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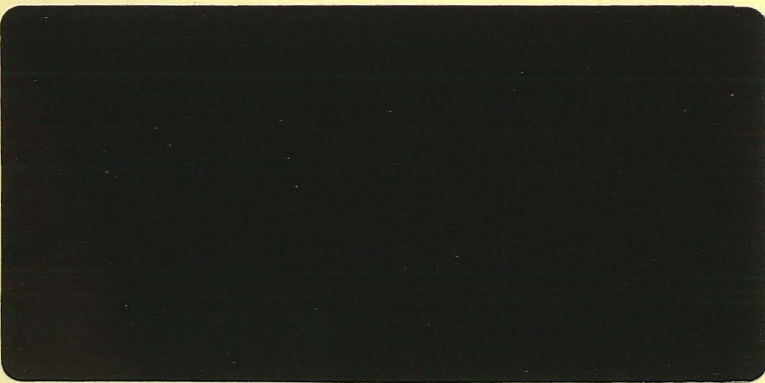
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Conservation  
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26 JAN 2006  
  
Highways & Planning  
Directorate

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION ? EVAL  
ON LAND TO THE REAR OF  
THE BLACK BULL,  
STATION ROAD,  
DONINGTON,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(DBB05)



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES



acknowledgment sent 25/1/06

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Quality Control  
Land to the rear of The Black Bull,  
Donington, Lincolnshire  
(DBB 05)

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Illustration	ON LAND TO THE REAR OF
Photographic Record	THE BLACK BULL,
Post-excavation Analysis	STATION ROAD,
	DONINGTON,
	LINCOLNSHIRE
	(DBB05)
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Work Undertaken For  
Status Design Ltd

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 85/05

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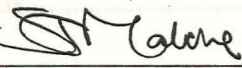
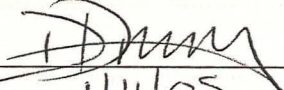
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**Quality Control**  
**Land to the rear of The Black Bull,**  
**Donington, Lincolnshire**  
**(DBB 05)**

Project Coordinator	Steve Malone
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Illustration	Tobin Rayner
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## 2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Status Design Ltd to

## 1. SUMMARY

An archaeological excavation was undertaken on land to the rear of The Black Bull, Station Road, Donington, Lincolnshire because the site is archaeologically sensitive, lying close to the centre of the medieval village. Investigations immediately to the northwest identified stratified medieval deposits.

Donington is located at the eastern end of the Roman (AD 50-410) thoroughfare, Salter's Way. Settlement of this period is also known from the area, but is comparatively sparse considering its position at the end of the Roman road. Although the place-name Donington indicates a settlement of Saxon (AD 410-1066) origin, no sites of the period are known from the vicinity of Donington.

By the medieval period (AD 1066-1500) Donington was a settled village with a church, two fairs and a market.

The excavation revealed that the earliest utilisation of the site occurred in the 9<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> century although this was peripheral to the main occupation of Donington at the time. The evidence suggests that this initial use of the site was little more than re-deposition of artefacts due to the wet nature of the site.

Occupation of the site appears to have commenced in earnest during the 12<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> century after further periods of flooding. The interpretation of the features dated to this period was problematical although it is suggested that they may possibly relate to former structures and associated pits. This activity reflects the expansion of Donington during this period which may have been created by the nearby salt trade. A moderate trade network with Bourne and Stamford in southern Lincolnshire, Grimston in Norfolk and Nottingham is surmised from the artefactual evidence dating to this period.

There appears to be a hiatus during the 14<sup>th</sup>- 16<sup>th</sup> century with only two deposits being assigned to this period.

Limited utilisation of the site was seen during the post-medieval period with only three pits and several dumped, rubble, levelling, buried soil and demolition deposits containing post-medieval artefacts including pottery, glass, ceramic building material and locally made clay pipes being recorded. Two near-complete unused bricks, distorted through overfiring, however, were recovered from one of the deposits and possibly suggest that brick making was being undertaken in the vicinity of the site.

Modern features and deposits were the most extensively recorded on the site and indicate the period of most activity with a house and associated pits being recorded.

Finds of pottery, clay pipe, brick, tile and bone were recovered from the site and dated to medieval, post-medieval and modern periods

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of an Excavation

An archaeological excavation is defined as, 'a programme of controlled, intrusive fieldwork with defined research objectives which examines, records and interprets archaeological deposits, features and structures and, as appropriate, retrieves artefacts, ecofacts and other remains within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. The records made and objects gathered during the fieldwork are studied and the results of that study published in detail appropriate to the project design' (IFA 1999).

### 2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Status Design Ltd to



Footprint wasn't excavated fully

- foundations underwent a watching brief

- Test pits were evaluated from within the footprint

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undertake an archaeological excavation on land on land to the rear of The Black Bull, Station Road, Donington, Lincolnshire. Planning permission (H04/1559/04) has been granted for residential development, comprising a single block of three terraced houses, on the site. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of a scheme of archaeological works, entailing the excavation of the footprint of the proposed dwelling block. The investigation was carried out between the 28<sup>th</sup> April and 4<sup>th</sup> May 2005, in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Senior Historic Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Donington is situated 13km north of Spalding and 13km southwest of Boston, in the civil parish of Donington, South Holland District, Lincolnshire (Figure 1).

The site is located in the village to the rear of The Black Bull public house, on the south side of the Market Place (Figure 2) and is centred on National Grid Reference TF 2083 3562. Lying at a height of *c.* 5m OD, the site is surrounded by fairly level ground.

The village is located on soils of the Romney Series, coarse silty gleyic brown calcareous alluvial soils (Robson 1990, 26). Northwest, south and east of the village are clayey calcareous alluvial gley soils of the Stockwith and Wisbech Series (*ibid.* 28, 36). Beneath these soils is a drift geology of marine silts and clays (BGS 1995). These in turn overlie a solid geology of the Jurassic Oxford Clay (*ibid.*).

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting (Figure 3)

Donington is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Romano-British period and later. The

village lies at the eastern known end of the Romano-British thoroughfare, the Salter's Way. This road once connected Donington to the Roman settlement at Saltersford (near Grantham) and beyond to Six Hills in Leicestershire (Margary 1973, 223). It follows the current A52 until Horbling Fen, whereupon it takes a more southerly route, until all traces of it vanish southeast of Donington. From Saltersford to Donington, the road is more sinuous than can be expected of a Roman road and some believe it follows the course of a prehistoric trackway (*ibid.*). Considering that the apparent terminus of the Salter's Way is located at Donington, there is a surprising dearth of known Romano-British sites in the vicinity. Romano-British finds within the village are sparse, but a Roman coin has been found near to the parish church and Romano-British pottery has been found to the south-east of the village.

Donington is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086. Referred to as *Donninctune* or *Duninctune*, the name is derived from the Old English meaning the 'homestead (*tûn*) of Dunn(a)'s people' (Cameron 1998, 38). At the time of the Domesday Survey the land was owned by the Abbot of Peterborough and Count Alan and contained *c.* 22 salt pans and 54 acres of meadow (Foster and Longley 1976). Domesday also records that the abbot of Peterborough held a manor in Gosberton (Hallam 1965, 199). The entry for this manor is under the record for Donington as that town lay partly in the Danelaw Hundred of Surfleet and Gosberton and partly in the hundred of Quadring in Donington.

The site lies in the historic core of the village, on the south side of the market place which had its origins in the mid 13<sup>th</sup> century and 250m south of the parish church. The parish church of St. Mary and the Holy Rood dates from the 13<sup>th</sup> century and later-Medieval pottery and a coin, together with post-medieval thimbles and

lead seals have previously been found immediately west of the church. Investigations on an immediately adjacent site identified medieval deposits relating to occupation from the 10<sup>th</sup>/12<sup>th</sup> to the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries (Rayner *forth coming*). These were better preserved towards the frontage, areas to the rear largely containing post-medieval ditches and pits. The town was likely to have had a prosperous start, relying on the nearby salt trade, until Bicker Haven, an inlet of The Wash, silted up. Since the medieval period the town has gradually increased in size, with 18<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century development occurring.

Donington is dominated by the former charity school founded by Thomas Cowley in the 18<sup>th</sup> century (White 1856, 801). The estate that funded the school represents the former Earl of Richmond's estates in the parish. Other post-medieval buildings are located throughout Donington, including the Black Bull public house of the mid 17<sup>th</sup> century, which is situated just north of the investigation area.

### 3. AIMS

The requirements of the excavation, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), were to effectively preserve the archaeological resource within the development area by means of excavation and full recording, interpretation and reporting of archaeological features. The objectives of the work were to: identify and investigate all archaeological remains present within the building footprint; retrieve structural/stratigraphic, artefactual and environmental data; determine the date and function of individual features and of the site as a whole and determine the economic base of the site and changes therein through time.

### 4. METHODS

The investigation consisted of the excavation of the footprint of the proposed new building, an area *c.* 10m x 15m. Topsoil and overburden was removed by mechanical excavator under archaeological supervision. The sides of the trench were cleaned and rendered vertical and the stripped area was scanned for visible archaeological remains. Selected deposits were then excavated by hand to determine their nature and to retrieve artefactual material. Each deposit encountered was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their interpretations appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and a section drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Following excavation, finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). Records were also examined and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

### 5. RESULTS

#### 5.1 Description of the results

Archaeological contexts are listed below and described. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

A total of seven phases was identified:

- Phase 1: Natural deposits
- Phase 2: Undated deposits
- Phase 3: 9<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> century deposits
- Phase 4: 12<sup>th</sup> - 14<sup>th</sup> century deposits
- Phase 5: 14<sup>th</sup> - 16<sup>th</sup> century deposits
- Phase 6: Post-medieval deposits

Phase 7: Modern deposits

## 5.2 Phase 1: Natural deposits

The earliest deposits recorded within the area of investigation were mottled light grey and yellowish brown sandy silt (007) (Figure 5, Sections 1, 2, 4 and 6): Plates 2 and 5), light yellowish brown fine silty sand (056), light greyish brown silty clay (057) (Figure 5, Sections 8 and 12: Plate 6), mid brown clayey silt (078) (Figure 7, Section 14), mid grey clayey silt (021) (Figures 4 and 5, Section 7, 9, 10 and 11: Plates 7 and 8) and mid yellowish brown silt (090) (Figure 6, Sections 17 and 18: Plate 9), that represent the natural. A sherd of 19<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> century glass was retrieved from (007) and is believed to be intrusive.

