

St Cuthbert's Nursery,
St Martin's Street,
Lincoln



ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION

Network Archaeology Ltd

for LKR Design Group

May 2002

Report 176

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St Cuthbert's Nursery School
St Martin's Street, Lincoln

Conservation
Services

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Highways & Planning
Directorate

Archaeological Evaluation

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Network Archaeology Ltd

For

LKR Design Group

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CONTENTS

<i>Summary</i>	1
1. Introduction	2
2. The Development Site	2
3. Archaeological Background	3
4. Objectives	3
5. Trench Evaluation Methodology	4
6. Results	5
7. Discussion	7
8. Conclusion	9
9. Acknowledgements	10
10. References	10
11. Site Archive	11
12. Statement of Indemnity	12

Appendices

Appendix A : Illustrations

Figure 1: Location of Development Site (1:50 000 scale)

Figure 2: Extract from 1905 Ordnance Survey showing Development Site. (1:1000 scale)

Figure 3: Site plan showing trench locations (1:250 scale)

Figure 4a-c: Trench 02 plan and sections (1:50 scale)

Figure 4d-f: Trench 01(4d at 1:20 scale, 4e and 4f at 1:50 scale)

Appendix B: Plates 1-3

Plate 1: East facing section of Trench 01

Plate 2: South facing section of Trench 02

Plate 3: East facing section of Trench 02

Appendix C: Gazetteer of Contexts

Appendix D: Roman pottery by Margaret Darling; Post Roman pottery by Jane Young

Appendix E: Brick and Tile Archive by Jane Young

Appendix F: Animal Bone Archive by Richard Moore

SUMMARY

9th - 11th July

An archaeological evaluation was carried out in July 2001 on a plot of land on the south side of the former St. Cuthbert's Nursery School, St. Martin's Street, Lincoln. The site lies within the Cathedral and City Centre Conservation Area, and is part of Scheduled Ancient Monument 115, the Roman Colonia of Lindum.

Two evaluation trenches were excavated and recorded. Special attention was paid to the nature, extent and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits up to a depth of 2m below the modern ground surface.

In Trench 01, an accumulation of garden soil and refuse layers dating from the 15th to 20th centuries, and a 16th to 17th century rubbish pit were recorded. Some residual Roman and Early Medieval pottery from the lower layers was included in the assemblage.

In Trench 02, the stone and brick wall remains of structures that fronted on to St. Martin's Street in the 19th century were exposed. This masonry was sealed by a thick accumulation of post medieval garden soil, refuse and demolition material. A soil layer beneath the structures contained pottery and tile fragments that have been dated to the 15th century. This layer was the earliest deposit that was recorded in Trench 02.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by Network Archaeology Ltd in July 2001 on land situated on the south side of the former St Cuthbert's Nursery School, St Martin's Street, Lincoln (*Figure 1*).
- 1.2 The archaeological investigation represents a pre - determination evaluation, to comply with the requirements of the Head of Heritage, Department of Planning, City of Lincoln.
- 1.3 The site lies within a Scheduled Ancient Monument (*see below, 3.1*), and Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) was required for the evaluation.
- 1.4 Network Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by LKR Design Group, on behalf of Mr. D. Lewis, to carry out the evaluation.
- 1.5 A residential development is proposed on the land.

2.0 THE DEVELOPMENT SITE

- 2.1 The site is located on the west side of St Martin's Street, Lincoln, in the grounds of the former St. Cuthberts Nursery School (*Figures 2, 3*).
- 2.2 It is situated to the rear of both 31-33 Hungate, and an open plot that was formerly occupied by the Rising Sun Public House, and is north of St Andrew's Church.
- 2.3 It previously formed the grass playground of St Cuthbert's Nursery School and is currently overgrown and disused. At present, it is derelict land. A small modern building that was used in the former St. Cuthberts School playground stands in the middle of the site. The site is largely overgrown with shrubs and a few trees.
- 2.4 The site lies within the Cathedral and City Centre Conservation Area and is part of Scheduled Ancient Monument 115, the Roman *Colonia* of Lindum.
- 2.5 The site lies on the slopes of a Jurassic Limestone scarp, known as the Lincoln Edge. It overlies Upper Lias clay that is capped in places by Lincolnshire Limestone. This was not exposed during the evaluation. The natural topography of the site has been obscured by successive redevelopment since at least Roman times. The land occupied by the proposed development slopes moderately steeply from north to south

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The site lies in the southern portion of what was the Roman Lower City (County Monument No. 115). Lincoln had the status of a *colonia*, a self governing civic community. The main north-south aligned Roman road, Ermine Street, that bisected the *colonia*, runs very close to the line of St Martin's Street, which bounds the eastern side of the site. Roman and perhaps early medieval buildings are likely to have fronted onto Ermine Street. A section through it was excavated in 1984 at Chestnut House to the east of Michaelgate approximately 120m to the north.
- 3.2 After the abandonment of Roman Lincoln in the 4th century, there was a period of decline. A small Early to Middle Saxon community is thought to have existed between the 5th and 9th centuries. By the late 9th century, Lincoln was part of the Danelaw. With increasing urbanisation in the 10th and 11th centuries, Lincoln became a significant civil and ecclesiastic centre. Apart from London, its mint was one of the most important in the country.
- 3.3 The main change in the archaeological record following the Norman Conquest in Lincoln is the introduction of stone for domestic buildings. Stone terrace walls were constructed on the hillsides to prevent subsidence from the 11th century, repairing or replacing those built during the Roman occupation.
- 3.4 Lincoln enjoyed a period of great prosperity in the 12th and 13th centuries with trade utilising the River Witham and Foss Dyke Canal. Much of the present street pattern in the centre of the city was established during this period. In the Medieval period, the present St Martin's Street was known as Poultry, Sultry Hill and then Drapery, the latter name later used in the 19th century. These names suggest that a number of different trading activities were undertaken in the area.
- 3.5 After a period of relative decline from the late 14th to 17th centuries, an increase in trade, partly stimulated by the clearance of navigation to Boston and to the Trent, resulted in an improvement in prosperity for Lincoln.
- 3.6 Previous relevant work includes an Archaeological and Historical Study (Hockley, 1993), and Archaeological recording in conjunction with a borehole survey (Hockley and Wragg, 1995). The results of the borehole survey suggest that a considerable depth of early archaeological deposits could survive beneath thick upper layers formed by the demolition of nineteenth century buildings, and the subsequent landscaping of the site.

4.0 OBJECTIVES

- 4.1 The overall aim of the evaluation was to assess the potential impact of the proposed development on any archaeological remains present.

4.2 In addition, the aim was to assist the Head of Heritage (City of Lincoln), and English Heritage in deciding whether to recommend full Scheduled Monument Consent to allow residential development of the site.

4.3 More specifically, the objectives of the evaluation were:

- To gather sufficient information to establish the presence or absence, extent, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains at the site;
- To determine the potential of the site to provide palaeo-environmental and/or economic evidence;
- To assess the overall value/importance of the site;
- To provide sufficient information for the design of mitigatory measures;
- To present the results of the evaluation in this report.

5.0 TRENCH EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

5.1 Two evaluation trenches were excavated within the development area (*Figure 3*).

5.2 Trench 01, the first trench to be excavated, was situated towards the western side of the site. Trench 02 was situated in the north-east portion of the site, close to St Martin's Street.

5.3 In each trench, a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket was used to remove modern deposits down to the latest significant archaeological horizon.

5.4 Beyond the first significant archaeological horizon, deeper slots measuring 1.50m × 1.50m were excavated by hand to a depth of 2m below the existing ground surface.

5.5 Each slot was stepped to make access safe and easy.

5.6 Features were excavated in a controlled and stratigraphic manner in order to determine their date, character, state of preservation and significance. This would also provide information on the nature and depth of any surviving archaeological deposits that would be potentially affected by the proposed development.

5.7 Archaeological deposits were uniquely identified with three-digit context numbers for recording purposes. Trench 01 was allocated 001-099, and Trench 02, 100-199.

- 5.8 The trenches were accurately located in relation to existing boundaries. Sections and plans were drawn, and a full photographic record taken, to record the depth and character of the exposed layers and features.
- 5.9 Animal bone, pottery and ceramic building material (C.B.M.) were retained by context to be identified by relevant specialists.

6.0 RESULTS

6.1 Trench 01 (Figures 3, 4e, 4f)

6.1.1 Machined layers

A layer of topsoil (001), that measured up to 0.65m in depth, contained pottery dating to the 19th and 20th centuries. A deposit of modern demolition material (008) was recorded above the topsoil (001) in the north-west part of the trench.

Topsoil (001) overlay a subsoil layer (002). This was up to 0.20m thick and extended across the trench. A mixed assemblage of pottery dating from the 15th to the 19th centuries, and a 17th century tile fragment, were recovered. Some cattle and sheep bones were also present.

Subsoil (002) overlay a localised dump of undated ash (003) that extended into the western portion of the trench. It was 1.30m wide and 0.10m thick.

Ash Layer (003) overlay another subsoil deposit (004) that was up to 0.35m thick, and produced no dateable artefacts. It was bounded to the south by ash layer (003), and extended beyond the limit of excavation to the north.

