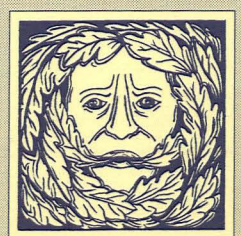


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M4/20

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING
BRIEF ON LAND ADJACENT TO
BEECH STREET / NEWARK ROAD
LINCOLN
(LNR03)**

Work Undertaken For



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

EVENT: L15596
INTERVENTION: L19748
EXCAVATION: L19749

PRN 63534 - undated
63535 - late iron age
63536 - early roman
61528a - medieval
61528b - post-medieval / modern

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING
BRIEF ON LAND ADJACENT TO
BEECH STREET / NEWARK ROAD
LINCOLN
(LNR03)**

**Work Undertaken For
Wynbrook Homes**

July 2004

Report Compiled by
Thomas Bradley-Lovekin MA, PIFA

National Grid Reference: SK ~~966 683~~ 968 682

Planning Application No: 99/004/O X
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT
SERVICES**



APS Report No.041/04



Quality Control

Newark Road, Lincoln (LNR03)

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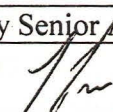
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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during residential development on land adjacent to Beech Street and Newark Road, Bracebridge, Lincoln. The watching brief was necessitated by the close proximity of the site to both the Roman Fosse Way and the river crossing at Brace Bridge that was established by the medieval period. The area is characterised by the Lincoln Urban Archaeological Assessment as lying within a Roman and Medieval communication zone.

Nine phases of archaeological activity were identified representing periods of natural deposition, undated activity, late Iron Age to early Roman occupation, medieval occupation, late 19th century gardens and recent deposition.

Twenty two late Iron Age to early Roman features and deposits were identified on the eastern side of the site. Although a number of contexts produced exclusively late Iron Age style pottery it is likely that the occupation dated to the early Roman period as these wares have been found amongst early Roman assemblages in Lincoln. All the early Roman wares were of types recovered from legionary deposits within the City of Lincoln and it is possible that the occupation of this site was also military in nature.

No trace of the Fosse Way was found during the watching brief implying that its route lay outside the development area.

Medieval features and deposits encountered during the watching brief were concentrated within the eastern and central areas of the development. These included ditch cuts, gully cuts, wall footings, possible robber trenches and transformed soils. Together they and represent occupation that peaked during the 13th to 14th centuries.

Interpretation and phasing of a complex sequence of gullies and structures identified in the southeast corner of the site within Soakaway 1 was hindered by a lack of dating evidence. The remains have been dated to the medieval period on the basis of 13th to 15th century artefacts from a deposit predating the main phase of the structure and a single sherd of 14th to 15th century pottery recovered from a demolition deposit sealing its floor.

Undated deposits, late 19th and 20th century contexts associated with the gardens of Bracebridge Hall, recent deposits of topsoil, hardcore and tarmac were also found. Modern disturbance was restricted to three drainage runs.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as: "a formal program of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits maybe disturbed or destroyed." (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by Wynbrook Homes to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the excavation of Geotechnical test pits, the stripping of topsoil and the excavation of foundation and service trenches associated with the construction of 32 flats, arranged within three blocks, on land adjacent to Bracebridge Hall, located between Beech Street and Newark Road Lincoln. The watching brief was required to fulfil an archaeological condition attached to the client's planning permission

(No.99/004/O) by the local authority, Lincoln City Council. The work was undertaken in accordance with a specification designed by APS (Appendix 1) and approved by the City Archaeologist, Lincoln City Council. The watching brief was undertaken in stages between the 12th March 2003 and the 16th of April 2004

2.3 Topography and Geology

The site is situated in Bracebridge, located within the administrative district of Lincoln, 3.7 km south of Lincoln Cathedral, (Figs. 1 and 2). The area of development, centred on National Grid Reference SK 966 683, forms a roughly 90m x 55m rectangular area located between Beech Street to the east and Newark Road to the west. Immediately west of the site Newark Road turns sharply westwards from its north-south course to cross the river over Brace Bridge. Situated on the eastern edge of the flood plain, the site slopes gently from east to west, dropping towards the river Witham, the present course of which runs 40m to the west of the developments' western boundary. The soils developed on the river alluvium are Fladbury 2 Association stoneless clayey soils (Hodge *et al* 1984, 196)

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Evidence for prehistoric activity within Lincoln is generally scarce and no remains are known within the vicinity of the development. Although the Lincoln Urban Archaeological Assessment (LARA) suggests that the Bracebridge area was covered by carr-lands and woodlands during the prehistoric period, this interpretation was derived from topographical as opposed to archaeological evidence (Stocker 2003a, 34-5.)

The Fosse Way, the Roman road from Lincoln to Exeter, ran southwest from Lincoln and must have crossed the Witham within the vicinity of the Brace

Bridge. Although, to the north of the site, the course of this road is fossilised by the route of the High Street and Newark Road, the alignment of the latter shifts westwards, immediately north of the development, whilst to the south, the course of Brant Road also turns to the west, both roads converging at the present river crossing, Brace Bridge (Fig. 2). It is possible that the present road system represents a later deviation from the course of the Fosse Way and the Roman crossing point lies to the south. However, despite the uncertainty of the location of the crossing, it is clear that the alignment of the Roman road must fall within the immediate vicinity of the development.

The parish church of All Saints Bracebridge, situated 100m to the south of the development contains Saxo-Norman fabric that possibly predates the conquest as the 11th century tower appears to be a slightly later addition to the nave (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 527).

The *Domesday* Survey records that the settlements of Bracebridge and Canwick possessed three manors, held by the Bishop of Coutance and Roger of Poitou. It has been argued that two of these manors lay at Bracebridge (Vince 2003, 247-8), as 15th century documents refer to *North Hall* (1433) and *South Hall* (1400). The *North Hall* may have been located within the vicinity of Bracebridge Hall whilst *South Hall* was situated close to the church. It is probable that the river crossing point at Brace Bridge was established by this stage. The river was clearly a major resource for the parish. Medieval documents record the presence of a mill at Bracebridge in both the 12th and late 13th centuries. In 1363 a second mill, the *East Mill*, was removed by its owners, the Knights Hospitalers, as it was causing an obstruction to the river. The Witham was exploited in other ways, several of the Bracebridge fisheries were owned by St. Katherine's Priory at the Dissolution and it is likely that its banks

were lined by rich water meadows (Vince 2003, 248).

Although little is known of the layout of the medieval settlement the Tithe Award mapping of 1842 indicates that by the mid 19th century, occupation was focussed to the north of the development beyond Bracebridge Hall (Vince 2003, 248).

The development area lies within the former grounds of Bracebridge Hall, a gothic Victorian mansion constructed in 1883 by Albert Vicars for a local industrialist (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 527). The hall had extensive grounds, covering the area between Newark Road, Brant Road and the Lincoln to Honington railway, these included parkland, a large pond and ornamental gardens, the latter covering the area of the development (Fig. 3). The use of the hall as a high status residence was short lived as the area became engulfed by the city's suburbs, the house was used as a social club during the first world war and is currently occupied by the Grovesnor House Nursing Home. Council housing was constructed within former parkland to the east of the development in the 1930's.

3. AIMS

The aim of the watching brief was to record and interpret any archaeological features exposed during the excavation of geotechnical test pits, foundation trenches, service trenches and soakaways. This was to enable the form, function, sequence and spatial arrangement of those archaeological features encountered to be determined.

4. METHODS

Prior to the development, a watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of seven geotechnical test pits (Fig.4). During the development, numerous groundworks

were monitored including the stripping of topsoil, the excavation of foundation trenches, service trenches and soakaways. The position of the groundworks is shown on Figs 4 and 9. The footings trenches ranged from 1.4m to 0.73m in depth whilst the services and soakaways varied between 2.12m and 0.35m. All trenches were excavated by the client's contractors, but monitored and recorded by APS staff. Piling operations were not monitored as these had limited archaeological impact and the method employed, displacement piling, produced no spoil.

Each archaeological deposit or feature revealed within the groundworks was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:20. Recording of the deposits encountered during the watching brief was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

A range of archaeological finds was recovered during the watching brief. These have been retained and are reported on in Appendix 3.

5. RESULTS

Following post excavation analysis nine phases of archaeological activity were identified:

Phase 1 Natural deposits

Phase 2 Undated, early Roman or earlier and Medieval or earlier deposits

Phase 3 Late Iron Age or early Roman deposits.

Phase 4 Early Roman deposits.

Phase 5 Early Roman or later deposits

- Phase 6 Medieval deposits
- Phase 7 Medieval or later deposits
- Phase 8 19th and 20th century deposits
- Phase 9 Recent deposits

These archaeological phases are reported below. The numbers in brackets are context numbers assigned on site and are listed in Appendix 2.

The positions of all the archaeological features identified during the watching brief are shown on Figures 4 to 9.

5.1 Phase 1: Natural deposits

Twenty deposits identified during the watching brief were of natural origin.

Three natural deposits were recorded during the excavation of geo-technical pits prior to the development (Figs.4 and 10). A single deposit of loose dark yellow medium grained sand (223), at least 0.40m thick and containing lenses of coarse grained grey sand was recorded at the base of Test Pits 2 and 3. This was sealed by a firm mid-greyish blue clay (004), varying from 0.20m to at least 1.02m in depth. Within Test Pits 1 to 5, (004) was overlain by (002), a 2.30m thick layer of loose dark yellow medium grained sand, similar to (223) (Fig. 10).

Seventeen natural deposits were identified during groundworks for the development. Within Block A (Fig. 5), a single deposit of moderate mid-reddish to yellowish brown sand (016=047=110), at least 0.41m thick, underlay deposits across the plot. Two natural deposits (119 and 130) were exposed within groundworks at the eastern end of Block C. The first (130), a soft reddish brown yellow sand was clearly composed of the same material as (016=047=110), the second (119), a plastic slightly greenish greyish yellow sandy clay may have been redeposited. A soft mid-

reddish brown sand (139), at least 0.65m deep, exposed at the base of Soakaway 1 excavated in the southeast corner of the site, also comprised the same material as (016=047=110). This natural reddish brown sand was also present at the base of a service trench excavated across the site access road immediately north of Block A, where it was numbered (155). A second series of natural deposits (164, 167, 172 and 180), at least 0.29m thick, were identified within service trenches to the north of Block C. Although variations were present within these loose yellowish brown sands, they were clearly components of the same deposit.

Within the Block B groundworks a single natural deposit (082), consisting of loose buff white pure sand, underlay deposits on the western side of the development area. Excavations for a foul water drain (Fig. 9 Service Trench 6) immediately east of Block B revealed a deposit of soft light to mid grey silty sand (236) at the base of the trench. Whilst to the west of Block B, adjacent to Newark Road, two natural deposits consisting of firm mid to light grey clay (238) and soft mid to light reddish brown clayey sandy silt (237) were recorded within Soakaway 3. A loose buff yellowish brown sand (239) present at the base of Soakaway 3, northwest of Block C was also natural.

5.2 Phase 2: Undated, early Roman or earlier and Medieval or earlier deposits

Fifty nine deposits and features were identified during the groundworks have been assigned to a broad undated phase as no datable artefacts were recovered from either them or associated stratigraphically earlier deposits. Seven contexts predating either early Roman or Medieval features are highlighted in the text.

Prior to the development, a single 0.58m thick deposit of undated loose light grey

silty sand subsoil (003) was identified within Test Pits 2,3,4 and 6 (Fig. 4).

A loose light yellowish brown silty sand subsoil (011), lying approximately 0.30 to 0.40m below the pre-development ground surface, was exposed during the stripping of topsoil and overburden prior to the excavation of footings within Block C.

Thirty six undated cut features and deposits recorded within Block A will be reported from north to south (Fig. 5). At the northern end of the plot, a 1.13m wide irregular north south linear feature ([069]) cut through (047). It was at least 0.28m deep and filled with soft heavily iron-panned light yellowish grey sand (070). This was sealed by a moderate mid-brown to yellowish brown silty sand subsoil (060), truncated portions of which survived across the Block A groundworks.

A 0.46m diameter, 0.30m deep concave based pit ([071]) recorded east of [069] and cutting through (060) was filled with a soft dark greyish brown sandy silt (072), containing a moderate amount of ash and an occasional quantity of charcoal. To the south, a steep sided cut [224], at least 0.66m wide and filled by a mottled dark greyish brown silty sand (068), was recorded cutting through (060) (Fig.13 Section 21, Plate 3). The extent of [224] is unclear due to truncation by a medieval ditch [065], which indicates that it must either date from or predate Phase 6.

An undated subsoil (017) recorded on the eastern side of the groundworks (Figs 11 and 13, Sections 7 and 13), was cut by a slightly concave based cut [042]. This probable pit or ditch terminal, measured 0.90m in diameter and was 0.27m deep. It was filled with a friable dark greyish brown sand (043).

A ditch cut ([024]) extending along the western side of the Block A on a north south alignment (Fig. 5) was at least 7.5m long and 1.4m wide with gradually sloping

sides. This 0.25m deep feature. was filled with a loose to friable mid to dark greyish brown silty sand (225), the upper portions of which were transformed into the overlying deposit (025), from which a single sherd of possibly residual late Iron Age pottery was recovered.

In the northern portion of Block A, a 0.10m thick lens of greyish brown sand was cut by a north south linear cut ([036]) (Fig. 12 Section 12, Plate 4). This flat-based cut measuring 0.44m across and 0.22m deep was probably a shallow gully. It was filled with a loose dark greyish brown sand (037).

A gradually sloped linear cut ([062]), measuring 1m in width, was recorded within the central portion of the groundworks on an east west alignment. It was at least 0.33m deep and filled with a friable light brownish grey sand (061), in turn sealed by (060). Two features were identified 0.80m to the south (Fig. 13 Section 17). The first was a 0.18m deep severely truncated pit ([059]) with a broad shallow base, and a soft mid grey silty sand fill (058). This fill was cut by a northwest to southeast aligned linear ([057]) with an unusual stepped flat-based steep-sided profile. The cut was between 0.70m and 0.23m wide, 0.32m deep and was filled with a soft mid greyish brown silty sand (056) that was partially covered by (060). It is possible that the feature represents a beam slot.

A sequence of five undated deposits were recorded within a drainage connection trench (Block A Trench C) (Fig. 5). Sealing natural (110), was a soft 0.20m thick deposit of pale greyish brown sand (118), that was in turn overlain by a 0.07m thick spread of soft greyish brown sand and limestone fragments (117), average size 0.08m x 0.04m, that comprised approximately 25% of the deposit. This was sealed by a 0.22m thick deposit of soft greyish brown sand (116), covered by a 0.19m deep layer of fine brownish grey

silty sand (115), mixed with roughly hewn limestone blocks. These blocks averaged 0.17m x 0.07m and comprised approximately 25% of the deposit. Rubble spread (115) was sealed by a 0.25m thick deposit of soft very dark brownish grey sand (114).

Within the central portion of Block A, a 1.2m diameter moderately sloped pit ([064]) cut through natural (047) (Fig. 5). This was filled with a loose yellowish grey silty sand (063), that was in turn covered by (060).

An undated north south linear concave-based ditch cut ([076]) was recorded on the western side of the groundworks (Fig. 14 Section 24), cutting through (060) (Plate 10). The cut was 0.40m deep, 0.77m in diameter and contained two fills, a 0.16m thick light brownish grey sand primary deposit (077), possibly created through leaching, sealed by a 0.24m deep deposit of mid greyish brown sandy silt (078). The upper fill was cut by an early Roman ditch ([073]) indicating that [076] must either date from or predate Phase 4.

A steep-sided flat-based foundation trench ([045]), cut through natural 047 (Fig. 13 Section 15 Plate 5). The cut was aligned north-south, 0.98m wide, 0.45m deep and at least 1.68m long. Robbed out wall footings, consisting of roughly hewn fragments of limestone, average size 0.14 x 0.05m, survived to a height of 0.30m within the cut. These were sealed by a friable mid to dark greyish brown sandy silt secondary fill (044). The fills of the cut were covered by a 0.09m thick deposit of moderate mid grey silty sand (048), in turn sealed by a 0.32m deep layer of mid to yellowish brown sandy silt (046).

Two similar mid grey sandy silt (051) and light brownish grey sandy silt (055) deposits were identified at the southern end of Block A (Fig. 13 sections 16 and 20). These were both affected by leaching.

Undated subsoil deposits were recorded across the Block C groundworks (Fig. 7). These comprised light brown slightly silty sand (102), soft light greyish brown slightly silty sand (103), soft slightly yellowish medium brown sand (104), soft slightly yellowish grey brown slightly silty sand (107) and iron panned soft mottled grey orange sand (126). Within the central portion of the block (Fig. 15 Sect 34), a large cut feature with gently sloped sides ([105]) was recorded cutting through subsoil (107). The nature of the feature is unclear as it was only visible in a 0.45m wide footings trench. It measured 2.12m from north to south, was at least 0.50m deep and filled with a soft greyish brown sand (106) containing a very small quantity of shell fragments.

A north south aligned irregular sided ditch cut ([157]) was recorded within a service trench excavated across the access road in the northwest corner of the site. The ditch was 1.94m wide, at least 0.52m deep and was filled with a dark grey sandy silt (156).

Further service trenches excavated to the west of Block A (Fig. 9) revealed undated subsoils, dumped deposits and possible structural evidence. The subsoils comprised soft grey silty sand (148), soft dark greyish brown slightly silty sand (168), soft medium brown slightly silty sand (169) and loose medium dark grey slightly silty sand (222). A squared but roughly hewn limestone block (166) overlay natural (167) (Fig.21 Sect 48). This partially burnt block measured 0.22 x 0.15m and was possibly an *insitu* post pad. It was sealed by a moderate dark brown sandy silt dumped deposit (165), possibly transformed. An additional friable dark brownish grey, mottled medium brown silty sand (171), recorded immediately north of Block C (Fig. 21 Sect 46), was possibly also transformed.

Towards the western side of the site, undated deposits were recorded in the

southern part of the Block B groundworks (Fig. 6). These consisted of friable to plastic greenish yellow sandy clay (087), covered by a friable dark greyish brown clayey sand (093) and a friable dark greyish brown sandy silt (086) (Fig. 14 Section 27 and Fig. 15 Section 29). An east west aligned linear ditch cut ([089]), cut through natural sand (082), within the central area of the Block B groundworks (Fig. 14, Sect 28). The cut had a concave base, measured 0.97m in diameter and was at least 0.25m deep. It was filled with a loose greyish brown fine slightly silty sand (090) that was sealed by a medieval subsoil (088), indicating that it pre-dated Phase 6. A 0.90m thick deposit of undated friable dark brown sandy silt (235) recorded east of Block B within Service Trench 6, appeared to have been affected by soil transformation.

5.3 Phase 3: Late Iron Age or Early Roman deposits

Nine features and deposits recorded within Block A (Fig. 5) can be dated on the basis of late Iron Age pottery found within them or associated contexts to a broad late Iron Age (c.150BC-c.AD100) to early Roman (c.AD40-c.AD125) phase. The absence of Roman material from these contexts is not conclusive as the assemblage is comparatively small, and pottery of this date has been found within excavated early Roman assemblages in the centre of Lincoln (Appendix. 3).

A north-south aligned cut feature [014], most likely a short ditch or gully, was recorded towards the northeast corner of Block A (Fig. 5 and Fig 11 Section 7) cutting through undated subsoil deposit (017). The cut was 4.2m long, 0.40m deep and filled by a loose dark brownish grey sand (015), from which 3 sherds of late Iron Age pottery were recovered.

Late Iron Age pottery was recovered from (041), a friable mid to light grey silty sand recorded towards the north end of Block A

(Fig. 12 Section 10) (Fig.5). This was sealed by (025), a friable mid to very dark greyish brown silty sand, which also overlay (225), the fill of [024]. The depth of (025) varied between 0.35m and 0.54m possibly indicating transformed stratigraphy. Late Iron Age pottery was also recovered from (025).

An east west aligned ditch cut [029]=[034] was recorded longitudinally within Section 12 (Fig. 12, Plate 4). The cut was at least 2.42m long, 0.42m deep and filled with a friable dark greyish brown sand (030=035), from which three sherds of late Iron Age pottery were recovered.

A steep sided pit ([111]), cut through (060) within the central portion of the block (Fig. 5), could only be partially recorded due to section collapses. The pit was steep sided, at least 0.60m deep, measured at least 1.05m from north to south and at least 0.70m from east to west. It was filled with a soft dark greyish brown silty sand (112) from which a single sherd of late Iron Age pottery was recovered.

A single sherd of late Iron Age pottery recovered from (053), a friable mid yellowish brown silt subsoil, located along the southwest edge of the Block A groundworks is likely to represent residual deposition.

5.4 Phase 4: Early Roman deposits

Although fourteen deposits and features have been dated to the Roman period on the basis of early Roman (c.AD40-c.AD125) artefacts recovered from them or related contexts, it is likely that they relate to the same broad phase of occupation as Phase 3.

Ten early Roman contexts were recorded in the eastern part of the development, within the groundworks for Block A (Fig. 5).

An east west ditch cut ([026]) was identified, to the west of Phase 3 ditch [029]=[034] continuing the same alignment (Fig. 12 Sections 11 and 12 Plate 6). Although it is possible that the two ditches were contemporary, [026] was clearly not a continuation of [029]=[034], as its eastern terminal was evident within the footing trench. This is perhaps indicative of an entranceway. Ditch cut [026], recorded longitudinally along the foundation trench, cut through (016) and was at least 4.75m long and 0.54m deep. It was filled with a loose dark grey sand primary fill (027), partially covered by a friable dark greyish brown sand secondary fill (028), from which first century Roman pottery was recovered. Although it is possible that (028) represents the fill of a later recut, this is uncertain due to the angle by which the foundation trench cut the ditch.

A large irregular cut feature, possibly a substantial pit ([018]) was present in the central area of Block A (Fig. 11 Section 8 Plate 7). Cutting through natural (016), [018] was at least 0.43m deep and measured 3.35m from north to south and at least 1.5m from east to west. The upper portion of the south facing edge of the cut was vertical and filled with a friable dark brown sand (019) from which fragments of early Roman amphorae and other pottery were recovered.

Early Roman pottery was also recovered from the fill of another large cut feature ([022]) located 2.9m to the south of [018] (Fig. 11 Section 9 Plate 9). This flat-based near-vertical cut was 0.33m deep and at least 0.82m wide. It was cut through (016) and filled by a loose dark brown sand (023). It is not clear whether [022] represents a large pit or the terminal of a linear as it was only partly exposed within foundation trenches.

To the west of [022], along the western side of Block A, a north south linear ditch

([073]) cut through (078), the upper fill of Phase 2 linear [076] (Fig. 14 Section 24 Plate 10). The ditch cut had a broad concave based profile, a depth of 0.36m and was at least 0.83m wide. It was filled with a 0.17m deep light to medium grey silty sand primary fill (074) and sealed by a 0.24m deep secondary deposit of dark brown silty sand (075). The secondary fill also apparently overlay (078) suggesting a degree of transformation within the upper portions of these deposits. Early Roman pottery was recovered from both (074) and (075).

The final Phase 3 feature ([178]) was recorded 15m to the west of Block A at the base of Service Trench 2 (Fig. 9 and Fig. 22 Section 47). The precise form of [178] is unclear as the upper portion of the cut had been transformed into a single deposit (175) and its base lay below the level of the service trench. Aligned NW/SE, the cut was at least 0.50m long and 0.30m wide. Two fills were exposed within the excavated portion of the feature, a loose dark greyish brown silty sand (179) that extended below the base of the trench, sealed by a 0.10m thick mixed deposit (176) containing equal proportions of loose dark greyish brown and roughly hewn oolitic limestone rubble. Large fragments of amphorae and early Roman pottery were recovered from (176) (Appendix 3).

5.5 Phase 5: Early Roman or later deposits

Three undated features recorded within the Block A groundworks can be phased stratigraphically to the early Roman or later period.

A 0.14m thick deposit of subsoil (226) overlay the fill (019) of Phase 4 pit ([018]). A concave based pit ([020]) cut through (226) (Fig. 5 and Fig. 11, Section 9 Plate 8). The pit measured 0.70m in diameter, was 0.38m deep and was filled

with a friable dark greyish brown slightly silty sand (021).

5.6 Phase 6. Medieval deposits

Sixty three features and deposits identified during the watching brief can be dated to the medieval period (1066AD - 1500AD) on the basis of pottery recovered from either them or stratigraphically associated contexts. Thirty seven contexts, related to the development of at least one structure, lay within an isolated soakaway (Soakaway 1) excavated in the southeast corner of the site (Fig. 5). These stratified deposits have been assigned to a sub-phase (Phase 6.2) as medieval activity within this area was clearly characteristically different to that elsewhere on the site (Phase 6.1).

Phase 6.1 Medieval deposits across the site

Twenty six medieval contexts identified within the groundworks for Blocks A, B and C and associated service trenches have been assigned to Phase 6.1.

