

**FORMER LORD NELSON PUBLIC HOUSE,
DUNHOLME, WEST LINDSEY, LINCOLNSHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

NGR: TF 0240 7932
WLDC Planning Ref.: Pre-application
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Site code: LNDE 13
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Prepared for

Derek Morris Architects Ltd.

by

R. D. Savage

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Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd
47, Manor Road
Saxilby
Lincoln
LN1 2HX

Tel. 01522 703800
e-mail info@pre-construct.co.uk

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Summary

An archaeological evaluation consisting of three 10m x 2m trenches was undertaken on the site of the former Lord Nelson public house, on Market Rasen Road in Dunholme in Lincolnshire, in order to inform a forthcoming planning application for the construction of a new shop with associated parking spaces.

The proposed development site is situated in the historic core of Dunholme village. Extensive archaeological investigations on the south-east side of the village have indicated that Iron Age, Roman and Saxon settlements were nearby, as well as exposing the site of at least one medieval moated manor. Consequently, the site was assessed as having considerable potential for the presence of archaeological remains of several periods, and an archaeological evaluation was recommended in the absence of existing site-specific information that might inform the planning process.

The evaluation encountered the remains of a limestone wall footing near the centre of the site, overlain by an apparent demolition layer. A compacted stone spread that appeared to be part of a metalled surface or hard-standing and three small features that may have been post-holes were also encountered. All features were sealed below a layer that appeared to be made ground.

Little dating evidence was retrieved, but pottery and glass fragments from the stone spread ranged in date from the 16th or 17th century to the 19th or 20th, while the putative made ground deposit produced a single 19th century glass vessel. The most plausible interpretation of the stratigraphic sequence is that the site was cleared in the late 19th century, demolishing a late medieval or post-medieval stone building, and that material was then imported to raise and level the site for the construction of the inn, covering the previous hard-standing and the demolished remnants of the building. The construction date of the inn is not known, but it appears on Ordnance Survey mapping from 1887.

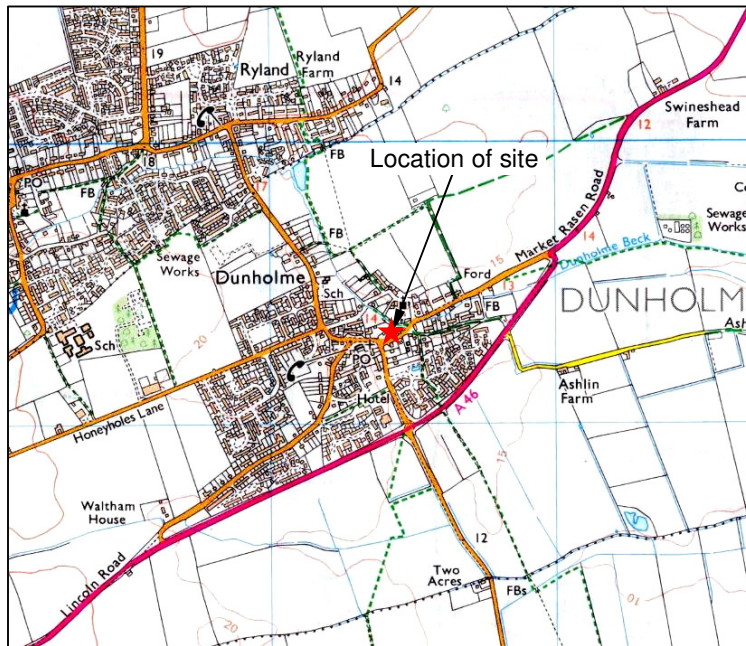


Figure 1: Location plan of the site at scale 1:25,000. The position of the proposed development site is marked in red. OS mapping © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. PCAS licence no. 100049278.

1.0 Introduction

Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd (PCAS) was commissioned by Derek Morris Architects Ltd. to carry out an archaeological evaluation in the yard of the former Lord Nelson public house, on Market Rasen Road in the village of Dunholme in the West Lindsey district of Lincolnshire. The evaluation took place in order to inform a forthcoming planning application for the construction of a new shop with 22 associated parking spaces.

2.0 Location and description (figs. 1 and 2)

The village of Dunholme lies within the district of West Lindsey, some 6km north-east of Lincoln. It is one of a chain of villages running along the spring line near the foot of the eastern slope of the Lincoln Edge. Dunholme was bypassed on the south side by the A46 in the late 20th century, superseding the old Lincoln to Market Rasen road through the village, on which the Lord Nelson public house is situated.

The proposed development site is roughly triangular in shape, occupying an area of 0.44 acres (1792 square metres) and at a central National Grid Reference of TF 0240 7932. It is bordered on its south side by Market Rasen Road and by the Dunholme Beck to the north-east (plates 1 and 2); the parish church lies approximately 100m south-west of the site on the far side of the beck. The site is otherwise surrounded by housing of varying periods from the 19th century to the present day.

