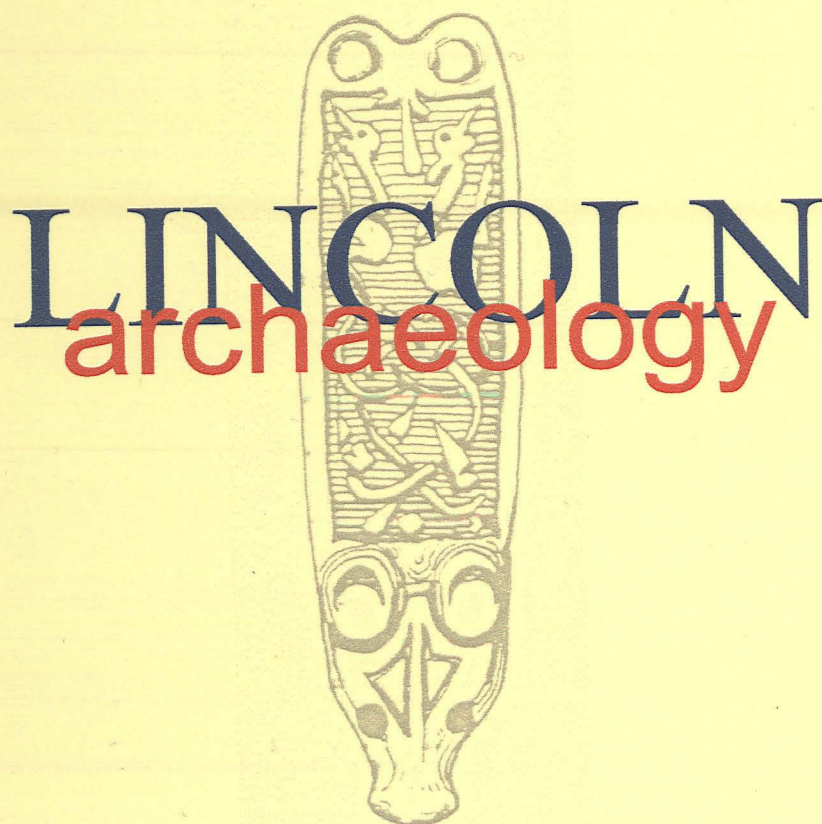


# A Report to De Montfort University

March 2002



## **Greestone Centre, De Montfort University, Lindum Road, Lincoln: Landscaping & External Works**

### **Archaeological Watching Brief**

*By K Wragg*

Report No.: 456

**LINCOLN**  
archaeology

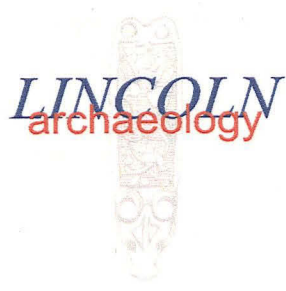
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Highways & Planning  
Directorate



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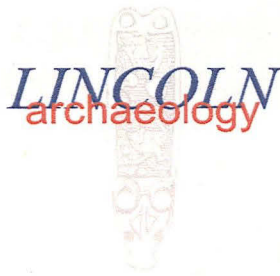


# Greestone Centre, De Montfort University, Lindum Road, Lincoln: Landscaping & External Works

Site Code: LRC00  
 LCCM Accession No.: 2000.284  
 Planning Application No.: 2000/0428/F & 2000/0429/LBC  
 NGR: SK 9790/7160

## Archaeological Watching Brief

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## *Archaeological Watching Brief*

### *Illustrations*

- |               |   |                        |
|---------------|---|------------------------|
| <b>Fig. 1</b> | Site location plan  | Scale 1:10000 & 1:1250 |
| <b>Fig. 2</b> | Plan of proposed works & areas of archaeological significance | Scale 1:200            |
| <b>Fig. 3</b> | South-facing section 1  | Scale 1:200            |
| <b>Fig. 4</b> | South-facing section 2  | Scale 1:100            |



# GREESTONE CENTRE, DE MONTFORT UNIVERSITY, LINDUM ROAD, LINCOLN: LANDSCAPING & EXTERNAL WORKS

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

### NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- *This project was the second phase of archaeological investigation undertaken at the De Montfort University's Greestone Centre (formerly the Lincoln College of Art). The work was prompted by plans to modify and refurbish car-parking and garden areas along the Lindum Road frontage of the site.*
- *The first phase of work carried out on the site involved an archaeological evaluation undertaken in September 2000. Four trial pits were excavated, and while the majority of the exposed deposits were associated with modern usage of the site, four dump/occupation layers were uncovered, each containing a number of late 9<sup>th</sup>-10<sup>th</sup> century (i.e., late-Saxon period) pottery sherds.*
- *On the basis of these finds, and the body of archaeological and historical knowledge already in existence, the Local Planning Authority decided to apply a condition to the full planning consent for the redevelopment.*
- *This condition required the provision of an archaeological watching brief during the groundwork phase of the development works, in order that any important archaeological remains be at least recorded.*
- *In order to comply with the requirements of the Lincoln City Council, De Montfort University commissioned the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit (C.L.A.U.) to provide the required archaeological services. Archaeological attendance was carried out between the 16<sup>th</sup> of November 2000 and the 9<sup>th</sup> of February 2001.*
- *However, notwithstanding the promising results of the earlier evaluation, the present project has largely failed to identify any definite preserved archaeological remains.*
- *Further discoveries of pottery have reinforced the conclusion that a Late Saxon production site lies nearby, although as before, the precise location of this activity remains elusive. In addition, all of the material from this project was from unstratified contexts, and therefore no assessment of the date of the deposits actually revealed can be made with any certainty.*
- *Other than the various dumping deposits and modern features present across the site, the only 'real' archaeological feature uncovered was the burial uncovered on Temple Gardens. Unfortunately, even in this case, the remains encountered were quite fragmentary, and no indication of a grave could be found, again casting doubt on the provenance of this find. It is quite possible in this case that the burial was largely in-situ and represents an inhumation belonging to the medieval Holy Trinity church. However, it may equally have been disturbed by earlier development in the area, and in fact give no clue as to the location of the 'missing' church and graveyard.*
- *As before, though, the lack of positive results from this project do not negate the possibility of future finds on this site and the surroundings. Indeed the balance of the evidence still points to the preservation of important finds in this area, possibly ranging from a Late Saxon pottery production complex to the remains of a medieval church and burial ground.*

# GREESTONE CENTRE, DE MONTFORT UNIVERSITY, LINDUM ROAD, LINCOLN: LANDSCAPING & EXTERNAL WORKS

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This project was the second phase of archaeological investigation undertaken at the De Montfort University's Greestone Centre (formerly the Lincoln College of Art). The work was prompted by plans to modify and refurbish car-parking and garden areas along the Lindum Road frontage of the site (see Figs. 1 & 2).

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On the basis of these finds, and the body of archaeological and historical knowledge already in existence, the Local Planning Authority decided to apply a condition to the full planning consent for the redevelopment.

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In addition to the findings from the current project, the results of the pottery analysis carried out on the finds from the earlier evaluation (C.L.A.U. Report 444) are included with this report, as *Appendix E*, below.

#### 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, and The Management of Archaeological Projects 2 (English Heritage, 1991).*

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## 2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

In order to determine the level of archaeological preservation at the Greestone Centre (and especially in those areas scheduled for re-development), an archaeological evaluation was carried out on the site in September 2000. The evaluation strategy for the site made provision for the hand-excavation of four trial pits, in locations agreed with the City Archaeologist, Mr M. J. Jones.

In three of the locations investigated, the exposed deposits were all associated with modern usage of the site. This ranged from dump layers probably deposited during the construction of the existing structure, earlier hard landscaping features, and layers presently in use for car parking and garden borders.

The somewhat surprising exception to this was Trial Pit 4, which was actually a partially re-excavated engineer's geotechnical trial pit. The original engineer's logs for this trench indicated similar modern dumping deposits to those seen in the other three trenches, and the trial pit was only re-excavated to check these results.