On the eastern side of the development, six medieval deposits were recorded within the groundworks for Block A and connection trenches for services (Fig. 5). At the north end of Block A an east-west aligned ditch ([065]) cut through (068), the fill of Phase 2 linear [224] (Fig. 13 Section 21 Plate 3). The cut ([065]) was 1.40m wide and 0.52m deep and contained two fills; a 0.15m deep loose mottled mid grey/brown silty sand primary fill (066), sealed by a 0.38m thick loose very dark grey silty sand (067), from which fragments of early to mid 13th century pottery were recovered [Appendix 4].

A 0.30m thick deposit of soft slightly greyish medium brown silty sand, containing fragments of bone and late 14th to 15th century pot, (096) was recorded sealing natural (110), immediately west of Block A within Service Trench B (Fig. 16

Section 31). It was overlain by a deposit of limestone rubble (094), set within a friable dark greyish brown sandy silt, 0.28m thick and extending across the 2m length of the service trench. Although the limestone was possibly derived from demolition, the tightly packed pitched nature of the rubble suggests that they were footings (Plate 11). Sealing the rubble was a 0.46m thick deposit of friable dark greyish brown silty sand (095), from which a single sherd of early to mid thirteenth century pottery was recovered.

Seven medieval deposits were recorded at the eastern end of Block C (Fig. 7, Fig. 17 Sections 38 and 56). A 0.18m thick spread of limestone rubble and CBM (129), set within a soft greyish brown sand and containing 13th century pottery, was present at the base of the groundworks. This was sealed by a 0.47m thick deposit of dark greyish brown sand (127), from which a single sherd of late 12th to early 13th century pottery was recovered. A 0.40m thick deposit of soft sand (128), mottled greyish brown and medium brown, lay to the south of (127), partially covering it. It is likely that (127) and (128) represent lensing within a buried soil. Sherds of residual Roman and 14th century pottery were recovered from (128). Cutting (128) was a large broad sided east-west aligned linear cut ([122]), possibly a ditch cut. This was at least 0.34m deep, had a minimum width of 1.41m and was filled with a soft pale yellowish grey sand (121) containing a single sherd of 13th to 14th century pottery.

A limestone filled cut ([230]), 0.75m wide and at least 0.40m deep was recorded in the northeast corner of the groundworks, cutting through (127) (Fig. 17 Section 56). It was filled with a soft dark greyish brown sand (131), approximately 20 percent of which comprised roughly hewn limestone rubble, averaging 0.13 x 0.05m. A single sherd of late 10th-11th century pot was recovered from (131). Although the extent and form of [230] is unclear as it extended

below the base of the groundworks and was absent from the opposite section, the presence of limestone within its fill suggests that it may represent robbing activity.

Sherds of 13th century pottery were found within a subsoil (109), present within the central portion of the Block C groundworks (Fig.15 Section 35). Lying at the limit of excavation within a partially flooded trench, this soft yellowish brown silty sand contained a moderate quantity of shell fragments and was at least 0.35m thick.

Seven medieval deposits were present within Service Trenches 2, 2a, 3 and 4 excavated to the north of Block C (Fig. 9). A 0.32m thick deposit of moderate mid yellowish brown silty sand subsoil (163) sealed natural (164) at the base of Service Trench 2a (Fig. 21 Section 49). Two sherds of pre-Flavian samian and a single fragment of 13th century pottery were recovered from this deposit. This subsoil was overlain by roughly hewn fragments of limestone (162) that ranged from 0.20 x 0.08 x 0.08m to 0.07 x 0.06m in size. Standing to a height of 0.17m and extending for at least 1m from SSE to NNW (162) probably represents the remains of a footings or a robbed out wall. Late Iron Age pottery recovered from within (162) was clearly redeposited.

Within Service Trench 2, residual Roman pottery and a single sherd of late 12th to mid 13th century pottery was recovered from (175), a 0.68m thick transformed deposit of loose dark greyish brown silty sand sealing early Roman deposit (176).

The southwest facing edge of a northwest/southeast aligned steep sided cut ([188]) was recorded within Service Trench 2 (Fig. 22 Section 51). Although only partially exposed and unclear due to transformation of upper deposits within the cut, [188] had a minimum depth of 0.52m and extended for at least 1.22m from

southwest to northeast. It contained two fills; a mixed primary fill (183) consisting of loose light to medium greyish brown silty sand and roughly hewn limestone blocks, the later comprised approximately 35% of the deposit and averaged 0.10 x 0.07m. This was sealed by a 0.47m thick deposit of loose dark grey sand (184) from which fragments of 14th to 15th century pottery were recovered.

A single sherd of 13th century pottery along with large fragments of animal bone were recovered from (187), a loose mottled deposit of olive green and light brown clayey, sandy silt, at least 0.24m thick and present at the base of Service Trench 4 (Fig. 22 Section 50).

Four medieval deposits were recorded on the western side of the development within the groundworks for Block B (Fig. 6). A 0.11m diameter vertical sided cut ([091]), probably for a post-hole, cut through natural (082) within the central portion of the groundworks (Fig. 14 Section 28, Plate 13). This post hole was at least 0.21m deep and was filled by a very loose silty sand (092), from which a single sherd of 14th to 15th century pottery was recovered. Sealing (092), and extending across the groundworks, was a 0.88m thick deposit of loose dark greyish brown silty sand (088), containing fragments of late 12th to early 13th century pottery.

The final medieval deposit was a loose medium brown sandy silt (081), 0.85m deep, present in the northwest corner of the groundworks (Fig. 14 Section 26, Plate 12), from which a mixed group of 13th to 15th century pot sherds were recovered.

Phase 6.2 Medieval deposits in Soakaway 1

The well preserved remains of a sequence of deposits and structural features of unknown function, representing 37 contexts, were present within Soakaway 1 excavated in the southeast corner of the

development between Blocks A and C (Fig's 8 and 9, Plates 14-20).

Phase 6.2.1 Pre-structural deposits

An east west aligned linear feature ([215]) cut through natural sand (139) at the base of Soakaway 1 (Fig. 20 Section 54). The precise form of this feature is unclear as it was only partially exposed, although it was possibly either a ditch or a gully. The cut was 0.35m deep and measured at least 1.03m from east to west. It was filled with a heavily iron panned deposit of laminated yellowish brown and greyish brown sands (214), probably representing redeposited natural.

Cutting through (214), was a 0.25m deep flat based cut [197], packed with a mixture of angular fragments of white Ancaster limestone and rounded pebbles, set within a loose greyish brown sand (196). The limestone fragments averaged 0.09m x 0.05m and were possibly wall footings.

A shallow broad based gully [227] cut through (196) on a north south alignment gully was at least 0.88m wide and at least 0.44m deep. The primary fill comprised a 0.22m deep mid grey sand and gravel (138), heavily compacted through iron panning, containing occasional charcoal flecks. The secondary fill consisted of a 0.37m thick deposit of organic pale greyish brown and blueish grey laminated silty sandy clay (137), extending beyond the limits of the gully cut and across the southern side of the soakaway (Fig. 19 Section 52). Finds from (137) included well-preserved leather, animal bone, early to mid 14th century pot sherds and 13th to 15th century CBM fragments. [Appendix 4]. Environmental analysis of a plant macrofossil sample taken from (137), indicates that the surrounding area was cultivated, possibly for vegetable production [Appendix 7].

Organic deposit (137) was sealed by a 0.28m thick layer of loose buff grey sand

(136) containing occasional quantities of small rounded pebbles. In the south section of the soakaway (136) was overlain by a 0.05m thick deposit of loose pale yellowish olive green silty sand (210) and a 0.15m thick layer of loose mottled pale grey/ orange silty sand (211) (Fig.19 Section 52).

Phase 6.2.2 The first phase of structural activity

On the eastern side of the soakaway (136) was truncated by a broad flat-based cut ([228]) (Fig.18 Section 40, Plate 15). This measured at least 1.10m from north to south and was 0.23m deep, it is absent from the adjacent north facing section suggesting a near vertical cut. It was filled with a loose deposit of buff yellowish brown sand (195) mixed with roughly hewn oolitic limestone rubble, the later comprising approximately 35% of the deposit.

On the southern side of the soakaway, both (210) and (211) were cut by a 0.32m deep, 0.42m diameter concave based cut [213] (Fig.19 Section 52). The purpose of this cut is unclear as it was only recorded in section. However it was possibly a foundation trench, pit cut or robbed out culvert and was filled with very tightly packed roughly hewn limestone rubble (212), averaging 0.12 x 0.08m, set within a loose light greyish brown silty clay, possibly deposited to provide a firm base for the overlying surface (135).

A complex sequence of limestone floors and walling were recorded within the northern and western sections of Soakaway 1 (Fig. 19 Section 53 and Fig 20 Section 54, Plates 19 and 20). Deposit (214), the fill of [215], was sealed by a surface of un-mortared sandstone and limestone slabs (218), ranging in size from 30 x 20 x 5cm to 7 x 5 x 2cm. Although originally roughly hewn, these slabs had been smoothed through use and were heavily iron panned. This was sealed by a

0.16m thick deposit of lensed loose mottled grey-orange and dark grey sandy silts (201). It is unclear whether (201) accumulated during the use of [218], represents a period of abandonment, or whether it was laid as make up for the overlying surface ([200]). This second surface ([200]) was 0.15m thick and comprised a compacted mixture of tightly packed limestone fragments set within a silty sand matrix. The surface was sealed by a 0.14m thick deposit of grey silty sand (199).

A flat based moderately sloped cut ([202]) truncated (199) (Fig. 19 Section 53). The cut had a depth of 0.18m, was at least 0.46m wide and contained a friable yellowish brown sandy mortar (203) containing small rounded pebbles and fragments of limestone. Fill (203) was cut by a foundation cut ([219]) aligned east-west, flat based and step sided. The cut was filled with wall footings (217), an uncoursed mixture of rounded sandstone and angular limestone fragments, ranging in size from 0.27 x 0.10m to 0.04 x 0.03m. The footings were 0.60m wide and bonded with a loose buff yellowish brown sandy silt mortar (217) which also infilled the upper portions of the foundation cut, where it was recorded as (221).

Further rubble wall footings (220), recorded to the east of (217) probably represent a continuation of this wall line (Fig. 20 Section 54). Footings (220) comprised uncoursed roughly hewn and angular limestone blocks, average size 0.14 x 0.12m, packed within a buff yellowish brown loose sandy silt mortar. These were sealed by a 0.17m thick deposit of loose light yellowish brown slightly clayey sand (216), containing fragments of limestone, ranging from 0.20 x 0.05m to 0.02 x 0.02m in size.

A flat based moderately sloped cut ([198]), of unknown purpose, cut through both (136) and (216) (Fig. 18 Section 40 and Fig. Section 54). The cut was 0.26m deep,

measured at least 0.46m from north to south and 0.33m from east to west. It was filled with a very firm deposit (194) comprising an equal mixture of buff yellowish brown sandy mortar and rounded limestone rubble, apparently selected to provide a stable base for the overlying surfaces.

Phase 6.2.3. The second phase of structural activity

Along the western side of [198], its fill (194) was overlain by a probable threshold (141), consisting of roughly hewn split limestone slabs which averaged 0.35 x 0.06m (Fig. 20 Section 54). The eastern side of [198] was truncated by a 0.13m deep gradually sided concave based cut ([229]), that was cut through (195) (Fig. 18 Section 40). This was by a very firm, 0.13m thick mortar layer (193).

Both (193) and (212) were sealed by a very firm buff yellowish brown crushed limestone surface (135). This was 0.30m thick and overlay all deposits on the southern and eastern sides of Soakaway 1. Small rounded pebbles average size 0.03m³ were pressed into the surface and smoothed through usage.

Phase 6.2.4. Demolition deposits

In the southeast corner of the soakaway (135) was overlain by a 0.12m thick loose pale yellowish brown silty sand, derived from degraded mortar (209) (Fig. 19 Section 52, Plate 17). A number of roughly hewn limestone blocks (208), average size 0.20 x 0.10m, clearly derived from demolition activity were pressed into the surface of this deposit. The blocks were sealed by a 0.21m thick deposit of burnt red and black ashy sandy silt (207).

A 0.35m thick deposit of loose mid-brownish yellow fine slightly silty sand (134=206) sealed (207) and extended northwards along the eastern side of the Soakaway 1 (Fig. 18 Section 40 and

Fig.19 Section 52). A single sherd of late 14th-15th century pottery was recovered from this deposit which also contained frequent quantities of plaster mortar, fine fragments of CBM and a moderate amount of charcoal.

5.7 Phase 7: Medieval or later deposits

A 0.32m thick deposit of mottled pinkish grey and buff yellowish brown loose sandy mortar (140) sealed probable threshold (141) in the north-east corner of Soakaway 1. This deposit was cut by a vertically sided probable robber trench ([189]), which also cut 134=206 (Fig. 18 Section 20 and Fig. 20 Section 54). The cut was aligned east west, 0.50m deep, at least 0.30m wide and flat based. It contained three fills; a 0.16m thick primary deposit (192) consisting of a mixture of loose dark greyish brown humic sand and limestone rubble banked against the southern edge of the cut, sealed by a 0.25m thick deposit of loose dark greyish brown silty sand (191). The upper fill consisted of a 0.28m thick deposit of loose dark greyish brown humic sand (190).

At the eastern end of the Block C groundworks, a stepped profile feature ([123]) cut through (121), the fill of a possible medieval furrow ([122]). The cut was at least 1.25m wide, had a minimum depth of 0.43m and contained a soft greyish brown sand (120). Only the northern side of [123] survived truncation by a Phase 8 garden feature ([124]).

Three deposits of medieval or later origin were recorded within Service Trenches 2a and 4 (Fig. 9). Within Trench 2a, a near vertically sided concave based feature ([161]), cut through probable footings (162) (Fig. 21 Section 49). The cut extended for at least 0.65m from NNW to SSW, was 0.37m deep and was filled with a moderate medium to dark brown sandy silt (160). It was probably a robber trench intended to extract footings (162). Within

Service Trench 4 medieval deposit (187) was sealed by a 0.56m thick deep deposit of loose dark greyish brown sandy silt (186).

5.8 Phase 8: 19th and 20th century deposits

Twenty two Phase 8 deposits and structures were identified during the watching brief. Although datable artefacts were scarce, the majority of these contexts were clearly related to the gardens of Bracebridge Hall, constructed in 1883 and in use into the 20th century. The layout of the gardens is shown on the 1887 Ordnance Survey (Fig. 3).

Within Block A, disturbance from garden features was restricted to the southern portion of the plot (Fig. 5). A 0.52m thick deposit of moderate dark greyish brown sandy silt (054), containing redeposited early Roman pottery, sealed undated subsoil (055) (Fig 13 Section 16). This garden soil was cut by a moderately sloping cut ([242]), extending at least 1.9m from north to south and with a minimum depth of 0.55m. Large blocks of unbonded roughly hewn and rounded limestone wall footings (052), average size 0.45 x 0.19m filled the base of the cut. The remainder of the cut was filled by a loose to friable dark brown silt (052), containing organic material (humic) and a single sherd of redeposited 15th century pot. A 0.64m thick deposit of moderate mid yellowish brown silt subsoil (050) sealed undated deposit (051) along the southern edge of the site. Although a single sherd of redeposited 13th to 15th century pottery was recovered from (050), the deposit is likely to have been a garden soil.

In the southeast corner of Soakaway 1, deposit (206) was truncated by a flat based 0.22m deep cut ([204]). At least 1.36m wide, the cut was filled with a loose dark brown sandy silt (205), containing 19th-20th century pottery and was probably a planting bed.

Six garden structures and deposits were recorded during the stripping of topsoil and subsequent groundworks within Block C (Fig. 7). Along the southern boundary of the site undated subsoil (011=102) was cut by an east west aligned near vertical cut ([243]), at least 3.7m wide and with a minimum depth of 0.40m. The cut was filled by a root disturbed loose dark greyish brown sandy silt topsoil (010=101) and was probably a planting bed. A brick wall ([100]), surviving to a height of 3 courses within the cut was clearly associated with the garden. A friable dark greyish brown silty sand topsoil (007), similar to (010=101) was recorded northwest of (010). The remains of a sunken brick lined structure ([013]) were exposed during the stripping of topsoil. This measured 7.8 x 1.8m, was aligned east west and was built of engineering brick lined with smaller yellow brick tiles. It was infilled with loose brick rubble (012), clearly derived from its demolition.

An east-west aligned linear cut ([124]), 0.38m deep and at least 0.90m wide was recorded at the eastern of the Block C groundworks. Filled with a friable dark greyish brown silty sand (125), it was probably a planting bed.

Deposits dark greyish brown humic sand garden soil were also recorded within the central portion of Block C (108) and to the south (232) within a storm water trench (Service Trench 7, Fig. 9). Northwest of Block C, a loose very dark brownish grey sand (240), sealed natural (239) within Soakaway 2. This deposit contained frequent quantities of charcoal, cinder, brick / tile as well as fragments of limestone and was probably associated with the use of Bracebridge Hall.

Four Phase 8 deposits were present at the western end of the site within groundworks for Block B (Fig. 6). A heavily truncated concave based cut ([083]), at least 0.26m deep and with a minimum width of 0.26m cut medieval

subsoil (081) in the northwest corner of the groundworks. It was filled with a friable dark greyish brown sandy silt (084). Subsoil (081) was sealed by a 0.21m thick deposit of loose burnt pinkish red sand (080) which contained frequent quantities of charcoal gravel and brick. A similar, 0.14m thick, deposit of loose reddish brown slightly burnt silty sand (085) was recorded at the southern end of the groundworks.

5.9 Phase 9: Recent deposits and overburden

Thirty one recent deposits, topsoils and service trenches were identified during the watching brief.

A loose dark brown silty sand topsoil, up to 0.55m thick was present within all the geo-technical test pits excavated prior to development (Fig. 4). At the southeast corner of the site, within Test Pit 4, the topsoil was sealed by a loose, 0.15m thick deposit of crushed mortar and brick, sealed by a 0.35m thick deposit of soft mid-greyish brown sandy silt overburden.

A soft brown silty sand topsoil (147) was present within a service trench excavated in the northeast corner of the development across the site access road (Fig. 9). This was cut by a north south drain cut ([151]), filled with a very loose reddish brown sand (150). Both (147) and (150) were sealed by deposits of hardcore (146,144 and 149), tarmac surface (145) and overburden (143).

Two drainage runs cut through deposits within the central portion of the Block A groundworks (Fig. 12 Section 12). The first ([031]) cut through (030=035), the fill of Phase 3 ditch [029=034]. This drain cut was aligned southeast/ northwest and filled with (032) and (033). The second drain ([039]) cut through (030=035) 0.30m to the west of [031]. It was aligned east/ west and filled with (040). Immediately west of Block A within Trench C, undated subsoil

(114) was sealed by a 0.14m thick deposit of disturbed overburden (113).

All deposits within Soakaway 1, were sealed by a 0.40m thick deposit of soft dark greyish brown silty sand topsoil (133).

The only recent feature recorded within Block C was a drain cut ([009]) exposed during the stripping of topsoil at the western end of the area. This cut through garden soil (010) on a north/ south alignment and was filled with (008). To the south of Block C, a single deposit of loose dark greyish brown humic silty sand topsoil (231) extended along the southern edge of the site within Service Trench 7.

Nine recent deposits consisting of firm dark greyish brown sandy silt topsoil (159), overburden (154, 158 and 174), hardcore (153, 170 and 173) and tarmac (152) sealed archaeological deposits within the service trenches excavated to the north of Block C (Fig. 7). Southwest of Block B, within Soakaway 2, deposit (240) was covered by a 0.54m thick deposit of recent overburden (241) disturbed by machine during the groundworks.

A 0.32m thick deposit of recent overburden (079) sealed (080) at the northwest corner of Block B. To the east of the block, within Service Trench 6, a 0.15m thick deposit of firm dark greyish brown sandy clayey silt topsoil (234) was sealed by a 0.11m thick layer of hardcore (233).

6. DISCUSSION

Nine phases of deposition and activity were identified during the watching brief.

Phase 1: Natural deposits

Twenty deposits consisting of fine, medium and coarse-grained sands interleaved with clay were of natural

origin (Phase 1). These deposits were alluvial in nature, deposited by the flow of the River Witham and its predecessors.

Phase 2: Undated, early Roman or earlier or Medieval or earlier activity

The phasing of fifty nine features and deposits is uncertain as no datable artefacts were recovered from either them, or associated, stratigraphically earlier deposits. These contexts, including pits and linear ditch cuts, have therefore been assigned to the undated phase (Phase 2).

Three of the Phase 2 features within Blocks A and B can be broadly phased according to datable features that were cut through them. On the eastern side of Block A, linear [076] was cut by an early Roman ditch [073], indicating that it either dated from or predated Phase 4. Two Phase 2 linears [224] (Block A) and [089] (Block B) were overlain by medieval deposits, indicating that they either predated or dated to Phase 6.

A single sherd of late Iron Age pottery recovered from the transformed soil (025) sealing the fills of undated linear [024] was possibly residual.

Phases 3 and 4: Early Roman activity

Twenty two deposits and features relate to the late Iron Age (c.150BC- c.AD 100) or early Roman (Phase 3) and early Roman (AD 40- AD 125) periods (Phase 4). Although those contexts which produced exclusively late Iron Age diagnostic wares have been assigned to an earlier phase than those containing Roman material, it is likely that all Phase 3 and 4 deposits relate to a single period of occupation. As Precious observes (Appendix 3) the presence of exclusively late Iron Age forms within some of the smaller assemblages does not preclude a Roman date as such wares have been recovered from early Roman assemblages elsewhere in Lincoln. All the early Roman wares

were of types recovered from legionary deposits within the City of Lincoln. It is therefore likely that the Phase 3 and 4 features all date from the early Roman conquest period and may be related to military occupation, possibly associated with the control of the Fosse Way. No later Roman artefacts were recovered during the watching brief, indicating that occupation had ceased by this period.

Early Roman remains and deposits were recorded only within the groundworks for Block A and Service Trench 2, indicating that activity was restricted to the eastern area of the site furthest from the river.

Despite the limited extent of the groundworks a clear pattern of early Roman linear and pit cuts emerged. Four early Roman ditch cuts ([026], [073], [014] and [029=034]) were identified, two of which ([014] and [029=034]) were assigned to Phase 3 on the basis of late Iron Age pottery recovered from their fills whilst the remainder produced early Roman material. All four linears were aligned on clear north south and east west alignments, indicating that despite differences in dating, they relate to a single enclosure system (Fig. 5). Evidence for a ditch terminal identified at the eastern end of [026], indicates that a gap, possibly for an entrance, existed between this linear and [029=034] which continued its alignment to the east. An undated ditch cut ([024]) continued the alignment of [073] to the north and is likely to have been of early Roman origin.

The presence of at least two early Roman pits ([111] and [018]) within Block A is further suggestive of domestic settlement in the immediate vicinity. A final early Roman feature [022], located in the southwest corner of Block A represents either a pit or ditch terminal.

No evidence was found of structures having stood within the investigation area during the early Roman period. Although

structural evidence would have been vulnerable to disturbance, particularly through ploughing, the absence of such remains, coupled with the limited extent of early Roman features recorded, suggests that the site lay on the margins of the occupation area.

The Roman pottery assemblage was in good unbraded condition indicating that it was largely undisturbed and included cooking vessels, jars, bowls, storage vessels, cream ware flagons, samian and amphorae. The imported samian and amphorae wares are indicative of comparatively high status and suggest the consumption of exotic fine imported goods. The amphorae assemblage consists of fragments of vessels from Baetica in Spain, used as olive oil containers and sherds of a rare type of roughcast amphorae, London 555. These vessels were also produced in Spain and are believed to have contained olives within a sweet liquor. Although a proportion of the amphorae assemblage was discovered redeposited within medieval (Phase 6) deposits (127, 175 and 132), fragments were recovered from the fills (074 and 176) of early Roman ditches [073] and [175]. Two sherds of decorated South Gaulish Samian of early Roman, pre-Flavian date were recovered from a medieval subsoil (163).

No evidence of the Fosse Way was identified during the watching brief despite the extensive nature of the ground works, which allowed for a broad east-west transect of the site to be monitored. Although, it is possible that the remains of the road survive beneath the ground works, as limits of excavation within Blocks B and C lay largely above the level of the natural strata, it is unlikely that no evidence for it would have been found. It is therefore probable that the route of the Fosse Way lies either to the west of the site, on the same course as the present Newark Road, or to its east beyond the early Roman remains recorded in Block A.

Although it has traditionally been assumed that the Fosse Way crossed the Witham within the vicinity of the present Brace Bridge there is no direct archaeological evidence for this and it has been suggested that its crossing point may have lain to the south (Jones *pers comm*). This is because the course of Newark Road shifts to the west, to the north of Bracebridge Hall, suggesting a deviation from the road's original alignment to approach a later crossing point, at Brace Bridge. The position of a possible alternative early crossing point is recorded on the first detailed mapping of the area, the 1887 Ordnance Survey, which shows a parish boundary running west from the Witham, approximately 100m to the south of the Brace Bridge along a narrow strip of land known as *The Pingles* (Fig. 3). This boundary joined the assumed course of the Fosse Way at *Moorlands*, but then turned and ran southwest along the road. It is possible the route of the Fosse Way at this point was represented by the parish boundary and not the present route over Brace Bridge.

