

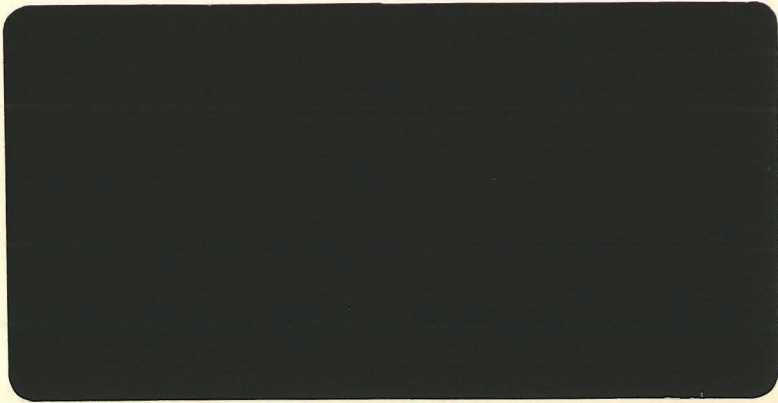
CITY OF
◇ LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY ◇
UNIT

323 HIGH STREET, LINCOLN ^{99/4}
(Former *Pizzaland* Restaurant
& Queen Hotel)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

By *K Wragg*

CLAU ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT NO: 376



29. MAR 1999
ack 29/3/99

Lincolnshire County
Archaeology

QANT 413453
SOURCES 418163 418164

A
Report to
C.H.Pearce Construction Limited
on behalf of
Larraby Land Limited

March 1999

Prepared by

The City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit
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Planning Application No.: 98/286/F
Listing Building Consent No.: 98/288/LBC

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Archaeological Watching Brief

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323 HIGH STREET, LINCOLN (Former Pizzaland Restaurant & Queen Hotel)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This project was prompted by plans to redevelop and refurbish the above property which lies on the east side of High Street, close to its junction with S^t.Mary's Street/Wigford Way.

In view of the potential archaeological significance of the site, and the listed status of the existing building, Lincoln City Council (in its role as local planning authority) requested the submission of a detailed strategy to mitigate development impact upon the listed building and buried archaeological resource believed to be contained within the site.

This document outlined how impact on the listed building should be minimised by means of sympathetic treatment of the external features (in particular, the High Street façade), and in-situ preservation of archaeological deposits and remains maximised by the adoption of a piled foundation solution. The mitigation strategy was adopted by the local planning authority, and planning permission was conditioned accordingly.

In order to comply with the archaeological elements of the condition, the C.L.A.U. was commissioned by C.H.Pearce Construction Limited, on behalf of Larraby Land Limited, to provide archaeological attendance on all groundworks. The elements of the mitigation strategy relating to the listed building and any necessary recording remained the responsibility of the architect and the main site contractor.

C.L.A.U. was formally appointed on the 30th of September 1998, with observations taking

place between the 25th of September and 6th of November 1998.

In the event, however, little positive archaeological evidence was revealed by the project, although given the limited scope of the groundworks, this was always the most likely outcome.

Notwithstanding the negative result, however, tantalising glimpses of preserved archaeological horizons, probably dating to the medieval period, but with distinct possibilities of underlying Roman occupation, were present in several of the trial pits excavated in the basement. These survivals occurred in spite of obvious truncation caused both by the construction of the building itself, and subsequent repairs & alterations undertaken under previous ownership.

323 HIGH STREET, LINCOLN (Former *Pizzaland Restaurant & Queen Hotel*)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This project was prompted by plans to redevelop and refurbish the above property which lies on the east side of High Street, close to its junction with S^t.Mary's Street/Wigford Way (see Fig.1).

In view of the potential archaeological significance of the site, and the listed status of the existing building, Lincoln City Council (in its role as local planning authority) requested the submission of a detailed strategy to mitigate development impact upon the listed building and buried archaeological resource believed to be contained within the site.

The subsequent mitigation strategy was prepared by the City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit (C.L.A.U.) for the developer in May 1998 (Hockley, 1998).

This document outlined how any impact on the listed building should be minimised by means of sympathetic treatment of the external features (in particular, the High Street façade), and in-situ preservation of archaeological deposits and remains maximised by the adoption of a piled foundation solution. The mitigation strategy was adopted by the local planning authority, and planning permission was conditioned accordingly.

In order to comply with the archaeological elements of the condition, the C.L.A.U. was commissioned by C.H.Pearce Construction Limited, on behalf of Larraby Land Limited, to provide archaeological attendance on all groundworks. The elements of the mitigation strategy relating to the listed building and any necessary recording remained the responsibility of the architect and the main site contractor.

C.L.A.U. was formally appointed on the 30th of September 1998, with observations taking place between the 25th of September and 6th of November 1998.

The information in this document is presented with the proviso that further data may yet emerge. The Unit, its members and employees cannot, therefore, be held responsible for any loss, delay or damage, material or otherwise, arising out of this report. The document has been prepared in accordance with the terms of the Unit's Articles of Association, the Code of Conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and *The Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage, 1991).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The site is in an area of known archaeological importance, lying to the east of the Roman Ermine Street, the principal north-south route through the city (the modern High Street), and within the suburb to the south of the main Roman *Colonia*.

Consequently, it is believed to contain evidence of Roman, and later Saxon and medieval, occupation. Previous archaeological investigations in the surrounding area have revealed structural remains in the form of both timber and stone buildings, together with cremation and inhumation burials to the north of the site in the Cornhill area.

The present structure originates from the early 19th century, and is identified as a Grade II listed building, primarily by virtue of its surviving exterior architectural features.

Further information relating to the archaeological and historical background to the site can be found in the *Archaeological and Listed Building Mitigation Strategy* (Hockley, 1998).

3.0 RESULTS

The majority of the refurbishment works involved internal repairs and modification which lay beyond the scope of this watching brief (see 1.0, above). However, piled foundations were required for new support columns within the existing basement, together with further piles and associated service trenches for a new rear extension.

Twenty-six 150mm steel-case piles (concrete-filled) were required in the basement area towards the western end of the building, grouped into seven pile caps. The pile caps in this area were to be located above the existing floor level, thereby minimising the excavation required.

In the yard area to the east of the existing structure, a further seventeen 177mm concrete-filled steel piles, grouped into eight pile-caps, were proposed. The general ground level within the 'footprint' of the new extension was also to be reduced by approximately 450mm, with the network of ground beams linking the pile-caps requiring further excavation to depths of c.50mm-250mm below this level. Trenching for service connections was also required, generally involving depths of between 450mm and 650mm, although the connection to the main foul sewer would possibly involve excavation to a depth of c.2m.

In order to investigate the possibility of obstructions at the pile locations, the mitigation strategy proposed the insertion of a 25mm diameter metal probe (up to 2.5m in length). If an obstruction was found, further probes would be made to establish the extent of the obstruction, and the possibility of modifying the pile layout.

If it was deemed necessary, owing to engineering considerations, to remove the buried obstruction, all excavation was to be supervised by an archaeologist.

In the event, however, the use of a probe was not considered feasible by the contractor and, as an alternative, hand-excavated trial pits were dug at each pile cap location within the basement, and at four of the pile-caps in the rear yard.

The following account is accordingly based on observations undertaken on these elements of the development.

3.1 The existing basement area (Trial Pits 1-8 - see Fig.2)

The eight trial pits excavated in the basement area were relatively widely dispersed and of generally small size (being excavated to the minimum depth possible to identify 'obstruction-free ground'), thereby giving only isolated 'snapshots' of any buried deposits.

The basement structure itself has also been subject to various modifications and repairs over the years, many of which appeared to be quite recent. These works included areas of quite extensive underpinning to existing walls and support columns. The ground level also varied in different parts of the basement, with the western end being noticeably lower than the rest.

As a result of these various factors, the deposits revealed in the trial pits are very difficult to place in context, either with their immediately neighbouring pits or with the wider area. The majority of the deposits revealed also appear to be of relatively recent origin.

3.1.1 Trial Pit 1 (T.P.1 - see Fig.3)

This trial pit was located at the western end of the basement, adjacent to an existing roof support column. It measured approximately 1.1m square, and was excavated to an initial depth of 400mm, but later excavation increased this to c.700mm.

The earliest deposit revealed in this trench comprised [106], a coarse-grained orange silty sand, which was at least 300mm thick to the limit of excavation (L.O.E.). It was overlain by [105], a 50mm thick mid-light grey sandy, clayey silt containing thin lenses of charcoal.

[105] was in turn sealed firstly by [104], a mid-light brown clayey silt, and then by [103], a 50mm thick layer of mid orange-brown sand.

