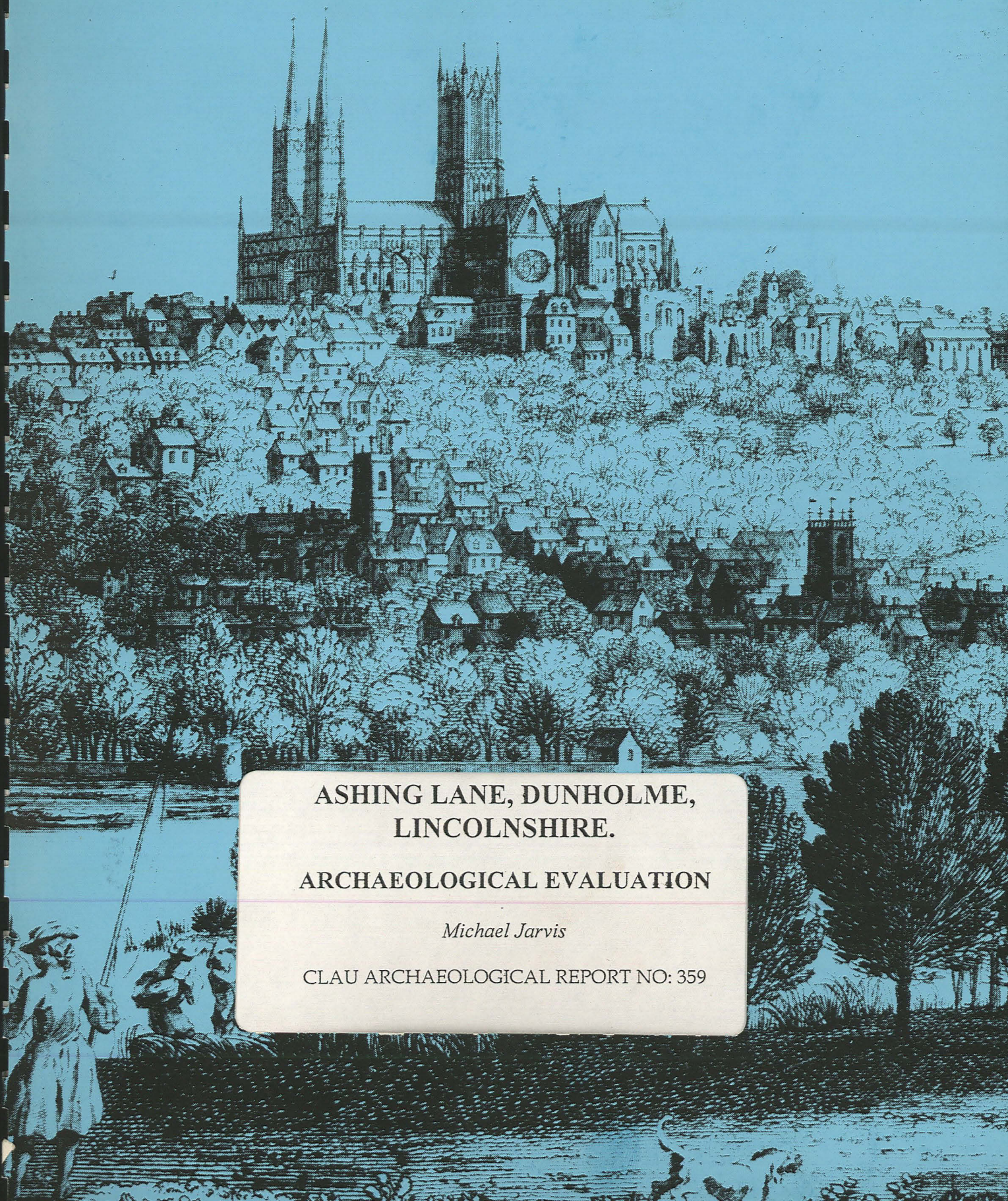


98/18

CITY OF
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U N I T



ASHING LANE, DUNHOLME,
LINCOLNSHIRE.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

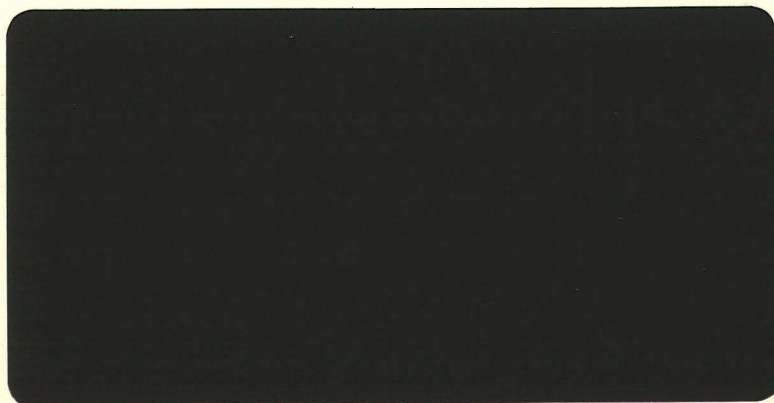
Michael Jarvis

CLAU ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT NO: 359

Lincolnshire County Council
Archaeology Section

accepted 10/11/98

COPY 1



EVENTS L14031 L14032
SOURCES L18608 L18609
83156 Medieval Settlement
83157 Postmedieval Settlement

A
Report to
Eastman Securities Ltd

September 1998

Prepared by

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ASHING LANE, DUNHOLME,
LINCOLNSHIRE.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Michael Jarvis

CLAU ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT NO: 359

**ASHING LANE, DUNHOLME,
LINCOLNSHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

<i>Contents</i>	<i>Page</i>
Non technical summary	
1.0 Introduction	1
2.0 Site location	1
3.0 Aims & methodology	2
4.0 Analysis	3
5.0 Conclusions	6
6.0 Acknowledgements	7
7.0 Bibliography	7
<i>List of Photographs</i>	
Plate I: Trench 1	3
Plate II: Trench 2	4
Plate III: Trench 3	5
<i>List of Figures</i>	
Fig. 1: General site location plan.	8
Fig. 2: Trench location plan	9
Fig. 3: Trench 1, plan and sections	10
Fig. 4: Trench 2, plan and sections	11
Fig. 5: Trench 3, plan and section	12
Fig. 6: Trench 4, plan and section	13
<i>Appendices</i>	
Appendix 1: <i>Lincs Hist & Archaeol</i> note & Archive Details	14
Appendix 2: Context Summary	15
Appendix 3: List of Finds	16
Appendix 4: Geophysical Survey results	21

**ASHING LANE, DUNHOLME,
LINCOLNSHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Between the 17th and 25th August, 1998, the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit undertook an archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to Ashing Lane, Dunholme, Lincolnshire, on behalf of Eastman Securities Ltd in support of their application to build four residential dwellings on the site. The client commissioned a geophysical survey of the site on the 29th July, 1998 which highlighted areas of the site where deposits of an archaeological nature might survive. This information was used, in consultation with the Archaeological Officer to the local planning authority, to determine the locations of evaluation trenches.

The evaluation revealed little evidence for possible occupation/landuse of the site. Whilst no evidence for pre-medieval activity was noted, its presence cannot be fully discounted. Although no in situ remains for a structure were recorded during the evaluation, the quantity of roof tile and pottery (13th-14th century) recovered from the excavated spoil from the trenches, and the presence of domestic refuse pits, all point towards the presence of a structure, possibly a house or farm, in the north-western corner of the site. Post-medieval activity on the site dates to the 18th century and appears agricultural in nature, with the pond probably used to supply water to grazing livestock. Environmental remains, in the form of waterlogged material (18th century), were present in the area occupied by the pond. The potential of this material is low. If however, the pond was present prior to its post-medieval metalling, waterlogged deposits associated with this earlier occupation may well be present.

ASHING LANE, DUNHOLME, LINCOLNSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Between the 17th and 25th August, 1998, representatives from the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit (CLAU) undertook an archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to Ashing Lane, Dunholme, Lincolnshire, on behalf of Eastman Securities Ltd, Rand, Market Rasen, Lincolnshire. The evaluation was undertaken to support an application by Eastman Securities Ltd, for the construction of four residential dwellings on the site (National Grid Reference TF 0275 7935 - Fig. 1). The client commissioned a geophysical survey of the site on the 29th July, 1998 (Appendix 4). The results from the survey highlighted areas of the site where deposits of an archaeological nature might occur. This information was used in consultation with Mr J Bonner (representing the Archaeological Officer to the local planning authority) to establish the location of the trenches to be excavated as part of the evaluation.

2.0 SITE LOCATION

Dunholme lies 9Km to the north-east of Lincoln, in the District of West Lindsey. The site is located towards the south-eastern boundary of the village. To its north, it is bounded by Ashing Lane, whilst to the south lies the A46 (Dunholme Bypass) and to the west, open fields. The field under investigation measures approximately 60m east-west by c.75m north-south. Ground level, whilst relatively flat (c.13.5m OD), does fall slightly towards the north-west corner of the field.

The following information summarises the known archaeological and historical background to the site (for a more detailed account see the desk-based study undertaken in 1998 by Archaeological Project Services on an area of land immediately to the west of the site (Cope-Faulkner 1998).

Evidence in support of pre-Roman settlement in the vicinity of the site is sparse. A Neolithic flint axe was found immediately to the east of the site (SMR No.: 53159). Occupation suggesting with an Iron-Age settlement has been found to the north of the village: during watermains work, a series of 8 ditches, previously identified as a cropmark and representing a droveway and associated enclosures, were observed. A small quantity of late Iron-Age tradition pottery and animal bone was also recorded (SMR No.: 53155).

Although evidence for Romano-British settlement within the village has not been found, its presence in proximity to the site cannot be dismissed. Roman pottery has been from the gardens of properties adjacent to Ashing Lane, immediately to the north of the site (SMR No.: 53148).

A small quantity of Anglo-Saxon pottery has been noted in the gardens of properties immediately to the north of the site, along Ashing Lane (SMR No.: 53149).

Dunholme was first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086. The name Dunholme is derived from *Dunham* - Old English - Dunna's Hâm, meaning the houstead or village of Dunna (Ekwall 1974, 153). The village church, approximately 250m to the north-west of the site (St. Chad's), is essentially Early English in date (AD1190-1250) with some later medieval elements (Pevsner 1989, 260). Kirkstead Abbey maintained a grange or farm on land immediately to the west of the site. It has been suggested that this farm may have been a sheep farm or *bercary* (APS 1998), with corales, sheep-wash pits, dovecotes and fishponds. Fieldwalking in the area of the grange has revealed a stone built complex of buildings (SMR No.: 53156). Fields to the north and west of the site also contain traces of ridge and furrow.

A water-mill stood to the west of the site in Mill Field from at least the early thirteenth century up until the mid seventeenth century. A quantity of carved stone was unearthed by an excavator working on Mill Field in 1959, along with evidence of stone buildings. Although this work failed to uncover any medieval remains it was thought that these may have been present at a deeper level. The mill became ruinous in the nineteenth century; one source states that it was in decay as early as 1674 (SMR No. 53141 & 53142).

Aerial Photographic evidence has revealed a series of curvilinear features to the west of the site, possibly extending into the evaluation area. A pond has also been identified in the approximate centre of the site (the geophysical survey of the development area also pinpointed this feature as a large ferrous response: see Appendix 4). A review of various historical maps made of the area provided no new detail to assist with the evaluation.

3.0 AIMS & METHODOLOGY

Within the limits of the proposed investigation procedures this evaluation aimed to:

- A. provide information on the presence/absence, nature, date and quality of survival of archaeological deposits and remains which might be contained within the site and assess their importance.
- B. assess the possible scale of development impact on any remains and provide information which might influence development design so that impact on any remains can be avoided or minimised.
- C. provide information that will allow a local planning authority to reconcile development proposals with their policy for preserving archaeological remains and make an informed and reasoned decision on a planning application.
- D. provide site specific archaeological information which (if necessary) would allow for the design and integration of timing and funding of any further archaeological work (or other mitigating strategy) which might be required in advance of or during any subsequent development programme.
- E. produce a project archive for deposition with the appropriate museum and from which the potential for further study and academic research could be assessed.
- F. provide information for accession to the County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR).

