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Site Code: CYL07  
LCCM Accession No.: 2007.140  
Planning Application No.: n/a  
NGR: SK 97363/72090

**A Report to  
Mr M. Popham**

December 2007

**Proposed development at  
Cuthbert's Yard,  
Burton Road, Lincoln**

*By K Wragg*

Archaeological Evaluation

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### *Archaeological Evaluation (Trial Trenching)*

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# Proposed development at Cuthbert's Yard, Burton Road, Lincoln

## Archaeological Evaluation (Trial Trenching)

### *Non-Technical Summary*

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- ❖ 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 Square. 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 has since the 1930s been 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.
- ❖ The present owner, Mr Popham, is currently in consultation with the Directorate of Development and Environmental Services, City of Lincoln Council regarding a possible future planning application for redevelopment on the site. The proposed development would involve the demolition of the majority of the existing buildings and structures, followed by the construction of a large multi-storey apartment block, together with a further single property adjacent to the Burton Road entrance.
- ❖ As part of the consultation process, the City of Lincoln Council Heritage Team produced a brief document which placed the site within its historic context and defined the likely archaeological implications of development. This illustrated that the site lies within an area of known archaeological importance immediately to the west of the defences of the Roman upper city, and in part probably overlies the western side of the defensive ditch. On the site itself, surviving buildings associated with a farm constructed in the mid-late 1800s, are considered to be of particular local historic interest. In view of this, it was suggested that a programme of assessment should be implemented to evaluate the archaeological potential of the site, including trench evaluation to establish the depth and nature of any surviving archaeological deposits. Subsequent discussions with the City Archaeologist, Mr M. J. Jones, determined that two evaluation trenches ('A' and 'B'), each measuring nominally 5m x 1m, should be excavated in suitable locations.
- ❖ Lincs Archaeo-tech was approached by Mr Popham on the 21<sup>st</sup> of May 2007 and subsequently commissioned to carry out the required archaeological services, with site investigation undertaken between the 23<sup>rd</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> of July 2007.
- ❖ Trial Trench A revealed a large ditch cut, two possible pit features, and ten further deposits. The latest of the features was visible in section (though generally not in plan) at a depth of c. 400mm below the existing ground level.
- ❖ Artefacts recovered from both stratified and unstratified contexts generally suggested a post-17<sup>th</sup> century date for the majority of the activity in this area, but a few fragments of Roman pottery or tile were also retrieved, hinting at the possibility of earlier remains on the site.
- ❖ Trial Trench B revealed further multi-phase features and deposits, including a possible continuation of the large ditch, a sizeable pit cut, and nine additional deposits. In general, the latest features began to appear at a depth of approximately 550mm below the existing yard level.
- ❖ Dating evidence from this trench indicated a broadly similar date for the majority of the deposits to that seen in Trench A, with the bulk of the finds apparently from the 17<sup>th</sup> century or later, although pieces of 12<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup>/15<sup>th</sup> century roofing tile were also recovered.
- ❖ In broad terms, therefore, the investigation was successful in meeting its primary aim of identifying any archaeological deposits and remains surviving on the site and assessing their importance.
- ❖ A particular aim of the project, however, was to attempt to define the alignment and profile of the conjectured western side of the late 3<sup>rd</sup>/early 4<sup>th</sup> century Roman *Colonia* ditch, and in this respect the results were less straightforward. While the majority of the remains appeared to date from the 17<sup>th</sup> century or later, the large linear cut present in both trenches possibly belongs to a much earlier period. Its size and position suggested that it could be part of the *Colonia* ditch, but unfortunately this could not be proven conclusively,

and 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.

- ❖ Putting these results into the context of any future development, the geo-environmental report produced by Joynes Pike & Associates Ltd. recommends the removal of all existing foundations, services and air raid shelter remains from the 'footprint' of the proposed new foundations, together with the removal of all contaminated deposits in the areas of private garden and communal soft landscaping. It also specifies that the new foundations themselves should be 'keyed into' the underlying natural ground to a minimum depth of 150mm.
- ❖ If these recommendations are adopted, this would potentially result in damage to any buried archaeological deposits and remains (which have been shown to exist at the relatively shallow depth of *c.* 400mm below the existing ground level) in the areas covered by the development. However, any assessment of damage must take into account the nature of the remains identified by the evaluation, which appeared to be both of relatively recent date (17<sup>th</sup> century or later) and of relatively low 'intensity', with for example, no direct evidence for occupation in the areas investigated. Given the restricted nature and scale of the evaluation, though, the possibility of more important discoveries in other areas of the site also cannot be discounted.
- ❖ Together with the body of existing evidence for preserved archaeological remains in the vicinity, this suggests that any future developments on the site have at least the potential for encountering archaeological remains, and a strategy for further investigation should perhaps be considered - although any future archaeological work would also have to take into account the potential risks associated with contact with dangerous ground contaminants known to be present across the site.

# Proposed development at Cuthbert's Yard, Burton Road, Lincoln

## Archaeological Evaluation (Trial Trenching)

### *1.0 Introduction*

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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 Square. 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 has since the 1930s been 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 (see Figure 1).

The present owner, Mr Popham, is currently in consultation with the Directorate of Development and Environmental Services, City of Lincoln Council regarding a possible future planning application for redevelopment on the site. The proposed development would involve the demolition of the majority of the existing buildings and structures, followed by the construction of a large multi-storey apartment block, together with a further single property adjacent to the Burton Road entrance (see Figure 2).

As part of the consultation process, the City of Lincoln Council Heritage Team produced a brief document which placed the site within its historic context and defined the likely archaeological implications of development. This illustrated that the site lies within an area of known archaeological importance immediately to the west of the defences of the Roman upper city, and in part probably overlies the western side of the defensive ditch. On the site itself, surviving buildings associated with a farm constructed in the mid-late 1800s, are considered to be of particular local historic interest. In view of this, it was suggested that a programme of assessment should be implemented to evaluate the archaeological potential of the site, including trench evaluation to establish the depth and nature of any surviving archaeological deposits. Subsequent discussions with the City Archaeologist, Mr M. J. Jones, determined that two evaluation trenches ('A' and 'B'), each measuring nominally 5m x 1m, should be excavated in suitable locations (see Figure 3).

Lincs Archaeo-tech was approached by Mr Popham on the 21<sup>st</sup> of May 2007 and subsequently commissioned to carry out the required archaeological services, with site investigation undertaken between the 23<sup>rd</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> of July 2007.

#### **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

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Consultation is currently underway with the Directorate of Development and Environmental Services, City of Lincoln Council regarding a possible future planning application for redevelopment on the site.

## 3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

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The site is situated at a nominal elevation of 64m OD 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 5<sup>th</sup> century, the city gradually appears to have become virtually abandoned, although it appears 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 & Lincoln), and was re-established as an urban location by the end of the 9<sup>th</sup> 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 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> 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 13<sup>th</sup> 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 19<sup>th</sup> 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 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> 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 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> 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.

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 remains in use today as an MoT testing centre and motor garage. Several of the original farm buildings and pre-war lock-up garages also survive, and are presently used as workshops and as a car sales business.

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 Lincoln Urban Archaeological Database (UAD) records previous archaeological work, existing monuments, and specific find-spots in the immediate vicinity of the development site, as follows:

**UAD No.:**    **Description:**

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- 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’\*<sup>1</sup> 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’\*<sup>1</sup> 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
- IND5673**       Farm between Reservoir Street and Burton Road (SK 97360/72080), built c. 1867. 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. Additional new shed built in 1877. A Mr Cuthbert owned the yard in the 1930s and had lock-up garages built there in 1939. Site used as a depot of some kind\*<sup>2</sup> in 20<sup>th</sup> century, and later as motor garage workshops and car sales. Some of the original farm buildings survive as part of Cuthbert’s Yard

**Key to classification prefixes:**

*IND - Industrial Monument*

*MON - Monument*

*ON - Observation Note (former City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit classification)*

*RE - Recognition Event*

## Notes:

\*<sup>1</sup> 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)

\*<sup>2</sup> Conversations with residents and locals have indicated that Mr Cuthbert was a haulier and coal merchant, with the motor workshop presently occupying the site originally constructed in the late 1930s to service his commercial vehicles (being later extended in the immediate post-war years to accommodate larger lorries)

### 3.3 Other Relevant Surveys and Investigations

In addition to the archaeological evidence available for the site, a geo-environmental investigation was carried out by Joynes Pike & Associates Ltd., Consulting Engineers (JPA), as part of the preliminary assessment of the site's suitability for development (JPA, 2007).

Eight 'window sample' boreholes were drilled at various locations across the site, with a single trial pit also excavated in the southern part of the yard (immediately to the east of Trial Trench B) (see Figure 3).

The results of the survey, while obviously not undertaken with detailed recording of the archaeological strata in mind, still provide useful data relating to the depth of potential archaeological deposits across the site (see *Appendix H*, below). The assessment of the deposits encountered during the investigation - the term 'made ground' may be taken to generally refer to any non-geological deposits, including all archaeologically sensitive strata - was summarised as follows:

The single trial pit (TP1) revealed 'made ground' of 'gravelly clay, with brick, limestone, bone and tile fragments' to a depth of 2.2m below the existing ground level. It was noted that 'the brick and tile content reduced significantly below 1.5m', and that 'this material is believed to represent the backfilling of the Roman moat shown on historical plans'.

Four of the boreholes (WS1-WS3 and WS8) situated in the eastern half of the site also encountered substantial deposits of 'made ground' which was present to depths of between 2.6m in WS3 and WS8 to a maximum of 4.8m in WS1. In these locations the buried deposits were described as 'a soft to firm, grey, slightly sandy clay with abundant brick and sandstone fragments and rare ash fragments', and this material was again considered to be representative of the 'moat backfill' identified in TP1.

Boreholes WS6 and WS7 encountered more shallow 'made ground' consisting of a 'soft to firm clay with abundant brick and limestone fragments', which was identified to a depth of 950mm in WS6 and 650mm in WS7. In both cases, a deposit of 'firm yellow sandy, gravelly clay' was seen to underlie the 'made ground' to depths of between 1.3m (WS6) and 2.6m (WS7).

A 'rock head consisting of a moderately strong pale yellow to cream limestone' was encountered in WS2, WS3, WS6 and WS8 at depths ranging from 1.3m to 3.6m below the existing ground level, with a 'weathered sandstone' also encountered in WS1 at a depth of 4.8m.

The two remaining boreholes (WS4 and WS5), situated at the north-western corner of the site, unfortunately had to be terminated at depths of 500mm and 600mm, respectively, due to obstructions believed to be concrete remains of the air raid shelters known to have been present in this location.

In light of these findings, the report concluded that 'the ground conditions are typified by the presence of deep made ground across approximately fifty percent of the eastern part of the site. To the west shallow made ground was encountered overlying natural gravelly clay. Obstructions are likely to be encountered along the north western boundary due to the presence of the former air raid shelters as well as beneath the larger of the garages in the centre of the site where it is believed a backfilled inspection pit exists' (*sic*).

In view of this, it was considered that pile and ground beam foundations would be suitable for the eastern half of the site (in the areas believed to be affected by the former 'Roman moat'), with strip or trench fill foundations

bearing on the natural 'gravelly clay or limestone rock head' recommended for the remaining areas. All existing foundations, services and air raid shelter remains would also need to be fully removed from the 'footprint' of the proposed new foundations, which themselves should be 'keyed into' the underlying natural ground to a minimum depth of 150mm.

