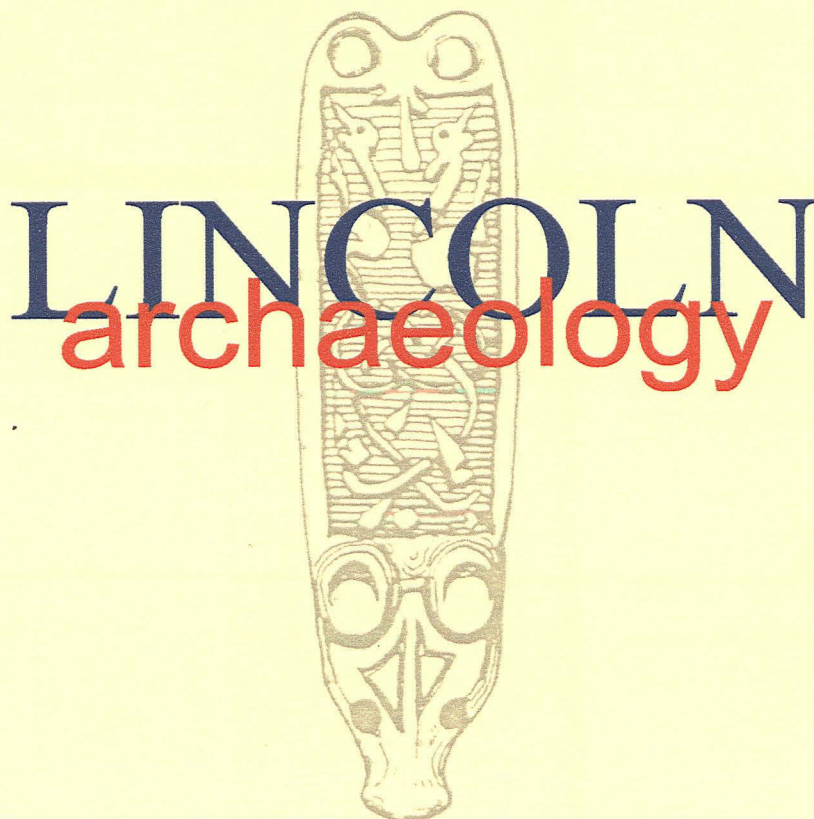


**A Report to Banks, Long & Co. Chartered Surveyors
on behalf of M F Strawson Limited**

August 2002



**The Former Falstaff Public House,
270 High Street, Lincoln**

Archaeological Evaluation

By R Trimble

Report No.: 502

LINCOLN
archaeology

Conservation
Services

13 AUG 2002

Highways & Planning
Directorate

Event LI 3220
 Source LI 7953
 LI 7954
 Mon LI 83083
 70265
 LI 83084
 70266

THE FORMER FALSTAFF PUBLIC HOUSE, 270 HIGH STREET, LINCOLN

Site Code: HSL02
 LCCM Accession No.: 2002.129
 Planning Application No.: N/A
 NGR: SK 97607/71455

Archaeological Evaluation

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THE FORMER FALSTAFF PUBLIC HOUSE, 270 HIGH STREET, LINCOLN

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In March 2002 an archaeological evaluation, commissioned by Banks, Long & Co. Chartered Surveyors on behalf of M. F. Strawson Limited, was undertaken by the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit (CLAU) at the Falstaff Public House, 270 High Street, Lincoln. The site lies in an area of considerable archaeological potential; within the Roman lower city and the medieval town, and in close proximity to the main north-south route followed by the modern High Street

The evaluation, consisting of a 3 x 2m trench in the car park to the east of the building, produced evidence for a stone surface and possible structural remains dating to the mid 16th century or earlier at c. 700 – 900mm below existing ground level. By the mid 16th century, it would appear that the surface, which had been covered by demolition material and then cut by a pit, had been abandoned. Further layers probably represent a gradual build-up of material on open ground – perhaps flanking a surviving structure to the north. The latter structure, represented only by an east-west robber trench, would appear to have been demolished during the 18th/19th century.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document presents the findings of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit (CLAU) at the Falstaff Public House, 270 High Street, Lincoln. The project, commissioned by Banks, Long & Co. Chartered Surveyors on behalf of M. F. Strawson Limited, was designed to obtain information for submission as part of an application for planning permission to construct an extension to the east of the existing building. Fieldwork was carried out during the period 14 – 19 March 2002.

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.

2.0 SITE LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY (Figs 1 and 2)

The former Falstaff public house lies to the east of the High Street (behind buildings forming the eastern street frontage), a short distance south of the junction with Grantham Street. The property abuts the row of shops fronting the High Street and is bounded by Pizza Express to the North and Yates's Wine Lodge to the south. The evaluation comprised the excavation of a single 3 x 2m north-south orientated trench in the car park to the east of the building (NGR SK 97607 71455).

The site lies within Conservation Area No.1 (Cathedral and City Centre).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The site lies at the core of the Roman lower city and the medieval town, in close proximity to the main north-south route followed by the modern High Street. Extensive archaeological excavations, mainly during the 1970's and 80's have been carried out to the east of the site - along Flaxengate, Grantham Place and Swan Street. This work produced evidence for Roman occupation spanning the late 1st/early

2nd century to the late 4th century - the remains including timber and stone buildings as well as several phases of the Roman street system. There was then, it would appear, a hiatus in settlement lasting until the late Anglo-Scandinavian period when road surfaces, and timber and stone buildings attest to intensive occupation (Perring 1981).

Evidence from the aforementioned sites, and from recent watching briefs carried out during alterations to the adjacent buildings to the north at 269 High Street (Jarvis 1997) and to the south at 274-77 High Street (Wragg 1998), indicates continued occupation into the medieval period with the construction of stone houses between the 12th and 15th centuries. Some of the buildings (or parts) remained in use until the 17th century while others were replaced in the 16th/17th centuries (Jones 1980). The process of demolition and reconstruction continued into the 19th century; the majority of extant buildings in the area date to this period.

