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LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

**Thorngate House, Broadgate, Lincoln
Archaeological Evaluation**

**NGR: SK 97761 71181
LCNCC Accn No.: LTG 02
Site Code: 2002.451**

Report

for

Lincoln Thorngate Ltd

by

Naomi Field

**LAS Report No. 626
November 2002**

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EVENT: L15934

INTERVENTIONS: L1 10011

EXCAVATION: L1 10012

PRN 70455 Medieval
70456 Post medieval

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Pl. 4 South side of trench with modern pits 144 and 146 beneath the limestone makeup.

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Summary

Excavation of a trench at the south end of the site revealed medieval deposits of 13-14th century date less than 1m below the existing tarmac surface. These included a large clay floor surface and to its east the limestone footings of a wall 1.10m wide aligned approximately north-south which may be the remains of the medieval town defences recorded as being built in the 12-13th centuries. The site appears to have been cleared in the early post-medieval period, leaving a gap in the sequence of deposits from the 15th –19th centuries. This would explain why the earlier medieval remains lie so close to the modern ground surface. Design and depth of foundations for Thorngate House are unknown but archaeological deposits may have been disturbed in this part of the site. Careful foundation design of any new building on the site will be required to minimise the impact of development on the archaeological resource.

Introduction

Lindsey Archaeological Services was commissioned by Lincoln Thorngate Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation of the above site in accordance with the general requirements set out in the *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* published by the Archaeology Section, Lincolnshire County Council (1998) and the brief set by Heritage Services Section, Department of Planning, Lincoln City Council dated October 2002.

Site Description

The proposed development site is located on the west side of Broadgate, on the east side of Thorngate, south of St Swithins Square and the north of the Green Dragon Public House (Fig. 1). It is currently occupied by an office block known as Thorngate House, and its open and ground-floor car parking areas.

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

Planning Background

No planning application has been registered

Archaeological Background

The site is located just outside the south-east corner of the lower Roman city walls in an area which was enclosed in the medieval period by an extension to the Roman defences of a single north-south wall leading to the river and terminating in a tower.

In the pre-Roman period it may have been covered by springs, streams and pools. Waterside installations of unknown extent were constructed east of the Wigford causeway in the Roman military era (c. AD60-90). A quayside area developed east of the High Bridge, on the north side of the river banks throughout the Roman period. The line of the River Witham was close to Saltergate and progressively moved south to its present position through a gradual artificial infilling of the ground. It is believed that the process of reclamation began during the Roman period and continued until the present course of the river was reached some time in the 14th century, when Waterside North is mentioned for the first time in documentary sources. The slope of the ground suggests that Thorngate House is positioned on the river bank.

The site lies in the medieval parish of St Swithin and is thought to cross the line of the extended east wall of the town defences which separated the lower city from the adjacent suburb of Butwerk. In the medieval period a wall with a turret at its south terminal was constructed running south from the corner of the Roman defences to the new water's edge (an as yet unknown location). It was thought likely that the wall crosses the proposed development site. The turret was recorded as still standing in 1758 and being in the grounds of the Green Dragon PH (demolished in 1956 and east of the building currently known as the Green Dragon). The area to the west of this wall continued to be used as a quayside but the precise position of the river's edge over time is not known, although it has been recorded further west under the present Waterside Centre. Thorngate which forms the western boundary of the site formed the approach to the medieval crossing of the Witham at Thornbridge, while the gate between the City and Butwerk stood on the river bank a short distance to the east (possibly on land south of the site).

Thornbridge was also the location of the staple where wool, hides and lead were traded (Hill 1948, 160). The houses of leading merchant families lined the northern river bank, possibly forming a frontage preserved in the line of the Witch and Wardrobe (16th century) and the merchant's house now known as the Green Dragon (late 15th-16th century).

Aims and Objectives

In general terms the purpose of the evaluation was to

- establish the presence or absence, quality and extent of archaeological remains and their location within the development area
- gather sufficient information to enable an assessment of the potential significance of any archaeological remains to be made and the impact which development will have upon them
- enable an informed decision to be made regarding the future treatment of any archaeological remains and consider any appropriate mitigatory measures either in advance of and/or during development, which may include further excavation
- provide information for accession to the County SMR and the Lincoln UAD

More specifically the purpose of this initial evaluation was to locate the medieval defensive wall, running south from the south-east corner of the Roman defences.

Method

A trench running east-west across the site, was excavated at a point c.7-8m north of the south boundary wall. It was c.3m wide (N-S) and c.22m long (E-W) allowing for sufficient safe distances from the east and west boundaries of the site and the supporting piers of Thorngate House (Fig. 1).

Given the particularly difficult logistical problems because of restricted headroom beneath the office building the excavation was undertaken using a 5 tonne mini excavator, under archaeological supervision. Removal of tarmac and underlying concrete proved to be quicker than anticipated. Machine excavation of the trench ceased at the depth of the first recognisable archaeological horizon, which proved to be c.0.60-0.80m below the tarmac surface.

Archaeological recording was carried out by a team of two experienced archaeologists and the trench was hand-cleaned to reveal features in plan. A full written (single context) and photographic record will be made of the site, to include site plans at a scale of 1:50 or 1:20, as appropriate, and section drawings at 1:20. A plan of the trench was made with section drawings of at least one side. A full photographic record was made during the progress of the excavation to cover each feature together with general site shots. LAS operates a standard context recording system, developed by its staff over the past 20 years based on MOLAS and CAS models.

Context numbers were assigned for recording purposes and these are used in bold in the report text and summarised in Appendix 1.

Results (Figs 2 and 3)

The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.80m. The tarmac surface of the car park (**100**) overlies a sequence of concrete (**103**) sand (**104**) and limestone chip (**105**) layers of makeup. This surfacing is contemporary with a manhole (**101/102**) on the edge of the trench and its connecting sewer pipe **151**, encased in concrete, which crossed the full width of the trench. Layer **106**, a levelling deposit of dark brown soil with brick rubble was beneath **105** and sealed the site. Below **106** at the west end of the trench was a foundation of concrete with a crushed brick aggregate, **107**. It was at least 0.30m deep, extending below the base of the trench and beyond its west, north and south edges. An area within the concrete was c.1.75m square. It is not known what structure the concrete originally supported (Pl. 1). Cutting through the concrete was a ceramic sewer pipe, which originally ran the length of the trench but was removed by the machining.

