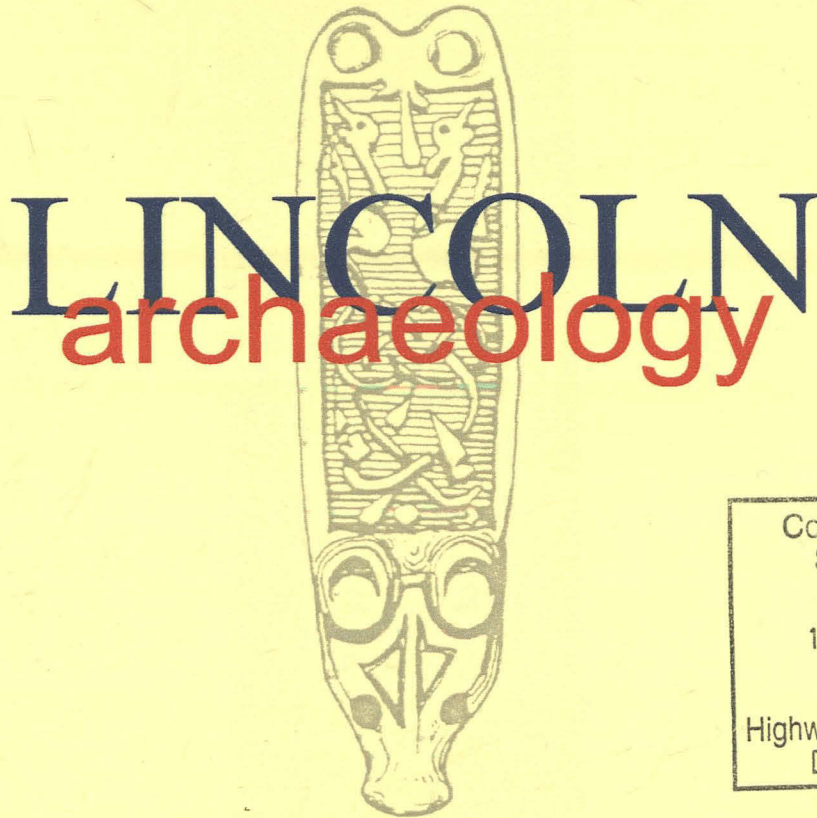


**A Report to  
Pentland Property Company  
March 2003**



Conservation  
Services  
  
18 MAR 2003  
  
Highways & Planning  
Directorate

**Greestone Mount,  
Lindum Road,  
Lincoln**

**Archaeological Evaluation**

Report No. : 509

**LINCOLN**  
archaeology

**GREESTONE MOUNT,  
LINDUM ROAD,  
LINCOLN**

Roman L184306  
70317

Saxon FS L184307  
70318

Medieval L184308  
70319

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

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## GREESTONE MOUNT, LINDUM ROAD, LINCOLN

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

#### NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- *Between the 21<sup>st</sup> October and 1<sup>st</sup> November 2002, representatives from the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit undertook an archaeological evaluation of land at Greestone Mount, Lindum Road, Lincoln, on behalf of The Pentland Property Company. The evaluation was carried out in order to provide information in support of an application by Pentland Property to build apartments on the site.*
- *The evaluation has revealed that archaeological deposits dating from the Roman period exist on the site.*
- *Roman occupation of the site was recorded in Trench E. Here, pottery dated to the later 1<sup>st</sup> to mid 2<sup>nd</sup> century was recovered from a cut, probably a refuse pit.*
- *Apart from two residual sherds of late Saxon pottery the evaluation revealed no evidence for occupation associated with the Anglo-Saxon/Scandinavian period, however, this may be due to the limited scope of the evaluation.*
- *Evidence of the medieval occupation of the site was encountered in Trenches A, C and D. Deposits recorded in Trench A (towards the western boundary of the site) lay at the limit of excavation and without further investigation, little can be said regarding their likely form, function or extent. Trench C (sited on the lower terrace of the site) revealed deposits associated with later medieval (early-mid 16<sup>th</sup> century) occupation. Here, south-west sloping soil deposits were recorded, although their exact function is unclear. Trench D revealed the Close Wall (constructed in the 13<sup>th</sup> century). A further wall, possible a thickening to the Close Wall, lay against its rear, northern, face. A dry-stone wall abutting and running north of the presumed thickening was also found and may form part of a lean-to structure utilising the inner face of the Close Wall as part of its structure. Both of these structures are thought to be medieval.*
- *Post-medieval occupation was recorded in Trenches C and D. In Trench C deposits dated to around the 17<sup>th</sup> century were recorded, although no clear interpretation can be offered as to their function. Trench D revealed a limestone-reducing pit containing a quantity of partially reduced and scorched limestone fragments. It is thought that the pit may post date the Dissolution of the churches (c. 1530's).*
- *All of the evaluation trenches revealed evidence of occupation later than the post-medieval period. Trench A revealed evidence for the Greestones building (constructed some time before 1883, and demolished during the mid 1940's). Deposits revealed in the remaining trenches were generally associated with Greestone Mount and its landscaped gardens, which were constructed during the late 18<sup>th</sup> century.*

# GREESTONE MOUNT, LINDUM ROAD, LINCOLN

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Between the 21<sup>st</sup> October and 1<sup>st</sup> November 2002, representatives from the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit (CLAU) undertook an archaeological evaluation of land at Greestone Mount, Lindum Road, Lincoln (hereafter *the site*), on behalf of The Pentland Property Company. The evaluation was carried out in order to provide the client with information in support of an application to building an apartment block on the site.

### 2.0 SUMMARY SITE LOCATION AND BACKGROUND

The site is located on the slope of the Lincoln Gap at c. 45m OD. The site lies on the north side of Lindum Road, to the rear of Stairs House. To the west of the site lie Greestone Stairs and to the north lay gardens of properties at the eastern end of Greestone Terrace. The eastern side of the site lies adjacent to 12 Lindum Road. National Grid Reference SK 97980 71620 (**Fig. 1**).

The following archaeological background information has been extracted from the *Brief for Archaeological Evaluation* produced by the Heritage Team, Department of Planning, City of Lincoln Council (2002).

- *A desk-based Archaeological Assessment has been produced by Matrix Archaeology on behalf of a property development company. For archaeological and historical background please refer to this document (see Bibliography)*
- *In addition, the draft Lincoln Urban Archaeological Assessment has classified the site as having the following potential research agendas;*
- *Prehistoric era (-10000 – 60); The Jurassic Way*
- *Roman military era (60 – 90); hill-slope area with springs and possible secular occupation*
- *Roman colonia era (90 – 410); suburban development east of the city*
- *Roman colonia era (90 – 410); cemetery*
- *Early medieval era (410 – 850); central elements of former Roman city and road network*
- *High medieval era (850 – 1350); housing in Eastgate suburb (and in the close within St. Margaret's Pottergate Parish)*
- *High medieval era (850 – 1350); the Close Wall*
- *High medieval era (850 – 1350); local roads (Pottergate)*
- *Early modern era (1350 – 1750); local roads (Pottergate)*
- *Early modern era (1350 – 1750); housing in Butwerk and Eastgate suburbs (and in the close within St. Margaret's Pottergate Parish)*
- *Early modern era (1350 – 1750); quarrying and mining*

- *Early modern era (1350 – 1750; the Close Wall*
- *Industrial era (1750 – 1945); housing in the close, East Bight and the Eastgate suburb*
- *Industrial era (1750 – 1945); new mid and late Victorian housing for the middle and upper classes*
- *Industrial Era (1750 – 1945); the Close Wall*

### **3.0 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY**

The aims of the evaluation 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 Methodology*

The evaluation required the excavation and recording of five trial trenches in positions dictated by the City Archaeologist. Three of the trenches (A-C) were machine-excavated, and the remaining two (D and E) were excavated by hand (**Fig. 2**).

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded, where appropriate, on CLAU pro-forma context record sheets. Scale drawings of sections and plans of archaeological features were made and a full photographic record compiled.

### **4.0 RESULTS**

All Ordnance Datum levels used within this report refer to the top of deposits and features (unless otherwise stated).

#### **Trench A (Pl. 1 and Fig. 3)**

Trench A was located on the western side of the site immediately to the east of Greestone Stairs. The trench was machine-excavated (trench size: 3m x 3m x 1.2m deep).

The earliest deposit encountered was [023] (41.15m OD), a pale yellow/brown sandy soil with limestone, charcoal and occasional tile (12<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> century) inclusions. Three layers ([021], [022] and [036]) thought to be garden soils associated with the (now demolished) Greestones building, overlay [023] (41.35m OD). A brick wall ([032]) and contemporary brick floor ([035] 41.26m OD) cut through [036] on the northern side of the evaluation trench. Overlying floor [035] and layer [022] was a series of deposits and cuts associated with the destruction and eventual demolition of the Greestones building (layer [020], pits [025] and [031]).

Deposits and features ([018], [019], [027] and [029]) overlying the demolition phase were associated with a classroom block (later to become an annexe to the College of Art and Design) demolished in the 1980's. Topsoil deposit [017] constituted ground level in this area of the site (42.75m OD).



Plate I: General view of Trench A looking north, showing brick structure [032] and associated floor [035] (scales are 1m).



Plate II: General view of Trench B looking north. Deposits visible in the left section of the trench is believed to derive from the demolition of the Close Wall during the construction of Greestone Mount (scales are 2m and 1m).

**Trench B (Pl. II and Fig. 4)**

Trench B lay to the east of Greestone Mount, at the base of a 5m high terrace wall forming the northern boundary of the site in this area, to the north of the south-east sloping driveway accessing the site from Lindum Road. The trench was sited in an area used for vehicular parking. A mechanical excavator was utilised to break-out a concrete floor slab and to remove, in part, a stone wall retaining material on the

west side of the trench (where ground level rises considerably). The trench measured 4m x 2m x 800mm deep.

Natural grey clay ([064]) was encountered at *c.* 42.20m OD, 600mm below ground level. Overlying natural was east sloping dump deposit [067/063]; a loose yellow/brown clayey soil intermingled with frequent large fragments of limestone (top of deposit – *c.* 43m OD). Above [067] were the remains of a brick structure: two parallel east-west brick wall alignments with a brick floor between, associated with the Greestone Mount Cottage (contexts [069] and [071]). The brick terrace wall forming the sites northern boundary and lying against the north section of the trench ([066]) is also thought to be associated with brick structure [071].

A recently constructed stone-built wall ([070/065]) abutted the south face of wall [066] and represented the latest phase of construction in the trench. A concrete slab, [062], lay in the area between the angle of wall [070/065] and constituted existing ground level (42.73m OD).

No stratified artefacts were recovered from Trench B; although an architectural fragment of probable medieval date was recovered from the machine-excavated spoil. The stone probably originated from deposit [067/063], probably a dump deposited during the construction of Greestone Mount.



