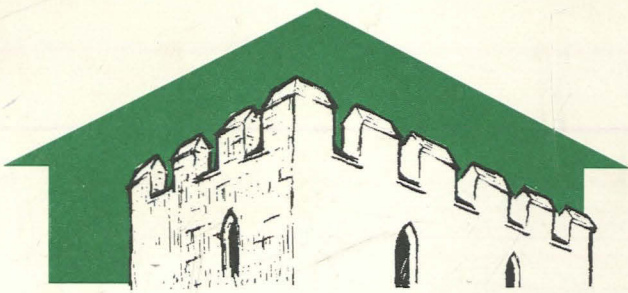
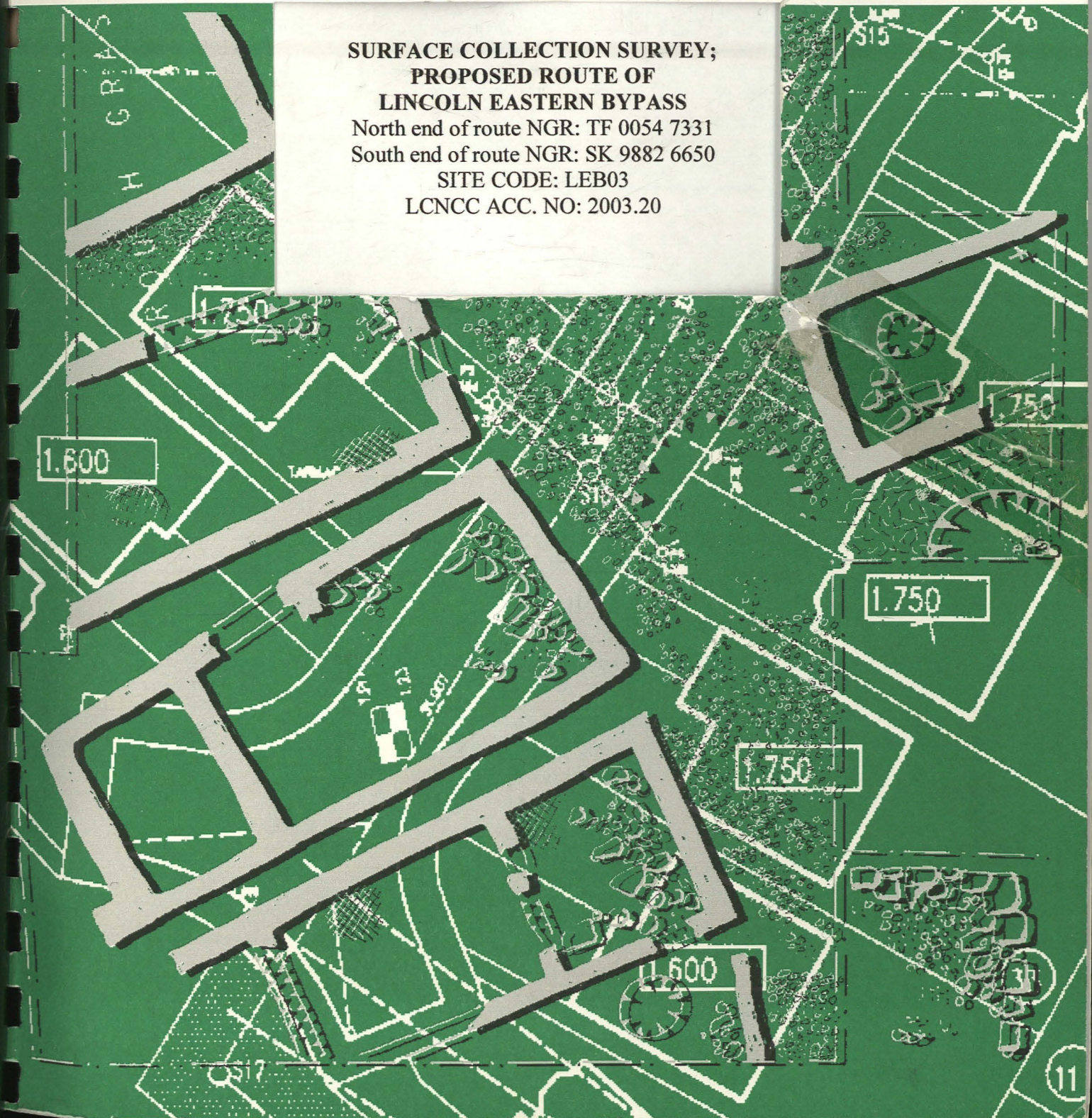


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Directorate



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY L I N C O L N

**SURFACE COLLECTION SURVEY;
PROPOSED ROUTE OF
LINCOLN EASTERN BYPASS**
North end of route NGR: TF 0054 7331
South end of route NGR: SK 9882 6650
SITE CODE: LEB03
LCNCC ACC. NO: 2003.20



Event: L16061

INTERVENTION: L1 10103

Excavation: L1 10104

PRN's 55216 - medieval

52842 - Roman

60467 - Medieval

60466 - prehistoric

60463 - Roman

63647 - medieval

63652 - medieval

63672 - prehistoric

63673 - medieval

63674 - medieval

63675 - prehistoric

63663 - Roman

63662 - medieval.

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Report prepared for
Babtie Group
by Chris Clay
March 2003

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Summary

- *A surface collection survey was carried out along the route of the proposed Lincoln Eastern Bypass, a total distance of approximately 7.5km.*
- *The proposed route runs southwards from the Wragby Road (A158) roundabout, joining the A15 to the south of Bracebridge Heath, and passes through or close to a number of areas of archaeological significance. These include the Witham valley landscape, where the route passes through a known Bronze Age barrow cemetery, a Romano-British settlement and associated field systems at Greetwell, a possible Romano-British villa site to the north of Washingborough Road, and the deserted medieval village of Greetwell.*
- *The field survey produced a total of 585 artefacts, dating from the Late Mesolithic to early modern periods. A number of sites of potential archaeological significance were identified as a result of this.*
- *The Romano-British villa site, suspected to exist north of Washingborough Road, was confirmed by the presence of large amounts of pottery of the 2nd – 4th centuries AD. The same field also contained a considerable quantity of medieval material, possibly related to the medieval grange and wharf at Sheepwash.*
- *Area E identified concentrations of medieval pottery, indicative of manure scattering from isolated farmsteads and manorial estates along the proposed route of the bypass. The south end of Area E also yielded evidence of Neolithic/Bronze Age and Romano-British activity, perhaps indicating a separate settlement focus from known prehistoric and Romano-British features found 1km to the west.*
- *Several areas of the route were unsuitable for fieldwalking, particularly in the area of the Bronze Age barrow cemetery to the north of the River Witham, where dense pasture obscured the ground surface, and precluded the collection of any surface artefacts.*



Fig. 1: Location of proposed route and survey areas A-E (scale 1:25,000)
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1.0 Introduction

Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) was commissioned by Babbie Group to undertake a surface collection survey along the proposed route of the Lincoln Eastern Bypass.

These works were undertaken to fulfil the requirements of a specification prepared by Babbie Group, on behalf of Lincolnshire County Council. The reporting methodology conforms with current IFA guidelines (IFA, 1999), and the Lincolnshire County Council document *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook: a manual of archaeological practice* (LCC, 1998).

Copies of this report will be deposited with the commissioning body and the County Sites and Monuments Record for Lincolnshire. Reports will also be deposited at the City and County Museum, Lincoln, along with an ordered project archive for long term storage and curation.

2.0 Site location and description

The total length of the route measures approximately 7.6km, and for the purpose of the surface collection survey, is divided into 5 areas (A-E), numbered sequentially from north to south (fig 1).

Area A commences at the A158/A46 roundabout on Wragby Road East. From here, it extends south-south-east, gradually turning to south-south-west, traversing Hawthorn Road and Greetwell Road, and terminating at the Lincoln – Market Rasen railway line. The ground is predominantly level in this area, at a height of approximately 30m OD. South of Greetwell Road, the ground slopes away into the valley of the River Witham. The geology consists of Jurassic limestone deposits, and patches of Blisworth Clay (British Geological Survey, 1973). Towards the south end of Area A, a section approximately 160m long was not available for survey, as part of Greetwell Quarry extends onto the proposed route. The total length of Area A is approximately 1.76km.

Area B is a 430m long diversion to Hawthorn Road. This runs on a broadly north-north-west to south-south-east alignment between the A158 and Hawthorn Road, and lies on a geology of Great Oolite Jurassic Limestone (British Geological Survey, 1973).

Area C begins immediately to the south of the Lincoln – Market Rasen railway line and runs towards the south-west, terminating at the North Delph, adjacent to the River Witham. The route traverses a number of north - south field drains. The north end of the route exhibits a moderately steep incline, from c.20m OD, levelling out in the bottom of the river valley at approximately 5m OD. The local geology consists of alluvial deposits laid down by successive flooding events from the Witham. This area is approximately 620m long.

Area D begins immediately to the south of the Lincoln – Peterborough railway line, and runs on a north-east to south-west alignment for approximately 995m, terminating

at Heighington Road. North of Washingborough Road, the underlying river terrace sand and gravel deposits rise gently from the river (British Geological Survey, 1973). South of Washingborough Road, the land rises steeply up the limestone escarpment to a height of approximately 46m OD, traversing Upper Lias clay and shale and Jurassic clay (*ibid.*).

Area E constitutes the remaining 3.59km of the route, running on a slightly meandering north-north-west to south-south-east route. It begins at Heighington Road, and traverses Lincoln Road and Bloxholm Lane, terminating at the A15, south of Bracebridge Heath. The ground exhibits a gentle continuous rise from approximately 46m to 65m OD. The geology in this area consists of Crossi Beds: Jurassic deposits of Limestone and Clay (British Geological Survey, 1973).

The route begins at NGR TF 0054 7331 and ends at NGR SK 9882 6650.

3.0 Planning background

The surface collection survey is intended to act as a component of an Environmental Impact Assessment, which is to include preliminary environmental scoping studies and intrusive and non-intrusive surveys. This is with a view to preparing a planning application on behalf of Lincolnshire County Council. The requirements of this phase of fieldwork are set out in a specification prepared by Babtie Group, in agreement with Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section.

4.0 Archaeological and historical background

Numerous areas of archaeological significance have been identified on or close to the proposed bypass route. These are discussed below in reference to the five specific areas of the surface collection survey.

Areas A & B: This part of the route passes through a rich archaeological landscape that has been the subject of extensive archaeological investigation, largely carried out in advance of quarrying at Greetwell; to the immediate west of Area A.

The earliest material recovered from the area consists of worked flint scatters of Neolithic and Bronze Age date, which have been located during the Greetwell excavations, and further north at Bunker's Hill, c.150m west of the proposed route. Numerous cropmarks of probable prehistoric date are also known from this area. A substantial triple linear ditch system is known from cropmarks. Geophysical survey and excavation of these features suggested the presence of ploughed out bank material, while excavation of the ditches produced pottery of Middle Iron Age through to Romano-British date. South of Bunker's Hill, this ditch system appeared to respect, and therefore post-date, an oval enclosure containing a ring ditch for a round house. Further cropmarks indicate linear features, trackways, and a possible round house, all indicative of prehistoric settlement activity close to the proposed route.

Settlement continued into the Romano-British period: Lincoln itself was a major Romano-British foundation, being established as a legionary fortress - and

subsequently an administrative centre and colony settled by retired legionary soldiers towards the end of the 1st century AD. The proposed route is beyond the limits of the Roman city, although excavations at Greetwell have produced evidence of Romano-British roundhouses, as well as building debris from substantial stone structures. Agricultural features exposed included ditches defining rectilinear field systems, set out to the east of the triple ditch system mentioned above. Associated with this field system was a group of ten corn driers, used in the processing of local agricultural produce. An associated burial ground containing thirteen individuals was also excavated to the west of the triple ditch system: this was dated from the mid 2nd to 4th century AD, concentrated in the 3rd century.

At the very north end of Area A, the A158 represents a major Roman road, extending from the east gate of the city, running on a broadly north-eastwards alignment, over the Lincolnshire Wolds, and then turning towards the south-east to reach the coast of the Wash at Burgh-le Marsh (Whitwell, 1992).

Medieval activity is well represented in the vicinity of Areas A and B. Extensive areas of ridge and furrow cropmarks have been recorded to the east and west of the proposed route. To the west is an extensive area of ironstone mining, to the north and south of Greetwell Road. This is believed to be of medieval date, but may have origins in the Romano-British period.

Area C: Area C traverses an area of major archaeological significance for the prehistoric period. A single Neolithic long barrow is suggested from cropmark evidence immediately to the west of the proposed route. The route also passes through a Bronze Age barrow cemetery consisting of eleven cropmarks of possible barrows. Further to the east is the site of ironstone mining of possible Roman origin.

Approximately 400m to the east of the proposed route is the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Greetwell DMV (SAM22748). The surviving earthworks represent the remains of the medieval village, much of which may have been cleared during the construction of Greetwell Hall's formal gardens, which represent the second component of the earthworks. The 11th century All Saints church also survives, immediately to the north of the village earthworks. In the Domesday Book, the principal landowner in Greetwell was Roger of Bully. The Domesday entry for this parish lists a church with a priest (probably All Saints church), as well as two fisheries and a mill (Morgan & Thorne, 1986).

Area D: Fieldwalking by the Washingborough Archaeology Group in this area has recovered artefactual material from the prehistoric to post medieval periods. For the prehistoric periods, this largely consists of worked lithic material. Nineteen flints were recovered from the field immediately to the south of the Witham, and a further 39 from the field south of the railway line. The area immediately south of the Witham includes cropmark evidence for a further seven Bronze Age round barrows. Whether this forms an additional component of the barrow cemetery on the north side of the river or identifies a discrete burial area associated with a different community is unknown. A Middle Bronze Age cinerary urn was found close to the sewage works on Washingborough Road, and two bronze palstaves were located to the north of the sewage works. The field south of the railway line produced a single sherd of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery.

The area has also revealed evidence of a substantial Romano-British settlement, largely to the south of the railway line. The material recovered includes large amounts of pottery, as well as roof tile, 156 coins, and fourteen loom weights and spindle whorls. Although beyond the limits of the Roman city, this settlement, whether it is a traditional villa estate or small rural farmstead, must have been intimately related to the city. It lies close to the Car Dyke, a major artificial waterway serving the dual purpose of transport and drainage, which ran from the Nene just east of Peterborough to the Witham (Whitwell, 1992). A section of earthwork along the north side of Washingborough suggests that the Car Dyke joined the Witham at a point approximately 1.5km east of the point that the proposed bypass route crosses the river (Rylatt, 2001).

The Anglo-Saxon period is poorly represented in this area; by two coins, and a single sherd of pottery.

Fieldwalking of the area has produced large amounts of medieval and post medieval pottery. This is at least in part related to the proximity of Sheepwash Grange, immediately to the east of the proposed route. A house here was granted to Kirkstead Abbey in the later 12th century, with land totalling 250 acres being given by at least six donors. The grange lands were bounded by Washingborough Road to the south and the Witham to the north, and the whole estate was surrounded by circuit walls and ditches. In the early 18th century, Sheepwash Grange was relocated to a new building 550m south of the original house, north of Heighington Road, and 500m east of the proposed route.

Approximately 350m east of the bypass route, and adjoining the northern boundary of Sheepwash Grange, is the site of a probable medieval wharf on the Witham. The medieval Hundred Rolls record this wharf as 'Calscroft' (Rylatt, 2001). This was used for loading and unloading a variety of goods, largely wool transported along the Witham from Sheepwash Grange and other local estates.

Area E: The earliest finds from the vicinity of Area E comprise scatters of Mesolithic to Middle Bronze Age lithic materials, including leaf shaped and barbed and tanged arrowheads, blades, scrapers, and fragments of two Neolithic stone axes, found approximately 1km west of the southern end of the route. A Bronze Age collared urn was found at Canwick Heath Farm, immediately south of Lincoln Road.

A Romano-British site has been recorded at Bracebridge Heath, at the south end of the route, and the disposition of this settlement has been further elucidated by archaeological investigation. This is not surprising, as the suspected site is immediately to the west of Ermine Street, one of the most important roads in Roman Britain. This was initially a military route that ran from London to York, via Lincoln. Numerous phases of fieldwork have uncovered the metalled surface of the road, running southwards from Grantham Road, across Waddington airfield, and towards Navenby and Ancaster.

The core of the Romano-British settlement in this area is approximately 1km west of the south end of the proposed bypass. The site has been identified by the discovery of large quantities of 2nd to 4th century AD pottery, as well as box and flue tiles, large

limestone blocks, five brooches, and a large number of coins, including a hoard of 2900 early 4th century bronze coins.

To the immediate east of the settlement core was a small, informal, burial area. Numerous phases of fieldwork at 171 and 173 Grantham Road have recovered five cremations and five inhumation burials.

Further Romano-British activity has been recorded in Canwick village, c1km west of the north end of Area E. The church is believed to be on the site of a possible villa, and cremation burials have been found in the churchyard (Pevsner & Harris, 1989).

A possible tile kiln has been suggested to the south of the settlement, as indicated by a substantial scatter of Roman tile, including at least one waster.

For the medieval period, the evidence is surprisingly limited. Within the bounds of the Romano-British site, several sherds of pottery and a seal matrix have been recovered, and a field boundary of probable medieval date has been identified by aerial photography, running from north to south and traversing the proposed route to the south of Lincoln Road. The Domesday Book records numerous landowners in this period. These are; the Bishop of Bayeux, Bishop Geoffrey, the Bishop of Lincoln, Roger of Poitou, Norman Crassus and Kolgrimr (Morgan & Thorne, 1986). This suggests that much of the land was given over to agricultural use, although these estates also include five fisheries, and the land of Roger of Poitou in Canwick parish (which includes all but the southern end of Area E) includes a church with a priest. This suggests that there was a population in the parish that this church served, although the scarcity of finds from the vicinity of the bypass suggests that this area was the agricultural hinterland of any medieval settlement.

5.0 Methodology

The centre line of the proposed bypass route was plotted out using data from AutoCad digital mapping provided by the client. This data was transferred into a Leica GS50 Global Positioning System that collects positional information from orbiting satellites and coastal beacons, to locate a chosen point to within c.0.5m. Points were recorded at the start and end of each field, and at any bends in the route, and clearly marked on site with barrier tape tied to bamboo canes.

Areas A-E were systematically fieldwalked by a team of three experienced archaeologists over a period of four days. Transects were at 10m intervals, and were set out on a field-by-field basis, using appropriate boundaries as base lines. Where possible, fields were walked along plough lines to minimise crop damage and maintain uniformity along each transect. These transects were set out as detailed below:

Area A: 4 transects at 5m and 15m either side of the centre line of the proposed bypass route.

Area B: 3 transects, based on the centre line of the route, and 5m either side.

Area C: 6 transects at 5m, 15m, and 25m either side of the centre line. This area also required the gridded survey of six possible round barrows. The centre point of each barrow was established and overlain by a 40m x 40m grid of sixteen 10m squares. Each square was investigated by one person for exactly five minutes, with finds for each square being bagged up and given a unique identifier.

Area D: 8 transects at 5m, 15m, 25m and 35m either side of the centre line.

Area E: 4 transects at 5m and 15m either side of the centre line.

Each walker was provided with a sequentially numbered set of bags (eg. 1-50, 51-100) for finds collection and retention. All finds were individually bagged, providing unique identification codes. They were then returned to their original positions, flagged, and plotted on a 1:2500 base plan. All recognisable artefacts other than isolated post-medieval/modern material were collected. When concentrations of such materials were observed, a record of their location was made and a sample of the material was retained for analysis.

Information relating to topography, soil type, ground cover, visibility etc. was recorded on pro-forma field reconnaissance sheets, and a photographic record of each field was maintained, selected prints from which have been reproduced in this report.