Levelling layer **106** sealed six pits, **149**, **114**, **144**, **142**, **146** and **159**. **149**, on the south side at the west end of the trench, was at least 2.75m in diameter and contained large quantities of brick tile and limestone rubble (Pl. 2). Some of the stone derived from walls **148** and **113**, which were cut through by the pit (see below). Pit **144**, part of which was revealed near the centre of the trench, on its south side, contained mid 17-18th century pottery. It cut through small pit **146** to the west (Pl. 3). Pit **142**, which contained numerous pieces of crushed brick, was to its east (Pl. 4) and **159** was at the east end of the trench (Pl. 12). This was broad and shallow and contained dark brown soil with brick rubble, almost indistinguishable from layer **106**, and cut into layer **135** (see below).

114 was the only pit on the north side of the trench. Its fill **115** contained mid-15th-16th century pottery, medieval roof tile and pieces of limestone. All the pits, except **159**, cut through layer **108**, a levelling layer similar to **106**, except it was paler in colour and contained mortar flecks. **108** was present only in the western half of the trench and was cut through by the concrete **107**. It varied in thickness from 0.10-0.18m and was visible along the central part of the trench on both sides

Beneath **108** was a thick layer of orange mortary sand **109**, up to 0.16m thick, which contained large quantities of roof tile and may have been a demolition layer (Pl. 5). A sample of tile was retained but could not be more closely dated than to confirm that the material was medieval in date.

109 sealed a large cream-coloured clay floor **111**, c. 0.07m thick, which had been patched in a couple of places with a grey clay **110**. It was at least 10m in length and at one point survived the full width of the trench, extending beyond its limits (Pls 6 and 7). It had been much disturbed by later pits on its southern edge revealing earlier layers **112**, **116**, **152** and **153** beneath, but appears to have been bounded to the west by wall **113** and on the south side by wall **148** (Pl. 8). Both walls were heavily disturbed by the digging of later pit **149** at the presumed south-west angle of the building and wall **113** was also disturbed by the much later concrete foundation **107**, and the east-west sewer pipe (Pl. 2). Only two courses of small limestone blocks were revealed. The full width of the walls could not be ascertained as **148** ran beneath the edge of the trench and **113** had been partially destroyed by **107**.

The eastern limit of layer **108** was defined by the foundation trench **118** which crossed the full width of the trench. The sequence of deposits to the east of this feature was quite different from those to the west. **118** contained the remains of a robbed out limestone wall **119** (Pl. 9). One piece, near the south-west angle of the wall remains, was well dressed, almost ashlar in quality. This wall turned east at the southern limit of the excavation trench and small pieces of

stone, which are interpreted as being part of **119** were recorded sitting on top of the more substantial stones of an earlier wall **125** (see below and Pl. 12).

The eastern edge of wall **119** was cut through by **120/121** which contained a Victorian cesspit with brick walls (**138**) (Pl. 10). The base of the pit was clay lined (**140**) and contained a black coal and charcoal stained ashy deposit **139** with numerous pieces of crockery, glass and tobacco pipe fragments (see Appendix 3). The material ranged in date from c.1860 to the late 1890s. The east wall of the cesspit had rested on top of a broad limestone wall **125**, but was disturbed, and removed, by the machining of the trench.

Removal of the cesspit lining **140** revealed an area of stonework **156** c.1.10m long and a maximum of 0.65m wide, which may be all that remains of an earlier wall, cut to the south and west by the wall **119** and by the wall **125** on its east side (Pl.12).

Wall **125** was 1.10m wide at the base of the trench and was revealed to a height of 0.40m in the trench 6.50m west of the present street frontage. It is constructed in limestone and bonded in clay. Three courses of stonework were revealed, the lowest of which was slightly offset by 0.10m on the east face. This may be the first foundation layer as at that level the foundation trench **127** containing small pieces of stone and tile **128**, was visible east of the wall. Less well-defined was a similar deposit **162** on the west side of the wall containing pieces of stone, derived from **156** which may be its western foundation trench (Pl. 13).

East of wall **125**, and cut by its foundation trench, was a series of mortary surfaces **130,132,134**, possibly remains of floors, interspersed with trample layers **129, 131** and **133** (Pl. 14). The foundation trench contained pottery and tile of 13-15th century date while material from **131, 132, 133** and **134** was of 13th century date. Overlying layer **133** to the south was a thick band of orange mortary sand **135** which contained a single fragment of ridge tile of 12-13th century date. This, in turn overlay a possible pit **136** which contained pieces of limestone and a fill of dark brown soil, **137** (Pl. 15). It contained several fragments of roof tile of medieval date and cut through the foundation trench of the wall **125**.

Discussion

The evaluation excavation has shown that the area of investigation has been heavily truncated by past activity on the site. Clearance of the site has removed the majority of archaeological deposits later than 14-15th century date. This event, or series of events, culminating in layer **108** in the western part of the site, probably took place before the 18th century. The area within the trench has an almost complete absence of features containing pottery between the 15th and 17th centuries except for a single pit group (**114**). All material from below **108** was medieval, ranging from approximately 13-14th century in date and at the eastern end of the trench pit **137** contained pottery which might be as late as 15th century but

could have been earlier. The northern part of the Thorngate House site lay within the Sheep Market, recorded by Padley in 1826 on his plan for a proposed 'tunnel' (sewer) to run along Broadgate down to the river (Fig. 4, Lincoln City Library, ref. 429). This may have been the reason for clearance of the site in the later medieval/early post-medieval period.

The western 4-5m of the trench was extensively disturbed by concrete foundations of unknown date, but probably early 20th century, and sealed by layer **106**. Layer **106** was suspiciously uniform across the trench, and penetrates to a level c.0.45-0.60m below the car park surface (6.20m OD). It contained crushed brick and other building materials and probably represents clearance of the site at some point between 1957 and 1966. (A photograph taken in 1957 and published in the *Lincolnshire Echo* shows buildings on the site while the 1:2500 scale OS map dated 1966 shows the site cleared of all buildings.) Its upper surface has probably been truncated as part of the site preparation for construction of the existing building Thorngate House, built in 1966.

The limestone wall **125** is dated by material from its foundation trench **128/129** to the 13th – 14th centuries as are the layers to the east, through which it cuts. The foundation trench for this wall cuts an even earlier wall **156** on its west side. It is unclear which, if either, of these walls is part of the medieval town defences which were constructed, running southwards towards the river side, from the corner of the Roman defences in the 12-13th century.