Plate III: General view of Trench C looking south-west (scales are 2m and 1m).

#### **Trench C (Pl. III and Fig. 5)**

Located on the lower terrace of the site, Trench C was machine-excavated, aligned north-east to south-west and measured approximately 2m x 10m x 1.2m+ deep.

The earliest levels in Trench C, a series of south-west sloping dump deposits ([044] – [050] and [053] – [056]), were comprised primarily of loosely compacted, light brown fine sandy soils with frequent small angular limestone, shell and charcoal inclusions (top of deposits: 38.55m OD - 40.25m OD). Pottery and tile recovered from this sequence of dumps indicates that they date from around the early-mid 16<sup>th</sup> century. A large pit ([042]) at the northern end of the trench cut through dump [047] and was sealed by [040].



Overlying this sequence was [039], an extensive deposit of dark grey/brown sandy soil with frequent small angular limestone inclusions (top of deposit 38.85m OD – 40.45m OD). Pottery recovered from this deposit suggests a date around the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

Overlying [039] was a series of later deposits and small pit-like features ([038], [043], [051] [052], [057] – [060]) probably associated with the more recent (19<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> century) history of the site (present ground level: 39.45m OD – 40.75m OD).



Plate IV: General view of Trench D showing the Close Wall (right of frame), its thickening (centre), and dry-stone wall [012] (left). Reddening, visible on some of the stonework to wall [012] is caused by the limestone reduction pit [007] in the left section of the trench (scales are 2m and 1m)

#### **Trench D (Pl. IV and Fig. 6)**

Trench D was located on a raised garden terrace (Fig. 2: the upper terrace) to the west of Greestone Mount. The trench measured 3m x 1m, and was hand-excavated to a depth of 1.2m.

Excavation revealed a section of the Close Wall ([010]) crossing the trench (top of surviving wall: 46.89m OD). The wall was 1.15m wide and appeared to be in a good state of preservation with only slight evidence of damage to its southern face, possibly caused during the construction of the later brick terrace retaining wall that abuts it.

To the north of the Close wall was layer [061], a sandy mortar-rich soil (46.12m OD). Finds recovered from [061] (tile) dated to between the 13<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries.

Cutting into [061] and abutting the southern face of the close wall was, an east-west stone wall ([011]), c. 500mm wide and 700mm high (top of wall: 46.58m OD). It was constructed from randomly coursed roughly hewn limestone blocks, bonded with a pale yellow/brown sandy mortar (construction cut: [072], infill: [073]). The base of the wall lay below the limit of excavation.

A further stone wall ([012]) was recorded abutting and running at right angles to wall [011] (top of wall: 46.76m OD). Wall [012] was constructed from unbonded limestone fragments with 13 regular courses visible (the wall stood to a height of 960mm and continued below the limit of excavation). Tile recovered from the infill ([013]) of the construction cut ([074]) dates to between the late 13<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries.

A deposit of mid-yellow/brown sandy soil ([014]) overlay walls [011] and [012] (46.58m OD) and was cut by pit [007]. The side of the pit was heat reddened (base of pit: 46.22m OD). The fill of the feature ([006]), a red/orange sandy soil, contained frequent charcoal fragments and heat-reduced limestone (including a few architectural mouldings).

The pit was sealed by [015], a sandy soil containing frequent fragments of lime mortar and limestone rubble (46.82m OD). Overlying [015] was a loamy topsoil deposit ([009]). A concrete floor slab ([008]) overlay the topsoil in the southern half of the evaluation trench (both: 47.12m OD).

No further features or deposits were recorded in the trench.

#### **Trench E (Pl. V and Fig. 7)**

Trench E was located within the western basement room of the Greestone Mount building. The trench measured 3m x 1m and was excavated by hand to a maximum depth of 1.2m

Natural ironstone ([002]) was encountered at c. 44.00m OD, 160mm below ground level. Cutting through natural, in the south-west corner of the trench, was [003], a probable pit (base of cut 42.90m OD). The fill of the pit [004], a mid yellow/brown clayey soil, contained frequent small angular limestone fragments, occasional charcoal and shell flecks as well as infrequent animal bone and pottery dated to the later 1<sup>st</sup> to mid 2<sup>nd</sup> century. Overlying the pit was [005], a layer of concrete topped by floorboards constituting the (internal) floor of the Greestone Mount basement (44.18m OD).

No further features or deposits were encountered in this trench.



Plate V: Trench E looking north-west, showing pit [003] (bottom left) cut into ironstone deposit [002] (scales are 1m).

#### **5.0 CONCLUSIONS**

The evaluation has revealed that archaeological deposits dating from the Roman period exist on the site.

### **Roman**

Evidence of Roman occupation on the site was recorded in Trench E of the evaluation. A cut feature, probably a refuse pit, contained pottery ascribed to the later 1<sup>st</sup> to mid 2<sup>nd</sup> century, the full extent and function of this feature is unclear. No associated occupation deposits were found, but these are likely to have been destroyed during the construction of the Greestone Mount building during the latter part of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. This discovery may indicate an unspecified extramural settlement outside of the north-east quadrant of the Roman city.

Evidence of Roman occupation across the remainder of the site may well lie at a greater depth than was reached during the evaluation and without further investigation the nature of any Roman occupation is unknown.

### **Anglo-Saxon/Scandinavian**

The evaluation produced only two sherds of Saxon pottery (late 9<sup>th</sup> to late 10<sup>th</sup> century; one from Trench C and the other, Trench D). Other than these two sherds there was no evidence of occupation associated with this period, possibly due to the limited scope of the evaluation, although the discovery of these sherds suggests that deposits associated with this period may well exist at lower levels than were reached during the evaluation.

### **Medieval/early post-medieval**

Evidence for the medieval/early post-medieval occupation of the site was encountered in Trenches A, C and D.

Deposits believed to be associated with 12<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> century occupation of the site were recorded in the western part of the site (Trench A) at the limit of excavation. Little can be said regarding their likely form, function or extent without further investigation.

Trench C (in the southern, centre part of the site) revealed deposits associated with the later medieval/early post-medieval (early-mid 16<sup>th</sup> century) occupation of the site. Here, south-west sloping soil deposits were recorded. It is thought that they represent deposits associated with the rear gardens of medieval properties fronting onto the street of Pottergate that lay immediately to the south-east of the site. However, a lack of domestic and/or industrial refuse pits in the trench may suggest another function, possibly terracing. Analysis of the pottery data has revealed that some of the pottery and tile recovered from Trench C has been burnt and that for the most part the assemblage consists of drinking vessels with only two cooking vessels present. Fragments of a costrel and a urinal formed part of the assemblage suggesting that they derive from a reasonably high status or religious occupation.

In Trench D, in the north-west part of the site, medieval occupation was revealed in the form of the Close Wall, constructed in the 13<sup>th</sup> century. A further wall, possible a thickening to the Close Wall, lay against its rear, northern, face. No dating for this wall was recovered although it too is thought to be medieval in date. The function of the dry stone wall abutting and running north of the presumed thickening is presently unclear, although it may have formed part of a lean-to structure utilising the inner face of the Close Wall (here thickened) as part of its structure. Tile recovered from within the fill of its construction cut suggests that it is also medieval. The evaluation revealed that the Close Wall was well preserved, although a little damage appears to have occurred during the construction of a brick retaining wall abutting its south face (the retaining wall is contemporary with the construction of the Greestone Mount building).

Trench B, in the eastern part of the site, failed to reveal evidence for the survival of the Close Wall, here thought to lie the rear of the 5m high terrace wall that in this area forms the sites northern boundary. Unfortunately, the northern end of Trench B was too far away from the conjectured line of the Close Wall to allow probing beneath the later terrace wall to take place (in order to discover whether the Close Wall survives at this point). A quantity of roughly hewn limestone blocks revealed in the west section of Trench B, and associated with land raising during the construction of Greestone Mount, possibly derives from the destruction of the Close Wall.

A section of the Close Wall is visible within Greestone Mount Cottage to the east of Trench B and masonry immediately to the west of the trench is also believed to be part of the Close Wall, however, without further investigation, little can be said regarding the state of preservation of the Close Wall behind the later terrace wall.

Excavation of Trench E, in the basement of Greestone Mount, similarly failed to reveal evidence for the Close Wall. The survival of the wall beneath the remainder of the building is unclear given the localised nature of the evaluation. In all probability the wall was destroyed during the construction of Greestone Mount sometime before 1786.

### Post-Medieval

Evidence of post-medieval occupation was recorded in the central area of the site in Trenches C and D of the evaluation.

In Trench C, an extensive deposit of soil, dated to around the 17<sup>th</sup> century, was observed. Due to the limited extent of the evaluation, no clear interpretation can be offered as to its function.

The pit in Trench D contained heat-affected limestone and almost certainly represents a limestone-reducing pit. The small quantity of partially reduced and scorched limestone fragments recovered from the fill of the pit includes architectural fragments dating to between the mid 12<sup>th</sup> and the 14<sup>th</sup> centuries. At least two of these come from high status (possibly ecclesiastical) buildings, suggesting that the pit may post date the Dissolution of the churches (c. 1530s).

### Modern

All of the trenches revealed evidence of occupation later than the post-medieval period. Trench A revealed evidence for the Greestones building (constructed some time before 1883, and demolished during the mid 1940's). Some evidence for a later brick built structure was also revealed, though no clear plan for this building was available given the limited extent of the evaluation (this building was demolished during the 1980's). Deposits revealed in the remaining trenches were generally associated with Greestone Mount and its landscaped gardens, which were constructed during the latter part of the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

In conclusion this evaluation has provided some information to establish (approximately) the depth at which archaeological deposits are likely to be encountered. However, it must be noted that this information relates to the localised nature of the evaluation exercise. Geographical and topographical variation may exist on the site that will all influence the survival of archaeological deposits (the site lies on the edge of the hill-slope). Truncation of deposits by later activities (more recently the construction of Greestone Mount and the landscaping of its gardens) must also be borne in mind when assessing the extent of surviving archaeology.

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

TRENCH	GROUND LEVEL	LATEST ARCHAEOLOGICAL HORIZON	PERIOD	DEPTH BELOW GROUND LEVEL
A	42.75m OD	41.15m OD	Medieval	400mm
B	42.73 – 43.4m OD	42.50 – 43.00m OD	Late post-medieval	230 – 400mm
C	39.45 – 40.75m OD	38.55 – 40.25m OD	Medieval	900 – 500mm
D	47.12m OD	46.89m OD	Medieval	230mm
E	44.18m OD	44.00m OD	Roman	180mm

## 6.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The CLAU would like to thank The Pentland Property Company Limited for funding the project. Thanks are also extended to Mark Fletcher (Matrix Archaeology Ltd) and to Mr Mick Jones (City Archaeologist, City of Lincoln Council).

