

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION
AND WATCHING BRIEF AT
ASH COURT,
DONINGTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(DAC01)**

SHDG
PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT
- 3 MAR 2006
Ref. 0307/06



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

CL1544

ELI 6633 6634 SU 10628 10629 PRN 20037 (w/d)

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION
AND WATCHING BRIEF AT
ASH COURT,
DONINGTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(DAC01)**

**Work Undertaken For
Status Design Ltd**

January 2006

Report Compiled by
Tobin Rayner MSc AIFA

National Grid Reference: TF 2078 3560
Planning Reference: H04/0990/00
City and County Museum Accession No: 2001.3

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 115/05

CONTENTS

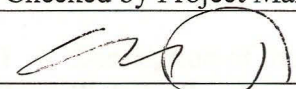
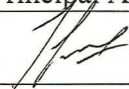
List of Pages

List of Plates

Summary

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Donington
Lincolnshire
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CONTENTS

List of Figures

List of Plates

1.	Summary	1
2.	Introduction.....	1
2.1	Definition of an Excavation	1
2.2	Definition of a Watching Brief	1
2.3	Planning Background.....	2
2.4	Topography and Geology	2
2.5	Archaeological Setting.....	2
3.	Aims	3
4.	Methods.....	3
5.	Results.....	4
5.1	Description of the results	4
5.2	Plots 5 - 8.....	4
5.3	Plots 9 - 10.....	5
5.4	Garage Plot.....	8
6.	Discussion.....	9
6.1	Phase 1: Natural deposits	9
6.2	Phase 2: Undated deposits.....	9
6.3	Phase 3: 10 th - 12 th century deposits.....	9
6.4	Phase 4: 13 th - 14 th century deposits.....	9
6.5	Phase 5: 15 th - 16 th century deposits.....	10
6.6	Phase 6: Modern deposits	10
7.	Conclusion	10
8.	Acknowledgements.....	11
9.	Bibliography	11
10.	Abbreviations.....	12

Appendices

1. Specification for archaeological excavation
2. Context Summary
3. Medieval Pottery, *by Jane Young*
4. The post-medieval pottery and other finds, *by Jennifer Kitch and Gary Taylor*
5. Glossary
6. The Archive

List of Figures

- Figure 1 General Location Plan
- Figure 2 Location Plan
- Figure 3 Site plan and section locations
- Figure 4 Plan of Plot 5 Garage
- Figure 5 Plan of Plot 6 - 8
- Figure 6 Plan of Plot 9 and 10
- Figure 7 Sections 1 - 4 and 7
- Figure 8 Sections 5, 6 and 10
- Figure 9 Sections 8 and 9
- Figure 10 Sections 11 and 12
- Figure 11 Sections 13 - 15
- Figure 12 Sections 16 - 18
- Figure 13 Sections 19 - 23
- Figure 14 Sections 24 - 25

List of Plates

- Plate 1 General view of site looking southwest from Station Street
- Plate 2 Plot 9 and 10 footings, looking northeast
- Plate 3 Section 13, looking west
- Plate 4 West facing footings opposite Section 14, looking east
- Plate 5 South facing footings opposite Section 15, looking north
- Plate 6 West facing footings opposite Section 13, looking east
- Plate 7 Plan view of E - W central east footing, looking east
- Plate 8 View of E - W northern footing, looking west
- Plate 9 N - S central footing, looking north

1. SUMMARY

An archaeological investigation was undertaken on land at Ash Court, Station Road, Donington, Lincolnshire, because the site is archaeologically sensitive, lying close to the centre of the medieval village. Investigations immediately to the northwest revealed 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 10th – 12th 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 13th – 14th century although further periods of flooding were recorded. Probable domestic structures and associated refuse pits were recorded along the street frontage. This reflects the expansion of Donington during this period which may have been created by the nearby salt trade. A moderate trade network with Boston, Bourne, Stamford and Toynton in Lincolnshire, Beverley in the East Riding of Yorkshire, Grimston in Norfolk and Nottingham is surmised from the artefactual evidence dating to this period.

A few pits, a ditch or gully, levelling and limited occupational debris were recorded dating to the 15th – 16th century and, along with the findings from the adjacent Black Bull site, appear to indicate that this area of Donington was in decline during the period. Furthermore, the artefacts recovered were produced in Bourne, South Lincolnshire and Toynton and indicates a reduced trade network from the earlier phase of activity.

Modern features and deposits were recorded generally along the street frontage and relate to the previous use of the site as a dwelling.

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 1999a).

2.2 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as "a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological

deposits maybe disturbed or destroyed." (IFA 1999b).

2.3 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Status Design Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief and excavation on land at Ash Court, Donington, Lincolnshire.

Planning permission (Application number H04/0990/00) has been granted by South Holland District Council for residential development on the site subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief during groundworks on Plots 5, 6, 7, 8, and 11 and a further programme of archaeological excavation and recording on Plots 9, 10 and the adjacent triple garage (Figure 3).

The investigation was carried out between the 12th September 2001 and 22nd March 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.

2.4 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 80m south of the town centre as defined by the Market Place (Figs. 2 and 3) and is centred on National Grid Reference TF 2078 3560. Approximately 0.4 hectares in extent, the site lies at a height of *c.* 5m OD. The surrounding land is fairly level with a slight drop in height to the southwest.

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.*).

2.5 Archaeological Setting (Figure 2)

Donington lies at the eastern end of the Romano-British (AD50-410) thoroughfare, Salter's Way, although no settlement has been found associated with the terminus of this road. This thoroughfare 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.

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 (*tūn*) 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.

In the 12th century land in Donington was held by the abbeys of Croxton Kerrial and Owston in Leicestershire, Swineshead Abbey and the Honour of Richmond (Hallam 1960, 100). Most of these holdings included salterns.

It was during the 13th century that the parish church was built (DoE n.d., 35). The dedication to St. Mary and the Holy Rood indicates that the church housed a holy relic (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 56).

Medieval pottery and animal bones have previously been recovered directly adjacent to the site. In the mid 13th century John de Ry was granted the rights to a market every Monday and a fair in late May or early June (Platts 1985, Appendix 1). A second market was granted to Peter de Savoy to be held every Saturday (*ibid.*). The market place is located immediately north of the investigation site.

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

Adjacent to the proposed development area is the site of the birthplace of Matthew Flinders, renowned for his exploration of Australia (Ketteringham 1995, 35). This indicates that buildings were located in this vicinity by at least 1774, the date of Flinders' birth.

Dating from 1834, the *Survey and Plan of Part of the Town of Donington* (LAO MCD 1004/2) depicts buildings fronting the street with little or no development in the rear of the properties. In particular, a building is shown on the street frontage of the proposed development area with

further, small structures near the east side of the site (Cope-Faulkner 2000).

A desk-top assessment (Cope-Faulkner 2000) was undertaken which outlined the archaeological potential of the site. This was followed by a programme of trial trenching which identified a medieval pond at the west edge of the site together with two pits of possible medieval date. A number of post-medieval ditches and pits were also encountered, one containing evidence of probable butchery waste. Recent dumped deposits were found distributed across the evaluated area (Hall 2001).

3. AIMS

The requirements of the investigation, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), were to provide an appropriate level of recording and analysis of archaeological features that would be disturbed or destroyed by the development with particular emphasis on the street frontage in the northern portion of the site.

The objectives of the work were to: determine the form, function and spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered; recover dating evidence; establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site and the way in which they fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

4. METHODS

Plots 9, 10: The existing building fronting Station Street, was demolished and the land used for two dwellings (Plots 9 and 10). The footings for these two buildings lay within the footprint of the demolished structure. Archaeological excavation was only undertaken within the footings, service trenches and stripped areas and to the depths required for construction.

The investigation consisted of the excavation of the foundation trenches of the proposed new building. However, topsoil and overburden was removed by mechanical excavator. Following subsequent discussions with the County Archaeological Officer, the nature of the underlying deposits was assessed by hand excavation, to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features, before any further mechanical excavation was required. Mechanical excavation of the stripped areas, footing trenches and service trenches was undertaken under archaeological supervision to the point where archaeological remains were encountered.

Plots 5, 6, 7, 8 and 11: the groundworks on these plots were monitored by Archaeological Project Services. Stripped areas and trench sections were observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that were exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions.

Trenches were opened by a mechanical excavator to depths of between 0.6m and 0.7m as required by the development. The sides of the trenches were cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were partially or fully excavated by hand to determine their nature and to retrieve artefactual material. The depth and thickness of each deposit was measured from the ground surface.

Each archaeological deposit or feature revealed was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording of deposits encountered during the watching brief 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 (Figures 3 – 14, Plates 1 - 9)

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 six phases was identified:

Phase 1:	Natural deposits
Phase 2:	Undated deposits
Phase 3:	10 th – 12 th century deposits
Phase 4:	13 th – 14 th century deposits
Phase 5:	15 th – 16 th century deposits
Phase 6:	Modern deposits

5.2 Plots 5 – 8 (Figures 3 – 5 and 14)

Phase 2: Undated deposits

The earliest deposits recorded within the plots were light to mid, generally greyish/reddish brown silts (002 – 004, 007, 011, 014 and 017).

Phase 6: Modern deposits

Sealing all the undated deposits was a soft, dark greyish brown sandy silt topsoil (001, 006 and 013) with organic, pebbles, coal and ceramic building material inclusions. Cutting the topsoil was a N-S linear modern feature (008) with sloping sides and flat base. This measured 4m long x 1.6m wide and contained a 1.2m thick dark greyish brown silt with frequent ceramic building material and concrete (009). Also truncating the topsoil was a modern brick lined refuse or cess pit (010) containing broken bottles. Overlying these features

and topsoil was a sequence of demolition rubble and a dump deposit (005, 015 and 016). A modern make-up layer, comprising a mid yellowish brown limestone and demolition debris (012) sealed the demolition rubble. A modern soakaway (018) was recorded underlying (012).

5.3 Plots 9 – 10 (Figures 3 and 6 – 13; Plates 2 – 9)

Phase 1: Natural deposits

The earliest deposits recorded within the footings were natural alluvial/flood/marine deposits (025, 026, 090, 104, 105, 107, 117, 140, 177, 183, 197, 210, 214, 229, 234 and 239 – 252) that ranged from firm, light pink clayey and greyish brown clayey sandy silts through mid yellowish brown and grey sandy silts and clayey silts to dark brown clayey silts.

Phase 2: Undated deposits

Several undated features and deposits were recorded cutting the natural throughout the footings. Due to the method of excavation the archaeological features have been recorded discontinuously across the building plot and are therefore recorded below by plan only or by section.

Plan only: In the central eastern footing was a straight sided feature (236) that measured 1m+ long x 1m+ wide. Contained within (236) was a mottled mid yellowish brown/green silty sand with occasional charcoal (235). Due to the location of the feature no interpretation is possible.

A square feature (238) with straight edges was recorded in the central northern footing. Measuring 0.25m+ long x 0.2m+ wide this pit or post hole contained a mottled mid yellowish red/pink clayey sand (237). Sealing this feature was a sequence of dumped and flood deposits (139, 174 - 176, 196, 198, 202 and 209) comprising firm, black organic clayey silty sands and mid greyish/yellowish brown

clayey silts and sands with occasional charcoal (some of these deposits are recorded within sections 15 and 16).

Section 8 and 9: An E-W linear ditch (089) with sloping sides and measuring 0.84m wide x 0.02m+ deep was located in the western footing and contained a dark brown silty clay (088). To the north of (089) was a truncated feature (077) that measured at least 0.76m long x 0.42m wide. Interpreted as a pit (077) contained a light brown silty clay (073).

Section 15: A vertical sided feature (143) was recorded in section only. Measuring 0.14m+ deep x 0.36m wide this gully or pit contained two fills; a mid yellowish brown silty sand laminate (108) and a mid grey clayey sandy silt with occasional charcoal (109). Sealing this feature and (236) was a sequence of dumped and flood deposits (059, 097 – 103, 106, 110 – 116, 123 – 125, 127 – 132 and 138) comprising generally firm, light and mid yellowish/reddish and greyish brown silty sands with organic and charcoal inclusions.

Cutting these dumped and flood deposits were several features. Located in the western half of the section was a sequence of inter-cutting gullies / pits (094, 145 and 146) containing silty sand fills (118 – 122 and 126). A mid yellowish brown silty sand with occasional charcoal (092) was recorded sealing gully / pit (141) and has been interpreted as a dumped deposit.

To the west of (094), (145) and (146), in the centre of the plot was another gully / pit (147) that had steep sides and flat base and measured 0.48m deep x 0.64m+ wide. Contained within this feature was a sequence of silty sand deposits (133 – 137) with occasional clay lenses, shell and charcoal inclusions.

Section 18: A vertical sided feature (219) was recorded in the south east corner of the footings and measured 0.2m wide x

0.22m deep. Interpreted as a gully or pit (219) contained a dark blue silty clay (218).

Phase 3: 10th – 12th century deposits

Sections 11 and 12: Sealing the undated deposit (025), in the northern part of the footings, was a sequence of datable flooding episodes (022 – 024) that comprised firm, mid grey laminated silty sands with frequent mussel shell and mid reddish yellow silty sands that yielded 10th – 12th century pottery. Cockle shell and a possible cattle bone were also retrieved from (024).

Section 16: Two deposits within the footings contained mid to late 12th century pottery: overlying undated deposit (175) was a 0.02m thick black organic lenses (043) sealed by a mid brownish grey clayey silty sand (044). These two deposits appear to be tipping from east to west and may be intentional dumping within a hollow or a buried topsoil.

Phase 4: 13th – 14th century deposits

Sections 8, 9, 11, 12, 19 and 20: Overlying the 10th – 12th century deposits (022 - 024), to the north of the footings, was a sequence of datable flooding episodes (029 and 224) that comprised light and dark brownish grey silt laminates with frequent mussel shell and light reddish greyish brown clayey silt and yielded 13th – 14th century pottery. Sheep or goat and medium sized mammal bones were retrieved from (029). A further flood deposit (062 / 255) was recorded in the southern footing and also contained similarly dated artefacts.

Cutting (029 / 224), seen in the northern footing, was a circular post hole (075). Measuring 0.24m deep x 0.14m wide this feature contained a light reddish greyish brown clayey silt (074). To the west of (075) was a very steep sided ditch or pit (222) that was at least 1.6m wide and contained two silty fills (220) and (221).

Recorded in the western half of the footings cutting the natural was an irregular shaped feature with sloping sides (091) that measured 4.4m + long x 2.34m+ wide. This pit contained a dark brown silty clay (060) with frequent bone, pottery and stone suggesting a waste disposal function for this feature. Sealing (091) and the alluvial layer (062 / 255) was a further sequence of flood deposits (086, 211 – 213 and 215) comprising generally of greyish yellow and brown silts with occasional charcoal.

Three pits were recorded cutting the flood deposits (086, 211 – 213 and 215): a gently sloping sided feature (072) that contained two silty fills (047) and (071), a 2.1m wide concave sided cut (227) filled with a brown silt (225) with a black charcoal lens (226) and a straight sided pit with flat base (217) containing a dark yellowish brown clayey sand with occasional charcoal and shell (216). 13th – 14th century pottery was retrieved from deposit (047).

Located within Section 19, cutting deposits (029 and 224) was a near vertical sided pit or gully (223). Measuring 0.34m deep x 1.6m+ wide this feature contained a light greyish yellowish brown silt with occasional charcoal and shell (048).

Section 13: Overlying undated flood deposit (202) was a thin layer of mid yellowish brown sandy silt (050) probable flood deposit from which 13th – 14th century pottery was retrieved.

Section 15: Cutting the undated dumped and flood deposits, in the eastern half of the section, was a gully / pit (141) with gently sloping concave sides and base. Measuring 0.42m deep x 0.7m wide this feature contained several sandy silt / silty sand fills (037, 093, 095 and 096) with occasional charcoal inclusions. Pottery of 13th century date was found in (037).