West of wall **125** the extensive clay floor (**111**) may belong to a building whose south-west corner is defined by the walls **113** and **148**. While clean of finds itself, tile and pottery from deposits above and below it, (**109**) and (**116**), indicate that it is also 13th-14th century in date. Its sheer size of the room covered by this clay floor suggests that it belongs to a non-domestic building. Perhaps it was part of one of the warehouses known to have been situated in this area of the city.

The earliest recorded deposits at the base of the trench (**152** and **134**) contain pottery which is early –mid 13th century in date. These were at a depth of 5.85m OD. It is of note that horizons of a similar date were recorded at the Slipper Baths site, west of the Green Dragon and only 10-15m closer to the present water's edge at a depth of 4.61-4.75m OD, over a metre lower (Trimble 2001). This confirms observations made on sites further west (unpublished) that the profile of the river bank close to modern Saltergate is fairly gentle but dips steeply closer to the present river channel (J. Young pers. comm.).

It should be noted that the pottery retrieved from the site is fresh in appearance with only one sherd, of 10th-11th century date (found in a 13th century context) has been waterlain (J. Young). This is in contrast to material from some deposits recorded on sites now under the Waterside Shopping centre. This indicates that the area investigated at Thorngate House was

probably on dry ground in the 13th and subsequent centuries.

It should be noted that the parish church of St Denis, ostensibly located just north of the evaluation trench (Fig. 5) is a nineteenth century antiquarian error. It is now generally accepted that there was no church or parish by the name of St Denis (Hill 1948, 147).

Potential Impact of Development on Archaeological Remains

The OS map of 1888 (Fig. 5) shows that the area now occupied by Thorngate House and its car park was densely occupied by a number of properties. It is not known if some or any of them were cellared which may reduce the archaeological potential areas fronting immediately onto Broadgate and St Swithins Square. The area beneath the present building is likely to have been disturbed to some depth by the groundbeams and piling but attempts to trace the original foundation plans have failed and their precise design and depth is unknown. The proposals for the current development have not yet been finalised but it is anticipated that any new building will cover most, or all, of the development site. It is likely that ground disturbance will penetrate beneath the level at which medieval remains were encountered in the evaluation trench.

Conclusion

Significant medieval archaeological remains were encountered at a depth of 0.50-0.60m below the existing ground level. These include limestone wall foundations which may be part of the lost medieval town defences. To its west are the remains of a clay floor at least 10m in length and probably part of a public building. Finds from these levels are 13th-14th century in date. The archaeological potential for the site is extremely high in those areas currently used for parking, and somewhat reduced in those parts of the site affected by the foundations of Thorngate House. Careful foundation design of any new building on the site will be required to minimise the impact of development on the archaeological resource.

Acknowledgements

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Naomi Field
November 30th 2002

References

Hill, Sir F 1948 *Medieval Lincoln*. Republished 1990, Paul Watkins Publishing, Stamford.

Trimble, R. *The Slipper Baths, Waterside North, Lincoln*. Archaeological Watching Brief. CLAU Report 463.

Contents of Site Archive

Context sheets 60

Drawings 1 plan 1:50, plan 1:20, section drawing 1:20

Photographs LAS film nos 119 negs.8-32;

126 negs. 7-14

128 negs. 3-35a

Correspondence

Appendix 1

Thorngate House Lincoln (LTG02)
Context Summary

Context Number	Type	Description	Date
100	layer	Tarmac	1966
101		Manhole cover	1966
102		Inspection chamber	1966
103	layer	Concrete with brick aggregate below 100	1966
104	layer	Orange/brown sand with gravel below 103	1966
105	layer	Bedding layer of limestone rubble & sand below 104	1966
106	layer	Dark brown soil with small pieces of brick rubble, pebbles, concrete, charcoal and coal flecks below 104	
107	layer	Concrete containing crushed brick & pebble aggregate below 106	
108	layer	Mixed brown soil with tile & brick fragments below 106	
109	layer	Mixed ochre brown sandy soil with small tile & limestone fragments	E13-M14
110	layer	Grey clay - smooth, very few small pebble inclusions below 109	
111	layer	Floor, cream clay below 110	13-16th
112	layer	Compact brown sandy soil with roof tile & mortar fragments below 111	med
113	layer	Wall foundation ?same as 148	
114	cut	Pit , below 106	
115	fill of 114	Mixed brown soil with chunks of limestone & roof tile	M15-16th
116	layer	Dark brown charcoal stained mixed soil below 112	13th
117	fill	Modern fill including concrete	
118	cut	Robber trench below 106	
119	fill of 118	Mixed soil, contains a few medium sized limestone blocks	
120	cut	Cut for cess pit	
121	fill of 120	Mixed brown sandy soil with mortar flecks, pieces of tile & limestone	
122	layer	Light brown sandy soil with grey clay, limestone pieces, cut by 120	
123	layer	Dense layer of limestone pieces with crushed mortar, demolition layer below 122	
124	layer	Mixed brown sandy soil below 123	M12-M13
125	wall	Large limestone blocks in clay bonding - not ashlar but edged	
126	layer	Grey/brown soil, demolition layer over 125	
127	cut	Cut for wall foundation trench on east side of wall,cuts 129	
128	fill of 127	Very mixed grey/brown soil, tile pot, limestone frags	E/M-M13
129	layer	Mixed grey/brown clayey soil with mortar pieces & small limestone lumps, below 106	
130	layer	Orange/brown mortary layer with a few tile pieces, below 129	12-13th
131	layer	Brown soil mixed with mortar, below 130	13th
132	layer	Orange/brown mortary soil with limestone pieces, below 131	13th
133	layer	Mixed brown soil with mortar, shell, charcoal and charcoal stained, below 132	13-15th
134	layer	Mortary orange/brown sandy soil, below 133	E/M-M13
135	layer	Orange sand, over 133	12-13th
136	cut	Stone-lined pit, below 135	
137	fill of 136	Mid brown soil with limestone rubble	13-15th
138	cut	Brick lined cesspit	
139	fill of 138	Very dark black soil	L19th
140	layer	Very firm, iron panned below 139, cess pit lining	
141	fill	small pit on s. side of trench , cut by 151	
142	cut	Small pit on s. side of trench, below 106	
143	fill of 142		