Maps contained within this report are reproduced from Ordnance Survey material with the permission of the Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office © Crown Copyright. Lincoln City Council. Licence No. AL 100028765. Fig. 2 of this report is based upon a site survey drawing produced by Matrix Archaeology Ltd.

### Project Team

#### CLAU Specialists

Michael Jarvis	Project Officer (Field/Post-excavation)
Graham Eyre-Morgan	Projects Manager
Jenny Mann	Finds Officer
Russell Trimble	Field Officer
Yvonne Rose	Finds Supervisor
Richard Pullen	Site Assistant

#### External Specialists

Jane Young	Post-Roman pottery and Tile (Lindsey Archaeological Services)
Barbara Precious	Prehistoric & Roman pottery (Freelance)

## 7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

2002, *Brief for Archaeological Evaluation at Greestone Mount, Lindum Road, Lincoln*, Heritage Team, Department of Planning, City of Lincoln Council.

Fletcher, M 2002, *Greestone Mount, Lindum Road, Lincoln, Archaeological Assessment*, Matrix Archaeology Report No. 2002-9

### 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.*

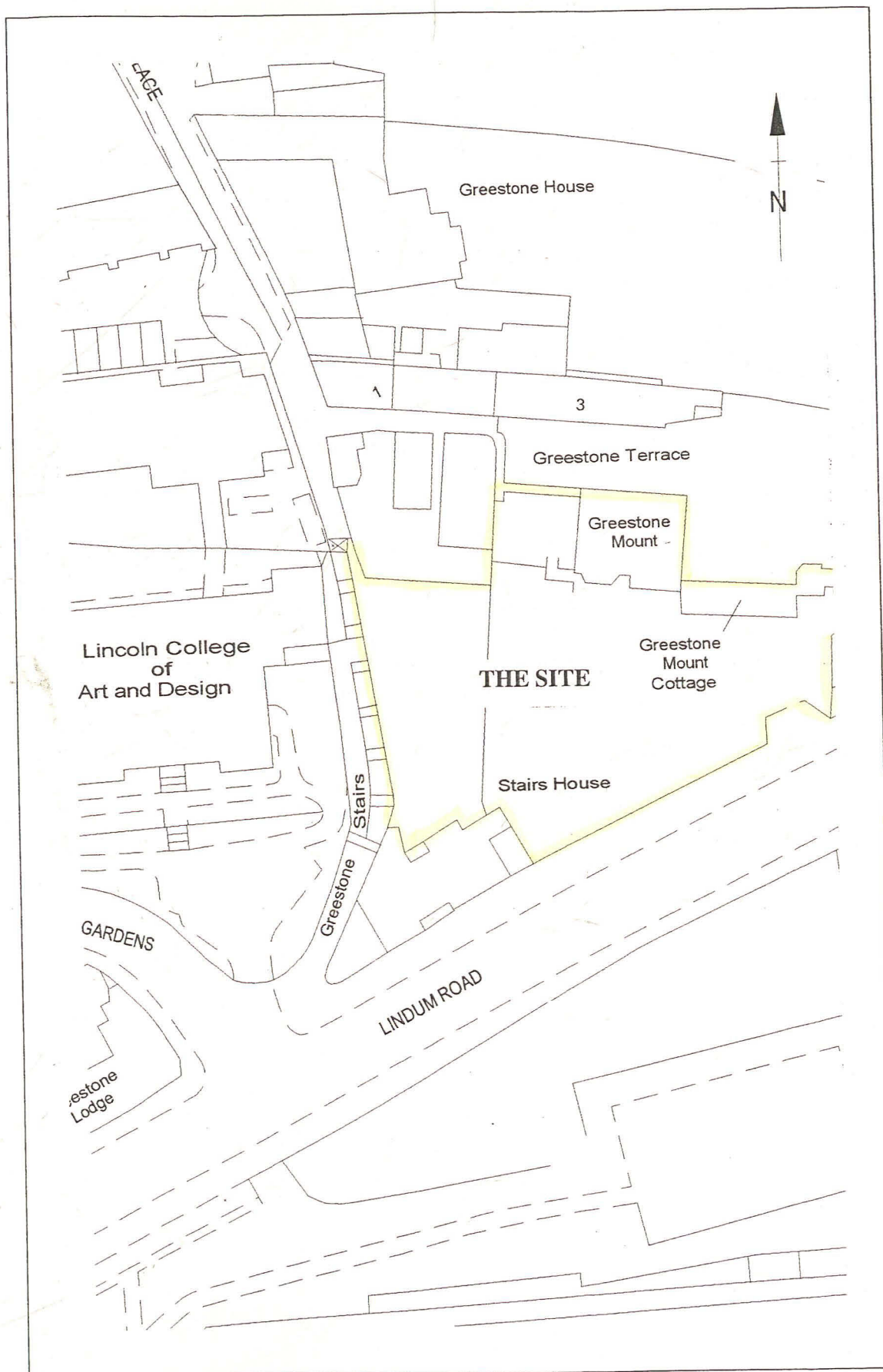


Fig. 1: Site location Map.

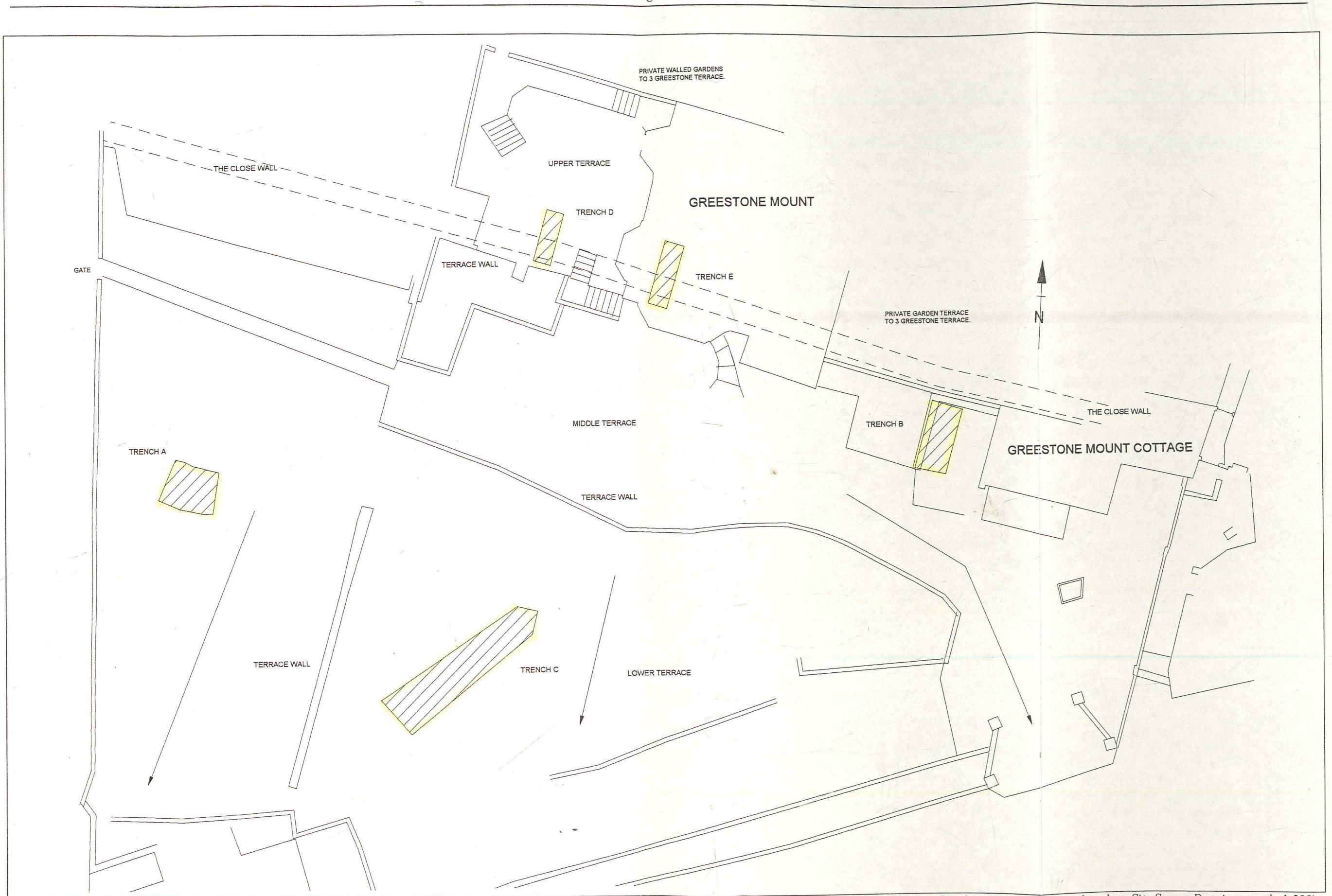


Fig. 2: Evaluation Trench location plan (based upon Matrix Archaeology Site Survey Drawing – scale 1:200).