The discovery of early Roman remains associated with the conquest period along the eastern edge of the development area indicate that occupation during this period was concentrated at least 60m to the east of Newark Road within the vicinity of Beech Street. As it is probable that this occupation, particularly if it was military in nature, would have been associated with either the control or usage of the road, it is unlikely to have been so far removed from it. It therefore now seems possible that the Fosse Way ran to the east of the site and may have crossed the Witham to the south of Brace Bridge.

Phase 5: Early Roman or later activity

Three contexts, subsoil (226) pit [020] and its fill (021) overlay early Roman deposits but were undated. They have therefore been assigned to an early Roman or later phase (Phase 5).

Phase 6: Medieval activity

Sixty three deposits identified during the watching brief dated to the medieval period (1066AD-1500AD) (Phase 6). These included the remains of walls, floor surfaces, rubble footings, possible robber trenches, ditch cuts gully cuts and transformed soils. Although a single post-hole was identified within the Block B groundworks, it is clear that medieval occupation was focused to the east within the central and eastern portions of the site. The stratified structural remains present within Soakaway 1 were assigned to a sub-phase (Phase 6.2) because activity within this area was distinct from that elsewhere on the site (Phase 6.1).

Analysis of the medieval pottery and tile by Jane Young (Appendix 4) has revealed a late 12th to 15th century date range, dominated by wares of the 13th to 14th centuries. A single sherd of 10th to 11th century pot recovered from (131) probably represents residual distribution. It therefore appears that the site was most intensively occupied during the 13th to 14th centuries and that its usage declined thereafter. On limited artifactual evidence the remains within Soakaway 1 date to the 14th to 15th centuries, perhaps indicating that activity in the southeast corner of the site was slightly later.

A small assemblage of animal bone, totalling 37 fragments, was recovered from the medieval deposits. Dominated by cattle, the collection also contained fragments of sheep or goat, horse and dog bone. Although the assemblage is too small for detailed analysis, butchery marks and burning evident on the bones suggest that the collection partly contains food refuse (Holmes, Appendix 6).

A single environmental sample was taken from (137), an organic fill of gully [227] within Soakaway 1. Analysis of this sample by Val Fryer (Appendix 7) revealed a wide variety of very well

preserved waterlogged seeds, including a high proportion of arable weeds suggesting that the area was regularly cultivated. The abundance of *Brassica* seeds, representing cabbage, rape and mustard type plants, is indicative of vegetable production. A possible plough furrow [122] identified at the eastern end of the Block C groundworks may also represent cultivation. The sites proximity to the Witham was indicated by the presence of wetland and aquatic plant macrofossils within the sample taken from (137).

Phase 6.1 Medieval activity across the site

The presence of both robber trenches and rubble wall footings indicate that buildings stood on the site during the medieval period. However, with the exception of the structural remains found within Soakaway 1 (see below), the limited nature of the groundworks prevent detailed analysis of the form, function and spatial distribution of these structures.

Three medieval structural features were identified within the groundworks for Block C and service trenches excavated in the central area of the site. The first, a deposit of tightly packed pitched limestone footings (094) were recorded immediately west of block A within Trench B. These footings were aligned east west and can be dated on the basis of fragments of 14th-15th century pottery recovered from the underlying deposit (096) and a single sherd of early to mid thirteenth century pot from the silty sand (095) that sealed the footings. Roughly hewn fragments of limestone (162) recorded within Service Trench 2a may also represent the remains of wall footings. A single sherd of 13th century pottery was recovered from the layer (164) beneath (162). A probable north south aligned robber trench ([230]) was recorded within the north east corner of Block C, cutting through a soft greyish brown sand subsoil (132). This is dated to the medieval period on the basis of a

single sherd of 10th-11th century pottery was recovered from its fill (131).

Phase 6.2 Medieval activity within Soakaway 1

The complex sequence of deposits and structural remains found within Soakaway 1 are hard to interpret due to the lack of finds, which prevents a clear understanding of their purpose and date. However it was possible to determine a clear stratigraphic sequence of alteration and development, which implies that several phases of activity took place.

The earliest features within the soakaway comprised linear gullies and a possible wall footing (Phase 6.2.1). One of the gullies ([227]) contained an organic laminated silty sandy clay secondary deposit (137), which is clearly indicative of a wet environment. The organic fill was sealed by three dumped deposits of sand (136, 210 and 211).

Evidence of the first phase of structural activity (Phase 6.2.2) was recorded across the soakaway. On its western side, deposit (214), the fill of [215] was sealed by a sequence of two limestone surfaces [218] and [200]), sealed by a deposit of silty sand (199) through which a flat based feature [202] was cut. An east west aligned foundation trench ([219]) cutting through (203) the fill of [202], was filled with a mixture sandstone and limestone wall footings (217=220). On the northern southern and eastern sides of the soakaway, two rubble features ([228] and [213]) cut through Phase 6.2.1 deposits. These features are hard to interpret although [198] may have been a robber trench extracting material from (217=220). This suggests that this wall continued eastwards

The second phase of structural activity (Phase 6.2.3) clearly represents a major rebuilding. Indeed as all the Phase 6.2.2 features within the soakaway were either

demolished or sealed, it appears that the earlier building was demolished and a new one erected on its site. A probable limestone slab threshold ([141]), indicating an entrance, overlay the northern side of the infilled cut [198], whilst its southern edge was truncated by a shallow mortar filled cut ([229]). All deposits on the southern and eastern side of the soakaway were sealed by a very firm 0.30m thick crushed limestone surface (135). It was noted that the four features beneath this surface ([213], [228], [198] and [229]) were infilled with either rubble or mortar based material, possibly to prevent slumpage within the floor. The surface was sealed by a sequence of demolition deposits, the position of the buildings northern wall being indicated by a vertically sided robber trench ([189]), assigned through lack of dating evidence to the medieval or later phase (Phase 7).

The remains within the soakaway were dated to the medieval period (Phase 6) on the basis of early to mid 14th century pottery, 14th century shoe leather and 13th to 15th century tile recovered from (137). The organic fill of gully [227], that lay beneath the structure and a single sherd of 14th to 15th century pottery recovered from (134), a demolition deposit sealing floor (135) overlying the structure. However, it is possible that the latter sherd was redeposited from an earlier context and that the structural remains date from a later period.

The purpose of the remains are also unclear, although the lack of artefacts from the make-up deposits beneath the floors coupled with the scarcity of material from the overlying demolition deposits implies that their usage was not domestic in nature. It is of course possible that the function of the site changed and that the clearly discernable phases of activity within Soakaway 1 represent changes in its usage.

The discovery of waterlogged material within Soakaway 1 is surprising given its location in the southeast corner of the site, 75m from the river and the absence of such deposits elsewhere. A lake, associated with Bracebridge Hall, is shown on the 1887 Ordnance Survey (Fig.3), to the south of Soakaway 1, at a right angle to the river. It is possible that this lake was supplied by an alternative watercourse such as a spring or stream which may have also been responsible for the waterlogging within the soakaway.

Phase 7: Medieval or later activity

Nine features and deposits identified during the watching brief are of medieval or later date (Phase 7). Although, undated these features overlay medieval deposits and included two robber trenches [189] and [161], associated with the demolition of Phase 6 structures within Soakaway 1 and Service Trench 2a respectively.

Phase 8: 19th and 20th century activity

Twenty-two 19th and 20th century (Phase 8) deposits and structures were recorded during the groundworks. The majority of these contexts were clearly associated with the development and cultivation of the gardens of Bracebridge Hall laid out in the mid 1880's and in use into the 20th century. A sunken brick lined structure ([013]), recorded during the stripping of topsoil within Block C, probably formed the base of a cold frame used to germinate garden plants.

Phase 9: Recent activity

Across the site the archaeological contexts were sealed by thirty one recent deposits of topsoil, hardcore and tarmac (Phase 9). Recent disturbance was limited to three drain runs within Block A ([031] and [039]) and Block C ([009]).

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during residential development on land adjacent to Beech Street and Newark Road, Bracebridge, Lincoln. The planning authority, Lincoln City Council, required the watching brief due to the close proximity of the site to both the Roman Fosse Way and the river crossing at Brace Bridge which was established by the medieval period. The area is characterised by the Lincoln Urban Archaeological Assessment as lying within a Roman and Medieval communication zone (Stocker 2003b and Stocker 2003c).

Nine phases of archaeological activity were identified representing periods of natural deposition, undated activity, late Iron Age to early Roman occupation, medieval occupation, late 19th century gardens and recent deposition.

Twenty two late Iron Age to early Roman deposits consisting of ditches, pits and their associated fills were identified on the eastern side of the site within the groundworks for Block A and Service Trench 2. Although a number of contexts produced exclusively late Iron Age pottery it is likely that occupation was limited to the early Roman period (AD40 – AD125) as these wares have been found amongst early Roman assemblages elsewhere in Lincoln. All the early Roman wares were of types recovered from legionary deposits within the City of Lincoln and it is possible that the occupation of this site was also military in nature.

No trace of the Fosse Way was found during the watching brief implying that its course lay either to the west of the site on the same alignment as Newark Road, or to its east beyond the early Roman remains identified during the development.

Sixty three medieval (AD1066 - AD1500) deposits were recorded during the groundworks, concentrated within the

eastern and central areas of the development. These included ditches, gullies, wall footings, possible robber trenches, deposits and transformed soils and represent occupation, which peaked during the 13th to 14th centuries.

Interpretation and phasing of the complex sequence of gullies, structures and floors identified within Soakaway 1 is hindered by a lack of dating evidence. The remains have been dated to the medieval period on the basis of 13th to 15th century artefacts, including leather work, recovered from the fill of a gully, predating the main phase of the structure and a single sherd of 14th to 15th century pottery recovered from a demolition deposit sealing the floor.

Undated deposits of medieval or later date were also identified along with late 19th and 20th century contexts associated with the gardens of Bracebridge Hall. Recent deposits comprised topsoil, hardcore and tarmac and modern disturbance was restricted to three drainage runs.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Jonathan D'Hooghe of Wynbrook Homes Ltd who commissioned both the watching brief and this report. The project was coordinated by Dale Trimble and Tom Lane edited this report.

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10. ABBREVIATIONS

- APS Archaeological Project Services
- IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists
- OD Ordnance Datum (Mean Sea Level,
Newlyn, Cornwall)

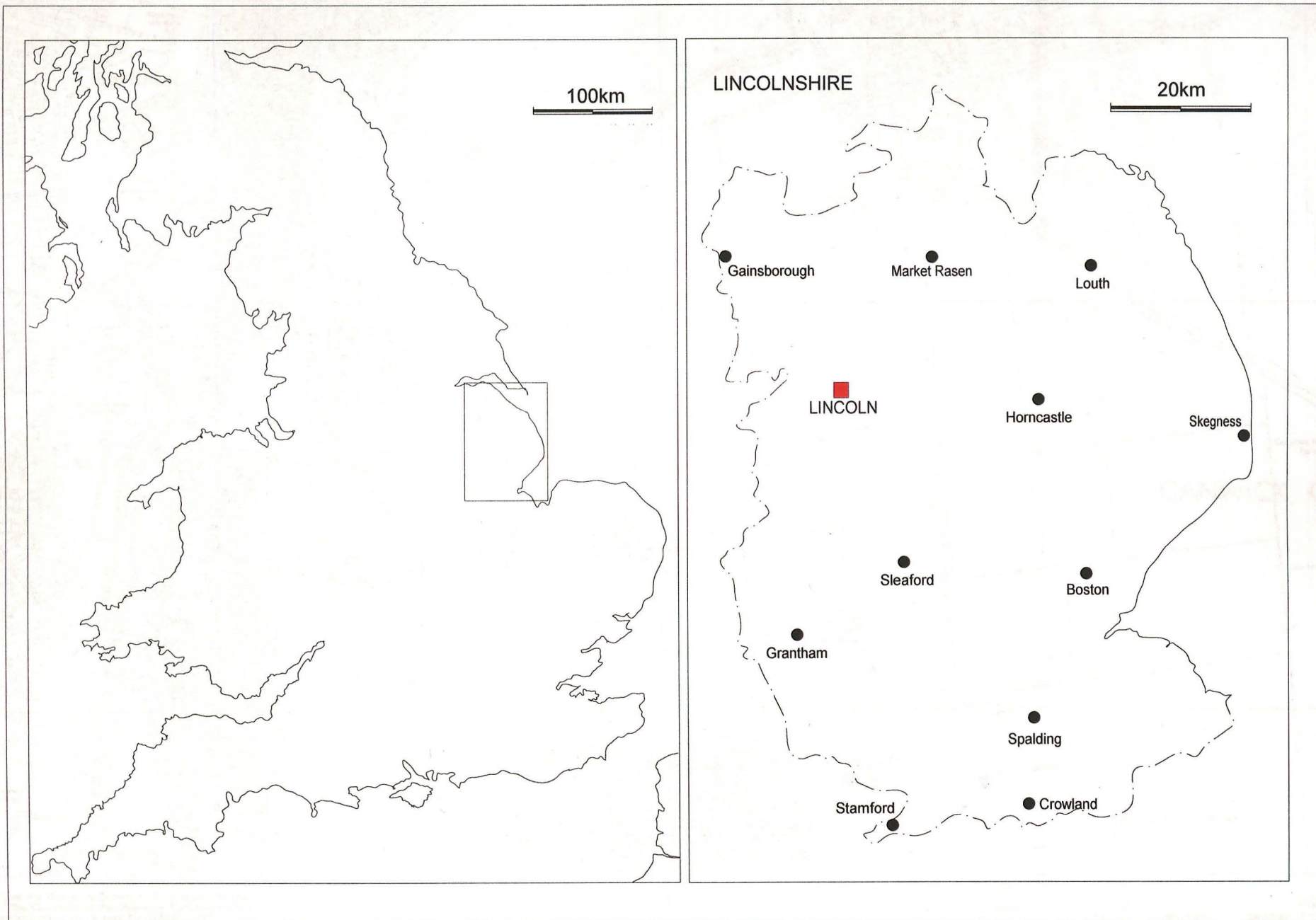


Figure 1: General Location Plan



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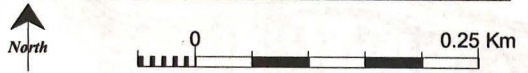


Figure 2 Location of the investigation area

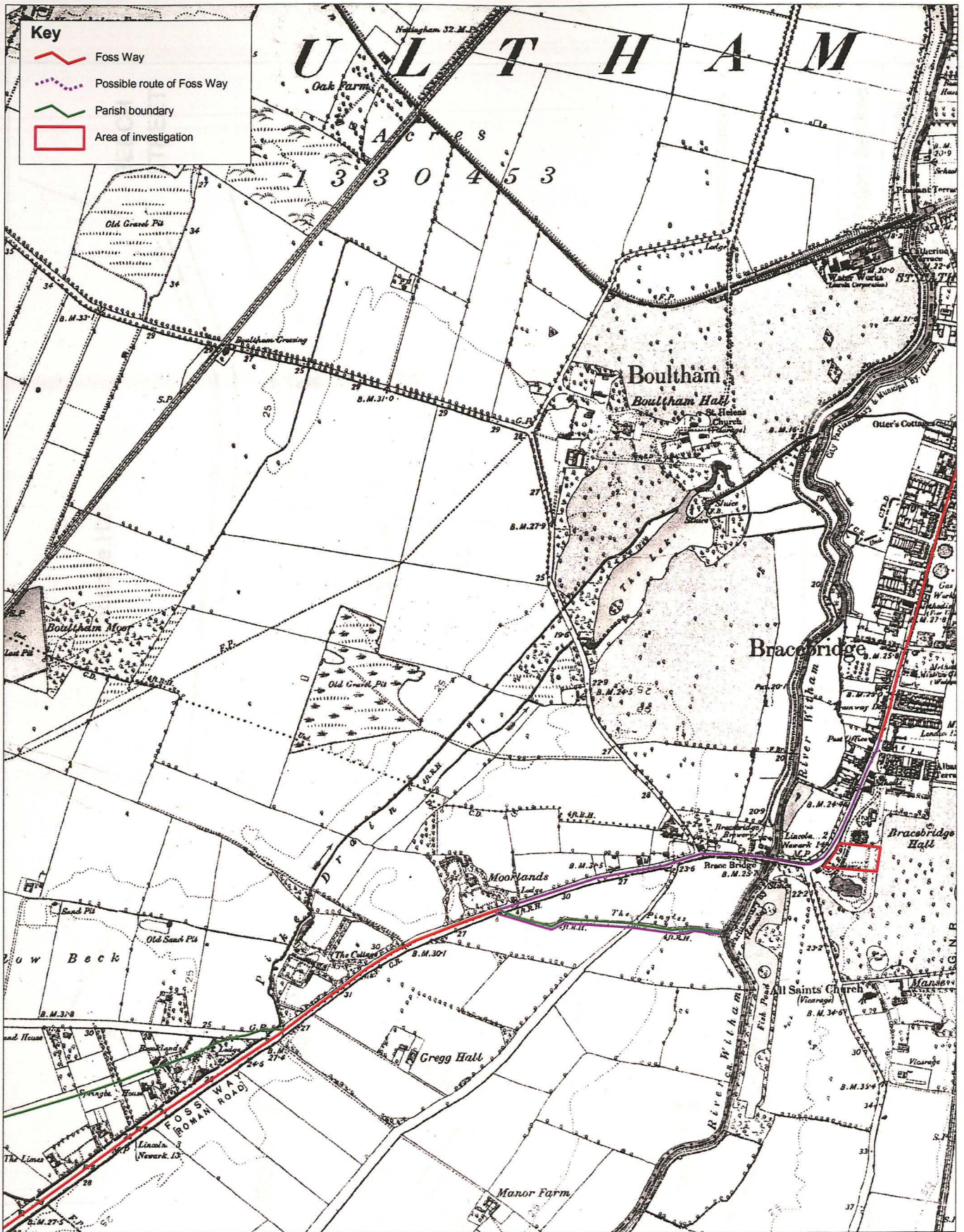


Figure 3 The setting of the development as depicted on the 1882 1:2500 Ordnance Survey

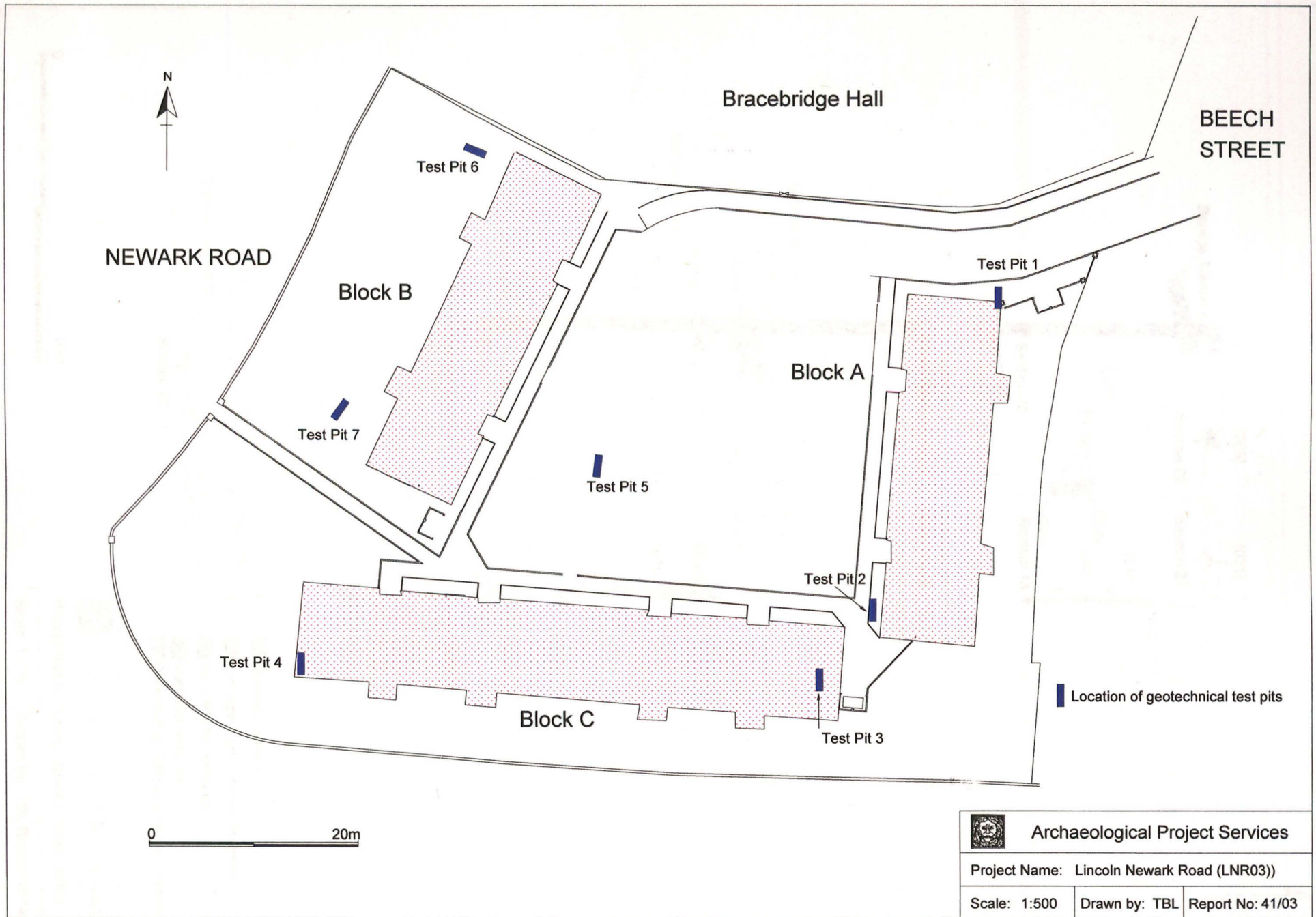
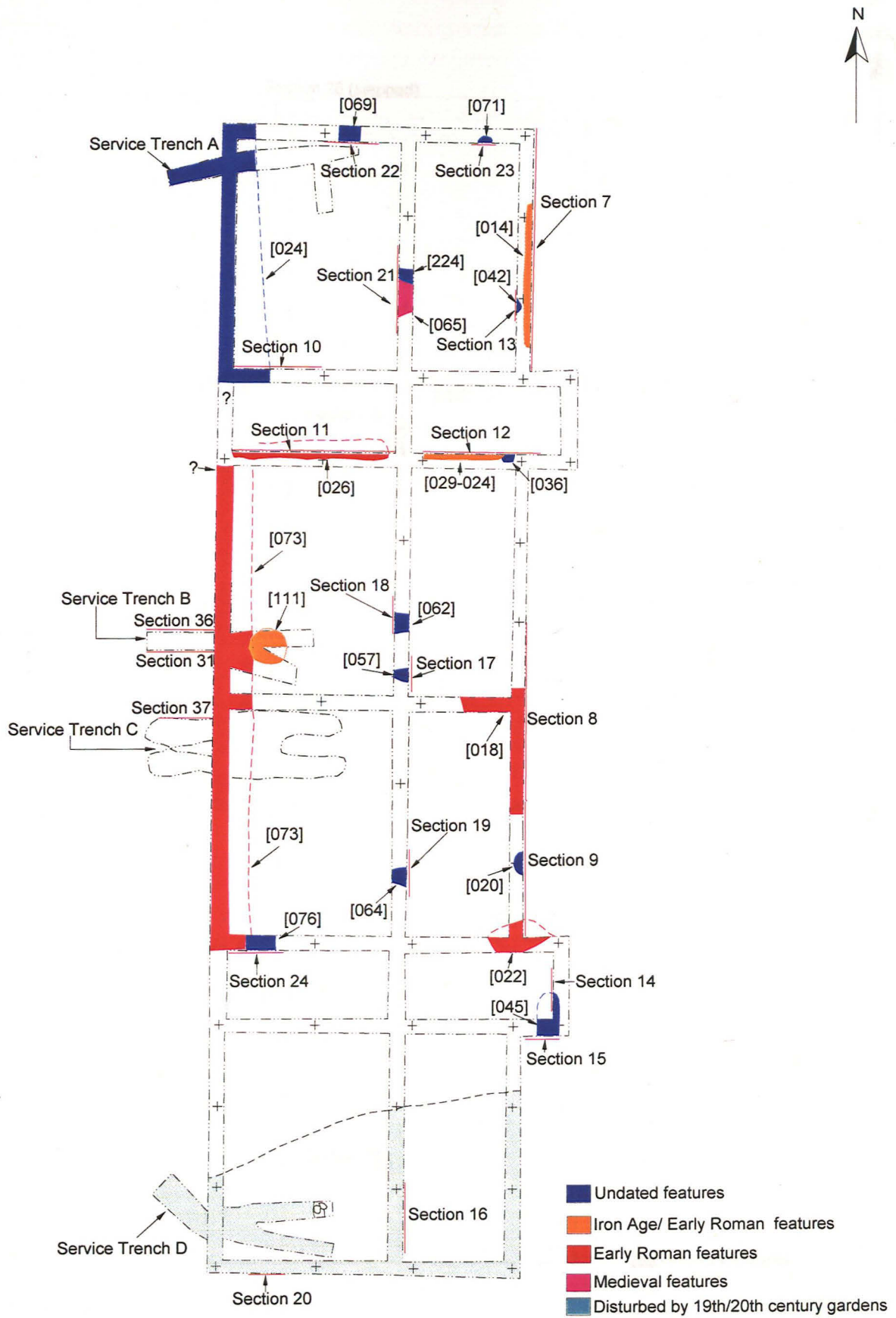