Concentrations of arsenic, benzo[a]pyrene and mercury were also detected across the site at levels greater than the relevant guidelines, and the report stated that this material 'presents a potential long-term risk to the health of future residents of the site' in addition to the potential risks to contractors during the construction phase.

To address these concerns, it was recommended that the following remedial works be undertaken as part of the development proposals:

Appropriate policies and provisions should be implemented during the reclamation and construction phases of the project in order to protect the health and safety of site personnel;

Contaminated 'made ground' and natural clay should be removed to minimum depths of 600mm below finished ground level in the area of the single private garden, and 300mm in communal soft landscaping areas. After removal of contamination, a clean capping layer in garden areas should be provided, comprising clean subsoil overlain by clean topsoil.

## **4.0 Methodology**

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The Institute of Field Archaeologists' Standard and guidance for archaeological evaluations, produced in 1994 (revised 2001), defines an archaeological field evaluation as:

*A limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. If such archaeological remains are present field evaluation defines their character, extent, quality and preservation, and enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.*

Accordingly, this scheme of investigation was designed to:

- a) Establish the presence or absence, nature, date and relative quality of survival of any archaeological deposits and remains which might be contained within the site, and assess their importance. In particular, the project would attempt to define the alignment and profile of the conjectured western side of the late 3<sup>rd</sup>/early 4<sup>th</sup> century Roman *Colonia* ditch;
- b) Assess the possible scale of development impact on any remains and provide information which might influence development design so that detrimental impact can be avoided or minimised;
- c) Provide information that will allow the local planning authority to reconcile development proposals with their policy for preserving archaeological remains;
- d) Provide site-specific archaeological information, which (if necessary) will allow the design, costing, and implementation of any further archaeological work (or other mitigating strategy) which might be required in advance of, or during, any subsequent development programme;
- e) Produce a project archive for deposition with the appropriate museum (*The Collection*, Lincoln) together with a client report;
- f) Provide information for accession to the Lincolnshire County Historic Environment Record/Sites and Monuments Record (HER/SMR), and the Lincoln Urban Archaeological Database (UAD).

### **4.1 Fieldwork Methodology**

An archaeologist from Lincs Archaeo-tech (hereafter 'the archaeologist') attended site to mark out the positions of two evaluation trenches, each measuring nominally 5m x 1m, in locations previously agreed with the City Archaeologist (see Figure 3).

The archaeologist then supervised the excavation of each trench, utilizing a suitable mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket (where practical). Excavation involved the removal of all yard surfaces, subsoil and other non-archaeological deposits until the first archaeologically-significant or natural (*i.e.*, geological) horizon was exposed.

With due consideration to health and safety matters (in particular the heightened levels of ground contamination identified by the geo-environmental report), each trench was then closely inspected for archaeological deposits, features and artefacts, with all excavated spoil also checked for disturbed material.

Each discrete archaeological deposit or feature revealed was 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.

Plan and section drawings (with levels relating to the Ordnance Survey datum) were produced for each trench, and all drawing locations were referenced to the British National Grid. Finally, colour photographs were taken of both individual contexts and the general site, as required.

## 5.0 Results

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The results from the evaluation trenching are presented below on a trench-by-trench basis. In each case the stratigraphic sequence is described from earliest (*i.e.*, oldest) to latest. For more comprehensive context descriptions, and for details of the artefacts recovered, see *Appendices D to G*, below.

### 5.1 Trial Trench A (see Figures 3 & 4)

This trench was oriented approximately east-west, in an area of tarmac-surfaced yard towards the north-eastern corner of the site. It was positioned to the east of the Ray Law Motor Engineers premises, and was immediately adjacent to a lock-up garage at its eastern end.

One linear cut feature and two possible pits were revealed in either plan or section, together with ten further deposits, and a modern drain. The latest of the features was visible in section (though generally not in plan) at a depth of *c.* 400mm below the existing ground level (nominally 63.60m OD).

The earliest deposit, [115], was a layer of natural (*i.e.*, geological) limestone ‘corn brash’ - well-compacted yellow-brown, irregularly-shaped, limestone pieces mixed with sandy, clayey degraded limestone - which was revealed at a depth of *c.* 900mm (63.20m OD) at the western end of the trench.

[115] was seemingly present throughout the trench, but had been cut away towards the east by the edge of a large linear feature, [114], which although not fully excavated, appeared to be oriented generally north-south. It was at least 5m wide (E-W), with a depth of *c.* 1m to the limit of excavation (L.O.E.), and featured a gently sloping western side which became progressively flatter and shallower towards the western edge of the feature. Unfortunately, both the eastern side and the base lay beyond the boundaries of the trench, and were therefore not revealed; the trench depth was increased at the eastern end to approximately 2m (*c.* 62.00m OD) in an attempt to locate the base of the feature, but the fill deposits were seen to continue beyond this level. Given its size and position, it is possible that this feature represents the western edge of 3<sup>rd</sup>/4<sup>th</sup> century Roman *Colonia* ditch (or a later medieval re-cutting).

A series of five dump or fill deposits was then observed, which collectively raised the ground-level by approximately 600mm (to a nominal 63.60m OD), and in the process, completely infilled the ditch.

The first three of these were concentrated along the western side of the feature, and appeared to be the result of dumping and/or levelling activity towards the west. They comprised: [113], a layer of moderately compacted mid grey-brown clayey silt and limestone/sandstone pieces, which was up to 300mm thick; [112], a layer of mid-grey clayey silt containing only small flecks and pieces of stone - up to 400mm thick (at the western end of the trench); and [109], a *c.* 200mm thick mixed layer of mid-grey clayey silt, mid-brown/off-white degraded mortar, limestone pieces, tile fragments, pebbles and charcoal flecks, which possibly represents demolition debris from a (presumably) nearby structure. Unfortunately, no dating evidence was recovered from the first deposit, but the latter two produced one piece of a probable Roman *Tegula* roofing tile, several pieces of 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> century flat roofing tile, and a fragment of a mid 17<sup>th</sup> to mid/late 18<sup>th</sup> century tobacco pipe stem.

A more substantial dump deposit then appeared to the east, consisting of a moderately-compacted mid-brown clayey, silty sand, which was at least 600mm thick to L.O.E. This context, [116], also contained occasional small-medium sized, irregularly-shaped limestone pieces and occasional charcoal flecks, together with a piece of Roman brick and two pieces of 15<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century plain unglazed ridge tile.

Finally, the last of this group of fill deposits was [108], a 600mm thick layer of moderately-compacted mid-grey clayey silt, mixed with degraded lime mortar, limestone pieces (some burnt), small shell flecks, brick/tile fragments, and occasional small charcoal flecks. This was concentrated at the eastern end of the trench, and was noted to be of very similar appearance and composition to the overlying layer [105] (*q.v.*).

The newly-raised surface created by these dump deposits was then cut by two small pit features, visible only in the north-facing trench section. The first, [107], was present in the eastern half of the trench and featured gently sloping sides (at *c.* 30° to the horizontal) and a concave base, while that to the west, [111], featured steep sides and a flattish base. [107] was relatively shallow, with a depth of only approximately 360mm, but measured *c.* 2m (E-W) wide; in contrast, [111] was much smaller, measuring up to 650mm/700mm wide (E-W) with a depth of up to 400mm.

Both cuts were filled with a similar moderately-compacted mid grey-brown clayey silt - [106] and [110], respectively - which contained pieces of limestone, yellow-brown lime mortar, small animal bone/shell fragments, small pieces of coal/charcoal/ash, and in the case of [110], one piece of 12<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century tile, and a fragment of 18<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century handmade brick.

These fill deposits were also similar to the overlying layer [105], a widespread dump/levelling deposit which was present throughout the trench, raising the general level to 63.80m OD. This was up to 220mm thick, and in addition to inclusions of degraded lime mortar, small limestone pieces, flecks of charcoal/coal, and occasional pieces of brick/tile, also contained nine sherds of late 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century pottery.

Above [105], a thin layer of mid-grey slightly clayey silt, [104], was present at the western end of the trench, and this was in turn sealed by [103], a 200mm thick dump layer of mid-grey slightly clayey silt mixed with stone pieces and brick/tile fragments. Unfortunately, dating evidence from these deposits was limited to a single sherd of 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century pottery recovered from context [104].

A modern drain trench, [117] - a north-south linear cut containing a 6" (150mm) diameter glazed clay drain pipe overlain by redeposited fill material - ran across the trench at its western end, cutting through [103], and this was sealed by [102], the existing yard surface for this part of the site - a surface of weathered grey road-stone with a thickness of between 100mm and 200mm.

Finally, a small assemblage of unstratified finds uncovered during the course of the excavation of this trench was collected as context [100]. This included: a sherd of a 1<sup>st</sup> to 2<sup>nd</sup> century Roman beaker; several pieces of late 17<sup>th</sup> to mid-18<sup>th</sup> century pottery; two pieces of 15<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> century roofing tile; three pieces of 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century tile; and an 18<sup>th</sup> century (*c.* 1720-1760) clay tobacco pipe bowl.

## **5.2 Trial Trench B**

Trench B was also oriented approximately east-west, and was situated in the southern part of the yard immediately to the north of a row of lock-up garages. The yard in this area is largely paved and cobbled, and seems likely to have belonged originally to the 19<sup>th</sup> century farm.

Further multi-phase features and deposits were encountered during the course of the excavation, including a possible north-south linear cut, a probable pit cut, and eight dump or levelling deposits. In general, the latest features began to appear at a depth of approximately 550mm below the existing yard level (*c.* 63.65m OD).

As with Trial Trench A, the earliest deposit was the natural limestone 'corn brash' which was tentatively identified at a depth of approximately 1.3m below the existing ground level (nominally 62.90m OD).

A large ditch feature, [132], was then recorded in the base of the trench, and while the possible western edge of the cut was very indistinct, the feature appeared to be oriented generally north-south - seemingly a continuation of that seen in Trench A (context [114]). Although the feature was generally not excavated, an attempt was made to locate its base, but in spite of increasing the trench depth at the eastern end to approximately 2m (*c.* 62.20m OD), only continuing fill deposits were revealed.

The first of these was [131], a moderate-well compacted mid-grey silty clay which was up to 170mm thick to the limit of excavation (L.O.E.). It contained only occasional small flecks/pieces of limestone and small charcoal flecks, and was in turn overlain by [133], a mid grey-brown clayey silt, which was up to 400mm thick (to L.O.E.). The latter deposit contained similar inclusions, together with a single piece of flat roofing tile of 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century date, and appears to have been the final fill of the ditch (at least as revealed in this particular location).

Above this level, three dump layers were then in evidence, all of similar composition, but differing slightly in the nature and quantity of their inclusions: the first of the group, [130], was up to 500mm thick and comprised a mid-brown clayey silt containing moderately-frequent small-medium sized limestone pieces, very occasional sandstone pieces, and infrequent small tile flecks; it was overlain by [129], a mid-brown clayey silt, up to 150mm thick, containing occasional small-medium sized limestone pieces, pebbles, and occasional small charcoal flecks; and finally, dump [128] - a 200mm thick layer of mid-brown clayey silt, containing occasional small-medium sized limestone pieces, pebbles, occasional small patches of yellow-brown lime mortar, and occasional small charcoal flecks - which raised the surface level to a nominal 63.65m OD.

