



LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

**Grantham Street, Lincoln  
Archaeological Watching Brief**

**NGR: SK 97635 71456**

**Site Code: LGS 03**

**LCNCC Accession No: 2003.290**

**Planning Application No: 2002/0369/F**

**Report  
for  
CAD Associates  
on behalf of  
Walters**

**LAS Report No: 727**

**April 2004**

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Conservation  
Services  
1 1 MAY 2004  
Highways & Planning  
Directorate

EVENT L14629

SOURCE L19228  
L19229

PRN 70359 - Medieval  
PRN 70360 - Roman

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**Summary**

*The watching brief at Grantham Street, Lincoln established that medieval deposits survived despite the presence of Victorian cellars and other disturbances. A building with the remains of internal floors, and an associated external surface, a boundary wall was recorded as been robbed in the 12<sup>th</sup> century. There was also a terrace wall along with a later building, of unknown age, located directly above the 12<sup>th</sup> century horizon.*

*It is tentatively suggested that some of the walls robbed in the 12<sup>th</sup> century may have belonged to a Roman basilican building, parts of which were recorded on the north side of Grantham Street. Unfortunately the surviving evidence was too fragmentary to allow confident interpretation.*

**Introduction**

Lindsey Archaeological Services (LAS) was commissioned by CAD Associates, on behalf of Walters in August 2003 to carry out an archaeological watching brief at the above site (Fig. 1). The work was carried out in accordance with the requirements of set out in the *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* published by the Archaeology Section, Lincolnshire County Council (1998) and a request by the City Archaeologist in August. Work commenced 20/8/03 and was completed 28/8/03.

**The Site** (Figure 2, Pl. 1)

The application site is bounded by Grantham St to the north, Swan St to the east and the rear yards of Pizza Express and Yates' Wine Lodge to the west, covers an area c.270 sq. metres in extent. The proposed development is for student accommodation fronting onto Swan St and Grantham St. The land was previously in use as a private car park.

**Planning Background**

Planning permission was granted for the construction of flats, associated storage areas and services on the site subject to an archaeological watching brief being conducted during the groundworks.

The site lies within Conservation Area 1. It is also part of the area 115A associated with Scheduled Ancient Monument 115 which requires that English Heritage must be consulted on



arrangements for archaeological preservation and recording.

### **Archaeological Background**

This is described in more detail in Section 4 of the 2002 evaluation Brief. In summary, the site lies within the historic core of Roman and medieval city. Excavations to the north, north-east, east and west of the site have established the presence of archaeological deposits, up to a depth of 4m in places, from the Roman medieval and post-medieval periods.

Grantham St is thought to have originated in the 10<sup>th</sup> century while Flaxengate was in existence by the late 9<sup>th</sup> century. Evidence for Anglo-Scandinavian and Saxo-Norman occupation was found on the north side of the junction between these two streets, with important evidence for metal working on the site. It was thought that a sequence of medieval and post-medieval buildings would be present along the Grantham St frontage of the proposed development site.

The 2000 and 2002 evaluation trenches were placed close to the south-east corner of the site, in an area considered to have least disturbance from modern activity. However, both evaluation trenches noted extensive disturbance by modern activity to a depth of 1.80m (Williams 2000, Williams 2002).

### **Objectives**

The purpose of the watching brief was to record all archaeological deposits encountered during the groundwork phase of construction.

### **Method**

Archaeological recording was carried out by a team of two experienced archaeologists, including a Site Director, between August 20<sup>th</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup> 2003. A full written (single context) and photographic record was made of the site, including site plans at a scale of 1:100, and section drawings at 1:20. A full photographic record was made during the progress of the excavation to cover each feature together with general site views. LAS operates a standard context recording system, developed by its staff over the past 20 years based on MOLAS and CAS models.

### **Results**

It was evident from the start of the watching brief that the presumed cellarage was not as extensive as originally thought and pockets of medieval archaeological deposits were present close to the modern ground level. At no point on the site was the natural undisturbed ground observed.

### Modern Activity

Below the modern car park surface of 0.06m thick tarmac, **5025**, and concrete/paving blocks, **5103**, was a layer of concrete and crushed limestone bedding, **5001/5026**, up to 0.20m deep. Beneath **5001/5026** were modern levelling deposits, **5030**, **5031**, **5059**, **5064**, **5065** and **5087/5104**, varying from brown sand silt to rubble, which was up to 1.10m thick, infilling robbed out walls. A posthole, **5092**, seen only in the south facing main section, was below **5087**, filled by rubble **5091**.

In the north-east corner of the site was a stone-lined cellar, **5047** (Pl. 4), over 4m long and 2m wide, which extended beyond the northern and eastern limits of the site. Its west and south walls (**5040**) were two blocks of stone thick, and eight courses, over 1.26m in height, were exposed. The stonework was bonded with brown silt, except for the upper courses which were mortared. Cellar **5047** was filled by brick rubble, **5046**.

A larger stone-lined cellar, **5098**, c.6.40m long and a minimum of 3.5m wide, was recorded close to the north-west corner of the site (Pl. 2). It was subdivided by brick wall partitions, **5095**, and filled with bricks, **5096**. To the south of **5047** and **5098** were cellars, **5009** and **5111** (Pl.13). **5009**, c.6.5m long and 3m wide, had been robbed of all its stone and was filled with brown silt sand containing brick, mortar and limestone fragments, **5010**. **5111** to its east was 5.50m long and 3.50m wide, and retained its stone walls, **5000**. The cellars cut into the top of an earlier pit **5062** which was filled with a dark brown grey sand silt, **5063**, and postholes **5067** and **5060** (Fig. 3B). The fill of **5067**, was the same as found in the pit **5062**. Posthole **5060** contained brick and concrete, **5061**.

A stone-lined inspection chamber, **5023**, 1m wide and 0.78m deep and containing two ceramic pipes, was noted in the west facing section of the trench (Pl. 6). Its wall, **5029**, was constructed from limestone blocks up to 0.16m in size and it was filled with black sand silt, **5024**. A brick lined drain, **5045**, lay c.2m to the south (Pl.5). The bricks, **5038**, were 0.13m wide and 0.06m deep, and were below light brown silt sand, **5037**. Immediately to the north of **5045** was wall **5039** (Pl.5), 0.36m wide, comprising tiles set in cement.