In the event, however, the part of the trench selected for re-excavation revealed undisturbed ground. While the uppermost 400mm of the strata comprised modern deposits as seen in the preceding three trenches, four dump/occupation layers were then uncovered, each containing a number of late 9<sup>th</sup>-10<sup>th</sup> century (*i.e.*, late-Saxon period) pottery sherds.

In addition to the pottery itself, the layers also produced some material identified as kiln furniture.

The presence of this material did not conclusively indicate that a late-Saxon kiln was present on the site, as the discoveries were very limited in both nature and extent; but the presence of a kiln cannot be ruled out. The deposits could, however, belong to part of a 'waster' dump associated with a neighbouring kiln site (perhaps the late-Saxon kilns found on the Sessions House site to the south).

A more comprehensive outline of the archaeological and historical background of the site may be found in C.L.A.U. Archaeological Report 444, *Greestone Centre, Lindum Road, Lincoln: Landscaping and External Works: Archaeological Evaluation*.

## 3.0 RESULTS

Groundworks for this project comprised 5 main elements, as follows: 1) Site enabling works, including removal of existing trees and foliage, and the raising/relocation of inspection covers, *etc.*; 2) Excavation for the new cable ducts at various locations; 3) Repair and rebuilding of various walls across the site; 4) Resurfacing of the existing car-park; and 5) Ground level reduction, replacement drainage, and resurfacing along Temple Gardens (see Fig. 2). Of these elements only 2) and 5) had a particular archaeological implication, and the watching brief was targeted on these activities.

All trenching work was carried by mechanical excavator, with archaeological observation undertaken predominantly from the trench side. Recording was carried out by both graphic and photographic means, and each discrete archaeological deposit was issued with a unique *context number* (see *Appendix C*, below).

The stratigraphic results from each of the two main elements are as follows:

### 3.1 Cable trenches (see Figs. 2, 3 & 4)

The trenching for new cable ducting ran along part of three sides of the existing car-park (see Fig. 2), and involved trenches approximately 500mm wide, and between 600mm and 900mm in depth.

The stratigraphic sequence was quite basic throughout, largely comprising topsoil, overlying dumping deposits, with the natural (*i.e.*, geological) strata appearing at the limit of excavation (L.O.E.) in some locations.

In two areas additional deposits were revealed, and more detailed recording was carried out in these locations.



The first area investigated was adjacent to the eastern side of the terrace retaining wall in front of the main college building (see Fig. 3).

At this location the earliest deposit was [210], a moderately compacted, friable, mid-orange coarse clayey sand. This layer was present throughout this northern area at a depth of c. 600mm below the existing ground level (G.L.), and contained only limestone and gravel inclusions.

At the western end of the trench, [210] was sealed by a thin layer of black/dark red-brown ash/charcoal, [209], which was in turn sealed by two layers of clayey silt, [208] and [207]. These layers were both mid-brown in colour and were differentiated only by their inclusions: [208] contained limestone, charcoal, brick/tile and clay; while [207] contained only small flecks and pieces of limestone.

[207] was then overlain by a 200mm thick band of mid-light yellow-brown clay, [206]/[218], which contained limestone and brick/tile inclusions. This layer was then sealed by a subsoil deposit, [205], and the topsoil layer, [204]/[211]/[217]. Each of these layers comprised clayey silt, containing a variety of modern inclusions and garden detritus.

Unstratified finds collected from this area were recorded as context [203].

The remaining area investigated in greater detail was the trench at the eastern side of the main entrance, extending northwards towards the earlier evaluation Trench 4 (see Fig. 4).

The earliest deposit in this area was [214], the natural clay, which was overlain by [213], a dump layer of mid-grey clayey silt. This was in turn sealed by [212], a well-compacted mid-light yellow-brown clay. A series of three dump layers was then in evidence to the east, comprising [221], [220], and [219]. Of these, [221] was a mid-brown sandy, clayey silt; [220], a mid-light yellow-brown sandy silt; and, [219] was a mixed mid-brown/yellow-brown clayey silt.

This sequence was then sealed by the [206]/[218] layer seen previously to the north, and mentioned above. [206]/[218] was then sealed to the west by [216]/[215], the hardcore base, and tarmac surface of the existing access roadway, and to the east by the topsoil layer, [204]/[211]/[217].

Contexts [200], [201], and [202] relate to unstratified finds recovered from the duct trenching on the western, central, and eastern sides of the site, respectively. No stratified finds were recovered from these areas.

### 3.2 Temple Gardens resurfacing (see Fig. 2)

The work along Temple Gardens generally involved the removal of between 600mm and 1.2m of material to reach the formation level for the new roadway (the roadway gradually slopes down towards Lindum Hill). The majority of the material removed was either related to the modern roadway (tarmac, cobbles, *etc.*), or to the natural lias clay.

Excavation began at the north-western end of the street, where the stripped depth was at its most shallow (*i.e.*, approximately 600mm), and no obvious archaeological features were revealed. A few chance finds were uncovered, however; largely modern pottery and glass fragments, together with a quantity of animal bone; and this material was collected as context [223]. Also uncovered in this area were the buried brick-built cellar vaults shown in *Plate 3*, below.

As the stripping continued towards Lindum Hill, the stratigraphic sequence remained as modern surfaces and/or dumping overlying the natural clay. Close to the south-eastern end of the street, however, the contractors uncovered a human burial, [224], oriented E-W at a depth of c. 1.2m below the original ground level (see Fig. 2).

As the remains were encountered at a depth below the required level for the road strip, they were therefore left *in-situ* and simply re-covered. The initial cleaning revealed that while the remains were quite fragmentary, they appeared to be articulated. However, only a small section of the remains was uncovered and no indication of a grave could be found.



Other works on the site failed to uncover any significant archaeological deposits, but a number of finds were uncovered by the contractors during the course of this activity. Most notable amongst this material was a quantity of pottery, including Late Saxon wares, recovered during the demolition of a small wall at the eastern side of the main building (see Fig. 2). This material was again unstratified and was recorded as context [222].

#### **4.0 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS**

Notwithstanding the promising results of the earlier evaluation, the present project has largely failed to identify any definite preserved archaeological remains.

Further discoveries of pottery have reinforced the conclusion that a Late Saxon production site lies nearby, although as before, the precise location of this activity remains elusive. In addition, all of the material from this project was from unstratified contexts, and therefore no assessment of the date of the deposits actually revealed can be made with any certainty.

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#### **5.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit would like to express its thanks to the following: De Montfort University, Estates Department, The Gateway, Leicester, LE1 9BH, for kindly funding this project; Ms Colleen M Thorneycroft (Estates Manager), Mr M. Housely & Mr Paul Ibbotson, of De Montfort University; Mr M. J. Jones (City Archaeologist), of the Department of Planning, Lincoln City Council, City Hall, Beaumont Fee, Lincoln, LN1 1DN; Mr Sam Kenny (Site Manager) & on-site staff, of Oliver Construction (main site contractors).

#### **6.0 SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Wragg, K 2000 *Greestone Centre, Lindum Road, Lincoln: Landscaping and External Works: Archaeological Evaluation* CLAU Archaeological Report 444, City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit, Lincoln

## **7.0 LHA NOTE/ARCHIVE DETAILS**

### **7.1 LHA NOTE DETAILS**

CLAU CODE: LRC00

PLANNING APPLICATION Nos.: 2000/0428/F & 2000/0429/LBC

FIELD OFFICER: K. Wragg

NGR: SK 9790/7160

CIVIL PARISH: Lincoln

SMR No.: n/a

DATE OF INTERVENTION: 16/11/00 - 09/02/01

TYPE OF INTERVENTION: Watching Brief

UNDERTAKEN FOR: De Montfort University, Estates Department, The Gateway, Leicester, LE1 9BH

### **7.2 ARCHIVE DETAILS**

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

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

MUSEUM ACCESSION No.: 2000.284

ACCESSION DATE: -



## **APPENDIX A - ARCHIVE DEPOSITION**

The archive consists of:

No.	Description
1	Site diary
1	Report
25	Context records (in site diary)
4	Site drawings
1 set	Colour photographs
1	Stratigraphic Matrix (in site diary)

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

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

It is intended that transfer to the City and County Museum, Friars Lane, Lincoln, in accordance with current published requirements, under Museum Accession Number 2000.284, will be undertaken following completion of this project.