In the western half of the trench, a large pit feature cut through virtually all of the preceding deposits, and continued beyond the floor of the trench. The cut itself, [127], was only partially revealed (therefore its overall shape in plan could not be determined), but the eastern side was seen to be almost vertical at the top, turning to a c. 30° slope towards the base (which was not seen). It measured at least 1m (N-S) x 2m (E-W), with a depth of more than 800mm, and was filled by six distinct deposits, as follows (from earliest to latest): [126], the primary fill, was very similar to [131] (*q.v.*) and comprised a mid (grey-) brown silty clay containing very small limestone flecks and one fragment of 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century flat roofing tile; [125], a 120mm thick deposit of friable, dark grey/black ash mixed with clayey silt, containing coal/charcoal flecks, yellow-brown mortar flecks, and again one fragment of 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century flat roofing tile; [124], a mid (brown-) grey clayey silt, containing small flecks of charcoal, pieces of limestone, a piece of a late 17<sup>th</sup> to mid 18<sup>th</sup> century dish, two fragments of 16<sup>th</sup>/17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century roofing tile, and a piece of 17<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> handmade brick that had been later used upside down as part of a floor surface; [123], an off-white/light yellow-brown mortar mixed with light brown clayey silt, containing limestone pieces/flecks, charcoal flecks, a piece of mid 12<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> century roofing tile and part of an early 17<sup>th</sup> to early 18<sup>th</sup> century tobacco pipe stem; [122], a mid-light grey clayey silt with inclusions of small stone flecks/pieces, occasional charcoal flecks, and a piece of mid 12<sup>th</sup> to early/mid 13<sup>th</sup> century roofing tile; and finally, [121], a light brown clayey silt mixed with c. 50% mortar and small limestone flecks/pieces which also contained occasional small flecks/pieces of brick/tile and flecks of charcoal.

A soil layer, up to 280mm thick, was seen to overlie the in-filled pit. This deposit, [120], was present throughout the trench and comprised a mid (slightly grey-) brown clayey, silty soil which contained occasional small pebbles and pieces of limestone, and occasional fibrous rootlets. Four sherds of late 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery, and a piece of late 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century tobacco pipe stem were also recovered from this context, and given its stratigraphic position and appearance, it is possible that this layer represents the original ground level just prior to the construction of the farm in 1860s.

The final two deposits recorded in this trench were then in evidence, comprising: [119], a 260mm-300mm thick layer of well-compacted small-medium sized limestone/sandstone pieces and brick fragments, mixed with mottled mid-grey/yellow-brown clayey silt; and [118], the existing yard surface in the southern yard - made up predominantly of stone sets with some rectangular Yorkstone slabs.

A further context, [101], was issued to identify unstratified finds recovered from Trial Trench B, and this material included: a piece of Roman *tegula* roof tile; a fragment of a 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century 'nib' tile; five sherds of 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century pottery; two fragments of mid 17<sup>th</sup> to mid/late 18<sup>th</sup> century tobacco pipe stem; part of an 18<sup>th</sup> century drinking bowl; six fragments of glass bottle - three of early 18<sup>th</sup> century date; and a piece of a 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century ceramic bowl.

## ***6.0 Discussion of Results and Conclusions***

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At the outset, this investigation was intended to identify any archaeological deposits and remains surviving on the site and assess their importance, which it has done successfully within the constraints of both the site and its limited scope and remit.

A particular aim of the project, however, was to attempt to define the alignment and profile of the conjectured western side of the late 3<sup>rd</sup>/early 4<sup>th</sup> century Roman *Colonia* ditch, and in this respect the results are less straightforward. While the majority of the remains appear to date from the 17<sup>th</sup> century or later, the large linear cut present in both trenches possibly belongs to a much earlier period. Its size and position suggest that it could

be part of the *Colonia* ditch, but unfortunately this could not be proven conclusively, and 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.

Looking at the results in more detail, Trial Trench A revealed two possible pit features (in addition to the large ditch described above) and ten further deposits. The latest of the features was visible in section (though generally not in plan) at a depth of *c.* 400mm below the existing ground level (nominally 63.60m OD), while the natural limestone ‘corn brash’ appeared at a depth of *c.* 900mm (63.20m OD) at the western end of the trench (at the eastern end, fill deposits were seen to continue to the limit of excavation - nominally a depth of 2m (*c.* 62.00m OD) below the existing ground level).

Artefacts recovered from both stratified and unstratified contexts generally suggested a post-17<sup>th</sup> century date for the majority of the activity in this area, but a few fragments of Roman pottery or tile were also retrieved, hinting at the possibility of earlier remains on the site.

Trial Trench B revealed further multi-phase features and deposits, including a possible continuation of the large ditch, a sizeable pit cut, and nine additional deposits. In general, the latest features began to appear at a depth of approximately 550mm below the existing yard level (*c.* 63.65m OD), and continued (at the eastern end of the trench) below the limit of excavation at a depth of approximately 2m (*c.* 62.20m OD). In contrast, to the first trench, the natural limestone ‘brash’ was only tentatively identified at the western end of the trench at a depth of 1.3m below the existing ground level (nominally 62.90m OD).

Dating evidence from this trench indicated a broadly similar date for the majority of the deposits to that seen in Trench A, with the bulk of the finds apparently from the 17<sup>th</sup> century or later, although pieces of 12<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup>/15<sup>th</sup> century roofing tile were also recovered.

Putting these results into the context of any future development, the geo-environmental report produced by Joynes Pike & Associates Ltd. recommends the removal of all existing foundations, services and air raid shelter remains from the ‘footprint’ of the proposed new foundations, together with the removal of all contaminated deposits to minimum depths of between 300mm and 600mm in the areas of private garden and communal soft landscaping. It also specifies that the new foundations themselves should be ‘keyed into’ the underlying natural ground to a minimum depth of 150mm.

If these recommendations are adopted, this would potentially result in damage to any buried archaeological deposits and remains (which have been shown to exist at the relatively shallow depth of *c.* 400mm below the existing ground level) in the areas covered by the development. However, any assessment of damage must take into account the nature of the remains identified by the evaluation, which appeared to be both of relatively recent date (17<sup>th</sup> century or later) and of relatively low ‘intensity’, with for example, no direct evidence for occupation in the areas investigated. Given the restricted nature and scale of the evaluation, though, the possibility of more important discoveries in other areas of the site also cannot be discounted.

Together with the body of existing evidence for preserved archaeological remains in the vicinity, this suggests that any future developments on the site have at least the potential for encountering archaeological remains, and a strategy for further investigation should perhaps be considered - although any future archaeological work would also have to take into account the potential risks associated with contact with dangerous ground contaminants such as arsenic, benzo[a]pyrene and mercury known to be present across the site.

## ***7.0 Acknowledgements***

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Lincs Archaeo-tech would like to thank Mr Popham for funding this project, and for his continued support and assistance throughout the works.

Thanks are also due to: Messrs. M. J. Jones (City Archaeologist) and J. Herridge (Heritage Officer) of the Heritage Team, Directorate of Development and Environmental Services, City of Lincoln Council, City Hall, Beaumont Fee, Lincoln, LN1 1DF; and to the staff of Ray Law Motor Engineers, and the other tenants of Cuthbert’s Yard for their patience during the works.

## 8.0 Selected References

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## 9.0 Summary of Site Details

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<b>Site Code:</b>	CYL07
<b>Museum Accession Number:</b>	2007.140
<b>Planning Application No.(s):</b>	n/a
<b>Supervising Archaeologist:</b>	K. Wragg
<b>NGR:</b>	SK 97363/72090
<b>Civil Parish:</b>	Lincoln
<b>Date of Intervention:</b>	23 <sup>rd</sup> - 30 <sup>th</sup> July 2007
<b>Type of Intervention:</b>	Archaeological Evaluation (Trial Trenching)
<b>Undertaken for:</b>	Mr M. Popham, 3 Burton Ridge, Lincoln, LN1 3XL

## Appendix A

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### Archive Deposition

The archive comprises:

<u>No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Site diary
34	Context records
5	Scale drawings
2 copies	Report (plus digital copy on CD)
1 set	Colour photographic prints & negatives
1 assemblage	Roman pottery (as detailed in <i>Appendix E</i> )
1 assemblage	Post-Roman Pottery & Ceramic Building Material (as detailed in <i>Appendix F</i> )
1 assemblage	Bulk finds (as detailed in <i>Appendix G</i> )
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 2007.140, will be undertaken following completion of this project.

## Appendix B

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### **Lincoln UAD Data Summary**

#### **Report**

*Author* K. Wragg  
*Title* Proposed development at Cuthbert's Yard, Burton Road, Lincoln  
*Date of Issue* December 2007  
*Place of Issue* Martin, Lincolnshire  
*Series Name & Number* LAT Archaeological Report No.: 34  
*Issuer/Publisher* Lincs Archaeo-tech, 50 High Street, Martin, Lincolnshire, LN4  
3QT

#### **Data for the Recognition Events Database**

*Site Name* Proposed development at Cuthbert's Yard, Burton Road, Lincoln  
*Sitecode* CYL07  
*Location* Cuthbert's Yard, 21 Burton Road, Lincoln, LN1 3JY  
*Grid Reference - Site (nominal centre)* SK 97363/72090  
*Type of Archaeological Intervention* Evaluation (trial trenching)  
*Start & End Dates of Intervention* 23<sup>rd</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> July 2007  
*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* 2007.140

#### **Data for the Monuments Database**

*Monument Name* n/a  
*Date terminus post quem* n/k  
*terminus ante quem* n/k  
*Monument Type* n/a  
*Grid Reference* n/a  
*Brief Description* n/a

#### **Data for the Deposit Model**

SK 97372/72095 (Trial Trench A)	MODT	64.02m OD
	EMODT	63.56m OD
	EMODB	63.17m OD
	LLIM	62.90m OD
SK 97366/72070 (Trial Trench B)	MODT	64.20m OD
	EMODT	63.70m OD
	EMODB	63.07m OD
	LLIM	62.91m OD