### Medieval Activity

The earliest recorded feature in the foundation trenches was pit **5110**, located in the north-west corner of the site. It cut through a former topsoil, **5072** and was filled by layers of sandy silt **5077**, **5108** and **5109**, all containing fragments of limestone. Another soil horizon 0.28m deep variously recorded as **5076/5086/5102** (Pls. 2, 3 and 4) sealed the pit **5110**. Above this soil layer were cobbles **5011**, and a posthole **5090**, filled by rubble **5085**. **5090** was sealed by the remains of a possible internal mortar floor surface, **5084** (Pl. 4), which lay between two north/south aligned robbed out walls **5089** (Pl. 3) and **5088** (Pl. 4). The walls had originally



been constructed in limestone and the robber trenches were c.2m wide running beneath the modern street to the north, and extending c.2.50m into the trench. A robber trench, **5002** (Pl. 13) aligned west-east was also noted cutting into soil layer **5076/5086/5102** and may have connected **5088** and **5089**. Red and yellow clay mixed with dark brown sand silt filled the robber trench **5002** and contained late 12<sup>th</sup> to early/mid 13th century pottery with some residual Roman tile.

Floor layer **5084** was sealed by a 0.40m thick build up of soil, **5082** (Pl. 4), suggesting the building had been derelict for a while before the walls were robbed away. The two walls were robbed on different occasions as the robber trench **5088** was sealed by surface **5080** whereas robber trench to the west **5089** cut through it (Pl. 4).

To the west of robber trench **5089** was surface, **5107** (Pl. 3), constructed on top of a 0.03m thick charcoal rich deposit, **5101**. A second surface 5100 was separated from **5107** by topsoil layer, 0.60m deep, **5099** (Pl. 3). These deposits may be additional rooms west of the robber trench **5089** or might be associated with a new property, whose western limit would have been destroyed by cellar **5098** to the west. The north-west corner of the site had the same sequence of deposits, surfaces **5113** and **5114** separated by topsoil **5075** (Pl. 2). The later floors, **5081**, **5107** and **5114**, were all sealed by a further former topsoil recorded variously in the different trenches as **5074/5080/5112**.

c.1.50m to the south of **5002** was another robber trench recorded in the various ground beam trenches which crossed it as **5021/5041/5043** (Pls. 4, 10 and 11). It was aligned east/west and ran the full length of the development site and was also noted in the east facing main section (Pl.8). Between the building(s) and the boundary wall was **5027**, a deposit not dissimilar to topsoil **5082**, which probably accumulated at the same time.

Robber trench, **5019/5012** (Pls.10 and 12) was on a similar orientation to, and c.1m to the south of **5021/5041/5043**. It was noted in the east facing main section, but was cut through by later cellars **5009** and **5000** and was not seen in the west facing section to the east of **5000**. It was filled by **5013**, a dark grey brown sand silt to the west and a cream mortar to the east, **5020**. A single sherd of 11<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> century pottery was recovered from this deposit.

Between **5002** and **5021/5041/5043** was brown sand silt surface **5035** (Pls. 5 and 6). **5035** appeared to butt up to **5043** to the north and **5014** to the south. Its relationship with robber trench **5019/5012** is unknown as this feature did not appear in the west facing main section. Below was former topsoil **5005/5016/5028/5036/5057** (Pls. 5 and 6) which produced 5 sherds of pottery of mid to late 12<sup>th</sup> century date and a piece of Roman tile.



Surfaces **5066** and **5033** (Pls. 5 and 6) were recorded to the south of **5021/5041/5043**. **5066** comprised horizontally placed tiles 0.13m in width, whilst **5033** was made from mortar. They were separated by **5032**, a topsoil layer. These layers may stratigraphically correspond with the later phase of floors within the building.

Cut by **5021/5041/5043** was topsoil **5004/5034** which produced late 12<sup>th</sup> to early/mid 13th century pottery, including Torksey ware, Nottingham splashed ware and Dutch red earthenware.

**5006** (Pl. 4), another possible robber trench, was filled by **5007**, yellow and red clay mixed with light brown silt clay, and **5008**, limestone fragments. The robbing may have turned north, becoming 3m wide, flat based feature **5106** (Pl. 3), to the west (filled by **5105** which was similar to **5007**), and **5094** to the east (Pl. 4), over 1m deep and 0.80m wide, which had a single dark brown black sand silt, **5093**. The level for the base of these features is the same, 18.84m O.D.. If these features are part of the same robber trench this means that a possible c.5m wide structure was present on the site after the earlier medieval building. **5081** is the remains of a new floor surface, covered over by an accumulation of trample, **5080** (Pl. 4), 0.17m deep, which in turn was covered by another floor **5078** (Pl. 4).

The possible position of a terrace, **5014/5017** (Pls.9 and 14), was noted c.9m to the south of the northern limit of the site. The terrace was on an east/west alignment until c.12m from the eastern edge of the site where it turned north-west/south-east. All soil layers south of this cut (**5015**, **5018**, **5050**, **5051**, **5052**, **5053**, **5054**, **5055**, **5056**, **5058**, **5069**, **5070**, **5071** and **5073**) are presumed to be over the lower terrace. No structures were observed in this part of the site which is where the two evaluation trenches (dug in 2000) were located.

Deposits **5048** and **5049** sealed the terrace fills and are very late in date, despite **5049** containing a piece of 11<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> century tile.

### Discussion

Although four cellars were present within the area of the development they were not as extensive as originally believed. Large parts of the site remained intact with medieval deposits surviving to within 0.60m of the modern ground surface. Unfortunately, excavation of foundation trenches resulted in the creation of isolated islands of archaeological deposits which were difficult to interpret as many of the crucial relationships were lost during machining. Nothing could be seen in plan as the whole of the site was covered in a layer of concrete.