6.1.2 Deposits removed by hand

Subsoil (004) overlay a mixed earthy deposit (005) that was up to 0.85m thick (*upper level: 28.70m A.O.D.*). The lower 0.40m of (005) was removed by hand in the deeper slot excavated in the centre of Trench 01.

Pit [009] was located in the south-eastern portion of the slot (*Figure 4f*). The pit measured 0.80m × 0.70m × 0.70m, extending beyond the limit of excavation to the south and east. It had rounded edges with steep sides and a concave base.

Beneath Layer (005) was (006). This layer was darker in colour than (005), but retained a similar consistency. It was a maximum of 0.25m thick.

Layer (006) overlay another layer (007) that was not bottomed. This was the earliest exposed layer (*upper level: 27.68m A.O.D.*)

The layers recorded in Trench 01 sloped gently from north to south, following the downward gradient of the hill.

6.2 Trench 02 (Figures 3, 4a, 4b, 4c, 4d)

6.2.1 Machined Layers

A modern topsoil layer (100) extended across Trench 02 (Figure 4c). It was up to 0.40m thick and sealed substantial modern make-up layer (101) which was up to 0.85m thick.

After the removal of make-up layer (101), masonry from a 19th century building was exposed, represented by the foundations (115) of a north to south aligned wall running along the western side of Trench 02 (Figure 4a). The end of a north to south aligned upstanding wall (106) from a later building was visible in the south-facing section. Wall (106) was approximately 1m to the east of wall foundations (115). Different bricks to those used in wall (115) had been used in (106).

The space to the west of wall (106) had been filled by masonry infill (105). This overlay wall foundations (115). Masonry infill (105) may represent a blocked entrance-way into a building beyond the limit of excavation to the north. The only surviving part of this building was wall (106). Wall foundations (115) also extended to the north below masonry infill (105).

A layer (119) that had accumulated to the south and east of wall (106), and to the east of Wall Foundations (115), was removed by machine.

This exposed layer (109). It was at this depth that the foundation trench [112] for the Wall Foundations (115) was exposed. Up to 0.35m of (109) was removed using the mechanical excavator.

6.2.2 Deposits removed by hand

The remaining 0.25m of (109) was removed by hand in the deeper slot that was excavated in the centre of the trench to the east of north-south aligned wall foundations (115).

The foundation trench [112] for wall (115) was excavated within the deeper slot. The foundations had been placed into the trench, before being backfilled with fill (111). The foundation trench truncated layer (109) and an earlier more rubbly layer (113).

Layer (113) contained a large amount of limestone fragments, and was up to 0.35m thick.

Beneath (113) was another rubbly layer (117), which contained larger sub-angular limestone fragments and sub-rectangular limestone blocks. It may have filled a large pit [120] that extended beyond the limit of excavation.

Pit [120] was seen to cut layer (114) (*upper level: 28.77m A.O.D.*), the earliest deposit encountered in Trench 02. Only a small portion of (114) was excavated. It continued in a westerly direction below rubble (117).

7.0 DISCUSSION

7.1 Trench 01

7.1.1 Machined layers

Those later layers (001, 002, 003, 004, 008) represent an accumulation of material that was deposited from the 19th century until the present. When put together, these contexts measured up to 1m in depth. The majority of this material was made up of garden earth deposits and organic refuse with localised burnt deposits that had been burnt elsewhere and re-deposited.

7.1.2 Deposits removed by hand

The pottery assemblage from Layer (005) was very mixed, ranging from the late 12th to 18th centuries. Nine sherds of residual 4th century Roman pottery and a fragment of residual Roman tile were also kept (*Appendices D and E*). A single 18th century sherd that was retained may be intrusive.

Rubbish pit [009] truncated layer (005). A 16th to 17th century grouping of pottery attributed to layer (005) may have originated from the backfill (010) of the pit. Layer (005) and pit backfill (010) were similar in colour and consistency. The lower part of pit [009] disturbed the upper portion of layer (006). Pottery that originated from (005) and (006) may have been included in pit backfill (010). This may explain the broadly dated pottery assemblage recovered from layer (005).

Layer (005) contained a substantial assemblage of animal bones. Some of the bones showed signs of butchery marks. Sheep and cattle bones were abundant, with a few pig bones being included in the assemblage. A few oyster shells were also recovered. Layer (005) is likely to represent an accumulation of general domestic waste.

Layer (006) contained twelve sherds of residual Roman, and some residual 11th century pottery. A grouping of pottery dating to between the 14th and 15th centuries was retained. This is likely to have been the period when layer (006) was deposited.

As with layer (005), sheep, cattle, and a few pig bones were included in the bone assemblage from (006). This suggests that (006) also represents the remains of an accumulation of domestic refuse.

Layer (007) (*upper level: 27.70m A.O.D.*) was the earliest deposit that was exposed in Trench 01. Like the overlying deposits, the pottery assemblage was

mixed. A single sherd of Lincoln Glazed Sandy Ware that was included in the assemblage was produced as late as the 15th century. However, similar pottery was being made as early as the 12th century. The majority of the assemblage has been dated to between the 10th and 12th centuries. No residual Roman pottery was retained (*see Appendix D*). Two tile fragments dating to between the 14th and 15th centuries have been identified.

A mixed bone assemblage was recovered from layer (007). As seen in the overlying layers, the most common species present were cattle and sheep. Interestingly, some chicken bones and a largely complete mallard skeleton were included in the assemblage (*Appendix F*).

7.2 Trench 02

7.2.1 Machined Layers

A substantial amount (up to 1.20m depth) of material had accumulated over Trench 02 since the 19th century. Layers (100), (101) and (119) represent modern overburden. No artefacts were retained from these layers.

Below layer (119), wall (106) and wall foundations (115) were exposed. These were the remains of buildings that faced onto St Martin's Street. The brick from (115) has been dated from between the 18th and 19th centuries (*Appendix E*).

7.2.2 Deposits removed by hand

Layer (109) appears to have accumulated to the west of St Martin's Street prior to the construction of the 19th century building. Clay pipe fragments dating from the mid to late 17th century, and pottery from between the late 17th to late 18th centuries, were collected from this deposit.

The limestone blocks in rubble layer (113) and earlier deposit (117) may be the remains of an earlier building that was levelled prior to the construction of the 19th century building.

The limestone in deposit (117) filled pit [120] that extended beyond the limit of excavation to the east (*Figure 4b*). Pit [120] truncated deposit (114).

Deposit (114) was the earliest deposit that was recorded in Trench 02 (*upper level: 28.98m A.O.D.*). It was a silty deposit that contained mortar and charcoal flecks. A single sherd of Lincoln Glazed Ware dating to the 14th to 15th centuries, and a tile fragment dating to between the 13th to 15th centuries, were retained from (114). It extended below wall foundations (115) to the west, beyond the limit of excavation.

8.0 CONCLUSION

8.1 Trench 01

The excavation of Trench 01 showed that substantial layers have been deposited within the proposed development over the last few centuries. The majority of these layers were made up of garden deposits with material from houses and gardens from the post-medieval period. Much of this material may have originated from the buildings that fronted St Martin's Street in the 18th to 19th centuries.

Other than pit [009], the deposits recorded in Trench 01 were layers that had accumulated due to their proximity to nearby settlement. A high proportion of domestic waste was incorporated in the layers. A substantial amount of residual pottery from the early medieval period was retained (*Appendix C*). A small amount of residual Roman pottery was also retained from the lower layers (005) and (006). No Roman pottery was recovered from the lowest layer (007). The pottery assemblage from (007) was predominantly 10th to 12th century in date. However, it contained a single sherd of glazed pottery that was produced from the 9th century to the 15th century at the latest (*upper level: 27.70m A.O.D.*).

The inclusion of residual early medieval and Roman pottery and tile fragments suggest that early medieval horizons survive a short distance below (007).

The layers recorded in Trench 01 sloped from north to south, following the gradient of the hill.

There was no evidence of structures in Trench 01. In the vicinity of the trench, the top of 10th to 12th century horizons are likely to be disturbed by development at a depth of 2m.

8.2 Trench 02

Trench 02 was located close to the line of St Martin's Street (*Figure 2*). This street runs close to the line of Ermine Street that formed the lower axis of the Roman lower city. It is likely that buildings fronted Ermine Street in the Roman and early medieval period. No evidence of these buildings was seen in Trench 02. The limestone in deposits (113) and (117) beneath wall foundations (115) may have derived from levelled stone-built medieval buildings.

The remains of 18th to 19th century walls relating to houses fronting St Martin's Street, however, were exposed. A blocked-in entrance way, perhaps for an out-house to the rear of the building that fronted the street, was recorded in the south-facing section. An north-south orientated wall (115) was seen to cross the western portion of Trench 02. This wall may have been the rear wall

of a building, or a wall that bounded the rear of a 19th century building plot that fronted the street.

