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LAND OFF SCOTHERN LANE,  
DUNHOLME, LINCOLNSHIRE:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL EXCAVATION  
(PHASE II)

00/31

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## Summary

- Following trial excavations in 1999 on a site east of Scothern Lane, Dunholme, a second phase of work took place in July 2000 in advance of residential development.
- The additional work has provided valuable further information relating to the extent, character and date of early and later Saxon settlement remains, including a possible early Saxon sunken feature building.
- Roman activity was indicated mainly by residual pottery, including exotic wares such as samian and mortaria: however, there is no clear indication of settlement on the site itself which, presumably, had an undefined agricultural role during the Romano-British period.
- A high level of 12<sup>th</sup>/13<sup>th</sup> century activity (primarily sand quarry pits) was identified on the west side of the area evaluated. On the extreme east side, medieval glazed tile, rubble and ditches are thought to have been associated with the bishops manor/grange, which documentary and other sources record in this area.

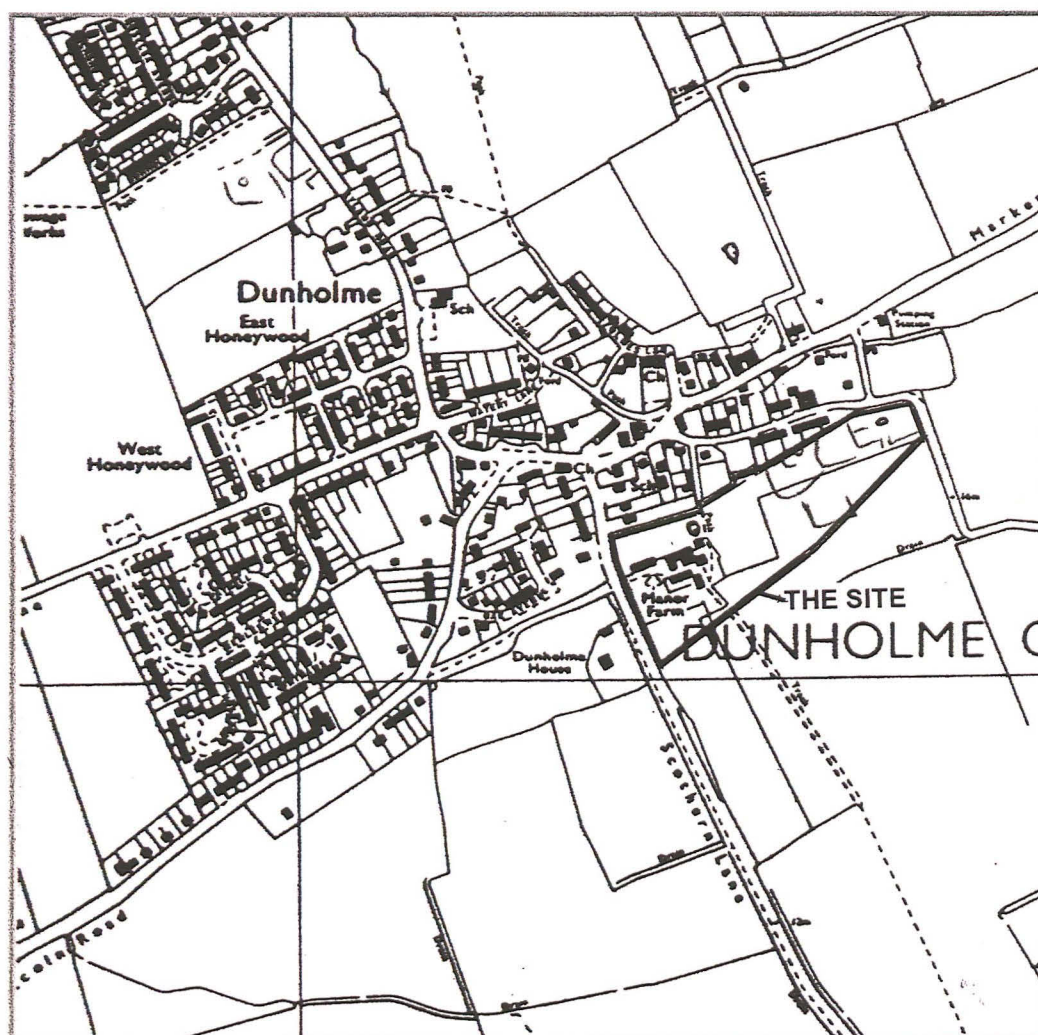


Figure 1: Site Location, including known cropmarks (Scale 1:10 000)

## **1.0 Introduction**

Following the investigation of seven evaluation trenches in 1999 on a site east of Scothern Lane, Dunholme, a supplementary investigation, involving the excavation of four further trenches, took place in July 2000.

The purpose of this investigation was to provide both the developer and the planning authority with additional information that would lead to an appropriate mitigation strategy for the area (development of the western side of the site is in progress, with some areas being preserved in situ, and others being monitored through a selective watching brief).

## **2.0 Location and description**

Dunholme is approximately 6.5km north-east of Lincoln, 4km east of Ermine Street, and falls within the administrative district of West Lindsey. The village is situated on the banks of Dunholme beck and at the foot of several low hills.

The site comprises a sub-rectangular unit within the angle of Scothern Lane (west) and the Dunholme bypass (south) – see Fig. 2. It falls within an area of Quaternary drift deposits of sand and gravel that are generally less than 1m thick and overly solid Jurassic Kellaway Clays (Boutwood 1998: 25).

The western half of the site is currently being developed By Sharward Construction Ltd. The eastern half, which is scheduled for development subject to an agreed archaeological mitigation strategy, comprises an area of derelict pasture that gradually slopes downwards towards the northeast, and quite dramatically to the west.

## **3.0 Planning background**

Full planning consent for residential development has been granted, although the permission is constrained under a voluntary (Section 106) Agreement between the developer and the planning authority. The second phase of trial excavation was requested by West Lindsey District Council; acting on the advice of the Assistant Built Environment Officer for Lincolnshire County Council. The additional information should add to, and enhance, that which resulted from the initial evaluation (Allen 2000).

The results of both investigations will be examined by the District Council, and a mitigation strategy for outstanding areas of the site will be prepared on this basis. The approach is consistent with the advice set out in Archaeology and Planning: Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (1990).

#### 4.0 Archaeological and historical background

Previous investigations at the site include a desktop assessment and geophysical survey (Cope-Faulkner 1998), and trial excavations by Pre-Construct Archaeology (Allen 2000).

The County Sites and Monuments Record for Lincolnshire incorporates a number of entries relating to the site and its immediate environment. These are summarised in Table 1 below.

Record No.	PRN	Date	Description	Grid Reference
1	53159	Neolithic	Flint axe	TF02857935
2	80309	Iron Age	Gold coin	TF02697950
3	53155	Iron Age	Enclosure and hut circle cropmark & series of excavated ditches	TF02007968
4	54229	Roman	Single potsherd found at IA site 3 above.	TF02007975
5	53152	Roman	3 <sup>rd</sup> & 4 <sup>th</sup> century pottery scatter	TF02247987
6	53148	Roman	Pottery scatter	TF02667928
7	53149	Anglo-Saxon	Pottery scatter	TF02667928
8	54181	Medieval	Cropmark ridge and furrow	TF020784
9	53156	Medieval	Settlement of Dunholme	TF02707930
10	53150	Medieval	Pottery scatter	TF02667928
11	53147	Medieval	Wall of medieval manor house	?
12	53146	Medieval	Find spot – bronze buckle	?
13	54177	Medieval	Ridge and furrow field system	TF02207900
14	53157	Post-med	Settlement of Dunholme	TF02707930
15	53158	Post-med	Old manor house	TF02507910
16	53141	Post-med	Water mill	TF02257940
17	53151	Post-med	Find spot - jetton	TF02667928
18	53154	Post-med	St. Chad's church	TF02487941
19	53161	Post-med	Brickworks	TF04208080

**Table 1 – SMR entries, Dunholme**

The earliest activity is indicated by the Neolithic (New Stone Age) flint axe, found immediately east of the current site. Whilst traditionally taken to indicate forest clearance by our earliest farmers, loss or deliberate discard represent other possibilities.

Several Bronze Age flints, including tools and cores, were found in the 1980's during the construction of the Dunholme Bypass to the south of the development (Tann 1987). This small assemblage reveals relatively little in

terms of detail, but does confirm some form of exploitation of the area during the second millennium BC.

For the succeeding Iron Age, there is a wealth of evidence indicative of a more extensive settlement pattern; in the form of cropmarks, excavated sites and surface remains. A Late Iron Age gold coin was found in 1998 in a field immediately to the east of the village, and cropmarks to the north are thought to be enclosures and at least one native building plan. During a watching brief on a water pipeline immediately to the east of the cropmarks, a number of ditches and a driveway were found in association with Late Iron Age pottery and quantities of animal bone (Albone 1997).

Cropmarks are recorded within the development area itself (figure 1): a series of possible rectangular enclosures. The date of these is currently unknown, although fragments of Romano-British pottery were found approximately 200m to the east. The material was dated mainly to the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD.

Sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from gardens immediately to the north of the development. These would suggest that Romano-British settlement occurred at, or close to the development site (Anglo-Saxon pottery was also recovered from these gardens).

Documentary evidence that Dunholme existed in the Saxon period is suggested indirectly in the Domesday Book of 1086. The village is listed as 'Duneham' (Mills 1993), meaning 'Homestead or village at a hill', from the Old English dun and ham. The 1999 evaluation identified evidence for middle and late Saxon settlement, with early, unquantified, material also being present (Allen 1999).

Medieval settlement remains are extensive throughout much of the present village. Remains lying in Grange Close (north of the development) were poorly recorded on early aerial photographs, before being levelled in 1948. These have been largely destroyed by development, but were thought to have been remains from the bishop's manor or grange. Fieldwalking across the area located a stone building complex, and several pieces of medieval pottery were found in the area to the north of the present development. Records also show that the wall of a 'medieval manor house' was exposed in a garden in 1970, although the site of this wall was not accurately provenanced.

To the south-west of the village are the remains of medieval ridge and furrow.

A monastic property, that was acquired by the Grantham family in 1545, gave rise to a substantial residence that is thought to be the old manor house of Dunholme. It has been suggested the property was surrounded by a moat (Leach 1964, 21), evidence of which was found during a watching brief on the western half of the development (Allen, forthcoming)

A water mill existed in Dunholme Mill Field (adjacent to Watery Lane) from the early 13<sup>th</sup> century. Excavations in 1959 revealed evidence of buildings,