The most coherent remains appear to have been a building or cellar defined by robber



trenches **5002**, **5088** and **5089** containing 12<sup>th</sup> century pottery in the robbed out walls. It extended southwards 2.50m into the site and ran beneath the modern street to the north. **5084** was the surviving internal floor. Surface **5102** to the west of robber trench **5089** may have belonged to another room in the same building or another property whose western wall would have been destroyed by the cellar **5098**.

A later floor surface, **5080**, sealed one of the robber trenches indicating it belonged to a later building, **5094/5106**. To the west of **5106** surfaces **5107** may have belonged to another room/building whose western extent was destroyed by cellar **5098**. A possible yard surface, **5035**, lay to the south.

Robber trench **5021/5041/5043** to the rear, ran the length of the site, may have formed the southern property boundary to the buildings fronting onto Grantham Street. This wall may have formed the northern boundary to a pathway c.1.50m wide, to the south, robber trench **5019/5012** being the southern boundary. It is unclear if **5019/5012** was the terrace wall which may have been replaced by **5014/5017**.

In 1981 excavations on the north side of Grantham Street revealed a wall with associated floor layers which appeared to run south beneath the modern street. It is impossible to say if the deposits recorded either side of Grantham Street are from the same buildings or if the street was very narrow.

In 1972 excavations on the north side of Grantham Street revealed a fragment what was then interpreted to be a Roman basilican building with an eastern apse and north aisle (Jones *et al.* 2003, 89). Excavation to the west in 1981 and to the south in 1982, failed to locate any further evidence for this building but if the robbed out walls recorded during the watching brief in 2003 are superimposed onto the projected outline of the basilica they fit almost exactly (Fig. 4). The existence of this building was left in doubt after the failure to locate more of its plan and the limited exposure of the robbed out walls in 2003 makes interpretation far from certain. It is, however, clear that if the walls were being robbed away in the late 12<sup>th</sup> century their date of construction is earlier and the survival of Roman walls into the post-conquest period is evident elsewhere in the city (most recently recorded on Monks Road in 2002 and 2003 on the site of the Friary). The walls may have been reused as part of buildings fronting on to Grantham Street or perhaps they were dismantled to enable the construction of Grantham Street.

It should also be noted that many of the floor deposits indicate subsidence which appears to be centred round the area of **5088**. The same subsidence was seen on the 1981 site, c.7m to



the north. This suggests two large north/south aligned feature are present below the current level of investigation.

### **Conclusion**

The results of the archaeological watching brief have shown that even where cellars are present it is possible to retrieve information about previous (ie medieval and earlier) use of a site. It is unfortunate that the requested evaluation trenches were both located in the south-east corner of the site which proved to be unrepresentative of the surviving archaeological remains over the rest of development. This resulted in an inappropriate level of intervention at the development stage, resulting in the loss of a large amount of archaeological data. What little was retrieved could not be adequately interpreted.

### **Acknowledgements**

LAS would like to thank all the Asher crew at Grantham Street. The author was assisted on site by Doug Young. The pottery and tile report was produced by Jane Young. Naomi Field edited and collated the report.

Mick McDaid and Naomi Field

April 2004

### **References**

Jones, M, Stocker, D and Vince, A; 2003 *The City by the Pool* Oxbow Books

Williams, M. 2000 *Grantham Street, Lincoln. Proposed Student Accommodation. Archaeological Evaluation.* LAS Report 416

Williams, M. 2002 *Grantham Street, Lincoln. Proposed Flats. Archaeological Evaluation Phase II.* LAS Report 625

### **Contents of Site Archive**

Plans

Sections

Matrix

Photographs 03/91/30-36, 03/92/2-37, 03/93/19-33, 03/109/1-13

Correspondence

Specialist reports

Finds. Roman, medieval and post medieval pottery and building materials



**APPENDIX 1**



Lincoln, Grantham Street (LGS 03)  
Context List

Context	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
5000	Wall	Cellar wall	c.6m	0.40m	0.40m+
5001	Layer	Hardcore and concrete	n/a	n/a	0.50m
5002	Cut	Robber Trench	1m+	c.3m	0.10m+
5003	Fill	Fill of 5002	1m+	c.3m	0.10m+
5004	Layer	Former topsoil	n/a	n/a	0.26m
5005	Layer	Former topsoil	n/a	n/a	0.28m+
5006	Cut	Robber trench	5m+	1.40m	0.30m
5007	Fill	Fill of 5006	5m+	1.40m	0.30m
5008	Fill	Fill of 5006	5m+	1.40m	0.30m
5009	Cut	Robber trench	c.6.50m	0.66m	0.18m+
5010	Fill	Fill of 5009	c.6.50m	0.66m	0.18m+
5011	Layer	Cobbles	c.8m	n/a	0.10m
5012	Cut	Robber trench	3.50m+	1.50m	0.50m+
5013	Fill	Fill of 5012	3.50m+	1.50m	0.50m+
5014	Cut	Terrace	100m+	n/a	0.26m+
5015	Layer	Light and dark brown sand silt	100m+	n/a	0.26m+
5016	Layer	Former topsoil	n/a	n/a	n/a
5017	Layer	Terrace	100m+	n/a	0.26m+
5018	Layer	Yellow and red clay	100m+	n/a	0.26m+
5019	Cut	Robber trench	3.50m+	1.50m	0.50m+
5020	Fill	Fill of 5019	3.50m+	1.50m	0.50m+
5021	Cut	Pit	<1.40m	<1.40m	0.50m+
5022	Fill	Fill of 5021	<1.40m	<1.40m	0.50m+
5023	Cut	Modern drain chamber	n/a	1m	0.78m
5024	Fill	Fill of 5023	n/a	0.84m	0.78m
5025	Layer	Tarmac	n/a	n/a	0.06m
5026	Layer	Crushed limestone and concrete	n/a	n/a	0.20m
5027	Layer	Former topsoil	n/a	n/a	0.30m
5028	Layer	Former topsoil	n/a	n/a	0.22m+
5029	Wall	Fill of 5023	n/a	0.16m	0.78m
5030	Layer	Levelling	n/a	1.40m	0.72m
5031	Layer	Levelling	n/a	2m	0.64m
5032	Layer	Levelling	n/a	1.50m	0.10m
5033	Layer	Levelling	n/a	2.50m	0.22m
5034	Layer	Former topsoil	n/a	4.10m	0.50m
5035	Layer	Floor	n/a	4.10m	0.10m
5036	Layer	Former topsoil	n/a	4.10m	0.15m
5037	Fill	Fill of 5045	n/a	1.20m	0.50m
5038	Wall	Fill of 5045	n/a	0.54m	0.36m
5039	Wall	Modern wall	n/a	0.36m	0.34m
5040	Wall	Fill of 5047	n/a	0.50m	1.26m+
5041	Cut	Pit	n/a	2.60m	0.50m
5042	Fill	Fill of 5041	n/a	2.60m	0.50m
5043	Cut	Robber Trench	n/a	1.50m	0.60m+
5044	Fill	Fill of 5043	n/a	1.50m	0.60m+
5045	Layer	Modern drain	n/a	1.20m	0.50m
5046	Fill	Cellar fill	n/a	n/a	1.26m+
5047	Cut	Cellar	4m+	2m+	1.26m+
5048	Layer	Levelling	n/a	1m	0.18m
5049	Layer	Former topsoil	n/a	2.20m+	0.30m
5050	Layer	Former topsoil	n/a	2.20m+	0.18m
5051	Layer	Yellow mortar clay	n/a	0.80m+	0.04m
5052	Layer	Yellow mortar clay	n/a	0.30m+	0.05m
5053	Layer	Former topsoil	n/a	0.60m+	0.03m
5054	Layer	Yellow and red clay	n/a	0.60m+	0.06m
5055	Layer	Yellow mortar clay	n/a	0.80m+	0.05m
5056	Layer	Former topsoil	n/a	0.80m+	0.08m+
5057	Layer	Former topsoil	n/a	0.85m	0.12m+
5058	Layer	Yellow and red clay	n/a	1m+	0.60m+
5059	Layer	Levelling	n/a	3.20m	0.20m
5060	Cut	Modern Intrusion	n/a	0.40m	0.20m