The fieldwork was carried out over a period of four days; Wednesday 15th – Friday 17th, and Monday 20th January, 2003. The survey was supervised by Mark Allen on Wednesday 15th, and by the author for the remainder of the programme.

6.0 Results

6.1 Area A (figs 2 - 3)

Field A1: This field was bounded by Wragby Road East to the north and Hawthorn Road to the south. It was predominantly flat, with a sparse coverage of low shoots, offering c.75% visibility. The soil was a light brown sand/clay/loam mixture.

The field produced a total of seven artefacts, all towards the south side of the field. Four of these were medieval (two pot sherds and two fragments of tile), and another tile fragment was medieval/post medieval. The field also produced a single sherd of 2nd century Romano-British greyware, and a Late Neolithic/Bronze Age flint flake.

Field A2: This field sloped gently southwards from Hawthorn Road to a field boundary marked by a drain and an immature hedge. A small pond adjoined the north side of this boundary, on the line of the westernmost transect. The ground cover and soil type was the same as in Field A1, giving 50-75% visibility.

Nine artefacts were recovered from this field, largely towards the northern end. These were: four medieval pottery sherds (including a sherd of 13th century Lincoln Glazed Ware), one fragment of 13th – 15th century ridge tile, and four sherds of Romano-British pottery. Only one of these could be closely dated; a greyware sherd of 2nd century AD date.

Field A3: The ground rises slightly towards the south in this field, which is bounded by a drain to the north, and a track running obliquely across the proposed route to the south. The soil is a mid brown silty sandy loam, with the same low shoots as in Fields A1 and A2, giving 50-75% visibility. A scatter of large limestone blocks was observed in this field.

Eight artefacts were recovered from the field, which were evenly distributed across the length of the route. This included three flint flakes, a single Romano-British pottery sherd, and three sherds of 13th to 15th century pottery.

Field A4: This extended from the south side of the track, rising to the south, with a hedge boundary along the south side of the field. The soil was a brown sandy silt/loam. The field had been recently ploughed and offered 100% visibility.

This area contained a slightly higher concentration of finds, 13 in total, which were evenly distributed. The majority of the artefacts (7) were medieval. Of these, four were locally produced Lincoln Glazed Ware, two were from Potterhanworth, and one sherd was Midlands Purple Ware. The remaining finds comprised four Romano-British sherds, an undated flint, and a sherd of 18th – 20th century pantile.

Field A5: As in the previous field, this was ploughed, giving near perfect visibility. The ground surface continued to rise from the northern boundary, then it dropped away sharply, approximately half way across the field towards the southern boundary, marked by an embankment around the stone quarry that is crossed by the proposed route.

Fifteen artefacts from this field were retained for analysis. They included one flint chunk and one undated flake, and seven sherds of Romano-British pottery, four of which could only be broadly dated to the Romano-British period, and three of which were 2nd – 3rd century AD. This field also produced two sherds of 13th century Lincoln Glazed Ware, two further medieval sherds, and two medieval/post medieval sherds.

Field A6: This area incorporates a 60m section of the proposed route; between the quarry to the north and Greetwell Road to the south. It sloped gently downwards to the east and south, and had a coverage of low shoots, giving c.50-60% visibility.

The field contained seven artefacts: one undated flint, and one Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flake; a single rim sherd of Mid to Late Iron Age shell-tempered pottery; three sherds of Romano-British pottery; and a single sherd of 12th – 14th century Lincoln Glazed Ware.

Field A7: The final field in Area A sloped down from a hawthorn hedge on the south side of Greetwell Road to a field boundary immediately north of the railway embankment at its southern end. The field contained a mid brown silty sand/loam ploughsoil, with a moderately dense coverage of shoots. Visibility was c.25-50%.

This field yielded only two sherds of pottery; a sherd of 2nd-3rd century Romano-British greyware, and a sherd of 14th-15th century Lincoln Glazed Ware.

6.2 Area B

This segment extends from the A158 to Hawthorn Road. For c.170m at the north end of the route, the centre transect (based on the centre line of the road) followed the line of a field drain, after which the drain turned towards the south-east. The transect to the west of this was wholly within the same field as A1 (above). The transect to the east of the centre line was in a field that exhibited the same soil type and ground coverage as that to the west of the drain, giving visibility of approximately 75%. Approximately 175m south of the A158 the transect crosses the drain into Field A1.

No artefacts whatsoever were recovered from Area B.

6.3 Area C (fig 4)

Field C1: Field C1 exhibits a moderately steep slope downwards from its northern boundary with the railway embankment, to a farm track at the south end of the field. The soil is a mid brown sandy silt/loam, with a low coverage of shoots. Visibility is 50-75%.

Ten artefacts were recovered from this field. Three of these were worked flints, consisting of an Early Neolithic point, a Late Neolithic/Bronze Age flake, and an undated flake. Four sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered, as were two medieval sherds and one medieval/post-medieval sherd.

Fields C2-C4: These fields are located in the flood plain of the Witham Valley, divided from each other by north-south field drains. The ground exhibits a very gentle slope southwards to the river. The ground cover in all of these fields at the time of survey consisted of dense, close cropped pasture. As a result, visibility was reduced to less than 5%. Due to the severely limited visibility in this area, the proposed route was rapidly scanned for patchy areas of higher visibility, where finds may have been recovered, and molehills on the route were also examined for finds. However, the ground cover was uniform across Fields C2 – C4, and no artefacts were recovered.

Gridded survey, Barrows 1-6: All six barrows selected for analysis were subject to the same constraints as above, with visibility reduced to less than 5%. However, the gridded surveys were carried out, with each square being examined in detail, specific attention being paid to the areas where molehills had disturbed the ground surface. This produced no artefacts.

6.4 Area D (fig 5)

Field D1: This was located between the railway embankment and Washingborough Road, and exhibited a gentle rise from north to south. The local soil was a dark greyish brown sandy loam, with occasional limestone chunks. This had a coverage of low grass and stubble, giving a visibility of c.25-50%. The ground coverage was considerably denser towards the north side of the field, reducing visibility to a maximum of 25%.

This field produced a very high density of artefacts, totalling 186 diagnostic finds. These were concentrated towards the west side of the field, in the central four transects. This is partially a result of the higher visibility in this area of the field, but also reflects a genuine distribution of material.

The prehistoric material was limited to a single Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flint flake and a sherd of Middle-Late Iron Age shell gritted pottery.

The finds assemblage from this field was dominated by Romano-British pottery, which totalled 115 sherds. Of these, 68 could not be closely dated. The majority of the dated pottery (34 sherds) belonged to the 2nd and 3rd centuries, with nine sherds of 1st/2nd century, and four of 3rd/4th century date. The commonest material by far was the ubiquitous greyware, which comprised 92 of the Romano-British sherds. Other fabrics represented were shell gritted fabrics; including five sherds of mid 3rd century Dales Ware from kilns around the Humber estuary. Two sherds of early 2nd century Black Burnished ware represent the earliest material from the site, while the other end of the spectrum is represented by a late 3rd/4th century sherd of mortarium from the Swanpool kilns in Lincoln, and a sherd of a pebbly greyware fabric of 4th century date. The only finewares recovered were a single sherd of mid 2nd century grey fineware, and three sherds of Nene Valley Colour Coated ware, of the later 3rd century.

The majority of the remaining material was of medieval date, although a locally produced Late Saxon sherd and a Saxo-Norman sherd were also recovered. The medieval material was dominated by 31 sherds of Lincoln Glazed Wares (13th – 15th centuries) and eighteen sherds of Potterhanworth Ware (12th – 15th centuries). Other medieval fabrics included Toynton ware, Humberware, and a fragment of a Siegburg type drinking jug.

Field D2: Rising steeply from Washingborough Road, this field has a soil of mid brown sandy silt, which is lighter to the south, and contains abundant limestone chunks. The ground coverage consists of low shoots, offering c.80-90% visibility. At the southern end of this field, the proposed route is on a north-east to south-west alignment, and is traversed by a north-south field boundary defining the eastern extent of the adjacent water treatment plant.

Eight of the fifteen artefacts recovered were flint. Of these, one was an Early Neolithic blade, four were of Late Neolithic/Bronze Age date, and three were undated. The other finds were two Romano-British pottery sherds, and five medieval sherds.

Fields D3-D4: From the south side of the water treatment plant, the ground rises gradually towards Heighington Road. The coverage in both of these fields consists of dense pasture, which gave less than 5% visibility. As with Fields C2-C4, these fields were rapidly scanned along the bypass route, but no artefacts were recovered.

6.5 Area E (figs 6 – 9)

Field E1: This field, to the south of Heighington Road, rises gently to the south. The route of the bypass heads on a north-east to south-west alignment across the field, crossing the north-south field boundary on its west side. The ploughsoil is a mid brown silty sand with abundant subangular limestone inclusions. The field was planted with a very young crop, and had a visibility of c.80%.

The field yielded a total of 21 artefacts, largely from the northern half, closest to Heighington Road. The greatest number of finds (11) belonged to the medieval period. The fabrics represented included Lincoln Glazed Ware, Potterhanworth Ware, Toynton Ware, and local late medieval fabrics. This material dated from the 13th – 15th centuries. The other finds consisted of two undated flint flakes, five sherds of Romano-British pottery, two sherds of 13th – 17th century roof tile, and one unidentified sherd.

Field E2: This field is predominantly flat and is traversed by the bypass route on a north-east to south-west alignment, from the boundary with E1 to the east, exiting the field at its south-west corner. The ground coverage here consisted of dense, low pasture, with less than 5% visibility. The route was rapidly scanned in this field but produced no finds.

Field E3: The route continued to head to the south-west, this stretch being defined by a north-south field boundary at its north-eastern end, and a north-south farm track adjacent to a hedge boundary at its south-western end. This field was flat, and contained a dark brownish grey sandy loam. Ground coverage was a moderately dense stubble. Visibility was patchy, but averaged c.25%.

The field produced eight finds, of which six were medieval pottery sherds (dating from the 13th to 15th century), one was a medieval/post-medieval tile fragment, and the final artefact was an undated flint flake.

Field E4: This field sloped gently down to the south, towards its boundary with Lincoln Road. The soil was a mid-brown silt with a sparse coverage of low shoots, that gave c.75% visibility.

This field produced a moderately high number of finds, a total of forty. The concentration was slightly denser towards the north-east end of the route. Three of these finds were of prehistoric date: a Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic flake, a Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flake, and a sherd of Late Iron Age/early Romano-British shelly ware. Six sherds of pottery were broadly dated to the Romano-British period. The remainder of the artefacts belong to the medieval to post-medieval periods. These were dominated by locally produced wares of the 13th – 15th centuries, including seven sherds of Lincoln Glazed Wares.

Field E5: This field extends southwards from Lincoln Road, and is traversed obliquely by the route of the proposed bypass, which crosses the field's western boundary. It is predominantly flat, with a recently ploughed soil of brown sandy silt with occasional subangular limestone inclusions. This gave c.100% visibility.

No significant concentrations of finds were noted in the assemblage from this field, that totalled twenty-one finds. A single barbed and tanged flint arrowhead was recovered towards the south-east end of E5, dating to the Late Neolithic/Bronze Age. Another undated flint flake was also collected. The Romano-British material totalled five sherds of pottery, which could not be closely dated. The field also yielded eight sherds of medieval pottery, exclusively consisting of locally produced wares of the 13th – 15th centuries. The remaining finds were three pieces of medieval/post-medieval roof tile and two unidentified sherds.

Field E6: This was predominantly flat, with a ploughsoil of mid brown sandy silt with occasional limestone chunks. Stubble had been raked into this soil, reducing the visibility to c.90%. The route extends from the north-east corner of the field, turning towards the south and traversing a hedge along the south side of the field.

A total of sixteen artefacts were collected, with the scatter gradually increasing in density towards the south side of the field. This included two undated flint flakes. Five Romano-British pottery sherds were recovered, all of which were towards the south end of the field. One of these was a rim fragment from a greyware vessel of probable 3rd century AD date. The six sherds of medieval material were dominated by Lincoln Glazed Ware, but also included a 13th/14th century fragment of a Toynton Ware jug.

Field E7: This was again a flat, ploughed field, with the same soil as E6, with c.100% visibility. It shared its northern boundary with E6, the south side of the field being defined by a mature hedge immediately to the south of a farm track.

A total of 39 artefacts were retained for analysis. The densest concentration was at the north end of the field, with another concentration to the south. This included four flint artefacts, two of which were undated and two of which were a core fragment and flake of Late Neolithic/Bronze Age date. The Romano-British period was represented by four pottery sherds, which could not be closely dated.

The majority of the material was medieval, accounting for nineteen sherds of pottery and two sherds of tile. Of the nineteen pot sherds, sixteen were Lincoln Glazed Wares and three were of other local fabrics. The date for this material was 13th – 15th century, although ten of the sherds were later medieval (14th/15th century). The remaining material included medieval/post-medieval tile, a sherd of early modern stoneware, and three unidentified sherds.

Field E8: This was the first of three small fields, roughly equal in size, through which the bypass route extends on a north – south alignment. A hedge and a farm track mark both the north and south sides of the field. The ground is predominantly flat, and the soil is a mid-brown sandy silt with occasional limestone chunks, the same as E6 and E7. The field was recently ploughed and visibility was c.100%.

A total of 35 finds were plotted in this field. They were spread throughout, but there was a concentration to the north side of the field. The assemblage included four flints; one Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic blade, one scraper and two flakes of Late Neolithic/Bronze Age date. The Romano-British material consisted of four sherds, broadly dated to the Roman period, and two 3rd century AD greyware rim fragments.

The majority of the material (22 sherds) was again of medieval date, and exhibited a marked concentration towards the north end of the field. As in the previous field, this was almost entirely (20 of the 22 sherds) Lincoln Glazed Ware of the 13th to 15th centuries.

Field E9: This field was similar in size, topography and soil type to E8. The north and south boundaries were defined by mature hedges, running east to west. Visibility was c.100%.

A moderately dense and even spread of material was recovered from this field, totalling 41 finds. The earliest material was a single flint flake. There were also five sherds of Romano-British pottery. Two of these were greyware rim fragments, dating to the mid 3rd and late 2nd-3rd centuries AD respectively.

Once again the assemblage was dominated by 13th – 15th century Lincoln Glazed Wares, which comprised 17 of 22 medieval finds. The remainder included a sherd of Potterhanworth ware, a sherd of a locally produced fabric, two roof tile fragments, and a fragment of glazed floor tile.

The remainder of the assemblage from this field consisted of five fragments of medieval/post-medieval roof tile, and 8 unidentified sherds.

Field E10: This field was slightly smaller than E8 and E9 but had the same soil type and was similarly flat. The north boundary was a mature hedge, and the south side of the field was bounded by a hedge bordering on a conifer plantation. Visibility was c.100%.

Despite the high visibility, and the concentrations of material from the fields to the north, this field produced only five finds. At the very south end of the field was a sherd of mid third century Romano-British greyware. The other finds were; a 13th century sherd of Lincoln Glazed ware, part of a handle from a late medieval (14th – 16th century) fineware jug, possibly of French origin, a medieval/post-medieval roof tile fragment and an unidentified sherd.

Field E11: As the conifer plantation was too dense to fieldwalk, the survey continued in the large field to its south. The route of the proposed bypass was predominantly level, although the field exhibited a very gentle slope down to the east. The soil was a mid brown sandy silt, with occasional subangular limestone inclusions. The northern c.300m of the route had a sparse coverage of ploughed-in rotting root vegetable crops, with a visibility of c.75%. The remaining c.175m of the field was covered with low stubble, which reduced visibility to c.10%.

Four finds were recovered from this field; all in the northern area where visibility was better. Two of these finds were worked flints, one Bronze Age core and a Bronze Age/Iron Age flake. The other two finds were; a sherd of Romano-British greyware, and a sherd of 14th/15th century Lincoln Glazed Ware.

Field E12: This field was bounded by a hedge boundary to the north and Bloxholm Lane to the south. It exhibited a very gentle slope downwards to the east and south.

The soil was a mid – light brown sandy silt, that had been recently ploughed and gave c.100% visibility.

A total of 24 finds were recovered from this field, with a notable concentration in the central/southern portion of the route. Ten lithic artefacts were included in this assemblage. Five of these were undated, two were Late Mesolithic/ Early Neolithic flakes, and there were two flakes and one knife of Late Neolithic/Bronze Age date. Five Romano-British pottery sherds were collected, of which only one was closely dated; a sherd of mid 2nd-3rd century AD grey fineware. The medieval material included six sherds of locally made pottery, and a fragment of 13th century nib tile. The remaining three sherds were unidentified.

Field E13: At the southernmost end of the route this field was flat, with a recently ploughed soil of brown sandy silt, and was situated between Bloxholm Lane and Sleaford Road (A15). Visibility was c.100%

This field yielded a total of 58 finds, concentrated towards its north end. The earliest material consisted of 25 worked flints, of which ten were undated. Five flakes and one blade were interpreted as of Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic date. Another Early Neolithic flake was located at the south end of the field. The remaining flints were Late Neolithic/Bronze Age, and included a barbed and tanged arrowhead, with both barbs broken.

The Romano-British material totalled fifteen sherds, and appeared to be concentrated towards the north end of the field. Due to plough damage and the small size of the sherds, twelve of these could only be dated to the Romano-British period. Three greyware sherds, found very close together, were dated to the 3rd century AD.

The medieval material totalled 16 sherds, although these were more evenly distributed across the field. The majority (12 sherds) was medieval Lincoln Glazed Ware. There were also two sherds of another locally produced fabric, and two fragments of glazed tile. Two further sherds were unidentified.

7.0 Discussion and conclusion

7.1 Prehistoric period

The prehistoric finds are almost exclusively represented by lithic materials; only two sherds of Iron Age pottery were recovered from the entire route. The highest potential for yielding data relating to prehistoric exploitation of the landscape was in Area C, immediately to the north of the Witham, and in close proximity to the known Bronze Age barrow cemetery. Unfortunately, the dense pasture that typified the ground cover in this section of the proposed bypass route precluded the recovery of any artefactual material from this area.

Otherwise, lithic material was intermittently recovered from the entire length of the route. Areas A, B and C produced only very small quantities of flint (a total of twelve fragments from 2.81km of the bypass route, and the 0.43km length of Area B). The interpretive potential of such a dispersed assemblage of finds is limited, other than to very broadly indicate prehistoric activity in the general region. This is perhaps surprising, as Areas A and B are close to known foci of prehistoric activity, recorded by the presence of flint scatters, cropmarks, and features exposed during excavations at Greetwell Quarry.

Field D2, to the south of Washingborough, produced eight flints; the dateable fragments covering the Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age. This field rises steeply up the south side of the Witham Valley, and is an area of known prehistoric activity, as defined by flint scatters discovered by fieldwalking to the north of Washingborough Road, and the remains of Bronze Age round barrows north and south of the river. Once again, eight flints is a small assemblage, and adds little to the known disposition of prehistoric settlements in the area.

Much of area E exhibited an equally sparse distribution of lithic materials; fields E1-11 producing 21 fragments of flint. Fields E12 and E13, at the southernmost end of the route contained the greatest concentrations of prehistoric artefacts. This appeared to have two separate foci, one in the centre of E12 (ten flints), and one towards the north side of E13 (25 flints). Prehistoric settlement in this area is strongly suggested by considerable quantities of worked flint, recovered approximately 1km west of the bypass route. These scatters, which cover the Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic to Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age periods, seem to indicate another focus of activity, broadly contemporary with the concentration of material 1km to the west. Both these sites lie close to the Jurassic Way, a prehistoric trackway that follows the limestone escarpment of the Lincolnshire Edge north and south of Lincoln. It is also possible that Mareham Lane, another prehistoric route running north to south, turns westwards to join the Jurassic Way at this point (May, 1976). The exact nature of the activity represented at this site is unknown, although it may be that there was prehistoric occupation and exploitation of this landscape over a protracted period of time.

