

**A Report to
V N Tapp Builders**

JUNE 2000



LINCOLN
archaeology

**DEVELOPMENT ON LAND AT
St. MICHAEL'S TERRACE,
MICHAELGATE, LINCOLN**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- *Between 24th August and 19th November 1999 representatives from the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit undertook a programme of archaeological monitoring and investigation, on behalf of V N Tapp Builders, during groundworks associated with the construction of two residential dwellings at the above site location. A small archaeological evaluation trench was also excavated in advance of the granting of planning permission for a third dwelling in the north-west corner of the site. The groundwork associated with the construction of this plot was also monitored.*
- *The watching brief and trial trench evaluation has revealed evidence for Roman buildings and/or retaining terrace walls on the site. These appeared to lie to either side of the conjectured line of a Roman street, first found during 1983. A further structure tentatively interpreted as a Roman drain was also found. Although no conclusive evidence for the street was found, a deposit of compacted mortar and stone material infilling a large cut, present on the line of the street, is suspected as being a sub-base material, levelling and consolidating the area prior to its metalling.*
- *Slight traces of Anglo-Saxon occupation, in the form of domestic refuse pits and a possible metalled surface, were also recorded. No evidence for associated structures was forthcoming, and may suggest either the re-use of Roman buildings during this period, or that any contemporary structures lay elsewhere.*
- *Evidence for the medieval occupation of the site did not survive to any great extent, having been destroyed by the construction and subsequent demolition of the later Victorian terraces. The evidence that did survive was primarily associated with the dumping of earth (in the western part of the site) and the robbing of stone from the Roman structures lying to either side of the suspected north-south Roman street.*
- *Post-medieval activity on the site suggests levelling/land-raising activities, similar to those recorded lower down the hill-slope. Recent activity centred on the construction, during the Victorian period, of terraced housing on the site. Their construction and subsequent demolition resulted in the destruction of much of the archaeological content of the site (within the confines of the redevelopment site).*

DEVELOPMENT ON LAND AT St. MICHAEL'S TERRACE, MICHAELGATE, LINCOLN

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Between 24th August and 19th November 1999 representatives from the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit (CLAU) undertook a programme of archaeological monitoring and investigation, on behalf of V N Tapp Builders, during groundworks associated with the construction of two residential dwellings at the above site location. The area for a third dwelling, in the north-west corner of the site, was subject to a small archaeological evaluation trench, to provide information in advance of the granting of planning permission. Construction groundwork associated with this plot was also monitored.



Plate 1: General view of the site looking south-west towards Stanthaket Court prior to the excavation and formation of terracing for Plots 1 & 2.

2.0 SITE LOCATION

The rectangular shaped site is located at National Grid Reference SK 97527 71648 (approximate centre of Site), and lies approximately 150m south of the Lincoln Castle and 200m south-west of the cathedral on the south facing upper scarp of the Lincoln Edge, in the heart of the historic city.

The Site lies in the apex formed by Spring Hill to the west and Michaelgate to the east. The Gibraltar Hill steps define the western boundary of the site. An existing brick terrace/retaining wall forms the northern boundary. To the east lay Michaelgate Villas, and to the south, Stanthaket Court (Fig. 1).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The following information sets out a brief background to the known history and archaeology of the site and its environs (for a more detailed account see CLAU Assessment/Evaluation Report No.331, Trimble, 1997 & CLAU Watching Brief Report No. 369, Jarvis, 1999).

Pre-Roman (1st century BC and earlier)

There is no evidence for pre-Roman occupation in proximity to the Site. However, its presence cannot be entirely discounted.

Romano-British Period (1st -4th century AD)

The Roman army probably reached Lincoln around *c.* AD50. By *c.* AD96, Lincoln had the status of a 'Colonia', a self-governing civic community that utilised the 'uphill' site of the former fortress. By the end of the 2nd century the defences of the Colonia were extended down to the river front. The Site is located in the north-west quadrant of the lower walled city, approximately 150m south-west of the south gate of the earlier legionary fortress. The centre of the site lies approximately 70m to the west of the line of Ermine Street - the main north-south Roman thoroughfare. Buildings revealed during excavations in the Lower City suggest that many of the later Roman domestic houses on the hillside were large and impressive, with terracing of the slopes being necessary to accommodate these structures. A line of possible terracing crosses the site itself, running between Beaumont Fee and the line of Gibraltar Steps and eastwards through to the lower garden of the Bishops Old Palace. This line runs approximately along the northern boundary of the site. Further evidence for north-south terracing was found during excavations on the south-west part of the site in 1983 (SPM83) - these excavations also revealed evidence for substantial Roman buildings and an adjacent north-south street. The 1997 evaluation of the site (Trimble, 1997) succeeded in locating stratified Roman material, but the evidence from the evaluation was too fragmentary to draw any firm conclusions about the topography of the site during the Roman period. Evidence was forthcoming to suggest that the line of a major east-west terrace survives on the site more or less preserved in the later Victorian terrace that is still evident today. This was further corroborated during the subsequent watching brief carried out during the redevelopment of the lower part of the site (Stanthaket Court), where evidence for a terrace wall was recorded *c.* 4m to the north of the existing Victorian terrace. The watching brief also revealed further evidence for the presence of a north-south road on the site with the discovery of two north-south walls, that may represent buildings lying on either side of the conjectured line of the street (no metalling, to confirm the presence of the road, was recorded).

Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Scandinavian Period (5th - 11th centuries)

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, later, a Viking town. Excavation carried out at Hungate (H83 - to the south of the site) and Michaelgate Chestnut House (MCH84), to its east, indicated that re-occupation of the area in proximity to the Site was taking place from *c.* AD900 with the construction of timber buildings. The 1997-8 evaluation of the site revealed deposits ascribed to the Anglo-Saxon period lay towards the site's western half. Here, extensive levelling events were recorded (possibly forming the terraces later utilised during the medieval period). Evidence for domestic refuse pits was also found but no evidence for their associated structures was recorded.

The Medieval Period (late 11th - 15th centuries)

At the time of the Norman Conquest 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 is the introduction of stone for domestic building form the mid-late 12th century.

The site's evaluation in 1997 revealed evidence of early medieval activity. An 11/12th century kiln or oven was located at relatively shallow depth towards the northern boundary to the site, on the higher hillside terrace. Although unclear as to its function, this feature was indicative of an unspecified type of industrial activity taking place. The discovery of an 11/12th century pit at shallow depth during the evaluation also suggests that evidence of early medieval occupation may be present immediately beneath present day ground level over the western part of the lower terrace of the site.

The church of St Peter Stanthaket, which lay in the south-east corner of the site, dates from this period, falling out of use at some time before 1461. Parts of the church and its graveyard were excavated in 1983 (SPM83). The archaeological evaluation of the site in 1997 succeeded in further defining the limits of the graveyard of the church. Here, burials were revealed to lie at a much shallower depth than those recorded during previous excavations on the site of the church. This appears to confirm that the graveyard probably continued to the north of the church but at a higher terrace (the church lying on a lower, now obliterated, terrace of the site). The absence of burials on the site's highest terrace may have indicated the graveyard's northern boundary. The Stanthaket Court watching brief also revealed human remains in the western half of the site, suggesting that the graveyard's western boundary may lie close to the line of the Gibraltar Hill steps. Previous observations indicate that the graveyard also extended into the area of the modern gardens of the properties fronting on to Michaelgate to the east.

Post-Medieval (16th -18th centuries)

The late 14th to 17th centuries saw a period of physical decay in the city. It declined in importance and the population diminished, 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 redevelopment was carried out, further damage and destruction occurred during the Civil War in the mid 17th century.

4.0 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 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).

Extent of Archaeological observations (Fig. 2, Plates I & II)

The following information summarises the extent of groundworks that were monitored as part of the archaeological scheme of investigation.

- a) *Enabling works* - in order to proceed with the construction of Plot 1, 2 & 3, the hill-slope that was the site had to be remodelled to accommodate access for a piling rig with the creation of level working surfaces. This entailed the construction, by mechanical excavator, of two east-west terraces on the site. The first lay at the north end of the site and formed the site of the new houses. The second platform, immediately to its south and c. 1m lower lay where the garages were to be located. Access to the site was also sited on this lower level, with a temporary road (of hard-core) entering the site from the east and passing in front of the garage locations before turning northwards, up the hill-slope to access both the newly created lower and upper terraces. The enabling work also included the remodelling of the north end of the site prior to the construction of a timber retaining 'eco' wall (an identical retaining wall was constructed during the Stanthaket Court development).

- b) *Piling operations* - although the client had opted for a driven pile solution to the site, an archaeological representative had to be present during this element in order to advise on, and aid in, the removal of any obstructions encountered during the piling programme.
- c) *Excavation of groundbeam trenches for new building plots* - for the most part, archaeological deposits had been preserved through design, by raising construction levels to the respective building plots. Since some excavation was still required, an archaeological representative was in attendance to record archaeological deposits and features exposed during these works.



Plate II: View of site after terracing (looking south-east). Although extensive, little damage was caused to the buried archaeology, the majority already having been lost during the construction of terraced housing on the site during the Victorian period.

5.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

Design mitigation measures instigated by the client, ensured, for the most part, minimal disruption to the buried archaeological resource. As a direct result of these mitigation measures, only a small archaeological record was recovered during the actual groundwork elements of the construction for Plots 1, 2 & 3. For the most part, the pre-construction enabling works provided the majority of the project archive. These enabling works were extensive and potentially destructive to any buried archaeological deposits and features present on the site. The client acknowledged this fact by ensuring that all enabling groundwork was carried out under constant archaeological supervision.

5.1 Analysis

5.1.1 - Upper Terrace (Figs. 2, 3 & 6, Plates III & IV)

To enable the formation of the upper terrace to the site, the contractor had to remove large amounts of earth in order to form a level platform from which piling operations could be carried out. Archaeological deposits were only seen to survive in the south-facing section of the terrace (where the timber retaining wall was to be built). Natural clay was recorded at 48.37m OD descending steadily to 46.542m OD, towards the south and west.

Evidence for archaeological activity was recorded at the far western end of the upper platform's south facing section. Here, excavation revealed two north-south stone walls ([029] & [030] – 46.231m OD). Both consisted of 2-3 courses of unbonded limestone fragments lying approximately 800mm apart (due to the limited scope of the groundwork the north-south extent of this feature was not determined). Two deposits of dark grey silt were recorded lying between the walls ([025] & [028]). A jet bead, a small quantity of Roman tile and three sherds of mid-late 2nd century pottery were recovered from fill [025]. It was noted during the recording of this feature that clear water was continually present running between walls [029] & [030]. It is therefore suggested that this feature may represent a Roman drain associated with the natural springs known to be present on this part of the hill-slope.

Cutting in to the natural clay 2m to the east of wall [030] was [007], an east-west limestone wall (47.625m OD). Cleaning revealed the wall to be 8m long (exposed) and to have shallow foundations consisting of light grey/brown clayey soil with very frequent angular limestone inclusions ([054]). The western extent of [007] was obscured by Victorian deposits, while its east end was truncated by a medieval cut, possibly robbing stone from a north or south aligned return to wall [007]. Above this foundation material lay a single course of roughly dressed limestone fragments bonded with a pale yellow/brown sandy mortar (investigation to the east of the structure revealed this wall to stand c. 1m high and 800mm wide). Limestone fragments which formed the wall's core appeared to be pitched.



Plate III: General view showing the recording of the buttressed Roman building (looking north-east). The area to the right of this building (being examined in this photo) is the probable site of the Roman street. The Post-medieval stone-lined well lies in the lower left corner of the photograph. The area of dark material being machined off in this photograph reveals the position of the Victorian terraced housing (the pale brown material in the standing section is the surviving archaeology) and clearly demonstrates the extent of its truncation of earlier deposits and features.

The remnants of a southerly, north-south limestone feature ([023]) lay at the western (visible) end of [007] (46.815m OD). Consisting of four courses of unbonded, roughly rectangular limestone fragments, [023] was noted to be 1.2m long, 300mm wide and 700mm high. Feature [023] was also noted to abut [007] and was not 'keyed in' as a contemporary wall may have been. A further fragment of similar stone wall also extending southwards lay approximately 2m to the east of [023]. Wall [008] consisted of 2-3 courses of roughly squared, bonded limestone fragments (c. 1m north-south, c. 800mm wide and 500mm high). As with wall [023], wall [008] was noted to abut wall [007] (46.791m OD).

A further north-south wall/foundation alignment, [020] (47.709m OD), was recorded approximately 6.5m to the east of the projected eastern limit of [007] is suspected to have extended to. Unlike the foundation material recorded to its west, [020] consisted of a 1.5m wide, 1.2m deep cut in which lay several large, unbonded and randomly coursed limestone fragments (3 sherds of 3rd century pottery were also recovered from within the foundation material).

An accumulation of soil ([003]) lay between walls [008] and [023]. Deposit [003], a light grey clay soil contained frequent oyster shell, charcoal, small limestone fragments as well as 50 sherds of late 2nd to early 3rd century Roman pot, and animal bone, along with several fragments of Roman brick & tile. Other finds include a small fragment of window glass and a complete Roman bone needle.



Plate IV: General view of the south facing section of the upper terrace (looking north-east - scales are 1m & 2m). The remains of [007], the buttressed Roman building lie in the centre of the photograph, while to its right, cutting into the natural clay, can be seen the foundations for the north-south Roman terrace wall ([020]). The remains of the post-medieval stone lined well lie to the left of the Roman building.

A 2.7m wide 1.4m deep 'U' shaped cut, [053], lay at the eastern end of wall [007], approximately 3.5m to the west of wall [020] (top – 48.018m OD, base – 46.648m OD). Its fills, [051] & [027], were very compact, clayey and sandy soils and contained a large percentage of mortar and small limestone fragments. As [053] was only seen in section its north-south extent was unclear.

