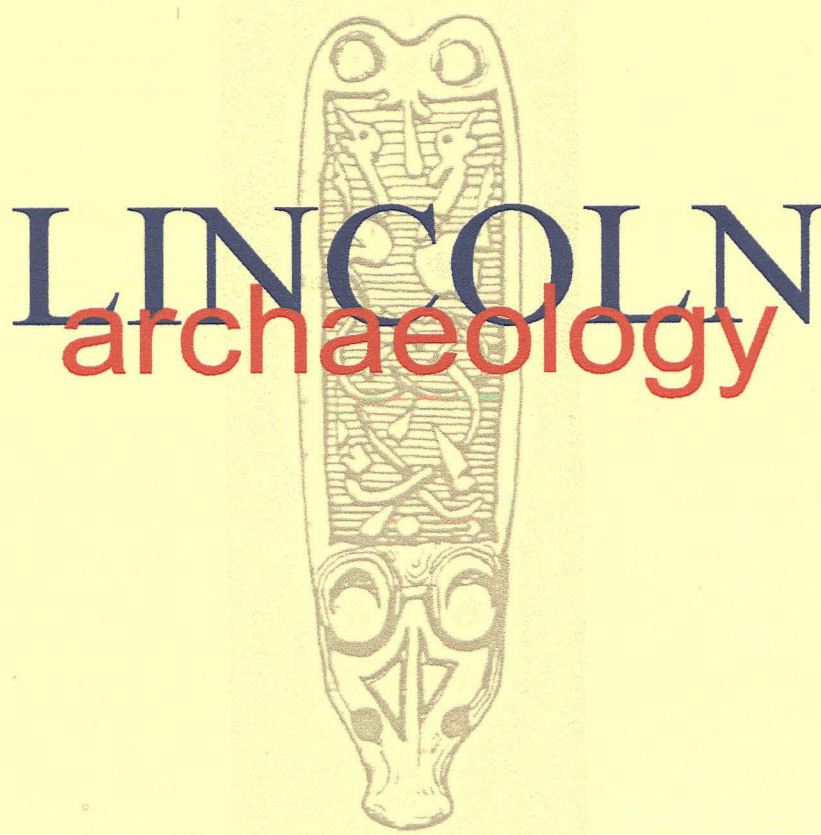


A Report to Samuel Smith Old Brewery

February 2000



29 STEEP HILL, LINCOLN Archaeological Recording In conjunction with Geotechnical Trial Pit Investigations

Report No.: 390



Linnopolis County Council
Archaeology Section
16. FEB 00
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29 STEEP HILL, LINCOLN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING
IN CONJUNCTION WITH
GEOTECHNICAL TRIAL PIT INVESTIGATIONS

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

During June and July 1999, the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit undertook a watching brief on behalf Samuel Smith Old Brewery, Tadcaster, North Yorkshire, during the excavation of geotechnical trial holes at the above property. The client proposes to extend the lower ground floor to the property westwards, beneath the area presently occupied by a brick extension to its rear. 29 Steep Hill lies on the west side of Steep Hill, mid-way between the junction of Steep Hill/Wordsworth Street and Castle Square. The site lies in the Cathedral and City Conservation Area No. 1, and within the local planning authority's Zone of Archaeological Interest. 29 Steep Hill is also a Grade II Listed Building.

Whilst much is known about the history of the existing medieval building, little in the way of archaeological excavation has been carried out in close proximity to the site. For the most part, the archaeological record of the area has been compiled through chance observations made during small scale building alterations.

Although of limited interpretative value, the archaeological record recovered during the trial hole exercise has provided some information about the nature of the archaeology present on the site. Deposits ascribed to Roman occupation were not recorded; however, several artefacts dating to this period were recovered from the geotechnical trial holes. This suggests that Roman levels may be present below the level reached in the trial holes. This is very likely given the prime position of the site in relation to the Roman fortress and later Colonia. Medieval use of the site centres around the existing building, constructed during the 14th century and undergoing several phases of alteration throughout the following centuries. The recording of the trial holes has revealed evidence for a cobbled path or yard to the rear of the medieval property. A period of post-medieval land raising then appeared to have taken place and a further yard surface created. Further dumps of material overlay the yard and are suggested as being associated with the demolition of outbuildings known to lie to the rear of the property and demolished to make way for the realignment of Drury Lane in 1863. More recent deposits can be ascribed to the construction, during the 1970's, of the rear extension when the property was turned into a public house.

Whilst limited in scope, the monitoring of the trial holes has provided some information to establish (approximately) at what depth archaeological deposits are likely to be encountered on the site. However, this information relates to the localised nature of the trial hole exercise. Many factors, including the topography of the hill-slope and earlier occupations on the site, as well as truncation by more recent activities, will all have influenced the extent of surviving archaeological deposits.