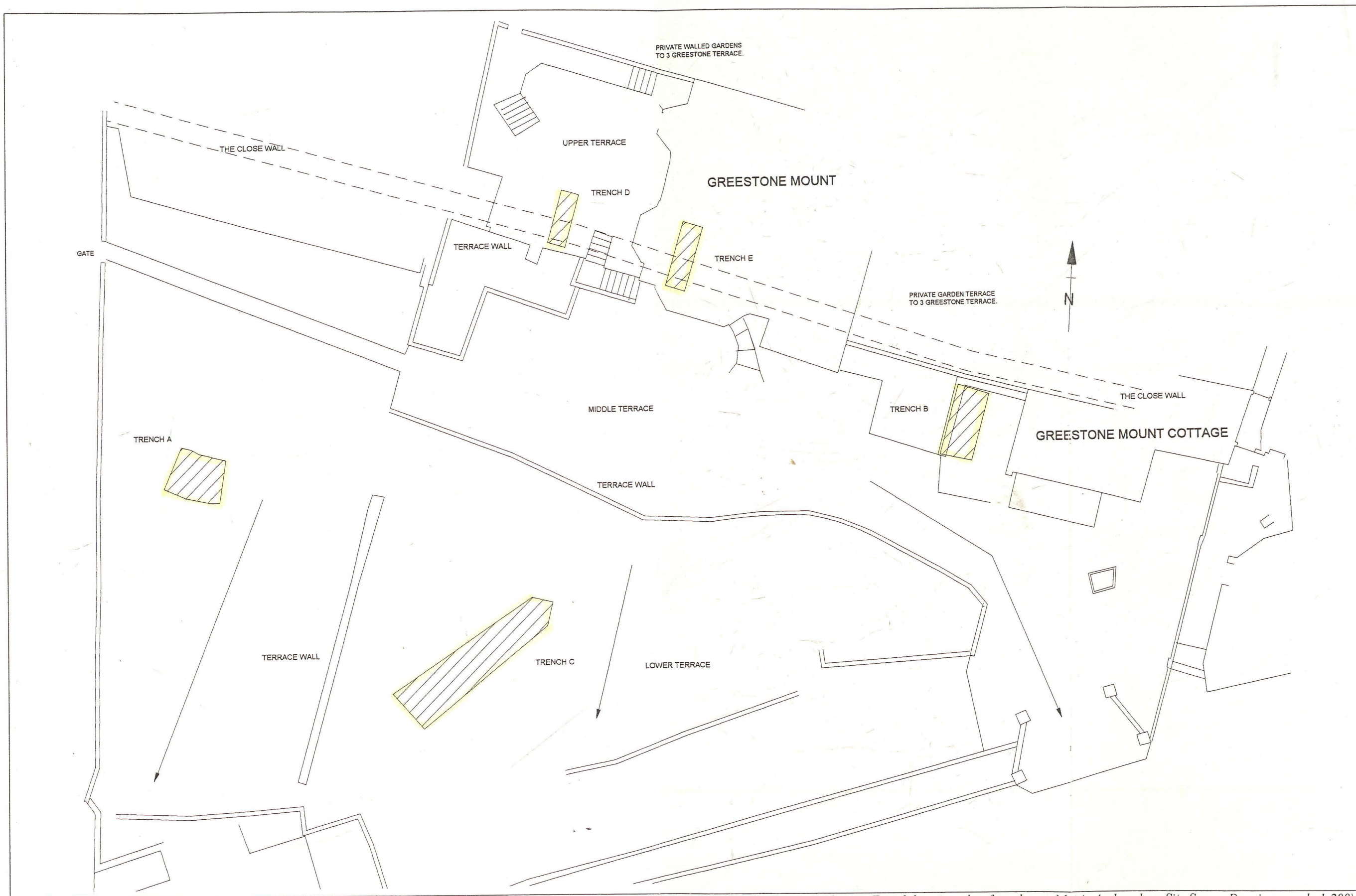


Fig. 2: Evaluation Trench location plan (based upon Matrix Archaeology Site Survey Drawing – scale 1:200).



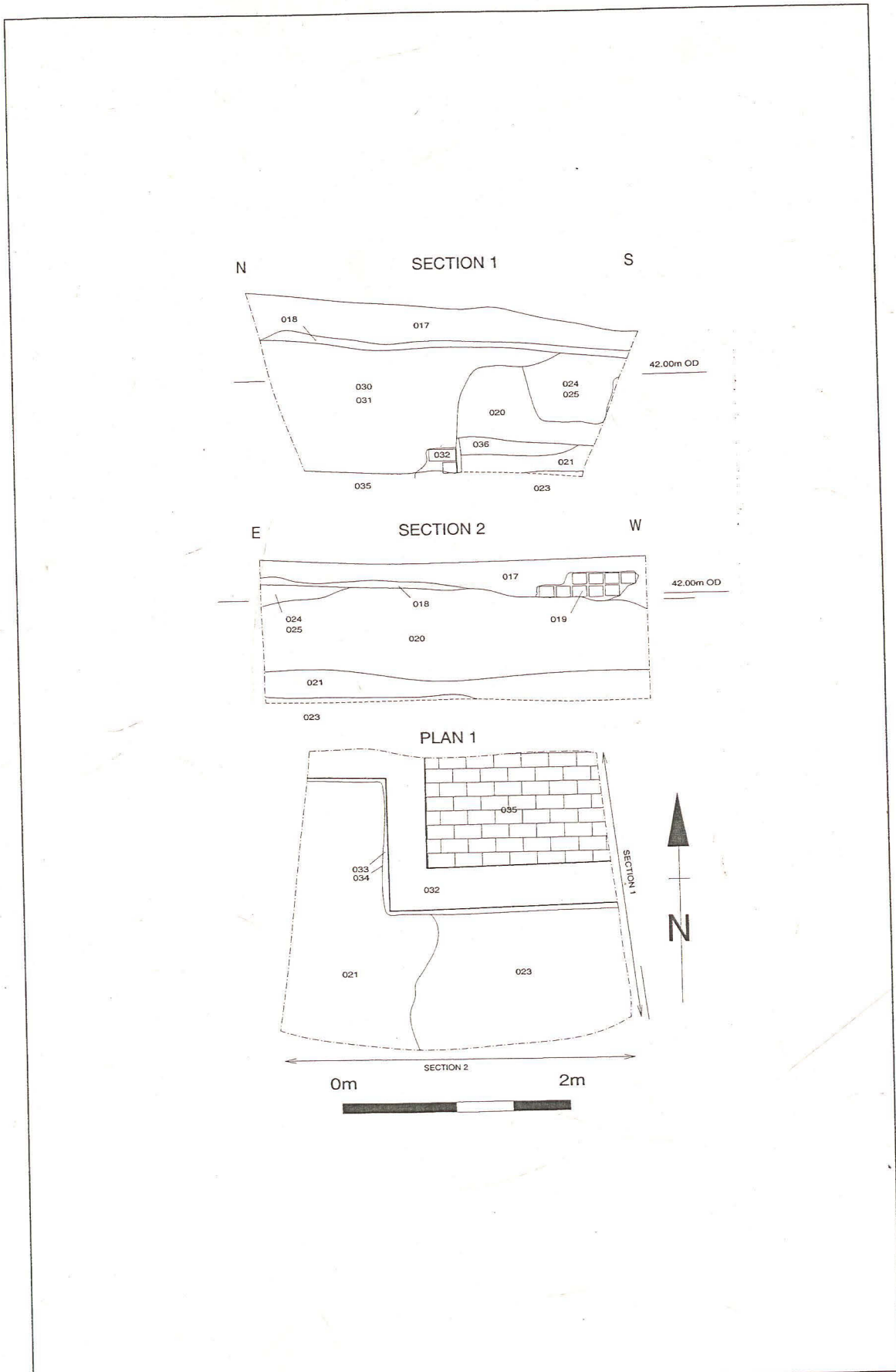


Fig. 3: Trench A – Plan 1 and Sections 1 and 2 (scale 1:50).

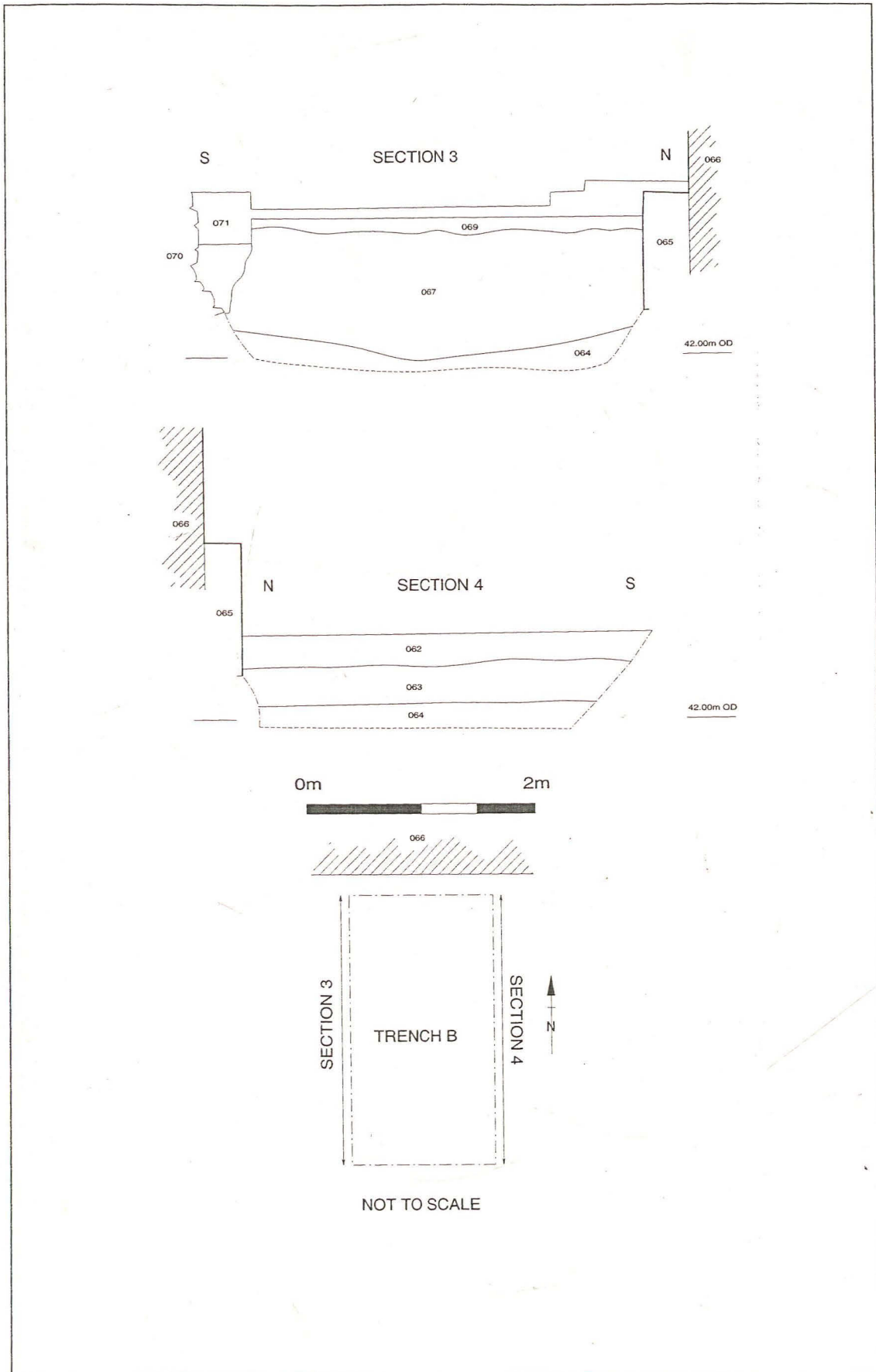


Fig. 4: Trench B – Sections 3 and 4 (scale 1:50).