Section 16: Located on the western half of the area, overlying deposit (060) was a sequence of dumped generally mid greyish brown silty sands with occasional shell, pebbles and charcoal (152, 178, 182 and 184 – 187). These deposits appear to have been placed in a natural hollow and were truncated by a concave sided feature (188) that measured at least 1m wide. Filling this pit or ditch was a primary light green silty sand with occasional charcoal (181), a secondary light yellowish brown clayey silty sand (180) and a tertiary mid grey silty sand with occasional shell and charcoal (179).

Cutting pit or ditch (188) was a near vertical sided gully or pit (158) that measured at least 0.14m deep and 0.58m wide and contained three greyish black/brown silty sand and sandy silt fills (045), (156) and (157) yielding 13th – 14th century pottery.

Sections 21 and 22: Situated at the southern end of the footings, cutting flood deposits (211 – 213) were two pits (230) and (233) that contained similar dark silty fills (231) and (232) respectively. The location of these pits within the footings makes any interpretation problematical, although general waste disposal can not be discounted due to the nature and colour of the fills. Furthermore, both pits were large, over 2m wide and in excess of 0.8m deep, and apparently rectangular and may have originated as quarries.

Section 23: Recorded at the easterly extent of the central E-W footing was a 0.54m thick mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional shell and charcoal (030) that has been interpreted as a flood deposit containing 13th – 14th century pottery.

Phase 5: 15th – 16th century deposits

Sections 8 – 12, 19 and 20: Sealing the 13th – 14th century deposits and features within sections 8, 9, 11, 12, 19 and 20 was a brown clayey sand and silt deposit (063 / 064 / 085 / 087). Measuring up to 0.44m

thick this layer yielded 13th – 15th century pottery and probably represents a levelling of the area due to either occupation or agricultural activity.

Cutting (063 / 064 / 085 / 087) across the area were several features. Recorded within section 8 and 9 was a gently concave sided and round based pit (084) that measured 0.46m deep x 1.92m+ wide and contained black laminated charcoal (082) and (083). Cutting this feature was another pit (081) that had sloping sides and a flat base. Contained within this 0.68m wide feature was a 0.66m thick mixed mid yellow/brown sand (080).

Located within section 20 cutting (063 / 064 / 085 / 087) was a pit or gully (228) that measured 0.7m deep x 1.86m wide.

Two pits (066) and (076) were recorded within sections 11 and 12: (066) measured 0.38m wide and had gently sloping sides and rounded base and contained a mid yellowish/reddish brown silty sand with occasional stones (065) whilst (076) was 2.14m wide and was filled with two silty deposits (028) and (069), with (028) having a cess tinge.

Sections 13, 14 and 16: Sealing the 13th – 14th century deposit (050) and the 10th – 12th century deposits was a thin deposit of light brown silt (199 / 208) and yellowish pinkish brown silty sand (173).

In section 13 overlying (199) was a light yellow sand (189 and 191), a mid green clayey sand (190) and a black silt with frequent charcoal (200, 201 and 204) that have been interpreted as occupation debris. Cutting (200) and (201) was a vertical sided feature (203). Measuring 0.37m deep x 0.27m wide this post hole contained a mid brown charcoal (193) that probably represents the burnt remain of a post.

Sealing (173) and (208), in sections 14 and 16, was a sequence of generally firm, light to mid yellow and brown silty sands (153,

154, 161 – 172, 206 and 207) with some clay lenses and occasional shell, charcoal and ceramic building material. Cutting (162 / 207) and (163) was a small concave sided pit (160) containing a mid grey clayey silty sand (159).

Cutting the 13th – 14th century pit or ditch (188) was a near vertical sided gully or pit (158) that measured at least 0.14m deep and 0.58m wide and contained three greyish black/brown silty sand and sandy silt fills (045), (156) and (157). This in turn was truncated by a concave sided ditch or pit (142) that contained a mixed light yellow/mid brown silty sand and mid blue clay (155) and a mid greyish brown silty sand (151). (142) appear to have been re-cut by (150) at a later stage. Measuring 0.21m deep x 0.95m wide (150) was filled by a mid grey silty sand (148) and a mid brownish grey clayey silty sand (149).

Phase 6: Modern deposits

Plan only: Cutting pit fill (232) within the southern footing was a circular well (257) that measured 1.57m deep x 0.7m in diameter and comprised at least 15 courses of un-bonded red brick.

Sections 8 and 9: Recorded truncating the 15th – 16th century pit (081) was a circular pit with sloping sides and flat base that measured 0.66m deep x 0.6m wide (079) and yielded modern brick debris (078).

Sections 11 and 12: A modern service trench (068) was recorded cutting (063 / 064 / 085 / 087) and contained a mottled mid brownish grey/yellowish brown silt with gravel and ceramic building material (067). A 0.16m thick modern surface (021) comprising mid yellowish/reddish brown silty sand with occasional stones was present in the northeast corner of the site.

Sections 13, 14 and 16: Sealing all the deposits and features within Sections 13, 14 and 16 was a 0.35m thick mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional charcoal subsoil (144 / 195 / 205) with discreet

deposits of black silt with frequent charcoal (192) and mid brownish red burnt silt (194) above.

Section 23: Cutting the 13th – 14th century flood deposit (030) was an E-W brick footing (032) containing five courses and measuring 0.22m wide x 0.35m high. Brick rubble (033) and a mid grey silty sand with ceramic building material and charcoal (031) butted up against (032) and appears to be demolition debris.

Recorded throughout the plot and sealing all the deposits and features was a dark brown silty sand with frequent gravel and ceramic building material hardcore (020). To the north of the footings at the street frontage was a single row of header bricks (027) forming a path or surface sealed by a modern concrete pavement (019).

5.4 Garage Plot

Phase 1: Natural deposits

A 0.15m+ thick light pinkish brown silty clay (307) that has been interpreted as natural was recorded at the southern end of the central footing.

Phase 2: Undated deposits

Overlying the natural was a dark reddish brown clayey silt subsoil (306) with occasional charcoal and brick inclusions.

Phase 4: 13th – 14th century deposits

Located within the trench for the site boundary wall was a 0.4m thick mid yellowish brown clayey silt flood deposit (312) from which late 12th – 13th century pottery was retrieved.

Phase 6: Modern deposits

Sealing the underlying deposits was a dark reddish brown clayey silt (305) with occasional roots and brick. This layer has been interpreted as a recently buried topsoil and was cut by a N-S and E-W linear with vertical sides (304) that contained four courses of red brick (303) that formed a wall foundation. Filling

(303) was a mottled mid / dark reddish brown clayey silt with occasional wood shavings and brick (302) and loose, red brick demolition debris (301). Cutting deposit (305) in the site boundary wall trench was an E-W boundary ditch (311) with vertical sides and flattish base that measured 0.6m+ long x 0.3m+ wide. Filling (311) was a dark reddish brown clayey silt with frequent silt lenses and occasional brick fragments and charcoal (310) from which 19th century pottery and mammal and rabbit bones were retrieved. Cutting (310) was another boundary ditch (309) that contained a mottled dark brown / mid yellowish brown clayey silt with a wooden stake, cattle bone and occasional charcoal (308). Sealing all the underlying deposits and features was a modern tarmac surface (300).

6. DISCUSSION

6.1 Phase 1: Natural deposits

The earliest deposits recorded within the area of investigation are natural alluvium, the difference in character based on the natural substrates.

6.2 Phase 2: Undated deposits

Undated linears, pits and deposits were recorded across the site and due to the dearth of finds and method of excavation it is difficult to determine their full form and function. However, it is probable that these features are of a comparable period to the dated features on the site and therefore indicates a greater utilisation of the site throughout its history.

6.3 Phase 3: 10th – 12th century deposits

10th – 12th 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. This is in agreement with the evidence recorded during excavations at The Black Bull public house located in close proximity to Ash Court. Flood and tipping deposits are recorded and suggest that this was a period of climatic and settlement fluctuation and that this initial use of the site was little more than re-deposition of artefacts possibly in an attempt to make the site usable after periods of flooding. During this period Donington was close to salt marsh and subject to occasional flooding and an environment suitable for salt winning as indicated by Domesday reference to salt pans.

Most of the 10th – 12th century pottery was re-deposited within later features, indicating an amount of truncation of the early medieval remains. Furthermore, a more limited trade network is indicated, with the majority of the wares being produced in Lincolnshire with a few items manufactured in Cambridgeshire and Norfolk. The pottery is generally jars, jugs and bowls and suggests disposal of domestic waste after use.

Cockle and mussel shells and a large mammal bone were retrieved from deposits dated to this period and gives some indication as to the diet of the occupants of the area at that time.

6.4 Phase 4: 13th – 14th century deposits

Occupation of the site appears to have commenced during the 13th – 14th century although episodes of flooding were still recorded. Features dated to this period were located within Plots 9 and 10 to the north of the site adjacent to Station Road. Primarily these features comprised post holes, pits, ditches or gullies and although difficult to interpret, due to the nature of the limited excavation, these may possibly relate to former structures and associated refuse pits and boundaries to properties. 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 immediately adjacent to the site at The Black Bull public house also identified medieval deposits relating to occupation from the 13th and 14th centuries (Rayner 2005).

The majority of the pottery dating to the 13th – 14th century was from undisturbed features indicating that later development of the site had not affected the underlying archaeological remains. The trade network appears to have expanded from the previous phase although the majority of the wares were still being produced in Lincolnshire at Boston, Bourne and Toynton, whilst the other wares were manufactured in the East Riding of Yorkshire, Norfolk and Nottingham. The form of the pottery is very similar to the earlier phase with jars, jugs and bowls forming the bulk of the assemblage. These household wares may indicate that any structure that existed on the site during this period is likely to have been domestic.

Cattle, sheep or goat and medium/large mammal bones were deposited within several 13th – 14th century features and suggests a larger variety of meats were being consumed by the inhabitants during this period.

6.5 Phase 5: 15th – 16th century deposits

Pits, a ditch or gully, levelling and limited occupational debris was recorded and appears to indicate a decreased period of activity during the 15th - 16th century and corresponds with the results from The Black Bull investigations. Only eleven sherds dating to this period were retrieved of which only two were recovered from datable deposits, the remainder came from unstratified finds suggesting a level of truncation of Phase 5 deposits by later (modern) activity. These finds may suggest that either Donington as a whole

experienced a period of decline or that this area of the village became derelict. This is in keeping with what is known about Donington during this period. There is little information available on the post-medieval history of Donington although a number of buildings from the period still survive and industrial activity of a limited scale was also known to have been established.

No episodes of flooding were recorded on the site during this period in contrast to The Black Bull, suggesting that the deposit interpreted as flooding at The Black Bull was either spatially restricted or misinterpreted. Although limited activity was undertaken on site during this period the recovered pottery was produced in Bourne, South Lincolnshire and Toynton and indicates a reduced trade network from the previous phase. However, the assemblage contained jugs, jars and bowls implying domestic usage.

6.6 Phase 6: Modern deposits

Modern features and deposits were recorded across the development area. The brick built walls and wells located on the site are likely to be associated with the building fronting Station Road depicted on the *Survey and Plan of Part of the Town of Donington* (LAO MCD 1004/2). Other phases of dumped, levelling and demolition deposits were revealed sealing post-medieval and modern features and deposits suggesting continual modifications to the site throughout the period.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological investigation was undertaken on land at Ash Court, Station Road, Donington, Lincolnshire because the site is archaeologically sensitive, lying close to the centre of the medieval village. Previous investigations on the site and immediately adjacent identified stratified medieval and post-medieval deposits.

The excavation revealed that the earliest utilisation of the site occurred in the 10th – 12th 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 dumping to reclaim area for settlement use, or minor non-occupational use.

Occupation of the site appears to have commenced in earnest during the 13th – 14th century although further periods of flooding were recorded. Archaeological features and deposits were recorded along the street frontage and relate to probable domestic structures and associated refuse pits. This reflects the expansion of Donington during this period which may have been created by the nearby salt trade. A moderate trade network with Boston, Bourne, Stamford and Toynton in Lincolnshire, Beverley in the East Riding of Yorkshire, Grimston in Norfolk and Nottingham is surmised from the artefactual evidence dating to this period.

Limited utilisation of the site was seen during the 15th – 16th century with a few features, deposits and occupational debris being recorded. All of the pottery types recovered were produced in Lincolnshire, indicating a reduced trade network from the previous phase. These findings, along with those from The Black Bull appear to indicate that this area of Donington was in decline in the late medieval – post-medieval period.

Modern features and deposits were recorded generally along the street frontage and relate to the previous use of the site as a dwelling.