29 STEEP HILL, LINCOLN

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING IN CONJUNCTION WITH GEOTECHNICAL TRIAL PIT INVESTIGATIONS

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Between 23rd June and the 23rd July 1999, a representative from the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit (CLAU) undertook a watching brief on behalf Samuel Smith Old Brewery (the client), Tadcaster, North Yorkshire, during the excavation of five geotechnical trial holes at the above property. The client proposes to extend the lower ground floor to the property westwards, beneath the area presently occupied by a brick extension to the rear of the property constructed during 1977 (on the higher, Drury Lane, access to the building). This proposed work would entail the demolition of the extension and the excavation of a trench across the width of the premises to depths of up to 3m.

29 Steep Hill (the site) lies on the west side of Steep Hill approximately mid-way between the junction of Steep Hill/Wordsworth Street, to the south, and Castle Square to the north. National Grid Reference: SK 9760 7177. The site is located in the Cathedral and City Conservation Area No. 1, and within the local planning authority's Zone of Archaeological Interest. 29 Steep Hill is also a Grade II Listed Building (Fig. 1).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Little in the way of archaeological excavation has been carried out in close proximity to the site. For the most part our knowledge has been compiled through chance observations (described as ON numbers in this report) made during small-scale groundworks and building alterations.

The uphill area of Lincoln was probably the first part of the city to be occupied by the Romans. This area became the location for their Legionary fortress (c. AD50-60). Later this area became their administrative centre when in c. AD90, Lincoln was designated a Colonia. Since examples of both are rare in Britain, remains of the Roman period are of vital importance.

Evidence for the remains of the Colonia have been recorded in various excavations in the uphill area of Lincoln. Some elements of the internal Colonia layout and the position of various buildings have been found. Excavations carried out between 1980-81 to the north of East Bight, approximately 250m to the north-east of the site, revealed new evidence about the relationships between the streets lying immediately inside of the Roman defences, the defensive rampart and internal buildings (Camidge, 1981). The site lies in the southern quadrant of the Roman Fortress and later Colonia, immediately to the north of the South gate of the upper Roman city. Internal alterations to Nos. 26/27 Steep Hill, during 1990, allowed the recording of a slightly concave section of wall thought to represent the internal face of the west drum tower of the Roman south gate.

Abandonment of the Roman City seems to have started in the late 4th Century with town life reduced to a small community between the 5th to late 9th centuries. Following the Viking take-over of Lindsey in 874, Lincoln became a centre for a Viking army and, subsequently, a Viking town. Evidence for increasing urbanisation in the 10th and 11th centuries has emerged from all parts of the former Roman City.

At the time of the Norman Conquest (AD1066) Lincoln was home to perhaps 6-7000 people and formed one of the largest settlements in the newly conquered kingdom. The main post-conquest change to be noted archaeologically was the introduction of stone buildings, the most prominent being the Castle and the Cathedral. The site lies to the west of the castle, just outside of its defensive ditch. The

present layout of streets in the upper part of the city was established during this period (the present line of Drury Lane was established in 1863).

By the 12th century Lincoln had become a major European city and, in both population and trade, in the second rank of towns behind London. Prospering on the commercial success of the wool trade and cloth making, the city's wealth and importance was reflected in the privilege of self government, the formation of guilds and the construction of extensions to the city walls.

The late 14th to 17th centuries saw a period of decay in the city. This was mainly due to the ravages of the Black Death and the loss of trade privileges to Boston and the related poor state of the river Witham and Fosdyke. The city declined in importance and the population shrank, many houses and churches were demolished and by the second quarter of the 16th century large areas of the city were in a ruinous state. While some localised re-development took place large areas of the city had a semi-rural aspect. It was during this period that No. 29 Steep Hill was constructed (14th century). Originally Nos. 27-30 constituted a six bay medieval timber framed range of three shops with solars above (solars - the upper living or withdrawing room of a medieval house). A timber-framed hall was also constructed to the rear of the property and in its present form is of late 17th century date. As previously mentioned, the present line of Drury Lane has been in place since 1863, its original route lay further to the west in the area now occupied by the north-south passageway linking Castle Square to Drury Lane.

The first maps of Lincoln began to be produced in the 17th and 18th centuries, but unfortunately they show little detail of the area under consideration. A lease plan of 1813 for Nos. 26-29 Steep Hill (Lincolnshire Archives) reveal the extent of the property before the realignment of Drury Lane. The plan shows the 17th century hall with a rectangular structure lying against the its west gable end, and is marked Oven (presumably a bake house). A communal well lay to the south of the bake house (a later lease plan, 1827, shows the well as being part of No. 28 Steep Hill's property - leased to a William Ga(z)zard. (No. 29 was leased to a Widow Cullen who leased the premises from The Dean and Chapter of Lincoln.). A communal passageway to Nos. 28 and 29 (still present, but now part of No. 28's property) is also shown (named Gazzard's Passage on the 1888 OS map). The passageway formed the southern boundary of No. 29's long narrow garden. At the western end of the property were stable buildings (most of the garden and stables lay under the area now occupied by Drury Lane). The first accurate maps showing the site were produced by the Ordnance Survey Office in 1888 and show the bake house but not the well (indicating that the well went out of use between 1827 and 1888).