**Colour Plates**



**Plate 1:** General view showing location of Trial Trench A - looking south-east



**Plate 2:** General view of exposed strata in Trial Trench A - looking approximately east

## Colour Plates (continued)



**Plate 3:** Overall view of possible edge of cut feature, [114], Trial Trench A - looking east



**Plate 4:** General view showing location of Trial Trench B - looking south-west

## Colour Plates (continued)



**Plate 5:** General view of exposed strata in Trial Trench B - looking south-east



**Plate 6:** General view of North-facing Section 2, Trial Trench B - looking south

Context Listing

Context No.	Trench	Description
[100]	TT A	Unstratified finds - Trial Trench A
[101]	TT B	Unstratified finds - Trial Trench B
[102]	TT A	Yard surface (NE corner of yard) - well-compacted, friable, surface of weathered grey road-stone overlying a core of pink-brown mortar/crushed brick rubble and a bedding layer of dark grey roadstone/rubble; thickness varies between 100mm and 200mm; present throughout TT A
[103]	TT A	Rubble dump layer - well-compacted, friable, mid-grey slightly clayey silt (c. 30%) mixed with small-medium sized irregularly-shaped stone pieces (c. 50%), brick/tile fragments (c. 15%) and possible sandstone pieces (c. 5%); up to 200mm thick
[104]	TT A	Silt dump layer - moderate-well compacted, friable, mid-grey slightly clayey silt; contains only infrequent small flecks of limestone and brick/tile; up to 80mm thick, disappearing towards east
[105]	TT A	Mortar dump layer - moderately-compacted, slightly friable, mid grey-brown sandy silt mixed with degraded lime mortar, small limestone pieces, flecks of charcoal/coal, and occasional pieces of brick/tile; up to 220mm thick
[106]	TT A	Fill of pit [107] - moderately-compacted mid grey-brown clayey silt; contains occasional small-medium sized stone/brick pieces, pieces/flecks of yellow-brown lime mortar, very infrequent small animal bone/shell fragments, and occasional small pieces of coal/charcoal/ash; up to 360mm thick
[107]	TT A	Probable pit cut - only seen in north-facing section, therefore shape in plan not known; sides slope at c. 30° to the horizontal, breaking gently from the surface and merging to form a concave rounded base; dimensions: E-W c. 2m; depth: up to 360mm
[108]	TT A	Mixed dump layer - moderately-compacted mid-grey clayey silt, mixed with degraded lime mortar, occasional-moderately frequent small-medium sized limestone pieces (some burnt), infrequent small shell flecks and brick/tile fragments, and occasional small charcoal flecks; up to 600mm thick (at the eastern end of the trench) - very similar in appearance and composition to [105]
[109]	TT A	Dump layer (demolition?) - very mixed layer of mid-grey clayey silt, mid-brown and off-white degraded mortar, small-medium sized irregularly-shaped limestone pieces, tile fragments, infrequent small pebbles, and charcoal flecks; up to 200mm thick
[110]	TT A	Fill of pit [111] - moderately-compacted mid grey-brown clayey silt; contains occasional flecks of mortar, limestone and tile; up to 400mm thick
[111]	TT A	Probable pit cut - only seen in north-facing section, therefore shape in plan not known; steep, almost vertical, sides break sharply from the surface and turn abruptly to form a flattish base; dimensions: E-W up to 650mm/700mm; depth: up to 400mm
[112]	TT A	Clayey silt fill/dump layer - moderately-compacted mid (slightly brown) grey clayey silt containing only very infrequent small flecks/pieces of stone/rubble; up to 400mm thick (at the western end of the trench)
[113]	TT A	Stony clay layer (original ground level?) - moderately-compacted mid grey-brown clayey silt; contains c. 40% small-medium sized, irregularly-shaped limestone/sandstone pieces; up to 300mm thick
[114]	TT A	Probable linear cut feature - not fully excavated, but appeared to be oriented N-S; gently sloping western side which breaks gradually from the surface; eastern side and base not revealed; dimensions: at least 5m wide (E-W); depth: at least 1m to L.O.E. - possible western edge of 3 <sup>rd</sup> /4 <sup>th</sup> century Roman Colonia ditch, or later medieval re-cut?
[115]	TT A & TT B	Natural limestone 'corn brash' - well-compacted, slightly friable, layer of yellow-brown small-medium sized, irregularly-shaped limestone pieces mixed with sandy, clayey degraded limestone; not excavated
[116]	TT A	Dump layer/fill of linear cut feature [114] - moderately-compacted mid-brown clayey, silty sand; contains occasional small-medium sized, irregularly-shaped limestone pieces, occasional tile fragments, and occasional charcoal flecks; at least 600mm thick to L.O.E.

## Context Listing (continued)

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Description</i>
[117]	TT A	Modern drain trench - linear cut oriented generally N-S; contains a 6" (150mm) diameter glazed clay drain pipe overlain by redeposited fill material; dimensions: 2m+ (N-S) x 220mm (E-W) x c. 350mm (depth)
[118]	TT B	Yard surface (southern yard) - made up predominantly of stone (?granite?) sets, each measuring c. 150mm x 150mm x 150mm (although with some natural variation), with sections infilled with rectangular Yorkstone slabs; no obvious bonding/grouting, but gaps are generally infilled with a grey silt; sets/slabs lie on a bed of smaller compacted stones mixed with grey-brown silt and gravel; up to 200mm thick
[119]	TT B	Rubble dump layer - well-compacted layer of small-medium sized, irregularly-shaped limestone/sandstone pieces, brick fragments, and mottled mid-grey/yellow-brown clayey silt; up to 260mm-300mm thick
[120]	TT B	Silt dump layer - moderate-well compacted mid (slightly grey) brown clayey, silty soil; contains occasional small pebble inclusions, occasional small pieces of limestone, occasional fibrous rootlets, and infrequent small pieces of tile/brick and pottery; up to 280mm thick - <u>possible buried topsoil/original ground level prior to construction of farm in 1860s?</u>
[121]	TT B	Fill of cut [127] - moderately-compacted light brown clayey silt mixed with c. 50% mortar and small limestone flecks/pieces; also contains occasional small flecks/pieces of brick/tile and flecks of charcoal; up to 200mm thick
[122]	TT B	Fill of cut [127] - moderate-well compacted mid-light grey clayey silt; contains occasional small stone flecks/pieces, occasional tile pieces, and occasional charcoal flecks; up to 150mm thick
[123]	TT B	Fill of cut [127] - moderately-compacted, friable, off-white/light yellow-brown mortar mixed with light brown clayey silt; contains limestone pieces/flecks, some brick/tile fragments, clay tobacco pipe fragments, charcoal flecks, and some fibrous rootlets; up to 100mm thick
[124]	TT B	Fill of cut [127] - moderately-compacted mid (brown) grey clayey silt; contains occasional small flecks of charcoal, small-medium sized pieces of limestone, infrequent small pieces of tile, occasional small pieces of pottery, and infrequent fibrous rootlets; up to 200mm thick
[125]	TT B	Fill of cut [127] - moderately-compacted, friable, dark grey/black ash mixed with clayey silt; contains some coal/charcoal flecks, some yellow-brown mortar flecks, and infrequent small pieces of tile; up to 120mm thick
[126]	TT B	Primary fill of cut [127] - moderate-well compacted mid (grey) brown silty clay; contains only infrequent small pieces of tile and very small limestone flecks; up to 200mm thick - very similar to [131]
[127]	TT B	Probable large pit cut - only partially revealed, therefore overall shape in plan not known; eastern side revealed in section and seen to be almost vertical at the top, turning to a c. 30° slope towards L.O.E.; sides appear to break sharply from the surface; base not seen; dimensions: 1m+ (N-S) x 2m+ (E-W) x 800mm+ (depth)
[128]	TT B	Dump layer - moderately-compacted mid-brown clayey silt; contains occasional small-medium sized limestone pieces, pebbles, occasional small patches of yellow-brown lime mortar, and occasional small charcoal flecks; up to 200mm thick
[129]	TT B	Dump layer - moderately-compacted mid-brown clayey silt; contains occasional small-medium sized limestone pieces, pebbles, and occasional small charcoal flecks; up to 150mm thick
[130]	TT B	Dump layer - moderately-compacted mid-brown clayey silt; contains moderately-frequent small-medium sized limestone pieces, very occasional sandstone pieces, and infrequent small tile flecks; up to 500mm thick
[131]	TT B	Dump layer - moderate-well compacted mid-grey silty clay; contains occasional small flecks/pieces of limestone and small charcoal flecks; up to 170mm thick to L.O.E.
[132]	TT B	Possible linear cut feature - very indistinct possible cut edge seen in base of trench; not excavated, but appeared to be oriented generally N-S - <u>possible continuation of [114], seen in TT A - possible western edge of 3<sup>rd</sup>/4<sup>th</sup> century Roman Colonia ditch, or later medieval re-cut?</u>
[133]	TT B	Fill/dump deposit - moderately-compacted mid grey-brown clayey silt; contains occasional small limestone pieces/flecks, tile flecks/pieces and charcoal flecks; up to 400mm thick to L.O.E.

**Roman Pottery: Archive Report (Report No. 264)**

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

**Quantity and Condition**

The Roman pottery consists of just a single rim sherd, weight 12g, found in unstratified context [100]. The condition is average. No problems are anticipated for long term storage. The pottery has been archived using count and weight as measures according to the guidelines laid down for the minimum archive by The Study Group for Roman Pottery.

**Details**

Context [100] - A grey rim from a beaker, diameter 10cm, the everted rim being grooved on the exterior edge.

The type is broadly copying a type of cornice-rimmed beaker usually found in fine ware, often colour-coated. The fabric is unremarkable quartz-gritted with a lighter cortex.

The date is likely to lie in the later 1<sup>st</sup> to 2<sup>nd</sup> century, and unlikely to be later than the mid-2<sup>nd</sup> century.

## Appendix F

### Post-Roman Pottery & Ceramic Building Material: Archive Listings

Jane Young, Ceramic Consultant

#### Post-Roman Pottery Archive

Trench	Context Number	Cname	Sub fabric	Form type	Sherds	Vessels	Weight (g)	Decoration	Part	Description	Date (century)
TT A	[100]	NOTS		small bowl	1	1	9		base sherd		late 17 <sup>th</sup> to mid 18 <sup>th</sup>
TT A	[100]	STSL		cup	1	1	7	feathering	body sherd		late 17 <sup>th</sup> to mid 18 <sup>th</sup>
TT A	[100]	STSL	light orange fabric	press moulded dish	1	1	9	pressed decoration; tan infill; brown jewellery	body sherd	white slipped	late 17 <sup>th</sup> to mid 18 <sup>th</sup>
TT A	[104]	TPW		?	1	1	1		body sherd	discarded	19 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup>
TT A	[105]	STMO		drinking vessel	1	1	7		body sherd		late 17 <sup>th</sup> to 18 <sup>th</sup>
TT A	[105]	STSL	buff fabric	small press moulded dish	8	1	20	combed dec	base & body sherds		late 17 <sup>th</sup> to 18 <sup>th</sup>
TT B	[101]	TGW		jar	1	1	62	Blue & white striped	base sherd		mid 17 <sup>th</sup> to 18 <sup>th</sup>
TT B	[101]	TPW		bowl ?	1	1	10		body sherd	discarded	19 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup>
TT B	[101]	BL	staffs	jug ?	1	1	23		body sherd		late 17 <sup>th</sup> to 18 <sup>th</sup>
TT B	[101]	BL	staffs	large jar	1	1	35		body sherd		mid 17 <sup>th</sup> to 18 <sup>th</sup>
TT B	[101]	BL	Staffs?	large bowl	1	1	8		body sherd		mid 17 <sup>th</sup> to 18 <sup>th</sup>
TT B	[101]	CHPO		drinking bowl	1	1	1	Painted	body sherd		18 <sup>th</sup>
TT B	[101]	BL	Staffs	large vessel	1	1	5		body sherd		mid 17 <sup>th</sup> to 18 <sup>th</sup>
TT B	[120]	ENGS		bottle	1	1	16		body sherd	stamped	late 18 <sup>th</sup> to 19 <sup>th</sup>
TT B	[120]	CREA		flat	3	1	16		base sherds		late 18 <sup>th</sup> to mid 19 <sup>th</sup>
TT B	[124]	STSL	buff fabric	large press moulded dish	1	1	16	stamped decoration inc. initials; jewelled in tan & dark brown	body sherd	initials of T J/I stamped in design	late 17 <sup>th</sup> to mid 18 <sup>th</sup>