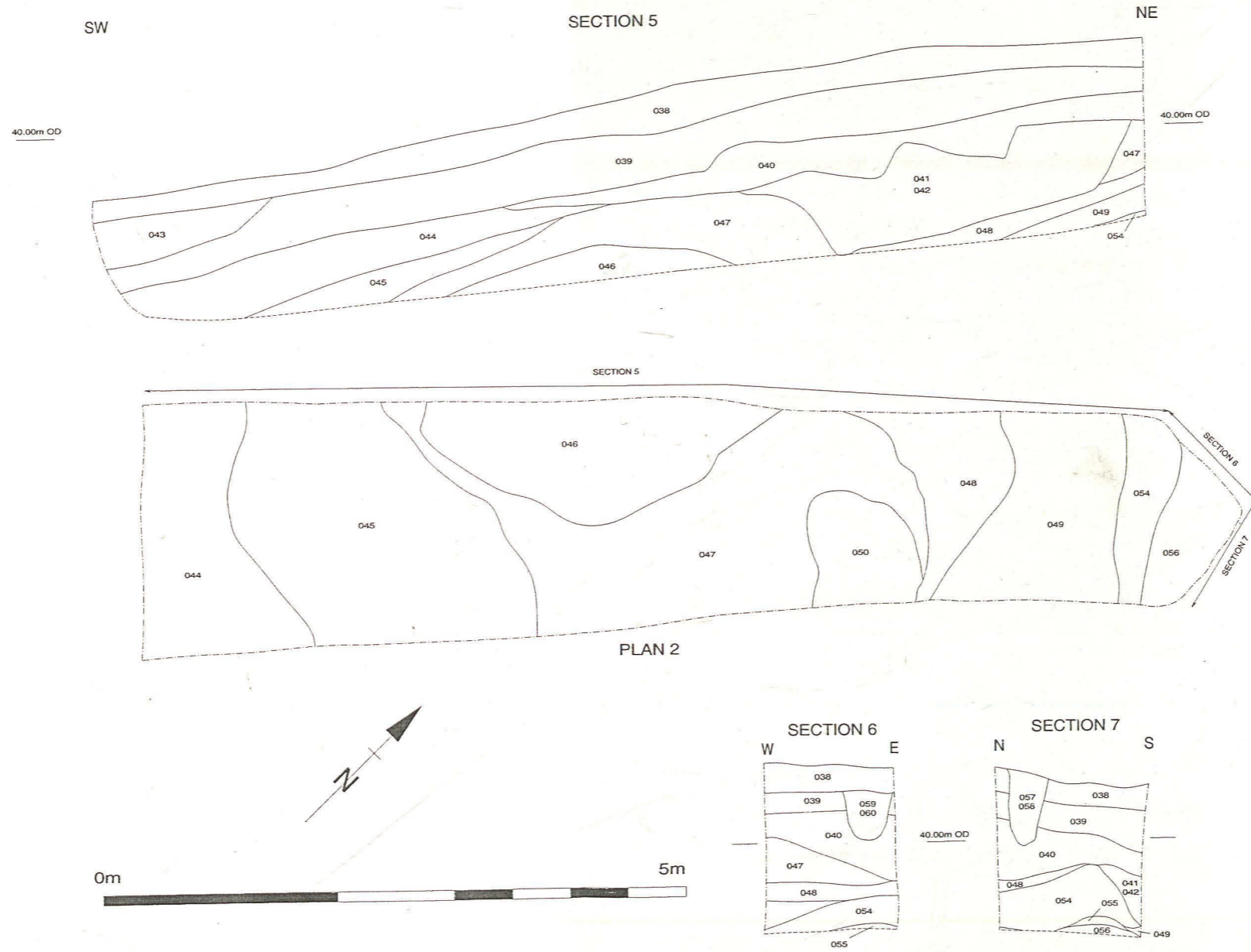


Fig. 5: Trench C - Plan 2 and Sections 5 - 7 (scale 1:50).

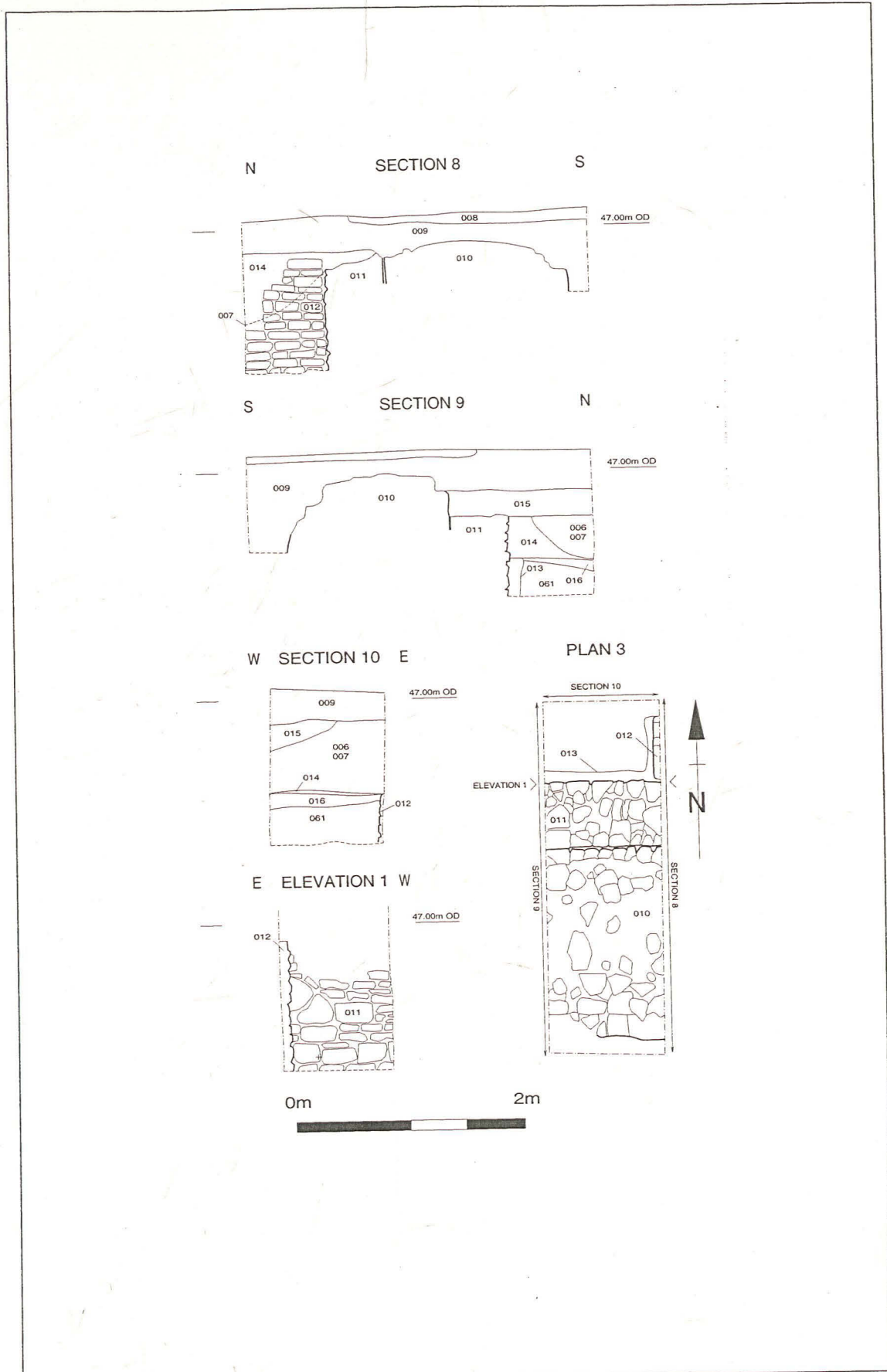


Fig. 6: Trench D – Plan 3, Sections 8 – 10 and Elevation 1 (scale 1:50).

