

Site Code: CYL11
LCCM Accession No.: 2011.109
Planning Application No.: 2008/0615/F
NGR: SK 97363/72090

**A Report to
J. A. Andrew & Son/
Metheringham Construction**

April 2014

**Residential development at
Cuthbert's Yard,
land between 21 & 23
Burton Road, Lincoln**

By K Wragg

Archaeological Scheme of Attendance
and Recording



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Residential Development at Cuthbert's Yard, land between 21 & 23 Burton Road, Lincoln

Archaeological Scheme of Attendance and Recording

Non-Technical Summary

- ❖ Cuthbert's Yard lies close to Lincoln's historic core, approximately 120m north of the castle and 200m north-west of the shopping area centred around Bailgate and Castle Hill. It is bounded to the east by Reservoir Street, to the west by Burton Road, and by residential properties on the remaining sides. The 'yard' itself originally formed part of a farm, but was from the 1930s until 2010 used variously as the site for rented 'lock-up' garages and multiple-use workshops, a haulage yard, a motor repair garage, and a car sales business.
- ❖ Redevelopment proposals for the site involved the demolition of all of the existing buildings and structures, to allow the construction of fourteen residential dwellings with associated car parking.
- ❖ In advance of a planning application, an archaeological evaluation was carried out by Lincs Archaeo-tech in July 2007, which revealed tentative evidence for the western edge of the late 3rd/early 4th century Roman Colonia defensive ditch, together with a variety of other possible pit features and buried deposits, the latest of which were visible at depths of between 400mm and 550mm below the existing ground level.
- ❖ Artefacts recovered from both stratified and unstratified contexts generally suggested a post-17th century date for the majority of this activity, although fragments of Roman pottery and tile, and 12th to 13th/15th century roofing tile hinted at the possibility of earlier remains on the site.
- ❖ Supported by the results of the evaluation, planning permission was sought in August 2008, with full consent subsequently granted by City of Lincoln Council (CLC) on the 14th of November 2008 (Application No.: 2008/0615/F).
- ❖ The planning consent contained two conditions relating to archaeology.

The first required that a photographic survey of the exterior and interior of the existing structures be carried out, in order to identify and document aspects of architectural, archaeological and industrial interest prior to the commencement of any alterations or demolition. This work was carried out by Lincs Archaeo-tech in December 2010, in accordance with a buildings recording brief produced by the CLC Heritage Team, with a report submitted to the council in February 2011.

The second condition related specifically to the buried archaeology, and requested that a programme of archaeological works be carried out in conjunction with all development, geotechnical investigation, site clearance or other enabling works on the site.

- ❖ In support of this condition, an archaeological brief was issued by the Heritage Team on the 25th of November 2010, which highlighted the potential for important archaeological discoveries on the site. Specifically, it was noted that remains associated with the western defences of the Roman and medieval upper city, a possible later medieval street to the west of the defensive ditch, and later post-medieval (c. 1700 to 1817) use as a place of execution, might be encountered.
- ❖ In view of this, the brief requested that all excavations for foundations and services that penetrated beneath a depth of c. 500mm (and subject to health and safety restrictions, any excavations to remove contaminated deposits) be monitored and recorded archaeologically.
- ❖ Lincs Archaeo-tech was commissioned by the developer, J.A. Andrew & Son/Metheringham Construction to provide the required archaeological services, with site attendance undertaken on an intermittent basis between the 16th of February 2011 and the 19th of June 2012.

- ❖ Archaeological observation was undertaken on four phases of groundworks, as follows:
 - 1) the excavation of trial pits to locate existing watermains on the site;
 - 2) the excavation of trial pits for the purpose of assessing ground contamination;
 - 3) excavations for new foul water drainage runs and a surface water attenuation pit (the surface water drains themselves were generally within the 500mm 'safe' depth, or in areas previously excavated, and were not therefore monitored); and,
 - 4) excavations for foundation trenches for Plots 1 to 14.

- ❖ In accordance with the aims and objectives established at the outset of the project, a variety of buried archaeological deposits and features preserved on the site were successfully recorded prior to their destruction.

- ❖ In spite of the site's apparent potential for Roman and medieval activity, however, the results produced ultimately provided little or no evidence for ancient occupation. Instead, the deposits that were recorded were either of natural origin (with limestone 'brash' revealed at levels of between 63.51m and 63.80m O.D.), or of post-medieval or modern provenance, with the majority of the activity across the site probably of 17th to 20th century date. The nature of the deposits is also suggestive of dumping/land reclamation or perhaps agricultural use, rather than habitation, at least until the relatively recent past.

- ❖ Within this, however, some notable discoveries were made, not least of which was the confirmation of a hitherto unknown (albeit suspected) cemetery on the site.

- ❖ As described, a series of up to fourteen graves or charnel pits was revealed during the course of the trenching, concentrated along a nominally 5m wide E-W corridor across the middle of the site. While not confirmed completely beyond doubt, the balance of probability suggests that these inhumations are likely to be part of a burial ground associated with the gallows known to have been situated either on, or close to, the site. Documents suggest that it was possibly in use as a place of execution between *c.* 1700 and *c.* 1817, and finds from the graves and the underlying deposit suggest a likely date for the burials of no earlier than the mid-late 17th to early-mid 18th century, which correlates nicely with the available historical evidence.

- ❖ Given that the works undertaken here were very localised in nature, however, there is a distinct likelihood that further buried remains could be present in other parts of the site, and therefore any further works undertaken in the area should be scrutinised appropriately.

- ❖ Beyond the discovery of the burial ground, the confirmation of the locations of the two Second World War air-raid shelters, while perhaps of somewhat limited appeal, undoubtedly also has merit for scholars of our more recent history.

Residential Development at Cuthbert's Yard, land between 21 & 23 Burton Road, Lincoln

Archaeological Scheme of Attendance and Recording

1.0 Introduction

Cuthbert's Yard lies close to Lincoln's historic core, approximately 120m north of the castle and 200m north-west of the shopping area centred around Bailgate and Castle Hill. It is bounded to the east by Reservoir Street, to the west by Burton Road, and by residential properties on the remaining sides (see Figure 1). The 'yard' itself originally formed part of a farm, but was from the 1930s until 2010 used variously as the site for rented 'lock-up' garages and multiple-use workshops, a haulage yard, a motor repair garage, and a car sales business.

Redevelopment proposals for the site involved the demolition of all of the existing buildings and structures, to allow the construction of fourteen residential dwellings with associated car parking (see Figure 2).

In advance of a planning application, an archaeological evaluation was carried out by Lincs Archaeo-tech in July 2007, which revealed tentative evidence for the western edge of the late 3rd/early 4th century Roman Colonia defensive ditch, together with a variety of other possible pit features and buried deposits, the latest of which were visible at depths of between 400mm and 550mm below the existing ground level.

Artefacts recovered from both stratified and unstratified contexts generally suggested a post-17th century date for the majority of this activity, although fragments of Roman pottery and tile, and 12th to 13th/15th century roofing tile hinted at the possibility of earlier remains on the site.

Supported by the results of the evaluation, planning permission was sought in August 2008, with full consent subsequently granted by City of Lincoln Council (CLC) on the 14th of November 2008 (Application No.: 2008/0615/F).

The planning consent contained two conditions relating to archaeology.

The first required that a photographic survey of the exterior and interior of the existing structures (to a level approximating to 'Level 1' as defined by English Heritage) be carried out, in order to identify and document aspects of architectural, archaeological and industrial interest prior to the commencement of any alterations or demolition. This work was carried out by Lincs Archaeo-tech in December 2010, in accordance with a buildings recording brief produced by the CLC Heritage Team, with a report submitted to the council in February 2011 (Wragg, 2011).

The second condition related specifically to the buried archaeology, and requested that a programme of archaeological works be carried out in conjunction with all development, geotechnical investigation, site clearance or other enabling works on the site.

In support of this condition, an archaeological brief was issued by the Heritage Team on the 25th of November 2010, which highlighted the potential for important archaeological discoveries on the site. Specifically, it was noted that remains associated with the western defences of the Roman and medieval upper city, a possible later medieval street to the west of the defensive ditch, and later post-medieval (c. 1700 to 1817) use as a place of execution, might be encountered.

In view of this, the brief requested that all excavations for foundations and services that penetrated beneath a depth of c. 500mm (and subject to health and safety restrictions, any excavations to remove contaminated deposits) be monitored and recorded archaeologically.

Lincs Archaeo-tech (LAT) was commissioned by the developer, J.A. Andrew & Son/Metheringham Construction to provide the required archaeological services, with site attendance undertaken on an intermittent basis between the 16th of February 2011 and the 19th of June 2012.

Notes:

1) This document is presented on the understanding that further data pertaining to this site may subsequently emerge, which may affect the conclusions drawn herein. Lincs Archaeo-tech, its employees, and/or principals cannot therefore be held responsible for any loss, delay or damage, material or otherwise, arising from use of any information contained in this report.

2) Lincs Archaeo-tech has adopted, and subscribes to, the Code of Conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and its Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology.

3) All maps and extracts are reproduced under Ordnance Survey Copyright Licence Number: 100043257 unless otherwise credited.

2.0 Planning Background

Planning permission for the demolition of the majority of the existing buildings and structures on the site, and the erection of 14 residential dwellings with associated car parking was sought in August 2008, with full planning consent granted (conditionally) by City of Lincoln Council on the 14th of November 2008 (Application No.: 2008/0615/F).

The planning permission included the following condition relating to the buried archaeology:

7: No development, geotechnical investigation, site clearance or other enabling work shall take place on the site until details of the measures to be taken to evaluate, preserve and/or record the archaeological content of the site, which shall include a timescale for the investigation, have been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority. All archaeological work shall thereafter proceed in accordance with the approved programme.

The reason for this condition was given as:

To ensure that the archaeological remains which are likely to be present on the site are taken fully into account prior to the development process and to ensure their proper recording in the Sites and Monuments Record and the Urban Archaeological Database.

3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

The site is situated at a nominal elevation of 64m O.D. on the broad north-south Jurassic limestone ridge known as the ‘Lincoln Cliff’. It lies close to the northern escarpment of the ‘Lincoln Gap’, the wide river valley which carries the River Witham eastwards, ultimately towards Boston and the sea (Wilson, 1948).

3.1 Historical Background

A prehistoric ridgeway known as ‘The Jurassic Way’ is conjectured to have followed the cliff edge to a presumed causeway in the river valley at Stamp End to the south-east of the site, and prehistoric flint artefacts together with ‘native type’ pottery have also been found in the vicinity (Jones *et al*, 2003, 19-33).

The area at the top of the northern escarpment of the ‘Gap’ subsequently became the site of a Roman legionary fortress (*Lindum*), which developed over time into a substantial walled enclosure (the ‘upper city’). It was also extended southwards towards the River Witham (the ‘lower’ city), attaining the status of *colonia* (a settlement generally for retired military personnel) in around AD 90. The eastern boundary of Cuthbert’s Yard lies approximately 30m to the west of the line of the defensive wall of the upper Roman city, and probably overlies the western side of the defensive ditch.

The Lincoln Archaeological Research Assessment (LARA) has identified a number of possible research agendas for the area surrounding the site, including ‘The Jurassic Way’ and the limestone uplands in the ‘Prehistoric Era’ (10,000 BC to AD 60), evidence for an early hilltop enclosure in the ‘Roman Military Era’ (AD 60-90), and suburban development (including cemeteries) outside the walls of the upper city, and the defences themselves in the ‘Roman colonia Era’ (AD 90-410) (Heritage Section, 2007).

Following the end of Roman administrative control in Britain in the early 5th century, the city appears to have gradually become virtually abandoned, although evidence suggests that the four Roman gates to the upper city (and probably other structures) remained in use throughout the Anglo-Saxon period (Jones *et al*, 2003, 147), with the possibility of continued settlement both within and beyond the city walls.

After the Danish Viking take-over of Lindsey in 874, Lincoln became a centre for a Viking army, and subsequently, part of the 'Kingdom of the Five Boroughs' (which comprised Derby, Leicester, Nottingham, Stamford and Lincoln), and was re-established as an urban location by the end of the 9th century.

Evidence for Scandinavian influence in the area around the site is most readily seen in the street and place names, in particular the term 'gate', which is derived from the Old Norse word *gata*, meaning 'a way, a path, or a road'. The modern names Bailgate and Westgate probably indicate streets established during this period.

Following the Norman Conquest of 1066, the town continued to grow in both size and importance, with several of its most notable buildings, including the Castle and Cathedral, erected during the 11th and 12th centuries. To the south west of Cuthbert's Yard, the short-lived suburb of Westcastle also seems to have developed during this time, eventually occupying the area to the west and north-west of the castle until its demise at the end of the 13th century (Jones *et al*, 2003, 218-221).

A gallows was also sited in this area by the late Middle Ages, and this use continued until the early 19th century when a new gallows was erected within the castle.

As for the earlier periods, LARA has again identified research agendas for the area which focus on the continuing use of elements of the former Roman city, and possible occupation near the castle west gate in the 'Early Medieval Era' (AD 410-850), the development of the upper city defences and Lincoln's common fields during the 'High Medieval Era' (AD 850-1350), and development of the city's arable fields and upper city defences during the 'Early Modern Era' (1350-1750) (Heritage Section, 2007).

As a consequence of both economic collapse and the effects of 'The Black Death', Lincoln's population declined drastically during the 13th and 14th centuries, with only around 2,500 inhabitants remaining from a population perhaps as high as 12,000 in 1086 (Jones *et al*, 2003, 167). The areas outside the walled city showed the most dramatic effects, with significant areas reverting to pasture and closes until the 18th and 19th centuries.

On the site itself, the land appears to have remained open and undeveloped until the construction of a farm in the late 1860s. The owner was listed in directories as George Maddison, a 'farmer, cattle dealer and dairyman', who resided at 21 Burton Road from 1867 until at least 1913. By 1876 a new stable, granary and cow sheds had been added, followed by a further new shed built in 1877 (Heritage Section, 2010).

By the 1930s, a Mr Cuthbert owned the yard, and apparently used it in connection with his business as a haulier and coal merchant. He also built lock-up garages on part of the site in 1939, together with a large motor workshop which was used to service his vehicles. Following the Second World War, this was extended to accommodate larger lorries, and it remained in use until recently as an MoT testing centre and motor garage. Several of the original farm buildings and pre-war lock-up garages also survive, most recently used as workshops and as a car sales business (Heritage Section, 2010).

A 'Level 1' photographic survey carried out by Lincs Archaeo-tech in December 2010 (in accordance with a further condition of the planning consent) confirmed that three of the extant buildings appeared to be survivors from the mid-late 19th century farm, although their original role or use could not be determined as each structure has undergone considerable alteration over the intervening years since their construction. The garages in the southern half of the site were also considered to have originated as open-fronted sheds associated with the farm (Wragg, 2011).

The fourth major building recorded by the photographic survey, was obviously stylistically much different to the rest of the large structures on the site, and was almost certainly the motor workshop built by Mr Cuthbert in 1939 (albeit with later modifications), with the garages at the northern and eastern parts of the site also seemingly associated with this period or later (Wragg, 2011).

The research agendas identified by LARA for the 'Industrial Era' (1750-1945) include: the continued use of the city's arable fields; the use of the area as the site for a gallows; and the development of working-class housing estates, c. 1850-1945 (Heritage Section, 2007).

3.2 Archaeological Background

The City of Lincoln Council Lincoln Heritage Database (LHD) records previous archaeological work, existing monuments, and specific find-spots in the immediate vicinity of the development site, as follows:

LHD No.: **Description:**

- RE539** Watching brief on foundation trenches excavated in 1992 in Cuthbert's Yard revealed no archaeological features or finds. Stratigraphy consisted of 0.5m of soil/surface make-up sealing 1.5m of sandy clay (site code: ON399).
- RE1249** Archaeological trial trench (Area B) excavated in 1989 adjacent to Burton Road entrance to Cuthbert's Yard revealed remains of a Second World War 'Anderson'*¹ air raid shelter and a modern electricity service cable (site code: CY89; Donel, 1992).
- RE1595** Samian ware pottery (including a sherd stamped **MACI**) and a small brooch (with pin and catchplate missing) found in Cuthbert's Yard in 1940.
- MON1342** Gallows site (SK 97360/72051), possibly in use between c. 1700 and c. 1817. Marrat's map places the 'Old Gallows' on the east side of Burton Road just north of the junction with Westgate, in the area of Cuthbert's Yard, and both Grimm's drawing (c. 1784) and Stukeley's map show a 'football goalposts' type gibbet in this area. Padley's 1819-1830 map, however, shows only an open area of ground. 'Old Gallows Hill' is mentioned in an 1824 lease. The Struggler's Inn, Westgate, is purported to have been named after victims struggling while being taken for execution. Cobb Hall (MON592) in Lincoln Castle was the site for executions from 1817.
- MON6166** 1939-1945 period 'Anderson'*¹ air raid shelter, located south of 23 Burton Road at the entrance to Cuthbert's Yard (SK 97330/72095). Excavated in 1990, but had already been mostly removed.
- (MON)6768** Farm, Reservoir Street/Burton Road/Cuthbert's Yard (SK 497360 372080). Farm buildings now part of Cuthbert's Yard car dealers and workshops. New stable, granary and cow sheds built in 1876 for George Maddison, who is listed in directories as a farmer/cattle dealer/dairyman at 21 Burton Road from 1867-1913 at least. Maddison farmed land on the west side of Lower Long Leys Road in the 1920s-1930s. New shed built in 1877. A Mr Cuthbert, haulier and coal merchant, owned the yard in the 1930s and had lockup garages built there in 1939. Used as a maintenance and garaging depot for haulage vehicles. Some of the buildings survive (2010).

Notes:

- *¹ Based on comparisons of photographs of the Cuthbert's Yard shelters themselves and contemporary government literature relating to the Anderson shelter, it would appear that the structures on the site were not actually of the small pre-fabricated steel Anderson-type, but are likely to be the more substantial brick and reinforced concrete type built by many local councils in the pre-war and early war periods (this is also supported by personal recollection of substantial reinforced concrete remains found during the 1989 excavations)

Most recently, an archaeological evaluation was carried out by Lincs Archaeo-tech in July 2007, involving the excavation of two trenches, each measuring nominally 5m x 1m.

In the course of the investigation, evidence for a large ditch cut, several possible pit features, and a number of buried deposits was revealed. Artefacts recovered from both stratified and unstratified contexts generally suggested a post-17th century date for the majority of the activity, but pieces of 12th to 13th/15th century roofing tile and a few fragments of Roman pottery and tile were also retrieved, hinting at the possibility of earlier occupation.

Of the features, the size and position of the large linear cut present in both trenches suggested that it could be part of the late 3rd/early 4th century Roman Colonia ditch, but unfortunately this could not be proven conclusively - while it is likely that it is part of the Roman feature, it is also possible that it might be part of

the later medieval ditch, or even perhaps associated with quarrying known to have taken place in the vicinity (Wragg, 2007).

4.0 Methodology

In compliance with the requirements of the project brief, this scheme of investigation was designed to:

a) Produce an archive record of any surviving deposits, remains and artefacts exposed by the development groundwork within the constraints of the contractor's working methods, programme, and the particular development design;

Specifically, the investigation would attempt to:

- (i) identify and record any archaeological features and artefacts exposed during construction work;
- (ii) determine the form and function of any archaeological features encountered;
- (iii) determine the spatial arrangement of any archaeological features encountered;
- (iv) recover dating evidence from any archaeological features;
- (v) establish the stratigraphic sequence of any archaeological remains present on the site;
- (vi) retrieve any environmental evidence relating to the historic environment and economy of the site;
- (vii) interpret any archaeological features and finds within the context of the known archaeology of the site and surrounding area;

b) Produce a project archive for deposition with the appropriate museum together with a client report;

c) Provide information for accession to the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record and the Lincoln Heritage Database.

To achieve these objectives, an archaeologist from Lincs Archaeo-tech (hereafter 'the Archaeologist') attended site during all excavations reaching depths of more than *c.* 500mm below the existing ground level, in order to observe and record any buried archaeological deposits and/or features.

The areas of development groundworks falling within the criteria for inspection comprised:

a) excavation for foundation ring-beam trenches (generally excavated to a depth of *c.* 750mm below existing ground level);

b) excavation for a surface water attenuation pit, which required a trench measuring 19.2m x 3.2m, with a depth of *c.* 1.16m below existing ground level;

c) excavation of foul and surface water drainage runs, at depths of between *c.* 900mm and 1.2m.

d) any additional excavations deeper than *c.* 500mm (*e.g.*, to remove contaminated deposits, *etc.*), subject to health and safety considerations.

In all areas, a toothless bucket was used during any mechanical excavation, in accordance with the requirements of the brief, and the archaeologist had the ability to stop work as required to hand-excavate, clean and fully record any archaeological features that were revealed. All excavated areas were closely inspected for archaeological deposits, features and artefacts, with each discrete archaeological deposit or feature issued with a unique context number (*e.g.*, context [100]) and described in detail on *pro-forma* recording sheets, specifically in terms of its physical appearance, composition, and interrelation with other contexts. Site spoil heaps were also checked for displaced artefacts, general/detailed record photographs taken, and plan and/or section drawings produced (with appropriate levels tied to the OS datum), as required.

5.0 Results

Driven by the requirements for inspection stated in 4.0, above, archaeological observation was undertaken on four phases of groundworks, as follows:

1) the excavation of trial pits to locate existing watermains on the site, carried out in February 2011;

- 2) the excavation of trial pits for the purpose of assessing ground contamination, carried out in June 2011;
- 3) excavations for new foul water drainage runs and a surface water attenuation pit, undertaken between April 2011 and June 2012 (the surface water drains themselves were generally within the 500mm 'safe' depth, or in areas previously excavated, and were not therefore monitored); and,
- 4) excavations for foundation trenches for Plots 1 to 14, carried out between July and August 2011.

The results from each phase of work are dealt with separately below, and in each case the stratigraphic sequence is described from earliest (*i.e.*, oldest) to latest. Selected supporting photographs are presented as *Appendix D*, while more detailed context descriptions can be found in *Appendix E*. Specialist finds reports feature as *Appendices F* to *M*, and reference may be made to Figures 3 to 20 for plan and section drawings.

5.1 Watermains Trial Pits

This initial phase of works was the only element undertaken while the buildings and yard surfaces of Cuthbert's Yard remained substantially intact.

In order to locate existing watermain pipe runs, four trial pits were excavated across the southern half of the site. They comprised: trial pit 1, measuring approximately 1m x 0.7m and situated towards the rear of the former motor workshop; trial pit 2, located adjacent to the mid-point of the frontage of the east-facing row of garages, and measuring *c.* 1m square; and trial pits 3 (excavated in two sections - 3a and 3b - both 700mm wide, and measuring 4m long and 2m long, respectively) and 4 (measuring 1.8m x 0.6m) on either side of the entrance from Reservoir Street (see Figure 3). The maximum depth reached by the excavations (in pits 1 and 4) was 700mm, with pits 2 and 3 being much shallower at between 250mm and 450mm (all from the existing yard level, nominally 64.10m O.D.).

The stratigraphic sequence revealed was very basic, and comprised only three deposits (see Figure 4), the earliest of which was [102], a layer of moderate-well compacted, mid-brown clayey, silty soil, which contained moderately frequent small limestone, brick and charcoal flecks/pieces. This was up to 500mm thick to the limit of excavation (L.O.E.), and was present in all of the trial pits.

Above [102], the remaining two deposits were associated with the (then) existing yard surface, comprising [101], a discontinuous bedding layer of crushed limestone and brick pieces between 50mm and 200mm thick, which was topped by [100], a layer of loose granite sets with mid-dark grey-brown silty soil infill up to 150mm thick.

5.2 Ground Contamination Trial Pits

In order to produce an up-to-date ground contamination report as part of the planning requirements, a soil scientist visited the site on the 27th of June 2011 to excavate four trial pits for soil sampling purposes (see figure 5). As it was expected that each trench would reach a depth of *c.* 2m, the excavations were monitored in accordance with the agreed archaeological methodology.

Each of the trenches was of a similar size, nominally 1.3m x 0.5m, and was machine-excavated, but in the event, the final excavated depths varied considerably. The deepest (pit 1) reached 2m, while in the remaining three (pits 2 to 4), excavation was halted at 1.7m, 1.3m, and 1.45m, respectively.

While the trial pits were widely spread across the site, the deposits contained therein were very similar, mirroring the results (not unsurprisingly) from the same areas uncovered by the foundation and drainage trenching.

The earliest deposit, encountered in pits 2 and 4, was a layer of well-compacted, slightly friable, yellow-brown irregularly-shaped limestone pieces mixed with sandy, clayey degraded limestone, [210], which represented the top of the prevailing natural (*i.e.*, geological) limestone 'corn brash'.

At the northern end of the site, in trial pit 4, the natural limestone was overlain by a moderately compacted, mid brown-grey, slightly clayey, silty soil, [239], while in remaining trenches, a moderate-well compacted, mid-brown silty clay, [206], was in evidence.