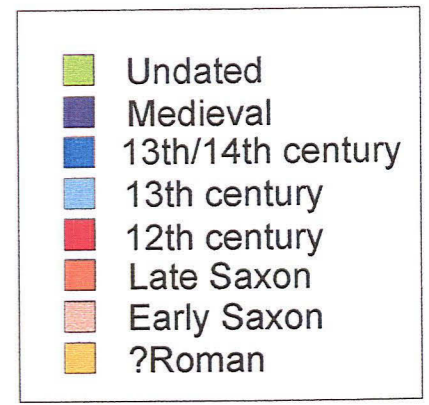
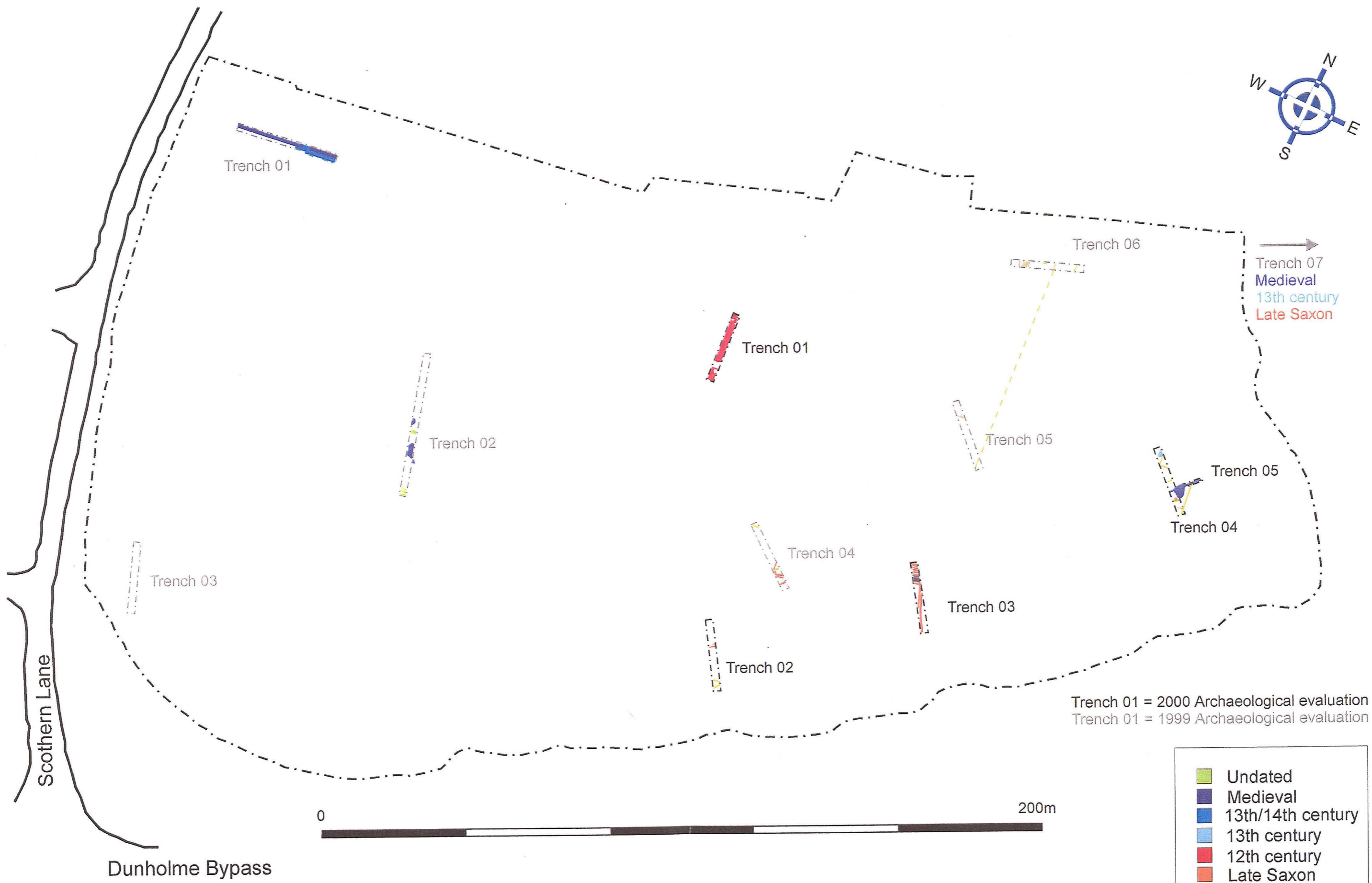


Figure 2: Overall site plan showing trench locations from evaluations in 1999 and 2000 and archaeological results.

millstone fragments and domestic rubbish; proving that the mill became ruinous in the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Whitwell & Wilson 1969, 114).

A Nuremburg jetton of Hanns Krauwinkel (1580 – 1610) was found immediately to the north of the development area in 1976.

The post-medieval population of Dunholme (1540 AD – 1900 AD) suffered a sharp drop in the mid seventeenth century, which may be linked to its enclosure in c. 1662 (Record No. 14). Between 1840 and 1860, Dunholme was almost completely rebuilt using a locally produced brick. Dunholme brick was manufactured over 1km to the east of the village (Leach 1968).

## **5.0 Methodology**

The four main measured 20m x 2m, and one trench (Trench 04) was extended eastwards by 7m, forming Trench 05 (see fig. 2).

A JCB fitted with a smooth blade was used to remove all topsoil and overburden, to the top of the first significant natural or archaeological horizon. The desired depths were achieved by removing graded spits under strict archaeological supervision. All further excavation was by hand.

Archaeological contexts (e.g. layers, feature fills, pits, ditches) were identified and then described using standard context record sheets. All features were drawn in plan and section at scale 1:20 or 1:50 and, when fully or partially excavated, were photographed in colour.

Artefacts (pottery, animal bones and individual finds) were coded according to their stratigraphic contexts and were subsequently removed from the site for processing and specialist assessment reports (presented as appendices, but incorporated within main text).

The excavations were directed by the writer, assisted by five experienced field archaeologists: P Barnes, D Bower, W Livesey, T McCarthy and R Mouraille (A Hardwick replaced the writer on the final day of the investigation).

## **6.0 Results**

### **6.1 Trench 01**

Trench 01 was positioned close to the north-west corner of the phase II area and was orientated north-south (figure 2).

The topsoil (100) undulated, and its depth varied between 0.3 and 0.5m (figure 3). In the central area of the trench, it sealed a thin layer of limestone rubble 141. This layer could have been associated with the demolition of medieval structures that are known to have existed in the area (Dunholme Manor House and associated buildings).



The rubble sealed a wind-blown sand accumulation (101) that was almost 0.4m deep and contained pottery of 12<sup>th</sup> century date. The blown sand sealed a relatively dense series of archaeological features.

A tight group of at least five inter-cutting features was exposed at the south end of the trench. The earliest of these, **188**, was a shallow gully (0.18m deep) orientated north-west to south-east. It measured 0.40m in width. No artefacts were recovered from its fill.

The north edge of a steep but shallow gully-type feature orientated east – west, **116**, had cut through the above. Its base appeared to be flat, although too little of the feature was exposed to be certain of its true form. From its fill, sherds of 11<sup>th</sup>/12<sup>th</sup> century pottery were recovered. Its line was paralleled by a more typical ditch-like feature that lay approximately 1.8m to its north, **103**. This was cut through a pit 105 (below). The ditch was 1.25m wide and 0.7m deep. Pottery recovered from its fill suggests a date falling between the 11<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> century.

A large pit, possibly a quarry, **106**, was exposed on the west side of the group. It was over 0.8m wide and 1.0m deep, and had an almost vertical profile (north edge truncated by **105**) and a relatively flat base. It contained residual Roman pottery and medieval tile fragments. It may have been succeeded by **105**; a feature of similar character, 1.4m wide and 1.0m deep. Pottery from the pit dates between the 11<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> century.

Another pit, possibly also associated with sand extraction, was identified in the extreme south-east corner of the trench, **114**. Associated pottery has been dated to the 12<sup>th</sup> century.

It seems likely that each of the pits described above (and another group described below) was associated with sand extraction and that they were backfilled soon after excavation (without this, the steep sides would have collapsed). One suggestion is that the sand was required for building construction (eg mortar).

A small pit, **133**, had truncated both the subsoil 101 and pit **105** and was almost certainly modern.

North of the above group of features, a substantial proportion of the trench was occupied by further large quarry pits (seven in total, all presumed to have been associated with the extraction of sand). All of the pits (**120**, **128**, **129**, **121**, **122**, **135** & **130**) were sealed by blown sand deposits, and all appeared to have been excavated to an approximately uniform depth; c. 0.7m (?influenced by contemporary ground water table). Pit **120** contained residual 10<sup>th</sup> century and ?contemporary mid – late 12<sup>th</sup> century pottery. Pit **129** contained 12<sup>th</sup> century sherds; pit **121** 11<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> century sherds; pit **122** 13<sup>th</sup> century sherds. The other pits (128, 135 & 130) contained no dateable artefacts, but the broad trend would suggest intermittent quarrying between the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> centuries.

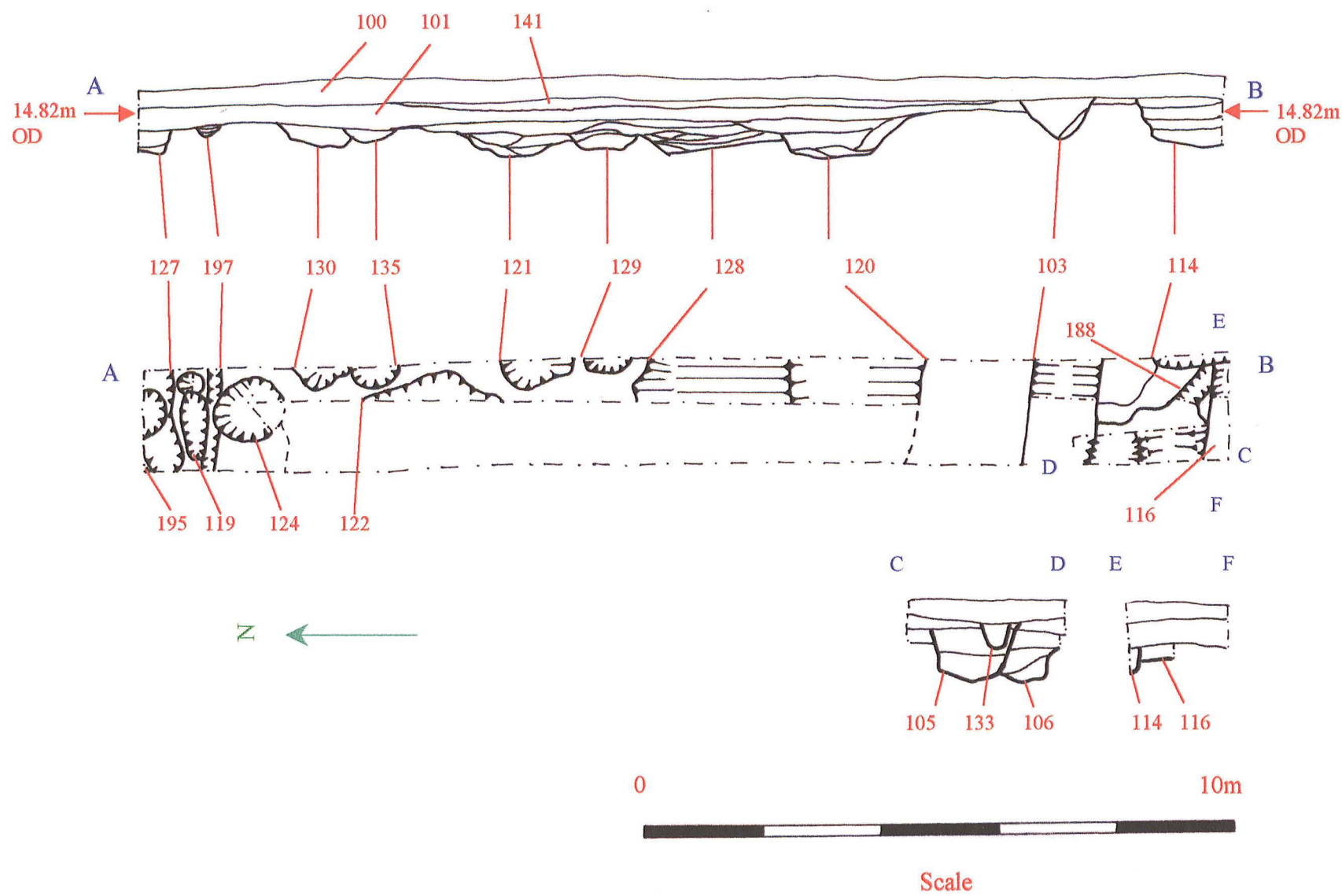


Figure 3: Trench 01 plan and sections

The north end of the trench contained a number of discrete features. Potentially the earliest of these was a narrow east-west gully (**197**). With its relatively flat base and steep sides, this feature may have been structural, although it could not be related to any other remains, and its fill contained no dating evidence. It may have been associated with a post-hole type feature to its immediate north, **123**.

The gully was cut by a sub-circular pit **124**. This measured 1.3m x 1.1m in plan and was 0.4m deep. It contained two large pieces of limestone and mid – late 12<sup>th</sup> century tile.

Four further pits were exposed at the north end of the trench (**127**, **126**, **125** and **195**), none of which could be dated. A single animal grave was also exposed in this area, **119** (see plate 2, Appendix 1). The grave contained the carcass of a young pig and sherds of pottery and tile (12<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> century). These finds may have been residual, although this could not be established either way.

## 6.2 Trench 02

This was located in the south-west of the phase II area and was aligned NW – SE (figures 2 and 4; plate 3).

The topsoil (200) was 0.25 – 0.35m deep, and sealed a wind-blown sand horizon 201 (0.35 – 0.55m deep). This sealed a small group of archaeological features that were cut through natural sand 202. Within the blown sand deposit was a residual sherd of Romano-British pottery. A cast iron water pipe was exposed down the length of the trench, and this was partially removed by machine.

Close to the centre of the trench a sub-rectangular pit (**203/211**) and a ditch (**205**) were exposed (plate 4). The pit was filled with a large quantity of animal bone, Saxon pottery, burnt stone and charcoal. The pottery dates to the early Saxon period (5<sup>th</sup> – 7<sup>th</sup> century). The animal bone, which amounted to the largest sample from any of the contexts, was dominated by cattle and included horse, pig and sheep/goat. The bone report notes that the assemblage is not necessarily typical of the early Saxon period, but it also notes that the site at Dunholme has the potential to yield a reasonably large early – middle Saxon assemblage with good potential for assessing the pastoral economy of the period (this is in conjunction with material excavated in 1999). Although apparently not a consideration during the excavation itself, it is tentatively suggested that the pit was in fact a sunken feature building or *Grubenhauser*.

