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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION ON LAND AT
NEWLAND STREET WEST
LINCOLN
(LNW05)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

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EXCAVATION: L1 10004

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION ON LAND AT
NEWLAND STREET WEST
LINCOLN
(LNW05)**

Work Undertaken For
MITCHELL & PROCTOR

March 2005

Report Compiled by
S J Malone BSc AIFA

National Grid Reference: SK 9709 7146

A.P.S. Report No. 46/05

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES




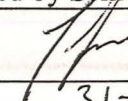
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Quality Control

Newland Street West, Lincoln

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1. SUMMARY

Archaeological evaluation was undertaken in order to determine the archaeological implications of proposed development on land at the junction of Newland Street West and The Avenue.

The site lies close to the centre of Lincoln in an area with potential for Roman suburban development and medieval development in the Newland suburb.

Two trenches were excavated, one c. 5m x 2m in the western part of the site, and one c. 8m x 2m at the eastern end. The eastern frontage of the site showed considerable disturbance due to 20th century use as a garage/filling station. To the west c. 1m of garden soil, containing Roman, medieval and later pottery, overlay the natural sand into which was cut a small north-south ditch containing Roman pottery.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation is defined as, 'a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, quality and preservation, and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate' (IFA 1997).

2.2 Planning Background

Planning permission (Application No. 2003/0996/F) has been sought for residential development of the site. Further information regarding the archaeological

implications of the proposal is required in order to assist in the determining of the application. This comprised exploratory trial trenching of the site.

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Mitchell & Proctor to undertake the archaeological evaluation of the site in accordance with the requirements of the local planning authority. The work was undertaken on the 7th February 2005.

2.3 Topography and Geology

The site is located on the west side of Lincoln city centre, on the north side of Newland Street West at its junction with The Avenue. It lies east of 5 and 7 Newland Street West and south of 6 The Avenue. It covers approximately 430m² at National Grid Reference SK 9709 7146 (Fig. 2).

The site lies near to the foot of the slope below the Lincoln Edge at c. 8m O.D. Solid geology consists of Middle Lias clay and shale. No drift is shown by the Geological Survey 1973 but river terrace sand and gravel is shown at the same elevation further to the west and the sands identified in trenching are thought to be of the same origin.

2.4 Archaeological Setting

The site lies just to the west of the walled area of the lower Roman and medieval town. The area has the potential to contain evidence of Roman cemeteries or extra-mural development. The site lies in the medieval suburb of Newland at the junction of the earlier *Midhergate* with Newland which ran along the northern edge of Newland Market (Jones et al. 2003, 228-230). It is not known if structures fronted on these roads in these early periods. Map evidence suggests the site was not built on in the 18th and 19th

centuries with workshops erected in the early 20th century (Mills and Wheeler 2004).

3. AIMS

The aim of the evaluation was to gather information to establish the presence or absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits in order to enable the archaeological curator to formulate a policy for the management of archaeological resources present on the site

4. METHODS

4.1 Trial Trenching

Two trenches were excavated. One measuring c. 5m x 2m running west-east at the western end of the site and another measuring c. 8m x 2m running north-south along the eastern edge (Fig. 2).

After breaking of concrete removal of yard surfaces and other overburden was undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. The exposed surfaces of the trenches were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains. Where present, features were excavated by hand in order to retrieve dateable artefacts and other remains.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and plans at a scale of 1:20. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

The location of the excavated trenches was surveyed in relation to fixed points on boundaries and on existing buildings.

4.2 Post-excavation

Following excavation, all records were checked and ordered to ensure that they constituted a complete Level II archive and a stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced. Artefacts recovered from excavated deposits were examined and a period date assigned where possible. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Context numbers are identified in the text by brackets. An equals sign between context numbers indicates that the contexts once formed a single layer or feature. Phasing was based on artefact dating and the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Description of the results

Above the natural deposits, these are divided into three phases: Roman, medieval/post-medieval and modern.

