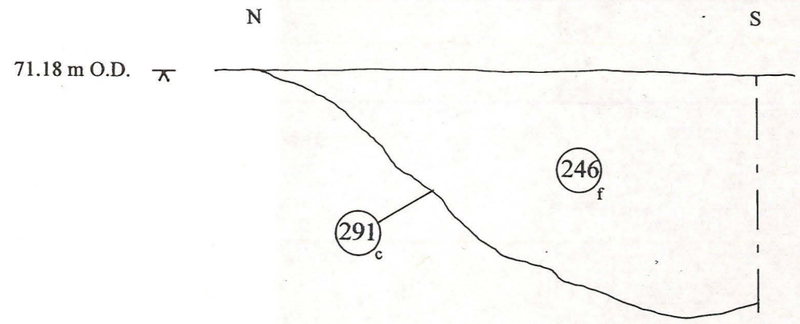


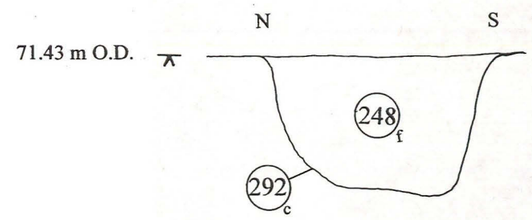


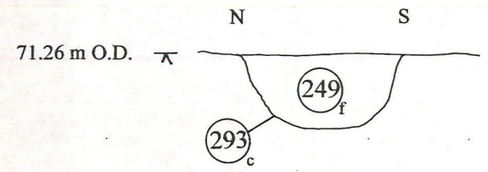


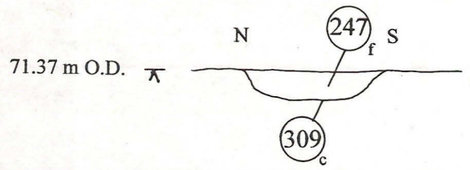












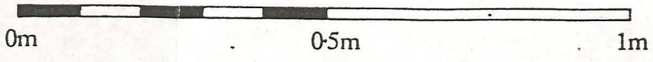


Fig. 10

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		
SITE CODE: DOBA98	PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO:	
CLIENT: Eastman Securities Ltd.		
DESCRIPTION: North-facing Section 1, FWS trench		
SCALE: 1:10	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY: KW	CHECKED:	DATE:
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: 279.98		