In trial pit 1, a small concentration of disarticulated human remains, [209], was then encountered, apparently cut into layer [206] (no distinct cut could be determined, however). This comprised part of a skull and two pieces of rib, which were revealed at a depth of *c.* 1.8m-1.9m below the existing ground level. Given the

depth, it was possible to allow this material to be left in situ, so no further investigation was undertaken, but the disarticulation of the bones suggested that this was at best a charnel pit rather than an intact inhumation (see 5.4.1, below for more details of the burials encountered during the project).

A layer of moderate-well compacted, sticky, mid-brown clayey silt, [204], containing frequent small flecks/pieces of limestone, mortar, charcoal and brick/tile, was then present in each of the four trenches. This deposit was up to 400mm thick, and was in turn sealed beneath a layer of moderate-well compacted, mid grey-brown clayey silt, [201], which contained moderately frequent/frequent small-medium sized limestone pieces, together with flecks of limestone, mortar and brick/tile. [201] formed the surface deposit left after the removal of the structures and surfaces of Cuthbert's Yard (which resulted in a reduction of ground level by a nominal 300mm to 400mm across the site), and appeared to be the same deposit as [102], as recorded in the earlier watermains trial pits.

A further context number, [208], was issued to identify unstratified finds found during the course of this phase of trenching, with two sherds of probably mid to late 18th or 19th century pottery thus recovered.

5.3 Foundation Trenching

The fourteen new residential plots were largely concentrated along the southern and eastern edges of the site, with the exception of Plot 1, which was located on the northern side of the Burton Road entrance (see Figure 6). The trenches themselves were nominally 450mm wide and were machine-excavated generally to a depth of 500mm-550mm, although for Plot 1, the trench depth along the Burton Road frontage approached 1m (see Figure 20).

Across the northern half of the site, in the areas covered by Plots 1 to 4, the earliest deposit revealed was [240]/[248], the natural limestone 'brash' deposit, as revealed (recorded as [210]) in the ground contamination trial pits described in the preceding section. As before, this took the form of a mid-light orange/yellow-brown clayey silt mixed with quantities of small, medium and large, irregularly-shaped, limestone pieces/blocks, and was seen to be at least 600mm thick to the limit of excavation (L.O.E.), with the upper surface appearing at heights of between 63.51m and 63.80m O.D. (see Figures 19 and 20).

At Plot 1, the surface of [248] was cut by [252], an apparent linear feature that extended for at least 9m (E-W) with a width of at least 1.5m (only its south side was revealed) and a depth of 300mm to L.O.E. Whether this was man-made or naturally-occurring could not be determined, but it was infilled by [250], a deposit of mid grey-brown (slightly clayey) silty soil, which was present across the whole of the plot. This contained both natural roots and quantities of obviously modern dumped material - brick pieces and wood fragments - together with small ash/charcoal flecks and occasional limestone pieces, and was up to 700mm thick (along the northern boundary of the site).

At the western end of Plot 1, layer [250] was cut by a further linear feature - this time oriented N-S, basically parallel to Burton Road - which while only partially revealed, was at least 300mm wide and 500mm deep to the limits of excavation. This feature, [251], was filled by [247], a moderately compacted, mid-brown, slightly clayey, silty soil containing only infrequent small-medium sized, irregularly-shaped, limestone pieces and very infrequent small pieces of brick/tile, which was up to 550mm thick.

At its southern end, [247] was then sealed by a dump deposit or possible feature, [246], which comprised a mid-brown, clayey, silty soil with up to 50% red brick inclusions (largely intact and semi-regularly arranged), possibly representing the remains of the base of a gate-post at the northern side of the entrance to Cuthbert's Yard.

A modern service trench [245] in turn cut through [246], carrying a mains electricity cable into the site on an east-west alignment, while above this, the bedding [244] and surface [243] for the present tarmac footpath along Burton Road were recorded in the east-facing section (see Figure 20).

From the approximate centre of Plot 1 eastwards, the apparent demolished remains of a Second World War communal surface air-raid shelter (as seen on contemporary photographs) were then encountered. The remains of this structure, [253] - as also briefly encountered by an archaeological investigation undertaken in the late 1980s/early 1990s - comprised quantities of concrete and brick fragments, heavily reinforced with plain steel rods (c. 5mm and 10mm diameter), which extended across an area of 3m (N-S) x 6m+ (E-W) (see Figures 7 and 9; and Plate 4).

Finally for Plot 1, a dump or demolition deposit [249] was then in evidence, made up of mixed light yellow-brown limestone hardcore, mid-light grey-brown silty soil, and modern building rubble.

The remains of the second of the two communal air-raid shelters known to have occupied the northern part of the site, [242], were uncovered at the western end of Plot 2, with the upper parts present from the stripped ground level (*c.* 300mm below the original pre-development ground level). In this location, the remains were slightly more recognisable, comprising part of an extant foundation slab (up to 300mm thick and 600mm wide) and wall base (100mm thick and surviving to a height of *c.* 200mm above the foundations) oriented N-S and extending for *c.* 3.2m (see Figures 8 and 9; and Plate 5).

At the northern end of [242], a dump of mid-dark brown silty, slightly clayey, soil mixed with building rubble (bricks, concrete, unglazed clay quarry tiles, roofing tiles, *etc.*), [241], sealed the shelter remains, with both features then overlying a deposit of moderately compacted, mid brown-grey, slightly clayey, silty soil containing infrequent small flecks and pieces of limestone, [239], that was present to L.O.E.

This latter deposit continued into Plots 3 and 4, where it was overlain by a series of three further deposits: [238], a mid-dark grey, slightly clayey, silty soil containing only infrequent small limestone flecks and pieces, up to 100mm thick; [237], a moderate-well compacted, mid-brown clayey silt containing moderately-frequent small pieces and flecks of limestone and occasional small pieces and flecks of brick/tile, up to 200mm thick (likely to be the same deposit as [204]/[217] seen to the south, and described below); and, [236], a layer of dark grey ash/clinker containing small limestone and pebble inclusions, fragments of coal, and quantities of coal dust (a deposit probably associated with the yard's former use by a coal merchant) (see Figure 19).

For Plots 5 to 14, the earliest deposit encountered was [218], a moderately compacted, friable, mid-brown silty soil, which contained occasional small pieces of brick/tile, small pieces/flecks of limestone, and occasional small lenses of yellow-brown mortar. This was up to 500mm thick to L.O.E. and extended for *c.* 7m+ (E-W) and 15m+ (N-S), and appears to be the same deposit as [206] and [271] recorded during the drainage trenching phase.

Across Plots 11 to 14, [218] was overlain by a series of deposits, apparently representing progressive dumping of material from west to east, perhaps associated with the final stages of the backfilling of the Roman and later medieval defensive ditch known to have been present across this part of the site (see Figure 15). These layers included: [217], a mid grey-brown clayey, silty soil containing infrequent small flecks of mortar and red brick/tile, which was up to 300mm thick and extended for *c.* 3m+ (E-W) (equating to [204]); [216], a mid-light grey-brown silty soil with brick/tile, limestone and charcoal inclusions, that was up to 500mm thick and extended for *c.* 6m (E-W); [215], a mid-light light yellow-brown mixed mortar and limestone rubble layer up to 200mm thick and extending for 2.5m+ (E-W) (likely to be the same deposit as [203]); [214], a mid (very slightly grey) brown silty soil with limestone and brick/tile inclusions that was up to 500mm thick and extended for almost 4m (E-W); [213], a further layer of mixed light yellow-brown mortar and rubble (small pieces of limestone and brick/tile) that extended for *c.* 5m+ (E-W) and was between 50mm and 300mm thick; and finally, [212], a moderately compacted, mid (very slightly grey) brown silty soil, which contained only very occasional small brick/tile fragments and small fibrous roots/rootlets. This was up to 450mm thick and extended for 4m+ E-W, and appears to be the same deposit as [201], as recorded in the drainage and contamination trial pit trenches.

In the area of Plots 5 to 8, [218] lay beneath [220], a rubble dump layer up to 500mm thick of mid yellow-brown, slightly clayey, silty soil containing frequent limestone and brick/tile pieces.

To the west, this layer was overlain by a series of three further rubble-filled deposits: [234], a mixed/mottled mid-brown silty soil and mid-light yellow-brown lime mortar, which contained moderately-frequent small limestone, brick/tile and charcoal flecks; [233], a very mixed dump of broken red bricks, roofing tile and medium sized limestone pieces, up to 300mm thick; and [235], a possible surface of very well compacted, mid-light yellow-grey mortar/concrete surface which contained moderately-frequent small limestone pieces and was up to 100mm thick (see Figure 18).

To the east, [220] was sealed by yet more rubble-rich dumping layers (see Figures 16 to 18), including: [231], a mid grey-brown very slightly clayey, silty soil mixed with limestone and brick/tile rubble; [232], a mid-light brown sandy, silty soil; contains occasional small-medium sized limestone pieces; [224], a mid grey-brown silty soil containing small limestone pieces/flecks, broken shells, pieces of brick, and small pieces of broken modern white china and willow-pattern/blue and white pottery (not collected); [223], a thin lense/layer of moderately compacted, friable, light grey ash with small flecks of brick/tile, limestone and

charcoal; and a more substantial dump deposit, [222], comprising moderately compacted, mid-brown silty soil mixed with small-medium sized pieces of brick/tile and limestone.

At the northern end of Plot 5, [222] was itself sealed by a further series of dumped material, comprising two layers of mid grey-brown silty soil, [225] and [230], and an overlying layer of mid-light grey ash, [229], which contained small limestone pieces and occasional small pieces of brick/tile.

Along the eastern site boundary, this ash deposit lay beneath the modern tarmac footpath surface running along west side of Reservoir Street, [221], while slightly further to the south, at the eastern end of Plots 6 and 7, a possible wall remnant, [226], comprising two courses of machine-made red bricks laid without bonding, was seen to cut into [229]. To the south of this possible boundary feature, two possible floor deposits - [228], a well-compacted dark grey silty, clayey soil which contained a single piece of modern china pottery (not collected); and [227], a layer of mid-light yellow-brown (becoming grey towards the north) mortar and small limestone pieces - were then noted.

Finally, extending northwards from the south-east corner of Plot 10 (adjacent to the original yard gateway), a thin, discontinuous layer of fairly recent demolition rubble, [219] - tarmac, brick, concrete, limestone/sandstone and mortar pieces, all mixed within a matrix of mid grey-brown clayey, silty soil - was in evidence, most likely the last remains of the now-demolished original buildings of Cuthbert's Yard.

Context number [211] was issued in case of unstratified finds being recovered during the course of the foundation trenching, but no material deemed suitable for retention was seen.

5.4 Foul Water Drainage Trenching and Surface Water Attenuation Pit

While the excavations for the surface water drains were relatively localised and generally within the 500mm 'safe' depth limit (and were therefore not monitored), the trenches for the new foul water drains were much more extensive, involving approximately 75m of trench linking six new inspection chambers (FW01 to FW06).

The trenches themselves were up to 1.7m deep (in the vicinity of FW01 in Reservoir Street) and between 450mm and 900mm wide, depending upon the bore of the pipe required, and crossed the southern half of the site in an east-west direction before skirting the western boundary to terminate at Plot 1 (with an additional shallow spur running north from FW02 parallel to Plots 5 to 9) (see Figure 6). The trenches for the largest of the inspection chambers (FW01-03) measured up to 2.5m x 3m in size, and were excavated to depths of between 1.5m and 1.7m.

In addition, the surface water attenuation pit, situated close to the western boundary of the site, involved a trench measuring approximately 19m x 3m, with a depth in excess of 1m below the stripped ground level.

The earliest deposit recorded during these works was again [240]/[248], the natural limestone 'brash' deposit, followed by [206], a layer of mid-brown silty clay, which contained small pieces/flecks of limestone, charcoal flecks and small pieces of brick/tile, and was up to 600mm thick to the limit of excavation (L.O.E.). It was present across much of the area (also being recorded as [271] in the attenuation pit excavation, and equating to layer [218], as seen during the foundation trenching), and from pottery recovered, appears to date to the mid/late 17th to mid 18th centuries (with some residual medieval 13th to 14th century tile also in evidence).

Layer [206] was cut by a series of up to fourteen graves or charnel pits (thirteen revealed by the drainage works, and one in a contamination trial pit, as previously described), which were present along a nominally 5m wide corridor to the north of the FW02 to FW03 axis (see Figure 13). While there are no definite records of a burial ground having existed here, it is known that a gallows (possibly in use between *c.* 1700 and *c.* 1817) was situated either on, or close to, the site, and it has been suspected that its victims would have been buried close by. A more detailed description of the burials can be found in **5.4.1**, below, with an analysis of a subset of the remains presented as *Appendix F*.

Above [206], a sequence of five further deposits was then present (see Figure 14), comprising: [205], a discontinuous lense/layer of mid-light yellow-brown mortar with small limestone pieces, up to 70mm thick; [204], a sticky, mid-brown clayey silt containing frequent small flecks/pieces of limestone, mortar, charcoal and brick/tile, which was up to 400mm thick and represents a continuation of [217]/[237] seen previously; [203] and [202], lenses/thin layers of mid-light yellow-brown mortar with limestone and brick/tile pieces

(also recorded as [215]), and black ash/charcoal (or coal), respectively; and [201], a 400mm thick layer of grey-brown clayey silt with limestone, mortar and brick/tile inclusions, that equates to [102]/[212].

In addition, three further context numbers were issued to identify any unstratified finds uncovered during the course of the drainage trenching: [200], [265] and [270].

Of these: [200] covered the foul water sewer trench between FW01 and FW03/FW06, and produced pottery ranging from Roman greyware and shell-gritted ware dating from the 3rd to 4th century AD to modern 17th to 20th century wares, along with 19th to 20th century roofing tile and late 17th to late 18th century clay tobacco pipe stems; [265] encompassed finds from the attenuation pit, which included a sherd of mid 2nd century or later Roman Central Gaulish samian ware, medieval pottery of 13th to 14th century date, and a fragment of late 18th to 20th century transfer printed ware; and [270] covered the foul water sewer trench between FW03 and FW04), which produced a single sherd from a 3rd century AD Roman greyware dish with a grooved rim and burnished lattice decoration.

5.4.1 Human Remains

As referred to in the preceding section, a series of up to fourteen graves or charnel pits was revealed during the course of the trenching, concentrated along a nominally 5m wide corridor to the north of the FW02 to FW03 axis (see Figure 13). While not confirmed completely beyond doubt, the balance of probability suggests that these individuals are part of a burial ground associated with the gallows known to have been situated either on, or close to, the site, and possibly in use between *c.* 1700 and *c.* 1817.

In accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Justice, an exhumation licence (Number 12-0086; see *Appendix C*, below) was obtained to allow for the removal of any human remains disturbed by the development groundworks. In the event, however, on each occasion it proved possible to modify trench depths and/or alignments in such a way as to allow the bones to remain largely undisturbed and *in situ*, and as a consequence, the need for removal was avoided in all cases. The presence of a number of burials together in the trench excavated for the attenuation pit, however, afforded the opportunity for closer scrutiny, and this group was assessed by Jennifer Wood of Osteoarchaeology Services, whose report is presented as *Appendix F*.

Of the group of burials, the articulated remains of eleven individuals were identified, lying within seven graves (although identification of the actual grave cuts proved impossible in all but one case), all oriented generally E-W in accordance with Christian practice:

[207] (Grave No. 1) - partially revealed in FW02, comprising both legs, both feet, the lower part of the pelvis and the lower part of the spine. It was lying supine with legs extended, at a depth of *c.* 1.60m (62.37m O.D.). There were no obvious grave goods or coffin remains (see Figures 10 and 14);

[255]/[260] (Grave No. 3/7) - revealed (at different times) in both the trench adjacent to FW03 and the attenuation pit, and later reconciled to belong to the same body (see Figures 11-13; and Plates 6 and 8). The 'combined' remains comprised the head, shoulders, parts of upper arms, ribcage and spine, together with the majority of both legs and feet (the latter interpreted to belong to an adult of indeterminate gender, aged 25+ years (see *Appendix F*)), buried at a depth of 63.11m O.D.. Finds recovered from within the grave indicate a likely date of late 17th to early/mid 18th century (*c.* 1680-1750, from a datable clay tobacco pipe bowl), with residual Roman and 13th to 14th century roof tile also represented;

[256] (Grave No. 4) - partial remains uncovered adjacent to west-facing section close to FW03 (see Figures 11 and 13; and Plate 6), comprising an intact skull (although with some damage caused by machining) lying on its RHS, and the top part of the right shoulder and ribcage just visible in section. No obvious grave cut or fill, but buried at a nominal depth of 63.15m O.D.;

[257] (Grave No. 5) - fully intact skull visible adjacent to west-facing section, again close to FW03 (see Figures 11 and 13; and Plate 7). Lying supine, with front of skull facing upwards and jaw fallen open onto chest area. Parts of upper body - shoulders, upper arms, top of ribcage and spine - revealed by later excavation. Buried at a nominal depth of 63.15m O.D.. One small piece of residual medieval 13th to 14th century green-glazed pottery recovered from immediately above bones;

[258] (Grave No. 6) - partially revealed close to FW03 (see Figures 11 and 13). Possibly fully intact and articulated skeleton, but only top part of skull uncovered initially, seemingly lying on its RHS, with feet

revealed by later excavation. Remains appear to extend for only *c.* 1.3m E-W, which would seem to suggest that the individual was a child or a very small adult/adolescent;

[261] and [263] (Grave No. 8) - revealed in the attenuation pit (see Figures 12 and 13; and Plate 9). Two individuals, an adult male, aged 25+ years, and an adolescent of indeterminate gender, aged 16-20 years (see *Appendix F*), buried in the same grave. Both well preserved and largely complete, but with a disarticulated skull, presumed to be that belonging to [262] lying partially across the left femur of [263]. Residual pottery ranging in date from mid 2nd century Roman Legionary greyware to 13th to 14th century medieval glazed ware present within the grave;

[262] (Grave No. 9) - revealed in the attenuation pit (see Figures 12 and 13; and Plate 9). The partial remains of a possible adult female, aged 25+ years (see *Appendix F*). Good preservation and generally articulated, although skull is disarticulated and displaced to S, lying atop remains in later burial ([263]). Appears to be an earlier grave truncated by burials [261]/[263];

[266], [267] and [268] (Grave No. 11) - partially revealed (skulls only) in the attenuation pit (see Figures 12 and 13; and Plate 11). Three individuals - possible adult female, and two possible adult males, all aged 25+ years (see *Appendix F*) - within a generally rectilinear/oval cut [273], measuring *c.* 2m (N-S) x 1.8m+ (E-W) (truncated to E). Infilled by [272], a moderately compacted, mid-brown silty soil containing moderately frequent small pieces and flecks of limestone, and occasional small charcoal flecks. Statements from local residents have suggested that when the motor workshop was constructed on the site in the 1930s/40s, three burials were encountered during excavation of the inspection pit - given their position, it is almost certain that burials [266], [267] and [268] are these remains;

The disarticulated remains comprised six groups, two uncovered within the attenuation pit, and four in other locations. From the attenuation pit (see Figures 12 and 13, and *Appendix F*), [264] (Charnel Pit 1/Grave No. 10) included a number of bones likely to be from a female (see Plate 10), while [269] (Charnel Pit 2/Grave No. 12) comprised bones probably from a male (see Plate 12). The latter remains were contained within a reasonably distinct cut, [274], that was generally oval in shape, and measured *c.* 900mm (N-S) x 500mm+ (E-W).

Of the remaining concentrations of disarticulated remains, three were situated in, or close to FW03 (see Figures 11 and 13): [254] (Charnel Pit 3/Grave No. 2) - comprising parts of an adult left leg - femur (part), tibia and fibula (part) was uncovered within FW03 itself; and [259] (Charnel Pit 4/Grave No. 13 and Charnel Pit 5/Grave No. 14) - two distinct (though possibly related) collections of disarticulated remains to the west of FW03, the first lying immediately beneath an existing brick inspection chamber (and possibly disturbed by its construction), the second - a dump of assorted long bones, parts of pelvis and other bones - contained largely within the east-facing section adjacent to 21A Burton Road (and possibly disturbed by either earlier drain-laying, or the construction of the house).

The final group of disarticulated remains [209] (Charnel Pit 6/Grave No. 15), was revealed in contamination trial pit 1 (see Figure 5), and comprised part of a skull and two pieces of rib, which were seen at a depth of *c.* 1.8m-1.9m below the existing ground level.

6.0 Discussion of Results and Conclusions

In accordance with the aims and objectives established at the outset of the project (see **4.0**, above), a variety of buried archaeological deposits and features preserved on the site were successfully recorded prior to their destruction.

In spite of the site's apparent potential for Roman and medieval activity, however, the results produced ultimately provided little or no evidence for ancient occupation. Instead, the deposits that were recorded were either of natural origin (with limestone 'brash' revealed at levels of between 63.51m and 63.80m O.D.), or of post-medieval or modern provenance, with the majority of the activity across the site probably of 17th to 20th century date. The nature of the deposits is also suggestive of dumping/land reclamation or perhaps agricultural use, rather than habitation, at least until the relatively recent past.

Within this, however, some notable discoveries were made, not least of which was the confirmation of a hitherto unknown (albeit suspected) cemetery on the site.

As described, a series of up to fourteen graves or charnel pits was revealed during the course of the trenching, concentrated along a nominally 5m wide E-W corridor across the middle of the site. While not confirmed completely beyond doubt, the balance of probability suggests that these inhumations are likely to be part of a burial ground associated with the gallows known to have been situated either on, or close to, the site. Documents suggest that it was possibly in use as a place of execution between *c.* 1700 and *c.* 1817, and finds from the graves and the underlying deposit suggest a likely date for the burials of no earlier than the mid-late 17th to early-mid 18th century, which correlates nicely with the available historical evidence.

Given that the works undertaken here were very localised in nature, however, there is a distinct likelihood that further buried remains could be present in other parts of the site, and therefore any further works undertaken in the area should be scrutinised appropriately.

Beyond the discovery of the burial ground, the confirmation of the locations of the two Second World War air-raid shelters, while perhaps of somewhat limited appeal, undoubtedly also has merit for scholars of our more recent history.

7.0 Acknowledgements

Lincs Archaeo-tech would like to thank J. A. Andrew & Son/Metheringham Construction for funding this project, and their representative, Mr D. Sparrow, for his support and assistance throughout the works.

Thanks are also due to: Mr J. Herridge (Heritage Officer) and Mr M. Jones (formerly the City Archaeologist, now retired) of the Heritage Team, Directorate of Development and Environmental Services, City of Lincoln Council, City Hall, Beaumont Fee, Lincoln, LN1 1DF; and to the on-site crew: Bob, Carl, Johnny, Lee, Mick and Robin.

8.0 Selected References

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9.0 Summary of Site Details

Site Code:	CYL11
Museum Accession Number:	2011.109
Planning Application Number:	2008/0615/F
Supervising Archaeologist:	K. Wragg
NGR:	SK 97363 72090
Civil Parish:	Lincoln
Date of Intervention:	16 th February 2011 to 19 th June 2012
Type of Intervention:	Archaeological scheme of attendance and recording
Undertaken for:	J. A. Andrew & Son/Metheringham Construction, 5 Hillcroft House, Whisby Road, Lincoln, LN6 3QJ

Archive Deposition

The archive comprises:

<u>No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Site diary
78	Context records
20	Scale drawings
2 copies	Report (plus digital copy on CD)
1 set	Colour photographic prints and negatives
1 set	Colour digital photographs (on CD)
1 assemblage	Roman pottery (as detailed in Appendix G)
1 assemblage	Post-Roman pottery (as detailed in Appendices H & I)
1 assemblage	Ceramic building material (as detailed in Appendices J & K)
1 assemblage	Bulk finds (as detailed in Appendix M)
Various	Miscellaneous supporting documentation

The primary archive material, as detailed above, is currently held by :

**Lincs Archaeo-tech,
50 High Street,
Martin,
Lincolnshire,
LN4 3QT**

It is intended that transfer to *The Collection* - the Museum of Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire - Danes Terrace, Lincoln, in accordance with current published requirements, under Museum Accession Number 2011.109, will be undertaken following completion of this project.