#### Pottery glossary

BL	Black-glazed wares (1550-1750)
CHPO	Chinese Export Porcelain (1640-1850)
CREA	Creamware (1770-1830)
ENGS	Unspecified English Stoneware (1750-1900)
NOTS	Nottingham stoneware (1690-1900)
STMO	Staffordshire/Bristol mottled-glazed (1690-1800)
STSL	Staffordshire/Bristol slipware (1680-1800)
TGW	Tin-glazed ware (1640-1770)
TPW	Transfer printed ware (1770-1900)

## Ceramic Building Material Archive

Trench	Context Number	Cname	Fabric	Fragments	Weight (g)	Description	Date (century)
TT A	[100]	<i>PNRDISC</i>	orange fabric some shell	1	17	flat roofer; some light shale & <i>fe</i> (ferrous) in fabric; mortar	16 <sup>th</sup> to 18 <sup>th</sup>
TT A	[100]	<i>PNRDISC</i>	orange fabric some shell	1	93	flat roofer; some light shale & <i>fe</i> in fabric; mortar	16 <sup>th</sup> to 18 <sup>th</sup>
TT A	[100]	<i>PNRDISC</i>	orange sandy fabric; common <i>fe</i>	1	79	flat roofer; mortar	16 <sup>th</sup> to 18 <sup>th</sup>
TT A	[100]	<i>PNRDISC</i>	OX/R/OX smooth fabric	1	48	flat roofer; near vitrified; moderate <i>fe</i> in fabric	15 <sup>th</sup> to 17 <sup>th</sup>
TT A	[100]	<i>PNRDISC</i>	OX/R/OX smooth fabric	1	18	flat roofer; near vitrified; moderate <i>fe</i> in fabric	15 <sup>th</sup> to 17 <sup>th</sup>
TT A	[109]	<i>PNRDISC</i>	orange sandy fabric	1	29	flat roofer; moderate <i>ca</i> in fabric; mortar	16 <sup>th</sup> to 19 <sup>th</sup>
TT A	[109]	<i>PNRDISC</i>	hard orange fabric	1	28	flat roofer; some white streaks	16 <sup>th</sup> to 19 <sup>th</sup>
TT A	[109]	<i>PNRDISC</i>	bright orange medium sandy	1	63	flat roofer	16 <sup>th</sup> to 19 <sup>th</sup>
TT A	[109]	<i>RTILDISC</i>	shaley fabric	1	18	probably Tegula	Roman
TT A	[110]	<i>BRKDISC</i>	shaley fabric	1	34	handmade	18 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup>
TT A	[110]	<i>PNRDISC</i>	Fabric 1	1	1		12 <sup>th</sup> to 16 <sup>th</sup>
TT A	[112]	<i>PNRDISC</i>	marbled red & white fabric	1	43	flat roofer; corner; fabric includes common <i>fe</i>	16 <sup>th</sup> to 18 <sup>th</sup>
TT A	[116]	<i>RBRKDISC</i>	hard orange sandy some <i>fe</i>	1	304	mortar including over break; some shale in fabric	Roman
TT A	[116]	<i>RID</i>	Fabric 1	2	1297	plain unglazed ridge	15 <sup>th</sup> to 18 <sup>th</sup>
TT B	[101]	<i>NIB</i>	marbled orange & white fabric	1	301	bar pressed at edges; left corner	16 <sup>th</sup> to 18 <sup>th</sup>
TT B	[101]	<i>TEGDISC</i>	brown sandy fabric	1	36		Roman
TT B	[122]	<i>PNRDISC</i>	Fabric 7	1	26	flat roofer; mortar	mid 12 <sup>th</sup> to early/mid 13 <sup>th</sup>
TT B	[123]	<i>PNRDISC</i>	Fabric 1	1	11	flat roofer; mortar	mid 12 <sup>th</sup> to 15 <sup>th</sup>
TT B	[124]	<i>NIBDISC</i>	marbled orange & white	1	188	left corner; bar to left side; moderate <i>fe</i> in fabric; fine sanded underside	17 <sup>th</sup> to 19 <sup>th</sup>
TT B	[124]	<i>BRK</i>	hard marbled red & white fabric	1	578	handmade; end; base worn smooth - used upside down as flooring; struck upper; sanded sides; 110x48mm	17 <sup>th</sup> to early 20 <sup>th</sup>
TT B	[124]	<i>PNRDISC</i>	hard orange fabric with common <i>fe</i>	1	32	flat roofer; moderate <i>ca</i>	16 <sup>th</sup> to 19 <sup>th</sup>
TT B	[125]	<i>PNR</i>	bright orange sandy	1	269	flat roofer; fabric includes moderate <i>ca</i> , shale & <i>fe</i> ; mortar	17 <sup>th</sup> to 19 <sup>th</sup>
TT B	[126]	<i>PNR</i>	bright orange sandy	1	238	flat roofer; fabric includes moderate <i>ca</i> , shale & <i>fe</i> ; mortar including over broken edges; sunken margins; finger pressing at corner	17 <sup>th</sup> to 19 <sup>th</sup>
TT B	[133]	<i>PNRDISC</i>	fine oxid sandy comm <i>fe</i>	1	68	flat roofer	17 <sup>th</sup> to 19 <sup>th</sup>

### Ceramic building material glossary

<i>BRK</i>	Brick
<i>BRKDISC</i>	Brick (discarded)
<i>NIB</i>	Nibbed tile
<i>NIBDISC</i>	Nibbed tile (discarded)
<i>PANTDISC</i>	Pantile (discarded)
<i>PNR</i>	Peg, nib or ridge tile
<i>PNRDISC</i>	Peg, nib or ridge tile (discarded)
<i>RID</i>	Unidentified ridge tile
<i>RBRKDISC</i>	Roman brick (discarded)
<i>RTILDISC</i>	Roman tile (discarded)
<i>TEGDISC</i>	Tegula (discarded)

## Appendix G

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### Bulk Finds: Archive Listing

Yvonne Rose, *Lincs Archaeo-tech*

#### Bulk Finds Archive

Trench	Context number	Category	Count	Comments/Weight (g)
TT A	[100]	Tobacco pipe	1	Modern; 18 <sup>th</sup> century; c. 1720-1760; bowl
TT B	[101]	Bottle	3	Modern; early 18 <sup>th</sup> century; c. 1700-1720?; 1 x rim/neck/shoulder fragment, 2 x base fragments; wine bottle
TT B	[101]	Tobacco pipe	2	Post-medieval to modern; mid 17 <sup>th</sup> to mid/late 18 <sup>th</sup> century; stem fragments; discarded
TT A	[109]	Tobacco pipe	1	Post-medieval to modern; mid 17 <sup>th</sup> to mid/late 18 <sup>th</sup> century; stem fragment; discarded
TT B	[120]	Tobacco pipe	1	Post-medieval to modern; late 17 <sup>th</sup> to 18 <sup>th</sup> century; stem fragment; discarded
TT B	[123]	Tobacco pipe	1	Post-medieval to modern; early 17 <sup>th</sup> to early 18 <sup>th</sup> century; stem fragment; discarded

## Appendix H

### Selected Extracts from Joynes Pike & Associates Ltd. Geo-Environmental Investigation Report, Appendix C: Exploratory Hole Record

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Trial Pit ID: <b>TP1</b>		Client: <b>Mark Popham</b>		Sheet: Sheet 1 of 1			
Job No: <b>12060341</b>		Site: <b>Burton Road, Lincoln</b>		Date: <b>16/12/2006</b>			
Excavation Equipment: <b>JCB 3CX</b>		Co-ords:		Field Records: <b>PT</b>		www.joynespike.co.uk	
Ground Level:		Logged: <b>PT</b>		Chkd: 		Appr: 	
Strata Description	Depth (m)	Level (m)	Legend	Sample Type	Sample Depth (m)	Test Results	Groundwater Records
<b>MADE GROUND: Cobbles.</b> <b>MADE GROUND: Firm light brown to grey very sandy gravelly clay, gravel of brick and limestone and bone fragments large and tile.</b>	0.05						
				D11	0.70		
				D12	1.80		
End of Trial Pit at 2.20 m	2.20						
Remarks: 1. No ground water encountered 2. Sides stable throughout excavation.				Sample Type Key D - Disturbed Representative B - Bulk Representative S - Spot Non-Representative W - Water PID - PID Reading			

# Selected Extracts from Joynes Pike & Associates Ltd. Geo-Environmental Investigation Report, Appendix C: Exploratory Hole Record (continued)

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Trial Pit ID:  <b>WS1</b>	Client: <b>Mark Popham</b>  Site: <b>Burton Road, Lincoln</b>	Sheet: Sheet 1 of 1  Date: 16/12/2006	  www.joynespike.co.uk																																																																												
Job No: 12060341	Excavation Equipment: Dando Terrier 2000	Co-ords:  Ground Level:		Field Records: PT  Logged: PT  Chkd: <i>[Signature]</i> Appr: <i>[Signature]</i>																																																																											
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 45%;">Strata Description</th> <th style="width: 5%;">Depth (m)</th> <th style="width: 5%;">Level (m)</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Legend</th> <th style="width: 5%;">Sample Type</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Sample Depth (m)</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Test Results</th> <th style="width: 5%;">Groundwater Records</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>MADE GROUND: Tarmac.</td> <td>0.10</td> <td></td> <td rowspan="6" style="text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;"></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>MADE GROUND: Dense yellow sandstone gravel and cobbles.</td> <td>0.30</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="4">MADE GROUND: Soft to firm grey, slightly sandy clay with abundant brick and sandstone fragments and rare ash fragments.</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>D1</td> <td>0.60</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>D2</td> <td>1.50</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>D3</td> <td>2.70</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>D4</td> <td>3.70</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>D5</td> <td>4.60</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>D6</td> <td>4.90</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Moderately strong, orange, weathered SANDSTONE recovered as gravel and sand sized fragments.</td> <td>4.80</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;"></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">End of Trial Pit at 5.00 m</td> <td>5.00</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Strata Description	Depth (m)	Level (m)	Legend	Sample Type	Sample Depth (m)	Test Results	Groundwater Records	MADE GROUND: Tarmac.	0.10							MADE GROUND: Dense yellow sandstone gravel and cobbles.	0.30						MADE GROUND: Soft to firm grey, slightly sandy clay with abundant brick and sandstone fragments and rare ash fragments.			D1	0.60					D2	1.50					D3	2.70					D4	3.70					D5	4.60						D6	4.90				Moderately strong, orange, weathered SANDSTONE recovered as gravel and sand sized fragments.	4.80						End of Trial Pit at 5.00 m	5.00					
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End of Trial Pit at 5.00 m	5.00																																																																														
Remarks: 1. No ground water encountered. 2. Side stable throughout drilling.		Sample Type Key D - Disturbed Representative B - Bulk Representative S - Spot Non-Representative W - Water PID - PID Reading																																																																													

# Selected Extracts from Joynes Pike & Associates Ltd. Geo-Environmental Investigation Report, Appendix C: Exploratory Hole Record (continued)