## APPENDIX B - COLOUR PLATES



Plate 1: General view of cable trench, adjacent to terrace retaining wall - looking east



Plate 2: General view of cable trench along eastern site boundary - looking south



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



*Plate 3: General view of brick-built cellar vaults revealed during works along Temple Gardens - looking south-west*



*Plate 4: General view of stratigraphy surrounding burial (not visible) on Temple Gardens - looking north*



## APPENDIX C - LIST OF CONTEXTS

<i>Context No.:</i>	<i>Description:</i>
[200]	Unstratified finds - western duct trench
[201]	Unstratified finds - central east-west duct trench
[202]	Unstratified finds - eastern duct trench
[203]	Unstratified finds - northern duct trench
[204]	Topsoil deposit - 'flower bed' to south of terrace wall
[205]	Clayey silt layer
[206]	Mixed clay layer
[207]	Clayey silt layer
[208]	Clayey silt layer
[209]	Ash/charcoal burnt deposit
[210]	Clayey sand layer
[211]	= [106] LRB00 (Topsoil layer)
[212]	= [121] LRB00 (Clay dump deposit)
[213]	= [122] LRB00 (Mixed dump deposit)
[214]	= [123] LRB00 (?Natural? clay layer)
[215]	= [120] LRB00 (Modern tarmac & bedding)
[216]	Limestone hardcore for tarmac access road
[217]	Topsoil deposit - eastern side of site (= [204])
[218]	Clay layer (= [206])
[219]	Clayey silt layer
[220]	Sandy silt layer
[221]	Sandy, clayey silt layer
[222]	Unstratified finds - eastern retaining wall
[223]	Unstratified finds - Temple Gardens
[224]	Burial 1 - Temple Gardens

## APPENDIX D - POST-ROMAN POTTERY: ARCHIVE REPORT

By Jane Young, Lindsey Archaeological Services

### Introduction

An assemblage of 208 sherds of post-Roman pottery was recovered from the site. The material ranges in date from the Late Saxon to the early modern periods and was recovered entirely from unstratified contexts. The pottery was examined visually and, where necessary by using x20 magnification, then recorded using locally and nationally agreed codenames on an Access database. The CLAU fabric type series for Lincoln and the illustrated material from the Flaxengate site (f72), Lincoln (Adams, Gilmour, 1988) were consulted for comparative material.

### Condition

The pottery recovered is mainly in good condition with most sherds showing a slight degree of abrasion and only a few sherds being excessively abraded; most are of small to medium size. Almost all of the Late Saxon material is obvious kiln waste, comprising mainly overfired vessels in a reduced quartz-tempered fabric.

### Pottery

A range of 10 different, identifiable post-Roman pottery types was found on the site, the types and general date ranges for these fabrics are shown in Table 1. A narrow range of vessel forms was recovered, mainly small and medium-sized jars.

Codename	Full name	Period	Sherds
BS	Brown stoneware	Early modern	2
CIST	Cistercian-type ware	Post-medieval	1
LLSW	Late Lincoln Glazed ware	Late medieval	2
LPM	Early Modern wares (general term)	Early modern	7
LSH	Lincoln shelly ware	Late Saxon	6
LSTON	Late stoneware	Early modern	3
LSW	Lincoln Sandy Ware (no date)	9 <sup>th</sup> to 15 <sup>th</sup>	1
LSW3	14th to 15th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	Medieval	1
SNLS	Saxo-Norman Lincoln Sandy Ware	Late Saxon	184
TB	Toynnton/Bolingbroke wares	Late to post-medieval	1

Table 1: Post-Roman pottery codenames and date range with total quantities by sherd count

### Late Saxon

The majority of the sherds recovered are in a reduced quartz-tempered ware. The four main types (based on visual distinctions) discernible amongst the pottery recovered from the evaluation (Young, 2000), are present in this assemblage, together with light firing and oxidized sherds. Precise fabric divisions have not been attempted as the range of inclusions present form a continuous spectrum. A number of vessels are overfired to near vitrification point and a few sherds are badly distorted.

A limited range of vessel forms occurs, although within this there is considerable variation in rim type. The principal form type is a medium-sized jar with an everted rim. No profiles are present amongst the material recovered from the site, however the vessels are unlikely to differ radically in shape from other Saxo-Norman Sandy ware jars found in the city. Decoration is limited to three rims decorated with finger impressions or pinching.

The material recovered during this watching brief contained a small number of diagnostic rim forms, enabling the production to be identified as Saxo-Norman Lincoln Sandy ware, generally dating to the period between the



late 10<sup>th</sup> and mid/late 11<sup>th</sup> centuries. However the presence of an inturned-rimmed bowl suggests a date before the mid 11<sup>th</sup> century, and the occurrence within the assemblage of a few shell-tempered jars in what appear to be experimental fabrics helps to narrow the end date range for the group to between the late 10<sup>th</sup> and early 11<sup>th</sup> centuries. This ware type was probably produced at several workshops in the city including a known kiln complex just to the south-east of this site on the eastern side of Lindum Road (Jarvis, 1997, 12-13).

#### Medieval to Modern

A small number of sherds of 14<sup>th</sup> century or later date were recovered from the site. All of the material is typical of pottery recovered from medieval to modern deposits elsewhere in the city.

#### Summary and Recommendations

The pottery recovered from this site indicates the presence of a nearby production site making mainly reduced quartz-tempered pottery during the Late Saxon period. The presence of a small number of shell-tempered sherds may suggest that the industry developed from an existing shell-tempered production or more probably that the potter was searching for a suitable fabric for his vessels. A total of 21 diagnostic vessels have been drawn to characterise the rim types of this industry. Chemical analysis (Inductively Coupled Plasma Spectroscopy) of the pottery sherds should take place in order to characterise the fabrics and compare them with other known Lincoln products.

#### Bibliography

Adams Gilmour, L 1988 *Early Medieval Pottery from Flaxengate, Lincoln* Trust for Lincolnshire Archaeology 17/2, London

Jarvis, M 1997 *Sessions House, Lindum Road, Lincoln, Lincolnshire: Archaeological Evaluation* CLAU Archaeological Report 302, City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit, Lincoln

Vince, A and Young J Forthcoming *A Corpus of Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln*

Young, J 2000 *Archive Report on the Post-Roman Pottery*, in Wragg, K *Greestone Centre, Lindum Road, Lincoln: Landscaping and External Works: Archaeological Evaluation* CLAU Archaeological Report 444, City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit, Lincoln