Observations made during the installation of plumbing and internal alterations to No. 25 Steep Hill in 1987 revealed a brick built oven thought to be Victorian in date (ON66 & 79). Three geotechnical trial holes were excavated within 30/32 Steep Hill during 1997 but revealed only made-up ground associated with the construction of the said buildings (ON587).

The more recent history of the site relates to its use as a public house, the Wig and Mitre. A brick extension was constructed abutting the rear hall of No. 29, in 1977. In 1999 the Wig and Mitre relocated slightly further up the Steep Hill to Nos. 30/32. No. 29 Steep Hill has been vacant ever since.

3.0 AIMS & METHODOLOGY

The aims of the watching brief were:

- A. to produce an archive record of deposits and remains generally within the constraints of the groundwork contractors' working methods and programme as related to the project design, with due regard to current Health and Safety legislation.
- B. to produce a report on the potential archaeological importance of the discoveries.
- C. to produce a project archive from which the potential for further study and academic research could be assessed.

D. to provide information for accession to the County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and the Lincoln Urban Archaeological Database (UAD).

The archaeological record was secured by means of trench side notes. A full photographic record of the groundworks was also compiled.

4.0 ANALYSIS/CONCLUSIONS

This watching brief revealed evidence to suggest that preliminary groundwork proposals associated with the construction of the lower ground floor extension may well impact on the archaeological remains known to exist on the site.

4.1 ANALYSIS

Trial Hole 1 (Figs. 2 & 3)

Trial Hole 1 was located against the southern wall of the ground level cellar accessed from Drury Lane. Trench size was nominally 1.50m x 800mm (east-west). Excavation was intended to establish at what depth the foundations to the extensions southern wall were located (1.70m below existing ground level - c.10.853m OD).

The recording of the trench's south facing section revealed, at its deepest point, a series of cobbled and pebbled surfaces ([009]), possibly indicating a path/alley or yard (highest point - 10.953m OD). This was overlain by, [007], an extensive, up to 500mm thick deposit of light yellow/brown clay soil containing frequent small, angular limestone, mortar and charcoal fragments (11.453m - 11.253m OD). This dipped slightly to the east. A small quantity of pottery (Roman - 17-18th century) and Roman tile was recovered along with several fragments of Roman painted wall plaster and a piece of possible Roman vessel glass. Above this dump deposit was a narrow band of firm, light brown clay, [006]. Set into this material was a surface of roughly squared limestone fragments ([005]), appearing to form a paved area at the rear of the property (11.653m - 11.453m OD). Some Roman & late medieval roof tile was also recovered from [006]. Evidence for silting was present over the stone surface ([004]), indicating its exposure to the elements. A deposit containing large quantities of *lath & plaster* fragments lay above the stone surface ([003]). This deposit is almost certainly associated with the demolition of, or alterations to, medieval or post-medieval structures present on the site, and effectively levelled the site, where previously described deposits sloped down towards the eastern, Steep Hill, direction (11.783m OD). A 500mm thick deposit of very ashy sand soil, [002], sealed [003] (12.253m OD). Cutting into this material was the construction cut for the south wall to the 1977 extension and this was itself sealed by the extension's 300mm thick concrete floor (12.553m OD). No further features and/or deposits were noted within the trial hole.

Trial Hole 2 (Figs. 2 & 3)

Trial Hole 2 lay against the gable-end of the medieval hall, in the north-east corner of the rear extension, and was again excavated to establish the depth of the foundations to the party wall shared with No. 30 Steep Hill. Trench size was nominally 1m² and c. 2.80m deep. Poor lighting and restricted access to the trench meant that the contractor's excavation below a depth of 1.20m was monitored from outside of the trench.

The base of the party wall foundations were encountered approximately 2.60m below ground level (c. 9.993m OD). The extreme depth of these foundations may indicate the presence of a cellar in the adjoining property (infilled?). Alternatively, poor ground may have been identified during its construction necessitating deeper footings. It was unclear from the excavation whether the foundations of the west gable-end to no. 29's hall were found. The earliest deposit recorded in the base of the trench was deposit [022], damp, mid brown clay soil with occasional to frequent small angular limestone inclusions - 10.443m OD. Above [022] lay an extensive and commingled ash/brick rubble infill, presumably deposited during the excavation of both the gable-end and northern party wall (12.343m OD). However, during the trench's excavation, several courses of brickwork, appearing to form a flat,

sub-rectangular base were removed. Interpretation suggests that this may form part of the oven known to have existed here from at least the early 19th century. A sample of the bricks was removed by the client's architect, and they were revealed to have been made by Cliff & Sons, Wortley, Leeds, a brick and fireclay manufacturer operating around the early to mid 19th century (C. Hearn, pers comm). Sealing [021] was [020], the concrete floor of the extension (12.593m OD). No further features and or deposits were recorded in Trench 2. Apart from the aforementioned bricks no datable material was found in the trench. Unstratified material recovered from the excavated spoil dated, generally, to the 18th & 19th centuries.