Appendix B

Lincoln Heritage Database (LHD) Data Summary

Report

Author K. Wragg
Title Residential Development at Cuthbert's Yard, land between 21 & 23 Burton Road, Lincoln
Date of Issue April 2014
Place of Issue Martin, Lincolnshire
Series Name & Number LAT Archaeological Report No.: 42
Issuer/Publisher Lincs Archaeo-tech, 50 High Street, Martin, Lincolnshire, LN4 3QT

Data for the Recognition Events Database

Site Name Residential Development at Cuthbert's Yard, land between 21 & 23 Burton Road, Lincoln
Sitecode CYL11
Location Cuthbert's Yard, 21 Burton Road, Lincoln, LN1 3JY
Grid Reference - Site (nominal centre) SK 97363 72090
Type of Archaeological Intervention Archaeological scheme of attendance and recording
Start & End Dates of Intervention 16th February 2011 to 19th June 2012
Reporter K. Wragg
Organisation Lincs Archaeo-tech
Location of Archive & Finds (ultimate) *The Collection* - The Museum of Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire - Danes Terrace, Lincoln
Museum Accession Number 2011.109

Data for the Monuments Database

Monument Name BURIAL
Date terminus post quem c. 1700
terminus ante quem c. 1817
Monument Type INHUMATION
Grid Reference SK 973700 720767
Brief Description Human remains [207]: Grave No. 1 - partially revealed articulated remains, comprising both legs, both feet, the lower part of the pelvis & the lower part of the spine; laid approximately E-W, with 'head' to W; lying supine with legs extended; no obvious grave goods or coffin remains; visible remains measure 1.3m (E-W) x 400mm (N-S) to limit of excavation. Remains were below the actual required depth for the trench, so were left in situ.

Monument Name BURIAL
Date terminus post quem c. 1700
terminus ante quem c. 1817
Monument Type INHUMATION
Grid Reference SK 973584 720824
Brief Description Human remains [255] & [260]: Grave No. 3/7 - articulated human remains, partially revealed in both foul water drain trench & attenuation pit; comprises head, shoulders, parts of upper arms, ribcage, spine & majority of both legs & feet; oriented E-W, with head to the W; lying supine with head resting on LHS, & limbs (where visible) extended; no obvious grave cut or fill.

<i>Monument Name</i>	BURIAL
<i>Date</i> terminus post quem	c. 1700
terminus ante quem	c. 1817
<i>Monument Type</i>	INHUMATION
<i>Grid Reference</i>	SK 973578 720828
<i>Brief Description</i>	Human remains [256]: Grave No. 4 - partial remains uncovered adjacent to west-facing section; comprises largely intact skull, lying on its RHS, & the top part of the right shoulder & ribcage just visible in section; no obvious grave cut or fill. Does not extend into attenuation pit trench, so possibly a charnel pit.
<i>Monument Name</i>	BURIAL
<i>Date</i> terminus post quem	c. 1700
terminus ante quem	c. 1817
<i>Monument Type</i>	INHUMATION
<i>Grid Reference</i>	SK 973575 720833
<i>Brief Description</i>	Human remains [257]: Grave No. 5 - fully intact skull visible adjacent to west-facing section; lying supine, with front of skull facing upwards & jaw fallen open onto chest area; no other bones visible initially, but parts of upper body - shoulders, upper arms, top of ribcage & spine - found later; no sign of grave cut or fill. One small piece of residual medieval green-glazed pottery recovered from immediately above bones.
<i>Monument Name</i>	BURIAL
<i>Date</i> terminus post quem	c. 1700
terminus ante quem	c. 1817
<i>Monument Type</i>	INHUMATION
<i>Grid Reference</i>	SK 973571 720803
<i>Brief Description</i>	Human remains [258]: Grave No. 6 - possibly fully intact & articulated skeleton, but only partially revealed; only top part of skull uncovered initially, seemingly lying on its RHS, with feet revealed by later excavation; if intact & articulated, the remains would extend for c. 1.3m E-W, which would seem to suggest that the individual was a child or a very small adult/adolescent.
<i>Monument Name</i>	BURIAL
<i>Date</i> terminus post quem	c. 1700
terminus ante quem	c. 1817
<i>Monument Type</i>	INHUMATION
<i>Grid Reference</i>	SK 973602 720810
<i>Brief Description</i>	Human remains [261] & [263]: Grave No. 8 - two bodies sharing the same grave, both largely complete & articulated; the first body ([261]) lies supine with arms & legs extended, & head tilted slightly forward onto chest; the second, [263], is also supine, although lying tilted slightly towards LHS, with right leg extended, left leg bent slightly & rotated outwards; lower arms lying across abdomen; the left arm of [263] overlies the right arm of [261].
<i>Monument Name</i>	BURIAL
<i>Date</i> terminus post quem	c. 1700
terminus ante quem	c. 1817
<i>Monument Type</i>	INHUMATION
<i>Grid Reference</i>	SK 973607 720813
<i>Brief Description</i>	Human remains [262]: Grave No. 9 - partial remains (not fully revealed to E & truncated to S); good preservation & generally articulated, although skull is disarticulated & displaced to S; oriented E-W, with 'head' to W; lying supine with legs extended & left upper arm lying parallel to torso (lower arm is missing); surviving remains are c. 900mm in length. Appears to be an earlier grave truncated by burials [261]/[263].

<i>Monument Name</i>	BURIAL
<i>Date terminus post quem</i>	c. 1700
<i>terminus ante quem</i>	c. 1817
<i>Monument Type</i>	INHUMATION
<i>Grid Reference</i>	SK 973600 720855
<i>Brief Description</i>	Human remains [266], [267] & [268]: Grave No. 11 - three bodies sharing a single grave; only the skulls were revealed, but it is thought likely that the remains are largely complete (although probably missing some parts of legs/feet (see end note)); all oriented generally E-W, with heads to W, & appear to be supine, with two skulls lying face up & the third lying on its RHS. Statements from local residents have suggested that when the motor workshop was constructed on the site in the 1930s/40s, three burials were encountered during excavation of the inspection pit - given their position, it is almost certain that burials [266], [267] & [268] are these remains.
<i>Monument Name</i>	BURIAL PIT
<i>Date terminus post quem</i>	c. 1700
<i>terminus ante quem</i>	c. 1817
<i>Monument Type</i>	CHARNEL PIT
<i>Grid Reference</i>	SK 973614 720825
<i>Brief Description</i>	Human remains [264]: Charnel Pit 1/Grave No. 10 - disarticulated collection of bones (several ribs, a largely intact sacrum, parts of a pelvis, & a substantial part of a very fragmentary skull) contained within a matrix of mid-brown, slightly clayey, silty soil; edge of cut is very indistinct, but appears likely to be oval in shape, aligned generally E-W; not fully excavated.
<i>Monument Name</i>	BURIAL PIT
<i>Date terminus post quem</i>	c. 1700
<i>terminus ante quem</i>	c. 1817
<i>Monument Type</i>	CHARNEL PIT
<i>Grid Reference</i>	SK 973581 720840
<i>Brief Description</i>	Human remains [269]: Charnel Pit 2/Grave No. 12 - disarticulated remains (a largely complete skull, part of a pelvis, three long bones of indeterminate origin & a collection of smaller bone fragments) contained within a matrix of moderately-compacted, mid (grey-) brown clayey, silty soil; not fully excavated & extent & shape of cut not determined.
<i>Monument Name</i>	BURIAL PIT
<i>Date terminus post quem</i>	c. 1700
<i>terminus ante quem</i>	c. 1817
<i>Monument Type</i>	CHARNEL PIT
<i>Grid Reference</i>	SK 973587 720810
<i>Brief Description</i>	Human remains [254]: Charnel Pit 3/Grave No. 2 - Partial human remains disturbed by machining; comprises parts of an adult left leg - femur (part), tibia & fibula (part); intact tibia measures c. 400mm long.
<i>Monument Name</i>	BURIAL PIT
<i>Date terminus post quem</i>	c. 1700
<i>terminus ante quem</i>	c. 1817
<i>Monument Type</i>	CHARNEL PIT
<i>Grid Reference</i>	SK 973563 720822
<i>Brief Description</i>	Disarticulated human remains [259]: Charnel Pit 4/Grave No. 13 - a small concentration of bone fragments lying immediately beneath an existing brick inspection chamber (& possibly disturbed by its construction).

Monument Name BURIAL PIT
Date terminus post quem c. 1700
terminus ante quem c. 1817
Monument Type CHARNEL PIT
Grid Reference SK 973558 720815
Brief Description Disarticulated human remains [259]: Charnel Pit 5/Grave No. 14 - a dump of assorted long bones, parts of pelvis & other bones contained largely within the east-facing section (& possibly disturbed by either earlier drain-laying, or the construction of 21A Burton Road).

Monument Name BURIAL PIT
Date terminus post quem c. 1700
terminus ante quem c. 1817
Monument Type CHARNEL PIT
Grid Reference SK 973680 720800
Brief Description Disarticulated human remains [209]: Charnel Pit 6/Grave No. 15 (contamination trial pit 1) - comprising part of a skull & two pieces of rib; revealed at a depth of c. 1.8m-1.9m below existing ground level. Left in situ.

Monument Name CIVIL DEFENCE SITE
Date terminus post quem c. 1939
terminus ante quem c. 1945
Monument Type AIR RAID SHELTER
Grid Reference SK 973360 720965
Brief Description Air-raid shelter remains [253] - demolished remains of Second World War communal surface shelter; comprises quantities of concrete & brick fragments, heavily reinforced with plain steel rods (c. 5mm & 10mm diameter); extends for 3m (N-S) x 6m+ (E-W). Almost certainly represents the remains of the westernmost of the two shelters shown on photos belonging to Mrs Cuthbert (copies with City of Lincoln Council Heritage Team - 2006.71, M22 & M23)

Monument Name CIVIL DEFENCE SITE
Date terminus post quem c. 1939
terminus ante quem c. 1945
Monument Type AIR RAID SHELTER
Grid Reference SK 973520 721035
Brief Description Air-raid shelter remains [242] - concrete structure visible at the western end of Plot 2, with upper parts present from the stripped ground level (c. 300mm below the original pre-development ground level); comprises an extant foundation slab up to 300mm thick, & a wall base 100mm thick, surviving to a height of c. 200mm above the foundations; oriented N-S & extending for c. 3.2m (truncated at southern end); seen largely within the west-facing section, with quantities of broken concrete slabs, metal reinforcing rods & other demolition debris present in the opposite east-facing section. Almost certainly associated with the easternmost of the two shelters shown on photos belonging to Mrs Cuthbert (copies with City of Lincoln Council Heritage Team - 2006.71, M22 & M23)

Data for the Deposit Model

SK 97366/72104	MODT	63.96m O.D.
	LLIM	63.51m O.D.
SK 97328/72094	MODT	64.20m O.D.
	LLIM	63.80m O.D.

Licence for the removal of human remains



LICENCE FOR THE REMOVAL OF HUMAN REMAINS

The Secretary of State, in exercise of the power vested in him by section 25 of the Burial Act 1857 (20 & 21 Vic., cap.81), grants a licence for the removal of the remains of **persons unknown** from the place in which they are now interred at **Cuthbert's Yard, Land between 21 & 23 Burton Road, Lincoln LN1 3JY (NGR: SK9736372090)**

2. It is a condition of this licence that the following precautions shall be observed:
 - (a) The removal shall be effected with due care and attention to decency;
 - (b) The ground in which the remains are interred shall be screened from the public gaze while the work of removal is in progress;
 - (c) The removal shall be to the satisfaction of the environmental health officer for the district in which the remains are at present interred and in accordance with any additional conditions he or she may impose;
 - (d) The remains shall be reinterred no later than 31 March 2013 in a burial ground in which interments may legally take place, and in the meantime the remains shall be kept safely, privately and decently by Lincs Archaeo-Tech under the control of a competent member of staff.
3. This licence merely exempts those from the penalties, which would be incurred if the removal took place without a licence. It does not in any way alter civil rights. It does not confer the right to bury the remains in any place where such right does not already exist.
4. This licence expires on **31 August 2013**.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Sunil Patel'.

Sunil Patel
on behalf of the Secretary of State for Justice

Ministry of Justice

Licence Number: **12-0086**
File Number: **OPR/072/89**
Date: **13 June 2013**



Colour Plates

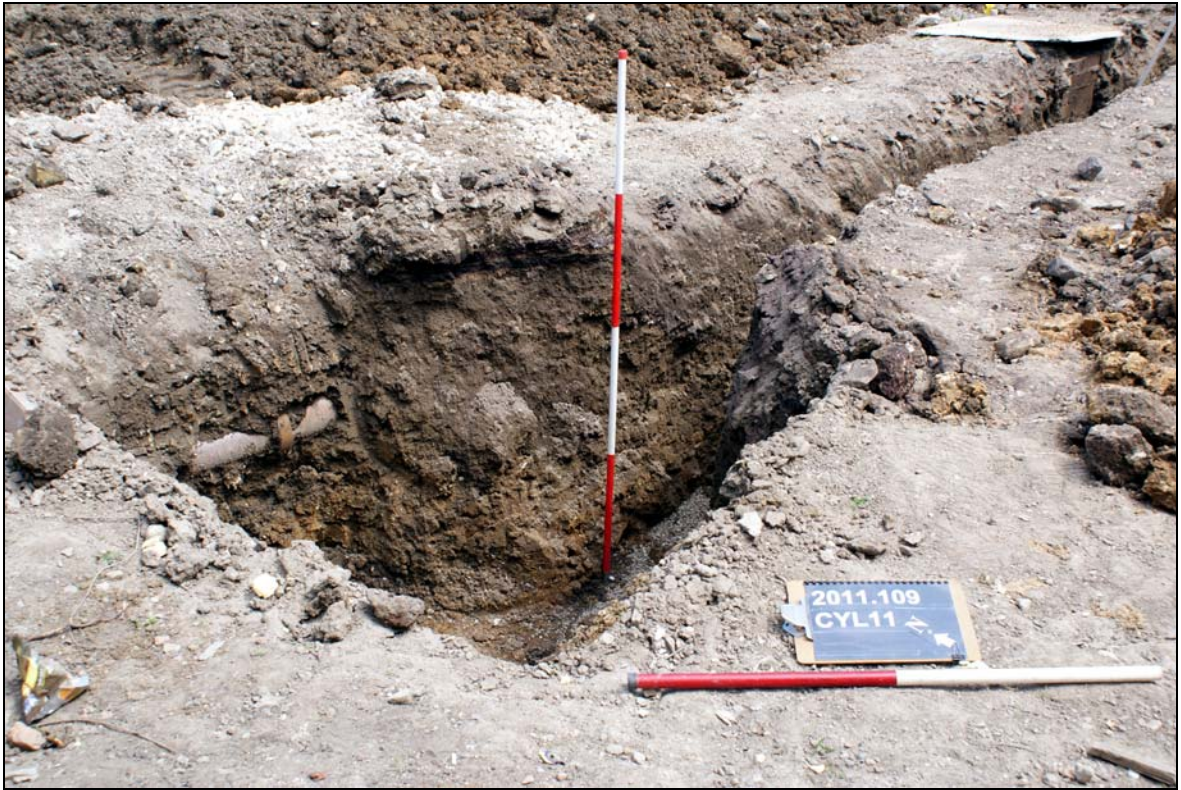


Plate 1: General view of trench in the vicinity of FW03 inspection chamber - looking north-east



Plate 2: General view of completed foundation trenching for Plots 10-14 - looking south-west

Colour Plates (continued)



Plate 3: General view of completed foundation trenching for Plots 5-11 - looking north-east



Plate 4: General view of air-raid shelter remains [253] - looking south

Colour Plates (continued)



Plate 5: General view of air-raid shelter remains [242] - looking north



Plate 6: General view of burials [255] & [256] - looking east/overhead

Colour Plates (continued)



Plate 7: General view of burial [257] - looking east/overhead



Plate 8: General view of burial [260] - looking east/overhead

Colour Plates (continued)



Plate 9: General view of burials [261], [262] & [263] - looking south/overhead



Plate 10: General view of burial/charnel pit [264] - looking south/overhead

Colour Plates (continued)



Plate 11: General view of burials [266], [267] & [268] - looking west/overhead



Plate 12: General view of burial/charnel pit [269] - looking west/overhead

Context Listing

Context Number	Area	Description
[100]	WM	Existing yard surface - loose granite sets with mid-dark grey-brown silty soil infill; no obvious inclusions; up to 150mm thick
[101]	WM	Bedding for yard surface - thin, discontinuous, layer of crushed limestone & brick pieces; between 50mm & 200mm thick
[102]	WM	Dump layer - moderate-well compacted, mid-brown clayey, silty soil; contains moderately frequent small limestone, brick & charcoal flecks & pieces; present to LOE. Appears to be the same deposit as [201]
[200]	FW01-03/06	Unstratified finds (foul water sewer trench between FW01 & FW03/FW06)
[201]	FW02/CTP1-3	Layer - moderate-well compacted, mid grey-brown clayey silt; contains moderately frequent/frequent small-medium sized limestone pieces, & flecks of limestone, mortar & brick/tile; up to 100mm thick. Appears to be the same deposit as [102] & [212]
[202]	FW02	Lense/layer - thin lense/layer of moderately compacted, friable, black ash/charcoal (or coal) with no other inclusions; up to 40mm thick
[203]	FW02	Lense/layer - thin lense/layer of moderate-well compacted, mid-light yellow-brown mortar with limestone pieces; also contains small pieces of brick/tile; up to 100mm thick. Appears to be the same deposit as [215]
[204]	FW02/CTP1-3	Layer - moderate-well compacted, sticky, mid-brown clayey silt; contains frequent small flecks of limestone & mortar, small pieces of limestone, occasional small charcoal flecks & small pieces of brick/tile; up to 400mm thick. Appears to be the same deposit as [217]
[205]	FW02	Lense/layer - moderately compacted, friable, mid-light yellow-brown mortar with occasional-moderately frequent small limestone pieces; present throughout the trench, but discontinuous in places; up to 70mm thick
[206]	FW02/CTP1-3	Layer - moderate-well compacted, mid-brown silty clay; contains only moderately frequent small pieces & flecks of limestone, occasional small charcoal flecks & very occasional small pieces of brick/tile; up to 600mm thick to LOE. Appears to be the same deposit as [218] & [271]
[207]	FW02	Human remains: Grave No. 1 - partially revealed articulated remains, comprising both legs, both feet, the lower part of the pelvis & the lower part of the spine; laid approximately E-W, with 'head' to W; lying supine with legs extended; no obvious grave goods or coffin remains; visible remains measure 1.3m (E-W) x 400mm (N-S) to limit of excavation. Remains were below the actual required depth for the trench, so were left in situ
[208]	CTP1	Unstratified finds (contamination trial pit 1)
[209]	CTP1	Disarticulated human remains: Charnel Pit 6/Grave No. 15 (contamination trial pit 1) - comprising part of a skull & two pieces of rib; revealed at a depth of c. 1.8m-1.9m below existing ground level. Left in situ
[210]	CTP2	Natural (<i>i.e.</i> , geological) limestone 'corn brash' (contamination trial pit 2) - well-compacted, slightly friable, layer of yellow-brown small-medium sized, irregularly-shaped limestone pieces mixed with sandy, clayey degraded limestone
[211]	FT	Unstratified finds (main foundation network)
[212]	FT	Dump layer - moderately compacted, mid (very slightly grey) brown silty soil; contains only very occasional small brick/tile fragments & small fibrous roots/rootlets; up to 450mm thick & extends for 4m+ E-W. Appears to be the same deposit as [201]
[213]	FT	Dump layer - moderately compacted, friable, mixed light yellow-brown mortar & rubble (small pieces of limestone & brick/tile); extends for c. 5m+ (E-W); between 50mm & 300mm thick
[214]	FT	Dump layer - moderately compacted, mid (very slightly grey) brown silty soil; contains infrequent small-medium sized limestone pieces, very occasional small brick/tile fragments & small fibrous roots/rootlets; up to 500mm thick & extends for almost 4m (E-W). Virtually identical to [212]
[215]	FT	Dump layer - moderately compacted, friable, mid-light light yellow-brown mixed mortar & limestone rubble; also contains very infrequent small flecks & pieces of brick/tile; up to 200mm thick & extends for 2.5m+ (E-W). Appears to be the same deposit as [203]
[216]	FT	Dump layer - moderately compacted, mid-light grey-brown silty soil; contains moderately frequent small-medium sized brick/tile & limestone pieces & very infrequent small charcoal flecks; up to 500mm thick to LOE & extends for c. 6m (E-W)
[217]	FT	Dump layer - moderately compacted, mid grey-brown clayey, silty soil; contains infrequent small flecks of mortar & red brick/tile; up to 300mm thick & extends for c. 3m+ (E-W). Appears to be the same deposit as [204]
[218]	FT	Layer - moderately compacted, friable, mid-brown silty soil; contains occasional small pieces of brick/tile, small pieces & flecks of limestone, & occasional small lenses of yellow-brown mortar; up to 500mm thick to LOE; extends for c. 7m+ (E-W) & 15m+ (N-S). Appears to be the same deposit as [206] & [271]
[219]	FT	Rubble layer/dump - thin, discontinuous layer of fairly recent demolition rubble; comprises tarmac, brick, concrete, limestone/sandstone & mortar pieces, all mixed within a matrix of mid grey-brown clayey, silty soil; up to 200mm thick & extends from SE corner of Plot 10 (adjacent to original yard gateway) northwards
[220]	FT	Rubble dump layer - moderate-loose compaction, mid yellow-brown, slightly clayey, silty soil; contains frequent small-medium sized irregularly-shaped limestone pieces (80-90%) & brick/tile pieces (10-20%), but no obvious traces of mortar; up to 500mm thick
[221]	FT	Tarmac footpath (Reservoir Street) - modern tarmac footpath surface running along west side of Reservoir Street; c. 100mm thick
[222]	FT	Dump layer - moderately compacted, mid-brown silty soil; contains moderately-frequent small-medium sized pieces of brick/tile & limestone, small flecks of limestone, & occasional fibrous rootlets; up to 300mm thick
[223]	FT	Dump layer/fill - thin lense/layer of moderately compacted, friable, light grey ash; contains small flecks of brick/tile, limestone & charcoal; up to 60mm thick

Context Listing (continued)

Context Number	Area	Description
[224]	FT	Dump layer - moderately compacted, mid grey-brown silty soil; contains moderately-frequent small limestone pieces & flecks, some broken shells, occasional med-large sized pieces of brick, & moderately-frequent small pieces of broken modern white china & willow-pattern/blue & white pottery (not collected); up to 200mm thick
[225]	FT	Dump layer - moderately compacted, mid grey-brown silty soil; contains occasional small flecks & pieces of limestone & infrequent small pieces & flecks of brick/tile; up to 300mm thick
[226]	FT	Small brick feature only seen in west-facing section, comprising two courses of machine-made red bricks laid without bonding
[227]	FT	Possible floor surface made up of moderate-well compacted mid-light yellow-brown (becoming grey towards the north) mortar & small limestone pieces; up to 50mm thick
[228]	FT	Possible floor (or hard-packed base for floor [227]), comprising well-compacted dark grey silty, clayey soil; contained a single piece of modern china pottery (not collected); up to 60mm thick
[229]	FT	Layer - moderately compacted, mid-light grey ash; contains moderately-frequent small limestone pieces & occasional small pieces of brick/tile; up to 110mm thick
[230]	FT	Layer/surface - moderate-well compacted, mid-dark grey-brown silty soil; contains only infrequent small flecks & pieces of limestone; between c. 100mm & 150mm thick
[231]	FT	Layer/dump - moderately compacted, friable, mixed mid grey-brown very slightly clayey, silty soil (30%-40%) mixed with limestone & brick/tile rubble (60%-70%); up to 500mm thick to L.O.E.
[232]	FT	Layer/dump - moderately compacted, mid-light brown sandy, silty soil; contains occasional small-medium sized limestone pieces; up to 350mm thick to L.O.E.
[233]	FT	Demolition deposit - very mixed dump of broken red bricks, roofing tile & medium sized limestone pieces; loose-moderately compacted, with noticeable deep red staining/dischouration towards upper part of the deposit; up to 300mm thick
[234]	FT	Layer/dump - moderately compacted, friable, mixed/mottled mid-brown silty soil (40%) & mid-light yellow-brown lime mortar (40%); contains moderately-frequent small limestone, brick/tile & charcoal flecks (up to 20%); up to 400mm thick to L.O.E.
[235]	FT	Surface (poss. mortar floor?) - very well compacted, mid-light yellow-grey mortar/concrete surface; contains moderately-frequent small limestone pieces; up to 100mm thick
[236]	FT	Layer/dump - moderately compacted, friable, dark grey ash/clinker; contains some small limestone & pebble inclusions, fragments of coal, & quantities of coal dust; up to 50mm thick (probably associated with the yard's former use by a coal merchant)
[237]	FT/CTP4	Layer - moderate-well compacted, mid-brown clayey silt; contains moderately-frequent small pieces & flecks of limestone & occasional small pieces & flecks of brick/tile; up to 200mm thick
[238]	FT	Layer - moderately compacted, mid-dark grey, slightly clayey, silty soil; contains only infrequent small limestone flecks & pieces; up to 100mm thick
[239]	FT/CTP4	Layer - moderately compacted, mid brown-grey, slightly clayey, silty soil; contains infrequent small flecks & pieces of limestone; up to 150mm thick
[240]	FT/CTP4	Natural (<i>i.e.</i> , geological) limestone 'brash' - moderate-well compacted, mid-light yellow-brown clayey silt mixed with quantities of small, medium & large, irregularly-shaped, limestone pieces/blocks; up to 50mm thick to L.O.E. (upper surface at c. 63.51m O.D.). Same as [248]
[241]	FT	Demolition deposit - moderate-loose compaction, friable, mid-dark brown silty, slightly clayey, soil (50%) mixed with building rubble (bricks, concrete, unglazed clay quarry tiles, roofing tiles, <i>etc.</i>) (50%); extends for c. 2.5m+ (E-W) x c. 2.5m+ (N-S); up to 400mm thick with upper boundary present from stripped surface
[242]	FT	Possible air-raid shelter remains - concrete structure visible at the western end of Plot 2, with upper parts present from the stripped ground level (c. 300mm below the original pre-development ground level); comprises an extant foundation slab (up to 300mm thick & 600mm wide with smooth upper surface) & wall base (100mm thick with smooth faces, surviving to a height of c. 200mm above the foundations) oriented N-S & extending for c. 3.2m (truncated at southern end); seen largely within the west-facing section, with quantities of broken concrete slabs, metal reinforcing rods & other demolition debris present in the opposite east-facing section. Almost certainly associated with the easternmost of the two Second World War communal air-raid shelters shown on photos belonging to Mrs Cuthbert (copies with City of Lincoln Council Heritage Team - 2006.71, M22 & M23)
[243]	FT	Tarmac footpath (Burton Road) - modern tarmac footway adjacent to Burton Road; up to 100mm thick
[244]	FT	Base/bedding for [243] - moderate-well compacted, dark grey-black coarse tarmac (bitumen & small stones); up to 75mm thick
[245]	FT	Modern service trench - linear trench, oriented E-W, for mains electricity cable; up to 300mm deep & 300mm wide
[246]	FT	Dump (or poss. foundations) - moderate-well compacted, mid-brown, clayey, silty soil with up to 50% red brick inclusions (largely intact & semi-regularly arranged); up to 300mm thick. Possibly the remains of the base of a gate-post at the northern side of the entrance to Cuthbert's Yard
[247]	FT	Fill deposit - moderately compacted, mid-brown, slightly clayey, silty soil; contains only infrequent small-medium sized, irregularly-shaped, limestone pieces & very infrequent small pieces of brick/tile; up to 550mm thick
[248]	FT	Natural (<i>i.e.</i> , geological) limestone 'brash' - well compacted, friable, mid-light orange/yellow-brown clayey silt & limestone fragments; up to 600mm thick to L.O.E. (upper surface at c. 63.80m O.D.). Same as [240]
[249]	FT	Dump/demolition deposit - moderately compacted, mixed light yellow-brown limestone hardcore & mid-light grey-brown silty soil; contains quantities of modern building rubble; up to 100mm thick
[250]	FT	Layer/dump/fill? - moderate-well compacted, mid grey-brown (slightly clayey) silty soil; contains occasional small-medium sized brick pieces, occasional modern wood fragments, occasional small ash/charcoal flecks, occasional limestone pieces, & moderately-frequent small fibrous roots & rootlets; up to 700mm thick