Immediately south of the above was a linear ditch **205**, orientated east-west. This was 0.6m wide and 0.4m deep with relatively steep sides and a flat base. Its fill contained animal bone in association with late Saxon pottery (10<sup>th</sup> – 11<sup>th</sup> century).

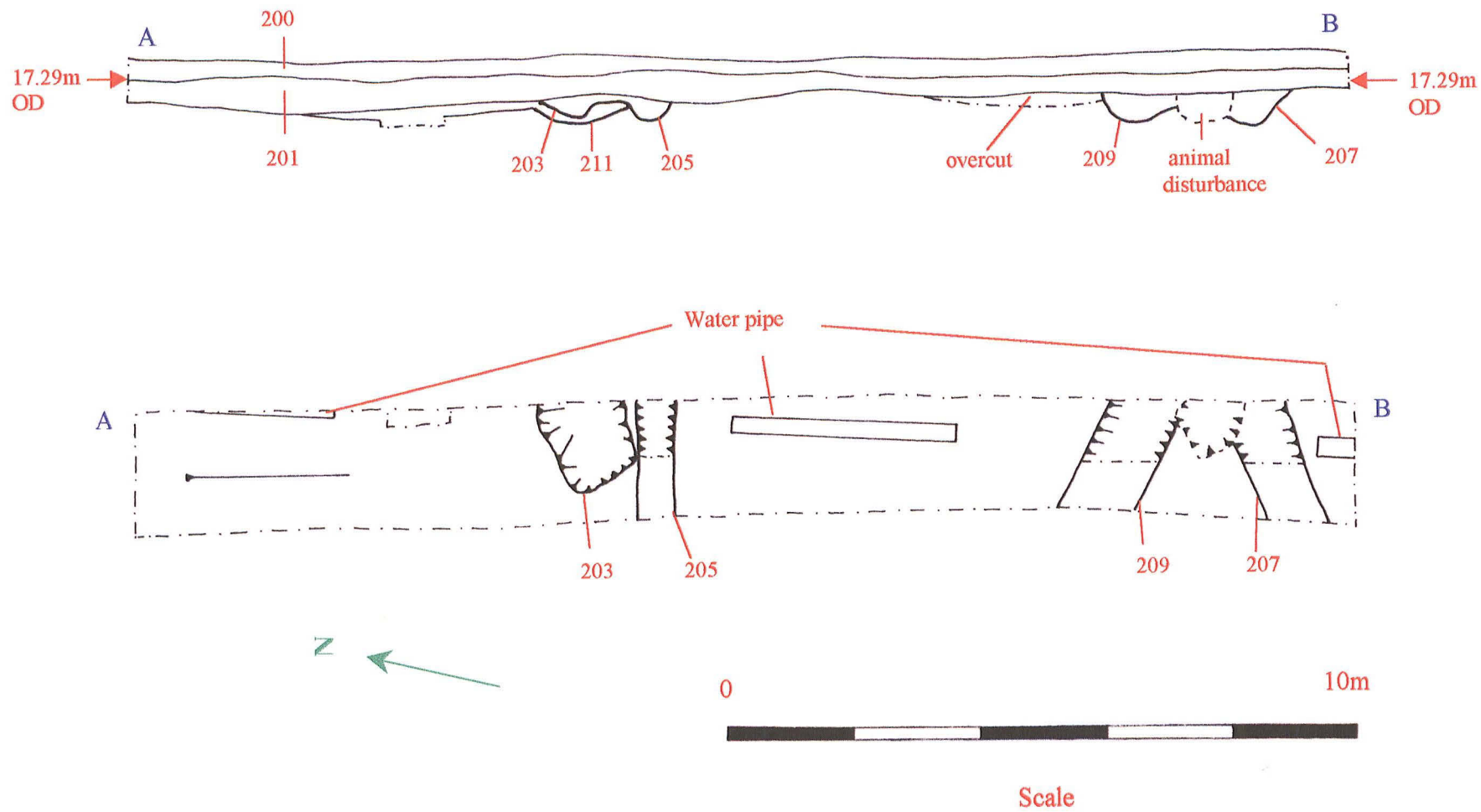


Figure 4: Trench 02 plan and section

At the south end of the trench, two further ditches were exposed, **207** and **209**. Ditch **207** (undated) was 0.9m wide and 0.5m deep, with a steep south side (north edge obscured by animal disturbance). It was orientated northeast – southwest and appeared to have filled by natural erosion and deposition. Ditch **209** was on a different alignment, north-west to south-east. It was 1.1m wide and 0.35m deep and, again, appeared to have silted gradually. This also remains undated.

### 6.3 Trench 03

Trench 03 was positioned in the south-central part of the phase II area and was aligned NNW – SSE (figures 2 and 5; plate 5).

The topsoil (300) was 0.35 – 0.40m deep and sealed a familiar wind-blown sand (301) that was 0.15m on the south side; increasing significantly to 0.65m over the north and central areas of the trench).

In the central and north areas, a considerable number of inter-cutting ditches were exposed: in total, some sixteen ditches orientated east-west (plate 6). These appeared to reflect a clear migration from north to south, with the earliest ditch, **308**, to the north, and the latest, **303** to the south. Most of the ditches were covered by blown sand, although the final four ditches in the sequence had cut through this deposit.

Only a small number of pottery sherds were recovered from the ditches, with the majority dating the sequence to the late Saxon period (10<sup>th</sup> – 11<sup>th</sup> century, ditches **304**, **310** & **312**). The exception was ditch **306**, which contained a single sherd of 12<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> century pottery. This could however have been introduced as a result of animal and/or root activity.

The presence of so many ditches in such a small area causes some problems with interpretation. The most likely explanation is that they constitute numerous recuts of an original 10th century boundary (?**308**) over a considerable length of time; probably into the medieval period. This recutting appears to have continued even after the whole area was covered by blown sand.

Two ditches in the centre of the trench (**313** and **314**) were perpendicular to the principal alignment. Ditch **313** (which cut **314**) was 0.5m wide and 0.15m deep, with fairly steep edges and a flat base. Ditch **314** had near-vertical sides and an irregular base, and was 0.9m wide and 0.55m deep. Its fill contained 5<sup>th</sup> – 7<sup>th</sup> century pottery, although this may have been residual, as the ditch appeared to cut several of the later Saxon ditches. Ditch **313** contained 10th century pottery and was probably a recut of **314**. The two probably formed some kind of late Saxon boundary.

At the south end of the trench were two gully-type features (**320** and **323**), as well as several areas of animal/root activity. Gully **320** (0.5m wide, 0.15m

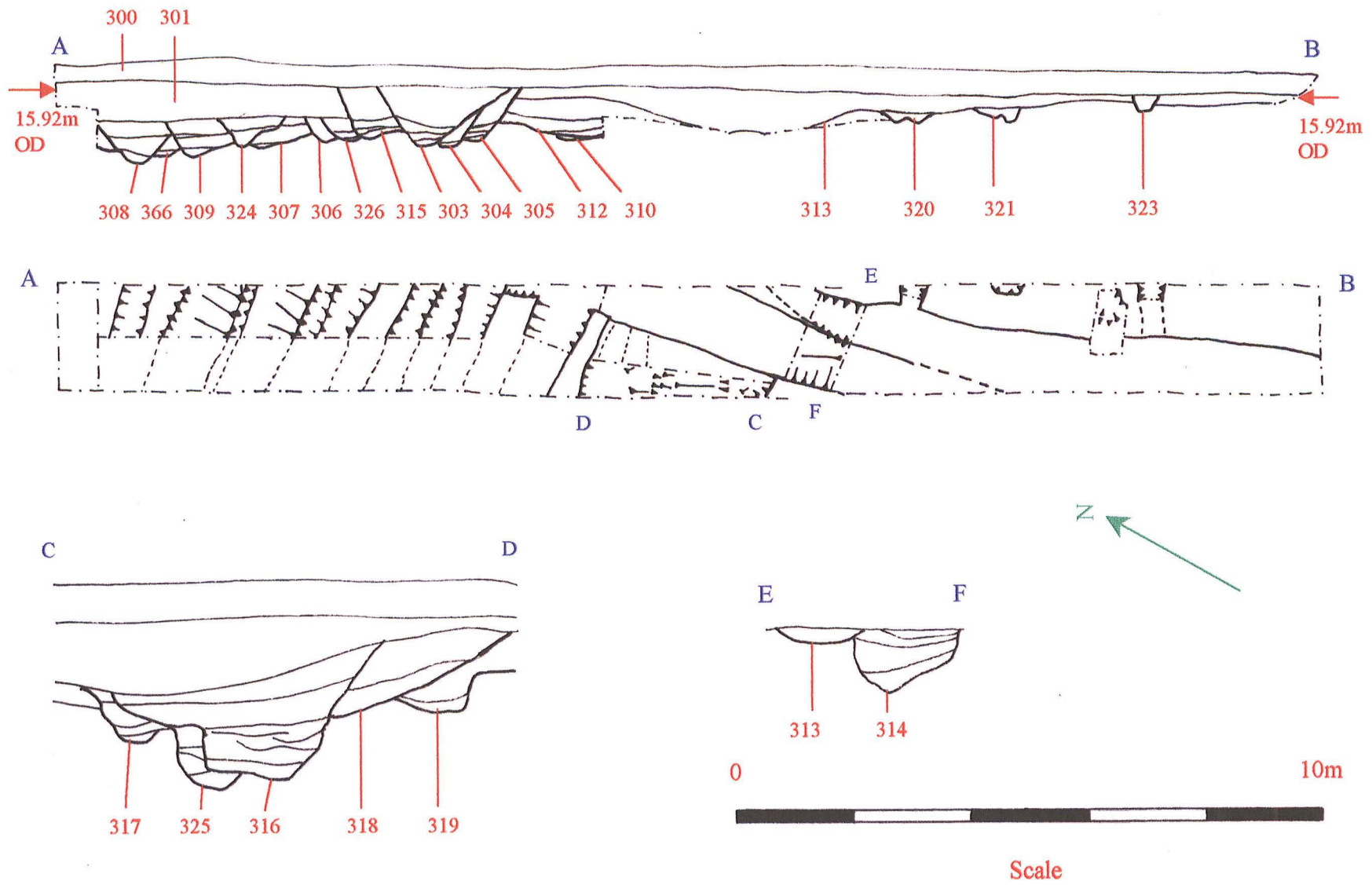


Figure 5: Trench 03 plan and sections

deep) had steep sides and an irregular base, and was orientated ENE – WSW. It was truncated by ditch **313** and was sealed by the blown sand deposit 301. It may have been contemporary with one of the many ditches orientated east-west.

Gully **323** was similarly orientated, but was cut through the blown sand deposit 301, suggesting that it was of a later, possibly medieval, date.

#### **6.4 Trench 04**

The trench was in the extreme eastern area, and was orientated north-west to south-east (figures 2 and 6; plate 7).

The topsoil 400 was 0.25 – 0.4m deep and sealed an undulating deposit of colluvium (401) – in this area, the blown sand was absent. The colluvium sealed natural clay 402. A number of archaeological features and deposits were exposed above this horizon.

At the north end was a large pit **405**. It was sub-oval in plan, 1.35m wide, over 2.5m long and 0.46m deep (plate 8). Within its fill were numerous fragments of limestone rubble, green-glaze roof tile, green-glaze pottery and a small amorphous lump of lead. The assemblage suggests that the pit was backfilled with debris from a medieval structure: almost certainly of high status, possibly the bishop's manor/grange that was located to the east. The finds have been quite closely dated to the early/mid – mid 13th century. This ties in with conclusions reached during the previous evaluation; that the remains were probably associated with the bishop's manor/grange, which certainly must have existed by the 13th century (Allen 2000).

The above had cut through a narrow gully **415**, that was orientated north-south and measured 0.4m wide and 0.25m deep. No artefacts were recovered, although it clearly pre-dated pit **405**. A ditch to the south **410** was almost at right angles the gully. This was 1.45m wide, 0.5m deep. It may have functioned as a boundary/drainage feature, perhaps separating fields or paddocks. A date for the feature has not been established.

Close to the centre of the trench was a spread of limestone (414) (plate 9). This appeared to be demolition rubble, similar to the fill of **405**, though with no associated roof tile or pottery to date it. This would suggest perhaps that the stone came from a different locality, possibly during a separate phase.

Trench 05 simply consisted of an additional 'arm' to the north-east side of Trench 04; to assess whether or not the rubble had originated from a nearby wall. A structure was not identified within the extended area, and it is possible that the stone was transported from elsewhere. It may have been dumped to stabilise areas of wet/boggy ground at some time during the medieval period. The rubble sealed part of a ditch that was aligned broadly east-west **413** which, although already full of soil, would have been a surface void, thereby

attracting standing water during wet periods. The ditch itself contained only one abraded Romano-British sherd that cannot, in isolation, provide a reliable date.