Lincoln, Grantham Street (LGS 03)  
Context List

Context	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
5061	Fill	Fill of 5060	n/a	0.40m	0.20m
5062	Cut	Pit	n/a	0.80m	0.50m
5063	Fill	Fill of 5062	n/a	0.80m	0.50m
5064	Layer	Bedding	n/a	1m	0.20m
5065	Layer	Levelling	n/a	2.60m	0.50m
5066	Layer	Tile floor	n/a	2.50m+	0.03m
5067	Cut	Posthole or pit	n/a	0.32m	0.26m
5068	Fill	Fill of 5067	n/a	0.32m	0.26m
5069	Layer	Levelling	n/a	2.10m+	0.40m
5070	Layer	Grey clay	n/a	1.60m+	0.06m
5071	Layer	Levelling	n/a	2.10m+	0.14m+
5072	Layer	Former topsoil	n/a	n/a	n/a
5073	Layer	Fill of 5014	n/a	n/a	n/a
5074	Layer	Former topsoil	n/a	0.60m	0.60m
5075	Layer	Former topsoil	n/a	0.60m	0.26m
5076	Layer	Former topsoil	n/a	0.60m	0.29m+
5077	Fill	Fill of 5110	1.40m+	0.60m+	n/a
5078	Layer	Floor	n/a	1.20m	0.12m
5079	Fill	Fill of 5089	n/a	2.30m	0.90m
5080	Layer	Levelling	n/a	3.80m	0.17m
5081	Layer	Floor	n/a	1.30m	0.04m
5082	Layer	Former topsoil	n/a	2.40m	0.40m
5083	Fill	Fill of 5088	n/a	2.20m	0.74m+
5084	Layer	Floor	n/a	2m	0.04m
5085	Fill	Fill of 5090	n/a	0.60m	0.18m
5086	Layer	Former topsoil	n/a	3m	0.50m+
5087	Layer	Modern Disturbance	n/a	c.11m	0.90m
5088	Layer	Robber trench?	n/a	2.20m	0.74m+
5089	Cut	Robber trench?	n/a	2.30m	0.90m
5090	Layer	Posthole	n/a	0.60m	0.18m
5091	Layer	Pit	n/a	0.90m	0.34m
5092	Layer	Fill of 5091	n/a	0.90m	0.34m
5093	Fill	Fill of 5094	n/a	0.80m	1.10m
5094	Cut	Robber trench?	n/a	0.80m	1.10m
5095	Wall	Brick cellaer walls	n/a	0.10m	1.40m+
5096	Fill	Fill of 5098	n/a	5.70m	1.40m+
5097	Wall	Stone cellar walls	n/a	0.40m	1.40m+
5098	Cut	Cellar	n/a	6.40m	1.40m+
5099	Layer	Former topsoil	n/a	2m	0.60m
5100	Layer	Floor	n/a	2m	0.11m
5101	Layer	Charcoal	n/a	3.80m	0.03m
5102	Layer	Former topsoil	n/a	2.40m	0.62m+
5103	Layer	Concrete	n/a	1.30m	0.30m
5104	Layer	Levelling	n/a	0.60m	0.28m
5105	Layer	Fill of 5106	n/a	3m	0.90m
5106	Layer	Robber trench?	n/a	3m	0.90m
5107	Layer	Floor	n/a	3.80m	0.03m
5108	Layer	Former topsoil	n/a	3.20m	0.40m+
5109	Fill	Fill of 5110	1.40m+	0.40m+	n/a
5110	Cut	Pit	1.40m+	0.60m+	n/a
5111	Fill	Fill of 5000	c.5m	c.3m	0.26m+
5112	Layer	Levelling	n/a	c.3m	0.47m
5113	Layer	Floor	n/a	0.60m	0.04m
5114	Layer	Floor	n/a	0.60m	0.04m