**APPENDIX D - POST-ROMAN POTTERY: ARCHIVE REPORT (continued)**

By Jane Young, Lindsey Archaeological Services

**Pottery archive**

Context	Cname	Form type	Sherds	Vessels	Decoration	Part	Ref no	Description	Date
[200]	SNLS	medium jar	1	1		BS		Waster	
[200]	LSH	lid ?	1	1		rim		waster; odd rim; 14cm diameter	
[201]	LSH	medium jar	1	1		base		waster; light firing; well made; inclusions look more like limestone matrix than shell	
[201]	SNLS	medium jar	1	1		rim		waster; semi-vitrified; odd rim	
[201]	SNLS	jar	1	1		BS		waster; semi-vitrified	
[202]	SNLS	medium jar	5	5		rim		Waster	
[202]	SNLS	medium jar	1	1		rim		waster; semi-vitrified	
[202]	SNLS	medium jar	1	1		base		waster; semi-vitrified	
[202]	SNLS	medium jar	2	2		base		Waster	
[202]	SNLS	small jar	4	4		base		Waster	
[202]	SNLS	small jar	2	2		base		waster; semi-vitrified	
[202]	SNLS	small jar	1	1		base		waster; light grey with black surfaces	
[202]	SNLS	small jar	1	1		base		waster; pale grey fabric	
[202]	SNLS	?	1	1		base		waster; odd flat thick base	
[202]	SNLS	?	6	6		base			
[202]	SNLS	jar	3	3		base		waster; semi-vitrified	
[202]	SNLS	bowl ?	1	1		base		waster; flat	
[202]	SNLS	bowl ?	1	1		base		waster; soot internal & external	
[202]	SNLS	bowl ?	1	1		base		waster; oxidised with reduced surfaces	
[202]	SNLS	medium jar	1	1		BS		waster; semi-vitrified; large fragment	
[202]	SNLS	medium jar	1	1		BS		Waster	
[202]	SNLS	medium jar	1	1		BS		waster; light firing	
[202]	SNLS	small jar	2	2		BS		waster; semi-vitrified	
[202]	CIST	cup	1	1		base			
[202]	TB	bowl	1	1		rim			15th to 16th
[202]	LLSW	jug	1	1		BS		? or LSW4	
[202]	LSW3	jug	1	1		BS			
[202]	SNLS	jar	20	20		BS		waster; semi-vitrified	
[202]	SNLS	jar	12	12		BS		Waster	
[202]	SNLS	jar	1	1		BS		waster; light firing	
[202]	SNLS	jar	1	1		BS		waster; oxidised with reduced surfaces	
[202]	SNLS	jar	1	1		BS		waster; bright oxidisation	



Context	Cname	Form type	Sherds	Vessels	Decoration	Part	Ref no	Description	Date
[202]	SNLS	medium jar	1	1		rim	DR15	waster; EVERB rim; 12cm diameter	
[202]	SNLS	medium jar	1	1		rim	DR16	waster; EVERC rim; 16cm diameter	
[202]	SNLS	medium jar	1	1		rim	DR17	waster; EVERC rim; 14cm diameter	
[202]	SNLS	medium jar	1	1		rim	DR18	waster; EVERC rim; 14cm diameter	
[202]	SNLS	medium jar	1	1		rim	DR19	waster; EVERC rim; 15cm diameter	
[202]	SNLS	medium jar	1	1		rim	DR20	waster; EVERA rim; 18cm diameter	
[202]	SNLS	bowl	1	1	pinched rim	rim	DR21	waster; everted rim; 28cm diameter; ? Left handed decoration	
[202]	LSH	small jar	1	1		rim		waster; EVERA1 rim; light oxidisation	
[202]	LSH	small jar	1	1		base		waster; dull oxidisation	
[202]	LSH	small jar	1	1		base		waster; bright oxidisation	
[202]	LSH	jar	1	1		BS		waster; thin walled; oxidised/red/oxidised	
[202]	LSW	?	1	1		BS		abraded; oxidised/red/oxidised; no glaze; ? Date	
[223]	BS	large vessel	2	1	machine decorated	BS			
[223]	LSTON	bottle	2	2		base			
[223]	LPM	bowl	2	2	transfer print	various			
[223]	LPM	large bowl	1	1	blue rim edge	rim			
[223]	LPM	bowl	3	1		BS		yellow earthen	
[223]	LPM	hollow	1	1	slip bands	BS			
[223]	LSTON	large vessel ?	1	1		base		White	
[222]	SNLS	jar	11	11		BS		Waster	
[222]	SNLS	small jar	2	2		BS		Waster	
[222]	SNLS	jar	2	1		BS		waster; semi-vitrified; distorted	
[222]	SNLS	jar	1	1		BS		waster; semi-vitrified; distorted	
[222]	SNLS	bowl	2	2		BS		Waster	
[222]	SNLS	jar ?	1	1		BS		waster; oxidised exterior	
[222]	SNLS	jar ?	2	2		BS		waster; dull oxidisation	
[222]	SNLS	jar	1	1		BS		waster; bright oxidisation	
[222]	SNLS	jar	2	2		BS		Waster	
[222]	SNLS	?	1	1		base		waster; ? ID; black surfaces	
[222]	LLSW	?	1	1		BS		Exterior very abraded	
[222]	SNLS	medium jar	1	1		rim		waster; EVERA rim	
[222]	SNLS	small jar	1	1		rim		waster; semi-vitrified	
[222]	SNLS	very small jar/cup	1	1		rim	DR12	waster; semi-vitrified; 8cm diameter	
[222]	SNLS	bowl	1	1	pressed rim	rim	DR13	waster; semi-vitrified; everted rim; 26cm diameter	
[222]	SNLS	bowl	2	2		rim	DR14	waster; inturned rim; 26 cm diameter	
[222]	SNLS	jar	2	2		BS		waster; vitrified	
[222]	SNLS	jar	2	2		BS		waster; vitrified	
[222]	SNLS	bowl	2	1		base & BS		waster; grey surfaces oxidised exterior margins/core	
[222]	SNLS	bowl	6	1		base & BS		Flat	



Context	Cname	Form type	Sherds	Vessels	Decoration	Part	Ref no	Description	Date
[222]	SNLS	bowl ?	1	1		BS		Waster	
[222]	SNLS	medium jar	5	5		base		waster; semi-vitrified	
[222]	SNLS	medium jar	2	2		base		Waster	
[222]	SNLS	small jar	2	1		base		waster; semi-vitrified	
[222]	SNLS	small jar	2	1		base		waster; semi-vitrified	
[222]	SNLS	medium jar	2	1		base		waster; semi-vitrified	
[222]	SNLS	medium jar	2	1		base		waster; semi-vitrified	
[222]	SNLS	medium jar	14	14		BS		waster; semi-vitrified	
[222]	SNLS	small jar	4	4		BS		waster; semi-vitrified	
[222]	SNLS	jar	8	8		BS		waster; semi-vitrified	
[222]	SNLS	medium jar	1	1		rim	DR1	waster; semi-vitrified; EVERB rim; 14cm diameter	
[222]	SNLS	medium jar	1	1		rim	DR2	waster; semi-vitrified; EVERB rim; 13cm diameter	
[222]	SNLS	medium jar	1	1		rim	DR3	waster; semi-vitrified; EVERB rim; 14cm diameter	
[222]	SNLS	medium jar	1	1		rim	DR4	waster; semi-vitrified; EVERA rim; 15cm diameter	
[222]	SNLS	medium jar	1	1		rim	DR5	waster; semi-vitrified; EVERA rim; 17cm diameter	
[222]	SNLS	small jar	1	1		rim	DR6	waster; semi-vitrified; EVERB rim; 10cm diameter	
[222]	SNLS	medium jar	1	1		rim	DR7	waster; semi-vitrified; EVERA rim; 14cm diameter	
[222]	SNLS	medium jar	1	1		rim	DR8	waster; semi-vitrified; EVERC rim; 13cm diameter	
[222]	SNLS	medium jar	1	1		rim	DR9	waster; EVERB rim; 14cm diameter	
[222]	SNLS	medium jar	2	1		rim & BS	DR10	waster; EVERB rim; 14cm diameter	
[222]	SNLS	medium jar	1	1	thumbed rim c. 70mm apart	rim	DR11	waster; semi-vitrified; EVERB rim; 14cm diameter	
[222]	SNLS	medium jar	1	1		rim		waster; semi-vitrified; EVERC rim	
[222]	SNLS	medium jar	1	1		rim		waster; semi-vitrified; EVERC rim	
[222]	SNLS	medium jar	1	1		rim		waster; EVERB rim; semi-vitrified	
[222]	SNLS	medium jar	1	1		rim		waster; EVERC rim; semi-vitrified	
[222]	SNLS	medium jar	1	1		rim		waster; EVERA rim; thick Torksey like rim	
[222]	SNLS	medium jar	1	1		rim		waster; everted B/C rim	
[222]	SNLS	medium jar	1	1		rim		waster; semi-vitrified; EVERB rim	