Sealing the remnants of north-south wall [008], was deposit [009], a mottled clay/sand soil (46.838m OD). Two pits [011] and [013] lay to the east of [009]. Their fills ([010], [012] & [019]) were loosely compacted; cess-like sandy soils with charcoal inclusions. Fill [012] contained a small quantity of hammerscale, a by-product of metalworking.

Evidence for the demolition and subsequent robbing of stonework from wall [007] was found. Here, deposit [006], a firm-loose compaction, very pale yellow/brown sandy mortar containing frequent limestone fragments, charcoal, 1st- 2nd century pot and bone, were recorded (47.780m OD). A pit, [022], cut into [006] at the eastern end of wall [007]. Several sherds of 12th century pot were recovered from [021], the fill of cut [022]. It is suggested deposit [006] and pit [022] represent events associated with the robbing of stone from wall [007]. A similar robbing event was recorded above wall [020],

where deposit [052], a firm-loose, sandy mortar with frequent limestone inclusions and occasional charcoal, was recorded.

Sealing the aforementioned robbing events was [005], an extensive deposit of sandy soil with frequent limestone and charcoal inclusions. Pottery recovered from [005] indicates a late 15th-16th century date for this deposit. The remnants of rubbish pits were also found ([015] & [017]). Pottery recovered from the fill of pit [017] also dated to this period.

Two wells, [018] and [024], were recorded on the upper terrace. Well [018] lay at the west end of the upper terrace, lying to the west of, and cutting, walls [007] and [023] (46.85m OD to 45.801m OD). The well also cut through stone feature [030] to its west. Constructed from unbonded, flattish limestone fragments the well had an internal diameter of c. 1m and was 700mm deep (as recorded). Excavation revealed it to lie directly on the underlying natural clay. Its infill, [004], a dark grey silt contained debris dating to the 18th-19th century. A second well, [024], constructed from brick, lay 7m to the east of wall [020], towards the eastern end of the terrace section (48.388m OD – 45.968m OD).

Overlying [005] was [049], a very extensive deposit of commingled material consisting of topsoil and recent building debris associated with the demolition of the Victorian terraces present on the site, as well as more recent earth moving activities (48.912m OD). No further features/deposits were recorded in the area of the upper terrace.

5.1.2 - Lower Terrace/Access Road (Figs. 2, 3 & 6)

As with the formation of the upper terrace, extensive earth moving was required in order to form the lower terrace and access road. Deposits of natural clay were recorded at 42.42m OD and 41.503m OD in the section of the lower terraces of the site. Here, natural was noted to slope down to the east, west and south.

Sealing natural towards the west end of the lower terrace's south facing section, were two extensive dumps, [038] and [039] (42.599m OD). Pottery recovered from these dumps indicates a 1st-Late 2nd century date. Cutting into [038] were north-south stone foundations, [036]. Structure [036] consisted of undressed and unbonded, angular limestone fragments, capped with a layer of pale brown sandy mortar (a fragment of Roman brick was noted within the foundation material). A narrow layer of puddled grey clay ([035]) lay to the west of foundations, [036], and is suggested as being a contemporary floor (42.610m OD).

Two intercutting pits ([042] & [045] – tops 42.396m OD) were located towards the east end of dump [039]. Pottery recovered from their fills, [040], [041], [043] & [044], suggests a late 12th-15th century date. 6.5m to the east of foundations [036] lay a robber cut ([048]), its fill, [037], contained frequent mortar, limestone and charcoal fragments.

A 300mm thick dump of sandy soil with frequent charcoal, shell and small limestone fragments ([034] – 42.909m OD), overlay floor [035], wall [036] and pits [042] and [045]. This was in turn sealed by two extensive dumps associated with the demolition of the Victorian terrace housing (deposits [033] & [032] – 44.104m OD).

Excavation, by the site contractor, of ground level in the area of the lower terrace revealed an east-west wall ([106]) cutting in to the natural clay, approximately 6m to the north of wall [036]. Wall [106] was revealed to be 700mm wide and 1m high. Consisting of unbonded, small-medium sized limestone fragments, wall [106] was considered to be associated with wall [036] and may represent its northerly, east-west return. Deposits to the north of the wall ([107], [108] & [109]) date to the 12th-15th century, although this may be intrusive. To the south of the wall lay [105], a south sloping dump deposit consisting of a compact, greyish/brown clayey sand/silt with inclusions of occasional lumps of clay, shell and limestone fragments. Sealing the wall and aforementioned deposits were two extensive and recently formed dump deposits ([103] & [104]).

No further features or deposits were recorded in the area of the lower terrace.

5.1.3 - Plot 3 Trial Trench (Figs. 2, 4 & 7, Plate V)

The Trial Trench (Evaluation Trench on Fig. 2)

In advance of a general lowering of ground level as part of works to form a platform for the proposed new building on Plot 3, a north-south trench was machine-excavated under the supervision of an archaeologist from CLAU. To permit safe working in the trench, an initial c.3-4m width was excavated through the accumulated layers of recent overburden - more or less to the line of the proposed new terrace wall to the north. The upper levels of the trench were then battered to allow the excavation of a c.4.3m north-south x 1.2m east-west x 0.8m deep slot extending in depth to just below the proposed formation level of the new building. The slot was then hand-cleaned, photographed, and recorded.

In the light of this work and after consultation between the client, the City's Archaeology Officer and CLAU, it was decided that a slight rise in formation level was required in order to protect archaeological deposits. Subsequent excavation to the revised formation level and localised excavation around the perimeter of the plot for the foundation of a new retaining wall were then carried out under archaeological supervision. Following completion of the work a section along the western boundary of the plot was hand-cleaned, photographed and recorded with the aid of an EDM total station. Discrete features located in the north facing section of the plot, such as a stone-lined well (see below), were dealt with in the same way.



Plate V: General view of the small evaluation trench for Plot 3 (looking north-west, scale is 1m). The remains of wall [133] can be seen on the right side of the trench. Tip lines, showing the dumping of spoil, can be seen in the facing section.

The earliest phase of activity in the Trial Trench was represented by a probable metallised surface ([132]) at its north-west corner (45.440m OD). The surface, which was not excavated, consisted of a moderately compact mix of grits and limestone fragments to 20mm. It could not be dated but an overlying accumulation of mid-greyish brown silty sand ([130] - 45.486m OD), interpreted as a possible soil horizon, produced pottery of late 10th - late 12th century date. A moderately compact mid brown silty sand ([129]) and a soft mid brownish-grey silty clay ([128]) appear to represent a further gradual build-up of deposits.

A substantial depth of 'loamy' material, ranging in date between the late 13th and late 15th century (contexts [121], [122], [124], [125], [126], [127], [131]), then appears to have spread down the hill

slope. This could reflect either natural movement of material from further up the hill slope or a process of deliberate dumping. One of these layers ([126]), which consisted primarily of irregular limestone fragments, could indicate collapse or abandonment of a structure lying to the north. A loosely constructed feature of irregular limestone fragments ([133] – 45.759m OD) at the north-east corner of the trench was partially truncated by machining. Its relationship to adjacent deposits [128], [129], and [130] was difficult to determine and the feature could be interpreted as either a wall foundation cut through the layers, or as a wall against which the layers abutted. However, the stone comprising [133] resembled that contained in layer [126] and a connection between the two is possible.

An even thicker accumulation of 'loamy' material appears to date to the first part of the 16th century (contexts, [123], [119], [118], [117], [116] & [115]). The short timescale for this activity might indicate a deliberate process of ground raising - possibly as part of terracing operations. A possible occupation layer ([114]) consisting of moderately compact, mottled orange-brown and greyish-brown silty clay and sand lay at the top of the sequence as did a possible pit filled by [113], a mid reddish-brown silty sand. Pottery from the latter deposit suggested a date of no later than the mid-16th century.

The lower surface of a modern deposit ([111]), which was only partially recorded at the northern end of the section, represents the level of truncation following the creation of a platform for terraced housing in the 18th/19th century. The houses were demolished in the 1960's.

The well and associated deposits

A small area of light and dark blue-grey clay and silty clay ([151] – 46.710m OD) containing occasional limestone fragments and mid brown silt patches might have been either natural in origin or have comprised redeposited natural - perhaps having been deposited as part of Roman terracing of the hillside.

The clay had been severely truncated to either side, by what was interpreted as the edge of a modern terrace to the east, and by a pit or earlier terrace edge to the west. The cut to the west was steep-sided and extended below the lower limit of excavation. It either contained or was abutted by, at its lower levels, a loose, mid-brown silty sand ([149]) which was then sealed by a moderately compact mix of approximately 50% blue-grey clay, 25% small limestone, and 25% brown-grey silty sand ([148]). A possible ash tip ([147]), consisting of moderately compact, light greenish-grey and reddish-brown sandy silt containing frequent small charcoal, extended over the latter deposit and was itself sealed by a loose to moderately compact, mid greyish-brown clayey, silty sand ([145] – 46.20m OD) and then by a mid greyish-brown silty sand ([144]). None of the deposits could be dated but a medieval or early post-medieval date is considered likely.

A well ([143]), which had been inserted through [144], was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.95m south-east to north-west and 0.85m south-west to north-east. Twelve courses of limestone were visible, to a height of 0.90m from the base of the retaining wall foundation trench; each course being approximately 50mm high (top – 46.883m OD, base – 45.56m OD). The southern part of the well was destroyed during the current ground works but the feature survived in plan at the base of the foundation trench. It was not dated but a mid 16th century or later date can be proposed on the basis of comparisons in level with deposits found in the slot to the south.

The western section

Deposits in the area immediately adjacent to Gibraltar Steps to the west of Plot 3 appear to have lain outside the footprint of the 18th/19th century terrace and were as a consequence comparatively well preserved.

The earliest deposits encountered on the western side of the site - a mid yellow-brown clayey sand ([142]), and an unrecorded layer (owing to building works) - were not dated but were considered to have represented the top of medieval activity at this point (46.36m OD).

The above deposits were overlain by a thick deposit of moderately compact clayey, sandy silt ([141]) which was in turn sealed by a loose to moderately compact mid brown silty sand ([139]) to the north and an 'ashy' lens of light brown sandy silt ([140]) to the south. A loose to moderately compact mid

brown sandy silt ([138]), overlying [140], could equate to [139] but was separated by a modern disturbance represented by [136]. This sequence of probable 'dumping' could not be closely dated but, in the light of comparisons with deposits found in the slot to the east, might best be attributed to the early 16th century - and continuing into the early post-medieval period.

A loose, mid-dark brown silty sand ([137]) extending to the level of the modern topsoil may be interpreted as a modern deposit. A c.300mm depth of topsoil extending to existing ground level was not recorded owing to safety considerations.

5.2 Conclusions

1) Romano-British Period (1st - 4th century AD - Fig. 5)

As previously mentioned, a series of earlier interventions have already been carried out immediately to the south of the site, revealing evidence for Roman structures lying to either side of a postulated north-south street. Assuming the line of the street and buildings are correct the two wall/foundation alignments present in the area of the newly formed lower terrace probably represent evidence for further structures lying to either side of the possible street. A clay floor to the west of the structure formed by wall [036] appears to indicate that a building rather than a retaining wall lay here. This interpretation is further reinforced by the discovery of a probably contemporary east-west wall ([106]) to its north. No floor deposits were associated with the wall/foundation to the east of the roadway (context [047]).

Further evidence for Roman buildings was also found to lie on the upper terrace. East-west Wall [007] probably represents a building lying on the west side of the street. It was faced on its northern and southern sides, and may indicate it functioned as a building rather than a retaining/terrace wall (assuming that a terrace wall would only require to be faced on its exposed elevation). Wall [007] also appears to have been buttressed, as evidenced by the two abutting stub walls located against its southern side. This may have been a necessary addition to the southern elevation of the wall due to a combination of its position on the hill-slope and the presence of springs, potentially undermining the stability of the wall. The buttresses are considered to be later than wall [007] as they were abutting and not keyed into the wall. Foundations [020], to the east of the suspected street, revealed no associated occupation deposits. Although unclear, the large size of these foundations may suggest that it had a retaining/terrace function.

Although no evidence (e.g. metalling) for the Roman street was found, the very compact deposit infilling a pit which lay in the middle of the street's conjectured course, may represent an intentionally laid sub-base material, consolidating the area of the street prior to its metalling (any road metalling did not survive on the site, probably having been removed by subsequent events carried out on the hill-slope).

The two parallel walls found to the west of wall [007], although not fully investigated, may represent a drain or other feature associated with an attempt, during the Roman period, to formally manage the springs present on the hill-slope. This theory is further substantiated with the presence, between the 'drain' walls, of silt deposits.

2) Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Scandinavian Period (5th - 11th centuries)

The earliest datable archaeological activity (probably Late Saxon or Saxo-Norman) in the area of Plot 3 was represented by a probable metalled surface ([132]) at the base of the north-south exploratory slot. Events thought to be associated with the Anglo-Saxon period were also recorded in the area of the upper terrace. This activity, evidenced by domestic refuse pits, although undated, shows similarities to other pit features of this date recorded previously on the site during earlier interventions. This domestic activity appears to indicate the presence of dwellings in the locality, and as no evidence for associated structures has been found, the re-use, during the Anglo-Saxon period, of Roman building in this area cannot be dismissed.

3) The Medieval Period (late 11th - 15th centuries)

Evidence for the medieval occupation of the site did not survive to any great extent, having been destroyed by the construction and subsequent demolition of the later Victorian terraces. The evidence that did survive was primarily associated with the dumping of soil and the robbing of stone from the Roman structures lying to either side of the suspected north-south Roman street.