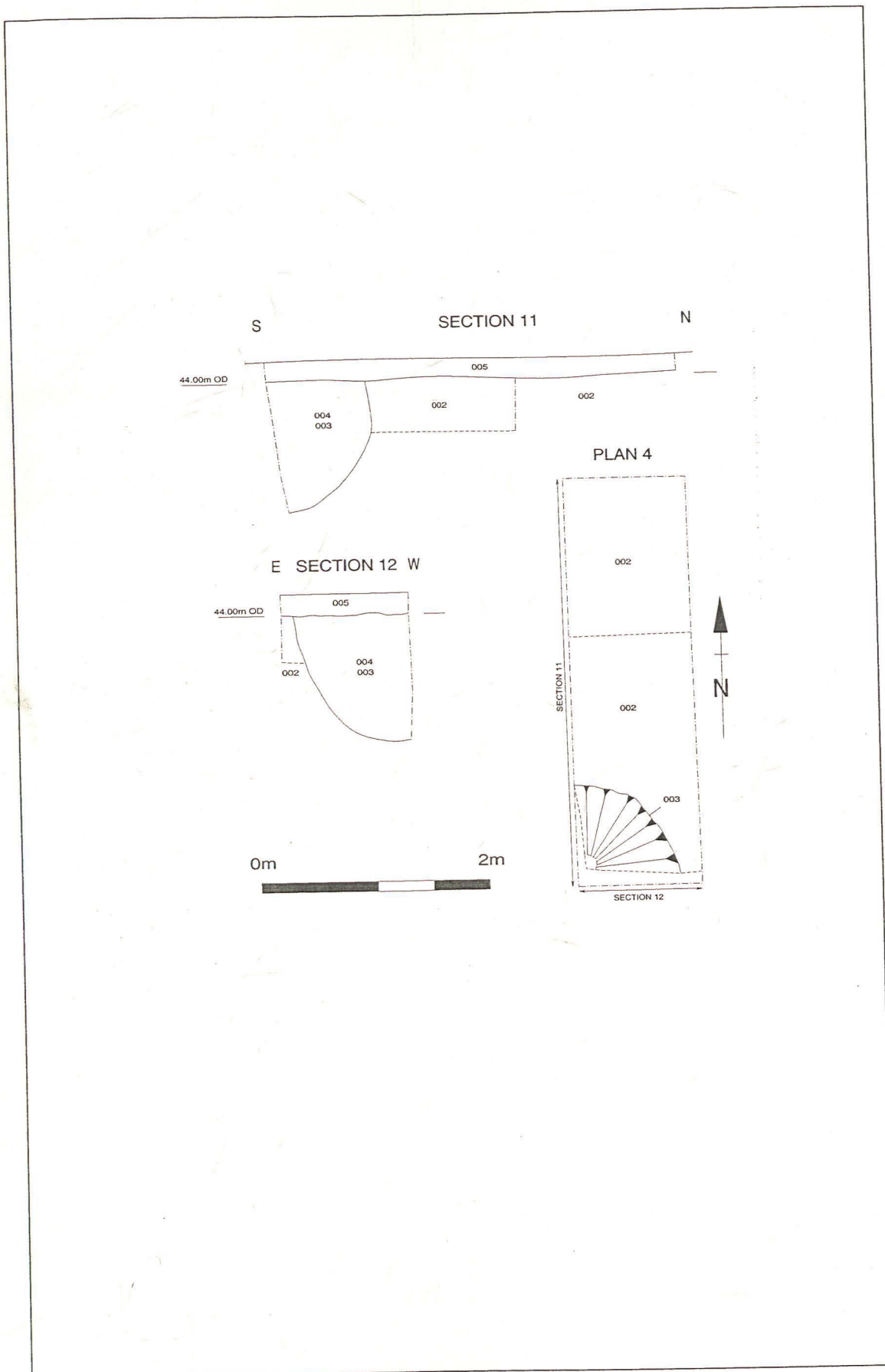
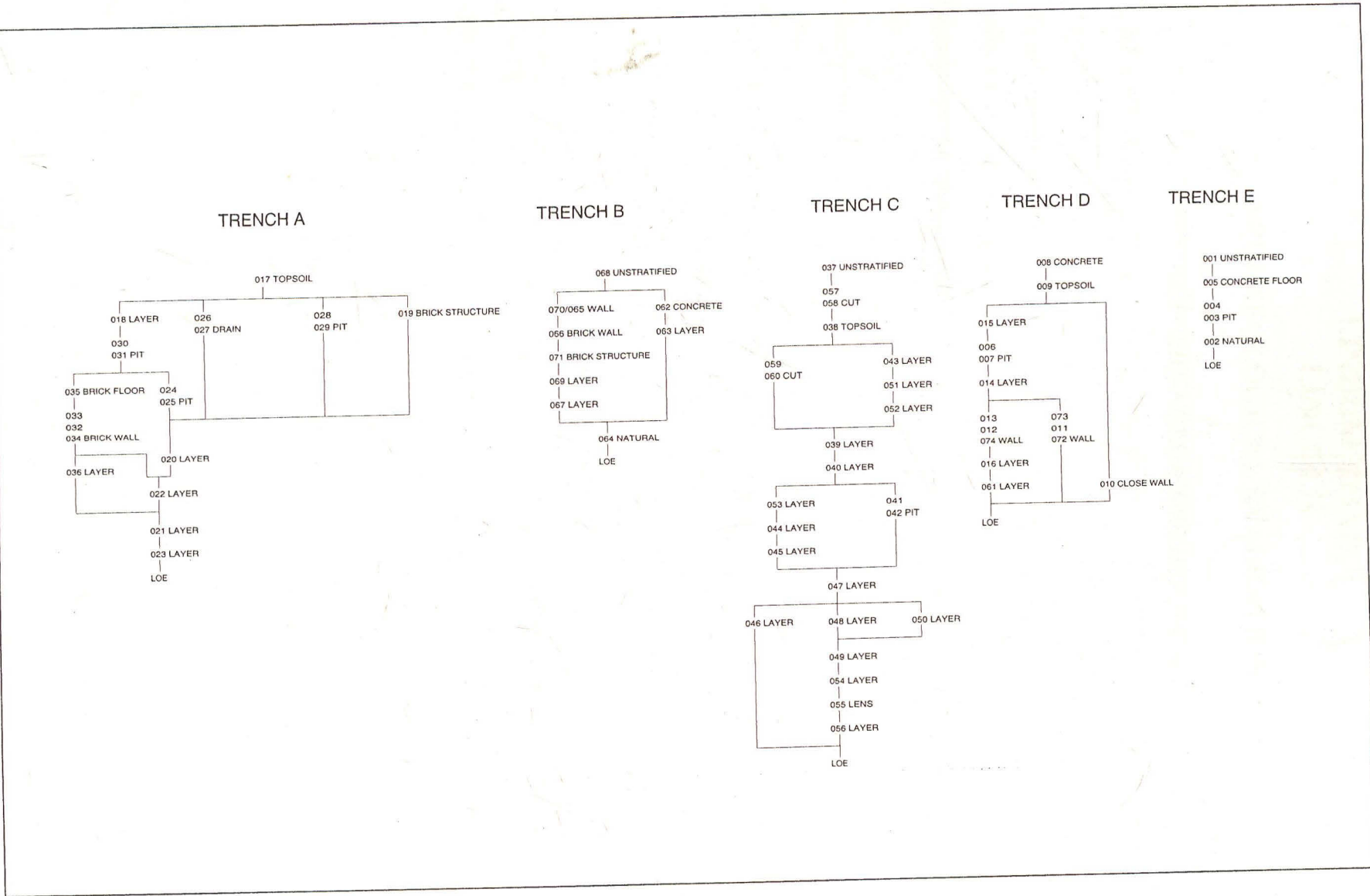


Fig. 7: Trench E – Plan 4 and Sections 11 and 12 (scale 1:50).

Fig. 8: Stratigraphic Matrix



**GREESTONE MOUNT,  
LINDUM ROAD,  
LINCOLN**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**APPENDIX 1 - LHA NOTE & ARCHIVE DETAILS**

**LHA NOTE DETAILS**

CLAU CODE: LRE02

CLAU REPORT No.: 509

PLANNING APPLICATION No.: N/A

FIELD OFFICER: Michael Jarvis

NGR: SK 97980 71620

CIVIL PARISH: Lincoln

SMR No.:

DATE OF INTERVENTION: 21<sup>st</sup> October to 1<sup>st</sup> November 2002

TYPE OF INTERVENTION: Archaeological Evaluation

UNDERTAKEN FOR: The Pentland Property Company, The Barn, Meeting House Lane, South  
Leverton, Nottinghamshire DN22 0BS

**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.: 2002.454

ACCESSION DATE: -

**GREESTONE MOUNT,  
LINDUM ROAD,  
LINCOLN**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**APPENDIX 2 – CONTEXT SUMMARY**

<i>Context</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Feature Type</i>
001	E	Unstratified finds
002	E	Natural
003	E	Cut – pit: fill [004]
004	E	Fill – pit: cut [003]
005	E	Concrete floor
006	D	Fill – pit: cut [007]
007	D	Cut – pit: fill [006]
008	D	Concrete
009	D	Topsoil
010	D	Wall
011	D	Wall
012	D	Wall
013	D	Fill – construction cut [074]
014	D	Layer
015	D	Layer (demolition)
016	D	Layer
017	A	Topsoil
018	A	Mortar lens
019	A	Brick structure
020	A	Layer
021	A	Layer (garden soil)
022	A	Layer (garden soil)
023	A	Layer
024	A	Fill – pit: cut [025]
025	A	Cut – pit: fill [024]
026	A	Drain – cut: [027]
027	A	Cut – drain: fill [026]
028	A	Fill – pit: cut [029]
029	A	Cut – pit: fill [028]
030	A	Fill – cut [031]
031	A	Cut – fill [030]
032	A	Brick wall/foundations – cut [034]
033	A	Fill – construction cut infill: cut [034]
034	A	Cut – construction cut: fills [033] and [032]
035	A	Brick floor
036	A	Layer (garden soil)
037	C	Unstratified finds
038	C	Topsoil
039	C	Layer
040	C	Layer
041	C	Fill – pit: cut [042]
042	C	Cut – pit: fill [041]
043	C	Layer
044	C	Layer
045	C	Layer



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046	C	Layer
047	C	Layer
048	C	Layer
049	C	Layer
050	C	Layer
051	C	Layer
052	C	Layer
053	C	Layer
054	C	Layer
055	C	Charcoal lens
056	C	Layer
057	C	Fill – pit: cut [058]
058	C	Cut – pit: fill [057]
059	C	Fill – pit: cut [060]
060	C	Cut – pit: fill [059]
061	D	Layer
062	B	Concrete
063	B	Layer
064	B	Natural clay
065	B	Stone wall (same as [070])
066	B	Brick wall (terrace wall)
067	B	Layer
068	B	Unstratified finds
069	B	Layer
070	B	Stone wall (same as [065])
071	B	Brick structure
072	D	Cut – construction cut for wall [011]
073	D	Fill – construction cut [072]
074	D	Cut – construction cut for wall [012]

# GREESTONE MOUNT, LINDUM ROAD, LINCOLN

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

### APPENDIX 3 – FINDS REPORTS

*Post-Roman Pottery*  
Jane Young

#### Introduction

Fifty-three sherds of post-Roman pottery representing fifty-one vessels were submitted for examination. The material ranges in date from the late Saxon to the early post-medieval period. The pottery was examined both visually and using x20 magnification, then recorded on an Access database using locally and nationally agreed codenames.

#### Condition

The pottery recovered is in variable condition with most sherds showing little evidence of post-depositional abrasion. A number of vessels (five) appear to have been subjected to intense heat (burnt). No cross-context joins were noted. Four vessels have soot residues. Limescale occurs on the interior surface of four vessels suggesting usage for containing or heating liquids.

#### Overall Chronology and Source

Fifteen different, identifiable pottery ware types were found on the site; the type and general date range for these fabrics are shown in Table 1. A wide range of vessel types was recovered, including examples of jugs, jars, bowls, cups, cooking pots and possible examples of a costrel and a urinal.

**Table 1:** Pottery codenames and date range with total quantities by sherd and vessel count.

<i>Codename</i>	<i>Full Name</i>	<i>Earliest Date</i>	<i>Latest Date</i>	<i>Vessels</i>
BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	1550	1800	1
BOU	Bourne D ware	1350	1650	3
CIST	Cistercian-type ware	1480	1650	13
CMW	Coal Measures whiteware	1250	1550	1
DUTR	Dutch Red Earthenware	1250	1650	2
HUM	Humberware	1250	1550	1
LKT	Lincoln kiln-type shelly ware	850	1000	2
LMLOC	Late Medieval local fabrics	1350	1550	2
LSW4	15 <sup>th</sup> century Lincoln Glazed Ware	1450	1530	1
MP	Midlands Purple ware	1380	1600	5
NOTLBG	Nottingham Light-bodied Gritty ware	1380	1480	1
PMX	Post-medieval Non-local fabrics	1500	1800	1
RAER	Raeren stoneware	1450	1600	1
TB	Toynnton/Bolingbroke wares	1450	1750	4
TOYII	Toynnton Late Medieval ware	1450	1550	13

### *Late Saxon*

Two vessels of late Saxon date were recovered from the site, one from Trench C and one from Trench D. Both are in Lincoln Kiln-type Shelly ware and date to between the late 9<sup>th</sup> and late 10<sup>th</sup> centuries. The sherd from Context [045] in Trench C is identifiable as a bowl.

### *Early post-medieval*

Overall, forty-nine of the pottery vessels submitted for examination are of late medieval or early post-medieval type and can be dated to the period between the late 15<sup>th</sup> and mid 16<sup>th</sup> centuries. The late medieval and post-medieval traditions in Lincolnshire overlap for much of the first half of the 16<sup>th</sup> century and this is reflected in the assemblage. The absence of Glazed Red Earthenwares, Yellow-glazed Earthenwares and Frechen stoneware in the recovered material suggests that activity on the site ceased by the second half of the 16<sup>th</sup> century. Most of the vessels are Toynton/Bolingbroke products with a smaller number of regional and continental vessels also present.