Context Listing (continued)

Context Number	Area	Description
[251]	FT	Linear cut feature - oriented N-S (basically parallel to Burton Road); only partially revealed in section, but present across majority of west end of Plot 1; c. 300mm+ wide & at least 500mm deep
[252]	FT	Possible cut feature - only seen in trench sections, but appears to be oriented roughly E-W; only south side revealed, which appeared to slope at c. 30° to the horizontal, with a very gentle gradual break from the surface; base not seen; extends for 9m+ (E-W) x 1.5m+ (N-S), & is at least 300mm deep
[253]	FT	Air-raid shelter remains - demolished remains of Second World War communal surface shelter; comprises quantities of concrete & brick fragments, heavily reinforced with plain steel rods (c. 5mm & 10mm diameter); extends for 3m (N-S) x 6m+ (E-W). Almost certainly represents the remains of the westernmost of the two Second World War communal air-raid shelters shown on photos belonging to Mrs Cuthbert (copies with City of Lincoln Council Heritage Team - 2006.71, M22 & M23)
[254]	FW03	Human remains: Charnel Pit 3/Grave No. 2 - partial human remains disturbed by machining; comprises parts of an adult left leg - femur (part), tibia & fibula (part); intact tibia measures c. 400mm long
[255]	FW03	Human remains: Grave No. 3 - articulated human remains, partially revealed within trench, comprising head, shoulders, parts of upper arms, ribcage & spine; oriented E-W, with head to the W; lying supine with head resting on LHS, & limbs (where visible) extended along trunk; no obvious grave cut or fill. Continuation of burial [260], Grave No. 7 seen in attenuation pit
[256]	FW03	Human remains: Grave No. 4 - partial remains uncovered adjacent to west-facing section; comprises intact skull (although with some damage caused by current machining), lying on its RHS, & the top part of the right shoulder & ribcage just visible in section; no obvious grave cut or fill. Does not extend into attenuation pit trench, so possibly a charnel pit
[257]	FW03	Human remains: Grave No. 5 - fully intact skull visible adjacent to west-facing section; lying supine, with front of skull facing upwards & jaw fallen open onto chest area; no other bones visible initially, but parts of upper body - shoulders, upper arms, top of ribcage & spine - found later; no sign of grave cut or fill. One small piece of green-glazed pottery recovered from immediately above bones
[258]	FW03	Human remains: Grave No. 6 - possibly fully intact & articulated skeleton, but only partially revealed; only top part of skull uncovered initially, seemingly lying on its RHS, with feet revealed by later excavation; if intact & articulated, the remains would extend for c. 1.3m E-W, which would seem to suggest that the individual was a child or a very small adult/adolescent
[259]	FW03	Disarticulated human remains: Charnel Pit 4/Grave No. 13 & Charnel Pit 5/Grave No. 14 - two distinct (though possibly related) collections of disarticulated remains: to the north (Grave 13), a small concentration of bone fragments lying immediately beneath an existing brick inspection chamber (& possibly disturbed by its construction); to the south (Grave 14), a dump of assorted long bones, parts of pelvis & other bones contained largely within the east-facing section (& possibly disturbed by either earlier drain-laying, or the construction of 21A Burton Road)
[260]	AP	Human remains: Grave No. 7 (continuation of [255], Grave No. 3) - partial, well-preserved articulated remains revealed adjacent to the east-facing section; comprises the majority of both legs & feet, lying supine & extended; oriented generally E-W, with 'head' to W; extends c. 900mm into trench
[261]	AP	Human remains: Grave No. 8 - almost complete (lower left arm & hand, majority of right hand, & feet not identified), well preserved (although some damage from recent machining) & articulated; oriented generally E-W, with head to W; lying supine with arms & legs extended; head tilted slightly forward onto chest; approximately 1.5m long from top of skull to end of legs. Buried in the same grave as [263], with right arm below the left arm of the later body
[262]	AP	Human remains: Grave No. 9 - partial remains (not fully revealed to E & truncated to S); good preservation & generally articulated, although skull is disarticulated & displaced to S; oriented E-W, with 'head' to W; lying supine with legs extended & left upper arm lying parallel to torso (lower arm is missing); skull lies on its RHS, facing W, lying atop remains in later burial to S; surviving remains are c. 900mm in length. Appears to be an earlier grave truncated by burials [261]/[263]
[263]	AP	Human remains: Grave No. 8 - not fully excavated, therefore only partially revealed; reasonably well-preserved & articulated; lying E-W, with 'head' to W; supine, although lying tilted slightly towards LHS; right leg extended, left leg bent slightly & rotated outwards; lower arms lying across abdomen; visible remains extend for c. 1m; left arm overlies right arm of neighbouring burial [261], which shares the same grave. A disarticulated skull, presumed to be that belonging to [262] lies partially across left thigh
[264]	AP	Human remains: Charnel Pit 1/Grave No. 10 - disarticulated collection of bones (several ribs, a largely intact sacrum, parts of a pelvis, & a substantial part of a very fragmentary skull) contained within a matrix of mid-brown, slightly clayey, silty soil; edge of cut is very indistinct, but appears likely to be oval in shape, aligned generally E-W; not fully excavated
[265]	AP	Unstratified finds (attenuation pit)
[266]	AP	Human remains: Grave No. 11 - only skull revealed, but thought likely to be largely complete (although probably missing some parts of legs/feet (see end note)); oriented generally E-W, with head to W; appears to be supine, with skull lying face up; shares a grave with [267] & [268]. Statements from local residents have suggested that when the motor workshop was constructed on the site in the 1930s/40s, three burials were encountered during excavation of the inspection pit - given their position, it is almost certain that burials [266], [267] & [268] are these remains
[267]	AP	Human remains: Grave No. 11 - only skull revealed, but thought likely to be largely complete (although probably missing some parts of legs/feet (as per [266])); oriented generally E-W, with head to W; appears to be supine, with skull lying face up; shares a grave with [266] & [268] (see [266] for further notes)
[268]	AP	Human remains: Grave No. 11 - only skull revealed, but thought likely to be largely complete (although probably missing some parts of legs/feet (as per [266])); oriented generally E-W, with head to W; appears to be supine, with skull lying on its RHS; shares a grave with [266] & [267] (see [266] for further notes)

Context Listing (continued)

Context Number	Area	Description
[269]	AP	Human remains: Charnel Pit 2/Grave No. 12 - disarticulated remains (a largely complete skull, part of a pelvis, three long bones of indeterminate origin & a collection of smaller bone fragments) contained within a matrix of moderately-compacted, mid (grey-) brown clayey, silty soil; not fully excavated & extent & shape of cut not determined
[270]	FW03-04	Unstratified finds (foul water sewer trench between FW03 & FW04)
[271]	AP	Layer - moderately compacted, mid-brown silty, slightly clayey soil; contains only moderately frequent small pieces & flecks of limestone, occasional small charcoal flecks & very occasional small pieces of brick/tile; up to 600mm thick to LOE. Appears to be the same deposit as [206] & [218]
[272]	AP	Fill of Grave No. 11 - moderately compacted, mid-brown silty soil; contains moderately frequent small pieces & flecks of limestone, & occasional small charcoal flecks; not excavated
[273]	AP	Cut for Grave No. 11 - generally rectilinear/oval shape in plan, oriented E-W; not excavated; dimensions: c. 2m (N-S) x 1.8m+ (E-W) (truncated to E)
[274]	AP	Cut for Charnel Pit 2/Grave No. 12 - only partially within trench, but appears to be generally oval in shape; steep side to S, with more gently sloping sides to E & N; indistinct breaks at top & base; generally flat base; dimensions: c. 900mm (N-S) x 500mm+ (E-W) (continues into east-facing section) x 150mm+ deep

Key to Area codes:

AP	Attenuation pit
CTP1-4	Contamination trial pits 1-4
FT	Foundation trenches, Plots 1-14
FW01-06	Foul water drainage inspection chambers 1-6
WM	Watermains trial pits

Human Remains: Assessment Report

Jennifer Wood, Osteoarchaeology Services

Introduction

During a scheme of archaeological works undertaken by Lincs Archaeo-Tech at Cuthbert's Yard, Lincoln, a total of seven inhumation burials and approximately 12 fragments or disarticulated remains were recovered. Due to the remains being outside of the level of impact, the skeletons were only partially uncovered and recorded in situ.

Methodology

The visible remains for skeleton was individually catalogued, with all available scores for sex, age, pathology, metrical and non-metrical traits noted on this primary record in accordance with the guidelines specified by BABAO and the IFA (Brickley and McKinley, 2004). Methods for the individual scored traits are outlined below.

Sex Estimation

The determination of biological sex is based upon the morphological traits of the cranium and pelvis (Bass, 1971, Buikstra & Ubelaker, 1994; Schwartz, 1995 and Workshop of European Anthropologists, 1980). Also using the sexually dimorphic metrics of the post-cranial skeleton where available (outlined in Bass, 1971). Sex was categorised as Female, Possible Female, Indeterminate, Possible Male, Male. No estimation of sex is made for sub-adult remains, as the sexually diagnostic characteristics are often quite ambiguous before puberty. Please note, for disarticulated remains, sexually dimorphic metrics have been used to establish a sex. However due to the varied nature of genetics these sex predictions should be used as a guideline only.

Age Estimation

The determination of the age at death was assessed employing several ageing techniques on the elements available, to provide the most accurate results possible. Dental wear (Miles, 1963, Fig. 10, Brothwell, 1981: 72, Fig. 3.9), Dental development (Gustafson & Koch, 1974), Pubic symphysis phase (Brooks & Suchey, 1990), auricular surface phase (Meindl & Lovejoy, 1989), Ectocranial suture closure (Meindl & Lovejoy, 1985) and the sternal end of rib (İşcan and Loth, 1986) were utilised where the relative skeletal elements were present. As a multi-factorial approach produces a range of ages, age categories are used for generalisation and comparison purposes. These age categories are listed below (Table 1).

Category	Age Range
Foetal	9 - 39 week gestation
Neonate	Birth - 5 Months
Infant	6 Months - 2 Years
Child	3 - 6 Years
Older Child	7 - 15 Years
Juvenile	Below 15 Years
Adolescent	16 - 20 Years
Young Adult	21 - 35 Years
Middle Adult	36 - 45 Years
Old Adult	45 - 60 Years
Senile	61+ Years
Adult	Over 25 Years

Table 1. Summary of Age Categories

Results

Skeleton [260] Unsexed, Adult 25 Years+

No visible dentition.

Partially exposed articulated skeleton, supine with legs extended, in an approximate W-E orientation. The remains were of a good overall condition. The skeleton was only partially exposed, the visible elements were: right and left femur, right and left patellae, left tibia and fibula, right tibia and fibula, left tarsus, some of the left phalanges were just visible.

The bones were relatively robust and skeletally mature, with all of the visible remains fully fused.

No measurements were available to provide height estimations.

No evidence of pathological conditions was noted.

Skeleton [261] Male, Adult 25 Years+

Dentition:

<i>R8</i>	<i>R7</i>	<i>R6</i>	<i>R5</i>	<i>R4</i>	<i>R3</i>	<i>R2</i>	<i>R1</i>	<i>L1</i>	<i>L2</i>	<i>L3</i>	<i>L4</i>	<i>L5</i>	<i>L6</i>	<i>L7</i>	<i>L8</i>
O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O

Key:

- = Jaw missing

A = Abscess

/ = Lost Post mortem

G = Hypoplasia Groove

X = Lost Ante mortem

C = Caries

NP = Not Present

B = Broken

L = Hypoplasia Line

RO = Root Only

Complete skeleton (feet not exposed), supine position with arms and legs extended in an approximate W-E orientation. The remains were of a good overall condition, although the skull was fragmentary. The mandible mental eminence, sacral alleles and the proximal femur all displayed masculine traits. The visible skeletal elements were all fully fused. Although the sternal rib ends were not age scored, their appearance was noted as being relatively youthful with slightly bevelling, suggesting that the remains were from an adult within the younger age spectrum.

Measurements taken from the humerus provided a height estimation of 1.72m.

No evidence of pathological conditions was noted.

Skeleton [262] Female? Adult 25 Years+

No dentition observed.

Partially exposed articulated skeleton, head, upper right torso and arm beneath skeleton [261], legs continue beyond the edge of the excavation, exposed to just above the knee. The visible skeleton was supine with legs extended in an approximate W-E orientation. The left ulna and radius were absent, six fragments of phalanges and metacarpals were positioned within the central pelvis. The remains were of a good overall condition and were relatively small and gracile. All of the observed skeletal elements were fully fused suggesting an adult individual. The sacrum was quite broad and the pubic ramus was long, suggesting the individual was probably female.

No measurements were available to provide height estimations.

No evidence of pathological conditions was noted.

Skeleton [263] Unsexed, Adolescent 16-20 Years

No visible dentition.

Partially exposed articulated skeleton, supine with hands placed at the pelvis and legs extended, in an approximate NW-SE orientation. The remains were of a good overall condition. The skeleton was only partially exposed, the visible elements were: Right radius and ulna, left humerus, left humerus and ulna, right

pelvis, iliac crest and pubic ramus only, three phalanxes (unsided) and six sternal ends of the left ribs. Right and left femur, right and left patellae, left tibia and fibula, right tibia and some of the left tarsals were just visible. The remains were relatively robust, although not skeletally mature. The proximal tibia, proximal femur and proximal ulna were all unfused, suggesting an age below 18 years of age.

Measurements taken from the tibia provided a height estimation of 1.69m.
No evidence of pathological conditions was noted.

Skeleton [266] Possible Female, Adult (25 Years+)

Dentition:

<i>R8</i>	<i>R7</i>	<i>R6</i>	<i>R5</i>	<i>R4</i>	<i>R3</i>	<i>R2</i>	<i>R1</i>	<i>L1</i>	<i>L2</i>	<i>L3</i>	<i>L4</i>	<i>L5</i>	<i>L6</i>	<i>L7</i>	<i>L8</i>
-	O	O	O	O	/	/	/	/	/	/	O	/	/	O	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Key:

- = Jaw missing
- A = Abscess
- / = Lost Post mortem
- G = Hypoplasia Groove
- X = Lost Ante mortem
- C = Caries
- NP = Not Present
- B = Broken
- L = Hypoplasia Line
- RO = Root Only

Skull only revealed, facing upwards slightly tilted backwards. Visible aspects of the skull include: frontal, orbits, nasal, right and left zygomatic, palatine and maxilla with some dentition surviving. The surviving dentition suggests the individual was an adult. The orbital margin was considered relatively sharp, with a rounder shape and very minor rising to the glabella, all of which suggests the individual was possibly female.

No measurements were available to provide height estimations.
No evidence of pathological conditions was noted.

Skeleton [267] Possible Male, Adult (25 Years+)

No visible dentition.

Skull only revealed, facing upwards. Visible aspects of the skull include: frontal bone with the orbital rims and the nasal. The skull was assumed to be from an adult individual based upon the size and prominent features of the skull. The orbital margin was considered fairly rounded, with a fairly pronounced glabella, suggesting the individual was possibly male.

No measurements were available to provide height estimations.
No evidence of pathological conditions was noted.

Skeleton [268] Possible Male, Adult (25 Years+)

No visible dentition.

Skull only revealed, tilted to the right. Visible aspects of the skull include: left frontal bone, left parietal and left zygomatic. The skull was assumed to be from an adult individual based upon the size, the coronal suture was relatively open, suggesting the individual was not of an advanced age. The frontal bone had a fairly pronounced glabella, with the zygomatic arch and mastoid also displaying roughly masculine traits, suggesting the individual was possibly male.

No measurements were available to provide height estimations.
No evidence of pathological conditions was noted.

Disarticulated Remains

Context [264]

Context [264] represented a collection of closely deposited disarticulated remains. The observed remains included several pieces of fragmentary crania with a visible mastoid process, probably from a female and left and right pubic symphysis, both with typical female traits. In addition were a complete sacrum, relatively

short and broad suggesting it was also from a female, a rib, the ramus from a mandible and the shaft from a metacarpal/metatarsal.

Context [269]

Context [269] incorporated a small grouping of disarticulated human remains. The remains include the long bone shafts of a single tibia, femur and fibula (unsided) and a single skull, partially revealed. The visible elements of the skull included the left parietal, and left temporal. The mastoid process was considered to be probably male.

Discussion

The remains uncovered at Cuthbert's Yard, Lincoln represent a hitherto unknown cemetery. The remains were buried in a relatively typical manner attributed to traditional Christian burials, supine in an E-W orientation. The dating of the cemetery appears to be relatively inconclusive with materials dating from the Romano-British period, 13th-14th century and post-medieval periods incorporated.

Due to the remains being retained in situ, little information was available for attempts at accurate aging beyond broad categories, nor was there any notable evidence of pathological conditions. The assemblage appears to have consisted of both male and females mostly adult, with one adolescent individual present.

The presence of additional disarticulated material would suggest that further buried remains could be present within the locality and therefore consideration and caution should be employed in the event of any further works undertaken in this area.

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Appendix G

Roman Pottery: Archive Report & Listing

I.M. Rowlandson

31st August 2012

A total of eight sherds of Roman pottery weighing 100g were presented for study. This group consists of a range of 1st to 3rd century pottery. No pottery dating to the 4th century is present in this group. The group is typical of the range of pottery from a site in the vicinity of the colonia.

Context Number	Spot Date	Comments
[200]	3-4C	A small group including greyware and a shell gritted sherd.
[261]	M2+	A small group including a fragment of Legionary greyware from a rusticated jar (<i>LEG</i>) and a greyware sherd with burnished lattice decoration that dates this group.
[265]	M2+	A single central Gaulish samian sherd.
[270]	3C	A single sherd from a greyware dish with a grooved rim and burnished lattice decoration.

Table 1: Roman pottery spot date

Context Number	Fabric	Form	Decorati on	Vessels	Alterations	Comments	Sherds	Weight (g)
[200]	<i>GREY</i>	<i>CLSD</i>		1		body sherd	1	4
[200]	<i>SHEL</i>	<i>CLSD</i>		1		base sherd	1	12
[261]	<i>LEG</i>	<i>JRUST</i>	<i>RWEB</i>	1		body sherd	1	16
[261]	<i>LGRL1</i>	<i>BD</i>		1		body sherd	1	6
[261]	<i>LGRL1</i>	<i>J</i>	<i>LA</i>	1		body sherd	1	8
[261]	<i>GREY</i>	<i>JEV</i>		1		rim sherd; Trentside Greyware	1	11
[265]	<i>SAMCG</i>	<i>BD</i>		1	<i>ABR</i>	body sherd	1	3
[270]	<i>GREY</i>	<i>DGR</i>	<i>LA</i>	1		rim sherd	1	40

Table 2: Roman pottery sherd data

Key to Fabric codes:

GREY Miscellaneous grey wares
LEG Lincoln legionary greyware
LGRL1 Local greyware with light core
SAMCG Central Gaulish samian ware
SHEL Shell-gritted ware

Key to Form codes:

BD Bowl or dish
CLSD Closed form
DGR Dish - grooved-rim
J Jar
JEV Jar - everted rim
JRUST Jar - rusticated

Key to Decoration/Alterations codes:

ABR Abraded
LA Latticed
RWEB Rusticated - heavy web/cage

Appendix H

Post-Roman Pottery: Archive Report

Jane Young, Ceramic Consultant

Introduction

In total, fourteen sherds of post-Roman pottery were recovered from the site. The pottery ranges from middle Saxon to early modern in date. The assemblage was examined both visually and using a x20 binocular microscope, then recorded using the fabric codenames (CNAME) of the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit and other nationally agreed codenames. The assemblage was quantified by three measures: number of sherds, vessel count and weight and the resulting archive entered onto an MS *Access* database (*Appendix I*, below). Recording of the assemblage was in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, *et al.* (2001) and complies with the Lincolnshire County Council's Archaeological Handbook (sections 13.4 and 13.5).

Condition

Most sherds show signs of abrasion with sherd size being variable. No vessels are represented by more than one sherd. White internal 'kettle fur' deposits caused by the heating of water or containment of urine was found on one vessel.

The pottery

In total, fourteen vessels in nine identifiable post-Roman pottery ware types were recovered from archaeological interventions on the site (Table 1). The range of vessel types is extremely limited with examples of various types of jug and jar forming the body of the assemblage.

Codenam e	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	Total sherds	Total vessels
<i>BBAS</i>	Black Basalt	1768	1900	1	1
<i>BERTH</i>	Brown glazed earthenware	1550	1800	2	2
<i>BL</i>	Black-glazed wares	1550	1750	2	2
<i>ENGS</i>	Unspecified English Stoneware	1750	1900	1	1
<i>LSW2</i>	13 th to 14 th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	1200	1320	3	3
<i>LSWA</i>	Lincoln Glazed ware Fabric A	1100	1500	1	1
<i>MAX</i>	Northern Maxey-type ware	680	870	1	1
<i>SLIP</i>	Unidentified slipware	1650	1750	1	1
<i>TPW</i>	Transfer printed ware	1770	1900	2	2

Table 1 Pottery types with total quantities by sherd and vessel count

Saxon

A single small sherd recovered residually from Burial 8 is of middle Saxon date. The small sherd is from a jar or bowl in Northern Maxey-type ware Fabric B (*MAX*) and dates to between the 8th and mid 9th centuries.

Medieval

Four of the pottery vessels submitted for examination are of medieval type and can all probably be dated to the 13th century, although it is possible that the two smallest sherds could belong to the first quarter of the 14th century. Two of the three 13th to 14th century Lincoln Glazed ware vessels (*LSW2*) are jugs whilst the tiny fragment recovered from Burial 5 comes from a jar or pipkin. The fourth sherd comes from a 13th century jug in Lincoln Glazed ware Fabric A (*LSWA*).