A succession of (Late) Medieval hillwash or 'dumped' material, possibly including rubble from a wall further to the north, subsequently accumulated on the hill slope during the earlier part of the medieval period.

4) Post-Medieval - Modern (16th -20th centuries)

More extensive dumping may have taken place during the first half of the 16th century and a continued build-up of deposits into the post-medieval period is evident in the area adjacent to Gibraltar Steps. The well found in the south facing section to the rear of Plot 3 is probably post-medieval in date. The two wells recorded in the area of Plots 1 & 2 are almost certainly post-medieval. The brick lined example is likely to be associated with the (aforementioned) Victorian terraces.

A level platform was created prior to the construction during the 18th/19th century of terraced housing on the site. This truncated all post 16th century deposits with the exception of an area to the west, immediately adjacent to Gibraltar Steps. Subsequent demolition of the houses and more recent movement of material around the site as part of construction groundwork account for the substantial depth of overburden across the site.

6.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit would like to thank Mr Victor Tapp of V N Tapp Builders, for funding the watching brief and post-fieldwork analysis, and also to the site contractor V N Tapp Builders) for their assistance and co-operation throughout the duration of the archaeological programme of investigation. Acknowledgement is also made of Mr Ian George - Archaeology Officer, Lincoln City Council, for his guidance throughout the duration of the archaeological works.

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Project Team

CLAU Specialists

Michael Jarvis	Project Officer (Field/Post-excavation)
Russell Trimble	Field Officer (Field/Post-excavation Plot 3)
Jenny Mann	Registered Finds/Ceramic Building Materials
John Hockley	Projects Manager
John Herridge	Site Assistant
Kevin Wragg	Field Officer
Mick Jones	Editor
Yvonne Rose	Finds Supervisor

External specialists

Barbara Precious	Roman Pottery (Freelance)
Claire D Angus	Post-Roman and later pottery (Lindsay Archaeological Services - LAS)
Claire D Angus	Roman and later ceramic building material (LAS)

7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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NOTE

The information in this document is presented with the proviso that further data may yet emerge. Lincoln City Council 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 Code of Conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.

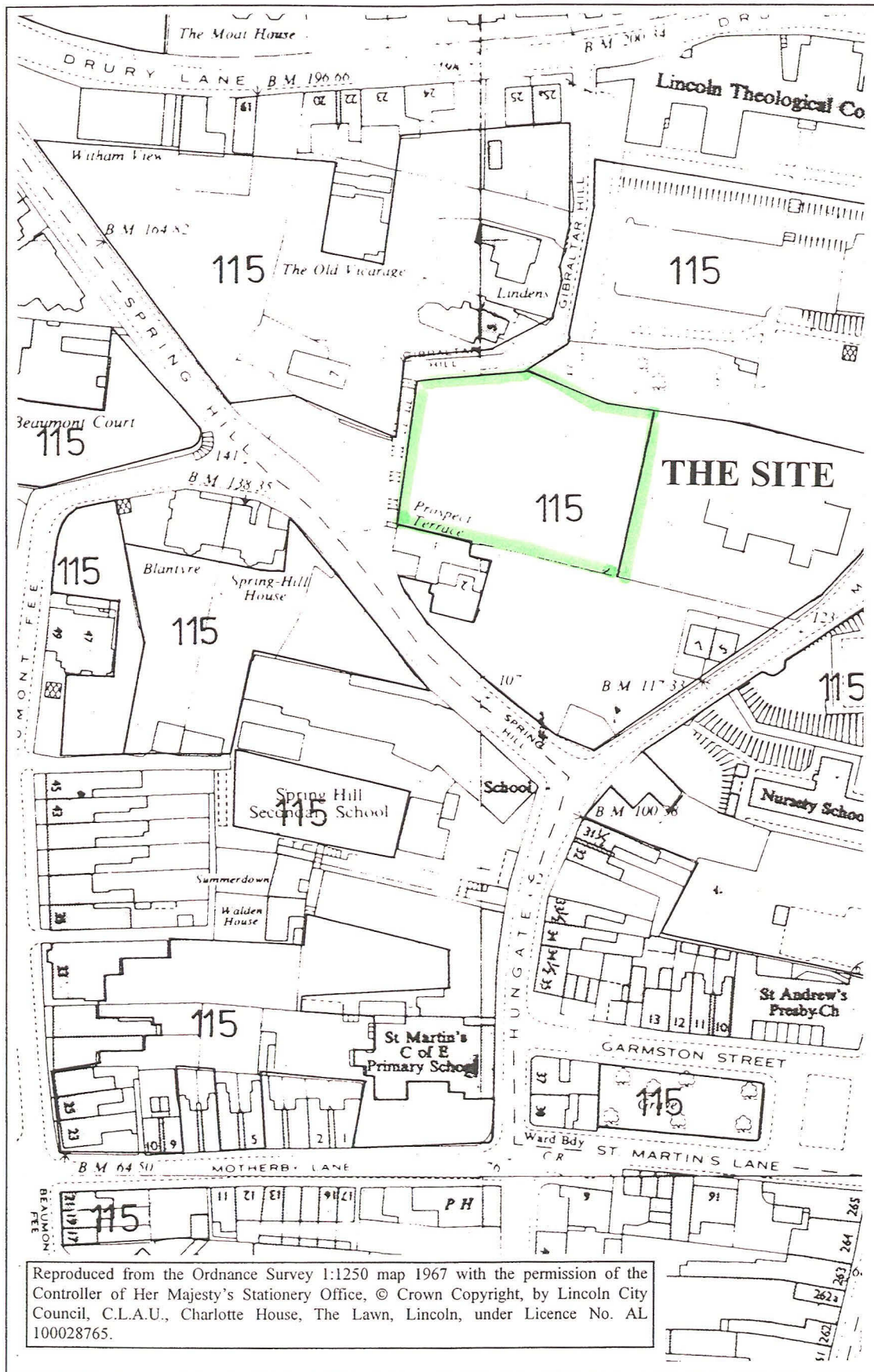


Fig. 1: Site location Plan.

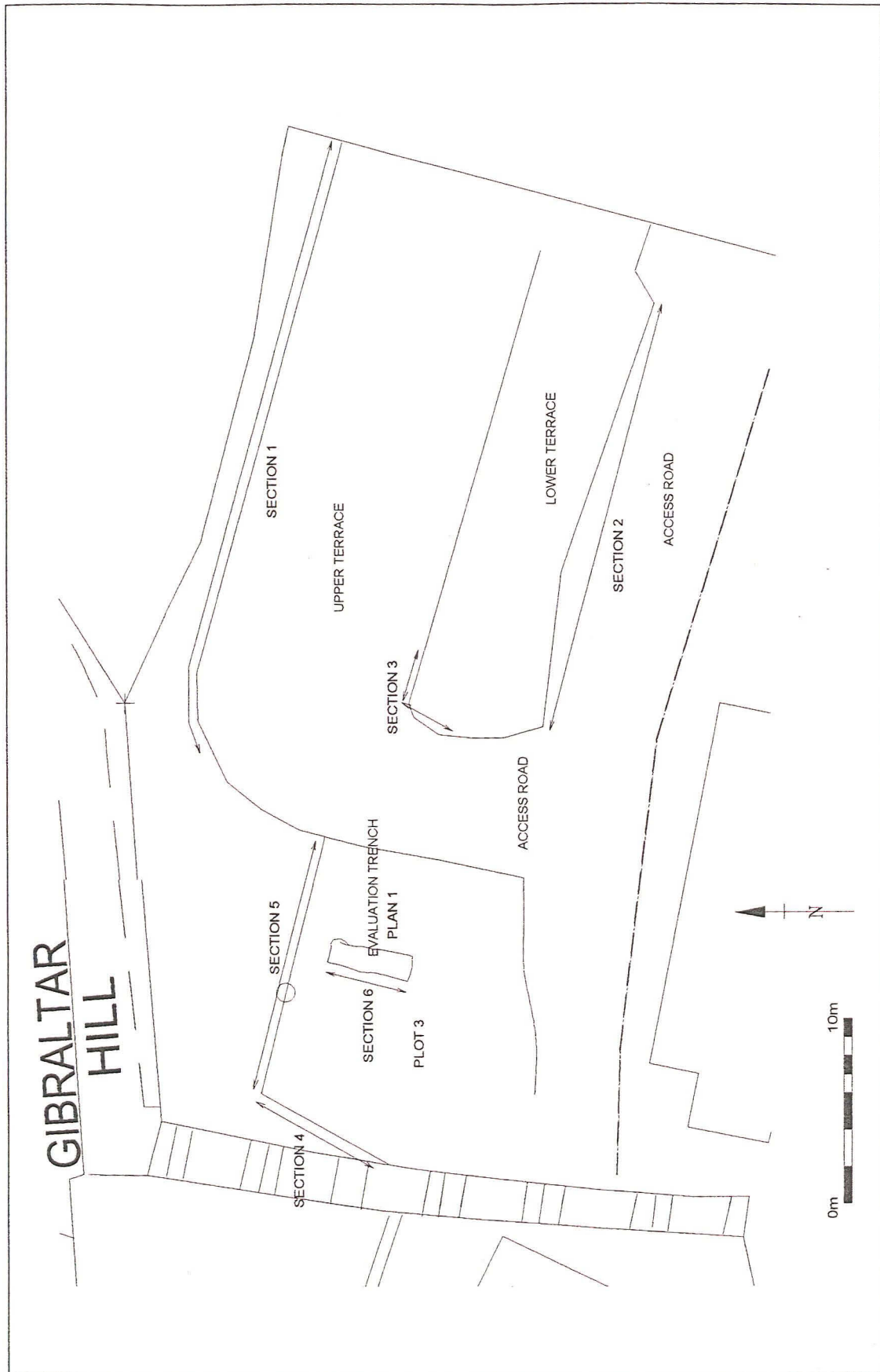


Fig. 2: Plan showing location of areas observed during archaeological works.

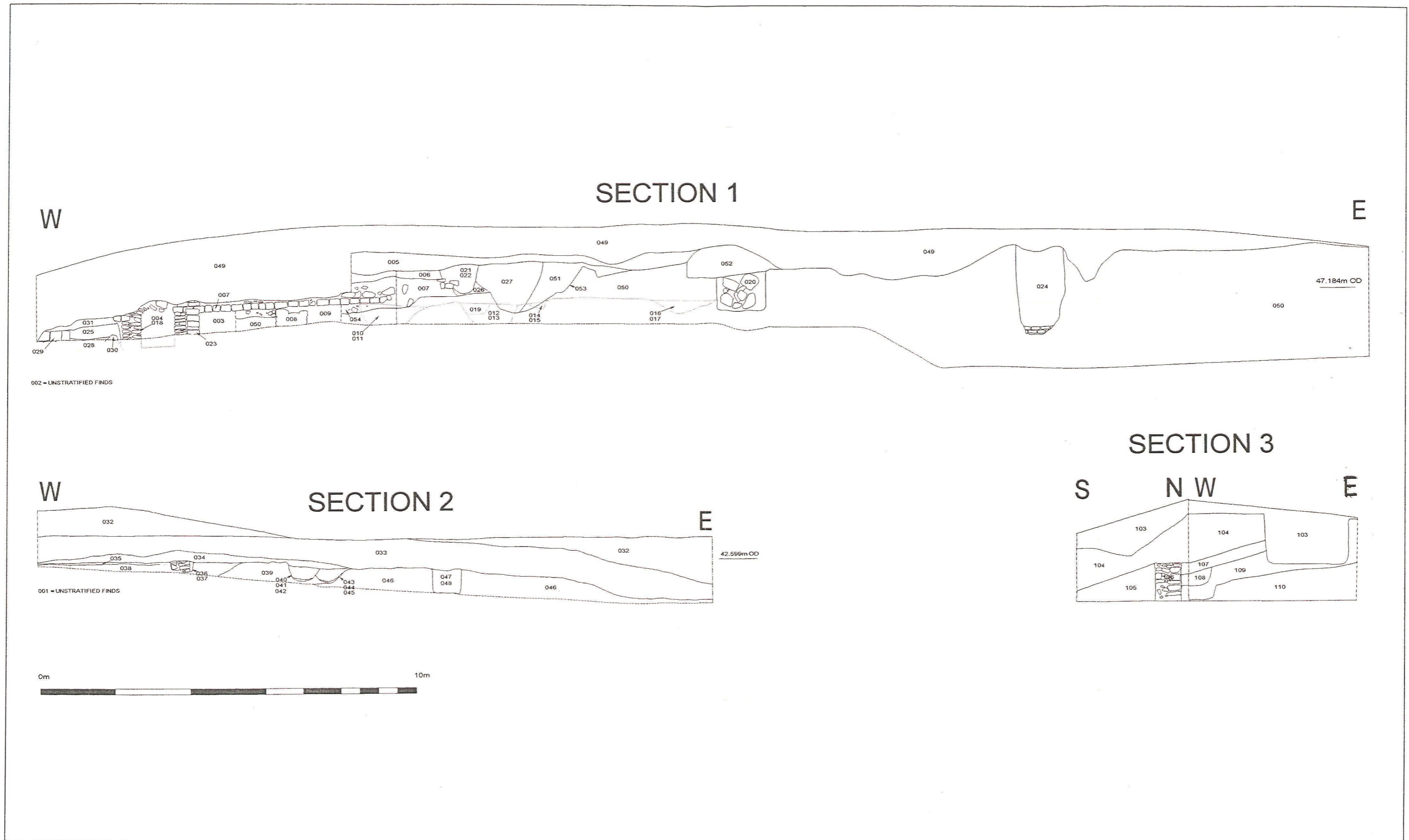


Fig. 3: Sections 1, 2 & 3.