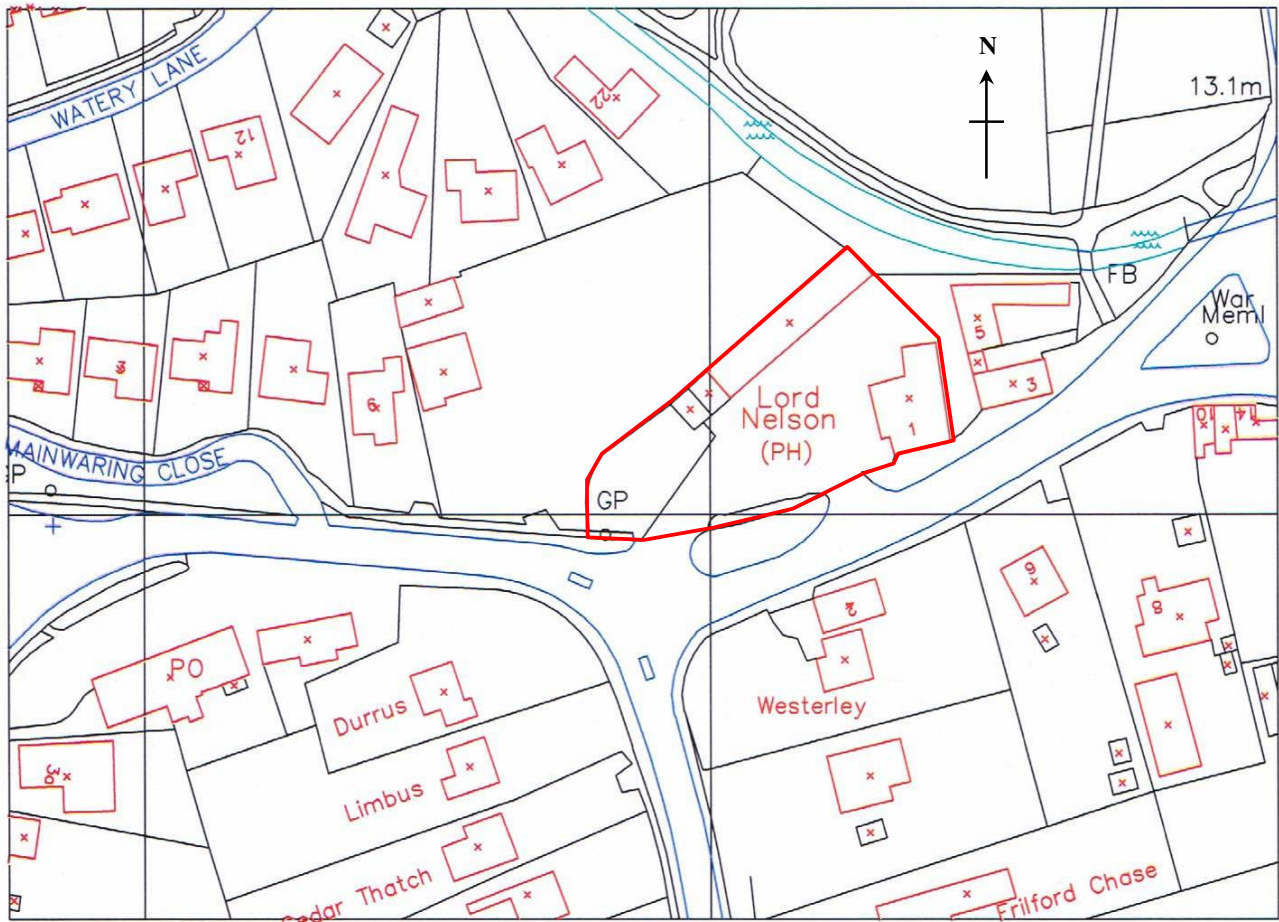


Figure 2: Location plan of the Lord Nelson public house at scale 1:1250. The proposed development area is marked in red. Plan supplied by client.

3.0 Topography and Geology

Dunholme is situated on the east-facing slope of the Lincoln Edge, towards the base of the slope on land between the 15m and 20m contour lines. The Lincoln Edge rises to the west, with open, gently undulating land to the east. A small watercourse, the Dunholme Beck, runs through the village on a curving course from north-west to east, passing the north-east corner of the site. The site is almost level, with a slight eastward slope towards the beck.

No drift geology is recorded in the vicinity of Dunholme village. The village is situated on a sequence of bedrock types exposed in the scarp slope of the Lincoln Edge; the solid geology in the village centre, on and around the proposed development site, is recorded as undifferentiated Kellaways Formation sandstone and mudstone (BGS, 1999).

4.0 Planning Background

This project is currently pre-application: the results of the evaluation will inform a mitigation strategy to be presented with a forthcoming application for planning permission for the construction of a new shop with 22 associated parking spaces.

5.0 Archaeological and historical background

An archaeological assessment carried out by PCA (Lincoln) on the site of the Four Seasons Hotel, approximately 200m to the south of the Lord Nelson, noted that there appears to have been a settlement at or near Dunholme since the Iron Age, although its position has probably changed several times throughout its history. The Iron Age, Romano-British and Saxon settlements were assumed to have lain to the east or north of the assessment area, as an extensive programme of archaeological work carried out on the Scothern Lane development on the south-eastern side of the village site picked up only the fringe activities of these settlements, while an archaeological evaluation on the hotel site encountered no remains earlier than medieval ridge-and-furrow (Gardner, 2006). It is, therefore, possible that remains from any or all of these periods will be found on the present development site.

There are local anecdotes of a Roman pavement found in a garden in Dunholme, and finds of Roman artefacts have been recorded elsewhere in the village. Other Roman features, including ditches thought to represent part of an extensive field system and evidence for a beam slot suggesting structures, were revealed during the archaeological evaluation programme on the site of the Scothern Lane development (HER ref. 53148). The first phase of this project also encountered traces of Anglo-Saxon activity and exposed the remains of medieval stone buildings, identified as Dunholme Manor, in the north-western corner of the site, and further buildings towards the east of the site, more tentatively identified as the Bishop's Manor (Allen, 2002). The follow-up excavation clarified the interpretation of the Anglo-Saxon remains, which appeared to be principally associated with agricultural activity, and as such to represent land directly outside the village itself: the location of pre-Norman Dunholme remains uncertain. More of the medieval Dunholme Manor was exposed, showing it to have been a moated site, covering an area of more than 160m² (Brett and Allen, 2002).

The parish church of St Chad, opposite the Lord Nelson on the other side of Dunholme Beck, is a Grade I Listed Building whose tower dates to the 13th century (HER ref. 53154). Also in the vicinity of the proposed development site are a Grade II listed late Victorian lampstand adjacent to the church (55854) and the mid-19th century Grade II listed vicarage in the church grounds (56183).

The construction date of the inn itself is not known, but it was certainly standing in the late 19th century, as it appears on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 25" to the mile map of 1887. The 19th-century building complex extended further to the north, but less far to the west than

the existing building, and included two small, square, apparently free-standing buildings to the rear (figs. 3 and 4).

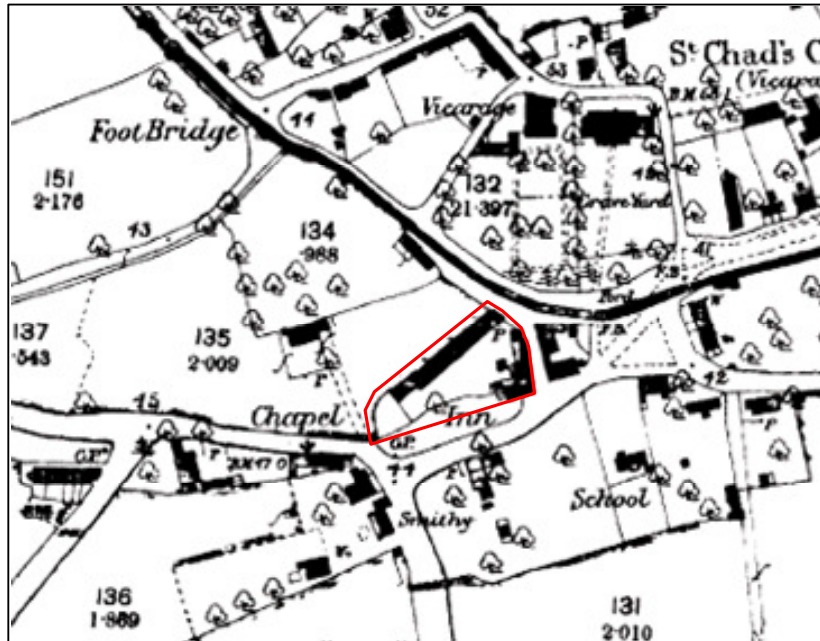


Figure 3: Enlarged extract from the 1887 1st edition 25" to the mile Ordnance Survey map of Dunholme (not to scale), showing the site of the Lord Nelson public house (outlined in red).