No dating was recovered from these layers, but the presence of charcoal in [105] possibly indicates archaeological occupation at this level. Unfortunately this could not be

confirmed as the remainder of the trench was heavily truncated by recent deposits associated with underpinning and the existing structure of the basement.

Of these, [108] comprised a steel girder (with associated mortar bedding, [107]) oriented N-S, & present at L.O.E.; [109] was the limestone foundations for the existing brick roof pillar; and [102] & [101] formed the concrete base and the surface 'screed' for the present basement floor.

3.1.2 Trial Pit 2 (T.P.2 - see Fig.3)

Trial Pit 2 lay approximately 4m to the north-east of T.P.1, but was at a level c.300mm-400mm higher, owing to a difference in floor levels. The trench was measured c.850mm (N-S) x 1m (E-W), and reached an initial depth of 400mm (this was later increased to 700mm).

The earliest deposit present in this trench was [106], as revealed in T.P.1. This was at least 350mm thick to L.O.E. and was overlain by a further 350mm thick series of four layers, each containing varying quantities of charcoal and limestone.

The series comprised [114], a mid brown sandy, clayey silt; [113], a light mottled grey/orange-brown sandy clay; [112], a very charcoal-rich mid grey-brown sandy silt; and [111] a mottled mid brown/yellow-brown clayey silt.

The uppermost of these layers, [111], was subsequently sealed by a layer of modern concrete, [110], and three steel girders, all associated with underpinning of the adjacent wall.

While no stratified finds were produced from this trench, a single unstratified piece of Roman *Samian* pottery was recovered from the excavated spoil. The presence of the various deposits rich in charcoal inclusions also suggests preserved archaeological occupation horizons.

3.1.3 Trial Pit 3 (T.P.3 - see Fig.4)

The third of the trial pit series, was located 5.5m south of T.P.2, adjacent to the southern wall of the basement, and also bounded by an existing internal partition wall to the east.

This Trial Pit, together with T.P.4, which lay adjacent to the eastern side of this partition wall, would ultimately form a single linked pilecap, with a 'bridge' joining the two through a hole in the wall.

T.P.3 measured 800mm square, and was approximately 500mm deep, revealing only five deposits beneath the existing brick basement floor.

The earliest deposit in the sequence comprised a mid-light yellow-brown sand, [119], containing no obvious inclusions, which was sealed by [118], a 150mm thick mid grey sandy silt layer.

This latter deposit contained frequent small charcoal flecks, and tile flecks & pieces, again indicating the presence of a possible occupation layer. Two small pieces of tile recovered from this layer are possibly of Roman origin.

[118] lay beneath a 50mm thick layer of mid-light yellow-brown sandy silt, containing no inclusions. A thin lense of mid-light brown/off-white lime mortar, [120], was then present, which was in turn sealed by [116], a mid-light grey sandy silt.

This final deposit was then overlain by the existing brick basement floor, [115], which in this part of the cellar comprised two courses/layers of machine-made red bricks, laid with no obvious bonding.

While the majority of the deposits in this trial pit contained no dating evidence (with the exception of the tile pieces within [118]), a single piece of unstratified pottery was recovered from the excavated spoil. This was a sherd from the neck of a *glazed Lincoln-ware* jug, dating from between the early 13th to mid 14th centuries.

3.1.4 Trial Pit 4 (T.P.4 - see Fig.4)

As mentioned above, this hole lay immediately to the east of an existing partition wall, at its junction with the south wall of the basement.

The trial pit measured 1.1m (N-S) x 800mm (E-W), but was only excavated to a depth of c.200mm, owing to the presence of what appeared to be the remains of a well or soakaway.

This feature, [122], comprised at least 6 or 7 rough courses of machine-made red bricks, laid without mortar, and with no obvious 'bond'. The feature was approximately 600mm in diameter at its top, and although it was not fully excavated, the diameter appeared to increase towards the base.

[122] was infilled/sealed by [121], a very mixed, moderate-loose compaction mid-brown sandy silt, which contained frequent limestone and brick inclusions.

Although no dating evidence was recovered from either this feature or its fill, the bricks used in its fabric suggest that it dates to probably no earlier than the 19th century.

The infilled feature was subsequently sealed by the existing brick floor [115], present in this part of the basement.

3.1.5 Trial Pit 5 (T.P.5 - see Fig.5)

Trial Pit 5 was situated alongside the northern basement wall, approximately 4.5m to the east of T.P.2. The trench itself measured 950mm square, with a depth of 900mm.

The stratigraphic sequence revealed in this hole closely followed the pattern established in the preceding trial pits, with various layers of sands, silts and clays, often with charcoal inclusions suggesting archaeological occupation, preserved immediately beneath the existing foundations and floor.

The earliest deposit was [129], a layer (200mm thick to L.O.E.) of moderately compacted mid-grey sandy, clayey silt containing no inclusions. It was overlain by a layer of charcoal-rich mid-dark grey-brown sandy silt, [128]. This was c.100mm thick and appeared to be rising towards the west, possibly to merge with [112], revealed in T.P.2.

[128] was then sealed by a series of four thin layers (each not exceeding 100mm), comprising: [127], a mid grey sandy, clayey silt; [126], a coarse-grained orange sand; [125], a thin lense of mid red-brown clayey silt; and [124], a further layer of coarse-grained orange sand.

This latter deposit lay immediately beneath the stepped limestone foundations of the adjacent basement wall, [123], which were in turn

sealed (in part) by the brick floor [115] and the concrete floor [101], as recorded in previous trial pits.

No dating evidence was revealed in this trial pit.

3.1.6 Trial Pit 6 (T.P.6 - see Fig.5)

This trench lay to the south of T.P.5, adjacent to the southern basement wall (approximately 6m south of T.P.5, and 4.5m to the east of T.P.4).

The trench was c.700mm (N-S) x 1m (E-W), and excavated to a depth of 500mm.

The earliest deposit, [133], was approximately 100mm thick to L.O.E., and comprised a layer of small, irregularly shaped, limestone fragments (with no bonding). It was overlain by a pair of grey sandy silt deposits, [132] & [131], which are probably the same as [128] & [126] identified in T.P.5.

The upper of the two, [131], was then sealed by [130], a 100mm thick layer of mid-dark orange sandy clay, which in turn lay beneath the stepped limestone foundation of the southern basement wall, [123].

As in T.P.5 to the north, the stepped foundations were then partially overlain by the brick basement floor [115].

3.1.7 Trial Pit 7 (T.P.7 - see Fig.6)

Trial Pit 7 was situated in a former stairwell adjacent to the north wall of the basement.

The excavation was bounded to both the north and the south by existing walls, and measured 550mm (N-S) x 900mm (E-W). The trench itself was excavated to a depth of approximately 600mm, although the eastern section (primarily made up of the exposed rubble infill originally supporting the staircase) continued for a further 1.5m above the basement floor level.

The earliest deposit, [145], was approximately 75mm thick to the L.O.E. and comprised a mid grey sandy silt with no obvious inclusions.

It was overlain by four layers each containing quantities of charcoal. The first of these, [144],

comprised a thin lense of mid-light yellow-brown sandy lime mortar and charcoal. Above this, [143], a mid yellow/orange-brown sand layer was present, containing limestone and charcoal inclusions.

[143] was then sealed by two layers of sandy, clayey silt, [141] & [142]. The earliest, [142], was mid-light grey-brown in colour and contained only occasional small limestone and charcoal inclusions. In contrast, [141], was mid red-brown and contained a high concentration of charcoal, but no other inclusions.

Lying above [141] was a 100mm thick layer of mixed mortar, brick/tile and limestone, [140], which was finally sealed by a rubble infill, [139], thereby forming the base for the staircase.

3.1.8 Trial Pit 8 (T.P.8 - see Fig.6)

The last of the basement trial pits was located at the extreme north-eastern corner, and measured 1.1m (N-S) x 700mm (E-W), with a depth of 600mm.

The earliest deposit uncovered was [138], a moderately compacted mid grey clayey silt containing small flecks of limestone and charcoal.

This layer was c.200mm thick to L.O.E., and was overlain by a thin lense of yellow-brown sandy mortar, [137], which was in turn sealed by a mid-dark grey clayey silt containing only small limestone inclusions, [136].

[136] lay beneath the stepped limestone foundations of the eastern basement wall, [135], which were then overlain by a single course of quarry tiles, [134], which appeared to form bedding for the brick wall itself.

The brick floor of the basement, [115], as revealed in several of the other trial pits was again in evidence at the eastern end, finally overlying (in part) [134].