Tile archive

Context	Cname	Frag	Weight	Description	Date
[202]	RTILDISC (Discarded undiagnostic Roman tile)	1	84		Roman
[202]	PANTDISC (Discarded pantile)	1	48		18 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
[202]	PNRDISC (Discarded unglazed undiagnostic post-Roman roofing tile)	3	104	Medieval flat roofers	13 <sup>th</sup> - 15 <sup>th</sup> century



## **APPENDIX E - Addendum to C.L.A.U. Report 444 - Greestone Centre, Lindum Road, Lincoln: Landscaping And External Works: Archaeological Evaluation**

### **(1) Post-Roman Pottery: Archive Report**

By Jane Young, Lindsey Archaeological Services

#### **Introduction**

A total of 99 sherds of pottery and 27 fragments of ceramic building material was recovered from the site. The material ranges in date from the Late Saxon to the early modern periods. The pottery and building material was examined both visually and where necessary using a x20 magnification, then recorded using locally and nationally agreed codenames on an *MSAccess* database. The CLAU fabric type series for Lincoln and the illustrated material from the Flaxengate site, Lincoln (Adams Gilmour, 1988) were consulted for comparative material.

#### **Condition**

The pottery recovered was mainly in good condition with most sherds showing only a slight degree of abrasion. Little of the material was excessively abraded, although a single sherd from context [119] has worn surfaces and may have been reused post-breakage. Fragments of pottery are on the whole of small to medium size. A high proportion of the Late Saxon material recovered is obvious kiln waste, mainly overfired vessels. One vessel from the site has cross-context joining sherds.

#### **Pottery**

A range of 12 different, identifiable post-Roman pottery types and a single miscellaneous sherd were found on the site, the type and general date range for these fabrics are shown in *Table 1*, below. A narrow range of vessel types was recovered, mainly jars.

<i>Codename</i>	<i>Full name</i>	<i>Earliest date</i>	<i>Latest date</i>	<i>Sherds</i>	<i>Vessels</i>
<i>BL</i>	Black-glazed wares	1550	1750	1	1
<i>HUM</i>	Humberware	1250	1550	1	1
<i>LPM</i>	Early Modern wares (general term)	1750	1900+	2	2
<i>LS/SNLS</i>	Late Saxon/Saxo-Norman Lincoln Sandy ware	850 or 970	920 or 1050	81	73
<i>LSH</i>	Lincoln shelly ware	850	1000	4	4
<i>LSTON</i>	Late stoneware	1780	1900+	1	1
<i>LSW3</i>	14th to 15th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	1280	1450	3	3
<i>MISC</i>	Unidentified types	400	1900	1	1
<i>PMLOC</i>	Post-medieval Local fabrics	1450	1700	1	1
<i>R</i>	Roman pottery	40	400	1	1
<i>ST</i>	Stamford Ware	970	1200	1	1
<i>TGE</i>	Tin-glazed earthenware	1550	1750	1	1
<i>TOY</i>	Toynton Medieval Ware	1250	1450	1	1

*Table 1: Post-Roman pottery codenames and date range with total quantities by sherd count and vessel count*

The bulk of the assemblage dates to the Late Saxon period, mainly sherds of a reduced sand-tempered industry. Many of the vessels are overfired, several are obvious wasters and are badly distorted. The material is quite varied and several microscopic fabrics are present, all previously occurring in Lincoln, mainly on the Flaxengate site. Visually four main types of firing are present:



- Fully reduced grey to dark grey fabrics, all vessels are hard or overfired. The fabric types mainly correspond to *LSLS Fabric B*;
- Vessels with a lower firing temperature, grey to partially buff colour, similar to *LSLS* and *SNLS Fabric A*;
- Vessels similar in appearance to *LSLS Fabric D* with dark grey to black surfaces and red-brown to grey cores;
- A few sherds are visually similar to Torksey ware with dark grey to black surfaces, red margins and a grey core.

Only a small number of rims are present in the assemblage, it is unfortunate that they are not diagnostic of either of the two known reduced sand-tempered industries. None of the sherds recovered are decorated.

Two reduced sand tempered Lincoln wares are known, both with similar fabrics. The earliest industry (*LSLS*) dates to between the Late 9<sup>th</sup> and early/mid 10<sup>th</sup> centuries, several different fabrics are found (Vince and Young, forthcoming) each also having other distinctive typological traits. This industry is clearly influenced by Continental pottery. One of the most common aspects of this early industry is the use of bands of square rouletting on the shoulders of most jars. Although a number of jars without decoration are thought to belong to this early industry most of these vessels were recovered from spit deposits on Flaxengate and are only datable to a period between the late 9<sup>th</sup> and late 11<sup>th</sup> centuries. The second industry (*SNLS*) starts in the late 10<sup>th</sup> century and continues until the mid to late 11<sup>th</sup> century. This industry is influenced by both the local late Saxon shell-tempered and the Torksey industries. Decoration on vessels is rare and does not include rouletting.

With the present evidence it is not possible to place the material from the Greestone Centre securely within either of these two industries. The careful manufacture and fabric of some of the vessels argue for the vessels belonging to the early industry (*LSLS*), however the complete absence of decoration and the presence of Torksey-types is more typical of the later industry (*SNLS*). The presence within the pottery groups of a few shell-tempered jars in what appears to be experimental fabrics helps to narrow the end date range for the group to between the late 10<sup>th</sup> and early 11<sup>th</sup> centuries.

### *The Ceramic Building Material*

Most of the ceramic building material recovered from the site was of early modern date. The only datable medieval roof tile from the site is of 14<sup>th</sup> or 15<sup>th</sup> century date. Two fragments of kiln furniture came from contexts [118] and [119]. Both are probably fragments of kiln bars, one is in an oxidised fabric and the other is reduced. The clay used to manufacture the bars contains mainly quartz inclusions as well as a small amount of shell that appears to occur naturally in the clay. The presence of this shell is important as it is the first indication of a possible local source for the clay used for the Lincoln manufactured Late Saxon shell-tempered wares. The type and general date range for the ceramic building types are shown in *Table 2*, below.

<i>Codename</i>	<i>Full name</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Frag</i> s
<i>BRKDISC</i>	brick (discarded)	early modern	3
<i>FIRED CLAY</i>	fired clay	not known	1
<i>KFURN</i>	kiln furniture	Late Saxon	2
<i>MISC</i>	Unidentified types	not known	2
<i>MODDRAINDISC</i>	modern drain (discarded)	early modern	2
<i>MODTILDISC</i>	modern tile (discarded)	early modern	11
<i>NIBDISC</i>	nibbed tile (discarded)	med-pmed	1
<i>PNRDISC</i>	Discarded peg, nib or ridge tile	med to pmed	5

*Table 2: Ceramic building material codenames and period, with total quantities by fragment count*



### Chronology

A suggested date for the deposition of the ceramic material in each context is given in *Table 3*, below.

<i>Trial pit</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Comments</i>
TP1	[107]	19 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century	dated on tile
TP1	[108]	18 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century	dated on tile
TP1	[109]	19 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century	dated on tile
TP1	[110]	19 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century	
TP1	[111]	19 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century	brick
TP3	[101]	late 9 <sup>th</sup> /early 10 <sup>th</sup> or late 10 <sup>th</sup> -mid 11 <sup>th</sup> century	single sherd
TP3	[112]	19 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century	
TP4	[117]	late 9 <sup>th</sup> /early 10 <sup>th</sup> or late 10 <sup>th</sup> -mid 11 <sup>th</sup> century	
TP4	[118]	late 9 <sup>th</sup> /early 10 <sup>th</sup> or late 10 <sup>th</sup> -mid 11 <sup>th</sup> century	
TP4	[119]	late 9 <sup>th</sup> /early 10 <sup>th</sup> or late 10 <sup>th</sup> -mid 11 <sup>th</sup> century	
TP4	[124]	late 9 <sup>th</sup> /early 10 <sup>th</sup> or late 10 <sup>th</sup> -mid 11 <sup>th</sup> century	single sherd
TP4	[125]	late 9 <sup>th</sup> /early 10 <sup>th</sup> or late 10 <sup>th</sup> -mid 11 <sup>th</sup> century	intrusive med tile

*Table 3: Suggested deposition date of pottery groups from stratified contexts*

Most of the Late Saxon pottery was recovered from Trial Pit 4 with smaller amounts coming from Trial Pits 1 and 3. The presence of later material in Pits 1 and 3 suggests that the waste material retrieved from these areas has been redeposited in the 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Only six medieval to post-medieval sherds were recovered from the site, they probably date to between the late medieval and early post-medieval period.