Trial Hole 3 (Figs. 2 & 3)

Trial Hole 3 lay in the north-east corner of the small yard to the rear of the property, tight against the west wall of the brick extension. The earliest deposit encountered here was [015], a loosely compacted, clay/sand soil with frequent mortar and charcoal inclusions. A few fragments of Roman tile and brick were retrieved from this deposit. A narrow band of reddish/brown ashy soil, [014], overlay [015]. A firm, light-mid brown clay, [016], sealed [014]. Set into [016] were roughly squared limestones appearing to form a surface (same as [005] Trench 1 - 11.583m OD). Sealing [016] was [013], a deposit of friable, lime mortar and brick fragments. Although not fully apparent [013] is thought to represent material disturbed during the construction of the party wall to the trench's east. A further deposit, [012], consisting of light brown sandy soil with frequent inclusions of lime mortar, sealed [013] (equivalent to [003] in Trench 1). The foundations for both the extension and the northern party wall were noted to have been inserted at this point (base of party wall foundations - 11.333m OD; extension foundations - 11.583m OD). In turn, [012] was overlain by [011], an extensive deposit of friable, dark grey ashy soil with frequent charcoal and pebble inclusions. 300mm of concrete, forming the ground surface to the yard, sealed [011] (c. 12.50m OD).

Borehole Investigation (Figs. 2 & 3)

During June 1999, a geotechnical borehole was sunk in the rear yard of No. 29 Steep Hill (Lincs Lab) and revealed (in this localised area) that 3.30m of deposits (described as "made ground" in the sample logs) lay above the natural strata.

4.2 CONCLUSIONS

Although of limited interpretative value owing to the small scope of the geotechnical works, the archaeological record recovered during the trial hole exercise has provided some information about the nature of the archaeology present on the site. The presence of apparently undisturbed archaeological deposits, and the site's location in an historically and archaeologically important area of Lincoln, elevates their importance. This is due, primarily, to the infrequency of the controlled recording of stratigraphic sequences exposed or available in this part of the upper city area.

Although no deposits could be directly attributed with Roman occupation, the frequency of Roman finds suggests that deposits and features associated with this period almost certainly lie at a greater depth than was reached by the geotechnical investigations. The area of suspected metalling recorded in Trench 1 might indicate the location of a cobbled yard or a path/alley associated with the original medieval property. The presence of at least three successive cobbled surfaces could then suggest a sustained period of use and repair. The extensive dump of material overlying the metalling may represent post-medieval levelling of the site. The suspected paved area found in Trenches 1 and 3 may also be associated with the hall (c.17th century) and form a contemporary ground surface. Brickwork removed during the excavation of Trench 2 is considered to indicate the location of the bake-house shown on the 1813 lease plan. Deposits immediately overlying the aforementioned paved area contain frequent building debris probably derived from the demolition of outbuildings (including the bake-house), which lay on the site up until the realignment of Drury Lane in 1863. Remaining deposits are more recent in date, possibly having been laid down shortly before the construction of the rear brick extension.

In conclusion, the monitoring of the trial holes has provided information to establish (approximately) at what point archaeological deposits are likely to be encountered. However, it must be noted that this information relates to the localised nature of the trial hole exercise. Geographic and topographical variations present on the site will all influence the survival of archaeological deposits (the site lies on the edge of the Hill-slope). Truncation of deposits by later activities (more recently the rear extension and its associated drainage) must also be borne in mind when assessing the extent of surviving archaeology.

The following table sets out the depths relative to Ordnance Datum to the top of identifiable archaeological deposits from existing ground level.

TRENCH	GROUND LEVEL	LATEST ARCHAEOLOGICAL HORIZON	DEPTH BELOW GROUND LEVEL
1	12.553m OD	11.653m OD	900mm
2	12.593m OD	10.443m OD	2.15m
3	12.483m OD	11.583m OD	900mm

5.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit would like to thank Samuel Smith, Old Brewery, Tadcaster, for funding the fieldwork and post-fieldwork analysis. Thanks are also extended to Mr C Hearn (Senior Architect - Samuel Smith) and Lindum Group Ltd (groundwork contractor) for their full co-operation throughout the programme of archaeological investigation.

Project Team

Michael Jarvis Project Officer (Field/Post-excavation)
John Hockley Project Manager
Mick Jones Editor
Jenny Mann Registered Finds and Ceramic Building Materials
Yvonne Rose Finds Supervisor

External Specialists

Barbara Precious Roman Pottery (Freelance)
Claire D Angus Post medieval Pottery & Roman & later Tile (Lindsey Archaeological Services - LAS)

6.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Vince, Alan & Jones, Michael J (eds) 1990 (Revd edn) *Lincoln's Buried Archaeological Heritage*, City Lincoln Archaeol Unit, Lincoln

NOTE

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.