KEY

Clay

Sand

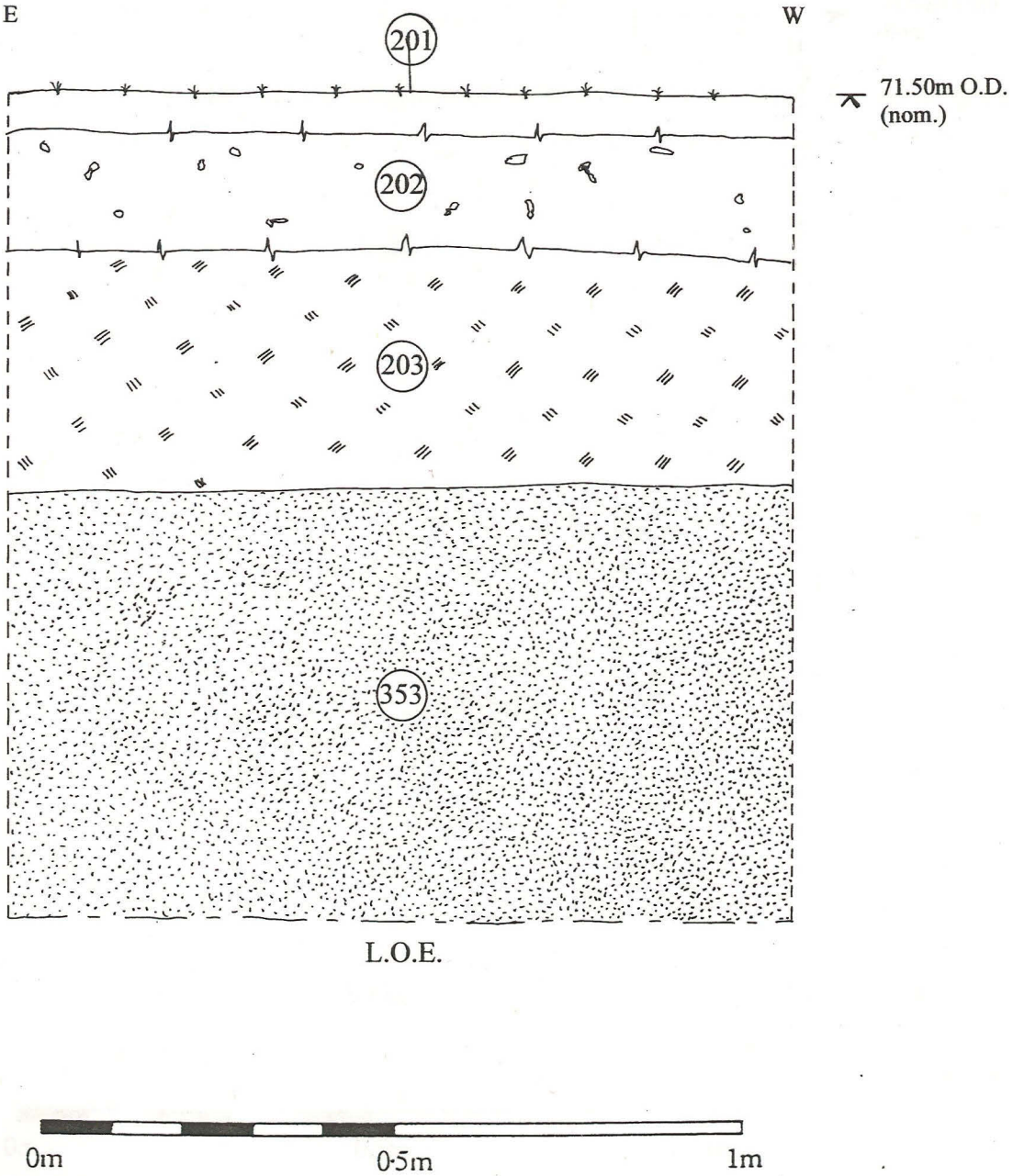


Fig. 11

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		
SITE CODE: DOBA98	PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO:	
CLIENT: Eastman Securities Ltd.		
DESCRIPTION: South-facing Section 2, Plot 7 garage		
SCALE: 1:10	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY: KW	CHECKED:	DATE:
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: 279.98		

KEY

Brick/tile

Limestone/flint

Clay

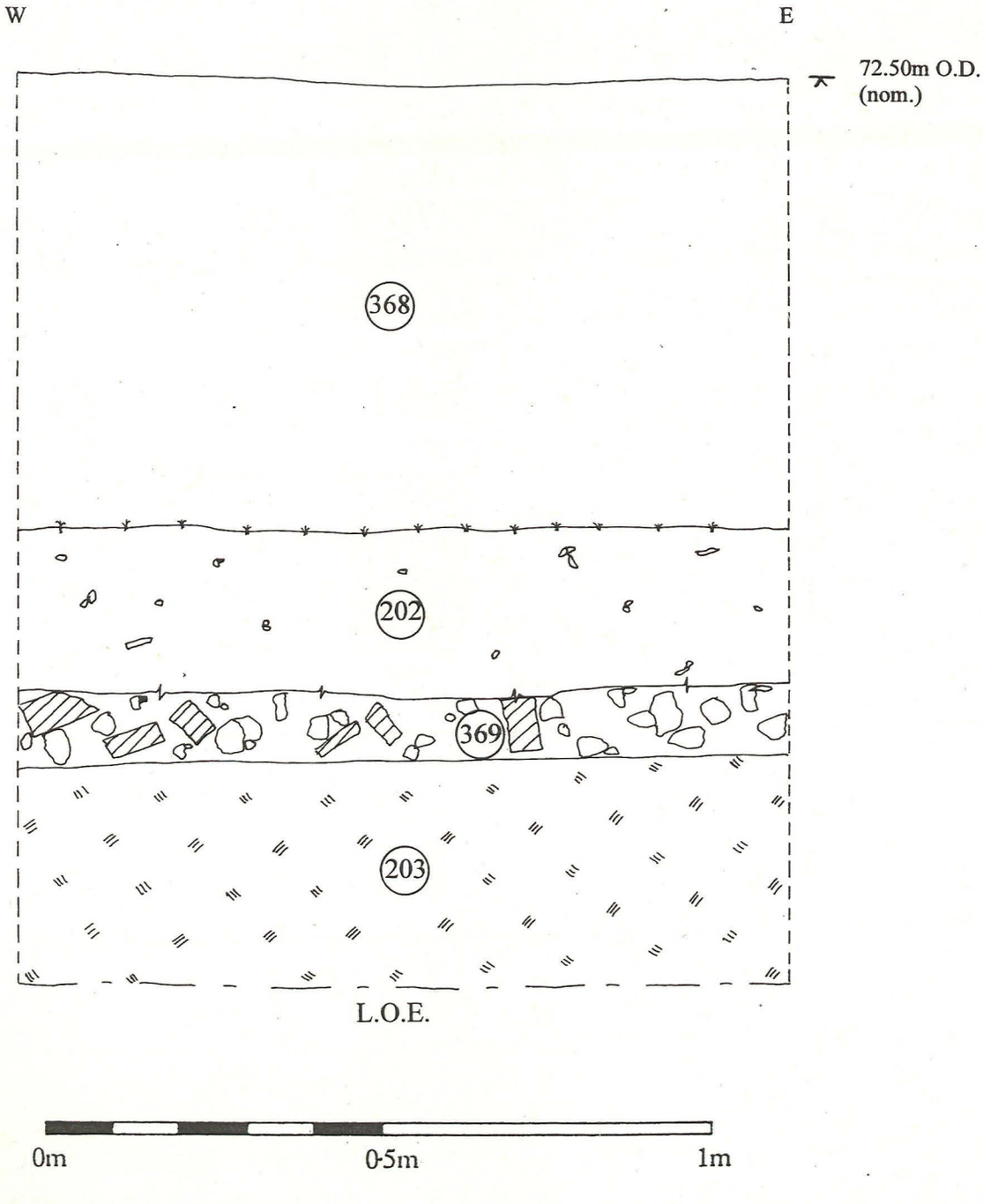


Fig. 12