Cutting (007) within the centre of the site was an east – west linear with steep sides and concave base that measured 1.2m wide and 0.5m deep (061/064). Filling this possible paleo-channel was a mid yellowish brown silty fine sand (008) (Figures 4 and 5, Sections 2 and 6: Plates 2 and 5).

## 5.3 Phase 2: Undated deposits

Situated in the northeast corner of the site overlying natural (057) was a 0.65m+ thick mottled mid brown/green silt (058) that has been interpreted as possible cess or contamination of a natural deposit from the adjacent modern drain (Figures 4 and 5, Section 12).

## 5.4 Phase 3: 9<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> century deposits

At the base of the footings, in the north east corner, was a mixed deposit of mid grey and dark blackish grey ashy silt (009). Stamford ware pottery dating to the 9<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> century was retrieved from this deposit.

A second east – west aligned probable paleo-channel (065), similar to (061/064) situated to the north, was recorded cutting (007 and 057) within the centre of the site. Measuring 2.4m wide x at least 0.3m deep

this linear had near vertical sides and contained a mid greyish brown sandy ash silt (016) from which 11<sup>th</sup> century Stamford ware pottery was retrieved (Figures 4 and 5, Sections 2 and 6: Plates 2 and 5).

## 5.5 Phase 4: 12<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> century deposits

Medieval deposits were recorded in the eastern half of the site, with a higher concentration noted to the north of this area. A 0.32m thick mid brown sandy silt (013) containing medieval pottery was located along the southern footing and interpreted as either former topsoil or flood deposit (Figure 5, Section 4). At the centre of the northern footing was a steep sided pit (054) that measured at least 1.15m wide x 0.41m deep and was filled with a mid greyish brown clayey silt (053) (Figure 5, Section 7 and 8: Plate 6).

Sealing (009) at the base of the footings, in the north east corner, was a 0.46m thick mid grey silty clay (010) flood deposit, containing 12<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> century pottery. Cutting (010) was a rounded, steep sided feature (063) that measure at least 1.04m in diameter x 0.34m deep. This probable pit contained two fills: a mid bluish grey silty clay (011) and a mottled mid grey/brown silty clay (012).

Along the eastern footing trench also cutting (010) was a steep sided feature that was seen in section only (094). Measuring at least 0.5m wide this possible pit was filled with a mid brown silt (040). Truncating (094) was a north-south aligned pit or ditch terminus (062) that contained a mid yellowish brown silt (041), a mid grey clayey silt (042) and a dark brown gritty organic silt (043). (094) was also partially sealed by a 0.2m thick mixed dark brown / brownish yellow silt dumped deposit (039) (Figure 5, Section 3: Plate 3).

Cutting the undated deposit (021), in the northwest corner of the footing, was a steep sided concave feature (066) that measured

at least 0.3m deep. Interpreted as a pit or ditch (066) contained a primary mid olive brown clay (030), from which late 13<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> century Nottingham glazed ware pottery was retrieved, and a secondary mid brown clay fill (029).

### 5.6 Phase 5: 14<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> century deposits

Sealing (063) at the base of the footings, in the north east corner, was a 0.46m thick mid brownish grey silty clay (014) possible flood deposit containing a sherd of 14<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> century Bourne D pottery and two earlier dated pieces (Figure 5, Section 5: Plate 4).

Cutting the natural (090) within Test Pit 1 was a rectangular near-vertical sided post hole (087) that contained a 0.36m thick mid greyish brown silt (086) from which mid 15<sup>th</sup> – mid 16<sup>th</sup> century Toynton ware pottery was obtained (Figure 6: Plate 9).

### 5.7 Phase 6: Post-medieval deposits

Sealing the 9<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> century deposit (016) in the centre of the site was a similar dark greyish brown sandy ash silt (015), interpreted as levelling this deposit contained post-medieval pottery. Cutting (015) and paleo-channel fill (008) was a 0.43m wide concave feature (091). Interpreted as a pit (091) contained a 0.06m thick dark grey silt lens (032) and a mixed deposit of mid brown/brownish grey sandy silt (033) that in turn was sealed by a levelling deposit of soft light yellow sand (047) (Figure 5, Section 6: Plate 5). Overlying the undated deposit (021) in the northwest corner of the footing was a 0.3m thick mid olive brown clay (026) buried soil containing post-medieval pottery. This was sealed by a dark brownish grey slightly clayey silt (025/052) which in turn was covered by a mid grey slightly sandy silt (024/051) dumped deposit. Overlying both (024/051) and (029) was a mixed light / mid grey silt / black ashy silt rubble deposit (023/050) (Figures 4 and 5, Sections 7 and 9

- 11: Plates 7 and 8). Recorded in the base of Test Pit 1, in the centre of the footings, cutting the natural was a rectangular feature (089) with near vertical sides. Measuring 0.24m long x 0.18m wide this pit contained a mid greyish brown silt (088) from which post-medieval pottery was obtained (Figure 6: Plate 9). To the west of Test Pit 1, Test Pit 2 contained a probable pit (076) that had a sharp to gradual side and was at least 1.5m in diameter x 0.54m deep and was filled with a mid greyish brown clayey silt (077) containing a quantity of medieval and post-medieval pottery and a fragment of a handmade brick (Figure 7: Plates 10 and 11).

Several dumped, levelling and demolition deposits (018 – 020 and 055) were recorded overlying pit (054) and deposit (058) within the northern footing trench (Figure 5, Sections 7, 8, 10 and 12: Plates 6 and 8).

### 5.8 Phase 7: Modern deposits

Recorded in the southeast corner of the footings, cutting the natural, was a gradually sided pit or ditch (060) that contained a 0.12m thick mid greyish brown silty clay (006). (060) was truncated by a near vertical sided, concave based feature (059) that measured at least 2.2m diameter x 0.46m deep (059). Filling pit (059) were two fills; a dark grey ash (005) and a mid yellowish brown silty clay (004) (Figure 5, Section 1). Several dumped, levelling and demolition deposits (003, 017, 022 / 048, 027, 028 and 049) were recorded overlying (059) and the post-medieval features and layers within the footing trench (Figure 5, Sections 1, 3, 4, 7 - 12: Plates 2 and 8). Recorded in the northeast corner of the footing, sealing the medieval deposit (014) was a 0.3m thick mottled dark brown / yellow silt subsoil (044) that in turn was cut by a north-south aligned brick wall (045) (Figure 5, Section 5: Plate 4). Overlying all these features and deposits was a 0.19m thick light to mid yellow with red brick and mortar

fragments rubble deposit (002) (Figure 5, Sections 1 - 12: Plates 2 and 8).

A similar sequence of dumped and demolition deposits (072 - 075) were recorded within Test Pit 2 (Figure 7: Plates 10 and 11). Whilst in Test Pit 1 a mid reddish brown clayey silt (083) was recorded sealing the medieval and post-medieval features (Figure 6: Plate 9).

Located to the north of pit (059), cutting the fill of pit (063), was a concave sided feature (093), seen in section only. Measuring 0.27m in diameter this pit contained a 0.22m thick light yellow silty sand (038) (Figure 5, Section 3: Plate 3).

Extending across the site, recorded within Sections 3 and 6, cutting deposit (002) and the fill of pit (093), was an east-west aligned brick and limestone block wall (031) (Figure 5: Plates 3 and 5). Two north-south orientated walls; (071) within Test Pit 2 and (079) comprising of cut (085), fill (084), robber trench (082), fill (081) and foundation cut (080) within Test Pit 1 maybe associated with (031) and formed a recent modern building (Figures 6 and 7: Plates 9 - 11). Further dumped and levelling deposits (034 - 036, 046 and 068 - 070) were recorded overlying these walls. Located within Sections 3 and 5, cutting deposit (036) was a 0.38m+ wide concave sided pit (092) that contained a dark brownish yellow silt (037) (Figures 5 - 7, Sections 3 and 5: Plates 3, 4 and 9 - 11). Sealing all the underlying features and deposits was a modern surface (067) and topsoil (001) (Figures 5 and 6, Sections 1, 3 and 5: Plates 3, 4 and 9).

## 6. DISCUSSION

### 6.1 Phase 1: Natural deposits

The earliest deposits recorded within the area of investigation are likely to be either soils of the Romney Series, coarse silty gleyic brown calcareous alluvial soils or

clayey calcareous alluvial gley soils of the Stockwith and Wisbech Series both are very similar and reflect the nature of the landscape prior to human intervention. Furthermore, the possible paleo-channel crossing the site indicates a wet environment.

### 6.2 Phase 2: Undated deposits

The undated deposit (058) recorded in the northeast corner of the site has been interpreted as possible cess or contamination of a natural deposit from the adjacent modern drain. The second explanation is the likeliest if taking in to consideration the adjacent natural deposit (056), however, if the initial suggestion is correct then it would indicate a slightly greater utilisation of the site during or prior to the post-medieval period.

### 6.3 Phase 3: 9<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> century deposits

9<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> century deposits are the earliest dateable on the site and appear to suggest the first utilisation of the site although probably peripheral to the main occupation of Donington that is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086. The ashy deposit (009) may indicate a fire, however, the lack of evidence for in-situ burning probably suggests that (009) was rakings from the blaze. The evidence suggests that this initial use of the site was little more than re-deposition of artefacts when the site was drying out and can be surmised with the silting-up of the paleo-channel. The recovery of purely Stamford ware pottery dating to this period may be significant especially as it is known that the land was owned, in part, by the Abbot of Peterborough, Peterborough being a relatively short distance from Stamford.

### 6.4 Phase 4: 12<sup>th</sup> - 14<sup>th</sup> century deposits

Occupation of the site appears to have commenced during the 12<sup>th</sup> - 14<sup>th</sup> century after periods of flooding. Features dated to

this period were recorded in the eastern half of the site, with a higher concentration noted to the north of this area. Primarily these features comprised of pits and pits or ditches and although it is difficult to interpret, due to the nature of the limited excavation, these may possibly relate to former structures and associated pits. This activity on the site is reflected throughout Donington with the origins of the market place and the construction of St. Mary and the Holy Rood parish church taking place during this period. Furthermore, the investigations on an immediately adjacent site also identified medieval deposits relating to occupation from the 10<sup>th</sup>/12<sup>th</sup> to the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries (Rayner *forth coming*).

Although most of the 12<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> century pottery was re-deposited within later features, indicating an amount of truncation of the medieval features, they do provide evidence of a moderate trade network with Bourne and Stamford in southern Lincolnshire, Grimston in Norfolk and Nottingham.