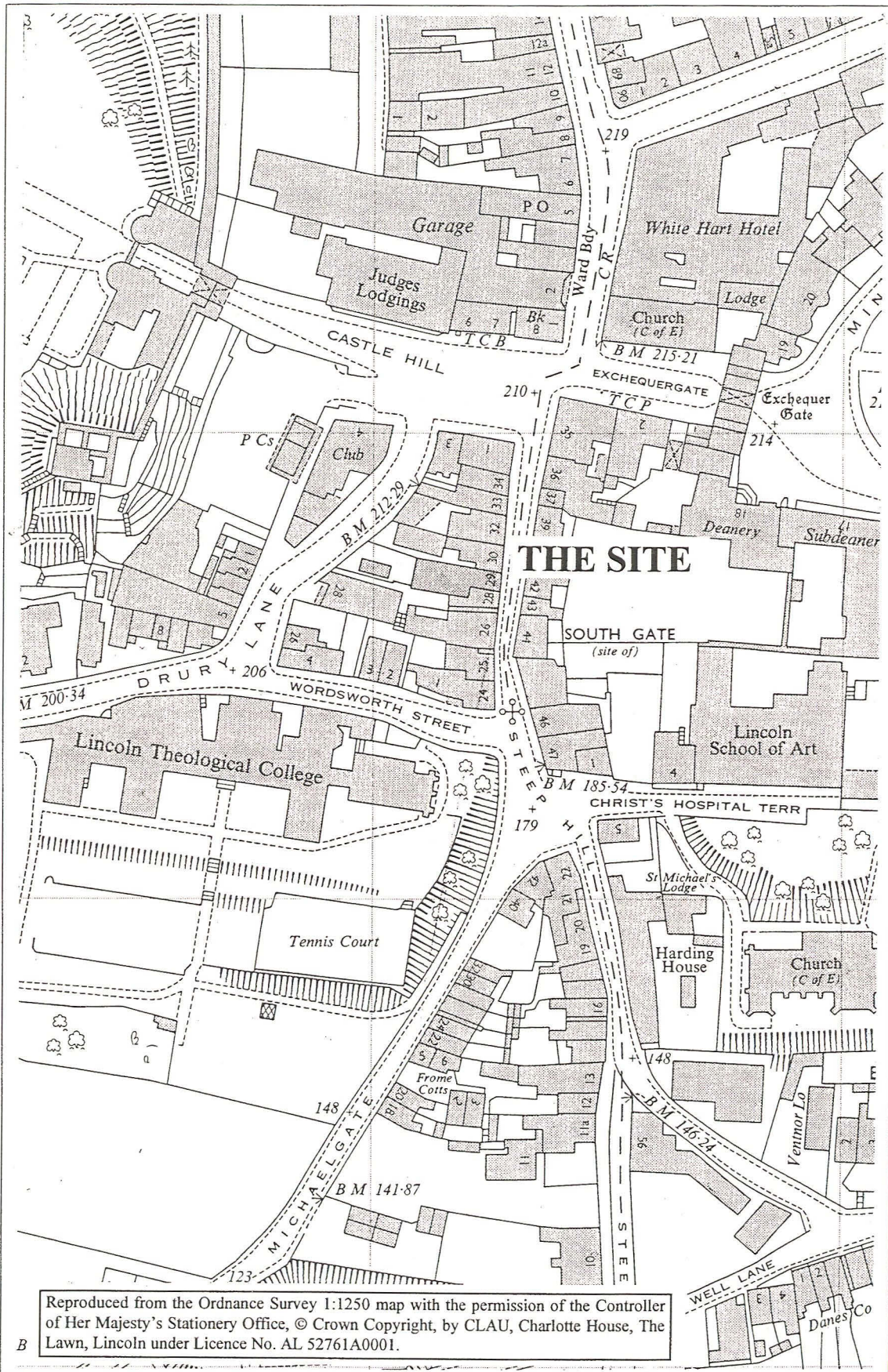


Fig. 1: Site location plan.