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

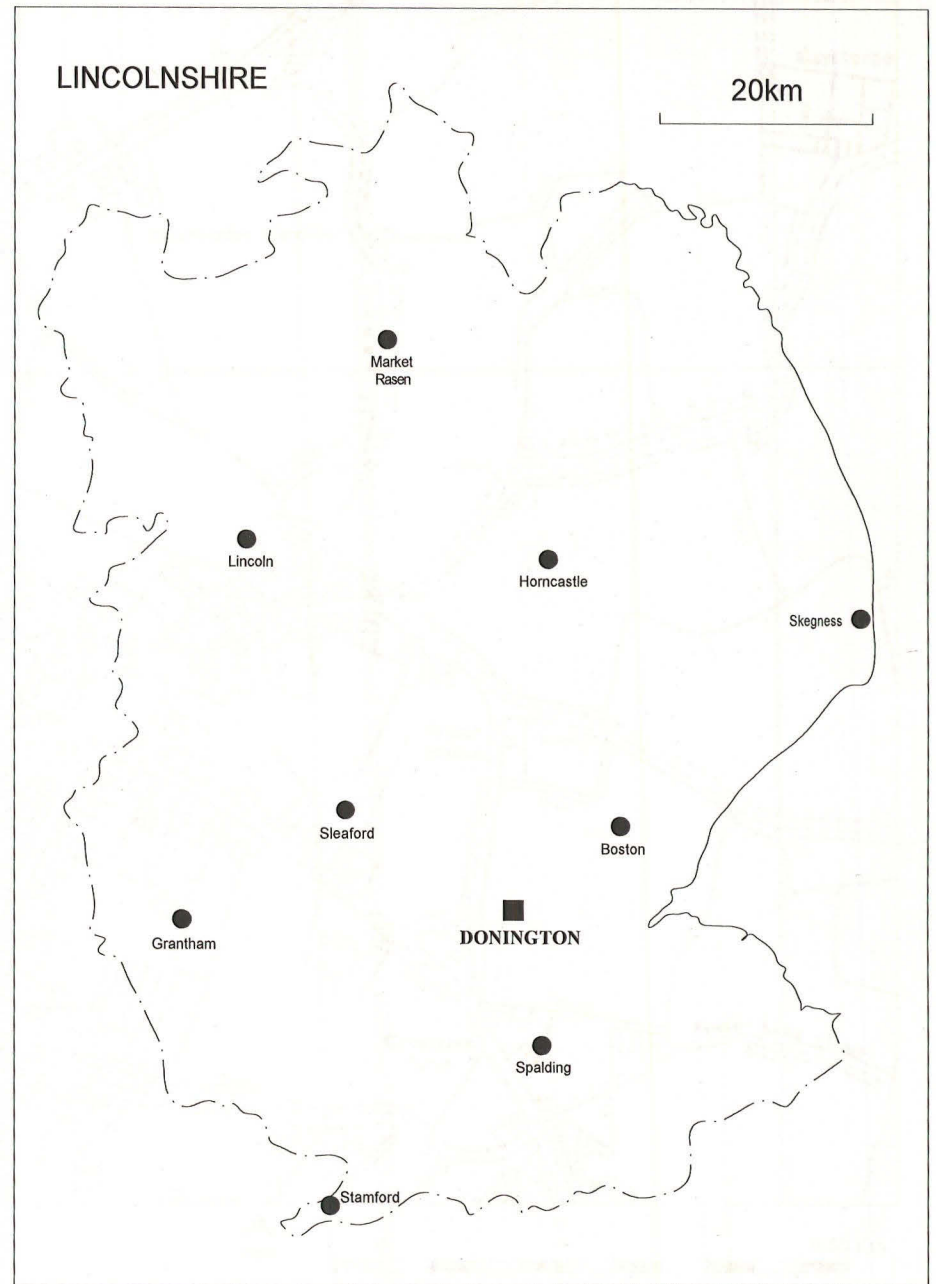
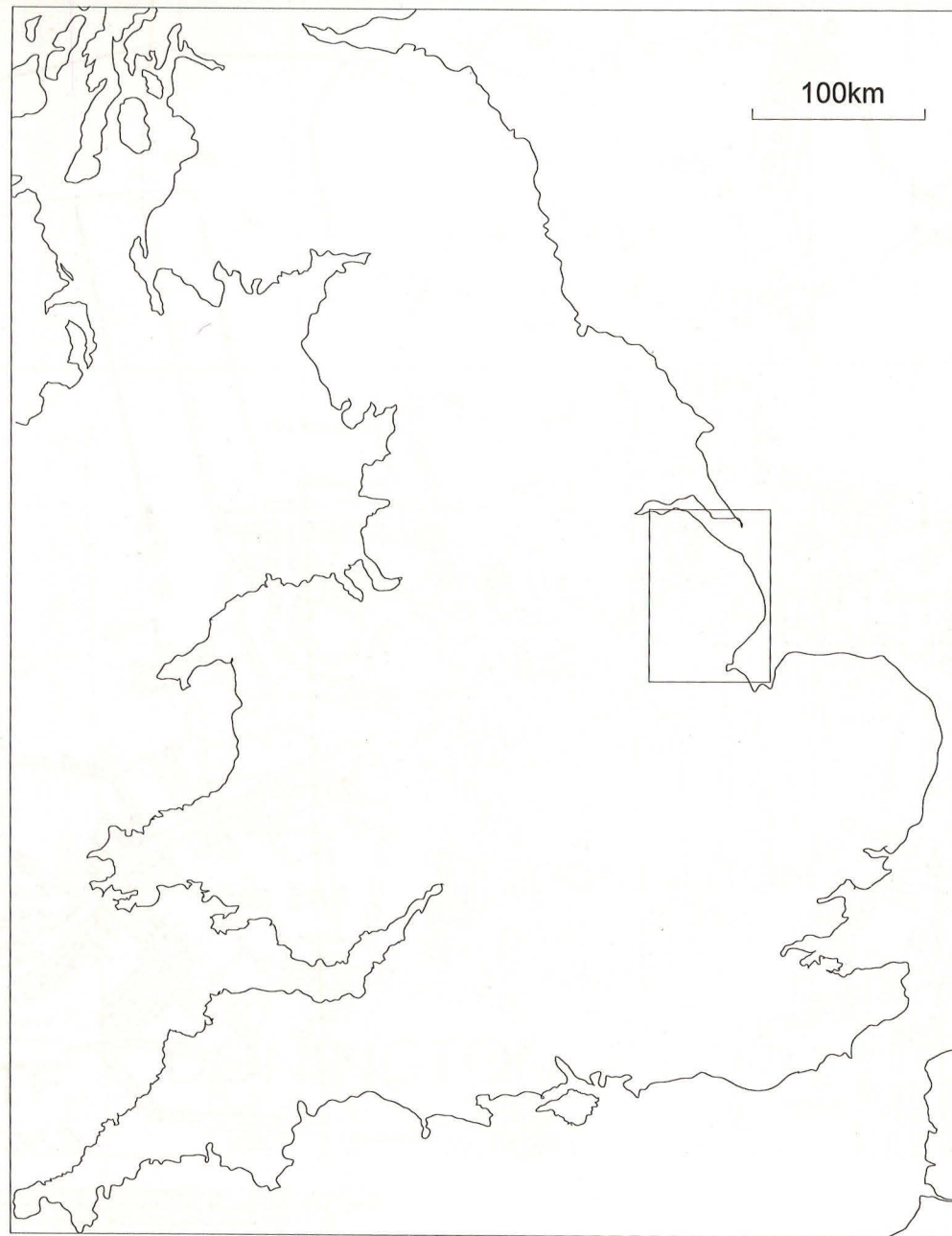
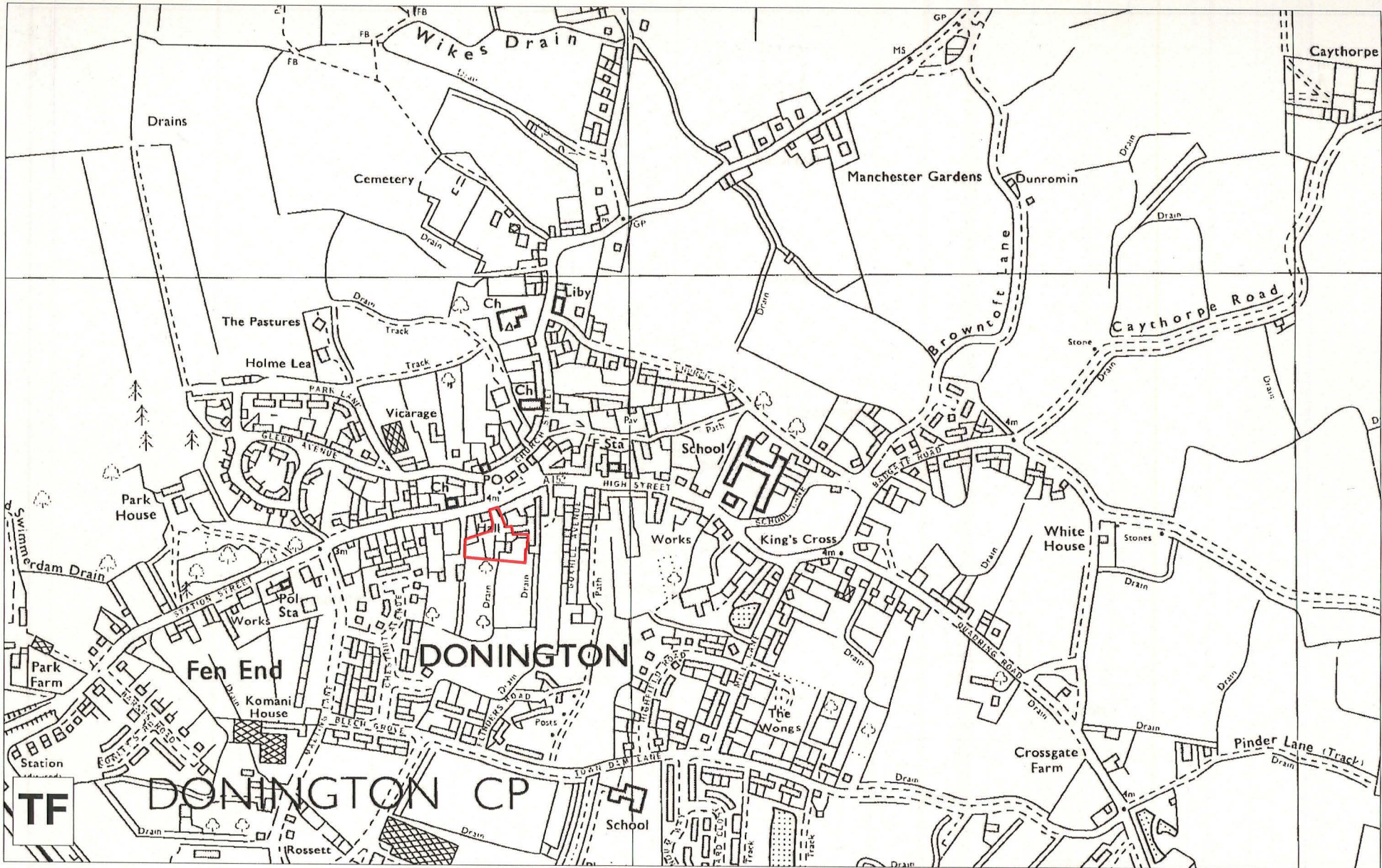
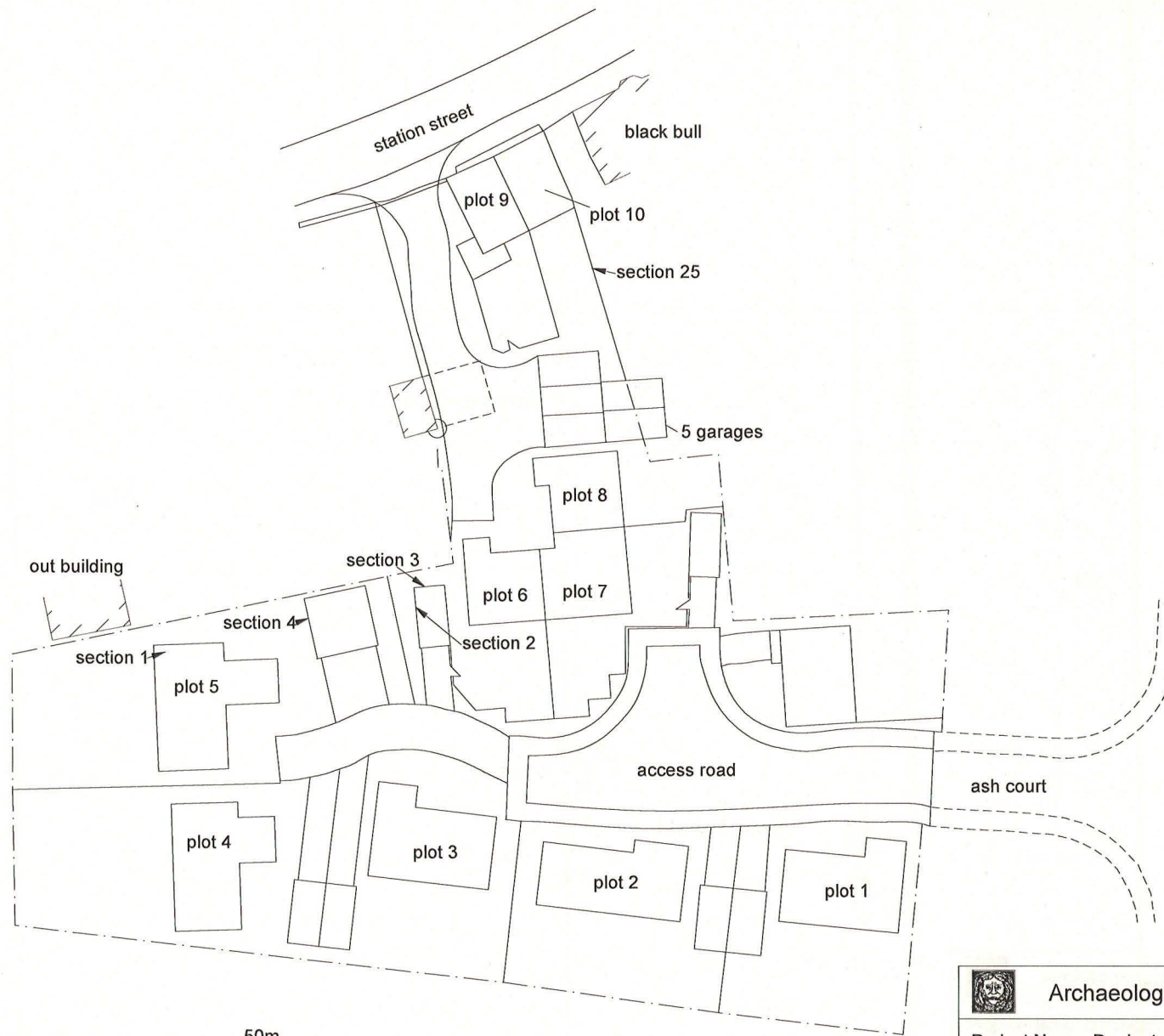


Figure 1: General Location Plan



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Figure 2 - Site location plan




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Figure 3: Site plan and section locations