No significant damage to important archaeological deposits would occur if foundations for any development were at or above a depth of 2m. If the area were landscaped prior to development, any such foundations could disturb archaeological deposits that may extend beyond the limit of excavation in Trench 02. The earliest deposit (114) at the base of Trench 02 contained pottery and tile from the 14th to 15th centuries (*upper level: 28.99m A.O.D.*)

9.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

9.1 Network Archaeology Ltd would like to thank:

- Mr. D. Lewis
- LKR Design Group

9.2 Network Archaeology Ltd employees involved in the project were:

- Christopher Taylor (project management and report editing)
- Philip Chavasse (project supervisor on site and report writing)
- Rhiannon Walker (project archaeologist on site)
- Geraint Franklin (illustrations)
- Wendy Booth (finds archive)

9.3 Artefact Specialists were:

- Post-Roman pottery and ceramic building material was identified by Jane Young of Lindsey Archaeological Services (*Appendices D and E*).
- Roman pottery was identified by Margaret Darling (*Appendix D*).
- Animal bone was identified by Dick Moore of Network Archaeology Ltd (*Appendix F*).

10.0 REFERENCES

Lincolnshire County Council 1998. *A Manual of Archaeological Practice*.

Hockley, J., 1993 *Site of former St Cuthberts Nursery School, Michaelgate, Lincoln. Archaeological and Historical Study*. CLAU Archaeological Report 39.

Hockley, J., and Wragg, K., 1995. *Site of former St Cuthberts Nursery School, Michaelgate. Archaeological recording in conjunction with borehole survey*. CLAU, Archaeological Report 215.

11.0 SITE ARCHIVE

- 11.1 The Museum Accession Number for the project is 2002.25. The site code is MLL00.
- 11.2 The project archive has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines outlined in *Management of Archaeological Projects*, Appendix 3, English Heritage, 1991, and conforms with the City and County Museum's '*Conditions for the acceptance of Project Archives*', and to relevant national guidelines (UKIC 1990, MGC 1992).
- 11.3 The site archive consists of:
- Site records, including 31 Context Sheets.
 - Copies of developer's site plans.
 - 2 x A3 drawing sheets.
 - Photographic record: 2 Photographic index sheets, 72 mounted colour transparencies, 36 black and white negatives with contact print.
 - Correspondence relating to the project.
 - Archaeological artefacts: pottery, animal bones, tile and brick.
- 11.4 A copy of the project archive will be deposited with Lincoln and City Museum.

12.0 STATEMENT OF INDEMNITY

All statements and opinions presented in this report are offered in good faith and compiled according to professional standards. No responsibility can be accepted by the authors of the report for any error of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for any loss or other consequences arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in the report, howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived.

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APPENDIX A

Figures 1-4



Reproduced from Ordnance Survey 1:50 000 map by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller, HMSO. Crown copyright 1994. All rights reserved. Licence number AL100021059

Figure 1: Location of development site



Figure 2: Extract from 1905 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map (sheet 70.07), showing development site (1:1000 scale)

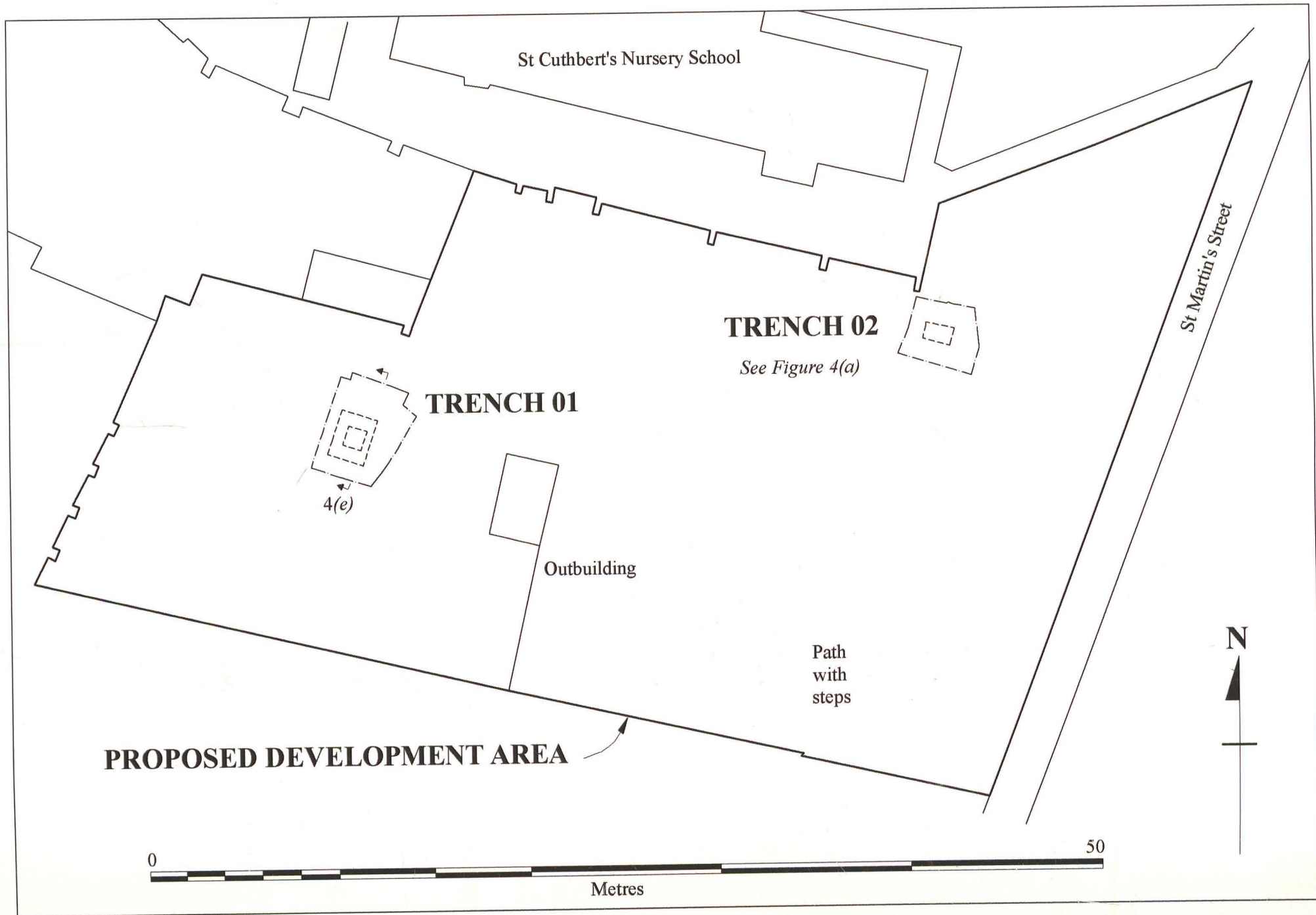


Figure 3: Site plan showing trench locations (1:250 scale)

Figure 4(a): Trench 02 plan

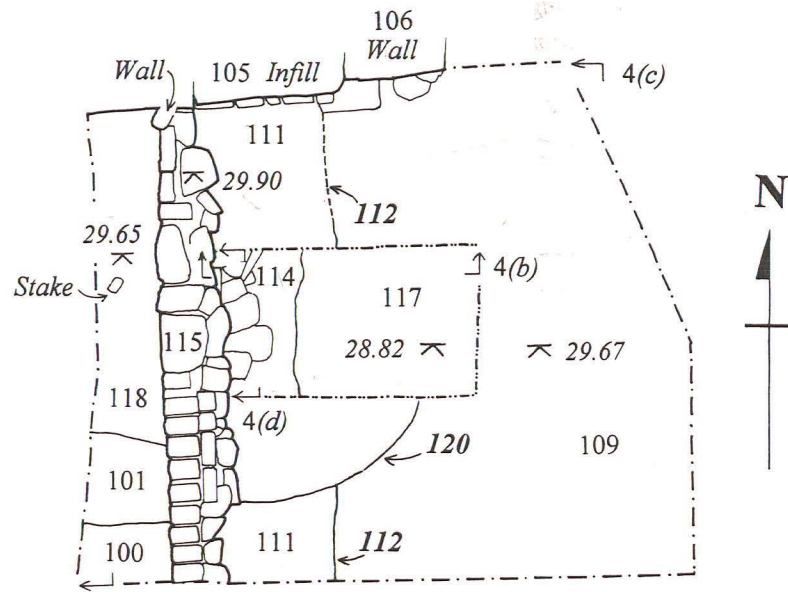


Figure 4(b): Trench 02 - South facing section of deeper slot

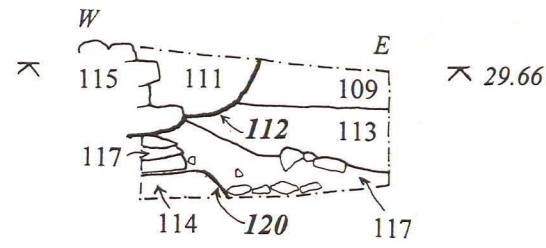


Figure 4(c): Trench 02 - South and East facing section

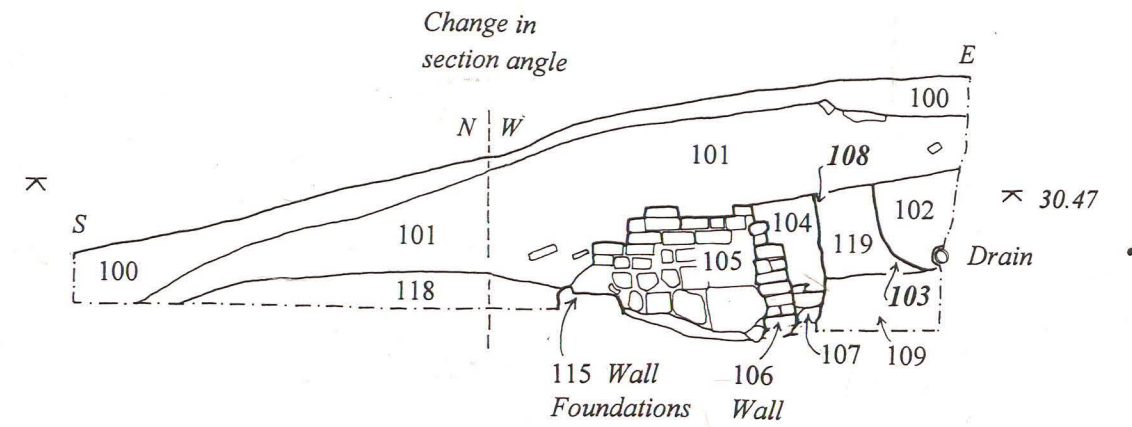


Figure 4(d): Trench 02 - East facing elevation of wall foundation 115 (1:20 scale)