### 6.5 Phase 5: 14<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> century deposits

There appears to be a hiatus during the 14<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> century with only two deposits being assigned to this period. This corresponds to the to the results of an investigation immediately to the south (Rayner, *forth coming*). These finds may suggest that either that Donington as a whole experienced a period of decline or that this area of the village became derelict. If the interpretation of deposit (014), an episode of flooding, is correct this may explain this decline with the area becoming to inhospitable for occupation. Although limited activity was undertaken on site during this period the pottery recovered from the two deposits were produced in Bourne and Toynton and indicates a limited trade network.

### 6.6 Phase 6: Post-medieval deposits

Several dumped, rubble, levelling, buried soil and demolition deposits containing post-medieval artefacts including pottery, glass, ceramic building material and locally made clay pipes were recorded sealing the medieval layers and features. Only three pits were positively dated to this period which probably suggests that the site was not extensively utilised at this time and it is likely that the dumped, rubble, levelling, buried soil and demolition deposits were brought on to the site from elsewhere. The deposits may have derived from within the village as it is known that building work was being undertaken locally during this time including the dominant former charity school and other post-medieval buildings including the Black Bull public house. Two near-complete unused bricks, distorted through overfiring, were recovered from one of these deposits and possibly suggest that brick making was being undertaken in the vicinity of the site.

The post-medieval artefacts are mostly locally produced with a similar trade network to that of the medieval period. However, the tablewares were mostly manufactured in Staffordshire whilst some of the tin glazed earthenwares may possibly be Dutch.

### 6.7 Phase 7: Modern deposits

Modern features and deposits were the most extensively recorded on the site and indicate the period of most activity. The remains of a brick and limestone block built structure was located within the centre of the footings. The full extent of this construct is unclear and its function is uncertain although the recovery of Chinese porcelain and tablewares may suggest a house. Numerous other features were recorded across the site including pits and pits or ditches and reflect the full extent of the use of the area during the period, with the likely use of the pits for refuse. Several

phases of dumped, levelling and demolition deposits sealed post-medieval and modern features and deposits during this time suggesting continual modifications to the site throughout this period.

## 7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological excavation was undertaken on land to the rear of The Black Bull, Station Road, Donington, Lincolnshire because the site is archaeologically sensitive, lying close to the centre of the medieval village. Investigations immediately to the northwest identified stratified medieval deposits.

The excavation revealed that the earliest utilisation of the site occurred in the 9<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> century although this was peripheral to the main occupation of Donington at the time. The evidence suggests that this initial use of the site was little more than re-deposition of artefacts due to the wet nature of the site.

Occupation of the site appears to have commenced in earnest during the 12<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> century after further periods of flooding. The interpretation of the features dated to this period was problematical although it is suggested that they may possibly relate to former structures and associated pits. This activity reflects the expansion of Donington during this period which may have been created by the nearby salt trade. A moderate trade network with Bourne and Stamford in southern Lincolnshire, Grimston in Norfolk and Nottingham is surmised from the artefactual evidence dating to this period.

There appears to be a hiatus during the 14<sup>th</sup>–16<sup>th</sup> century with only two deposits being assigned to this period.

Limited utilisation of the site was seen during the post-medieval period with only

three pits and several dumped, rubble, levelling, buried soil and demolition deposits containing post-medieval artefacts including pottery, glass, ceramic building material and locally made clay pipes being recorded. Two near-complete unused bricks, distorted through overfiring, however, were recovered from one of the deposits and possibly suggest that brick making was being undertaken in the vicinity of the site.

Modern features and deposits were the most extensively recorded on the site and indicate the period of most activity with a house and associated pits being recorded.

Finds of pottery, clay pipe, brick, tile and bone were recovered from the site and dated to medieval, post-medieval and modern periods

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Status Design Ltd for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The report was coordinated by Steve Malone and this report was edited by Gary Taylor and Tom Lane. Dave Start, kindly permitted access to the library and parish files maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

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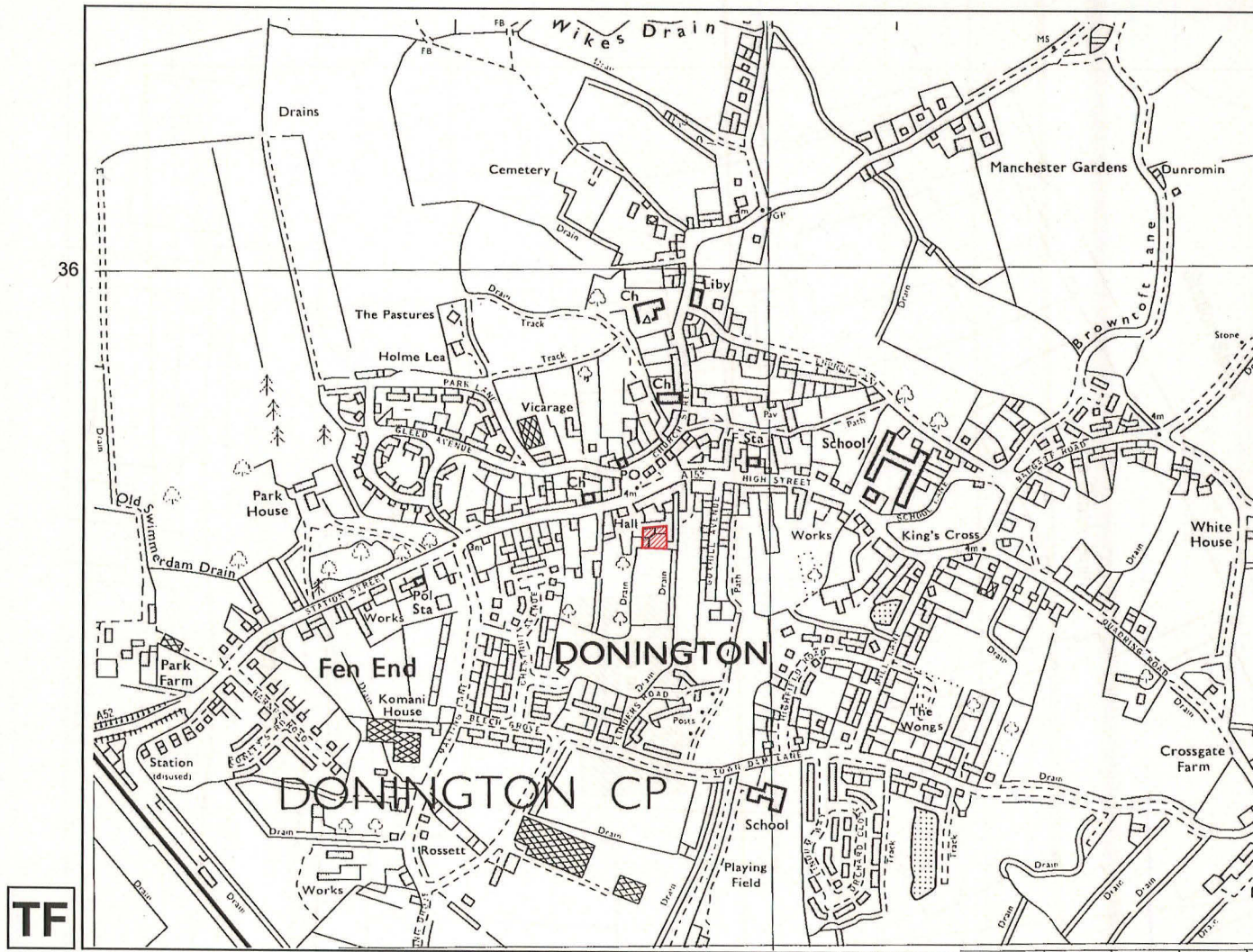
## 10. ABBREVIATIONS

BGS British Geological Survey

DoE Department of the Environment

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists





**TF**

Area of development

21



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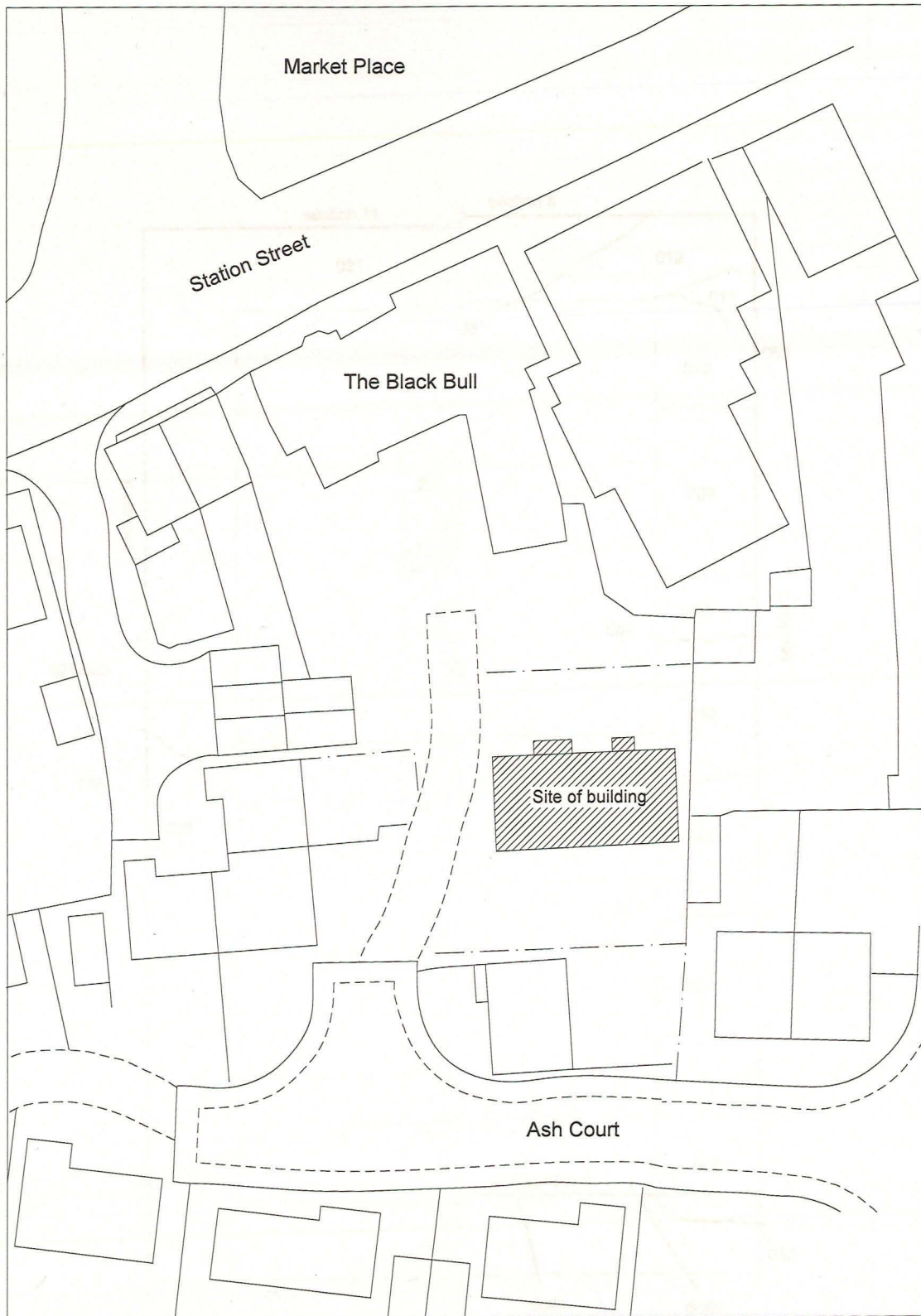