4.0 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aims and objectives of the project were set out in a specification by CLAU. These were as follows:

1) *To undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation in order to assess the date, nature, depth and state of preservation of any accessible archaeological deposits below the modern surface, that would be affected by the proposed groundwork.*

2) *To provide such information that would allow for the assessment of the possible scale of impact on any remains and other information which might influence development design so that such impact can be avoided or minimised.*

3) *To provide site specific archaeological information which if necessary would allow for the design and integration of timing and funding for any further archaeological work (or other mitigation strategy) which may be required in advance of or during any subsequent development programme.*

4) *To produce a project archive for deposition with the City and County Museum and subsequent report.*

5) *To provide information for accession to the County Sites and Monument Record (SMR) and the Lincoln Urban Archaeological Database (UAD).*

5.0 METHODOLOGY

Following discussion with the client and the City Archaeologist it was decided that the trench, measuring 3 x 2m, should be placed with its long axis along the line of the east wall of the proposed extension. The trench was excavated by mechanical excavator to the point where archaeologically significant remains were first encountered, at c. 900mm below existing ground level. At this level the trench was hand cleaned, with selected features partially excavated to determine date and character.

The trench was planned at a scale of 1:20 with sections showing all of the trench sides produced at 1:10. All context descriptions were made on *pro forma* CLAU context recording sheets. A photographic record, on colour print film, shows the major phases of excavation.

6.0 RESULTS

Phase I (Structural remains of mid-16th century date or earlier) – Figs. 3-5

The earliest phase of recorded activity included an undated layer of limestone (032), visible in patches over the central and western parts of the trench. The deposit, perhaps forming part of a surface or possibly a structural element, was sealed by layer 024 and possibly by layer 031.

A fragment of masonry, consisting of at least two limestone blocks (028), was visible at the northern limit of excavation following removal of the fill of a linear cut interpreted as a robber trench (020 - see

below). The masonry appeared to form the southern side of an east-west wall or wall foundation. Although not dated, it had been cut by the robber trench 020 (probably 18th/19th century), and is likely to have co-existed with other structural elements described in this section.

A cobbled surface (029), extending throughout much of the southern part of the trench, was encountered at c. 900mm below existing ground level (upper surface c. 20.10m OD). To the north it abutted, or was abutted by, a cluster of irregularly shaped limestone fragments possibly representing the lower extent of a flimsily constructed wall (030).

A hard, black silty sand (010) overlying 029 may be interpreted as an occupation layer contemporary with the use of the surface.

Phase II (Demolition and Early Post Medieval Land-use) – Figs. 3-5

Layers (009 & 008), consisting of limestone rubble mixed with silt with frequent building material and interpreted as probable demolition material, sealed the metallised surface 029 and the layer 010. The earlier of these layers dated by pottery to the early/mid-16th century (009), as well as the metallised surface (029), were truncated to the west by a feature interpreted as a pit (007). The pit, which was only partly visible, displayed a curved eastern edge and steeply sloping sides; its fills (011 & 006) produced pottery of early to mid-16th century date.

A sequence of mostly undated sand and silt layers, 019, 017, 018 and 012, occupied the upper levels of the southern part of the trench, culminating at c. 300mm below existing ground level. These layers can be interpreted as a gradual build-up of dumped material.

Phase III (18th – 20th century activity) – Figs. 3-5

A linear cut (020) extending east-west across the northern end of the trench and cutting through layer 012 can best be interpreted as a robber trench. Its fills (013, 014 and 015), dated by pottery and tile to the 18th or possibly the 19th century, included substantial quantities of building material (limestone fragments and mortar) indicative of a demolition deposit.

A 'soil' layer (016) overlay the uppermost fill of 020 (013) and adjacent deposits to the south. It was in turn sealed by modern deposits including a drain (022), the existing tarmac (002) and its limestone base (003): these deposits occupied the uppermost 300mm of the trench.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS

The evaluation produced evidence of structural remains dating approximately to the mid-16th century or possibly earlier, at c. 700 – 900mm below existing ground level. These remains consisted of a stone surface (029), an east-west wall (028), and a cluster of limestone fragments - possibly a fragment of masonry (030). There is evidence for the demolition of a structure in the 16th century with deposits 008 and 009 overlying the surface over 029. A subsequent change of landuse is evident with the cutting of a pit (007) through layer 009, and then a gradual accumulation of deposits indicative of a period of dereliction or possibly use as a garden.

The removal of an east-west wall by robber trench 020, probably during the 18th or 19th century, could mark the final clearance of structures from the area now occupied by the Falstaff car park, which is shown as open ground on 19th century maps.

The results of the evaluation, showing evidence of late medieval/early post-medieval structural remains at comparatively shallow depth, are broadly consistent with the results of previous archaeological investigations on adjacent properties to the north and south. It was noted during fieldwork that the car park, which is defined by the surviving lower extent of a stone wall to the east, lies at a higher elevation than ground to the west. On the basis of the results of the evaluation this might reflect better survival of deposits or more intense activity within the boundaries of the site.

8.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author of this report would like to thank Mr T Smelt of Banks Long & Co. for all assistance provided (including the provision of temporary storage facilities). Thanks are also due to Richard Pullen for his assistance during fieldwork and to the relevant specialists for their contributions towards this report.

9.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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10.0 PROJECT/ ARCHIVE DETAILS

10.1 LHA NOTE DETAILS

CLAU CODE: HSL02

PLANNING APPLICATION No.: N/A

FIELD OFFICER: R Trimble

NGR: SK 97607 71455

CIVIL PARISH: Lincoln

SMR No.: -

DATE OF INTERVENTION: 14 - 19 March, 2002

TYPE OF INTERVENTION: Evaluation

UNDERTAKEN FOR: Banks, Long & Co. Chartered Surveyors on behalf of M F Strawson Limited

10.2 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.: 2002.129

ACCESSION DATE: -

The Archive Consists of:

Context Records	33
Plans at Scale 1:20	1
Section Drawings at Scale 1:10	4
Colour Print Photographs	7

It is intended that transfer of the archive, in accordance with current published requirements, will be undertaken following completion of this project.