Thorngate House Lincoln (LTG02)
Context Summary

Context			
Number	Type	Description	Date
144	cut	Small pit on s. side of trench, cuts 106	
145	fill of 144		M17-M18
146	cut	Small pit on s. side of trench, below 106	
147	fill of 146		
148	wall	Limestone blocks-clay bonded, ?same as 113, below 108	
149	cut	Large pit on s. side of trench	
150	fill of 148	Brick & tile rubble; limestone derived from 148, below 106	
151		Concrete casing for sewer pipe, joins 102	1966
152	layer	Mixed mortar & tile, below 112	E-M13
153	layer	crushed tile, below 152	
154	cut	small rectangular post hole cutting 111	
155	cut	small rectangular post hole cutting 111	
156	layer	Stonework below 140, ?earlier wall	
157	fill of 158	?robber trench west of 156	
158	cut	runs diagonally across site, cuts 161	
159	cut	Shallow pit, below 106	
160	fill of 159	Very dark brown soil & brick fragments	
161	layer	Brown soil with mortar flecks & small pieces of limestone	

Appendix 2

Pottery Archive LTG02

Jane Young Lindsey Archaeological Services

context	cname	full name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
111	LSW	Lincoln Glazed Sandy Ware		jug	1	1	4		BS	cu specks in glaze;poss LSW4;reduced with white ext margin	13th to 16th
115	LSW4	15th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	C	jug ?	1	1	9		BS	soot;? ID or HUM	mid 15th to mid 16th
124	LEMS	Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shelly		jar	1	1	13	ridged shoulder	BS		mid 12th to early/mid 13th
128	LSW2	13th to 14th century Lincoln Glazed Ware		jug	2	1	10	fe painted scale dec	BS	fresh break	early/mid to mid 13th
131	LSW2	13th to 14th century Lincoln Glazed Ware		small jug	2	1	22	thumbed basal edge	base	thick soot ext;? Int red deposit	13th
132	LSW1/2	12th-13th century Lincoln Glazed ware		small jug	2	1	12		neck	cu specks in splashed glaze	early to early/mid 13th
132	LSW1/2	12th-13th century Lincoln Glazed ware		jug	1	1	97	thumbed handle edges	handle	broad strap handle with central hollow;UHJ;splashed glaze cu specks	early to early/mid 13th
132	LSW2	13th to 14th century Lincoln Glazed Ware		jug	1	1	4		BS		13th
132	LSW2	13th to 14th century Lincoln Glazed Ware		jug	1	1	60	thumbed basal edge	base	pocked glaze cu mottled	early/mid to mid 13th
132	POTT	Potterhanworth-type Ware		small jar	1	1	21		BS	thick soot;? Same vessel context 134	13th
133	LSWA	Lincoln Glazed ware Fabric A		?	1	1	23		base	flake	13th to 15th

context	cname	full name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
134	POTT	Potterhanworth-type Ware		small jar	2	1	56		rim & BS	prob same vessel in context 132;thick ext soot;plain everted rim;? Id or MEDLOC fabric A	early/mid to mid 13th
134	POTT	Potterhanworth-type Ware		?	1	1	28		BS	ext soot & int soot with line;? ID or MEDLOC A	early/mid to mid 13th
134	ST	Stamford Ware	A	large jar/bowl	1	1	3		BS	soot	late 10th to 11th
137	LEMS	Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shelly		?	1	1	17		base	soot	mid 12th to early/mid 13th
137	MEDX	Non Local Medieval Fabrics	light firing;fine sandy;hard	jug	1	1	9		BS	dull apple green glaze;? A light firing GRIM	13th to 15th
139	LMLOC	Late Medieval local fabrics	A	jar/jug	1	1	20	multi horiz grooves	BS	soot ext & part int;pocked glaze;? ID	mid 15th to early 16th
139	LMLOC	Late Medieval local fabrics	A	jar/jug	1	1	18		BS	soot int;pocked glaze;? ID	mid 15th to early 16th
139	ST	Stamford Ware	A	jar	1	1	4		BS	soot;waterlogged int dep	late 10th to 11th
139	TPW	Transfer printed ware		bowl	1	1	14		BS		19th
139	WHITE	Modern whiteware		oval dish	2	1	117	blue painted dec	rim		mid to late 19th
139	WHITE	Modern whiteware		small jug	19	1	297	blue glazed band with white sprigged rose dec	near compl	restorable;	early to mid 19th
145	BL	Black-glazed wares		small bowl	1	1	18		rim	semi vitrified fabric;Staffs	mid 17th to 18th
152	LSW2	13th to 14th century Lincoln Glazed Ware		jug	1	1	16		BS	cu specks	early to mid 13th
u/s	LSW3	14th to 15th century Lincoln Glazed Ware		jug	1	1	71	thumbled basal edge	base		14th to 15th

Tile Archive LTG02

context	cname	full name	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	description	date
109	NIB	Nibbed tile		3A	1	165	fingerprints looks like nib partly came off in mould	early/mid 13th to 14th
109	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile			1	249	corner;mortar;hard red fabric large fe lump & some ca	med
109	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile			1	459	corner;pawprint;semi vitrified;mortar	med
109	PNRDISC	Discarded peg, nib or ridge tile			1	39	mortar	med
109	PNRDISC	Discarded peg, nib or ridge tile			1	188	mortar	med
109	PNRDISC	Discarded peg, nib or ridge tile			1	201	mortar	med
109	PNRDISC	Discarded peg, nib or ridge tile			1	191	mortar	med
109	PNRDISC	Discarded peg, nib or ridge tile			1	140	mortar	med
109	PNRDISC	Discarded peg, nib or ridge tile			1	77	mortar	med
109	PNRDISC	Discarded peg, nib or ridge tile			1	369	mortar;corner	med
109	PNRDISC	Discarded peg, nib or ridge tile			1	111	mortar	med
111	PNRDISC	Discarded peg, nib or ridge tile			3	100		med
112	PNRDISC	Discarded peg, nib or ridge tile			3	220	same tile;mortar	med
112	PNRDISC	Discarded peg, nib or ridge tile			1	67	mortar	med
112	PNRDISC	Discarded peg, nib or ridge tile			1	126	soot	med
115	PNRDISC	Discarded peg, nib or ridge tile			4	233		med to post-med
116	GPNR	Glazed peg, nib or ridge		7	1	126	thick tile;mortar	13th