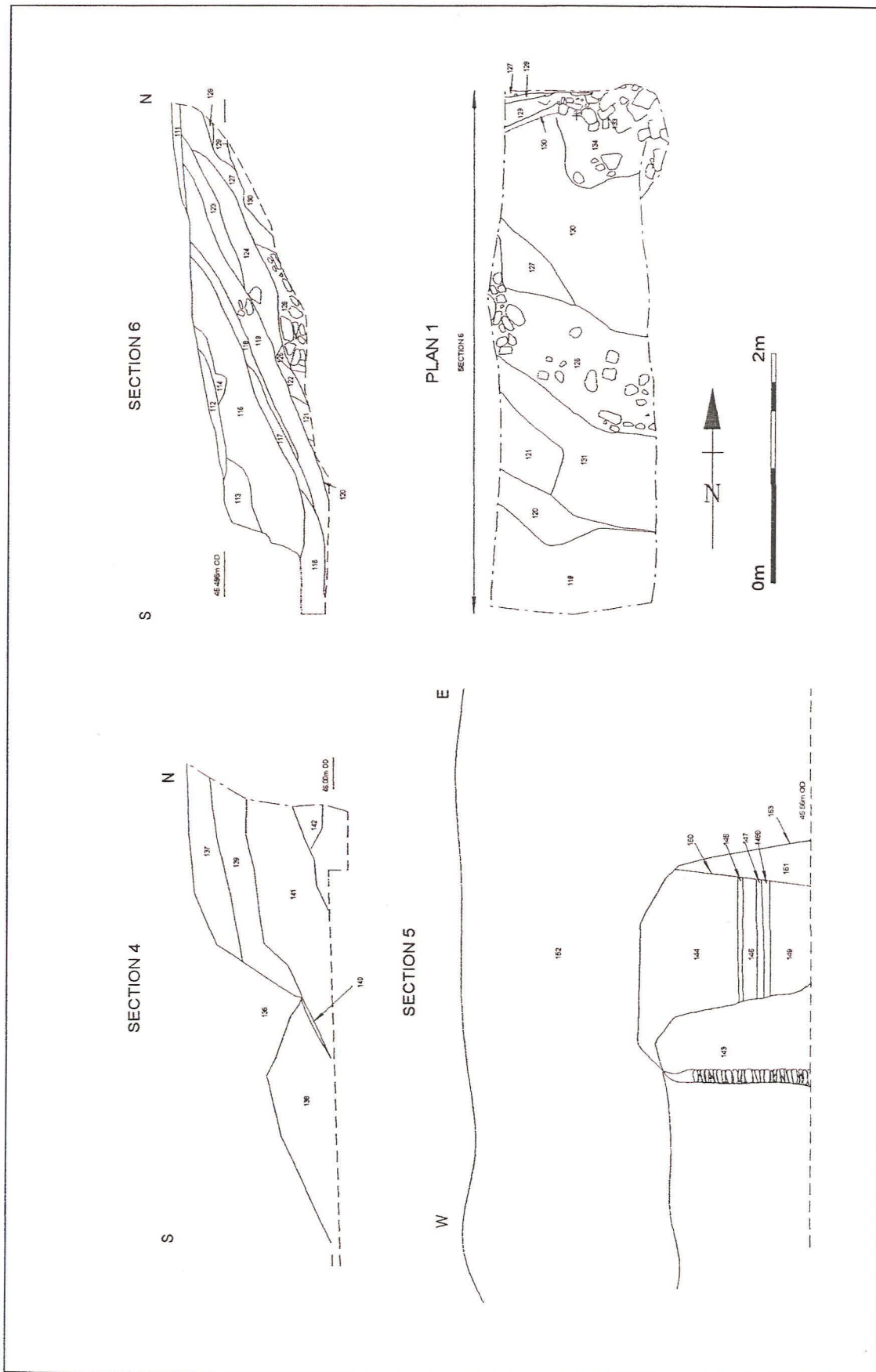


Fig. 4: Section 4, 5 & 6. Plan 1.

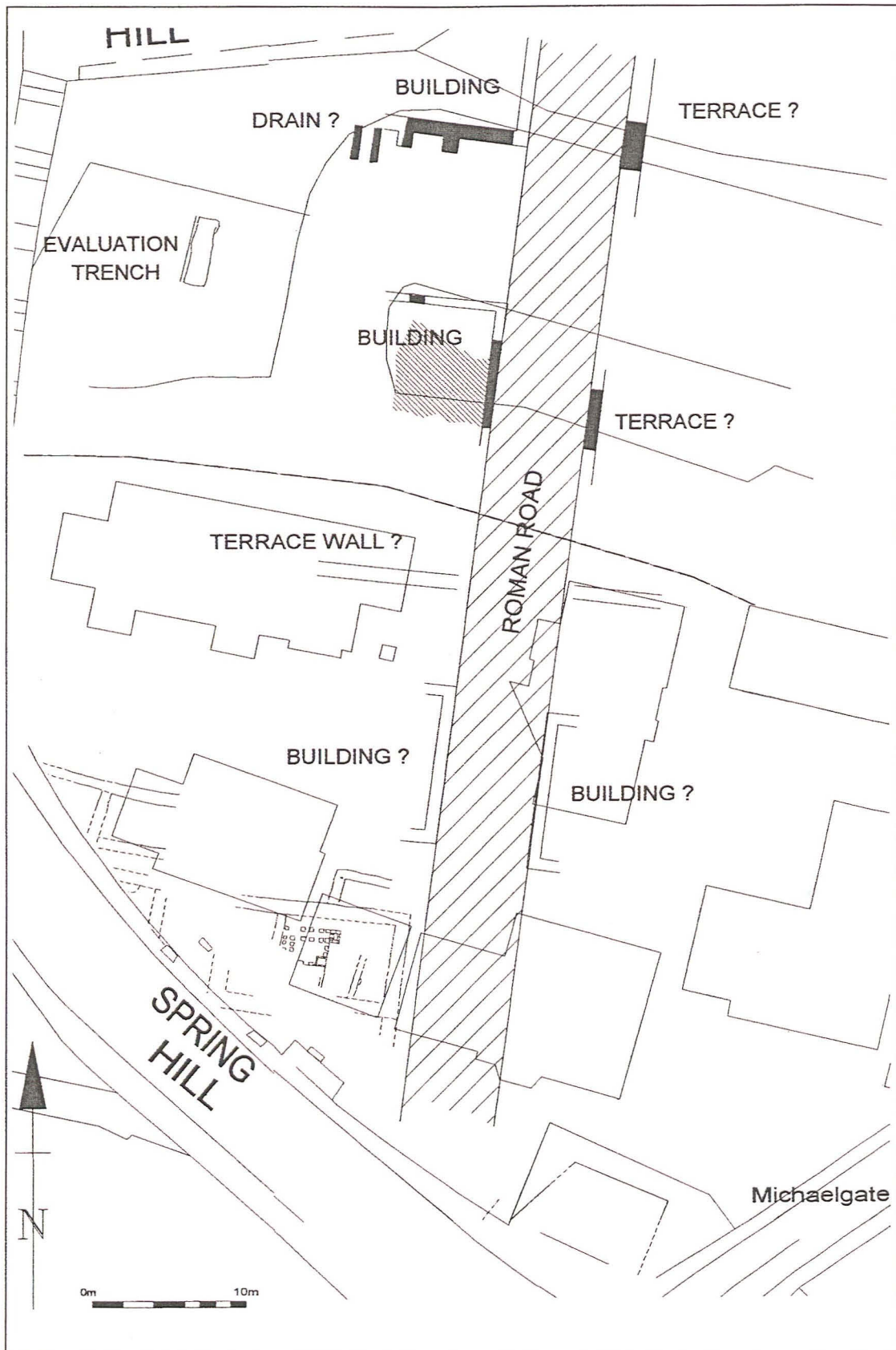


Fig. 5: Plan showing location of Roman structures recorded during the archaeological works, in relation to the conjectured line of the Roman street and Roman structures found during earlier interventions in this part of Lincoln.

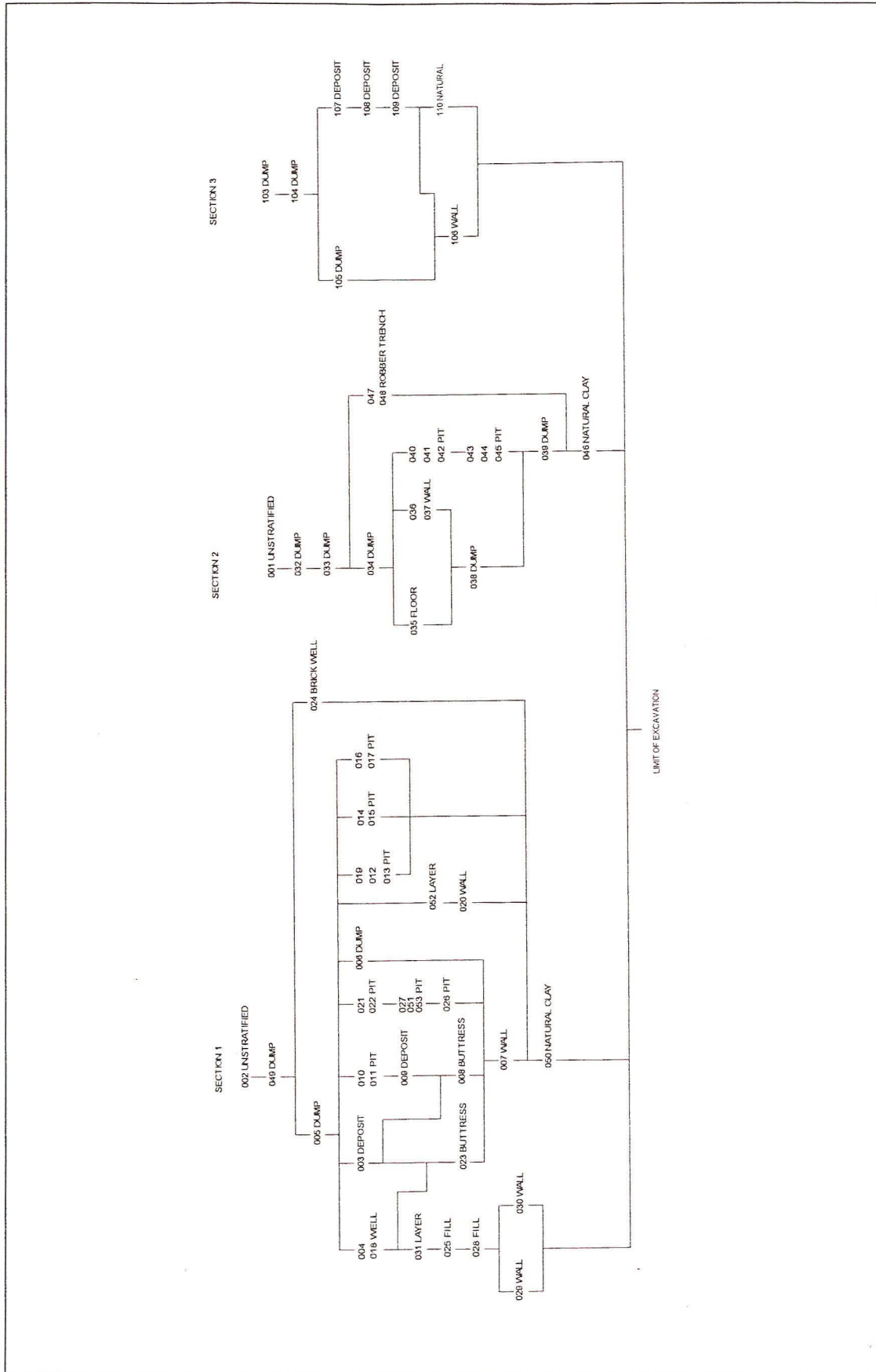


Fig. 6: Stratigraphic Matrices - upper and lower terrace.

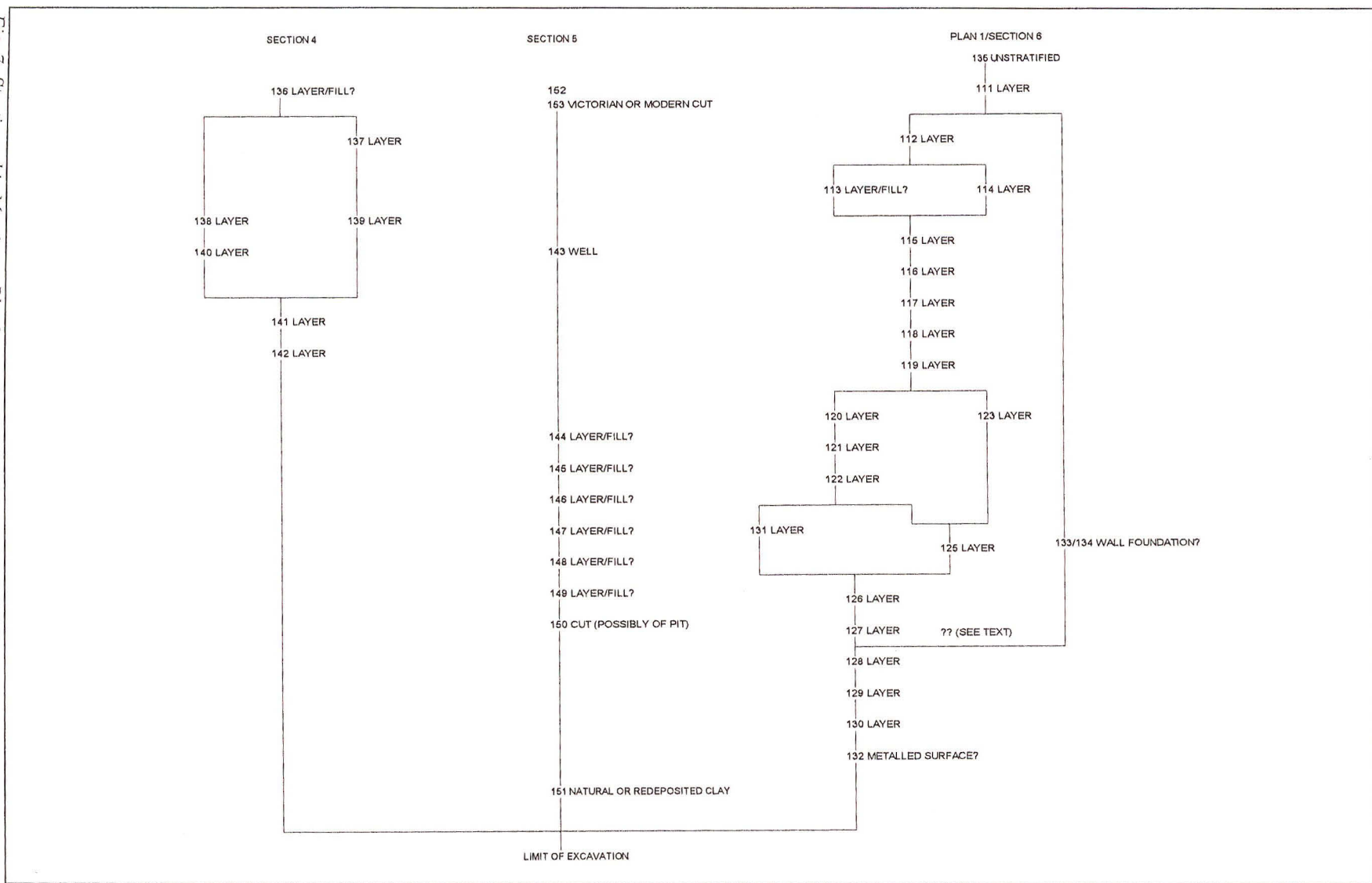


Fig. 7: Stratigraphic Matrices - Plot 3.