COLOUR PLATES



Plate I – View showing Section 1 (looking east, 2m & 1m scales).



Plate II – View showing Section 2 (looking west, 2m & 1m scales).

APPENDIX A – CONTEXT LIST

Context No.	Interpretation	Description
001	U/S Finds	General from trench
002	Surface	Existing Tarmac
003	Layer	Mod compact to compact mix of ang l/s (80%) & light yellowish brown mortar (20%)
004	Layer	Mod compact mix of dark grey silt and bands of light yellow-brown mortar
005	Fill of 020	Overall number for finds from 020
006	Fill of 007	Loose to mod compact greyish-brown silty sand
007	Cut of pit	Partly exposed/plan shape uncertain, steep sides. At least 0.51m deep (not excavated to depth)
008	Layer – demolition?	Loose, mid grey sandy silt (50%)/ ang l/s (50%)
009	Layer – demolition?	Mod compact mid yellowish brown sandy silt (50%)/ ang L/S frags 50%
010	Layer	Mod compact (slightly hardened) black silty sand
011	Fill of 007	Loose mid brown silty sand
012	Layer	Mod compact mid grey-brown slightly clayey sandy silt
013	Fill of 020	Mod comp mid brown silty sand with frequent ;large ang l/s frags
014	Fill of 020	Mod compact mid grey-brown clayey sand
015	Fill of 020	Loose – mod compact mid brown silty sand
016	Layer	Mod compact mid grey silty sand
017	Layer	Mod compact mid yellowish brown clayey sandy silt
018	Layer	Loose mid grey-brown silty sand
019	Layer?	Mod compact mid grayish-brown slightly clayey sandy silt
020	Cut – Robber trench?	Linear, orientated E-W. Visible S side sloping at c. 45 degrees, becoming steeper to base. At least 0.85m deep
021	Fill of 021	Loose to mod compact mixed brown/grey sand
022	Cut – pipe trench	Linear, orientated approx N-S
023	Layer – dump?	Loose, light brown/mid grey (mixed) silty sand
024	Layer	Loose to mod compact greenish grey silty sand
025	Layer	Mod compact black sand
026	Layer (possibly fill)	Mod compact mixed sand and clay (light greyish green/brown)
027	Layer (possibly fill)	Mixed deposit – overall mod compact clay and silty sand with black, yellow and greenish grey mottles
028	Wall/foundations?	Seen in S facing trench section. Comprised two courses of irreg l/s extending beyond E LOE. Approx 300mm high.
029	Surface	Compacted l/s frags varying between 50mm and 200mm in size forming c. 50mm thick layer
030	Possible structure	L/s frags of 100 – 150mm in size in irregular cluster
031	Layer?	Mod compact mid brown silty sand
032	Surface/structure	Irregularly shaped l/s frags to 100mm
033	No. for finds	Duplicate of 008

Key to Abbreviations:

Ang	<i>Angular</i>
Frag	<i>Fragments</i>
L/s	<i>Limestone</i>
Mod	<i>Moderate</i>
U/S	<i>Unstratified Finds</i>

APPENDIX B – ROMAN POTTERY

By Barbara Precious

Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Alterations	Comments	Sherds	Weight	Date
001	NVGCC	B38	ROUZ		BODY SHERD	1	7	L3-E4C/POSTRO – NVGCC ONLY
005	DR20	A		BURNT EDGE	BODY SHERD; 2C FAB	1	17	
005	GREY	JBL			BODY SHERD; THICK	1	40	3C/POSTRO
011	NVCC	BFB		BURNT	RIM LOWER WALL	1	46	4C/POSTRO - NVCC BFB ONLY

Key to Pottery Codes:

Decoration:

ROUZ ROULETTED (ZONE)

Fabric:

NVGCC FINE – NENE VALLEY GREY COLOUR-COATED
NVCC FINE – NENE VALLEY COLOUR COATED
DR20 AMPHORAE - DRESSSEL 20

Form:

B38 BOWL – IMITATION SAMIAN 38
A AMPHORAE – UNCLASSIFIED
JBL LARGE JAR/BOWL
BFB BEAD AND FLANGE BOWL

APPENDIX C – CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL AND POST-ROMAN POTTERY

Jane Young (Lindsey Archaeological Services)

D) ARCHIVE REPORT

Introduction

Twenty-nine fragments of ceramic building material and fifty-four sherds of post-Roman pottery representing about forty-seven vessels were recovered from the site. The pottery ranges in date from the late Saxon to the post-medieval period and the building material from the Roman to early modern period. The material was examined both visually and using x20 magnification, then recorded on an Access database using locally and nationally agreed codenames.

Condition

The material recovered is mainly in good condition with most pottery and tile fragments showing a small degree of abrasion. Most of the medieval tile fragments have mortar adhering on both surfaces and over breaks and one group of three tiles from context 005 is completely embedded in mortar.

Overall Chronology and Source

A range of twenty-three different, identifiable post-Roman pottery ware types and six types of ceramic building material were found on the site. The types and general date ranges for these fabrics are shown in Table 1. A range of pottery vessel types was recovered including jars, bowls, jugs and cups.