context	cname	full name	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	description	date
128	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile			1	160	corner;poss cloth marks	med
128	PNRDISC	Discarded peg, nib or ridge tile			1	121	corner	med
128	PNRDISC	Discarded peg, nib or ridge tile	LSWA		1	100		13th to 14th
128	PNRDISC	Discarded peg, nib or ridge tile			2	103	thin;same tile	med
128	PNRDISC	Discarded peg, nib or ridge tile	LSWA		1	64		13th to 14th
128	PNRDISC	Discarded peg, nib or ridge tile			5	263	different tiles	med
128	RID	Unidentified ridge tile			1	178	edge;? ID or very thick flat;hard med brown-grey fabric	med
130	PNRDISC	Discarded peg, nib or ridge tile	7		1	34	thick	12th to 13th
131	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile			1	102	soot;odd fine fabric	post-med ?
131	PNRDISC	Discarded peg, nib or ridge tile			1	62	corner	med
132	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile			3	540	sandy red fabric;spalled;? Underfired	med
132	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile			2	386	corner;soot;mortar;large fe lumps	med
132	PNRDISC	Discarded peg, nib or ridge tile	LSWA		1	56		med
134	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile			1	236	vitified;possibly fabric 7	13th
134	PNRDISC	Discarded peg, nib or ridge tile			3	48	underfired flakes	med
135	PNRDISC	Discarded peg, nib or ridge tile	LSWA		1	95	thick	12th to 13th
137	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile			1	82	spalled;? Underfired	med
137	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile			1	260	corner;spalled;? Underfired	med
137	PNRDISC	Discarded peg, nib or ridge tile			1	33		med
137	RID	Unidentified ridge tile			1	110	soot;sandy red fabric	13th to 19th

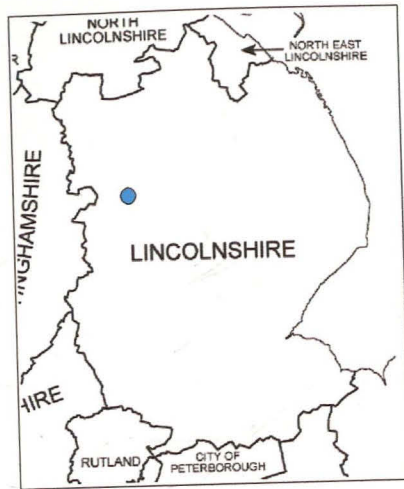
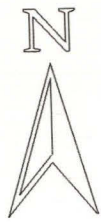
Appendix 3

LTG02 Finds List

Thorngate House, Lincoln

Context	Material	Count	Comments	Date
139	Clay pipe	3	soot	Early 19th
139	Clay pipe	1	ornate bowl;??Posener	late 19th
139	Clay pipe	2	plain stem	late 19th
139	Clay pipe	1	curved stem	late 19th
139	Clay pipe	1	bowl ? plain	Mid 18th
139	Clay pipe	1	bowl with thistle	Late 19th
139	Clay pipe	2	complete pipe	19th
139	Glass	1	window	Late 19th
139	Glass bottle	1	Beer;KCB4669 Kilner Bros Conisborough	Late 19th
139	Glass bottle	2	medicine bottles	Late 19th
139	Glass bottle	3	Hamilton Bottle	Late 19th
139	Glass bottle	1	Wine Bottle	Early 19th
139	Glass bottle	1	beer.(IMPERIAL 1/2 PINT)	Late 19th
139	Glass bottle	2	lemonade bottle (Lincolnshire Cucumber)	Late 19th
139	Glass bottle	3	wine	Early 19th
139	Glass bottle	1	Wine	Late 19th
139	Glass bottle	1	?medicine bottle	Late 19th
139	Glass bottle	1	Wine Bottle	Late 19th
139	Glass Vessel	1	Wineglass foot	Early 19th
139	Misc	1	composite object	19th
u/s	Clay pipe	1	bowl	Mid 18th
u/s	Clay pipe	2	stems	Early 19th
u/s	Clay pipe	1	bowl	Late 19th