The evaluation was undertaken as a requirement of the local planning authority. The programme of evaluation was designed to avoid damage to buried archaeological deposits or remains other than was necessary to achieve the objectives set out above.

The requirements for the evaluation meant the excavation of four pre-agreed trial trenches. Where appropriate, a mechanical excavator, with a wide toothless bucket, was used to remove the non-archaeological overburden. All archaeological features and deposits were recorded on CLAU proforma context record sheets. Scale drawings of archaeological features were made and a full photographic record compiled. All artefacts and other materials recovered and retained from the investigations were packed and stored in the appropriate materials and conditions to ensure that minimum deterioration took place and that their associated records were complete (see Appendix 2 for context summary and Appendix 3 for a list of finds).

Post-fieldwork was structured in accordance with guidelines described in *The Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage 1991).

4.0 ANALYSIS

Trench 1 - Figs. 2 & 3, Appendix 4

Trench 1 was located close to the western boundary of the site (delineated by a low wooden fence), approximate 20m from the field's north-west corner. Its position was partially determined by the results of the earlier geophysical survey of the site, where various 'pit'-type anomalies were noted. Trench size was nominally 5m x 5m.

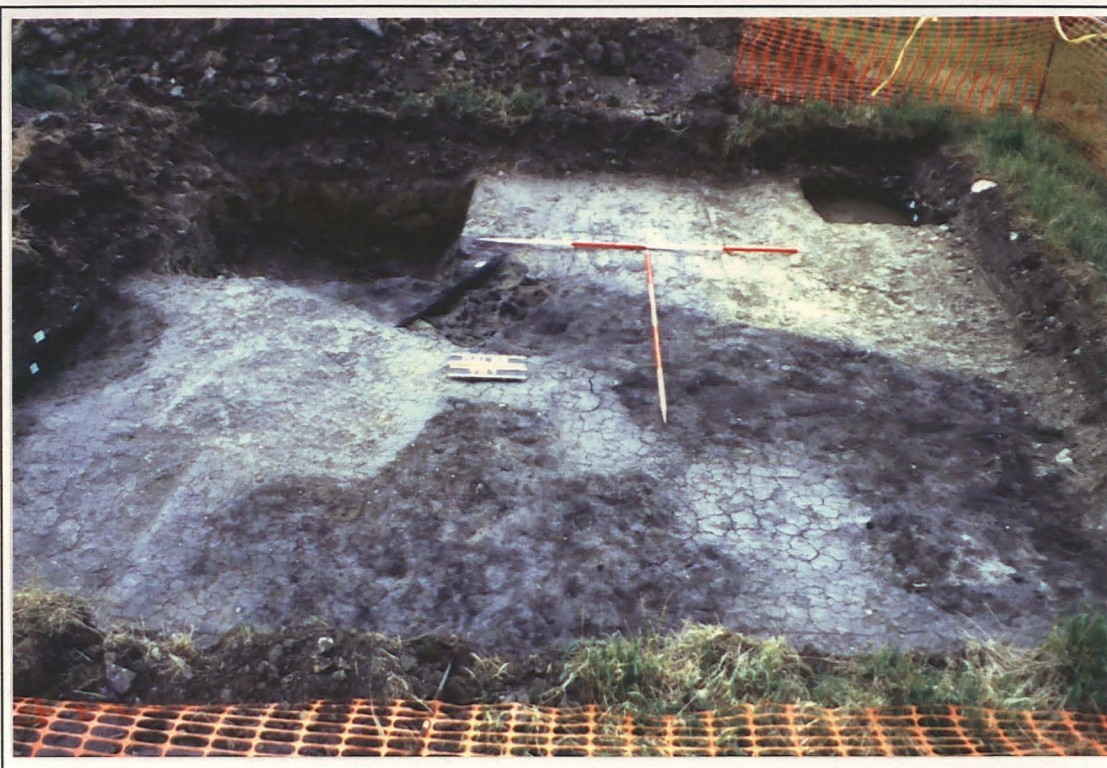


Plate I: Trench 1 - showing ash spread [107] extending across trench and filling linear depression [108] (looking west, scale 2m).

Deposits representing natural clays were encountered at 13.38m OD (Contexts [149], [150] and [151]). Natural was in turn overlain by [129]/[148], a compact sandy/clay, thought to represent a buried soil (13.46m OD). A shallow, approximately north-south linear cut feature [108] (base of feature: 13.18m OD), was present above the buried soil. Shallow depressions present in the bottom of the feature may represent the hoof imprints of livestock, possibly indicating its function to be a narrow track rather than a ditch. The subsequent infill of the feature, [107] (13.40m OD), a dark grey/black silt with a very high ash content, also extended across much of the eastern half of the evaluation. Pottery and bone - some of which was burnt - recovered from the ash suggested a domestic rather than industrial association (see Plate I). Two shallow depressions lay against the southern section of the trench and were also noted to be infilled with ash layer [107]. A series of mid brown clayey sand layers ([106], [126], [128] and [147]) overlay these deposits, extending across the full extent of the trench. They contained large quantities of small-medium sized, flattish but angular limestone fragments, as well as occasional pottery and tile fragments dating to the early-early/mid 13th century (13.66m OD - 13.50m OD).

The whole site was covered with top/ploughsoil [105] at c.13.80m OD). A large quantity of 13th-14th century pottery and tile was recovered from the spoilheap after the mechanical excavation of the trench.

Trial Trench 2 - Figs. 2 & 4, Appendix 4

As with Trench 1, Trench 2 was located in an area where the geophysical survey revealed responses suggestive of pitting activities and was sited approximately 5m to the south-east of Trench 1, close to the site's western boundary. Its size was approximately 6m x 4m (north-south).



Plate II: Trench 2 - showing refuse pit [137] (looking southeast - scale 1m).

Clays representing natural deposits were encountered at 13.44m OD. Context [141], a slightly stony light-mid brown sandy clay (with occasional charcoal flecks), overlay natural and probably represented the continuation of the buried soil previously discussed and identified in Trench 1 (13.62m OD). A small, oval, cut feature [145] (base of cut - 13.35m OD), was investigated in the approximate centre of the trench. Its fill, [144], was a firm, light-mid grey/brown sandy/clay soil containing occasional small angular limestone fragments and infrequent charcoal flecks (13.44m OD). A further feature, [137], was recorded in the south-west corner of the trench, up against, and partially beneath, its south section (see Plate II). In plan this feature appeared to be circular with steep, slightly concave sides (top of cut - 13.60m OD, Base - 13.05m OD). Its primary fill [138], a compact coarse sandy/clay, contained frequent small angular limestone pieces, occasional charcoal flecks as well as very occasional tile and pottery sherds of 13th-15th century date. The tertiary fill of [137], [136], a sandy (fine) soil, produced further limestone and fragments of pot, bone and tile, and may have had a possible domestic function. Deposit [140], a clayey/sand layer containing a large proportion of limestone, overlay those deposits and features (13.80m OD - this deposit is probably the same as the stone layer identified in Trench 1).

A NW-SE ceramic land-drain was noted cutting into the stone layer and was itself sealed by topsoil [139] (c. 13.90m OD). No further features or deposits were encountered in the trench.

Trial Trench 3 - Figs. 2 & 5, Appendix 4

Trial Trench 3 lay close to the centre of the site and was positioned over an extensive magnetic response. Current Ordnance Survey Maps of the area under investigation reveal a east-west oval shaped pond in this area of the site (since infilled). The evaluation trench was positioned at the western end of the pond, was aligned NW-SE, and measured 1.5m x 9.0m.



Plate III: Trench 3 - showing metalling [109] (looking north, scales 1m & 2m).

Natural clay with pockets of orange sand were encountered at 12.64m OD, at the northern end of the trench. Later intrusive activity meant that natural was not properly identified at the trench's southern end. For the most part, the earliest deposits encountered were associated with the pond identified on the OS series maps of the area. The stratigraphy of the pond's construction was seen in the sections of a small investigative sondage located towards the southern end of the trench. Here, the earliest element associated with the pond was [135], a layer of moderately sized, angular limestones (11.78m OD). No bonding was apparent. A grey clay was interpreted as natural, on to which the limestone had been placed and subsequently compacted. A series of compact metalling surfaces overlay [135]. These surfaces, [134] - 11.80m OD, [133], [132], [131], [111] & [109] (in ascending order) consisted of tightly compacted, unbonded, small, rounded limestones, worn smooth on their upper exposed surfaces (see Plate III). Occasional fragments of tile and pot were also present in the metalling (context [109] contained material of 18th century date). The extent of the earlier phases of metalling other than the latest, [109] (12.58m OD - 11.98m OD) were not clear from the excavations. The primary fill of the pond was [116], a wet, mid grey clayey/silt (12.12m OD). Artefacts from this deposit included a wooden fence post and an iron wheel (with spokes) probably of recent date. Sealing the primary fill was an extensive deposit of silt, [115]. It was unclear whether this deposit represented natural silting up of the pond or an intentional infilling event (12.70m OD). Sealing [115] was [114], a 200mm thick layer of light yellow/brown silty soil, extending beyond the visible edge of the pond (12.90m OD). Topsoil, forming the present ground surface overlay [114] (c. 13.10m OD).

Trial Trench 4 - Figs. 2 & 6, Appendix 4

Trench 4 lay approximately mid-way along, and c.20m from, the southern boundary of the site. Aligned NE-SW, the trench measured 1.5m x 9.0m. The geophysical survey of the site revealed this area to be relatively clear of responses, apart from a few ferrous anomalies of uncertain significance.

Here, the natural clay occurred at 13.64m OD. The earliest archaeological deposit encountered was [122], a light-mid grey/brown sandy soil containing frequent very small flecks of limestone. In section, [122] was shown to slope gently down to the north-east - possibly forming a fill of later feature [118] which lay immediately to its east (13.90m OD - 13.46m OD). In plan, [118] appeared to represent the southern end of a roughly N-S linear or sub-rectangular feature. Its cut was revealed to have 45° slightly concave sides. A N/S slot or gully lay in the base of the feature (top of cut - 13.47m OD, base - 12.65m OD). The primary fill of the feature, [117], a firm, mid-grey silt/clay, contained occasional animal bone and flecks of charcoal. The secondary fill, [125], was a moderately compact, mid-dark grey silty/clay soil containing a large quantity of angular limestone. The remaining fills of the feature (contexts [121], [123] & [124]) all contained charcoal flecks (top of fills 13.70m OD).

Topsoil [120] formed the existing ground level (14.10m OD). No further features and/or deposits were encountered in Trench 4.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS

The Ashing Lane evaluation has identified 2 probable periods of occupation at the site. The following section discuss the probable archaeological sequence.

Natural

Deposits representing natural were encountered in all four trenches excavated, occurring at c.13.60m OD towards the southern end of the site, descending to c.13.40m OD to the north. Trench 3, sited over the infilled pond, revealed natural at 12.60m OD (suggesting that the pond was man-made rather than utilising a natural depression in the underlying clay).

Pre-Roman/Roman

Although no evidence has been found to support a pre-Roman or Roman presence on the site, the finds from nearby sites show that such cannot be discounted.

Period 1 - Late Medieval (13th-15th century)

Evidence for late medieval occupation of the site was recorded in Trenches 1 and 2. The nature of this occupation however, is not easily interpreted, due, in part, to the limited scope of the evaluation. The linear depression recorded in Trench 1 may represent a path, possibly formed by livestock. Traces of this path (evidenced as a linear spread of small limestones) are also thought to be present in Trench 2. The stony layer present in the sections of both Trenches 1 & 2, through which most of the archaeological features are cut, may represent the medieval ground surface - the stone within this deposit may have been intentionally brought to the site in order to consolidate it, and lending further support to the idea that, livestock has used the site for pasture. Pottery and animal bone (some fragments showing evidence of butchery), from the pit feature in Trench 2, indicate a domestic activity, and may suggest the presence of a building (farm) in near proximity, possibly within the site boundary. This theory may be further substantiated by the ash fill of the path in Trench 1, and the large quantity of pot and tile present on the spoil from Trenches 1, 2 and 3. The lack of structural stone may also indicate that any building present may have been built wholly or partially of timber, although this material could well have been re-used elsewhere.

not mentioned anywhere else

Period 2 - Post-medieval

Post-medieval activity on the site is represented by the pond discovered in Trench 3. Excavation revealed several consolidated metallised surfaces in the base of the pond, suggesting a sustained period of use. Finds recovered from the metallings suggest a date around the 18th century for their deposition. Excavation did not reveal whether the actual pond was earlier than the metalling and had some association with the medieval features found in Trenches 1 & 2.