Post-Medieval

Five sherds are of post-medieval type and belong to the period between the mid 17th and 19th centuries. Four vessels are black-glazed (*BL*) or brown-glazed (*BERTH*) earthenwares. The vessels range from a mid 17th to 18th century drinking vessel probably manufactured in North Staffordshire (*BL*) to a large 18th to 19th century jar or bowl that is likely to have been made within Lincolnshire (*BL*). The two brown-glazed vessels (*BERTH*) both have very dark brown glazes and include the base from what may have been a chamber pot of late 17th to 18th century date. A fairly large rim sherd from a large Slipware dish (*SLIP*) was recovered from

layer [206]. The dish is decorated with slip-trailed yellow wavy lines around the inner rim flange and may be a regional import from Yorkshire. This form was common between the mid 17th and 18th centuries but this example probably belongs to the period between the mid/late 17th and mid-18th centuries.

Early modern

Four vessels are of early modern type and belong to the period between the mid/late 18th and mid 20th centuries. The mould-decorated Black Basalt sherd (*BBAS*) is likely to come from a mug and dates to between the mid/late 18th and 19th centuries. The other vessels include Transfer-printed (*TPW*) and Stoneware (*ENG*) sherds of 19th to mid 20th century date.

Discussion

The small assemblage recovered from this site is of variable date but does seem to suggest that the burials are of medieval, most probably 13th century date. The presence of a middle Saxon sherd further supports evidence for occupation of this date in the area of the site.

The early modern pottery has been discarded otherwise the entire collection should be kept for future study.

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Appendix I

Post-Roman Pottery: Archive Listing

Jane Young & Johanna Gray, Ceramic Consultants

Post-Roman Pottery Archive

Context Number	Cname	Sub fabric	Form type	Sherds	Weight (g)	Decoration	Part	Action	Description
[200]	TPW		large	1	6	blue printed	body sherd	discarded	19 th to mid 20 th
[200]	ENGS	grey fabric	bottle	1	7		body sherd	discarded	19 th to mid 20 th
[200]	BL	fine red fabric	drinking	1	4		body sherd		internal & external glaze; mid 17 th to 18 th
[200]	BERTH	dull orange fine-med sandy	jar/chamber	1	88		base sherd		Very dark brown internal glaze; late 17 th to 18 th
[200]	BL	fine red	large	1	154		rim sherd		folded/collared rim; stacking scar; large limestone inclusion; 18 th to 19 th
[206]	SLIP	fine light orange	large dish	1	120	2 yellow wavy lines around internal rim flange & trace on lower internal body	rim sherd		sloping rim with internal hollow; off-white slip below light orange-brown glaze; mid/late 17 th to mid 18 th
[208]	BBAS		mug?	1	6	moulded classical foliage & column design	body sherd		
[208]	BERTH	orange fine-med sandy + ca	jar/bowl	1	3		body sherd		Very dark internal glaze; late 17 th to 18 th
[257]	LSW2		jar/pipkin?	1	1		body sherd		
[261]	MAX	Fabric B	?	1	4		body sherd		
[261]	LSW2		jug	1	3		body sherd		internal deposit
[265]	TPW		small plate	1	11	blue printed	rim sherd	discarded	
[265]	LSWA		small jug	1	8		body sherd		
[265]	LSW2		small	1	61		base sherd		narrow restricted base; finger pressing with sets of 2 or 3; stacking scar on base

Pottery glossary

BBAS	Black Basalt (Post-Medieval)
BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware (1550-1800)
BL	Black-glazed wares (1550-1750)
ENGS	Unspecified English Stoneware (1750-1900)
LSWA	Lincoln Glazed ware Fabric A (1100-1500)
LSW2	13 th to 14 th century Lincoln Glazed Ware (1200-1320)
MAX	Northern Maxey-type ware (680-870)
SLIP	Unidentified slipware (1650-1750)
TPW	Transfer printed ware (1770-1900)

Ceramic Building Material: Archive Report

Jane Young, Ceramic Consultant

Introduction

A total of nine fragments of ceramic building material were recovered from the site. The material was recorded using locally and nationally agreed codenames. The CLAU tile type series was consulted for comparative material. The resulting archive was then recorded on an Access database and complies with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, *et al.* (2001) and the Lincolnshire County Council's Archaeological Handbook (sections 13.4 and 13.5).

Condition

The material is in variable condition with most fragments showing a small degree of abrasion. Fragments range from small to medium-sized (2 to 161 grams).

Overview of the ceramic material

A narrow range of ceramic roof tile was found on the site (Table 1). With the exception of a Tegula fragment recovered residually from Burial 7, all of the fragments that were found on the site are typical of those recovered from previous excavations within the local area.

Codename	Full name	Total fragments	Total weight in grams
PANT	Pantile	2	43
PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	5	526
RTMISC	Roman or post-Roman tile	1	2
TEG	Tegula	1	127

Table 1: Ceramic material codenames and total quantities by fragment count and weight

Roman

A single identifiable piece of Roman roof tile was recovered from the site. The Tegula (*TEG*) fragment has an unusual flange type (Bett's Type 36/37) and a simple Type B cut-out. The fabric falls within the range usually recovered from sites in the local area. A second small flake recovered from the same deposit may also be from a Roman tile (*RTMISC*).

Medieval

All of the five medieval fragments found on the site are from unglazed medieval flat roof tiles (*PNR*). Four different fabrics are represented (Fabrics 1, 15, 17, 19 and *LSWA*) and these suggest a 13th to 14th century date for the material.

Early Modern

Two fragments in red micaceous fabrics are from early modern pantiles (*PANT*).

Summary and Recommendations

The ceramic building material recovered from this site dates to between the Roman and early modern periods.

All of the undiagnostic tile has been discarded in accordance with guidelines set down by the Collection; the remaining Roman fragment should be retained

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Appendix K

Ceramic Building Material: Archive Listing

Jane Young & Johanna Gray, Ceramic Consultants

Ceramic Building Material Archive

Context Number	Cname	Fabric	Sub type	Fragments	Weight (g)	Action	Description
[200]	PANT	micaceous red fine sandy + ca		1	13	discarded	19 th to 20 th
[200]	PANT	micaceous red med sandy + ca		1	30	discarded	19 th to 20 th
[206]	PNR	Lincoln Fabric 19		1	133	discarded	flat roofer; mortar
[206]	PNR	Lincoln Fabric 17		1	161	discarded	flat roofer; mortar
[206]	PNR	LSWA		1	159	discarded	flat roofer; thin at 12mm; mortar including over breaks
[260]	TEG	oxidised med sandy with fe & ca	Flange Type 36/37; cut out B	1	127		edge; mortar
[260]	PNR	Lincoln Fabric 15		1	55	discarded	flat roofer
[260]	PNR	Lincoln Fabric 1		1	18	discarded	flat roofer
[260]	RTMISC	oxic med sandy		1	2	discarded	small flake

Ceramic building material glossary

LSWA	Lincoln Glazed ware Fabric A (1100-1500)
PANT	Pantile
PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile
RTMISC	Roman or post-Roman tile
TEG	Tegula

Appendix L

Ceramic Dating Archive List

Jane Young, Ceramic Consultant

Ceramic Dating Archive

Context Number	Earliest horizon	Latest horizon	Date	Comments
[200]	EMH	EMH	19 th to mid 20 th	
[206]	PMH7	PMH8	mid/late 17 th to mid 18 th	residual medieval tile
[208]	PMH8	EMH	mid/late 18 th to 19 th	
[257]	MH4	MH6	13 th to early/mid 14 th	date on single tiny sherd
[260]	MH4	MH7	13 th to 14 th	date on CBM only
[261]	MH4	MH6	13 th to early/mid 14 th	
[265]	EMH or MH4	EMH or MH6	19 th to 20 th or 13 th	possible intrusive sherd

Appendix M

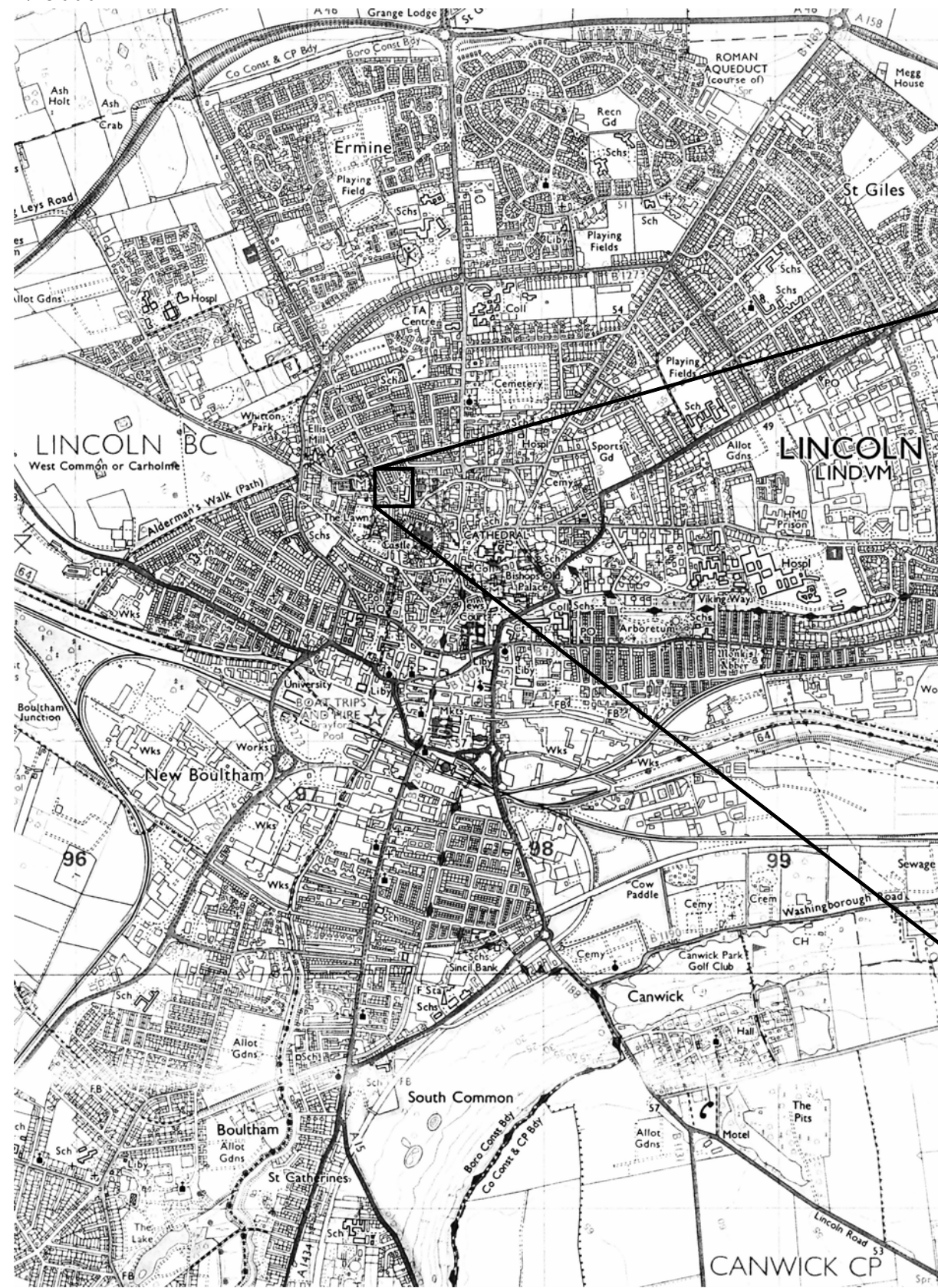
Bulk Finds: Archive Listing

Yvonne Rose, Lincs Archaeo-tech

Bulk Finds Archive

Context number	Category	Count	Comments/Weight (g)
[200]	Tobacco pipe	2	Post-medieval to modern; late 17 th to late 18 th century; stem fragments; discarded
[260]	Tobacco pipe	1	Post-medieval to modern; late 17 th to early/mid 18 th century; <i>c.</i> 1680-1750; bowl

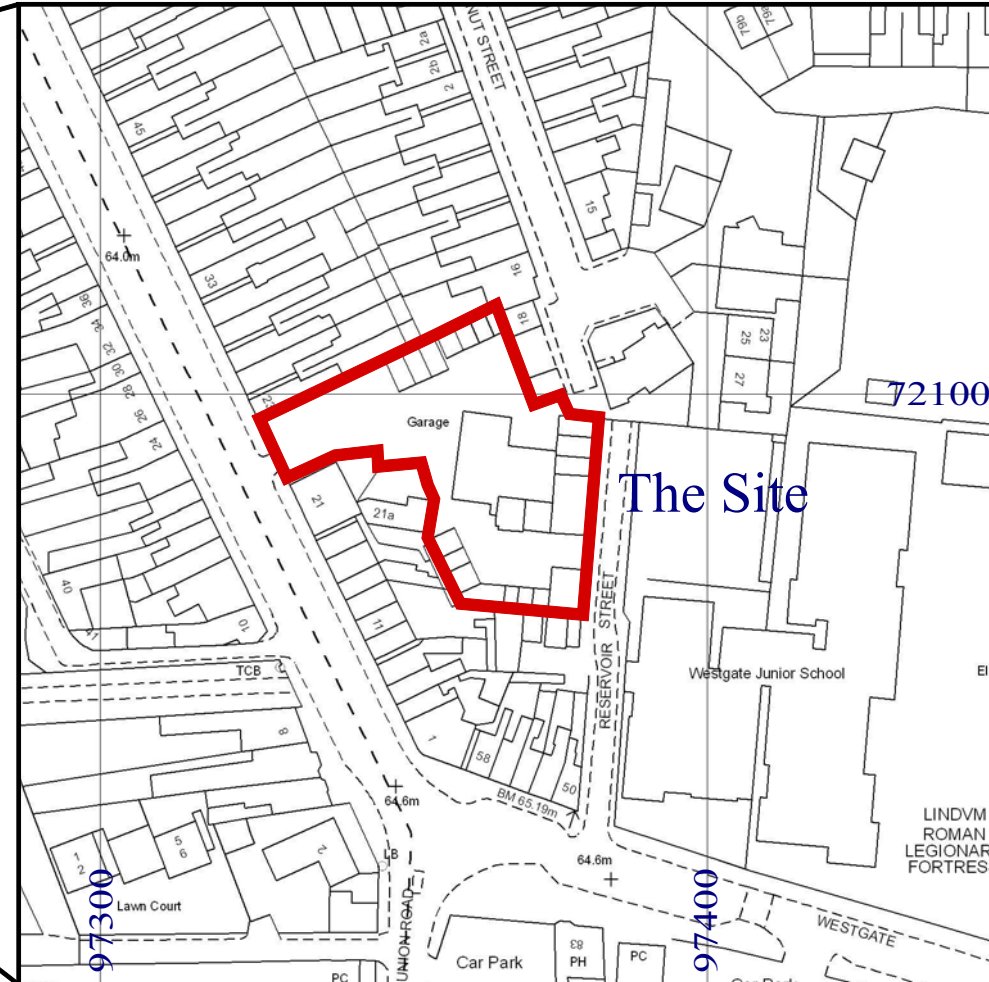
1:25000



Reproduced from Ordnance Survey mapping on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown Copyright 100043257 2013/14



1:1250



Reproduced from Ordnance Survey mapping on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown Copyright 100043257 2013/14



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Mobile: (07914) 145 078
E-mail: info@lincs-archaeotech.co.uk
Website: www.lincs-archaeotech.co.uk

SITE CODE:
CYL11

CLIENT:
**J. A. Andrew & Son/
Metheringham
Construction**

DESCRIPTION:
Site location plan

SCALE:
See individual plans

DRAWN BY:

DATE:

ARCHIVE NO:

MUSEUM ACCESSION NO:
2011.109

KEY:

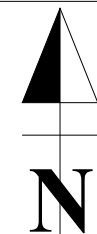


FIGURE NO:

1

SITE CODE:
CYL11

CLIENT:
**J. A. Andrew & Son/
Metheringham
Construction**

DESCRIPTION:
Plan of development

SCALE:
1:250

DRAWN BY:
-

DATE:
-

ARCHIVE NO:

MUSEUM ACCESSION NO:
2011.109

KEY:

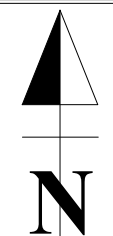


FIGURE NO:

2



SITE CODE:
CYL11

CLIENT:
**J. A. Andrew & Son/
Metheringham Construction**

DESCRIPTION:
**Plan of excavated areas:
watermains trial pits**



SCALE:
1:100

DRAWN BY:
KW

DATE:
16th February 2011

ARCHIVE NO:

MUSEUM ACCESSION NO:
2011.109

KEY:
 Limit of excavation
 Section Drawing

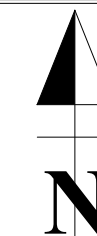
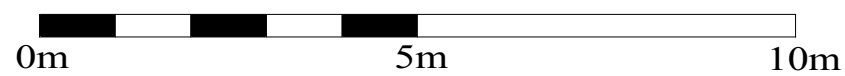


FIGURE NO:
3



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SITE CODE:

CYL11

CLIENT:

**J. A. Andrew & Son/
Metheringham Construction**

DESCRIPTION:

**Plan & S-facing section,
watermains trial pit 1**

SCALE:

1:10

DRAWN BY:

KW

DATE:






16th February 2011

ARCHIVE NO:

MUSEUM ACCESSION NO:

2009.109

KEY:

-  Limit of excavation
-  Uncertain edge
-  Stone
-  Context number
-  Section Drawing

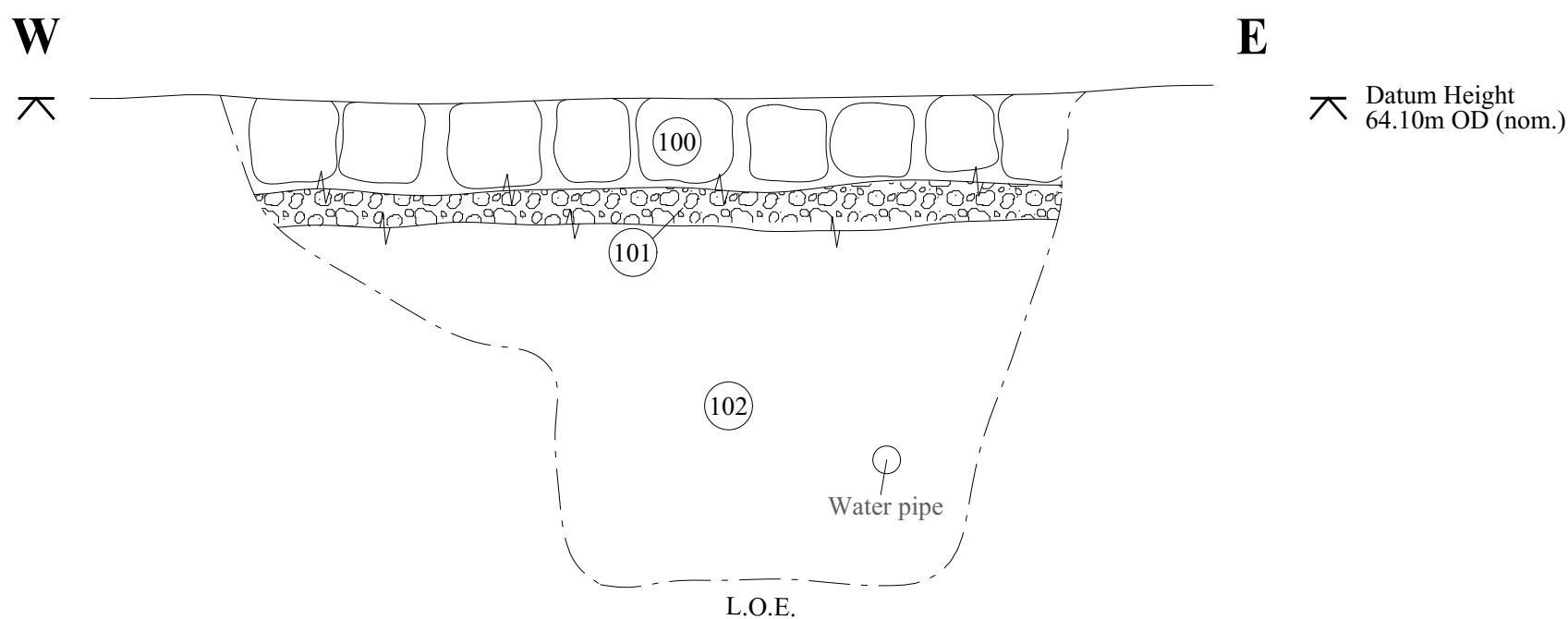
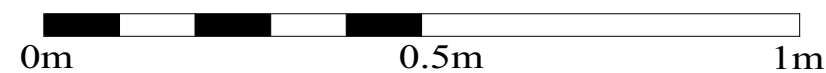
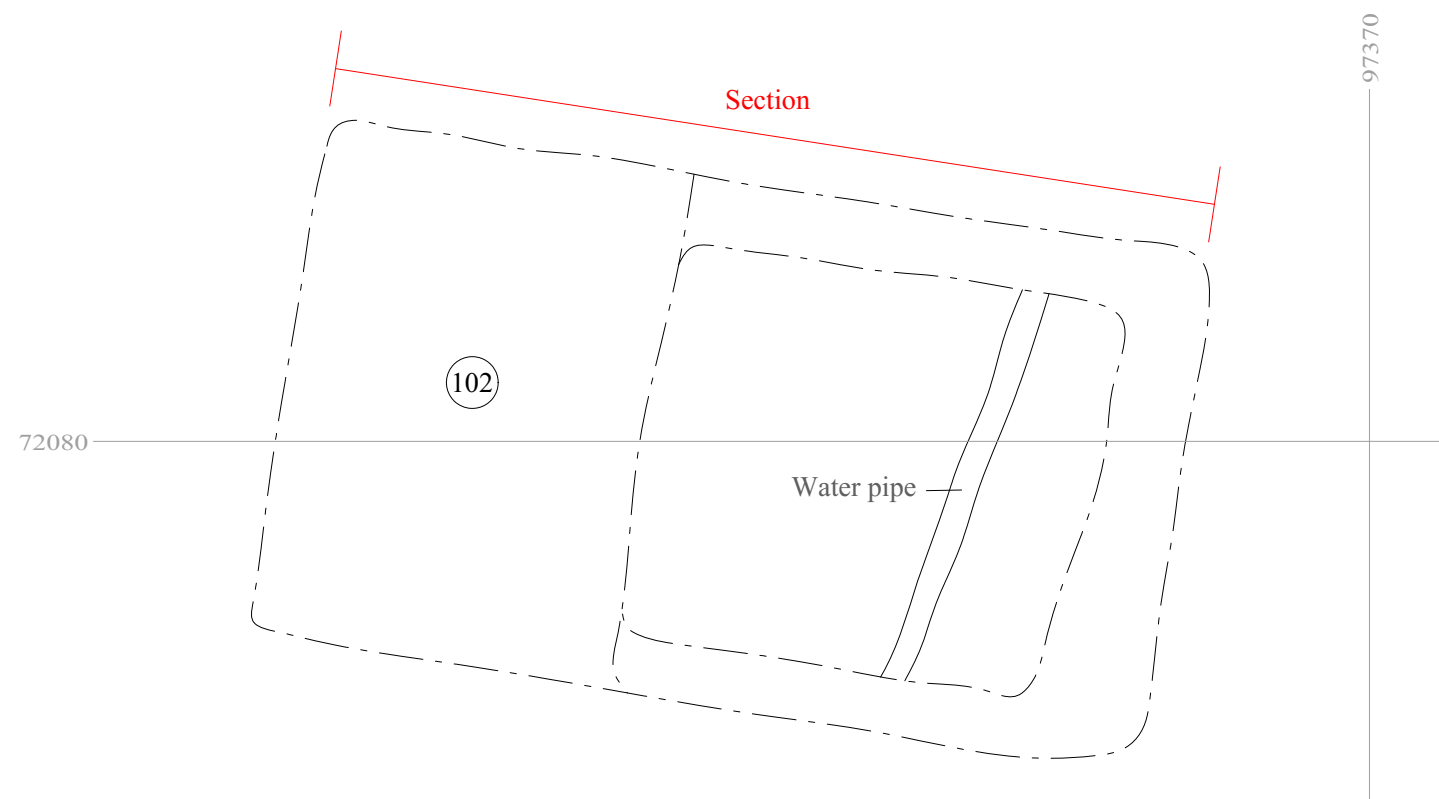
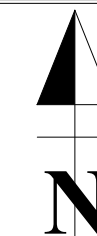


FIGURE NO:

4



SITE CODE:
CYL11

CLIENT:
**J. A. Andrew & Son/
Metheringham Construction**

DESCRIPTION:
**Plan of excavated areas:
ground contamination trial pits**

SCALE:
1:200

DRAWN BY:
KW

DATE:
27th June 2011

ARCHIVE NO:

MUSEUM ACCESSION NO:
2009.109

KEY:
Limit of excavation

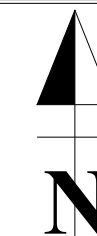
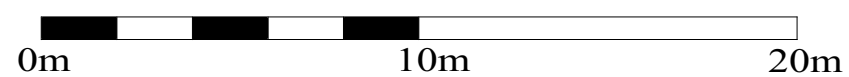
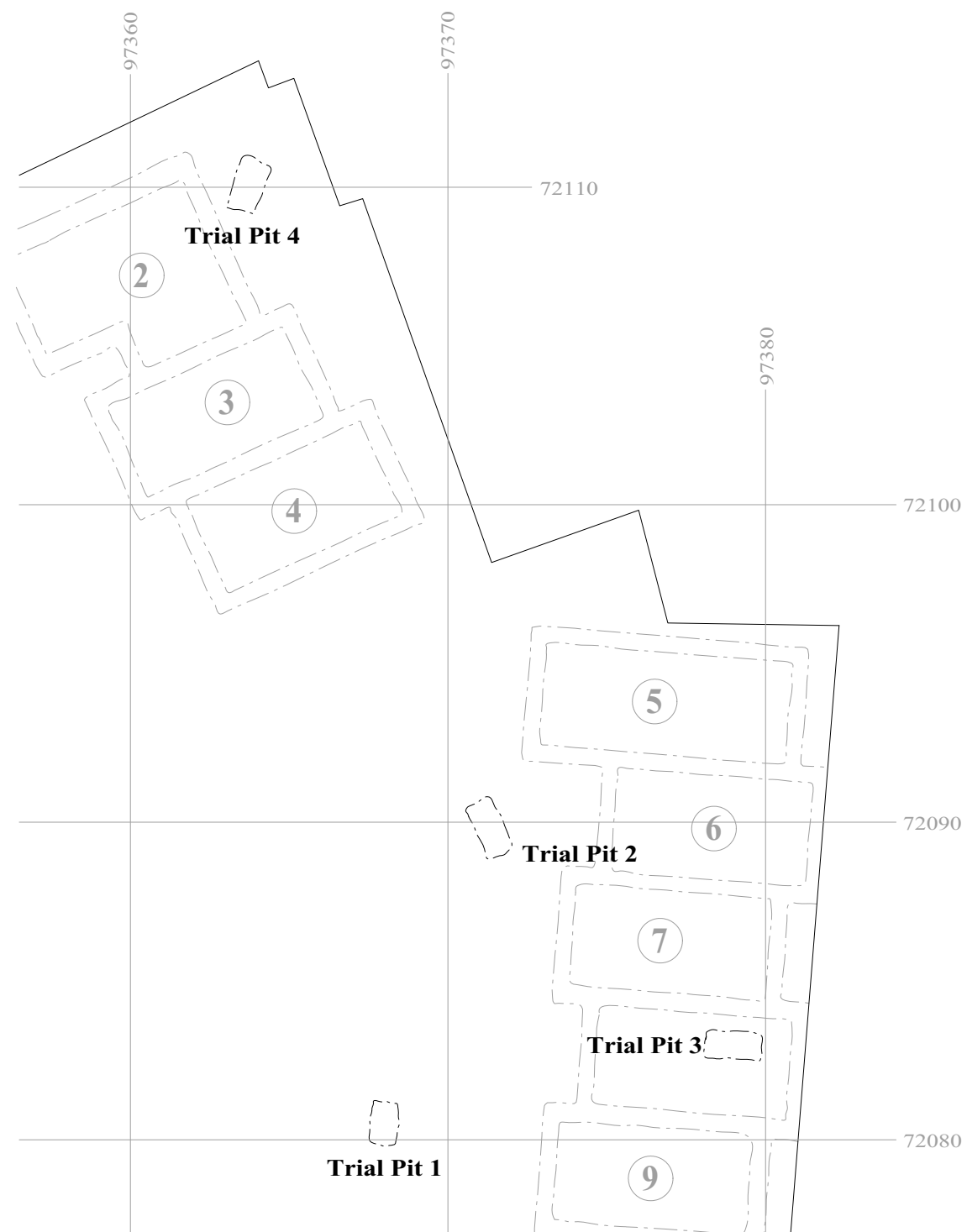


FIGURE NO:
5



SITE CODE:
CYL11

CLIENT:
**J. A. Andrew & Son/
Metheringham Construction**

DESCRIPTION:
**Plan of foundation, drainage
& attenuation pit trenches**

SCALE:
1:250





DRAWN BY:
KW

DATE:
-

ARCHIVE NO:

MUSEUM ACCESSION NO:
2011.109

KEY:

-  Attenuation pit
-  Drainage trench
-  Foundation trench
-  Building plot number

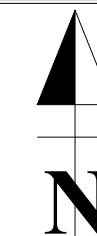
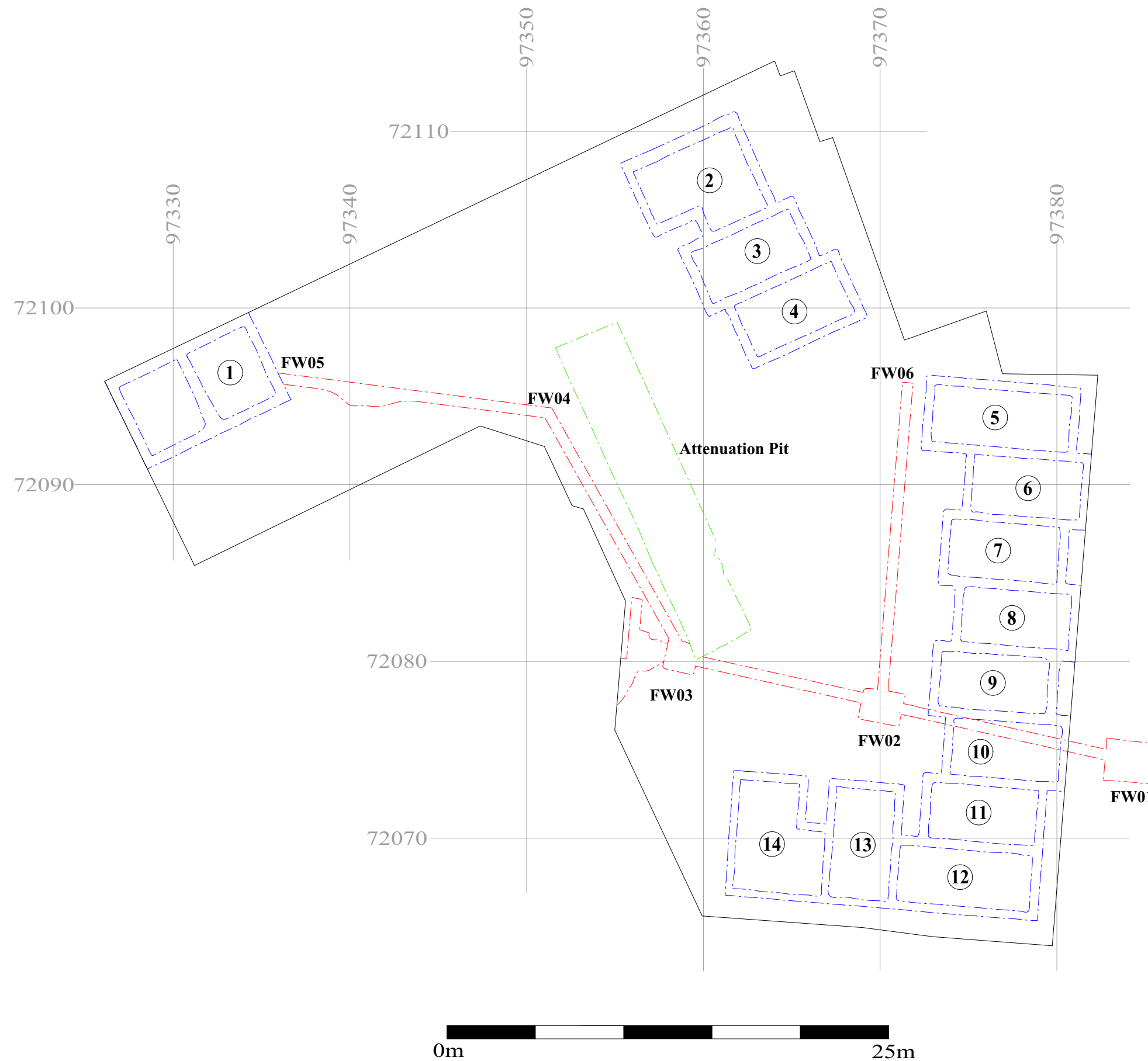


FIGURE NO:

6

SITE CODE:
CYL11

CLIENT:
**J. A. Andrew & Son/
Metheringham Construction**

DESCRIPTION:
**Plan of Plot 1 (showing
air-raid shelter remains)**

SCALE:
1:50









DRAWN BY:
KW

DATE:
9th August 2011

ARCHIVE NO:

MUSEUM ACCESSION NO:
2009.109

KEY:

-  Limit of excavation
-  Conjectured edge
-  Uncertain edge
-  Cut feature
-  Context number
-  Level reading
-  Section 1
-  Brick or tile feature

Level values:

- 1) 64.21m OD
- 2) 64.20m OD
- 3) 64.16m OD
- 4) 64.16m OD
- 5) 64.32m OD
- 6) 64.30m OD
- 7) 63.18m OD

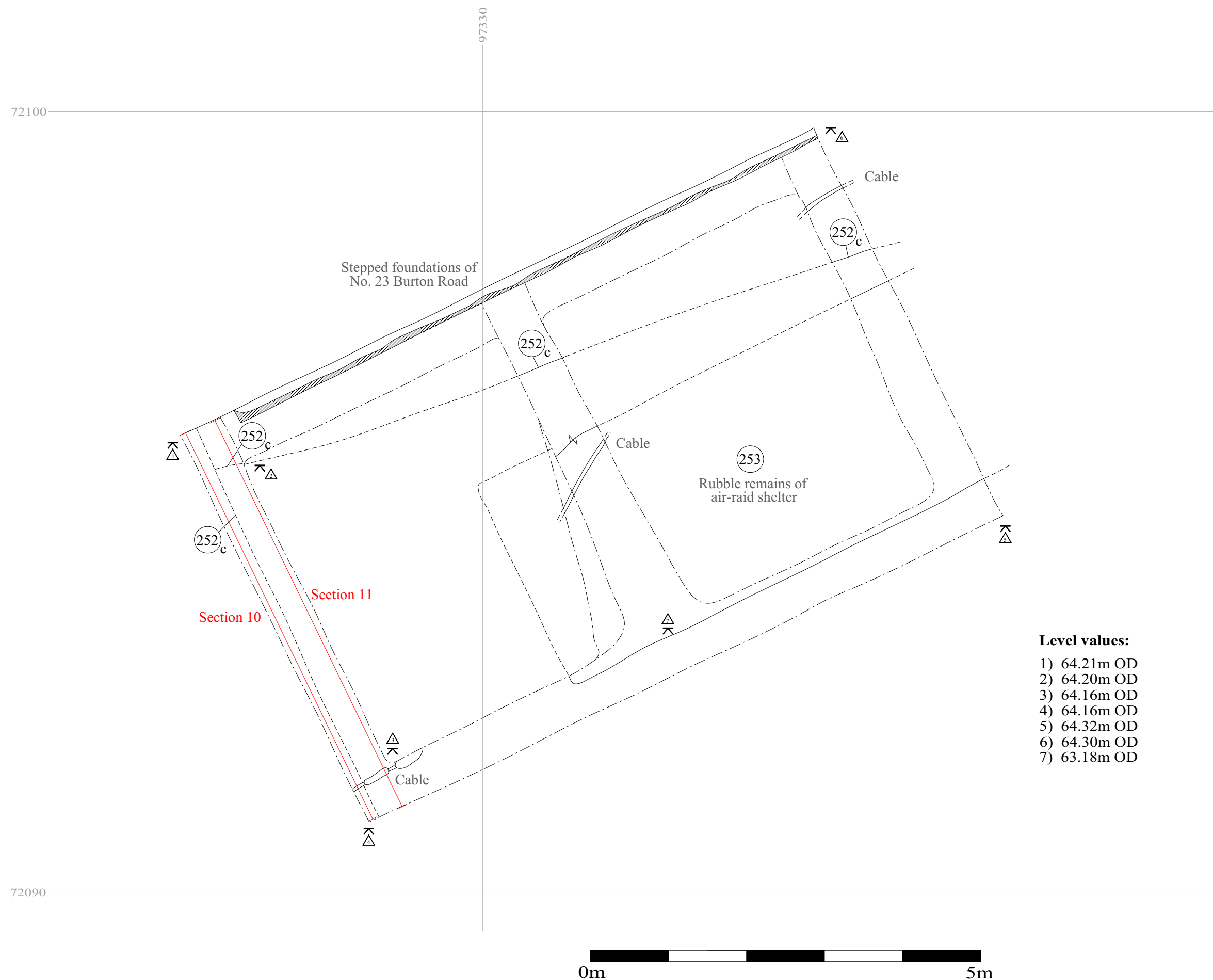


FIGURE NO:

7

SITE CODE:
CYL11

CLIENT:
**J. A. Andrew & Son/
Metheringham Construction**

DESCRIPTION:
**West-facing section 9
& plan, Plot 2**

SCALE:
1:20

DRAWN BY:
KW

DATE:
22nd July 2011

ARCHIVE NO:

MUSEUM ACCESSION NO:
2011.109

KEY:

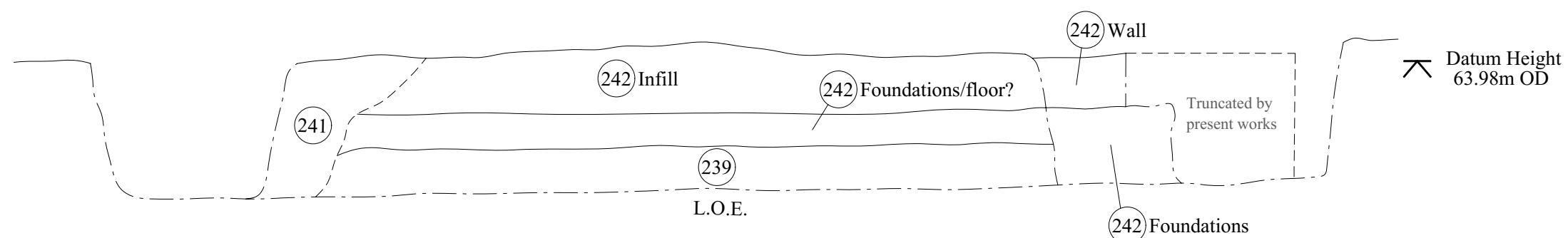
- Limit of excavation
- Conjectured edge
- Uncertain edge
- Context number
- Level reading
- Section 1 Section Drawing

FIGURE NO:
8

N

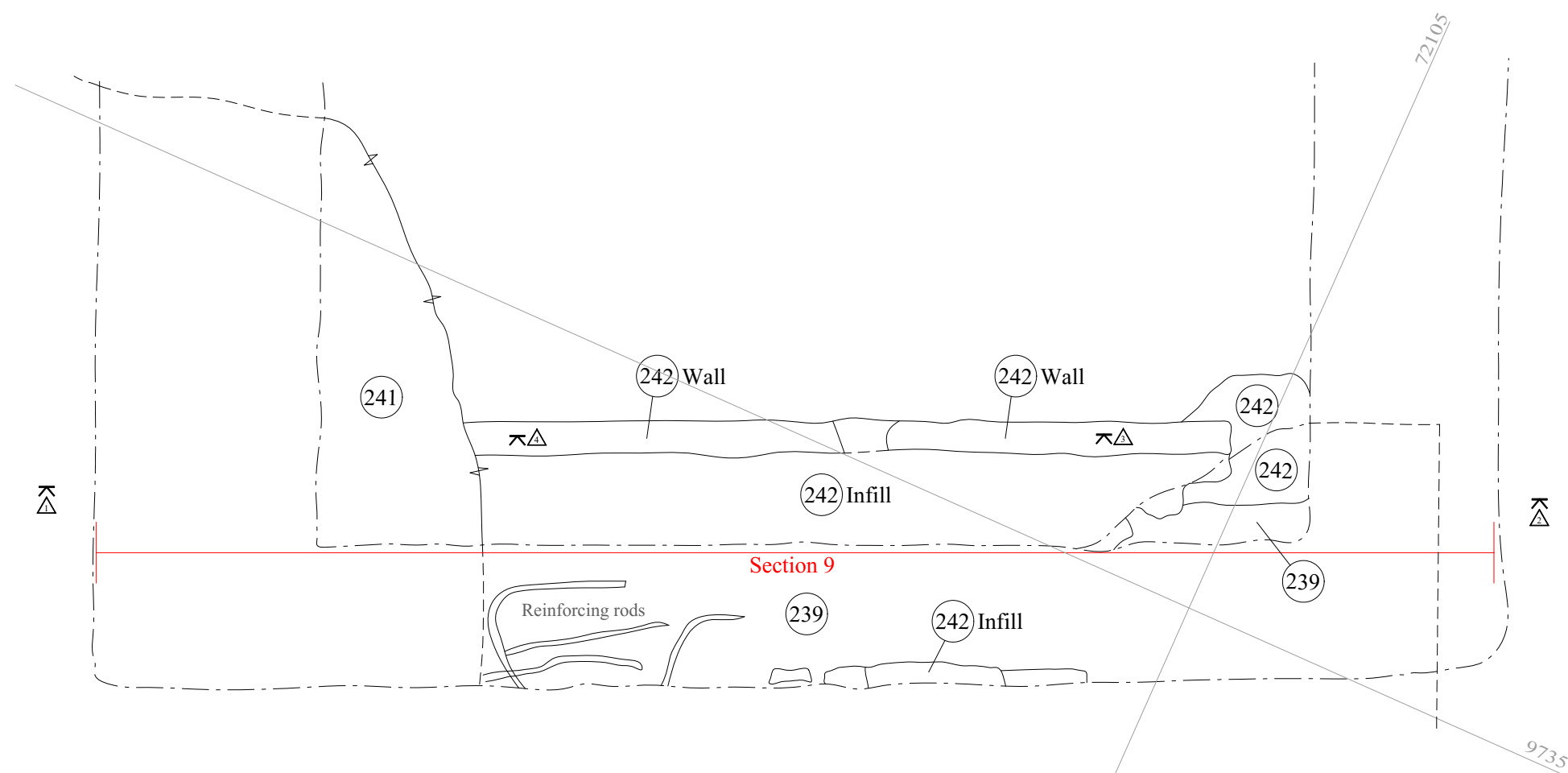
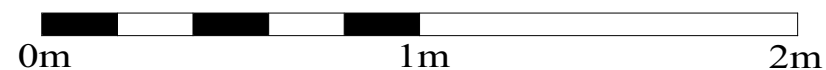
West-facing Section 9

S



Level values:

- 1) 63.98m OD
- 2) 64.05m OD
- 3) 64.01m OD
- 4) 64.01m OD



SITE CODE:
CYL11

CLIENT:
**J. A. Andrew & Son/
Metheringham Construction**

DESCRIPTION:
**Plan showing overall extent
of air-raid shelter remains**

SCALE:
1:100





DRAWN BY:
KW

DATE:
9th August 2011

ARCHIVE NO:

MUSEUM ACCESSION NO:
2009.109

KEY:

-  Limit of excavation
-  Conjectured edge
-  Uncertain edge
-  Extent of visible
air-raid shelter
remains

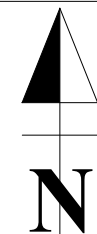
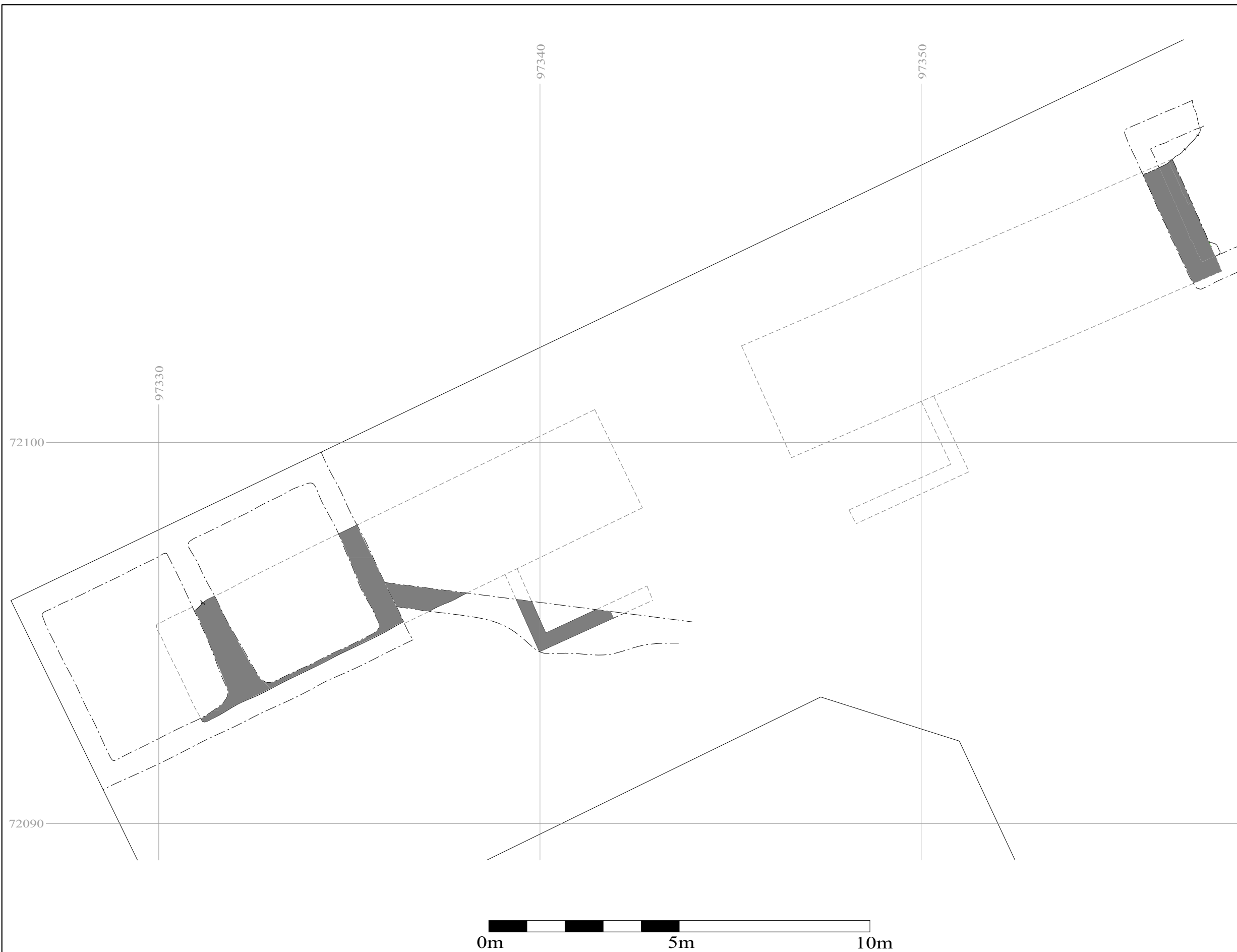