**Archaeological Project Services**

Project Name: Donington, The Black Bull (DBB05)

Scale 1:10000    Drawn by: TR    Report No: 85/05

Figure 2 - Site location plan



0 25m



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Donington Black Bull DBB05

Scale 1:500

Drawn by: SM

Report No: 85/05

Figure 3 Location Plan

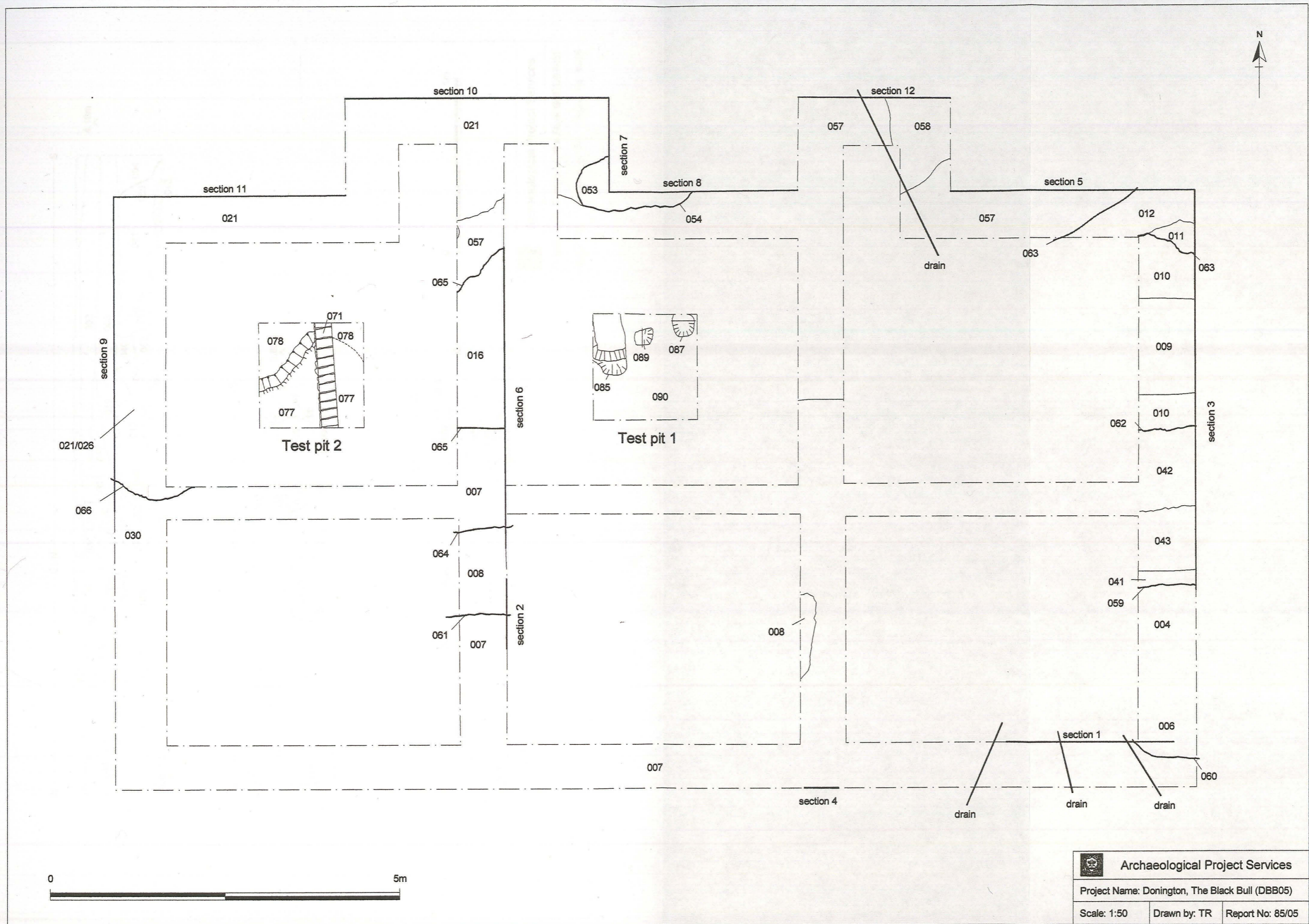
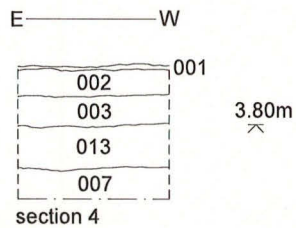
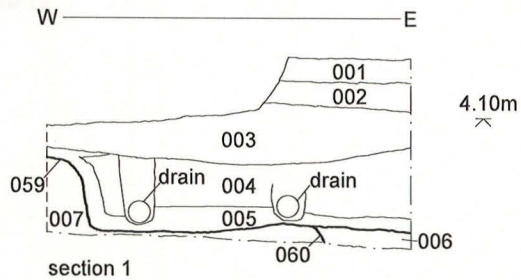
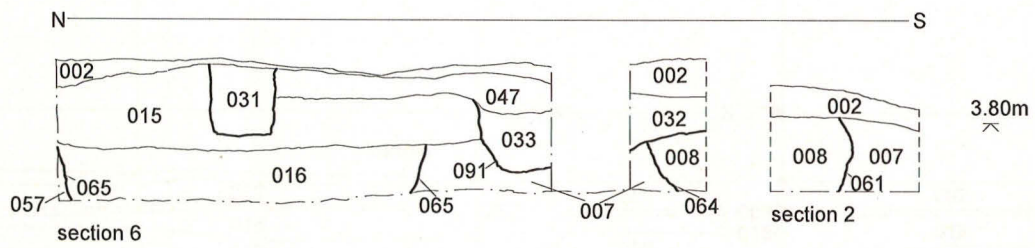
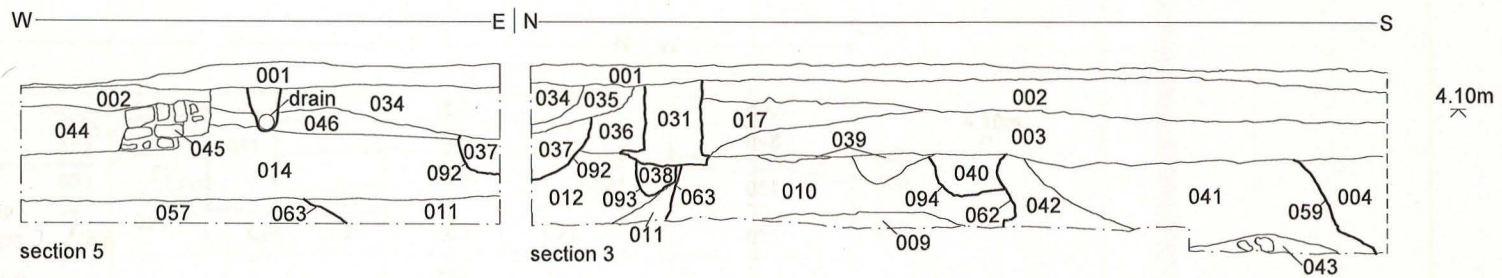


Figure 4: Footings Plan and Section Locations




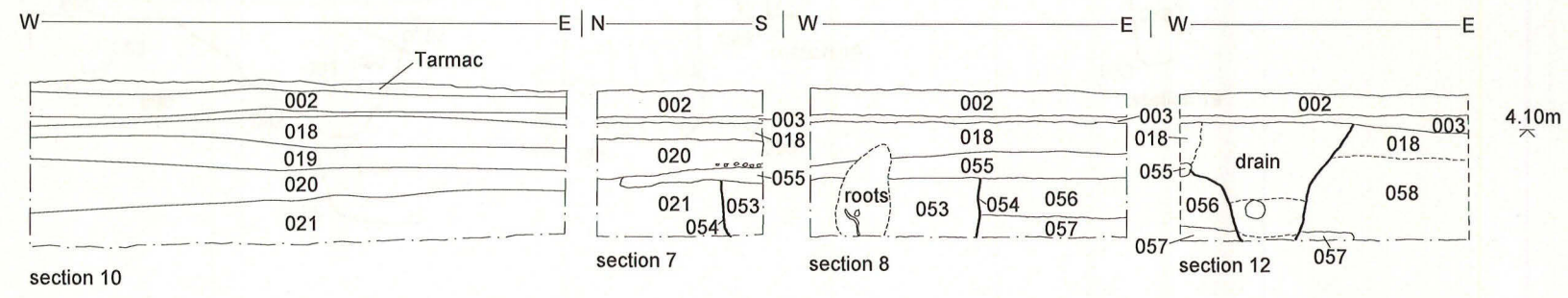
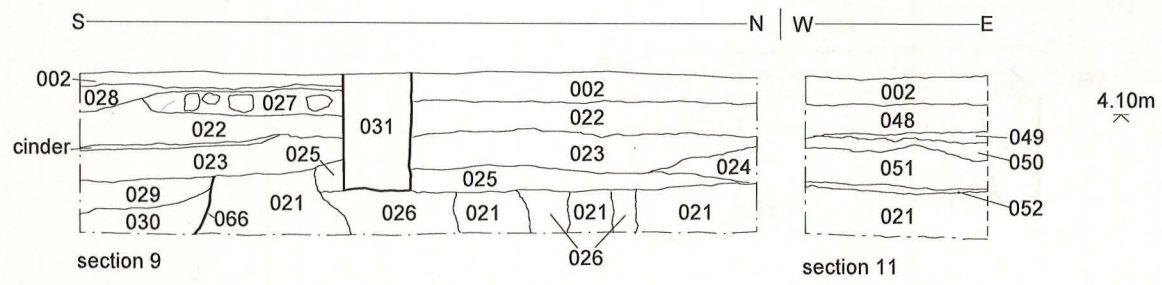
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Project Name: Donington, The Black Bull (DBB05)		
Scale 1:50	Drawn by: TR	Report No: 85/05