### Summary and Recommendations

The pottery recovered from this site suggests the presence of a nearby pottery production site during the Late Saxon period. Only the Late Saxon material from Trial Pit 4 is likely to be representative of primary deposition, the remaining material appears to have been redeposited in the early modern period. The waste material cannot be placed within a tight chronological period on present evidence.

A total of six vessels should be drawn to characterise the rim types of this industry. Chemical analysis (ICPS) of 16 pottery sherds and the two fragments of kiln furniture should take place in order to characterise the fabrics and compare them with other known Lincoln products.

### Bibliography

Adams Gilmour, L 1988 *Early Medieval Pottery from Flaxengate, Lincoln* Trust for Lincolnshire Archaeology, (London)

Vince, A and Young J Forthcoming *A Corpus of Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln*

## APPENDIX E - Addendum to C.L.A.U. Report 444 - Greestone Centre, Lindum Road, Lincoln: Landscaping And External Works: Archaeological Evaluation (continued)

By Jane Young, Lindsey Archaeological Services

### Pottery archive

Trench	Context	Cname	Sub fabric	Form type	Sherds	Decoration	Part	Action	Ref no	Description	Date
TP1	[107]	LSW3		jug	1		BS				
TP1	[107]	LSH		Jar	1		base	ICPS		Underfired; odd fabric; little shell	
TP1	[107]	HUM		jar	1		BS			? ID	
TP1	[107]	LS/SNLS	Fabric A	jar	1		BS				
TP1	[109]	LSW3		jug	1		BS			Looks misfired	
TP1	[109]	LS/SNLS		jar	1		BS			Black surfaces	
TP1	[109]	LS/SNLS		jar	1		BS			Waster; overfired	
TP1	[110]	LPM		jar?	1		BS				19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century
TP1	[110]	LSTON		large bottle/jar	1		BS				19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century
TP1	[110]	BL		bowl	1		BS				18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century
TP1	[110]	LSW3		jug	1		BS				
TP1	[110]	LS/SNLS		jar	1		BS			High fired	
TP1	[110]	LS/SNLS		jar	1		base			High fired	
TP1	[110]	R			1		BS				
TP1	[108]	ST		jar	1		BS			? ID or Roman fine	
TP1	[108]	LS/SNLS		jar	1		base			Misfired	
TP1	[108]	LS/SNLS		jar	2		base			Overfired	
TP1	[108]	LS/SNLS		jar	1		BS				
TP1	[108]	LS/SNLS		jar	1		BS				
TP3	[101]	LS/SNLS		jar	1		BS			Overfired	
TP3	[112]	LPM			1		BS			Yellow earthen	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century
TP3	[112]	TGE		bowl	1	blue/white	BS				
TP3	[112]	PMLOC		jar/jug	1		Base			? TB	
TP3	[112]	TOY		jug	1		BS				
TP3	[112]	LSH		jar	1		BS				
TP3	[112]	LS/SNLS		jar	1		BS			Waster?	



Trench	Context	Cname	Sub fabric	Form type	Sherds	Decoration	Part	Action	Ref no	Description	Date
TP3	[112]	LS/SNLS	Fabric A	jar	1		BS				
TP4	[118]	LS/SNLS		jar	1		BS		vessel 1	Soot	
TP4	[118]	LS/SNLS		jar	1		base			Waster; overfired	
TP4	[118]	LS/SNLS		jar	1		BS			Overfired	
TP4	[118]	LS/SNLS		jar	1		BS			Low fired; black surfaces red-brown margins thin grey core	
TP4	[118]	MISC			1		BS			Reduced fabric full of grog	
TP4	[125]	LS/SNLS		jar	1		rim	Draw; ICPS	DR1	Waster; overfired	
TP4	[125]	LS/SNLS		small bowl	1		rim	Draw; ICPS	DR2	Flanged rim; overfired	
TP4	[125]	LS/SNLS		jar	1		BS			Overfired; distorted	
TP4	[125]	LS/SNLS		jar	1		BS			Overfired; distorted	
TP4	[125]	LS/SNLS		jar	1		BS			Overfired	
TP4	[125]	LS/SNLS		jar	1		BS			Overfired	
TP4	[125]	LS/SNLS		jar	1		BS	ICPS		Overfired	
TP4	[125]	LS/SNLS		jar	1		BS	ICPS		Hard fired	
TP4	[125]	LS/SNLS		jar	1		BS	ICPS		Grey surfaces red-brown core	
TP4	[125]	LS/SNLS		jar	1		BS	ICPS		Black surfaces red-brown core	
TP4	[124]	LS/SNLS	Fabric A	jar	1		base	ICPS			
TP4	[117]	LS/SNLS		jar	3		rim & BS	Draw		Waster; vitrified & distorted	
TP4	[117]	LS/SNLS		jar	1		rim	Draw	DR6		
TP4	[117]	LS/SNLS		jar	3		base	ICPS		Overfired	
TP4	[117]	LS/SNLS		jar	1		base	ICPS		Waster; overfired & distorted	
TP4	[117]	LS/SNLS		small jar	1		base			Overfired	
TP4	[117]	LS/SNLS		jar	2		BS			Overfired	
TP4	[117]	LS/SNLS		jar	1		BS			Overfired; distorted	
TP4	[117]	LS/SNLS		jar	1		BS			Overfired	
TP4	[117]	LS/SNLS		jar	1		BS			Overfired	
TP4	[117]	LS/SNLS		jar	1		BS			Overfired	
TP4	[117]	LS/SNLS		jar	1		BS			Overfired	
TP4	[117]	LS/SNLS		jar	1		BS			Overfired	
TP4	[117]	LS/SNLS		jar	1		BS			Overfired	
TP4	[117]	LS/SNLS		jar	1		BS			Overfired	
TP4	[117]	LS/SNLS		jar	1		BS			High fired	
TP4	[117]	LS/SNLS		jar	1		BS			High fired	