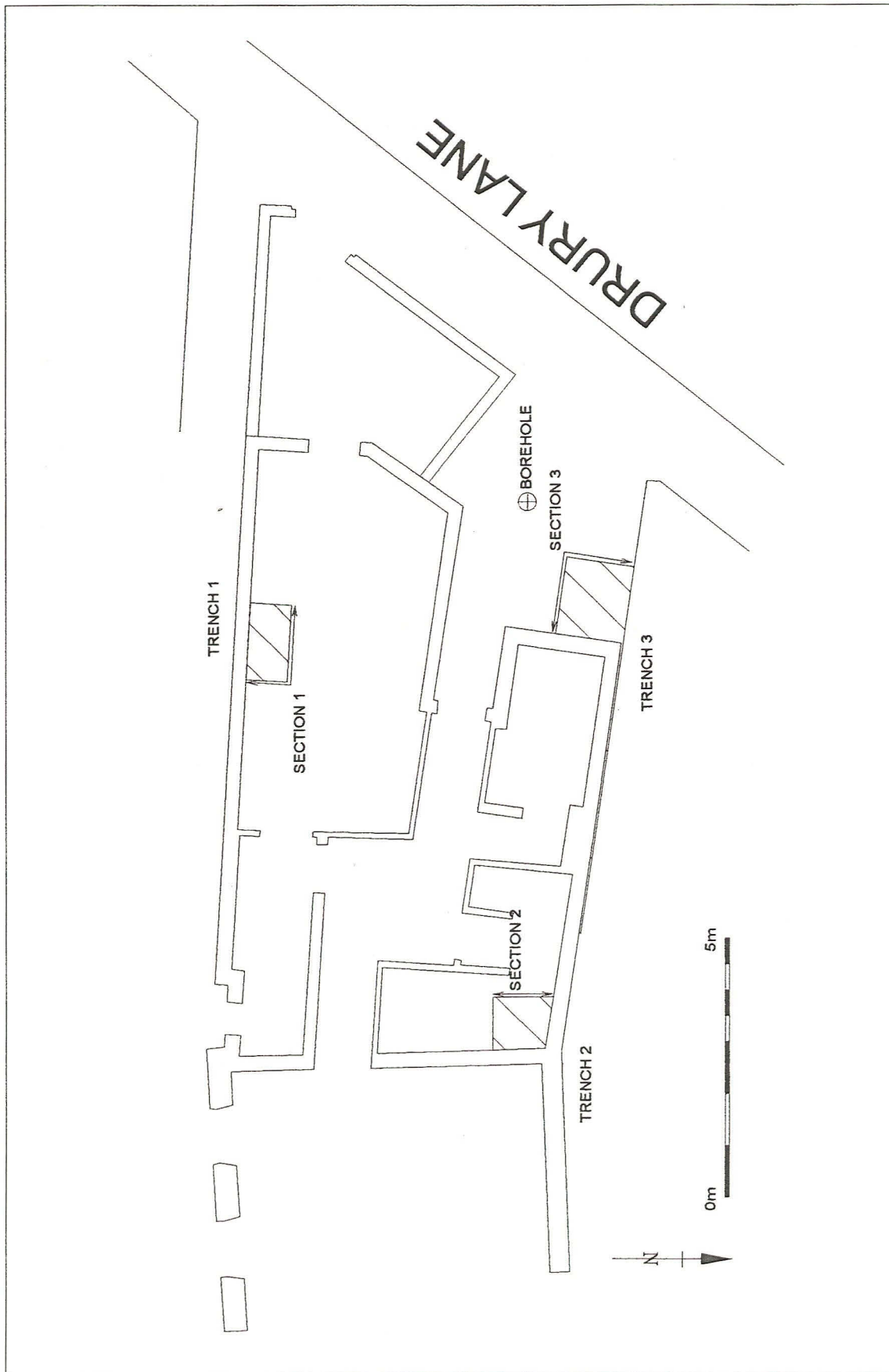


Fig. 2: Plan showing location of geotechnical trial pits and borehole.