**APPENDIX 2**



## Pottery Archive LGS03

Jane Young

context name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
5003	LSW1	B	curfew	1	1	27	incised dec ext rim ?	rim	? ID; unglaze; int soot
5003	LFS	?	?	1	1	5		BS	soot
5003	LFS	?	?	1	1	19		BS	soot int & ext; post-firing hole ?
5003	ST	B	collared pitcher	1	1	36		BS	glaze
5003	BEVOI		jug	1	1	5		BS	
5003	LEMS		jar ?	1	1	6		BS	soot
5003	EMX	OX/R/OX; med sandy; hard	jug	1	1	76	combed & pressed handle edges	handle	squarish rod handle with central groove; very odd; common subround quartz occ ca occ clay pellets mod fe; yellow/apple splashed glaze with cu specks
5004	NSP		jug	1	1	6		BS	
5004	LFS		bowl	1	1	31		base	
5004	LFS		?	1	1	10		base	soot; interior deposit
5004	LFS		?	1	1	4		BS	
5004	TORK		small jar	1	1	3		BS	soot; ? ID

context name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
5004	DUTR	jug ?	1	1	135		base	very unusual;unrimmed basal edge;sanded underneath;86mm diameter;spots of brown glaze on int'? ID or ? BEVO	late 13th to 14th or late 12th to early/mid 13th
5004	ST	collared jar/pitcher	1	1	3		BS	glaze	
5005	LEMS	small jar ?	1	1	5		BS	? ID;soot	
5005	NSP	jug	1	1	7		BS		
5005	LSH	jar	1	1	11		BS		
5005	LFS	bowl ?	7	1	61		BS	soot	
5005	LFS	bowl ?	1	1	39		base	ext soot but not on underneath of base	
5005	LFS	?	1	1	2		BS	soot	
5005	LFS	large bowl	1	1	14		rim	folded rim;soot;rim top & int	
5013	LFS	jar	2	1	19		BS	soot	
5034	NSP	jug	1	1	13		BS		
5039	LFS	large vessel	1	1	235		base	soot along basal edge;thick internal white deposit not limescale;possible post firing holethrough base	



# Dating Archive LGS03

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context	date	earliest horizon	latest horizon	comments
5003	late 12th to early/mid 13th	MH3	MH4	
5004	late 12th to early/mid 13th	MH3	MH4	possible intrusive vessel
5005	mid 12th to late 12th	MH2	MH3	
5013	11th to 12th	ASH12	MH3	date on single sherd
5034	mid to late 12th	MH2	MH3	date on single sherd
5036	Roman	R	R	date on single tile
5049	11th to 12th	ASH12	MH3	date on single tile

# Pottery Glossary

<b>cname</b>	<b>full name</b>	<b>earliest date</b>	<b>latest date</b>
BEVO1	Beverley Orange ware Fabric 1	1100	1230
DUTR	Dutch Red Earthenware	1250	1650
EMX	Non-local Early Medieval fabrics	1150	1230
LEMS	Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shelly	1130	1230
LFS	Lincolnshire Fine-shelled ware	970	1200
LSH	Lincoln shelly ware	850	1000
LSW1	12th century Lincoln Glazed ware	1100	1200
NSP	Nottingham Splashed ware	1100	1250
ST	Stamford Ware	970	1200
TORK	Torksey ware	850	1100



**APPENDIX 3**



# Tile Archive LGS03

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context	cname	full name	frags	weight	description	date
5003	IMB	imbrex	1	81		Roman
5003	MISC	Unidentified types	1	4		Roman ?
5034	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	2	112	medieval flat roofer;mortar;cracked during firing;probably same tile	medieval
5036	RTIL	Roman tile	1	55	encased in mortar	Roman



**APPENDIX 4**



CONTEXT	FABRIC	FORM	DEC	VESS	DWGN0	ALTER	COMMENTS	JOIN	SHS	WT
5005	GREY	DPR	B				BASE STRING; PROB BWM		1	30
5005	GREY	J	B				BS THINISH		1	3
5005	LCOA	JDLS				SOOTR	RIM-NECK		1	28
5005	ZDATE						VL4C/POSTRO			
5005	ZZZ						GOOD EG OF V LATE ROMAN OCCUPATION			
5072	GREY	J					BASE STRING; PROB BWM		1	56
5072	ZDATE						3-4C/POSTRO			
5072	ZZZ						GREY ONLY;FE STAIN EXT			