3.2 The rear yard area (Trial Pits 9-12 - see Fig.2)

The works undertaken in this area comprised three elements including: excavations required to reduce the existing yard level to accommodate the new floor level; trial pitting at the pile cap locations; and limited service trenches including a connection to the main foul drain. However, notwithstanding the relatively large area encompassed by these works, the depths involved were generally shallow, with the exception of the final foul water sewer connection.

It was therefore not too surprising that the excavations to reduce the ground level (resulting in a maximum depth of 600mm-700mm) yielded little archaeological information, with the majority of the excavated material of obviously modern date. In the same way, the majority of the service trenches were of similarly insufficient depth to reveal any early stratified deposits (and unfortunately the deeper foul water sewer connection was not observed owing to a misunderstanding).

The trial-pitting did in some cases reach slightly greater depths, but again with little of archaeological note, as follows:

3.2.1 Trial Pit 9 (T.P.9)

This Trial Pit was located approximately mid-way along the proposed eastern end wall of the new extension.

Unfortunately, owing to problems with access to the remainder of the site, this hole was backfilled by the contractor almost immediately after completion of the excavation, and no archaeological recording could be carried out. The contractor did, however, report that only recent deposits & dumping were revealed, and this was borne out during archaeological observation of subsequent ground level reduction work in this area.

3.2.2 Trial Pit 10 (T.P.10 - see Fig.7)

This trench was located at the south-eastern corner of the proposed extension, immediately adjacent to the southern boundary wall. It measured 700mm (N-S) x 1m (E-W), with a depth of 500mm.

The earliest deposit was present predominantly towards the northern side of the trench, and comprised a mid grey-brown clayey silt, [152]. This layer was approximately 200mm thick to L.O.E., and contained moderate-frequent limestone inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks.

Along the southern side of the trench, [152] was sealed by [150], a firm mid-grey clayey silt. [150] contained limestone pieces, tile flecks and occasional pockets of 'sticky' light yellow-brown clay, and was overlain by a 50mm thick layer of broken tile pieces, [151]. A sample of the tile from this layer was collected for analysis, but unfortunately proved rather inconclusive (see *Appendix D*, below), with the tile possibly having origins in the Roman period, but equally possibly of medieval date.

[151] was present across the trial pit, and lay beneath a layer of charcoal rich, mid-dark grey/black clayey silt, [149]. This was in turn sealed by [148], an orange-brown clayey sand, and [153], a grey-brown silty sand & gravel layer.

The final two contexts revealed in this trial pit, were both associated with the surfacing of the rear yard area, although each belonging to different periods. Immediately above [153], the earlier of the surfaces, [147], comprised a single layer of stone setts/cobbles approximately 100mm thick. This layer was then overlain by [146], the modern tarmac surface of the present yard.

3.2.3 Trial Pit 11 (T.P.11)

Trial Pit 11 was situated along the southern side of the site, again immediately adjacent to the existing boundary wall. The hole itself measured approximately 1m (E-W) x 500mm (N-S), and was excavated to a depth of c.450mm.

This area of the site appeared to have been re-paved/surfaced relatively recently, and consequently no archaeological deposits were revealed, with only reinforced concrete visible in the exposed section.

3.2.4 Trial Pit 12 (T.P.12 - see Fig.7)

The final trial pit observed during this project was at the north-eastern corner of the proposed extension. The trench measured c.800mm (N-S) x 1.5m (E-W), and was excavated to a maximum depth of 900mm.

The earliest deposit present in this T.P. was [152], as recorded previously in T.P.10 to the south. This layer was approximately 500mm thick to L.O.E., and was overlain by a brick surface, [155].

[155] was formed from a single layer of modern, machine-made, red bricks laid without bonding, and probably represent an earlier yard surface (or possibly the remains of a floor belonging to an earlier rearward extension).

The brick surface was then sealed beneath a 200mm thick layer of limestone ('type 1') hardcore, [154], which formed the bedding in this area for the existing tarmac yard surface, [146].

4.0 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

Given the limited scope of the groundworks associated with this project, it was always unlikely that major discoveries would be made, and this has been largely the case.

Notwithstanding this, however, tantalising glimpses of preserved archaeological horizons, probably dating to the medieval period, but with distinct possibilities of underlying Roman occupation, were present in several of the trial pits excavated in the basement. This was in spite of obvious truncation caused both by the construction of the building itself, and subsequent repairs & alterations undertaken under previous ownerships.

5.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit would like to thank the following for their assistance during this project: Larraby Land Limited; The Design Solution (architects), 60 Stamford Street, London, SE1 9LX; Clarke Bond Partnership (consulting engineers), Mamhead House, Mamhead, Exeter, EX6 8HD; Mr Ian George, Lincoln City Council Archaeology Officer, Lincoln City Council, City Hall, Beaumont Fee, Lincoln LN1 1DH; Mr D.Jones and all on-site staff of C.H.Pearce Construction Limited, Parklands, Stoke Gifford, Bristol, BS34 8QU.

6.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Hockley, J 1998 *323 High Street, Lincoln: An Archaeological and Listed Building Mitigation Strategy* CLAU Archaeological Report 343, City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit, Lincoln

7.0 LHA NOTE/ARCHIVE DETAILS

7.1 LHA NOTE DETAILS

CLAU CODE: HSI98

PLANNING APPLICATION NO.: 98/286/F

FIELD OFFICER: K.Wragg

NGR: SK 9750/7100

CIVIL PARISH: Lincoln

SMR No.: N/A

DATE OF INTERVENTION: 25/09/98 - 06/11/98

TYPE OF INTERVENTION: Watching Brief

UNDERTAKEN FOR: C.H.Pearce Construction Limited, Parklands, Stoke Gifford, Bristol, BS34 8QU on behalf of Larraby Land Limited.

7.2 ARCHIVE DETAILS

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

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

MUSEUM ACCESSION No.: 224.98

ACCESSION DATE: -

APPENDIX A - ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

The archive consists of:

No.	Description
1	Site diary
1	Report
56	Context records
7	Plan & Section drawings
1 set	Colour slides

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

**The City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit,
Charlotte House,
The Lawn,
Union Road,
Lincoln,
Lincolnshire,
LN1 3BL.**

It is intended that transfer to the City and County Museum, Friars Lane, Lincoln, in accordance with current published requirements, under Museum Accession Number 224.98, will be undertaken following completion of this project.

**APPENDIX B - COLOUR
PLATES**



Plate 1: General view of north-facing section, T.P.3



Plate 2: Overhead view of well/soakaway [122], T.P.4

**APPENDIX B - COLOUR
PLATES (continued)**



Plate 3: General view of rear yard area, following level reduction, looking east



Plate 4: General view of rear yard area, looking north-west

APPENDIX C - LIST OF CONTEXTS

Context No.:	Area:	Description:
[100]	Site	General unstratified finds from overall site
[101]	Basement	Concrete screed - existing basement floor
[102]	Basement	Concrete base - sand/Portland cement & gravel
[103]	T.P.1	Sand layer
[104]	T.P.1	Clay/silt layer
[105]	T.P.1	Sandy clayey silt layer
[106]	T.P.1-2	Silt/sand layer
[107]	T.P.1	Mortar/cement surface (modern)
[108]	T.P.1	Steel RSJ (girder)
[109]	T.P.1	Limestone foundation for existing brick pillar
[110]	T.P.2	Concrete layer
[111]	T.P.2	Clay/silt layer
[112]	T.P.2	Lense of charcoal-rich sandy silt
[113]	T.P.2	Sand/clay layer
[114]	T.P.2	Sandy, clayey silt layer
[115]	T.P.3, 5-6, 8	Brick floor (modern)
[116]	T.P.3	Sand/silt layer
[117]	T.P.3	Sand/silt layer
[118]	T.P.3	Sand/silt layer
[119]	T.P.3	Sand layer
[120]	T.P.3	Mortar & limestone lense
[121]	T.P.4	Sand/silt layer
[122]	T.P.4	Brick ?well/soakaway?
[123]	T.P.5-6	Limestone foundations
[124]	T.P.5	Sand layer
[125]	T.P.5	Clay/silt layer
[126]	T.P.5	Sand layer (virtually identical to [124])
[127]	T.P.5	Sandy, clayey silt layer
[128]	T.P.5	Charcoal-rich sandy silt layer/lense
[129]	T.P.5	Sandy, clayey silt layer
[130]	T.P.6	Sand/clay layer
[131]	T.P.6	Sand/silt layer
[132]	T.P.6	Sand/silt layer
[133]	T.P.6	Layer of irregularly shaped limestone pieces (no bonding)
[134]	T.P.8	Single course of ?bricks/?quarry tiles (bedding for existing basement wall)
[135]	T.P.8	Limestone foundation for existing basement wall
[136]	T.P.8	Clay/silt layer
[137]	T.P.8	Thin lense of sandy mortar
[138]	T.P.8	Clay/silt layer
[139]	T.P.7	Modern rubble infill (beneath staircase)
[140]	T.P.7	Sandy mortar layer
[141]	T.P.7	Charcoal-rich sandy, clayey silt layer/lense
[142]	T.P.7	Sandy, clayey silt layer
[143]	T.P.7	Sand layer
[144]	T.P.7	Sandy mortar & charcoal lense
[145]	T.P.7	Sand/silt layer
[146]	T.P.10, 12	Modern tarmac yard surface
[147]	T.P.10	Stone setts/cobbles (earlier yard surface)
[148]	T.P.10	Clay/sand layer
[149]	T.P.10	Clay/silt layer
[150]	T.P.10	Clay/silt layer
[151]	T.P.10	Tile dump
[152]	T.P.10, 12	Clay/silt layer
[153]	T.P.10	Silt/sand layer
[154]	T.P.12	Limestone hardcore (bedding for [146])
[155]	T.P.12	Modern (unbonded) brick surface