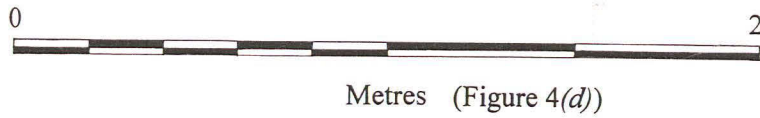
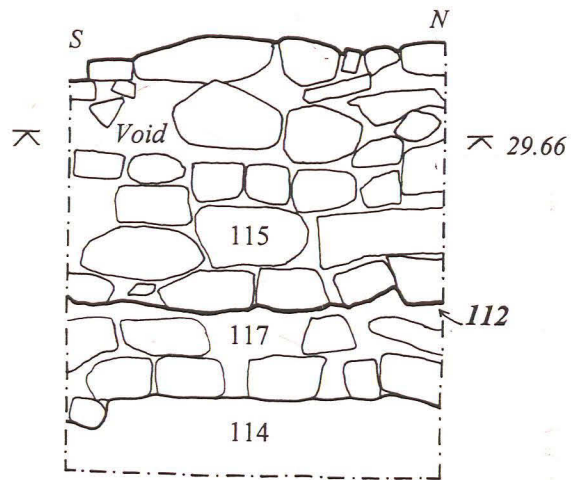


Figure 4(e): Trench 01 - East facing section

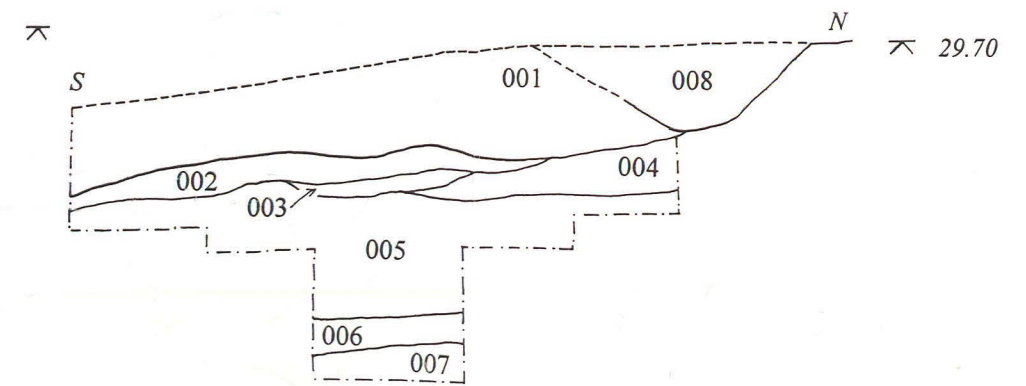
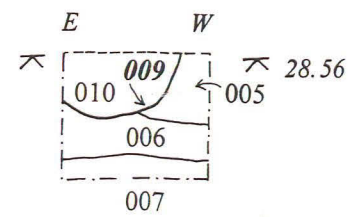


Figure 4(f): Trench 01 - North facing section of deeper slot



APPENDIX B

Plates 1-3



Plate 1: East facing section of Trench 01



Plate 2: South facing section of Trench 02



Plate 3: East facing section of Trench 02

APPENDIX C

Gazetteer of Contexts

Trench 01 contexts

Context	Context Type	Description	Dimensions	Interpretation / Comments	Date	Contains	Fill of	Upper Level A.O.D.
001	Layer	Friable dark brownish-grey fine sandy silt with moderate small ($\leq 0.05\text{m}$) sub-angular limestone fragments; rare C.B.M. fragments; rare charcoal flecks.	up to 0.70m thick	Topsoil	Modern			29.70m
002	Layer	Friable light brownish-grey sandy silt ith moderate small ($\leq 0.05\text{m}$) limestone fragments; rare charcoal flecks.	up to 0.14m thick	Subsoil	19th century			29.10m
003	Layer	Friable mid pinkish-grey fine silt with moderate charcoal flecks; rare small ($\leq 0.03\text{m}$) sub-angular limestone fragments.	W 1.20m, D 0.10m	Ashy dump deposit	19th century			28.90m
004	Layer	Friable mid brownish-grey sandy silt .	L 3m, W 3m, D 0.30m	Layer containing refuse	undated			29.10m
005	Layer	Friable light greyish-brown fine sandy silt with rare C.B.M. fragments; rare charcoal flecks; rare light yellowish-brown pockets of yellowish-brown silty clay; moderate small ($\leq 0.05\text{m}$) limestone fragments.	L 4m, W 4m, D 0.80m	Layer containing refuse	14th to 15th with 16th to 17th century grouping from 010 ?			28.70m
006	Layer	Friable mid greyish-brown silty sand with rare C.B.M. fragments; rare charcoal flecks; rare light yellowish-brown pockets of yellowish-brown silty clay; moderate small ($\leq 0.05\text{m}$) limestone fragments.	L 1m, W 1m, D 0.20m	Layer containing refuse	11th to 15th century			28.00m
007	Layer	Friable dark brownish-grey fine sandy silt with rare small ($\leq 0.03\text{m}$) sub-angular to sub-rounded limestone fragments; rare charcoal flecks.	L 1m, W 1m, D 0.25m+	Layer containing refuse	late 10th to 12th century with intrusive 15th ?			27.70m
008	Layer	Modern demolition material.	L 3.50m, W 0.65m, D 0.45m	Modern demolition dump deposit	Modern			29.70m
009	Cut	Rounded edges onto concave base.	L 0.90m, W 0.60m, D 0.40m	Rubbish pit (not fully excavated)	16th to 17th?	010		28.70m
010	Fill	Friable light greyish-brown fine sandy silt with rare C.B.M. fragments; rare charcoal flecks; rare light yellowish-brown pockets of yellowish-brown silty clay; moderate small ($\leq 0.05\text{m}$) limestone fragments.	L 0.90m, W 0.60m, D 0.40m	Backfill of pit 009	16th to 17th ? within 005		009	28.70m

Trench 02 contexts

Context	Context Type	Description	Dimensions	Interpretation / Comments	Date	Contains	Fill of	Upper Level A.O.D.
100	Layer	Friable dark brownish-grey fine sandy silt with frequent small ($\leq 0.05\text{m}$) sub-angular limestone fragments; rare charcoal flecks; moderate mortar flecks; moderate C.B.M. fragments.	L 3m, W 3m, D 0.30m	Topsoil	Modern			31.40m
101	Layer	Friable dark brownish-grey sandy silt with frequent small ($\leq 0.05\text{m}$) sub-angular limestone fragments; rare charcoal flecks; rare C.B.M. fragments.	L 3m, W 3m, D 0.30m	Levelling deposit for modern steps	Modern			30.97m
102	Fill	Friable dark brownish-grey sandy silt with frequent small ($\leq 0.05\text{m}$) sub-angular limestone fragments; rare charcoal flecks; rare whole brick.	L 1.00m W 0.60m, D 0.50m	Fill of modern service trench	Modern			30.57m
103	Cut	Linear orientated NW-SE; sides vertical; base shallow concave.	L 1,20m, W 0.60m, D 0.50m		Modern			30.57m
104	Fill	Friable mid greyish-brown fine sandy silt with frequent mortar flecks.	L 3m, W 0.40m, D 0.60m	Fill of robber trench	19th century?		108	30.47m
105	Structure	E-W orientated; up to 4 courses of brick (L 0.21m, W 0.11m, D 0.07m) bonded by compact whitish-grey mortar; bricks overlying 2 courses of large sub-rectangular limestone blocks ($\leq L 0.40\text{m}$ W 0.30m, D 0.30m).	W 1.10m, D 0.70m	Infill of possible entrance-way	19th century ?			30.40m
106	Wall	Orientated N-S; up to 8 courses high of brick (L 0.21m, W 0.11m, D 0.07m) bonded by light pinkish-brown fine sandy mortar.	W 0.21m, D 0.70m	End of brick wall	18th to 19th century			30.30m
107	Fill	Frequent loose sub-angular limestone fragments.	W 0.25m, D 0.30m	Fill of robber trench	19th century		108	30.00m
108	Cut	Straight linear orientated N-S; sides vertical; base flat.	W 0.45m, D 0.80m	Robber trench for upper portion of wall 106	19th century	104, 107		30.47m
109	Layer	Friable dark brownish-grey sandy clay silt with pockets of pale grey ash; moderate charcoal flecks; moderate mortar flecks; moderate small ($\leq 0.03\text{m}$) sub-angular limestone fragments	L 3m, W 3m, D 0.90m	Mixed layer	late 18th or late 16th to early 17th century			30.00m
110	Not Used							
111	Fill	Friable dark brownish-grey fine sandy silt with frequent C.B.M. fragments; rare mortar flecks.	L 3m, W 0.65m; D 0.65m,	Backfill of construction cut 112 for wall 115	18th to 19th century			29.66m
112	Cut	Straight linear orientated N-S; sides steep; base flat	L 3m; W 0.70m, D 0.50m	Construction cut for wall 115	18th to 19th century			29.66m