Several ditches were cut through the rubble: ditch **411** was orientated northeast - southwest. It was 0.7m wide and 0.6m deep, and had steep, regular sides and a predominantly level base. It may have been for drainage, but exists in relative isolation and could not be dated. It should be noted, however, that three of the ditches exposed in this area appeared to be on similar alignments, suggesting boundary perpetuation over a potentially long period of time.

Ditch **408** was approximately 1.8m south of the above. It was 0.9m wide and 0.4m deep, and was also cut through the rubble **414** (a quantity of this material had eroded into the south side of the ditch). All that can be confirmed is that the ditch post-dated the rubble spread.

Several other features were sealed beneath the rubble. A circular pit **417** contained late Saxon domestic rubbish, including large quantities of charcoal and early/middle - middle/late 10th century pottery. The pit cut through two phases of a linear ditch **403/413**. The combined width of these features was 2.7m. Both ditches appeared to have filled naturally and were probably boundary and/or drainage features. **403** contained a number of fragments of a lava quern of Rhenish origin, and **413** produced a single, though abraded sherd of Romano-British pottery. An early post-Roman date for both features is suggested.

Two perpendicular linear features at the south end of the trench were not excavated. The broader of the two, **419** was orientated north - south; the other, **421** was east - west. A single piece of early Saxon pottery (5th - 7th century) was recovered from the top of **421**. The northerly continuation of **419** was confirmed in Trench 05, from where a single piece of Roman samian ware was recovered. The general dating of these features has been taken to imply activity during the earlier Saxon period, with this activity occurring in close proximity to some form of earlier (ie Romano-British) activity. It is acknowledged, however, that clarification of this would require the investigation of a larger unit.

## 6.5 Trench 05

This addition was based on a specific request by the Assistant Built Environment Officer to extend 04 eastwards. None of the features exposed were to be excavated, although a plan of the trench was undertaken and features were recorded to basic levels (figures 2 and 6; plate 10). A restricted description of this area has already been provided above, although there are one or two other observations that are worthy of comment.



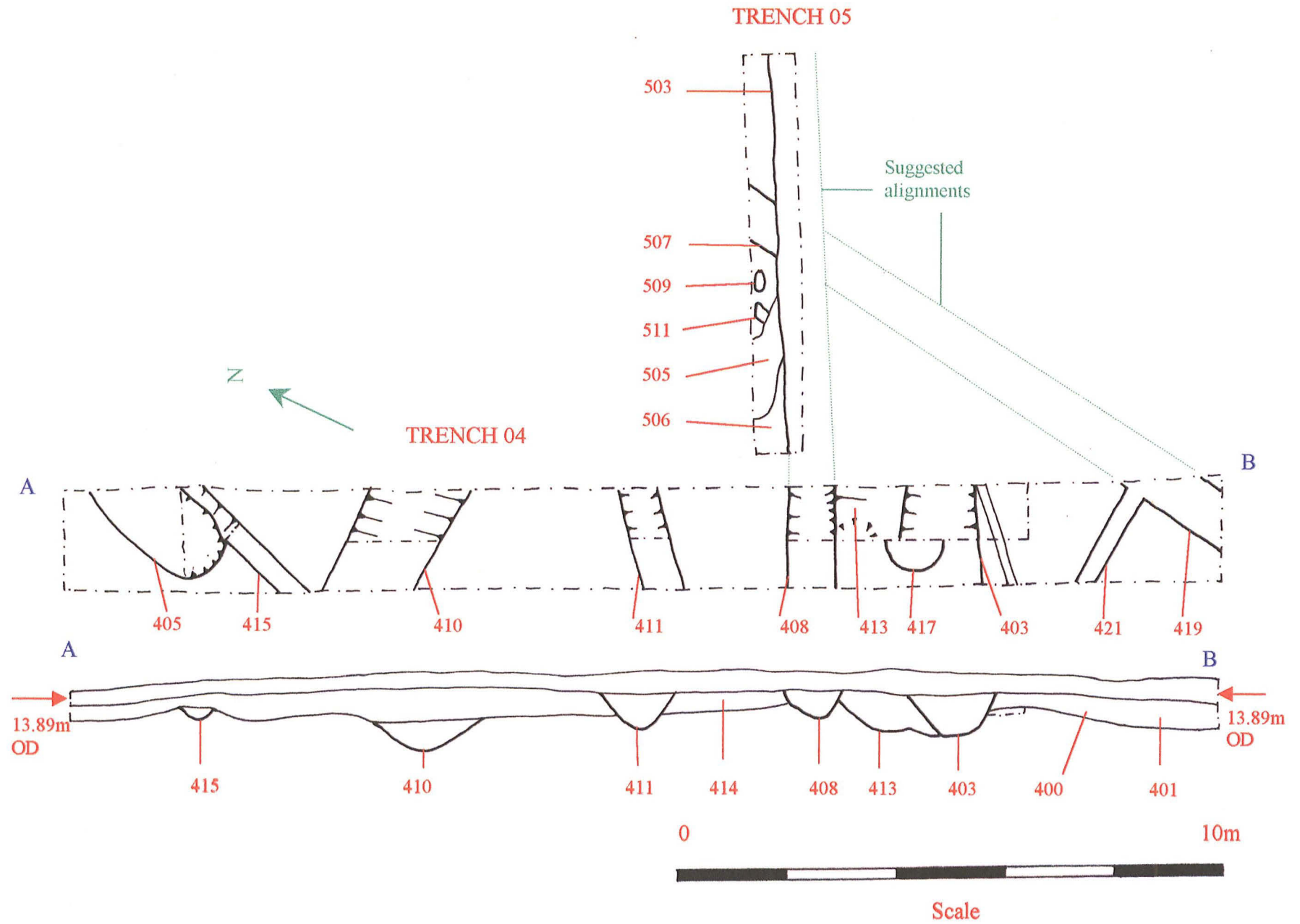


Figure 6: Trenches 04 & 05 plans and section

The limestone rubble 414 was present within the extension (506), showing the stone covered an area of approximately 3.5m wide.

Extending longitudinally through the whole trench was ditch **503** (same as **408** in Trench 04). Stratigraphically, this appeared to be the latest feature.

A possible post-hole (**509**) and another unexcavated feature (**511**) was also identified.

## 7.0 Discussion and conclusions

The evidence within Trench 01 indicates a considerable level of archaeological activity between the 11th – 13th centuries. Several large pits appear to have been excavated for the extraction of sand. The medieval manor house was located a relatively short distance to the west, and it would seem possible that some of the pits were associated with the construction and/or maintenance of this monument and its related structures. The most obvious use for the sand would be for mortar. Several ditches and gullies were exposed, perhaps delineating small land units. At some time, possibly during the 13th century, the archaeology was covered by blown sand deposits, and these deposits were exposed in several other areas of the site. In Trench 01, the sand was beneath a layer of limestone rubble, which may have been associated with the demolition of a medieval structure(s).

Saxon and possibly earlier features were present within Trench 02. A pit filled with refuse has provided a relatively secure early Saxon date for a domestic assemblage that incorporates pottery, burnt stones and a wide and well preserved range of animal bones. The pit provides further evidence for an early Saxon settlement at Dunholme that seems to have focused on a natural sand elevation. It is possible that the feature was a sunken feature building/*Grubenhauser*, the secondary use of which was for rubbish disposal (see below, Section 7.6). Immediately south of the pit was a ditch that produced a single late Saxon (10<sup>th</sup> – 11<sup>th</sup> century) pottery sherd and fragments of animal bone. Two ditches at the south end of the trench were not dated.

Trench 03 contained a mass of similarly aligned ditches: representing a linear boundary that originated in the late Saxon period and was perpetuated well into the medieval period. Two ditches were perpendicular to the main alignment: one of these contained early Saxon material, whilst the other contained late Saxon pottery. Very few artefacts were recovered from the ditches, suggesting possibly that these boundaries may have been at some distance from the main settlement focus.

Romano-British, Saxon and medieval finds were recovered from Trench 04, although the level of residuality associated with the Romano-British material has not been determined with certainty. It is noteworthy, however, that most of the Romano-British sherds recovered from the excavations were predominantly abraded, suggesting that they were exposed to surface wear prior to deposition. A 10<sup>th</sup> century pit contained relatively large amounts of domestic refuse, including pottery, animal bone and charcoal. The feature is presumably indicative of some form of direct settlement in the near vicinity. Areas of medieval limestone rubble were exposed, and one pit contained a high frequency of building debris, including limestone fragments, glazed roof tiles, and lead glazed pottery of 13<sup>th</sup> century date. This could well be associated with the bishops manor/grange. A number of ditches are thought to be of medieval origin.

The extension to Trench 04 (Trench 05) did not identify structural remains beyond the limits of a medieval rubble spread, but confirmed the easterly continuation of some features.

### **7.1 General conclusions**

The evaluation has confirmed and refined the results obtained during a previous investigation in 1999.

The evidence for Roman activity is relatively sparse, with only a few sherds of pottery recovered from the whole site; usually these sherds show signs of abrasion. The diversity of the material (imported samian and mortaria, as well as utilitarian greyware), strongly indicates occupation at or close to the site. It would seem likely therefore that the site itself fell somewhere within a Romano-British agricultural zone. One assumes this zone to have been defined and divided by ditches, and perhaps hedges, but the current investigation has been unable to assign specific features to the Romano-British period.

Early Saxon material was spatially rare, although a single domestic 'pit' contained a significant body of artefactual remains, supporting the idea that some form of direct settlement was taking place at the site during the early Saxon period. The contents and the form of the pit suggest that it could originally have been the base of a typical sunken building or *Grubenhauser*. The dimensions and form of this feature are not inconsistent with this interpretation (eg Welch 1992). Low levels of early Saxon pottery were recovered from other areas of the site

No middle Saxon material was recovered from any of the trenches, suggesting either that the site was totally abandoned, or that the settlement shifted, before being re-established in the 10<sup>th</sup> century. The earlier archaeological evaluation in 1999 recovered only a single sherd of middle Saxon pottery (Allen 1999).

Late Saxon and Saxo-Norman remains (10th to 11th century) were largely restricted to the proximity of Trenches 02, 03 and 04 in the southern half of the site, with only a single sherd of 10<sup>th</sup> century pottery deriving from Trench 01. The evidence from this and the the previous evaluation suggests that the late Saxon occupation commenced in the 9<sup>th</sup> century AD.

The early medieval period is represented within Trenches 01 and 04. On the west side of the phase II area there appears to be a dense concentration of sand quarry pits and ditches running east – west. Dating from the 12th century, continuing into the 13<sup>th</sup>, the pits were probably associated with the construction and/or maintenance of Dunholme manor house and/or the bishops residence. At the east end of the site (Trench 04/05), the dated medieval sequence does not appear until at least the early 13th century, although most of the evidence currently derives (potentially) from redeposited rather than construction contexts. Some of the undated ditches in this area could be late medieval or post-medieval.

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## **9.0 Acknowledgements**

Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) would like to express sincere thanks to the commissioning client, Mr K Sharp of Sharward Construction Ltd and also to Stephen Roberts Associates.

## APPENDICES



Pl. 1: Trench 01, looking S.



Pl. 2: Pig burial in pit 119 at northern end of Trench 01, looking W.



Pl. 3: Trench 02, looking S.



Pl. 4 Early Saxon ?sunken building **203** (left) and later Saxon ditch 205 (right), Trench 2, looking E.





Pl. 5: Trench 03, looking S.