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Trial Pit ID: <b>WS2</b>	Client: <b>Mark Popham</b>	Sheet Sheet 1 of 1	 www.joynespike.co.uk				
Job No: 12060341	Site: Burton Road, Lincoln	Date: 16/12/2006					
Excavation Equipment: Dando terrier 2000	Co-ords:	Field Records: PT					
Ground Level:		Logged:	Chkd: <i>[Signature]</i> Appr: <i>[Signature]</i>				
Strata Description	Depth (m)	Level (m)	Legend	Sample Type	Sample Depth (m)	Test Results	Groundwater Records
MADE GROUND: Tarmac.	0.05						
MADE GROUND: Coarse angular sandstone with clay.	0.20						
MADE GROUND: Soft dark brown slightly sandy clay with ash and brick fragments.				D7	0.80		
MADE GROUND: Soft grey, brown sandy clay with angular limestone fragments.	1.50			D8	1.80		
				D9	2.80		
Moderately strong yellowy orange LIMESTONE recovered as gravel in sandy clay matrix.	3.60			D10	3.80		
End of Trial Pit at 4.00 m	4.00						
Remarks: 1. No ground water encountered. 2. Side stable throughout drilling.					Sample Type Key D - Disturbed Representative B - Bulk Representative S - Spot Non-Representative W - Water PID - PID Reading		

# Selected Extracts from Joynes Pike & Associates Ltd. Geo-Environmental Investigation Report, Appendix C: Exploratory Hole Record (continued)

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Trial Pit ID: <b>WS3</b>  Job No: 12060341	Client: <b>Mark Popham</b>  Site: Burton Road, Lincoln	Sheet: Sheet 1 of 1  Date: 16/12/2006					
Excavation Equipment: Dando terrier 2000		Co-ords:	Field Records: PT				
		Ground Level:	Logged:  Chkd:  Appr: 				
Strata Description	Depth (m)	Level (m)	Legend	Sample Type	Sample Depth (m)	Test Results	Groundwater Records
MADE GROUND: Tarmac.	0.05						
MADE GROUND: Firm grey sandy clay.				D13	0.60		
MADE GROUND: Soft brown sandy clay very wet with angular limestone fragments.	2.20			D14	2.40		
Moderately strong yellowy orange LIMESTONE recovered as gravel in a clay matrix.	2.60			D15	2.80		
End of Trial Pit at 3.00 m	3.00						
Remarks: 1. No ground water encountered. 2. Side stable throughout drilling.					Sample Type Key D - Disturbed Representative B - Bulk Representative S - Spot Non-Representative W - Water PID - PID Reading		

# Selected Extracts from Joynes Pike & Associates Ltd. Geo-Environmental Investigation Report, Appendix C: Exploratory Hole Record (continued)

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Trial Pit ID:  <b>WS4</b>	Client: <b>Mark Popham</b>  Site: <b>Burton Road, Lincoln</b>	Sheet: Sheet 1 of 1  Date: 16/12/2006					
Job No: 12060341	Excavation Equipment: Dando Terrier 2000	Co-ords:  Ground Level:  Field Records: PT		Logged: PT  Chkd: Appr:			
www.joynespike.co.uk							
Strata Description	Depth (m)	Level (m)	Legend	Sample Type	Sample Depth (m)	Test Results	Groundwater Records
MADE GROUND: Firm to stiff gravelly clay, gravel of angular concrete and limestone.  REFUSAL ----- End of Trial Pit at 0.50 m	0.50						
Remarks: 1. No ground water encountered. 2. Side stable throughout drilling. 3. Obstruction at base of hole.					Sample Type Key D - Disturbed Representative B - Bulk Representative S - Spot Non-Representative W - Water PID - PID Reading		

# Selected Extracts from Joynes Pike & Associates Ltd. Geo-Environmental Investigation Report, Appendix C: Exploratory Hole Record (continued)

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Trial Pit ID: <b>WS5</b>	Client: <b>Mark Popham</b>  Site: <b>Burton Road, Lincoln</b>	Sheet: <b>Sheet 1 of 1</b>					
Job No: <b>12060341</b>	Date: <b>16/12/2006</b>	Field Records: <b>PT</b>					
Excavation Equipment: <b>Dando Terrier 2000</b>	Co-ords:	Logged: <b>PT</b>					
Ground Level:		Chkd: 	Appr: 				
Strata Description	Depth (m)	Level (m)	Legend	Sample Type	Sample Depth (m)	Test Results	Groundwater Records
MADE GROUND: Firm to stiff grey brown gravelly clay, gravel of angular limestone.  ----- End of Trial Pit at 0.60 m	0.60			D16	0.30		
Remarks: 1. No ground water encountered. 2. Side stable throughout drilling. 3. Obstruction at base of hole.					Sample Type Key D - Disturbed Representative B - Bulk Representative S - Spot Non-Representative W - Water PID - PID Reading		

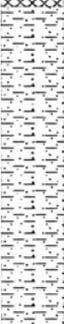
# Selected Extracts from Joynes Pike & Associates Ltd. Geo-Environmental Investigation Report, Appendix C: Exploratory Hole Record (continued)

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Trial Pit ID: <b>WS6</b>		Client: <b>Mark Popham</b>		Sheet: Sheet 1 of 1		 www.joynespike.co.uk	
Job No: 12060341		Site: Burton Road, Lincoln		Date: 16/12/2006			
Excavation Equipment: Dando Terrier 2000		Co-ords:		Field Records: PT			
		Ground Level:		Logged: PT	Chkd: 	Appr: 	
Strata Description	Depth (m)	Level (m)	Legend	Sample Type	Sample Depth (m)	Test Results	Groundwater Records
MADE GROUND: Concrete.	0.05						
MADE GROUND: Soft grey, black sandy clay with occasional brick and concrete fragments.				D17	0.50		
Firm cream yellow sandy CLAY.	0.95			D18	1.20		
Moderately strong pale yellow, cream LIMESTONE recovered as angular gravel.	1.30			D19	1.50		
End of Trial Pit at 1.60 m	1.60						
Remarks: 1. No ground water encountered. 2. Side stable throughout drilling.				Sample Type Key D - Disturbed Representative B - Bulk Representative S - Spot Non-Representative W - Water PID - PID Reading			

# Selected Extracts from Joynes Pike & Associates Ltd. Geo-Environmental Investigation Report, Appendix C: Exploratory Hole Record (continued)

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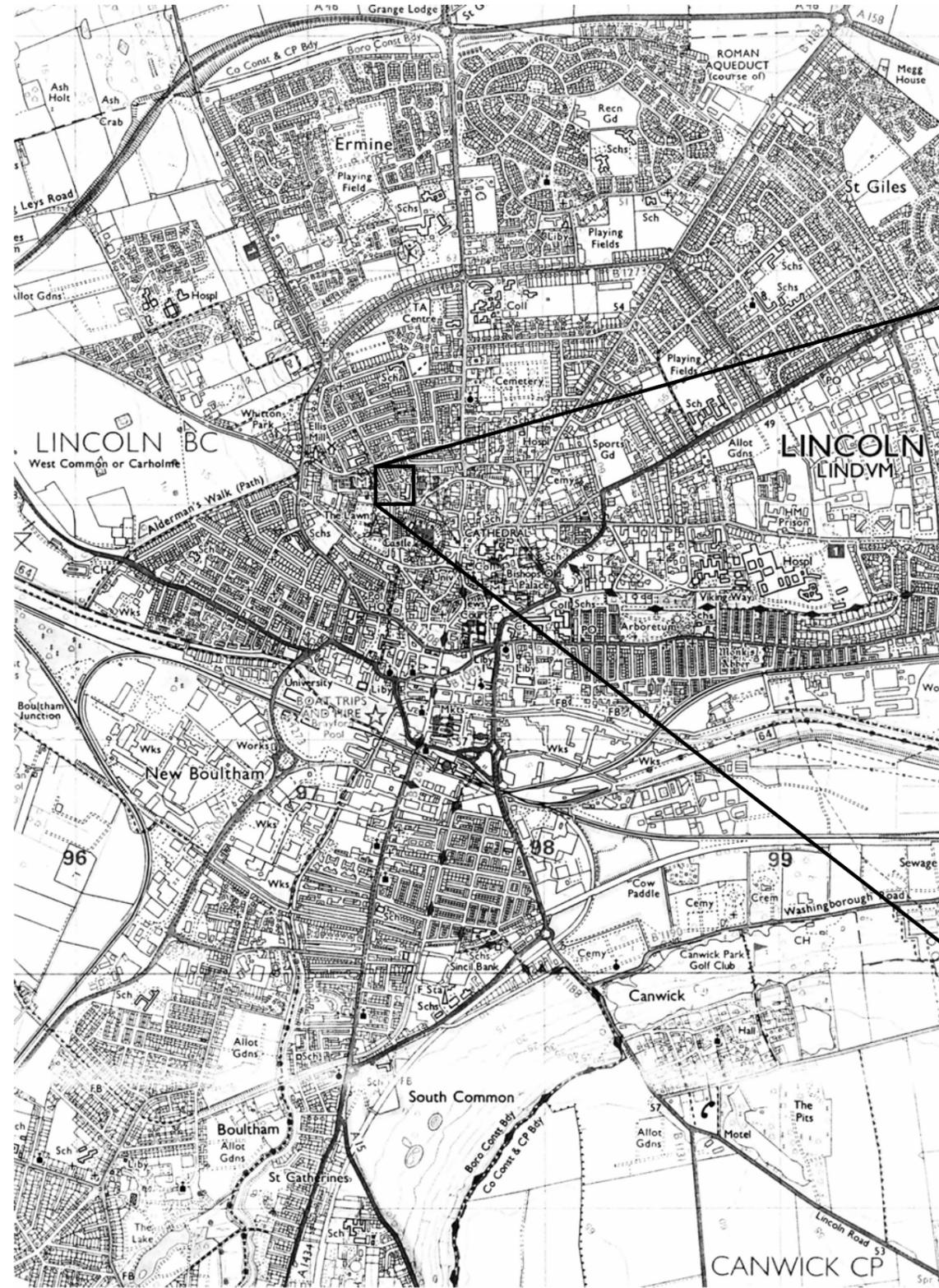
Trial Pit ID <b>WS7</b>	Client: <b>Mark Popham</b>  Site: <b>Burton Road, Lincoln</b>	Sheet: Sheet 1 of 1  Date: 16/12/2006					
Job No: 12060341	Excavation Equipment: Dando Terrier 2000		Field Records: PT				
Co-ords:		Logged: PT	Chkd: 				
Ground Level:		Appr: 	www.joynespike.co.uk				
Strata Description	Depth (m)	Level (m)	Legend	Sample Type	Sample Depth (m)	Test Results	Groundwater Records
MADE GROUND: Concrete.	0.13			D20	0.30		
MADE GROUND: Dense gravel of concrete and brick.	0.45			D21	0.60		
MADE GROUND: Soft to firm grey gravelly clay of angular limestone.	0.65			D22	1.50		
Firm yellow to orange, brown very gravelly CLAY, gravel of angular limestone.							
Yellow, cream recovered LIMESTONE as gravel.	2.60			D23	2.65		
End of Trial Pit at 2.70 m	2.70						
Remarks: 1. No ground water encountered. 2. Side stable throughout drilling.					Sample Type Key D - Disturbed Representative B - Bulk Representative S - Spot Non-Representative W - Water PID - PID Reading		

# Selected Extracts from Joynes Pike & Associates Ltd. Geo-Environmental Investigation Report, Appendix C: Exploratory Hole Record (continued)