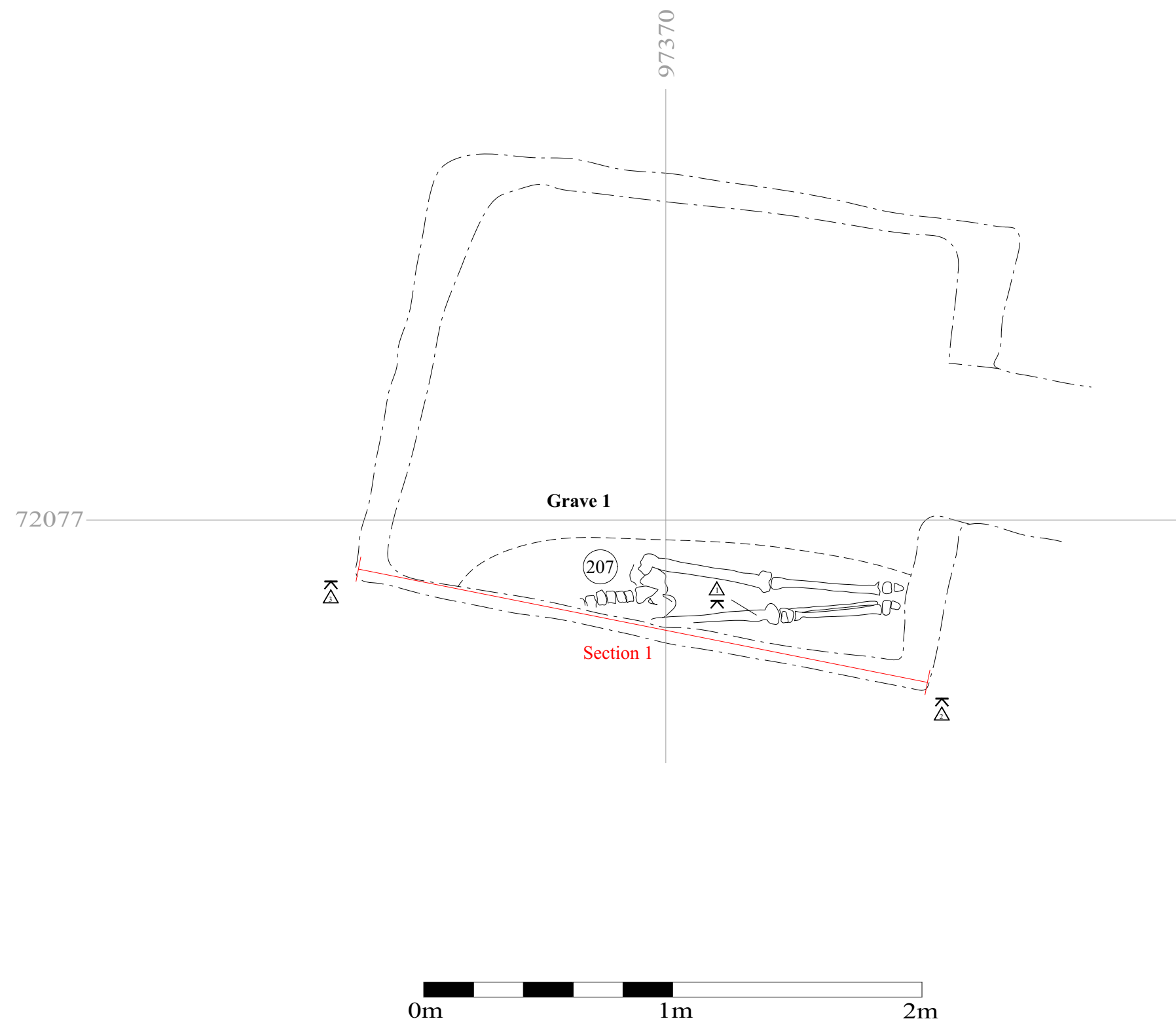
FIGURE NO:

9



Level values:

- 1) 62.37m OD
- 2) 63.97m OD
- 3) 63.92m OD



SITE CODE:

CYL11

CLIENT:

**J. A. Andrew & Son/
Metheringham Construction**

DESCRIPTION:

Plan of burial [207], FW02

SCALE:

1:20

DRAWN BY:

KW

DATE:

20th April 2011

ARCHIVE NO:

MUSEUM ACCESSION NO:

2009.109

KEY:

- Limit of excavation
- Conjectured edge
- Context number
- Level reading
- Section Drawing

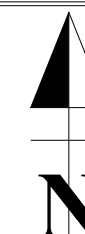


FIGURE NO:

10

SITE CODE:

CYL11

CLIENT:

**J. A. Andrew & Son/
Metheringham Construction**

DESCRIPTION:

**Plan of burials [254]-[259],
adjacent to FW03**

SCALE:

1:20

DRAWN BY:

KW

DATE:



-

ARCHIVE NO:

MUSEUM ACCESSION NO:

2011.109

KEY:

-  Limit of excavation
-  Concentration of human remains

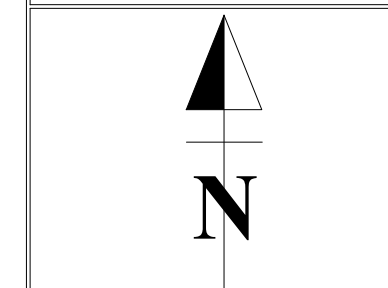
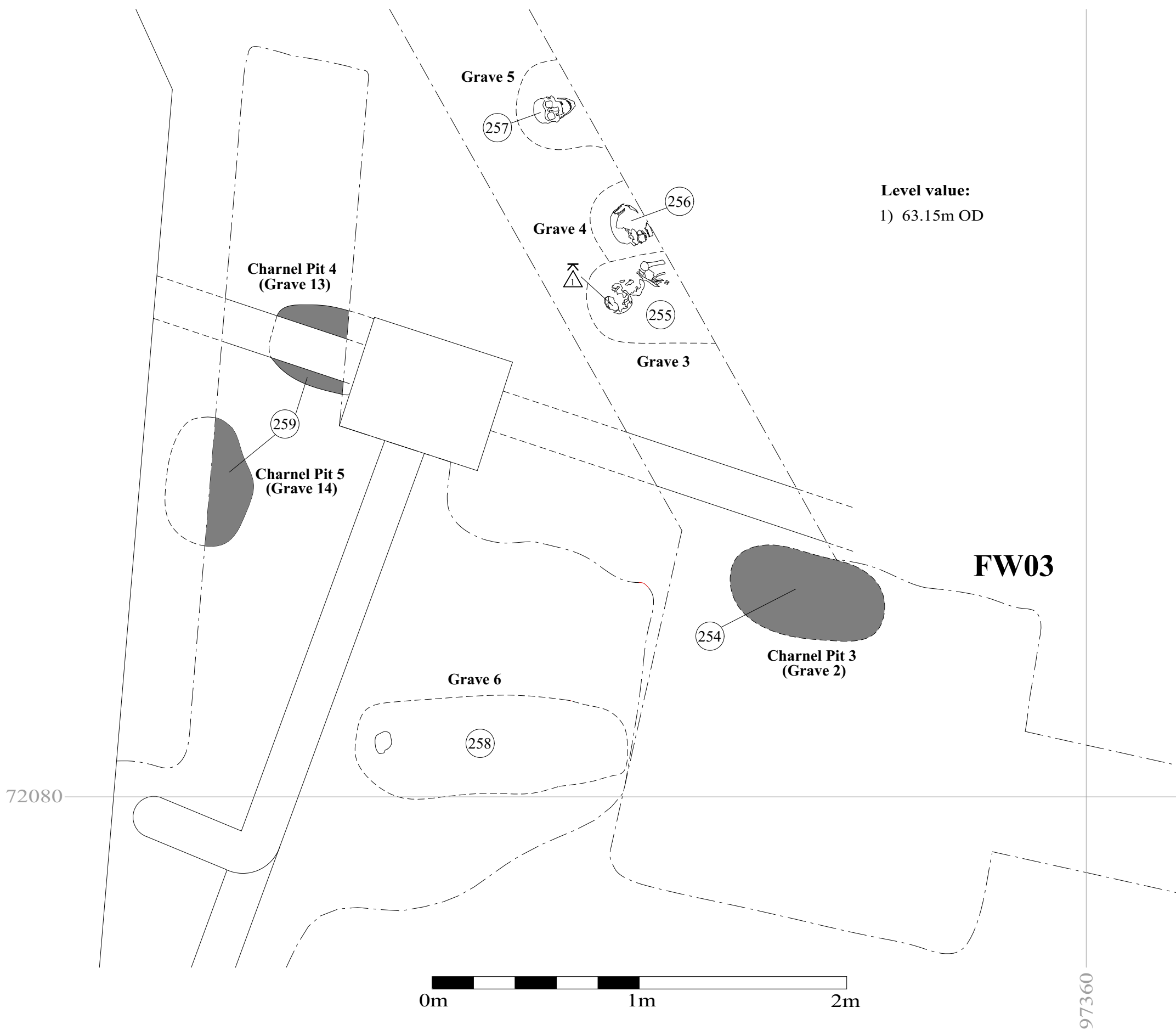


FIGURE NO:

11



SITE CODE:

CYL11

CLIENT:

**J. A. Andrew & Son/
Metheringham Construction**

DESCRIPTION:

**Plan of burials [260]-[264] &
[266]-[269], attenuation pit**

SCALE:

1:20

DRAWN BY:

KW

DATE:








15th June 2012

ARCHIVE NO:

MUSEUM ACCESSION NO:

2011.109

KEY:

-  Limit of excavation
-  Conjectured edge
-  Uncertain edge
-  Cut feature
-  Context number
-  Level reading
-  Brick or tile feature

Level values:

- 1) 63.11m OD
- 2) 62.97m OD
- 3) 63.00m OD
- 4) 63.19m OD
- 5) 63.11m OD
- 6) 62.94m OD
- 7) 62.86m OD
- 8) 62.92m OD
- 9) 62.86m OD

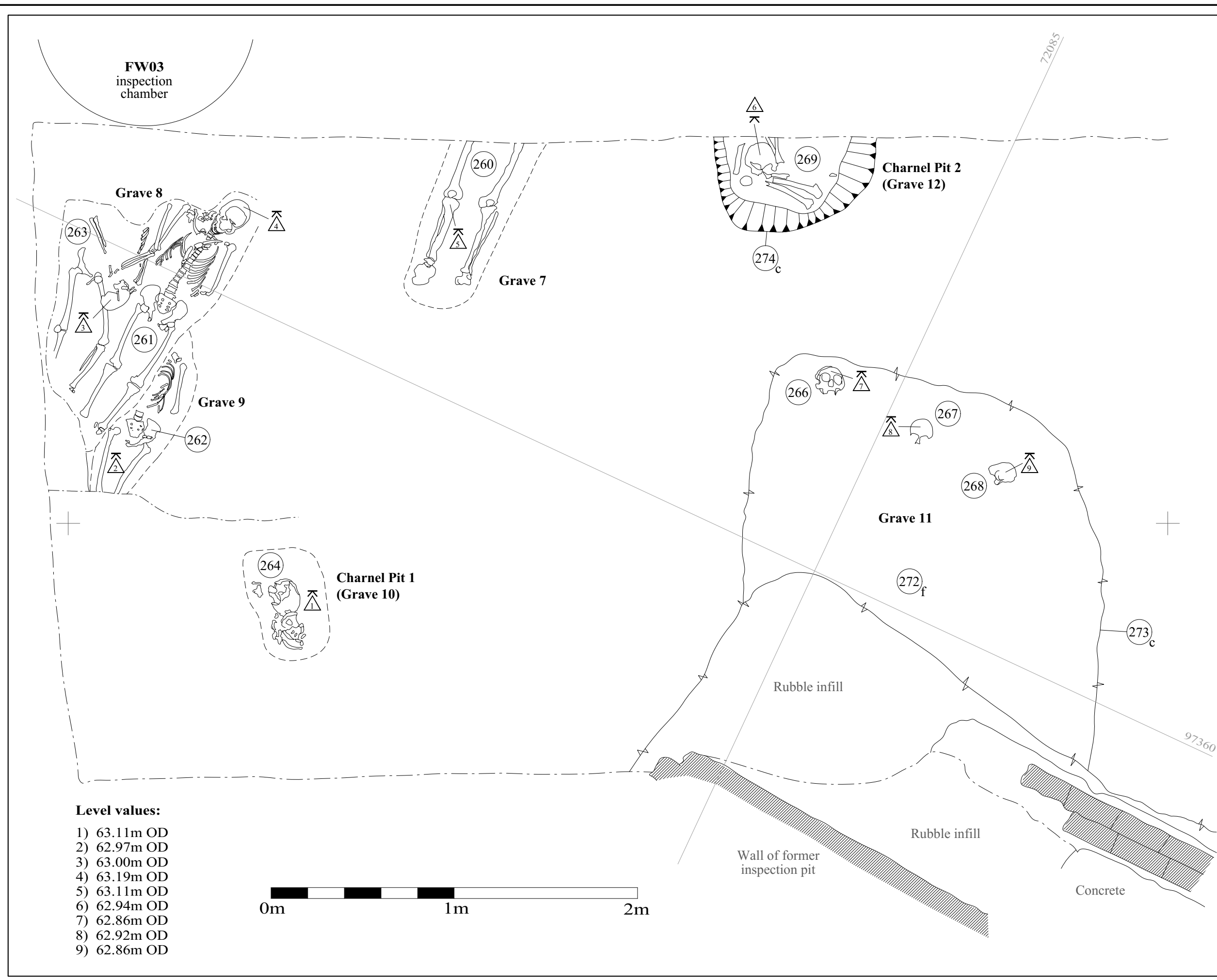
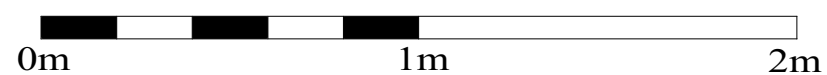


FIGURE NO:

12

SITE CODE:
CYL11

CLIENT:
**J. A. Andrew & Son/
Metheringham Construction**

DESCRIPTION:
**Plan showing overall extent of
burials**



SCALE:
1:50

DRAWN BY:
KW

DATE:
-

ARCHIVE NO:

MUSEUM ACCESSION NO:
2011.109

KEY:
 Limit of excavation
 Concentration of human remains

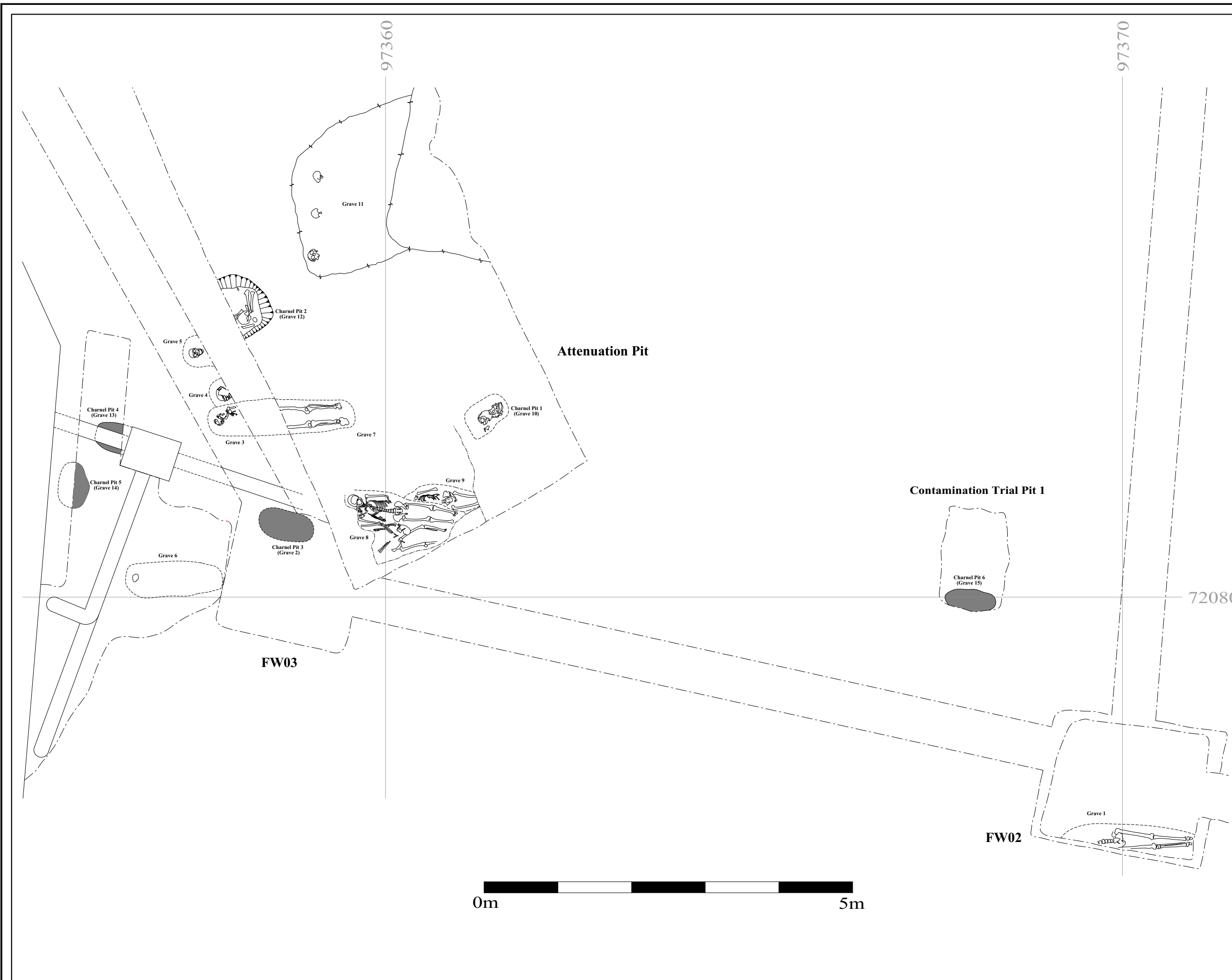


FIGURE NO:
13

SITE CODE:
CYL11

CLIENT:
**J. A. Andrew & Son/
Metheringham Construction**

DESCRIPTION:
**North-facing section 1,
FW02**




SCALE:
1:10

DRAWN BY:
KW

DATE:
20th April 2011

ARCHIVE NO:

MUSEUM ACCESSION NO:
2011.109

KEY:
 Limit of excavation
 Uncertain edge
 Context number

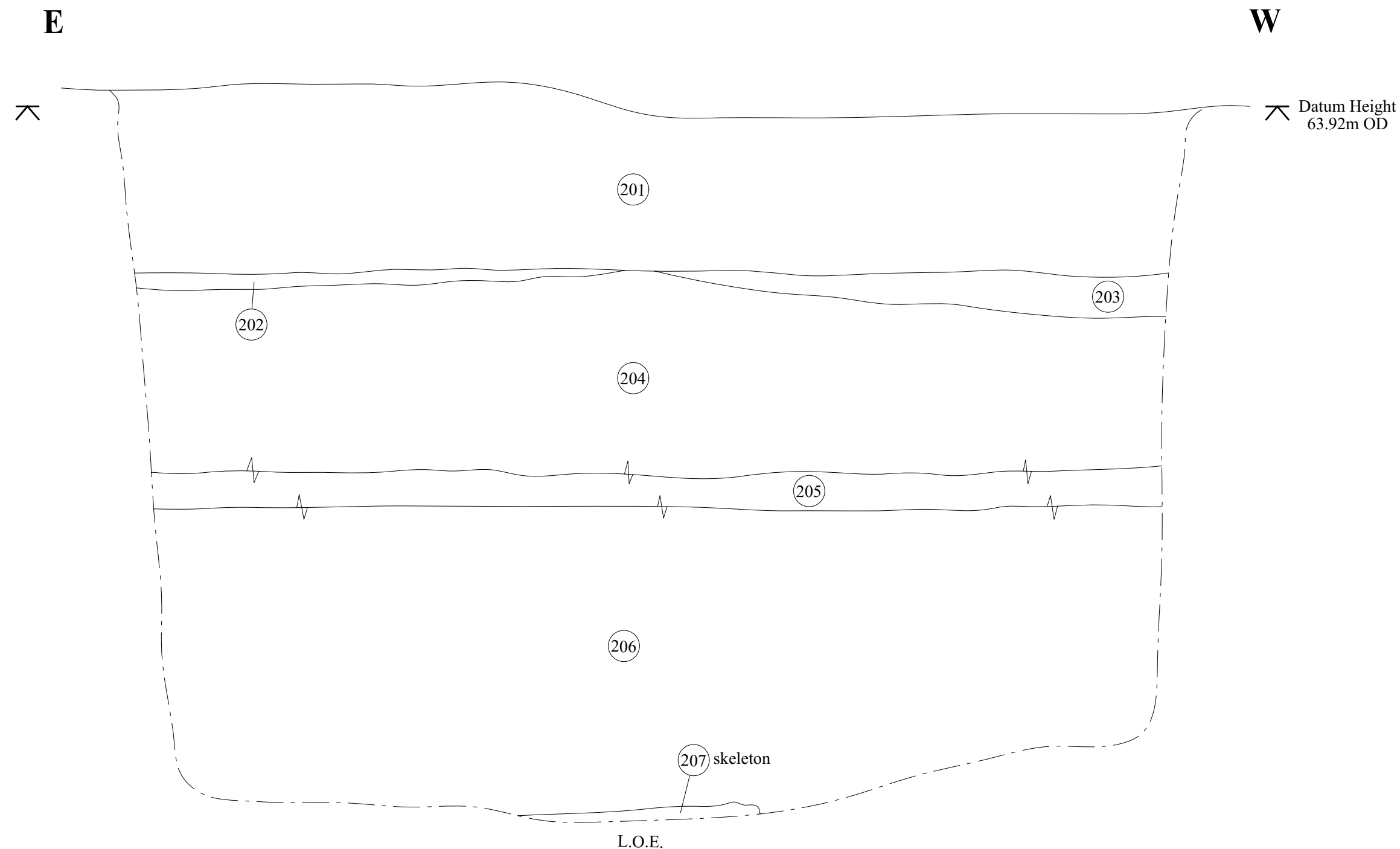


FIGURE NO:

14

SITE CODE:
CYL11

CLIENT:
**J. A. Andrew & Son/
Metheringham Construction**

DESCRIPTION:
**North-facing section 2,
Plots 12 to 14**

SCALE:
1:20






DRAWN BY:
KW

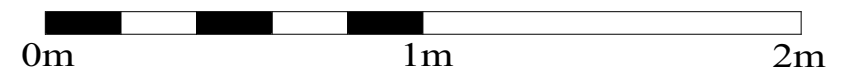
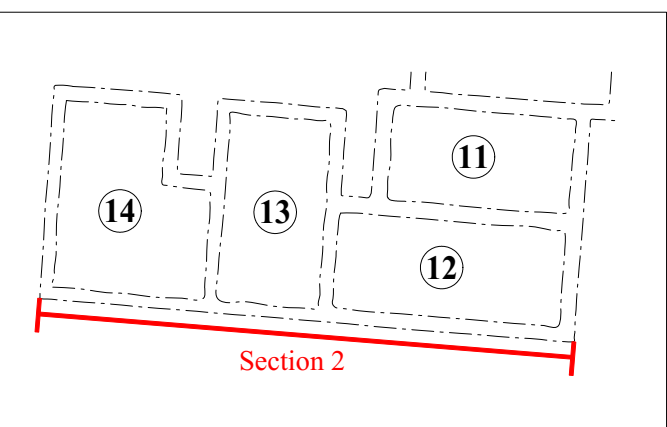
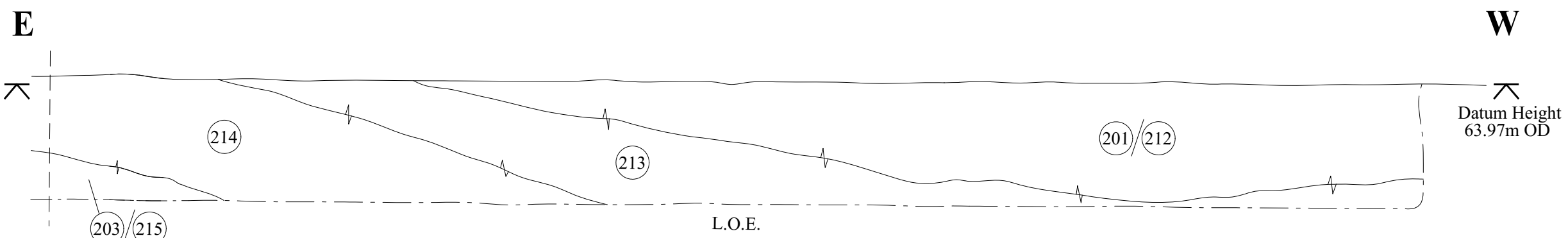
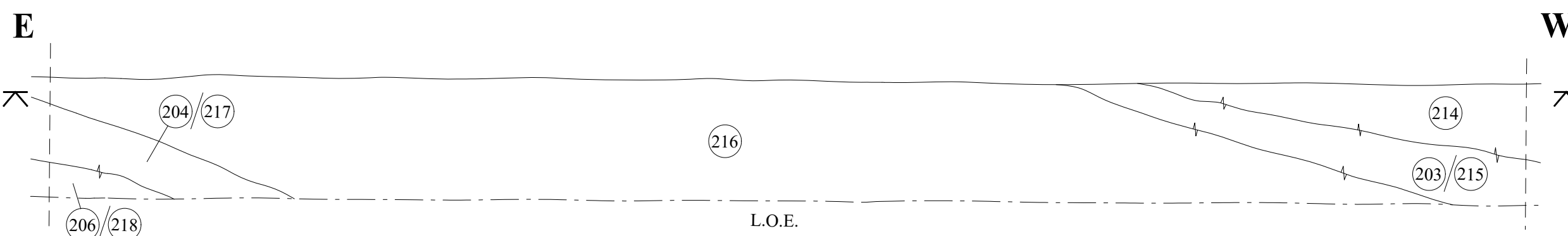
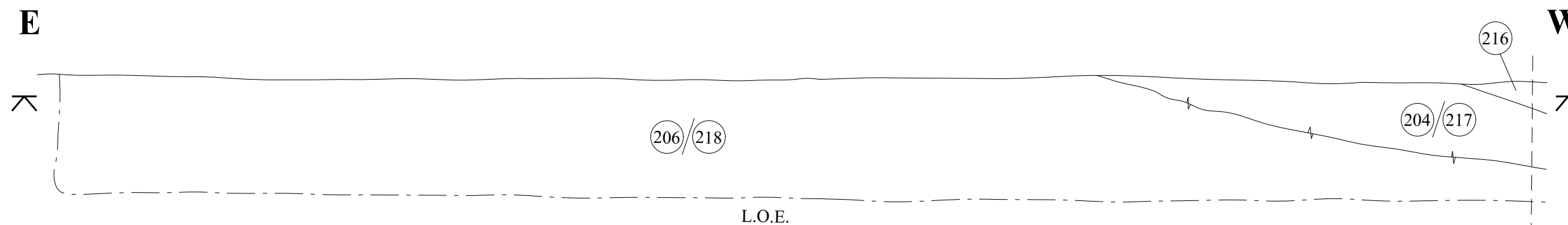
DATE:
19th July 2011