7.2 Romano-British period

As with the prehistoric material, Areas A, B and C exhibited a sparse but continuous distribution of Romano-British pottery, totalling only 25 sherds. Again, it may be surprising that the finds were so sparse, considering the extensive Romano-British field systems and farm settlement excavated at Greetwell Quarry, and the proximity of the Lincoln – Burgh-le-Marsh Roman road, which follows the line of the A158 immediately to the east of Lincoln. This area, in the immediate hinterland of a major Romano-British city, was undoubtedly the focus of some form of activity. The scarcity of finds leads to the suggestion that this area was under use as agricultural land, beyond the core of settlement, and was too far from this settlement to regularly be a focus of dumping of waste material.

By far the greatest concentration of Romano-British pottery was from D1, north of Washingborough Road. The pottery from this field spanned almost the entire Romano-British period, from the mid 1st/mid 2nd century AD to the 4th century. The origin of this material is undoubtedly the postulated settlement previously recorded in this area. The nature of this settlement is uncertain. The site lies close to Lincoln, but beyond the limits of the city itself or its suburbs. The most likely interpretation of the site is as some form of rural farmstead, farming the surrounding land and exploiting the large urban market supplied by the population of Lincoln. Whether this represents what is traditionally accepted as a 'villa', is uncertain: this is a monument type; the interpretation of which is not clearly defined, and is more relevant to a form of settlement developed in the Mediterranean heartland of the Roman Empire. In terms of the province of Britain, the term villa has diverged considerably from its literal meaning of simply 'a house' and is generally considered to be a high status rural building, usually built of stone, and embellished with Roman luxuries such as hypocaust heating, mosaics and painted wall plaster. The house itself was the central component of a much larger estate, farming the countryside and feeding the towns.

The current phase of fieldwork has produced limited evidence of a high status residence in the area. The pottery forms represented are lacking in finewares and imported pottery, particularly samian ware, a high quality mass produced fineware from eastern France, which has an orange-red burnish which is highly visible in the ploughsoil, and is widely distributed throughout Britain. There was also a lack of structural elements such as roof tile or dressed stone from the area, which was indicate a substantial building, although it is possible that these elements may have been reused elsewhere in later structures. A single fragment of box tile is tentative evidence of a building with a hypocaust heating system, but no conclusions can be drawn from a single sherd.

The remainder of Area D, and much of Area E, had a sparse scatter of finds, totalling 44 sherds from a 4.23km length of the route: again representing a background scatter typical for the general archaeological landscape of the survey route, close to a major Roman city and its peripheral settlements and field systems. The final field, E13 however, produced a small scatter of fifteen sherds of pottery, concentrated towards the north side of the field. Due to abrasion caused by centuries of disturbance within the ploughsoil, only three sherds were closely dateable; these being greyware sherds. The interpretive potential of a small scatter with poor dating is limited, although it can be correlated with the known Romano-British activity in this area. Ermine Street runs

north – south approximately 1km west of the end of the proposed bypass route, and was the focus of a possible villa building, with large amounts of structural material, 2nd – 4th century pottery and associated burials and cremations. The scatter in E13 may indicate manuring, or the dumping of rubbish from this putative villa and its associated outbuildings.

7.3 Medieval period

Areas A-C produced a limited quantity of medieval and later pottery and tile. A total of 28 sherds were collected from 2.81km of the bypass route and the 0.43km of Area B, evenly distributed across this area. The first noted concentration of medieval pottery came from Field D1. The assemblage spanned the 10th to 15th centuries, and was dominated by the locally produced Lincoln Glazed Wares and fabrics from Potterhanworth, approximately 9km south-east of Lincoln, spanning the 12th to 15th centuries. This material indicates the continued exploitation of this landscape in the medieval period, with the monastic grange and associated wharf at Sheepwash to the east, and the expanding medieval town of Lincoln to the west. As in the Romano-British period, the Witham would have remained an important trade route, although there is no mention of the use of the nearby Car Dyke in the medieval period. The Fosse Dyke, the Roman canal that connects the Witham with the River Trent at Torksey, was intermittently in use throughout the medieval period, and was the subject of numerous complaints when it was repeatedly blocked by silting (Hill, 1965). The fact that there is no such mention of the Car Dyke suggests that it fell out of use soon after the Roman departure from Britain. Nevertheless, this area remained an important part of the agrarian landscape in the medieval period.

Several small medieval pottery scatters were noted in Area E, in Fields E1, E4, E7, E8, E9, and E13. Field E1 was located immediately to the south of Heighington Road, and produced a moderate density scatter from the centre of the field. There is very little documented medieval activity in this area. The field is on the south side of Heighington Road, which may well have been in use in the medieval period, connecting Lincoln to Heighington. On the north side of Heighington Road, opposite E1, is a small red brick farmhouse of 19th/20th century date, named Manor Farm. On the basis of this name, it is possible that this represents the approximate location of an earlier medieval farm that is the source of the pottery within Field 1, derived from manure scattering or rubbish disposal.

Another concentration of medieval material was located in Field E4. This was dominated by locally produced pottery of 13th – 15th century date. Again, there is limited medieval activity in the vicinity of the site, other than a medieval field boundary cropmark that runs south from Lincoln Road, and crosses the route in Field E5. The field is immediately to the north of Lincoln Road, and again the scatter may indicate medieval manure scattering from an unlocated farmstead.

A more substantial spread of medieval pottery was recovered from Fields E7 – E9. The three fields produced a total of 65 sherds of pottery and tile. The origin of this material is indicated by the presence of Canwick Manor Farm at the east end of Field E9, and Manor Lodge Bungalow in the north-west corner of E8. It is therefore highly likely that the medieval scatter represented in this area is resultant from activities

relating to a former manorial estate, that has given its name to the modern farm, and through which the route of the bypass crosses. The presence of small amounts of building material, including a fragment of glazed floor tile, attest to the likely presence of a structure of at least moderate status in the vicinity of the route. However, it is uncertain whether the recovered assemblage is indicative of ploughed out settlement remains (which may be expected to be accompanied by quantities of building stone or brick), dumps of domestic refuse away from the settlement core, or manure scatter on agricultural land. Whichever of these statements is nearest the truth, it can be ascertained from the fieldwalking data that the focus of this activity is located towards the north side of Field E8.

The majority of the pottery sherds (90%) were locally produced Lincoln Glazed Wares, suggesting a very heavy reliance on a specific market.

A final concentration of medieval material was noted in Field E13, between Bloxholm Lane and Sleaford Road. This comprised fourteen pottery sherds and two fragments of tile. Again, Lincoln Glazed Ware was well represented, contributing all but two of the pottery sherds, which were from other local kilns. Immediately north of the junction of Bloxholm Lane and Sleaford Road is a farm estate called The Manor House. The place name evidence is the only indication of medieval settlement in the area of E13, suggesting that the identified scatter was caused by activities related to a possible former manor.

Another general point of note can be made concerning the distribution of medieval finds along the proposed bypass route. It is unsurprising that by far the most abundant fabrics were the locally produced wares, which were dominated by the Lincoln Glazed Wares. These were well represented along the length of the route, particularly in the fields in Area E, where they contributed up to 90% of the pottery. The second most abundant fabric was the shell tempered pottery from kilns in Potterhanworth, which have a largely similar chronological distribution to the Lincoln Glazed Ware. The spatial distribution of this fabric however was concentrated towards the central area of the route, specifically Fields D1, D2 and E1. These fields produced 26 of the 31 Potterhanworth ware sherds from the route. A possible explanation of this distribution relies on the relationship of existing roads with the proposed bypass route. Fields D1 and D2 were adjacent to Washingborough Road, and E1 is immediately south of Heighington Road. In the present day, these roads represent the most expedient route from the south side of Lincoln to Potterhanworth. The pottery distributions strongly suggest that it was the same in the medieval period, with the produce of the Potterhanworth kilns, en route to the large urban market of Lincoln, also being sold along the way to villages, manorial estates and farms between the producer and its main market.

7.4 Post-medieval to modern periods

Very little artefactual material pertaining to these periods was collected. The methodology of the survey did not require the collection of such material, except in the case of notable concentrations. No such concentrations were noted, there being a general background scatter across the route, reflecting post-medieval to early modern manure scattering. The small amounts of material that were collected is due to

misinterpretation in the field, a common occurrence due to the fact that pottery from the ploughsoil is invariably in small, abraded sherds, covered in mud, making accurate interpretation problematic.

8.0 Effectiveness of methodology

The large amount of artefactual material recovered from the surface collection survey testifies to the effectiveness of the methodology. Not only were a large amount of dateable artefacts recovered, but the location and interpretation of this material was sufficient to indicate several settlement/activity foci, and make a reasonable attempt at explaining the reason for their presence. However, there are a number of points where the methodology was not fully successful. These points are largely endemic within field survey and not a shortcoming of this particular project.

Firstly, the unsuitability of some areas for fieldwalking. Dense ground cover, such as pasture, wooded areas and stubble greatly reduce the visibility of surface scatters of archaeological material, causing a bias in the sample collection. In many cases, some of this distortion can be filtered out by using a rapid assessment of the overall ground visibility as a percentage of the total. Where there is dense ground cover such as pasture covering 95%+ of the ground surface, the exercise becomes largely futile. Unfortunately, in the commercial environment, it is often impractical to wait for perfect conditions.

Secondly, the poor condition of the finds, which severely limits the close dating of artefact scatters. Any material collected during a surface collection survey has been disturbed from its original context, usually by ploughing. This repeated disturbance has the effect of breaking down archaeological material into increasingly smaller and more abraded fragments, which become further removed from their original location and more difficult to date as time progresses. The older and more fragile the object, the less the chance of its survival. This in part explains the rarity of prehistoric, and to a lesser degree, Anglo-Saxon pottery. The fabrics used in these periods often tended to be less well fired and more subject to fragmentation than the Romano-British and medieval material. The absence of these pottery fabrics should not be seen as a total absence of activity for these periods, particularly in the case of the prehistoric period, which is well represented by lithic scatters. It is merely the case that repeated disturbance by ploughing has destroyed the material.

9.0 Acknowledgements

Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) would like to thank Babtie Group for this commission. Thanks also go to the survey team, Mark Allen, Aaron Chapman and Wayne Livesey.

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11.0 Site archive

The documentary and physical archive for the site is currently in the possession of Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln). This will be deposited at Lincoln City and County Museum within six months. Access to the archive may be gained by quoting the global accession number 2003.20.

Key to figures 2 - 9

Flint

- Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic
- Early Neolithic
- Late Neolithic/Bronze Age
- Bronze Age
- Bronze Age/Iron Age
- Undated

Iron Age and Romano-British pottery

- Iron Age
- 1st - 2nd century AD
- 2nd - 3rd century AD
- 3rd - 4th century AD
- Romano-British

Post-Roman pottery and tile

- Late Saxon - Early Norman
- Medieval
- Medieval/post-medieval
- Post-medieval
- Early modern
- Undated

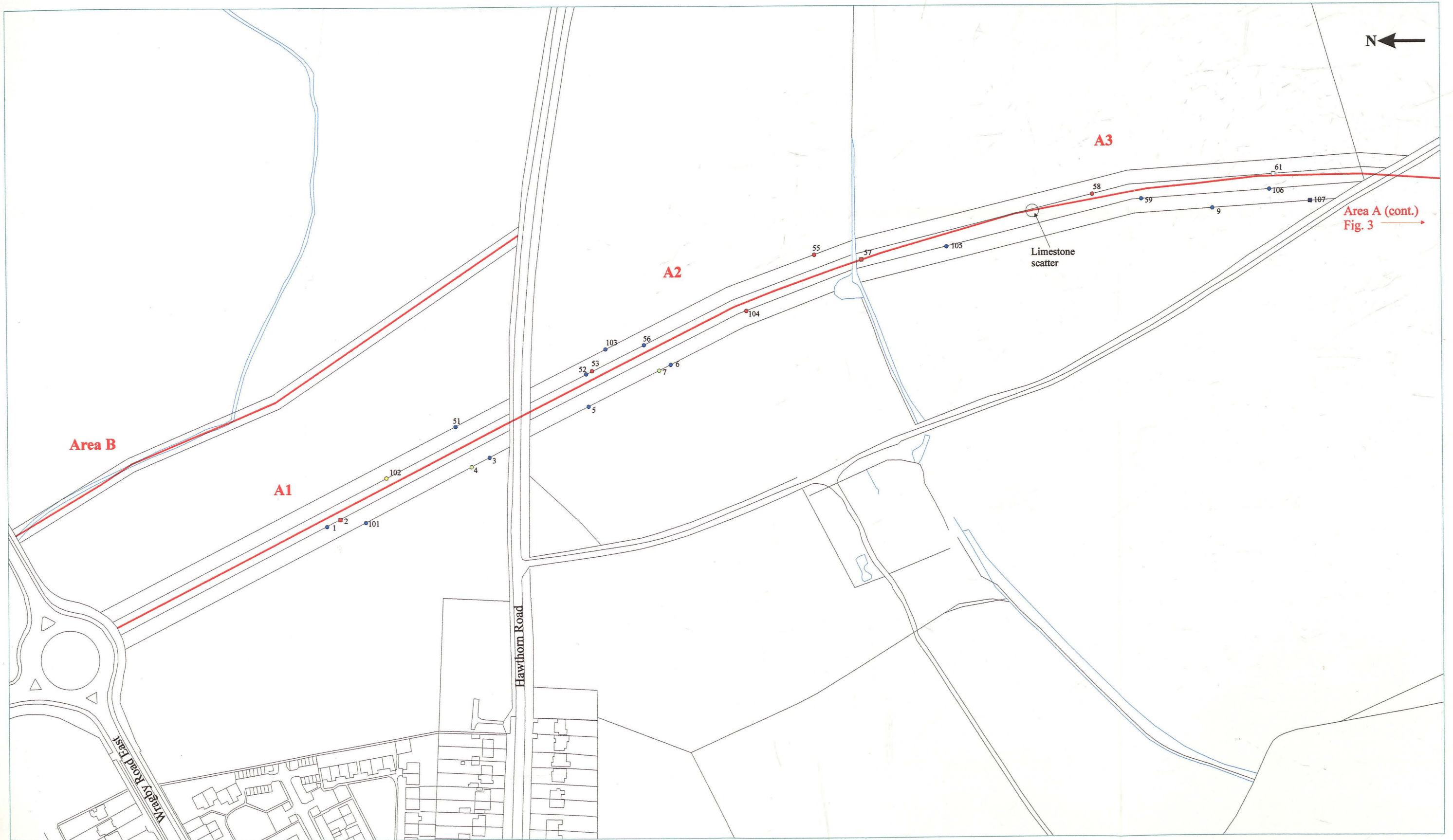


Fig. 2: Distribution of finds, Area A (fields A1-A3), Area B (Scale 1:2500)

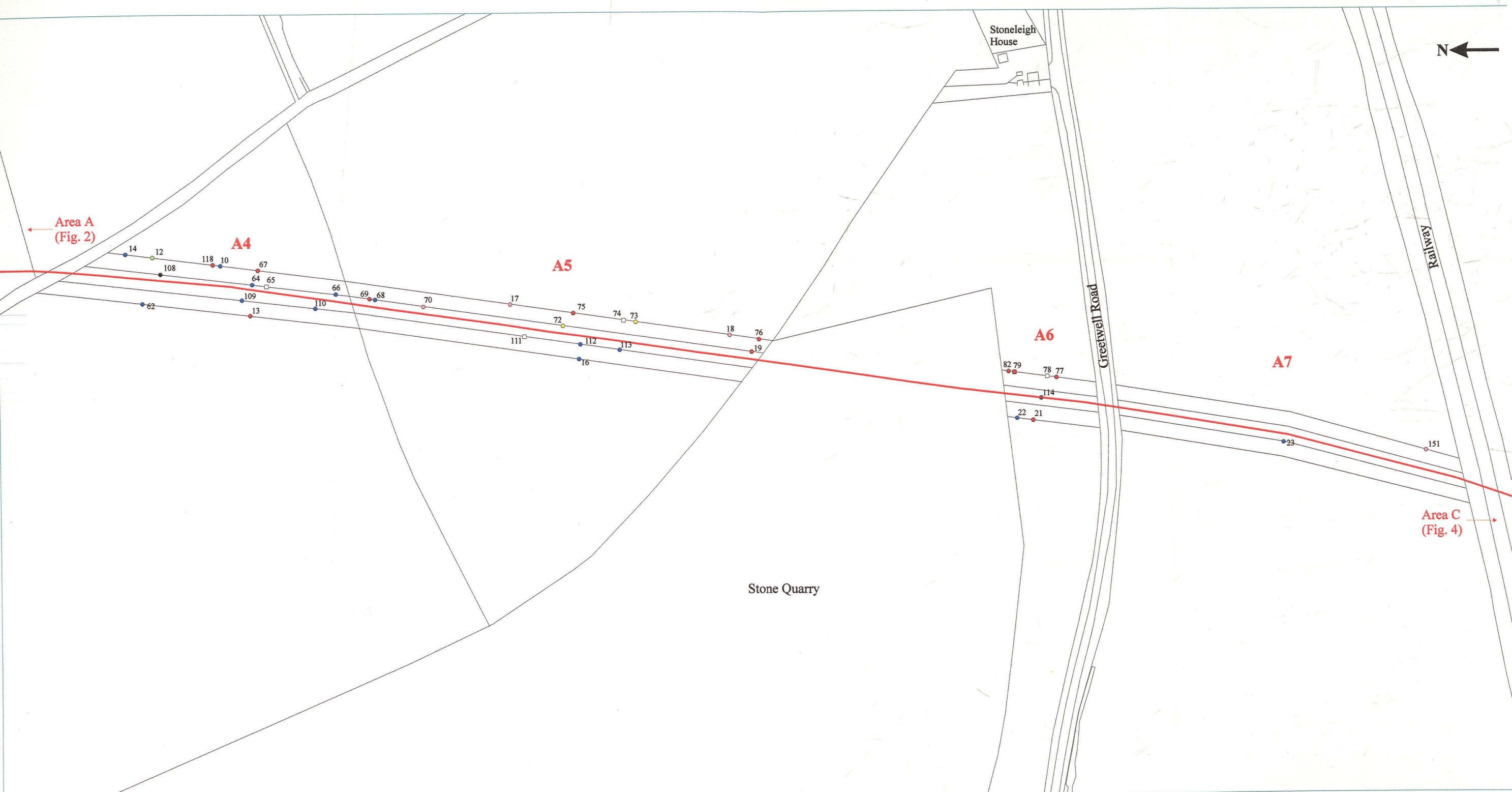


Fig. 3: Distribution of finds, Area A, fields A4 - A7 (Scale 1:2500)