Trench 02 contexts

Context	Context Type	Description	Dimensions	Interpretation / Comments	Date	Contains	Fill of	Upper Level A.O.D.
113	Layer	Friable mid greenish-brown sandy silt with frequent small to medium ($\leq 0.10\text{m}$) sub-angular limestone fragments; rare charcoal flecks; rare C.B.M. fragments; rare mortar flecks.	L 1.00m; W 1.60m, D 0.30m	Dump deposit	late 18th or late 16th to early 17th century			29.54m
114	Layer	Compact dark brownish-grey fine sandy silt with rare charcoal flecks; rare mortar flecks.	L 1.00m, W 0.25m, D 0.25m	Layer underlying 117	14th to 15th century			28.99m
115	Wall	Orientated N-S; up to 5 courses of medium to large limestone blocks ($\leq 0.35\text{m} \times 0.25\text{m} \times 0.15\text{m}$); top course bonded by compact whitish-grey mortar; overlain by 1 course of brick bonded by compact whitish-grey mortar (same as mortar bonding top course of limestone).	L 3m, W 0.50m, D 0.70m	Wall foundations	18th to 19th century			29.90m
116	Not Used							
117	Fill	Loose coarse sandy grit with frequent medium to large limestone blocks ($\leq 0.25\text{m}$).	L 1.60m, W 1.00m, D 0.30m	Rubbly demolition deposit	16th to early 17th century		120	29.30m
118	Layer	Friable dark brownish-grey fine sandy silt with rare small ($\leq 0.05\text{m}$) sub-angular limestone fragments; rare charcoal flecks; rare modern C.B.M. fragments.	L 2m, W 0.50m, D 0.20m	Layer containing demolition material	19th century			29.98m
119	Layer	Friable dark brownish-grey sandy silt with frequent small ($\leq 0.05\text{m}$) sub-angular limestone fragments; rare charcoal flecks; rare C.B.M. fragments.	W 0.80m; D 0.50m	Mixed layer	19th century			30.47m
120	Cut	Sub-circular? with sides moderate; not bottomed.	L 1.35m W 1m, D 0.30m	Possible pit filled by rubble 117; possible interface between 117 and 114	16th to early 17th century			28.99m
121	Unstrat			Unstratified finds Tr 02	Late 18th century			

APPENDIX D

Pottery Archive

REPORT 86 ON THE POTTERY FROM ST MARTIN'S STREET, LINCOLN, MLL00

for NETWORK ARCHAEOLOGY

by Margaret J. Darling, M.Phil., F.S.A., M.I.F.A.

20 August 2001

QUANTITY AND CONDITION

The pottery occurred as residual sherds in three contexts, and amounted to 20 sherds weighing 0.253 kg. The condition is generally good with little obvious abrasion. No problems are anticipated for long term storage. The pottery has been archived using count and weight as measures according to the guidelines laid down for the minimum archive by *The Study Group for Roman Pottery*. A copy of the database is given below (and can be supplied on disk), and will be curated for future study.

The pottery from all three contexts can be dated to the 4th century, on the basis of the occurrence of sherds from the late Swanpool kilns in Lincoln (Webster & Booth 1947), including a sherd from a closed vessel, possibly a flask, in Swanpool slipped oxidized fabric (SPOX), and several grey bodysherds, mostly from fairly small vessels, all with external burnishing typical of Swanpool products. The most conclusive evidence for later 4th century date comes from a flask from an Oxfordshire red-slipped vessels (OXRC), unlikely to be traded into this area before c AD350, and several bodysherds in a late coarse fabric (LCOA), usually only seen in later 4th century deposits in Lincoln. Two sherds of Nene Valley colour-coated ware (NVCC) included a residual bodysherd of a barbotine beaker, probably with a cornice rim, of 3rd century date, and a thicker bodysherd likely to come from a jar or bowl, again a late vessel likely to be of later 3rd or 4th century date. Two sherds of samian from Central Gaul included a fragmentary handle, almost certainly from a relatively rare dish of form 42, probably of earlier 2nd century date; the other bodysherd, from a bowl or dish, could well be of a similar date on the basis of fabric and slip. A single shell-gritted bodysherd is not certainly of Roman date.

As a group of residual pottery from post-Roman deposits, it is unusual in having such strong evidence for a single late date, with sparse residual pottery.

Bibliography

Webster, G. & Booth, N., 1947 The excavation of a Romano-British pottery kiln at Swanpool, Lincoln, *Antiq J*, 27, 61-79.

Archive database.

Cxt	Trench	Fabric	Form	Manuf+	Ves	Details	Shs	Wt
002		GREY	JB	BL	-	BS J OR BWM;CURVIL.BL;BS OR BIWL	1	9
002		GREY	CLSD	-	-	BS SMALLISH VES;BURNISH EXT;SPOOL TYPE	1	4
002		ZDATE	-	-	-	4C PROB	-	-
005	Tr 1 Spit 1	GREY	CLSD	-	-	BS SMALL VES;BURNISH EXT;SPOOL'ISH	1	3
005	Tr 1 Spit1	ZDATE	-	-	-	4C	-	-
005		SAMCG	42	-	-	HDLE FRAG;DISH 42 OR BIBERON?	1	1
005		NVCC	JB	-	-	BS;CR FAB;THICKISH	1	4
005		OXRC	-	-	-	FLAKE ONLY	1	2
005		GREY	J?	-	-	BS SHLDR;GROOVE;?SPOOL	1	8
005		GREY	-	-	-	BSS	2	11
005		SHEL	-	-	-	BS;LTBN;?HM;NOT CERTAINLY ROM	1	6
005		ZDATE	-	-	-	M4+	-	-
006	Tr 1 Spit 4	NVCC	BKBARB	-	-	BS NR NECK;POSS BKCOR;LTBN-CR FAB	1	4
006	Tr 1 Spit 4	GREY	CLSD	-	-	BS SMALL VES;BURNISH EXT;?SPOOL	1	2
006	Tr 1 Spit 4	GREY	JB	-	-	BASE;FINISH U'SIDE	1	37
006	Tr 1 Spit 4	LCOA?	J	-	2?	BSS	2	20
006	Tr 1 Spit 4	ZDATE	-	-	-	4C	-	-
006		SPOX	CLSD	-	-	BASAL ZONE BS;DISCOL.EXT;?FLASK	1	56
006		GREY	OPEN	-	-	BS;COARSEISH;BURNISH INT&?EXT	1	39
006		GREY	JB	-	-	FTM BASE;BURNISHED;?SPOOL	1	35
006		LCOA?	J	-	-	BS;ONE ABR SURFACE	1	8
006		SAMCG	BD	-	-	BS	1	4
006		ZDATE	-	-	-	4C	-	-
006		ZZZ	-	-	-	SINGLE EARLIER SHERD	-	-

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Archive Report on the Ceramic Building Material and Post-Roman Pottery from Michaelgate, Lincoln (MLL00)

Jane Young
Lindsey Archaeological Services

Introduction

Two hundred and sixty-nine fragments of ceramic building material and one hundred and sixty-seven sherds of post-Roman pottery were recovered from the site. The pottery ranges in date from the late Saxon to the early modern period. The material was examined both visually and using x20 magnification, then recorded on an Access database using locally and nationally agreed codenames.

Condition

The material recovered is mixed condition with most pottery sherds showing a small degree of abrasion.

Overall Chronology and Source

A range of thirty-nine different, identifiable post-Roman pottery ware types and ten types of ceramic building material were found on the site. The types and general date ranges for these fabrics are shown in Tables 1 and 2. A very limited range of pottery vessel types was recovered including jars, bowls and jugs.