Figure 5: Sections 1 - 6




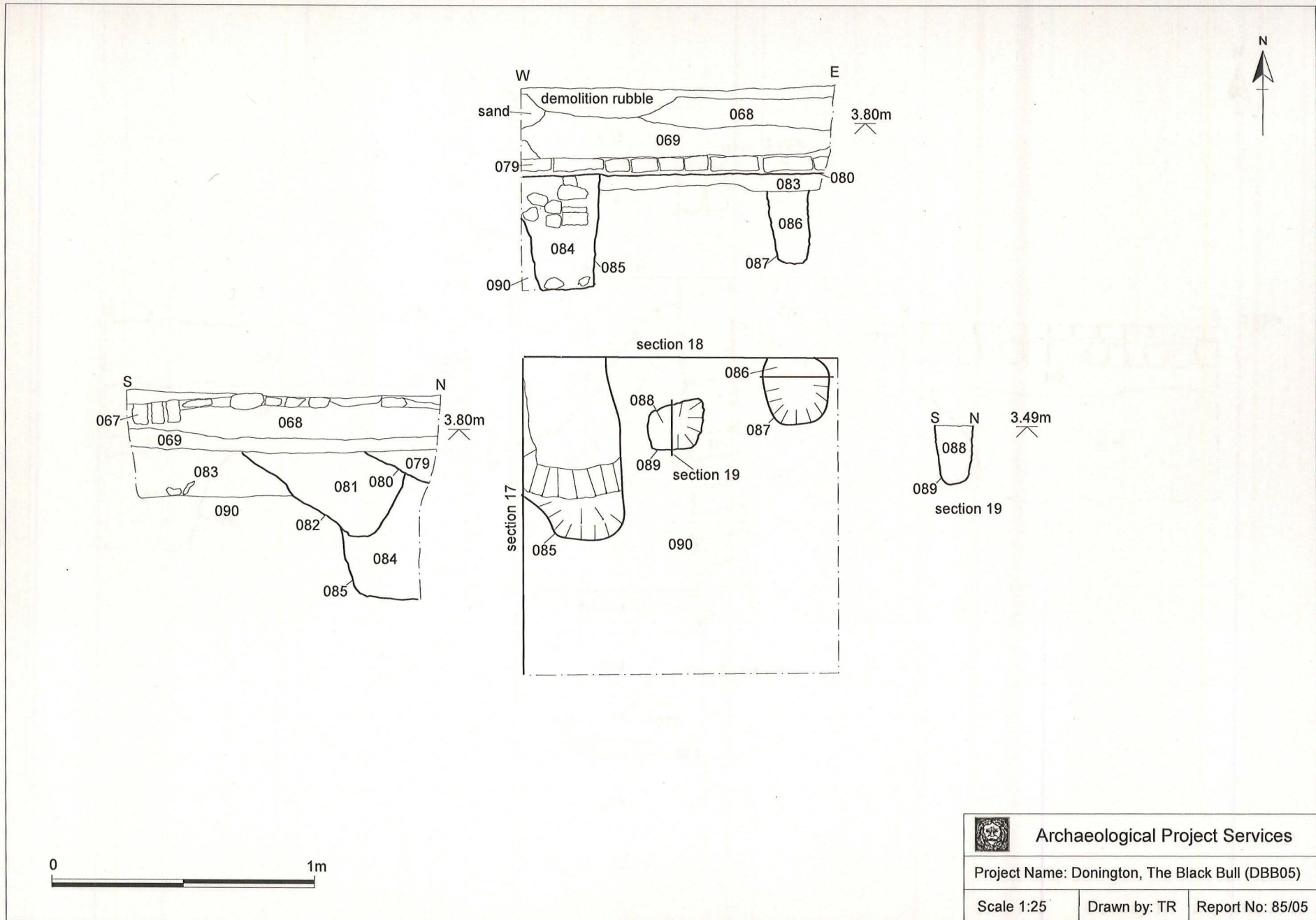
 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
Project Name: Donington, The Black Bull (DBB05)		
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Figure 6: Sections 7 - 12




 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
Project Name: Donington, The Black Bull (DBB05)		
Scale 1:25	Drawn by: TR	Report No: 85/05

Figure 7: Test Pit 1, Plan and Sections



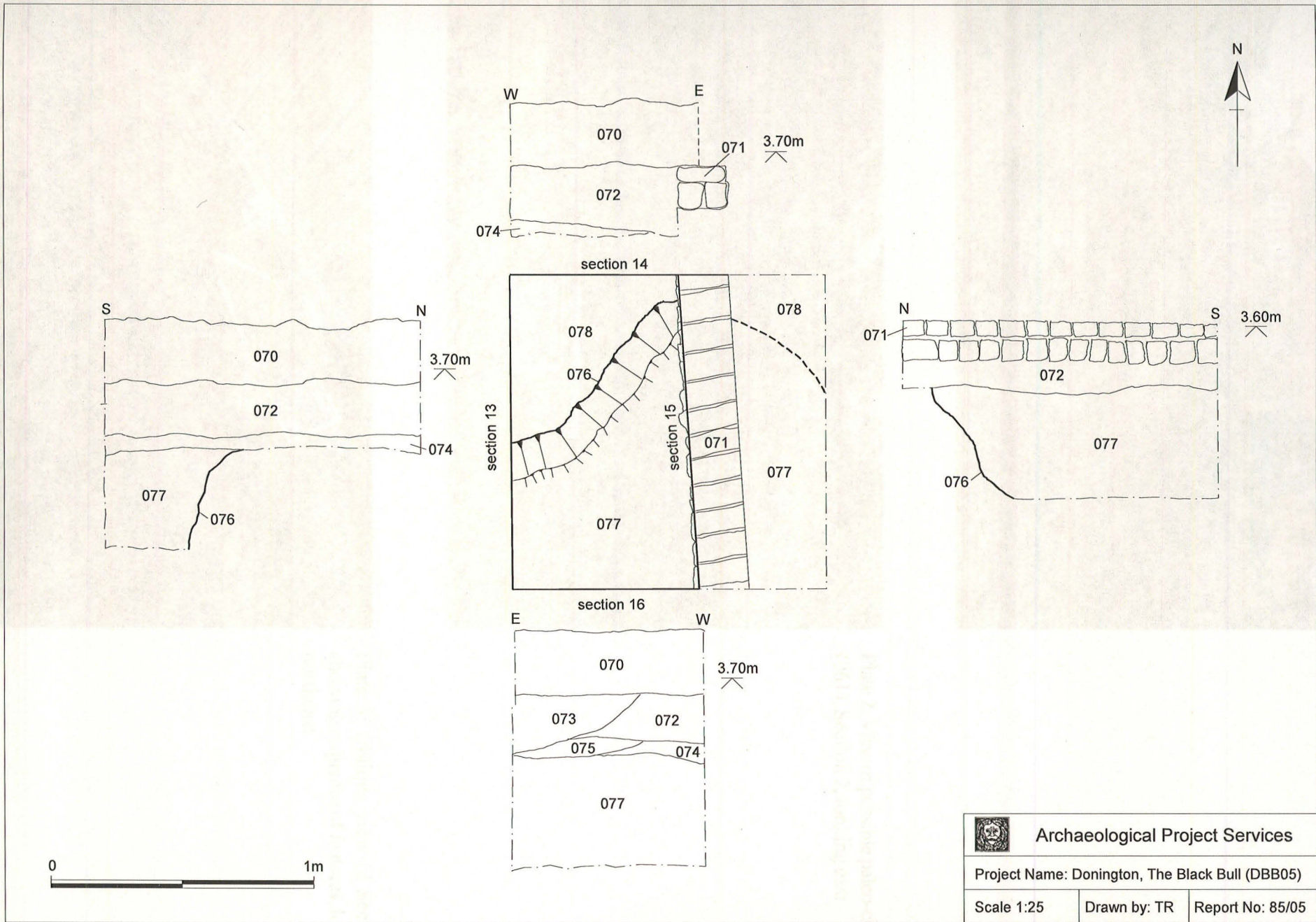


Figure 8: Test Pit 2, Plan and Sections



Plate 1: General view showing foundation trenches, looking west

looking north



Plate 2: View of possible paleo-channel (061), Section 2, looking east

looking southeast



Plate 3: Oblique view of Section 3 showing sequence of features, looking northeast



Plate 4: Probable medieval pit (063) seen to the bottom left, Section 5, looking north



Plate 5: Section 6 showing possible paleo-channels (064) and (065) and post-medieval pit (091), looking southeast



Plate 6: View of medieval pit (054), Section 8, looking north



Plate 7: Post-medieval pit (066) bottom right and modern wall (031) centre, Section 9, looking northwest

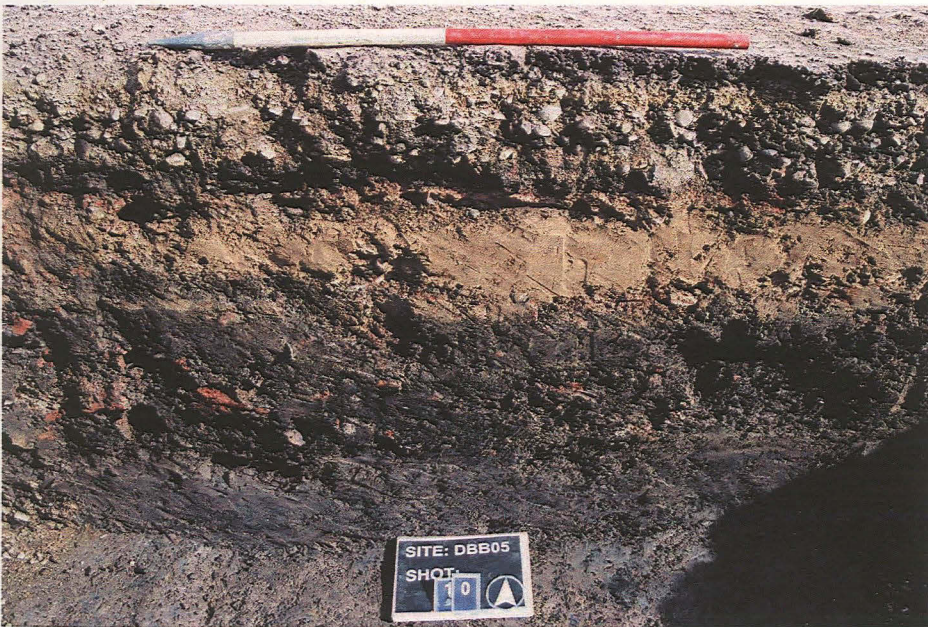


Plate 8: Sequence of post-medieval deposits, Section 10, looking north



Plate 9: Plan view of Test Pit 1, looking northwest



Plate 10: Section 13 showing post-medieval pit (076), Test Pit 2, looking northwest