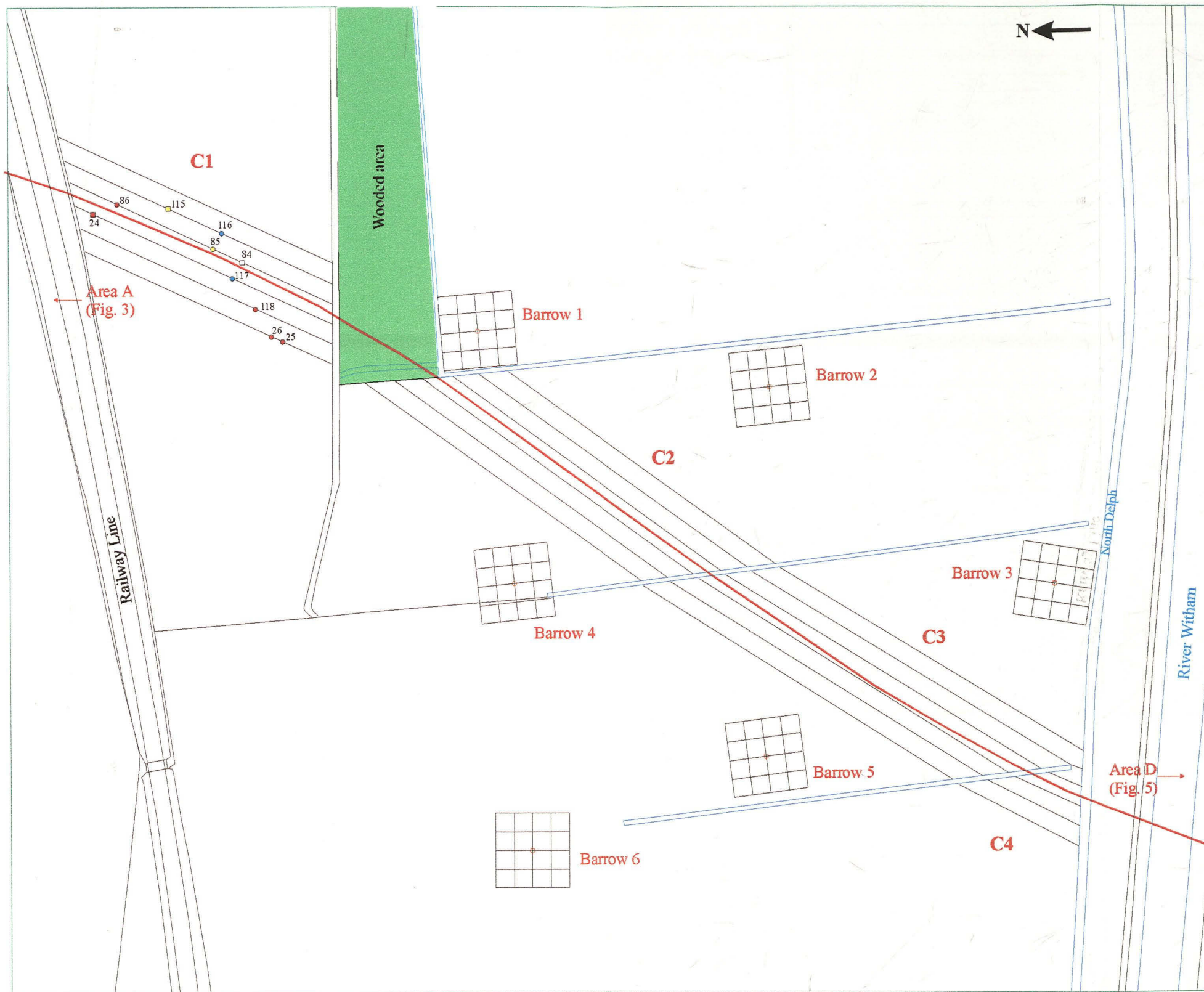


Fig. 4: Distribution of finds, Area C. The gridded survey of the six barrows is also shown (Scale 1:2500)



Fig. 5: Distribution of finds, Area D (Scale 1:2500)



Fig. 6: Distribution of finds, Area E, fields E1-E4 (Scale 1:2500)

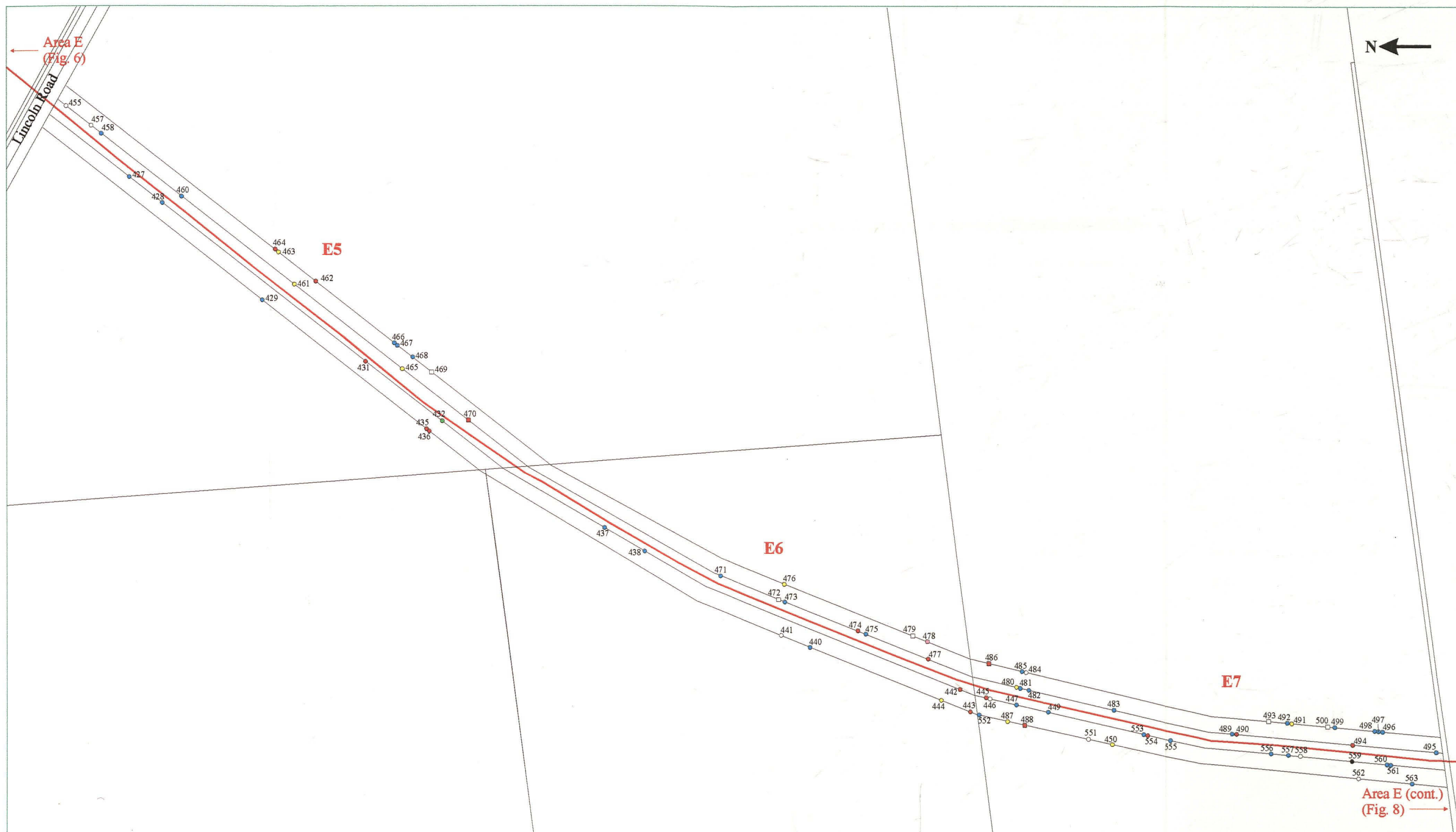


Fig. 7: Distribution of finds, Area E, fields E5-E7 (Scale 1:2500)

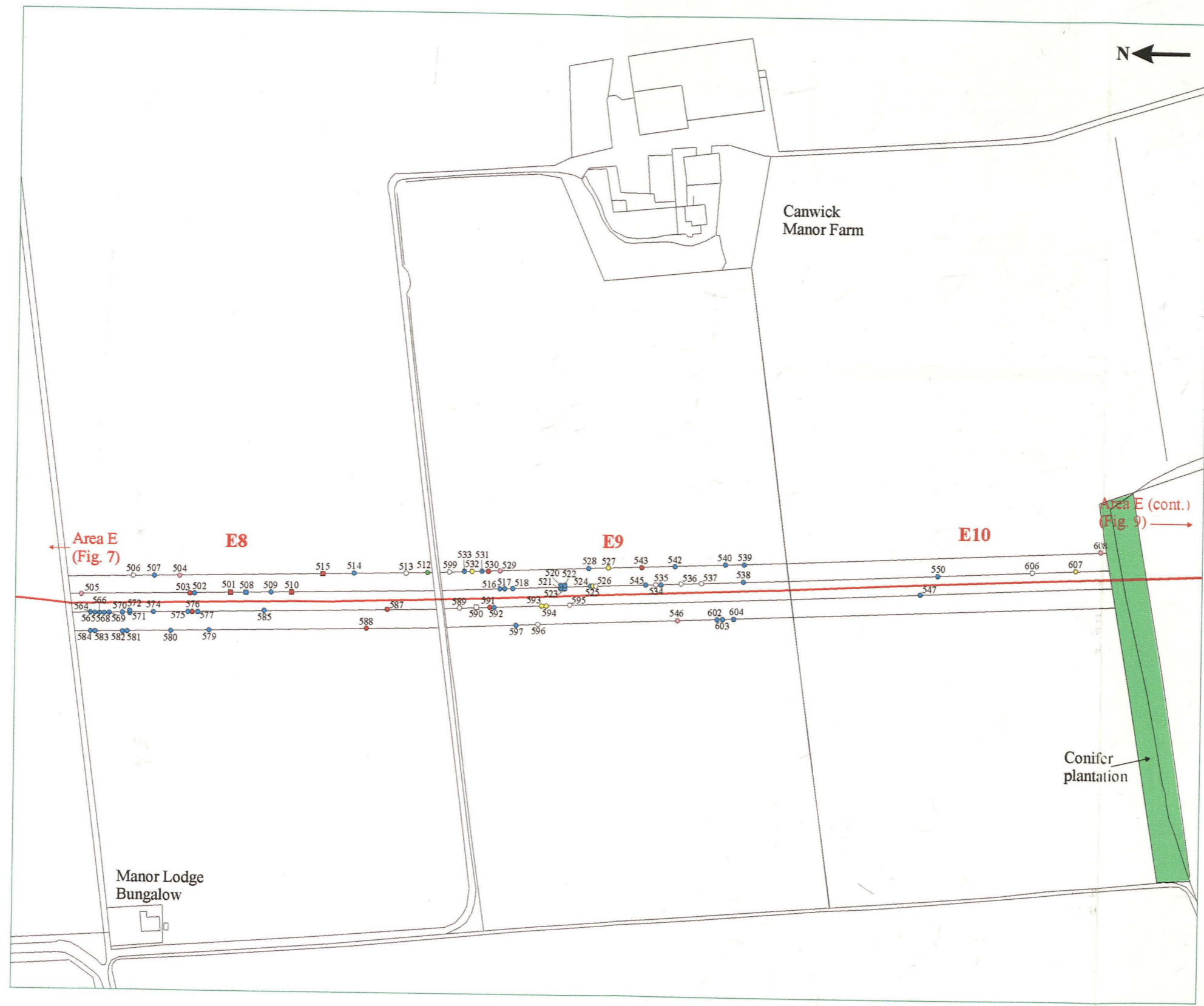


Fig. 8: Distribution of finds, Area E, fields E8-E10 (Scale 1:2500)

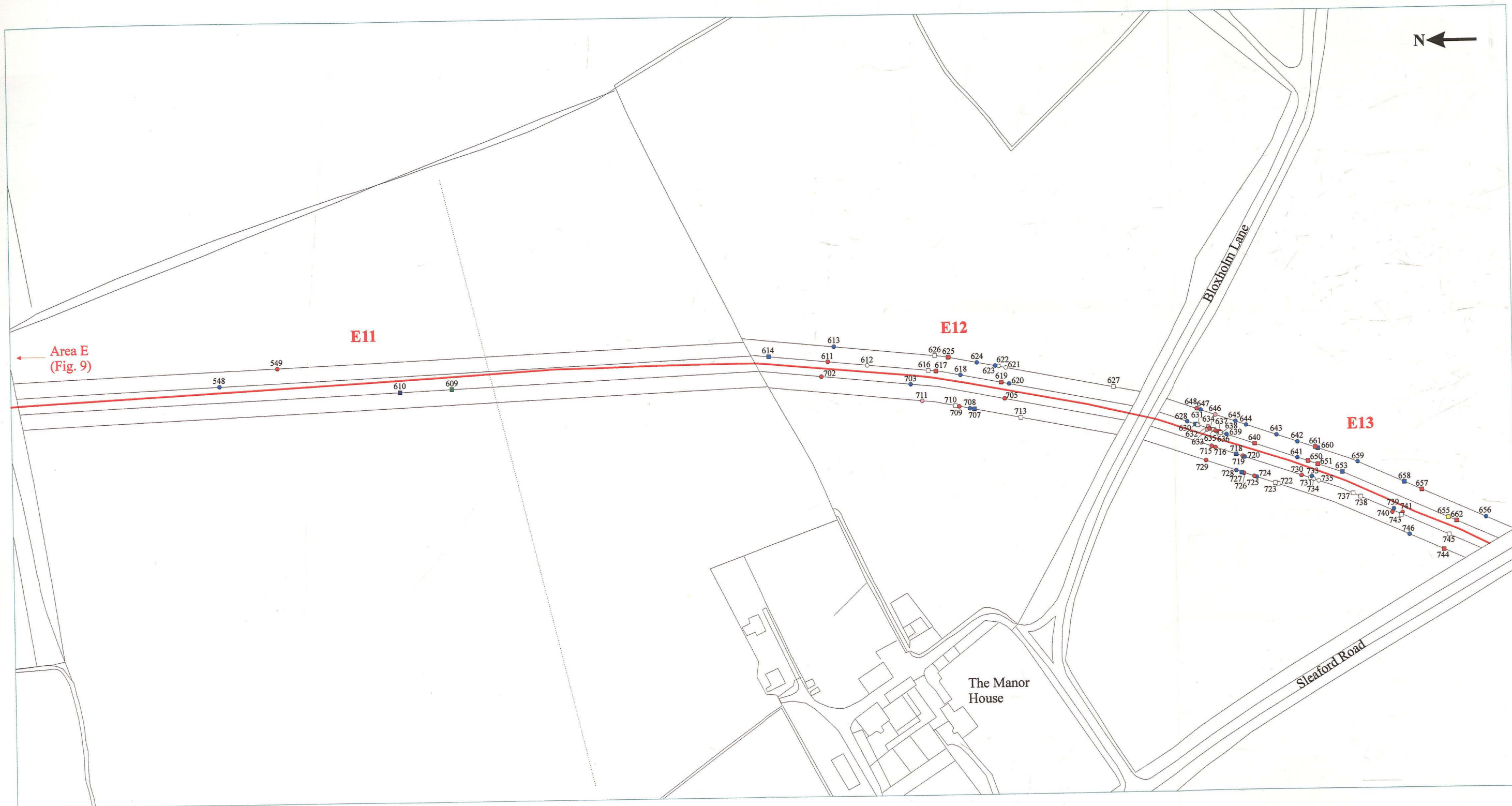


Fig. 9: Distribution of finds, Area E, fields E11-E13 (Scale 1:2500)

APPENDIX 1: Colour Plates



Pl. 1: Field A1, looking north towards the junction of the bypass route with the A158/A46 roundabout



Pl. 2: Earthworks of Greetwell DMV, to the east of the proposed bypass route. Looking north towards All Saints Church



Pl. 3: Gridded survey taking place on Barrow 1, looking north-north-west. Note the dense pasture.



Pl. 4: Field D1, north of Washingborough Road, looking north-east. The dense concentration of material was located close to the tunnel in the railway embankment

APPENDIX 2: Lithic materials report

By Jim Rylatt

76 pieces of struck or modified flint were recovered by fieldwalking, these weighing a total of 307 grams. This assemblage comprised three side and end (thumbnail) scrapers, three miscellaneous scrapers, two barbed and tanged arrowheads, three knives, two piercers/points, three utilised flakes, one core, three core fragments, two blades, 21 unmodified secondary flakes, 27 unretouched tertiary flakes, and six chunks/chips.

1.0 Description

The flint all appears to be derived from secondary deposits. The secondary flakes have a thin, abraded cortex, and where relatively large areas of this surface survive, often exhibit a rounded profile. This indicates that the nodules utilised were water-transported pebbles and cobbles, which would have been rolled and battered by glacial and fluvial forces prior to their initial deposition. This has resulted in the thin, irregular and pockmarked nature of their cortex. The depositional processes of river gravels also limit the size of the nodules and consequently have an effect upon the methods of working employed. Additionally, the widely divergent sources of the nodules incorporated into the gravels account for the considerable variation in colour, composition and quality. Deposits of glacial sands and gravels and, river terrace sands and gravels are situated along both sides of the valley of the River Witham (I.G.S., 1973). These drift deposits are likely to have been the source of much of the lithic material recovered.

68 pieces of flint had wholly or partly patinated flake surfaces (89.5% of the assemblage). This post-depositional modification does not reflect the differing age of various components of the assemblage. It is most likely to result from the presence of large quantities of limestone in soils containing these artefacts; gradual dissolution of the limestone will have liberated calcium carbonate, which is likely to have effected, or catalysed the transformation.

The assemblage also included 27 pieces that exhibited some degree of post depositional damage (35.5%). In some cases this attrition was so severe that much of the flake margin had been removed. Damage of this magnitude suggests that this component of the assemblage may have been situated within the active plough zone for an extended period. In contrast, some of the artefacts recovered were in a fresh condition, which suggests that plough truncation of stratified contexts is an ongoing process.

2.0 Dating

Different elements of the assemblage represent activity spanning the period from the Later Mesolithic through to the Late Bronze Age or Iron Age. Ten items had features broadly indicative of the highly controlled patterns of working that characterise Late Mesolithic to Early Neolithic industries, while a further three pieces are most likely to have been produced during the Early Neolithic (totalling 17% of the assemblage). This group included a utilised blade-like flake (614), as well as other blades and blade-like flakes (e.g. 630). These blades are likely to have been produced from cores of A1, A2 and B1 types.

A larger proportion of the assemblage exhibited traits consistent with Late Neolithic and Bronze Age patterns of working (35.5%). Morphological attributes include the use of cores with multiple platforms, which produced relatively broad flakes, with pronounced bulbs of percussion. Among this group were three thumbnail type end and side scrapers (310, 501, 744) and two barbed and tanged arrowheads (470, 661).

3.0 Discussion

The assemblage was recovered from a linear survey and not from a specific field or site. Given the small number of pieces, this effectively prevents the determination of whether the particular stages of core reduction, tool manufacture or use were spatially differentiated. While some of the material could relate to settlement, or specific activities, other elements of the assemblage could represent a range of events occurring over thousands of years, during which flint tools were expediently manufactured, used and discarded. Such activity could occur at any point within the landscape, and need not infer the close proximity of contemporary settlement.

Relatively little worked flint was recovered by the fieldwalking survey – 76 pieces from approximately 7150m (roughly equating to one piece every 100m). This could indicate that there was comparatively little prehistoric activity along the proposed route, or that many prehistoric sites and deposits remain stratified beneath the modern ploughsoil. However, as 23% of the material recovered had been utilised or transformed into tools, it seems more likely that a proportion of the unmodified debitage has been overlooked and is under-represented in the collection.

Examination of the assemblage has suggested that the activity during the later 3rd-2nd millennia BC was more extensive, or sustained than in the earlier period. However, analysis of the distribution of flint and pottery on a number of other multi-period sites has indicated that a large proportion of Early Neolithic cultural material was generally deposited in pits (Healey, 1993: 100). In contrast, far fewer sub-surface features were created during the Later Neolithic and Early Bronze Age, and it seems likely that most lithic material generated by these industries was placed or discarded on the contemporary ground surface. Ultimately this has offered less protection to these later assemblages, and has resulted in much of the material becoming incorporated into later ploughsoils. These differing depositional traits could indicate that there was far greater activity during the 4th and early 3rd millennia BC than has been detected, as a large proportion of the original assemblage could still be contained within stratified deposits.

4.0 References

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I.G.S. 1973 *Lincoln, Sheet 114*. Solid and drift edition. Southampton, Institute of Geological Sciences.