**DEVELOPMENT ON LAND AT St. MICHAEL'S
TERRACE, MICHAELGATE,
LINCOLN**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

APPENDIX 1 - LHA NOTE & ARCHIVE DETAILS

LHA NOTE DETAILS

CLAU CODE: MGB99

CLAU REPORT No.: 415

PLANNING APPLICATION NO.: n/a

FIELD OFFICER: Michael Jarvis

NGR: SK 97527 71648

CIVIL PARISH: Lincoln

SMR No.: -

DATE OF INTERVENTION: 24th August – 19th November 1999.

TYPE OF INTERVENTION: Watching Brief

UNDERTAKEN FOR: V N Tapp Builders

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.: 179.99

ACCESSION DATE: -

DEVELOPMENT ON LAND AT St. MICHAEL'S TERRACE, MICHAELGATE, LINCOLN

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

APPENDIX 2 - CONTEXT SUMMARY

<i>Context</i>	<i>Brief Description</i>
001	Unstratified finds from lowest terrace
002	Unstratified finds from highest terrace
003	Firm/plastic, light grey (green hue) clay soil with frequent oyster shell, occasional charcoal, small angular limestone and sandstone – also bone, pot and tile (inc. bone needle) destruction deposit?
004	Loose compaction, dark brown sand/silt deposit containing occasional small angular limestone, bone china, tile and bone. Also coal fragments. Plenty of evidence for root activity – fill of well
005	Firm-friable compaction, mid-dark brown sandy soil with frequent small angular limestone fragments and charcoal flecks, also occasional frequent oyster shell, tile, bone and pot
006	Firm-loose, very light yellow/brown sandy/mortar soil with frequent small angular limestone chippings and occasional charcoal, pot and bone – possible demolition of Roman wall
007	East-west stone wall, consisting of a single course of roughly hewn limestone fragments, bonded with a pale yellow/brown sandy mortar. The wall's core consists of small angular limestone fragments bonded as above. Some of the limestone in the wall appears to be pitched. A southerly return lies at the west end of the wall (wall 800mm wide and up to 1m high in places)
008	North-south alignment of roughly squared bonded limestone fragments, standing 2 courses high. This 1.3m length of wall is not keyed in to wall 007 suggesting a later construction date - Possible buttress/wall lying 1.9m from the westerly wall return
009	Firm-friable compaction, mottled light grey clay and pale brown sandy soil with frequent small angular limestone inclusions
010	Loose compaction, dark brown coarse sandy soil with occasional bone, small limestone fragments and charcoal inclusions
011	Cut
012	Loose-firm compaction, light green (cessy) silt/clay soil with occasional small limestone inclusions. Running a magnet across this soil has revealed a small amount of hammerscale
013	Pit cut
014	Firm compaction, light-mid brown (red hue) with occasional-frequent shell and pale brown sandy mortar, small limestone fragments and infrequent charcoal
015	Pit cut – fill 014
016	Firm compaction, light-mid brown (red hue) with occasional-frequent shell and pale brown sandy mortar, small limestone fragments and infrequent charcoal
017	Pit cut – fill 016
018	Unbonded, flattish limestone fragments forming a stone lined well 1.1m wide and 700mm deep (surviving) – Victorian?
019	Loose compaction, light brown sandy soil with occasional charcoal and small, angular limestone fragments - upper fill of pit 013
020	Buttress/Wall
021	Loose compaction, light-dark grey ash/silt (very ashy) with frequent mussel shell and charcoal flecks. Also occasional pot, bone and metal

022	Pit cut – fill 021
023	Buttress, four courses high, faced on its east side; west side possibly removed when the stone well was inserted during the Victorian period. bonding as wall 007
024	Victorian brick well
025	Loose compaction, dark grey silt deposit
026	Firm-friable compaction, light yellow/brown sand mortar with very frequent small, sub-rounded and angular limestone fragments with plenty of ironstone giving it a red/brown hue
027	Compact, light grey/brown very clayey soil mixed with frequent pale brown sandy mortar, small angular limestone fragments and occasional oyster shell
028	Firm compaction, very light yellow/brown sandy silt with frequent small angular limestone fragments – not excavated
029	North-south aligned limestone feature consisting of 2-3 courses of apparently unbonded limestone fragments (water running through stonework may have dislodged bonding). Extends 1m north-south, 800mm from 030
030	As above but only 2 courses present
031	Loose compaction, dark grey silt deposit with frequent small limestone inclusions
032	Recently deposited material derived from the cutting back and forming of the upper terrace
033	Demolition deposit associated with the Victorian terraces
034	Compact, mid-dark grey/brown sandy soil with frequent charcoal flecks, occasional shell, tile and small angular limestone
035	Compact deposit of puddled grey clay with occasional charcoal and pale brown sandy mortar flecks
036	North-south wall consisting of unhewn angular limestone fragments. No bonding to the wall apparent however, a flat surface of pale brown mortar is present on the top of the highest wall course (levelling?)
037	Construction cut for wall 036
038	Compact, mid-dark grey silty sand with frequent charcoal and mortar, occasional small angular limestone and mussel shell flecks
039	Compact, light brown (orange hue) clay soil with frequent gravel, small angular limestone, charcoal and oyster shell
040	Moderate compaction, light-mid brown (green hue) fine silty ash with frequent charcoal and oyster shell, occasional mortar and tile – pit fill
041	Pit cut – fills 040 & 042
042	Very loose compaction, very light orange/brown/green ash/cess like soil
043	Moderate compaction, light-mid brown (green hue) fine silty ash with frequent charcoal and oyster shell, occasional mortar and tile – pit fill
044	Very loose compaction, very light orange/brown/green ash/cess like soil
045	Pit cut – fills 043 & 044
046	Natural grey clay (lias)
047	Compact, mottled dark brown clay/silt/sand mix containing very frequent pale brown sandy mortar, small angular limestone fragments, oyster shell and small lumps of grey lias clay
048	Robber trench cut
049	Dump consisting of topsoil and recent building debris
050	Natural lias clay – upper terrace
051	Firm-loose, very light yellow/brown sandy/mortar soil with frequent small angular limestone chippings and occasional charcoal – fill of pit/depression 053
052	Firm-loose, very light yellow/brown sandy/mortar soil with frequent small angular limestone chippings and occasional charcoal, pot and bone – possible demolition of Roman wall – robbing to wall 020?
053	Cut – fills 051 & 027
054	Compact, light yellow/brown clayey soil with frequent small angular limestone fragments – foundation material for wall 007

100	Moderately compact, mid-greyish brown clayey sandy silt containing frequent l/s flecks, frequent angular l/s fragments, occasional brick and tile. Possible modern make-up layer.
101	Loose to moderately compact light yellowish brown silty sand containing frequent l/s fragments to 200mm and occasional blue clay lumps. Fill of 102.
102	N-S orientated cut. Steep side to east and flattish base. Western side lies outside area of excavation. Dimensions -c.0.96m wide x 0.40m deep. Possible Roman robber trench.
103	Loose, mid to dark greyish-brown silty sand containing frequent mortar flecks and fragments, frequent brick and tile, mod small and med (to 150mm) irreg. stone fragments. Victorian/ modern overburden.
104	Moderately compact, mid-brown, clayey sand/ silt containing frequent small irregular stone fragments, occasional tile, pot, bone and shell flecks. Layer - possibly Late Saxon or Medieval hill-wash.
105	Moderately compact/ firm, light to mid greyish-brown clayey sand/ silt containing occasional light grey clay lumps, occasional shell and moderate l/s fragments. Layer - possibly Roman.
106	L/s wall orientated E-W. Dimensions - c.0.70m wide x 1m high measured to trench base. Eastern extent truncated but single surviving course in base of trench may extend c.2.80m to east. Typical stone size - 300mm x 150mm (max.) to 70mm x 70mm (min. - at core). Probable relates to a Roman building.
107	Loose to moderately compact mid greyish-brown clayey sand/ silt containing occasional clay lumps, occasional small irregular l/s fragments and occasional c/c flecks. Layer - possible Roman terracing.
108	Moderately compact light to mid greyish brown sand/ clay (50/50). Contained occasional l/s flecks, occasional c/c and occasional bone. Roman terracing material?
109	Moderately compact to compact, light brown, sandy clay containing occasional l/s fragments to 20mm, occasional grey clay flecks and occasional c/c flecks. Also includes a 120mm thick band of material including much crushed stone. Roman terracing material?
110	Compact yellowish-brown and bluish-grey clay. Natural?
111	Moderately compact, mottled mid brown/ mid-dark grey slightly clayey silt/ sand (50/50). Contains frequent mid-grey/ blue clay lumps to 20mm in size, frequent mortar and c/c flecks, and small l/s fragments to 20mm. Victorian dump?
112	Moderately compact, mid brown silty sand containing occasional chalk fragments to 30mm, occasional tile fragments to 30mm, frequent c/c to 10mm, occasional l/s fragments to 20mm, occasional shell and animal bone. Possible dump.
113	Loose to moderately compact, mid reddish brown sandy silt (60%). Remainder of context comprises frequent tile to 150mm, frequent c/c flecks, occasional coal to 10mm, moderate l/s to 80mm, occasional shell and animal bone, occasional yellow/ rust coloured fragments - possibly slag?, occasional chalk to 20mm. Includes a large fragments pot.
114	Moderately compact, mottled light orange-brown silty clay and mid-greyish brown sandy silt containing occasional small grey-brown (soft clay lumps to 5mm, moderate small grits, occasional c/c to 10mm and occasional small l/s to 20mm. Layer - dump? or perhaps a surface.
115	Loose to moderately compact, mid greyish brown silty sand containing frequent c/c flecks and fragments to 15mm, occasional shell, occasional chalk, occasional l/s fragments to 30mm, occasional animal bone, occasional tile. Dump or possible hill-wash.
116	Loose to moderately compact mottled greenish-brown/ mid grey silty sand containing occasional shell, occasional c/c flecks, occasional l/s and chalk fragments and occasional tile. Layer - dump?
117	Loose to moderately compact mid greyish-brown silty sand containing occasional tile, occasional animal bone, occasional chalk, and frequent c/c and shell.
118	Loose to moderately compact light to mid brown silty sand containing moderate c/c flecks/fragments to 20mm, occasional chalk fragments to 40mm, animal bone, l/s to