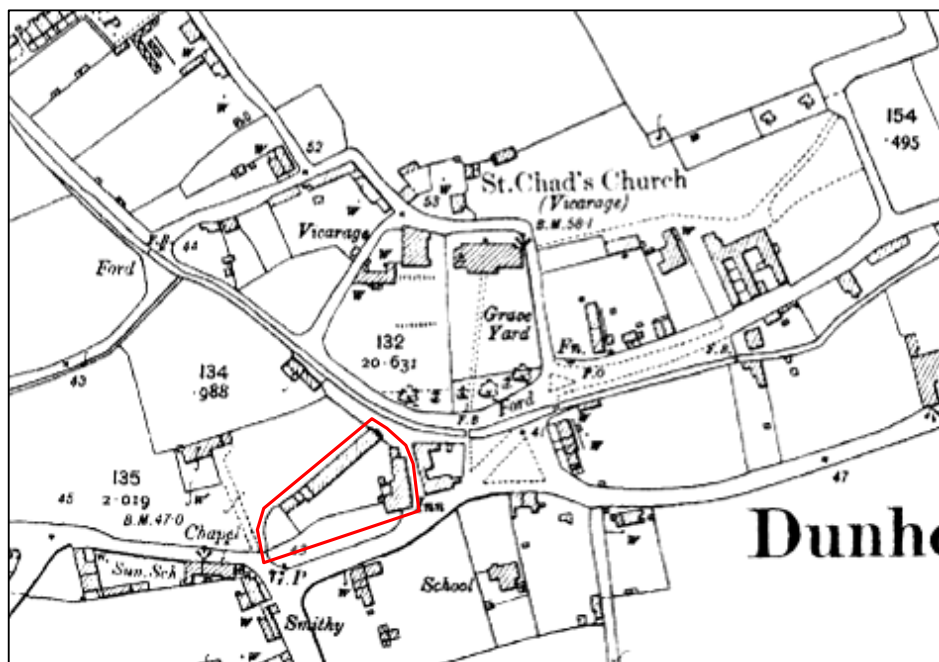


Figure 4: Enlarged extract from the 1906 2nd edition 25" to the mile Ordnance Survey map of Dunholme (not to scale), showing the site of the Lord Nelson public house (outlined in red).

6.0 Methodology

The evaluation consisted of three 10m x 2m trenches spaced across the open portion of the site, avoiding the Lord Nelson public house itself, which was still standing at the time of the evaluation, and the positions of its former outbuildings, which had already been demolished (fig. 3). The trenches were randomly positioned to sample the whole site, as there was no earlier information on which they could be targeted.

The trenches were located on the site by triangulation. After cutting the tarmac surface of the existing pub yard, the trenches were machine excavated under archaeological supervision, using a 180° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. The exposed surfaces were then cleaned by hand, and the features encountered were sample excavated.

The evaluation trenches were drawn in plan at a scale of 1:50; excavated features were drawn in section at scales of 1:20 or 1:10 as appropriate, and sample sections of the trench baulks were also drawn. The section drawings were located on the base plans; Ordnance Datum levels were taken using a Global Positioning System. Deposits were recorded on standard PCAS record sheets, and an excavation site diary was also kept; a digital photographic record, supplemented by colour slide photography, was made, and extracts from this are reproduced in Appendix 1. Finds were stored in labelled finds bags prior to their removal to the offices of PCAS for initial processing.

Following the completion of the fieldwork, the finds were taken to PCAS to be washed, marked and sorted. The finds are currently being dispatched to specialists for assessment, and the specialists' findings will be included in the full evaluation report.

The fieldwork was carried out by Simon Savage, David Underhill and the author, and took place between the 26th and 29th of April, 2013. Weather conditions were variable, but generally favourable.

7.0 Results

7.1 Trench 1 (fig. 6)

Trench 1 was positioned near the south-western side of the site; it was oriented east to west, with its west end cutting the edge of the grassed area (fig. 5).

The trench was excavated to natural, which in Trench 1 consisted of the variously coloured sand deposits 106, 107 and 111, at a depth of between 0.50m and 0.60m below existing ground level (fig. 6a). Natural sand was not expected on the site, where no drift geology has been recorded, and it seems likely that these deposits were laid down by the Dunholme Beck during floods. A single feature was encountered cut into natural sand 111: the small, sub-circular feature **112** might have been a post-hole (fig. 6b; plate 3). No dating evidence was retrieved from it.

The natural sand deposits were overlain by two layers that had been removed by machine: the brownish-green silty layer 108, present at the west end of the trench only, and the dark brown loamy sand layer 105, which may have corresponded to layers provisionally identified as post-medieval made ground in Trenches 2 and 3. No dating evidence was retrieved from either layer. The large, shallow pit **109** was cut into layer 105 on the north side of the trench (fig. 6c; plate 3). Only a small part of this pit lay within the trench, but sufficient material was retrieved from its fill to identify it as an early modern to modern refuse pit: pit fill 110 was spot-dated from its latest material as 19th to 20th-century (Appendices 3-5).

Pit **109** was sealed and the trench closed by the lower of two successive yard surfaces, each consisting of a tarmac layer on a bedding deposit of rubble or hardcore.

7.2 Trench 2 (fig. 7)

Trench 2 was oriented north to south and positioned near the centre of the site (fig. 5).

At the base of Trench 2 was natural sand and gravel 206. This deposit proved to be waterlogged at a depth of 1.2m below existing ground level, supporting the interpretation of the natural deposits on site as being a local drift geology laid down by the Dunholme Beck.

A fragment of limestone wall footing was bedded directly onto natural 206. Structure 207 was oriented roughly north-north-west to south-south-east, and was constructed of roughly split, dry-laid limestone fragments, with the larger, more even pieces laid at either side to form two faces, and smaller fragments forming a rubble fill (fig. 7a; plates 4 and 5). The structure was nowhere more than two courses deep (figs. 7b and c), and could be identified only to a length of approximately 4.5m. At its south end, two particularly large stone slabs suggested that a corner might have been present, with a return to westward; however, no coherent structure could be identified to the west of the slabs. No dating evidence was retrieved from the masonry. Structure 207 was surrounded and partially overlain by layer 208, a deposit of unworked, thinly split limestone fragments in a matrix of clayey sand; the stone fragments were sufficiently closely packed that this layer could only be distinguished from the wall footing by tracing the even edge of the wall's faces (fig. 7c; plate 4). This seemed most likely to be a demolition layer derived from the wall itself.

No other features were encountered within Trench 2. Demolition layer 208 was overlain by the possible alluvial deposit 205, which consisted of fine clayey sand with no inclusions and may also have derived from flooding by the Dunholme Beck. Above 205 was a deep layer of dark greyish-brown silty sand with rubble inclusions, which appeared to be made ground (fig. 7c). A 19th-century moulded glass dish (Appendix 5) was retrieved from probable made ground 204, suggesting that this may have been a ground consolidation and levelling deposit associated with the construction of the Lord Nelson.

As with Trench 1, Trench 2 was closed by two successive yard surfaces of tarmac bedded on hardcore or rubble.