ARCHIVE NO:

MUSEUM ACCESSION NO:
2011.109

KEY:

-  Limit of excavation
-  Uncertain edge
-  Conjectured or arbitrary edge
-  Context number
- Section 1  Section Drawing



SITE CODE:

CYL11

CLIENT:

**J. A. Andrew & Son/
Metheringham Construction**

DESCRIPTION:

**West-facing sections 3,
Plot 6, & 4, Plot 7**

SCALE:

1:20

DRAWN BY:

KW

DATE:


19th July 2011

ARCHIVE NO:

MUSEUM ACCESSION NO:

2011.109

KEY:

 Limit of excavation


 Uncertain edge

 Conjectured or
arbitrary edge

 Stone

 Tile/brick

 Context number

 Section 1 Section Drawing

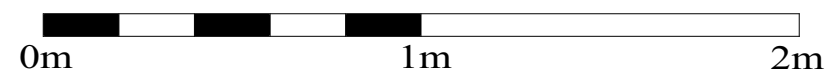
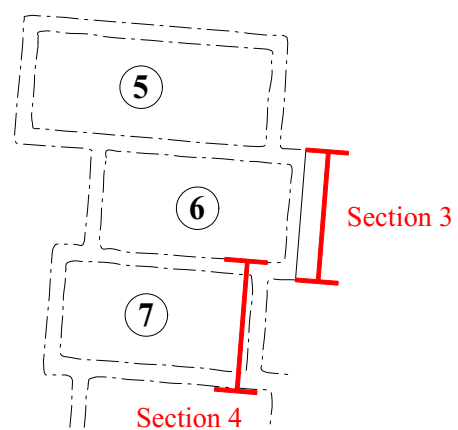
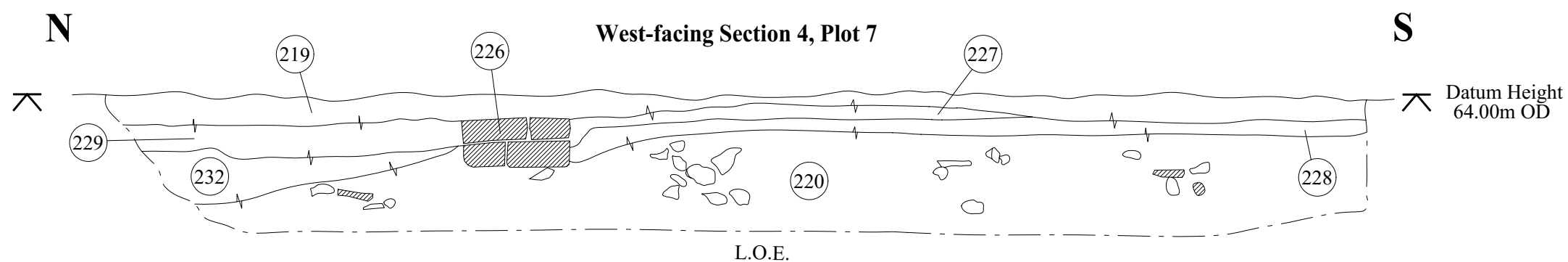
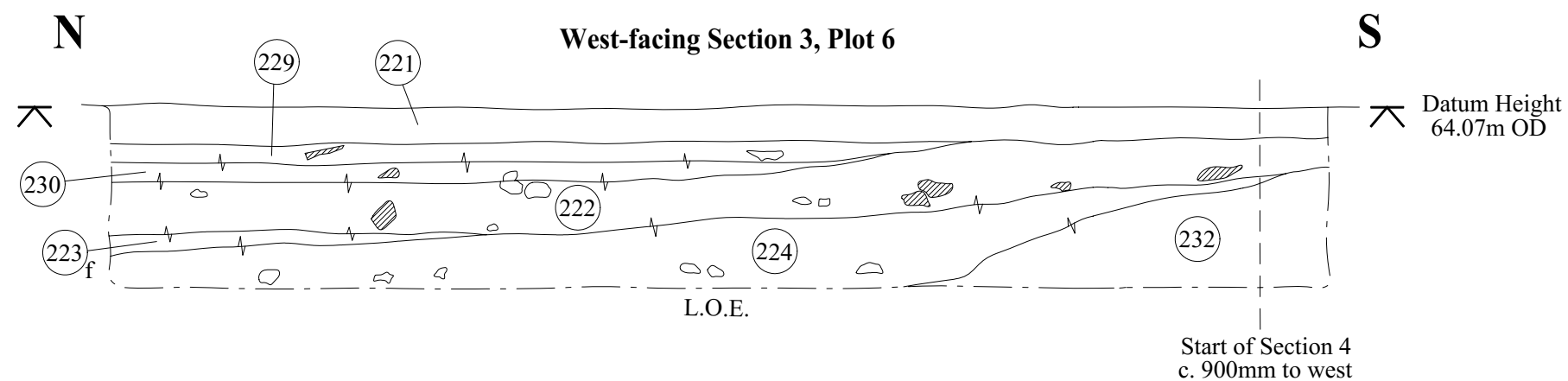


FIGURE NO:

16

SITE CODE:
CYL11

CLIENT:
**J. A. Andrew & Son/
Metheringham Construction**

DESCRIPTION:
**South-facing section 7,
Plot 6**










SCALE:
1:20

DRAWN BY:
KW

DATE:
21st July 2011

ARCHIVE NO:

MUSEUM ACCESSION NO:
2011.109

- KEY:
-  Limit of excavation
 -  Uncertain edge
 -  Conjectured or arbitrary edge
 -  Stone
 -  Tile/brick
 -  Mortar
 -  Context number
 -  Section 1
 -  Section Drawing

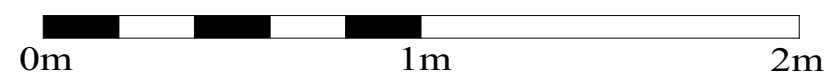
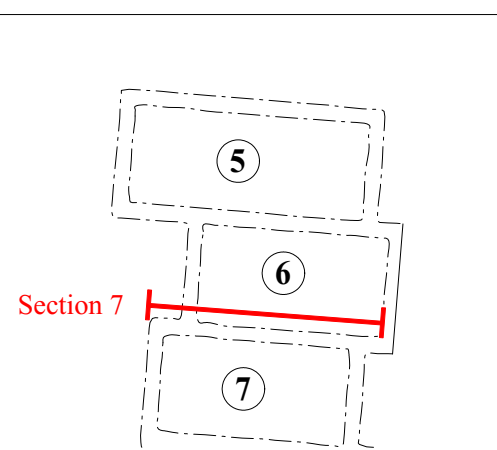
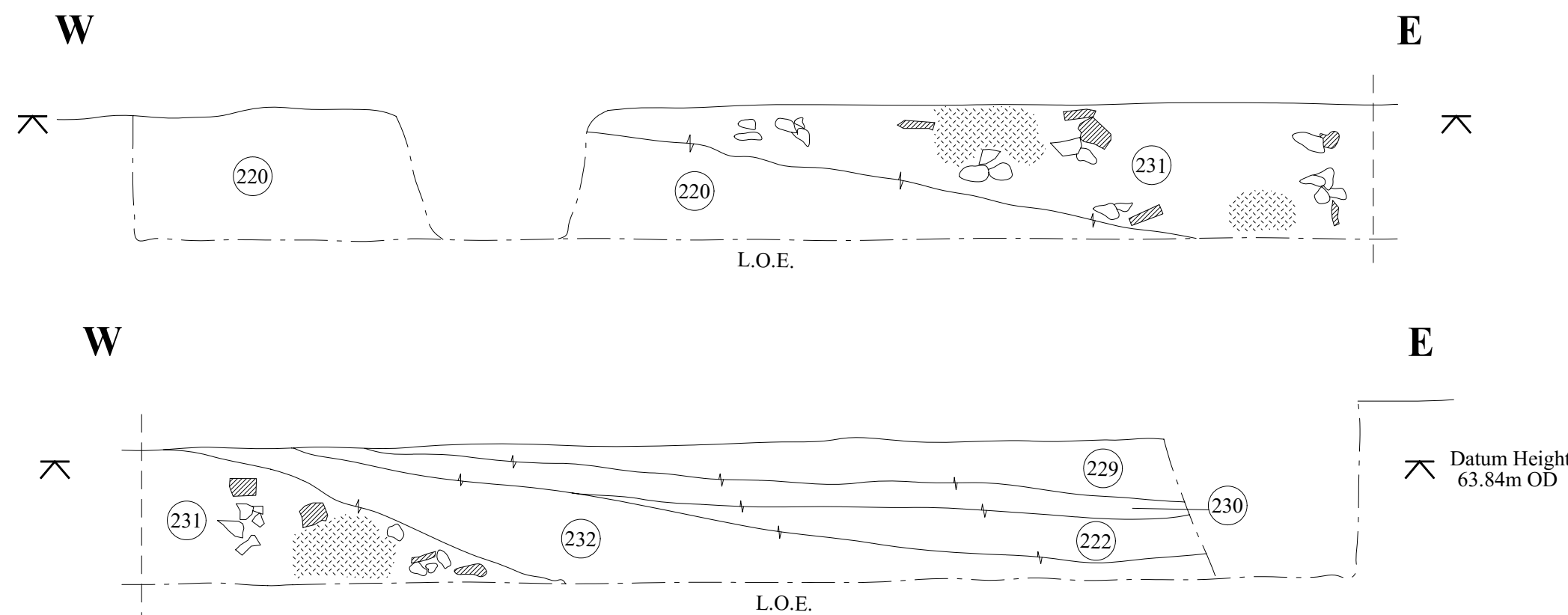
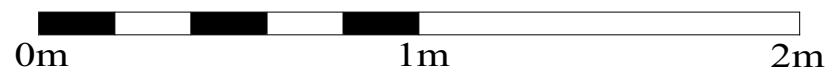
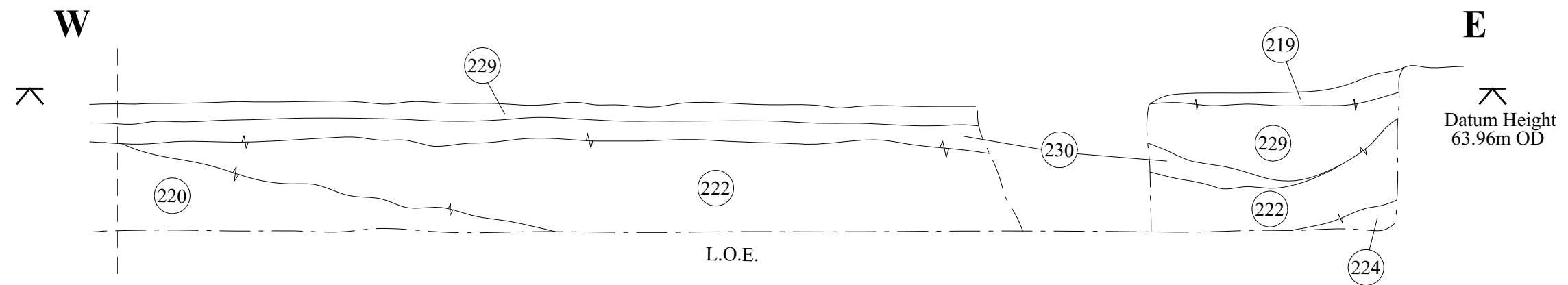
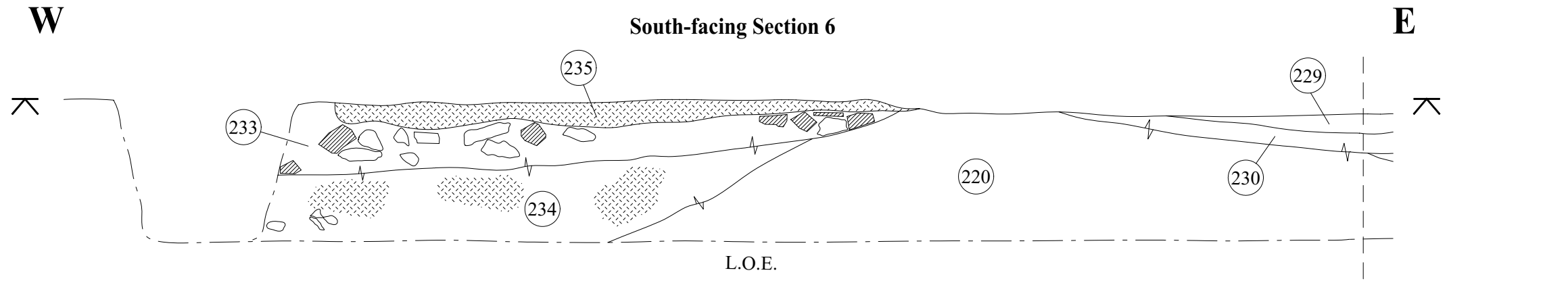
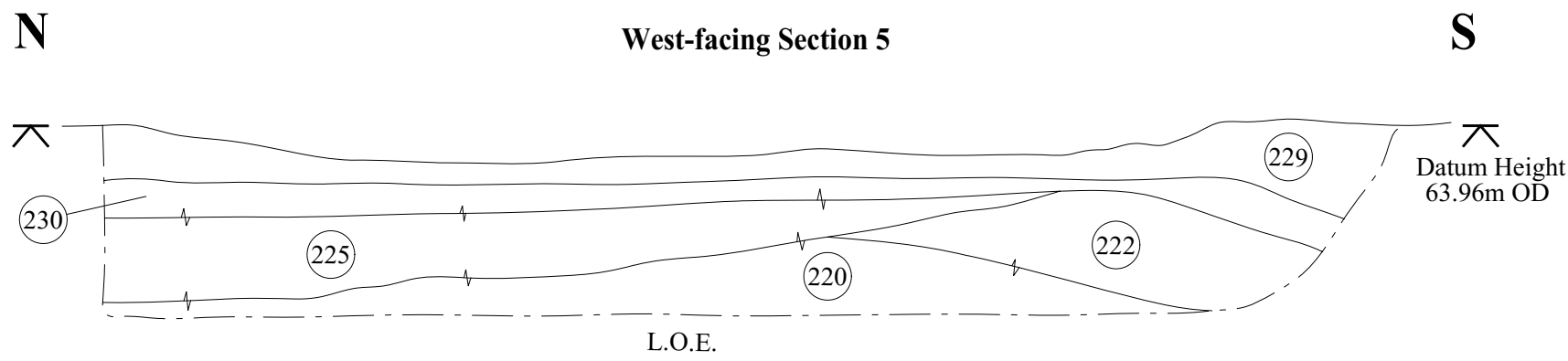
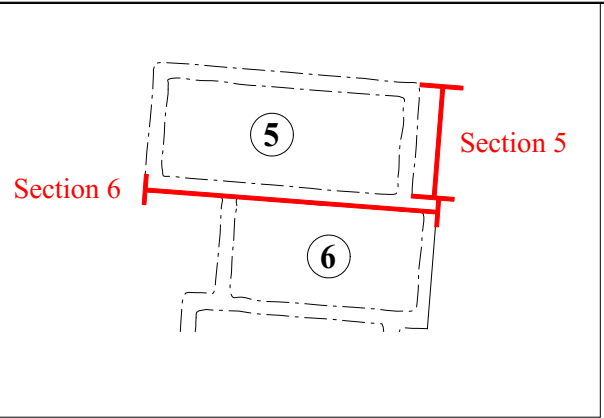


FIGURE NO:

17



SITE CODE: CYL11
CLIENT: J. A. Andrew & Son/ Metheringham Construction
DESCRIPTION: West- & South-facing sections 5 & 6, Plot 5
SCALE: 1:20
DRAWN BY: KW
DATE: 20th July 2011
ARCHIVE NO:
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: 2011.109

KEY:

- Limit of excavation
- Uncertain edge
- Conjectured or arbitrary edge
- Stone
- Tile/brick
- Mortar
- Context number
- Section Drawing

SITE CODE:

CYL11

CLIENT:

**J. A. Andrew & Son/
Metheringham Construction**

DESCRIPTION:

**West-facing section 8,
Plot 3**

SCALE:

1:10

DRAWN BY:

KW

DATE:


21st July 2011

ARCHIVE NO:

MUSEUM ACCESSION NO:

2011.109

KEY:


 Limit of excavation

 Uncertain edge

 Conjectured or
arbitrary edge

 Stone

 Context number

 Section Drawing

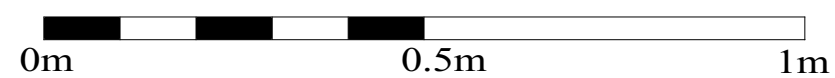
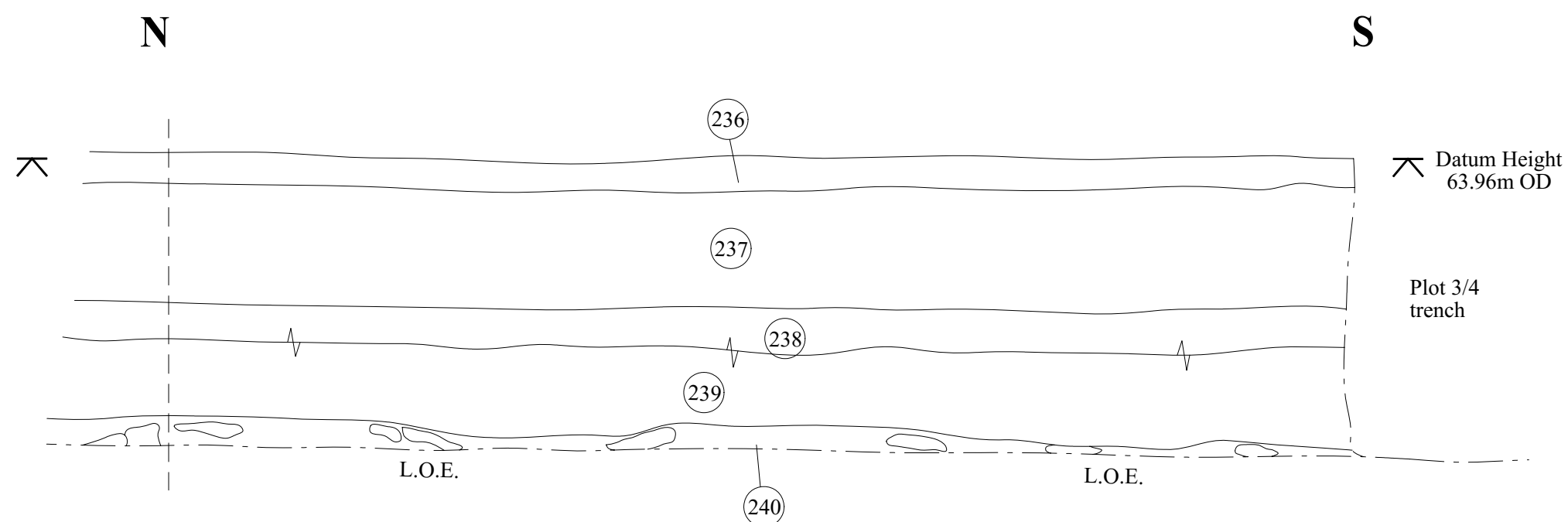
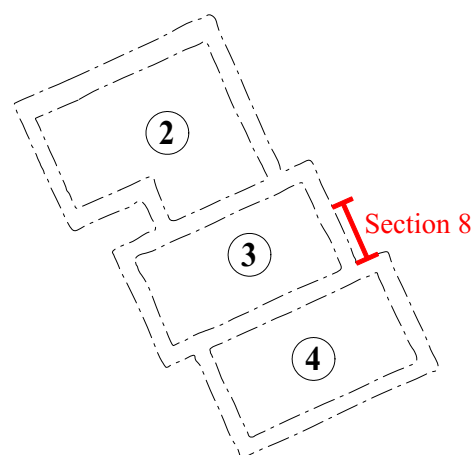


FIGURE NO:

19

SITE CODE:

CYL11

CLIENT:

**J. A. Andrew & Son/
Metheringham Construction**

DESCRIPTION:

**East-facing & west-facing
sections 10 & 11, Plot 1**

SCALE:

1:20

DRAWN BY:

KW

DATE:

8th August 2011

ARCHIVE NO:

MUSEUM ACCESSION NO:

2011.109

KEY:






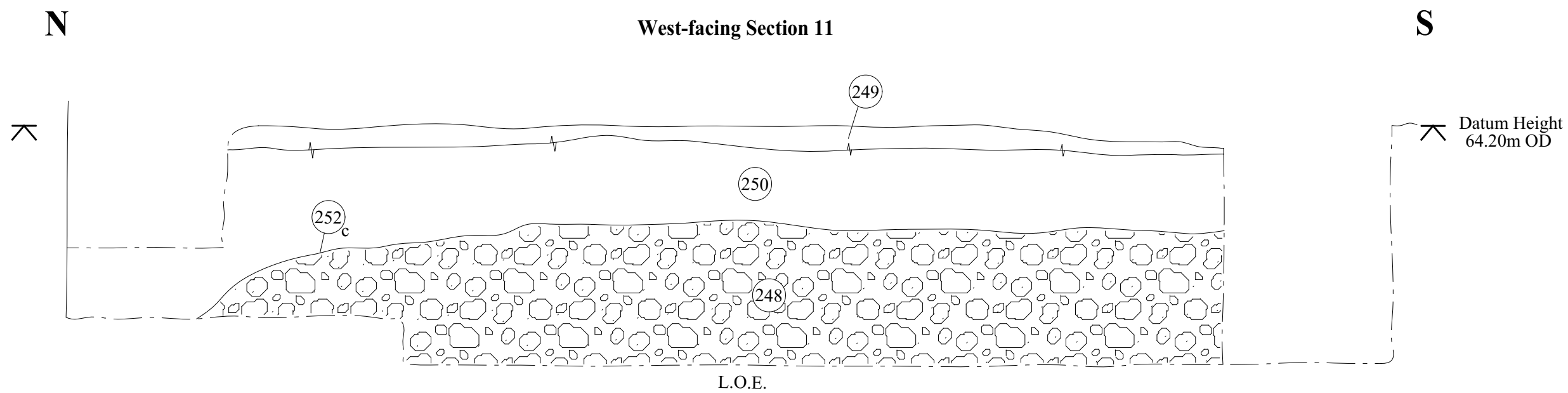
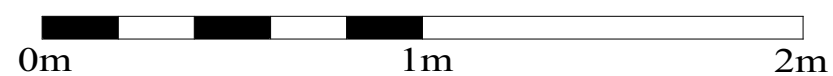
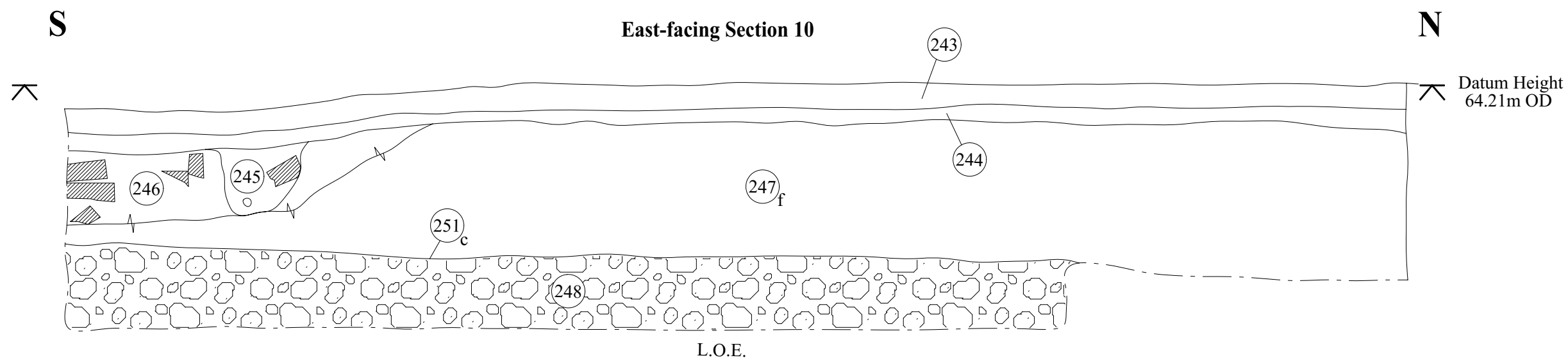
-  Limit of excavation
-  Uncertain edge
-  Stone
-  Tile/brick
-  Context number

FIGURE NO:

20





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