Table 1: Pottery codenames and date range with total quantities by sherd count

codename	full name	earliest date	latest date	sherds
BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	1550	1800	4
BL	Black-glazed wares	1550	1750	6
BOU	Bourne D ware	1350	1650	1
CIST	Cistercian-type ware	1480	1650	1
CREA	Creamware	1770	1830	3
DUTR	Dutch Red Earthenware	1250	1650	1
DUTRT	Dutch Red Earthenware-types	1550	1650	2
ENGS	Unspecified English Stoneware	1750	1900	3
EST	Early Stamford ware	870	1010	1
FREC	Frechen stoneware	1530	1680	1
GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	1500	1650	9
HUM	Humberware	1250	1550	3
LEMS	Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shelly	1130	1230	3
LFS	Lincolnshire Fine-shelled ware	970	1200	16
LHUM	Late Humber-type ware	1550	1750	5
LKT	Lincoln kiln-type shelly ware	850	1000	8
LLSW	Late Lincoln Glazed ware	1350	1500	15
LSW	Lincoln Glazed Sandy Ware	970	1500	1
LSW1/2	12th-13th century Lincoln Glazed ware	1100	1300	3
LSW2	13th to 14th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	1200	1320	19
LSW2/3	13th to 15th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	1200	1450	16
LSW3	14th to 15th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	1280	1450	8
LSW4	15th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	1450	1530	1
LSWA	Lincoln Glazed ware Fabric A	1100	1500	3

MISC	Unidentified types	400	1900	1
MY	Midlands Yellow ware	1550	1650	2
NOTG	Nottingham glazed ware	1250	1500	1
NOTS	Nottingham stoneware	1690	1900	1
NSP	Nottingham Splashed ware	1100	1250	3
POTT	Potterhanworth-type Ware	1250	1500	5
RGRE	Reduced glazed red earthenware	1600	1850	4
SNLS	Saxo-Norman Lincoln Sandy Ware	970	1080	2
ST	Stamford Ware	970	1200	1
STCRUC	Stamford-type Crucible	850	1150	1
STMO	Staffordshire/Bristol mottled-glazed	1690	1800	2
TGW	Tin-glazed ware	1640	1770	2
TOYII	Toynton Late Medieval ware	1450	1550	5
TPW	Transfer printed ware	1770	1900+	2
WHITE	Modern whiteware	1850	1900+	2

Table 2: Ceramic Building material codenames and date range with total quantities by fragment count

codename	full name	earliest date	latest date	frags
BRK	Brick	1750	1950	3
BRKDISC	Brick (discarded)	1750	1950	1
GNIB	Glazed nibbed tile	1150	1250	1
GPNR	Glazed peg, nib or ridge	1150	1300	6
GRID	Glazed ridge tile (unidentified ware)	1150	1550	2
MODTIL	Modern tile	1900	2000	1
NIB	nibbed tile	1150	1650	3
NIBDISC	nibbed tile (discarded)	1150	1650	15
PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	1150	1650	1
PNRDISC	Discarded peg, nib or ridge tile	1150	1650	226
RID	Unidentified ridge tile	1150	1550	3
RTILDISC	discarded Roman tile	Roman	0	3
TEG	Tegula	Roman	0	2

The Pottery

Post-Roman pottery was recovered from a number of stratified contexts; only a small number of sherds were recovered from most contexts. The earliest stratified pottery is of early to mid 11th century type (context 006). Tenth century vessels were found residually. The remaining pottery recovered from the site is of mixed date including vessels of medieval, late medieval, post-medieval and early modern types.

Ceramic Building Material

Five identifiable fragments of Roman ceramic building material including two *tegula* occurred residually on the site.

A substantial group (252 fragments) of medieval flat roof tile was recovered from the site; all the tiles are probably of Lincoln manufacture. The tiles mainly date to between the late 12th or early 13th centuries and the 14th century, including seven glazed examples. Five moulded triangular nibs and nine other moulded nibs are present; all date to the 12th or early part of the 13th century. Three fragments are in Fabric type 7, a fabric only used for 12th or early 13th century tiles. Five nibbed tiles

of late 13th or 14th century were also found on the site. No diagnostic late or post-medieval tiles were present in the assemblage.

Summary and Recommendations

This is a small mixed assemblage of post-Roman pottery and ceramic building material suggesting activity in the area from the Late Saxon period through to the early modern period. It is difficult to assess the material, as few of the context groups seem to form cohesive assemblages. The pottery suggests that intrusive features have been missed during excavation. The assemblage should be kept for future study.

Dating Archive MLL00

Jane Young Lindsey Archaeological Services

context	earliest horizon	latest horizon	date	comments
001	EMH	EMH	19-20th	
002	MH10	PMH1	late 15th to early 16th	intrusive 19th sherd
005	PMH3 or MH8	PMH4 or MH9	late 16th-early 17th or late 14th to 15th	very mixed;intrusive 18th sherd ?
005 (spit 1)	PMH3 or MH4	PMH4 or MH6	late 16th-early 17th or 13th	
005 (spit 2)	MH4	MH6	13th	
005 (spit 3)	MH4	MH6	13th to 14th	tile only
006	ASH12	ASH13	early to mid 11th	
006 (mixed)	MH4	MH6	13th to 14th	tile only;intrusive pmed/emod
006 (spit 4)	MH8	MH9	late 14th to 15th	? Or intrusive in 13th
007	ASH11 or MH1	MH10	late 10th to 12th or med	? ID of sherd
007 (spit 5)	MH7	MH10	14th to 15th	tile only
106	EMH	EMH	18th to 19th	brick only
109	PMH7	PMH10	late 17th to late 18th	joins to context 113
110	EMH	EMH	19th	
113	PMH9 or PMH3	PMH9 or PMH3	late 18th or late 16th-early 17th	intrusive sherds ?
114	MH7	MH9	14th to 15th	
115	EMH	EMH	18th to 19th	brick only
117	PMH3	PMH4	late 16th to early 17th	
121	PMH9	PMH9	late 18th	

Pottery Archive MLL00

Jane Young

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context	ename	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	decoration	part	description	date
001	ENGS		large bottle/jar	1	1		BS		
001	BL		large bowl	1	1		BS		19th
001	TPW		dish	1	1		base		
001	TPW		dish	1	1		rim		
002	LSW3		jug	1	1	cordon	BS		
002	LLSW		jug	2	2		BS		
002	LLSW		jar	1	1		base		
002	TOYII		jug	2	2		BS		
002	BOU		jug/jar	1	1		BS		
002	LSW3		jug	1	1		BS		
002	LSW2		jug	1	1	fe strip	BS		
002	LLSW		bowl	1	1		BS	? ID thick int brown glaze	
002	LSW4	purple	jug	1	1		BS		
002	LLSW		jug	1	1		BS		
002	ENGS		bottle	1	1		base		
002	TOYII		jar/jug	2	2		BS	thick glaze	
005	LSW2/3		jar/pipkin	2	2		base	soot	
005	BL	GRE	mug	1	1		handle		

14 May 2002

Page 1 of 7

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	decoration	part	description	date
005	POTT		jar	1	1		BS		
005	POTT		?	1	1		BS	? ID	
005	LFS		jar	1	1		BS	soot	
005	LFS		?	1	1		BS		
005	LSW2/3		bowl ?	1	1		rim	thick cu glaze;thin walled little curvature	
005	LSW2/3		jar/pipkin	1	1		rim		
005	LSW2/3		jar/pipkin	2	2		BS		
005	LSW2/3		jar/pipkin	1	1		BS	soot	
005	LSW2/3		jug	1	1		BS		
005	LSW2/3		jug	1	1	shoulder cordon	BS		
005	LLSW		jug	2	2		base		
005	LLSW		large vessel	1	1		BS	? ID as thick int brown glaze	
005	LLSW		jug	1	1		BS		
005	POTT		?	1	1		BS		
005	GRE		large bowl	3	1		rim		
005	LSW3		jug	1	1		rim		
005	LLSW		jar ?	1	1		BS		
005	NSP	sandy	jug	1	1		BS		
005	STMO		drinking vessel	1	1		BS		
005	LSW3		jug	1	1		BS		
005	STCRUC		globular crucible	1	1		rim	lipped	

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	decoration	part	description	date
005	HUM			1	1		BS		
005	NSP	fine/sandy	jug	1	1		BS		
005	LSWA		jug	1	1	shoulder cordon	BS	misfired glaze	
005	LSWA		jug	1	1		BS		
005	LSW1/2		jug	1	1		handle		
005	LSW2		jug	1	1		LHJ	early	
005	LSW2		jug	1	1		BS		
005	LSW2		jug	1	1	shoulder cordon	BS		
005	LSW2		jug	1	1	comb wavy dec	BS		
005	LSW2		jug/small bowl	1	1		rim		
005	LSW3		jug	1	1		BS	scrap	
005	LSW2		jug	1	1		rim	early;? Inturned	
005	ST	A	jar/pit	1	1		BS	glaze;soot ?	
005 (spit 1	LFS		jar	1	1		BS		
005 (spit 1	EST	A	pitcher/bowl	1	1	applied thumbbed strip	BS	int & ext glaze	
005 (spit 1	LSW2		jug	1	1		BS		
005 (spit 1	LSW2		jug	1	1	poss fe dec	BS		
005 (spit 1	LSW2		jug	5	5		BS	scraps	
005 (spit 1	NOTG	light firing	jug	1	1		BS		
005 (spit 1	POTT		?	1	1		BS		
005 (spit 1	POTT		jar	1	1		BS	soot	
005 (spit 1	LEMS		?	1	1		BS	soot	