Figure 4 Plan of development showing location of geotechnical test pits




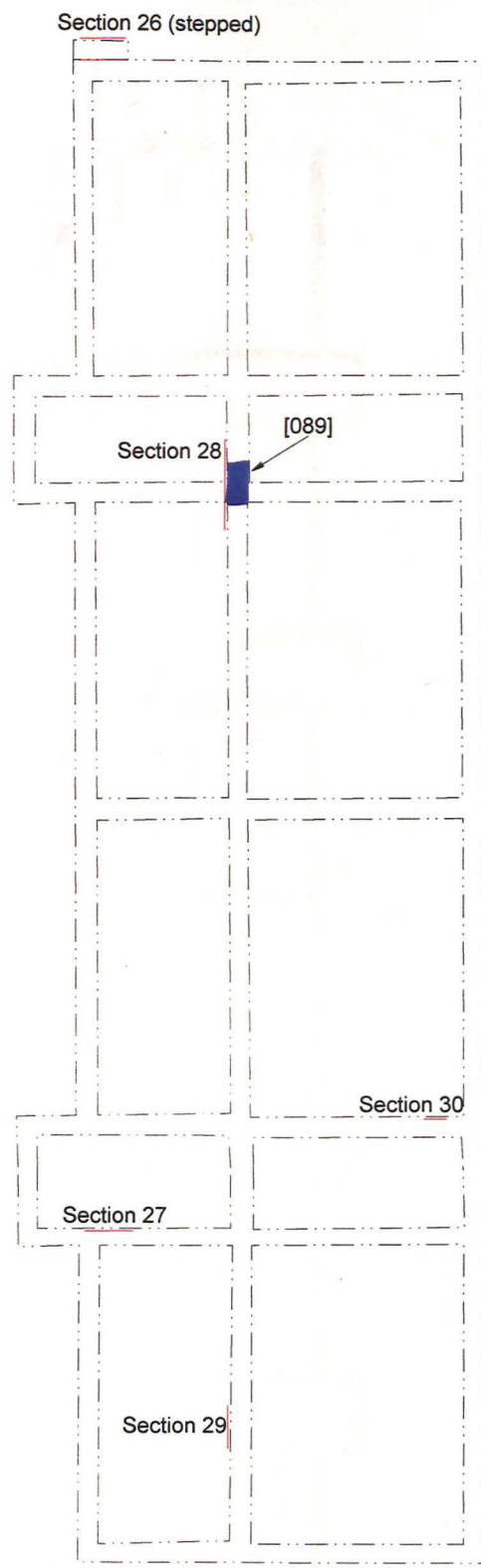
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Figure 5. Plan of groundworks monitored and features recorded within Block A




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Figure 6 Plan of groundworks monitored and sections recorded within Block B

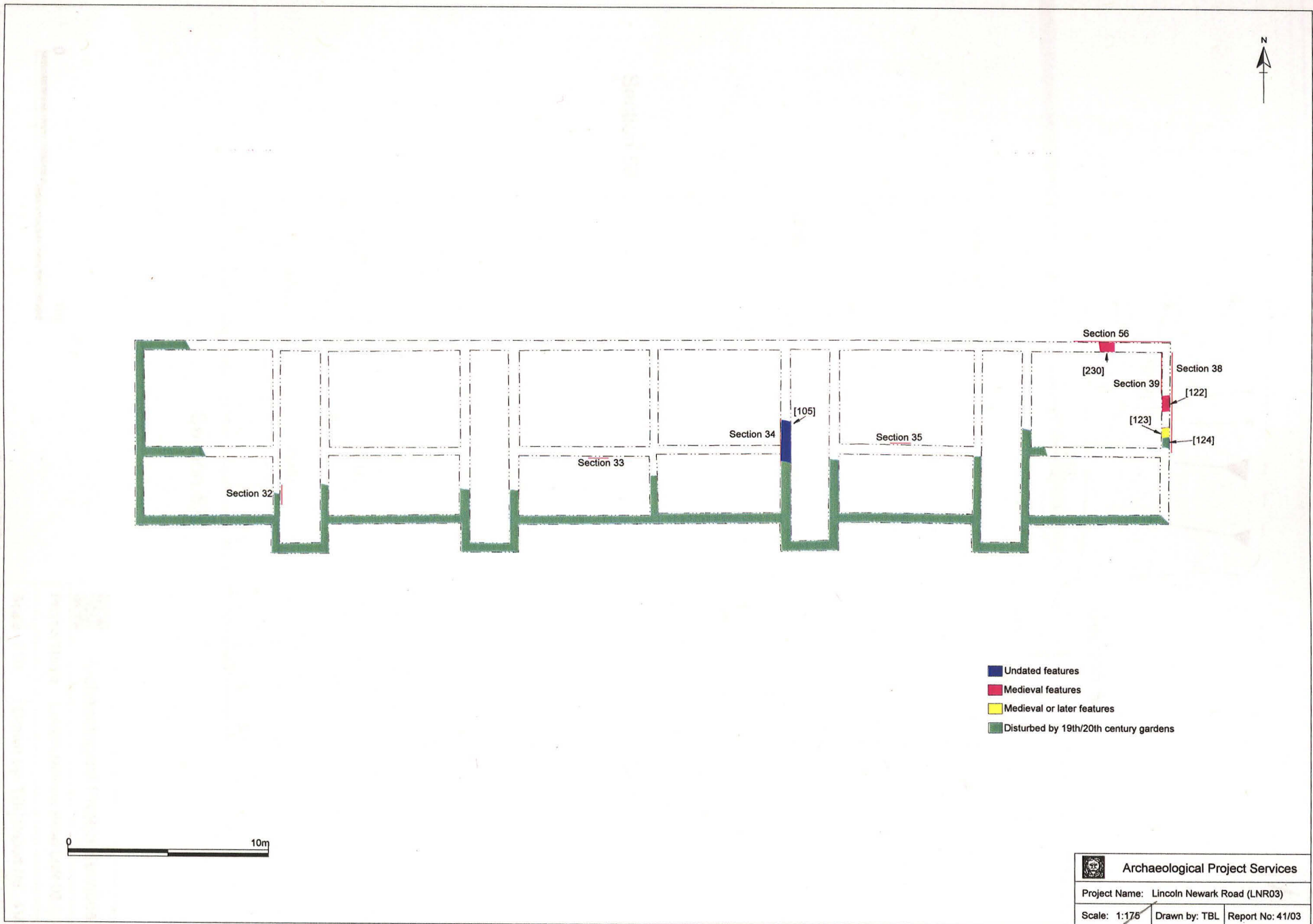


Figure 7 Plan of groundworks monitored and sections recorded within Block C

1:250

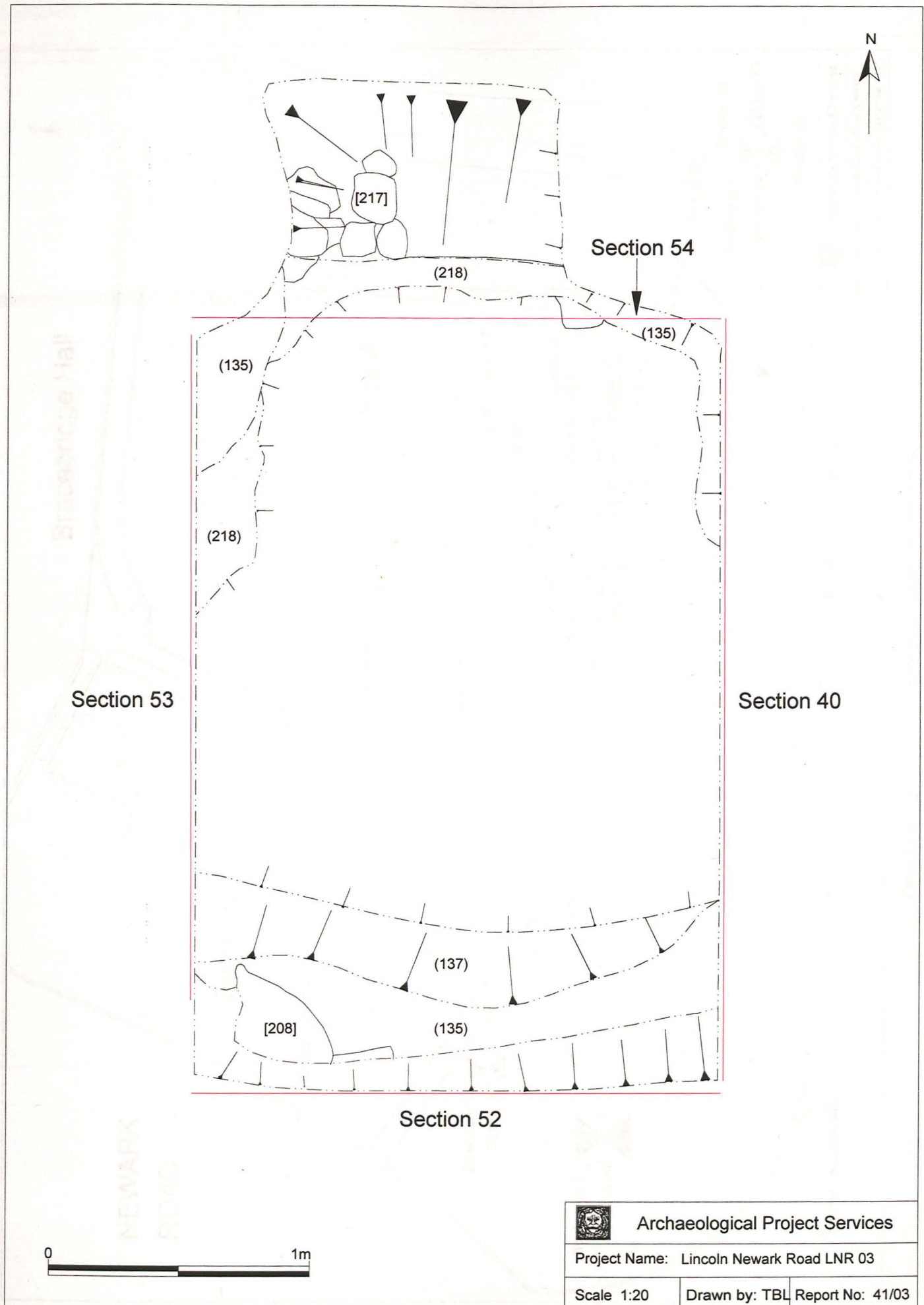



Figure 8 Plan of Soakaway 1 excavated in southeast corner of development

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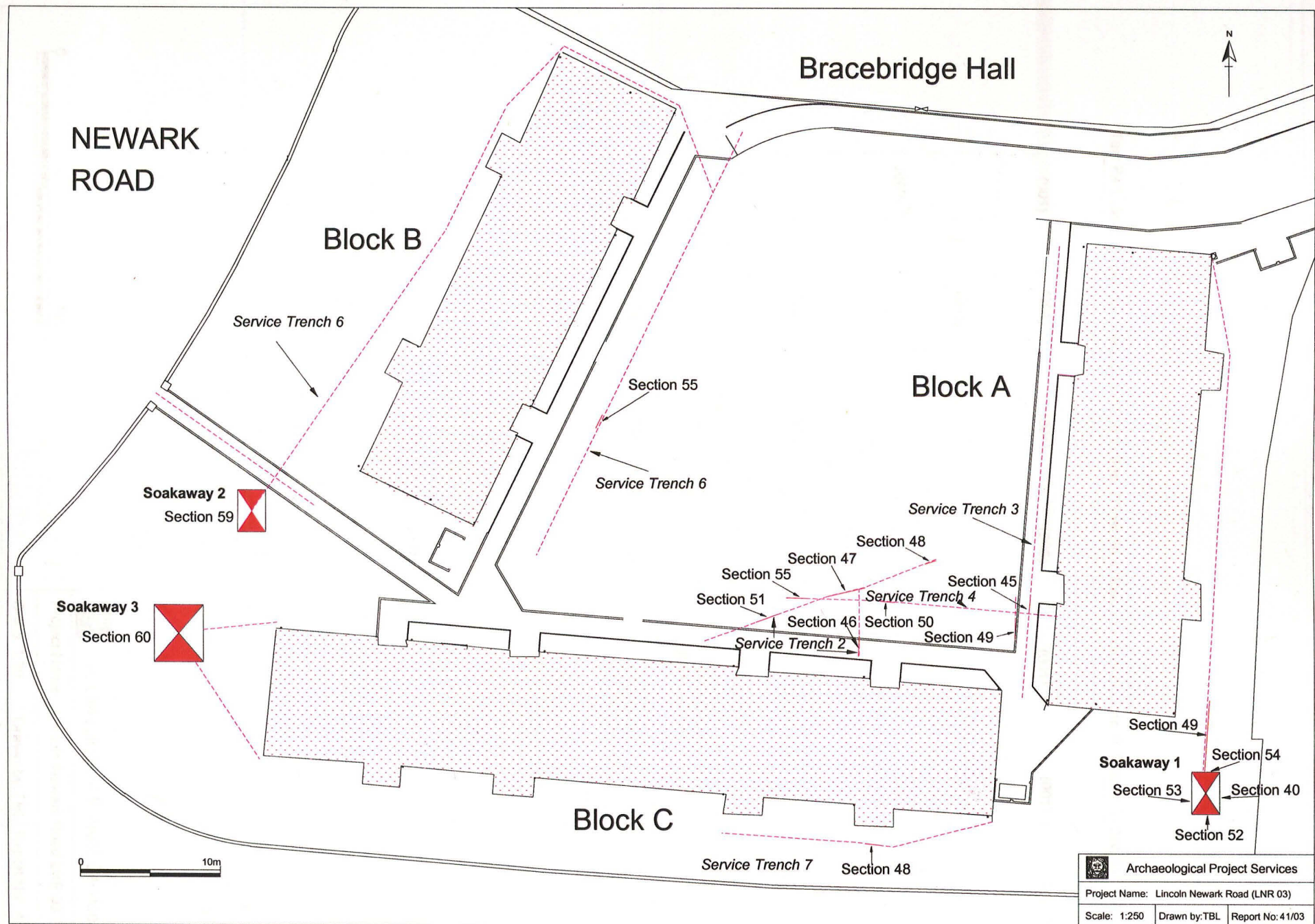



Figure 9 Plan of services and soakaways monitored and sections recorded

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Test Pit 1 (Sec. 1) Test Pit 2 (Sec. 2) Test Pit 3 (Sec. 3) Test Pit 4 (Sec. 4) Test Pit 5 (Sec. 5) Test Pit 6 (Sec. 6)



Archaeological Project Services

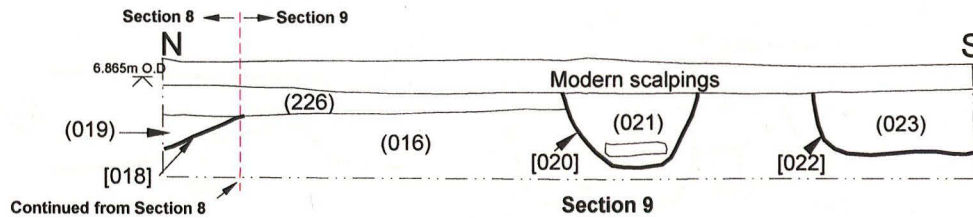
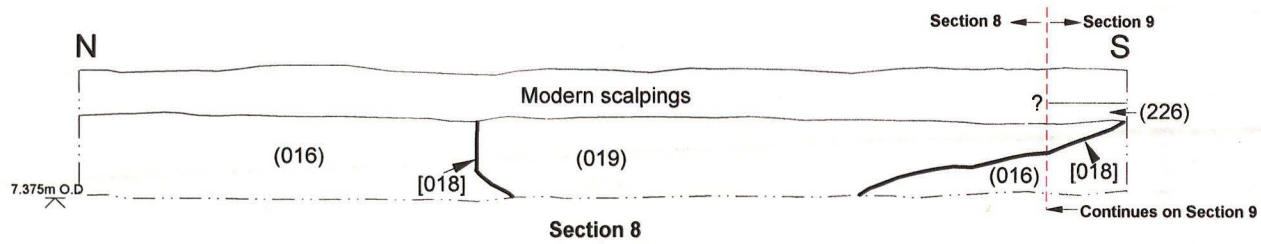
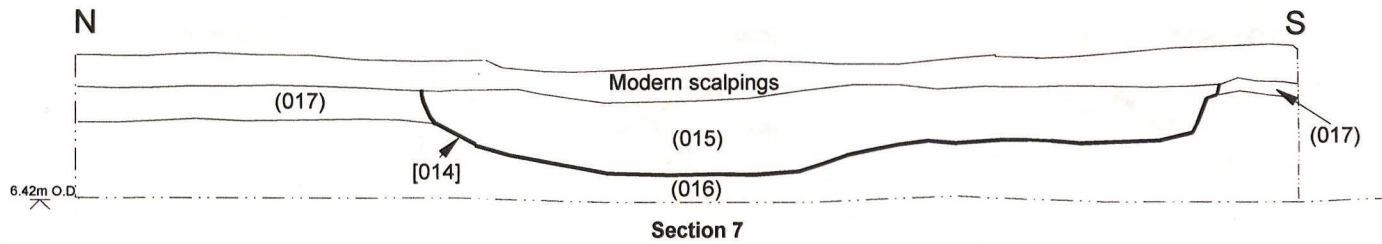
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Figure 10 Geotechnical test pit profiles (Sections 1-6)




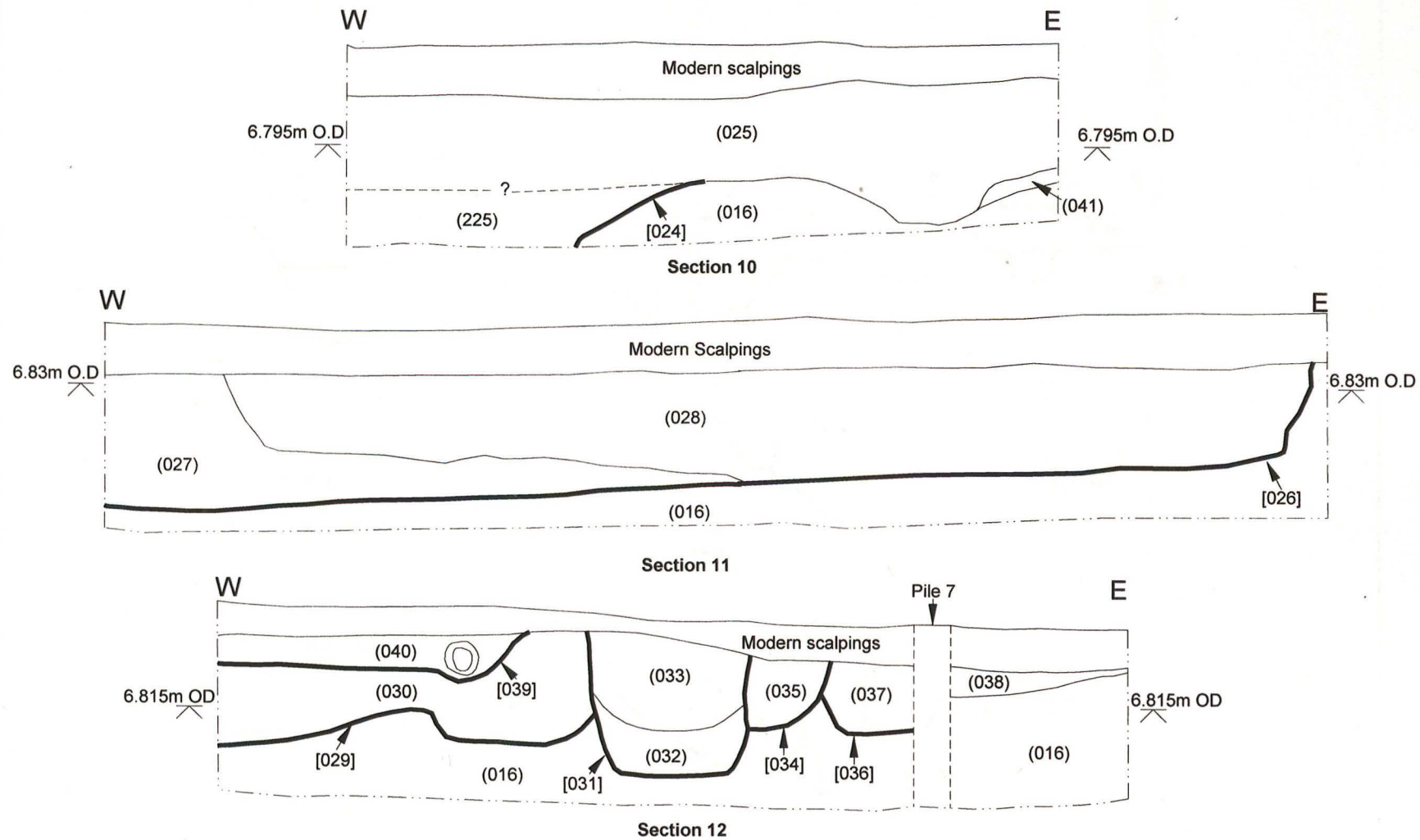
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Figure 11 Sections 7.8 and 9




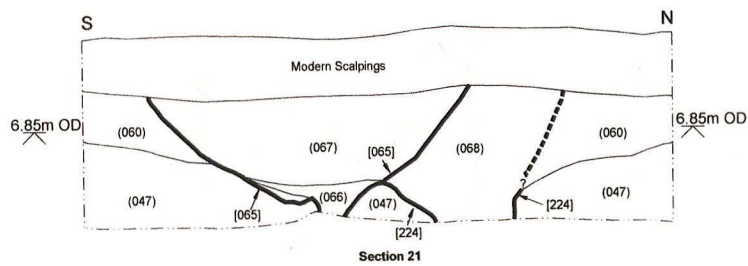
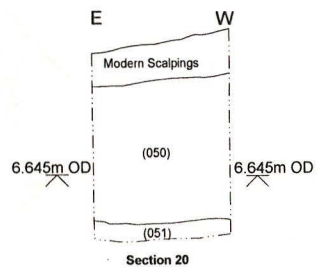
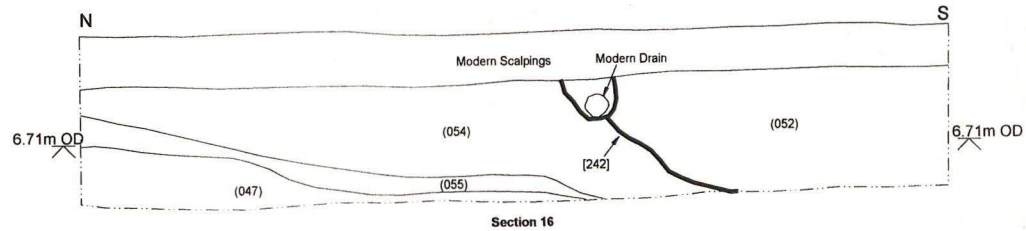
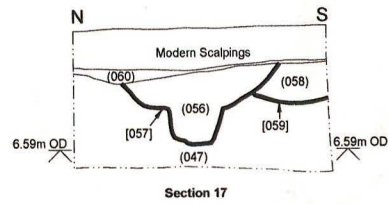
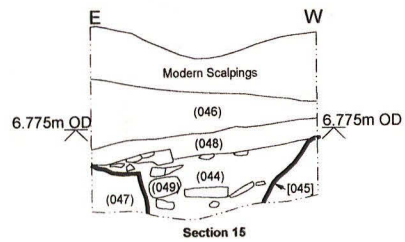
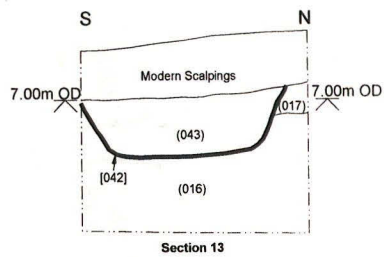
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Figure 12 Sections 10, 11 and 12