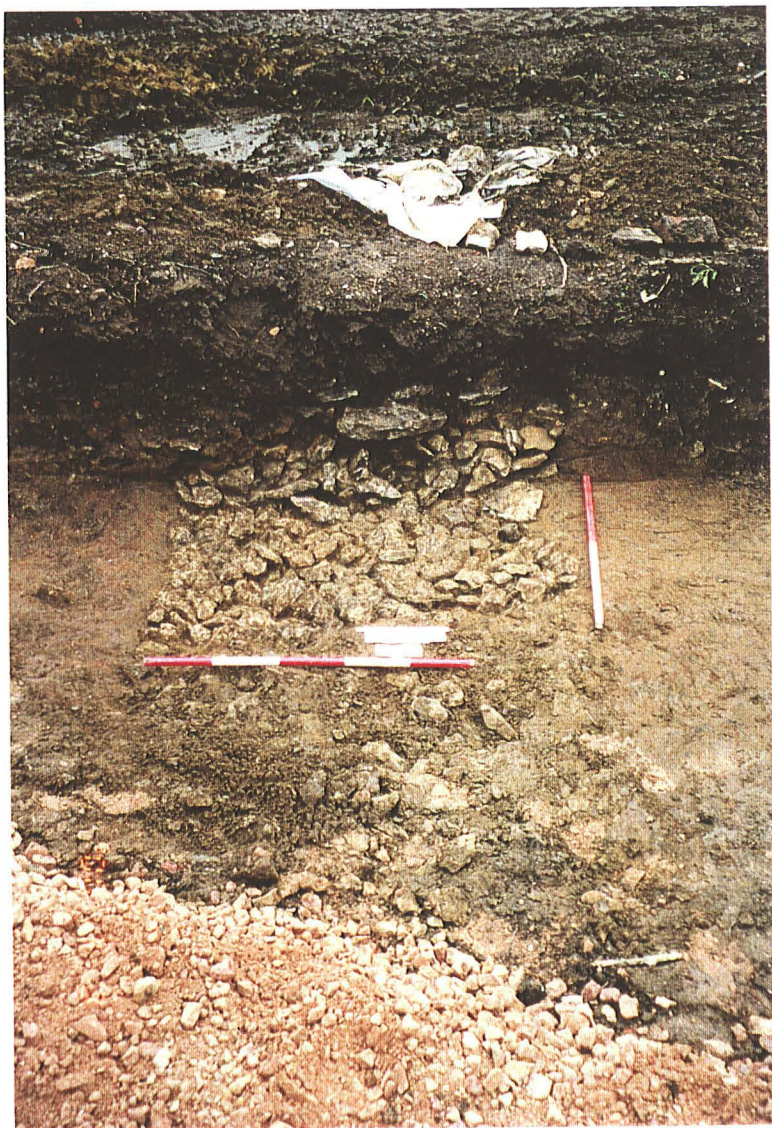
Pl. 6: Concentration of late Saxon ditches in Trench 03, looking SW.



Pl. 7: Trench 04, looking ESE.



Pl. 8: Medieval pit 405 in Trench 04, looking NW.



Pl. 9: Medieval rubble spread 414 in Trench 04, looking E.



Pl. 10: Trench 05, looking E.

## Appendix 2 – Context Summary List

### Trench 1

Context No.	Type.	Description.
100	layer	Topsoil
101	layer	Subsoil
102	layer	Natural sand bed
103	cut	East-west aligned ditch
104	fill	Fill of 103
105	cut	Possible medieval sand quarry pit
106	cut	Possible medieval sand quarry pit
107	layer	Possible subsoil sealing 102
108	fill	Fill of 105
109	fill	Fill of 105
110	fill	Fill of 106
111	fill	Fill of 106
112	fill	Fill of 106
113	fill	Fill of 114
114	cut	Possible medieval sand quarry pit
115	fill	Fill of 116
116	cut	Possible prehistoric gully
117	fill	Fill of 119
118	skel	Pig skeleton
119	cut	Rectangular cut for 118
120	cut	Possible medieval quarry pit
121	cut	Sub-circular pit cutting 129
122	cut	Linear ditch
123	cut	Possible posthole
124	cut	Circular pit cut by 132
125	cut	Possible pit cutting 126/127
126	cut	Possible medieval sand quarry pit
127	cut	Possible medieval sand quarry pit
128	cut	Possible ditch
129	cut	Possible pit
130	cut	Possible shallow pit
131	NOT USED	
132	cut	Long linear cut aligned NW-SE
133	cut	Modern pit for sheep burial
134	layer	upcast of ditch 103
135	cut	Possible posthole
136	fill	Fill of 114
137	fill	Fill of 114
138	fill	Fill of 114
139	fill	Fill of 103
140	fill	Fill of 103
141	layer	Thin layer of stone rubble
142	fill	Fill of 127
143	fill	Fill of 127
144	fill	Fill of 135
145	fill	Fill of 135

<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type.</b>	<b>Description</b>
146	fill	Fill of 130
147	fill	Fill of 130
148	layer	Subsoil
149	layer	Subsoil
150	layer	Subsoil
151	layer	Possible subsoil
152	fill	Fill of 121
153	fill	Fill of 121
154	layer	Subsoil
155	fill	Fill of 121
156	fill	Fill of 121
157	fill	Fill of 121
158	fill	Fill of 121
159	layer	Subsoil
160	layer	Possible animal disturbance
161	layer	Subsoil
162	layer	Subsoil
163	layer	Subsoil
164	fill	Fill of 128
165	fill	Fill of 128
166	fill	Fill of 128
167	fill	Fill of 128
168	fill	Fill of 128
169	fill	Fill of 128
170	fill	Fill of 128
171	fill	Fill of 129
172	fill	Fill of 129
173	fill	Fill of 129
174	fill	Fill of 120
175	fill	Fill of 120
176	fill	Fill of 120
177	fill	Fill of 120
178	fill	Fill of 120
179	fill	Fill of 120
180	fill	Fill of 124
181	layer	
182	fill	Fill of 125
183	fill	Fill of 125
184	fill	Fill of 125
185	fill	Fill of 125
186	fill	Fill of 125
187	fill	Fill of 188
188	cut	Shallow gully aligned NW-SE
189	fill	Fill of 116
190	fill	Fill of 122
191	fill	Fill of 123
192	fill	Fill of 126
193	fill	Fill of 126
194	fill	Fill of 195

<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type.</b>	<b>Description</b>
195	cut	unspecified cut, cut by 125 & 126
196	fill	Fill of 197
197	cut	Gully cut by 124, 119 & 123

## **Trench 2**

<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type.</b>	<b>Description</b>
200	layer	Topsoil
201	layer	Subsoil
202	layer	Natural
203	cut	Pit - recut of 211. Saxon ?
204	fill	Fill of 203
205	cut	Ditch - shallow ENE-WSW linear
206	fill	Fill of 205
207	cut	Ditch aligned roughly E-W, undated.
208	fill	Fill of 207
209	cut	E-W ditch at right angles to ?207
210	fill	Fill of 209
211	cut	Pit
212	fill	Fill of 211

## **Trench 3**

<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type.</b>	<b>Description.</b>
300	layer	Topsoil
301	layer	Subsoil
302	layer	Natural
303	cut	East-west ditch
304	cut	East-west ditch
305	cut	East-west ditch
306	cut	East-west ditch
307	cut	East-west ditch
308	cut	East-west ditch
309	cut	East-west ditch
310	cut	East-west slot/ ditch
311	cut	East-west ditch
312	cut	North-south ditch cutting 311 & 310
313	cut	North-south ditch
314	cut	North-south ditch
315	cut	East-west ditch
316	cut	Probable east-west ditch
317	cut	Possible east-west ditch/gully
318	cut	Possible east-west ditch
319	cut	Probable east-west ditch
320	cut	Possible east-west gully
321		Possible root/animal
322	cut	Tree hole
323	cut	Possible gully
324	cut	Possible east-west ditch/gully

<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type.</b>	<b>Description</b>
325	cut	Possible east-west ditch
326	cut	East-west ditch
327	fill	Upper fill of 303
328	fill	Fill of 303
329	fill	Fill of 303
330	fill	Fill of 303
331	fill	Fill of 303
332	fill	Fill of 303
333	fill	Fill of 304
334	fill	Fill of 304
335	fill	Fill of 305
336	fill	Fill of 305
337	fill	Fill of 305
338	fill	Fill of 305
339	fill	Upper fill of 315
340	fill	Fill of 315
341	fill	Fill of 315
342	fill	Fill of 315
343	fill	Fill of 326
344	fill	Fill of 326
345	fill	Fill of 326
346	fill	Fill of 306
347	fill	Fill of 306
348	fill	Fill of 306
349	fill	Fill of 324
350	fill	Fill of 324
351	fill	Fill of 324
352	fill	Fill of 307
353	fill	Fill of 307
354	fill	Fill of 307
355	fill	Fill of 309
356	fill	Fill of 309
357	fill	Fill of 309
358	fill	Fill of 309
359	fill	Fill of 308
360	fill	Fill of 308
361	fill	Fill of 308
362	fill	Fill of 366
363	fill	Fill of 366
364	fill	Fill of 366
365	fill	Fill of ? Possibly 308
366	cut	East-west ditch
367	fill	Fill of 312
368	fill	Fill of 312
369	fill	Fill of 312
370	fill	Fill of 311
371	fill	Fill of 311
372	fill	Fill of 310
373	fill	Fill of 313

<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type.</b>	<b>Description</b>
374	fill	Fill of 314
375	fill	Fill of 314
376	fill	Fill of 314
377	fill	Fill of 314
378	fill	Fill of 314
379	fill	Fill of 314
380	fill	Fill of 320
381	fill	Fill of 321
382	fill	Fill of 323
383	fill	Fill of 322
384	fill	Fill of 3000
385	fill	Fill of 3000
386	fill	Fill of 3000
387	fill	Fill of 3000
388	fill	Fill of 316
389	fill	Fill of 316
390	fill	Fill of 316
391	fill	Fill of 316
392	fill	Fill of 318
393	fill	Fill of 318
394	fill	Fill of 319
395	fill	Fill of 319
396	fill	Fill of 317
397	fill	Fill of 317
398	fill	Fill of 317
399	fill	Fill of 317
3000	cut	Recut of 316

#### **Trench 4**

<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type.</b>	<b>Description</b>
400	layer	Topsoil
401	layer	Subsoil
402	layer	Natural
403	cut	East-west ditch. Saxon ?
404	fill	Fill of 403
405	cut	Medieval pit with building rubble
406	fill	Fill of 405
407	cut	East-west ditch
408	fill	Fill of 407
409	fill	Fill of 407
410	cut	East-west ditch
411	cut	East-west ditch
412	fill	Fill of 410
413	cut	Ditch
414	fill	Fill of 411
415	cut	Gully
416	<b>NOT USED</b>	
417	cut	Pit



<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type.</b>	<b>Description</b>
418	fill	Fill of 417
419	cut	Unexcavated ditch, aligned NE-SW
420	fill	Fill of 419
421	cut	Unexcavated gully, aligned NW-SE
422	fill	Fill of 421

### **Trench 05**

<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type.</b>	<b>Description</b>
500	layer	Topsoil
501	layer	Subsoil
502	layer	Natural clay
503	cut	E – W ditch
504	fill	Fill of 503
505	layer	Colluvium
506	layer	Stone rubble
507	cut	?Roman NE – SW ditch
508	fill	Fill of 507
509	cut	?Posthole
510	fill	Fill of 509
511	cut	?Gully
512	fill	Fill of 511

## Appendix 3

### Archive Report on the Pottery from an evaluation at Dunholme (LSD00)

Jane Young and Claire Angus  
Lindsey Archaeological Services

#### 1. Introduction

A total of 93 sherds of pottery (representing an estimated 78 vessels) were examined. The material ranges in date from the Roman to the medieval period. The pottery was examined both visually and microscopically at X20 magnification and then recorded using locally (Lincolnshire) and nationally agreed codenames.

#### 2. Condition

The material is in variable condition with most vessels being of reasonably fresh appearance while others are abraded. Several vessels have obvious signs of use for cooking or the heating of liquids as they have external soot residues. Most of the shell-tempered vessels are heavily leached.

#### 3. The provenance of the material

The date range of the contemporary pottery (or tile when only tile is present in the context) from each context is listed below in Table 1.

**Table 1: Date of pottery and tile groups from the LSD00 evaluation**

context	date	comments
101	12th	
104	11th to 12th	
108	mid to late 12th	dated on tile
112	Medieval	dated on tile
113	12th	
115	11th to 12th	
117	12th to 13th	dated on tile
118	Medieval	dated on tile
134	late 12th to mid 13th	
156	11th to 12th	
162	12th	
172	12th	
175	10th	
176	mid to late 12th	
179	12th	
180	mid to late 12th	dated on tile
190	13th	

201	Roman	
204	5th to 7th	
206	10th to 11th	
333	10th	
347	12th to 13th	
367	10th to 11th	or context 361
372	10th to 11th	
373	10th	
377	5th to 7th	
406	early/mid to mid 13th	
412	Roman	
418	early/mid 9th to mid/late 10th	
421	5th to 7th	
500	early/mid to late 10th	
508	Roman	

#### 4 The range and variety of materials

The Saxon and later pottery has been identified to ware/common name and sub-fabric levels where possible. In total 82 sherds (representing an estimated 67 vessels) of post-Roman pottery were recovered (Table 2).