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	decoration	part	description	date
005 (spit 1	LEMS		jar	1	1		BS		
005 (spit 1	LSW1/2		jug	2	32		BS	scraps	
005 (spit 1	NSP	sandy	bowl	1	1		BS		
005 (spit 1	LEMS		bowl	1	1		rim	soot	
005 (spit 1	TOYII		jug	1	1		BS		
005 (spit 1	LLSW		jug	3	3		BS		
005 (spit 1	GRE		?	1	1		BS	scrap	
005 (spit 1	LSW2		jug	1	1	cordon	BS		
005 (spit 1	MISC		?	1	1		BS	scrap	
005 (spit 1	LSW2		jug	2	2		BS	scraps	
005 (spit 1	LSW2/3		jug	2	2		BS	scraps	
006	LFS		?	2	2		BS	soot	
006	LKT		jar	2	2		BS	soot	
006	LKT		jar	2	2		BS		
006	LKT		small jar	1	1	SROUL	rim	soot;EVERA3 rim	
006	LKT		jar	1	1		BS	soot & int dep	
006	LFS		large bowl	2	1		rim & BS	folded rim	
006	LFS		large bowl	1	1		rim		
006	LFS		large bowl	1	1		BS	leached int	
006	LFS		jar	1	1		BS		
006	LKT		jar	1	1		BS	interior deposit	
006	LFS		jar	1	1		BS	soot & int dep	

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	decoration	part	description	date
006	LFS		jar	1	1		BS	soot int & ext	
006	SNLS		jar	1	1		BS	soot	
006	SNLS		jar	1	1		BS		
006	LSW2		jug	1	1		BS	pocked glaze;? Should be spit 4	
006	LFS		?	1	1		BS		
006 (spit 4	LSW2/3		jar/pipkin	1	1		BS		
006 (spit 4	LLSW		jug	1	1		BS		
006 (spit 4	LSW2/3		jar/pipkin	1	1		base		
006 (spit 4	LSW2/3		jug	1	1		rim		
006 (spit 4	LSW2/3		jug	1	1		BS		
006 (spit 4	LSW2/3		jug	1	1	cordon	BS		
006 (spit 4	HUM		jug	1	1		BS	? ID or HUMB	
006 (spit 4	LSW2		jug	1	1		BS	bulging corrugated neck	
006 (spit 4	LSWA		jug ?	1	1		BS	splashed glaze	
006 (spit 4	LFS		?	1	1		BS	soot	
006 (spit 4	LFS		?	1	1		base	soot	
006 (spit 4	LSW3		jug	2	2		BS		
007	LKT		jar	1	1		BS	small scrap;flake	
007	LSW		jar/jug	1	1		BS	small scrap;spots of glaze;12- 15th	
007	LFS		jar	1	1		BS	small scrap;soot	
109	BL		large jar	1	1		BS	Staffs	17th to 18th

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	decoration	part	description	date
109	BERTH		jar	1	1		BS		17th
109	GRE		jar/pipkin	1	1		BS	bichrome;joins context 113	16th to 17th
109	BERTH		bowl	2	1		base	joins context 113	17th to 18th
110	WHITE		jug/chamber	1	1	blue sponged	handle		19th
113	RGRE		large bowl	2	1		base		
113	MY		bowl ?	1	1		rim		
113	RGRE		jar	1	1		rim		
113	DUTR		footed vessel	1	1		foot	soot;? Skillet	16th
113	LHUM		handled jar/bowl	1	1		UHJ		
113	GRE		jar/pipkin	1	1		BS	joins context 109;bichrome	
113	BERTH		bowl	1	1		base	joins context 109	
113	HUM		jug	1	1		BS		
113	FREC		Bellamine	1	1	shield	BS		
113	TGW		dish	1	1	purple dec	rim	burnt	
113	CREA		small dish	1	1		BS		
113	RGRE		jar	1	1		rim	? ID;could be fine LSW4	
114	LSW3		jug	1	1		LHJ	mottled cu glaze	
117	LHUM		jar/jug	2	1		BS		mid 16th to m
117	LHUM		jug	1	1		BS		mid 16th to m
117	LHUM		bowl	1	1		BS	soot	mid 16th to m
117	GRE		small footed vessel	1	1		base	bichrome	
117	LLSW		jug	1	1		BS	soot	

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	decoration	part	description	date
117	GRE		large bowl	1	1		rim	soot	
117	DUTRT		large bowl	2	1		rim	soot;? Dutch	
121	TGW		flat	1	1	blue dec	base		
121	CREA		mug	2	1		BS		
U/S	NOTS		jar	1	1		rim		18th
U/S	BL		jar	2	1		BS		18th
U/S	MY		bowl	1	1		BS		16th to 17th
U/S	WHITE		?	1	1	blue glaze	BS		19th
U/S	CIST		drinking vessel	1	1		BS		16th to 17th
U/S	GRE		bowl	1	1		BS		16th to 18th
U/S	BL	GRE	drinking vess	1	1		handle		mid 16th to m
U/S	STMO		?	1	1		base		18th
U/S	ENGS		small bottle	1	1		complete		19th

APPENDIX E

Brick and Tile Archive

Tile Archive MLL00

Jane Young

Lindsey Archaeological Services

context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	description	date
001	MODTIL			1	305		
001	PNRDISC			2	74		post-med to early mod
001	BRK			2	230		modern
002	PNRDISC			1	27		
002	PNRDISC			1	83	vitrified:corner	13th to 15th
002	PNRDISC			1	61	corner	
002	PNRDISC			6	270		13th to 15th
002	NIBDISC		3a	1	217		
002	PNRDISC			3	53		13th to 15th
002	GPNR			1	50	odd;glazed both sides	13th
005	PNRDISC	1		18	1216		
005	NIBDISC	1	3	1	167	corner	
005	GPNR			1	11	cube;? Accidental or reused	
005	GPNR			1	62	corner	
005	GPNR			2	154		
005	GRID			1	31		
005	GRID			1	108	applied strip	
005	PNRDISC	1		20	1281		13th to 15th
005	PNRDISC	7		1	18		
005	NIBDISC	1	4a	1	25		
005	NIB	1	2	1	92	right corner ?	
005	NIBDISC	1	4a	1	57		
005	NIBDISC	1	3a	1	106	corner	
005	PNRDISC	1		1	70	corner	
005	NIBDISC	1	4	1	141	corner	
005	PNRDISC	1		23	803		13th to 15th
005 (spit 3	PNRDISC	1		20	742		13th to 16th

context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	description	date
005 (spit 3	PNRDISC	1		5	539	corners	
005 (spit 3	PNRDISC	1		1	188	corner	13th to 16th
005 (spit 3	PNRDISC	7		1	71		late 12th to 13th
005 (spit 3	PNRDISC			1	37	red fabric;white surfaces	
005 (spit 3	PNRDISC	1		9	148		13th to 16th
005 (spit 3	NIBDISC		1/2	1	182		
005 (spit 3	TEG			1	76	flange	
005 (spit 3	PNRDISC			1	85	red fabric;white surfaces	
005 (spit 3	STILE			1	228		
005 (spit 3	NIBDISC		3a	1	38		
005 (spit 3	NIBDISC		2	1	92		
005 (spit 3	NIBDISC		3a	1	89	poor fabric	
005 (spit 3	RTILDISC			3	120		
006	NIBDISC		3a	1	261	corner	
006	NIB		2	1	229	right corner	
006	GNIB	7	2/3	1	199		
006	NIBDISC		3	3	160		
006	TEG			1	630	? ID	
006	STILE			1	134		
006	PNRDISC	1		40	716		13th to 16th
006	PNRDISC	1		20	1103		13th to 16th
006	PNRDISC	1		30	1130		13th to 16th
006	PNRDISC	1		4	345	corners	
006	GPNR			1	3		
006	NIB		4?	1	115	deep nib;fingerprints	
006	RID			3	155	discarded	post-med to emod
007 (spit 5	PNRDISC			1	124	corner	13th to 15th
007 (spit 5	NIBDISC		4a	1	75	corner	
007 (spit 5	PNRDISC			10	428		13th to 15th
106	BRKDISC			1	1241	mortar;handmade	18th to 19th
113	PNRDISC	1		2	172		13th to 15th

context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	description	date
113	PNRDISC	1		2	172		13th to 15th
113	PNR			1	0	corner;finger/paw prints;odd fine red fabric	
114	PNRDISC	1		1	110		13th to 15th
115	BRK			1	2674	complete;handmade;mortar	18th to 19th
115	PNRDISC			1	57	corner	13th to 15th