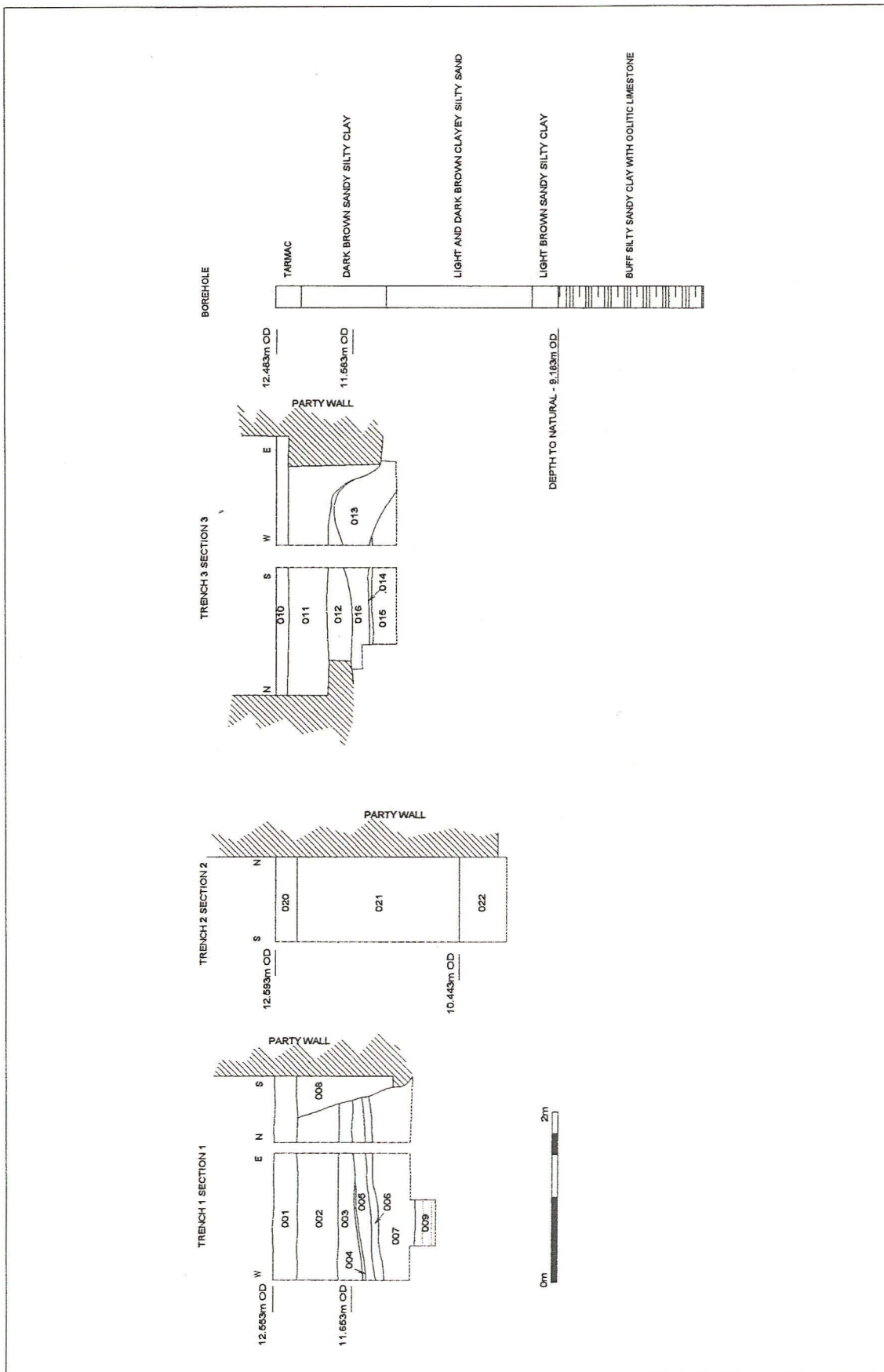


Fig. 3: Trench & borehole sections.

**29 STEEP HILL,
LINCOLN**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING
IN CONJUNCTION WITH
GEOTECHNICAL TRIAL PIT INVESTIGATIONS**

APPENDIX 1 - LHA NOTE & ARCHIVE DETAILS

LHA NOTE DETAILS

CLAU CODE: SHG99

CLAU REPORT No.: 390

PLANNING APPLICATION NO.: N/A

FIELD OFFICER: Michael Jarvis

NGR: SK 9760 7177

CIVIL PARISH: Lincoln

SMR No.: N/A

DATE OF INTERVENTION: 23/06/99 – 23/07/99

TYPE OF INTERVENTION: Archaeological Recording

UNDERTAKEN FOR: Samuel Smith, Old Brewery, Tadcaster, North Yorkshire

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.: 141.99

ACCESSION DATE: -

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APPENDIX 2 - CONTEXT SUMMARY

<i>Context</i>	<i>Trial Pit</i>	<i>Brief Description</i>
001	1	Concrete floor slab (pump room)
002	1	Friable, dark grey ashy sand with frequent small rounded pebbles and charcoal fragments/flecks
003	1	Friable, very light brown sandy/lime mortar (lat & plaster)
004	1	Lens of compacted dark grey silt – occupation layer
005	1	Firm compaction, light-mid brown clay soil with occasional-frequent charcoal and mortar inclusions. Set in to this layer is a surface of roughly square limestone (sets)
006	1	Firm compaction, light-mid brown clay soil with frequent small angular limestone and mortar fragments
007	1	Very compact, light yellow/brown clay soil with frequent small angular limestone, mortar & charcoal inclusions
008	1	Loose compaction, recent building debris – infill of 1970's extension construction cut
009	1	Very compact deposit of limestone set in to a pale yellow/brown sandy mortar. Three surfaces identified – path/road?
010	2	Tarmac (rear yard)
011	2	Friable, dark grey ashy sand with frequent small rounded pebbles and charcoal fragments/flecks – same as 002
012	2	Friable, very light brown sandy/lime mortar (lat & plaster) – same as 003
013	2	Friable, pale yellow/brown lime mortar and occasional brick fragments
014	2	Loose compaction, reddy/brown ashy soil with occasional limestone inclusions – possibly disturbed from surface 016/005
015	2	Loose compaction, light-mid brown clay/sand soil with frequent mortar and charcoal flecks and fragments.
016	2	Firm compaction, light-mid brown clay soil with occasional-frequent charcoal and mortar inclusions. Set in to this layer is a surface of roughly square limestone (sets) – possibly same as 005
017	1	Unstratified finds from Trial pit 1
018	2	Unstratified finds from Trial pit 2
019	3	Unstratified finds from Trial pit 3
020	3	Concrete floor slab (toilet)
021	3	Loose-firm compaction, brick building debris infill/recent deposits
022	3	Damp/sticky, mid brown clay soil with occasional-frequent, angular limestone inclusions

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING IN CONJUNCTION WITH GEOTECHNICAL TRIAL PIT INVESTIGATIONS

APPENDIX 3 – FINDS REPORTS

Post-Medieval Pottery And Roman And Later Ceramic Building Material

By Claire D Angus

A small quantity of pottery and ceramic building material was recovered during trial pit investigations at 29 Steep Hill; the material included post-medieval pottery and Roman ceramic building material. In agreement with Lincoln City and County Museum, the ceramic building material was discarded once it had been quantified and recorded.