**Table 2: Post-Roman pottery codenames and total quantities by sherd and vessel count**

codename	full name	sherds	vessels	period
BEVO1T	Beverley Orange-type ware Fabric 1	1	1	emed
CHARN	Charnwood ware	3	3	esax-msax
ECHAF	Early to mid Anglo-Saxon chaff-tempered ware	1	1	esax-msax
EMLOC	Local Early Medieval fabrics	1	1	emed
ESAXLOC	Early Anglo-Saxon Local wares	1	1	esax-msax
FE	Ironstone tempered	1	1	esax-msax
LEMS	Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shelly	4	3	emed
LFS	Lincolnshire Fine-shelled ware	20	20	sn-emed
LIM	Oolitic limestone-tempered fabrics	1	1	esax-msax
LKT	Lincoln kiln-type shelly ware	24	13	lsax
LOCC	Sparsely Glazed ware	2	1	emed
LSLOC	Late Saxon Local Fabrics	1	1	lsax
LSW1/2	12th-13th century Lincoln Glazed ware	1	1	emed
LSW2	13th to 14th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	3	2	med
LSW2/3	13th to 15th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	1	1	med
LSWA	Lincoln Glazed ware Fabric A	1	1	emed-med
LSX	Non-local late Saxon fabrics	1	1	lsax
NSP	Nottingham Splashed ware	3	3	emed
SST	Early to mid Saxon sandstone-tempered	8	8	esax-msax
TORK	Torksey ware	3	2	lsax
TORKT	Torksey-type ware	1	1	lsax

### **Roman Pottery**

Nine sherds of Roman date were recovered from the site.

### **Early Saxon Pottery**

Fifteen vessels in six different fabric types date to the early Saxon period. These vessels are all handmade, a single decorated sherd probably dates to the 6<sup>th</sup> century.

### **Late Saxon**

Thirty sherds, representing eighteen vessels, were recovered dating to between the late ninth and late tenth centuries. Only two sherds from this assemblage were typologically diagnostic. The bowl with a hammerhead rim with square rouletting from context 418 dates to the early to mid ninth century and an interned rim of early/mid ninth to late tenth centuries date comes from context 500.

### **Saxo-Norman and Early Medieval Pottery**

The majority of the material dating to the Saxo-Norman and early medieval periods is Torksey Ware and Lincolnshire Fine-shelled wares. The sherds of Torksey ware are non-diagnostic, dating to between the late ninth and mid/late tenth centuries and eleventh period.

The majority of Lincoln-shelled ware vessels are also non-diagnostic, dating to the late tenth to late twelfth century. Three vessels that were diagnostic were a rim of a large bowl from context 156 (11<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> century); a rim from a jar recovered from context 115 (11<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> century) and a ridge-shouldered vessel from context 176 (mid-late 12<sup>th</sup> century). Sherds of Nottingham Splashed ware, local Early medieval shelly and Sparsley Glazed Ware, all date to within the period between the mid twelfth and early thirteenth centuries. The presence of Nottingham Splashed Wares in a fine fabric indicates that they belong to the mid twelfth century.

### **Medieval**

The latest material recovered consisted of four sherds from within the first half of the thirteenth century. These are all fragments of Lincoln Glazed Wares.

### **Trench 1**

A moderate group of pottery was recovered from Trench 1. The sherds range from Roman to early medieval in date, with the majority of the fragments dating to the eleventh to twelfth century.

### **Trench 2**

The small group of pottery from Trench 2 was dominated by early Saxon material, with a single late Saxon sherd among the assemblage. Most of the fragments were small to medium in size and were slightly worn.

### **Trench 3**

A small, mixed assemblage was recovered from Trench 3, including material from the Roman, early Saxon, late Saxon, Saxo-Norman and early medieval periods.

#### **Trench 4**

A slightly larger group of material was recovered from Trench 4, mainly from context 418, the fill of pit 417. This included Roman, early Saxon and late Saxon material. The pottery from context 418 is likely to be contemporary with deposition.

#### **Trench 5**

A single sherd of Roman pottery and one late Saxon sherd were recovered from Trench 5.

### **5. Conclusions**

The wide range of material recovered from the evaluation at Dunholme indicates occupation from the early Saxon to the medieval period, with a possible hiatus in the middle Saxon period as no pottery of this date was recovered from this investigation and only one vessel from previous work on the site. The amount of pottery suggests that multi-phase occupation is close to the area excavated.

The majority of the material is from local and regional sources. A large quantity of the material is from Lincoln. Charnwood was brought in from Leicestershire, the BEVO wares from Beverley to the north, and the NSP from Nottingham to the south. The ceramic assemblage is too small to make judgements on the function and status of the site.

### **6. Storage and Curation**

No further work is necessary on this assemblage. All of the pottery should be retained for future study.

# pottery archive LSD00

Jane Young, Lindsey Archaeological Services

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	decoration	part	description
101	LFS		?	1	1		base	soot
101	LFS		jar	1	1		BS	
101	LOCC		jug	2	1		BS	
104	LFS		bowl?	1	1		BS	soot
104	LFS		?	1	1		BS	
104	LFS		jar	1	1		BS	soot
104	LFS		?	1	1		BS	
108	ESAXLOC		?	1	1	stamp Ai	BS	medium subround quartz
108	LFS		jar?	1	1		base	soot
108	LFS		?	1	1		base	soot
108	LFS		jar	1	1		BS	soot
108	LFS		jar	1	1		BS	
108	NSP	fine	jug	1	1		BS	
112	R			1	1		BS	
113	LEMS		?	2	1		base	soot
113	LEMS		?	1	1		BS	soot
115	LFS		jar	1	1		rim	round everted
115	LFS		?	1	1		base	soot
115	LFS		jar	1	1		BS	soot
117	R			1	1		BS	
118	LSLOC		?	1	1		BS	shell fabric incl echinoid spine
134	LSW1/2		jar?	1	1		base	
156	LFS		large bowl	1	1		rim	soot ext;leached interior
156	LFS		jar	1	1		BS	soot;large sherd
162	NSP		jug	1	1		BS	
172	LEMS		jar	1	1		BS	soot
172	LFS		?	1	1		base	
172	LFS		?	1	1		BS	tiny frag
175	LKT		jar	1	1		BS	
176	LFS		jar	1	1		BS	ridged shoulder

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	decoration	part	description
179	LFS		jar	1	1		rim	
180	EMLOC		collared jar/pitcher	1	1		rim	small everted rim;unglaze;hard fabric;subround quartz;could be LSW1;well thrown
180	LFS		?	1	1		BS	
180	NSP	fine	jug	1	1		BS	
190	LSW2		jug	1	1		BS	
201	R			2	2		BS	
204	CHARN		?	1	1		BS	tiny frag;? ID
204	CHARN		?	1	1		BS	medium frag; ? ID or poss erratic biotite acid igneous greensand + sst
204	ECHAF		?	1	1		BS	small frag
204	LIM		?	1	1		BS	medium frag;leached;fabric incl chaff + fe
204	R			1	1		BS	
204	SST		?	1	1		BS	tiny frag;mixed fine aggregate lumps
204	SST		?	1	1		BS	medium frag;mixed fabric ? Incl acid igneous fine to coarse aggregate
204	SST		?	1	1		BS	med/large frag;mixed fabric subround quartz very occ aggregate
206	FIRED CLAY		?	1	1		BS	shell fabric with punctated brachiopod
206	MISC		?	1	1		BS	shell tempered;handmade;leac hed flake
206	TORKT		?	1	1		BS	fabric includes chalk
333	FE		?	1	1		BS	
333	LKT		jar	1	1		BS	leached
347	BEVOIT		jug?	1	1		base	
367	TORK		jar	2	1		BS	or context 361
372	CHARN		?	1	1		BS	small thin-walled
372	TORK		jar	1	1		BS	
373	LKT		?	1	1		base	carb dep int
377	R			1	1		BS	

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	decoration	part	description
377	SST		?	1	1		BS	poorly sortd mainly large rounded quartz v occ aggregate
377	SST		?	1	1		BS	coarse angular fabric;thin-walled
406	LSW2		jug	2	1	multi overlap basal thumbing	base	
406	LSW2/3		jug?	1	1		BS	very worn
406	LSWA		jug	1	1		base	worn
412	R			1	1		rim	
418	LKT		jar?	1	1		BS	leached
418	LKT		jar	4	1	diamond roul shoulder	base & BS	soot;leached
418	LKT		bowl	3	1	square roul rim top	rim & BS	soot;leached; hammerhead rim
418	LKT		jar?	1	1		BS	leached
418	LKT		bowl	3	1		rim	inturned;very abraded interior;leached
418	LKT		jar	2	1		rim & BS	leached
418	LKT		?	4	1		BS	flakes;leached
418	LSX		?	1	1		BS	subround quartz & shell (leached) fabric with light firing clay pellets/grog
421	SST		?	1	1		BS	small sherd;medium subangular quartz occ finer aggregate
500	LKT		bowl	1	1		rim	inturned rim;leached
508	R			1	1		base	
u/s	LKT		jar	1	1		BS	leached;soot
u/s	LKT		jar	1	1		base	leached;soot
u/s	SST		?	1	1		BS	abundant fine subangular quartz common aggregated lumps occ fe
u/s trench	R			1	1		BS	
u/s trench	SST			1	1		BS	fine common with very fine aggregated lumps



## Appendix 4

### Ceramic Building Material from Scothern Lane, Dunholme (LSD00)

Claire Angus, Lindsey Archaeological Services

A second phase of excavation of evaluation trenches at Scothern Lane, Dunholme, recovered an assemblage of ceramic building material of medieval date. A small quantity of this material has been discarded after it has been quantified and fully recorded.

#### Introduction

A total of 61 tile fragments and a single fragment of brick were recovered during the evaluation. This material was all from Trenches 1 and 4, which are both located at the eastern end of the site. The table below summarises the material by type.

**Table 1: Ceramic Building Material by Type**

Code Name	Full Name	Frag	Period
BRK	Brick	1	med - post-med
GNIB	Glazed nibbed tile	3	med
GPNR	glazed peg, nib or ridge	16	med
GRID	Glazed ridge tile (unidentified ware)	3	med
NIB	nibbed tile	6	med
NIBDISC	nibbed tile (discarded)	4	med
PEG	Peg tile	1	med
PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	10	med
PNRDISC	Discarded peg, nib or ridge tile	17	med
RID	Unidentified ridge tile	1	med

#### The Assemblage

The material was recovered from seven contexts, five of which are pits. The fragment from context 118 was found with a skeleton of a dog, and context 106 is thought to be the fill of either the butt-end of a ditch or a quarry pit excavated for sand. The table below quantifies the number of fragments from each context by type (Table 2).

**Table 2: Ceramic Building Material by Context**

Context	Code Name	Fragments
<b>TRENCH 1</b>		
108	PNRDISC	3
108	PNR	2
112	PNRDISC	5
117	GRID	1
117	PEG	1
117	PNRDISC	1
117	RID	1
118	PNRDISC	2
180	PNRDISC	4
<b>TRENCH 4</b>		
406	GPNR	16
406	GRID	2
406	NIB	6
406	NIBDISC	4
406	PNR	8
406	PNRDISC	2
406	GNIB	3
418	BRK	1

The majority of the material was flat roof tiles (43), a proportion of these were glazed (16). Thirteen of the tiles were nibbed, three of which were also glazed. In addition, a single fragment of ridge tile and a single peg tile were found. The brick fragment was recovered from a pit in Trench 4.

This tile assemblage appears to fit the Lincoln typology, although it is unclear whether the fabrics are of Lincoln type. The presence of nibbed tiles with type 1/2 nibs suggests an early date for much of this material. The quantity of glazed tiles also provides an early to mid/late thirteenth century date for the assemblage as glazed flat tiles are at present unknown from contexts later than this date. This material possibly indicates the presence of a high status building.

**Condition**

The tile was in good condition. The fragments range from small to medium.

**Conclusion**

Type 1/2 nibbed tiles are uncommon, as are glazed tiles. The presence of this material among the assemblage may therefore indicate the presence of a high status building.

**Storage and Curation**

No further work is required on this assemblage. The majority of the material should be retained for future study. In agreement with the Lincoln City and County Museum, a small quantity of the material has been discarded. The discarded material was weighed.