Table 1: Ceramic codenames and date ranges with total quantities by sherd or fragment count

codename	full name	earliest date	latest date	sherds/frags
BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	1550	1800	2
BL	Black-glazed wares	1550	1750	10
BOU	Bourne D ware	1350	1650	1
CIST	Cistercian-type ware	1480	1650	6
DUTR	Dutch Red Earthenware	1250	1650	1
DUTRT	Dutch Red Earthenware-types	1550	1650	1
GFLOOR	Glazed floor tile	1130	1600	2
GPNR	Glazed peg, nib or ridge	1150	1500	1
GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	1500	1650	2
HUMB	Humber Basin fabrics	1250	1500	1
LEMS	Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shelly	1130	1230	1
LHUM	Late Humber-type ware	1550	1750	3
LKT	Lincoln kiln-type shelly ware	850	1000	1
LLSW	Late Lincoln Glazed ware	1350	1500	3
LMX	Late Medieval Non-local fabrics	1350	1550	2
LSW1	12th century Lincoln Glazed ware	1100	1200	1
LSW1/2	12th-13th century Lincoln Glazed ware	1100	1300	1
LSW2	13th to 14th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	1200	1320	5
LSW2/3	13th to 15th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	1200	1450	2
LSW4	15th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	1450	1530	1
LSWA	Lincoln Glazed ware Fabric A	1100	1500	1

MEDX	Non Local Medieval Fabrics	1150	1450	1
NIB	Nibbed tile	1130	1900	2
PANTDISC	Pantile (discarded)	1700	1900	1
PMX	Post-medieval Non-local fabrics	1500	1800	1
PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	1130	1900	19
PNRDISC	Peg, nib or ridge tile (discarded)	1130	1900	2
POTT	Potterhanworth-type Ware	1250	1500	1
TB	Toynnton/Bolingbroke wares	1450	1750	6
TEG	Tegula	40	400	2

The Pottery

Post-Roman pottery was recovered from eight stratified contexts (see Table 2); only a small number of sherds was recovered from each context. The earliest stratified pottery is of late 15th to 16th century type (context 018). Pottery of late Saxon to late medieval date was found residually. The remaining pottery recovered from the site is mainly of 16th to mid-17th century date and includes regional and continental imports. Of note are two early Blackware vessels in a vitrified fabric derived from the Midlands Purple tradition. These vessels are transitional between the two traditions and are probably Staffordshire products.

Table 2: Suggested deposition date of ceramic groups from stratified contexts

context	date	comments
005	mid 16th to 18th (pot) or 18th to 19th (tile)	
006	early to mid 16th	
009	early to mid 16th	
011	13th	single sherd
013	13 th to 16th	single tile
014	late 16th to mid 17th	single sherd
016	late 16th to mid 17th	single sherd
018	late 15th to 16th	single sherd
033	late 16th	

Ceramic Building Material

A small group of building material consisting mainly of medieval flat roof tile was recovered from the site; all except two fragments are of post-Roman date. Most of the post-Roman tiles cannot be closely dated, although the two suspension nibs present are both of an early type (Type 3A dating to the late 12th or 13th century). The single glazed roof tile found on the site is of similar date. Two slightly thicker glazed tiles are probably floor tiles, at least one is of Lincoln manufacture. There is no dating evidence for these tiles and they could date anywhere between the medieval and post-medieval periods. Two fragments from a single Roman *tegula* have a paw impression on the upper surface.

Summary and Recommendations

This is a small mixed assemblage of post-Roman pottery and ceramic building material suggesting activity in the area from the late Saxon period through to the post-medieval period. Most of the excavated features appear to date to the early post-medieval period (16th to mid-17th century). The presence of medieval roof tiles embedded in mortar may suggest that they had been reused as makeup for a floor. The assemblage should be kept for future study.

II) CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL LISTING

Context	Code name	Fabric	Sub type	Frag	Weight	Description	Date
1	PNR			1	31	vittrified;misshapen	13th to 15th
1	PNR			1	35	vittrified;misshapen	13th to 15th
1	PNRDISC			1	46	semi vittrified	13th to 15th
1	PNRDISC			1	39	mortar	13th to 15th
1	TEG			2	239	paw print	
5	GPNR			1	7	reduced green glaze	
5	NIB		3a	1	143	left corner;mortar	13th
5	NIB		3a	1	102	right corner;mortar	13th
5	PANTDISC			1	370	soot	18th to 19th
5	PNR			8	923	various fabrics;most covered with mortar	13th to 15th
5	PNR			3	1582	3 tiles layered 2 deep between mortar	med to post-med
9	GFLOOR			1	59	mortar;could be thick ridge ?;brown glaze	med to post-med
9	PNR			1	125	finger/pawprint	post-med
9	PNR			1	101	poor fabric	med to post-med
13	GFLOOR	LSW		1	74	? Id or very large roof furnishing	13th to 14th
33	PNR			2	112	poor fabric	post-med ?
33	PNR			1	60	hard fine orange fabric	post-med ?
33	PNR			1	128	hard fine red fabric;white slip/skin	post-med ?

III) POST-ROMAN POTTERY LISTING

Context	Code name	Sub fabric	Form type	Sherds	Vessels	Weight	Decoration	Part	Description	Date
1	BERTH		jar	1	1	9		rim		
1	BL	MP type	jar ?	1	1	10		BS	same vessel in context 033	
1	BL	MP type	jar/bunghole	1	1	29		BS	same vessel in context 033	
1	BL		?	1	1	3		BS		mid to late 17th
1	CIST		cup	1	1	15		base	brown fabric	
1	CIST		tall cup	1	1	15		BS		
1	CIST		cup ?	1	1	3		BS	? ID or BL	
1	DUTR		cookpot	1	1	23		BS	soot ext & over breaks	
1	GRE		bowl	1	1	12		rim		
1	GRE		jar/pipkin	1	1	5		BS	bichrome	
1	LHUM		jar/pipkin	2	1	13	thumb pressed strip	BS		
1	LSW2		jug	1	1	8		BS		
1	LSW2		jug	1	1	4		BS		
1	POTT		jar	1	1	32		BS	int soot	
1	TB		large jar/jug	3	1	95		BS	thick int white dep; same vessel in context 009	
1	TB		jar/lid	1	1	5		rim		
1	TB		bowl	1	1	11		rim	flanged rim	
5	HUMB		?	1	1	7		BS	flake;? ID	
5	LHUM		jug/jar	1	1	8		BS	same vessel context 001	
5	LKT		jar	1	1	20		BS		
5	LLSW		jug	2	1	35		base		
5	LSW1/2		jug	1	1	6		BS	pocked glaze	
5	LSW2		small jug	1	1	4		BS		
5	LSW2/3		jar/pipkin	1	1	8		BS	flake	
5	LSW2/3		?	1	1	5		BS		
5	LSW4		jug ?	1	1	35		base	int dep;? ID or fine LLSW	
6	BOU		?	1	1	1		BS	scrap	
6	CIST		cup	1	1	4		handle		
6	CIST		tall cup	1	1	40		base	burnt/bubbled glaze	
6	CIST		? Lobed cup	1	1	16		rim	burnt/bubbled glaze	