Plate 11: View of pit (076) and wall (071), Section 15, Test Pit 2, looking northwest

INTRODUCTION

PLANNING BACKGROUND

SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

## Appendix 1

### Specification for archaeological excavation land to the rear of The Black Bull, Station Road, Donington, Lincolnshire

#### 1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for the archaeological excavation prior to development on land to the rear of The Black Bull public house, Station Street, Donington, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying close to the centre of the medieval village. Investigations immediately to the northwest identified stratified medieval deposits.*
- 1.3 *Planning permission has been granted for residential development of the site. The scheme of archaeological works is being undertaken as a condition of the consent for the development.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the investigation. The report will consist of a text describing the nature of the archaeological deposits located and will be supported by illustrations and photographs.*

#### 2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field excavation of land to the rear of The Black Bull public house, Station Street, Donington, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 2083 3562.
- 2.2 The document contains the following parts:
  - 2.2.1 Overview
  - 2.2.2 The archaeological and natural setting
  - 2.2.3 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
  - 2.2.4 List of specialists
  - 2.2.5 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

#### 3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Donington is located approximately 13km north of Spalding and 15km southwest of Boston in the South Holland district of Lincolnshire. The site is located in the village to the rear of The Black Bull public house, on the south side of the Market Place. It is centred on National Grid Reference TF 2083 3562.

#### 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning permission (H04/1559/04) has been granted for residential development, comprising a single block of three terraced houses, on the site. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of a scheme of archaeological works. This will entail excavation of the footprint of the proposed dwelling block.

#### 5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies at a height of c. 5m OD on fairly level ground with a slight drop to the southwest. Local soils are coarse silty calcareous alluvial soils of the Romney Series (Robson 1990, 26).

#### 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 6.1 Donington is located at the eastern end of the Romano-British thoroughfare, the Salter's Way.

Romano-British finds within the village are sparse, but a Roman coin has been found near to the parish church and Romano-British pottery has been found to the south-east of the village.

- 6.2 Donington was referred to in the Domesday Book of 1086 when it comprised two manors which contained almost 30 salt pans between them. The parish church of St. Mary and the Holy Rood dates from the 13th century and later-Medieval pottery and a coin, together with post-medieval thimbles and lead seals have previously been found immediately west of the church.
- 6.3 The site lies in the historic core of the village, on the south side of the market place, 250m south of the parish church. Investigations on an immediately adjacent site identified medieval deposits relating to occupation from the 10<sup>th</sup>/12<sup>th</sup> to the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries. These were better preserved towards the frontage, areas to the rear largely containing post-medieval ditches and pits.

## 7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aim of the project is effectively to preserve the archaeological resource within the development area by means of excavation and full recording, interpretation and reporting of archaeological features.
- 7.2 The objectives of the work will be to:
  - 7.2.1 to identify and investigate all archaeological remains present within the building footprint
  - 7.2.2 to retrieve structural/stratigraphic, artefactual and environmental data
  - 7.2.3 to determine the date and function of individual features and of the site as a whole
  - 7.2.4 to determine the economic base of the site and changes therein through time

## 8 EXCAVATION

### 8.1 Reasoning for this technique

- 8.1.1 Excavation is required because it is impractical to undertake physical preservation *in situ* of the significant archaeological remains..
- 8.1.2 The investigation will consist of the excavation of the footprint of the proposed new building, an area c. 10m x 15m.
- 8.1.3 Owing to the constrained nature of the site, and in order to avoid the need to track over exposed areas, trenches for the strip foundations will be dug in tandem with area stripping. The footprint will be stripped in three blocks. Each will be cleaned, photographed and planned and any features that fall within the line of the strip foundation investigated before any further excavation proceeds. Once these have been investigated, the foundation trench will be excavated before moving on to the next block. Isolated discrete features within the interior may be left until the entire area has been opened.

### 8.2 General Considerations

- 8.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the excavation.
- 8.2.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21).
- 8.2.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as

defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

### 8.3 Methodology

8.3.1 Removal of the topsoil and any other overburden will be undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. To ensure that the correct amount of material is removed and that no archaeological deposits are damaged, this work will be supervised by Archaeological Project Services. On completion of the removal of the overburden, the nature of the underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation before any further mechanical excavation that may be required. Thereafter, the area will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.

8.3.2 All exposed features (except where clearly recent) will be hand-excavated. The work will generally consist of: sectioning of 25% of linears, including examination of all terminals and junctions; full excavation of discrete features as required; transverse and longitudinal sectioning of structural trenches/slots, followed by complete emptying; all burials, human or animal, will be fully excavated except where there are potential legal or health and safety reasons not to do so.

8.3.3 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn.

8.3.4 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at a larger scale.

8.3.5 Throughout the duration of the excavation a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour prints will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

- the site before the commencement of field operations.
- the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within excavation areas.
- individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
- groups of features where their relationship is important.
- the site on completion of field work

8.3.6 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered ready for later washing and analysis.

8.3.7 The precise location of the excavation area within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by an EDM survey.

## 9 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

9.1 During the excavation, specialist advice will be obtained from an environmental archaeologist. The specialist will visit the site and will prepare a report detailing the nature of the environmental material present on the site and its potential for additional analysis. The results of the specialist's assessment will be incorporated into the final report

## 10 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

10.1 Stage 1



12.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the excavation will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, in both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

12.1.2 All finds recovered during the excavation will be washed, marked, bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

## 10.2 Stage 2

10.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

10.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

## 10.3 Stage 3

10.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the excavation will be prepared. This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the findings of the excavation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the site.
- Description of the topography and geology of the excavation area.
- Description of the methodologies used during the excavation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the findings of the investigation.
- A text describing the findings of the excavation.
- Plans of the excavation area showing the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the trench and archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.
- A consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, regional, national and international terms, using recognised evaluation criteria.

## 11 ARCHIVE

11.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the excavation will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This sorting will be undertaken according to the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives* for long term storage and curation.

12 **REPORT DEPOSITION**

12.1 Copies of the excavation report will be sent to: the client, Status Design; the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeological Officer; South Holland District Council Planning Department; and the Lincolnshire County Historic Environment Record.

13 **PUBLICATION**

13.1 A report of the findings of the excavation will be published in the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Medieval Archaeology* and *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.

14 **CURATORIAL MONITORING**

14.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with County Archaeological Officer. As much written notice as possible, ideally at least seven days, will be given to the archaeological curator prior to the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements.

15 **VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS**

15.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation from the archaeological curator.

15.2 Should the archaeological curator require any additional investigation beyond the scope of the brief for works, or this specification, then the cost and duration of those supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

16 **SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT**

16.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principal and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: Dr D Knight, Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust Roman: B Precious, independent specialist Anglo-Saxon: J Young, independent specialist Medieval and later: G Taylor, APS in consultation with H Healey, independent archaeologist
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist; or G Taylor, APS
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist
Animal Remains Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy

Radiocarbon dating

Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA

Dendrochronology dating

University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

## 17 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 17.1 Fieldwork is expected to be undertaken by three staff, a supervisor and two assistants, and to take 5-7 days.
- 17.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production is expected to take 12 person-days within a notional programme of 10 days. A project officer or supervisor will undertake most of the analysis, with assistance from the finds supervisor and CAD illustrator. Two half-days of specialist time are allotted in the project budget.

## 18 INSURANCES

- 18.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability insurance to £10,000,000. Additionally, the company maintains Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

## 19 COPYRIGHT

- 19.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 19.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 19.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* and may result in legal action.
- 19.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

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## Appendix 2

### Context Descriptions

No.	Trench	Description	Depth	Interpretation
001	Footings	Friable, mid brownish yellow silty fine sand	0.16	Topsoil
002	Footings	Mod, light to mid yellow and red brick and mortar fragments	0.19	Rubble deposit
003	Footings	Mod, mid brown sandy silt	0.41	Levelling deposit
004	Footings	Mod, mid yellowish brown silty clay	0.46	Fill of (059)
005	Footings	Soft, dark grey ash deposit	0.17	Primary fill of (059)
006	Footings	Mod, mid greyish brown silty clay	0.12	Fill of (060)
007	Footings	Mod, mottled light grey and yellowish brown sandy silt	0.48	Natural
008	Footings	Mod mid yellowish brown silty fine sand	0.5	Fill of (061)
009	Footings	Mod, mixed deposit of mid grey and dark blackish grey ashy silt	0.1	Spread
010	Footings	Mod, mid grey silty clay	0.46	Flood deposit
011	Footings	Mod, mid bluish grey silty clay	0.22	Fill of (063)
012	Footings	Mod, mottled mid grey / brown silty clay	0.6	Fill of (063)
013	Footings	Mod, mid brown sandy silt	0.32	Deposit
014	Footings	Mod, mid brownish grey silty clay	0.46	Deposit
015	Footings	Mod, dark greyish brown sandy ash silt	0.54	Deposit
016	Footings	Mod, mid greyish brown sandy ash silt	0.36	Flood deposit
017	Footings	Mod, dark greyish brown sandy silt	0.3	Deposit
018	Footings	Firm, light yellowish brown sand	0.2	Deposit
019	Footings	Firm, dark reddish brown clayey silt	0.22	Deposit
020	Footings	Firm, dark reddish brown clay silt	0.3	Demolition deposit
021	Footings	Firm, mid grey clay silt	0.3	Natural
022	Footings	Loose, brick rubble within fine light grey silt and black cinder lenses	0.3	Rubble deposit
023	Footings	Firm, mixed light / mid grey silt	0.26	Rubble deposit
024	Footings	Firm, mid grey slightly sandy silt	0.25	Dumped deposit
025	Footings	Firm, dark brownish grey slightly clayey silt	0.18	Deposit
026	Footings	Firm, mid olive brown clay	0.3	Same as (021)
027	Footings	Firm, yellow fine sandy silt	0.16	Possible surface
028	Footings	Loose, mixed brick rubble / cinders	0.18	Rubble deposit
029	Footings	Firm, mid brown clay	0.2	Upper fill (066)
030	Footings	Firm, mid olive brown clay	0.3	Fill of (066)
031	Footings	Brick and limestone block wall	0.78	Modern wall
032	Footings	Mod, dark grey silt	0.06	Lens deposit
033	Footings	Mod, mixed deposit of mid brown / brownish grey sandy silt	0.38	Fill of (091)
034	Footings	Mod, dark brown silt	0.26	Deposit
035	Footings	Loose, brick and mortar	0.16	Rubble deposit
036	Footings	Loose, mid yellowish brown sandy silt	0.42	Dumped deposit
037	Footings	Mod, dark brownish yellow silt	0.28	Fill of (092)
038	Footings	Soft, light yellow silty sand	0.22	Fill of (093)
039	Footings	Loose, mixed dark brown / brownish yellow silts	0.2	Deposit
040	Footings	Mod, mid brown silt	0.28	Fill of (094)
041	Footings	Mod, mid yellowish brown silt	0.56	Fill of (062)