# tile archive LSD00

Jane Young, Lindsey Archaeological Services

context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	decoration	description
108	PNR			1	0		hard fabric;flat
108	PNR			1	0		? Hole
108	PNRDISC			2	95		flat;mortar
108	PNRDISC			1	11		hard fabric;flat
112	PNRDISC			1	70		flat;mortar
112	PNRDISC			4	230		flat
117	GRID			1	0		burnt glaze
117	PEG			1	0		small hole
117	PNRDISC			1	36		flat
117	RID			1	0		? ID
118	PNRDISC			2	24		
180	PNRDISC			1	10		
180	PNRDISC			3	81		
406	GNIB		1/2	1	0		left corner
406	GNIB		1/2	1	0		
406	GNIB		1/2	1	0		left corner
406	GPNR			2	0		flat; reduced glaze
406	GPNR			2	0		flat; reduced glaze
406	GPNR			1	0		flat; reduced glaze
406	GPNR			2	0		scraps; reduced glaze
406	GPNR			1	0		flat; reduced glaze
406	GPNR			1	0		flat; reduced glaze
406	GPNR			1	0		flat; reduced glaze
406	GPNR			1	0		flat; reduced glaze
406	GPNR			1	0		flat; reduced glaze
406	GPNR			1	0		flat; reduced glaze
406	GPNR			1	0		flat; reduced glaze
406	GPNR			1	0		flat; reduced glaze
406	GPNR			1	0		flat; reduced glaze
406	GPNR			1	0		corner; reduced glaze
406	GPNR			1	0		flat; reduced glaze
406	GRID	Fabric ??		1	0		? Or flat corner; reduced glaze

context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	decoration	description
406	GRID			1	0	thumbbed strip	reduced glaze
406	NIB		3	1	0		cut
406	NIB		2	1	0		right corner
406	NIB		2	1	0		right corner
406	NIB		1/2	1	0		
406	NIB		2	1	0		right cornre; soft fabric
406	NIB		1/2	1	0		
406	NIBDISC		1/2	1	75		thin
406	NIBDISC		moulded	1	67		
406	NIBDISC		moulded	1	53		
406	NIBDISC		moulded	1	44		
406	PNR			1	0		corner; hard fine fabric
406	PNR			1	0		thin; hard fabric
406	PNR			1	0		v. hard fabric
406	PNR			1	0		corner; flat; med; coarse fabric
406	PNR			1	0		coarse fabric; flat; med
406	PNR			2	0		hard sandy fabric; flat; med
406	PNR			1	0		large frag; coarse red fabric
406	PNRDISC			1	60		v. hard fabric
406	PNRDISC			1	44		v. hard fabric
418	BRK			1	0		probably Roman

## Scothern Lane, Dunholme Phase II – LSD00

### Animal Bone Assessment

A small collection of 101 animal bone fragments and two skeletons recovered from four evaluation trenches at Scothern Lane, Dunholme, was submitted for identification and assessment.

The animal bone was identified by reference to modern reference skeletons in the collection of the author and recorded directly into an ACCESS database using the recording procedures and codes routinely used by the Environmental Archaeology Consultancy. The details of these codes and the data recorded in each field are given in the key accompanying the attached Archive Bone Catalogue.

The bone finds are summarised in Table 1. The condition of the bone is generally good, although a few individual bones show a greater degree of surface erosion than the remainder (see archive catalogue). The only taxa identified are horse, cattle, sheep/goat and pig, with one fragment of an ulna indicating the presence of a carnivore that was not identified to species.

**Table 1:** The frequency of identified bone finds from each context

species	104	108	110	113	115	117	118	156	162	180	190	204	347	404	408
Horse												6		1	
Cattle			1*	1	1			2		1	1	43		1	
Cattle size	2	1			1						1	18	1	3	
Sheep/goat				1	1			1				2			
Sheep size					1							1		1	
Pig						1	1\$					6			1
Carnivore	1														

\* calf skeleton – possibly new, or recently born

\$ juvenile pig skeleton, several months old at time of death

The two skeletons from contexts 110 and 118 are both complete, with that from 110 being a young calf that had died before any of the epiphyses had fused and before any wear on the teeth. It may have been from a few hours to days old. The skeleton from 118 is that of a young pig that had survived a few weeks. None of its epiphyses had fused, but the deciduous teeth were worn and the molar 1 had erupted. Although medieval tile was found associated with both skeletons either animal could have been buried at any time during the medieval and post-medieval period.

The bulk of the assemblage derives from context 204 in Trench 2. This has been assigned an early/middle Saxon date on the basis of the pottery. The collection shows no characteristics that mark it out as Saxon although assemblages of this date are rare in Lincolnshire. Cattle bones dominate and two large tibiae of horse are present and unbroken, suggesting derivation from a horse burial or dismemberment of a carcass that was not eaten. The pig bones are largely represented by skull and mandible fragments, and sheep/goat bones are relatively rare. A similarly dated assemblage from the first phase of evaluation work at Dunholme was also

dominated by cattle, although both sheep and pig were relatively more abundant (Rackham 1999).

Both measureable and ageable material is present in both collections of middle Saxon date (SLD99 and LSD00), the condition of the bone is good and fragmentation is not excessive. If further excavation is conducted at this site then it might be expected that it will produce a reasonably large assemblage of middle Saxon animal bone in good condition with good potential for assessing the pastoral economy of the middle Saxon occupation at Scothern Lane.

### **Bibliography**

Rackham, D.J. Scothern Lane, Dunholme – SLD99. Environmental Archaeology Assessment. Report for PCA

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24<sup>th</sup> August 2000

## Key to codes used in the cataloguing of animal bones

SPECIES		BONE		SIDE	FUSION
BOS	cattle	SKL	skull	W - whole	Records the fused/unfused condition of the epiphyses
CSZ	cattle size	TEMP	temporal	L - left side	P - proximal; D - distal; E - acetabulum;
SUS	pig	FRNT	frontal	R - right side	N - unfused; F - fused; C - cranial; A - posterior
OVCA	sheep or goat	PET	petrous	F - fragment	
OVI	sheep	PAR	parietal	<b>TOOTH WEAR</b> - Codes are those used in Grant, A. 1982 <i>The use of tooth wear as a guide to the age of domestic animals</i> , in B.Wilson, C.Grigson and S.Payne (eds) <i>Ageing and sexing animal bones from Archaeological sites</i> , 91-108.	
SSZ	sheep size	OCIP	occipital	Teeth are labelled as follows in the tooth wear column:	
EQU	horse	ZYG	zygomatic	h ldpm4/dupm4	f ldpm2/dupm2
CER	red deer	MAN	mandible	H lpm4/upm4	g ldpm3/dupm3
CAN	dog	MAX	maxilla	I lm1/um1	
MAN	human	ATL	atlas	J lm2/um2	
UNI	unknown	AXI	axis	K lm3/um3	
CHIK	chicken	CEV	cervical vertebra	<b>ZONES</b> - zones record the part of the bone present. The key to each zone on each bone is on page 2	
GOOS	goose, dom	TRV	thoracic vertebra	<b>MEASUREMENTS</b> - Any measurements are those listed in A.Von den Driesch (1976) <i>A Guide to the Measurement of Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites</i> , Peabody Museum Bulletin 1, Peabody Museum, Harvard, USA	
LEP	hare	LMV	lumbar vertebra	<b>PRESERVATION</b>	
UNB	indet bird	SAC	sacrum	1 - enamel only surviving	
MALL	duck, dom.	CDV	caudal vertebra	2 - bone very severely pitted and thinned, tending to break up teeth with surface erosion and loss of cementum and dentine	
GULL	gull sp.	SCP	scapula	3 - surface pitting and erosion of bone, some loss of cementum and dentine on teeth	
FISH	fish	HUM	humerus	4 - surface of bone intact, loss of organic component, material chalky, calcined or burnt	
UNIB	bird indet	RAD	radius	5 - bone in good condition, probably with some organic component	
UNIF	fish indet	MTC	metacarpus		
GSZE	goose size	MC1-4	metacarpus 1-4		
BEAV	beaver	INN	innominate		
CORV	crow or rook	ILM	ilium		
POLE	polecat/ferret	PUB	pubis		
PART	partridge	ISH	ischium		
ORC	rabbit	FEM	femur		
ROD	rodent	TIB	tibia		
JACK	jackdaw	AST	astragalus		
OWL	owl indet.	CAL	calcaneum		
AUR	aurochs	MTT	metatarsus		
DUCK	duck sp.	MT1-4	metatarsus 1-4		
CRA	goat	PH1	1st phalanx		
FER	feral dove	PH2	2nd phalanx		
DAM	fallow deer	PH3	3rd phalanx		
		LM1-LM3	Lower molar 1 - molar 3		
		UM1-UM3	upper molar 1 - molar 3		
		LPM1-LPM4	lower premolar 1-4		
		UPM1-UPM4	upper premolar 1-4		
		DLPM1-4	deciduous lower premolar 1-4		
		DUPM1-4	deciduous upper premolar 1-4		
		MNT	mandibular tooth		
		MXT	maxillary tooth		
		LBF	long bone		
		UNI	unidentified		
		STN	sternum		
		INC	incisor		
		TTH	indet. tooth		
		CMP	carpo-metacarpus		
		SKEL	skeleton		

## ZONES - codes used to define zones on each bone

SKULL -	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. paraoccipital process</li> <li>2. occipal condyle</li> <li>3. intercornual protuberance</li> <li>4. external acoustic meatus</li> <li>5. frontal sinus</li> <li>6. ectorbitale</li> <li>7. entorbitale</li> <li>8. temporal articular facet</li> <li>9. facial tuber</li> <li>0. infraorbital foramen</li> </ol>	METACARPUS -	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. medial facet of proximal articulation, MC3</li> <li>2. lateral facet of proximal articulation, MC4</li> <li>3. medial distal condyle, MC3</li> <li>4. lateral distal condyle, MC4</li> <li>5. anterior distal groove and foramen</li> <li>6. medial or lateral distal condyle</li> </ol>
		FIRST PHALANX	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. proximal epiphysis</li> <li>2. distal articular facet</li> </ol>
MANDIBLE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Symphyseal surface</li> <li>2. diastema</li> <li>3. lateral diastemal foramen</li> <li>4. coronoid process</li> <li>5. condylar process</li> <li>6. angle</li> <li>7. anterior dorsal ascending ramus posterior M3</li> <li>8. mandibular foramen</li> </ol>	INNOMINATE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. tuber coxae</li> <li>2. tuber sacrale + scar</li> <li>3. body of illium with dorso-medial foramen</li> <li>4. iliopubic eminence</li> <li>5. acetabular fossa</li> <li>6. symphyseal branch of pubis</li> <li>7. body of ischium</li> <li>8. ischial tuberosity</li> <li>9. depression for medial tendon of rectus femoris</li> </ol>
VERTEBRA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. spine</li> <li>2. anterior epiphysis</li> <li>3. posterior epiphysis</li> <li>4. centrum</li> <li>5. neural arch</li> </ol>	FEMUR	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. head</li> <li>2. trochanter major</li> <li>3. trochanter minor</li> <li>4. supracondyloid fossa</li> <li>5. distal medial condyle</li> <li>6. lateral distal condyle</li> <li>7. distal trochlea</li> <li>8. trochanter tertius</li> </ol>
SCAPULA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. supraglenoid tubercle</li> <li>2. glenoid cavity</li> <li>3. origin of the distal spine</li> <li>4. tuber of spine</li> <li>5. posterior of neck with foramen</li> <li>6. cranial angle of blade</li> <li>7. caudal angle of blade</li> </ol>	TIBIA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. proximal medial condyle</li> <li>2. proximal lateral condyle</li> <li>3. intercondylar eminence</li> <li>4. proximal posterior nutrient foramen</li> <li>5. medial malleolus</li> <li>6. lateral aspect of distal articulation</li> <li>7. distal pre-epiphyseal portion of the diaphysis</li> </ol>
HUMERUS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. head</li> <li>2. greater tubercle</li> <li>3. lesser tubercle</li> <li>4. intertuberal groove</li> <li>5. deltoid tuberosity</li> <li>6. dorsal angle of olecranon fossa</li> <li>7. capitulum</li> <li>8. trochlea</li> </ol>	CALCANEUM	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. calcaneal tuber</li> <li>2. sustentaculum tali</li> <li>3. processus anterior</li> </ol>
RADIUS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. medial half of proximal epiphysis</li> <li>2. lateral half of proximal epiphysis</li> <li>3. posterior proximal ulna scar and foramen</li> <li>4. medial half of distal epiphysis</li> <li>5. lateral half of distal epiphysis</li> <li>6. distal shaft immediately above distal epiphysis</li> </ol>	METATARSUS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. medial facet of proximal articulation, MT3.</li> <li>2. lateral facet of proximal articulation, MT4</li> <li>3. medial distal condyle, MT3</li> <li>4. lateral distal condyle, MT4</li> <li>5. anterior distal groove and foramen</li> <li>6. medial or lateral distal condyle</li> </ol>
ULNA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. olecranon tuberosity</li> <li>2. trochlear notch- semilunaris</li> <li>3. lateral coronoid process</li> <li>4. distal epiphysis</li> </ol>		