	40mm and shell, and frequent small buff flecks.
119	Loose to moderately compact, mid greyish-brown silty sand containing moderate c/c flecks and fragments to 20mm, occasional animal bone, tile to 10mm, l/s fragments to 120mm, and very occasional shell flecks/ small fragments.
120	Moderately compact, mid brown, silty sand containing frequent l/s flecks and fragments to 20mm, mod c/c flecks to 15mm, occasional c/c flecks to 15mm, chalk fragments, animal bone and shell, and 1 nail?
121	Loose to moderately compact, mid greyish-brown, sandy silt cont frequent c/c flecks and fragments to 10mm, l/s to 30mm, shell flecks/ fragments, and occasional animal bone. Layer/ dump?
122	Loose to moderately compact mid greyish-brown, silty sand containing frequent c/c flecks and fragments to 10mm, occasional l/s to 25mm, chalk to 20mm and animal bone. Layer/ dump?
123	Loose to moderately compact, mid greyish-brown, sandy silt containing mod l/s fragments to 40mm, frequent c/c flecks/ fragments to 15mm, occasional shell, occasional shell and animal bone. Layer/ dump?
124	Moderately compact, mid brown silty sand containing frequent l/s fragments to 120mm, mod c/c flecks/ fragments to 10mm, occasional shell, occasional tile, occasional chalk to 20mm, occasional animal bone, frequent small grits. Hill-wash including much tumble from possible structure to north.
125	Moderately compact to loose, light yellowish brown sandy silt with no inclusions. Deposit.
126	Irregular l/s fragments between 200mm x 90mm and 80mm x 70mm (70%), loose mid brown silty sand containing occasional c/c and shell flecks (30%). Interpretation as 125
127	Moderately compact, mid brown sandy silt containing occasional c/c flecks, l/s flecks to 20mm, shell, and frequent, very fine (1mm) grits. Layer - possibly hill-wash.
128	Soft/ slightly friable mid brownish-grey silty clay containing occasional l/s flecks to 30mm and occasional mid brown sandy flecks. Layer or fill?
129	Moderately compact, mid brown silty sand containing frequent small shell to 10mm and occasional l/s to 50mm. Deposit/layer.
130	Moderately compact mid greyish-brown silty sand containing occasional l/s to 30mm, occasional small shell and occasional small (5mm) c/c flecks. Soil developed over 132?
131	Moderately compact light to mid brown silty sand containing frequent c/c flecks and fragments to 40mm, occasional chalk to 20mm, occasional tile to 50mm, and occasional l/s to 30mm. Dump or hill-wash?
132	Moderately compact l/s fragments to 20mm and small grits. Only very partially exposed. Possibly a metallised surface.
133	Irregular l/s fragments of 60mm x 60mm to 250mm x 200mm with no bonding material. Partly excavated by machine. Dimensions - c.0.85m E-W (extending beyond LOE to east) x c.0.80m N-S (extending beyond LOE to north) x at least 0.55m high. Possibly wall foundations.
134	Moderately compact, mid brown silty sand containing occasional c/c flecks, occasional small l/s to 15mm, occasional shell, occasional tile, frequent small grits. Extent uncertain - possibly related to 133
135	Unstratified finds from excavation of evaluation trench to west of Plot 3.
136	Loose, l/s rubble and brick including modern material such as plastic bags. Backfill into modern cut?
137	Loose, mid to dark brown silty sand containing occasional chalk, l/s, oyster shell and c/c. Modern overburden
138	Loose to moderately compact, overall mid brown silty sand containing frequent chalk fragments, and occasional l/s, tile and pot. Moderate c/c fragments to 15mm and occasional oyster shell. Post medieval deposit?
139	Loose to moderately compact, mid brown silty sand containing occasional chalk, c/c fragments and l/s flecks. Possible modern overburden.
140	Light yellowish-brown sandy silt containing frequent c/c flecks to 5mm. Possible ash tip?

141	Moderately compact clayey, silty sand containing occasional chalk, small l/s fragments, tile c/c flecks, frequent mid grey small clay lumps at lower levels. Layer.
142	Mid yellow-brown clayey sand containing frequent l/s and small clay lumps. Layer or Fill?
143	Stone-lined well. Sub-circular in plan measuring 0.95m SE-NW and 0.85m SW-NE. To the north survives to a height of 0.90m from base of trench and consists of 12 courses of l/s typically 50mm high - stone widths vary between 140mm and 220mm. The southern part of the well had been truncated to the depth of the contractor's trench but continued below the lower limit of excavation. Post Medieval?
144	Mid greyish-brown silty sand containing frequent small l/s fragments, and occasional tile and c/c. Layer of possibly fill of cut 150
145	Moderately compact, mid reddish-brown, clayey sand containing occasional small c/c flecks. Layer or possibly fill of 150.
146	Loose to moderately compact mid greyish-brown clayey silty sand containing frequent small l/s fragments. Layer or possibly fill of 150.
147	Moderately compact, light greenish-grey and reddish brown sandy silt containing frequent small c/c. Ash tip/ fill of 150?
148	Moderately compact mix of 50% bluish-grey clay, 25% very small l/s, and 25% brown-grey silty sand. Layer or fill of 150.
149	Loose to compact mid brown silty sand containing frequent small l/s fragments. Layer/ fill of 150?
150	Cut - viewed in section only. Steep, sloping down from East to west. At least 1.15m deep. Could be east side of a pit with western side truncated by well, or possible the edge of a terrace.
151	Mixed lumps of light bluish-grey clay patches (50%) and dark bluish-grey silty clay (50%). Possibly redeposited clay (Roman?).
152	Recent overburden including bricks/ pipe and much stone. Extends throughout eastern part of Plot 3.
153	Steep/ near vertical cut sloping from west to east. At least 1.20m deep, extending below the lower limit of excavation.

DEVELOPMENT ON LAND AT St. MICHAEL'S TERRACE, MICHAELGATE, LINCOLN

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

APPENDIX 3 – FINDS REPORTS

Registered Finds And Bulk Materials

By Jenny Mann

A total of sixteen registered finds was recovered from this site, together with a small quantity of bulk materials. All finds were recorded to basic CLAU archive level and the data entered onto the computer using the CLAU thesauri of finds and bulk materials codes. All metalwork was X-rayed and remedial treatment undertaken where necessary by the Lincoln City and County Museum Conservation Laboratory.

The registered finds range in date from Roman to post-medieval; Roman items include a complete bone needle with pointed head (003) <2> and a large, virtually complete jet bead (025) <8>. The latter is a slightly tapered cylinder ornamented with a series of shallow lathe-turned grooves around its narrow end, its tapered shape suggesting that it may have been placed close to the end of a string of such beads. It is likely to date to the late Roman period, i.e. late 3rd or 4th century.

The only post-Roman piece worth noting here is a small copper alloy rumbler bell (135) <11> from Plot 3 although this again was an unstratified piece. The bell is made of two hemispheres of thin sheet metal originally soldered together with a loose 'pea' inside and a suspension loop, also of thin sheet, pushed through the upper half. The two halves have separated along the soldered joint and are bent and torn, while the 'pea' is now missing. Such bells were in use from medieval to (early) post-medieval times, either attached to costume or harness, or as animal bells.

The assemblage should be retained as part of the archive; no further work is required.

Table 1: List of registered finds

<i>Context</i>	<i>Finds No</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Object</i>	<i>Date/Comments</i>
002	1	IVORY	HANDLE	PMED?; SOCKETED
003	2	BONE	NEEDLE	ROM;POINTED HEAD WHOLE
003	3	GLAS	WINDOW	EROM-ROM;1-3;CAST
021	4	IRON	HINGE	X2 (= 1)
002	5	IRON	-	ROD/NAIL?
005	6	COPPER	-	SHEET WASTE OFFCUT?
002	7	CERAMIC	DISC	MED; TILE GAMING PIECE WHOLE
025	8	JET	BEAD	LROM;L3-4;CYLINDRICAL DECORATED WHOLE
113	9	COPPER	WIRE	PIN?
115	10	LEAD	WASTE	STRIP
135	11	COPPER	BELL	MED-PMED;X3 (= 1) RUMBLER
135	12	COPPER	-	SHEET
135	13	BONE	-	PERFORATED RECTANGULAR PLATE
113	14	IRON	-	WASTE/SLAG?
004	15	COPPER	-	WASTE/SLAG?
002	16	CERAMIC	DISC	MED; 14-15; LSW3 GAMING PIECE? WHOLE

The bulk materials were largely unremarkable and, where datable, were mostly of modern type; most were discarded once recording was completed. Although they included some smithing slag, some of which was attached to a hearth-bottom (113), the overall quantity is too small for any conclusions to be drawn.

Table 2: Bulk finds listed by context

Context	Type	No	Comments
001	NAIL	1	IDENT?
001	SHEL	1	OYST DIS
001	MSTO	1	92GMS FLIN NODULE DIS
001	MSTO	1	713GMS IROS DIS
001	MSTO	1	24GMS OOLITIC LST DIS
002	BOTT	6	MOD;19-20;1XMIN 1XBEER/WINE 1XJAR? DIS 2XWHOLE REF COLL
002	SHEL	2	1XWHEL 1XOYST DIS
002	SLAG	2	310GMS SSL?
002	MSTO	1	FOSS BEL DIS
002	MSTO	2	42GMS IROS DIS
002	OMIS	1	MOD;20;PLASTIC TOY DIS
003	SHEL	2	OYST DIS
003	MSTO	1	16GMS IROS DIS
003	FIRE	1	38GMS
005	WIND	1	PMED;16-17?
005	SLAG	1	9GMS FAS?
006	SHEL	1	OYST DIS
025	NAIL	1	-
113	NAIL	2	-
113	SLAG	3	648GMS; SSL/HBOTX2 SSL/FASX1
118	NAIL	1	-

Key

BEL	=	belemnite
BOTT	=	bottle
DIS	=	discarded
EROM	=	early Roman
FAS	=	fuel-ash slag
FIRE	=	fired clay
FLIN	=	flint
FOSS	=	fossil
HBOT	=	hearth-bottom
IDENT?	=	identification questionable
IROS	=	ironstone
LROM	=	late Roman
LST	=	limestone
MED	=	medieval
MIN	=	mineral water
MSTO	=	miscellaneous stone
OMIS	=	other miscellaneous material
OYST	=	oyster
PMED	=	post-medieval
MOD	=	modern
REF COLL	=	in CLAU reference collection
ROM	=	Roman
SHEL	=	shell

SSL	=	smithing slag
WHEL	=	whelk
WIND	=	window

Roman and later Ceramic Building Material

By Claire D Angus

An assemblage of tile was recovered during a watching brief carried out on a development site at Michaelgate. This material dates to the Roman and later period. In agreement with the City and County Museum of Lincoln, the majority of the material was discarded once it had been quantified and fully recorded.

Introduction

The ceramic building material was quantified both by count and weight. A total of 126 fragments (10854g) representing 113 tiles and 8 bricks was recovered. The assemblage is summarised by type in Table 1 below.

<i>Codename</i>	<i>Full name</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Frgs</i>	<i>Weight</i>
FLOOR	Floor tile	Med-pmed	1	1190
GPNR	Glazed peg, nib or ridge	Med	4	415
GRID	Glazed ridge tile (unidentified ware)	Med	1	139
IMBDISC	Imbrex	Roman	3	93
MISCDISC	Miscellaneous tile	Undated	1	4
MODBRICKKDISC	Brick (discarded)	Emod	1	58
MODDRAINDISC	Drain (discarded)	Emod	1	26
NIB	Nibbed tile	Med-pmed	1	154
NIBDISC	Nibbed tile (discarded)	Med-pmed	4	338
PANTDISC	Pantile	Pmed-emod	2	58
PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	Med-early pmed	3	520
PNRDISC	Peg, nib or ridge tile (discarded)	Med-early pmed	83	6031
RBRICKDISC	Roman brick (discarded)	Roman	7	1352
RTIL	Roman tile	Roman	1	28
RTILDISC	Roman tile (discarded)	Roman	11	285
RTMISCDISC	Roof tile (discarded)	Roman or medieval	1	45
TEG	Tegula	Roman	1	118

Roman

The Roman material consisted of 16 tiles and 7 bricks. The majority of the tiles were non-diagnostic, although a single tegula and 3 fragments of imbrex were recovered. One tile and one brick had been burnt.

Post-Roman

A total of 97 fragments dated to the medieval period; this material was made up of 96 roof tiles and 1 floor tile.

There is evidence of reuse of ceramic building material at the site, as a number of fragments of tile show evidence of burning on broken edges. One fragment from 002 appears to have been trimmed to a disc measuring 6.5cm by 5cm.

Notable within the assemblage were five glazed roof tiles; four of these were flat, the fifth a ridge tile.

Two undated fragments of roof tile, two pantiles, a modern brick and a fragment of modern land drain were also recovered.

Condition

The majority of the material was fresh. The fragments ranged from small to large in size.

Discussion

The majority of the material was recovered from sections of machine excavated trenches. Much of this is from stratified contexts, although material from contexts 001 and 002 is unstratified brick and tile from the highest and lowest terraces.

A large quantity of the ceramic building material was recovered from a series of layers, which may have been dumps of material, or hill-wash layers. Ceramic building material was also recovered from a series of pits, indicating the possible deliberate disposal of the material.

The presence of both Roman and medieval ceramic building material indicates that there may have been roofed structures in the vicinity in both the Roman period and later.

A number of tile fragments had burnt broken edges, indicating that they had been re-used, possibly in a hearth.

Storage and Curation

Much of the material has been discarded, the remainder should be retained for future study. No further work is necessary for this assemblage.

Post-Roman Pottery

By Claire D Angus

An assemblage of pottery was recovered during an archaeological watching brief and small evaluation trench at a development site at St Michaels Terrace, Michaelgate, Lincoln. The pottery recovered dated to the tenth century onwards.

Introduction

A total of 131 post-Roman pottery sherds representing 123 vessels were recovered during archaeological work at St Michaels Terrace. The date range of contemporary pottery from each context is listed below in Table 1. The pottery was examined both visually and microscopically at X20 magnification and then recorded using locally (Lincolnshire) and nationally agreed codenames.