LEB 03 FLINT LIST

Find No.	Type	Date	Weight	Complete	Recort.	Burnt	Retouch	Comments
2	knife	L.Neo/BA	10	yes	partly		yes	reused flake - dist. end removed, then 'new' dist. end & lat. edge retouched
24	flake (T)	L.Neo/BA	1	yes	yes			slight post-dep damage
57	core frag	L.Neo/EBA	20		no		poss	one end (distal end relative to main platform) poss retouch = use as scraper?
61	chip		<1		yes			flake frag detached by post-dep damage
65	chip		1					some flake surfaces recorticated - reused core
74	chunk		6			yes		heavily burnt, granular structure, with pieces detached
77	chunk		10		yes	yes		signif post-dep damage
79	flake (S)	L.Neo/EBA	1	yes	yes			slight post-dep damage
84	flake (T)		<1	yes	yes			small flake - prob. core trimming
107	misc scraper	BA	8	yes	no		yes	retouch along one lat. Edge and part of dist. end
111	flake (T)		1	yes	yes			
115	point	E.Neo	2	poss	yes		yes	blade-like flake - retouch along lat edges, prob use-wear at tip; platform detached
163	flake (S)	L.Neo/EBA	<1	no	yes			platform detached by post-dep damage
304	flake (T)	L.Neo/EBA	4	yes	yes			
306	misc scraper		6	yes	yes		yes	retouch along dist. and one lat. edge
307	chunk		2		yes	yes		granular structure
308	core frag		14		no			
310	side & end scraper	L.Neo/BA	22	yes	yes		yes	crude thumbnail type
312	flake (T)	L.Neo/EBA	4	yes	partly			
314	flake (S)		<1	no	yes			prox frag. small trimming flake
318	misc scraper		6	no	yes		yes	semi-abrupt retouch along one lat. edge; prox. end removed by post-dep damage
328	flake (S)		4	yes	yes			represents removal of conical base of single platform core; post-dep damage
390	flake (S)	L.Neo/EBA	2	yes	yes			
393	blade (T)	E.Neo	2	yes	yes			six blade removals from dorsal surface - opposed platforms
451	flake (T)	L.Neo/BA	1	yes	yes			post-dep damage to margins
452	flake (T)	L.Mes/E.Neo	<1	no	yes			medial frag. broken in antiquity
469	flake (S)		8	yes	yes			post-dep damage to margins
470	b & t arrowhead	L.Neo/BA	1	no			yes	small example; point and one barb broken away - short tang, long rounded barbs
472	flake (S)		1	yes	yes			
479	flake (T)		1	no	yes			medial frag. blade-like flake poss E.Neo; post-dep damage
486	core frag	L.Neo/BA	8		yes			thicker recortication on one flake surface, poss reused core?
488	flake (S)	L.Neo/EBA	4	no	partly			prox frag - distal end detached by post-dep damage
493	flake (T)		1	no	no	yes		
500	flake (T)		1	no	yes			some post-dep damage
501	side & end scraper	L.Neo/EBA	6	yes	yes		yes	semi-abrupt retouch along lat. & distal edges, with small spur at centre of latter

LEB 03 FLINT LIST

Find No.	Type	Date	Weight	Complete	Recort.	Burnt	Retouch	Comments
508	blade (S)	L.Mes/E.Neo	1	yes	yes			slight post-dep damage
510	flake (S)	L.Neo/EBA	2	yes	yes			post-dep damage
515	flake (S)	L.Neo/BA	3	yes	yes		poss	some post-dep damage to margins; poss retouch to one concave lat. edge
590	flake (S)		1	no	yes			
609	Utilised flake (T)	B.A./I.A.	6	yes	yes		yes	crudely knapped (1x incipient cone); irregular retouch along one lat. Edge
610	core	B.A.	80		yes			type Cb; very crudely worked from large pebble, with very abraded cortex
614	Utilised flake (S)	L.Mes/E.Neo	8	yes	yes		yes	blade-like flake - dist end of one lat edge retouched; some post-dep damage
616	flake (T)		<1	yes	yes			
617	flake (S)	L.Neo/EBA	4	no	yes			distal frag. - break is post-dep damage
619	flake (T)	L.Neo/BA	2	yes	yes			
625	knife	L.Neo/EBA	1	yes	partly		yes	small example - scale-flaked around most of margin on dorsal face
626	?piercer		1	yes	yes		yes	abrupt retouch along both lat. edges, forming point at dist end
627	flake (S)		1	no	yes			distal frag. - platform detached in antiquity; some post-dep damage
630	blade (T)	L.Mes/E.Neo	<1	no	yes			medial frag. - broken in antiquity; some post-dep damage
631	chunk		8		partly	yes		heavily burnt - granular structure
635	flake (T)		4	no		yes		heavily burnt - granular structure; sections detached in antiquity
637	flake (T)	L.Neo/EBA	1	yes	yes			
638	flake (T)		<1	yes	yes			
640	flake (S)	L.Neo/EBA	1	yes	yes			some post-dep damage to margins
650	flake (S)	L.Neo/EBA	4	yes	yes			dorsal surface indicates from recorticated nodule
651	flake (S)	L.Neo/BA	1	yes	partly			
653	flake (T)	L.Mes/E.Neo	<1	yes	yes			small flake - prob. core trimming
655	flake (S)	E.Neo	1	no	yes			prox frag.
657	flake (T)	L.Neo/EBA	1	yes	yes			
658	flake (S)	L.Mes/E.Neo	1	yes	partly			some post-dep damage
660	flake (S)	L.Mes/E.Neo	1	yes	yes			blade-like flake
661	b & t arrowhead	L.Neo/BA	<1	no	yes		yes	small example; both barbs broken away - long square tang
662	knife	L.Neo/BA	6	yes	yes		yes	squat flake with bifacial retouch along lat. & dist. margins; some post-dep damage
707	flake (T)	L.Mes/E. Neo	1	yes	yes			five blade removals from dorsal surface
710	flake (T)		<1	no	yes			small flake - prob. core trimming; slight post-dep damage
713	Utilised flake (S)		4	no	yes		yes	distal frag - post-dep damage; retouch along one lat. edge
718	flake (T)	L.Mes/E. Neo	1	no	yes			blade removals from dorsal surface; signif post-dep damage
722	flake (T)		<1		yes			poss. L.Mes/E.Neo
723	flake (T)		<1	no	yes			distal frag. - poss. L.Mes/E.Neo
727	flake (T)	L.Mes/E. Neo	<1	yes	yes			very small flake; some post-dep damage

LEB 03 FLINT LIST

Find No.	Type	Date	Weight	Complete	Recort.	Burnt	Retouch	Comments
731	flake (T)		<1	yes	yes			small flake - prob. core trimming
737	flake (S)		1	no	yes			distal frag.
738	flake (T)		<1	yes	yes			small flake - prob. trimming during tool manufacture
743	flake (S)		1	no	yes			from recort. core - poss reused, or from thermally shattered nodule
744	side & end scraper	L.Neo/EBA	1	yes	yes		yes	very small example of thumbnail type
745	flake (T)		1	yes	yes			blade-like flake; post-dep damage to margins
76		LM/EN 10 EN 3 LN/EBA 16 LN/BA 11 BA 2 BA/IA 1	307g		61 7 partly	6	16 2 poss	

APPENDIX 3: Romano-British pottery report

by Margaret J. Darling, M.Phil., F.S.A., M.I.F.A.

7 February 2003

QUANTITY AND CONDITION

The pottery totals 202 sherds, weighing 1.604kg from 202 finds. The pottery is very fragmentary with an average weight per sherds below 8g, and mostly heavily abraded. No problems are anticipated for long term storage. The pottery has been archived using count and weight as measures according to the guidelines laid down for the minimum archive by *The Study Group for Roman Pottery*. A copy of the archive database is attached (and can be supplied on disk), and will be curated for future study.

The pottery is summarized for quantities by date on Table 1. The percentages by date exclude the sherds that are not closely datable, ROM.

Table 1

	Date	Sherds	%	Weight	%
Iron Age	MLIA?	2	3.0	28	4.2
	IA/RO	1	1.5	10	1.5
	M	3	4.5	38	5.7
1st-2nd c	1-2C	1	1.5	8	1.2
	1-2C?	1	1.5	5	0.8
	M1M2	1	1.5	3	0.5
	120+	2	3.0	5	0.8
	2C?	3	4.5	57	8.6
	M2+	5	7.5	19	2.9
		13	19.4	97	14.6
	2nd-3rd c	M2-3	5	7.5	40
	M2-3?	1	1.5	4	0.6
	2-3C	11	16.4	94	14.2
	2-3C?	3	4.5	32	4.8
	L2-3	3	4.5	52	7.8
	1-3C	1	1.5	9	1.4
	3C?	9	13.4	104	15.7
	M3+	7	10.4	92	13.9
	M3+?	5	7.5	29	4.4
	ML3	2	3.0	5	0.8
		47	70.1	461	69.5

Date	Sherds	%	Weight	%
3rd-4th c			t	
3-4C	1	1.5	10	1.5
L3-4	1	1.5	10	1.5
L3-4?	1	1.5	33	5.0
4C	1	1.5	14	2.1
	4	6.0	67	10.1
	67	100.0	663	100.0
ROM	133	65.84	915	57.04
ROM?	2	1.03	26	1.66
Total	202	100	1604	100

As is common with field walking finds, the bulk of the sherds are too fragmentary, abraded and undiagnostic to allow close dating (66%); there are only 36 rims, all fragmentary and many very damaged. The fabrics are shown on Table 2.

Table 2 Fabrics

Fabric	Code	Sherds	%	Weight	%
				t	
Black-Burnished 1?	BB1?	2	0.99	5	0.31
Coarse gritted	COAR	1	0.50	8	0.50
Dales ware shell-gritted	DWSH	1	0.50	4	0.25
Dales ware shell-gritted?	DWSH	5	2.48	32	2.00
	?				
Grey fine	GFIN	2	0.99	17	1.06
Grey	GREY	173	85.64	1377	85.85
Grey?	GREY?	1	0.50	7	0.44
Late grey pebbly	LCOA	1	0.50	14	0.87
Mortaria Swanpool?	MOSP?	1	0.50	33	2.06
Nene Valley colour-coated ware	NVCC	3	1.49	21	1.31
Oxidized	OX	2	0.99	15	0.94
Shell-gritted	SHEL	10	4.95	71	4.43
Total		202	100	1604	100

The fabrics indicate the range found during this field walking, some indicative of date as with the occurrence of the late pebbly fabric (LCOA; no 383) and possible Swanpool mortaria (MOSP; no 379) seen in late Roman deposits in Lincoln. What is notable, particularly for field walking collections, is the absence of any samian sherds, usually more obvious in plough soil. Equally notable is the presence of only three sherds of Nene Valley colour-coated ware.

Table 3 **Abrasion levels**

Level	Sherds	%	Weight	%
ABR	33	16.34	277	17.27
FLAKED	1	0.50	2	0.12
VABR	49	24.26	426	26.56
VABR;BURN	2	0.99	24	1.50
T				
VABR;FLAKED	1	0.50	21	1.31
VVABR	50	24.75	434	27.06
-	66	32.67	420	26.18
Total	202	100	1604	100

Only 32% of sherds were comparatively unabraded. The lowest level of abrasion accounted for 16% of sherds, very abraded over 26%, and excessively abraded 25%. It is noticeable that the finds from about no 380 to 741 at the end of the sequence are much more abraded than the lower number finds.

DISCUSSION

The commonest fabrics are the grey quartz-gritted sherds (GREY), accounting for over 85%, and the only other significant ware is the shell-gritted ware. This divided between dales ware, broadly datable to the mid 3rd century and later, and less well defined sherds, including two which are likely to date to the Iron Age. These comprise a comparatively plain rim fragment from a cooking vessel, a bowl or jar type (no 114?; the marking on the bag and sherd is indistinct), and a body sherd (no 302). Neither are closely datable, and a broad range of mid- to late Iron Age seems applicable.

Given the small sample of dated sherds, the broad dating ranges shows that the bulk of the datable sherds, 85% belong to the 2nd to 3rd centuries, with only 6% sherds possibly belonging to the latest Roman period, and only a single sherd of positively 4th century date. Equally sparse are early Roman sherds, with only three sherds possibly dating to the 1st to 2nd century range, none positively of 1st century date. The paucity of later Roman pottery is notable. The possible Swanpool mortarium rim (no 379) is an unusual form, only the rim surviving so that the identification is not definite.

FABRIC DEFINITION

Publication of *The National Roman Fabric Reference Collection*, abbreviated NRFRC (Tomber and Dore 1998), obviate the need to describe the major imported and widely traded Romano-British wares in detail.

BB1	Black-Burnished ware category 1, NRFRC: DOR BB1
COAR	Coarse tempered fabrics, usually in a Iron Age pottery tradition, often poorly mixed clay with quartz, grog and other inclusions.
DWSH	Shell-gritted dales ware jars, hand-made and wheel-finished from sources in north Lincolnshire around the Humber area. NRFRC: DAL SH
GFIN	Grey fine. This coding is used for reduced fabrics lying between the common quartz-gritted GREY used for most jars and bowls, and the very fine fabrics used for London-type ware and Parisian ware.
GREY	Grey, undifferentiated quartz-gritted grey fabrics, hard wares with sparse to common quartz inclusions.
LCOA	A late coarse grey fabric with pebbly inclusions, common in the latest Roman deposits in Lincoln, and used for lid-seated and double lid-seated jars.
MOSP	Mortaria from Swanpool kilns, Lincoln. NRFRC: SWN WS
NVCC	Nene Valley colour-coat NRFRC: LNVCC
OX	Oxidized, miscellaneous oxidized wares. This coding comprises all miscellaneous oxidized sherds, usually in varying red-brown shades and degrees of grittiness, for which no significant fabric groupings are evident.
SHEL	Shell-gritted, miscellaneous shell-gritted ware, not certainly of local origin.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Tomber, R. & Dore, J., 1998 *The National Roman Fabric Reference Collection: A Handbook*, MoLAS Monograph 2.

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Find No	Material	Period	Fabric	Form	Manuf+	Abrasion	Extent	Draw?	Shs	Weight	Date	Comments
004	POT	ROM	GREY	JB	-	-	RIM FR	-	1	30	2C?	-
007	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	VABR	BS	-	1	9	2C?	POSS CARIN FM?
012	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	-	RIM FR	-	1	18	2C?	-
013	POT	ROM	GREY?	JBK?	-	VABR	RIM FR	-	1	7	ROM	OXID ?SURF LOST
017	POT	ROM	SHEL	J?	HM	-	BS	-	1	9	1-3C	POSS DWSH?
018	POT	ROM	GREY	DEXR	-	VABR	RIM/PT WALL	-	1	13	2-3C	-
019	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	-	BS	-	1	3	ROM	THINNISH WALL; ?CORD
021	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	VABR	BS	-	1	9	ROM	-
025	POT	ROM	GREY	BD	-	ABR	BASE FRAG	-	1	14	ROM	-
026	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	VABR	BS	-	1	14	ROM	-
027	POT	ROM	GREY	BWM	-	-	RIM/SHLDR	-	1	24	M3+	-
028	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	-	BS THIN WALL	-	1	4	ROM	-
031	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	ABR	BS THIN WALL	-	1	5	ROM	-
036	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	-	BS COARSER FAB	-	1	5	ROM	-
037	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	ABR	BS	-	1	3	ROM	-
038	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	ABR	BS GROOVED	-	1	3	ROM	-
040	POT	ROM	GREY	JNN?	-	ABR	RIM FR	-	1	15	2-3C	-
041	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	ABR	BS	-	1	5	ROM	-
042	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	ABR	BS	-	1	6	ROM	-
044	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	ABR	BS	-	1	3	ROM	-
049	POT	ROM	GREY	JNN?	-	-	RIM FR	-	1	10	2-3C	-
053	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	VABR	BS	-	1	21	ROM	-
055	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	VABR	BS	-	1	3	ROM	-
058	POT	ROM	GREY	JBK?	-	VABR	BASE FR	-	1	12	ROM	-
067	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	VABR	BS	-	1	4	ROM	-
069	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	VABR	BS	-	1	10	ROM	-
070	POT	ROM	GREY	BD?	-	VABR	BASE FR	-	1	17	2-3C?	-
075	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	VABR	BS	-	1	4	ROM	-
076	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	VABR	BS	-	1	12	ROM	-
078	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	VABR	BS	-	1	8	ROM	-
082	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	VABR	BS	-	1	4	ROM	-
086	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	VABR	BS	-	1	6	ROM	-
087	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	VABR	BS	-	1	3	ROM	SL.VESIC
090	POT	ROM	GREY	JB?	-	VABR	BASE FR; ?STRING	-	1	7	3C?	-
094	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	ABR	BS	-	1	4	ROM	-
096	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	ABR; FLAKED	BS	-	1	8	ROM	-
097	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	VABR	BS	-	1	11	ROM	-
100	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	-	BS	-	1	2	ROM	-
104	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	VABR	BS	-	1	13	ROM	-
114?	POT	IA	SHEL	JB	HM	-	RIM FR	D?	1	13	MLIA?	-
118	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	VABR	BS	-	1	13	ROM	-
151	POT	ROM	GREY	J	-	-	BS SHLDR	-	1	12	2-3C?	-
155	POT	ROM	OX	CLSD	-	-	BS SHLDR	-	1	7	ROM	F.COARSE FB
158	POT	ROM	GREY	BK?	SLA	-	BS	-	1	2	M2+	THIN WALL; SCORED LA
160	POT	ROM	NVCC	BD?	-	VABR; BURNT	BASE CHIP	-	1	16	M3+	-
162	POT	ROM	GREY	JB?	-	ABR	BASE; STRING	-	1	10	3-4C	-
164	POT	ROM	GREY	BDFL?	-	VABR	RIM FR	-	1	7	2-3C	-
165	POT	ROM	GREY	CLSD?	-	-	BS	-	1	5	1-2C?	CORD/CARIN? NECK
167	POT	ROM	GREY	BDFL?	-	ABR	FLANGE FR	-	1	3	2-3C?	-
168	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	ABR	BS	-	1	16	ROM	-
169	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	ABR	BS	-	1	5	ROM	-
172	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	ABR	BS	-	1	12	ROM	-
174	POT	ROM	GFIN	CLSD	-	-	BS BURNISHED	-	1	10	M2+	-
177	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	ABR	BS	-	1	6	ROM	-
178	POT	ROM	COAR	-	-	VABR	BS	-	1	8	1-2C	OCC SHELL; MIXED
181	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	ABR	BS	-	1	9	ROM	-
183	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	-	BS	-	1	3	ROM	THIN W; BURNISHED
184	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	-	BS	-	1	5	ROM	THIN W
185	POT	ROM	GREY	CLSD	LA	-	BS	-	1	3	M2+	THIN W
186	POT	ROM	DWSH?	J	HM	ABR	BS	-	1	6	M3+	PROB JDW
187	POT	ROM	GREY	J?	NOTC	-	BS	-	1	5	3C?	NOTC CORDON
192	POT	ROM	SHEL	-	-	VABR	BS	-	1	7	ROM	1C OR 4C?
193	POT	ROM	OX	-	-	VABR; BURNT	BS	-	1	8	ROM	-
195	POT	ROM	GREY	J?	-	-	RIM FR	-	1	5	M2-3	-
196	POT	ROM	GREY	CLSD	-	-	RIM FR	-	1	4	ROM	BURNISH EXT
197	POT	ROM	GREY	CLSD	-	-	RIM FR	-	1	5	ROM	BURNISH EXT
198	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	VABR; FLAKED	BS	-	1	21	ROM	LGE VES
200	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	VABR	BS	-	1	17	ROM	-
203	POT	ROM	GREY	JCUR	-	ABR	RIM FR	-	1	12	2-3C	-
204	POT	ROM	DWSH?	J	-	ABR	BS	-	1	5	M3+?	PROB JDW
205	POT	ROM	GREY	BD	-	-	BASE FR	-	1	12	2-3C	-
206	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	-	BS	-	1	3	ROM	THIN W
209	POT	ROM	BB1?	DPR	-	VABR	RIM FR	-	1	3	120+	SHALE? INCL
210	POT	ROM	GREY	CLSD	LA?	VABR	BS	-	1	7	M2-3	SHALE? INCL
213	POT	ROM	GREY	CLSD	-	-	BS THIN WALL	-	1	2	ROM	-
216	POT	ROM	GREY	CLSD	-	-	BS	-	1	10	ROM	-
217	POT	ROM	GREY	J	-	-	RIM FR	-	1	8	2-3C	-
219	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	-	BS	-	1	2	ROM	-
220	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	-	BS GROOVED	-	1	4	ROM	-
221	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	-	BS	-	1	3	ROM	GROOVED
222	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	VABR	BS	-	1	4	ROM	-
226	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	VABR	BS	-	1	4	ROM	-
229	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	ABR	BS	-	1	6	ROM	-
230	POT	ROM	SHEL	CLSD	WM	-	BS	-	1	3	ROM	WM; THIN W; VESIC
231	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	-	BS	-	1	2	ROM	-
232	POT	ROM	SHEL	DPR?	-	-	RIM FR	-	1	3	M3+?	-