## Archive catalogue of Animal Bone from Scothern Lane, Dunholme - LSD00

site	cont.	species	bone	no.	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	toothwear	measurement	path.	comment	preservation
LSD00	104	CARN	ULN	1	F	DF							DISTAL END-POSS BADGER?	4
LSD00	104	CSZ	LBF	1	F				DG				SHAFT FRAGMENT-CHEWED	4
LSD00	104	CSZ	UNI	1	F								INDET	3
LSD00	108	CSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT-HORSE?	4
LSD00	110	BOS	SKEL	1	W					fgh612J0			CALF-NO TOOTH WEAR-ALL EPIS UNFUSED INCL VERT CENTRUM-MOST BONES PRESENT	4
LSD00	113	BOS	MAN	1	L			C		FGH01-J14			ANT HALF HORI RAMUS-DIASTEMAL AREA CHARRED	4
LSD00	113	OVCA	TRV	1	F		1						SPINE	4
LSD00	115	BOS	SKL	1	R		8						TEMPORAL FACET	4
LSD00	115	CSZ	LBF	1	F			C					CALCINED SHAFT FRAG- 2 PIECES	4
LSD00	115	OVCA	LM3	1	L					K12				4
LSD00	115	SSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAG	4
LSD00	117	SUS	TRV	1	F		15						SPINE AND MOST OF ARCH	4
LSD00	118	SUS	SKEL	1	W					fgh1611J3			MOST OF SKELY PRESENT-ALL EPIPHYSES UNFUSED-INCL SOME VERTEBRAL CENTRA	4
LSD00	156	BOS	LM2	1	L					J12			ROOTS BROKEN	4
LSD00	156	BOS	SCP	1	L								DISTAL BLADE FRAGMENT WITH PART SPINE	4
LSD00	162	OVCA	MAN	1	R					I12J11			LOOSE TEETH	4
LSD00	180	BOS	MAN	1	L		23		DG				DIASTEMAL FRAGMENT	4
LSD00	190	BOS	HUM	1	L		0						PROXIMAL SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
LSD00	190	CSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	3
LSD00	204	BOS	CAR	1	W								COMPLETE	4
LSD00	204	BOS	FEM	1	L		4						DISTAL HALF SHAFT-SMALL-CALF	4
LSD00	204	BOS	FEM	1	L		4		DG				SHAFT-PROXIMAL END CHEWED	4
LSD00	204	BOS	HC	1	R		1						BASLA HALF CORE- 4 PIECES-CURVING FORWARD AND UPWARD	4
LSD00	204	BOS	HUM	1	L		5						DELTOID ON PROX SHAFT	4
LSD00	204	BOS	HUM	1	R		9						DISTAL SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
LSD00	204	BOS	HUM	1	L	DF	69	CH	DG				DISTAL SHAFT-DISTAL SHAFT CHOPPED-CONDYLE CHEWED	4
LSD00	204	BOS	HUM	1	L	DF	689	CH					DISTAL END-CHOPPED THRU CONDYLE	4
LSD00	204	BOS	INN	1	R	EN	7		DG				ANTERIOR 2 THIRDS ISCHIUM	4
LSD00	204	BOS	INN	1	L	EF	459						ACETABULUM- 2 PIECES	4
LSD00	204	BOS	LI	1	R								MED WEAR	4
LSD00	204	BOS	MAN	1	R		1237			FGH11116J15 K12	7-123.5 15A-57 15B- 45 15C-34		COMPLETE HORI RAMUS-LOTS OF BUILD UP ON TOOTH ENAMEL	4
LSD00	204	BOS	MAN	1	R								POST VENTRAL FRAGMENT	4
LSD00	204	BOS	MAN	1	R		2						DORSAL FRAGMENT OF DIASTEMA	4
LSD00	204	BOS	MAN	1	L		23		DG	fgh14			ANT HORI RAMUS-M1 AND POST LOST-CHEWED	4
LSD00	204	BOS	MAN	1	L					fgh5			M1 LOST-NO WEAR ON DLP4- CALF	4

site	cont.	species	bone	no.	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	toothwear	measurement	path.	comment	preservation
LSD00	204	BOS	MTC	1	R	PF	12345				GL-178 Bp-50.1 Dp-32 SD-27 Bd-51.7		COMPLETE	4
LSD00	204	BOS	MTC	1	L		12		DG				PROXIMAL HALF-PROX END CHEWED	4
LSD00	204	BOS	MTT	1	L	DF	12345				GL-207 Bp-44.8 Dp- 40.2 SD-22 Bd-48.6 Dd-30		COMPLETE- 2 PIECES	4
LSD00	204	BOS	PH1	1	R	PF	12						COMPLETE	4
LSD00	204	BOS	RAD	1	R	DN	456	CH					DISTAL HALF-MIDSHAFT CHOPPED-EPI LOOSE- POROUS-IMMATURE	4
LSD00	204	BOS	RAD	1	L	DN	456						DISTAL END-LARGER THAN ABOVE-EPI LOOSE- POROUS-IMMATURE	4
LSD00	204	BOS	RAD	1	R								DISTAL SHAFT FRAGMENT WITH ULNAL SHAFT FUSED ON	4
LSD00	204	BOS	RAD	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT WITH PART ULNAL SHAFT- 2 PIECES	4
LSD00	204	BOS	RAD	1	R	PF	123						PROX END-IMMATURE	4
LSD00	204	BOS	SCP	1	L								FRAGMENT OF CUADAL MARGIN OF BLADE	4
LSD00	204	BOS	SCP	1	F		1						DISTAL SPINE-IMMATURE	4
LSD00	204	BOS	SCP	1	L		5						CAUDAL MARGIN OF BLADE	4
LSD00	204	BOS	SKL	1	F		3						PARIETAL FRAGMENT	4
LSD00	204	BOS	SKL	1	R		48						TEMPORAL AND AUDITORY FRAGMENT	4
LSD00	204	BOS	SKL	1	L		48						TEMPORAL AND AUDITORY FRAGMENT WITH PETROUS	4
LSD00	204	BOS	SKL	1	R		567						SUPRAORBITAL FRAGMENT OF FRONTAL	4
LSD00	204	BOS	SKL	1	F								MAXIALLA	4
LSD00	204	BOS	SKL	1	F								PART OCIPITAL CONDYLE	4
LSD00	204	BOS	SKL	1	F								TEMPORAL FRAGMENT	4
LSD00	204	BOS	SKL	1	R		6790			GHI15J15			RIGHT SIDE SKULL- 36 PIECES	4
LSD00	204	BOS	TIB	1	L	PN	1234						PROX HALF- 4 PIECES-CALF	4
LSD00	204	BOS	TIB	1	L	DF	567				Bd-56.9 Dd-40.9		DISTAL END	4
LSD00	204	BOS	UM1/2	1	R					I/J15				4
LSD00	204	BOS	UM2	1	R					J12			JUST A 12	4
LSD00	204	BOS	UM3	1	R					K14			WELL WORN	4
LSD00	204	BOS	UPM3	1	R					G				4
LSD00	204	BOS	UPM3	1	R					G				4
LSD00	204	CSZ	CEV	1	F								LATERAL PART NEURAL ARCH	4
LSD00	204	CSZ	HUM	1	L			CH					DISTAL SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
LSD00	204	CSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
LSD00	204	CSZ	LBF	1	F								SHOULD BE DOABLE-CANT RECOGNISE-HORSE?	4
LSD00	204	CSZ	LMV	1	F	AJ	34						CENTRUM-SAME ANIMAL AS ABOVE	4
LSD00	204	CSZ	LMV	1	F	CFAN	234						CENTRUM- 2 PIECES	4
LSD00	204	CSZ	LMV	1	F								TRANSVERSE PROCESS	4
LSD00	204	CSZ	LMV	1	R		5						RIGHT SIDE NEURAL ARCH	4
LSD00	204	CSZ	RIB	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4

site	cont.	species	bone	no.	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	toothwear	measurement	path.	comment	preservation
LSD00	204	CSZ	SCP	1	F								BLADE FRAGMENT	4
LSD00	204	CSZ	SKL	2	F								INDET	4
LSD00	204	CSZ	TRV	1	F								SPINE FRAGMENT	4
LSD00	204	CSZ	UNI	1	F			C					CHARRED FRAGMENT	4
LSD00	204	CSZ	UNI	1	F								INDET-IMMATURE	4
LSD00	204	CSZ	UNI	2	F								INDET	4
LSD00	204	CSZ	UNI	1	F								INDET	4
LSD00	204	EQU	AST	1	R		1						COMPLETE	4
LSD00	204	EQU	PH1	1	F	PF	1						PART PROXIMAL END	4
LSD00	204	EQU	SCP	1	L		3						DISTAL BLADE	4
LSD00	204	EQU	SCP	1	L	DF	1						TUBEROSITY	4
LSD00	204	EQU	TIB	1	L	PF	123456 7				GL-359 Bp-101 Dp-93.5 SD-42 Bd-79.7 Dd-48.8		COMPLETE	4
LSD00	204	EQU	TIB	1	R	PF	123456 7				GL-348 Dp-88 SD-40.3 Bd-71 Dd-46.2		COMPLETE	4
LSD00	204	OVCA	MAN	1	L		5678			gh12I9J1K0			LAMB-POSTERIOR HALF	4
LSD00	204	OVCA	RAD	1	L	PF	13		DG				SHAFT WITH BOTH ENDS CHEWED	4
LSD00	204	SSZ	RIB	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
LSD00	204	SUS	CAL	1	L	PN	23						PROX EPI LOST	4
LSD00	204	SUS	MAN	1	L		1237			fgh10I5J1			RAMUS WITH TOOTH ROW AND INCISORS- 6 PIECES	4
LSD00	204	SUS	MAN	1	R		7			H6I14J6K2/3			M3 LOST	4
LSD00	204	SUS	MAN	1	L		7			J10K7			M3 WORN BUT DENTINE NOT SHOWING	4
LSD00	204	SUS	MAN	1	L		1237			fgh12I8J1K0			COMPLETE HORI RAMUS	4
LSD00	204	SUS	SKL	1	R		56						FRONTAL-SUTURES OPEN	4
LSD00	347	CSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
LSD00	404	BOS	MTT	1	F				DG				ANT SHAFT FRAGMENT-PROX CHEWED	4
LSD00	404	CSZ	LBF	2	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
LSD00	404	CSZ	LBF	1	F			C					SHAFT FRAGMENT-CHARRED	4
LSD00	404	EQU	TIB	1	L	PF	123		DG		Bp-98.5		PROXIMAL END- 2 PIECES-CHEWED	4
LSD00	404	SSZ	UNI	1	F								INDET	4
LSD00	408	SUS	FEM	1	L		4						MIDSHAFT- 3 PIECES	4

# PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY (LINCOLN)

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2JP

TEL & FAX 01777 228155

Dr B Lott  
Built Environment Section  
Lincolnshire County Council (Highways & Planning Directorate)  
3rd Floor  
City Hall  
Lincoln  
LN1 1DN

8th August, 2000

ALLOC.	CIRC.	INITIALS	DATE
DIRECTOR			
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TRANSPORT			
PLANNING & C			
TECH SERVS.			
WEST DIV.			
SOUTH DIV.			
HIGHWAYS & PLANNING			
FILE			

30 AUG 2000

ISSUED



Dear Beryl,

LAND OFF SCOTHERN LANE, DUNHOLME (PHASE II)

*? appl #*

Please find attached one copy of the report on the above.

I have just spent much of the bank holiday re-writing Mark's original draft, so I hope that you can understand it and that it all makes sense (I think that the original would probably have been sent back to me!).

There are clearly several levels of archaeological interest. In my opinion, it is the Saxon remains that are probably the most significant, and these are well preserved at Dunholme. The interpretation of the 'pit' in Trench 02 as a Grubenhauser/SFB is my own, not Mark's. You may disagree with me, but it does have many of the characteristics of a grub (in this respect, one now wonders about the status of the early Saxon 'dump' in the original evaluation phase). There are lots of gullies and occasional post holes at the site which may translate to structural features, if a large enough area is sampled at any future date.

I would still have liked to have seen some additional information in the report (eg Fig 2 should have included the extent of the present development), although I have no time of my own left to see to this, but would hope that you are pleased with what we have done (unfortunately, I do not have three Jim Rylatt's).

One area of the report that I have altered concerns the significance of the RB material. Mark still feels that some of this could be in situ (ie in a primary

Lincolnshire County Council  
Archaeology Section

30 AUG 00

context). God knows, he could be right, I could be wrong, but from the evidence I am struggling to find it, and I hope that my concluding remarks on the Romano-British material agree with your own thoughts - yes, there is evidence of RB activity in the area and, yes, some of this may be on the current site. However, on present evidence I would suggest that most, if not all, of the material is residual and is only indicative of activity in the area (open up a big enough bit and I am sure that the odd RB field boundary will be identified).

If you need to discuss any of this with me, please do not hesitate to get in touch.

Best regards,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'CPH' with a flourish underneath.

CPH Palmer-Brown.