The rectangular pit feature recorded in Trench 4 may also have a domestic/refuse function, although the gully present in its base may suggest another function (possibly structural?).

In conclusion, the evaluation has revealed only glimpses of occupation/land use activities present on the site. This may be partially due to the limited scope of the evaluation. Whilst no evidence for pre-medieval activity was noted, its presence cannot be fully dismissed. Medieval features recorded during the evaluation appear to suggest a domestic/agricultural occupation possibly associated with the medieval grange located immediately to the west of the site. The importance of this occupation in local, regional and national terms is low, especially as no conclusive association to the medieval grange was established. Post-medieval land use also appears to be of an agricultural nature.

6.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit would like to thank Eastman Securities Ltd, Rand, Market Rasen, Lincolnshire, for funding the evaluation and post-fieldwork analysis.

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NOTE

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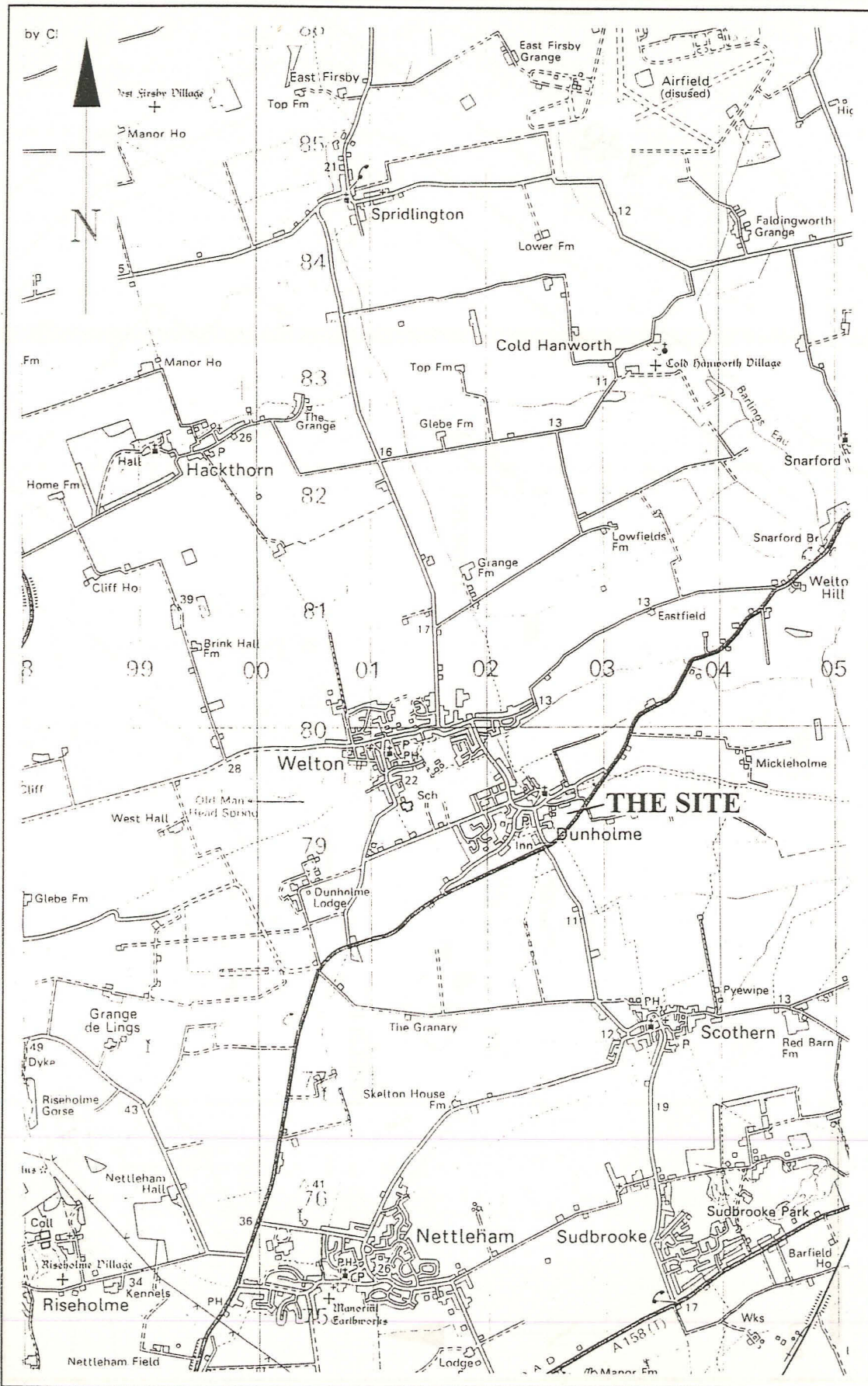


Fig. 1: General site location plan.

Reproduced from the 1987 Ordnance Survey 1:50 000 Landranger map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright.

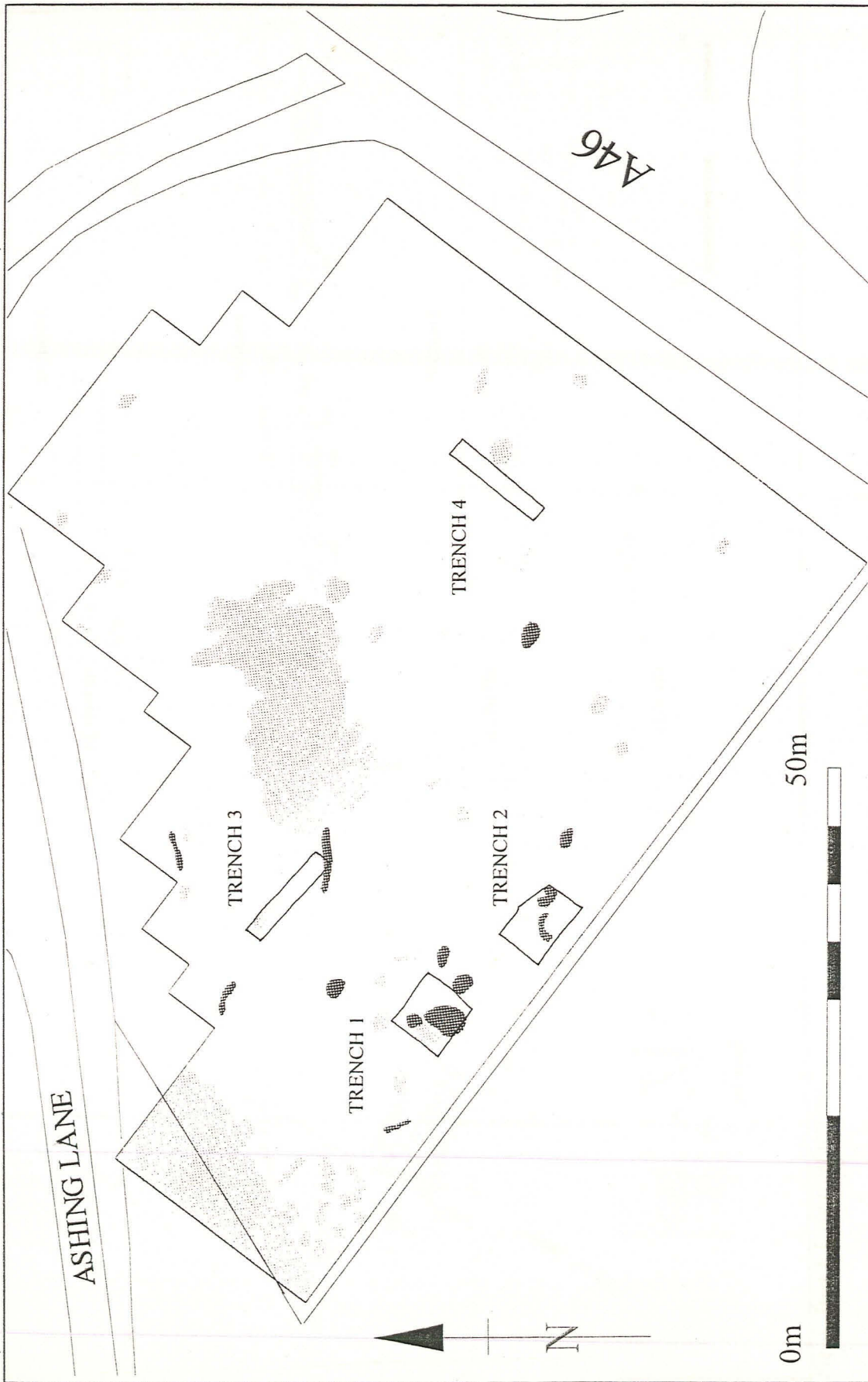


Fig. 2: Trench location plan superimposed over results from geophysical survey.

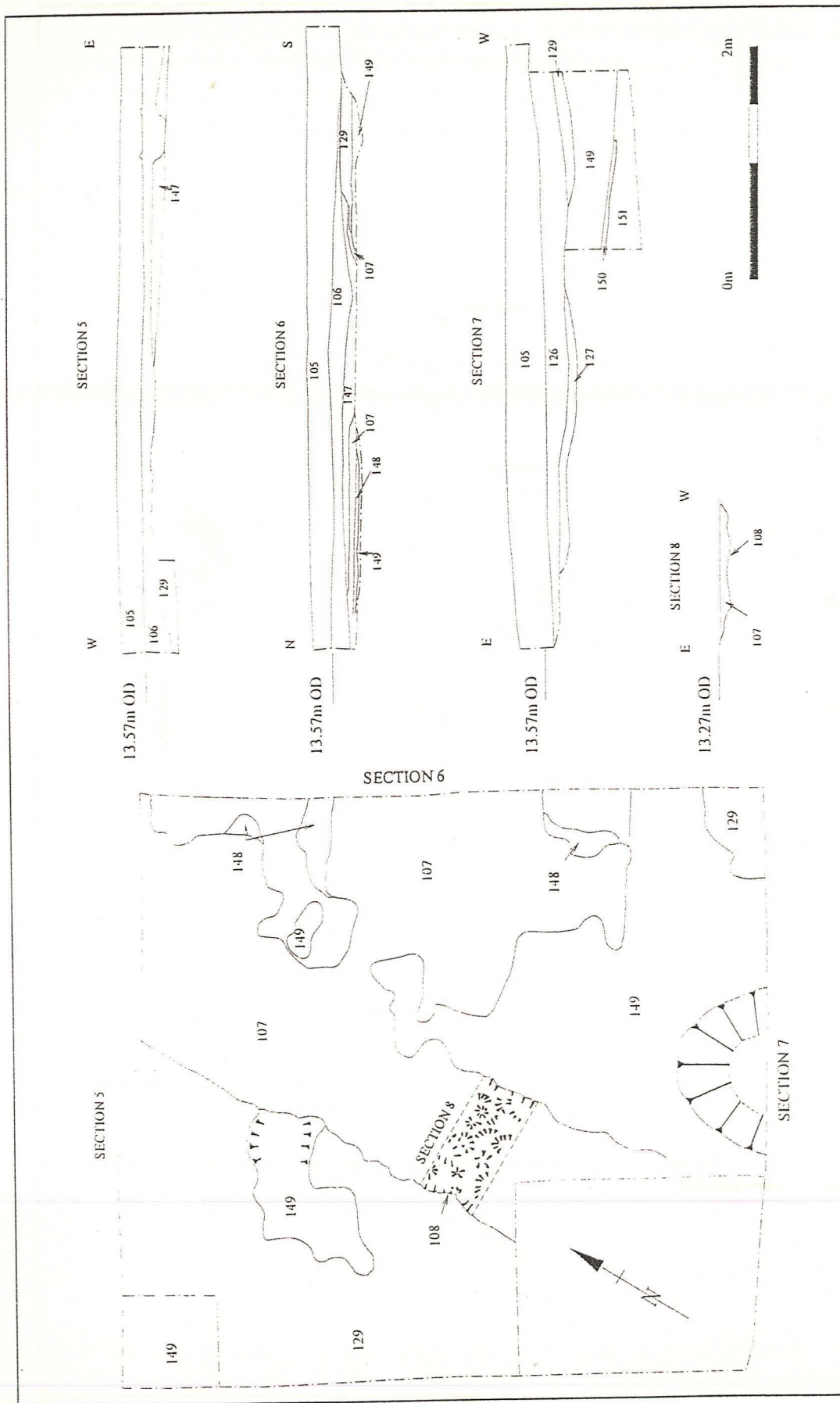


Fig. 3: Trench 1, plan and sections.