Find No	Material	Period	Fabric	Form	Manuf+	Abrasion	Extent	Draw?	Shs	Weight	Date	Comments
233	POT	ROM	SHEL	-	-	-	BS	-	1	4	ROM	-
235	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	-	BS	-	1	6	ROM	-
236	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	-	BS	-	1	2	ROM	-
237	POT	ROM	GREY	BK?	-	-	RIM FR	-	1	3	ROM	-
238	POT	ROM	GREY	BDTR	-	VABR	RIM FR	-	1	16	L2-3	-
240	POT	ROM	GREY	CLSD	-	-	BS	-	1	4	ROM	-
241	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	-	BS	-	1	3	ROM	-
245	POT	ROM	DWSH	JDW	-	-	RIM FR	-	1	4	M3+	-
247	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	-	BS	-	1	18	ROM	-
251	POT	ROM	GREY	JEV	-	-	RIM FR	-	1	6	2-3C	-
260	POT	ROM	DWSH?	J	-	VABR	BS	-	1	10	M3+?	-
262	POT	ROM	GREY	JRUST	RLIN?	-	BS	-	1	3	M1M2	THIN WALL
263	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	ABR	BS	-	1	6	ROM	-
268	POT	ROM	NVCC	CLSD	-	ABR	BS	-	1	2	ML3	LTRB FAB
269	POT	ROM	GREY	CLSD	BDL	ABR	BS	-	1	22	L2-3	-
271	POT	ROM	SHEL	CLSD	-	ABR	BS	-	1	3	ROM	HM/WM?;V.SPARSE SMALL SHELL
273	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	VABR	BS	-	1	7	ROM	-
274	POT	ROM	NVCC	BKFO	ROUL	-	BS	-	1	3	ML3	LTRB FAB
277	POT	ROM	DWSH?	J	-	VABR	BS	-	1	5	M3+?	BN-RB SURFS
279	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	-	BS	-	1	5	ROM	-
282	POT	ROM	DWSH?	J	-	ABR	BS	-	1	6	M3+?	-
285	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	FLAKED	FLAKE	-	1	2	ROM	-
286	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	ABR	BS	-	1	3	ROM	GROOVED
289	POT	ROM	GREY	CLSD	LA	-	BS	-	1	8	M2-3	-
290	POT	ROM	GREY	CLSD	-	-	BS	-	1	8	ROM	-
291	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	-	BS	-	1	9	ROM	-
296	POT	ROM	BB1?	CP	-	-	RIM FR	-	1	2	120+	-
300	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	VABR	BS	-	1	11	ROM	-
301	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	-	BS	-	1	4	ROM	-
302	POT	IA	SHEL	-	HM?	-	BS	-	1	15	MLIA?	SHCF FAB;BN-DKGRY
303	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	VABR	BS	-	1	3	ROM	-
311	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	VABR	BS	-	1	10	ROM	-
322	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	VABR	BS	-	1	12	ROM	-
323	POT	ROM	SHEL	-	-	VABR	BS	-	1	4	ROM?	-
324	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	VABR	BS	-	1	3	ROM	-
325	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	VABR	BS	-	1	5	ROM	-
333	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	VABR	BS	-	1	6	ROM	-
336	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	VABR	BS	-	1	2	ROM	-
337	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	VABR	BS	-	1	3	ROM	-
338	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	VABR	BS	-	1	2	ROM	-
342	POT	IA/ROM?	SHEL	-	HM?	ABR	BS	-	1	10	IA/ROM	RB EXT;DKGY;INT SURF LOST
351	POT	ROM	GREY	DGR?	-	-	RIM FR	-	1	3	M2+	-
352	POT	ROM	GREY	J	COWL	ABR	BS	-	1	10	L3-4	-
354	POT	ROM	GREY	JBK?	-	-	BS	-	1	4	2-3C	-
356	POT	ROM	GREY	J?	-	-	BS	-	1	1	M2+	-
357	POT	ROM	GREY	J?	-	ABR	BS	-	1	9	3C?	SLIP DRIBBLE INT
358	POT	ROM	GREY	J?	BL	-	BS	-	1	4	2-3C	DEC UNCLEAR
363	POT	ROM	GREY	J?	LA	-	BS	-	1	3	2-3C	-
364	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	-	BS	-	1	11	ROM	-
365	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	-	BS	-	1	5	ROM	-
367	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	-	BS	-	1	2	ROM	-
369	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	-	BS	-	1	4	ROM	-
370	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	-	BS	-	1	4	ROM	-
375	POT	ROM	GREY	CLSD	-	-	BS	-	1	11	ROM	BURNISH EXT
376	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	-	BS	-	1	3	ROM	-
377	POT	ROM	GREY	BK	-	-	BASE FR	-	1	5	3C?	-
378	POT	ROM	GREY	JCUR	-	-	RIM FR	-	1	4	M2-3?	SMALL VES
379	POT	ROM	MOSP?	MFL?	-	ABR	RIM FR	D?	1	33	L3-4?	V.UNUS;CF SP-A2
380	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	VABR	BS	-	1	25	ROM	-
381	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	VABR	BS	-	1	8	ROM	-
382	POT	ROM	GREY	J	LA	-	BS	-	1	13	M2-3	-
383	POT	ROM	LCOA	JLS	-	ABR	RIM FR	-	1	14	4C	-
385	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	VABR	BS	-	1	10	ROM	-
386	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	ABR	BS	-	1	3	ROM	-
391	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	VABR	BS	-	1	6	ROM	-
403	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	VABR	BS	-	1	8	ROM	-
423	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	VABR	BS	-	1	14	ROM	-
431	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	VABR	BS	-	1	4	ROM	-
435	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	VABR	BS	-	1	3	ROM	-
436	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	VABR	BS	-	1	30	ROM	-
437	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	VABR	BS	-	1	14	ROM	-
442	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	VABR	BS	-	1	6	ROM	-
443	POT	ROM	GREY	JCUR?	-	VABR	RIM FR	-	1	2	ROM	-
445	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	VABR	BS	-	1	6	ROM	-
453	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	VABR	BS	-	1	8	ROM	-
462	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	VABR	BS	-	1	5	ROM	-
474	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	VABR	BS	-	1	9	ROM	-
477	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	VABR	BS	-	1	9	ROM	-
478	POT	ROM	GREY	JB?	-	VABR	RIM FR	-	1	12	3C?	-
490	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	VABR	BS	-	1	6	ROM	-
494	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	VABR	BS	-	1	3	ROM	-
503	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	VABR	BS	-	1	6	ROM	-
504	POT	ROM	GREY	DPR	-	VABR	RIM FR	-	1	12	3C?	-
505	POT	ROM	GREY	BWM?	-	VABR	RIM FR	-	1	13	M3+	-
518	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	VABR	BS	-	1	5	ROM	-
529	POT	ROM	GREY	BWM?	-	VABR	RIM FR	-	1	14	M3+	-

Find No	Material	Period	Fabric	Form	Manuf+	Abrasion	Extent	Draw?	Shs	Weight	Date	Comments
530	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	WVABR	BS	-	1	9	ROM	-
543	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	WVABR	BS	-	1	4	ROM	-
546	POT	ROM	GREY	BDTR?	-	WVABR	RIM FR	-	1	14	L2-3	-
549	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	WVABR	BS	-	1	8	ROM	-
554	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	WVABR	BS	-	1	12	ROM	-
576	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	WVABR	BS	-	1	3	ROM	-
587	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	WVABR	BS	-	1	3	ROM	-
588	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	WVABR	BS	-	1	1	ROM	-
591	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	VABR	BS	-	1	10	ROM	-
608	POT	ROM	GREY	BWM?	-	WVABR	RIM FR	-	1	15	M3+	-
611	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	WVABR	BS	-	1	6	ROM	-
632	POT	ROM	GREY	JEV?	-	WVABR	RIM FR	-	1	10	3C?	-
633	POT	ROM	GREY	J	-	WVABR	RIM FR	-	1	22	3C?	-
634	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	WVABR	FLAKE	-	1	3	ROM	-
636	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	WVABR	BS	-	1	8	ROM	-
646	POT	ROM	GREY	JCUR	-	WVABR	RIM/NECK	-	1	22	3C?	-
648	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	WVABR	FLAKE	-	1	1	ROM	-
702	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	WVABR	BS	-	1	12	ROM	-
705	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	WVABR	BS	-	1	13	ROM	-
709	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	WVABR	BS	-	1	4	ROM	-
711	POT	ROM	GFIN	JEV	-	VABR	RIM FR	-	1	7	M2-3	BROWNISH SURF
715	POT	ROM	GREY	-	HM?	WVABR	BS	-	1	22	ROM?	-
716	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	WVABR	BS	-	1	4	ROM	SURF LOST;OXID
719	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	WVABR	BS	-	1	18	ROM	-
725	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	WVABR	BS	-	1	14	ROM	-
726	POT	ROM	GREY	BK?	-	WVABR	BS	-	1	1	ROM	THIN W;OX=SURF LOSS
729	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	VABR	BS	-	1	4	ROM	-
730	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	WVABR	BS	-	1	5	ROM	-
740	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	WVABR	BS	-	1	8	ROM	-
741	POT	ROM	GREY	-	-	WVABR	BS	-	1	3	ROM	-
									202	1604	7.94059	

Pottery Archive LEB03

Jane Young Lindsey Archaeological Services

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	part	description	date
001	LSWA		?	1	1	7	BS		medieval;12th to 14th
003	MP		?	1	1	10	BS		late medieval;15th to 16th
005	LSW2		jug	1	1	5	BS		medieval;13th
006	MP		?	1	1	19	BS		late medieval;15th to 16th
009	LSW2		jug	1	1	6	BS		medieval;13th
010	LSW2		jug	1	1	7	BS		medieval;13th
014	LSW2		jug	1	1	5	BS		medieval;13th
016	LSW2		jug	1	1	5	BS		medieval;13th
022	LSWA		?	1	1	6	base		medieval;12th to 14th
023	LSW3		jug	1	1	5	BS		late medieval;14th to 15th
030	LSW3		jug	1	1	15	BS		late medieval;14th to 15th
034	POTTG	B	jug	1	1	4	BS	? ID	medieval;13th to 14th
035	LSWA		?	1	1	2	BS		medieval;12th to 14th
043	POTT		jar	1	1	12	BS		medieval;12th to 15th
046	POTT		?	1	1	3	BS		medieval;12th to 15th
048	POTTG	B	jug	1	1	24	rim	? ID;draw	late medieval;14th to 15th

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	part	description	date
056	LSW3		bowl	1	1	33	base	? ID	late medieval; 14th to 15th
059	LSW2/3		jug	1	1	17	base		medieval; 13th to 15th
062	LSW2/3		jug	1	1	5	BS		medieval; 13th to 15th
064	LSW2/3		jug	1	1	5	base		medieval; 13th to 15th
066	POTT		jar ?	1	1	7	BS		medieval; 13th to 15th
068	LSW2		jug	1	1	3	BS		medieval; 13th
088	LSW2		jug	1	1	5	BS		medieval; 13th
091	LSW2		jug	1	1	3	BS		medieval; 13th
098	LSW2		jug	1	1	6	BS		medieval; 13th
103	LSWA		jug	1	1	4	BS		medieval; 13th
105	LSW2		jug	1	1	3	BS		medieval; 13th
106	LSW3		jug	1	1	16	BS		late medieval; 14th to 15th
109	MP		?	1	1	15	BS	thick glaze	late medieval; 15th to 16th
110	POTTG	B	jug	1	1	19	BS	? ID	late medieval; 14th to 15th
112	LLSW		jug	1	1	21	BS	? ID	late medieval; 14th to 15th
113	POTT		?	1	1	9	BS		medieval; 13th to 15th
116	NOTGL		jug	1	1	5	BS		medieval; 13th
156	TILE		?	1	1	6	BS	bichrome glaze	medieval; 13th to 16th
157	POTT		bowl	1	1	23	rim		medieval; 13th to 15th
166	LEMS		jar	1	1	5	BS		early medieval; 12th
171	TOY		?	1	1	4	BS		medieval; 13th to 15th

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	part	description	date
173	LSW3		jug	1	1	58	base		late medieval;14th to 15th
175	POTTG	B	jug	2	1	20	BS	? ID	late medieval;14th to 15th
176	LSLOC	shell	jar	1	1	10	rim	? ID	late Saxon;10th to 11th
179	LSW3		jug	1	1	3	BS		late medieval;14th to 15th
180	LSW2		jug	1	1	3	BS		medieval;13th
191	LSW2		jug	1	1	3	BS		medieval;13th
199	HUM		jug	1	1	5	BS		late medieval;14th to 16th
201	LSW3		jug	1	1	23	BS	?ID	late medieval;14th to 15th
202	HUMB		?	1	1	10	BS	?ID	medieval;13th to 15th
207	POTT		?	1	1	15	BS		medieval;13th to 15th
208	TILE		large vessel/tile	1	1	32	BS	glazed on both sides	medieval;13th to 15th
211	LSW2		jug	1	1	2	BS		medieval;13th
214	LSW2/3		small jar/pipkin	1	1	3	rim		medieval;13th to 15th
224	LSW3		jug	1	1	10	BS		late medieval;14th to 16th
227	LSW2		jug	1	1	3	BS		medieval;13th
228	LSW2/3		jug	1	1	9	BS		medieval;13th to 15th
234	LSW2/3		?	1	1	7	BS		medieval;13th to 15th
239	LSW2/3		jug	1	1	7	BS		medieval;13th to 15th
243	LSW3		jug	1	1	14	BS		late medieval;14th to 15th
244	POTT		?	1	1	11	BS		medieval;13th to 15th
246	SIEG		drinking jug	1	1	5	BS		medieval;14th to 15th

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	part	description	date
252	POTTG	B	large jug	1	1	44	BS	? ID	late medieval; 14th to 15th
255	ELFS		?	1	1	9	BS		Saxo-Norman; 11th to 12th
256	MEDLOC	OX/R/OX; fine-med; hard	?	1	1	4	BS		medieval; 13th to 15th
257	MEDX	light OX; fine-med; hard	jug	1	1	2	BS	cu glaze	medieval; 13th to 15th
258	TOY		jug	1	1	11	BS		medieval; 13th to 15th
259	LSW2/3		?	1	1	4	BS		medieval; 13th to 15th
265	LSW2/3		?	1	1	3	BS		medieval; 13th to 15th
266	LSW3		?	1	1	11	BS		late medieval; 14th to 15th
267	LSW3		jug	1	1	5	BS		late medieval; 14th to 15th
270	LSW3		jug	1	1	7	BS		late medieval; 14th to 15th
272	POTT		?	1	1	4	BS		medieval; 13th to 15th
276	POTT		jar	1	1	16	BS		medieval; 13th to 15th
278	POTT		bowl ?	1	1	13	rim		medieval; 13th to 15th
283	LSW3		jug	1	1	18	BS		late medieval; 14th to 15th
284	MEDLOC	OX/light R/dark R; med sandy; hard	?	1	1	6	BS		medieval; 13th to 15th
292	POTT		jar	1	1	6	BS		medieval; 13th to 15th
294	LSW2		jug	1	1	3	BS		medieval; 13th
305	LSW2		jug	1	1	5	BS		medieval; 13th
309	LSW2		jug	1	1	13	rim		medieval; 13th
313	LSWA		?	1	1	8	BS		medieval; 13th to 15th

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	part	description	date
315	LSW3		jug	1	1	11	BS		late medieval;14th to 15th
316	LSW2		jug	1	1	2	BS		medieval;13th
320	POTTG	B	jug	1	1	8	BS		medieval;13th to 15th
327	LSW3		jug	1	1	6	BS		late medieval;14th to 15th
329	LSWA		?	1	1	7	BS		medieval;13th to 15th
330	MEDLOC		?	1	1	11	BS	? Waster	medieval;13th to 15th
331	LSW3		?	1	1	11	BS		late medieval;14th to 15th
332	LSW2		jug	1	1	4	BS		medieval;13th
335	LSW3		jug	1	1	29	handle	waster;oval	late medieval;14th to 15th
339	POTT		jar	1	1	19	BS		medieval;13th to 15th
341	LSW3		?	1	1	6	BS		late medieval;14th to 15th
343	LSWA		?	1	1	3	base		medieval;13th to 15th
345	POTT		?	1	1	13	base		medieval;13th to 15th
346	LSW2/3		?	1	1	2	BS		medieval;13th to 15th
350	LSWA		?	1	1	6	BS		medieval;13th to 15th
353	LSW2		jug	1	1	6	BS		medieval;13th
355	POTT		?	1	1	26	base		medieval;13th to 15th
361	POTT		?	1	1	15	BS		medieval;13th to 15th
366	LSW2/3		jug	1	1	10	BS		medieval;13th to 15th
368	POTT		?	1	1	6	BS		medieval;13th to 15th
371	LLSW		jug	1	1	12	BS	? ID or POTTG	late medieval;14th to 15th

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	part	description	date
372	LSW3		jug	1	1	16	BS		late medieval;14th to 15th
373	LSW2		jug	1	1	8	rim	? ID as Lincoln product as is light firing	medieval;13th
374	LSW3		jug	1	1	13	BS	? ID as Lincoln product as is light firing	late medieval;14th to 15th
384	POTT		jar	1	1	16	BS		medieval;13th to 15th
387	POTTG	B	jug	1	1	8	BS		medieval;13th to 15th
388	POTTG	B	jug	1	1	17	BS	light firing;misfired glaze	medieval;13th to 15th
389	POTT		?	1	1	17	base		medieval;13th to 15th
392	POTTG	B	jug ?	1	1	35	base	? ID	medieval;13th to 15th
394	TOY		jug	1	1	104	handle		medieval;13th to 15th
395	POTTG	B	jug	1	1	14	BS	? ID	medieval;13th to 15th
396	POTTG	A	?	1	1	4	base	? ID	medieval;13th to 15th
397	MISC		?	1	1	2	BS		-;-
398	POTTG	?	?	1	1	5	base	? ID	medieval;13th to 15th
399	POTTG	?	?	1	1	5	BS	? ID	medieval;13th to 15th
400	LMLOC	OX/R/OX;fine sandy	bowl	1	1	18	base	int glaze	late medieval;14th to 15th
401	MEDLOC	OX/R/OX;fine sandy	jug ?	1	1	14	handle	square section	medieval;13th to 15th
402	TOY		jug	1	1	6	BS		medieval;13th to 14th
404	LSW2/3		?	1	1	6	BS		medieval;13th to 15th
406	MEDLOC	OX/R;med sandy;hard	?	1	1	5	BS		medieval;13th to 15th
407	MEDX	OX/R;fine sandy;hard	?	1	1	7	BS		medieval;13th to 15th
408	POTTG	B	jug	1	1	10	BS	waster ?;? ID	medieval;13th to 15th