Trench	Context	Cname	Sub fabric	Form type	Sherds	Decoration	Part	Action	Ref no	Description	Date
TP4	[117]	LS/SNLS		jar	1		BS			High fired	
TP4	[117]	LS/SNLS		jar	1		BS			Flake	
TP4	[117]	LS/SNLS		jar	1		BS			Flake	
TP4	[117]	LS/SNLS		jar	1		BS	ICPS		Black surfaces red margins grey core	
TP4	[117]	LSH		jar	1		BS	ICPS		Waster? Odd shell & quartz in a clean clay similar to that used for <i>LG</i>	
TP4	[119]	LS/SNLS		jar	1		rim	Draw; ICPS	DR4	Overfired	
TP4	[119]	LS/SNLS		jar	1		rim	Draw	DR3	Overfired; odd rim	
TP4	[119]	LS/SNLS		jar	1		rim	Draw; ICPS	DR5	Hollow everted rim; black ext surfaces red margins grey core; similar to <i>NEWS/TORK</i>	
TP4	[119]	LS/SNLS		small jar	1		rim				
TP4	[119]	LS/SNLS		jar	1		base	ICPS		Hard fired	
TP4	[119]	LS/SNLS		jar	1		base			Overfired	
TP4	[119]	LS/SNLS		jar	1		BS			Overfired	
TP4	[119]	LS/SNLS		jar	1		BS			Overfired	
TP4	[119]	LS/SNLS		jar	1		base	ICPS			
TP4	[119]	LS/SNLS		jar	1		base				
TP4	[119]	LS/SNLS		jar	1		BS			Overfired; distorted	
TP4	[119]	LS/SNLS		jar	1		BS			Overfired; distorted	
TP4	[119]	LS/SNLS		jar	1		BS			Overfired; distorted	
TP4	[119]	LS/SNLS		jar	1		BS			Overfired; distorted	
TP4	[119]	LS/SNLS		jar	1		BS			Overfired	
TP4	[119]	LS/SNLS		jar	1		BS			Overfired	
TP4	[119]	LS/SNLS		jar	1		BS			Overfired	
TP4	[119]	LS/SNLS		jar	1		BS			Overfired	
TP4	[119]	LS/SNLS		jar	1		BS			Overfired	
TP4	[119]	LS/SNLS		jar	1		BS			Overfired	
TP4	[119]	LS/SNLS		jar	1		BS			Overfired	
TP4	[119]	LS/SNLS		jar	1		BS			Overfired	
TP4	[119]	LS/SNLS		jar	1		BS			Hard fired	
TP4	[119]	LS/SNLS		jar	1		BS			Hard fired	
TP4	[119]	LS/SNLS		jar	1		BS			Hard fired	
TP4	[119]	LS/SNLS		jar	1		BS			Hard fired	
TP4	[119]	LS/SNLS		jar	1		BS			Black surfaces	
TP4	[119]	LS/SNLS		jar	3		BS		vessel 1	Soot partially internal & external	
TP4	[119]	LS/SNLS		?	1		BS			Thick; low fired; worn ? <i>REUS</i>	
TP4	[119]	LSH		jar	1		BS	ICPS		Light firing buff fabric; little shell; waster	



## Tile archive

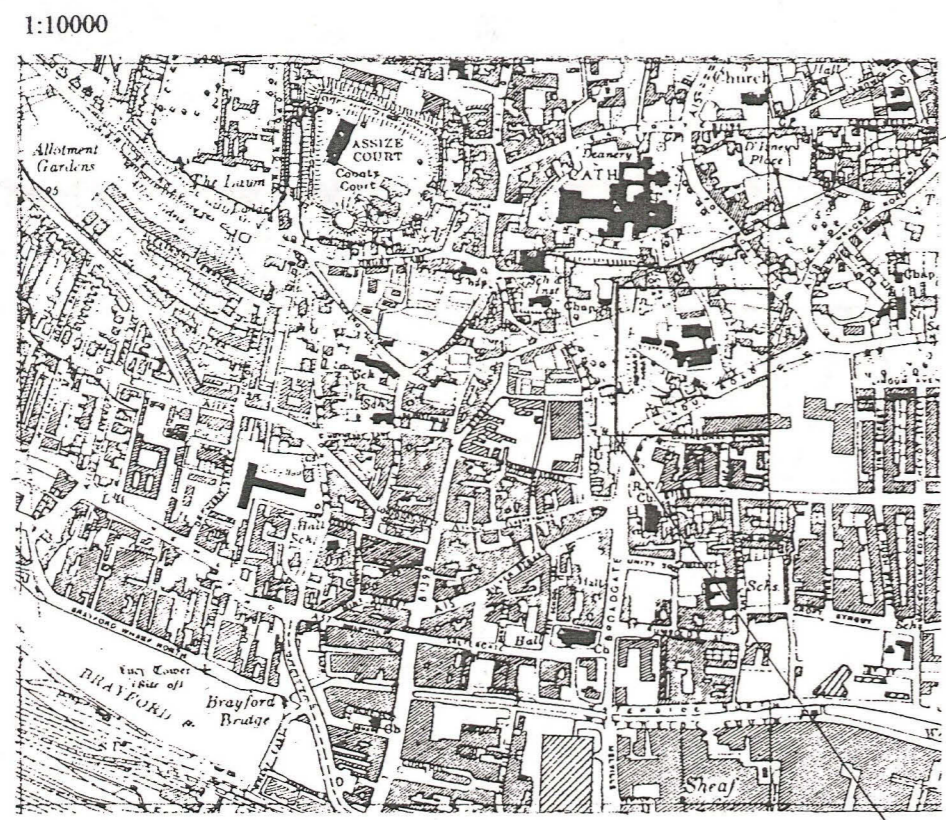
Trench	Context	Cname	Sub type	Frag	Weight	Action	Description	Date
TP4	[119]	KFURN		1	242	ICPS	Probable kiln bar; fabric inc some shell	
TP4	[118]	KFURN		1	313	ICPS	Probable kiln bar; fabric inc some shell	
TP1	[107]	MODTILDISC		2	42		White glaze	
TP4	[119]	FIREDCLAY		1	0			
TP4	[119]	MISC		1	0			
TP4	[125]	PNRDISC		1	25		Flat roofer	Medieval
TP4	[125]	PNRDISC		1	5			
TP3	[112]	MODDRAINDISC		2	51			Modern
TP3	[112]	PNRDISC		1	56		Flat roofer	Medieval
TP1	[109]	MODTILDISC		1	533		Floor?	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century
TP1	[109]	MODTILDISC		1	20			
TP1	[111]	BRKDISC		2	310		5.5 cm wide	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century
TP1	[110]	BRKDISC		1	54		White fabric	18 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century
TP1	[108]	MODTILDISC		6	140			18 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century
TP1	[107]	MODTILDISC		1	27			19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century
TP1	[107]	NIBDISC	4c	1	0			
TP1	[107]	PNRDISC		1	12		Flat roofer	Medieval
TP1	[107]	PNRDISC		1	22		Flat roofer; vitrified	Medieval/Post-medieval
TP4	[118]	MISC		1	0		Fired clay or modern cement	

## Key to Form codes:

BRKDISC	Discarded brick
FIREDCLAY	Fired Clay
KFURN	Kiln Furniture
MODDRAINDISC	Discarded modern drain pipe
MODTILDISC	Discarded modern tile
MISC	Miscellaneous
NIBDISC	Discarded unglazed nib tile
PNRDISC	Discarded unglazed undiagnostic post-Roman roofing tile



CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		
SITE CODE: LRC00	PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO:	
CLIENT: De Montfort University Estates Department		
DESCRIPTION: Site Location Plan		
SCALE:	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY:	CHECKED:	DATE:
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: 2000.284		