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Trial Pit ID: <b>WS8</b>	Client: <b>Mark Popham</b>  Site: <b>Burton Road, Lincoln</b>	Sheet: <b>Sheet 1 of 1</b>  Date: <b>16/12/2006</b>	 www.joynespike.co.uk				
Job No: <b>12060341</b>	Excavation Equipment: <b>Dando Terrier 2000</b>	Co-ords:  Ground Level:  Field Records: <b>PT</b>					
		Logged: <b>PT</b>					
		Chkd: 	Appr: 				
Strata Description	Depth (m)	Level (m)	Legend	Sample Type	Sample Depth (m)	Test Results	Groundwater Records
MADE GROUND: Tarmac.	0.10						
MADE GROUND: Medium dense brown gravel a clay matrix gravel of brick and limestone.				D24	0.60		
MADE GROUND: Firm to stiff cream to yellow very gravelly clay. Gravel of angular coarse limestone with rare cobbles.	1.40			D25	1.60		
MADE GROUND: Firm to stiff brown clay with brick fragments.	2.10			D26	2.30		
Moderately strong yellow, orange highly weathered LIMESTONE.	2.60						
End of Trial Pit at 2.95 m	2.95						
Remarks: 1. No ground water encountered. 2. Side stable throughout drilling.					Sample Type Key D - Disturbed Representative B - Bulk Representative S - Spot Non-Representative W - Water PID - PID Reading		

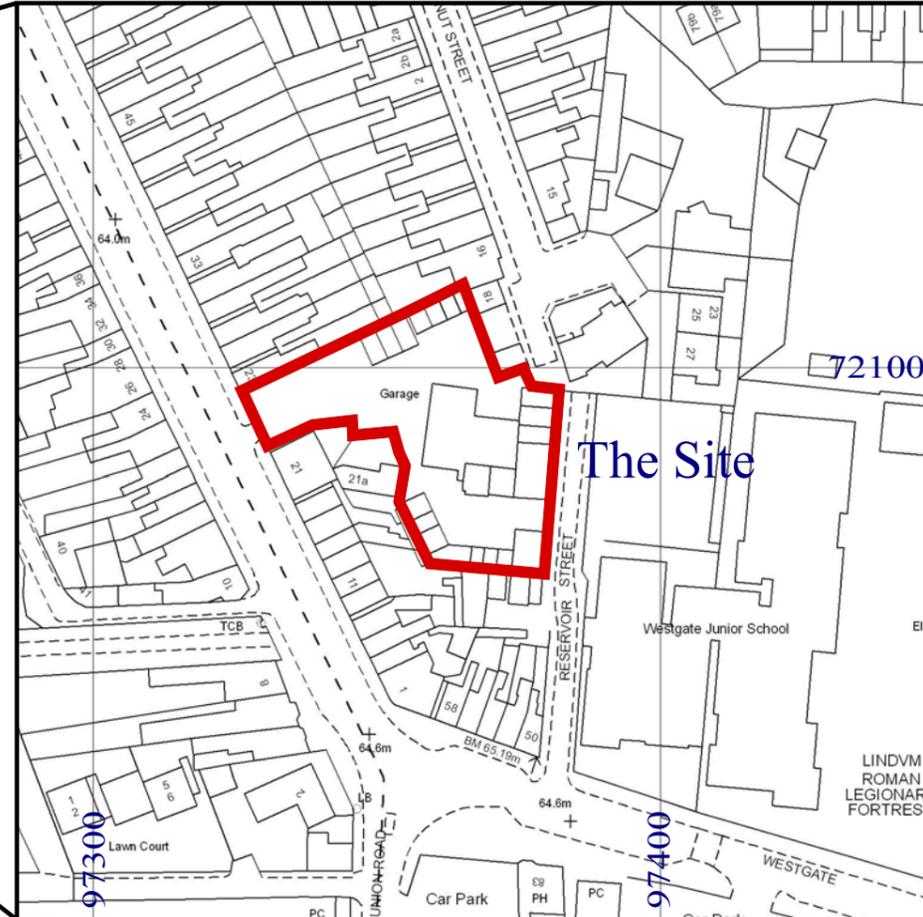
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# Lincs Archaeo-tech

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Mobile: (07914) 145 078  
E-mail: lincs.archaeotech @btinternet.com

SITE CODE:  
**CYL07**

CLIENT:  
**Mr M. Popham**

DESCRIPTION:  
**Site location plan**

SCALE:  
**See individual plans**

DRAWN BY:  
-

DATE:  
-

ARCHIVE NO:

MUSEUM ACCESSION NO:  
**2007.140**

KEY:



FIGURE NO:

**1**

SITE CODE:  
**CYL07**

CLIENT:  
**Mr M. Popham**

DESCRIPTION:  
**Plan of proposed development**

SCALE:  
**1:250**

DRAWN BY:  
 -

DATE:  
 -

ARCHIVE NO:

MUSEUM ACCESSION NO:  
**2007.140**

KEY:

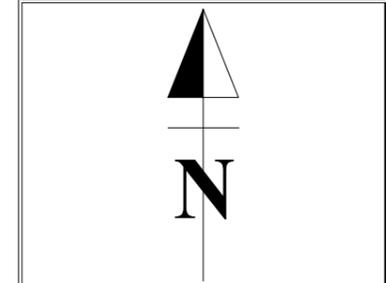
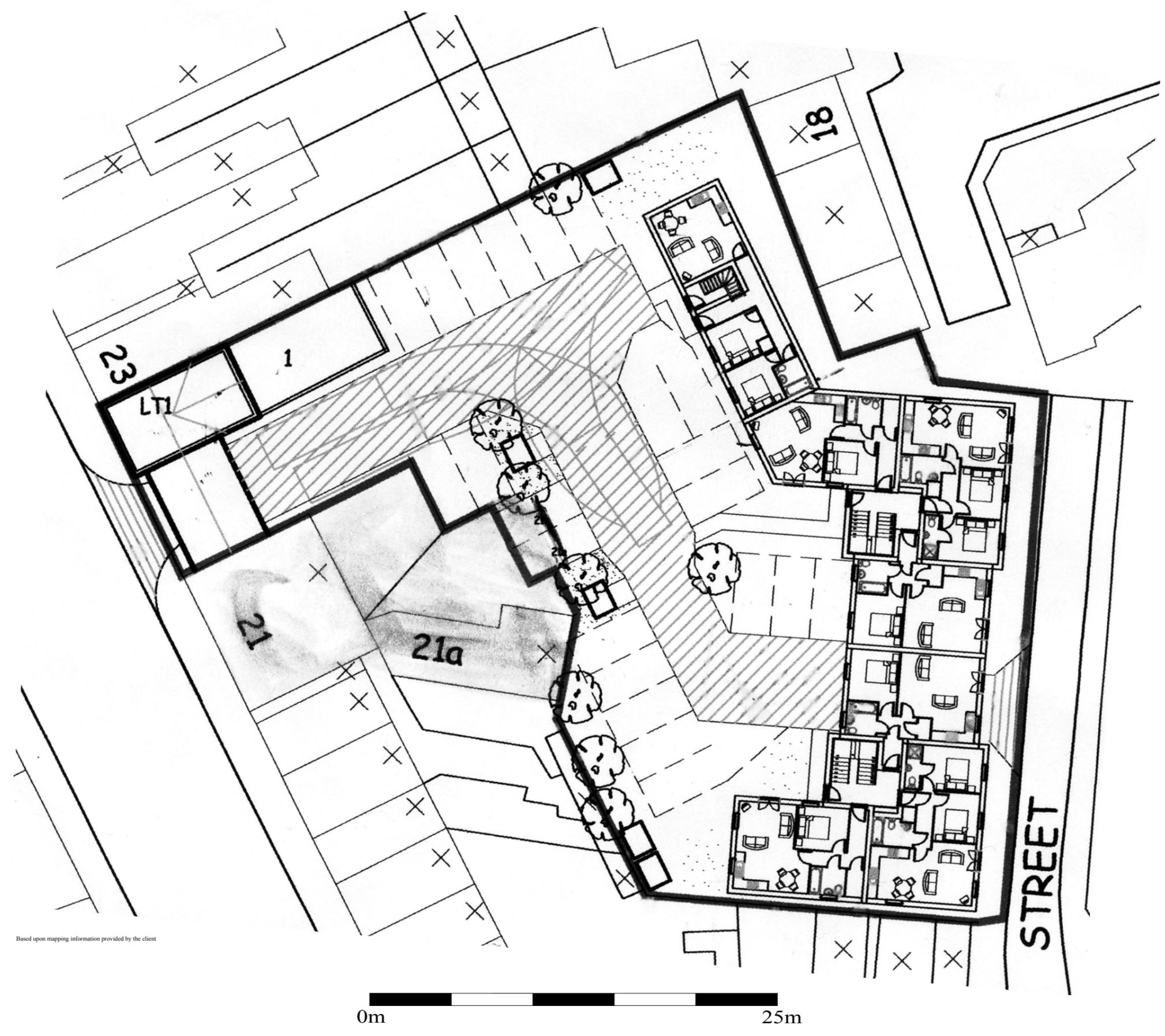


FIGURE NO:  
**2**



Based upon mapping information provided by the client

SITE CODE:  
**CYL07**

CLIENT:  
**Mr M. Popham**

DESCRIPTION:  
**Trial trench location plan  
(with geo-environmental  
borehole/trench locations)**

SCALE:  
**1:250**

DRAWN BY:  
-

DATE:  
-

ARCHIVE NO:

MUSEUM ACCESSION NO:  
**2007.140**

KEY:

-  WS1 Borehole (JPA)
-  TPI Trial pit (JPA)
-  Trial trench (LAT)
-  Conjectured edge of possible ditch