7.3 Trench 3 (fig. 8)

Trench 3 was sited in the north-eastern quadrant of the site, in the space between the back of the standing public house building and the demolished outbuildings to its rear; it was oriented east to west (fig. 5).

The earliest layer exposed in Trench 3 was the natural sand and gravel 305. At the west end of the trench, two small features, possibly post-holes, were cut into natural 305 (fig. 8a; plate 6). The possible post-hole **309**, which had a relatively regular, bowl-shaped profile (fig. 8b), was roughly similar in size and shape to possible post-hole **112** in Trench 1. However, feature **307**, some 0.7m to the west of **309**, was irregular in both plan and profile, and the loose texture of its fill towards the base suggested that this feature either was an animal burrow or had been severely disturbed by one (a rabbit bone retrieved from pit **109** in Trench 1 may suggest the presence of burrowing animals on site). No finds were retrieved from either feature; a deteriorated fragment of charcoal measuring some 30mm was encountered in the fill of **309**, but disintegrated on excavation.

At the centre and the east end of Trench 3, the natural sand and gravel was overlain by 310, a layer of limestone fragments in a matrix of dark grey to black medium sand with a pronounced tarry smell (plate 7). This layer was so compacted as to be difficult to excavate with hand tools, suggesting that it was a manufactured surface; a small sondage was

excavated at its eastern edge to ascertain its depth and stratigraphic relationships. A heterogeneous assemblage of ceramic and glass fragments were retrieved from the upper surface of layer 310: this material ranged in date from the base of a 16th to 17th-century tripod pipkin to the stem of a 19th-century wine glass and sherds of mid-19th to 20th-century whiteware (Appendix 3). The most likely explanation for this date range is that deposit 310 was a relatively modern feature that incorporated redeposited material, as it seems unlikely that a surface positioned so close to a watercourse would have remained exposed and in use for three hundred years or more.

Stony spread 310 was overlain by layer 304, which closely resembled the probable made ground deposit 204 in Trench 2; no dating evidence was retrieved in Trench 3. At the east end of the trench, made ground 304 was overlain by thin, black layer 311, which appeared to consist of deteriorated asphalt, indicating an earlier phase of the public house yard; as in Trenches 1 and 2, the trench was closed by the present and former yard surfaces, consisting of tarmac on rubble and hardcore bedding layers.

8.0 Discussion and Conclusions

The presence of natural sand or sand and gravel deposits at the base of all three trenches indicates that the site lay within the flood zone of the Dunholme Beck. As such, it is likely to have been marginal land, undesirable either as dwelling space or for cultivation, until large-scale land drainage was introduced in the post-medieval period and the course of the beck was artificially controlled (plate 8).

The fragment of wall footing encountered in Trench 2 indicates that the site was occupied by a relatively substantial building before the Lord Nelson was constructed, although the surviving fragment of structure 207 provided no evidence for the form or purpose of the building. The small features **112**, **307** and **309** in the other trenches may suggest the presence of structures incorporating wooden posts. None of these features could be dated except by their stratigraphic position below a layer interpreted as a made ground deposit; the stone building and the small features may have been contemporary, but this cannot be said with certainty. Although itself undated, the presence of the apparent demolition deposit 208, overlying the wall remnant and sealed below the made ground, suggests that structure 207 may have been demolished in preparation for the construction of the inn, and so could have been late medieval or early post-medieval in date.

The stony layer 310 in Trench 3 was also below the putative made ground deposit 204/304, suggesting that it pre-dates the construction of the inn, rather than representing a former inn yard surface. The quantity of pottery and glass fragments on its surface, as well as its compaction, suggest that it was heavily used as a surface and may have had a long working lifespan, although the presence of fragments of a 16th to 17th century ceramic vessel probably indicates that the deposit included imported material containing redeposited artefacts, rather than that the surface of layer 310 remained exposed and in active use for some three or four centuries.

Dating evidence for the putative made ground deposit 204/304 was also sparse: a single 19th century glass dish went some way towards supporting the provisional interpretation of these contexts as having been imported in order to raise and level the site in advance of the construction of the inn. An inference can also be drawn from the dating of layer 310. The majority of the finds retrieved from the surface of this layer were 19th-century or later: assuming that they were deposited during the second half of the 19th century, the overlying layer 204/304 can only have been deposited very shortly before the inn was built, as it is known to have been standing in 1887.

9.0 Effectiveness of Methodology

Archaeological evaluation was effective in demonstrating the presence of archaeological remains on the site. The body of data thus produced will be sufficient to inform the planning and development process.

10.0 Project Archive

The project archive, consisting of the site recording and the finds, will be deposited with printed copies of this report and the forthcoming full report at The Collection, Lincoln, in or before August 2013; following deposition, the archive will be available for consultation under the LCNCC accession number 2013.66. A copy of the full report will also be uploaded to the Archaeology Data Service OASIS (Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS) database, where it will be publicly accessible online.

11.0 Acknowledgements

Pre-Construct Archaeological Services would like to thank Derek Morris Architects Ltd. for this commission.

12.0 References

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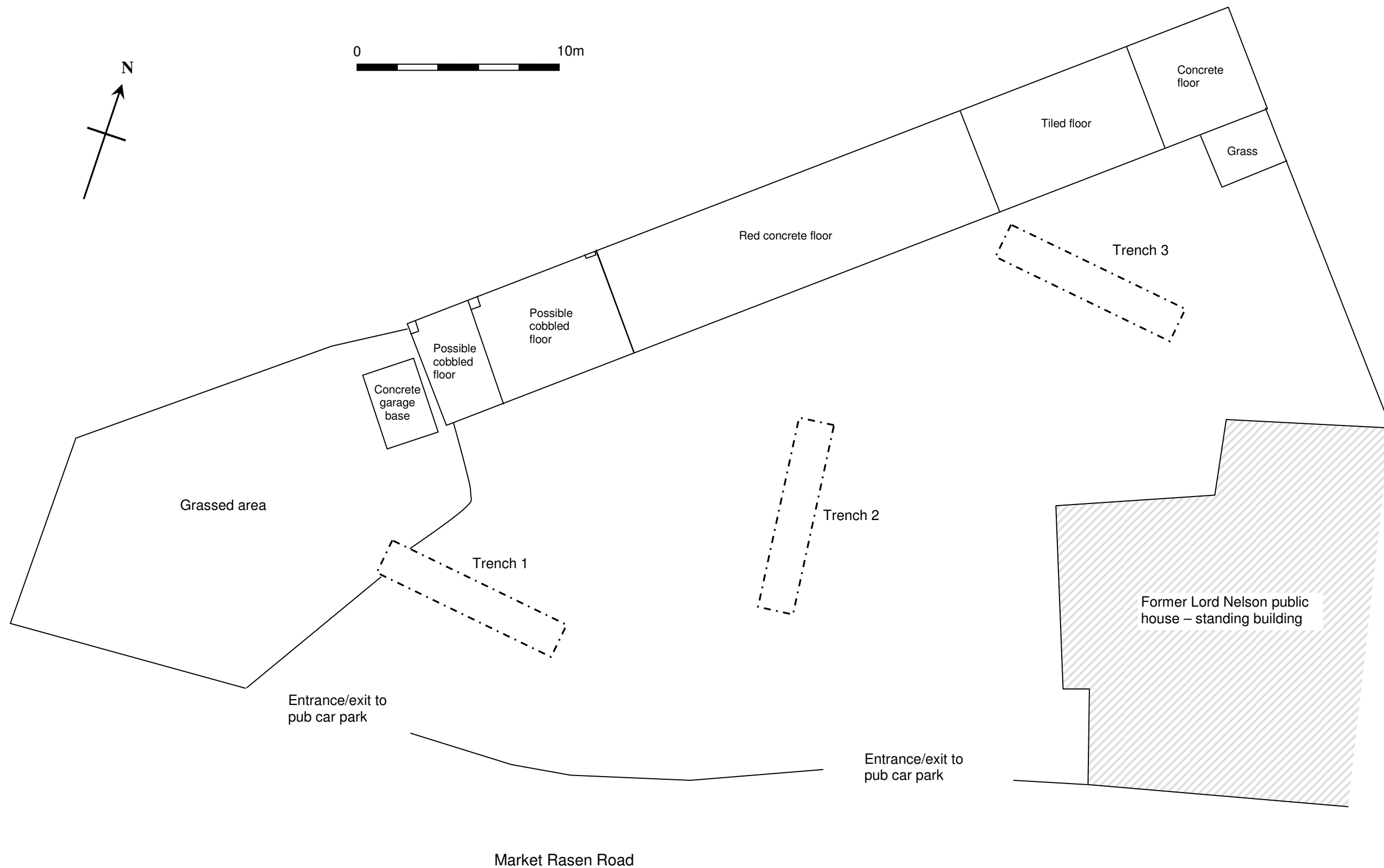