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6	DUTRT		cookpot/pipkin	1	1	32		BS	thick ext soot;could be odd DUTR	
6	LEMS		?	1	1	12		BS	soot	
6	LLSW		small jug	1	1	4		BS		
6	LSW1		jug ?	1	1	4		BS		
6	LSW2		jug	1	1	7		BS		
6	LSW2		jug	1	1	4		BS		
6	MEDX	light reduced;med sandy with mod black incl;hard	jug	1	1	5		BS	cu glaze	
6	PMX	bright oxid;med sandy;hard	jug/jar	1	1	14		BS	could be an odd BOU	
9	BERTH		bowl	1	1	109		base	thick int amber glaze;comm med-coarse rounded quartz most fe stained comm fe ;ext red slip that is very chipped	
9	TB		jar/jug	1	1	54		BS	same vessel 001;thick int dep	
11	LSWA		jug	1	1	31		BS	cu glaze	13th
14	BL	GRE/Staffs ?;fine fabric	drinking vessel	1	1	1		rim		late 16th to mid 17th/mid 17th+
16	BL	GRE	drinking vessel	1	1	4		BS		late 16th to mid 17th
18	LMX	reduced;med-coarse sandy & fe;hard	jug	1	1	25	dec	BS	reduced fe flecked glaze	late 15th to 16th
33	BL	MP type	handled jar/bunghole	4	1	261		BS	same vessel 001;MP style handle;purple glaze	16-17th
33	BL	MP type	jar ?	1	1	6		BS	same vessel 001	
33	LMX	OX/R;fine sandy;hard	large jug ?	1	1	57		BS		

* For a key to Ceramic Codes see Table 1 above

APPENDIX D - REGISTERED AND BULK FINDS

By Jenny Mann (CLAU)

The Finds

All finds were recorded after X-ray and remedial treatment, where necessary, by the Lincolnshire County Council Heritage Service Conservation Department. The registered finds were recorded and sketched (at 1:1) on standard record cards; all materials were recorded on UNIX databases, using the standard CLAU thesauri of codes.

Only three registered finds and a very small quantity of other material were recovered from this site, as shown below; the few datable items are medieval and later. There is little of note among the assemblage, although fragments of a fired clay mould <1> and part of a possible plano-convex hearth bottom (originally associated with iron smithing activity) offer slight evidence of industrial activity in the vicinity.

A very small fragment of Collyweston slate, almost certainly part of a roof tile, was recovered. This material was imported from the Stamford area about 50 miles to the south of Lincoln, and seems to have been of relatively restricted use within the city during the Roman and later periods (locally produced ceramic tile was plentiful, and the higher cost of imported slate suggests that its users were relatively more affluent). The slate was recovered from the fill (005) of a possible robber trench, together with several other (bulk) finds including a piece of bitumen/tar that is almost certainly intrusive, from modern levels above.

Recommendations

The slate and the bulk finds from context (005) do not merit retention but all other material should be kept.

Table 1: Registered finds: archive list

Context	Finds No.	Material	Object	Comments/Date
005	1	Fired clay	Mould	x2
001	2	Copper alloy	Waste	Strip: offcut?
001	3	Glass	Window	x3 grozed; (late) medieval

Table 2: Bulk finds: archive list

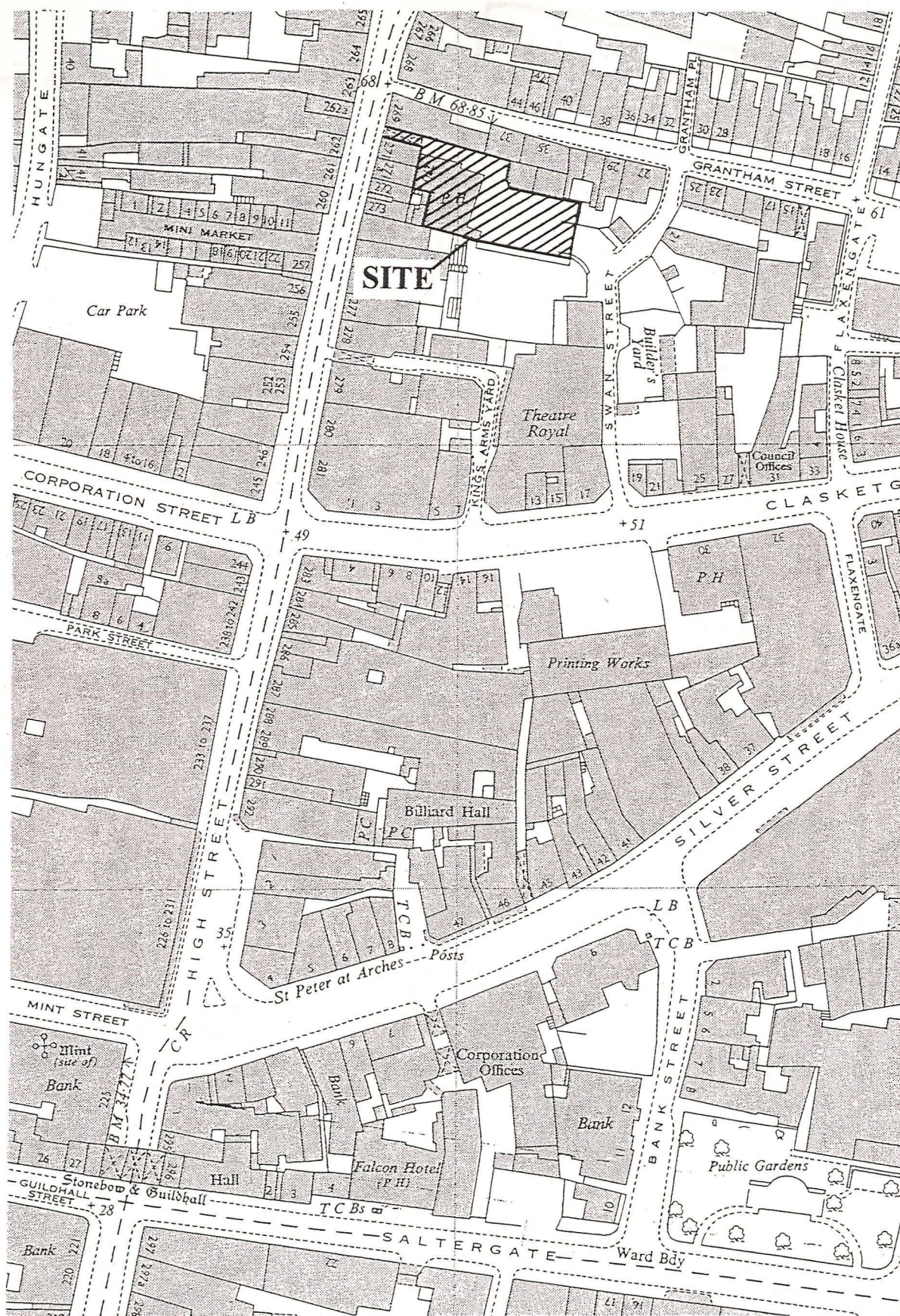
Context	Type	Count	Comments/Date
001	Clay tobacco pipe	1	Mid-late 17th C; 1650-80
001	Nail	1	
005	Coal	2	10gm; 1 burnt
005	Stone	1	Ashlar
005	Other	1	Bitumen/tar
006	Nail	2	
009	Slag	1	118gm; plano-convex hearth-bottom?