APPENDIX D - LIST OF FINDS

A) POST-ROMAN POTTERY ARCHIVE

Horizon Dating

Context:	Earliest Horizon:	Latest Horizon:	Probable Horizon:	Date Range:
[100] (T.P.3)	MH4	MH6	-	Early 13th to ?Mid 14th? century

Ware Types By Context

Context:	Ware:	Sherds:	Form:	Comments:
[100]	LSW2	1	JUG	Neck sherd; Combed wavy decoration

Key to Ware codes:

LSW2 GLAZED LINCOLN WARE

B) ROMAN POTTERY ARCHIVE

Ware Types By Context

Context:	Ware:	Form:	Sherds:	Comments/Date:
[100] (T.P.2)	SAM	RIM	1	?Decorated?

Key to Ware/Form codes:

SAM SAMIAN UNDIFFERENTIATED
RIM RIM SHERD

C) BULK FINDS

Tile/Building material

Context:	Form:	Count:	Weight:	Comments/Date:
[118]	PNR	1	17	?Roman-medieval?
[118]	RTIL	1	134	Roman
[151]	PNR	12	239	Possibly RTIL; Very scrappy
[151]	PNR	1	8	?IMBRX?; Mortar traces
[151]	PNR	3	100	?Roman-medieval?

Key to Form codes:

IMBRX ROMAN IMBEX
PNR UNGLAZED UNDIAGNOSTIC ROOFING TILE
RTIL UNDIAGNOSTIC ROMAN TILE




1:10 000

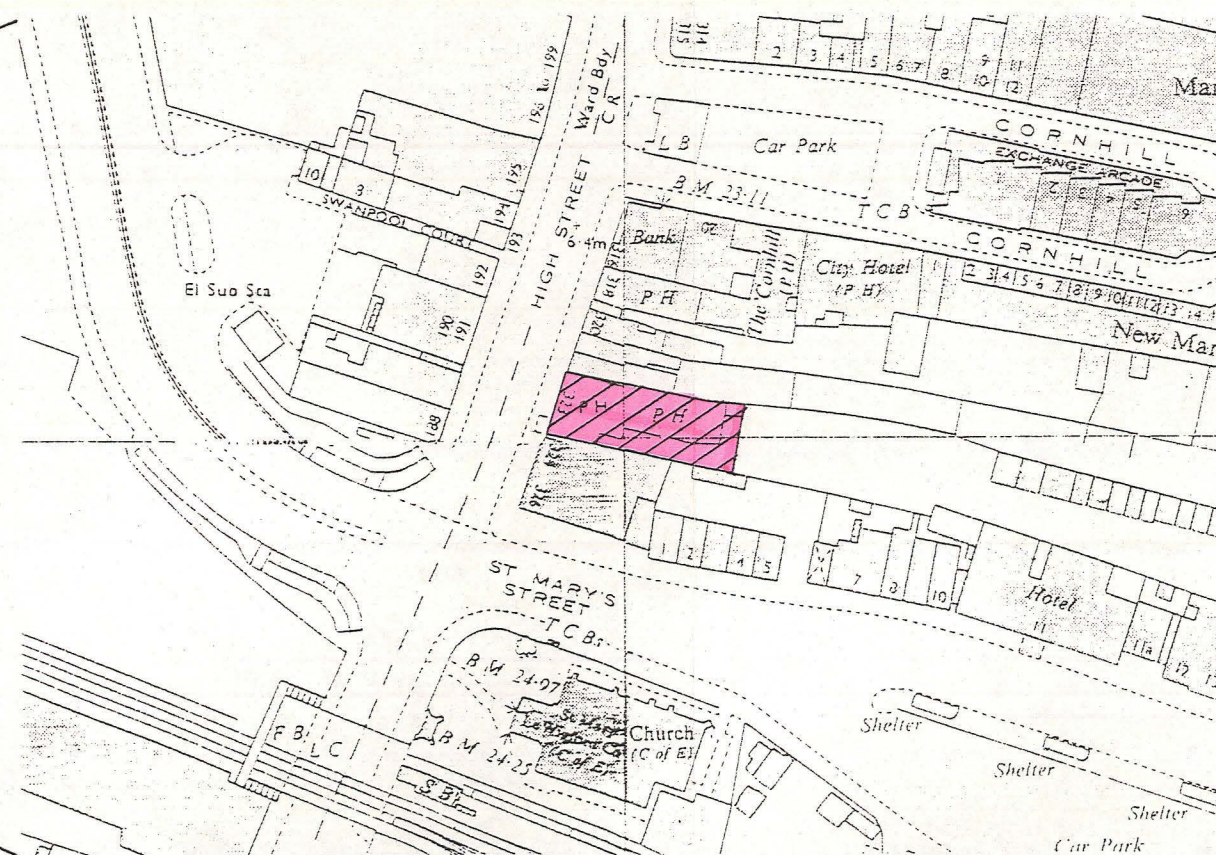


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KEY

 Location of Site

1:1250

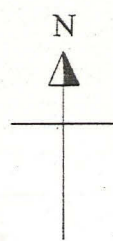



Based upon the 1967 and 1973 Ordnance Survey 1:1250 maps with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office, © Crown copyright.

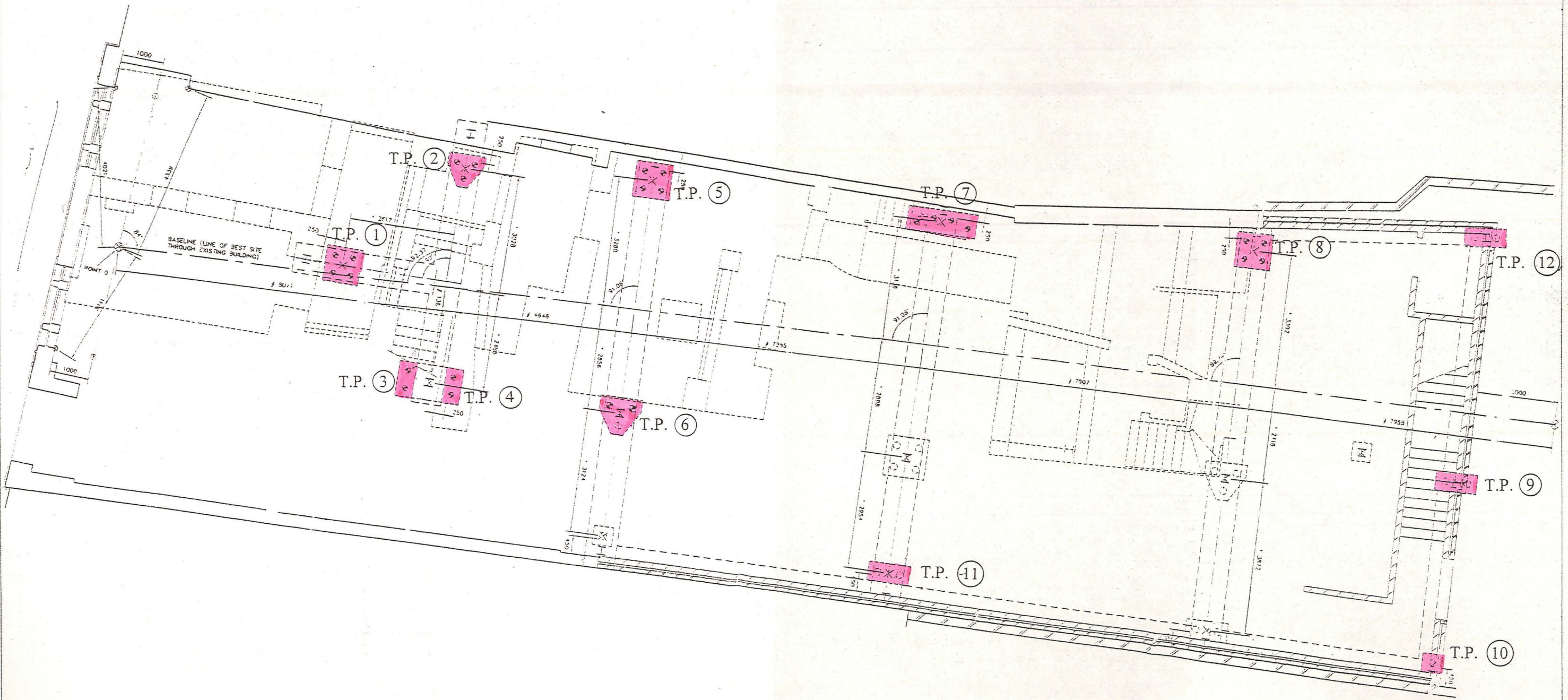
CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		
SITE CODE: HSI98	PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO:	
CLIENT: C.H. Pearce, Construction Ltd on behalf of Larraby Land Ltd		
DESCRIPTION: Site Location Plan		
SCALE:	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY:	CHECKED:	DATE:
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: 224.98		