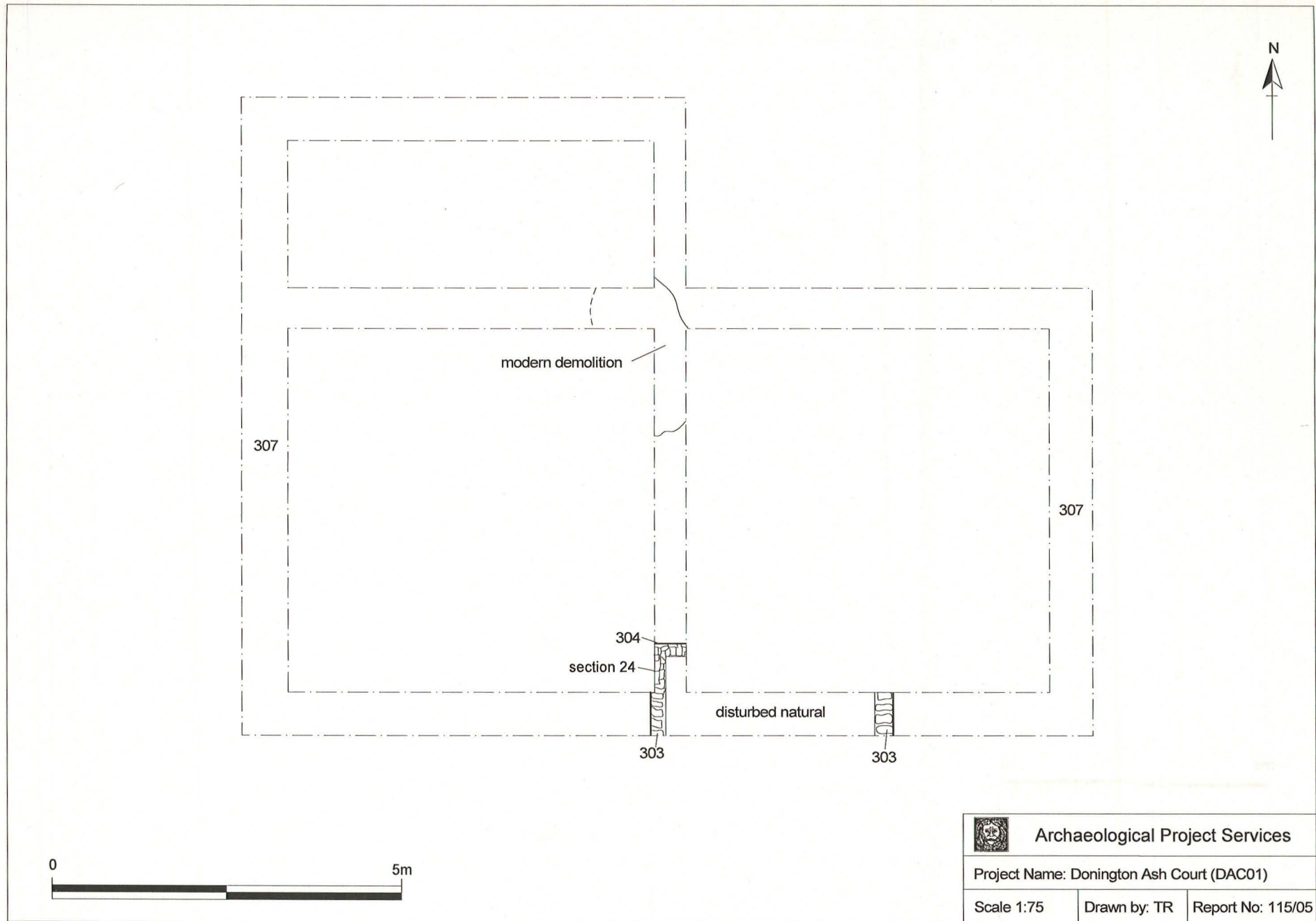


Figure 4: Plan of Plot 5 Garage

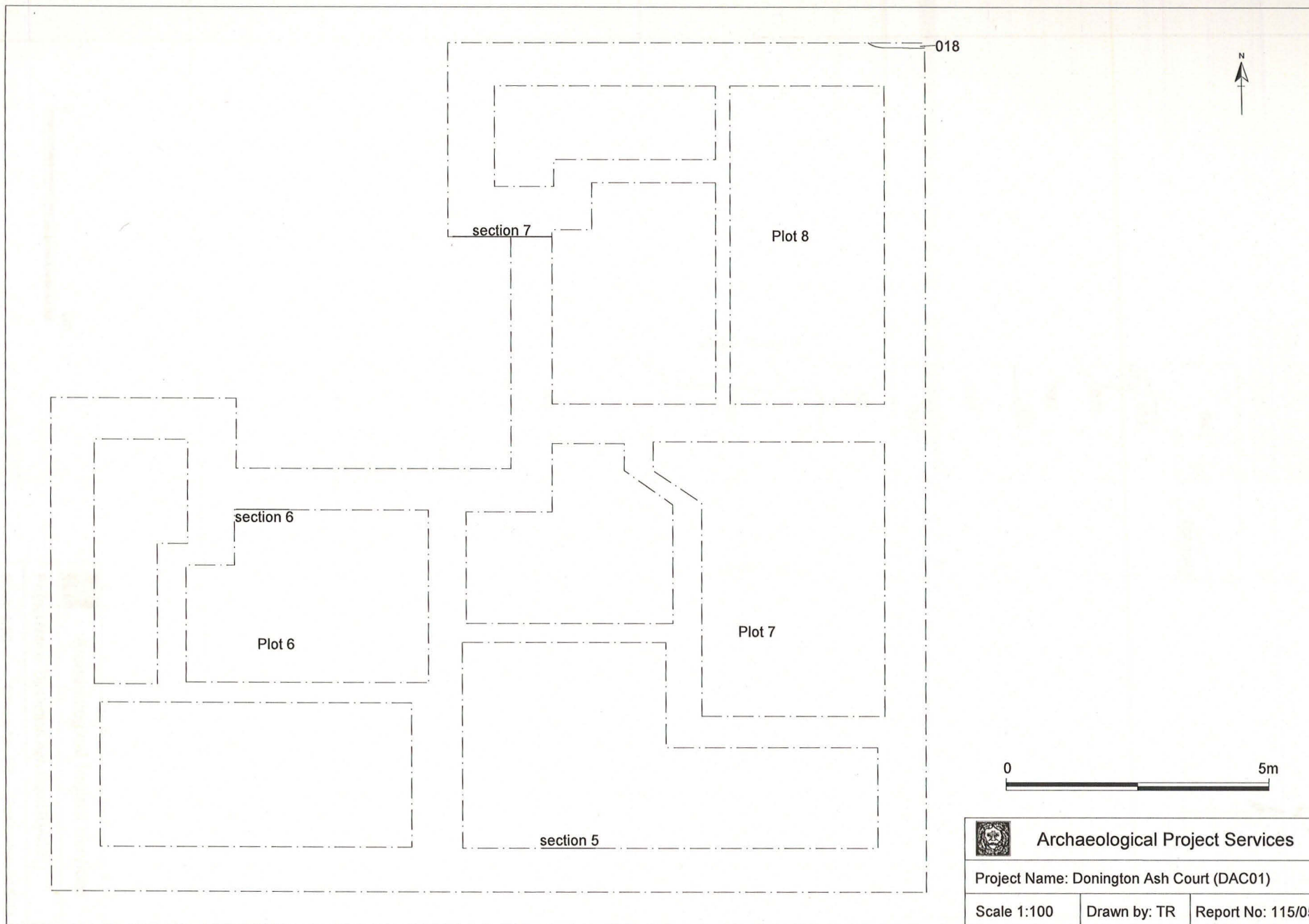
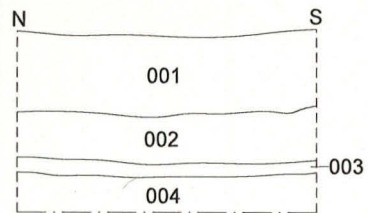
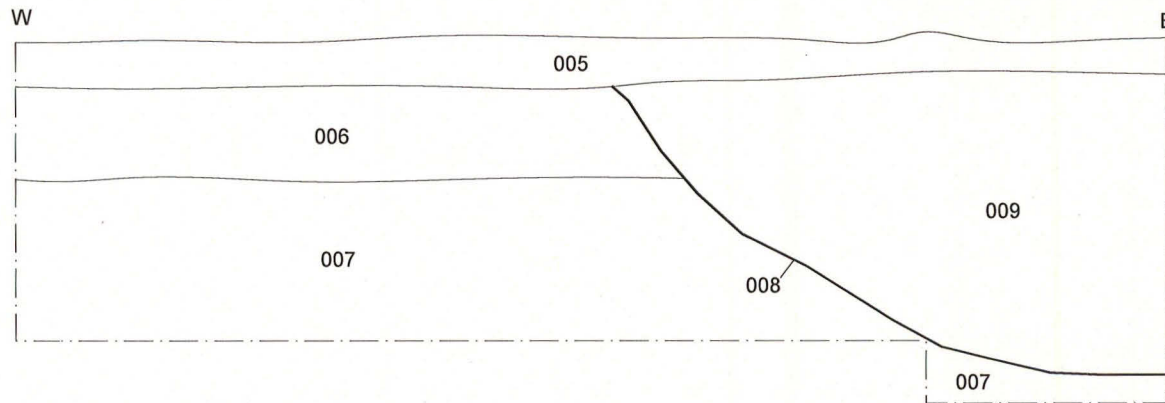


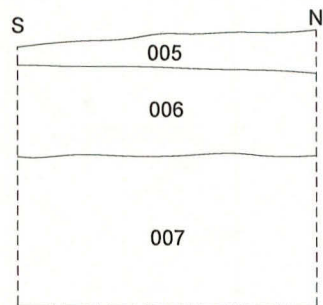
Figure 5: Plan of Plot 6 - 8



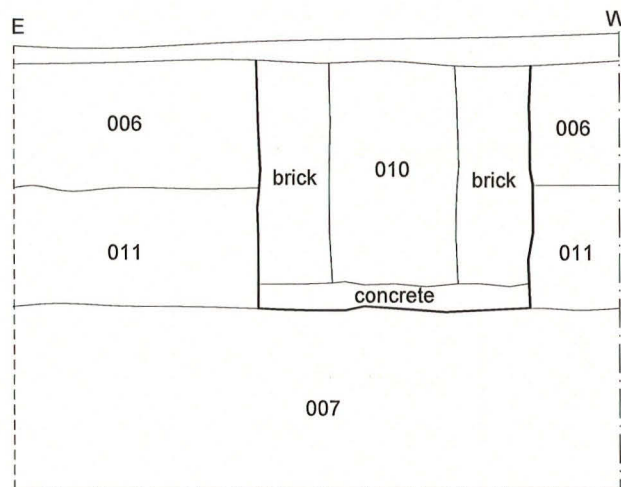
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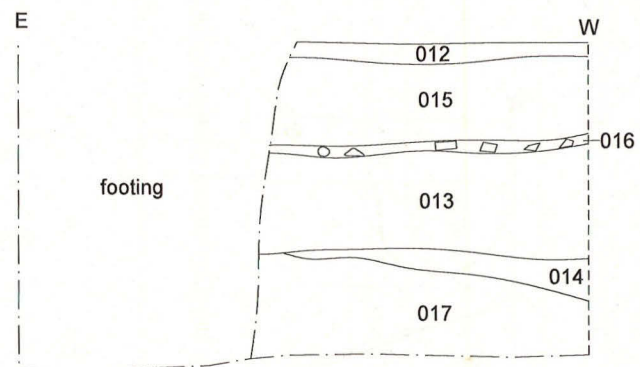
section 3, plots 5 and 6



section 2, plot 5



section 4, plots 5 and 6



section 7



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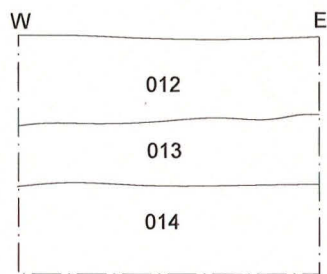
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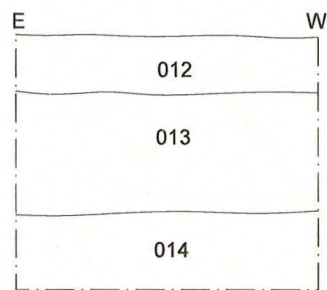
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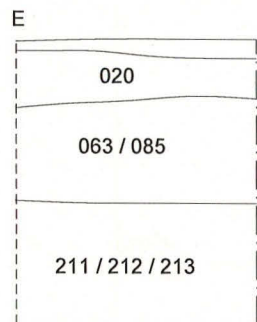
Figure 7: Sections 1 - 4 and 7



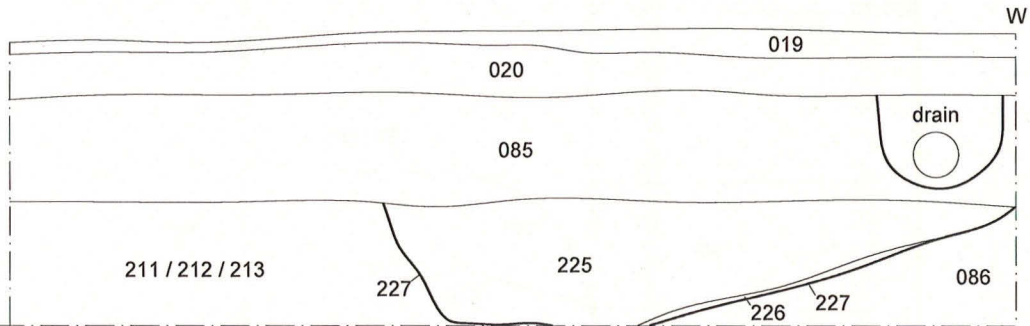
section 5



section 6



section 10




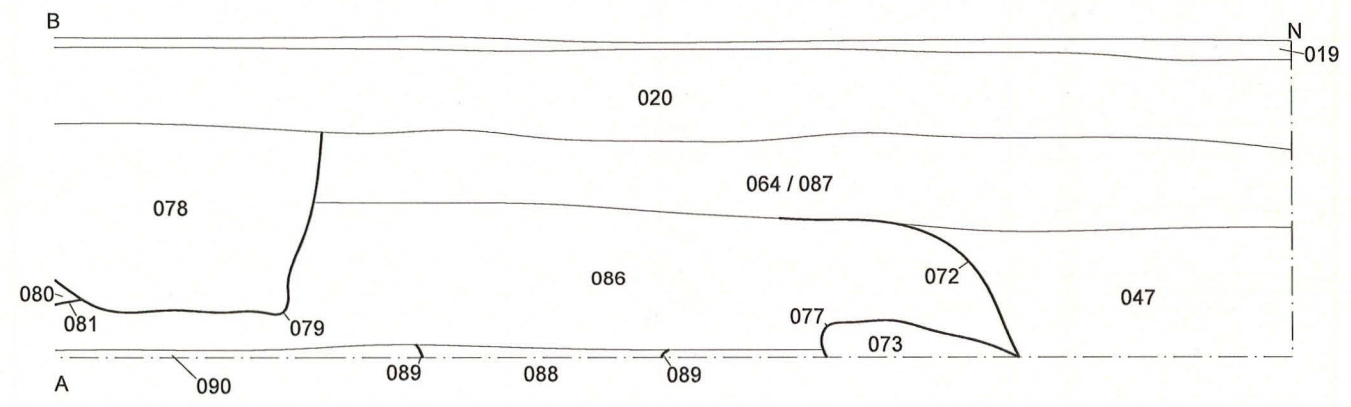
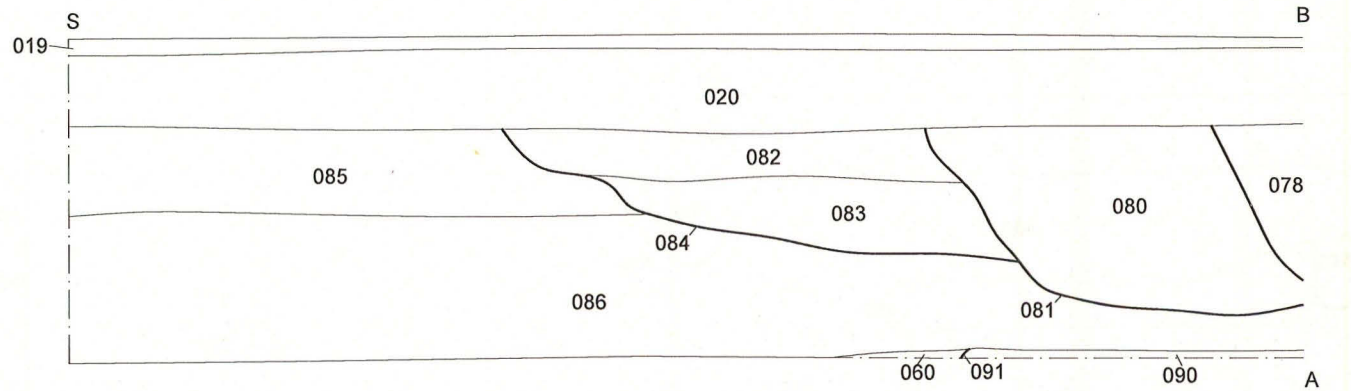
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Figure 8: Sections 5, 6 and 10