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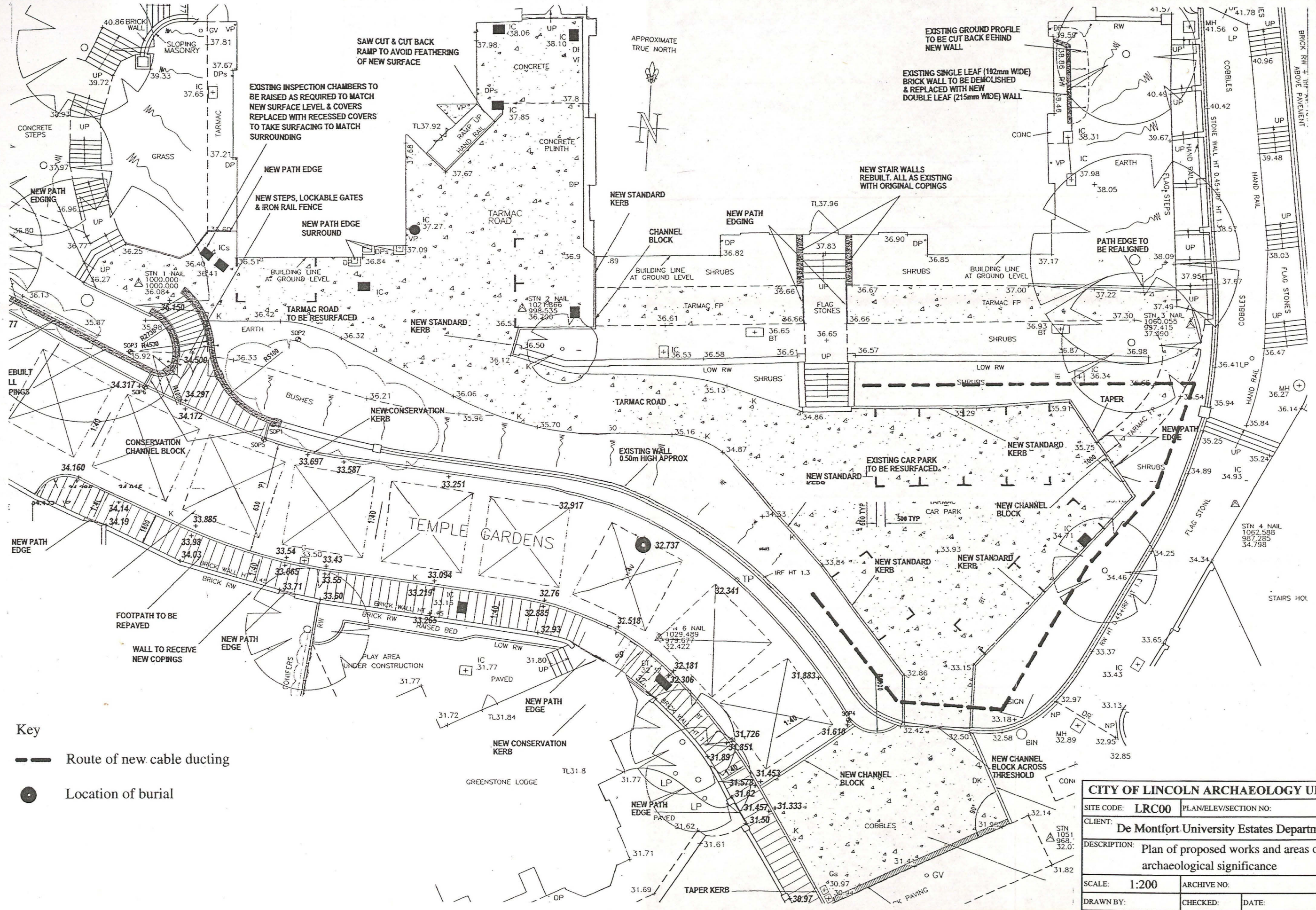




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Fig.1



Fig.2



- Key**
-  Route of new cable ducting
  -  Location of burial

Based upon Sidde Grimley Hage drawing no. 00:1429/101

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		
SITE CODE: <b>LRC00</b>	PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO:	
CLIENT: <b>De Montfort University Estates Department</b>	DESCRIPTION: <b>Plan of proposed works and areas of archaeological significance</b>	
SCALE: <b>1:200</b>	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY:	CHECKED:	DATE:
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: <b>2000.284</b>		



**CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT**

SITE CODE: LRC00	PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO:	
CLIENT: De Montfort University Estates Department		
DESCRIPTION: South-Facing Section ①		
SCALE: 1:20	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY: K.W.	CHECKED:	DATE: 22/11/00
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: 2000.284		

**KEY**

- ||| Clay
- \* \* \* Ash/Charcoal
- ▭ ▭ Brick/Tile
- ○ Limestone

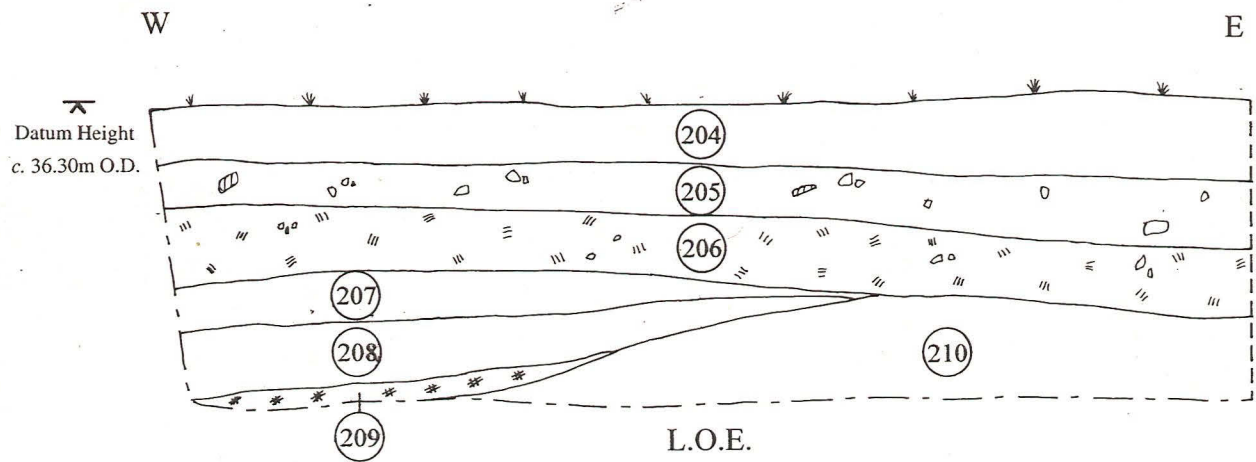


Fig.3



**CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT**

SITE CODE: <b>LRC00</b>	PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO:	
CLIENT: <b>De Montfort University Estates Department</b>		
DESCRIPTION: <b>South-Facing Section ②</b>		
SCALE: <b>1:20</b>	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY: <b>K.W.</b>	CHECKED:	DATE: <b>23/11/00</b>
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: <b>2000.284</b>		

**KEY**

- ||| Clay
- ▭ ▭ Brick/Tile
- ○ Limestone
- ⋈ Datum Height c. 33.18m O.D.

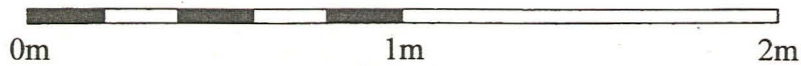
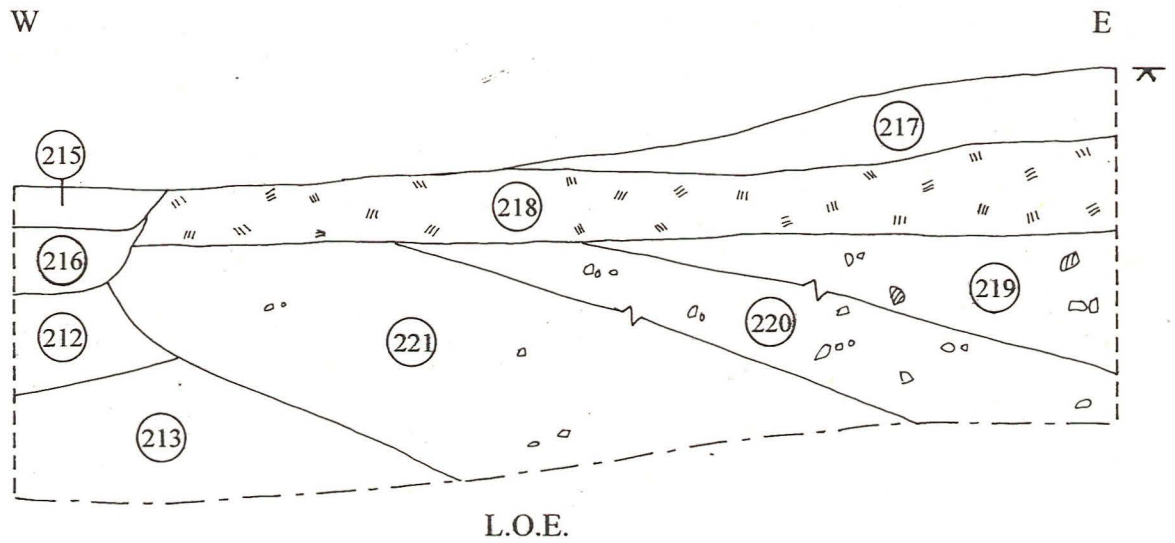


Fig.4