Table 3: Non-ceramic building material: archive list

Context	Type	Count	Weight	Fabric	Comments
005	Stone tile	1	15gm	Collyweston slate	Roof slate

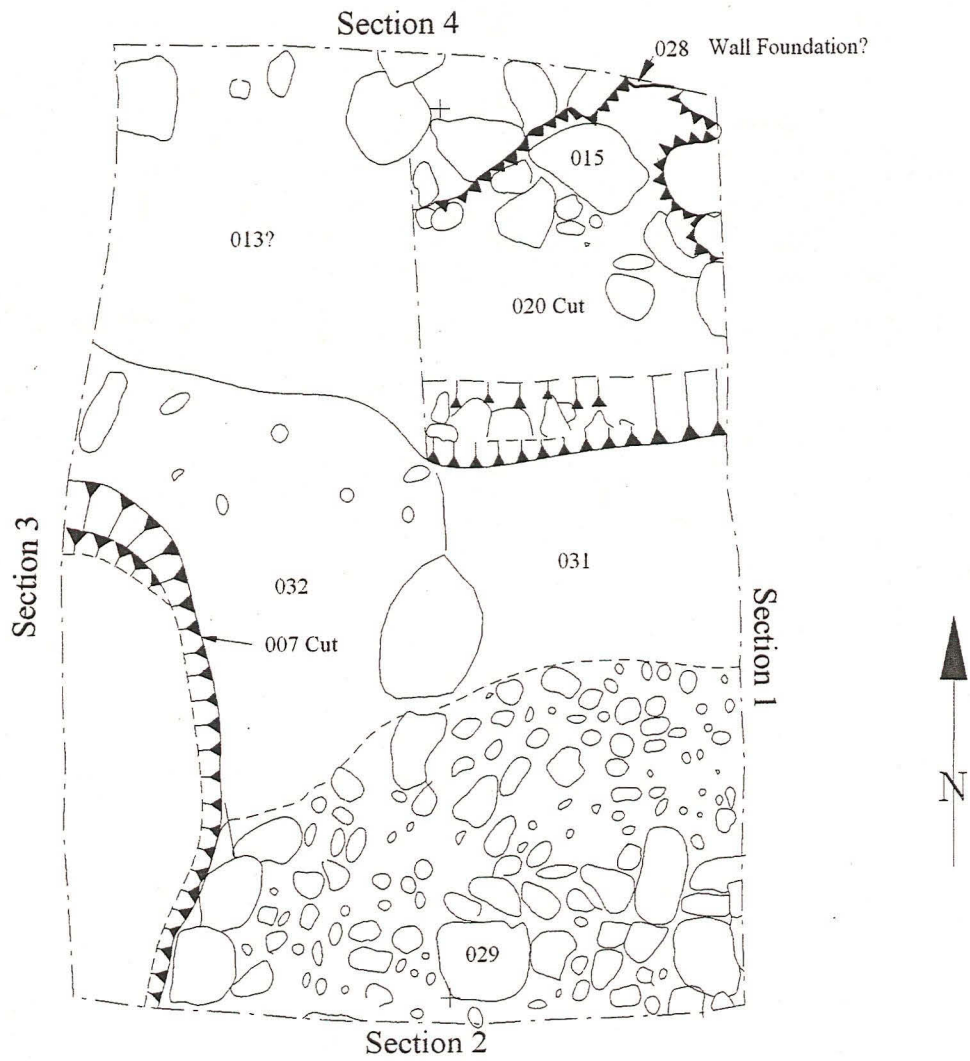
Table 4: Animal bone: archive list

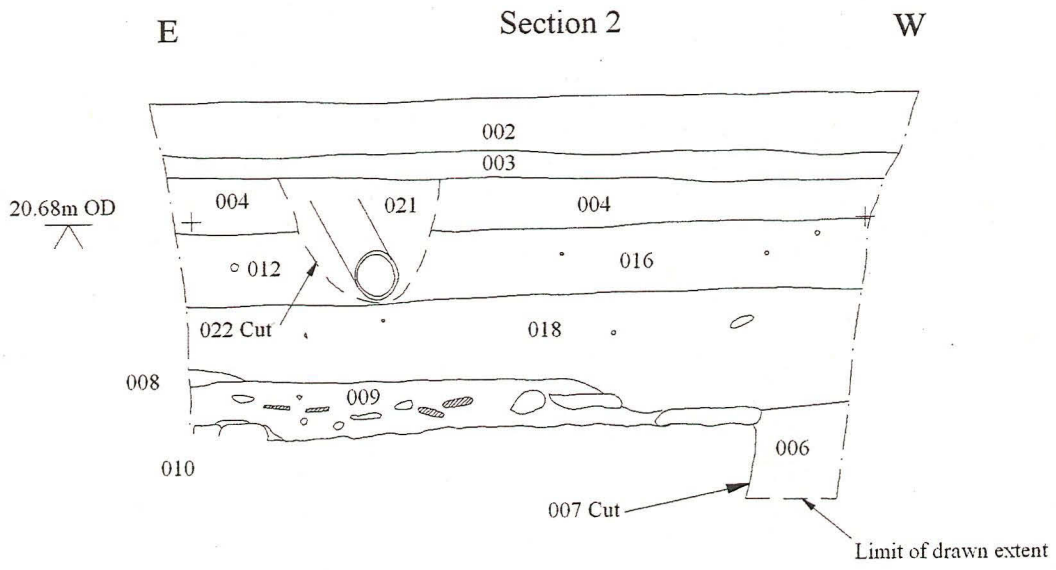
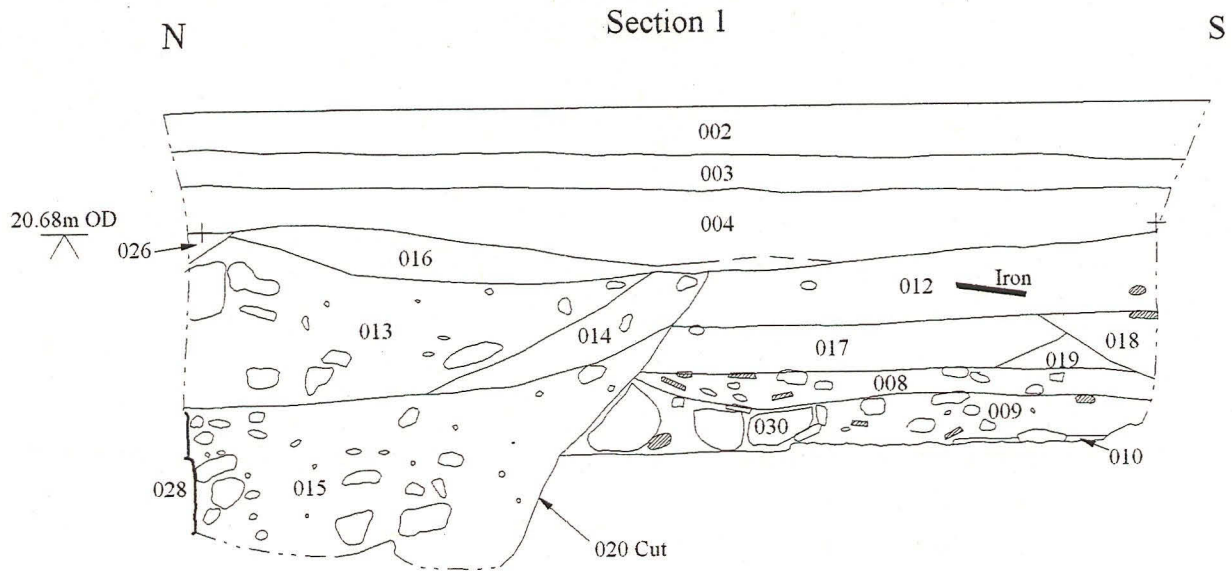