Figure 5: Plan of the site at scale 1:200, showing the demolished outbuildings and the positions of the evaluation trenches.

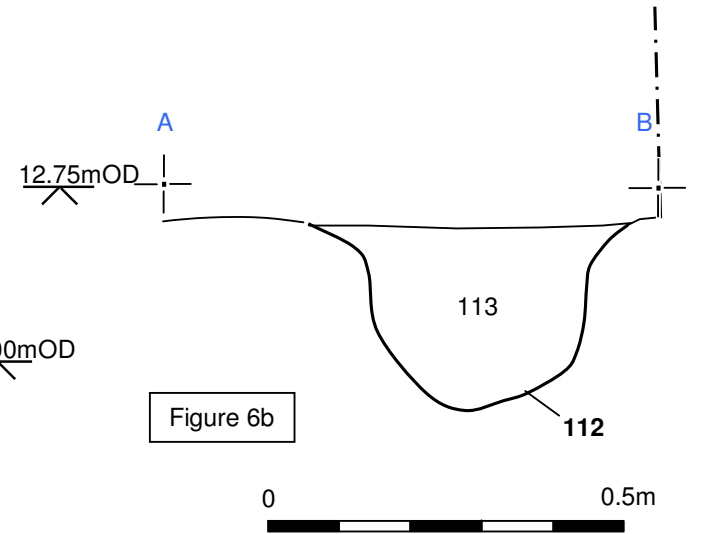
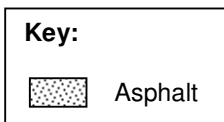
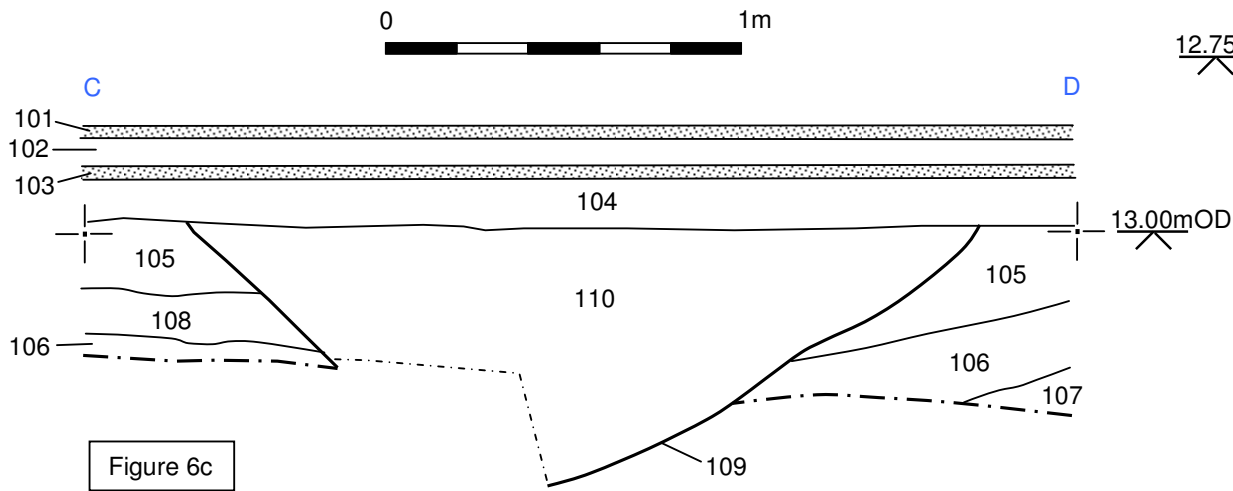
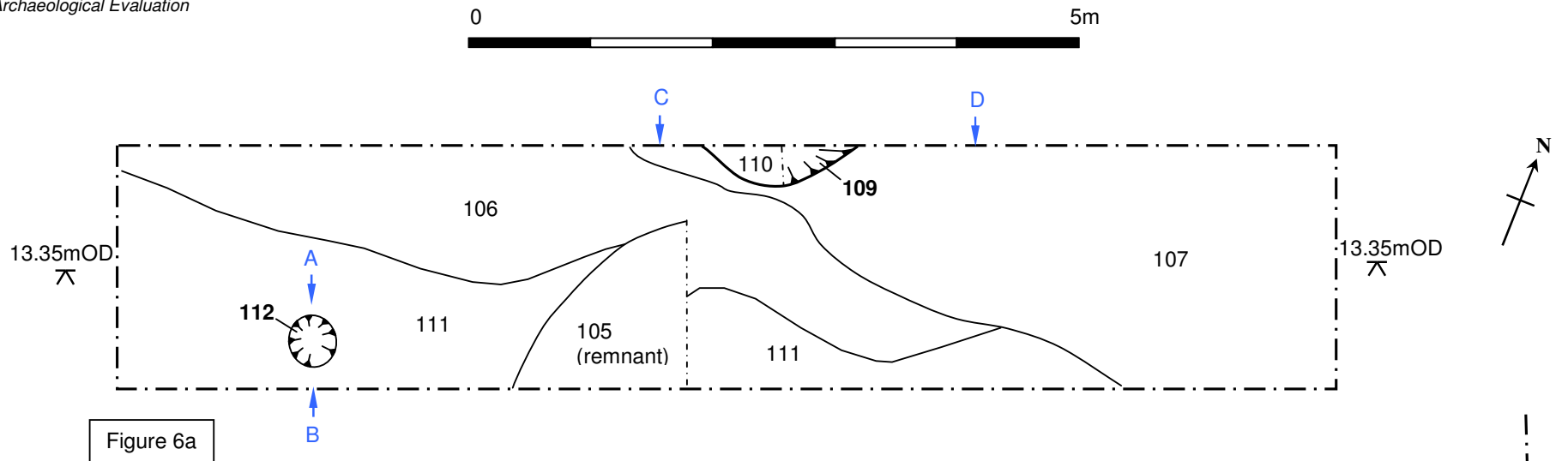


Figure 6: Plan of Trench 1 at scale 1:50, and section drawings at scales 1:20 and 1:10.