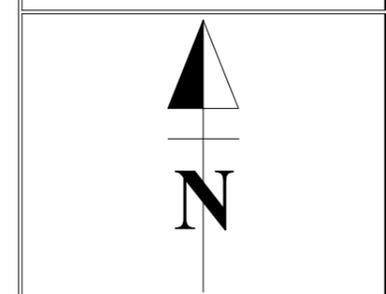


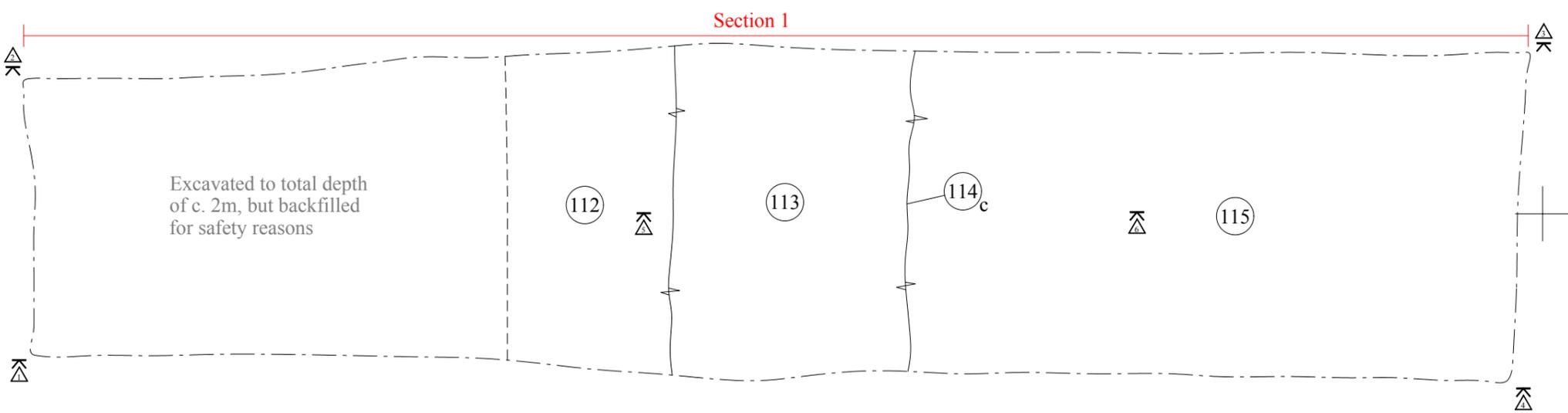
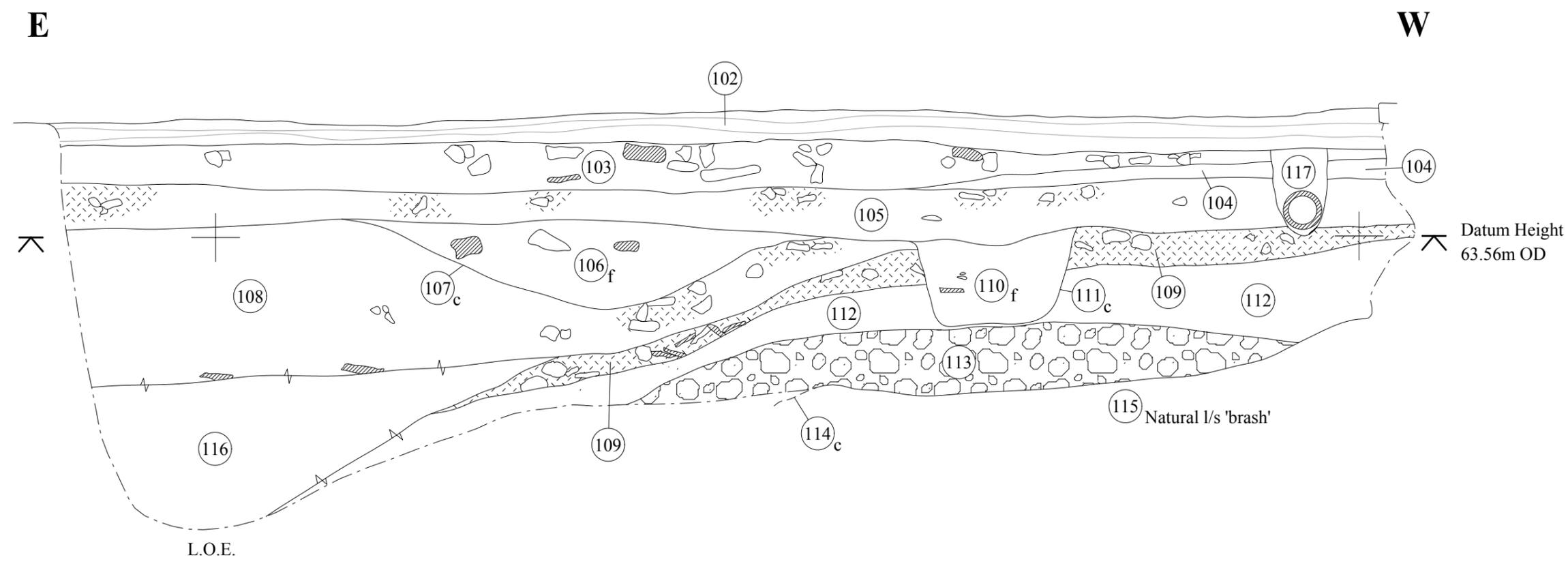
FIGURE NO: **3**



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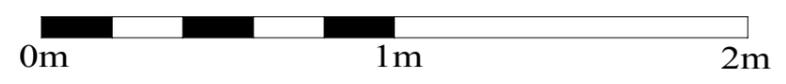


SITE CODE: <b>CYL07</b>
CLIENT: <b>Mr M. Popham</b>
DESCRIPTION: <b>North-facing Section 1 &amp; Plan 1, Trial Trench A</b>
SCALE: <b>1:20</b>
DRAWN BY: <b>KW</b>
DATE: <b>27th &amp; 30th July 2007</b>
ARCHIVE NO:
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: <b>2007.140</b>



**Level values:**

- 1) 64.01m OD
- 2) 64.00m OD
- 3) 64.08m OD
- 4) 64.07m OD
- 5) 64.87m OD
- 6) 64.89m OD



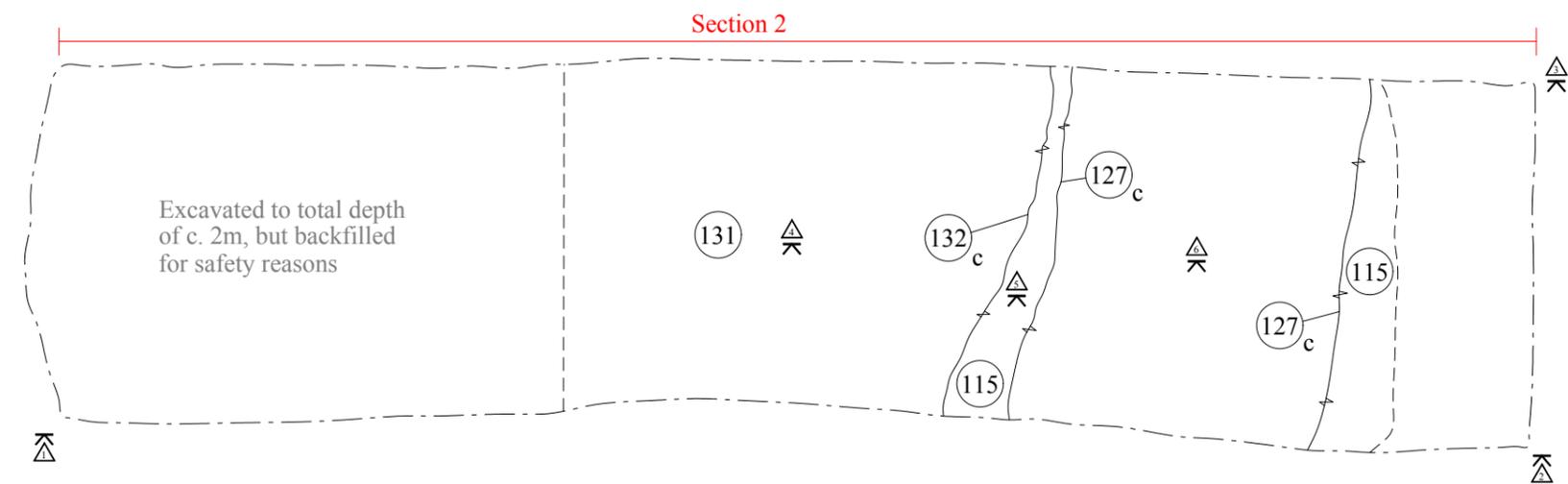
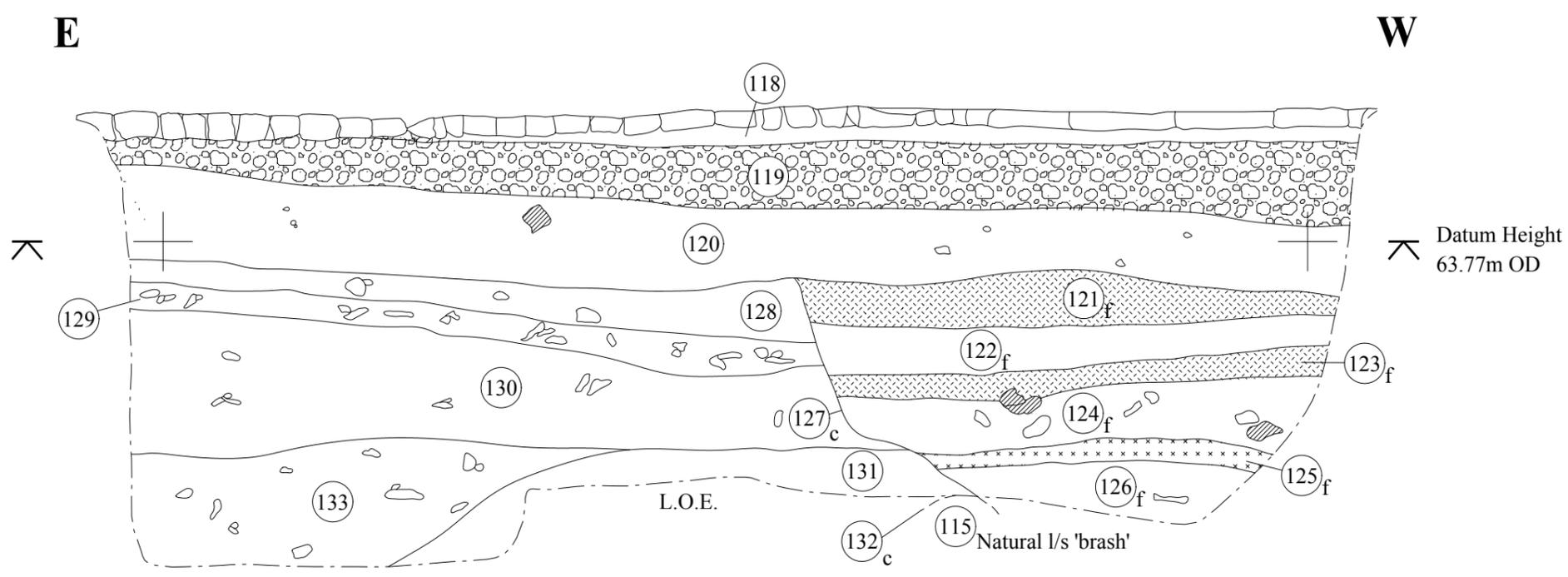
**KEY:**

- Limit of excavation
- Uncertain edge
- Arbitrary edge
- Stone
- Brick or tile
- Mortar
- Drain pipe
- Context number
- Level reading
- Section 1** Section Drawing

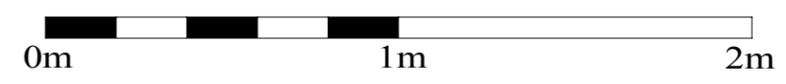
SITE CODE: <b>CYL07</b>
CLIENT: <b>Mr M. Popham</b>
DESCRIPTION: <b>North-facing Section 2 &amp; Plan 2, Trial Trench B</b>
SCALE: <b>1:20</b>
DRAWN BY: <b>KW</b>
DATE: <b>27th &amp; 30th July 2007</b>
ARCHIVE NO:
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: <b>2007.140</b>

**KEY:**

- Limit of excavation
- Uncertain edge
- Arbitrary edge
- Stone
- Brick or tile
- Mortar
- Context number
- Level reading
- Section 1 Section Drawing



- Level values:**
- 1) 64.15m OD
  - 2) 64.19m OD
  - 3) 64.22m OD
  - 4) 62.94m OD
  - 5) 62.90m OD
  - 6) 62.87m OD





**Lincs**  
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