Pottery

A total of four sherds of pottery was recovered. This material dated from the 17th to the 19th centuries. The assemblage consisted of glazed earthenware and stoneware.

Ceramic Building Material

A total of five fragments representing four tiles was recovered. The majority of this material was Roman in date. A single Roman brick fragment was also recovered.

Condition

The majority of the material was in a fresh condition, although one base sherd of pottery was worn underneath through usage.

Statement of Potential

The small assemblage recovered does not allow broad statements concerning the status or function of the site to be made. Flat roof tiles dating to the Roman period and later were recovered, suggesting that a roofed building may have been in the vicinity.

Storage and Curation

The pottery should be retained for future study. The ceramic building material has all been discarded. No further work is needed on the assemblage.

Roman Pottery

By B J Precious

The Pottery

(Recorded according to the Study Group for Roman Pottery (SGRP) guidelines, using codes currently in use at the City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit, and sherd count as a measure)

Three 3 sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from two contexts (007 & 019) which also produced post-Roman ceramics. Context 007 produced two fresh fragments; one, a base - probably a flagon in PINK, dated from the later 1st to the early 2nd century; the other a fragment of a beaker imported from the Moselle region of East Gaul, dating from the later 2nd to the early 3rd century. Context 019

produced a single sherd from the body of a jar. The sherd in local Greyware has a clay pellet embedded in the exterior wall, a feature of some, locally manufactured pottery.

Condition

All three sherds were fresh and in good condition.

Statement of Potential

The above group provides reasonable dating evidence for the early Roman period and the later 2nd to 3rd century, but is clearly restricted by the small number of sherds present.

Storage and Curation

The pottery should be retained for further study.

Registered Find & Building Materials

By Jenny Mann

A single registered find from this site was recorded to basic CLAU archive level and the data entered onto the computer using the CLAU thesaurus of finds codes. It is a small fragment of cased vessel glass, *i.e.* made of two layers of glass in contrasting colours. The inner layer is opaque white, while the outer layer is a translucent pale green with, in places, a surface layer of pale blue - possibly painted onto the vessel.

Cased glass vessels were manufactured during the early to mid-1st century A.D. and examples are occasionally found in Britain, but the outer (pale green) layer of glass of this fragment seems too pale in colour for it to be so early in date (many 1st-century glass vessels are notable for their strong colours). The technique was also used on 4th-century vessels although these are very rarely found in Britain. It is perhaps more likely to be of early modern (19th-century) date, although this may only be determined by specialist examination.

Further Work

As noted above, the glass should be submitted for specialist examination in order to obtain a more accurate dating/identification.

Other Building Materials

Two fragments of painted plaster and a single piece of *opus signinum*, all of Roman date, were recovered; these were recorded to CLAU basic archive level and entered onto the computer using the CLAU thesaurus of building material codes.

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APPENDIX 4 – THE FINDS CATALOGUE

Post medieval Pottery

Context	Cname	Form Type	Sherds	Vessels	Decoration	Part	Description	Date
7	GRE	bowl	1	1		base	int glaze; worn underneath	17-18 th
7	R	?	2	2		BS		
19	BL	bowl	1	1		rim	int glaze	18-19 th
19	BS	jar	1	1		rim	int & ext glaze	?18 th
19	LPM	?cup	1	1	white, blue & brown dec	BS	int & ext glaze; yellow earthenware	19 th
19	R	?	1	1		BS		

Tile

Context	Description	Date	Cname	Frag	Weight
6	flat; rounded corner ?accidental; single tile	late med - pmed	PNRDISC	2	100
6		Roman	IMBDISC	1	31
7	flat	Roman	RTILDISC	1	150
15		Roman	RTILDISC	1	7
15	very thick; flat	Roman	RBRICKDISC	1	81

Roman Pottery

Context	Fabric	Form	Comments	Sherds
7	PINK	CLSD	BASE STRING; POSS FLAG; L1E2	1
7	MOSL	BK	BS	1
7	ZZZ		FRESH; MIX DATES; DATE ON MOSL	
7	ZDATE		L2E3/POSTRO	
19	GREY	CLSD	BS; CLAY PELLET IN WALL; LOCAL	1
19	ZZZ		FRESH	
19	ZDATE		L2-3C/POSTRO	

Registered Finds

Context	Finds No	Material	Object	Date/Comments
007	1	GLAS	VESS	ROM-MOD?; CASED

Non-Ceramic Building Materials

Context	Form	Count	Weight (gms)	Date/Comments
007	PLAS	2	40	ROM; PAINT
019	OPSIG	1	135	ROM;

Abbreviations

GLAS = glass
MOD = modern
OPSIG = *opus signinum*
PLAS = plaster
ROM = Roman
VESS = vessel