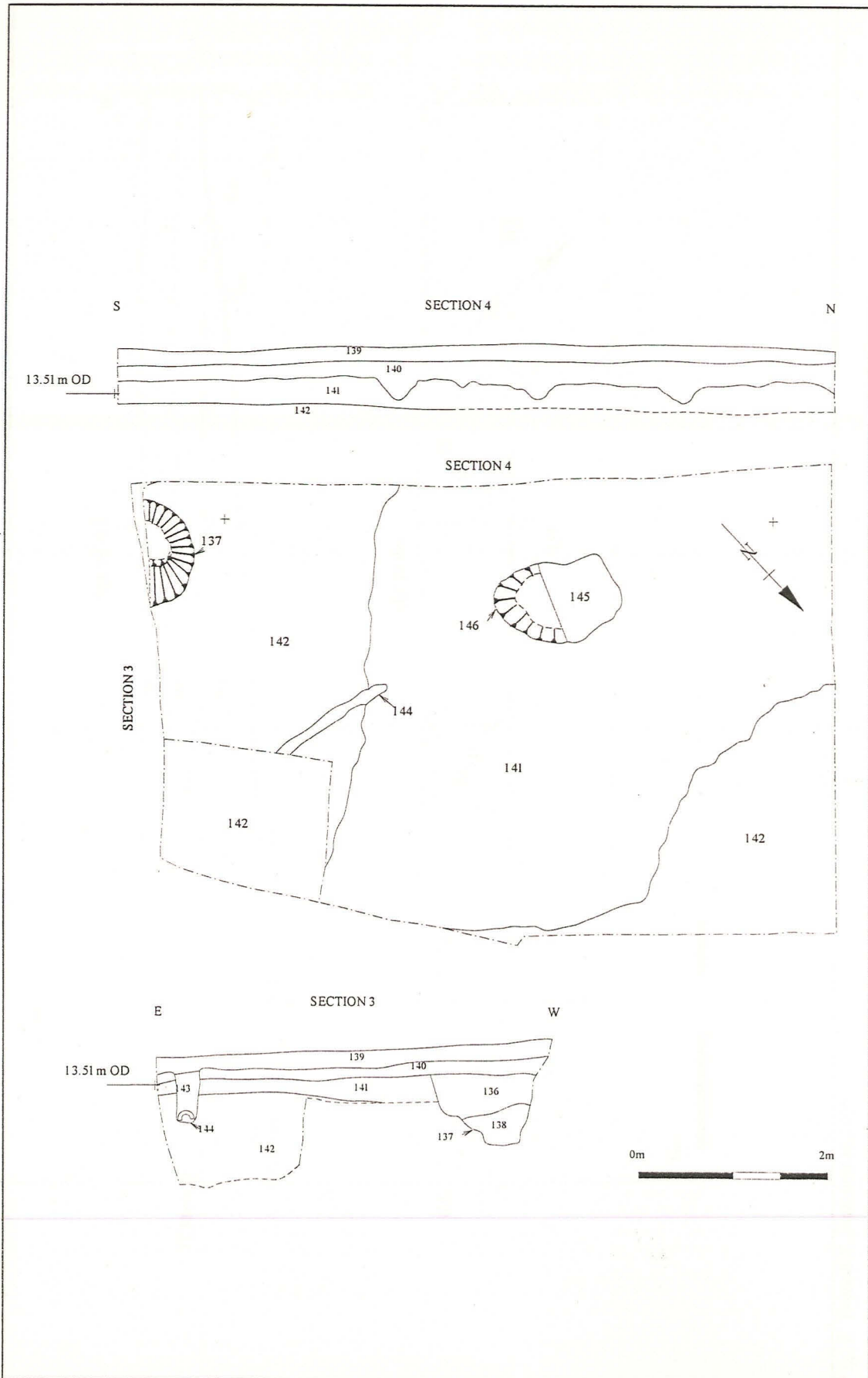


Fig. 4: Trench 2, plan and sections.

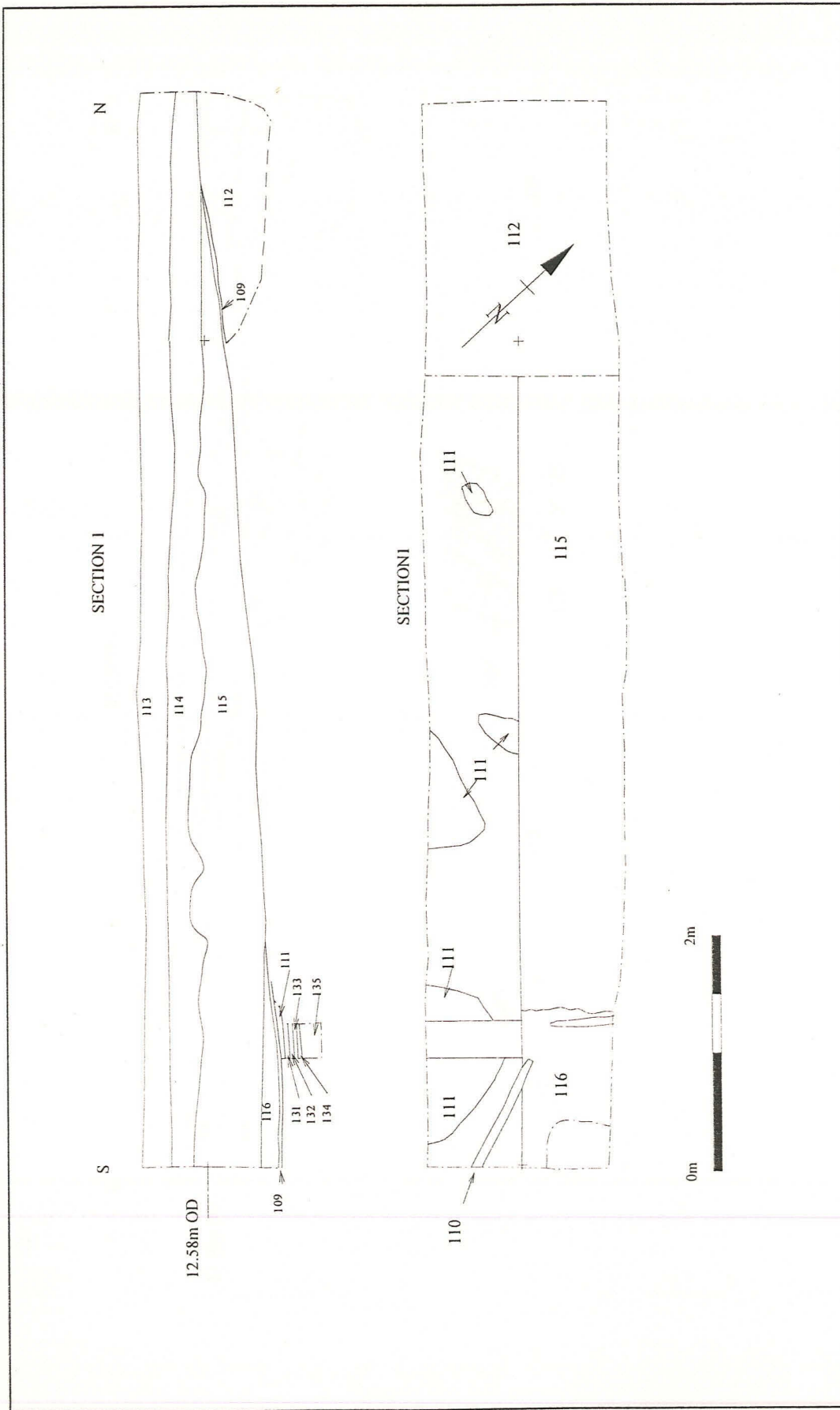


Fig. 5: Trench 3, plan and section

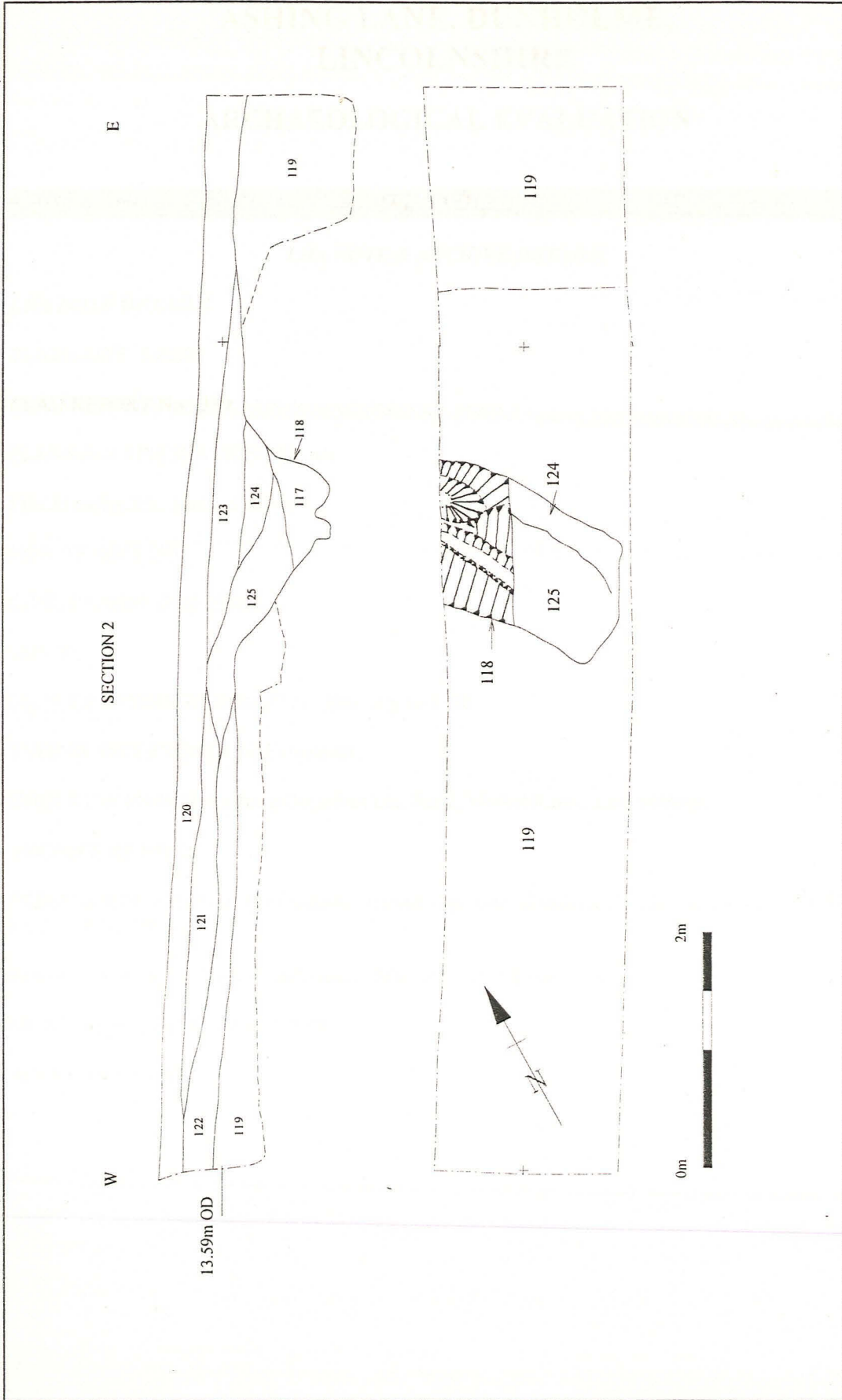


Fig. 6: Trench 4, plan and section

**ASHING LANE, DUNHOLME,
LINCOLNSHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

APPENDIX I

LHA NOTE & ARCHIVE DETAILS

LHA NOTE DETAILS

CLAU CODE: DAL98

CLAU REPORT No.: 359

PLANNING APPLICATION NO.: n/a

FIELD OFFICER: Michael Jarvis

NGR: TF 0275 7935

CIVIL PARISH: Dunholme

SMR No.: -

DATE OF INTERVENTION: 17th - 25th August 1998

TYPE OF INTERVENTION: Evaluation

UNDERTAKEN FOR: Eastman Securities Ltd, Rand, Market Rasen, Lincolnshire

ARCHIVE DETAILS

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

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

MUSEUM ACCESSION No.: 159.98

ACCESSION DATE: -

ASHING LANE, DUNHOLME, LINCOLNSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