Context	Count	Comments
001	3	1 tooth
005	9	1 tooth
006	32	2 teeth



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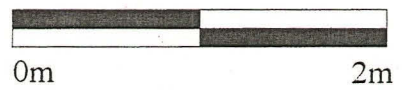
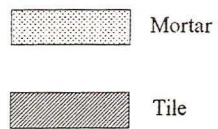
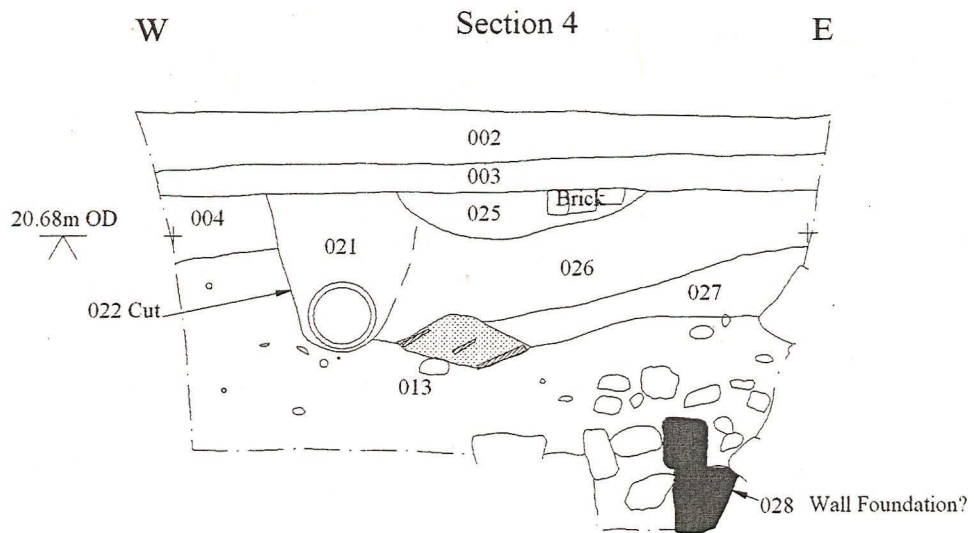
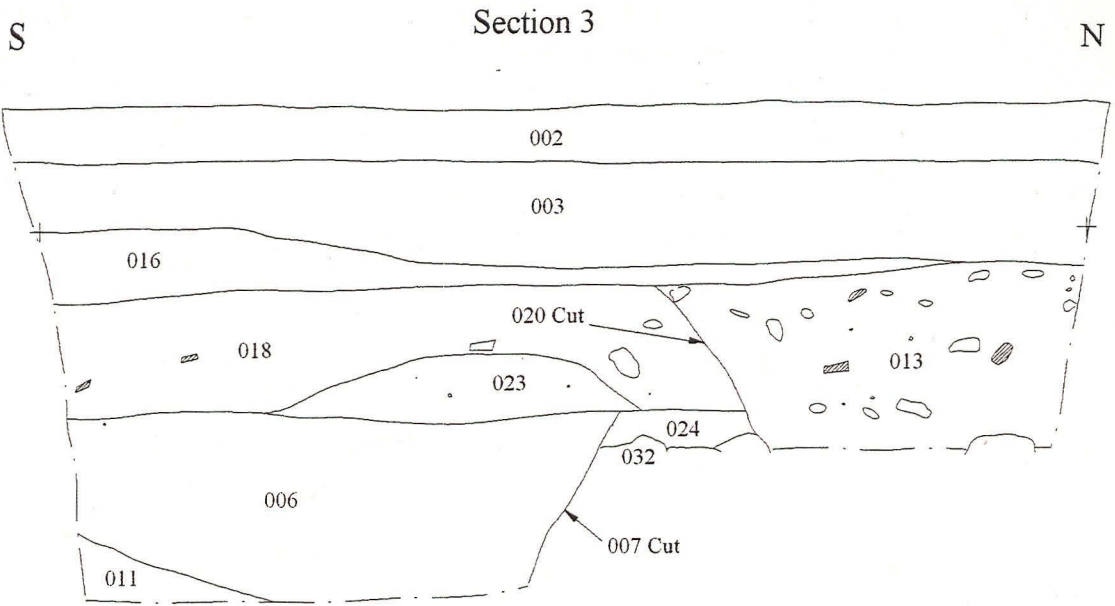