**THE FIGURES**



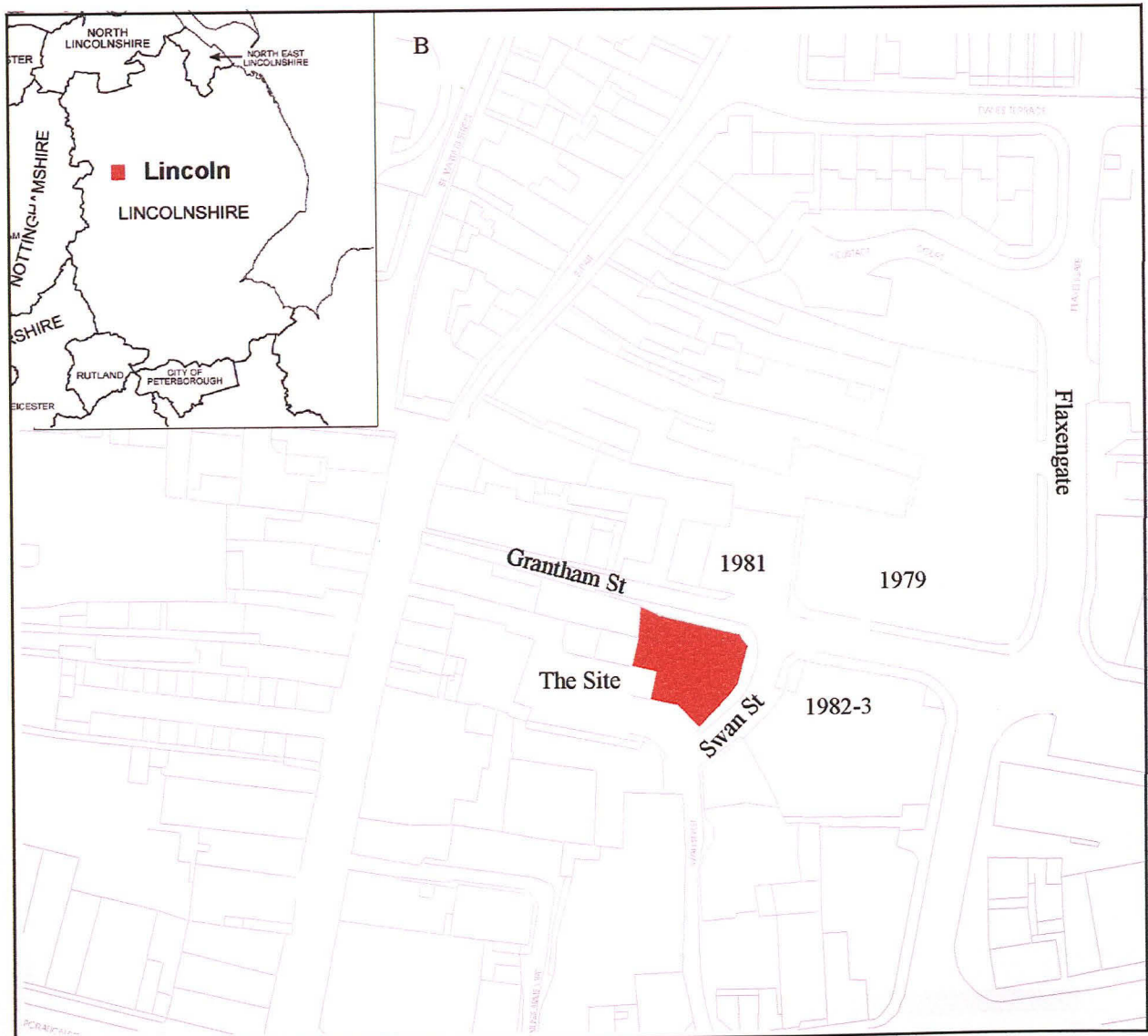
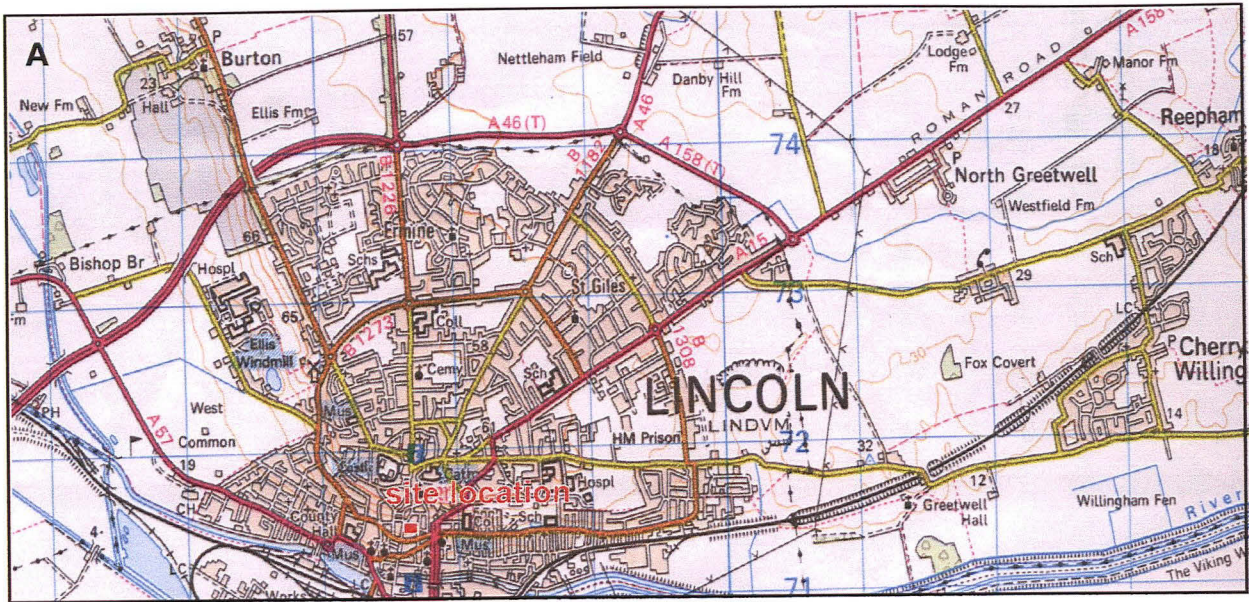


Fig. 1 Location of the Grantham Street site. (A) 1:50,000 OS Map and (B) based on a 1:1250 map. Reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO, Crown copyright ©. LAS Licence number AL 100002165.