APPENDIX 2 - CONTEXT SUMMARY

<i>Context</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Brief Description</i>
100	N/A	unstratified finds from site (general)
101	T1	unstratified finds from Trench 1
102	T2	unstratified finds from Trench 2
103	T3	unstratified finds from Trench 3
104	T4	unstratified finds from Trench 4
105	T1	topsoil
106	T1	subsoil
107	T1	fill of cut 108
108	T1	ditch cut
109	T3	metalling
110	T3	timber post
111	T3	metalling
112	T3	natural
113	T3	topsoil
114	T3	fill of pond
115	T3	fill of pond
116	T3	primary fill of pond
117	T4	primary pit fill
118	T4	pit cut
119	T4	natural
120	T4	topsoil
121	T4	layer
122	T4	layer
123	T4	fill of 118
124	T4	fill of 118
125	T4	fill of 118
126	T1	layer
127	T1	layer
128	T1	stony layer
129	T1	layer
130	T1	
131	T3	metalling
132	T3	metalling
133	T3	metalling
134	T3	metalling
135	T3	limestone make-up layer
136	T2	fill of pit 137
137	T2	pit cut
138	T2	primary fill of pit 137
139	T2	topsoil
140	T2	stony layer
141	T2	subsoil
142	T2	natural

143	T2	land drain
144	T2	land drain cut
145	T2	fill of feature 146
146	T2	pit feature
147	T1	layer
148	T1	layer
149	T1	natural
150	T1	natural
151	T1	natural

ASHING LANE, DUNHOLME, LINCOLNSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

APPENDIX 3 - LIST OF FINDS

Animal Bone

<i>Context</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Comments</i>
101	28	ANBN	SOME SM FRAGS;SOME BURNT
102	12	ANBN	SOME = SAME BONE?
103	2	ANBN	-
107	4	ANBN	SM FRAGS;V BURNT/CALCINED
111	3	ANBN	BURNT
115	1	ANBN	-
117	5	ANBN	-
126	24	ANBN	MOST = SAME JAW?;1XBURNT
127	27	ANBN	ALL SM FRAGS;V BURNT/CALCINED
128	2	ANBN	-
129	1	ANBN	-
136	20	ANBN	MOST SM FRAGS;= SAME BONE?

Post-Roman Pottery Archive: Horizon Dating

<i>Context</i>	<i>Earliest horizon</i>	<i>Latest horizon</i>	<i>Probable horizon</i>	<i>Date range</i>
101	MH6	PMH3	MH6-MH7	late 13th to 14th
106	MH4	MH4	-	early to early/mid 13th
109	PMH7	PMH9	-	18th
126	MH4	MH6	-	13th
128	MH4	MH9	MH4-MH6	13th
138	MH4	MH9	-	13-15th

Ware Types By Context

<i>Context</i>	<i>Ware</i>	<i>Sherds</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Comments</i>
101	HUM	1	JUG/JAR	BS
101	LFS	1	?	BS
101	LSH	1	JAR	RIM;? ID OR LSLOC
101	LSW2	1	JUG	BS
101	LSW2	1	JUG	BS;? FE NOTCHED STRIP DEC
101	LSW2	1	JUG	BS;FE ? PAINT DEC
101	MEDLOC	1	?	OR EMLOC;UNGLZE ORANGE SANDY DARK GREY EXT SURF
101	MEDLOC	1	JAR	SQUARE RIM;PALE ORANGE/GREY FABRIC
101	MEDX	1	?	COULD BE NOTG ?;LIGHT ORANGE GRITTY FABRIC WITH WHITE EXT SURF
101	POTT	1	?	BS
101	POTT	1	COOKPOT	RIM
101	TORK	1	JAR	BASE
101	TOY	1	JUG	BS
106	LEMS	1	?	BS
106	LSW2	1	JUG	FE PAINT STRIP
109	BL	1	?	BS;18TH
109	LSW3	1	JUG	GROOVED THICK ROD HANDLE
126	LSW2	1	JUG	BS
126	LSW2	1	JUG	BS
126	LSWA	1	JAR?	UNGLZE
126	LSWA	1	JUG	LATE SPL YELLOW GLZE;? ID
128	LEMS	1	?	BS
128	POTT	1	VERY ODD	THICK SHERD FROM ? PEDESTAL
128	POTT	5	CURFEW	HEAVY SOOT INT
138	MISC	1	-	LSW;COULD BE TILE FRAG
138	POTT	1	?	BS
138	POTT	1	?	BS

Key to Ware codes

BL	BLACKWARE
HUM	HUMBERWARE
LEMS	LOCAL EARLY MEDIEVAL SHELLY WARE
LFS	LINCOLN FINE-SHELLED WARE
LSH	LINCOLN SHELLY WARE
LSWA	GLAZED LINCOLN WARE; FABRIC A
LSW2	GLAZED LINCOLN WARE
LSW3	GLAZED LINCOLN WARE
MEDLOC	MEDIEVAL LOCAL FABRICS
MEDX	MEDIEVAL NON-LOCAL FABRICS
MISC	UNDATED MISCELLANEOUS FABRICS
POTT	POTTERHANWORTH WARE
TORK	TORKSEY WARE
TOY	TOYNTON WARE; KILN 1 (ROSES)

Tile/Building material

<i>Context</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Comments</i>
101	NIB	1	20	-	MED
101	GNIB	1	60	2	MED
101	NIB	2	180	2	CORNER;MED
101	NIB	2	120	2	MED
101	NIB	1	150	3A	LSWA
101	NIB	1	190	3A	TRIMMED?;MED
101	NIB	1	50	3A	MED
101	NIB	1	130	4	CORNER TYPE 4C?;MED
101	PNR	2	60	-	VITR;MED
101	RID	1	60	-	MED
101	GPNR	2	170	-	GRID?;MED
101	GPNR	2	50	-	SAME TILE;MED
101	GPNR	7	330	-	MED
101	GPNR	2	220	-	CORNERS;MED
101	RIDDISC	1	90	-	CAPPING TILE;MOD
101	PNR	2	190	-	LSWA
101	PNR	1	110	-	LSWA CORNER
101	PNR	25	710	-	MED
101	PNR	16	700	-	PROB NON-LINCOLN;DIVERSE FABRICS & THICKNESSES;MED
101	PNR	1	190	-	PROB NON-LINCOLN;TRIA ?SHAPED;MED
101	PNR	1	40	-	?RTIL
101	PNR	1	50	-	RTIL?
101	RTIL	1	180	-	-
102	LOUVER	1	70	-	CU GLZE;PART CANOPY;MED
102	NIB	1	100	2	MED
102	GPNR	3	100	-	MED
102	GRID	1	80	-	MED
102	PNR	1	30	-	MED
102	PNR	3	170	-	SAME TILE;NON-LINCOLN FABRIC;MED
102	PNR	3	180	-	NON-LINCOLN FABRIC;MED
102	PNR	1	50	-	WHITE FABRIC;NON-LINCOLN;MED
102	RID	2	210	-	SAME TILE;MIXED WHITE/LIGHT FIRING MARBLED FABRIC;MED
102	RID	2	210	-	SAME TILE;MIXED WHITE MARBLED FABRIC;IMBRX?;ROM-PMED
102	RID	2	250	-	SAME TILE;MIXED WHITE MARBLED FABRIC;IMBRX?;ROM-PMED
102	RID	4	270	-	SAME TILE;MIXED WHITE MARBLED FABRIC;IMBRX?;ROM-PMED
103	NIB	1	270	7	CORNER;MED
103	NIB	1	160	2	CORNER;MED
103	NIB	1	70	2	MED
103	NIB	1	100	2/3A	MED

103	RID	1	80	-	MED
103	GPNR	1	100	-	LSWA
103	GPNR	2	180	-	SAME TILE;CORNER;MED
103	GPNR	2	250	-	GRID?;MED
103	GPNR	8	380	-	MED
103	GFLOOR	1	250	-	V WORN & PITTED;MED
103	RID	1	350	-	ORIG W APPL NIB?;PMED
103	PNR	4	460	-	LSWA
103	PNR	2	70	-	MED
103	PNR	25	650	-	MED
103	PNR	2	180	-	CORNERS;MED
103	PNR	1	100	-	CUT?;MED
103	PNR	10	580	-	NON-LINCOLN FABRICS;MED
103	PNR	1	110	-	NON-LINCOLN FABRIC;MED
103	PNR	1	60	-	RFURN? WHITE FABRIC
103	PNR	1	100	-	ROM-MED;V WELL WORN WHITE FABRIC
103	PNR	1	200	-	FABRIC INCL ?CLAY PELLETS;ROM?
103	RID	3	100	-	SAME TILE MIXED FABRIC IMBRX?;ROM-PMED
103	RID	1	130	-	IMBRX/GUTTER?;ROM-PMED
106	PNR	3	80	-	MED
106	PNR	3	60	-	NON-LINCOLN FABRICS;MED
107	PNR	1	120	-	NON-LINCOLN FABRIC;SOOTED POST-BREAK;MED
109	PNR	2	30	-	MED
109	PNR	1	120	-	CORNER;MED
109	PNR	8	110	-	NON-LINCOLN FABRICS;MED
109	PNR	1	70	-	ODD FABRIC;ABUNDANT SM ?CLAY PELLETS;MED
109	PNR	3	70	-	MIXED WHITE FIRING FABRIC;ROM- PMED
109	RID	2	70	-	MIXED WHITE FIRING FABRIC;IMBRX?;ROM-PMED
111	PNR	4	50	-	MED
111	GPNR	1	70	-	PROB FABRIC TYPE 7;MED
111	PNR	10	170	-	PROB NON-LINCOLN FABRICS;MED
111	GPNR	2	130	-	SAME TILE;MED
111	RID	2	40	-	FINE WHITE MIXED FABRIC;IMBRX?;ROM-PMED
115	GRID	2	130	-	SAME TILE? CORNERS;MED
115	GRID	1	220	-	MED
115	GRID	2	430	-	SAME TILE? CORNERS;MED
115	NIB	1	70	-	TYPE 3A?;MED
115	PNR	2	180	-	SAME TILE RID?;MED
115	PNR	2	50	-	LSWA SAME TILE
115	PNR	2	60	-	MED
115	PNR	1	100	-	MED
115	PNR	5	230	-	PROB NON-LINCOLN FABRICS;MED
115	PNR	7	170	-	SCRAPS MIXED WHITE FABRIC;ROM-PMED

115	RID	2	360	-	SAME TILE; MIXED WHITE FABRIC; ROM-PMED
115	RID	2	210	-	SAME TILE; MIXED WHITE FABRIC; ROM-PMED
115	RID	3	170	-	SAME TILE; MIXED WHITE FABRIC; ROM-PMED
115	RID	3	470	-	SAME TILE; MIXED WHITE FABRIC; ROM-PMED
115	RID	1	50	-	FINE ORANGE FABRIC W WHITE INCLNS; ROM-PMED
115	RID	2	180	-	SAME TILE; TINY FINGERPRINTS; ROM-PMED
127	GPNR	1	100	-	MED
128	GPNR	6	130	-	MED
128	NIB	1	50	2	MED
128	NIB	1	10	2/3A	MED
128	PNR	2	60	-	SAME TILE; PROB GPNR; MED
128	PNR	10	210	-	MED
128	PNR	4	170	-	SAME TILE; MED
138	PNR	1	70	-	CORNER; MED