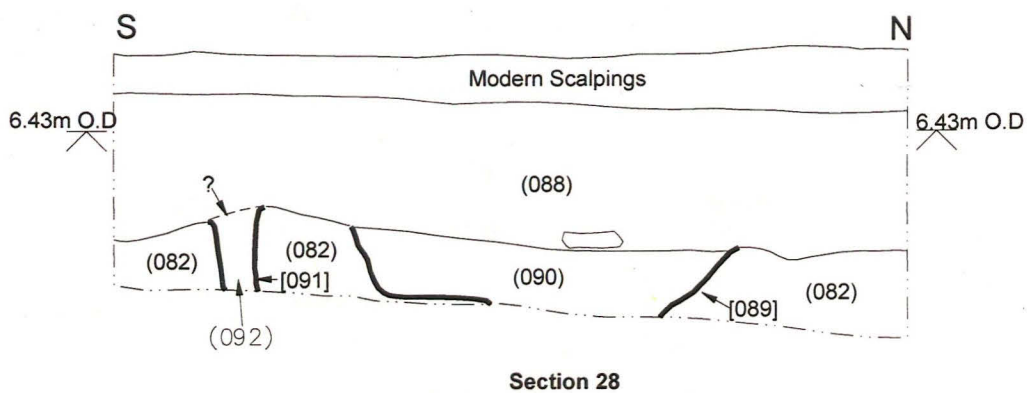
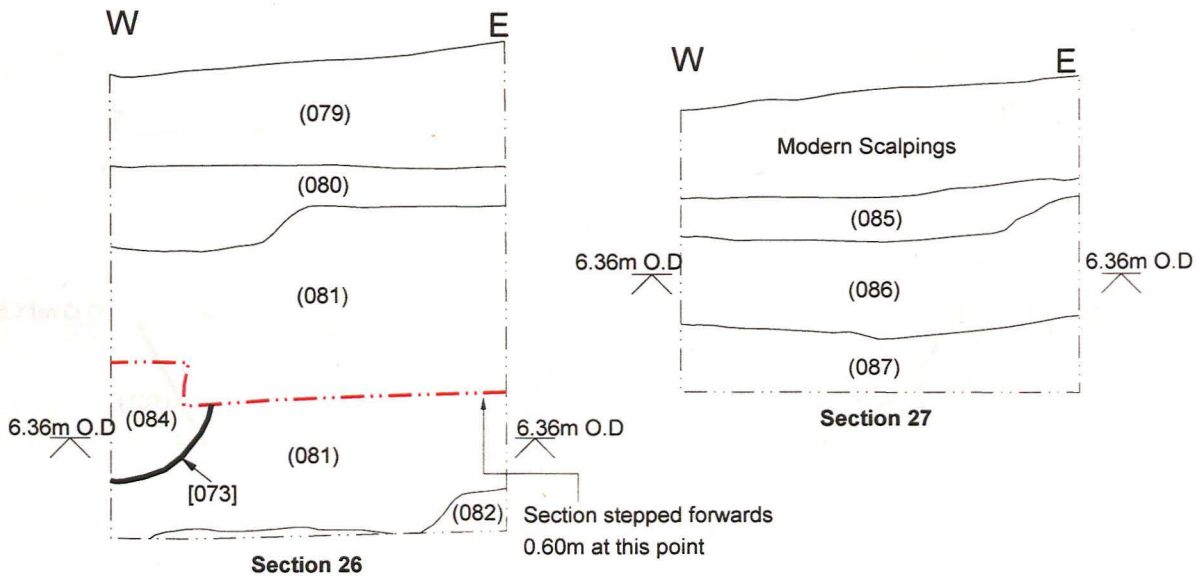
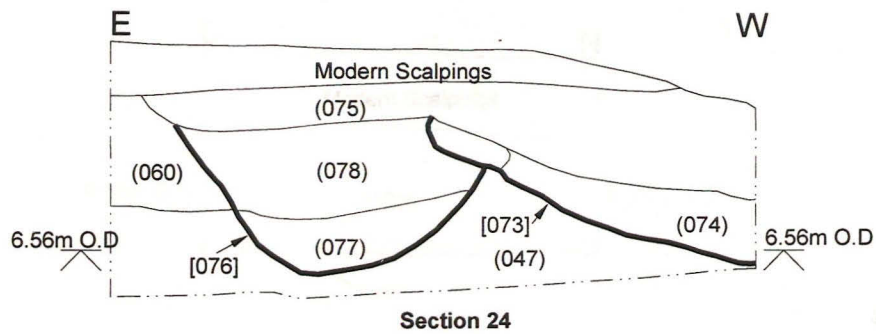
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Figure 13 Sections 13, 15, 16, 17, 20 and 21



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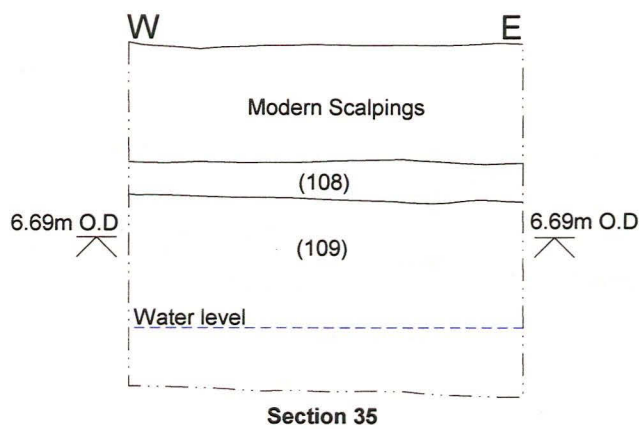
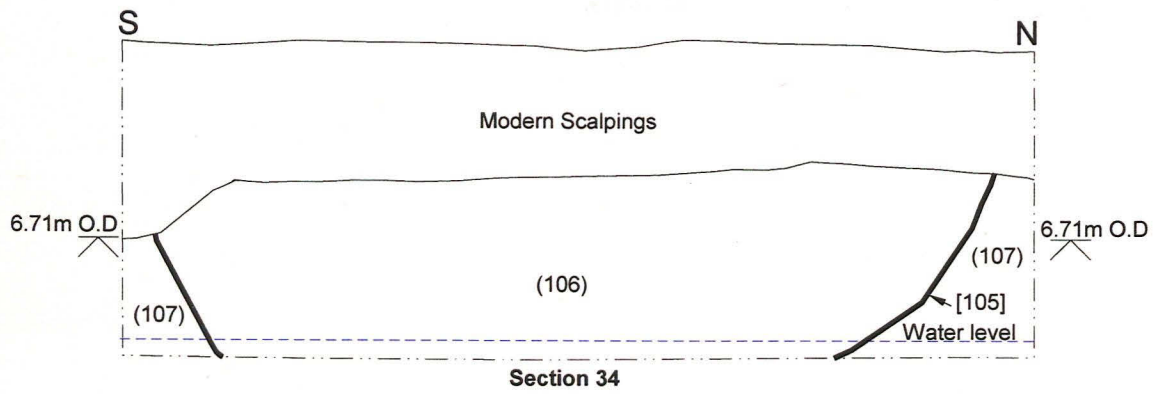
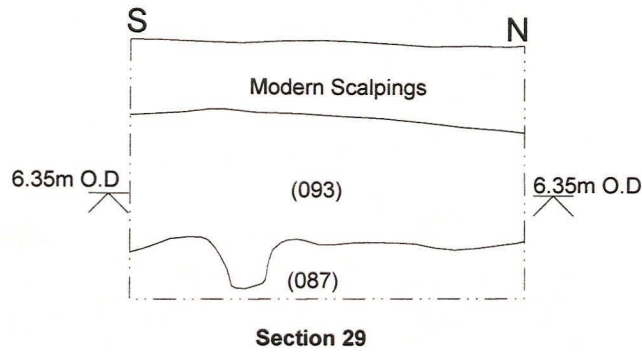
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Figure 14 Sections 24, 26-8




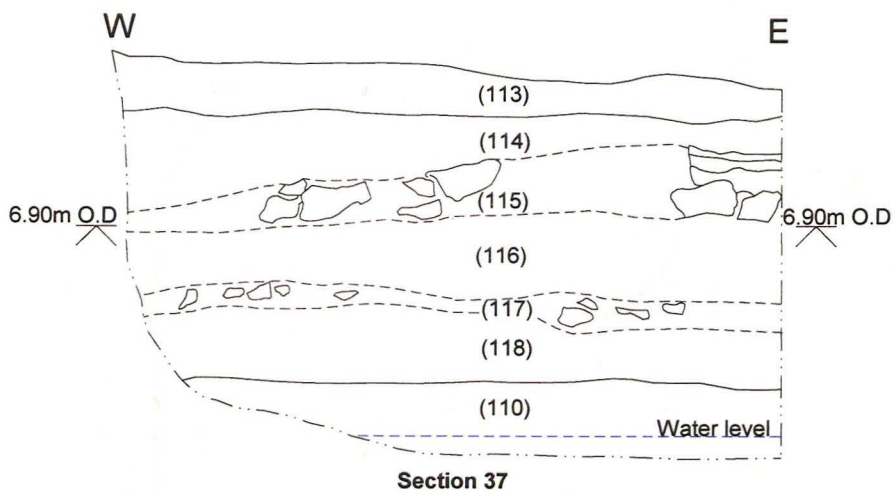
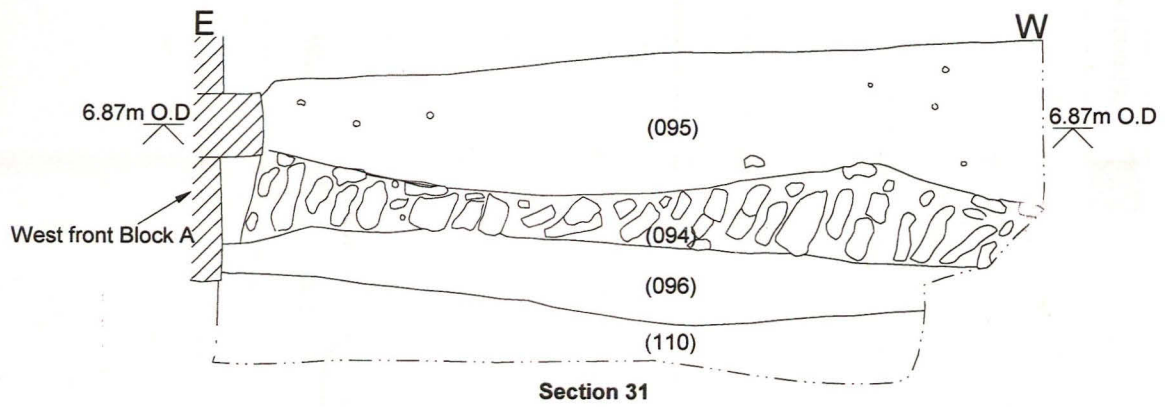
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Figure 15 Sections 29, 34 and 35



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Figure 16 Sections 31 and 37

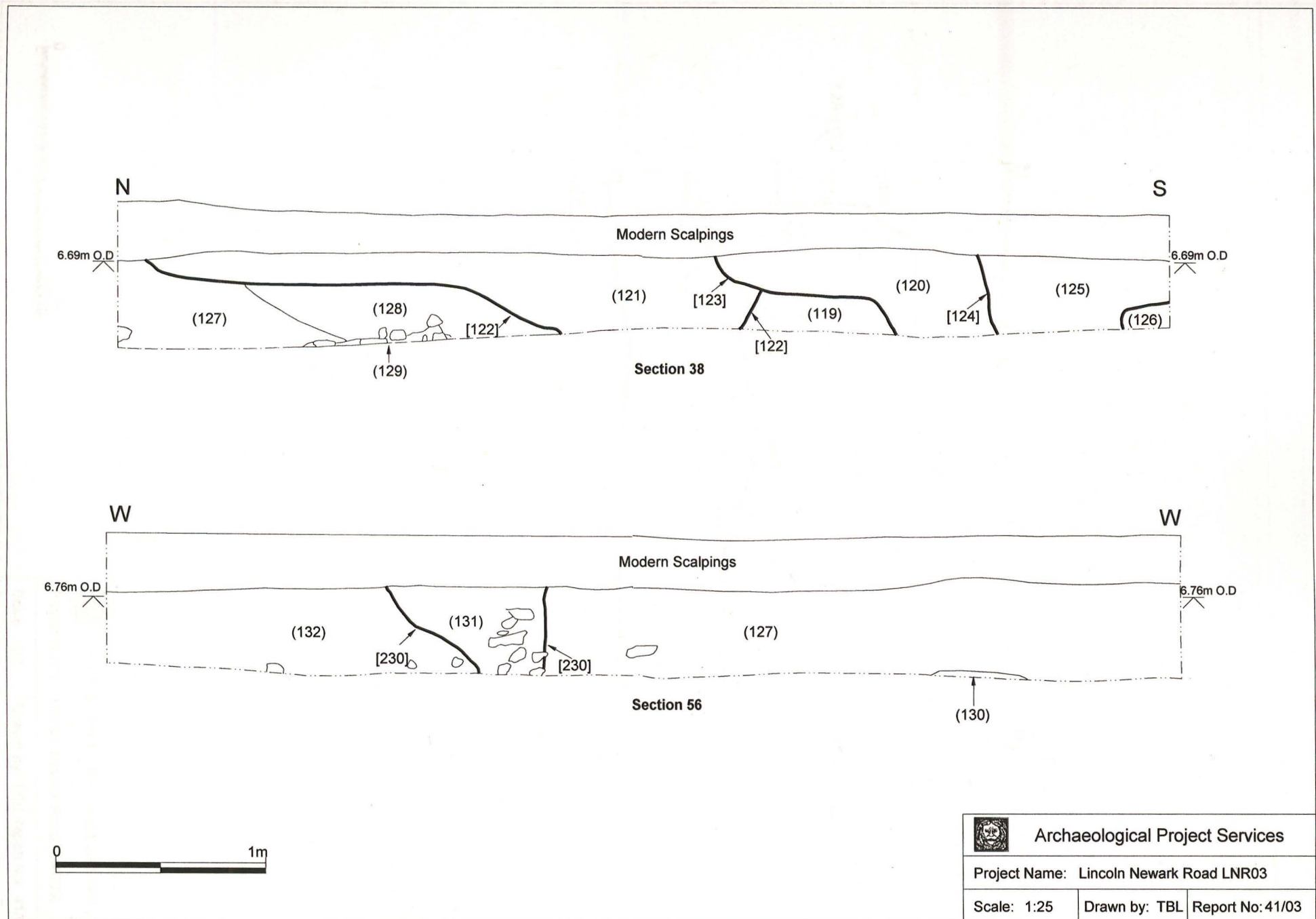
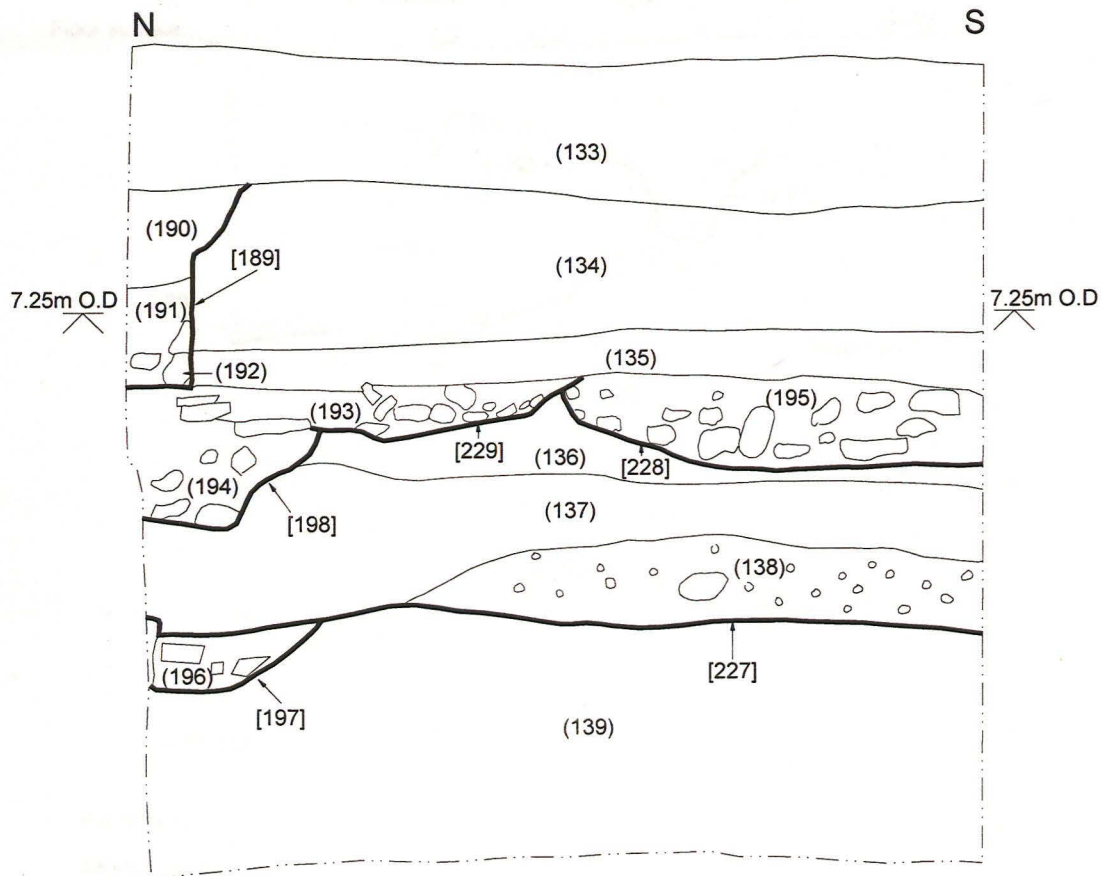


Figure 17 Section 38 and 56




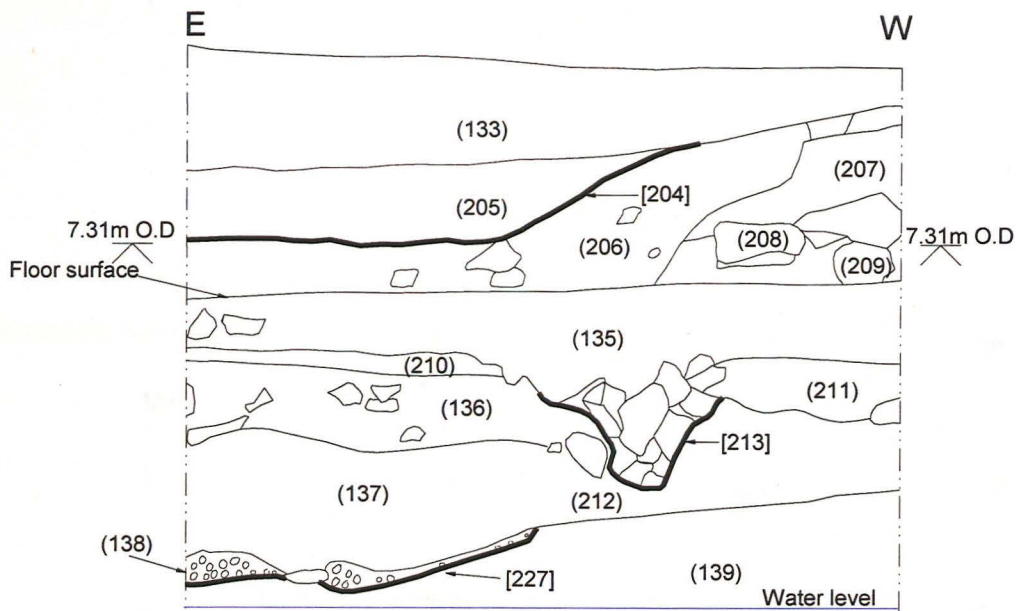
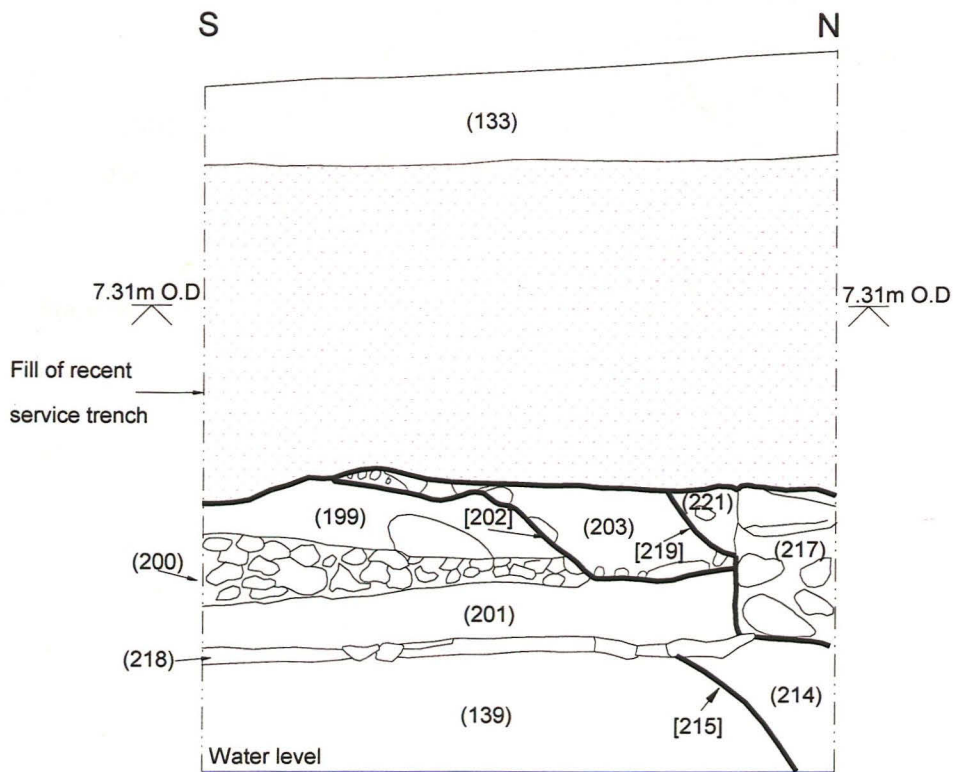
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Figure 18 Soakaway 1: Section 40



Section 52



Section 53



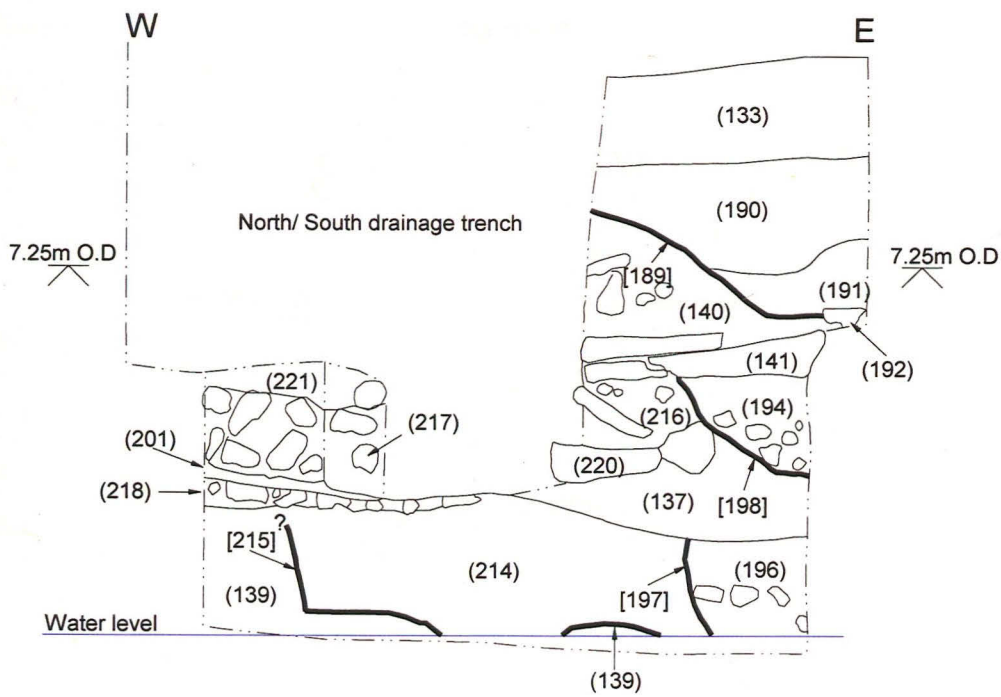
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Figure 19 Sections 52 and 53