Seventeen of the vessels are products of kilns at the Toyntons or at nearby Bolingbroke. Thirteen of these are identifiable as probable products of Kiln 3 at Toynton All Saints, which was in operation from the late 15<sup>th</sup> to the mid 16<sup>th</sup> century. Identifiable forms are jugs, jars and the rim of what is probably a urinal. Three vessels, one jug and two jugs/jars are in Bourne D ware, a post-medieval development of Bourne ware. Only one vessel, a jug, from Context [037] is obviously a Lincoln product (LSW4). Two other jugs (LMLOC) and a lid (BERTH) are of local manufacture and are likely to be products of Lincoln or Toynton/Bolingbroke.

Regional imports from Yorkshire and the midlands include both coarsewares and finewares. Several of the vessels are in coarse hard-fired Coal Measures fabrics (CMW, MP and NOTLBG), suitable for vessels that are intended to contain liquid. With one exception (a bowl in MP), these vessels are all jugs or jars, although some may have had a bung-hole. A single Humberware vessel, a jug, is present. Thirteen Cistercian cups were found on the site, although two of these may in fact be early Blackware. A variety of different fabrics are present suggesting that vessels of both midlands and Yorkshire origin are present.

Two of the coarseware forms (cooking pots/pipkin) are imports from the Low Countries (DUTR). Two sherds in an unidentified hard-fired fabric (PMX) appear to be from a costrel. This vessel was shown to Alan Vince who did not immediately recognise it as a known import, but suggested that it could perhaps be Dutch. A single imported German stoneware drinking jug (RAER) is included in the assemblage.

### **Summary and Recommendations**

This is only a small group of pottery and therefore difficult to assess, however there are some notable aspects to the assemblage. With the exception of two Late Saxon sherds, the pottery is likely to date to a short period in the 16<sup>th</sup> century.

The absence of any residual medieval material is curious. Most early 16<sup>th</sup> century groups found in the city contain pottery types that although probably no longer in production, still remained in use (e.g. Potterhanworth and Late Lincoln Glazed ware). The absence of these wares suggests that the earliest groups to be deposited on this site do not belong to the earliest part of Ceramic Horizon PMH1 (the beginning of the 16<sup>th</sup> century). The sequence appears to cease before the second half of the 16<sup>th</sup> century as there is a complete absence of Frechen Stoneware, Glazed Red earthenware and Yellow-glazed earthenwares on the site. The production of several of the wares had ceased by the mid 16<sup>th</sup> century (LSW4, NOTLBG and TOYII) and two of the imports (DUTR and RAER) are usually not found in the city after this period. Although several of the ware types remained in use until the early 17<sup>th</sup> century, none of the material from this site is typical of late production in any of the industries. This suggests that all of the early post-medieval pottery could belong to the second quarter of the 16<sup>th</sup> century.

The presence of five burnt vessels (and also some burnt tile) is unusual, as some of the forms are unlikely to have come in contact with extreme heat during normal use. These vessels have semi-vitrified surfaces and blistered glazes but do not have soot residues. The composition of the assemblage is slightly unbalanced compared to that of many sites of similar date in the city. Only two

vessels can be identified conclusively as cooking pots (and these are both imports) whilst fourteen vessels are for drinking. Despite the small size of the assemblage, two unusual forms (a costrel and a urinal) occur; both forms at this period are rarely found in the city outside a reasonably high status or religious context.

The assemblage should be kept for future study, especially as part of any characterisation of the fabrics and forms for a post-medieval type series.

### **Roman Pottery**

B J Precious

*The Pottery has been 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 and weight as a measure.*

A total of 20 sherds, weighing 239g, were recovered from the site from two contexts ([002] and [004]), the majority (18 sherds) from [004]. The average sherd weight of almost 12g is fairly low, suggesting that the material had been broken and dispersed, however there is little sign of abrasion, and the samian is particularly fresh.

Context [002] (natural clay/ironstone) produced two sherds; one is from a large flagon in a cream fabric, and the other is a fragment of Dressel 20 amphora, in an early fabric, with mortar adhering to the exterior indicating reuse as rubble infill. Both sherds can be broadly dated from the mid 1<sup>st</sup> to no later than the mid 2<sup>nd</sup> century, but are probably later 1<sup>st</sup> to mid-2<sup>nd</sup> century in date. These sherds are likely to be intrusive from pit [003], which cut into the natural clay but was not immediately recognised during excavation. Context [004], the fill of pit [003], produced the bulk of the Roman pottery. This group includes legionary-type wares, LEG, and wheel-made shell-tempered wares in Iron Age tradition, IASH. However, the presence of a single sherd from a BB1 cooking-pot places the group in the period AD 120-160, during the early years of the *colonia*.

Some of the IASH sherds are burnt on the interior, indicating culinary use. In contrast, the samian sherd is burnt over the broken edge suggesting destruction by fire. Although the bulk of the material is domestic in nature, the presence of a fine, rouletted beaker (LEG - BK), fragments of wine amphorae from Southern Gaul (GAU4) and a basal sherd from a mould-decorated bowl (SAMSG - Dr30) indicates moderate to higher status occupation.

### **Storage and Curation**

The pottery is in stable condition and should be retained for further study.

### **Registered Finds**

J E Mann

### **Introduction**

*The small assemblage of registered finds and bulk materials from this site is largely metalwork, principally iron, but with some copper alloy and lead. A few stone architectural fragments and two pieces of glass were also recovered. All of the metal is corroded and much of the ironwork is heavily degraded.*

The Lincolnshire County Council Heritage Service Conservation Department undertook X-radiography and remedial treatment. All finds were then examined in conjunction with the relevant X-ray plates and recorded, with scaled sketches, on standard record cards (registered finds) or on *pro forma* record sheets and the information entered on Access databases.

### Date Range and Distribution

A single coin <19>, a corroded *as* of Vespasian (AD 69-79), is the only piece datable to the Roman period; all other diagnostic material is medieval. Virtually all of the material is from Trench C although several architectural fragments came from the fill of a pit [007] in Trench D and a single unstratified piece was recovered from Trench B.

#### *The Finds from Trench C*

On the whole, the assemblage is a mixture of household and structural debris but there is a single piece of smithing slag <20> and a fragment of waste (trimmed) lead. An unstratified jeton, or reckoning counter <2>, is almost certainly a 14<sup>th</sup>- or 15<sup>th</sup>-century French piece although it is too corroded to be identified more closely and a small lead disc with partially cut edges <11> from layer [044] may have been trimmed for reuse as a weight.

Domestic items include a lead spindlewhorl <22>, almost certainly of medieval date, and parts of two possible vessels, one of metal and the other of glass. The former is a terminal of cast (high lead) copper alloy <4>, almost triangular in section, possibly part of the leg and foot of a jug or skillet. The latter <3> is an extremely fine fragment of vessel rim, attached to which is a narrow applied handle; too little of the rim survives for an accurate estimate of diameter to be made although it is in the region of 40 mm, suggesting that it may be from a narrow-necked vessel such as a jug. Although unstratified, this was found with a good cohesive group of late medieval (early to mid-16<sup>th</sup> century) pottery and quite possibly is of similar or perhaps slightly earlier date, while the quality of the glass suggests that this may be an imported vessel.

Medieval glass vessels are relatively uncommon finds, generally restricted to high-status sites such as palaces, castles, manors, ecclesiastical establishments and the wealthier areas of towns – a distribution that is likely to reflect accurately the pattern of use rather than a bias in survival (Tyson 2000, 22-3). It may be no coincidence that compared to other sites within the city the ceramic assemblage from this site includes a higher than normal proportion of table wares, specifically drinking vessels, and that despite its small size, two unusual forms – a costrel and a urinal – were also found within Trench C. Such vessel forms at this period normally occur on fairly high-status or religious sites within the city.

#### *The Architectural Fragments from Trench D*

All five of the architectural fragments are of Lincolnshire limestone and all are of medieval date; four of these came from the fill of a single pit [007] in Trench D and were kindly identified by David Stocker (English Heritage). These are of varying dates and quality and thus not necessarily derived from a single source. One <25> is a rather pedestrian fragment of hoodmoulding from a window arch with sockets for a window grille, likely to date to the 13<sup>th</sup> century, while another <27> is a moulding fragment with mason's mark.

Part of a voussoir <26> from an arch of more than one order displays ornament very similar to that on the west front of the Cathedral and on the main (west) door arch of St Mary's Guildhall: an early dog-tooth motif with four drilled holes at the junctions of the leaves and a central depression at the apex (*cf* Stocker 1991, fig 18). This is a much earlier piece, dating to c. 1150-70, and is of very fine quality. The last piece <24>, probably dating to the early 14<sup>th</sup> century, is also an extremely finely executed and complex moulding; it is almost certainly from an internal fitting such as a screen, or possibly a shrine.

### Recommendations

All registered finds should be retained; the medieval glass vessel should be shown to a specialist for more precise identification.

### References

Stocker, D 1991 *St Mary's Guildhall, Lincoln. The Survey and Excavation of a Medieval Building Complex*, Archaeology of Lincoln, 12-1, CBA

Tyson, R 2000 *Medieval glass vessels found in England c. AD 1200-1500*, CBA Research Report, 121, CBA

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**APPENDIX 4 – THE ARCHIVE**

*Post Roman Pottery*

Trench	Context	Cname	Sub Fabric	Form Type	Sherds	Vessels	Weight	Part	Description
C	037	CIST		cup	1	1	34g	base	? ID or early GRE type BL; rounded footing
C	037	CIST		cup	1	1	3g	handle	
C	037	CIST		cup	1	1	1g	BS	
C	037	CIST		cup	2	1	1g	BS	
C	037	CIST		cup	1	1	4g	LHJ	
C	037	CIST		small cup	1	1	8g	BS	
C	037	CIST		cup	1	1	40g	base	
C	037	CIST		cup	1	1	9g	handle	? ID or early GRE type BL
C	037	CMW		?	1	1	33g	base	
C	037	DUTR		cooking pot/pipkin	1	1	8g	rim	soot
C	037	HUM		jug	1	1	96g	handle	triple grooved strap
C	037	LMLOC		small jug	1	1	7g	BS	burnt; possibly LSW4 or TB
C	037	LSW4	C	jug	1	1	18g	BS	
C	037	MP		large jug/jar	1	1	52g	BS	burnt
C	037	MP		jug/jar	1	1	9g	BS	
C	037	TB		jug/jar	1	1	23g	BS	soot
C	037	TOYII		large jug/jar	1	1	18g	BS	
C	037	TOYII		large jug/jar	1	1	16g	BS	
C	037	TOYII		jug	1	1	40g	BS	
C	037	TOYII		large jug/jar	1	1	41g	BS	
C	037	TOYII		jug/jar	1	1	7g	BS	
C	037	TOYII		jug/jar	1	1	37g	BS	
C	037	TOYII		jug/jar	1	1	11g	BS	
C	039	TB		jug ?	1	1	9g	BS	thick olive brown glaze; ? ID; missing most of ext surface
C	040	BERTH		lid	1	1	10g	base	foliate handle join; fabric contains grog; int surface vitrified; ? LSW4/TB
C	041	CIST		cup	1	1	5g	rim	burnt
C	041	MP		jug/jar	1	1	14g	BS	ext purple/black glaze
C	045	DUTR		cooking pot ?	1	1	5g	BS	soot
C	045	LKT		bowl	1	1	14g	BS	
C	045	NOTLBG		small jug	1	1	18g	BS	thick int dep; ? ID
C	046	TOYII		jug	1	1	23g	BS	hard fired
C	047	BOU		jug/jar	1	1	33g	base	
C	047	BOU		jug	1	1	57g	rim	hollow everted rim
C	047	CIST		cup	1	1	30g	handle	
C	047	CIST		cup	1	1	8g	BS	
C	047	LMLOC	OX/R/OX; med-coarse sandy;	jug	1	1	5g	BS	reduced glaze; could be TB