Table 1: Date range of contemporary pottery by context

<i>Context</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Sherds</i>	<i>Vessels</i>	<i>Comments</i>
001	Unstratified	27	25	
002	Unstratified	88	87	
003	Roman	50	50	
004	Late 18 th to 19 th	5	5	
005	Late 15 th to 16 th	8	8	
006	Roman	9	9	
009	Modern	-	-	Tile only
016	Late 15 th to 16 th	5	5	
019	Roman	1	1	
020	Roman	3	3	
021	12 th	5	4	

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025	Roman	3	3	
036	Roman	-	-	Tile only
038	Roman	4	4	
039	Roman	3	3	
040	Early 13 th	5	4	
043	Late 12 th to 15 th	2	2	
104	Early to early mid 13 th	7	6	
109	12 th to 15 th	3	2	
113	Late 15 th to mid 16 th	1	1	
115	Early 15 th to mid 16 th	3	2	
116	Late 14 th to mid 16 th	1	1	
117	Late 14 th to 15 th	1	1	
119	Med-early pmed	-	-	Tile only
121	Late 14 th to late 15 th	1	1	
122	Med-early pmed	-	-	Tile only
123	16 th	1	1	
124	Roman	2	2	
127	Late 13 th to late 14 th	1	1	
129	Late 10 th to late 12 th	2	2	
130	Late 10 th to late 12 th	2	2	
135	13 th	12	12	
138	Late 14 th to mid 16 th	2	2	
140	Med-early pmed	-	-	Tile only
141	13 th	1	1	
147	Roman	1	1	

A range of fabric types dating to a variety of periods was recovered; the assemblage is summarised in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Post-Roman pottery codenames and total quantities by sherd and vessel count

Codename	Full Name	Earliest Date	Latest Date	Sherds	Vessels
BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	1550	1800	2	2
BL	Black-glazed wares	1550	1750	8	8
BOU	Bourne D ware	1450	1650	1	1
BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B and C	1150	1350	2	2
BS	Brown stoneware	1680	1850	3	3
CEP	Chinese export porcelain	1640	1850	1	1
CIST	Cistercian-type ware	1480	1650	6	6
CMW	Coal Measures whiteware	1250	1550	2	2
HUM	Humberware	1250	1550	2	2
LEMS	Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shelly	1130	1230	1	1
LERTH	Late earthenwares	1750	1900	6	4
LFS	Lincolnshire Fine-shelled ware	970	1200	15	15
LLSW	Late Lincoln Glazed ware	1350	1500	4	3
LMLOC	Late Medieval local fabrics	1350	1550	3	2
LPM	Late Post-Medieval wares	1750	1900	6	6
LSH	Lincoln shelly ware	850	1000	1	1
LSW	Lincoln Glazed Sandy Ware	970	1500	1	1
LSW1	12th century Lincoln Glazed ware	1100	1200	2	1
LSW1/2	12 th -13 th century Lincoln Glazed ware	1100	1300	3	3

337 x 2033 x 0333 x 2009310
10

LSW2	13 th to 14 th century Lincoln Glazed	1200	1320	8	8
LSW2/3	13 th to 15 th century Lincoln Glazed	1200	1450	2	2
LSW3	14 th to 15 th century Lincoln Glazed	1280	1450	8	8
LSW4	15 th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	1450	1530	1	1
LSWA	Lincoln Glazed ware Fabric A	1100	1500	4	3
MEDLOC	Medieval local fabrics	1150	1450	2	1
MEDX	Non Local Medieval Fabrics	1150	1450	1	1
MP	Midlands Purple ware	1380	1600	5	5
NSP	Nottingham Splashed ware	1100	1250	1	1
PMLOC	Post-medieval Local fabrics	1450	1700	4	4
POTT	Potterhanworth-type Ware	1250	1500	2	1
SLIP	Unidentified slipware	1650	1750	2	2
SNLS	Saxo-Norman Lincoln Sandy Ware	970	1080	1	1
ST	Stamford Ware	970	1200	4	4
STMO	Staffordshire/Bristol mottled-glazed	1690	1800	3	2
TB	Toynton/Bolingbroke wares	1450	1750	10	10
TGEM	Early Tin-glazed earthenware	1550	1650	1	1
TOY	Toynton Medieval Ware	1250	1450	1	1
TOYII	Toynton Late Medieval ware	1450	1550	2	2

A large quantity of unstratified material was recovered from two terraces (001 and 002). This accounts for 44% of the total assemblage. This material contains a large range of material dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods.

Many of the stratified groups appear to contain contemporary material and a good dating sequence can be obtained for the series of deposits visible in the small evaluation trench in Plot 3. The earliest stratified material here comes from layers 130 and 129, and dates to the period between the late tenth and early twelfth century. Later deposits contain pottery dating from the thirteenth century to the sixteenth century, although the thirteenth and fourteenth century are not well represented.

The pottery contained within dump 005 appears to be residual, as material dating to the early-mid 19th century was recovered from the fill of a stratified well sealed by the dump.

Notable in the assemblage was a strap-type jug handle, in a Toynton-type fabric (from context 113). The handle has a potter's mark on it, consisting of two stabbed holes alternating with two short horizontal lines.

Condition

The majority of the material was fresh, although a small quantity of the unstratified pottery was worn. The sherds varied considerably in size, with the majority of the fragments being of small to medium size.

Statement of Potential

The date range of this assemblage indicates a variation in the pattern of settlement at the site. Material dating to the 10th to 12th centuries is present, then during the 13th and 14th centuries, very little material is present. In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries the quantity of material on the site increases, indicating that there was settlement or dumping in the area. During the 17th and 18th centuries there is another absence of material, with a resurgence of material of eighteenth and nineteenth century date.

The assemblage therefore identifies a pattern of settlement at or near the site.

Storage and Curation

The assemblage should be retained for future study, although no further work is necessary. It is recommended that the Toynton-type handle from context 113 should be drawn.

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).

The site produced a small assemblage of Roman pottery consisting of 128 sherds, 52 sherds of which came from layers containing post-Roman wares. The majority of the Roman contexts produced only a few sherds, therefore the dating shows a broad date range (see Table 1 below). Context 003 is the exception which produced 50 sherds of mixed dates. Most of the pottery from this context dates from the mid to late 2nd century, but there are a few sherds of 1st century material, including legionary types. However, the group is dated by the latest sherd, a fragment from a Moselkeramik beaker (MOSL, BK), which is generally dated from the later 2nd to the early 3rd century. A further sherd of local grey ware is in a fabric of 3rd to 4th century date, but it is abraded. Consequently, it stands out from the rest of the group, and there is the possibility that it may be intrusive; otherwise it will provide the latest date for this context.

The date ranges in context 003 reflect the dating for the majority of the remaining contexts, including those from post-Roman layers. Almost all of the larger contexts produced pottery of mixed dates, but were dated by the latest sherds to at least the later 2nd to the 3rd century. Contexts 25 and 124 produced definite pottery of mid to late 3rd century date, and context 16 a sherd of abraded late Roman grey-ware which could be of later 3rd to 4th century date. However, sherds diagnostic of a late 4th century date are absent from this assemblage.

Table 1 - The date ranges of the Roman pottery from MGB99 by sherd count

context	sherds	date-range
1	15	3C/POSTRO
2	30	L2-3/POSTRO
3	50	L2-E3
5	2	L1-M2/POSTRO?
6	9	120-200
16	2	3-4C/POSTRO
19	1	1-E2
20	3	3C
25	3	ML3
38	4	ML2
39	3	1-M2
43	1	1-EM2/POSTRO?
124	2	ML3
135	2	M3+/POSTRO
147	1	1-EM2
	128	TOTAL

The assemblage suggests that the occasional upstarts of the site from the 1st to the mid 3rd century were either Roman or Romanized individuals of moderately high status (see below, Table 2). Pottery vessels of the early Roman period consisted of Iron Age tradition cooking pots and a high proportion of flagons, together with a good example of a tazze which was sooted on the interior (see archive). Mid to late 2nd century occasional upstart is well represented, consisting mainly of black-burnished ware cooking pots, bowls and dishes, but also cream ware flagons with a prominent upper ring (FTR), and imported samian cups and dishes together with a fine example of a decorated bowl. Amphorae were mainly imported from Baetica in southern Spain as olive oil containers, and local mortaria were used for grinding herbs and spices. Most interesting is a group of rough-cast beakers (mainly from 003) which are very similar to those produced at the South Carlton kilns during this period. However,

similar vessels are also known to have been manufactured at the Nene Valley kilns. Unfortunately, the two fabrics are very similar in the hand and difficult to distinguish microscopically.

Third century types consist mainly of Nene Valley beakers, together with grey ware wide-mouthed bowls, late Dressel 20 amphorae, and a single imported beaker from the Rhineland (MOSL), whilst Dales ware jars were used for cooking.

Table 2 – The Roman fabrics from MGB99 by the percentage of sherd count

Fabric	sherds
Unsorted amphorae AMPH	1
Black-burnished ware 1 BB1	3
Black-burnished ware 2 BB2	1
Black-burnished ware Type BBT	5
Misc. colour-coated ware CC	1
Cream ware CR	15
Dressel 20 amphorae DR20	7
Dales ware DWSH	2
Unsorted grey ware GREY	26
Grey sandy ware GRSA?	1
Iron Age gritty ware IAGR	1
Iron Age gritty ware, fabric D IAGRD	1
Iron Age gritty ware, fabric D IAGRD?	1
Legionary-type ware LEG	2
Local mortaria MOLO	2
Moselkeramik MOSL	1
Nene Valley colour-coated ware NVCC	3
Misc oxidised ware OX	4
Oxidised sandy ware OXSA	9
Pink ware PINK	23
Red and white slipped ware RWS	2
Central Gaulish samian SAMCG	9
Central Gaulish samian from Les Martres de Veyre SAMMV	1
South Gaulish samian SAMSG?	1
South Carlton colour-coated ware SCCC?	5
Misc shell-tempered ware SHEL	1
TOTAL	128

Condition

Most of the pottery is in good condition, but some of the early Roman fabrics, mainly PINK, and later 3rd to 4th century grey wares are abraded, suggesting that the material was disturbed. The majority of the abraded sherds came from post-Roman layers. There are no obvious sherd joins, and those vessels that are burnt are the result of either cooking or, in the case of the tazze, ritual activities.

Statement of Potential

The assemblage provides good evidence for 1st century occasional upation, with a peak in the mid to late 2nd century, and a continuation into at least the mid 3rd century. There is a useful group of colour-coated beakers with rough-cast decoration which may be products of either the South Carlton or Nene Valley kilns which require further analysis; in particular, a cornice-rimmed beaker in a reddish/orange fairly micaceous fabric from context 003. This vessel has been selected for drawing, together with a finely made wide-mouthed bowl in grey ware with finely tooled grooves on the body wall (context 038).

The samian should be viewed by a specialist, in particular the decorated bowl from 002, in order to maintain the statistically valuable samian database.

Storage and Curation

The pottery should be retained for further study.

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APPENDIX 4 – FINDS CATALOGUE

Roman and later Ceramic Building Material

<i>Context</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Cname</i>	<i>Sub Type</i>	<i>Frag.</i>	<i>Weight</i>
001			PANTDISC		1	53
001		single tile; mortar adhered	PNRDISC		2	58
001		flat; 2 tiles	PNRDISC		2	64
001			PNRDISC		1	45
001		single tile; flat; fresh breaks; corner	PNRDISC		3	312
002	late med	large frag; ?ID	FLOOR		1	1190
002		splashed glaze upper	GRID		1	139
002		glazed	MODDRAINDISC		1	26
002		moulded nib; probably triangular; corner	NIBDISC		1	73
002		broken nib; moulded	NIBDISC		1	77
002		trimmed to disc 6.5cm by 5cm	PNR		1	74
002		5 tiles	PNRDISC		5	390
002		burnt on under surface	PNRDISC		1	158
002		flat; 7 tiles; one is a Type 7 fabric	PNRDISC		7	425
002		?ID	RTIL		1	28
003			RBRICKDISC		1	173
003			RBRICKDISC		1	194
003		4 tiles	RTILDISC		4	103
004			PANTDISC		1	5
005			GPNR		1	12
005		flat; 2 tiles	PNRDISC		2	77
005		flat; mortar	PNRDISC		1	69
009			MODBRICKDISC		1	58
016		tiny frag	MISCDISC		1	4
016		3 tiles; flat	PNRDISC		3	169
016		same tile; flat; burnt	PNRDISC		2	165
016		vitified	RBRICKDISC		1	60
021		3 tiles; small fragments	RTILDISC		3	35
025			IMBDISC		1	28
025		mortar	RBRICKDISC		2	196
025			RTILDISC		1	37
025		flange	TEG		1	118
036			RBRICKDISC		1	604
038		slipped	RBRICKDISC		1	125
038		vitified; flat	RTILDISC		1	59
038		flat	RTILDISC		1	46
039		small frag	IMBDISC		1	11
040		small frag	PNRDISC		1	4
040		flake	PNRDISC		1	9
040		corner	PNRDISC		1	107

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040		flat	PNRDISC		1	83
043	mid 12th-13th	splashed green glaze; flat	GPNR		1	56
043		small frag; 3 tiles	PNRDISC		3	19
113		flat; mortar	NIBDISC	Type 7	1	162
113		flat; mortar; one frag is Fabric 7; 3 tiles	PNRDISC		3	579
113		small- med; flat; mortar; 3 tiles	PNRDISC		4	409
113		corner; flat; mortar; Fe adhered	PNRDISC		1	133
113		flat; 3 tiles	PNRDISC		3	424
113		corner; flat	PNRDISC		1	246
115		mortar; overfired; ?ID or HIP	PNR		1	256
115		flat; burnt	PNRDISC		1	159
115		flat; vitrified	PNRDISC		1	73
115		flakes; 2 tiles	PNRDISC		2	20
115		flat; 5 tiles	PNRDISC		5	159
115		tiny frag	PNRDISC		1	9
116		corner; flat; ?round moulded nib; mortar on upper surface	NIBDISC	Type 3	1	26
116		corner; flat	PNRDISC		1	63
116		mortar on lower surface; flat	PNRDISC		1	62
117		evid of glaze on both sides; glaze spots upper surface; flat; vitrified	GPNR		1	222
117		small frag; flat	PNRDISC		1	54
117		edge; slipped	PNRDISC		1	14
117		corner; flat	PNRDISC		1	89
119		small fragments; 2 tiles	PNRDISC		2	16
121		same tile; flat	PNRDISC		2	42
121		small frag	PNRDISC		1	14
121		corner; mortar on underside	PNRDISC		1	15
121		corner; mortar on all edged; flat	PNRDISC		1	126
122		flat	PNRDISC		1	53
123			IMBDISC		1	54
123		small frag	PNRDISC		1	5
123		flat; 2 tiles	PNRDISC		2	174
124		flat	PNRDISC		1	126
124		4 tiles; flat	PNRDISC		4	191
127		flat	RTMISCDISC		1	45
130		small frag	RTILDISC		1	5
138		vitrified; ?paw print or other on upper surface; glaze spots on upper surface; flat	PNR		1	190
138		mortar	PNRDISC		1	249
140		same tile; mortar adhered; burnt; flat	PNRDISC		2	250
141		slipped; splashed green glaze	GPNR		1	125
141		corner; moulded nib	NIB		1	154
141		flat	PNRDISC		1	123