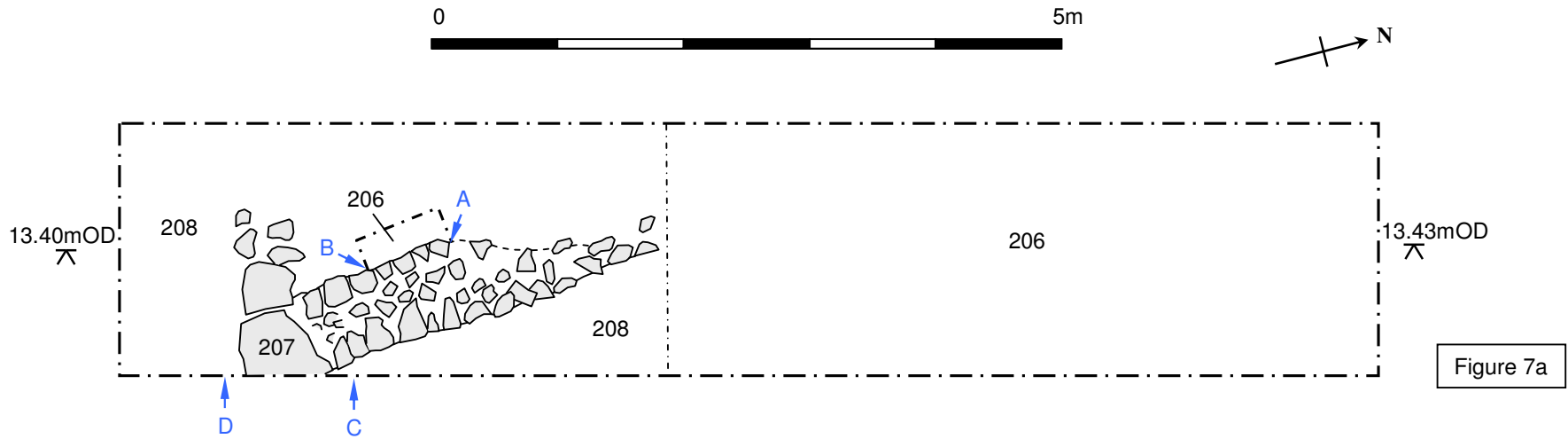


Figure 7a

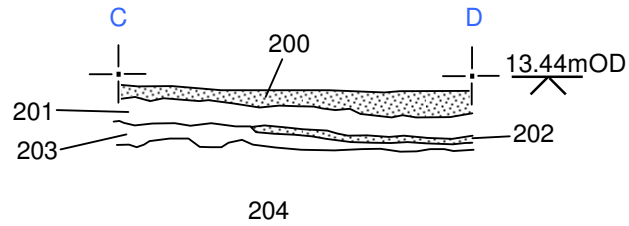


Figure 7b

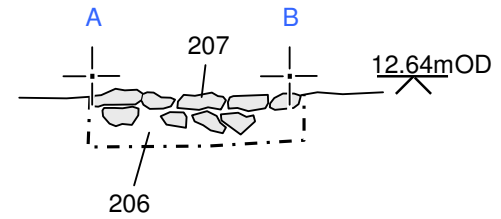


Figure 7c

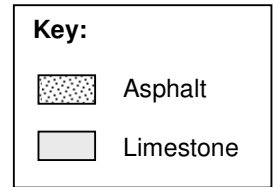


Figure 7: Plan of Trench 2 at scale 1:50 and section drawings at scale 1:20.