APPENDIX F

Animal Bone Archive

Trench 01 Animal Bone

MLL00 Bone Catalogue

Richard Moore

Context	Animal	Bone	Side	Completeness and condition
002	Sheep	Metacarpal	Right	Complete.
002	Sheep	Teeth		Lower left m3, upper molar.
002	Cattle	Metacarpal	?Right	Distal end.
002	Cattle	Mandible	Right	Fragment with pm4.
002	Cattle	Tooth		Upper molar.
002	Cattle	Phalanx		Distal (hoof), complete.
002	?Sheep	Axis		Centrum.
002	Sheep-sized			Unidentified fragment.
002	Cow-sized	Femur		Fragment of distal end.
002	Cow-sized	Rib		Two fragments, one burnt, partly calcined.
Weight (002): 240g				
005	Cattle	Ulna	Right	Articular region, butchery cuts across base of ulnar process.
005	Cattle	Phalanx		Distal (hoof), complete, large with pitted surface.
005	Cattle	Phalanx		Distal (hoof), complete.
005	Cattle	Tooth	Left	Lower m3.
005	Cattle	Mandible	Left	Angle region.
005	Cattle	Phalanx		Distal (hoof), complete.
005	Cattle	Tooth		Upper molar.
005	Cattle	Metatarsal	Left	Proximal end.
005	Cattle	Tibia	Right	Unfused proximal epiphysis.
005	Cattle	Tooth		Broken lower m3.
005	Cattle	Tooth		Incisor.
005	Cattle	Metapodial		Condyle.
005	Cattle	Mandible	Left	Premolar region, no teeth.
005	Cattle	Mandible		Fragment from angle region.
005	Cattle	Calcaneum	Right	Butchery marks, broken off below articulation, epiphysis missing.
005	Sheep	Tooth		Incisor.
005	Sheep	Radius	Left	Distal end and part of shaft.
005	Sheep	Metacarpal	?Right	Distal end, one condyle missing.
005	Sheep	Phalanx.		Proximal, complete
005	Sheep	Tooth		Upper dpm4.
005	Sheep	Tooth		Lower molar.
005	Sheep	Tibia	Left	Distal end.
005	Sheep	Horn core		Small, complete.
005	Sheep	Phalanges		Proximal and second, com.
005	Sheep	Navicular		Complete.
005	Sheep	Innominate	Left	Pubic part of acetabulum.
005	Sheep	Metatarsal	Right	Distal end missing.
005	Sheep	Teeth	Left	Lower m3, m1.
005	Sheep	Phalanges		Proximal, distal (hoof), both complete.
005	Sheep	Femur		Epiphysis from head.
005	Sheep	Phalanx		Proximal, proximal end missing, distal end damaged,
005	Sheep	Metatarsal	Right	Proximal end.
005	Sheep	Metacarpal	Left	Complete.
005	Sheep	Humerus	Right	Distal end.
005	Sheep	Metatarsal	Left	Complete apart from damage to distal end.
005	Sheep	Metatarsal	Left	Proximal end missing.
005	Sheep	Femur	Right	Distal epiphysis.
005	Sheep	Femur	Right	Proximal end fragment, unfused epiphysis missing.

Trench 01 Animal Bone

Context	Animal	Bone	Side	Completeness and condition
005	Sheep	Tooth		Lower m1.
005	Sheep	Radius	Left	Fragment of proximal end.
005	Sheep	Skull		4 fragments of cranium and occipital region.
005	Sheep	Maxilla	Left	Large fragment with m1, m2, m3.
005	Sheep	Maxilla	Right	Fragment with m2, m3, not matching above.
005	Sheep	Skull		5 large fragments.
005	Sheep	Mandible	Left	Diastemma region and pm2, pm3, pm4.
005	Sheep	Tibia	Left	Fragment of proximal articular surface.
005	Sheep	Metacarpal	Left	Proximal end of shaft.
005	Sheep	Calcaneum	Right	Complete.
005	Sheep	Phalanges		2 proximal, 1 second, 1 hoof, all complete.
005	Pig	Tooth		Incisor.
005	Pig	Phalnges		2 proximal, complete.
005	?Pig	?Metapodial		Shaft.
005	Pig	Humerus		Shaft.
005	Cow-sized	Skull		21 fragments.
005	Cow-sized	Scapula		Fragment of blade.
005	Cow-sized	Vertebra		Fragment of ?lumbar.
005	Cow-sized	Rib		6 fragments..
005	Cow-sized	Mandible		3 fragments.
005	Cow-sized	Vertebra		Centrum fragment.
005	Cow-sized	Atlas		Fragment of articular surface.
005	Cow-sized	Tibia	Right	Fragment of unfused proxiaml end.
005	Sheep-sized	Rib		3 fragments.
005	Sheep-sized	Vertebra		Neural spine.
005	Sheep-sized	Vertebra		Largely complete, posterior epiphysis missing.
Weight (005): 1444g				
006	Cattle	Humerus	Left	Distal end and part of shaft, damage, ?butchery, large.
006	Cattle	Metatarsal	Right	Distal end and part shaft.
006	Cattle	Phalanges		Second and hoof, complete, ?articulating.
006	Cattle	Metatarsal	Right	Proximal end.
006	Cattle	Ulna	Right	Articular region, very eroded.
006	Cattle	Radius	Left	Fragment of distal end.
006	Cattle	Tooth		Fragment of upper molar.
006	Cattle	Patella	Left	Largely complete.
006	Cattle	Metapodial		Fragment of condyle.
006	Sheep	Scapula	Left	Blade.
006	Sheep	Metatarsal	Right	Distal condyles missing.
006	Sheep	Humerus	Right	Proximal end
006	Sheep	Metatarsal	Left	Shaft and part of proximal end.
006	Sheep	Metatarsal		Distal part of shaft, unfused condylar epiphyses missing.
006	Sheep	Phalanx		Proximal, complete
006	Sheep	Calcaneum	Left	Complete.
006	Sheep	Innominate	Left	Ischial region.
006	Pig	Mandible	Right	Fragment with dpm2, dpm3, dpm4, m1.
006	Pig	Calcaneum	Left	Complete.
006	Cow-sized	Skull		5 fragments.
006	Cow-sized	Mandible		Fragment.
006	Cow-sized	Rib		6 fragments.
006	Sheep-sized	Rib		5 fragments.
006	Sheep-sized	Skull		5 fragments.

Trench 01 Animal Bone

Context	Animal	Bone	Side	Completeness and condition
Weight (006): 1122g				
007	Cattle	Radius	Right	Distal end.
007	Cattle	Humerus	Right	Medial side of distal end.
007	Cattle	Femur	Left	Head.
007	Cattle	Mandible	Right	Fragment of hinge region.
007	Cattle	Phalanges		2 second, one complete, one with damage to one side.
007	Cattle	Metapodial		Unfused condyle.
007	Cattle	Tibia	Left	Damaged distal end.
007	Cattle	Phalanx		Proximal, complete.
007	Cattle	Teeth		Upper molar, very worn, lower molar.
007	Sheep	Metacarpal	Right	Complete.
007	Sheep	Metacarpal	Left	Distal end.
007	Sheep	Phalanx		Proximal, complete.
007	Sheep	Horn core		Fragment.
007	Sheep	Innominate	Left	Ischial region.
007	Sheep	Metapodials		2 detached condyles, not from the same bone.
007	Sheep	Radius	Left	Shaft with ulna scar.
007	Sheep	Metacarpal	Right	Proximal end and part of shaft.
007	Sheep	Phalanges		2 proximal, both complete.
007	Sheep	Mandible	Left	Diastemma and premolar region, no teeth
007	Sheep	Metacarpal		Shaft fragment.
007	Pig	Astragalus	Right	Damaged, proximal end missing.
007	?Chicken	Tibio-tarsus		Proximal end.
007	?Chicken	Tibio-tarsus		Shaft.
007	Duck	Tarso-met.	Right	Probably mallard, largely complete.
007	Cow-sized	Vertebra		Large fragment of thoracic, butchery marks.
007	Cow-sized	Vertebra		Neural spine.
007	Cow-sized	Humerus		Shaft fragment.
007	Cow-sized	?Tibia		3 shaft fragments.
007	Cow-sized	Rib		6 fragments.
007	Cow-sized	Scapula		Blade fragment.
007	Cow-sized			Burnt lump, ?humerus articular surface, also burnt shaft fragment.
007	Cow-sized	?Vertebra		Small fragment.
007	Cow-sized	?Carpals		2 small, very eroded but apparently complete bones.
007	Cow-sized	Carpal		Partially burnt.
007	Cow-sized	Scapula		2 blade fragments.
007	Cow-sized			
007	Sheep-sized	Rib		4 fragments.
007	Sheep-sized	Scapula		4 blade fragments.
007	Sheep-sized	?Mandible		Burnt fragment, part calcined.
007	Sheep-sized	?Innominate		Small fragment.
007	Sheep-sized	?Femur		Distal end, unfused epiphysis missing, not completely mineralised.
007	Sheep-sized	?Tibia		Distal end, unfused epiphysis missing, not completely mineralised
007	Sheep-sized	Radius		Small shaft, unfused epiphyses missing, not completely mineralised.
007	Sheep-sized	?Mandible		Fragment.
007	Sheep-sized	Skull		Burnt fragment.
Weight (007): 646g				

Trench 02 Animal Bone

109	Cow-sized	Rib		Blade fragment with knife cuts.
Weight (109): 12g				
113	Cattle	Phalanx		Proximal, large, proximal end damaged.
113	Sheep	Mandible	Left	Diastemma and pm3, pm4, m1, m2, m3.
113	Sheep	Mandible	Left	Fragment with m1, m2, pm4 not yet erupted.
113	Sheep	Metatarsal	Right	Complete.
113	Rabbit	Scapula	Right	Edges of blade missing.
113	Cat	Tibia	Left	Complete.
113	Cow-sized	Rib		Fragment.
Weight (113): 152g				
117	Cattle	Tooth		Upper molar.
117	Cattle	Mandible	Right	Angle and hinge region.
117	Sheep	Femur	Left	Proximal end missing.
117	Sheep	Metatarsal	Right	Distal end missing.
Weight (117): 178g				
121	Cattle	Tooth		Upper molar
121	Cattle	Tibia	Left	Distal end, large.
Weight (121): 194g				