No.	Trench	Description	Depth	Interpretation
042	Footings	Mod, mid grey clayey silt	0.5	Fill of (062)
043	Footings	Mod, dark brown gritty organic silt	0.08	Fill of (062)
044	Footings	Mod, mottled dark brown / yellow silt	0.3	Subsoil
045	Footings	North - south aligned brick wall	0.5	Modern wall
046	Footings	Mod, mid yellowish brown sandy silt	0.14	Deposit
047	Footings	Mod, soft light yellow sand	0.24	Deposit
048	Footings	Mod, mixed ash rubble / mortar	0.22	Deposit
049	Footings	Mod, mid yellowish brown silty sand	0.06	Deposit
050	Footings	Mod, mottled mid grey / black ashy silt	0.08	Deposit
051	Footings	Mod, mid grey silt	0.28	Deposit
052	Footings	Mod, mottled mid grey / green silt	0.04	Lens deposit
053	Footings	Soft, mid greyish brown clayey silt	0.37	Fill of (054)
054	Footings	Steep sided / near vertical cut, >1.15m wide	>0.41	Possible pit
055	Footings	Firm, light greyish brown slightly sandy silt	0.1	Deposit
056	Footings	Soft, light yellowish brown fine silty sand	0.45	Natural deposit
057	Footings	Soft, light greyish brown silty clay	>0.17	Natural deposit
058	Footings	Firm, mottled mid brown / green silt	>0.65	Possible cess deposit
059	Footings	Near vertical concave based pit cut, >2.2m diameter	0.46	Pit
060	Footings	Gradually sided cut, its fill (006) truncated by (059)	>0.22	Pit / ditch terminus
061	Footings	Steep sided cut, 1.2m wide	0.5	Possible paleo-channel
062	Footings	Steep sided cut, 2.5m N/S, only exposed in section.	>0.25	Pit/ ditch terminus
063	Footings	Rounded steep sided cut, >1.04m diameter	>0.34	Possible pit
064	Footings	Linear feature, steep sided concave based, c.1.20m wide	>0.5	Possible paleo-channel
065	Footings	Near vertical sided feature, aligned E-W, 2.4m wide	>0.3	Possible paleo-channel
066	Footings	Steep sided concave cut, only partially exposed	>0.3	Pit / ditch
067	Test Pit 1	Cobbled surface, 50% flint, 50% brick	0.1	Surface
068	Test Pit 1	Mod, light yellowish brown slightly silty sand	0.3	Make up deposit for (067)
069	Test Pit 1	Mod, dark reddish brown sandy silt	0.09	Deposit
070	Test Pit 2	Loose, mixed brick, concrete and sand	0.3	Demolition deposit
071	Test Pit 2	N-S aligned brick wall, 2 bonded courses surviving, 0.24m wide	0.2	Modern wall
072	Test Pit 2	Mod, mid brown clayey silt	0.25	Construction/ demolition deposit
073	Test Pit 2	Mod, mid greyish brown clayey silt	0.28	Deposit
074	Test Pit 2	Mod, dark grey clay	0.1	Deposit
075	Test Pit 2	Firm, dark brown clayey silt	0.1	Deposit
076	Test Pit 2	Sharp to gradual sided cut, >1.50m diameter	>0.54	Probable pit cut
077	Test Pit 2	Plastic, mid greyish brown clayey silt	>0.54	Fill of (076)
078	Test Pit 2	Mod, mid brown clayey silt		Natural deposit
079	Test Pit 1	N-S brick wall, single surviving course	0.09	Modern wall
080	Test Pit 1	Gradual sided foundation cut for (079)	0.17	Foundation cut
081	Test Pit 1	Firm, mid yellowish brown clayey silt	0.4	Fill of (082)
082	Test Pit 1	Steep sided concave based cut	0.4	Possible robber trench
083	Test Pit 1	Mod, mid reddish brown clayey silt	0.2	Deposit
084	Test Pit 1	Mod, mid reddish brown clayey silt	0.57	Fill of (085)
085	Test Pit 1	N-S linear near vertical sided flat based cut, 0.85m long x 0.38m wide	0.57	Foundation footing

No.	Trench	Description	Depth	Interpretation
086	Test Pit 1	Mod, mid greyish brown silt	0.36	Fill of (087)
087	Test Pit 1	Rectangular near-vertical cut	0.36	Post-hole
088	Test Pit 1	Mod, mid greyish brown silt	0.28	Fill of (089)
089	Test Pit 1	Rectangular, near vertical cut, 0.24m long x 0.18m wide	0.28	Post-hole
090	Test Pit 1	Firm, mid yellowish brown silt	0.44	Natural deposit
091	Footings	Concave cut seen in section only, >0.43m wide	<0.4	Pit?
092	Footings	Concave cut seen in section only, >0.38m wide	0.42	Pit?
093	Footings	Concave cut seen in section only, 0.27m diameter	0.21	Pit?
094	Footings	Steep sided cut seen in section only, >0.5m wide	0.24	Pit?

The excavated animal bone assemblage comprises 15 stratified fragments weighing 1.1g. The animal bone was identified by reference to published catalogues. No attempt is made to sex or age animals represented within the assemblage, although where this is clearly apparent it would be the dominant sex.

#### Processing

The material was processed using a range of sieves (100, 250, 500, 1000 and 2000 µm) and a range of flotation techniques (10, 15, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 120, 150, 200, 250, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000, 1200, 1500, 2000, 2500, 3000, 4000, 5000, 6000, 7000, 8000, 9000, 10000, 12000, 15000, 20000, 25000, 30000, 40000, 50000, 60000, 70000, 80000, 90000, 100000, 120000, 150000, 200000, 250000, 300000, 400000, 500000, 600000, 700000, 800000, 900000, 1000000, 1200000, 1500000, 2000000, 2500000, 3000000, 4000000, 5000000, 6000000, 7000000, 8000000, 9000000, 10000000, 12000000, 15000000, 20000000, 25000000, 30000000, 40000000, 50000000, 60000000, 70000000, 80000000, 90000000, 100000000, 120000000, 150000000, 200000000, 250000000, 300000000, 400000000, 500000000, 600000000, 700000000, 800000000, 900000000, 1000000000, 1200000000, 1500000000, 2000000000, 2500000000, 3000000000, 4000000000, 5000000000, 6000000000, 7000000000, 8000000000, 9000000000, 10000000000, 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## Appendix 3

### The Finds

By Rachael Hall, Jennifer Kitch, Gary Taylor and Jane Young

Recording of the pottery was undertaken with reference to guidelines prepared by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001) and the pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Lincolnshire ceramic type series. A total of 89 fragments of pottery weighing 1815g and representing a maximum of 78 individual vessels was recovered from 27 separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, a quantity of other artefacts, brick/tile, glass and clay pipe, comprising 33 items weighing a total of 5009g, was retrieved. Faunal remains were also recovered.

The excavated animal bone assemblage comprises 15 stratified fragments weighing 2330g. The animal bone was identified by reference to published catalogues. No attempt is made to sex or age animals represented within the assemblage, although where this is readily apparent is noted in the comments column.

#### Provenance

The material was recovered from natural (007), flood deposits (009, 010, 013 and 014), paleo-channel channel fills (015, 016 and 030), buried soil (028), dumped/demolition deposits (019, 020, 024/051, 055, 070 and 072) rubble 023/050 and 022/048), pit/ditch fills (004 - 006, 053 and 077), levelling deposits (003, 017, 068, 069 and 083), post hole fills (086 and 088), robber trench fill (081), wall cut fills (079 and 080) and a surface (067).

Most of the earlier pottery was made in moderate proximity to Donington, at Bourne and Stamford in southern Lincolnshire, Grimston in Norfolk and Nottingham. Many of the later earthenwares are probably also local south Lincolnshire products but the tablewares were mostly manufactured in Staffordshire. There is one definite foreign import, a piece of Chinese porcelain, though some of the tin glazed earthenwares may be Dutch.

#### Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
003	LERTH	Late earthenware bowl	2(link)	97	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
004	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	9(3 sets of 2 links)	185	19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
	LSTON	Late stoneware bottle, 19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	2	58	
	LPM	Mocha ware, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	11	
	BL	Red painted black glazed earthenware pancheon, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	300	
	TGE	Tin glazed earthenware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	2	
005	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	15	19 <sup>th</sup> century
	TGE	Tin glazed earthenware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	1	
006	CRMWARE	Creamware	1	5	19 <sup>th</sup> century
009	ST	Stamford ware	1	2	9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> century
010	BOUA	Bourne A/C ware, base of small jar, sooted	1	5	12 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> century
013	BOUA	Bourne A/B ware	1	4	12 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> century