Fig.1

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		
SITE CODE: HSI98	PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO:	
CLIENT:	C.H. Pearce Construction Ltd on behalf of Larraby Land Ltd	
DESCRIPTION:	Trial Pit Location Plan	
SCALE: 1:100	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY:	CHECKED:	DATE:
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO:	224.98	



KEY
 Location of Trial Pit



Based upon Clarke Bond Partnership Drawing No. 15543/10

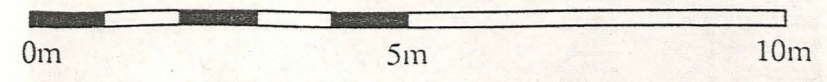
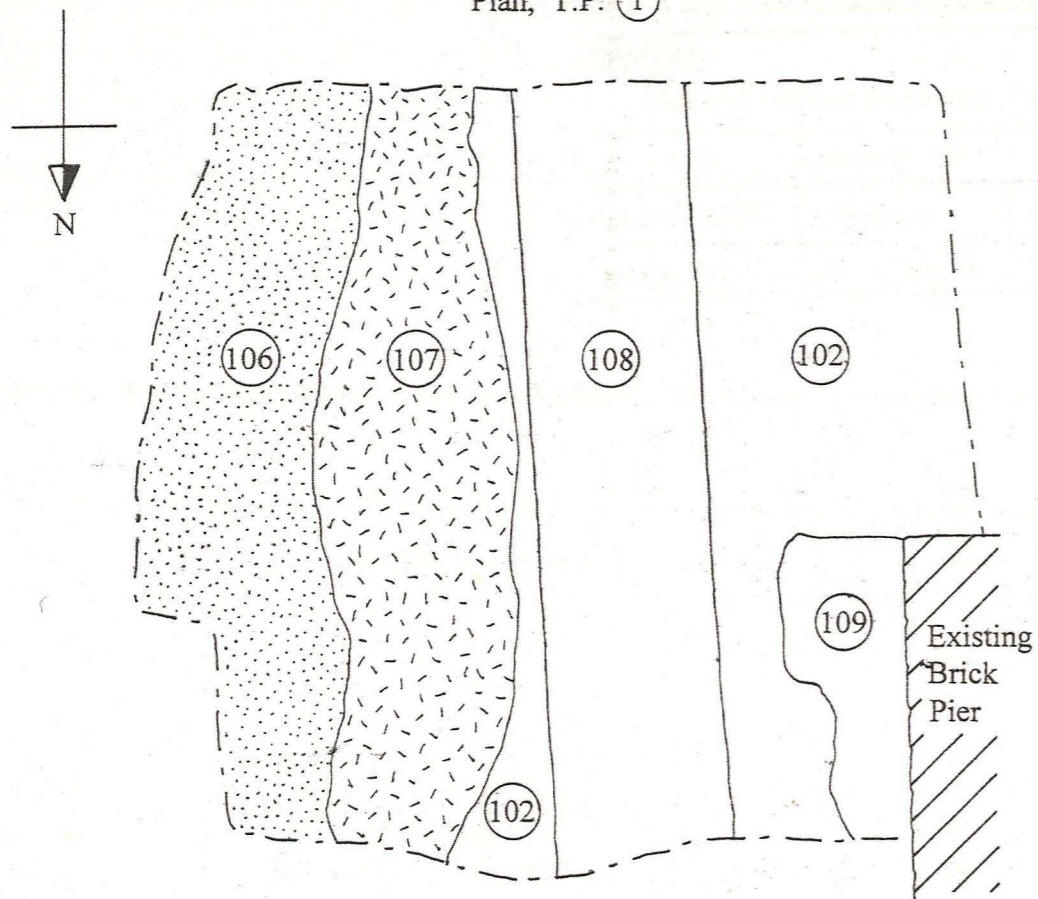






Fig.2

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		
SITE CODE: HSI98	PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO:	
CLIENT:	C.H. Pearce Construction Ltd on behalf of Larraby Land Ltd	
DESCRIPTION: Plan and Section Drawings, T.P.s ① & ②		
SCALE: 1:10	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY: K.W.	CHECKED:	DATE: 25/09/98
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: 224.98		

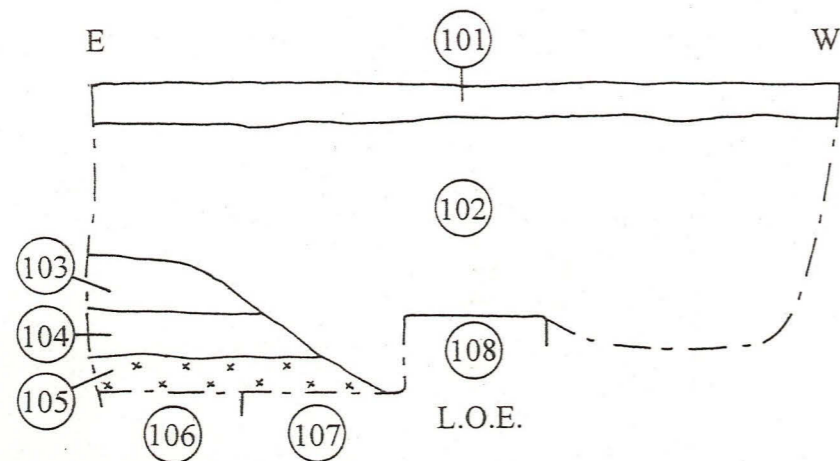
Plan, T.P. ①



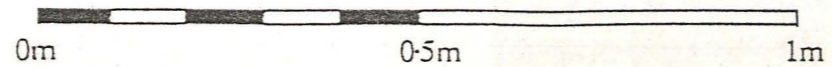
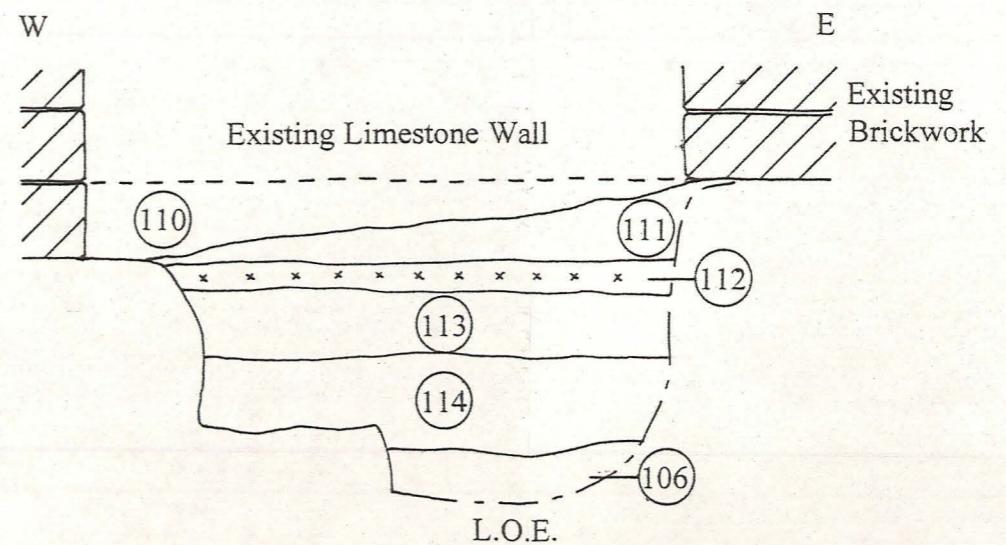
KEY