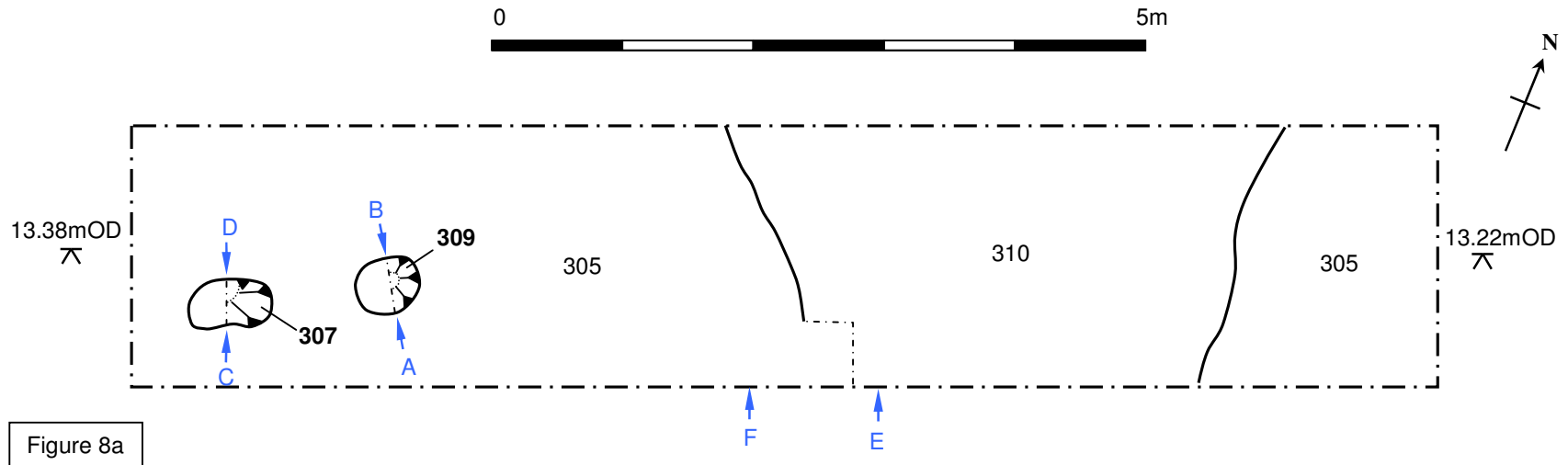


Figure 8a

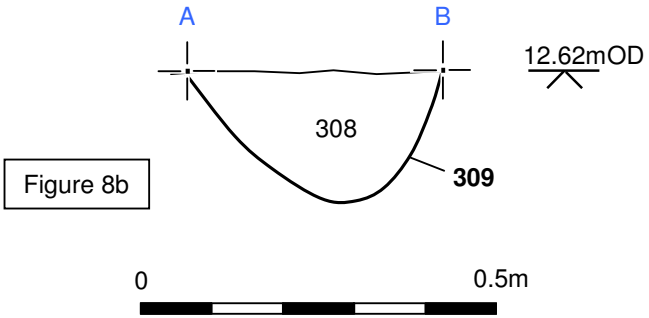


Figure 8b

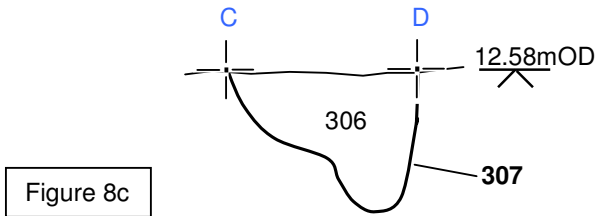


Figure 8c

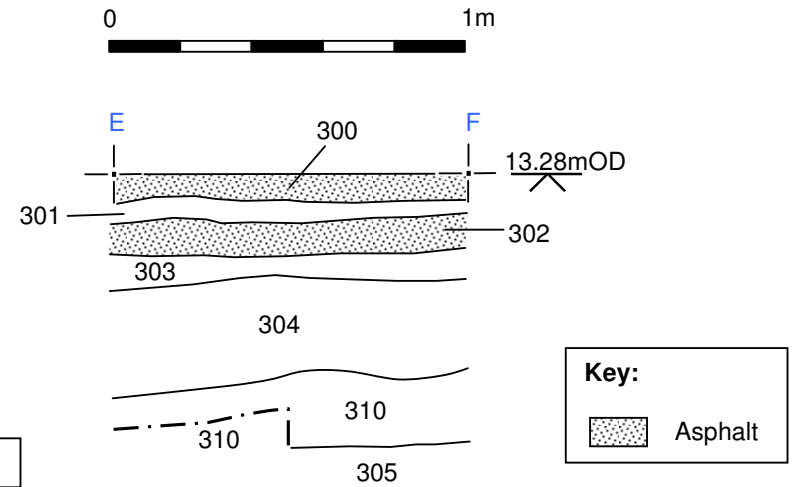


Figure 8d

Figure 8: Plan of Trench 3 at scale 1:50, and section drawings at scales 1:20 and 1:10.

Appendix 1: Colour Plates



Plate 1: General shot of the site, looking NE from the far side of the junction of Market Rasen Road and Scothern Lane.



Plate 2: General shot of the site, looking WSW across the Dunholme Beck, showing the rear of the standing public house and Trench 3.



Plate 3: Trench 1 post-excitation, looking W, showing modern pit 109 at the N edge and possible post-hole 112 at the far end.



Plate 4: Trench 2 post-excitation, showing demolition deposit 208 overlying wall footing 207.



Plate 5: Wall footing remnant 207 in Trench 2, looking NE; the natural sand and gravel can be seen in the base of the sondage.



Plate 6: Small features 307 and 309 at the W end of Trench 3, looking W.



Plate 7: Trench 3, looking W, showing stony deposit 310 in the foreground and small features **307** and **309** at the far end of the trench.



Plate 8: The Dunholme Beck, looking E from the E edge of the site, showing the concrete culvert in which it runs.

Appendix 2: Context Summary

Context no.	Type	Description	Finds/dating
Trench 1			
101	Layer	Existing tarmac surface of car park, 0.04m deep	Modern
102	Layer	Hardcore bedding layer for layer 101, 0.08m deep	Modern
103	Layer	Former asphalt surface below layer 102, 0.03m deep	Modern
104	Layer	Limestone and CBM rubble bedding layer for layer 103, 0.14m deep; same as layer 203 in Trench 2	Modern
105	Layer	Dark brown loamy sand below layer 104, 0.28m deep, mostly removed by machine; possibly corresponds to made ground 204 in Trench 2	Post-medieval?
106	Layer	Natural fine orange sand	Geological
107	Layer	Natural coarse white sand with sandstone pebbles	Geological
108	Layer	Brownish-green silty loam, 0.14m deep, below layer 105 at W end of trench only; removed by machine	
109	Cut	Partially exposed shallow pit with wide V-shaped profile and concave base, 2.20m ⁺ wide x 0.50m ⁺ deep; cuts 105, filled by 110	
110	Fill	Fill of pit 109 : black sandy clay containing early modern to modern domestic refuse	Pottery, CBM, glass, animal bone, fragment of a shoe: 19 th to 20 th century
111	Layer	Light yellowish-brown natural fine sand	Geological
112	Cut	Sub-circular feature, 0.40m x 0.35m x 0.25m, with irregular, almost vertical sides and concave base	
113	Fill	Fill of feature 112 : dark brown loamy fine sand with occasional sandstone fragments	
Trench 2			
200	Layer	Existing tarmac surface of car park, 0.05m deep	Modern
201	Layer	Hardcore bedding layer for layer 200, 0.10m deep	Modern
202	Layer	Previous yard surface: deteriorated asphalt, present only in patches; 0.04m deep	Modern
203	Layer	Bedding layer for layer 202: lime mortar or crushed limestone, with small limestone and CBM fragments, 0.07m deep	Modern
204	Layer	Dark greyish-brown friable silty fine sand with moderate limestone rubble and occasional CBM fragments, probably made ground; depth varies from 0.28m at N end of trench to 0.40m at S end; removed by machine	Glass; 19 th century
205	Layer	Mid-greyish-brown plastic clayey fine sand with no inclusions, 0.20m deep: possible alluvial deposit	
206	Layer	Natural light grey sand and gravel, waterlogged at a depth of 1.20m below existing ground level	Geological
207	Structure	Fragment of a limestone wall footing	

Context no.	Type	Description	Finds/dating
208	Layer	Demolition layer, 0.12m deep, overlying and surrounding wall 207; unworked, thinly split limestone fragments in a matrix of mid-grey friable clayey medium sand.	
Trench 3			
300	Layer	Existing tarmac surface of car park: 0.09m thick, consisting of two distinct layers in places	Modern
301	Layer	Hardcore bedding layer for layer 300, 0.05m deep	Modern
302	Layer	Former asphalt surface below layer 301, 0.08m deep	Modern
303	Layer	Limestone and CBM rubble bedding layer for layer 302, 0.09m deep; same as layer 203 in Trench 2	Modern
304	Layer	Dark greyish-brown friable silty fine sand with moderate limestone rubble and occasional CBM fragments, 0.33m deep; same as layer 204 in Trench 2; removed by machine	Post-medieval?
305	Layer	Natural sand and gravel: mid-greyish-yellow, stained reddish-brown to E of layer 310	Geological
306	Fill	Friable to loose medium sand, mottled dark yellow/mid-grey, filling feature 307 ; contained occasional small limestone and flint fragments and one charcoal fleck	
307	Cut	Small, irregular pit with one vertical and one moderately sloping side and a rounded base; 0.67m x 0.34m x 0.20m	
308	Fill	Friable medium sand, mottled dark yellow/mid-grey, filling feature 309 ; contained moderate limestone pea-gravel and one fragment of severely decayed charcoal c. 30mm	
309	Cut	Small pit to E of pit 307 , sub-circular with bowl-shaped profile, 0.46m x 0.36m x 0.18m	
310	Layer	Compact layer of small angular and sub-angular limestone fragments in a matrix of dark grey to black medium sand with a pronounced tarry smell; 4.30m x trench width x 0.22m. Finds retrieved from machined surface	Pottery and glass – post-medieval to modern. Included the base of a 16 th to 17 th -century pipkin and the stem of a 19 th -century wine glass.
311	Layer	Lower layer of deteriorated asphalt, 0.07m thick, between layers 303 and 304 at E end of trench only	