section 8 and 9




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Figure 9: Sections 8 and 9

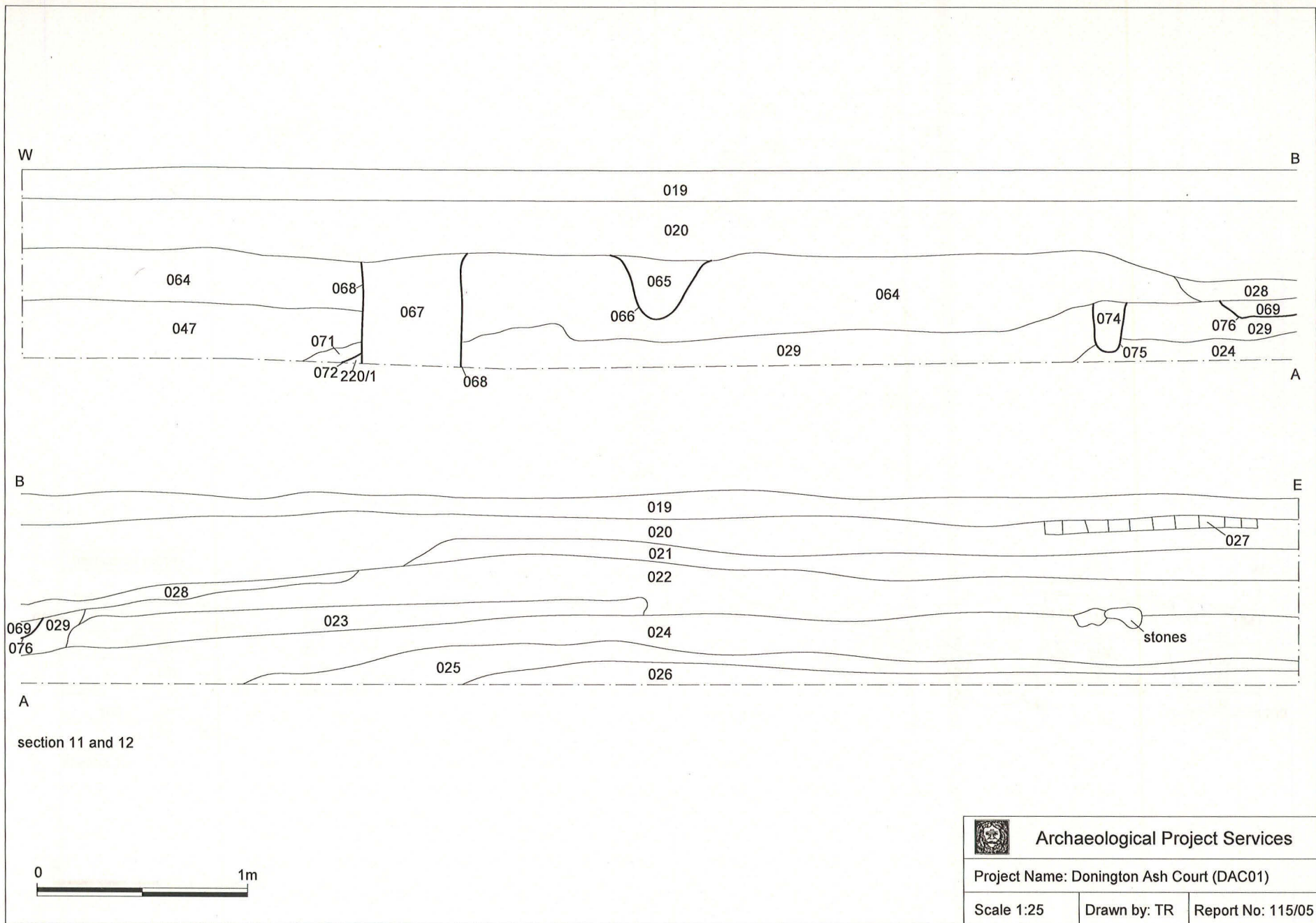
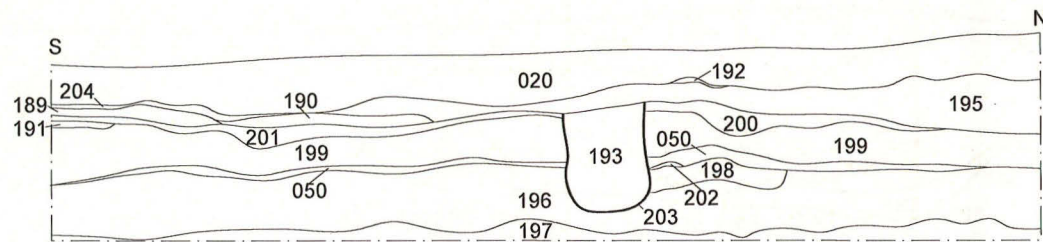
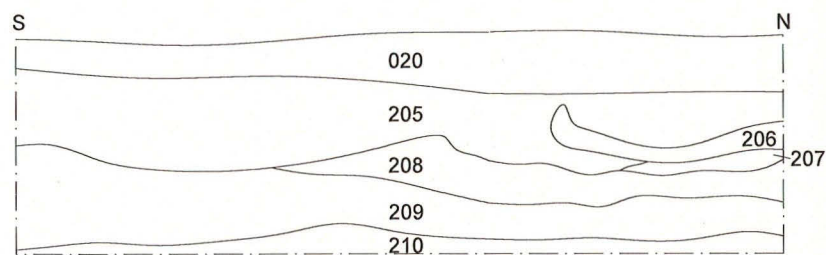


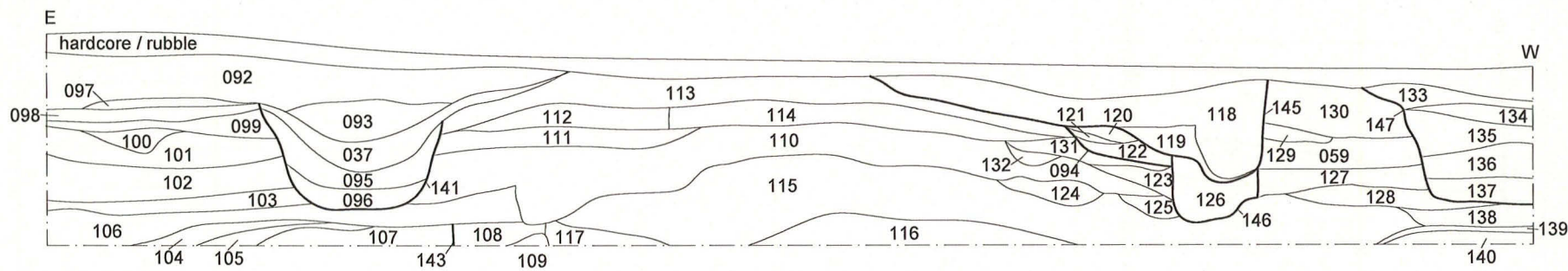
Figure 10: Sections 11 and 12



section 13



section 14



section 15



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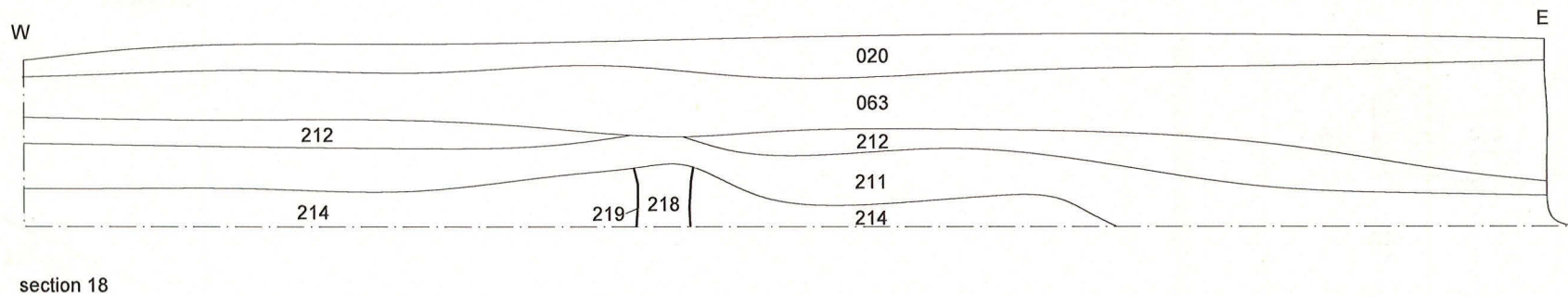
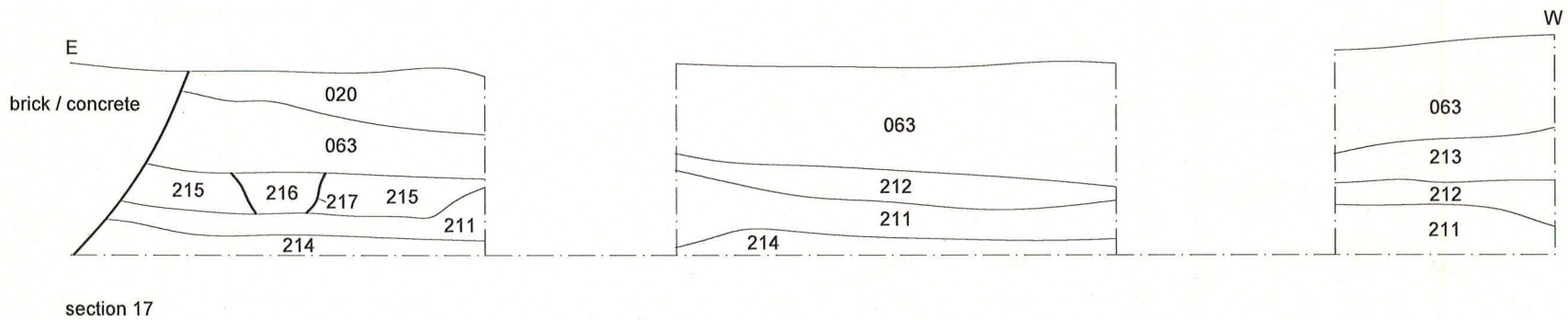
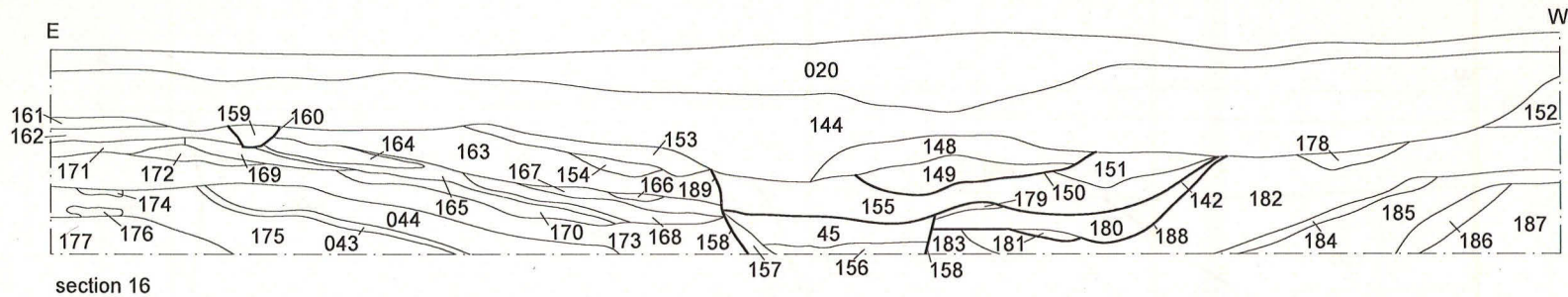
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Figure 11: Sections 13 - 15




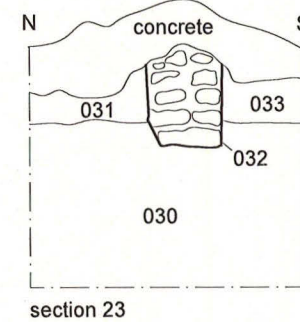
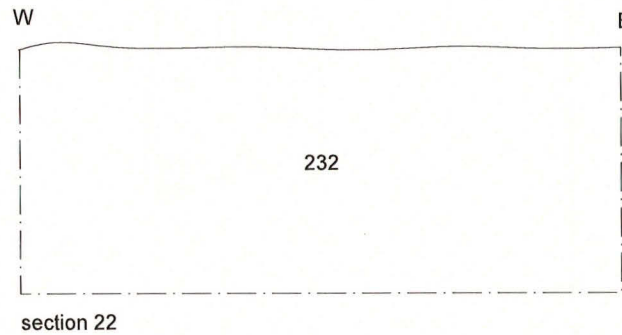
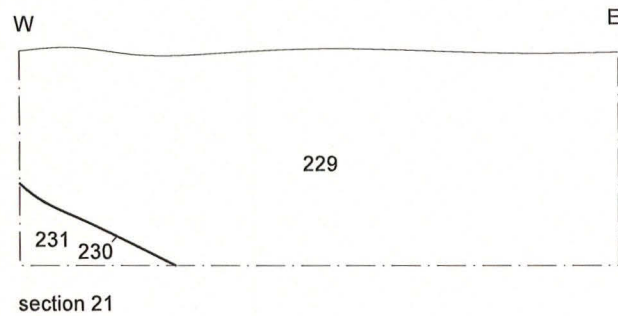
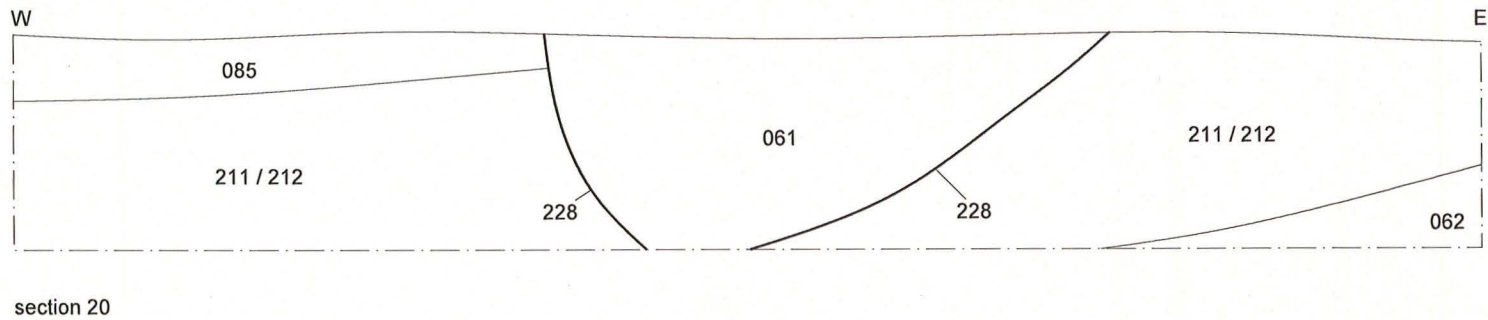
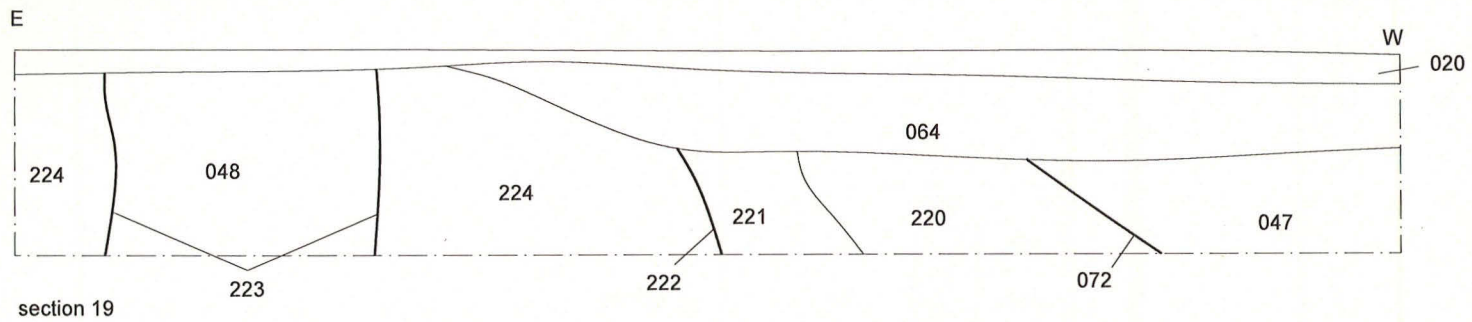
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Figure 12: Sections 16 - 18



Archaeological Project Services

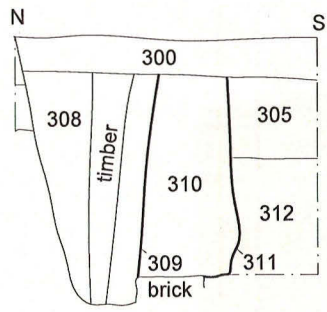
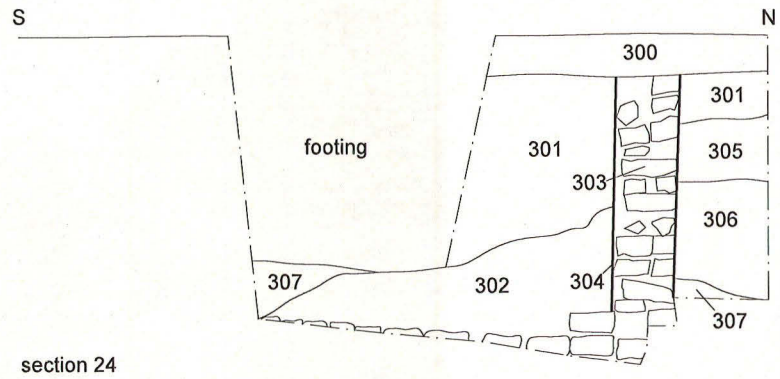
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Figure 13: Sections 19 - 23




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Figure 14: Sections 24 and 25