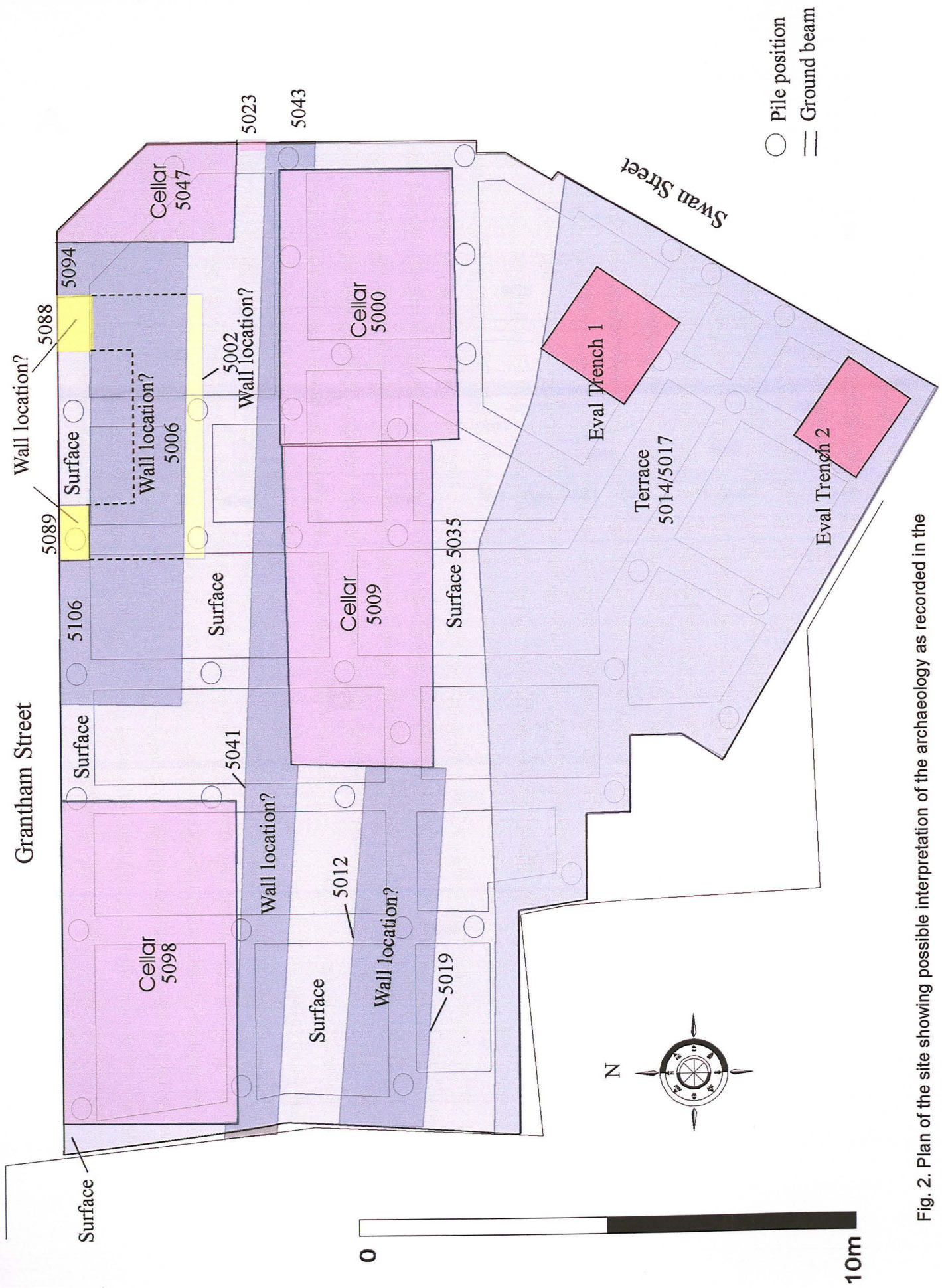


Fig. 2. Plan of the site showing possible interpretation of the archaeology as recorded in the ground beam trenches.



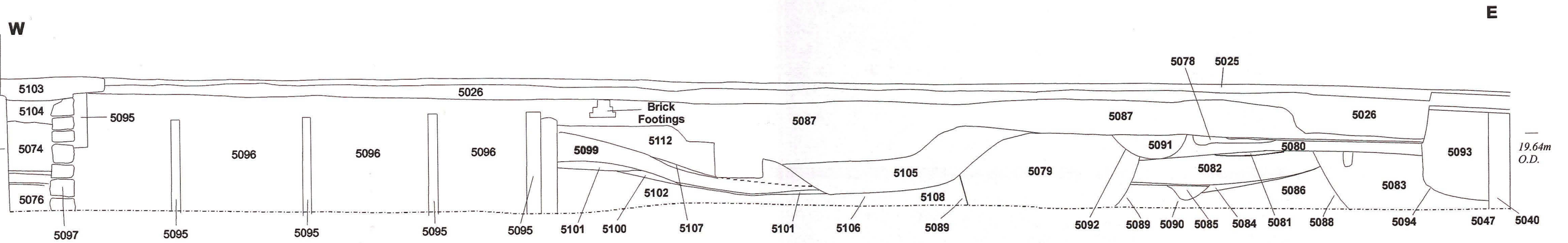
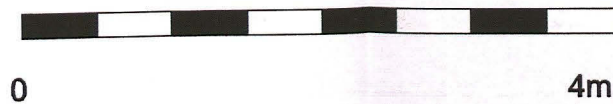
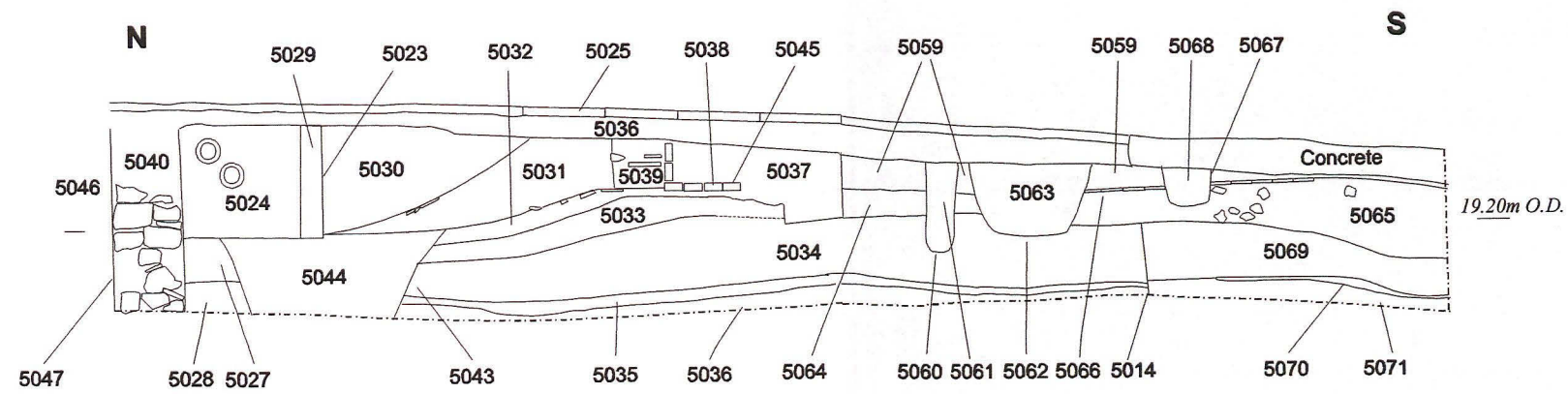
**A****B**