Phase 0: Natural deposits

Phase 1: Roman deposits

Phase 2: Medieval/Post-medieval deposits

Phase 3: Modern deposits

Archaeological contexts are described below. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

5.2 Phase 0: Natural deposits

The earliest deposits exposed during the evaluation were mid-orange / yellow-brown sands (105), (202) (Figs 3, 4; Plates 1, 2). These lay at 8.30-8.35m O.D. in Trench 1, on the eastern edge of the site, and at 8.10-8.35m in Trench 2 in the

western part of the site between 0.7m and 0.9m below the modern ground surface.

5.3 Phase 1: Roman deposits

Cut into the natural sand (202) in Trench 2 was a linear feature [204], 1.2m in width and 0.44m in depth running north-south across the trench (Figs 3, 4: Section 4; Plates 2, 3). The ditch was filled with a friable grey-brown silt sand (205) and contained a small number of sherds of Dressel 20 amphora, and Central Gaulish samian along with more locally produced wares suggestive of a mid/late second-century date (Appendix 3).

5.4 Phase 2: Medieval / Post-medieval deposits

Sealing the natural and ditch [204] in Trench 2 was up to 0.9m of friable dark brownish grey silty sand (201) (Figs 3, 4: Sections 3, 4; Plate 2). The top of this deposit lay at 9.01m just beneath the modern surfacing and hardcore. This thick soil deposit contained animal bone and pottery ranging in date from the Roman to the medieval and post-medieval periods. The larger, Roman pieces lay lower in the deposit, but this may reflect settling or sorting rather than stratification within this deposit.

In Trench 1 this deposit (104=201) lay at 8.84m beneath 0.3m of modern overburden (Fig 4 Section 1). Post-medieval drains in Trench 1 appeared to lie wholly within this deposit with no clearly definable cut, suggesting that the deposit as a whole may have undergone transformation, obscuring any stratification.

5.5 Phase 3: Modern deposits

Concrete (200) and hardcore surfacing (203) were the only modern deposits identified in Trench 1 (Fig. 4 Section 3, 4).

The eastern half of Trench 2, however, had suffered greater disturbance from 20th century use of the site. Remnants of a concrete slab/ramp were visible at the base of the Trench at 8.35m O.D. and the entire depth of the eastern section consisted of modern backfilled material: a firm dark grey clayey silt (102) up to 0.75m in thickness containing frequent modern brick and concrete rubble; beneath 0.25-0.30m of sand and gravel hardcore (103) (100) (Figs 3, 4: Section 2; Plate 1).

6. DISCUSSION

The investigation area is shown as vacant land on mapping of the early 19th centuries onwards and seems equally clear of development on less detailed plans of the 17th and 18th century. By 1883 it formed part of the gardens of a property on The Avenue and this remained the case until construction of a garage/workshop in the mid 20th century.

The investigation area lies just to the west of the core of the Roman and medieval town in an area with the potential to contain evidence of Roman cemeteries or extra-mural development and of the expansion of the medieval suburbs. Modern disturbance in the eastern part of the site may have affected archaeological deposits, but to the west a thick deposit of garden soil directly overlies natural sand into which features have been cut.

No evidence was found for intensive early occupation of the site. The Roman pottery included imported amphorae and samian ware, generally indicative of an urban, relatively high status occupation. However, the city itself provides an obvious source for such material and this need not have derived from the immediate vicinity. The single ditch, of possible Roman date, may represent a boundary or drainage ditch relating to extra-mural land-

use or development to the west of the Roman town from the mid/late second century onwards.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological evaluation was undertaken in order to determine the archaeological implications of proposed development on land at the junction of Newland Street West and The Avenue. The site lies close to the centre of Lincoln in an area with potential for Roman suburban development and medieval development in the Newland suburb.

Evidence of some Roman period land-use, in the form of a boundary or drainage ditch, was encountered on the site, but there was no evidence for subsequent occupation until the modern period.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Stephen Haslam of Mitchell & Proctor who commissioned the work. The project was coordinated by Steve Malone; the report was edited by Tom Lane.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Steve Malone
 Site Supervisor: Michael Wood
 Site Assistants: Jen Hurford
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 CAD Illustration: Steve Malone
 Post-excavation Analyst: Steve Malone

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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IFA, 1999, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*.