-  Sand
-  Mortar
-  Charcoal
-  Brick




North-Facing Section, T.P. ①



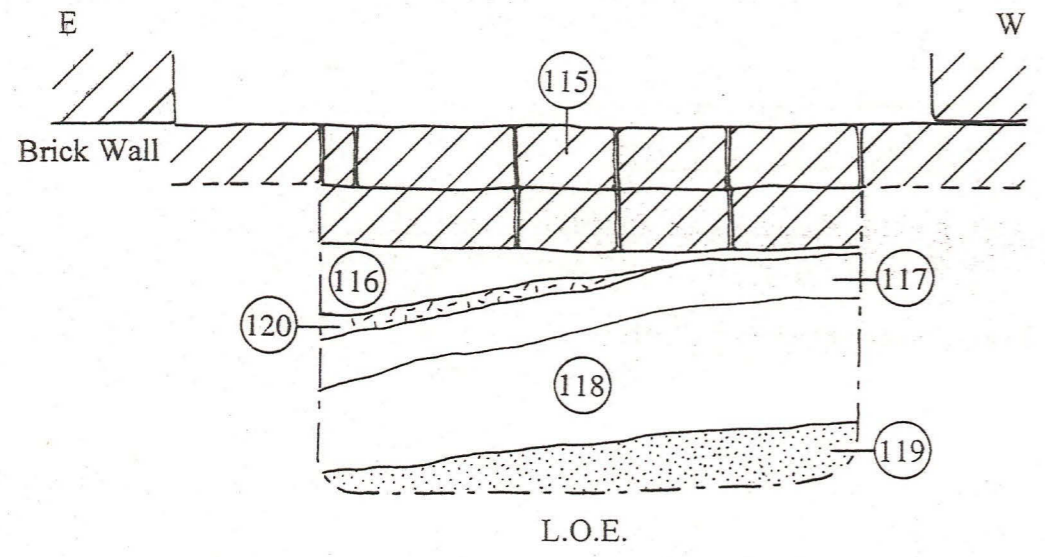
South-Facing Section, T.P. ②



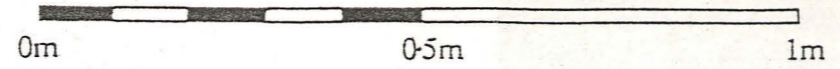
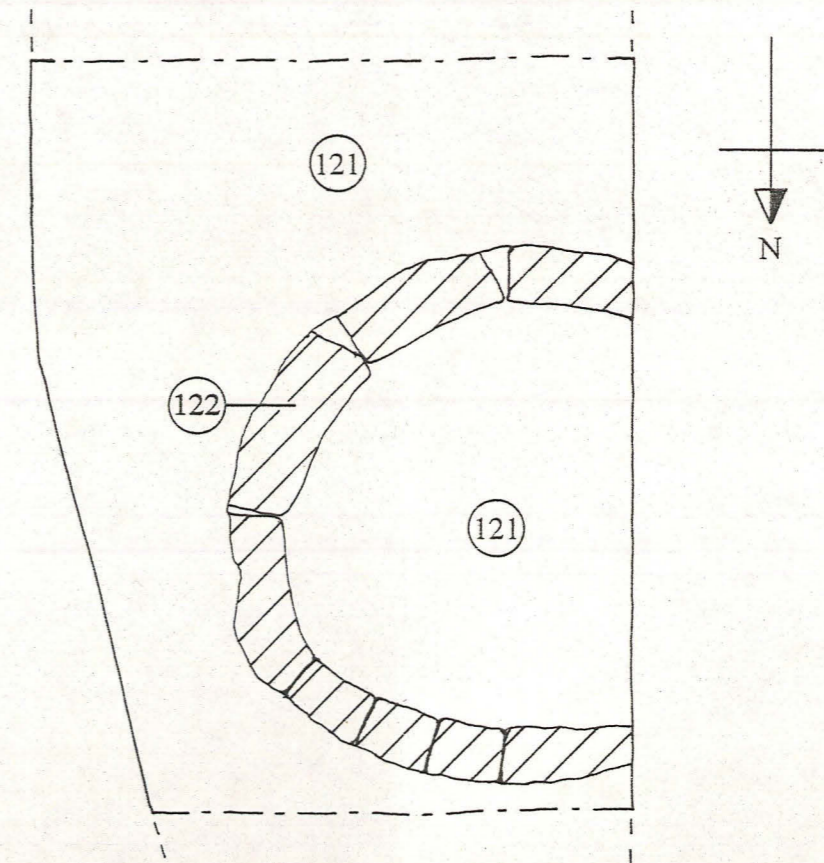
CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		
SITE CODE: HSI98	PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO:	
CLIENT:	C.H. Pearce Construction Ltd on behalf of Larraby Land Ltd	
DESCRIPTION: Plan and Section Drawings, T.P.s ③ & ④		
SCALE: 1:10	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY: K.W.	CHECKED:	DATE: 25/09/98
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: 224.98		

- KEY
-  Sand
 -  Mortar
 -  Brick

North-Facing Section, T.P. ③








Plan, T.P. ④

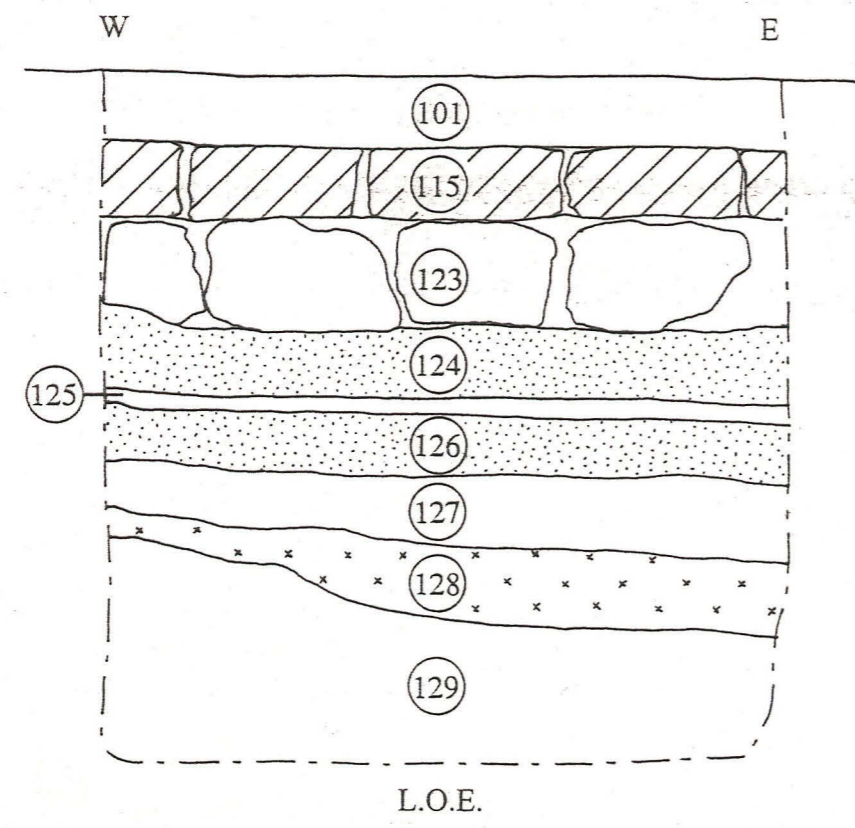


CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		
SITE CODE: HSI98	PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO:	
CLIENT: C.H. Pearce Construction Ltd on behalf of Larraby Land Ltd		
DESCRIPTION: Section Drawings, T.P.s ⑤ & ⑥		
SCALE: 1:10	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY: K.W.	CHECKED:	DATE: 25/09/98
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: 224.98		