The Figures



Extent of Roman Walls

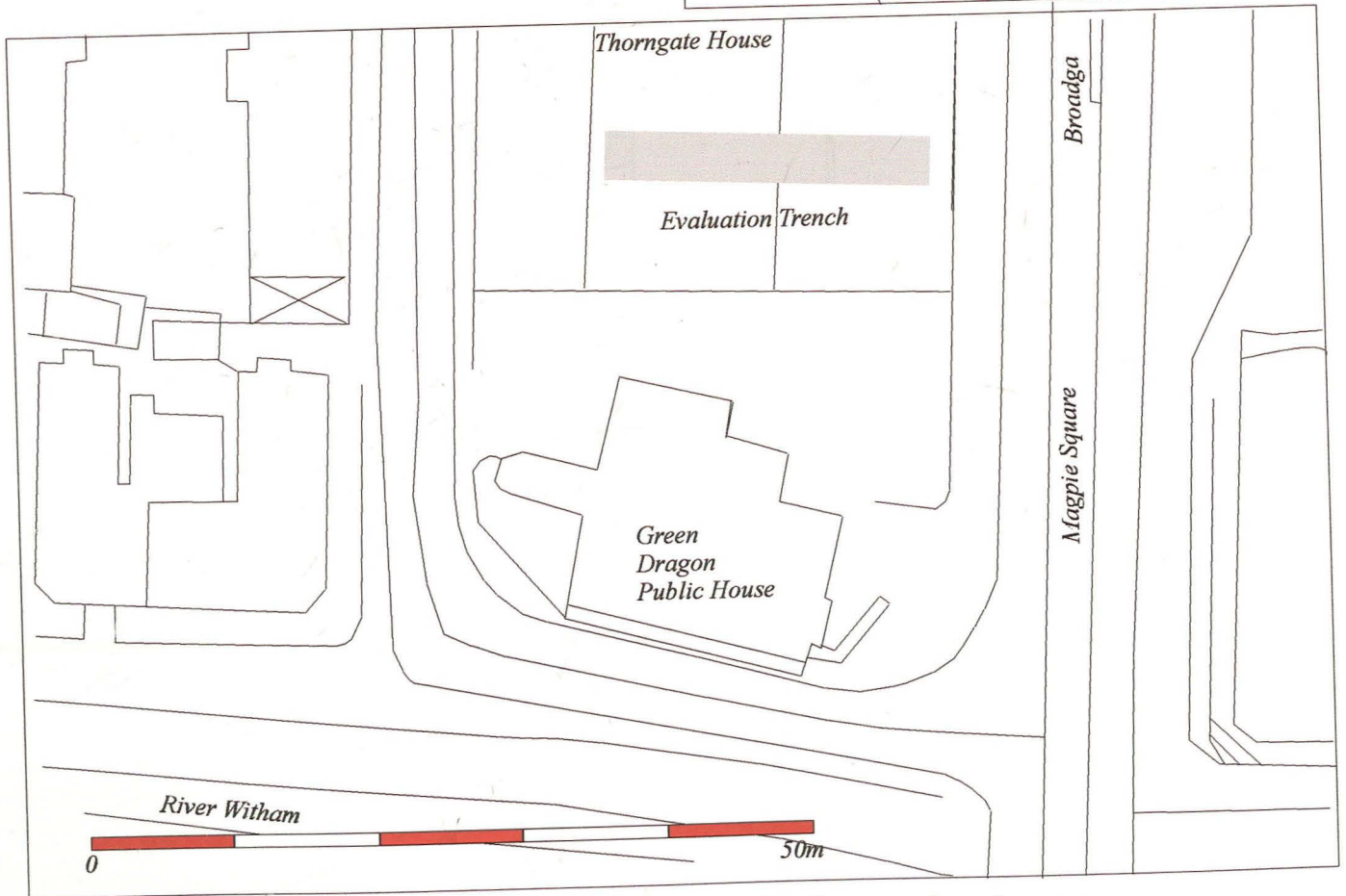
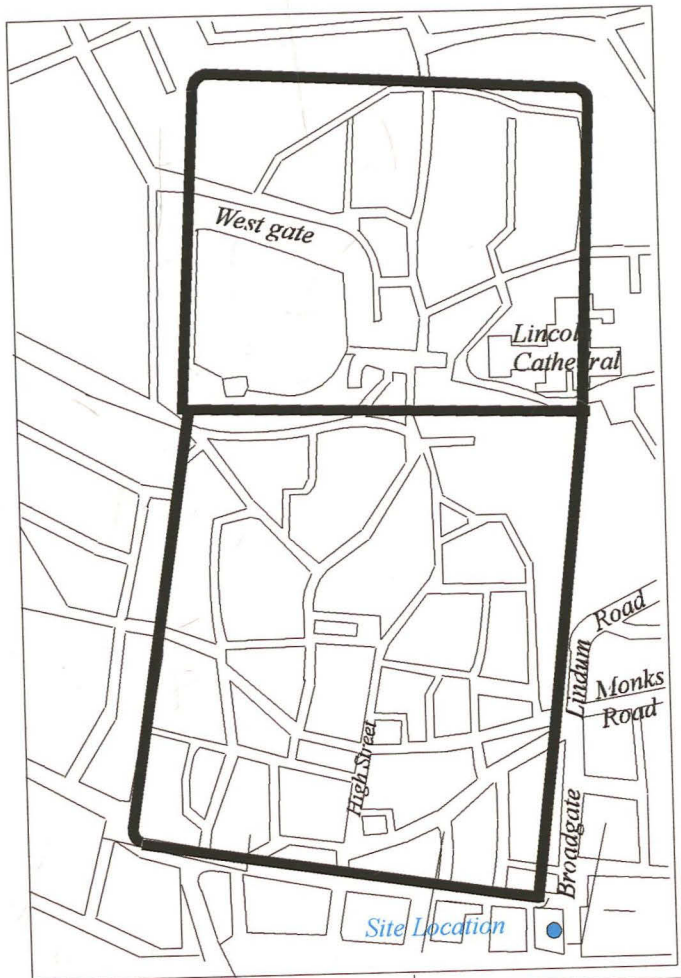


Figure 1: Thorngate House, Lincoln. Site location, based upon a plan supplied by Lincoln City Council

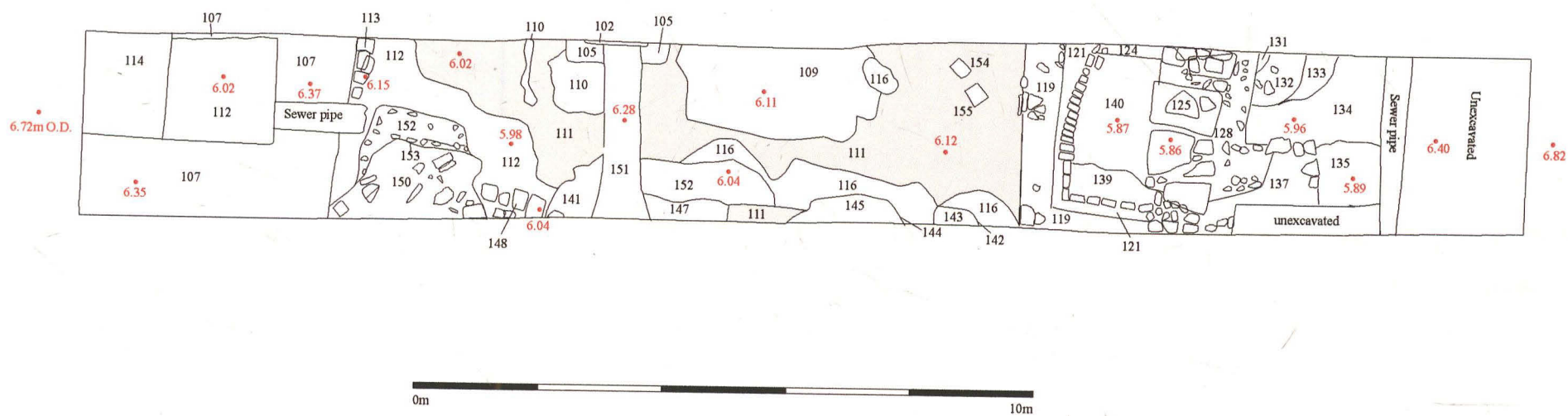


Figure 2. Thorngate House, Lincoln. Trench Plan.