Plate 1: General view of site looking southwest from Station Street

Plate 2: Plot 9 and 10 footings, looking northeast





Plate 3: Section 13, looking west



Plate 4: West facing footings opposite Section 14, looking east



Plate 5: South facing footings opposite Section 15, looking north

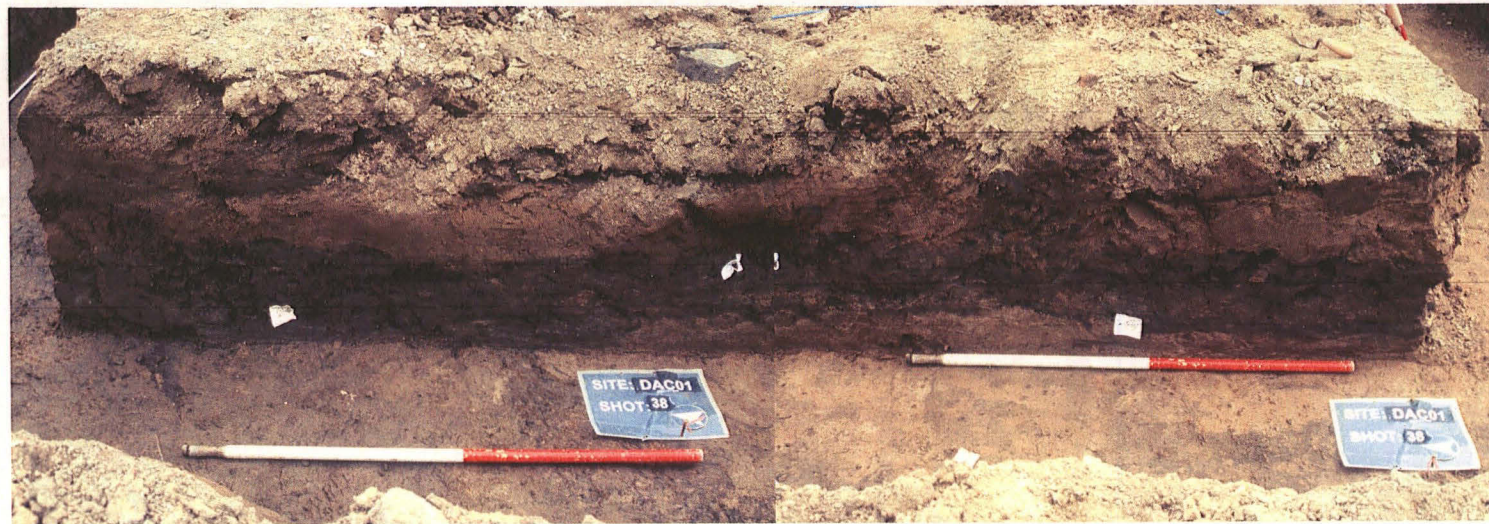


Plate 6: West facing footings opposite Section 13, looking east



Plate 7: Plan view of E - W central east footing, looking east



Plate 8: View of E - W northern footing, looking west

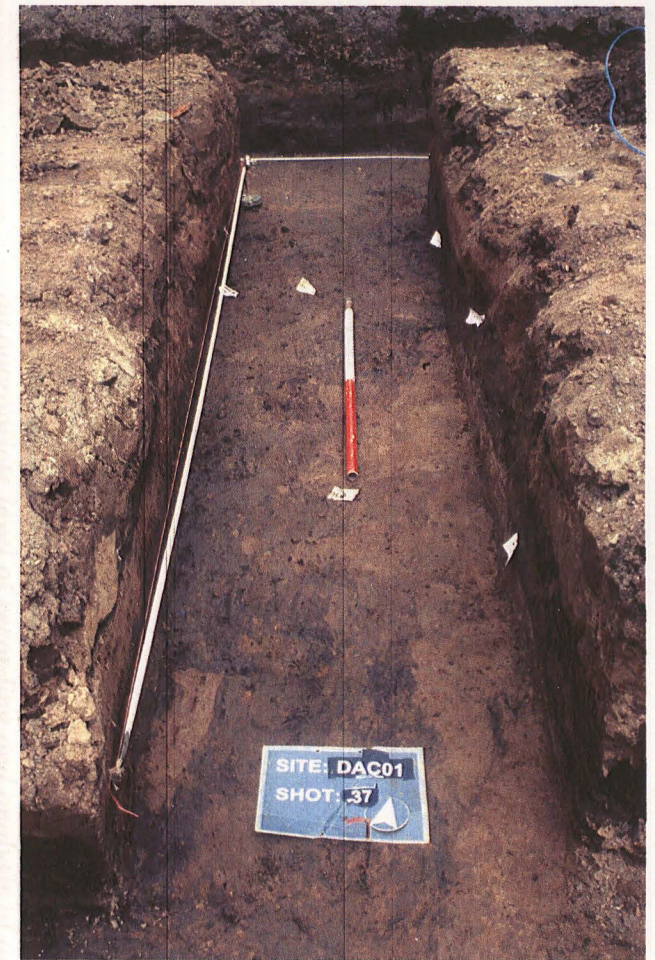


Plate 9: N - S central footing, looking north

Appendix 1

Specification for archaeological recording and watching brief on land at Ash Court, Donington, Lincolnshire

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A scheme of archaeological excavation and recording and watching brief is required during residential development on land at Ash Court, Donington, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *Archaeological evaluation of the site revealed a medieval pond at the west edge of the site, together with two pits, and post-medieval ditches and pits. An archaeological programme of excavation and monitoring is required to provide an appropriate level of recording and analysis of archaeological features and deposits that may be disturbed or destroyed by the development.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological work will be undertaken in conjunction with the groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for a programme of archaeological work during development on land at Ash Court, Station Street, Donington, Lincolnshire.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 2.2.4 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 80m south of the town centre as defined by the Market Place and is centred on

National Grid Reference TF 2078 3560.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning permission (Application number H04/0990/00) has been granted by South Holland District Council for residential development on the site subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief during groundworks on plots 5, 6, 7, 8, and 11 and a further programme of archaeological excavation and recording on plots 9, 10 and the adjacent triple garage (Fig. 1).

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 OVERVIEW

- 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 A desk-top assessment (Cope-Faulkner 2000) was undertaken which outlined the archaeological potential of the site. This was followed by a programme of trial trenching which identified a medieval pond at the west edge of the site together with two pits of possible medieval date. A number of post-medieval ditches and pits were also encountered, one containing evidence of probable butchery waste. Recent dumped deposits were found distributed across the evaluated area (Hall 2001).
- 6.4 A plan of 1834 depicts buildings fronting the street with little or no development to the rear of the properties (Hall 2001). A building presently stands on the street frontage.
- 6.5 Watching-brief coverage has been requested in specified areas (Plots 5, 6, 7, 8 and 11). Within the area of Plots 9 and 10 and the adjacent triple garage further archaeological work, in the form of excavation and recording, is required.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the archaeological work will be:
 - 7.1.1 To provide an appropriate level of recording and analysis of archaeological features that will be disturbed or destroyed by the development with particular emphasis on the street frontage in the northern portion of the site.
- 7.2 The objectives of the archaeological work will be to:
 - 7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
 - 7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
 - 7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features;
 - 7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site, and
 - 7.2.5 Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

- 8.1 General considerations
 - 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the archaeological works.
 - 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.
 - 8.1.3 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.
- 8.2 Methodology
 - 8.2.1 The archaeological work will be undertaken in conjunction with the ground works phase of development. It includes a programme of archaeological supervision, excavation and recording on plots 9, 10 and

the triple garage and a watching brief on plots 5, 6, 7, 8 and 11.

- 8.2.2 Plots 9, 10 and the adjacent triple garage: The existing building fronting Station Street, will be altered and converted to two dwellings (plots 9 and 10). The footings for these two buildings will chiefly lie within the footprint of the present structure. Archaeological excavation will only be undertaken within the footings, service trenches and stripped areas and to the depths required for construction.
- 8.2.3 The rear of 9 and 10 will be demolished and it is anticipated that the existing foundation will be sufficient for the new build. If the existing footings need to be removed it is proposed that the foundations will be broken by using a jack hammer and excavated by machine. Any new foundations for the extension to the rear of 9 and 10 will be of >traditional= construction: approximately 750mm wide and 750mm deep.
- 8.2.4 Existing floor levels will excavated by machine to a depth of approximately 300mm and constructed as new (requiring a minimum of 50mm hardcore, 50mm polystyrene and 100mm concrete).
- 8.2.5 The garage will be of >traditional= construction with floor levels made up as above (excluding polystyrene). The whole area of the triple garage may be stripped to a depth of approximately 300mm.
- 8.2.6 It is proposed that the drive construction will be block paving on sand and hardcore requiring a stripping depth of approximately 300mm. Service trenches will run approximately along the centre line of the drive and where possible services will be accommodated within one trench. The service trench will be approximately 450mm wide and 800mm deep. Excavations for the landscaping (shown on Fig. 2) will be approximately 450mm deep.
- 8.2.7 Topsoil, modern surfaces and any other overburden will be removed 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. Removal of surfaces and foundations associated with the present structure will be by machine. The work will be monitored and, where necessary, archaeological excavation will be undertaken within the footings and stripped areas.
- 8.2.8 On completion of the removal of the overburden, the nature of the underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation, to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features, before any further mechanical excavation that may be required. Mechanical excavation of the stripped areas, footing trenches and service trenches will proceed under archaeological supervision to the point where archaeological remains are encountered.

- 8.2.9 Any archaeological remains revealed will be manually excavated in normal archaeological fashion. Excavation in this manner will continue to the depth required for construction given health and safety constraints.
- 8.2.10 Manual excavation will not proceed below the safe working limit within the trenches or where trench sections are unstable. Should greater depths be required for construction purposes the work will be monitored, under watching brief conditions, where archaeological features or deposits may be present.
- 8.2.11 Where significant archaeological features or deposits are exposed, at the base of footings trenches or in the stripped areas, a geotextile or similar membrane will be placed over the feature / deposit to protect the remains before construction commences.
- 8.2.12 Plots 5, 6, 7, 8 and 11: the groundworks required on these plots will be monitored by Archaeological Project Services. Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions.
- 8.2.13 Section drawings will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Features will be recorded in plan and will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma 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.
- 8.2.14 Finds recovered will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered ready for later washing and analysis.
- 8.2.15 Throughout the archaeological work a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- \$ the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the areas / trenches
 - \$ individual features and where appropriate their sections
 - \$ groups of features where their relationship is important
 - \$ the site before and on completion of fieldwork.
- 8.2.16 Should human remains be located they will be left *in situ* and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Should removal be required the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before the exhumation of the remains. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department,

coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the investigations will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming 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, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

9.1.2 All finds recovered during the field work will be washed, marked and packaged according to the 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.

9.2 Stage 2

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

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

9.3 Stage 3

9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigations will be prepared.

9.3.2 This will consist of:

\$ A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.

\$ A description of the archaeological setting.

\$ Description of the topography of the site.

\$ Description of the methodologies used during the archaeological work.

\$ A text describing the findings of the archaeological work.

\$ A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the findings.

\$ Plans of the archaeological features. If a sequence of

archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.

\$ Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.

\$ Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.

\$ Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

\$ Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client; South Holland District Council Planning Department; Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

11 ARCHIVE

11.1 The documentation and records generated during the investigations will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives* for long term storage and curation.

12 PUBLICATION

12.1 A report of the findings of the investigations will be presented to the editor of the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section. They will be given written notice of the commencement of the project.

14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written

confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.

- 14.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator (*Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* 1998, Sections 5.7 and 18).
- 14.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 14.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 15.1 The areas of archaeological excavation will be limited to the footings, as marked out by the contractor. The machine excavation will be under archaeological supervision and time will be allowed for the appropriate level of archaeological excavation and recording as the work progresses. The time required will be dependent on the quantity of archaeological remains encountered and the width and depth of the footings required, however it is anticipated that this element of the work will take approximately three days. The work will be undertaken by an archaeological supervisor and an assistant experienced in this type of work.
- 15.2 The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for this aspect of the archaeological site work. An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.
- 15.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one person-day) will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 16.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle 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 - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist Anglo-Saxon - J Young, Independent Specialist Medieval and later - H Healey, Independent Archaeologist with G Taylor, APS
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

17 INSURANCES

17.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability Insurance of , 10,000,000, together with Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of , 5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

18 COPYRIGHT

18.1 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.

18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.

18.3 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.

- 18.4 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.

19 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cope-Faulkner, P. 2000. *Desk-top Assessment of the Archaeological Implications of Proposed Development on land at Station Street, Donington, Lincolnshire*. Unpublished APS report **154/00**

Hall, R. 2001. *Archaeological Evaluation at Ash Court, Donington, Lincolnshire* unpublished APS report **44/01**

Robson, J.D., 1990. *Soils of the Boston and Spalding District (Sheet 131)* Memoirs of the Soil Survey of Great Britain.

Appendix 2

Context Summary

Cxt	Plot	Type	Description	Tk	Interpretation	Fill of/by
001	5	Deposit	Soft, dark brown silt with organic, pebbles, coal and cbm inc		Topsoil	
002	5	Deposit	Firm, mid brown silt with occ stones and sand		Subsoil	
003	5	Deposit	Firm, light greyish/reddish brown clayey silt with occ cc		Silting	
004	5	Deposit	Firm, mid brown sandy silt with occ coal, cbm and shell		Subsoil	
005	6	Deposit	Friable, mid greyish brown silty sand with occ cbm	0.15	Dumping	
006	6	Deposit	Soft, dark greyish brown silt with occ cbm	0.3	Topsoil	
007	6	Deposit	Firm, mid greyish brown silt	0.5	Silting	
008	6	Cut	N-S linear with sloping sides and flat base, 4.0m wide x 1.6m wide	1.2	Modern cut	
009	6	Deposit	Soft, dark greyish brown silt with freq cbm and concrete	1.2	Modern cut fill	008
010	5	Structure	Modern brick lined pit containing broken bottles		Refuse or cess pit	
011	5	Deposit	Soft, mid greyish brown silt	0.3	Subsoil	
012	6, 7, 8	Deposit	Loose, mid yellowish brown ls and demolition debris	0.3	Modern make-up layer	
013	6, 7, 8	Deposit	Soft, dark greyish brown sandy silt with occ cbm and roots	0.2	Buried topsoil	
014	6, 7	Deposit	Firm, mid reddish brown silt	0.3	Silting	
015	8	Deposit	Firm, light reddish brown clayey silt	0.3	Demolition layer	
016	8	Deposit	Firm, dark greyish brown silt with freq cbm	0.05	Demolition layer	
017	8	Deposit	Firm, light brownish grey silt	0.35	Silting	
018	8	Masonry	South facing brick (230mm x 110mm x 70mm) wall, 1.1m deep x 1.3m wide		Soakaway?	
019	9, 10	Deposit	Indurate, dark grey concrete	0.1	Pavement	
020	9, 10	Deposit	Loose, dark brown silty sand with freq gravel, cbm debris	0.44	Hardcore	
021	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mid yellowish/reddish brown silty sand with occ stones	0.16	Modern surface	
022	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mid grey and yellow laminated lenses of silt and sand with freq mussel shell and occ cc	0.18	Flood deposit	
023	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mid reddish yellow silty sand	0.1	Flood deposit	
024	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mid grey laminated silty sand with freq mussel shell	0.24	Flood deposit	
025	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mixed mid grey to black sandy silt	0.2	Natural	
026	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mid yellowish brown sandy silt	0.12 +	Natural	