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
014	BOU	Bourne D ware jug, 14 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> century	1	17	14 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> century
	BOUA	Bourne B ware, jar/bowl, sooted, late 12 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> century	1	6	
	ST	Stamford ware, sub-fabric A, small jar/pitcher, 11 <sup>th</sup> century	1	4	
015	STSL	Staffordshire slipware, abraded	1	5	18 <sup>th</sup> century
016	ST	Stamford ware, sub-fabric A/G, jar, sooted	1	8	11 <sup>th</sup> century
019	WS	White saltglazed stoneware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	32	18 <sup>th</sup> century
	STMO	Staffordshire mottled ware tankard, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	5	
	BL	Red painted black glazed earthenware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	43	
022	CRMWARE	Creamware	1	5	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> -early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
023	STSL	Staffordshire slipware, abraded	1	1	18 <sup>th</sup> century
026	TB	Toynnton-Bolingbroke ware pancheon	1	73	16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century
030	NOTGR	Nottingham glazed ware, reduced bodied, small jug	1	5	Late 13 <sup>th</sup> -early 14 <sup>th</sup> century
053	BOUA	Bourne A ware jug	1	5	12 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> century
068	WS	White saltglazed stoneware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	4	18 <sup>th</sup> century
	BL	Red painted black glazed earthenware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	2	18	
	BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	3	56	
069	CRMWARE	Creamware plates, late 18 <sup>th</sup> century	4	29	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> century
	WS	White saltglazed stoneware, bowl, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	15	
	TGE	Tin glazed earthenware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	1	
	BL	Red painted black glazed earthenware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	5(2 link)	220	
	BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	10	
	STMO	Staffordshire mottled ware tankard, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	7	
	UGRE	Unglazed red earthenware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	3	
070	TPW	Green and white transfer printed tableware, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	5	19 <sup>th</sup> century
	CRMWARE	Creamware plate, late 18 <sup>th</sup> - early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	8	
	PORC	Chinese porcelain, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	1	
	MY	Midlands Yellow ware, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	57	



Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
	BL	Blackware, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	3	
072	TGE	Tin glazed earthenware	2(link)	7	17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> century
077	MP	Midlands Purple-type ware, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	2	31	Early 18 <sup>th</sup> century
	BL	Blackware, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	2	34	
	BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware, early 18 <sup>th</sup> century	2	88	
	NOTGL	Nottingham glazed ware, light bodied, jug, very abraded, 13 <sup>th</sup> century	2	11	
	GRIMT	Grimstone-type ware, late 12 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> century	1	17	
	BOUA	Bourne A ware jar, late 12 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> century	1	15	
	BOUA	Bourne A ware jar/bowl, late 12 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> century	1	30	
	ST	Stamford ware, sub-fabric A, jar/pipkin, abraded, mid 11 <sup>th</sup> -mid 12 <sup>th</sup> century	1	4	
079	BL	Red painted black glazed earthenware pancheon	1	66	Early 18 <sup>th</sup> century
080	STMO	Staffordshire mottled ware	1	8	Early 18 <sup>th</sup> century
081	CRMWARE	Creamware, early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	3	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
	BL	Red painted black glazed earthenware pancheon, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	31	
	TGE	Tin glazed earthenware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	1	
083	CRMWARE	Creamware plate, late 18 <sup>th</sup> – early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	5	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> -early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
	BL	Red painted black glazed earthenware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	4(2 link)	19	
	BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware, early 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	20	
	WS	White saltglazed stoneware, bowl, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	1	
086	TOYII	Toynton late medieval ware	1	55	mid 15 <sup>th</sup> -mid 16 <sup>th</sup> century
088	GRE	Glazed red earthenware	1	5	17 <sup>th</sup> century

Pottery of medieval to early modern date was recovered during the investigation. Medieval material is the minor component of the assemblage, forming about 17% of the collection (15 of the total of 89 pieces), and mostly dates from the 11<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> centuries. Most of the medieval material is redeposited with later artefacts and there appears to be a hiatus in the 15<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> century with only 2 or 3 pieces in the entire collection potentially of this transitional period. Post-medieval ceramics, dating predominantly from the 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> centuries, constitute about half the assemblage, with the remainder being early modern, 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
004	Clay pipe	Stems, bore 5/64", 18 <sup>th</sup> century	3	9	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup>

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
	Glass	Pale blue, base of phial, pontil scarring, traces of embossed trademark obscured by iridescence, late 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	32	century
	Glass	Dark green, body sherd of cylindrical bottle, late 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	40	
005	Glass	Green, body sherd of cylindrical bottle	1	30	20 <sup>th</sup> century
006	Clay pipe	Bowl, bore 4/64"	1	13	1840-80
007	Glass	Pale green, body sherd of bottle	1	1	19-20 <sup>th</sup> century
017	Glass	Colourless, complete mould produced medicine bottle, with screw top encrusted in iron	1	164	20 <sup>th</sup> century
020	CBM	Pantile	1	42	Post-medieval
023	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 5/64"	1	1	18 <sup>th</sup> century
024	CBM	Handmade brick, horizontal stacking mark, 62mm thick, mortar adhering	1	405	Post-medieval
025	CBM	Handmade brick, mortar adhering	2	358	Post-medieval
055	Glass	Green, part of push-up of cylindrical bottle, conical profile	1	64	Post medieval
067	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 5/64", 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	1	18 <sup>th</sup> century
	CBM	Handmade brick, 100mm wide x 45mm thick, very distorted, post-medieval	1	1873	
	CBM	Handmade brick, 98mm wide x 45mm thick, distorted, post-medieval	1	1645	
068	Glass	Green, small body sherd of rectangular/square bottle, iridescence	1	14	Post-medieval
069	Clay pipe	Stems, bore 5/64", 18 <sup>th</sup> century	2	2	18 <sup>th</sup> century
	Clay pipe	Stem, stamped 'HEBLETH WHIGHT' bore 5/64", 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	2	
070	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 4/64", 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	6	19 <sup>th</sup> century
	Clay pipe	Stems, incl. mouthpiece, bore 6/64", 17 <sup>th</sup> century	2	6	
072	Clay pipe	Bowl, Lincoln type A, bore 7/64", 1680-90	1	12	1680-1730
	Clay pipe	Stem, stamped TC, bore 6/64", 1680-1730	1	6	
077	CBM	Handmade brick	1	11	Post-medieval
079	CBM	Pantile	1	150	Post-medieval
081	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 4/64"	1	1	19 <sup>th</sup> century
083	CBM	Tile, oxidized throughout, 13mm thick, post-medieval	1	55	Post-medieval

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
	Glass	Dark green bottle, small sherds probably representing push-up as appears to be traces of pontil scarring, post-medieval	2	66	

Note: CBM = Ceramic Building Material

One of the pieces of clay pipe from (072) is stamped 'TC' on the sides of the heel. These are the initials of an unidentified maker, though most previous examples have been found in the vicinity of Boston and are thought to emanate from a pipe manufacturer there. They occur on pipes with a typological date range of c. 1680-1730 (Wells 1979, 163). From the same context was recovered a complete pipe bowl of Lincoln type A (Mann 1977, 17-18).

A stem with a roller stamped impression was retrieved from (069). This reads 'HEBLETHWIGHT' and relates to the Lincoln-based family of pipemakers of that name, probably Matthew, working 1715-23, or Stephen who operated between 1720-29 (Wells 1979, 149-50).

Two near-complete bricks were recovered from (067). Both are distorted through overfiring, one significantly so. Neither have mortar or any other sign of use and the most deformed brick could probably only have been used in rough foundations or as rubble. It is possible that these mis-shapen bricks indicate brick making in the vicinity of the site.

Table 3: The Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Bone	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
022	Cattle	Skull- Palatine	1	48	
069	Large Mammal Size	Innominate	1	51	
070	Large Mammal Size	Tibia	1	22	Sawn through proximal shaft, chopped on lateral side
072	Cattle	Metacarpal	1	88	Probable cattle, very large
	Cattle	Radius	1	28	
	Large Mammal Size	Vertebra- Cervical	1	182	
077	Large Mammal Size	Rib	1	37	
081	Sheep	Metatarsal	1	36	Several heavy cut marks on the anterior shaft
083	Cattle	Humerus	1	591	Several cuts on the lateral side of the shaft. Very large
	Cattle	Ulna	1	92	Possible carnivore gnawing on the proximal end, large
	Cattle	Innominate	1	238	Chopped through the ilium
	Cattle	Femur	1	430	Chopped through, head two cuts on shaft
	Cattle	Femur	1	257	Carnivore gnawing on the distal condyles, cuts on the shaft
	Large Mammal Size	Sacrum	1	213	Chopped longitudinally, some carnivore gnawing
	Large Mammal Size	Femur	1	17	

The remains represent the two main domestic species, cattle and sheep. The skeletal elements represented are predominantly meat-bearing bones, suggesting the remains are from food waste. The butchery evidence noted on the remains indicates jointing/disarticulation and meat removal. Several of the cattle remains are of a large size, due to the intensive breeding programs within the post-medieval period, cattle increased in size to maximise meat production. Several of the remains display carnivore gnawing, suggesting the remains were left open to scavengers during or as part of the disposal process.

#### Condition

All the material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems. Archive storage of the collection is

by material class.

### Documentation

There have been previous archaeological investigations at Donington that are the subjects of reports. Additionally, there has been reported study of the archaeological and historical evidence for the village and its vicinity. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

### Potential

Artefacts of medieval to early modern date were recovered in some abundance and are of moderate local potential and significance. Although some of the medieval material is redeposited with later artefacts, it occurs in sufficient quantity to indicate occupation of the site during the medieval period. The lack of any material earlier than about the 9<sup>th</sup> century is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating from prior to this period are absent from the area, or were not disturbed by the development, or were of a nature that did not involve artefact deposition. Two chronological phases are displayed by the assemblage, with indications of a break between the medieval and post-medieval aspects of the collection. This is significant and probably reflects a period of abandonment of the site in the 15<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> centuries.

Fine tablewares, including at least one foreign import, are numerous in the post-medieval component of the assemblage. These reflect moderate affluence of the post-medieval occupants of the site. Additionally, distorted and unused bricks were recovered and may indicate brick making in the vicinity of the site during the post-medieval period.

### References

Mann, J. E., 1977 *Clay Tobacco Pipes from Excavations in Lincoln 1970-74*, Lincoln Archaeological Trust Monograph Series Vol. **XV-1** (Council for British Archaeology)

Slowikowski, A., Nenck, B. and Pearce, J., 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper **2**

Wells, P. K., 1979 'The Pipemakers of Lincolnshire', in P. Davey (ed), *The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe*, British Archaeological Reports British Series **63**, pp123-169

## Appendix 4

### Glossary

<b>Context</b>	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
<b>Cropmark</b>	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1 <sup>st</sup> century AD.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
<b>Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.

## Appendix 5

### The Archive

The archive consists of:

5	Context record sheets
94	Context sheets
1	Plan record sheet
1	Section record sheet
13	Scale drawings (sections)
1	Photographic record sheet
4	Daily record sheets
1	Stratigraphic Matrix
1	Box of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services  
The Old School  
Cameron Street  
Heckington  
Sleaford  
Lincolnshire  
NG34 9RW

The intended destination of the project archive is:

Lincolnshire City and County Museum  
12 Friars Lane  
Lincoln  
LN2 1HQ

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives*, produced by the Lincolnshire City and County Museum.

Museum Accession Number: 2005.87

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: DBB05

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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