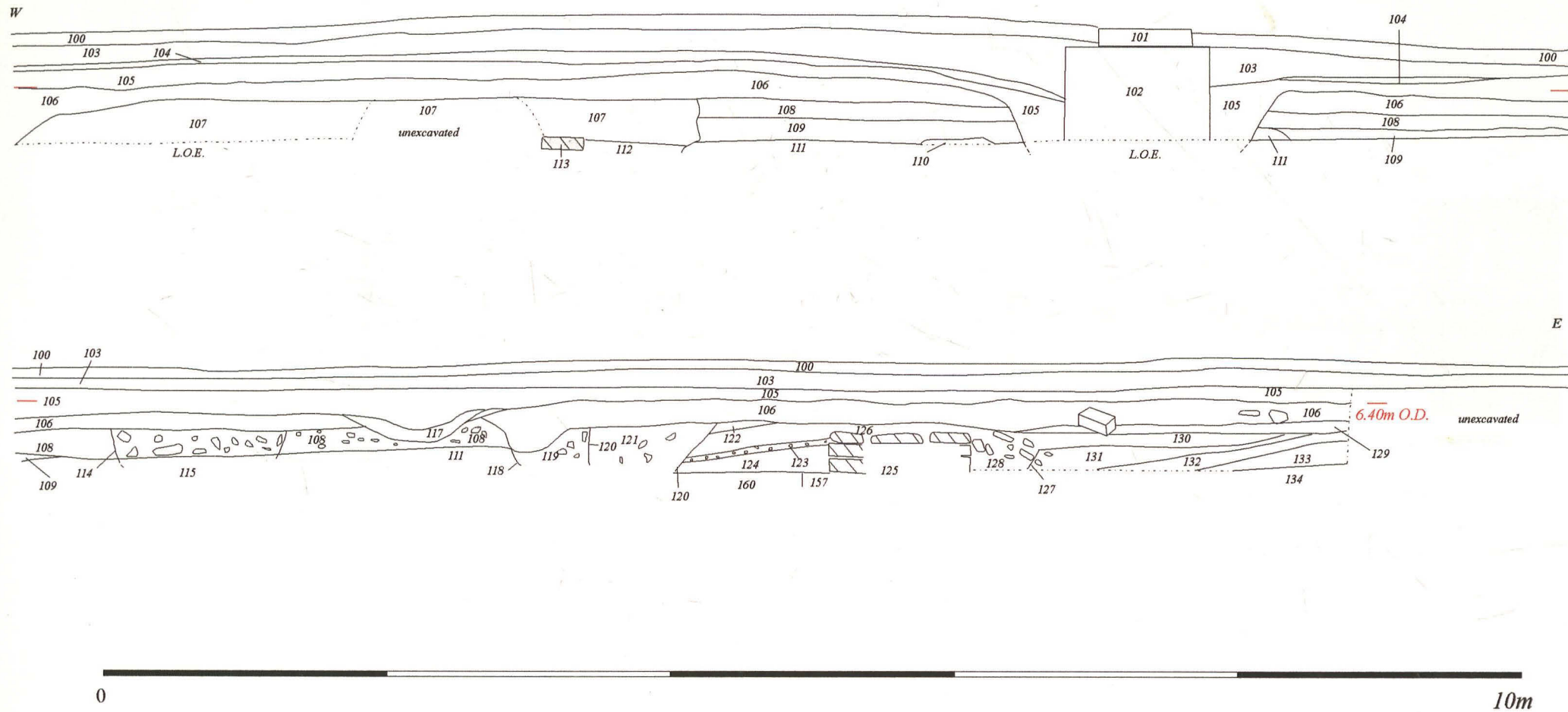


Figure 3. Thorngate House, Lincoln. North Section.

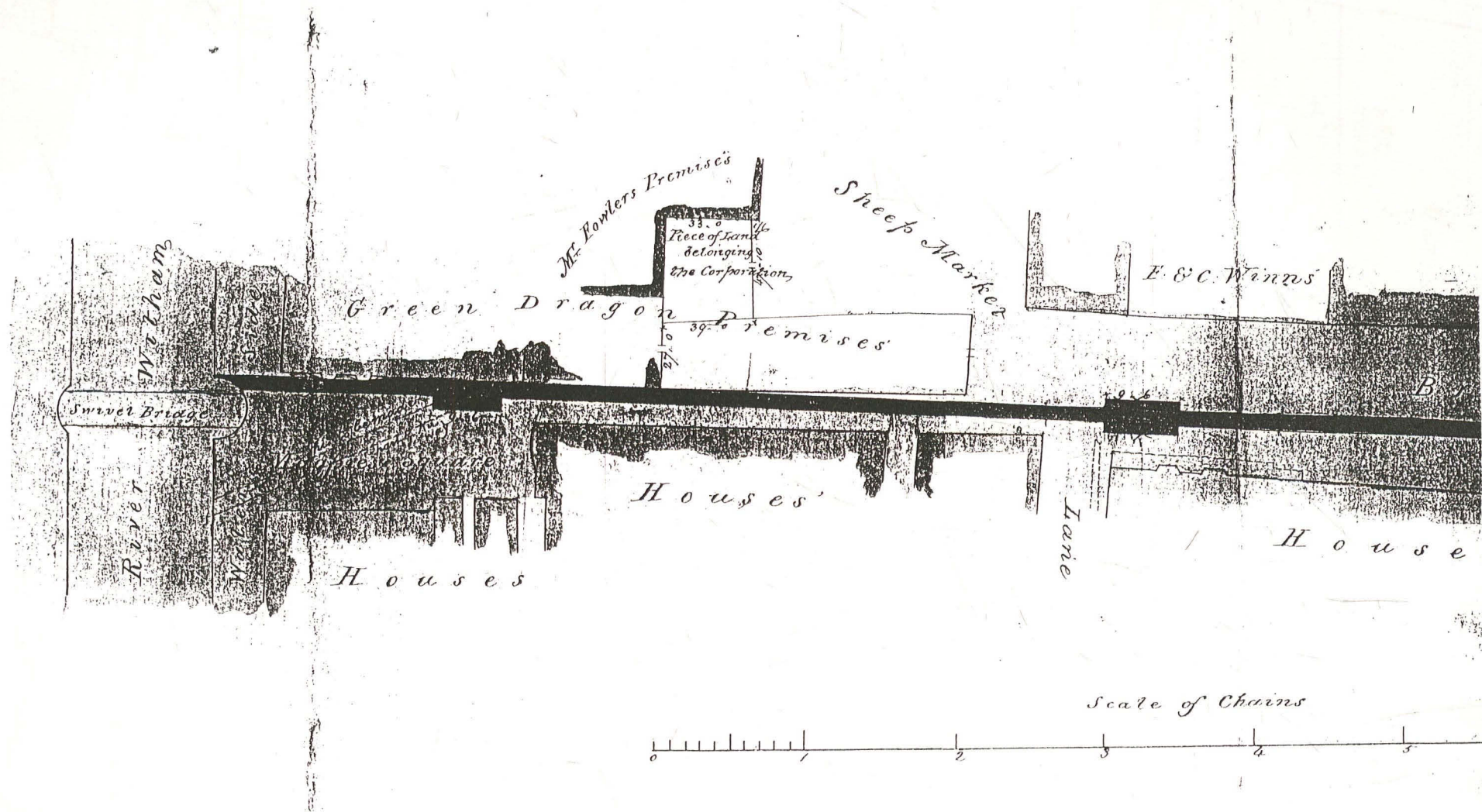


Fig. 4 Part of a plan for a proposed tunnel to be built in Broadgate, Lincoln. J.S. Padley
 May 24th 1826. Lincoln City Library, ref 429.