Key to Form codes

GFLOOR	GLAZED FLOOR TILE
GNIB	GLAZED NIB TILE
GPNR	GLAZED PEG/NIB/RIDGE TILE
GRID	GLAZED RIDGE TILE
LOUVER	CERAMIC ROOF LOUVE
NIB	UNGLAZED NIB TILE
PRN	UNGLAZED UNDIAGNOSTIC ROOF TILE
RID	UNGLAZED CURVED RIDGE TILE
RIDDISC	DISCARDED UNGLAZED CURVED RIDGE TILE

Registered Finds

Context	Count	Material	Name	Comments
107	1	LEAD	WAST	MELT
107	2	IRON	-	-
115	3	IRON	-	-
115	4	META	-	X9 LEAD ALLOY/TIN? CASE/BOX
138	5	IRON	-	KNIF?
107	6	IRON	-	-
101	7	IRON	-	ANG

**ASHING LANE, DUNHOLME,
LINCOLNSHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

APPENDIX 4 - GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY REPORT

Geophysical Survey
of
Ashing Lane, Dunholme

DUNHOLME
LINCOLNSHIRE

Geophysical Survey

Geophysical Survey

Geophysical Survey

Geophysical Survey

LINCOLN
SHIRE

The GSB Survey Unit
Billing Lane, Lincoln
Headford, N11 2 200
Tel: 01522 54011
E-mail: gsb@gsb.co.uk

GSB Project No. 359

GSB
PROSPECTION

**GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY
REPORT 98/74**

*Specialising in Shallow
and
Archaeological Prospection*

**DUNHOLME
Lincolnshire**

- *Consultancy* •

- *Project Design* •

- *Rapid Assessment* •

- *Detailed Survey* •

- *Integrated Research* •

Client:

LINCOLN
 archaeology

**The Old Sunday School,
Kipping Lane, Thornton,
Bradford, BD13 3EL.
Tel: (01274) 835016
Fax: (01274) 830212
E-mail:
GSB_Prospection@Compuserve**

SITE SUMMARY SHEET

98 / 74 Dunholme, Lincolnshire

NGR: TF 0275 7935

Location, topography and geology

The area under investigation lies approximately 9km northeast of Lincoln, on the southeastern outskirts of Dunholme village, Lincolnshire. The proposed development area occupies a pasture field which is bounded by Ashling Lane to the north and east, the A46 Dunholme Bypass to the south and open fields to the west. The grass field had been cut prior to survey. The underlying geology of the area comprises Jurassic sand and clay overlain by deep, coarse loamy soils and Jurassic limestone and clay overlain by shallow fine loamy soils (SSEW, 1983).

Archaeology

Although no archaeological remains are known to exist within the proposed development area, it lies within a general area rich in archaeological remains.

Aims of Survey

Gradiometry was undertaken with the aim of defining the nature and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the proposed development area. This geophysical survey forms part of a wider archaeological evaluation being undertaken by City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit (CLAU) prior to development of the site.

Summary of Results *

The data from this survey are generally quiet although there is a discrete area of magnetic disturbance towards the centre of the survey area. The nature of the responses suggests a modern origin. Elsewhere isolated pit type responses have been noted, although an archaeological origin for these is extremely tentative.

* It is essential that this summary is read in conjunction with the detailed results of the survey.

SURVEY RESULTS

98 / 74 Dunholme, Lincolnshire

1. Survey Area

- 1.1 The proposed development area covers approximately 0.5ha of rough pasture and the whole of this area was investigated by gradiometry. The approximate location of the survey grid is indicated on Figure 1, at a scale of 1:2500.
- 1.2 The survey grid was set out by **GSB Prospection** and tied in to existing field boundaries. Detailed tie-in information has been lodged with the client.

2. Display

- 2.1 The results are displayed as X-Y traces, a dot density plot and a grey scale image at a scale of 1:500. These display formats are discussed in the *Technical Information* section, at the end of the text. An interpretation diagram is also provided at the same scale.
- 2.2 A complete list of figures precedes the diagram section of the report.

3. General Considerations - Complicating factors

- 3.1 Conditions were suitable for survey with the grass having been cut prior to survey. A small area along the northern limit of the application area could not be investigated because of a pile of cleared vegetation.

4. Results of Detailed Survey

- 4.1 The data are dominated by a discrete area of magnetic disturbance towards the centre of the survey area. This appears to coincide with a pond shown on an OS map supplied by the client. The nature of the response is consistent with a relatively modern feature such as an in-filled pond.
- 4.2 Other isolated ferrous type responses almost certainly indicate modern ferrous debris in the topsoil. Ferrous disturbance along the northern limit of the survey area is due to a wire fence marking its limit.
- 4.3 Several very weak pit type anomalies have been noted on the interpretation diagram. Although these have been noted as possibly archaeological in origin, it is likely that these responses relate to more deeply buried ferrous material or natural variations in the topsoil.

5. Conclusions

- 5.1 Although a discrete area of magnetic disturbance has been identified towards the centre of the survey, the nature of the responses suggests a modern origin. Isolated pit type responses have also been noted, although an archaeological interpretation for these is cautious.

Project Co-ordinator: Dr S Ovenden-Wilson
Project Assistants: C Martinez & A Shields

Date of Survey: 29th July 1998
Date of Report: 4th August 1998

References:

SSEW 1983. *Soils of England and Wales. Sheet 4, Eastern England.* Soil Survey of England and Wales.

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

The following is a description of the equipment and display formats used in **GSB Prospection (GSB)** reports. It should be emphasised that whilst all of the display options are regularly used, the diagrams produced in the final reports are the most suitable to illustrate the data from each site. The choice of diagrams results from the experience and knowledge of the staff of **GSB**.

All survey reports are prepared and submitted on the basis that whilst they are based on a thorough survey of the site, no responsibility is accepted for any errors or omissions.

Instrumentation

(a) Fluxgate Gradiometer - Geoscan FM36

This instrument comprises of two fluxgates mounted vertically apart, at a distance of 500mm. The gradiometer is carried by hand, with the bottom sensor approximately 100-300mm from the ground surface. At each survey station, the difference in the magnetic field between the two fluxgates is conventionally measured in nanoTesla (nT), or gamma. The fluxgate gradiometer suppresses any diurnal or regional effects. Generally features up to one metre deep may be detected by this method. Readings are normally logged at 0.5m intervals along traverses 1.0m apart.

(b) Resistance Meter - Geoscan RM4 or RM15

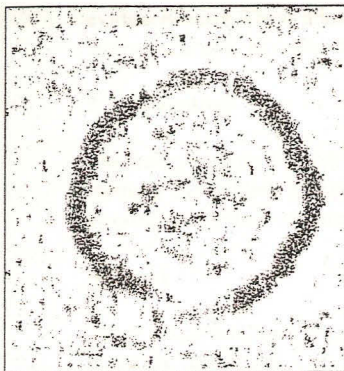
This measures the electrical resistance of the earth, using a system of four electrodes (two current and two potential.) Depending on the arrangement of these electrodes an exact measurement of a specific volume of earth may be acquired. This resistance value may then be used to calculate the earth resistivity. The "Twin Probe" arrangement involves the pairing of electrodes (one current and one potential) with one pair remaining in a fixed position, whilst the other measures the resistance variations across a fixed grid. The resistance is measured in Ohms and the calculated resistivity is in Ohm-metres. The resistance method as used for area survey has a depth resolution of approximately 0.75m, although the nature of the overburden and underlying geology will cause variations in this generality. The technique can be adapted to sample greater depths of earth and can therefore be used to produce vertical "pseudo sections". In area survey readings are typically logged at 1.0m x 1.0m intervals.

(c) Magnetic Susceptibility

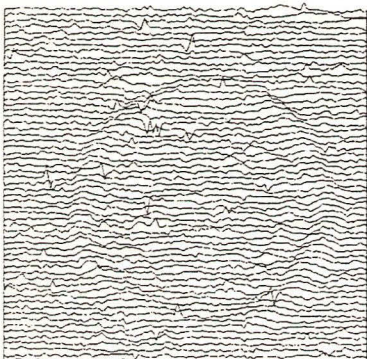
Variations in the magnetic susceptibility of subsoils and topsoils occur naturally, but greater enhanced susceptibility can also be a product of increased human/anthropogenic activity. This phenomenon of susceptibility enhancement can therefore be used to provide information about the "level of archaeological activity" associated with a site. It can also be used in a predictive manner to ascertain the suitability of a site for a magnetic survey. The instrument employed for measuring this phenomenon is either a field coil or a laboratory based susceptibility bridge. For the latter 50g soil samples are collected in the field. Sampling intervals vary widely but are often at the 10m or 20m level.

Display Options

The following is a description of the display options used. Unless specifically mentioned in the text, it may be assumed that no filtering or smoothing has been used to enhance the data. For any particular report a limited number of display modes may be used.

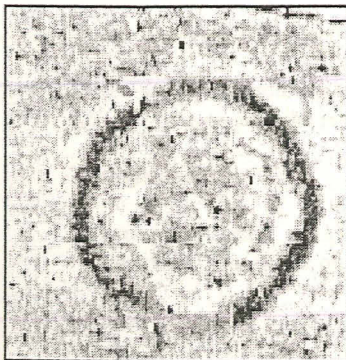


(a) **Dot-Density** In this display, minimum and maximum cut-off levels are chosen. Any value that is below the minimum will appear white, whilst any value above the maximum will be black. Any value that lies between these two cut-off levels will have a specified number of dots depending on the relative position between the two levels. The focus of the display may be changed using different levels and a contrast factor (C.F.). Usually the C.F. = 1, producing a linear scale between the cut-off levels. Assessing a lower than normal reading involves the use of an inverse plot. This plot simply reverses the minimum and maximum values, resulting in the lower values being presented by more dots. In either representation, each reading is allocated a unique area dependent on its position on the survey grid, within which numbers of dots are randomly placed. The main limitation of this display method is that multiple plots have to be produced in order to view the whole range of the data. It is also difficult to gauge the true strength of any anomaly without looking at the raw data values. This display is much favoured for producing plans of sites, where positioning of the anomalies and features is important.



(b) **X-Y Plot** This involves a line representation of the data. Each successive row of data is equally incremented in the Y axis, to produce a stacked profile effect. This display may incorporate a hidden-line removal algorithm, which blocks out lines behind the major peaks and can aid interpretation. Advantages of this type of display are that it allows the full range of the data to be viewed and shows the shape of the individual anomalies. Results are produced on a flatbed plotter.

This display joins the data values in both the X and Y axis. The display may be changed by altering the horizontal viewing angle and the angle above the plane. The output may be either colour or black and white.



(c) **Grey-Scale**

This format divides a given range of readings into a set number of classes. These classes have a predefined arrangement of dots or shade of grey, the intensity increasing with value. This gives an appearance of a toned or grey scale.

Similar plots can be produced in colour, either using a wide range of colours or by selecting two or three colours to represent positive and negative values. While colour plots can look impressive and can be used to highlight certain anomalies, grey-scales tend to be more informative.

Glossary of terms commonly used in the graphical interpretation of gradiometer data

Ditch / Pit

This category is used only when other evidence is available that supports a clear archaeological interpretation e.g. cropmarks or excavation.

Archaeology

This term is used when the form, nature and pattern of the response is clearly archaeological but where no supporting evidence exists. These anomalies, whilst considered anthropogenic, could be of any age. If a more precise archaeological interpretation is possible then it will be indicated in the accompanying text.

? Archaeology

The interpretation of such anomalies is often tentative, with the anomalies exhibiting either weak signal strength or forming incomplete archaeological patterns. They may be the result of variable soil depth, plough damage or even aliasing as a result of data collection orientation.

Natural

These responses form clear patterns in geographical zones where natural variations are known to produce significant magnetic distortions e.g. palaeochannels or magnetic gravels.

? Natural

These are anomalies that are likely to be natural in origin i.e geological or pedological.

Areas of Magnetic Disturbance

These responses are commonly found in places where modern ferrous or fired materials are present e.g. fence-lines, pylons or brick rubble. They are presumed to be modern.

Areas of Increased Magnetic Response

These responses show no visual indications on the ground surface and are considered to have some archaeological potential.

Ferrous Response

This type of response is associated with ferrous material and may result from small items in the topsoil or larger buried objects such as pipes. Ferrous responses are usually regarded as modern. Individual burnt stones, fired bricks or igneous rocks can produce responses similar to ferrous material.