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Trench	Context	Cname	Sub Fabric	Form Type	Sherds	Vessels	Weight	Part	Description
			hard						
C	047	RAER		drinking jug	1	1	2g	BS	
C	047	TB		jar ?	1	1	14g	BS	thin walled; hard fired; mixed sand with comm ca inclusions on ext surface
C	047	TOYII		jug/jar	1	1	60g	BS	int dep
C	049	MP		jug	1	1	95g	rim	cut out on rim; lip
C	049	TB		large jug	1	1	0g	base	scar of jug rim on base; soot int
C	049	TOYII		large jug	1	1	60g	handle	grooved strap
C	049	TOYII		urinal ?	1	1	2g	rim	burnt
C	049	TOYII		jug/jar	1	1	5g	BS	burnt ?
C	050	CIST		small cup	1	1	11g	base	
C	054	TOYII		small vessel	1	1	7g	BS	thin walled; int deposit; hard fabric
C	056	BOU		jug/jar	1	1	8g	BS	int deposit; sandy fabric
C	056	CIST		cup	1	1	15g	BS	
C	056	MP		large bowl	1	1	69g	rim	wide everted rim; ext purple glaze
C	056	PMX	oxidised; fine; very hard	costrel ?	2	1	46g	base & BS	striated red/grey int surface; poss Dutch import; thin walled trimmed; olive glaze
D	061	LKT		?	1	1	3g	BS	flake

Roman Pottery

Context	Fabric	Form	Dec	Novess	Alter	Comments	Sherds	Weight
002	CR	FL				BS; DK CR SURF	1	22g
002	DR20	A			MORTAREX	BS EFAB	1	58g
002	ZDATE					50-150		
004	CR	F				HANDLE 2R	1	17g
004	CR	F?				BS; DK CR SURF	1	3g
004	CR	F?		1		BSS	2	5g
004	LEG	J				BS	1	8g
004	LEG	BK	ROUZ			BS	1	3g
004	SAMSG	30			BURNTE	BS BASAL	1	11g
004	GAU4	A		1	ABR	BSS FLAKED; SEALANT INT	3	14g
004	BB1	CP	LA			BS SHLDR	1	1g
004	IASH	J	WM			BS; ABR INT	1	51g
004	IASH	CLSD	WM		ABR	BSS	4	22g
004	IAGR	CLSD		1	BURNTIN	BSS	2	14g
004	ZDATE					120-160		
004	ZZZ					MIX SOME LEGIONARY TYPES		

Tile

Trench	Context	Cname	Fabric	Sub Type	Frag	Weight	Action	Description
A	023	PNRDISC			6	299g		
C	037	PNRDISC			4	323g		mortar
C	037	PNRDISC			1	275g		mortar; hard OX/R/OX fabric
C	037	PNRDISC			1	165g		soot; reduced; probably burnt



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Trench	Context	Cname	Fabric	Sub Type	Frag	Weight	Action	Description
C	037	PNRDISC			1	347g		corner; soot; poor fabric
C	037	NIBDISC		4c	1	77g		
C	037	NIBDISC		3a	1	74g		left corner
C	037	NIB		7q	1	327g	Type series	right corner; white surface skin
C	037	NIBDISC		4c	1	150g		right corner
C	037	PNRDISC			4	326g		mortar
C	037	PNRDISC			1	566g		corner; mortar; soot; poor fabric
C	037	PNRDISC			1	138g		corner; mortar; hard clean orange fabric
C	039	PNRDISC			3	33g		
C	040	PNRDISC			8	258g		mortar
C	040	PNRDISC	7		1	32g		
C	040	GPNR			1	133g		odd spots of glaze in red slip on upper side; prob GRID; bedded side is smoothed; poor fabric incl white clay inclusions
C	040	NIB		3	1	80g		
C	041	PNRDISC			2	116g		
C	041	PNRDISC			1	44g		mortar
C	041	NIB		7c ?	1	56g		applied
C	041	PNRDISC			1	79g		mortar; corner; poor fabric
C	044	PNRDISC			3	93g		
C	044	PNRDISC			2	201g		mortar
C	044	RFURN			1	44g		reduced glaze with cu specks; applied dec; possibly burnt
C	045	PNRDISC			2	209g		poor fabric; mortar
C	045	PNR			1	160g		corner; mortar; thin tile; hard smooth fabric
C	045	PNRDISC	LSWA		1	19g		
C	045	PNRDISC			2	126g		corners
C	045	FIREDC CLAY			1	16g		
C	045	RTILDISC			1	55g		mortar
C	045	PNR			1	133g		very sandy hard red fabric
C	045	NIB		4b ?	1	198g		poor fabric; right corner; white skin; shale like inclusions
C	045	PNRDISC			7	212g		
C	046	PNRDISC			1	14g		right corner; reduced probably burnt
C	046	PNRDISC			1	55g		corner; red fine sandy fabric; mortar
C	046	RID			1	103g		thin; mortar
C	046	NIBDISC		4c	1	255g		right corner; mortar
C	046	BRK			1	129g		handmade; Tudor; fabric incl straw voids; hard oxid almost inclusionless fabric
C	046	PNRDISC			5	159g		
C	046	NIB		moulded	1	76g		right corner; reduced probably burnt
C	046	PNRDISC			1	216g		very poor fabric comm clay pellets
C	047	NIBDISC		4c	1	359g		soot; mortar; left corner
C	047	PNRDISC	7		1	69g		
C	047	PNRDISC			12	490g		
C	047	PNRDISC			1	224g		corner
C	047	PNRDISC			1	94g		hard smooth oxid fabric
C	047	NIBDISC		applied	1	28g		
C	047	PNRDISC			1	104g		fine oxid sandy; mortar
C	047	PNRDISC			1	42g		burnt; soot
C	048	PNRDISC			1	152g		mortar; thin OX/R/OX clean hard clay
C	048	PNRDISC			1	91g		mortar; fine clean hard clay

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Trench	Context	Cname	Fabric	Sub Type	Frag	Weight	Action	Description
C	048	PNRDISC	7		1	290g		mortar
C	048	PNRDISC			3	17g		
C	049	RBRK			1	111g		
C	049	PNRDISC			3	72g		
C	050	PNRDISC	7		1	51g		
C	050	PNR			1	107g		hard OX/R/OX smooth fabric
C	054	NIB		5b ?	1	782g		width 195mm
C	054	PNRDISC			2	132g		same tile; burnt
C	056	PNR			1	272g		reused as mortar over breaks; fine hard red fabric
C	056	PNRDISC			1	90g		corner; mortar; poor fabric
C	056	PNRDISC			1	40g		mortar; fine red fabric; reused as mortar over all edges
C	056	PNR			1	236g		large white clay inclusion
D	006	NIB		4c	1	218g		poor fabric; mortar
D	006	PNR			1	437g		corner; poor fabric; very poorly made; side cut after taken from mould
D	006	PNR			1	160g		corner; mortar; fine oxid fabric with mod ca occ fe cemented sandstone
D	006	PNRDISC			2	181g		
D	013	NIB		4a	1	103g		poor fabric; heavily sanded surface
D	061	PNRDISC			7	313g		
D	061	NIBDISC		3a	1	69g		right corner; mortar
D	061	PNRDISC			1	55g		corner; mortar; poor fabric
D	061	PNRDISC			1	32g		corner; mortar; thin tile
D	061	PNRDISC	7		1	55g		corner; mortar
D	061	NIB		2	1	92g		right corner;? Finger impression with ?? Cloth
D	061	PNRDISC	7		10	427g		mortar

Registered Finds

Trench	Context	Finds No.	Material	Name	Comments
C	037	1	Copper alloy		Sheet strip (waste?)
C	037	2	Copper alloy	Jeton	Medieval; 14 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> C French
C	037	3	Glass	Vessel	Medieval? Jug handle? Imported?
C	037	4	Copper alloy		Cast terminal; vessel foot?
C	037	5	Iron		Strap hinge/mount?
C	037	6	Lead	Waste	Cut sheet
C	037	7	Iron		Nail head?
C	037	8	Iron		Bar
C	037	9	Iron		
C	037	10	Iron		Nail?
C	044	11	Lead	Disc	Part cut edges; reused as weight?
C	044	12	Iron	Horseshoe	Terminal; thickened calkin
C	044	13	Iron		
C	044	14	Iron		(Tool?)
C	046	15	Copper alloy	Ring	Complete
C	046	16	Lead	Came	
C	047	17	Iron		(Knife blade?)
C	047	18	Iron		
C	047	19	Copper alloy	Coin	Early Roman; 1 <sup>st</sup> C. Vespasian 69-79
C	048	20	Slag		39g smithing
C	049	21	Copper alloy		Pin/needle
C	050	22	Lead	Spindlewhorl	Medieval; complete
C	056	23	Glass	Window	Medieval; 1 grozed edge
D	006	24	Stone	Architectural fragment	Medieval; early 14 <sup>th</sup> C screen?
D	006	25	Stone	Architectural fragment	Medieval; 13 <sup>th</sup> C? window
D	006	26	Stone	Architectural fragment	Early medieval; mid 12th C. c. 1150-70 voussoir

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B	068	27	Stone	Architectural fragment	Medieval
D	006	28	Stone	Architectural fragment	Medieval; mason's mark

**Bulk Materials**

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Comments</i>
C	044	Nail	2	
C	047	Nail	2	
C	049	Nail	2	
C	037	Nail	1	
C	040	Nail	1	
C	039	Coal	1	4g burnt
C	056	Coal	1	25g burnt

None of the coal merits retention; the remaining finds should be retained.

**Non-Ceramic Building Materials**

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Comments/Date</i>
C	037	Stone tile	1	75g	Lincolnshire limestone	Max 11.5mm thick
C	041	Mortar	4	22g		

Neither of these pieces merits retention.

**Animal Bone**

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Count</i>
E	004	9
A	023	1
C	037	17
C	041	4
C	044	3
C	045	7
C	046	10
C	047	11
C	048	6
C	049	7
C	050	1
C	054	2
D	061	4