Archaeological Project Services

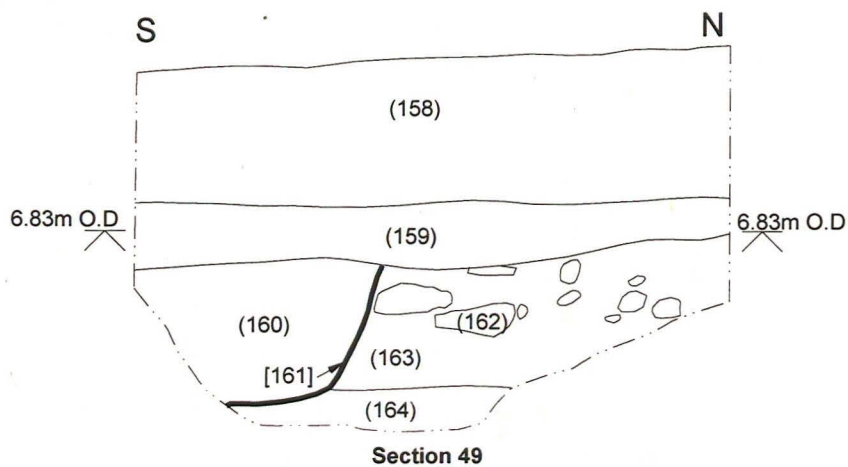
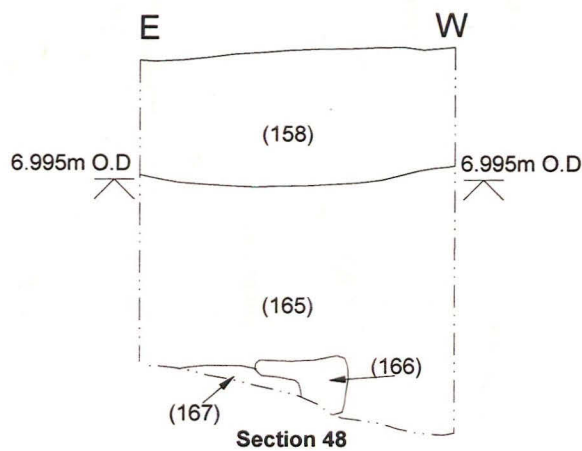
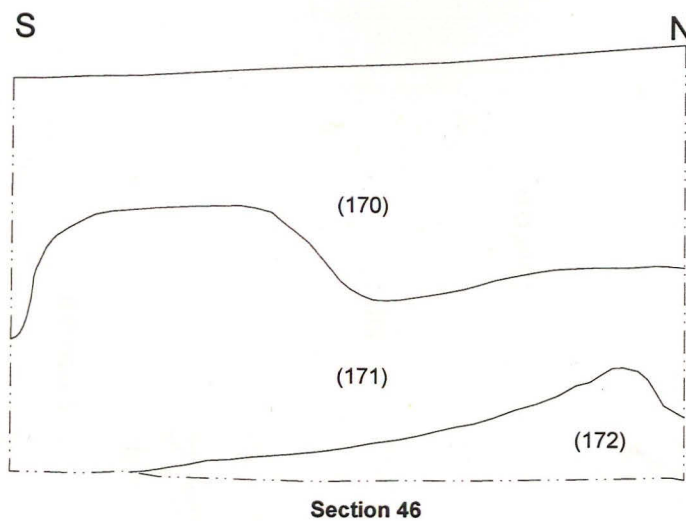
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Figure 20 Section 54




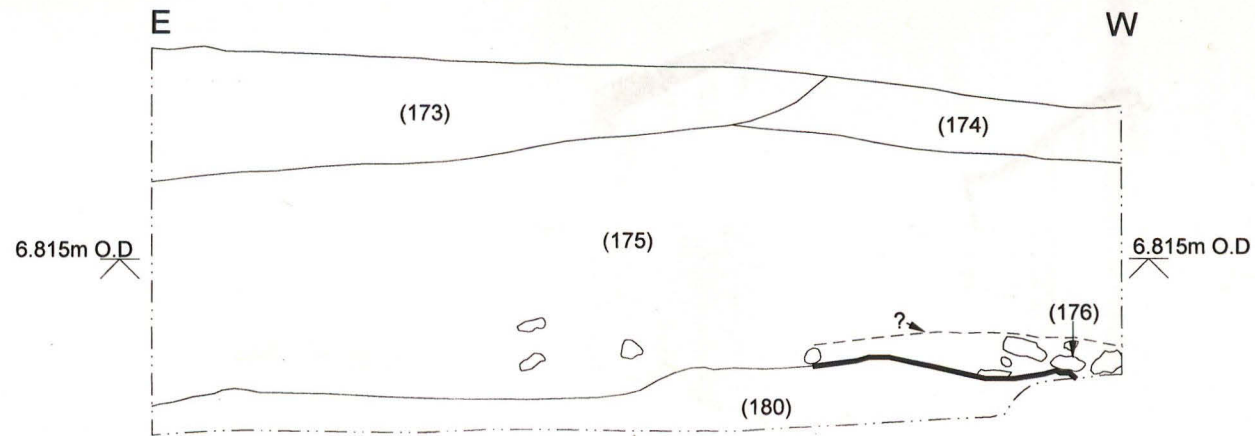
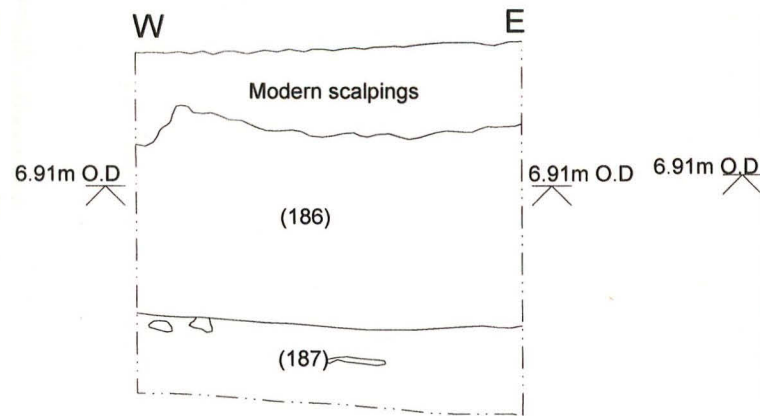
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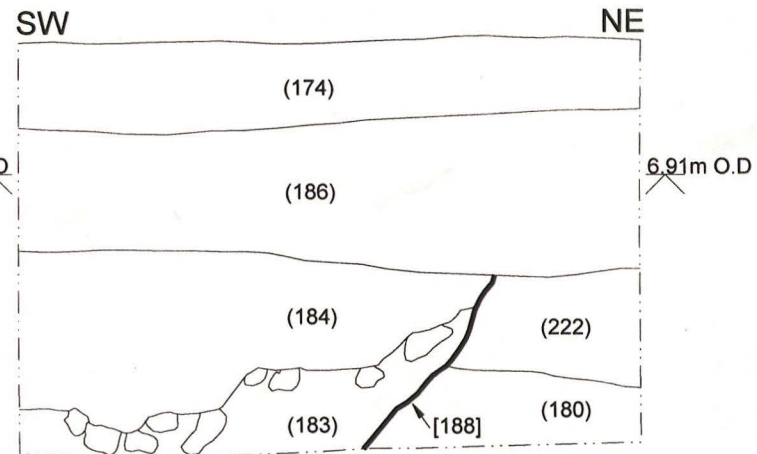
Figure 21 sections 46, 48 and 49



Section 47



Section 50



Section 51




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Figure 22 Sections 47, 50 and 51

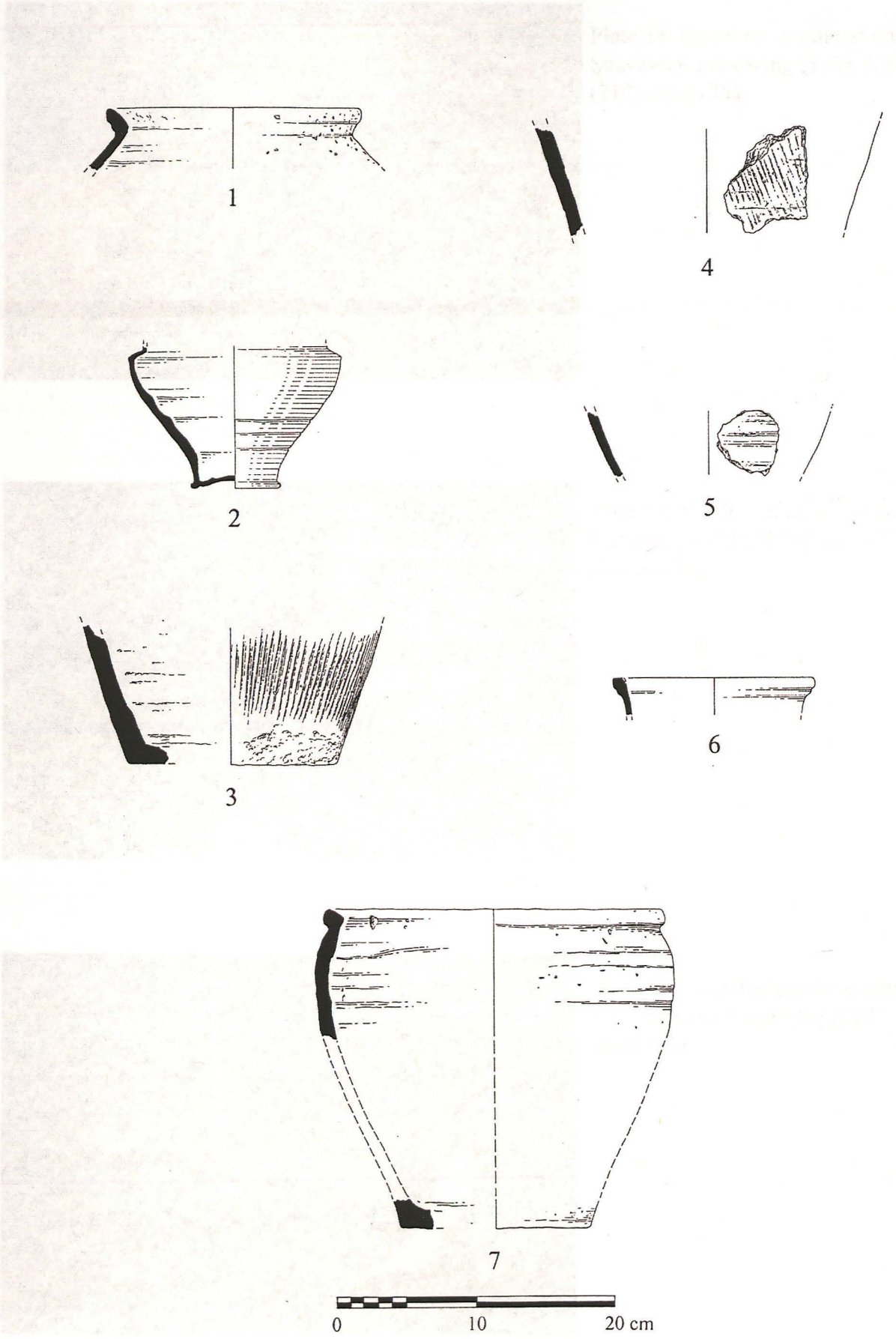


Figure 23 Iron Age and Early Roman Pottery Vessels.
(Drawn by David Hopkins)

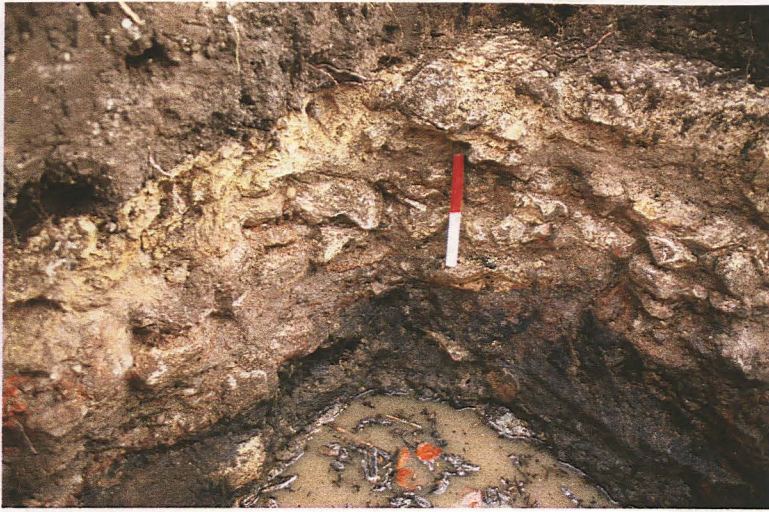


Plate 18. Detail of southeast corner of Soakaway 1 showing (137), (136), (210) and (135).



Plate 19. North section of Soakaway 1 showing (220), [198] and (141) (Section 54)



Plate 20. Detail of northwest corner of Soakaway 1 showing (217), (218) and (201).



Plate 1. Northwest facing view across the site prior to the commencement of piling within Block A.



Plate 2. East facing view showing groundworks being undertaken for Block C.



Plate 3. Northwest facing shot showing undated ditch [224] and medieval ditch [065](Section 21).

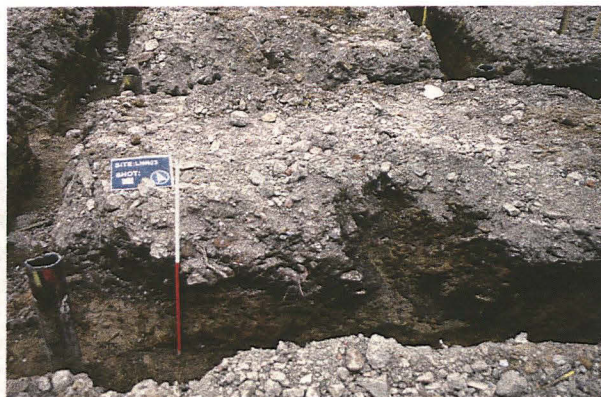


Plate 4. North facing shot showing undated linear cuts [029]=[034] and [036] (Section 12).



Plate 5. North facing shot showing undated wall footings [045](Shot 15).



Plate 6. Northwest facing shot showing early Roman ditch [026] (Section 11).



Plate 7. East facing view showing early Roman pit cut [018] (Section 8).



Plate 9. East facing view showing early Roman pit cut [022] (Section 9).



Plate 8. East facing view showing early Roman pit cut [020] (Section 9).

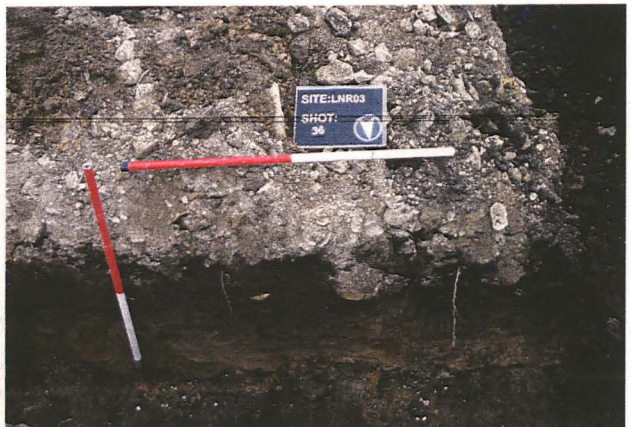


Plate 10. South facing view showing undated linear cut [076] and early Roman cut [073] (Section 24).



Plate 11. Southwest facing view showing medieval footings (094) (Section 31).



Plate 12. North facing view showing deposits in the northwest corner of Block B (Section 28).



Plate 13. West facing view showing undated ditch [089] (Section 26).



Plate 14. Southeast facing view of Soakaway 1 prior to cleaning.



Plate 15. East section of Soakaway 1, after cleaning, showing organic deposit (137) and mortar surface (135) (Section 40).



Plate 16. Detail of northeast corner of Soakaway 1 showing [197] and [198].



Plate 17. South section of Soakaway 1 after cleaning showing (137), [213], (210), (135) and (209) (Section 52).



Plate 18. Detail of southeast corner of Soakaway 1 showing (137), (136), (210) and (135).



Plate 19. North section of Soakaway 1 showing (220), [198] and (141) (Section 54)



Plate 20. Detail of northwest corner of Soakaway 1 showing (217), (218) and (201).

Appendix 1
LAND ADJACENT TO BRACEBRIDGE HALL BEECH STREET/NEWARK ROAD
LINCOLN
SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
PREPARED FOR WYNBROOK HOMES
BY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES
Institute of Field Archaeologists' Registered Organisation No. 21
MARCH 2003

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during housing development on land adjacent to Bracebridge Hall between Beech Street and Newark Road, Lincoln.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying close to the Roman crossing point of the Witham on the Foss Way. It is possible that the line of the Roman Road may lie slightly east of Newark road and extends into the proposed area of development.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the watching brief. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during housing development at Beech Street, off Newark Road, Lincoln.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 The site is located in Bracebridge, south of Lincoln city centre at National Grid Reference SK 966 683. The proposed area of development forms a roughly 90m x 55m rectangular area located between Beech Street to the east and Newark Road to the west. Immediately west of the site, Newark Road turns sharply westwards from its north-south course to cross the Witham over Brace Bridge.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Outline planning permission has been granted by Lincoln City Council (Application No.99/004/O) for the construction of 32 residential units on land adjacent to Bracebridge Hall, Newark Road/Beech Street, Lincoln. Planning permission is subject to a condition requiring an archaeological watching brief during all groundworks associated with the development, including the excavation of geotechnical test pits.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies in the floodplain of the River Witham at c. 5m O.D. The soils developed on the river alluvium are Fladbury 2 Association stoneless clayey soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 196).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The area is not known to be archaeologically significant but there has been little systematic archaeological investigation in the area. The Roman crossing of the Witham on the Fosse Way, possibly a ford, or perhaps a bridge, must have existed in the vicinity and is thought to lie south of the proposed area of development. There are documentary references to a bridge at the site from the medieval period.
- 6.2 North of the proposed development the course of Newark road shifts slightly eastwards and may represent a deviation from the original alignment to approach the later crossing point. If so, there is a possibility that the original line of the Fosse may fall within the development area (Jones *pers comm.*)

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
- 7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.
- 7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:

- 7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
- 7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
- 7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
- 7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

8.1 General considerations

- 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
- 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.
- 8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

8.2 Methodology

- 8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
- 8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.
- 8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

- the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
- groups of features where their relationship is important

8.2.5 Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

9 POST EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

9.1.2 All finds recovered during the field work will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

9.2 Stage 2

9.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

9.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

9.3 Stage 3

9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.

9.3.2 This will consist of:

- A non technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
- Description of the topography of the site.
- Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.

- A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
- Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client, the City of Lincoln Archaeologist, the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

11 ARCHIVE

- 11.1 The documentation and records generated during the watching brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the document titled Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives for long term storage and curation.

12 PUBLICATION

- 12.1 A report of the findings of the watching brief will be presented as a condensed article to the editor of the journal Lincolnshire History and Archaeology. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: Britannia for discoveries of Roman date, and Medieval Archaeology and the Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group for findings of medieval or later date.

13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- 13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the City of Lincoln Archaeologist.

14 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 14.1 The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.
- 14.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.
- 14.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one person-day) will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half-person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

15 VARIATION AND CONTINGENCIES

- 15.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 15.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator (Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook 1998, Sections 5.7 and 18).
- 15.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis
- 15.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 16.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust
Roman	B Precious, Independent Specialist
Anglo-Saxon	J Young, Independent Specialist
Medieval and later	G Taylor, APS in consultation with H Healey, Independent Archaeologist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

17 INSURANCES

17.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability Insurance of £10,000,000, together with Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

18 COPYRIGHT

18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.

18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to

any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.

- 18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

19 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13

Specification: Version 1, 11/03/03

Cont	Location	Description	Depth	Interpretation	Phase
001	Test Pit 1	Loose dark brown silty sand	0.45m	Topsoil	RECENT
002	Test Pit 1-5	Loose dark yellow medium grained sand	2.30m>	Natural	NATURAL
003	Test Pit 2	Loose light grey silty sand	0.20m	Subsoil	UNDATED
004	Test Pit 2-3,6	Firm mid-greyish blue clay	1.02m>	Natural	NATURAL
005	Test Pit 4	Loose reddish grey crushed mortar/ brick.	0.15m	Demolition dep.	RECENT
006	Test Pit 4	Soft mid-greyish brown sandy silt	-	Dump deposit	RECENT
007	Topsoil Strip	Friable dark greyish brown silty sand	Unex	Topsoil	19th-20th CENT
008	Topsoil Strip	Loose mixed deposit of rubble, sand and cinders.	Unex	Fill of [009]	RECENT
009	Topsoil Strip	Cut for drain	Unex	Drain cut	RECENT
010	Topsoil Strip	Loose dark greyish brown sandy silt, root disturbed	Unex	Topsoil	19th-20th CENT
011	Topsoil Strip	Loose light yellowish brown silty sand, root disturbed	Unex	Subsoil	UNDATED
012	Topsoil Strip	Loose victorian brick rubble including smaller heating bricks	Unex	Fill of [013]	19th-20th CENT
013	Topsoil Strip	Rectangular vertical, 7.8 x 18m brick lined trench, inner lining yellow brick.	Unex	Garden struct.	19th-20th CENT
014	Block A	N/S ditch cut, undulating base, 4.1m N/S length	0.40m	Ditch cut	LIA/EROM
015	Block A	Loose slightly brownish grey sand	0.40m	Fill of [014]	LIA/EROM
016	Block A	Loose reddish brownish sand	0.55m>	Natural	NATURAL
017	Block A	Subsoil, overlign natural NE corner of plot	0.20m	Subsoil	UNDATED
018	Block A	Cut, upper NE edge vertical, 3.35m N/S length	0.43m>	Pit cut	EROM
019	Block A	Loose / friable dark brown sand.	0.43m>	Fill of [018]	EROM
020	Block A	Concave based cut, 0.70m diameter	0.38m	Pit cut	EROM/LAT
021	Block A	Friable dark greyish brown slightly silty sand	0.38m	Fill of [020]	EROM/LAT
022	Block A	Irregular concave based cut, aligned E/W, 0.82m > wide	0.33m	Pit cut / linear	EROM
023	Block A	Loose dark brown sand	0.33m	Fill of [022]	EROM
024	Block A	N/S linear ditch cut, 1.6m> wide	0.28m>	Ditch cut	UNDATED
025	Block A	Loose/ friable mid to dark grey silty sand	0.28m>	Subsoil	LIA/EROM
026	Block A	E/W linear ditch cut, concave based, 4.75m> long.	0.54m	Ditch cut	EROM
027	Block A	Loose dark grey sand	0.54m	Fill of [026]	EROM
028	Block A	Friable dark greyish brown sand	0.46m	Fill of [026]	EROM
029	Block A	E/W linear ditch cut, 2.42m long	0.45m	Ditch cut	LIA/EROM
030	Block A	Friable dark greyish brown sand	0.45m	Fill of [029]	LIA/EROM
040	Block A	Rubble deposit	0.18m	Fill of [039]	RECENT
041	Block A	Loose/ friable mid to light grey silty sand	0.06m	Deposit	LIA/EROM
042	Block A	Slightly concave based cut, 0.90m	0.27m	Pit cut	UNDATED
043	Block A	Friable dark greyish brown sand	0.27m	Fill of [042]	UNDATED

Cont#	Location	Description	Depth	Interpretation	Phase
044	Block A	Friable mid to dark greyish brown sandy silt	0.45m	Fill of [045]	UNDATED
045	Block A	N/S linear flat based cut, 1.68m> long, 0.98m diameter.	0.45m	Foundation cut?	UNDATED
046	Block A	Moderate mid to yellowish brown sandy silt	0.31m	Subsoil	UNDATED
047	Block A	Moderate mid reddish yellowish brown sand	0.41m>	Natural	NATURAL
048	Block A	Moderate mid grey silty sand	0.09m	Dump deposit	UNDATED
049	Block A	Mid yellow limestone fragments within 044	0.26m	Wall footings	19th-20th CENT
050	Block A	Friable mid yellowish brown silt	0.64m	Subsoil	19th-20th CENT
051	Block A	Moderate mid grey sandy silt	0.20m	Subsoil	UNDATED
052	Block A	Friable dark brown silt with limestone fragments	0.55m	Garden soil	19th-20th CENT
053	Block A	Moderate mid yellow brown silt	0.35m	Subsoil	LIA/EROM
054	Block A	Moderate dark greyish brown sandy silt	0.52m	Buried soil	19th-20th CENT
055	Block A	Moderate light brownish grey sandy silt	0.06m	Subsoil	UNDATED
056	Block A	Moderate mid greyish brown silty sand	0.33m	Fill of [057]	UNDATED
057	Block A	NW-SE linear flat based cut, 0.7m wide.	0.33m	Gully cut	UNDATED
058	Block A	Moderate mid-grey silty sand	0.18m	Fill of [059]	UNDATED
059	Block A	Shallow pit cut truncated by [057]	0.18m	Pit cut	UNDATED
060	Block A	Moderate mid brown-yellowish brown silty sand	0.23m	Subsoil	UNDATED
061	Block A	Friable light grey-brownish grey slightly silty sand	0.38m	Fill of [062]	UNDATED
062	Block A	E/W linear, 1m wide.	0.33m	Ditch cut	UNDATED
063	Block A	Loose yellowish grey silty sand	0.33m	Fill of [064]	UNDATED
064	Block A	1.2m diameter moderately sloped cut	0.34m	Pit cut	UNDATED
065	Block A	E/W linear cut, gradually sloped sides, 1.4m wide.	0.45m>	Ditch cut	MED
066	Block A	Friable mid-grey/ mottled brown slightly silty sand	0.15m	Fill of [065]	MED
067	Block A	Friable very dark grey silty sand	0.38m	Fill of [065]	MED
068	Block A	Mottled dark greyish brown silty sand, occ medium stones	0.58m	Fill of [224]	UNDATED
069	Block A	Irregular sloping cut, 1.13m wide, base unexcavated	0.28m	Cut feature	UNDATED
070	Block A	Soft light yellowish grey sand	0.28m	Fill of [069]	UNDATED
071	Block A	Concave based pit cut, 0.46m diameter	0.30m	Pit cut	UNDATED
072	Block A	Soft dark greyish brown sandy silt	0.30m	Fill of [071]	UNDATED
073	Block A	N/S linear shallow sided cut, 0.83m> wide	0.36m	Ditch cut	EROM
074	Block A	Light to medium grey silty sand, iron panned	0.17m	Fill of [073]	EROM
075	Block A	Friable dark brown silty sand, occ. LS fragments	0.24m	Fill of [073]	EROM
076	Block A	N/S linear concave based cut, 0.77m wide.	0.40m	Ditch cut	UNDATED
077	Block A	Light brownish grey sand, leaching at base of deposit	0.16m	Fill of [076]	UNDATED