Ridge and Furrow

These are regular and broad linear anomalies that are presumed to be the result of ancient cultivation. In some cases the response may be the result of modern activity.

Ploughing Trend

These are isolated or grouped linear responses. They are normally narrow and are presumed modern when aligned to current field boundaries or following present ploughing.

Linear Trend

This is usually a weak isolated linear anomaly of unknown cause or date.

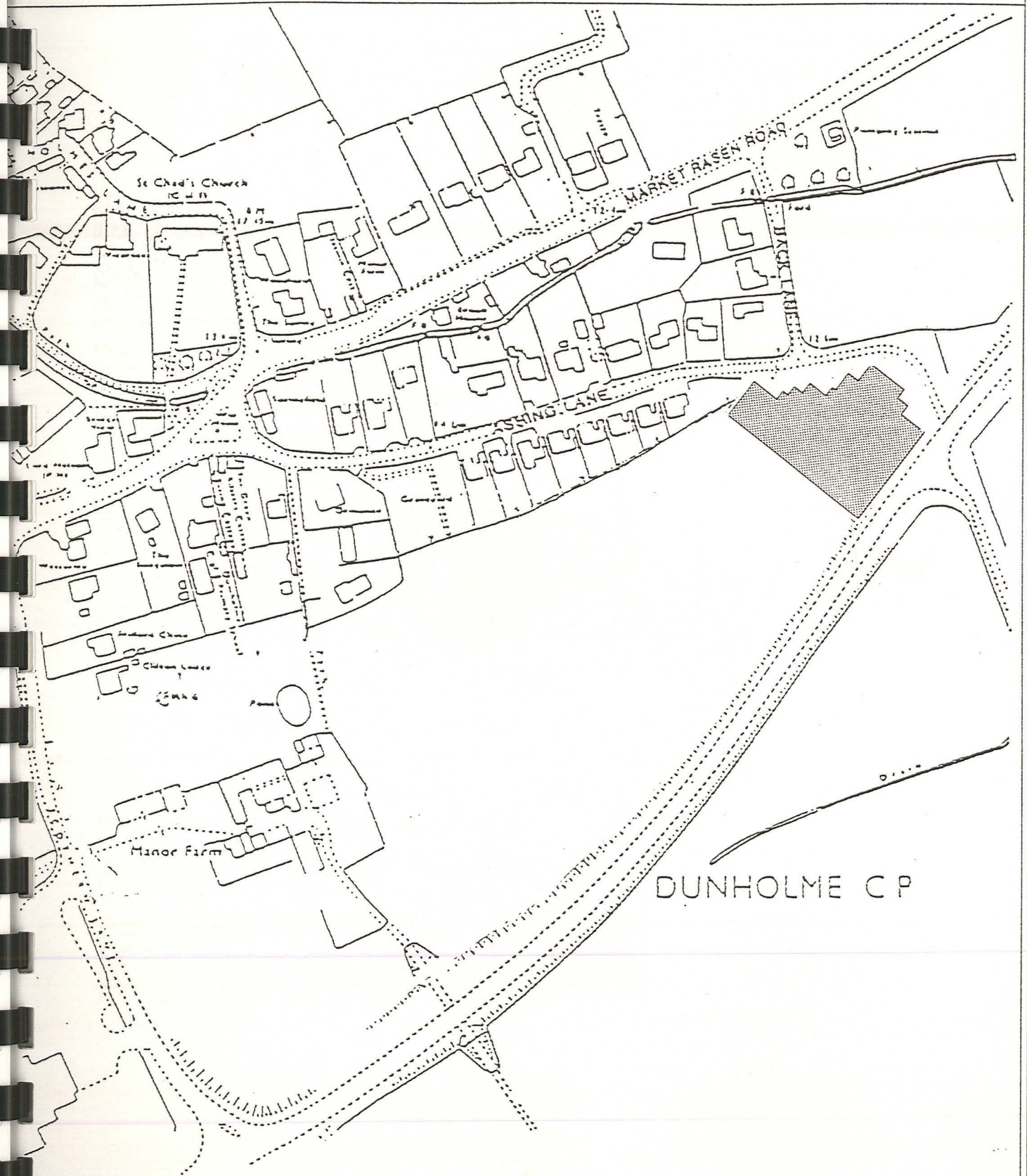
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Location Diagram

List of Figures

Figure 1	Location Diagram	1:2500
Figure 2	XY Trace	1:500
Figure 3	Dot Density Plot	1:500
Figure 4	Greyscale Image	1:500
Figure 5	Interpretation Diagram	1:500

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Location Diagram

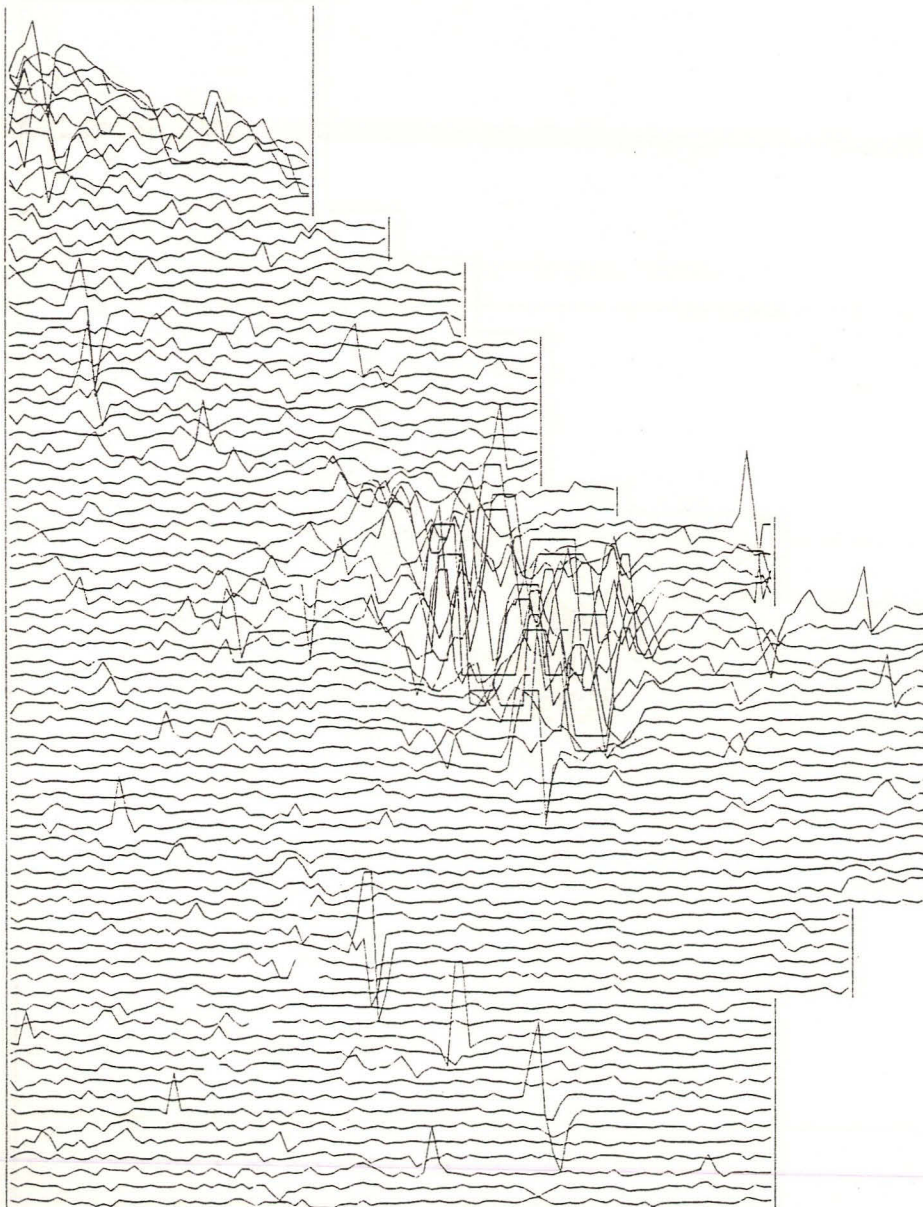


DUNHOLME C P

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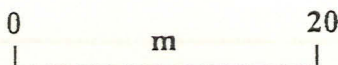
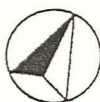
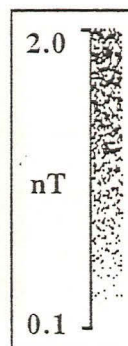
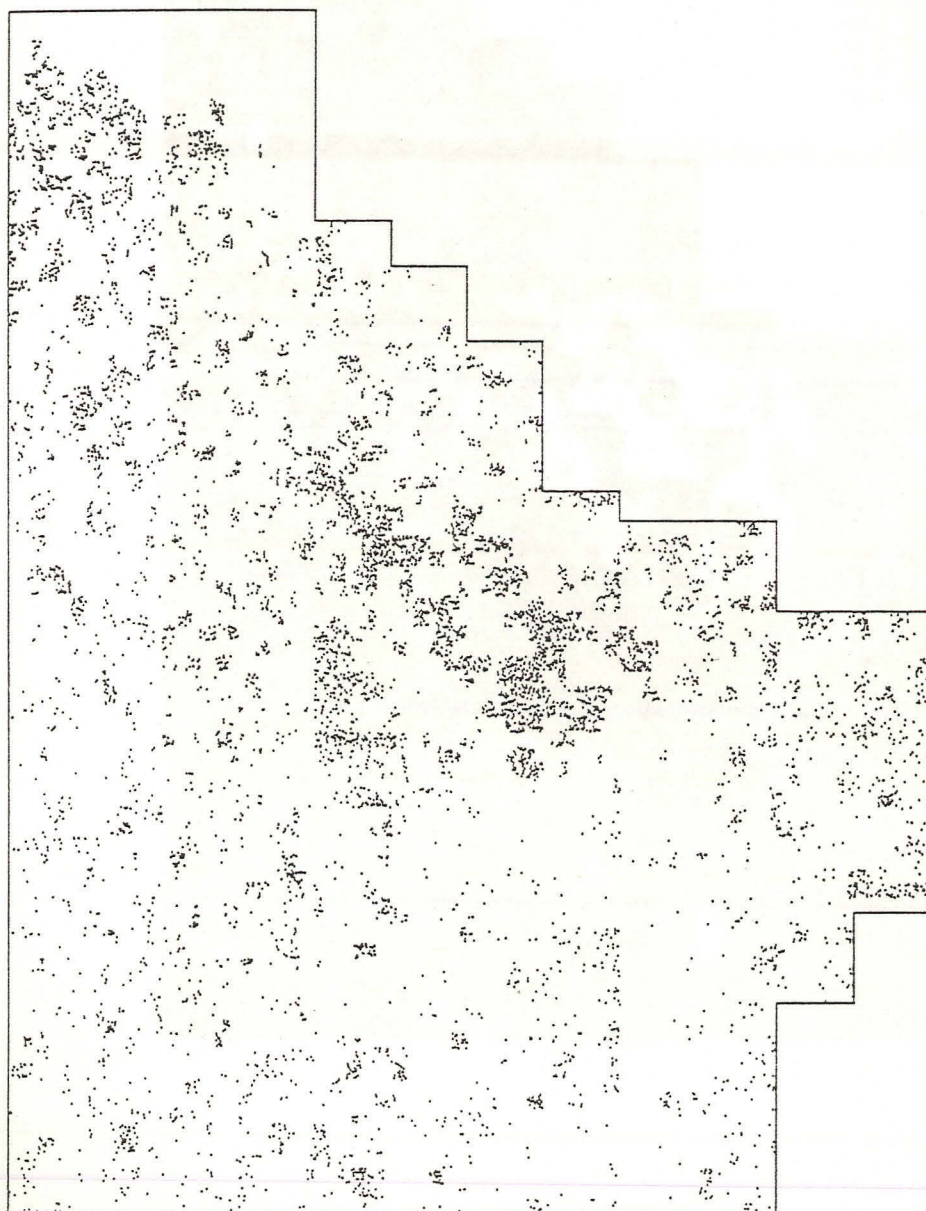