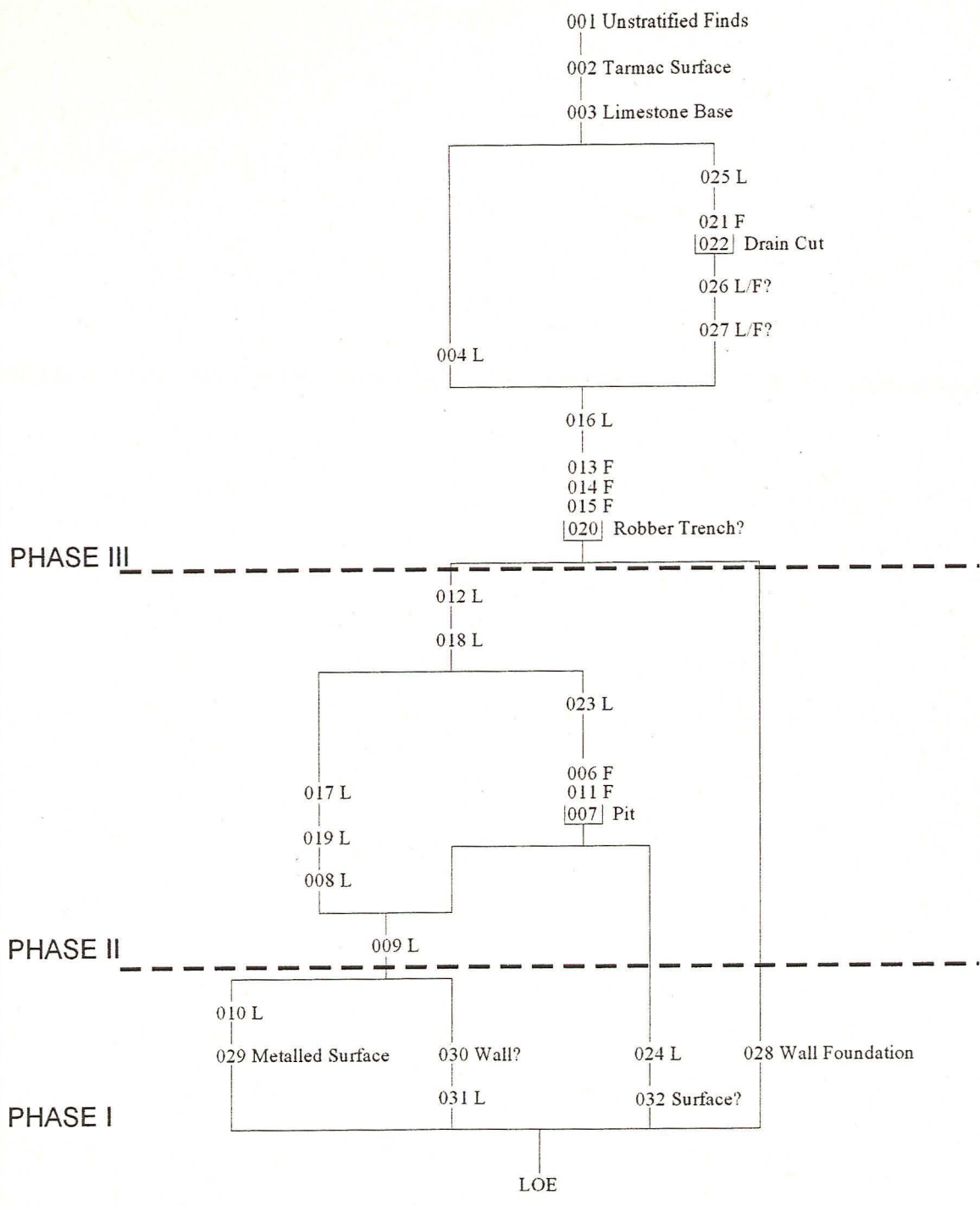




Tile







KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

- F Fill
- L Layer
- L/F? Layer or Fill