Fig. 3 A) Main south facing section B) Main west facing section



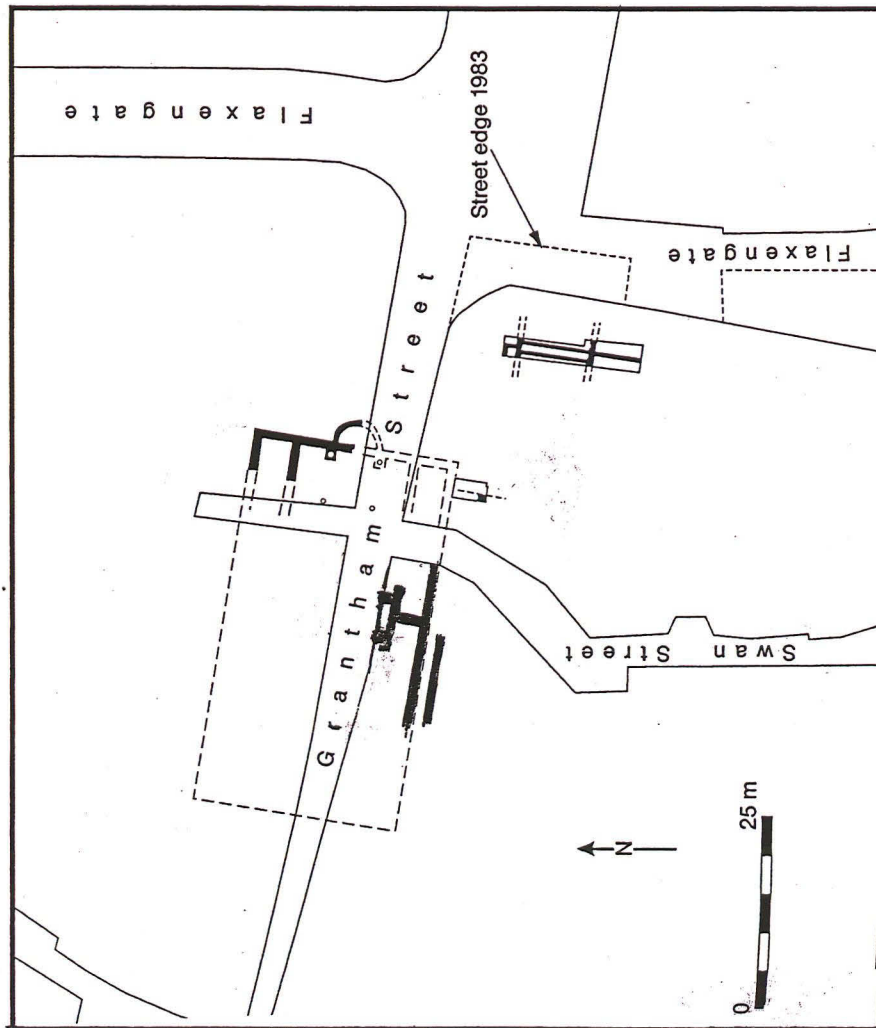


Fig. 4 Plan of robber trenches found in 2003 in relation to the proposed position of the Roman basilican church.



**THE PLATES**





Pl.1 The site, looking west.



Pl.2 South facing main section, west end. Horizontal scale 2m, vertical scale 1m





P1.3 South facing main section, central area. Horizontal scale 2m, vertical scale 1m.



P1.4 South facing main section, east end. Horizontal scale 2m, vertical scale 1m.





Pl.5 West facing main section, north end. Horizontal scale 2m, vertical scale 1m.



Pl.6 West facing main section, central area. Horizontal scale 2m, vertical scale 1m.





Pl.7 North facing main section, east end. Horizontal scale 2m.



Pl.8 East facing main section, north end.





Pl.9 East facing main section, south end.

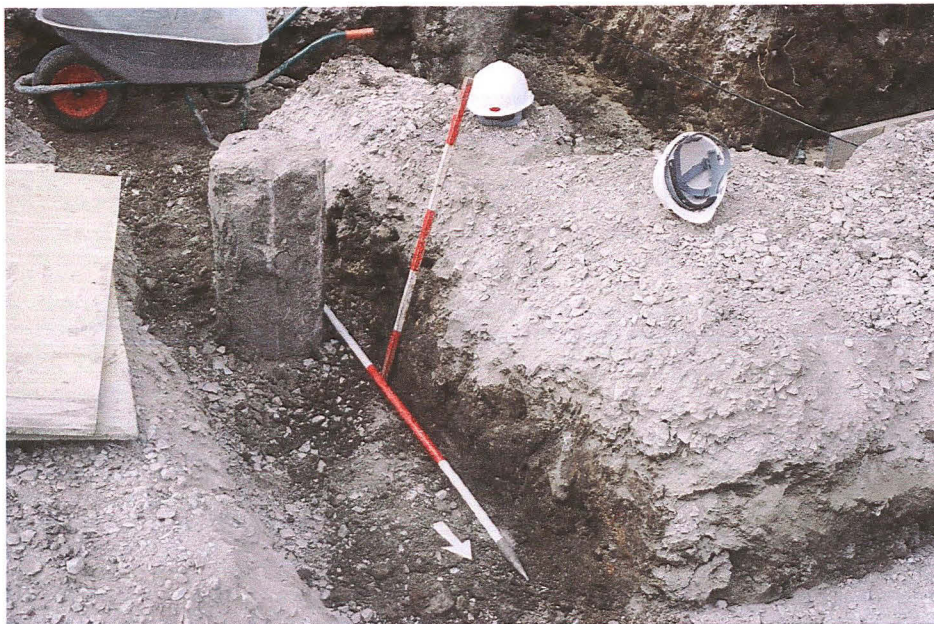


Pl.10 West facing section of 5019 and 5021. Horizontal scale 2m, vertical scale 1m.





Pl.11 West facing section, showing 5041. Horizontal scale 2m, vertical scale 1m.



Pl.12 West facing main section of 5012. Horizontal scale 2m, vertical scale 1m.





Pl.13 Robber trench 5002 and cellar 5009 (foreground). Horizontal scale 2m, vertical scale 1m.



Pl.14 West facing main section, slumping into terrace 1517. Horizontal scale 2m, vertical scale 1m.