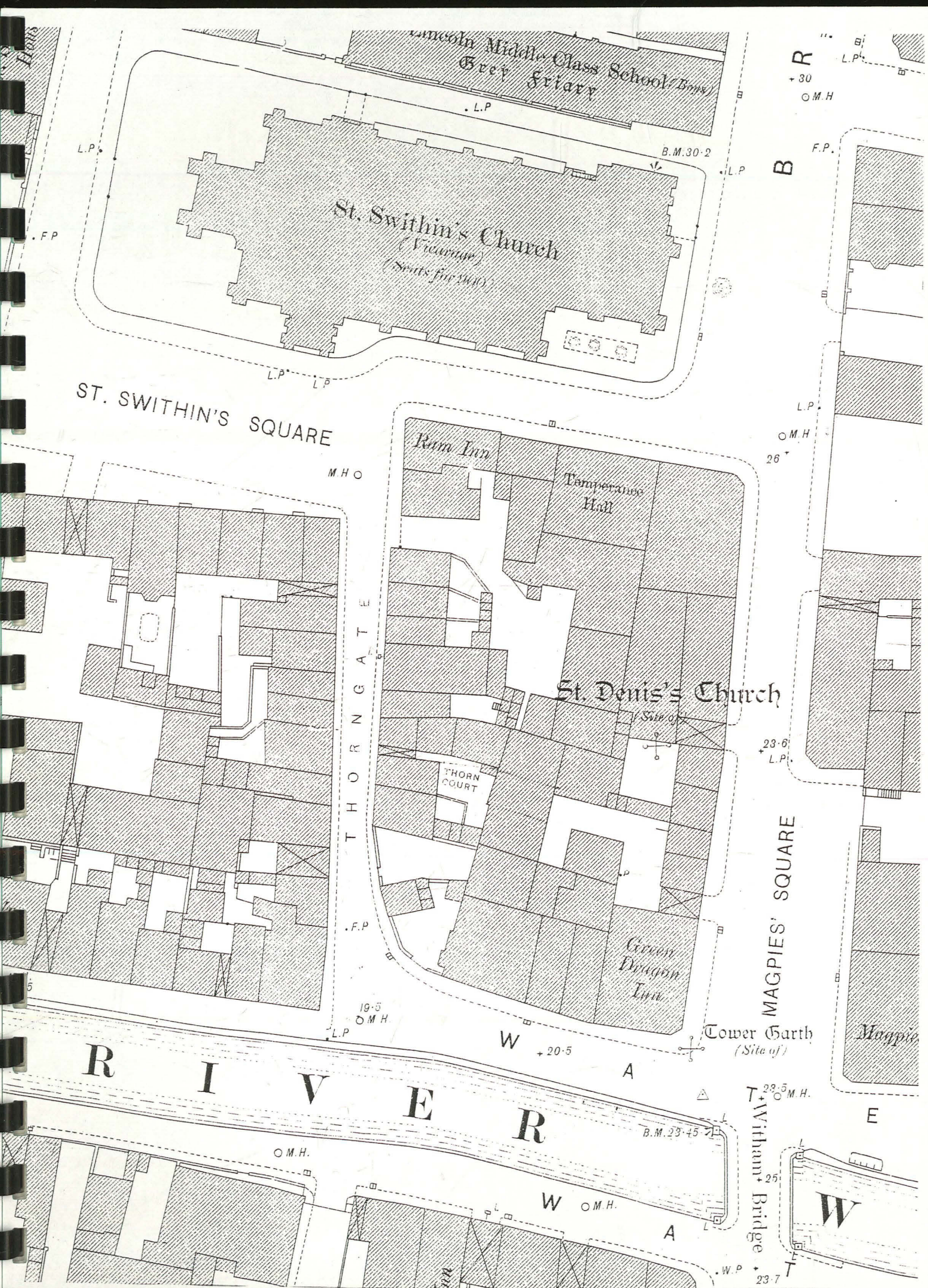


Fig. 5 Part of the OS 1:500 scale map of Lincoln, surveyed 1886 and published 1888.

The Plates



Pl. 1 General view of trench looking east, before cleaning, with concrete 107 in foreground. Note broken sewer pipe in centre which originally ran along the length of the trench.



Pl. 2 Pit 149 (top left) cutting through walls 148 (foreground) and 113 (top centre). Scale 2m.



Pl. 3 South side of trench with modern pits 142 and 144 beneath the limestone makeup.



Pl. 4 South side of trench with modern pits 144 and 146 beneath the limestone makeup.



Pl. 5 Demolition layer 109, overlying clay floor 111, looking north. Scale 2m.



Pl. 6 General view of clay floor surface 111, west of sewer pipe 151, looking east. Scale 2m



Pl. 7 General view of clay floor surface 111, east of sewer pipe 151, looking east. Scale 2m



Pl. 8 Wall 148, cut by pit 149 (right), looking south. Scale 2m.



Pl. 9 (above) Foundation trench 119 at edge of clay floor 111. Scale 2m.



Pl. 10 (left) Victorian brick-lined cess pit 138. Looking south, Scales 0.50m and 2m.



Pl. 11 (Left) General view of east end of the trench from roof of Thorngate House, showing wall 125, with Victorian brick-lined cess pit to left. Looking north, Scales 2m and 1m.

Pl. 12 Wall 125 looking north showing demolition layer 126 beneath 106. Scales 1m.





Pl. 13 East end of trench looking south showing pit 159 in section cutting through sand 135 (left) and 137 (right).



Pl. 14 East end of trench looking north showing foundation trench 128 next to wall 125 (left) cutting sequence of mortar layers 129-134 in section. Layers 133 and 134 are visible in plan beyond the scale and 137 (left) and 135 (right) below the scale. Scale 1m.



Pl.15 Area west of wall 125, after removal of cesspit 138, showing robbed wall 119 in foreground and crossing south end of the wall 125, with earlier stonework 156 to right of small scale. Scales 1m and 2m