Cont#	Location	Description	Depth	Interpretation	Phase
078	Block A	Mid greyish brown sandy silt, iron panned	0.24m	Fill of [076]	UNDATED
079	Block B	Loose dark greyish brown sandy silt, frequent limestone fragments	0.32m	Topsoil	RECENT
080	Block B	Loose sand, burnt pinkish red	0.20m	Demolition dep.	19th-20th CENT
081	Block B	Loose medium brown fine silt	0.48m	Subsoil	MED
082	Block B	Loose buff white pure sand	0.11m	Natural	NATURAL
083	Block B	0.26m diameter concave based cut	0.30m>	Cut feature	19th-20th CENT
084	Block B	Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt	0.30m>	Fill of [083]	19th-20th CENT
085	Block B	Loose reddish brown slightly burnt silty sand	0.14m	Dump deposit	19th-20th CENT
086	Block B	Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt	0.30m	Deposit	UNDATED
087	Block B	Friable/ plastic dark greenish yellow sandy clay	0.20m	Deposit	UNDATED
088	Block B	Loose dark greyish brown silty sand	0.36m	Subsoil	UNDATED
089	Block B	E/W linear cut concave based, 0.97m wide.	0.25m	Ditch cut	UNDATED
090	Block B	Loose greyish brown fine slightly silty sand	0.25m	Fill of [089]	UNDATED
091	Block B	0.11m diameter near vertical sided cut	0.21m	Post hole cut	MED
092	Block B	Very loose fine slightly silty sand	0.21m	Fill of [091]	MED
093	Block B	Friable dark greyish brown/ yellowish brown mottling slightly clayey sand	0.46m	Subsoil	UNDATED
094	Block A (Tr. B)	E/W aligned limestone rubble, within greyish brown slightly sandy silt, 2m> long.	0.28m	Footings	MED
095	Block A (Tr. B)	Friable dark greyish brown slightly silty sand	0.42m	Deposit	MED
096	Block A (Tr. B)	Soft medium greyish brown slightly silty sand	0.30m>	Deposit	MED
097	Block A (Tr. B)	Unstratified material Block A (Trench B)		Unstratified	UNSTRAT
098	Block A	Unstratified material Block A.		Unstratified	MED
099	Block C	Unstratified material Block C		Unstratified	RECENT
100	Block C	Brick wall, 0.23m wide 2 courses on mortar base	0.29m	Garden wall	19th-20th CENT
031	Block A	SE/NW linear cut for lead pipe, 0.63m wide.	0.57m	Service cut	RECENT
032	Block A	Loose dark greyish brown sand	0.22m	Fill of [031]	RECENT
033	Block A	Loose mottled yellow dark greyish brown sand	0.33m	Fill of [031]	RECENT
034	Block A	Eastward continuation of [029]	0.26m	Ditch cut	LIA/EROM
035	Block A	Loose dark greyish brown gritty sand	0.26m	Fill of [034]	LIA/EROM
036	Block A	Flat based cut, 0.44m wide.	0.27m	Gully cut	UNDATED
037	Block A	Loose dark greyish brown sand	0.27m	Fill of [036]	UNDATED
038	Block A	Loose greyish brown sand	0.10m	Subsoil	UNDATED
039	Block A	Modern ceramic drain cut	0.18m	Service cut	RECENT
101	Block C	Soft very dark greyish brown humic sandy silt, frequent roots	0.39m>	Garden soil	19th-20th CENT
102	Block C	Soft light brown slightly silty sand.	0.40m>	Subsoil	UNDATED

Cont	Location	Description	Depth	Interpretation	Phase
103	Block C	Soft light greyish brown slightly silty sand	0.30m	Subsoil	UNDATED
104	Block C	Soft slightly yellowish medium brown sand	0.26m>	Subsoil	UNDATED
105	Block C	Cut feature, form and alignment unclear, measured 2.12m N/S.	0.50m>	Cut feature	UNDATED
106	Block C	Soft greyish brown sand very scarce shell inclusion.	0.50m>	Fill of [105]	UNDATED
107	Block C	Soft slightly yellowish grey brown slightly silty sand	0.46m>	Subsoil	UNDATED
108	Block C	Soft dark greyish brown slightly clayey humic sand.	0.10m	Topsoil	19th-20th CENT
109	Block C	Soft yellowish brown silty sand	0.50m>	Subsoil	MED
110	Block A (Tr.B-C)	Loose brownish yellow pure sand	0.22m>	Natural	NATURAL
111	Block A (Tr.B)	Gradual sloped pit cut, measured 1.05m> (N/S) x 0.70m> (E/W)	0.80m>	Pit cut	LIA/EROM
112	Block A (Tr.B)	Soft dark greyish brown slightly silty sand	0.80m>	Fill of [111]	LIA/EROM
113	Block A (Tr.C)	Loose dark grey mixture of sandy silt and brick rubble	0.14m	Overburden	RECENT
114	Block A (Tr.C)	Soft very dark brownish grey sand	0.25m	Subsoil	UNDATED
115	Block A (Tr.C)	Fine brownish grey silty sand	0.19m	Rubble spread	UNDATED
116	Block A (Tr.C)	Soft greyish brown sand	0.22m	Subsoil	UNDATED
117	Block A (Tr.C)	Soft greyish brown sand. 25% limestone rubble.	0.07m	Rubble spread	UNDATED
118	Block A (Tr.C)	Soft pale greyish brown sand	0.20m	Subsoil	UNDATED
119	Block C	Plastic slightly greenish yellowish sandy clay	0.21m	Natural	NATURAL
120	Block C	Soft greyish brown sand	0.43m	Fill of [123]	MED/LATER
121	Block C	Soft pale yellowish grey sand, scarce charcoal	0.34m>	Fill of [122]	MED
122	Block C	E/W linear cut, base below dig level, possible plough furrow, 1.41m wide	0.34m>	Cut feature	MED
123	Block C	South facing stepped cut, base below dig level, 1.28m> wide	0.43m>	Cut feature	MED/LATER
124	Block C	Cut for garden feature, 0.90m> wide. Relate to [123]	0.38m	Garden feature	19th-20th CENT
125	Block C	Friable very dark greyish brown silty sand	0.38m	Fill of [124]	19th-20th CENT
126	Block C	Soft mottled grey orange sand, iron panned	0.13m	Subsoil	UNDATED
127	Block C	Soft dark greyish brown, medium brown streaks, sand	0.47m	Deposit	MED
128	Block C	Soft greyish brown, medium brown streaks, sand.	0.40m	Deposit	MED
129	Block C	Limestone rubble mixed with soft greyish brown, sand.	0.18m	Rubble spread	MED
130	Block C	Soft reddish brownish yellow sand	0.02m>	Natural	NATURAL
131	Block C	Soft dark greyish brown sand, 20% LS rubble, average size 13x5cm	0.40m>	Fill of [230]	MED
132	Block C	Soft greyish brown sand, scarce LS and pebbles	0.38m>	Subsoil	MED
133	Soakaway 1	Soft dark brownish grey silty loamy sand	0.40m	Topsoil	RECENT
134	Soakaway 1	Soft/ loose mid brownish yellow very fine slightly silty sand.	0.35m	Dump layer	MED
135	Soakaway 1	Very firm buff yellowish brown sand/ crushed limestone mortar	0.3m	Mortar floor	MED
136	Soakaway 1	Loose buff/ grey sand	0.28m	Dump deposit	MED

Contd	Location	Description	Depth	Interpretation	Phase
137	Soakaway 1	Loose, pale-greyish brown/ blueish grey laminated silty sandy clay.	0.37m	Organic deposit	MED
138	Soakaway 1	Loose, mid grey sand, frequent 15mm pebbles.	0.22m	Deposit	MED
139	Soakaway 1	Soft mid reddish brown sand	0.65m>	Natural	NATURAL
140	Soakaway 1	Loose, buff yellowish brown/ grey mottled pink sandy mortar, frequent CBM	0.22m	Demolition dep.	MED/LATER
141	Soakaway 1	Three limestone slabs, roughly hewn / split, average size 0.35 x 0.06m, 0.60m wid	0.13m	Theshold	MED
142	Soakaway 1	Gradual sided concave based cut	-	Pit cut	MED
143	Service Tr. 1	Very loose mid-brown sand	0.08m	Overburden	RECENT
144	Service Tr. 1	Fairly hard mid grey brown silty sand and gravel	0.12m	Surface	RECENT
145	Service Tr. 1	Tarmac layer	0.10m	Surface	RECENT
146	Service Tr. 1	Yellow limestone hardcore	0.24m	Dump deposit	RECENT
147	Service Tr. 1	Soft brown silty loamy sand	0.5m	Topsoil	RECENT
148	Service Tr. 1	Soft mid-grey silty sand	0.2m>	Subsoil	UNDATED
149	Service Tr. 1	Yellow limestone hardcore	0.13m	Dump layer	RECENT
150	Service Tr. 1	Very loose mid reddish brown sand	0.36m	Fill of [151]	RECENT
151	Service Tr. 1	Vertical sided flat based pipe trench cut	0.34m	Service cut	RECENT
152	Service Tr. 5	Tarmac surface	0.10m	Surface	RECENT
153	Service Tr. 5	Hardcore, check from photos	0.12m	Dump deposit	RECENT
154	Service Tr. 5	Loose brown sandy silt	0.23m	Deposit	RECENT
155	Service Tr. 5	Reddish brown sand	0.44m	Natural	NATURAL
224	Block A	Steep sided cut filled with (068), 0.66m wide	0.58m>	Cut feature	UNDATED
225	Block A	Loose to mid dark greyish brown silty sand	0.25m	Fillof [024]	UNDATED
226	Block A	Subsoil, sealing [018] cut by [020]	0.14m	Subsoil	EROM/LATER
227	Soakaway 1	N/S aligned broad based cut, 0.88m wide. Filled with 137 and 138	0.44m>	Gully cut	MED
228	Soakaway 1	Near vertical broad flat based cut, N/S diameter 1.10m	0.23m	Cut feature	MED
229	Soakaway 1	Concave based cut filled with 193	0.13m	Cut feature	MED
230	Block C	0.75m wide cut through 127, filled with 131	0.40m	Possible RT	MED
231	Service Tr. 7	Loose dark greyish brown humic silty sand	0.25m	Topsoil	RECENT
232	Service Tr. 7	Loose dark greyish brown humic silty sand	0.33m	Garden soil	19th-20th CENT
240	Soakaway 3	Loose very dark brownish grey sand	0.35m	Garden deposit	19th-20th CENT
241	Soakaway 3	Machine disturbed dark brownish grey sand	0.54m	Overburden	RECENT
234	Service Tr. 6	Firm/ compacted dark greyish brown sandy clayey silt	0.15m	Topsoil	RECENT
233	Service Tr. 6	Compacted greyish creamy brown concrete rubble	0.11m	Hardcore	RECENT
235	Service Tr. 6	Friable dark brown sandy silt	0.90m	Subsoil	UNDATED
236	Service Tr. 6	Soft light-mid grey medium grained silty sand	0.07m>	Natural	NATURAL

Cont	Location	Description	Depth	Interpretation	Phase
237	Soakaway 2	Soft mid-light reddish brown slightly clayey sandy silt	0.70m	Natural	NATURAL
238	Soakaway 2	Firm mid-light grey clay	0.30m>	Natural	NATURAL
239	Soakaway 3	Loose buff yellowish brown sand	1.05m	Natural	NATURAL
242	Block A	Garden wall foundation trench	0.55m	Garden feature	19th-20th CENT
243	Block C	E/W cut for garden border	0.40m	Garden feature	19th-20th CENT
156	Service Tr. 5	Dark grey sandy silt	0.52m	Fill of [157]	UNDATED
157	Service Tr. 5	N/S linear, irregular sided, ditch cut, base unexcavated, 1.94m wide.	0.52m	Ditch cut	UNDATED
158	Service Tr. 2A	Mixed deposit of black and light yellow limestone and crushed limestone	0.38m	Overburden	RECENT
159	Service Tr. 2A	Firm dark greyish brown sandy silt	0.16m	Topsoil	RECENT
160	Service Tr. 2A	Moderate medium to dark brown sandy silt	0.37m	Fill of [161]	MED/LATER
161	Service Tr. 2A	E/W linear near vertical concave based cut, 0.65m wide	0.37m	Robber Trench	MED/LATER
162	Service Tr. 2A	Irregular limestone fragments, average size 200 x 80 x 80mm, 0.38m wide	0.17m	Footings	MED
163	Service Tr. 2A	Moderate mid yellowish brown silty sand	0.32m	Subsoil	MED
164	Service Tr. 2A	Moderate light to mid yellowish brown sand	0.11m	Natural	NATURAL
165	Service Tr. 2	Moderate dark brown sandy silt	0.68m	Dump deposit	UNDATED
166	Service Tr. 2	Limestone block, 0.22 x 0.15m, partially burnt	0.15m	Post pad	UNDATED
167	Service Tr. 2	Moderate medium yellowish brown sand	0.05m	Natural	NATURAL
168	Service Tr. 3	Soft to friable dark greyish brown slightly silty sand	0.20m	Subsoil	UNDATED
169	Service Tr. 3	Soft medium brown slightly silty sand	0.15m	Subsoil	UNDATED
170	Service Tr. 2	Recent disturbance, hardcore, loose tarmac, rubbish.	0.61m	Overburden	RECENT
171	Service Tr. 2	Friable dark brownish grey mottled medium brown	0.58m	Transformed soi	UNDATED
172	Service Tr. 2	Soft buff yellowish brown pure sand	0.29m	Natural/ subsoil	NATURAL
173	Service Tr. 2	Scalpings and overburden	0.35m	Overburden	RECENT
174	Service Tr. 2	Soft dark greyish brown sandy silt	0.16m	Overburden	RECENT
175	Service Tr. 2	Soft dark greyish brown slightly clayey silty sand	0.68m	Transformed soi	MED
176	Service Tr. 2	Mixed deposit 50% slightly clayey silty sand, 50% roughly hewn LS rubble	0.10m	Fill of [178]	EROM
177		Number unassigned			
178	Service Tr. 2	NW/ SE linear cut, 0.30m> wide. Visible in base of trench, unexcavated	-	Cut feature	EROM
179	Service Tr. 2	Loose dark greyish brown slightly silty sand	-	Fill of [178]	EROM
180	Service Tr. 2 & 4	Loose buff greyish brown sand	0.17m	Natural/ subsoil	NATURAL
181	Service Tr. 2	Unstratified material		Unstratified	LIA/EROM
182		Unstratified material		Unstratified	EROM
183	Service Tr. 2 & 4	Loose light to medium greyish brown pure slightly silty sand	0.23m	Fill of [188]	MED
184	Service Tr. 2 & 4	Soft dark grey sand	0.47m	Fill of [188]	MED

Cont	Location	Description	Depth	Interpretation	Phase
185	Soakaway 1	Unstratified		Unstratified	MED
186	Service Tr. 2	Loose dark greyish brown sandy silt	0.56m	Dump deposit	MED/LATER
187	Service Tr. 4	Loose olive green/ light brown mottled clayey sandy silt	0.23m	Dump deposit	MED
188	Service Tr. 2	Linear cut		Linear cut	MED
189	Soakaway 1	E/W linear flat based vertically sided cut, 0.30m> wide.	0.50m	Robber Trench	MED/LATER
190	Soakaway 1	Very loose dark greyish brown humic sand	0.28m	Fill of [189]	MED
191	Soakaway 1	Very loose dark greyish brown silty sand, 10% plaster, scarce CBM	0.25m	Fill of [189]	MED/LATER
192	Soakaway 1	Very loose dark greyish brown humic sand, 30% LS frags, moderate plaster.	0.24m	Fill of [189]	MED/LATER
193	Soakaway 1	Very firm buff yellowish brown deposit, 50% sandy mortar, 50% angular LS rubble	0.13m	Mortar floor	MED
194	Soakaway 1	Very firm buff yellowish brown deposit, 50% sandy mortar, 50% rounded LS rubble	0.26m	Fill of [198]	MED
195	Soakaway 1	Soft buff brown sand, 35% roughly hewn L/S rubble/ CBM	0.23m	Make up deposit	MED
196	Soakaway 1	Loose greyish brown sand, frequent angular frags. Ancaster LS	0.14m	Fill of [197]	MED
197	Soakaway 1	E/W linear flat based cut, 0.37m> wide.	0.14m	Foundation cut	MED
198	Soakaway 1	Concave based cut, measured 0.33m> x 0.46m>.	0.26m	Pit cut	MED
199	Soakaway 1	Loose, medium grey with dark grey flecks, silty sand	0.14m	Deposit	MED
200	Soakaway 1	Tightly packed oolitic L/S fragments set within grey silty sand	0.15m	Stone surface	MED
201	Soakaway 1	Loose grey with orange mottling and dark grey lenses	0.15m	Deposit	MED
202	Soakaway 1	Flat based cut. Truncated by [219] only south side survived. 0.46m> wide	0.18m	Cut feature	MED
203	Soakaway 1	Moderate yellowish brown mortar, frequent LS frags., mod small rounded pebbles	0.18m	Fill of [202]	MED
204	Soakaway 1	Shallow flat based cut, 1.36m> E/W width	0.22m	Garden feature	19th-20th CENT
205	Soakaway 1	Loose dark brown sandy silt	0.22m	Garden soil	19th-20th CENT
206	Soakaway 1	Friable pale yellowish brown mortar with LS rubble	0.33m	Demolition dep.	MED
207	Soakaway 1	Friable burnt red and black lensed ashy sandy silt	0.21m	Demolition dep.	MED
208	Soakaway 1	Uncoursed roughly hewn LS blocks average size 0.20 x 0.10m	0.22m	Demolition dep.	MED
209	Soakaway 1	Loose pale yellowish brown silty sand	0.12m	Demolition dep.	MED
210	Soakaway 1	Loose pale yellowish olive green silty sand	0.05m	Deposit	MED
211	Soakaway 1	Loose pale grey with orange mottling silty sand	0.15m	Dump deposit	MED
212	Soakaway 1	Very tightly packed roughly hewn LS frags, 10% light greyish brown silty clay	0.33m	Fill of [213]	MED
213	Soakaway 1	Steep sided concave based cut, 0.42m diameter	0.32m	Cut feature	MED
214	Soakaway 1	Soft laminated yellowish brown/ greyish brown sand, heavily iron panned.	0.35m	Fill of [215]	MED
215	Soakaway 1	E/W linear cut, unclear due to partial exposure and flooding.	0.35m	Cut feature	MED
216	Soakaway 1	Loose light yellowish brown sandy mortar	0.17m	Dump deposit	MED
217	Soakaway 1	E/W footings, roughly hewn, limestone and sandstone, size 27x10-4x3cm.	0.30m	Footings	MED
218	Soakaway 1	Sandstone and LS slabs heavily iron panned, 20x30x5cm - 7x5x2cm.	>0.07m	Stone surface	MED

Cont	Location	Description	Depth	Interpretation	Phase
219	Soakaway 1	E/W linear flat based cut, 0.40m> to 0.54m> wide.	0.32m	Foundation cut	MED
220	Soakaway 1	L/S rubble, angular and rounded, average size 14x12cm.	0.31m	Footings	MED
223	Test Pit 2-3	Loose dark yellow medium grained sand	0.40m	Natural	NATURAL
221	Soakaway 1	Loose buff yellowish brown sandy silt mortar	0.14m	Fill of [219]	MED
222	Service Tr. 2	Loose medium dark grey slightly silty sand	0.30m	Subsoil	UNDATED

Appendix 3
The Roman pottery archive report for
Newark Road, Bracebridge, Lincoln (LNR03 for APS)

B J Precious - 05/03/04

The pottery has been recorded according to the Study Group for Roman Pottery (SGRP) guidelines, using codes currently in use by the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit (CLAU), and sherd count and weight as measures. See also the site archive (lnr03.xls).

Introduction

The site produced a small assemblage of pottery, 57 sherds weighing 1833 grams, which came from 23 contexts (see Table 1, below). Almost all contain 8 or less sherds, many of which occurred with post-Roman wares, but there is no later Roman pottery. The most remarkable aspect is that all the Roman pottery is homogenous in date and comparative to the early Legionary deposits in Lincoln. Given the site's location to the vicinity of the crossing of the Fosse Way with the River Witham, it is possible that this small, but significant, group is the rubbish from nearby defences or a crossing control.

Dating (See below, Table, and Appendix 1 showing the date range by context -lnrdate.xls).

Table 1: The date range of the Roman pottery from LNR03 by context, sherd count, and weight

Date range	Shs	Grams
LIA-EROM	9	421
LIA-EROM/POSTRO	6	261
EROM	32	786
EROM/POSTRO	2	13
1C	1	19
1C/POSTRO	7	333
TOTAL	57	1833

The earliest uncontaminated, late Iron Age material with no definite Roman wares comes from contexts: 15, 25, 30, 53, 112 and 162. Pottery of the same date but occurring with post-Roman wares occurred in contexts 67, 95, 99 and 127. All these contexts produced pottery in Iron age-tradition fabrics and forms including a good example of a native-tradition bowl in Iron Age shell-tempered ware (context 15 – Drawing 7). One example (context 162 – Drawing 3) has vertical scored decoration (SCRV) that is generally associated with pottery of mid to late Iron Age date. In these cases the pottery is of late Iron Age date. Two further sherds with this type of decoration came from context 181 (Drawings 4 and 5), but are associated with definitive Roman pottery. As most of these groups consist of fewer than 4 sherds a broad Late Iron Age to early Roman date is suggested. An absence of Roman forms is not conclusive with such small groups as wares of this type are associated with early Roman assemblages from the City of Lincoln (for example Holmes Grainwarehouse (HG72)).

Two sherds of South Gaulish samian from decorated bowl form DR29 provide an early Roman, pre-Flavian date for context 163. Three contexts (23, 128, 175) containing less diagnostic pottery are broadly dated to the 1st century, but would fit within the above date range. The remaining contexts all produced early Roman wares found in legionary deposits from the City of Lincoln.

Condition

The average sherd weight of 34 grams is very high, but includes several sherds of substantial amphorae sherds. This, together with the absence of abrasion, suggests that there was very little disturbance of the assemblage. Several vessels are either burnt or sooted mainly occurs on the cooking vessels. However, a few sherds of cream ware flagons are also burnt, indicating destruction.

There are no definite sherd joins, but similar fabrics, probably from the same vessels occurred in contexts 74, 95 and 99.

Statement of Potential

The small, but relatively homogenous group from the watching brief provides good evidence for occupation in this area during the Late Iron Age to early Roman, probably Conquest, period. The bulk of the pottery is in locally made native-type fabrics: Iron Age gritty and shell-tempered fabrics (IAGR and IASH), together with Native-tempered pottery with irregular inclusions (NAT), and vesicular wares where the inclusions, probably shell, have leached out during firing and/or use (VESIC). These vessels are mainly hand made and some are decorated with loose scoring, either vertical or horizontal (SCRV and SHG – Drawings 3-5). They are mainly cooking pots (CPN and CP), burnt or sooted on the exterior, but also an everted-rimmed jar (Drawing 1), a native-tradition bowl (BNAT – Drawing 7), and large vessels used for storage (JBL and JS).

Table 2: The Late Iron Age and early Roman fabrics from LNR03 by the percentage of sherds and weight.

Fabric	Code	sherds %	grams %
Iron age gritty ware	IAGR	2 3.51%	24 1.31%
Iron age sandy ware	IASH	11 19.30%	434 23.68%
Native tempered ware	NAT	2 3.51%	132 7.20%
Vesicular ware	VESIC	3 5.26%	48 2.62%
Unsourced amphorae	AMPH	2 3.51%	122 6.66%
Dressel 20 amphorae	DR20	6 10.53%	419 22.86%
London 555 amphorae	L555?	8 14.04%	200 10.91%
South Gaulish samian	SAMSG	2 3.51%	17 0.93%
Cream ware	CR	8 14.04%	190 10.37%
Fine grey ware	GFIN	1 1.75%	3 0.16%
Grey ware	GREY	8 14.04%	211 11.51%
Early Roman grey sandy ware	GRSA	2 3.50%	8 0.43%
Legionary ware	LEG	2 3.51%	25 1.36%
	TOTAL	57 100.00%	1833 100.00%

The presence of definite, mainly legionary-type wares (CR, GRSA and LEG), suggests that the early legionary forces that occupied the City of Lincoln may have deposited this pottery. These are mainly flagons, and jars. One sherd with rouletted decoration from context 54 in GRSA is very similar to fragments of butt-beaker, a form generally associated with Conquest period groups. Another vessel in this fabric has a moulded rim of a type (Drawing 6) and is more frequently found in Cream or early Roman red-slipped ware (RDSL). One vessel in an uncommon, grey ware has the characteristics of gallo-belgic pottery with a moulded base and sharp carination at the girth (context 182 - Drawing 2).