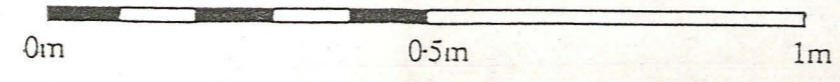
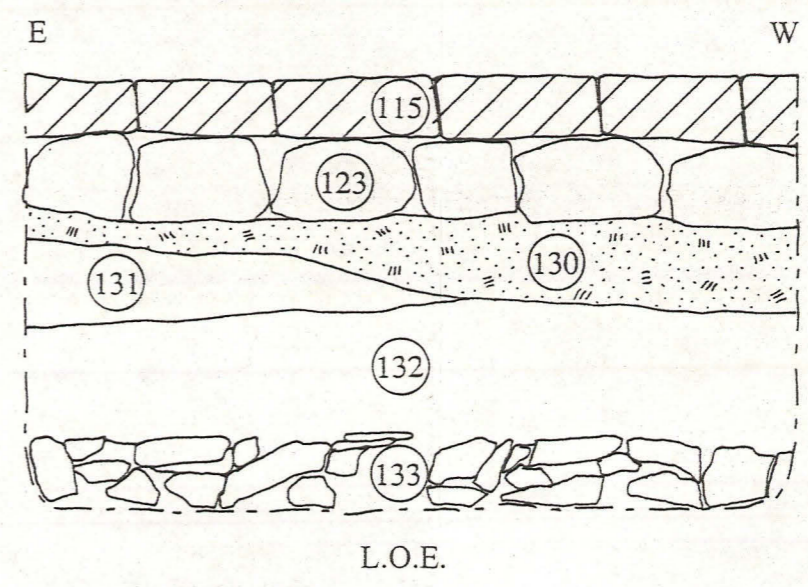
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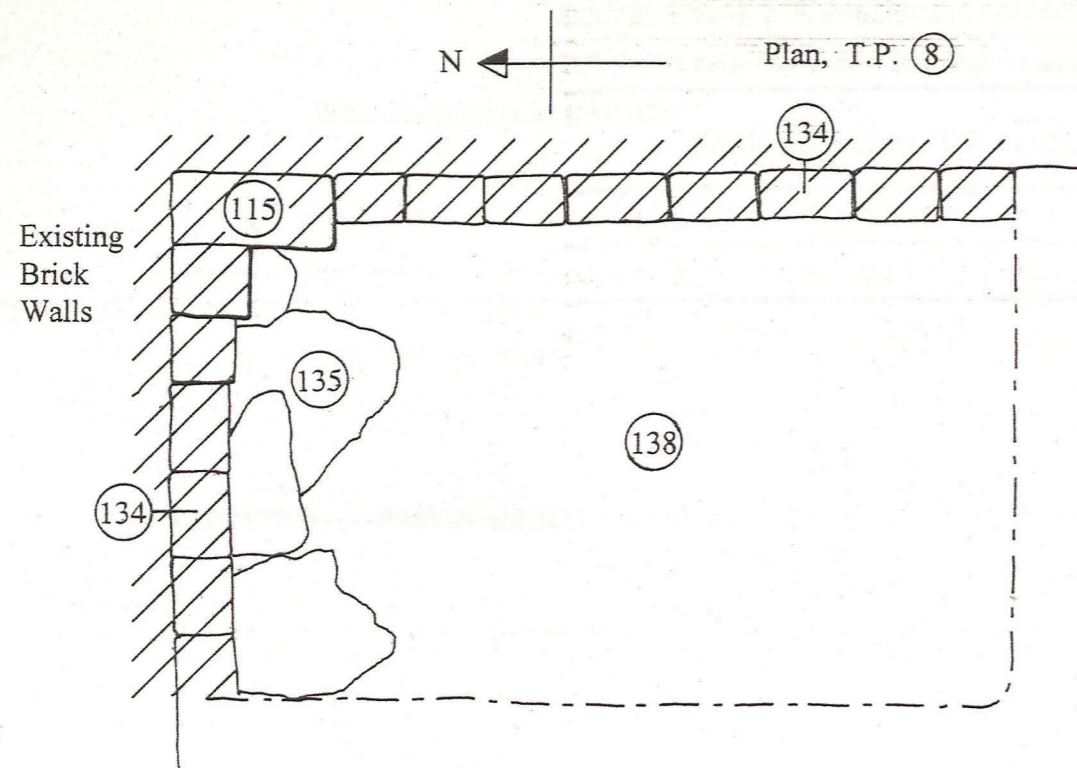
-  Sand
-  Clay
-  Charcoal
-  Brick
-  Limestone

South-Facing Section, T.P. ⑤

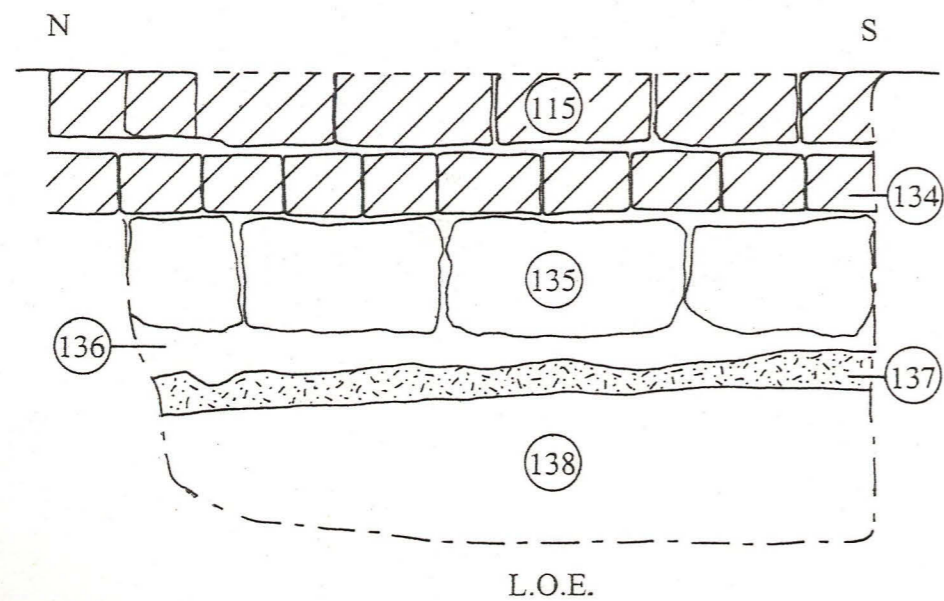


North-Facing Section, T.P. ⑥





West-Facing Section, T.P. 8



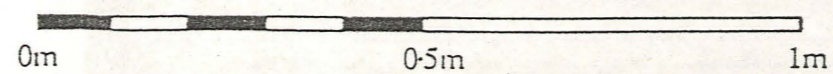
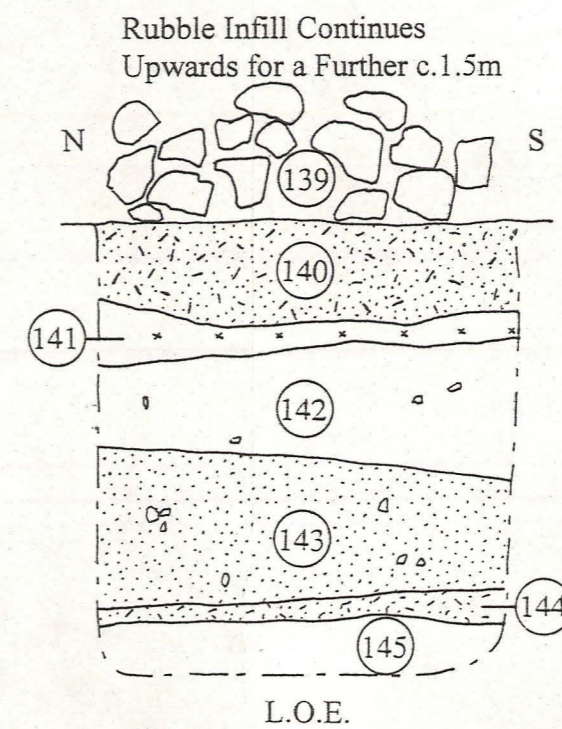
KEY