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	part	description	date
410	MEDLOC	OX/R;fine sandy;hard	bowl	1	1	7	BS		medieval;13th to 15th
411	NOTGL		?	1	1	3	BS		medieval;13th
412	MISC		?	1	1	7	base		post-medieval;17th to 18th
413	MEDX	light firing;fine;hard	?	1	1	3	BS		medieval;13th to 15th
414	LMLOC	OX/R;fine sandy;hard	bowl	1	1	12	rim		late medieval;14th to 15th
415	MEDLOC	OX/R;fine sandy;hard	?	1	1	8	BS		medieval;13th to 15th
416	MEDLOC	OX/R;fine sandy;hard	?	1	1	5	BS		medieval;13th to 15th
417	MP		?	1	1	7	BS		post-medieval;15th to 16th
418	MEDLOC	OX/R;fine sandy & fe;hard	?	1	1	5	BS		medieval;13th to 15th
419	MEDLOC	OX/R;fine sandy & fe;hard	jug	1	1	3	BS		medieval;13th to 15th
420	MEDLOC	OX/R;fine sandy & fe;hard	jug	1	1	4	BS		medieval;13th to 15th
421	MEDLOC	OX/R;fine sandy & fe;hard	?	1	1	20	base		medieval;13th to 15th
422	MEDLOC	OX/R/OX;fine sandy	?	1	1	3	BS		medieval;13th to 15th
424	MEDLOC	OX/R/OX;fine sandy	jug ?	1	1	8	base		medieval;13th to 15th
426	STSL		press mould dish	1	1	4	rim		post-medieval;18th
427	MEDLOC	OX/R;fine sandy & fe;hard	?	1	1	29	base		medieval;13th to 15th
428	MEDLOC	OX/R;fine sandy;hard	?	1	1	4	BS		medieval;13th to 15th
429	MEDLOC	light OX/R/OX;fine sandy	?	1	1	6	BS		medieval;13th to 15th
432	BERTH		?	1	1	14	BS		post-medieval;16th to 18th
437	TOY		jug	1	1	4	BS		medieval;13th to 14th
438	LSW3		jug	1	1	8	BS		late medieval;14th to 15th

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	part	description	date
440	MEDLOC	reduced;fine;hard	jug	1	1	5	BS		medieval;13th to 15th
446	MISC	reduced;fine;hard	?	1	1	3	BS		-;-
447	MEDLOC	reduced;fine & fe;hard	jug	1	1	5	BS		medieval;13th to 15th
449	MEDLOC	OX/R;fine sandy;hard	?	1	1	5	BS		medieval;13th to 15th
455	MISC	-	?	1	1	3	BS		-;-
457	MISC	-	?	1	1	8	BS		-;-
458	MEDLOC	OX/R;fine sandy;hard	?	1	1	11	base		medieval;13th to 15th
460	LSW3		jug	1	1	5	BS	? ID	late medieval;14th to 15th
466	LSW3		jug	1	1	4	BS	? ID	late medieval;14th to 15th
467	LSW3		jug	1	1	5	BS	? ID	late medieval;14th to 15th
468	LSW3		jug	1	1	54	handle	? ID	late medieval;14th to 15th
471	LSW3		jug	1	1	80	handle	? ID	late medieval;14th to 15th
473	LSW3		jug	1	1	6	BS	? ID	late medieval;14th to 15th
475	LSW3		jug	1	1	4	BS	? ID	late medieval;14th to 15th
481	LSW3		jug	1	1	12	BS	? ID	late medieval;14th to 15th
482	MEDLOC	reduced;fine sandy & fe;hard	jug	1	1	5	BS		medieval;13th to 15th
483	LSW3		jug	1	1	63	handle	? ID	late medieval;14th to 15th
484	MISC		?	1	1	6	BS		-;-
485	LSW3		jug	1	1	7	BS	? ID	late medieval;14th to 15th
489	LSW3		jug	1	1	7	BS	? ID	late medieval;14th to 15th

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	part	description	date
492	LSW3		jug	1	1	7	BS	? ID	late medieval;14th to 15th
495	LSW3		jug	1	1	19	BS	? ID	late medieval;14th to 15th
496	LSW3		jug	1	1	6	BS	? ID	late medieval;14th to 15th
498	LSW3		jug	1	1	15	BS	? ID	late medieval;14th to 15th
499	LSW3		jug	1	1	5	BS	? ID	late medieval;14th to 15th
502	LSW3		jug	1	1	3	BS	? ID	late medieval;14th to 15th
506	MISC		?	1	1	3	BS		-;-
507	LSW3		jug	1	1	8	BS		late medieval;14th to 15th
509	LSW3		?	1	1	5	BS		late medieval;14th to 15th
512	TB		jug	1	1	15	BS		post-medieval;15th to 17th
513	MISC		?	1	1	8	BS		-;-
514	LSW3		jug	1	1	25	handle	? ID	late medieval;14th to 15th
516	LSW2/3		jug	1	1	23	base		medieval;13th to 15th
518	LSW2/3		jug	1	1	26	base		medieval;13th to 15th
520	LSW3		jug	1	1	5	BS		late medieval;14th to 15th
521	LSW2/3		jug	1	1	4	BS		medieval;13th to 15th
522	LSW2/3		jug	1	1	3	BS		medieval;13th to 15th
523	LSW2/3		jug	1	1	3	BS		medieval;13th to 15th
524	LSW3		jug	1	1	8	rim		late medieval;14th to 15th
526	MISC		?	1	1	2	BS		-;-
528	LSW3		jug	1	1	6	rim		late medieval;14th to 15th

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	part	description	date
531	LSW3		jug	1	1	7	BS		late medieval;14th to 15th
533	POTT		?	1	1	4	BS		medieval;13th to 15th
534	MISC		?	1	1	2	BS		-;-
535	LSW2		jug	1	1	2	BS		medieval;13th
536	MISC		?	1	1	2	BS		-;-
537	MISC		?	1	1	16	BS		-;-
538	MEDLOC	OX/R/OX;fine sandy;hard	jug	1	1	2	BS		medieval;13th to 15th
539	LSW3		?	1	1	26	BS	? ID	late medieval;14th to 15th
542	LSW2		jug	1	1	5	BS		medieval;13th
545	LSW3		jug	1	1	51	handle		late medieval;14th to 15th
547	LSW2		jug	1	1	3	BS		medieval;13th
548	LSW3		jug	1	1	19	BS		late medieval;14th to 15th
550	LMF		jug	1	1	15	handle	? ID or French	late medieval;14th to 16th
551	MISC		?	1	1	7	BS		-;-
552	LSW2		jug	1	1	2	BS		medieval;13th
553	LSW2/3		?	1	1	9	BS		medieval;13th to 15th
555	LSW2/3		?	1	1	4	BS		medieval;13th to 15th
556	LSW2/3		jug	1	1	8	rim		medieval;13th to 15th
557	LSW2/3		jug	1	1	6	BS	? ID	medieval;13th to 15th
558	MISC		?	1	1	4	BS		-;-
559	ENGS		bottle	1	1	7	BS		early modern;18th to 20th

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	part	description	date
560	LSW3		?	1	1	7	BS		late medieval;14th to 15th
561	LSWA		vessel/tile	1	1	6	BS		medieval;13th to 15th
562	MISC		vessel/tile	1	1	6	BS		-;-
564	LSW2/3		?	1	1	6	BS		medieval;13th to 15th
565	MISC		?	1	1	8	BS	? MP or Roman	late medieval or Roman;-
566	LSW3		jug	1	1	32	handle		late medieval;14th to 15th
568	LSW3		?	1	1	8	BS		late medieval;14th to 15th
569	LSW2/3		?	1	1	4	BS		medieval;13th to 15th
570	LSW2/3		?	1	1	2	BS		medieval;13th to 15th
571	LSW2/3		?	1	1	4	BS		medieval;13th to 15th
572	LSW3		jug	1	1	4	BS		late medieval;14th to 15th
574	LSW2/3		?	1	1	8	BS		medieval;13th to 15th
575	LSW2/3		bowl	1	1	8	rim	joins 577	medieval;13th to 15th
577	LSW2/3		bowl	1	1	8	rim	joins 575	medieval;13th to 15th
579	LMLOC	reduced;fine-med sandy;hard	jar/jug	1	1	6	BS		late medieval;14th to 16th
580	LSW2/3		jug	1	1	7	BS		medieval;13th to 15th
581	LSW2		jug	1	1	2	BS		medieval;13th
582	LSW2		jug	1	1	2	BS		medieval;13th
583	LSW2/3		?	1	1	1	BS		medieval;13th to 15th
584	LSW2/3		?	1	1	12	BS		medieval;13th to 15th

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	part	description	date
585	LSW2/3		?	1	1	3	BS		medieval; 13th to 15th
589	MISC	shell	?	1	1	3	base		-;
592	LSW2/3		jug	1	1	3	BS		medieval; 13th to 15th
595	MISC		?	1	1	1	BS		-;
596	MISC		?	1	1	2	BS		-;
597	LSW2		jug	1	1	7	BS		medieval; 13th
599	MISC		?	1	1	7	BS		-;
602	LSW2/3		?	1	1	11	BS		medieval; 13th to 15th
603	LSW3		jug	1	1	14	BS		late medieval; 14th to 15th
604	LSW2/3		jug	1	1	10	BS		medieval; 13th to 15th
606	MISC		?	1	1	4	BS		-;
612	MISC		?	1	1	9	BS		-;
613	MEDLOC	OX/R/OX; med sandy; hard	jug	1	1	24	handle	LSW2 ?	medieval; 13th
618	LSW3		jug	1	1	10	BS		late medieval; 14th to 15th
620	MEDLOC	OX/R; fine-med sandy; hard	?	1	1	17	BS		medieval; 13th to 15th
621	LSW3		jug	1	1	67	LHJ		late medieval; 14th to 15th
622	MISC		?	1	1	19	BS		-;
623	LSW3		jug	1	1	6	BS		late medieval; 14th to 15th
628	LSW2/3		jug	1	1	15	BS		medieval; 13th to 15th
639	LSW2/3		jug	1	1	6	BS		medieval; 13th to 15th
641	LSW3		jug	1	1	35	base		late medieval; 14th to 15th

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	part	description	date
642	LSW3		jug	1	1	29	handle		late medieval;14th to 15th
643	MEDLOC	reduced;fine-med sandy;hard	jug	1	1	8	BS		medieval;13th to 15th
644	LSW3		jug	1	1	78	handle		late medieval;14th to 15th
647	LSW3		jug	1	1	19	rim		late medieval;14th to 15th
659	LSW3		drinking jug	1	1	18	base		late medieval;14th to 15th
666	LSW3		jug	1	1	25	rim		late medieval;14th to 15th
703	MEDLOC	reduced;med sandy;hard	jug	1	1	5	BS		medieval;13th to 15th
708	LSW2/3		jug	1	1	7	BS		medieval;13th to 15th
720	LSW3		jug	1	1	34	base		late medieval;14th to 15th
724	LSW3		jug	1	1	13	BS		late medieval;14th to 15th
728	MEDLOC	OX/R;fine sandy;hard	?	1	1	6	BS		medieval;13th to 15th
733	LSW3		jug	1	1	33	base		medieval;13th to 15th
734	MISC		?	1	1	5	BS		-;-
735	MISC		?	1	1	7	BS		-;-
746	LSW3		jug	1	1	17	BS		late medieval;14th to 15th

cname	full name
BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware
ELFS	Early Fine-shelled ware
ENGS	Unspecified English Stoneware
HUM	Humberware
HUMB	Humber Basin fabrics
LEMS	Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shelly
LLSW	Late Lincoln Glazed ware
LMF	Late Medieval Finewares
LMLOC	Late Medieval local fabrics
LSLOC	Late Saxon Local Fabrics
LSW2	13th to 14th century Lincoln Glazed Ware
LSW2/3	13th to 15th century Lincoln Glazed Ware
LSW3	14th to 15th century Lincoln Glazed Ware
LSWA	Lincoln Glazed ware Fabric A
MEDLOC	Medieval local fabrics
MEDX	Non Local Medieval Fabrics
MISC	Unidentified types
MP	Midlands Purple ware
NOTGL	Light Bodied Nottingham Green Glazed ware
POTT	Potterhanworth-type Ware
POTTG	Potterhanworth Glazed ware
SIEG	Siegburg-type Ware

STSL

Staffordshire/Bristol slipware

TB

Toynton/Bolingbroke wares

TILE

Lincoln tile fabric

TOY

Toynton Medieval Ware

Tile Archive LEB03

Jane Young Lindsey Archaeological Services

context	cname	frags	weight	description	date
051	PNR	1	27		medieval;13th to 15th
052	RID	1	23		medieval;13th to 15th
072	PNR	1	45		medieval to post-medieval;13th to 17th
073	PNR	1	54		medieval to post-medieval;13th to 17th
085	PNR	1	11		medieval to post-medieval;13th to 17th
099	PNR	1	80		medieval to post-medieval;13th to 17th
101	PNR	1	18		medieval;12th to 15th
102	PNR	1	47		medieval to post-medieval;13th to 17th
108	PANT	1	126		early modern;18th to 20th
117	PNR	1	4		medieval;12th to 15th
153	PNR	2	10		medieval to post-medieval;13th to 17th
154	BOX	1	12		Roman;Roman
182	DAUB	1	23		-;-
242	GPNR	1	14		medieval;13th
248	PNR	1	45		post-medieval;15th to 18th
281	PNR	1	13		medieval to post-medieval;13th to 17th
319	PNR	1	63		medieval to post-medieval;13th to 17th
321	PNR	1	26		medieval to post-medieval;13th to 17th
326	PNR	1	30		medieval to post-medieval;13th to 17th
334	PNR	1	20		medieval to post-medieval;13th to 17th
340	PNR	1	6		medieval to post-medieval;13th to 17th
344	PNR	1	13		medieval to post-medieval;13th to 17th
347	PNR	1	13		medieval to post-medieval;13th to 17th
348	PNR	1	6		medieval to post-medieval;13th to 17th
349	PNR	1	15		medieval to post-medieval;13th to 17th
441	FIRED CLAY	1	3		-;-
444	PNR	1	9		medieval to post-medieval;13th to 17th
450	PNR	1	13		medieval to post-medieval;13th to 17th
454	PNR	1	7		medieval to post-medieval;13th to 17th

context	cname	frags	weight	description	date
461	PNR	1	23		medieval to post-medieval;13th to 17th
463	PNR	1	15		medieval to post-medieval;13th to 17th
464	RTIL	1	33		Roman
465	PNR	1	21		medieval to post-medieval;13th to 17th
476	PNR	1	15		medieval to post-medieval;13th to 17th
480	PNR	1	33		medieval to post-medieval;13th to 17th
487	PNR	1	16		medieval to post-medieval;13th to 17th
491	PNR	1	9		medieval to post-medieval;13th to 17th
497	NIB	1	78		medieval;12th to 13th
517	PNR	1	35		medieval;12th to 15th
525	PNR	1	12		medieval to post-medieval;13th to 17th
527	PNR	1	26		medieval to post-medieval;13th to 17th
532	PNR	1	29		medieval to post-medieval;13th to 17th
540	GFLOOR	1	29	? ID	medieval;13th to 15th
563	PNR	1	15		medieval;13th to 15th
593	PNR	1	35		medieval to post-medieval;13th to 17th
594	PNR	1	13		medieval to post-medieval;13th to 17th
607	PNR	1	29		medieval to post-medieval;13th to 17th
624	NIB	1	50		medieval;13th
645	GPNR	1	26		medieval;13th to 14th
739	GPNR	1	26		medieval;13th to 14th

cname	full name
BOX	Roman box tile
DAUB	Daub
FIRE CLAY	fired clay
GFLOOR	Glazed floor tile
GPNR	Glazed peg, nib or ridge
NIB	Nibbed tile
PANT	Pantile
PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile
RID	Unidentified ridge tile
RTIL	Roman tile

APPENDIX 5: Artefact summary list

<i>Find no.</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>
001	12 th – 14 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
002	Late Neolithic/Bronze Age	Flint knife
003	15 th – 16 th century	Midlands Purple Ware
004	2 nd century AD	Greyware pottery
005	13 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
006	15 th – 16 th century	Midlands Purple Ware
007	2 nd century AD	Greyware pottery
009	13 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
010	13 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
012	2 nd century AD	Greyware pottery
013	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
014	13 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
016	13 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
017	1 st – 3 rd century AD	Shell gritted pottery
018	2 nd – 3 rd century AD	Greyware pottery
019	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
021	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
022	12 th – 14 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
023	14 th – 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
024	Late Neolithic/Bronze Age	Flint flake
025	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
026	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
027	Mid 3 rd century AD	Greyware pottery
028	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
030	14 th – 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
031	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
034	13 th – 14 th century	Potterhanworth Ware
035	12 th – 14 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
036	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
037	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
038	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
040	2 nd – 3 rd century AD	Greyware pottery
041	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
042	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
043	12 th – 15 th century	Potterhanworth Ware
044	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
046	12 th – 15 th century	Potterhanworth Ware
048	14 th – 15 th century	Potterhanworth Ware
049	2 nd – 3 rd century AD	Greyware pottery
051	13 th – 15 th century	Peg, nib or ridge tile
052	13 th – 15 th century	Ridge tile
053	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
055	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
056	14 th – 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
057	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	Flint core fragment
058	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
059	13 th – 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
061	Date uncertain	Flint chip
062	13 th – 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
064	13 th – 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
065	Date uncertain	Flint chip
066	13 th – 15 th century	Potterhanworth Ware
067	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
068	13 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
069	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
070	2 nd – 3 rd century AD?	Greyware pottery
072	13 th – 17 th century	Peg, nib or ridge tile

073	13 th - 17 th century	Peg, nib or ridge tile
074	Date uncertain	Flint chunk
075	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
076	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
077	Date uncertain	Flint chunk
078	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
079	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	Flint flake
082	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
084	Date uncertain	Flint flake
085	13 th - 17 th century	Peg, nib or ridge tile
086	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
087	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
088	13 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
090	3 rd century AD?	Greyware pottery
091	13 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
094	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
096	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
097	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
098	13 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
099	13 th - 17 th century	Peg, nib or ridge tile
100	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
101	12 th - 15 th century	Peg, nib or ridge tile
102	13 th - 17 th century	Peg, nib or ridge tile
103	13 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
104	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
105	13 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
106	14 th - 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
107	Bronze Age	Flint scraper
108	18 th - 20 th century	Pantile
109	15 th - 16 th century	Midlands Purple Ware
110	14 th - 15 th century	Potterhanworth Ware
111	Date uncertain	Flint flake
112	14 th - 15 th century	Late Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
113	13 th - 15 th century	Potterhanworth Ware
114	Mid-late Iron Age	Shell gritted pottery
115	Early Neolithic	Flint point
116	13 th century	Nottingham Green Glazed Ware
117	13 th - 15 th century	Peg, nib or ridge tile
118	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
151	2 nd - 3 rd century AD	Greyware pottery
153	13 th - 17 th century	Peg, nib or ridge tile
154	Romano-British	Box tile
155	Romano-British	Oxidised ware pottery
156	13 th - 16 th century	Lincoln tile fabric
157	13 th - 15 th century	Potterhanworth Ware
158	Mid 2 nd century AD+	Greyware pottery
160	Mid 3 rd century AD+	Nene Valley Colour Coated ware pottery
162	3 rd - 4 th century AD	Greyware pottery
163	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	Flint flake
164	2 nd - 3 rd century AD	Greyware pottery
165	1 st - 2 nd century AD	Greyware pottery
166	12 th century	Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shelly Ware
167	2 nd - 3 rd century AD	Greyware pottery
168	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
169	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
171	13 th - 15 th century	Toynton Medieval Ware pottery
172	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
173	14 th - 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
174	Mid 2 nd century AD+	Grey fineware pottery
175	14 th - 15 th century	Potterhanworth Ware
176	10 th - 11 th century	Late Saxon locally produced pottery