Cxt	Plot	Type	Description	Tk	Interpretation	Fill of/by
027	9, 10	Deposit	Single row of header bricks, 1m wide	.07	Path or surface	
028	9, 10	Deposit	Loose, mid reddish yellowish brown silt with occ cess tinge	0.1	Pit fill	076
029	9, 10	Deposit	Soft, light and dark brownish grey silt laminates with mod cc and occ shell	0.26 +	Flood deposit	
030	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mid greyish brown silty sand with occ. Shell and cc	0.54	Flood deposit	
031	9, 10	Deposit	Firm , mid grey silty sand with cbm and cc	0.11	Demolition debris	
032	9, 10	Masonry	E-W brick footings, five courses, 0.22m wide x 0.35m high		Footings	
033	9, 10	Deposit	Brick rubble	0.18	Demolition layer	
034	9, 10	Finds	Unstratified finds			
035	9, 10	Finds	Unstratified finds			
036			Not used			
037	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mid grey silty sand with black lenses of cc/organics and occ shell	0.12	Gully/Pit fill	141
038	9, 10	Finds	Unstratified finds			
039	9, 10	Finds	Unstratified finds			
040	9, 10	Finds	Unstratified finds			
041	9, 10	Finds	Unstratified finds			
042	9, 10	Finds	Unstratified finds			
043	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, black organic lenses	0.02	Tipping or buried topsoil	
044	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mid brownish grey clayey silty sand	0.08	Tipping or buried topsoil	
045	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mid greyish brown silty sand	0.1	Gully/Pit fill	158
046			Unstratified finds			
047	9, 10	Deposit	Soft, mid greyish brown silt with occ cc	0.50 +	Ditch/Pit fill	072
048	9, 10	Deposit	Loose, light greyish yellowish brown silt with occ cc and shell	0.54 +	Gully/Pit fill	223
049			Unstratified finds			
050	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mid yellowish brown sandy silt	0.05	Flood deposit	
051			Unstratified finds			
052	9, 10	Finds	Unstratified finds			
053	9, 10	Finds	Unstratified finds			
054			Unstratified finds			
055	9, 10	Finds	Unstratified finds			
056	9, 10	Finds	Unstratified finds			
057			Unstratified finds			
058	9, 10	Finds	Unstratified finds			

Cxt	Plot	Type	Description	Tk	Interpretation	Fill of/by
059	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mottled mid grey/yellowish brown silty sand with mod cc	0.12	Flood deposit	
060	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, dark brown silty clay with freq bone, pottery and stone		Refuse deposit	
061	9, 10	Deposit		0.7	Pit fill	228
062	9, 10	Deposit	Friable, mid yellowish brown clayey silt with mod cc	0.2	Flooding deposit	
063	9, 10	Deposit	Friable, dark yellowish brown clayey sand with occ cc, shell and bone	0.44	Dumping	
064	9, 10	Deposit	Friable, light reddish greyish brown clayey silt	0.24	Dumping	
065	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mid yellowish/reddish brown silty sand with occ stones	0.28	Pit fill	066
066	9, 10	Cut	Cut seen in section only with gently sloping sides and rounded base, 0.38m wide	0.28	Pit	065
067	9, 10	Deposit	Loose, mottled mid brownish grey/yellowish brown silt with mod gravel and cbm	0.54 +	Service trench? fill	068
068	9, 10	Cut	N-S linear with vertical sides, 0.47m wide	0.54 +	Service trench?	067
069	9, 10	Deposit	Friable, mid brownish grey silt with occ shell and cc	0.08	Pit fill	076
070			Not used			
071	9, 10	Deposit		0.06	Ditch/Pit fill	072
072	9, 10	Cut	Cut seen in section only with gently sloping sides, 1.2m wide	0.36	Ditch/Pit	047, 071
073	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, light brown silty clay	0.08 +	Pit fill	077
074	9, 10	Deposit	Friable, light reddish greyish brown clayey silt	0.24	Post hole fill	075
075	9, 10	Cut	Circular? feature with vertical sides and rounded base, 0.14m wide	0.24	Post hole	074
076	9, 10	Cut	Cut seen in section only with gently stepped sides and rounded base, 2.14m wide	0.17	Pit	028, 069
077	9, 10	Cut	Truncated feature, 0.76m+ long x 0.42m wide	0.12	Pit	073,
078	9, 10	Deposit	Modern brick debris	0.66	Pit fill	079
079	9, 10	Cut	Circular? feature with sloping sides and flat base, 0.6m wide	0.66	Pit	078
080	9, 10	Deposit	Loose, mixed mid yellow/brown sand	0.66	Pit fill	081
081	9, 10	Cut	Circular? feature with sloping sides and flat base, 0.68m wide	0.66	Pit	080
082	9, 10	Deposit	Loose, black laminated cc	0.2	Pit fill	084
083	9, 10	Deposit	Loose, black laminated cc	0.26	Pit fill	084
084	9, 10	Cut	Cut seen in section only with gently concave side and rounded base, 1.92m+ wide	0.46	Pit	082, 083
085	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mid reddish brown silty clay	0.30	Dumping	
086	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, light brown silt	0.52	Dumping	
087	9, 10	Deposit	Loose, mid brown silt with lenses of cc	0.28	Dumping	
088	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, dark brown silty clay	0.02 +	Ditch fill	089

Cxt	Plot	Type	Description	Tk	Interpretation	Fill of/by
089	9, 10	Cut	E-W linear with sloping sides, 0.84m wide	0.02 +	Ditch	088
090	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mixed mid reddish yellowish brown silty clay	0.02 +	Silting	
091	9, 10	Cut	Irregular shaped feature with sloping sides, 4.4m + long x 2.34m+ wide	0.02 +	Pit	060
092	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mid yellowish brown silty sand with occ cc	0.22	Dumping	
093	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mid greyish brown clayey silty sand with occ cc	0.17	Gully/Pit fill	141
094	9, 10	Cut	Cut seen in section only with gently sloping sides, 0.42m wide	0.18	Gully/Pit	120, 121, 122, 123
095	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mottled mid yellowish brown/red silty sand with occ shell and cc	0.08	Gully/Pit fill	141
096	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mid greenish grey sandy silt with occ cc	0.08	Gully/Pit fill	141
097	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mid yellowish brown silty sand with organic/cc lenses at base	0.03	Flood deposit	
098	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mid greyish brown silty sand with occ shell	0.05	Flood deposit	
099	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, light yellowish brown silty sand	0.1	Flood deposit	
100	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mid grey silty sand	0.08	Dumping	
101	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mottled light green/white/yellow/grey silty sand	0.14	Flood deposit	
102	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mottled mid yellowish/reddish/greyish brown silty sand	0.19	Flood deposit	
103	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mid greyish brown silty sand	0.08	Flood deposit	
104	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mid grey clayey silty sand	0.04	Flood deposit	
105	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mid grey silty sand with black organic lenses	0.04	Flood deposit	
106	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mottled mid grey/black clayey silty sand with occ cc	0.14	Flood deposit	
107	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mid grey/yellowish brown silty sand laminates with occ clay	0.08	Flood deposit	
108	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mid yellowish brown silty sand laminate	0.1	Gully/Pit fill	143
109	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mid grey clayey sandy silt with occ cc	0.04	Gully/Pit fill	143
110	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mid brown silty sand with occ shell, clay, cc	0.37	Flood deposit	
111	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mid grey clayey silty sand laminates with occ pebbles, burnt silt, cc, shell	0.08	Flood deposit	
112	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, light white/yellow silty sand laminates	0.1	Flood deposit	
113	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mid reddish grey silty sand with occ cc with organic/cc lenses at base	0.12	Flood deposit	
114	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, light grey/yellow/bluish green, mid reddish brown and dark black silty sand lenses	0.1	Flood deposit	
115	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mixed mid grey/black/yellow silty sand with occ gravel lenses and cc	0.36	Flood deposit	
116	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mid grey silty sand with occ black/yellow/red silty sand lenses similar to 115	0.11	Flood deposit	
117	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mid pinkish brown clay with light yellow/green silty sand lenses	0.1	Flood deposit	

Cxt	Plot	Type	Description	Tk	Interpretation	Fill of/by
118	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mid grey silty sand	0.4	Gully/Pit fill	145
119	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, light green silty sand with occ grit	0.2	Gully/Pit fill	145
120	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, light pink/grey silty sand	0.06	Gully/Pit fill	94
121	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mid grey silty sand	0.02	Gully/Pit fill	94
122	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mottled mid green/grey silty sand	0.1	Gully/Pit fill	94
123	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, light bluish grey silty sand with freq iron panning?	0.12	Gully/Pit fill	094
124	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mid brown sandy silt with occ shell and cc	0.1	Dumping	
125	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mid brown sandy silt with occ cc	0.1	Dumping	
126	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mottled light pinkish brown/reddish brown silty sand	0.26	Gully/Pit fill	146
127	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, light pinkish brown silty sand	0.11	Flood deposit	
128	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mid grey silty sand with occ burnt red silt and cc	0.08	Flood deposit	
129	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mid yellowish brown silty sand with occ cc	0.06	Flood deposit	
130	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mid grey silty sand with occ burnt bone, cc and cbm	0.18	Flood deposit	
131	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, light yellowish reddish brown silty sand	0.09	Flood deposit	
132	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mottled light brown/blue silty sand with occ cc	0.04	Dumping	
133	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mid grey silty sand with occ cc	0.1	Gully/Pit fill	147
134	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mixed mid grey/light yellow silty sand with occ cc	0.06	Gully/Pit fill	147
135	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, light pinkish brown silty sand	0.18	Gully/Pit fill	147
136	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mid greyish brown silty sand with occ clay lenses and cc	0.13	Gully/Pit fill	147
137	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mottled mid yellowish brown/black silty sand with occ cc and shell	0.1	Gully/Pit fill	147
138	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mid grey clayey silty sand with occ cc	0.08	Dumping	
139	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mid greyish brown clayey silty sand	0.08	Flood deposit	
140	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mid greyish brown clayey silty sand	0.05 +	Flood deposit	
141	9, 10	Cut	Cut seen in section only with gently sloping concave sides and base 0.7m wide	0.42	Gully/Pit	037, 093, 095, 096
142	9, 10	Cut	Cut seen in section only with gently sloping concave sides and uneven base 1.7m wide	0.23	Ditch/Pit	151, 155
143	9, 10	Cut	Cut seen in section only with vertical sides, 0.36m wide	0.09	Gully/Pit	108, 109
144	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mid greyish brown silty sand with occ cc	0.29	Subsoil	
145	9, 10	Cut	Cut seen in section only with steep sloping west side and gently sloping east side and concave base 1.6m wide	0.42	Gully/Pit	118, 119
146	9, 10	Cut	Cut seen in section only with vertical sides and concave base, 0.33m wide	0.26	Gully/Pit	126

Cxt	Plot	Type	Description	Tk	Interpretation	Fill of/by
147	9, 10	Cut	Cut seen in section only with steep sides and flat base, 0.64m+ wide	0.48	Gully/Pit	133, 134, 135, 136, 137
148	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mid grey silty sand	0.08	Ditch/Pit fill	150
149	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mid brownish grey clayey silty sand	0.13	Ditch/Pit fill	150
150	9, 10	Cut	Cut seen in section only with gently sloping west side and concave base, 0.95m wide	0.43	Ditch/Pit re-cut	148, 149
151	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mid greyish brown silty sand	0.45	Ditch/Pit fill	142
152	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mid brown sandy silt	0.16	Dumping	
153	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mid greyish brown silty sand with occ cc	0.07	Dumping	
154	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, yellow silty sand with mid blue clay lenses	0.05	Dumping	
155	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mixed light yellow/mid brown silty sand and mid blue clay	0.23	Ditch/Pit fill	142
156	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mid grey/black clayey sandy silt	0.06	Gully/Pit fill	158
157	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mid grey/black sandy silt	0.14 +	Gully/Pit fill	158
158	9, 10	Cut	Cut seen in section only with near vertical sides, 0.58m wide	0.14 +	Gully/Pit	045, 156, 157
159	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mid grey clayey silty sand	0.07	Pit fill	160
160	9, 10	Cut	Cut seen in section only with near straight sloping sides, 0.16m wide	0.07	Pit	159
161	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, dark grey silty sand with freq cc and occ cbm	0.04	Dumping	
162	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, light yellowish brown silty sand	0.04	Dumping	
163	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mid brown silty sand with clay lenses	0.27	Dumping	
164	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, light yellowish brown silty sand	0.08	Dumping	
165	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, black organic silt with occ shell	0.05	Dumping	
166	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, light yellow silty sand	0.02	Dumping	
167	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mid brown/grey clayey silty sand	0.05	Dumping	
168	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mid grey clayey silty sand	0.05	Dumping	
169	9, 10	Deposit	No description available	0.05	Dumping	
170	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, light pink silty sand	0.05	Dumping	
171	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mid grey silty sand	0.05	Dumping	
172	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mid pinkish brown clayey sand with occ shell	0.04	Dumping	
173	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mid yellowish pinkish brown silty sand	0.13	Dumping	
174	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, black organic and cc	0.03	Dumping	
175	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, dark grey/black organic clayey silty sand	0.22	Dumping	
176	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, black organic and cc	0.03	Dumping	
177	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, brown and yellow clayey silty sand lenses	0.13	Dumping	
178	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mid yellowish brown silty sand	0.08	Dumping	

Cxt	Plot	Type	Description	Tk	Interpretation	Fill of/by
179	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mid grey silty sand with occ shell and cc	0.02	Pit/Ditch fill	188
180	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, light yellowish brown clayey silty sand	0.09	Pit/Ditch fill	188
181	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, light green silty sand with occ cc	0.02	Pit/Ditch fill	188
182	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mid greyish brown clayey silty sand with occ shell	0.58	Dumping	
183	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mid brown silty sand	0.12	Dumping	
184	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mid grey/black sandy silt with occ shell and pebbles	0.02	Dumping	
185	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, dark greyish brown silty sand with occ shell and cc	0.53	Dumping	
186	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mixed mid grey/reddish brown silty sand	0.08	Dumping	
187	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mid greyish brown silty sand with occ shell, burnt silt and cc	0.45	Dumping	
188	9, 10	Cut	Cut seen in section only with concave west side and uneven base, 1m+ wide	0.3	Pit/Ditch	179, 180, 181
189	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, light yellow sand	0.06	Occupation debris	
190	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mid green clayey sand	0.04	Occupation debris	
191	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, light yellow sand	0.02	Occupation debris	
192	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, black silt with freq cc	0.02	Occupation debris	
193	9, 10	Deposit	Loose, mid brown cc	0.35	Post hole fill	203
194	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mid brownish red burnt silt	0.02	Dumping	
195	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mid brown silt with occ sand and cc	0.08	Subsoil	
196	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mid brown silty clay with occ sand and cc	0.23	Dumping	
197	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, dark brown clay	0.04 +	Flood deposit	
198	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mid yellowish brown silt with mid brown burnt silt patches	0.1	Dumping	
199	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, light brown silt	0.2	Flood deposit	
200	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, black silt with freq cc	0.1	Occupation debris	
201	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, black silt with freq cc	0.03	Occupation debris	
202	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, black silt with freq cc	0.01	Dumping	
203	9, 10	Cut	Cut seen in section only with vertical sides and concave base, 0.27m wide	0.37	Post hole	193
204	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, black silt with freq cc	0.01	Dumping	
205	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mid brown silt with occ sand and cc	0.35	Subsoil	
206	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, light yellowish brown silt with cc lenses	0.19	Animal disturbance	
207	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mid brown silt	0.06	Flood deposit	
208	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mid brown silt	0.15	Flood deposit	