15 nT

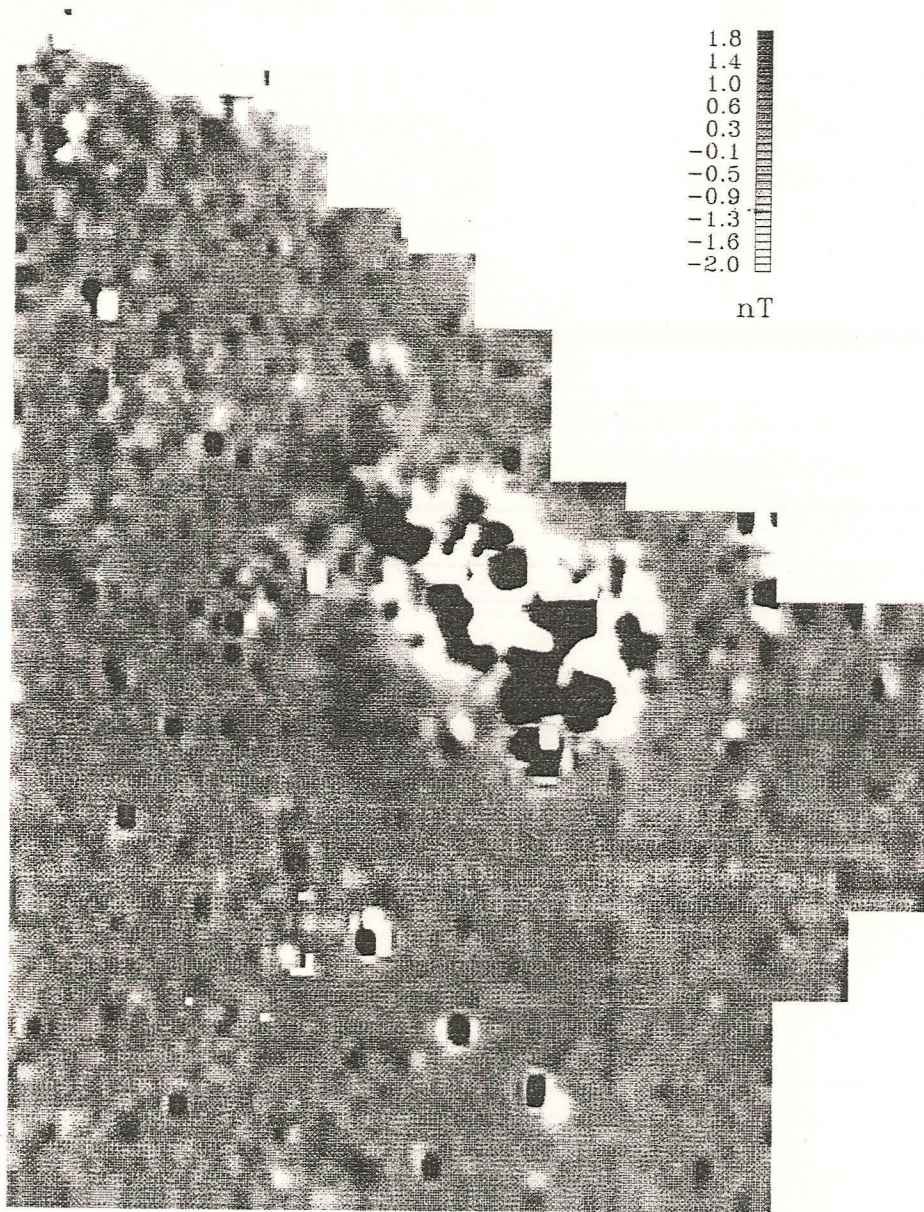


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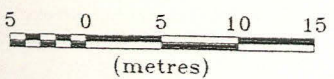


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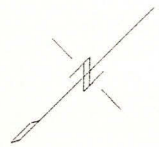


1.8
1.4
1.0
0.6
0.3
-0.1
-0.5
-0.9
-1.3
-1.6
-2.0

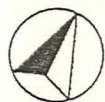
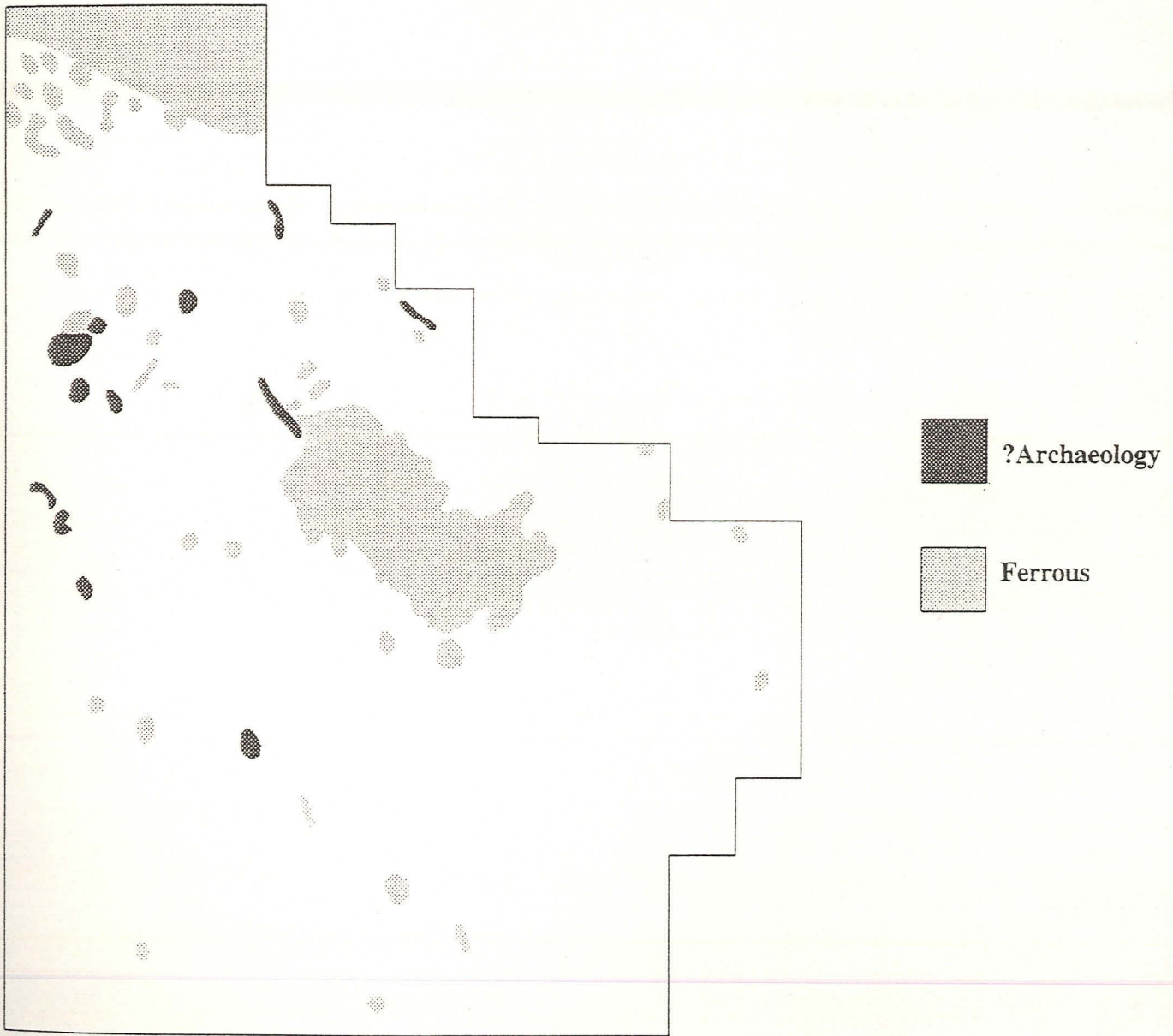
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DUNHOLME Gradiometer Data



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**ASHING LANE, DUNHOLME,
LINCOLNSHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

<i>Contents</i>	<i>Page</i>
Non technical summary	
1.0 Introduction	1
2.0 Site location	1
3.0 Aims & methodology	2
4.0 Analysis	3
5.0 Conclusions	6
6.0 Acknowledgements	7
7.0 Bibliography	7
<i>List of Photographs</i>	
Plate I: Trench 1	3
Plate II: Trench 2	4
Plate III: Trench 3	5
<i>List of Figures</i>	
Fig. 1: General site location plan.	8
Fig. 2: Trench location plan	9
Fig. 3: Trench 1, plan and sections	10
Fig. 4: Trench 2, plan and sections	11
Fig. 5: Trench 3, plan and sections	12
Fig. 6: Trench 4, plan and sections	13
<i>Appendices</i>	
Appendix 1: <i>Lincs Hist & Archaeol</i> note & Archive Details	14
Appendix 2: Context Summary	15
Appendix 3: List of Finds	16
Appendix 4: Geophysical Survey results	21
Appendix 5: Finds Discussion	35

ASHING LANE, DUNHOLME, LINCOLNSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

APPENDIX 5 - FINDS DISCUSSION

POST-ROMAN AND LATER POTTERY

A small group of 31 post-Roman sherds, ranging in date from the 10th to the 18th centuries, was recovered from the site. A single 10th century LSH jar sherd was found residually in context [101] as were single sherds of 11th century LFS and TORK indicating late Saxon occupation in the area. With the exception of one 18th century BL sherd in context [109], the remaining pottery dates to the 13th and 14th centuries. The medieval material includes vessels from Lincoln, Potterhanworth, Toynton-All-Saints and the Humber area. Forms are mainly jugs and jars, although two unusual vessels in Potterhanworth ware were found in context [128] (POTT), one of which can be identified as a curfew.

REGISTERED FINDS AND BULK MATERIALS

All finds were recorded to basic CLAU archive level and all data entered on to the computer using the CLAU thesaurus of finds and bulk material codes. All metalwork was X-rayed at the Lincoln City and County Museum Conservation Laboratory.

Only nine registered finds were recovered; virtually all are undiagnostic and intrinsically undatable iron fragments and all are heavily corroded. Fragments of a small metal container (probably made of a copper alloy with a high percentage of white metal) recovered from context [115] are almost certainly of modern date. A small quantity of bulk materials includes iron nails (again, heavily corroded), fragments of fired clay and a few pieces of slag, together with a single datable piece - a fragment of 17th/18th century wine bottle from context [111].

A small assemblage recovered from context [107] includes fragments of two tapering iron strips <2, 8> that could possibly represent part-made items or 'blanks' for manufacturing objects although, there was no other evidence for such an activity (a single piece of ?smithing/fuel ash slag was recovered from context [104]). All but one of the fired clay fragments occurred in contexts ([101], [107], [126], [127]) that also contained heavily burnt/calcin^{ed} animal bone, but the quantity recovered (0.15 kg) is too small to be of significance.

BUILDING MATERIALS

The building materials were examined and recorded to basic CLAU archive level (form type by sherd count and weight, with note of diagnostic subform) using the standard CLAU classification, and data entered on to the computer.

Two hundred and eighty-three fragments of ceramic building material were recovered from the site, the majority representing undiagnostic pieces of medieval roof tile. A single fragment was positively identified as Roman while single fragments of brick, medieval glazed floor tile and louver were also found - the latter both from topsoil (contexts [102] and [103]). Only one piece was discarded: part of a modern capping tile.

The roof tile is mostly of fabrics that are common to the city of Lincoln and the surrounding area and, where identifiable, nib forms are mainly datable to the late 12th to late 14th century. A number of the undiagnostic fragments are of non-Lincoln fabrics, perhaps representing more local manufacture. Twenty-eight fragments of curved tile made in a mixed white/light firing (non-Lincoln) fabric are of uncertain identification; these could be Roman imbrices or (more likely?) post-medieval ridge tiles.

No 10 of
bone
What are clay
fragments
why discrepancy
re 107 pot

Although eighteen fragments were recovered from only two contexts ([102], [115]), many of these join and they thus represent only seven individual pieces at the most.

SAMPLES

Two samples were recovered during the evaluation.

<i>Sample</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Type</i>
1	107	1	ash - possible industrial or domestic association?
2	127	1	ash - possible industrial or domestic association?

The samples are currently being held in safe storage at the CLAU and both are in good condition.

Examination of Trench 3 deposits (the area of the pond) revealed a waterlogged primary fill [116]. Although a sample was recovered, further excavation revealed [116] to be relatively recent in date (c. 19th century) and the sample was discarded. No further samples were taken.