177	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
178	1 st - 2 nd century AD	Coarse gritted pottery
179	14 th - 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
180	13 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
181	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
182	Date uncertain	Daub
183	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
184	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
185	Mid 2 nd century AD+	Greyware pottery
186	Mid 3 rd century AD+	Dales Ware shell gritted pottery
187	3 rd century	Greyware pottery
191	13 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
192	Romano-British	Shell gritted pottery
193	Romano-British	Oxidised ware pottery
195	Mid 2 nd - 3 rd century AD	Greyware pottery
196	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
197	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
198	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
199	14 th - 16 th century	Humberware pottery
200	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
201	14 th - 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
202	13 th - 15 th century	Humber Basin pottery
203	2 nd - 3 rd century AD	Greyware pottery
204	Mid 3 rd century AD+	Dales Ware shell gritted pottery
205	2 nd - 3 rd century AD	Greyware pottery
206	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
207	13 th - 15 th century	Potterhanworth Ware
208	13 th - 15 th century	Glazed tile
209	AD120+	Black Burnished Ware pottery
210	Mid 2 nd - 3 rd century AD	Greyware pottery
211	13 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
213	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
214	13 th - 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
216	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
217	2 nd - 3 rd century AD	Greyware pottery
219	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
220	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
221	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
222	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
224	14 th - 16 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
226	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
227	13 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
228	13 th - 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
229	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
230	Romano-British	Shell gritted pottery
231	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
232	Mid 3 rd century AD+	Shell gritted pottery
233	Romano-British	Shell gritted pottery
234	13 th - 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
235	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
236	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
237	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
238	Late 2 nd - 3 rd century AD	Greyware pottery
239	13 th - 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
240	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
241	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
242	13 th century	Glazed peg, nib or ridge tile
243	14 th - 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
244	13 th - 15 th century	Potterhanworth Ware
245	Mid 3 rd century AD+	Dales Ware shell gritted pottery
246	14 th - 15 th century	Siegburg type-Ware

247	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
248	15 th – 18 th century	Peg, nib or ridge tile
251	2 nd – 3 rd century AD	Greyware pottery
252	14 th – 15 th century	Potterhanworth Ware
255	11 th – 12 th century	Early fine shelled Ware pottery
256	13 th – 15 th century	Locally produced pottery
257	13 th – 15 th century	Non-local medieval pottery
258	13 th – 15 th century	Toynton Medieval Ware pottery
259	13 th – 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
260	Mid 3 rd century AD+	Dales Ware shell gritted pottery
262	Mid 1 st – mid 2 nd century AD	Greyware pottery
263	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
265	13 th – 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
266	14 th – 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
267	14 th – 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
268	Mid – late 3 rd century AD	Nene Valley Colour Coated Ware pottery
269	Late 2 nd – 3 rd century AD	Greyware pottery
270	14 th – 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
271	Romano-British	Shell gritted pottery
272	13 th – 15 th century	Potterhanworth Ware
273	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
274	Mid – late 3 rd century AD	Nene Valley Colour Coated ware pottery
276	13 th – 15 th century	Potterhanworth Ware
277	Mid 3 rd century AD+	Dales Ware shell gritted pottery
278	13 th – 15 th century	Potterhanworth Ware
279	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
281	13 th – 17 th century	Peg, nib or ridge tile
282	Mid 3 rd century AD+	Dales Ware shell gritted pottery
283	14 th – 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
284	13 th – 15 th century	Locally produced medieval pottery
285	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
286	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
289	Mid 2 nd – 3 rd century AD	Greyware pottery
290	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
291	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
292	13 th – 15 th century	Potterhanworth Ware
294	13 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
296	AD120+	Black Burnished Ware pottery
300	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
301	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
302	Mid – late Iron Age	Shell gritted pottery
303	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
304	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	Flint flake
305	13 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
306	Date uncertain	Flint scraper
307	Date uncertain	Flint chunk
308	Date uncertain	Flint core fragment
309	13 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
310	Late Neolithic/Bronze Age	Flint side and end scraper
311	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
312	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	Flint flake
313	13 th – 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
314	Date uncertain	Flint flake
315	14 th – 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
316	13 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
318	Date uncertain	Flint scraper
319	13 th – 17 th century	Peg, nib or ridge tile
320	13 th – 15 th century	Potterhanworth Ware
321	13 th – 17 th century	Peg, nib or ridge tile
322	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
323	Romano-British	Shell gritted pottery

324	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
325	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
326	13 th - 17 th century	Peg, nib or ridge tile
327	14 th - 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
328	Date uncertain	Flint flake
329	13 th - 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
330	13 th - 15 th century	Locally produced medieval pottery
331	14 th - 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
332	13 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
333	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
334	13 th - 17 th century	Peg, nib or ridge tile
335	14 th - 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
336	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
337	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
338	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
339	13 th - 15 th century	Potterhanworth Ware
340	13 th - 17 th century	Peg, nib or ridge tile
341	14 th - 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
342	Iron Age/Early Roman	Shell gritted pottery
343	13 th - 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
344	13 th - 17 th century	Peg, nib or ridge tile
345	13 th - 15 th century	Potterhanworth Ware
346	13 th - 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
347	13 th - 17 th century	Peg, nib or ridge tile
348	13 th - 17 th century	Peg, nib or ridge tile
349	13 th - 17 th century	Peg, nib or ridge tile
350	13 th - 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
351	Mid 2 nd century AD+	Greyware pottery
352	Late 3 rd - 4 th century AD	Greyware pottery
353	13 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
354	2 nd - 3 rd century AD	Greyware pottery
355	13 th - 15 th century	Potterhanworth Ware
356	Mid 2 nd century AD+	Greyware pottery
357	3 rd century AD	Greyware pottery
358	2 nd - 3 rd century AD	Greyware pottery
361	13 th - 15 th century	Potterhanworth Ware
363	2 nd - 3 rd century AD	Greyware pottery
364	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
365	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
366	13 th - 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
367	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
368	13 th - 15 th century	Potterhanworth Ware
369	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
370	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
371	14 th - 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
372	14 th - 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
373	13 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
374	14 th - 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
375	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
376	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
377	3 rd century AD	Greyware pottery
378	Mid 2 nd - 3 rd century AD	Greyware pottery
379	Late 3 rd - 4 th century AD	Swanpool mortaria
380	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
381	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
382	Mid 2 nd - 3 rd century AD	Greyware pottery
383	4 th century AD	Late grey pebbly ware
384	13 th - 15 th century	Potterhanworth Ware
385	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
386	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
387	13 th - 15 th century	Potterhanworth Ware

388	13 th – 15 th century	Potterhanworth Ware
389	13 th – 15 th century	Potterhanworth Ware
390	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	Flint flake
391	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
392	13 th – 15 th century	Potterhanworth Ware
393	Early Neolithic	Flint blade
394	13 th – 15 th century	Toynnton Medieval Ware pottery
395	13 th – 15 th century	Potterhanworth Ware
396	13 th – 15 th century	Potterhanworth Ware
397	Date uncertain	Unidentified pottery
398	13 th – 15 th century	Potterhanworth Ware
399	13 th – 15 th century	Potterhanworth Ware
400	14 th – 15 th century	Locally produced late medieval pottery
401	13 th – 15 th century	Locally produced medieval pottery
402	13 th – 15 th century	Toynnton Medieval Ware pottery
403	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
404	13 th – 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
406	13 th – 15 th century	Locally produced medieval pottery
407	13 th – 15 th century	Non-local medieval pottery
408	13 th – 15 th century	Potterhanworth Ware
410	13 th – 15 th century	Locally produced medieval pottery
411	13 th century	Nottingham Green Glazed Ware
412	17 th – 18 th century	Unidentified fabric
413	13 th – 15 th century	Non-local medieval pottery
414	14 th – 15 th century	Locally produced late medieval pottery
415	13 th – 15 th century	Locally produced medieval pottery
416	13 th – 15 th century	Locally produced medieval pottery
417	15 th – 16 th century	Midlands Purple Ware pottery
418	13 th – 15 th century	Locally produced medieval pottery
419	13 th – 15 th century	Locally produced medieval pottery
420	13 th – 15 th century	Locally produced medieval pottery
421	13 th – 15 th century	Locally produced medieval pottery
422	13 th – 15 th century	Locally produced medieval pottery
423	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
424	13 th – 15 th century	Locally produced medieval pottery
426	18 th century	Staffordshire/Bristol slipware pottery
427	13 th – 15 th century	Locally produced medieval pottery
428	13 th – 15 th century	Locally produced medieval pottery
429	13 th – 15 th century	Locally produced medieval pottery
431	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
432	16 th – 18 th century	Brown glazed earthenware pottery
435	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
436	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
437	13 th – 14 th century	Toynnton Medieval Ware pottery
438	14 th – 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
440	13 th – 15 th century	Locally produced medieval pottery
441	Date uncertain	Fired clay
442	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
443	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
444	13 th – 17 th century	Peg, nib or ridge tile
445	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
446	Date uncertain	Unidentified pottery
447	13 th – 15 th century	Locally produced medieval pottery
449	13 th – 15 th century	Locally produced medieval pottery
450	13 th – 17 th century	Peg, nib or ridge tile
451	Late Neolithic/Bronze Age	Flint flake
452	Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic	Flint flake
453	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
454	13 th – 17 th century	Peg, nib or ridge tile
455	Date uncertain	Unidentified pottery
457	Date uncertain	Unidentified pottery

458	13 th – 15 th century	Locally produced medieval pottery
460	14 th – 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
461	13 th – 17 th century	Peg, nib or ridge tile
462	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
463	13 th – 17 th century	Peg, nib or ridge tile
464	Romano-British	Roof tile
465	13 th – 17 th century	Peg, nib or ridge tile
466	14 th – 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
467	14 th – 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
468	14 th – 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
469	Date uncertain	Flint flake
470	Late Neolithic/Bronze Age	Flint barbed and tanged arrowhead
471	14 th – 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
472	Date uncertain	Flint flake
473	14 th – 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
474	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
475	14 th – 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
476	13 th – 17 th century	Peg, nib or ridge tile
477	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
478	3 rd century AD	Greyware pottery
479	Date uncertain	Flint flake
480	13 th – 17 th century	Peg, nib or ridge tile
481	14 th – 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
482	13 th – 15 th century	Locally produced medieval pottery
483	14 th – 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
484	Date uncertain	Unidentified pottery
485	14 th – 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
486	Late Neolithic/Bronze Age	Flint core fragment
487	13 th – 17 th century	Peg, nib or ridge tile
488	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	Flint flake
489	14 th – 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
490	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
491	13 th – 17 th century	Peg, nib or ridge tile
492	14 th – 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
493	Date uncertain	Flint flake
494	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
495	14 th – 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
496	14 th – 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
497	12 th – 13 th century	Nibbed tile
498	14 th – 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
499	14 th – 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
500	Date uncertain	Flint flake
501	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	Flint side and end scraper
502	14 th – 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
503	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
504	3 rd century AD	Greyware pottery
505	Mid 3 rd century AD+	Greyware pottery
506	Date uncertain	Unidentified pottery
507	14 th – 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
508	Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic	Flint blade
509	14 th – 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
510	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	Flint flake
512	15 th – 17 th century	Toynton/Bolingbroke Ware pottery
513	Date uncertain	Unidentified pottery
514	14 th – 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
515	Late Neolithic/Bronze Age	Flint flake
516	13 th – 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
517	12 th – 15 th century	Peg, nib or ridge tile
518	13 th – 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
520	14 th – 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
521	13 th – 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery

522	13 th – 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
523	13 th – 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
524	14 th – 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
525	13 th – 17 th century	Peg, nib or ridge tile
526	Date uncertain	Unidentified pottery
527	13 th – 17 th century	Peg, nib or ridge tile
528	14 th – 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
529	Mid 3 rd century AD+	Greyware pottery
530	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
531	14 th – 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
532	13 th – 17 th century	Peg, nib or ridge tile
533	13 th – 15 th century	Potterhanworth Ware
534	Date uncertain	Unidentified pottery
535	13 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
536	Date uncertain	Unidentified pottery
537	Date uncertain	Unidentified pottery
538	13 th – 15 th century	Locally produced medieval pottery
539	14 th – 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
540	13 th – 15 th century	Glazed floor tile
542	13 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
543	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
545	14 th – 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
546	Late 2 nd – 3 rd century AD	Greyware pottery
547	13 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
548	14 th – 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
549	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
550	14 th – 16 th century	Late Medieval fineware pottery
551	Date uncertain	Unidentified pottery
552	13 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
553	13 th – 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
554	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
555	13 th – 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
556	13 th – 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
557	13 th – 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
558	Date uncertain	Unidentified pottery
559	18 th – 20 th century	English stoneware
560	14 th – 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
561	13 th – 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
562	Date uncertain	Unidentified pottery
563	13 th – 15 th century	Peg, nib or ridge tile
564	13 th – 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
565	14 th – 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
566	14 th – 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
568	14 th – 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
569	13 th – 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
570	13 th – 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
571	13 th – 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
572	14 th – 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
574	13 th – 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
575	13 th – 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
576	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
577	13 th – 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
579	14 th – 16 th century	Locally produced late medieval pottery
580	13 th – 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
581	13 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
582	13 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
583	13 th – 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
584	13 th – 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
585	13 th – 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
587	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
588	Romano-British	Greyware pottery

589	Date uncertain	Unidentified pottery
590	Date uncertain	Flint flake
591	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
592	13 th - 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
593	13 th - 17 th century	Peg, nib or ridge tile
594	13 th - 17 th century	Peg, nib or ridge tile
595	Date uncertain	Unidentified pottery
596	Date uncertain	Unidentified pottery
597	13 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
599	Date uncertain	Unidentified pottery
602	13 th - 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
603	14 th - 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
604	13 th - 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
606	Date uncertain	Unidentified pottery
607	13 th - 17 th century	Peg, nib or ridge tile
608	Mid 3 rd century AD+	Greyware pottery
609	Bronze Age/Iron Age	Flint utilised flake
610	Bronze Age	Flint core
611	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
612	Date uncertain	Unidentified pottery
613	13 th century	Locally produced medieval pottery
614	Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic	Flint utilised flake
616	Date uncertain	Flint flake
617	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	Flint flake
618	14 th - 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
619	Late Neolithic/Bronze Age	Flint flake
620	13 th - 15 th century	Locally produced medieval pottery
621	14 th - 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
622	Date uncertain	Unidentified pottery
623	14 th - 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
624	13 th century	Nibbed tile
625	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	Flint knife
626	Date uncertain	Flint piercer
627	Date uncertain	Flint flake
628	13 th - 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
630	Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic	Flint blade
631	Date uncertain	Flint chunk
632	3 rd century AD	Greyware pottery
633	3 rd century AD	Greyware pottery
634	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
635	Date uncertain	Flint flake
636	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
637	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	Flint flake
638	Date uncertain	Flint flake
639	13 th - 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
640	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	Flint flake
641	14 th - 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
642	14 th - 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
643	13 th - 15 th century	Locally produced medieval pottery
644	14 th - 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
645	13 th - 14 th century	Glazed peg, nib or ridge tile
646	3 rd century AD	Greyware pottery
647	14 th - 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
648	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
650	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	Flint flake
651	Late Neolithic/Bronze Age	Flint flake
653	Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic	Flint flake
655	Early Neolithic	Flint flake
656	14 th - 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
657	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	Flint flake
658	Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic	Flint flake

659	14 th – 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
660	Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic	Flint flake
661	Late Neolithic/Bronze Age	Flint barbed and tanged arrowhead
662	Late Neolithic/Bronze Age	Flint knife
702	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
703	13 th – 15 th century	Locally produced medieval pottery
705	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
707	Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic	Flint flake
708	13 th – 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
709	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
710	Date uncertain	Flint flake
711	Mid 2 nd – 3 rd century AD	Grey fineware pottery
713	Date uncertain	Flint utilised flake
715	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
716	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
718	Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic	Flint flake
719	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
720	14 th – 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
722	Date uncertain	Flint flake
723	Date uncertain	Flint flake
724	14 th – 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
725	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
726	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
727	Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic	Flint flake
728	13 th – 15 th century	Locally produced medieval pottery
729	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
730	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
731	Date uncertain	Flint flake
733	13 th – 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery
734	Date uncertain	Unidentified pottery
735	Date uncertain	Unidentified pottery
737	Date uncertain	Flint flake
738	Date uncertain	Flint flake
739	13 th – 14 th century	Glazed peg, nib or ridge tile
740	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
741	Romano-British	Greyware pottery
743	Date uncertain	Flint flake
744	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	Flint side and end scraper
745	Date uncertain	Flint flake
746	14 th – 15 th century	Lincoln Glazed Ware pottery

The following finds numbers are not listed as they relate to finds that were collected in the field, but were subsequently discarded, as they were too small to be interpreted, or were not deemed to be archaeologically significant.

8, 11, 15, 20, 29, 32, 33, 39, 45, 47, 50, 54, 60, 63, 71, 80, 81, 83, 89, 92, 93, 95, 152, 159, 161, 170, 188, 189, 194, 212, 215, 218, 223, 225, 249, 250, 253, 254, 261, 264, 275, 280, 287, 288, 293, 295, 297, 298, 299, 317, 359, 360, 362, 405, 409, 425, 430, 433, 434, 439, 448, 456, 459, 511, 519, 541, 544, 567, 573, 578, 586, 598, 600, 601, 605, 615, 629, 649, 652, 654, 663, 664, 665, 701, 704, 706, 712, 714, 717, 721, 732, 736, 724, 742, 747

Numbers 119-150, 667-700 were not used

Lincolnshire County Council
Lincoln Eastern Bypass
 Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

28	52827	Findspot – Roman fibulae	Roman	Local
29	50528	Settlement and field system	Medieval – Post-Medieval	See 27
30	52825	Findspot – coin hoard	Medieval	Regional
31	52836	Ironstone mine workings	Roman?	Local
32	52460	Cropmark – Long Barrow	Prehistoric	Regional
33	52841	Cropmarks – barrow cemetery	Prehistoric	Regional - National
34	50349	Linear cropmark	Unknown	Local - Regional
35	61473	Possible wharf site	Medieval?	Regional
36	61509	Artefact scatter – Worked Flint	Prehistoric	Local
37	61510	Artefact scatter – Pottery	Roman	Local
38	61511	Artefact scatter – Pottery	Medieval – Post-Medieval	Local
39	60930	Cropmarks – Barrow cemetery	Prehistoric	Regional – National
40	61504	Findspot – metalwork	Bronze Age	Local
41	60593	Findspot – coin and strap end	Early Medieval	Local
42	60468	Artefact scatter – Pottery	Post-Medieval	Local
43	60929	Settlement	Medieval	Regional
44	60463	Settlement/artefact scatter	Roman	Regional
45	61326	Findspot – Pottery	Early Medieval	Local
46	61328	Findspot – Pottery	Prehistoric	Local
47	60466	Artefact scatter – worked flints	Prehistoric	Local
48	60467	Artefact scatter – Pottery	Medieval	Local
49	60925	Findspot – Saxon coins	Early Medieval	Local
50	61503	Findspot – Cinerary urn	Bronze Age	Regional
51	61474	Structure – Holy well and conduit	Medieval	Regional
52	61482	Building – Sheepwash House	Post-Medieval	LB II - Regional
53	61517	Quarry – "The Pits"	Post-Medieval	Local
54	61483	Building – Glebe Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	LB II - Regional
55	61512	Cropmark – Linear boundary	Medieval?	Local
56	61491	Findspot – Collared urn	Bronze Age	Regional
57	61563	Structure – Airfield	Modern	Regional