- Sand
- Mortar
- Charcoal
- Brick
- Limestone

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT

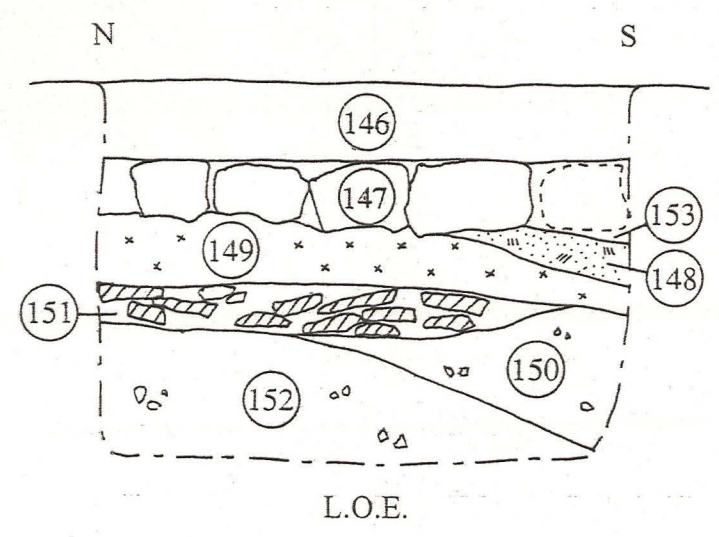
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CLIENT: C.H. Pearce Construction Ltd on behalf of Larraby Land Ltd		
DESCRIPTION: Plan and Section Drawings, T.P.s 7 & 8		
SCALE: 1:10	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY: K.W.	CHECKED:	DATE: 25/09/98
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: 224.98		






West-Facing Section, T.P. 7



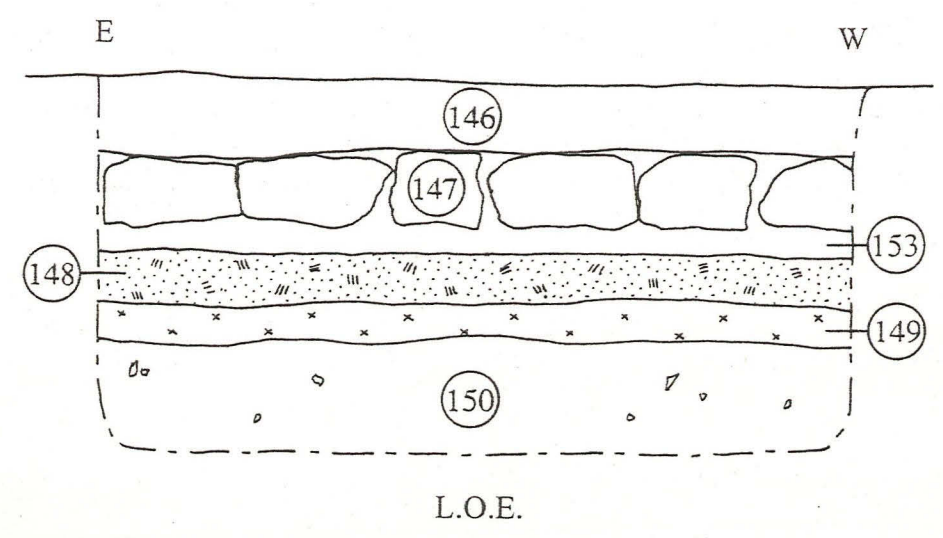
CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		
SITE CODE: HSI98	PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO:	
CLIENT: C.H. Pearce Construction Ltd on behalf of Larraby Land Ltd		
DESCRIPTION: Section Drawings, T.P.s 10 & 12		
SCALE: 1:10	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY: K.W.	CHECKED:	DATE: 29-30/09/98
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: 224.98		

West-Facing Section, T.P. 10



- KEY
-  Brick/Tile
 -  Sand
 -  Clay
 -  Charcoal
 -  Limestone

North-Facing Section, T.P. 10



North-Facing Section, T.P. 12

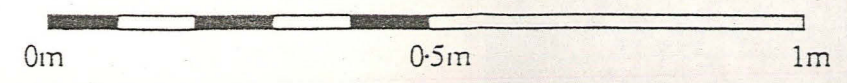
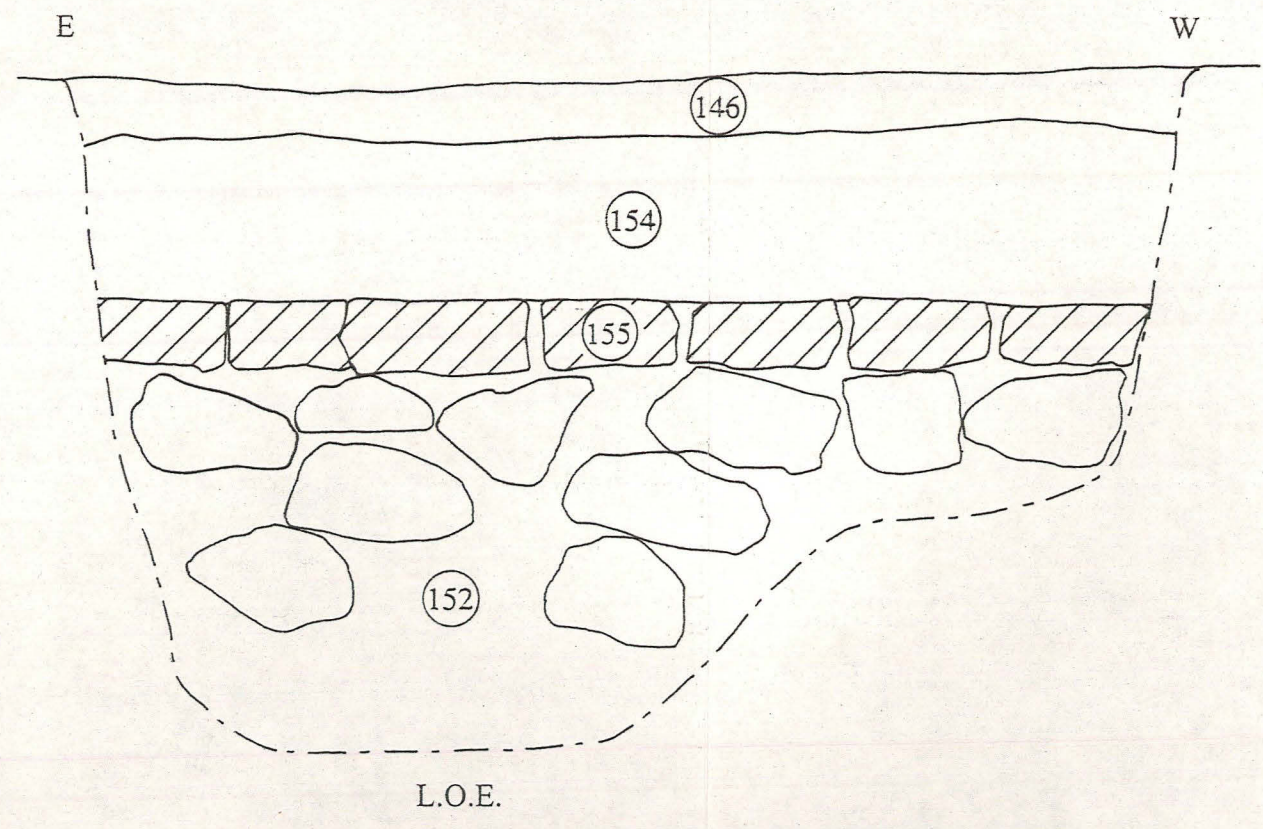


Fig.7



CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT
CHARLOTTE HOUSE, THE LAWN, UNION ROAD, LINCOLN LN1 3BL
TEL: 01522 545326 FAX: 01522 548089

DIRECTOR: MICHAEL J. JONES MA.FSA.MIFA

ALL	
DIP	
J	
29 MAR 1999	
<i>cpo</i>	
<i>fac</i>	Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section
ACKT	
REPLY	
FILE	29 MAR 99

With Compliments

24 March 1999

C H Pearce Construction Ltd
Parklands
Stoke Gifford
Bristol
BS12 6QU

Dear Sirs

323 High Street, Lincoln
Archaeological Watching Brief
CLAU Project: HSI98 Museum Acc No. 224.98

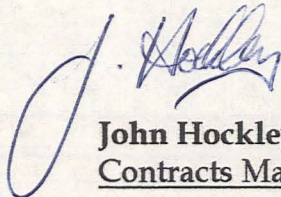
Please find enclosed two copies of our Archaeological Report No. 376 describing the results of the watching brief carried out in conjunction with construction groundwork at the above site.

Copies of the report are being deposited with the local planning authority and the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record Office. A further copy will be lodged with the City and County Museum as part of the project archive in due course.

The eventual scope of work was considerably less than our original estimate. The total costs are reflected in the enclosed invoice which we hope will receive your early attention for prompt payment.

We would take this opportunity to thank all parties concerned for their interest and co-operation.

Yours faithfully



John Hockley
Contracts Manager

Lincolnshire County Council
Archaeology Section

29 MAR 99

cc Mr I K George, Lincoln City Council
County Sites & Monuments Record Office