Context	Form Type	Cname	Sub Fabric	Sherds	Date	Vessels	Decoration	Part	Action	Ref No	Description
001	?	BERTH		1	17/18 th	1		base			worn; slipped
001	hollow	BL		1	L17/18 th	1		BS			int & ext glaze
001	jug/jar	CMW		1		1		BS			ext green glaze;
001	flowerpot	LERTH		1		1		rim			slipped
001	plantpot	LERTH		1	emod	1		BS			
001	plantpot	LERTH		3	emod	1		rim & BS			
001	jar	LFS		1		1		rim			small frag
001	jug	LSW2		1		1		BS			splashed green
001	jug	LSW4		1		1		rim			small frag; burnt;
001	?	R		15	Roman	15					
001	press moulded	SLIP		1		1	trailed dec	rim			notched rim
002	drinking vessel	BERTH		1	16-17 th	1		BS			int brown glaze
002	bowl	BL		1	18/19 th	1		BS			glazed int
002	chamber pot/jar	BL		1	17/18 th	1		handle &			int & ext glaze;
002	bowl	BL		1		1		BS			
002	closed	BL		1		1		BS			glazed int
002	bowl	BL		1	18/19 th	1		BS			glazed int
002	drinking vessel	BL	GRE type	1	16 th -mid 7 th	1		base			glazed int & ext
002	jar	BOUA		1		1		BS			
002	jar/jug	BOUA		1		1		BS			
002	mug	BS		1		1		BS			int & ext glaze
002	?jar	BS		1		1		BS			underfired
002	cup	CIST		1		1		BS			
002	cup	CIST		1		1		rim &			ridged cup
002	cup	CIST		1		1		rim			small frag
002	cup	CIST		1		1		BS			small frag
002	jar/jug	CMW		1	16/17 th	1		BS			splashed green
002	flowerpot	LERTH		1		1		rim			worn
002	?	LFS		1		1		base			
002	bowl	LMLOC	Fabric B	1		1		rim			splashed glaze int;
002	?	LMLOC		1		1		BS			?ID
002	teapot	LPM		1	18/19 th	1	moulded flower	base			black fabric; glazed
002	open	LPM		1		1	blue & white	rim			
002	jar	LPM		1		1		rim			yellow fabric near

002	open	LPM		1		1	sponged blue &	base		
002	jar	LSH		1		1		BS		
002	jug/pitcher	LSW2/3		1		1		BS		glazed ext; worn
002	jar/jug	LSW2/3		1		1		BS		small frag
002	jug/pitcher	LSW3		1		1		BS		ext splashed green
002	jug/pitcher	LSW3		1		1		BS		splashed glaze spots
002	jar/jug	LSW3		1		1		base		slipped ext; glaze
002	jug/pitcher	LSW3		1		1	applied dec	BS		ext green glaze
002	jug/pitcher	LSW3		1		1		BS		glazed
002	large jug	LSW3		1		1		handle		large grooved rod
002	?	LSW3		1		1		BS		small frag; ?counter
002	large jug	LSW3		1		1		handle		grooved rod handle;
002	jar	LSWA		1		1		rim		slipped
002	jar/jug	MEDX		1		1	notched rouletted	BS		grey fabric; dull
002	jar	MP		1	16/17 th	1		BS		orange fabric;
002	jug	MP		1	16/17 th	1		BS		grey/buff fabric
002	jug/pitcher	NSP		1		1		BS		orange glaze
002	bowl	PMLOC		1		1		rim		int splashed glaze;
002	jar/jug	PMLOC		1		1		BS		reduced green glaze
002	jar/jug	PMLOC		1		1		BS		dark green; splashed
002	?	R		30	Roman	30				
002	hollow	SLIP		1		1		BS		tiny frag
002	jar/pitcher	ST		1	L11/12 th	1		BS		small frag; glazed
002	mug	STMO		2	17 th /18 th	1		handle &		int & ext glaze; rim
002	jar?	STMO		1		1		BS		brown glaze int &
002	jar/jug	TB		1		1		base		ext splashed green
002	colander -	TB		1		1		BS		glaze int & ext; pre-
002	jar/jug	TB		1		1		base		ext glaze
002	jar/jug	TB		1		1		BS		dark green glaze ext
002	jar/jug	TB		1		1		BS		ext glaze spots
002	jar/jug	TB		1		1		BS		unglazed
002	jar/jug	TB		1		1		BS		ext green glaze
002	jar/jug	TB		1		1		BS		
002	dish	TGEM		1	17 th	1	blue & white dec	base		
002	jug/jar	TOYII		1		1	applied thumbed	BS		burnt

104	jug	LSW1/2		1		1		handle			strap handle; burnt
104	?	LSW1/2		1		1		BS			burnt; splashed
104	jug	LSW2		1		1		BS			splashed green
104	curfew/bowl	MEDLO	Fabric A	2	13 th	1		rim & BS			everted rim; soot
109	jar/jug	LSW		1		1		BS			? Id; odd hard firing
109	jar/jug	LSWA		2		1		BS			unglazed
113	large jug	TOYII		1	L15/16 th	1		handle	draw	DR1	strap handle; potters
115	small pipkin	LLSW		2		1		BS			tiny frags; brown
115	bowl	TB		1		1		BS			burnt; splashed
116	jug/jar	HUM		1		1		BS			
117	jar	LLSW		1	L14/15 th	1		BS			not St Marks
121	jug	LLSW		1		1		BS			not St Marks
123	?	PMLOC	Fabric B	1		1		BS			very worn; glazed
124	?	R		2	Roman	2					
127	jug	TOY		1		1		BS			thick white slip ext;
129	?	LFS		1		1		BS			
129	?	LFS		1		1		BS			
130	?	LFS		1		1		BS			
130	jar	LFS		1		1		BS			
135	jar	LFS		1		1		BS			
135	jar	LFS		1		1		BS			
135	jar	LFS		1		1		BS			
135	jug	LSW2		1		1		BS			ext glaze
135	jug	LSW2		1		1		BS			soot int; ext green
135	jug	LSW2		1		1	horizontal rows of	BS			ext glaze
135	jug	LSW2		1		1	applied vertical	BS			ext green glaze
135	?	R		2	Roman	2					
135	jar	SNLS		1		1		BS			
135	jar/pitcher	ST		1	L11/12 th	1		BS			ext glaze
135	jar/pitcher	ST		1	L11/12 th	1		BS			ext glaze
138	?	HUM		1		1		BS			glazed
138	?	LFS		1		1		base			small frag
141	jug	LSW2		1		1		BS			
147	?	R		1	Roman	1					

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Roman Pottery

Cxt	Fabric	Form	Dec	Vess	Dwg	Cond	Comments	Join	Shs
1	BBT	B/D					BASE BB TYPE		1
1	BBT	CP	LA				BS BURNT BB TYPE		1
1	CR	F					BASE TRIMMED; COUNTER <*>		1
1	DR20	A					BS LGE SH		1
1	GREY	BTR	B				RIM GIRTH B INT; BURNT		1
1	GREY	CP					RIM NECK SPOOLISH		1
1	GREY	J					BS BURNT OXID EXT		1
1	GREY	JBK	B				BS V THIN PART B EXT		1
1	GREY	JBKCU R	B				RIM SH;DR		1
1	GREY	JCUR	B				RIM SHLDR		1
1	IAGR	JB				ABR	BASE		1
1	MOLO	M				VABR	BS BURNT		1
1	MOLO	MHK				ABR	RIM FLANGE FRAG;DEEP INT BEAD		1
1	NVCC	BKPR					RIM FRAG; EFAB		1
1	SAMCG	33					BS		1
1	ZDATE						3C/POSTRO		
1	ZZZ						UNSTRAT;MIX DATES SOME EROM		
2	AMPH	A					BS REDDISH FAB; KOAN?		1
2	BB1	BFL	LA				RIM LWR WALL BURNT COOK		1
2	BB1	BK	B				RIM -GIRTH; SMALL VESS		1
2	BB1	CP					BASE		1
2	BBT	BFL	BIAP	1			RIM GIRTH BS; BB TYPE		2
2	CR	F		2			BSS		5
2	DR20	A				ABR	BS 2C FAB		1
2	DR20	A				ABR	BS LFAB		1
2	GREY	BUP				ABR	RIM NECK		1
2	GREY	CP	B				BS SHLDR		1
2	GREY	J				ABR	BS SPOOLISH		1
2	GREY	J	B				BS SPOOLISH		1
2	GREY	JL		2			BASE BS THICKISH		2
2	OXSA					ABR	BSS SCRAP		3
2	PINK	TZ	FF				BS SOOT INT		1
2	RWS	F?		2			BSS UNYS FAB ?ROM;?BOURNE		2
2	SAMCG	31					RIM FRAG		1
2	SAMCG	31					RIM LWR WALL		1
2	SAMCG	37					BS GOOD DEC		1
2	SAMSG	37					RIM HIGH FIRED OR SAMMV		1
2	SCCC?	BKCOR	RCC				RIM-GIRTH;OR NVCC; EFAB		1
2	ZDATE						L2-3/POSTRO		
2	ZZZ						LGE GROUP; SOME MIX;MOST ML2		
3	BB2	B	LA				BS		1
3	CC	BKCOR			IDWG		RIM GIRTH RED/ORANGE FAB;MICA;UNUS;SCCC?		1
3	CR	FTR					RIM FRAG		1
3	CR						BSS SEV VESS		6
3	GREY	BTR					RIM GIRTH BURNT COOK EXT		1
3	GREY	CP?					BS BURNT		1
3	GREY					ABR	BS 3C FAB?; INT?		1
3	GREY						BSS		2
3	GRSA?	OPEN					BASE COMP		1
3	LEG	J					BASE BURNT EXT		1
3	LEG	OPEN				ABR	BS		1
3	MOSL	BK					BS		1
3	OX	B	RIB				RIM UNUS		1
3	OX					ABR	BS GREY CORE		1
3	OXSA	F?		1			BSS; FRAGMENTS		4
3	PINK	CLSD					BS		1
3	PINK	CLSD		1			BSS THICKER SHS		9
3	PINK	F		2		ABR	BSS INC NECK		5
3	SAMCG	27					BS		1
3	SAMCG	27				ABR	BS WORN INT		1

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3	SAMCG	31?				ABR	RIM FRAG		1
3	SAMCG	33?					BS		1
3	SAMCG						FLAKE		1
3	SAMM V	27					RIM		1
3	SCCC?	BK	RCC				BS OR NVCC EFAB		1
3	SCCC?	BK	RCC				BS OR NVCC EFAB		1
3	SCCC?	BK	RCC			ABR	BASE OR NVCC EFAB		1
3	SCCC?	BK					BS OR NVCC EFAB		1
3	SHEL						BS		1
3	ZDATE						L2-E3		
3	ZZZ						MIX DATES SOME LEG; 1SH 3C? INT?		
5	CR	F					BS NECK		1
5	IASHD?	J					BASE; MIN SHEL; V HIGH FIRED		1
5	ZDATE						L1-M2/POSTRO?		
5	ZZZ						V SMALL		
6	BBT	CP	LA				BS; BB1 COPY		1
6	GREY	J	B				BS B EXT		1
6	IASHD	J					BS BASAL MIN SHEL		1
6	OXSA						BS		1
6	PINK	F		1		VABR	BSS NECK FLAKE		5
6	ZDATE						120-200		
6	ZZZ						MIX DATES		
16	GREY	J		1		ABR	BASES J		2
16	ZDATE						3-4C/POSTRO		
16	ZZZ						GREY ONLY		
19	OXSA						BS SMALL		1
19	ZDATE						1-E2		
19	ZZZ						OXSA ONLY		
20	CR	F					BS		1
20	GREY	JBK	B				BS B EXT		1
20	NVCC	BK				ABR	BS EFAB		1
20	ZDATE						3C		
20	ZZZ						SMALL;MIX DATES;PROB EM3		
25	DWSH	J					BS LGE BURNT ABR INT		1
25	GREY					ABR	BS SANDW SPOOLISH		1
25	NVCC	BKFO					BS;EFAB		1
25	ZDATE						ML3		
25	ZZZ						SMALL		
38	DR20	A				ABR	BS 2C FAB		1
38	GREY	BWM			2DWG		RIM GIRTH SMALL VESS;FINE; GROOVED		1
38	GREY	CP	B				RIM SHLDR BB TYPE		1
38	OX	J	WM				BS RED BN EXT GRET CORE;GREY BURNT?		1
38	ZDATE						ML2		
39	DR20	A		1			FLAKES; EFAB		3
39	ZDATE						1-M2		
39	ZZZ						DR20 ONLY		
43	PINK	F?					BS		1
43	ZDATE						1-EM2/POSTRO?		
43	ZZZ						PINK ONLY		
124	DWSH	J				VABR	BS BASAL		1
124	OX						BASE? V FLAT		1
124	ZDATE						ML3		
124	ZZZ						V SMALL		
135	GREY	BWM				ABR	RIM NECK SANDW SPOOLISH		1
135	GREY					VABR	BS		1
135	ZDATE						M3+/POSTRO		
135	ZZZ						SMALL;U/S		
147	PINK	F?					BS SLIGHT ABR		1
147	ZDATE						1-EM2		
147	ZZZ						PINK ONLY		
								TOTAL	128