Several vessels were imported from the Continent, mainly amphorae. These consist of sherds of olive oil containers, Dressel 20, from Baetica in Spain and a rare type with sand, roughcasting on the exterior, L555. The latter is most unusual as the fabric is more reminiscent of South Gaulish amphorae (GAU4). Such vessels are known to have been produced in both Spain, thought to have contained olives in a sweet liquor (Sealey & Tyers, 1989), and have since been noted in South Gaulish fabrics. Mould-decorated fragments from a DR 29 bowl in South Gaulish samian would have been used at a relatively high-status table.

The presence of amphorae and imported samian ware indicates that the occupants had access to and could afford fine and rather exotic imported goods.

Table 3: The Late Iron Age and early Roman forms from LNR03 by the percentage of sherds and weight.

Form	Code	sherds %	grams %
Undiagnostic		2 3.51%	10 0.55%
Amphorae	A	16 28.07%	741 40.43%
Flagon	F	7 12.28%	171 9.33%
Large flagon	FL?	1 1.75%	19 1.04%
Beaker	BK	1 1.75%	54 2.95%
Butt beaker	BKBB?	1 1.75%	3 0.16%
Carinated beaker	BKCAR	7 12.28%	157 8.57%
Jar or beaker	JBK	1 1.75%	3 0.16%
Closed form	CLSD	2 3.51%	20 1.09%
Cooking pot	CP	2 3.51%	45 2.45%
Native-tradition cooking pot	CPN	1 1.75%	34 1.85%
Jar	J	2 3.51%	27 1.47%
Cordoned jar	JCOR	1 1.75%	19 1.04%
Everted rim jar	JEV	1 1.75%	43 2.35%
Handled jar	JH?	1 1.75%	11 0.60%
Storage jar	JS	2 3.51%	186 10.15%
Jar or bowl	JB	1 1.75%	17 0.93%
Large jar or bowl	JBL	2 3.51%	148 8.07%
Samian decorated bowl Dr 29	29	2 3.51%	17 0.93%
Moulded rim bowl	BMR	1 1.75%	5 0.27%
Native-tradition bowl	BNAT	3 5.26%	103 5.62%
	TOTAL	57 100.00%	1833 100.00%

Recommendations and further work

In view of the importance of this group it is recommended that the pottery should be collated with the stratigraphy from this site in order to help determine why such early, probably military, material was deposited in this potentially, strategic location.

Several sherds, mainly Iron Age fabrics, have been selected for inclusion in the regional fabric collection held by the author at 25 West Parade, for further analysis. An example from one vessel, a probable L555 amphora, should be thin-sectioned to determine whether it is indeed one of these very rare amphorae-types.

If this report is to be published the sherd of decorated samian should be sent for specialist analyses to determine the date of the group and for inclusion in the national collection of decorated samian.

Seven vessels have been selected for illustrations for both dating and intrinsic reasons, and should be drawn for the archive report.

Table 3: List of drawings of The Late Iron Age and early Roman pottery from LNR03

Context	Fabric	Form	Dec	No Vess	Drawing no	Alteration	Sherds	Grams
182IASH	JEV				D1		1	43
182GREY	BKCAR				1D2		7	157
162IASH	JS		HM;SCRV		1D3		2	186
181IASH	JBL		HM;SCRV		D4		1	50
181IAGR	JB		HM;SHG		D5	BURNT	1	17
75GRSA	BMR				D6		1	5
15IASH	BNAT		HM		1D7	SOOTEX	3	103

Storage and Curation

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

References

Sealey, P R, & Tyers, P A, 1989 Olives from Roman Spain: a unique find in British waters, *Ant J*, 69, 53-72

CONTEXT	FABRIC	FORM	DEC	VESSNO	DWGNO	ALTER	COMMENTS	JOIN	SHS	WT
15	IASH	BNAT	HM	1	D7	SOOTEX	RIM LWR WALL;GOOD EXAMPLE		3	103
15	ZDATE						LIA-EROM			
19	AMPH	A		1			BS FINE FAB RARE MICA NOT TYP GAU4;FS;DR28?		2	122
19	CR	F		1		BURNT	BSS;MICACEOUS		2	13
19	IASH	CLSD	HM;SHG				BS; DEC AS DWG 5		1	12
19	ZDATE						EROM			
23	CR	FL?					BS MICACEOUS BODDY GROOVE		1	19
23	ZDATE						1C			
25	IASH	CLSD	HM			LEACH	BS THIN WALL RDBN;POSS BCAR		1	8
25	ZDATE						LIA-EROM			
28	CR	F					BS		1	6
28	CR	F				BURNT	FTM		1	44
28	LEG	J					FTM;NOT BURNT		1	14
28	LEG?	JH?					BS HANDLE SCAR OR BURNT CR FLAGON		1	11
28	ZDATE						EROM			
28	ZZZ						LEGIONARY PERIOD			
30	IAGR		HM			ABR	BS;GROG;BLK EXT RDBN CORE		1	7
30	ZDATE						LIA-EROM			
53	NAT	JBL	HM				BS;RDBN COARSE Q;MIN SHEL LEACH; SCORED GROOVES		1	98
53	ZDATE						LIA-EROM			
54	GRSA?	BKBB?	ROUZ				BS; FAB FINE GRITTY		1	3
54	ZDATE						EROM/POSTRO			
67	VESIC		HM			BURNTEX	BS LEACHED SOOT EXT; NAT YYPE FAB;POSS SHEL		1	3
67	ZDATE						LIA-EROM/POSTRO			
74	DR20	A					BS;EFAB; AS IN	99	1	6
74	ZDATE						EROM			
75	GFIN	JBK					BS; EROM FAB		1	3
75	GREY	BK					FTM; IA TRAD; FAB AS DWG2;100%		1	54
75	GRSA	BMR			D6		RIM FRAG		1	5
75	ZDATE						EROM			
95	VESIC	CP	HM			BURNTIN	BS LEACHED SOOT EXT; NAT YYPE FAB;POSS SHEL	99	1	19
95	ZDATE						LIA-EROM/POSTRO			
99	DR20	A					BS;EFAB; AS IN	74	1	32
99	VESIC	CP	HM			BURNTIN	BS LEACHED SOOT EXT; NAT YYPE FAB;POSS SHEL	95	1	26
99	ZDATE						LIA-EROM/POSTRO			
112	IASH	JCOR	HM			LEACH	BS ORANGE FAB W 2 CORDONS		1	19
112	ZDATE						LIA-EROM			
127	DR20	A				ENCRUST	BS 1C FAB		1	147
127	NAT	CPN	HM			BURNT	BS ;LEACHED		1	34
127	ZDATE						LIA-EROM/POSTRO			
128	CR	F					HANDLE 4R MICACEOUS		1	46
128	ZDATE						1C/POSTRO			
128	ZZZ						SOME POSTRO			

132	L555?	A	RSC				BS THINNER THAN 176; ELSE SAME		1	10
132	ZDATE						EROM/POSTRO			
132	ZZZ						MIX SOME POSTRO			
162	IASH	JS	HM;SCRV	1	D3		BASE BS;MIN SHEL COARSE FAB;GRY EXT RDBN INT;FS		2	186
162	ZDATE						LIA-EROM			
162	ZZZ						LIA TRADITION; BUT COULD OCCUR WITH EROM			
163	SAMSG		29		1		BSS DEC J		2	17
163	ZDATE						EROM			
163	ZZZ						PRE FLAVIAN			
175	CR	F					BS		1	39
175	DR20	A			1	BURNT	BSS FLAKED;EFAB		3	234
175	IASH	J					BS		1	13
175	L555?	A	RSC				FLAKE		1	1
175	ZDATE						1C/POSTRO			
176	L555?	A	RSC				BSS;ROUGH CAST ELSE FAB IS GAU4;FS		6	189
176	ZDATE						EROM			
176	ZZZ						V UNUSUAL;CYLINDRICAL;RARE TYPE THIN SECTION;			
181	CR	F					BS;MICACEOUS		1	23
181	IAGR	JB	HM;SHG		D5	BURNT	BS TYP IAGR		1	17
181	IASH	JBL	HM;SCRV		D4		BS SHEL W GROG RDBN;FS		1	50
181	ZDATE						EROM			
181	ZZZ						TWO EXAMPLES WITH IA SCORING DIFF FAB			
182	GREY	BKCAR			1	D2	FTM;BSS NECK CARINATION;FS		7	157
182	IASH	JEV				D1	RIM SHLDR		1	43
182	ZDATE						EROM			
182	ZZZ						UNUSUAL BEAKER LIA TYPE			

Appendix 4: The medieval pottery Archive

Jane Young

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description
017	LSW1		jug	1	1	2		BS	
050	POTT		dripping dish	1	1	93	pressed rim	profile	leached;soot int & ext;? ID
052	LSW3		jug	1	1	38		BS	
054	MEDLOC	A (shelly)	jar ?	1	1	11		BS	? ID or Roman
054	NSP	sandy	jug	1	1	2		BS	
054	LFS		?	3	1	9		BS	soot
056	MISC	shelly	?	3	1	1		BS	? Date
067	LSWA		jug	1	1	60	thumbbed edges	handle	wide strap;underfired glaze
067	MEDLOC	A (shelly)	?	3	1	30		base	soot
081	ST	B/C	jar/pitcher	1	1	5		BS	glaze
081	MEDX	light oxid;med sandy	small cup/bowl	1	1	3		BS	int & ext green glaze some cu;abundant sie subround quartz;int glaze bubbled
081	LSW2		jug	1	1	7		BS	
081	LSWA		large jug/jar	1	1	54		BS	abraded
088	MEDLOC	A (shelly)	jar	1	1	22	ridged shoulder	BS	leached;? ID
088	LSW1		jug	1	1	4		BS	

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description
088	LSWA		jug	1	1	12		BS	splashed glaze
088	NSP	sandy	jug	1	1	9		BS	abraded ext
092	POTTG		jug	1	1	12	multi horizontal grooves	BS	? ID or odd LSW3
095	LSW2		jug	1	1	67		BS	very distorted;fresh breaks;scar of vessel (base) on side wall where stuck during firing;cu mottled pocked glaze
096	NOTG	reduced	large jug	1	1	29		BS	internal deposit
096	POTT		?	1	1	9		BS	leached;? ID
096	LLSW		jug	1	1	37		LHJ	oval handle with 2 lower thu joins & 1 small central deep finger pressing side on
098	LSW2/3		pipkin	1	1	142		handle	central hollow;lower thumbing
099	POTT		jar/bowl	1	1	20		BS	soot
099	MEDLOC	A (shelly)	?	1	1	2		BS	soot
099	LERTH		plantpot	1	1	7		rim	
109	MISC	med shelly	jar/bowl	1	1	85		BS	post-firing holes;med shell mod quartz mod fe;coil built;mid Saxon or late 12th to mid 13th
109	MEDX	light oxid;fine sandy	?	1	1	6		BS	abraded ext;glaze
121	LSWA		small jug	1	1	29		base	very abraded
127	NSP	sandy	jug	1	1	20		BS	
128	LSW3		jug	1	1	10		BS	
128	POTT		jar	4	1	68		BS	soot;ext part chipped
128	LSW3		large jug	1	1	47		base	

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description
128	LSW2/3		jug	1	1	3		BS	
128	LFS		jar	1	1	6		rim	long everted rim
128	LSW2/3		jug	1	1	41	thumbbed basal edge	base	
128	POTT		jar	1	1	38		BS	soot;? ID or SLST
128	POTT		?	1	1	22		base	soot;? ID or SLST
128	POTT		jar	1	1	45		BS	
128	LSW3		large jug	1	1	163		handle	large ribbed rod handle;abraded
129	MEDLOC	A (shelly)	?	1	1	6		base	soot
129	POTT		jar ?	1	1	16		BS	soot
129	MEDLOC	A (shelly)	jar	1	1	54		BS	soot;leached int surface; ? ID or POTT
129	MISC	shelly	?	1	1	1		BS	Roman/med
129	POTT		jar ?	1	1	17		BS	soot;leached int surface
129	POTT		?	1	1	8		base	soot
129	MEDLOC	A (shelly)	jar ?	1	1	3		BS	soot;flake
131	LFS		jar	1	1	25		base	soot part int & ext
132	LEMS		?	1	1	6		base	soot
132	MEDX	OX/R/OX;fine sandy;hard	?	1	1	1		BS	
132	LSW2		jug	1	1	8	thumbbed basal edge	base	
134	LLSW		large jar	1	1	60		rim	
137	POTT		?	11	7	6		BS	flakes

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description
137	INDUS	grey/brown;med sandy;hard	small oblong/ova	1	1	67		base	rounded edges;slab made;heavily knife trimmed sides & under base;sloping sides;occ greensand in fabric;slag/burnt thick layer of glaze in base;47mm wide 80+ long
137	SIEG	sandy fabric	drinking jug	1	1	3		BS	
163	LSW2		small jug	1	1	3		BS	misfired cu speckled glaze
175	LSWA		jug	1	1	5		BS	underfired glaze
184	LSWA	? LLSW	jar	1	1	10		rim	int glaze
184	LSW		jug	1	1	11		BS	waster ?;heavily burnt glaze to black;white slip run on int
185	LSW2/3		?	1	1	12		BS	? Vessel or tile;cracked during firing
185	LSW2		jug	1	1	48		handle	strap handle;thumbed edges;glaze over break;cracked during firing;waster ?
187	LSW2		jug	1	1	3		BS	
205	TPW		large plate	1	1	35		rim	

Appendix 5

THE LEATHER by Gary Taylor

Four pieces of leather weighing a total of 50g were recovered from a single context.

Provenance

The material was recovered from a soakaway (137).

Range

The range of material is detailed in the table.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
137	Irregular, elongated rectangular panel, 110mm x 60mm (max dimensions across angles); possibly half of a toe strap from a patten, or a quarter (side panel) from a toggle-fastening shoe, no obvious stitching holes, 13 th -14 th century	1	15	14 th century
	Vamp (front upper) of probable toggle-fastening shoe, stitching only evident at the vamp throat (rear), 14 th century	3(link)	35	

All the fragments of leather could be from a single toggle-fastening shoe. Comparable examples of such shoes have been recovered from 14th century deposits in London (Grew and de Neergaard 2001, figs 94-5).

Condition

All the material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems. Archive storage of the collection is by material class.

Documentation

There have been previous archaeological investigations at Lincoln that are the subjects of reports. Additionally, leather shoes of medieval and later date are well-studied artefacts. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Lincoln Urban Archaeological Database.

Potential

The collection of medieval leather fragments is of moderate local potential and significance. It seems likely that all the pieces derive from a single shoe. This could be casual loss in a muddy area (the shoe coming of the foot of the wearer), or discard of refuse.

References

Grew, F. and de Neergaard, M., 2001 *Shoes and Pattens*, Medieval Finds from Excavations in London: 2, Museum of London, Boydell Press (2nd ed)

Appendix 6

Newark Road, Lincoln (LNR 03) Animal bone assessment

Matilda Holmes

Introduction and methodology

46 fragments were examined, of which 34 (74%) were identified to species. Most bones were in good condition, 17 showed signs of burning, and 4 had been gnawed. Butchery marks were found on cattle and horse bones.

Bones were identified using the specialist's reference collection, and further guidelines from Schmidt (1972). Due to anatomical similarities between sheep and goat, bones of this type were assigned to the category 'sheep/goat', unless a definite identification using guidelines from Prummel and Frisch (1986) or Payne (1985) could be made. Bones that could not be identified to species were, where possible categorised according to the relative size of the animal represented (small, medium or large).

Ageing data for the assemblage came only from bone fusion, as described by Silver (1969). Metrical data were noted following von den Driesch (1976), as were anatomy, side, zone (Serjeantson 1996), pathology, butchery, bone working and condition (Lyman 1996) of the bones.

The Assemblage

As table 1 shows, nearly all the bones from this small assemblage came from Medieval contexts. Although cattle seem to dominate the assemblage, the count includes 14 articulated cranial bones.

Table 1: Species Represented

Species	LIA / E Roman	E. Roman	Medieval	Undated	Total
Cattle		1	1	22*	2
Sheep / Goat			3		
Dog			1		
Horse	1		3		
Total Identified	2	1	29	2	34
Unidentified Large			7	2	
Unidentified Mammal	1	1	1		
Total	3	2	37	4	46

* Including 14 articulated bones from a cattle skull

The assemblage is too small for any trends to be implied, although the presence of cattle, sheep/goat, horse and dog is not uncommon on Iron Age, Roman and Medieval sites (Davies 1987). The presence of butchery marks and burning suggests that the assemblage contains food refuse.

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Appendix 7
AN EVALUATION OF THE PLANT MACROFOSSILS AND OTHER REMAINS FROM A
WATCHING BRIEF AT NEWARK ROAD, LINCOLN (LNR 03).

Val Fryer, Church Farm, Sisland, Loddon, Norwich, Norfolk, NR14 6EF
February 2004

Introduction

A watching brief to the rear of buildings on Newark Road, Lincoln was undertaken by Archaeological Project Services in November 2003. Part of a large structure (use at present undetermined) was revealed along with an associated layer of grey/brown sandy-silt containing dense organic lenses. Neither was dated at the time of excavation.

A single sample was taken from the organic rich deposit, to assess the preservation and potential of the plant macrofossil assemblage.

Methods

The sample was processed by manual water flotation/washover, collecting the flot in a 500 micron mesh sieve. As waterlogged plant remains were noted during processing, the flot was stored in water prior to sorting. A sub-sample of the wet retents was scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16, and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed on Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). With the exception of rare charcoal fragments, all plant remains were waterlogged.

The non-floating residue was collected in a 1mm mesh sieve. Pottery and tile of possible late medieval to post-medieval date was recovered along with bone, shell and indeterminate residues of a possible industrial nature.

Results of evaluation

Plant macrofossils

A wide range of dry land herb taxa was noted, although seeds frequently occurred as single specimens. Preservation was generally extremely good. Arable weeds were especially common and included stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*), orache (*Atriplex* sp.), poppy (*Papaver argemone*), knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*), small flowered buttercup (*Ranunculus parviflorus*) and scentless mayweed (*Tripleurospermum inodorum*). In contrast, ruderal weeds were rare. Some of the Brassica type seeds (including cabbage/rape (*Brassica* sp.) and mustard (*Sinapis* sp.)) may be present as dietary elements along with hazel (*Corylus avellana*) and walnut (*Juglans regia*) nutshell and a single grape (*Vitis vinifera*) 'pip'. Wetland and aquatic plant macrofossils including sedge (*Carex* sp.) and spike-rush (*Eleocharis* sp.) nutlets and rush (*Juncus* sp.) fruits may be indicative of the local flora, and presumably reflect the close proximity of the site to the River Witham.

With the exception of fragments of waterlogged root/stem, other plant macrofossils were rare, but did include moss, leaves and twigs.

Other materials

Other remains were rare, but the fragments of bone, fish bone, eggshell and marine mollusc shell may all be present as domestic refuse.

Conclusions

At the time of writing, the exact nature of the deposit from which the sample was taken is not known. For example, how much, if any, of the material may be derived from riverine detritus. However, assuming that the assemblage is largely composed of elements of the local flora, the following points may be of note:

1. The assemblage is dominated by arable weed seeds, strongly suggesting that the land was regularly cultivated.
2. Ruderal weed seeds are very rare, with no evidence for scrub growth. This may indicate that the entire area was well maintained.
3. Brassica seeds are particularly abundant.

Given the proximity of the site to the urban centre, it would appear most likely that the assemblage is associated with small-scale cultivation, possibly for the growth of vegetables for domestic consumption. If this is the case, the pottery, shell, bone etc. may be associated with the use of night soil as a fertiliser.

Although no further analysis of this material is recommended at present, the potential for further sampling in this area is very high, due largely to the excellent preservation of the material. If any further work is to be conducted, samples should be taken from all available dated deposits. A comprehensive strategy for environmental sampling should be agreed with all relevant specialists at the earliest opportunity.

References

Stace, C., 1997 *New Flora of the British Isles*. Second edition. Cambridge University Press

Key to Table

x = 1 - 10 specimens xx = 10 - 100 specimens xxx = 100+ specimens tf = testa fragments

Sample No.	1
Context No.	137
Dry land herbs	
<i>Agrostemma githago</i> L.	xcftf
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i> L.	x
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L.	xxx
Apiaceae indet.	x
<i>Atriplex</i> sp.	xxx
<i>Brassica</i> sp.	xxx
Brassicaceae indet.	x
<i>Centaurea cyanus</i> L.	x
Chenopodiaceae indet.	x
<i>Leontodon</i> sp.	x
<i>Papaver argemone</i> L.	xx
<i>P. somniferum</i> L.	x
Small Poaceae indet.	x
Large Poaceae indet.	x
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L.	x
Polygonaceae indet.	x
<i>Potentilla anserina</i> L.	x
<i>Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus</i>	xx
<i>R. parviflorus</i> L.	x
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> L. (stem)	x
<i>Reseda luteola</i> L.	x
<i>Sinapis</i> sp.	xxx
<i>Sonchus asper</i> (L.) Hill	x
<i>S. oleraceus</i> L.	x
<i>Stellaria media</i> (L.) Vill	xx
<i>Torilis japonica</i> (Houtt.) D.C.	x
<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i> (L.) Schultz-Bip	x
<i>Urtica dioica</i> L.	x
<i>U urens</i> L.	x
<i>Valerianella dentatata</i> (L.) Pollich	x
Wetland/aquatic plants	
<i>Carex</i> sp.	xxx
<i>Eleocharis</i> sp.	x
<i>Hydrocotyle vulgaris</i> L.	x
<i>Juncus</i> sp.	x
<i>Lemna</i> sp.	x
<i>Scirpus</i> sp.	x
Trees/shrubs	
<i>Betula</i> sp. (fruit)	x
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	x
<i>Juglans regia</i> L.	xcftf
Other plant macrofossils	
<i>Vitis vinifera</i> L.	x
Charcoal <2mm	x
Charcoal >2mm	x
Waterlogged root/rhizome/stem	xxx
Wood frags. <5mm	x
Wood frags. >5mm	x
Indet. bud scales	x
Indet. fruit stone/nutshell frag.	x
Indet. leaf	x
Indet. moss	xx
Indet. seeds	x
Indet. twig frags.	x
Animal macrofossils	
Bone	x
Cleodoceran ephippia	x
Eggshell	x
Fish bone	x
Marine mollusc shell frags.	x
Ostracods	x
Waterlogged arthropods	x
Other materials	
Black porous 'cokey' material	x
Brick/tile	xx
Calcareous concretions	x
Ferrous globules	x
Vitrified material	x
Sample volume (litres)	10
Volume of flot (litres)	1.5
% flot sorted	<25%

Table 1, Plant macrofossils and other remains from Newark Road, Lincoln.

Appendix 8

GLOSSARY

Amphorae	Large earthenware vessels of Roman date, used to transport liquid foodstuffs such as wine, olives and olive oil. When found within British contexts they represent importation from the mediterranean region.
Anglo-Saxon	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, e.g. [004].
Colonia	Settlement established by Roman Imperial authorities for the benefit of retired legionaries. In Britain they were commonly established within the boundaries of former legionary fortresses.
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Early Roman	Pertaining to the earlier phases of Roman occupation in Britain (c.AD40-c.AD125).
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Fosse Way	Major Roman road that ran across Britain from southwest to northeast from Exeter to Lincoln, via Bath and Leicester.
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Late Iron Age	Pertaining to the final phase of Iron Age society in Britain, elements of which survived into the early Roman period (c.150BC-c.AD100)
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Neronian	Period of rule by Emperor Nero during mid to late 1 st century AD.
Old English	The language used by the Saxon (<i>q.v.</i>) occupants of Britain.
Posthole	The hole cut to take a timber post, usually in an upright position. The hole may have

been dug larger than the post and contain soil or stones to support the post. Alternatively, the posthole may have been formed through the process of driving the post into the ground.

- Post-medieval** The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
- Prehistoric** The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
- Romano-British** Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
- Saxo-Norman** This term is used to define the transition from the Anglo-Saxon to the Medieval period which occurred between approximately AD 850-1150. The Domesday Survey was compiled towards the end of this period in AD 1086.
- Transformed** Soil deposits that have been changed. The agencies of such changes include natural processes, such as fluctuating water tables, worm or root action, and human activities such as gardening or agriculture. This transformation process serves to homogenise soil, erasing evidence of layering or features.

Appendix 9

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

243	Context records
50	Scale drawing sheets
6	Photographic record sheet

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Lincolnshire City and County Museum
12 Friars Lane
Lincoln
LN2 1HQ

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives*, produced by the Lincolnshire City and County Museum.

Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Accession Number:
Archaeological Project Services Site Code:

LCNCC: 2003:76
LNR03

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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