Cxt	Plot	Type	Description	Tk	Interpretation	Fill of/by
209	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, dark brown clayey silt with occ cc	0.15	Flood deposit	
210	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, dark brown clay	0.06 +	Natural	
211	9, 10	Deposit	Soft, dark greyish brown silt with mod cc and occ fired clay	0.2+	Flood deposit	
212	9, 10	Deposit	Friable, light yellowish brown silt with occ cc	0.18	Flood deposit	
213	9, 10	Deposit	Friable, mid yellowish brown clayey silt with mod cc	0.2	Flood deposit	
214	9, 10	Deposit	Friable, light greyish brown clayey sandy silt	0.22 +	Natural	
215	9, 10	Deposit	Loose, light greyish yellow silt	0.18	Flood deposit	
216	9, 10	Deposit	Friable, dark yellowish brown clayey sand with occ cc and shell	0.14	Pit fill	217
217	9, 10	Cut	Cut seen in section only with sloping straight sides and flat base, 0.32m wide	0.14	Pit	216
218	9, 10	Deposit	Plastic, dark blue silty clay	0.22	Gully/Pit fill	219
219	9, 10	Cut	Cut seen in section only with vertical sides, 0.2m wide	0.22	Gully/Pit	218
220	9, 10	Deposit	Loose, light greyish yellow silt	0.34	Ditch/Pit fill	222
221	9, 10	Deposit	Friable, mid greyish brown silt with mod cc and occ shell	0.34	Ditch/Pit fill	222
222	9, 10	Cut	Cut seen in section only with near vertical sides, 1.6m+ wide	0.34	Ditch/Pit	222
223	9, 10	Cut	Cut seen in section only with near vertical sides, 1.6m+ wide	0.34	Gully/Pit	048
224	9, 10	Deposit	Friable, light reddish greyish brown clayey silt	0.54	Flood deposit	
225	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mid brown silt	0.4	Ditch/Pit fill	227
226	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, black charcoal lenses	0.04	Ditch/Pit fill	227
227	9, 10	Cut	Cut seen in section only with concave east side and gently sloping west side, 2.1m wide	0.4	Ditch/Pit	225, 226
228	9, 10	Cut	Cut seen in section only with concave sides, 1.86m wide	0.7	Ditch/Pit	061
229	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, black silty sand	0.7	Flood deposit	
230	9, 10	Cut	Cut seen in section with concave west side, 2m+ wide	0.7	Ditch/Pit	229
231	9, 10	Deposit		0.26	Ditch/Pit fill	230
232	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mixed black silty sand	0.8	Ditch/Pit fill	233
233	9, 10	Cut	Cut seen in plan only, 2m wide	0.8	Ditch/Pit	232
234	9, 10	Deposit			Flood deposit	
235	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mottled mid yellowish brown/green silty sand with occ cc, seen in plan only		Fill of 236	236
236	9, 10	Cut	Cut seen in plan only, square with straight edges, 1m+ long x 1m+ wide		Not interpreted	235
237	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mottled mid yellowish red/pink clayey sand, seen in plan only		Fill of 238	238

Cxt	Plot	Type	Description	Tk	Interpretation	Fill of/by
238	9, 10	Cut	Cut seen in plan only, square with straight edges, 0.25m+ long x 0.2m+ wide		Pit	237
239	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, light pink clayey sand, seen in plan only		Flood deposit	
240	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mid yellowish pink clayey sand, seen in plan only		Flood deposit	
241	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mid yellow sandy silt, seen in plan only		Flood deposit	
242	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mid yellowish red clayey sand, seen in plan only		Flood deposit	
243	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mid brown clayey silt with freq cc and sandy flecks, seen in plan only		Flood deposit	
244	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, dark brown silty clay with freq cc, seen in plan only		Flood deposit	
245	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, loose dark brown clayey sand with occ cc, seen in plan only		Flood deposit	
246	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mid yellowish red burnt silt, seen in plan only		Flood deposit	
247	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, dark brown clayey silt with occ cc, seen in plan only		Flood deposit	
248	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mottled mid yellowish red/pink clayey silt with occ sand and cc, seen in plan only		Flood deposit	
249	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, mid brown clayey silt, seen in plan only		Flood deposit	
250	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, dark brown clayey silt with occ cc, seen in plan only		Flood deposit	
251	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, dark brown clayey silt, seen in plan only		Flood deposit	
252	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, black cc, seen in plan only		Flood deposit	
253	9, 10		Not used			
254	9, 10		Not used			
255	9, 10	Deposit	Firm, dark brown clayey silt, seen in plan only		Flood deposit	
256			Not used			
257	9, 10	Feature	Circular feature comprising of at least 15 courses of un-bonded red brick, 0.7m diameter	1.57	Well	
300	5G	Deposit	Tarmac	0.13	Modern Surface	
301	5G	Deposit	Loose, red brick	0.65	Demolition debris	
302	5G	Deposit	Loose, mottled mid / dark reddish brown clayey silt with occ. wood shavings and brick	0.42	Foundation trench backfill	304
303	5G	Masonry	N-S and E-W aligned red brick (0.22 x 0.11 x 0.06), 4 courses		Wall foundation	304
304	5G	Cut	N-S and E-W linear with vertical sided feature		Foundation	302, 303
305	5G	Deposit	Firm, dark reddish brown clayey silt with occ. roots and brick	0.3	Buried topsoil	
306	5G	Deposit	Firm, dark reddish brown clayey silt with occ. charcoal and brick	0.4	Subsoil	
307	5G	Deposit	Firm, light pinkish brown silty clay	0.15 +	Natural	

Cxt	Plot	Type	Description	Tk	Interpretation	Fill of/by
308	Wall	Deposit	Firm, mottled dark brown / mid yellowish brown clayey silt with a wooden stake and occ. charcoal and	0.78	Boundary ditch fill	309
309	Wall	Cut	E-W linear with vertical sides, 0.6m+ long x 0.47m+ wide	0.78	Boundary ditch	308
310	Wall	Deposit	Firm, dark reddish brown clayey silt with freq. silt lenses and occ. brick frags and charcoal	0.7	Boundary ditch fill	311
311	Wall	Cut	E-W linear with vertical sides and flattish base, 0.6m + long x 0.3m+ wide	0.7	Boundary ditch	310
312	Wall	Deposit	Firm, mid yellowish brown clayey silt	0.4	Flood deposit	

Cxt - Context number

Occ. - Occasional

Mod. - Moderate

Cc - Charcoal

inc - inclusions

Tk - Thickness in metres

Freq. - Frequent

Ls - Limestone

dia. - Diameter

cbm - ceramic building material

Appendix 3

Medieval Pottery by Jane Young

Context	Name	Form	Date
24	Thetford-type fabrics	jar	10th to 12th
24	Lincoln shelly ware	jar/bowl	late 9th to late 10th
29	Early Medieval Handmade ware	jar/bowl	late 11th to mid 13th
29	Lincoln kiln-type shelly ware	jar/bowl	late 9th to late 10th
29	Nottingham Splashed ware	jug	mid/late 12th to early/mid 13th
30	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B and C	bowl/jar	13th to 14th
30	Non Local Medieval Fabrics	jug	13th
34	Non Local Medieval Fabrics	jug/jar	late 12th to mid 13th
34	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B and C	jug	13th
34	Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shelly	jar	12th
34	Toynton Late Medieval ware	jug	mid 15th to mid 16th
34	St Neots-type ware	?	11th to 12th
34	Early Medieval Handmade ware	jar	late 11th to mid 13th
34	Brown glazed earthenware	large bowl	19th to 20th
34	Toynton Medieval Ware	large jug	14th to 15th
34	Bourne D ware	jug	mid 15th to 16th
34	Bourne D ware	jug/jar	mid 15th to 16th
34	Bourne D ware	jug/jar	mid 15th to 16th
34	Stamford Ware	jug/jar/pitcher	12th
34	Toynton Medieval Ware	bowl	late 13th to 15th
34	Bourne D ware	jug/jar	mid 15th to 16th
34	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B and C	jug/jar	13th to 14th
34	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B and C	jug	13th to 14th
34	Beverley Orange ware Fabric 2	jug/jar	13th to early/mid 14th
34	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B and C	large jar	13th to 14th
34	Early Medieval Handmade ware	jar	late 11th to mid 13th
34	South Lincolnshire Saxo-Norman Oolitic	jar	11th to 12th
34	Toynton Medieval Ware	jug	mid 15th to early 16th
34	Early Medieval Handmade ware	jar ?	late 11th to mid 13th
35	Developed Stamford ware	jug/jar	mid to late 12th
37	Non Local Medieval Fabrics	bowl/jar	13th
38	Early Medieval Handmade ware	jar ?	late 11th to mid 13th
38	Early Medieval Handmade ware	jar ?	late 11th to mid 13th
39	South Lincolnshire Saxo-Norman Oolitic	jar ?	11th to 12th
39	Early Medieval Handmade ware	jar ?	late 11th to mid 13th
40	Stamford Ware	jar ?	mid 11th to mid 12th
40	Early Medieval Handmade ware	jar ?	late 11th to mid 13th
41	Non Local Medieval Fabrics	jug	late 12th to mid 13th
42	Non Local Medieval Fabrics	jar ?	late 12th to mid 13th
42	Non Local Medieval Fabrics	jug	late 12th to mid 13th
43	Developed Stamford ware	jug/pitcher/jar	mid 12th to late 12th
44	Developed Stamford ware	collared jar/pitcher	mid 12th
45	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B and C	jug/jar	13th to 14th
47	St Neots-type ware	small jar	11th to 12th
47	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B and C	jug/jar	13th to 14th
48	Boston Glazed ware - Toynton type	jug	mid 13th to 14th

50	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B and C	miniature jar	13th to 14th
52	Developed Stamford ware	jug/pitcher	mid 12th to late 12th
53	Stamford Ware	small jar/pitcher	12th
53	South Lincolnshire Saxo-Norman Oolitic	jar	11th to 12th
55	South Lincolnshire Shell Tempered ware	large jar	late 12th to 15th
56	South Lincolnshire Oolitic Shell and Quartz	jar	11th to 12th
60	Grimston-type ware	jug	13th to 14th
60	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B and C	miniature jar	13th to 14th
60	Peterborough Shelly ware (Rockingham Forrest ?)	large jar/bowl/curfew	late 12th to 14th
60	South Lincolnshire Shell Tempered ware	large jar	late 12th to 14th
60	Peterborough Shelly ware (Rockingham Forrest ?)	large jar	late 12th to 14th
60	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B and C	jar	13th to 14th
60	South Lincolnshire Saxo-Norman Oolitic	jar	11th to 12th
60	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B and C	jug	13th
60	Boston Glazed ware - Toynton type	jug/jar	13th
60	South Lincolnshire Shell Tempered ware	large jar/bowl	late 12th to 14th
60	Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shelly	jar	12th
60	South Lincolnshire Shell Tempered ware	large jar/bowl	late 12th to 14th
60	Beverley Orange-type ware Fabric 2	small jug	13th
60	South Lincolnshire Shell Tempered ware	large jar/bowl	late 12th to 14th
60	South Lincolnshire Shell Tempered ware	?	late 12th to 14th
60	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B and C	jug/jar	13th to 14th
61	South Lincolnshire Shell Tempered ware	large jar	late 12th to 14th
61	South Lincolnshire Shell Tempered ware	large jar	late 12th to 14th
61	Non Local Medieval Fabrics	jar	late 12th to 14th
61	Non Local Medieval Fabrics	bowl	late 12th to 14th
61	Stamford Ware	jug/jar/pitcher	12th
61	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B and C	small jar	13th to 14th
62	Non Local Medieval Fabrics	jar	11th to 13th
63	South Lincolnshire Sand-tempered Coarseware	jar ?	13th to 15th
63	Toynton Medieval Ware	jug	late 13th to 14th
308	Toynton/Bolingbroke wares	large bowl	mid 15th to 16th
312	Non Local Medieval Fabrics	jug/jar	late 12th to 13th

Appendix 4

The post-medieval pottery and other finds

by Jennifer Kitch and Gary Taylor

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. Four fragments of post-medieval pottery weighing 88g were recovered from 2 separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, a small quantity of other artefacts, brick/tile, clay pipe, stone and metal, comprising 15 items weighing a total of 2963g, was retrieved. Faunal remains were also recovered.

The excavated faunal remains assemblage comprises 21 stratified fragments and 3 of unstratified bone weighing 229g. 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 a path/surface (027), pit fill (061), ditch fills (308 and 310), deposits (029 and 060) and as unstratified artefacts (034, 042, 046, 049, 051, 057 and 058).

All of the pottery was made in Staffordshire. It is likely that all the ceramic building materials and clay pipes were manufactured relatively locally in the Donington-Spalding area.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
308	CRMWARE	Creamware	1	4	Early 19 th century
310	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19 th century	2	7	19 th century
	TPW	Green and white transfer printed tableware, 19 th century	1	77	

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
027	CBM	Handmade brick, 230mm long, 110mm wide, 77mm max thickness, longitudinal stacking mark, slightly overfired	1	2160	Post-medieval (1770+)
029	CBM	Machine-made brick, frogged, 20 th century	1	8	20 th century
	CBM	Fired clay	1	3	
034	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 5/64"	1	1	18 th century
042	Iron	Unidentified object	1	71	
049	Stone	Hone, chlorite mica schist, 104mm long, 22mm max width, 16mm max thickness, lozenge-shaped profile	1	55	Medieval
054	Stone	Burnt stone	1	17	
058	Lead	Melt	1	10	
060	Iron	Nail?	1	5	
	Iron	Unidentified object	1	16	
061	Stone	Burnt stone	1	137	
	Iron	Harrow tine? Hinge strap?	1	99	

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
308	CBM	Machine-made brick, frogged, 20 th century	1	343	20 th century
	CBM	Pantile, 19 th -20 th century	1	37	
	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 4/64", 19 th century	1	1	

Note: CBM = Ceramic Building Material

A complete hone was recovered from (049). This is in chlorite mica schist, known as Norwegian Rag, from the Eidsborg area of Norway. Examination of hones from across England has shown that imported Norwegian examples (as with this one) are the most common types from about the 10th to 13th centuries (Mann 1982, 27-30). A hone found at Lincoln in a mid-11th century deposit is closely comparable to this Donington example, with a near-identical lozenge-shaped section (*ibid.*, fig 27, no 229).

The complete brick from (042) has stacking marks, sometimes called skintlings. Research on dated brick buildings in nearby King's Lynn, 45km to the east of Donington, has suggested that diagonal stacking marks occur on bricks in buildings dating prior to about 1780 and longitudinal marks appear from about 1770 (James and Rose nd). Although this pattern is not necessarily followed elsewhere across England, the proximity of King's Lynn to Donington would tend to indicate the strong probability of a similar and reasonably contemporary model. Consequently, with the brick from (042) having longitudinal marks it is likely to date after 1770.

Table 3: The Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Part	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
024	Cockle	Shell	1	2	Complete, perforated
	Mussel	Shell	1	1	Fragment
	Large Mammal	Mandible	1	28	Fragmentary, probably cattle
029	Sheep/Goat	Scapula	1	6	In two pieces
	Medium Mammal	Skull	4	5	
	Unidentified	Unidentified	3	2	
034	Large Mammal	Rib	1	10	Chopped and snapped through the blade
	Cattle	Mandible	1	21	Two chops on the diastama, Juvenile
	Sheep	Metacarpal	1	20	Possible carnivore tooth puncture mark on the distal shaft
035	Cattle	Mandible	1	15	Possible carnivore gnawing on the condyle
046	Large Mammal	Scapula	1	4	
051	Large Mammal	Rib	1	3	
057	Cattle	Metacarpal	1	65	Cut marks on the proximal shaft
060	Large Mammal	Rib	1	14	Chopped and snapped through blade
	Medium Mammal	Skull	1	0	Fragment
	Sheep/Goat	Astragalus	1	2	Cuts across the dorsal condyles
308	Cattle	Astragalus	1	30	Cut on the lateral side
310	Medium Mammal	Rib	1	0	
	Rabbit	Humerus	1	1	Cuts on the distal condyles

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

The collection of artefacts is of limited local potential and significance. Most of the material is post-medieval and indicates use of the site, and possibly the presence of buildings in the area, during that period.

The lack of any material earlier than about the 10th 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. Additionally, although medieval pottery (reported separately) is the largest component of the artefact assemblage, extremely few other artefacts of this period were recovered from the site. This may imply that the nature of use of the site in the medieval period was purely domestic, with no craft activities that might leave an artefact record taking place.

References

James, E. M. and Rose, E. J., nd *The Norfolk Skinling Survey, Results 1995-2003*

Mann, J. E., 1982 *Early Medieval Finds from Flaxengate I: Objects of antler, bone, stone, horn, ivory, amber, and jet*, The Archaeology of Lincoln XIV-1, (Lincoln Archaeological Trust and the CBA)

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

Appendix 5

Glossary

Context	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).
Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
Layer	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	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 st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.

Appendix 6

The Archive

The archive consists of:

3	Context record sheets
312	Context sheets
1	Plan record sheet
1	Section record sheet
29	Scale drawing sheets
3	Photographic record sheets
8	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: 2001.3

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: DAC01

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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