Appendix 3: The Ceramic Finds

by Dr. Anne Irving

POTTERY

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by Slowikowski *et al.* (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. All of the pottery codenames (Cname) are those established for Lincolnshire (Young *et al.*, 2005). A total of 15 sherds from 12 vessels, weighing 518 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 1.

Condition

Most of the pottery shows signs of abrasion.

Results

Table 1, Summary of the Pottery

Cxt	Cname	Full name	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Description	Date
110	LERTH	Late Earthenwares	Garden pot	2	1	22	Rim + BS		
110	WHITE	Modern whiteware	Hollow	2	2	41	BS	Blue transfer print	
110	WHITE	Modern whiteware	Chamber pot	1	1	69	Rim	Blue transfer print; burnt?	
110	WHITE	Modern whiteware	Hollow	2	1	15	Rim		
110	WHITE	Modern whiteware	Lid	1	1	127	Complete		
310	BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	Jar	1	1	14	Base	Soot	
310	BL	Black-glazed wares	Tripod pipkin	2	1	189	Base with feet		16 th to 17 th
310	CREA	Creamware	Jar/ bowl	1	1	10	Base	Footring	
310	SLIP	Unidentified slipware	Hollow	1	1	5	BS	Brown trailed lines	
310	WHITE	Modern whiteware	Flat	1	1	5	Base	Blue transfer print	
310	WHITE	Modern whiteware	Flat	1	1	21	Rim	Blue slip rim	

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments were counted and weighed within each context. The ceramic building material was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Table 2.

Condition

The tile is abraded.

Results

Table 2, Summary of the Ceramic Building Material

Cxt	Cname	Full name	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
110	PANT	Pantile	3	240	Soot; abraded; suitable for discard	18 th to 20 th

PROVENANCE

Context (110) fill of pit [109], contained early modern pottery and roof tile. Pottery retrieved from layer (310) comprises post-medieval and early modern wares.

POTENTIAL

All of the material is stable and poses no problems for long-term storage. No further work is required on either the pottery or the ceramic building material. The three fragments of pantile are suitable for discard.

SUMMARY

A small collection of abraded pottery and ceramic building material was recovered from the site.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 3 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 3, Spot dates

Cxt	Date
110	Mid 19 th to 20 th
310	Mid 19 th to 20 th

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
LHJ	Lower Handle Join
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
UHJ	Upper Handle Join
W (g)	Weight (grams)

REFERENCES

~ 2001, *Draft Minimum Standards for the Recovery, Analysis and Publication of Ceramic Building Material*, third version [internet]. Available from
<<http://www.geocities.com/acbmg1/CBMGDE3.htm>>

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Slowikowski, A. M., 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

Young, J., Vince, A.G. and Nailor, V., 2005, *A Corpus of Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln* (Oxford)

Appendix 4: The Faunal Remains

by L.L Keal

Introduction

A total of 3 fragments (223.6g) of animal bone were recovered by hand during an evaluation at the former Lord Nelson Public House. The faunal remains were recovered from pit fill 110 and unstratified from Trench 2. Fill 110 was mixed, containing medieval to modern domestic refuse. The archive below was produced with reference to published catalogues and a reference collection (Schmid 1972; Hilson 2003).

Condition

The overall condition of the remains was good, averaging grade 2 on the Lyman criteria (1994). No evidence for pathology, burning, butchery or gnawing was noted on the remains.

Results

Table 1, Summary of fragments

Context	Taxon	Element	Side	No:	Weight	Comments
110	Pig	Ulna	R	1	22.8g	Sub-adult
110	Rabbit	Femur	R	1	1.7g	Distal end missing
Trench 2 U/S	Horse	Metapodial	L	1	199.1g	Possible metatarsal. Post-mortem damage/fragmentation to proximal end

Summary

Due to the small size and the mixed/unstratified nature of the assemblage little useful information can be gained save the presence and use of the animals on site.

References

- Hilson, S. 2003 *Mammal Bones and Teeth. An introductory guide to methods of identification* (London)
- Lyman, RL, 1994 *Vertebrate Taphonomy*, Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology (Cambridge)
- Schmid, E, 1972 *Atlas of Animal Bones* (Amsterdam, London, New York: Elsevier)

Appendix 5: Catalogue of Miscellaneous Finds

Context	Material	Description	Dimensions	Date
110	Charcoal	2 fragments	42mmx8mm 16mmx7mm	
110	Fe	7 fragments appear to belong to single object: 1. Thin oval plate sheet. 2. Folded strip appears to be a binding from the edge of oval piece. 3. Folded strip appears to be a binding from the edge of oval piece. 4. Folded strip appears to be a binding from the edge of oval piece. 5. Folded strip with attached fragment of plate appears to be a binding from the edge of oval piece. 6. Thin plate sheet. 7. Thin plate sheet	109mmx143mm, 1mm thick 71mmx12mm 62mmx9mm 78mmx23mm 34mmx32mm, 1mm thick 42mmx33mm, 1mm thick	Modern
110	Composite	Heel from small shoe (woman/child's), made from 3 layers of leather, nailed with at least 22 flat topped Fe nails.	82mmx40mm, 16mm thick	C19
110	Glass	8 pieces of vessel glass: 1. Clear, moulded base 2. Clear, curved body sherd 3. Clear, moulded body sherd 4. Brown, moulded body sherd 5. Clear, moulded body sherd 6. Aqua moulded body sherd 7 Aqua, moulded body sherd 8. Aqua, flat sheet	28mmx48mm 23mmx18mm, 6mm thick 30mmx11mm, 3mm thick 55mmx40mm, 3mm thick 18mmx18mm, 3mm thick 87mmx45mm, 3mm thick 28mmx12mm, 3mm thick 64mmx19mm, 3mm thick	C19-20
204	Glass	2 fragments of a small, octagonal, clear, moulded dish.	90mmx61mm, 41mm high	C19
310	Glass	Clear, moulded glass, wine glass stem.	52mmx24mm	C19

Appendix 6: OASIS Summary