Jones, M. J., Stocker, D. and Vince, A. 2003 *The City by the Pool*

Mills, D. R. and Wheeler, R.C. 2004 *Historic Town Plans of Lincoln 1610-1920*

11. ABBREVIATIONS

- APS Archaeological Project Services
- IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists
- SMR Sites and Monuments Record

Surface	Full name	O.D. Height
TERR	Terrace sand below subsoil	8.10m
MROMT	Top of mid Roman deposit (C.125-275)	8.10m
MODT	Top of modern ground surface	9.06m

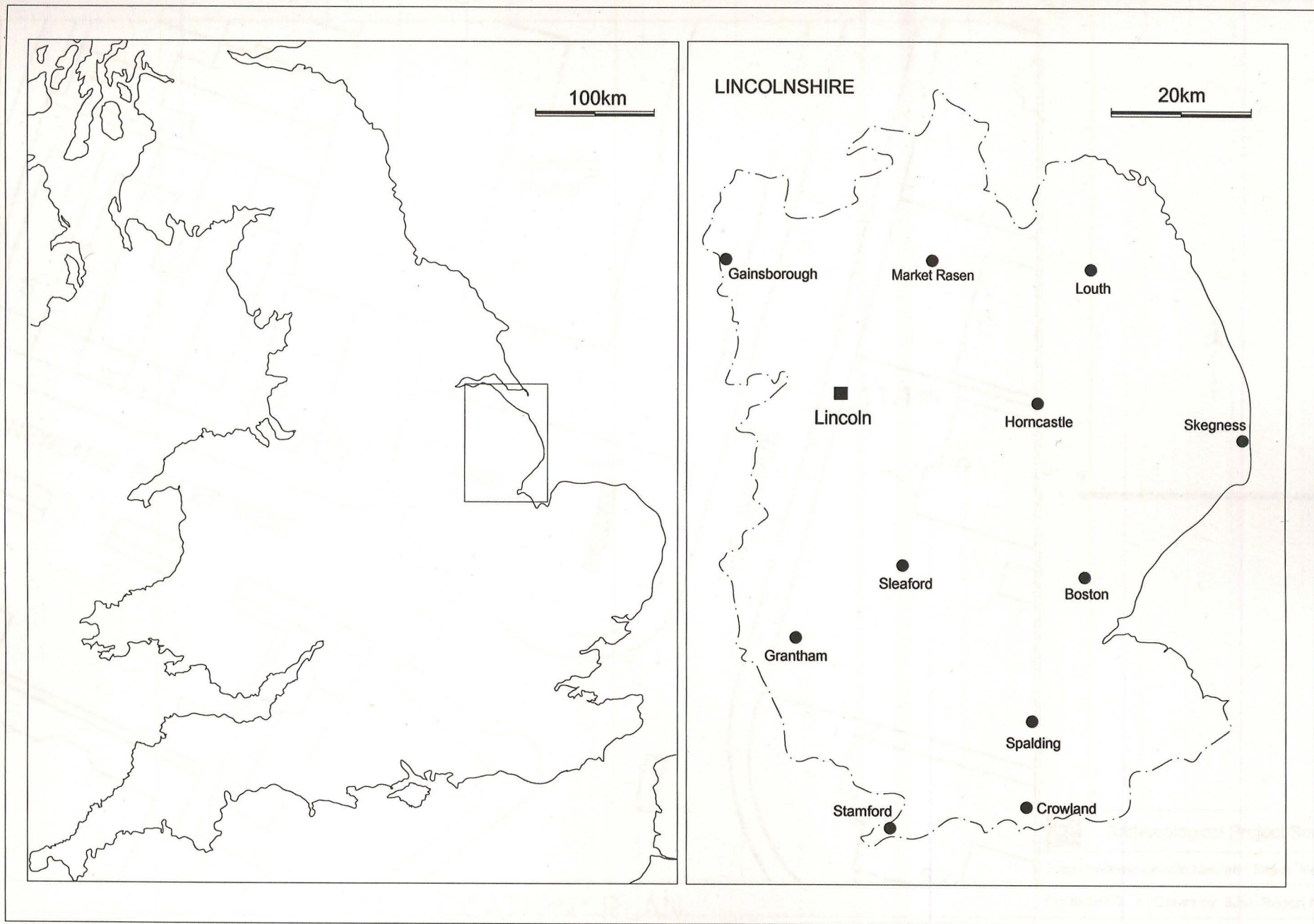
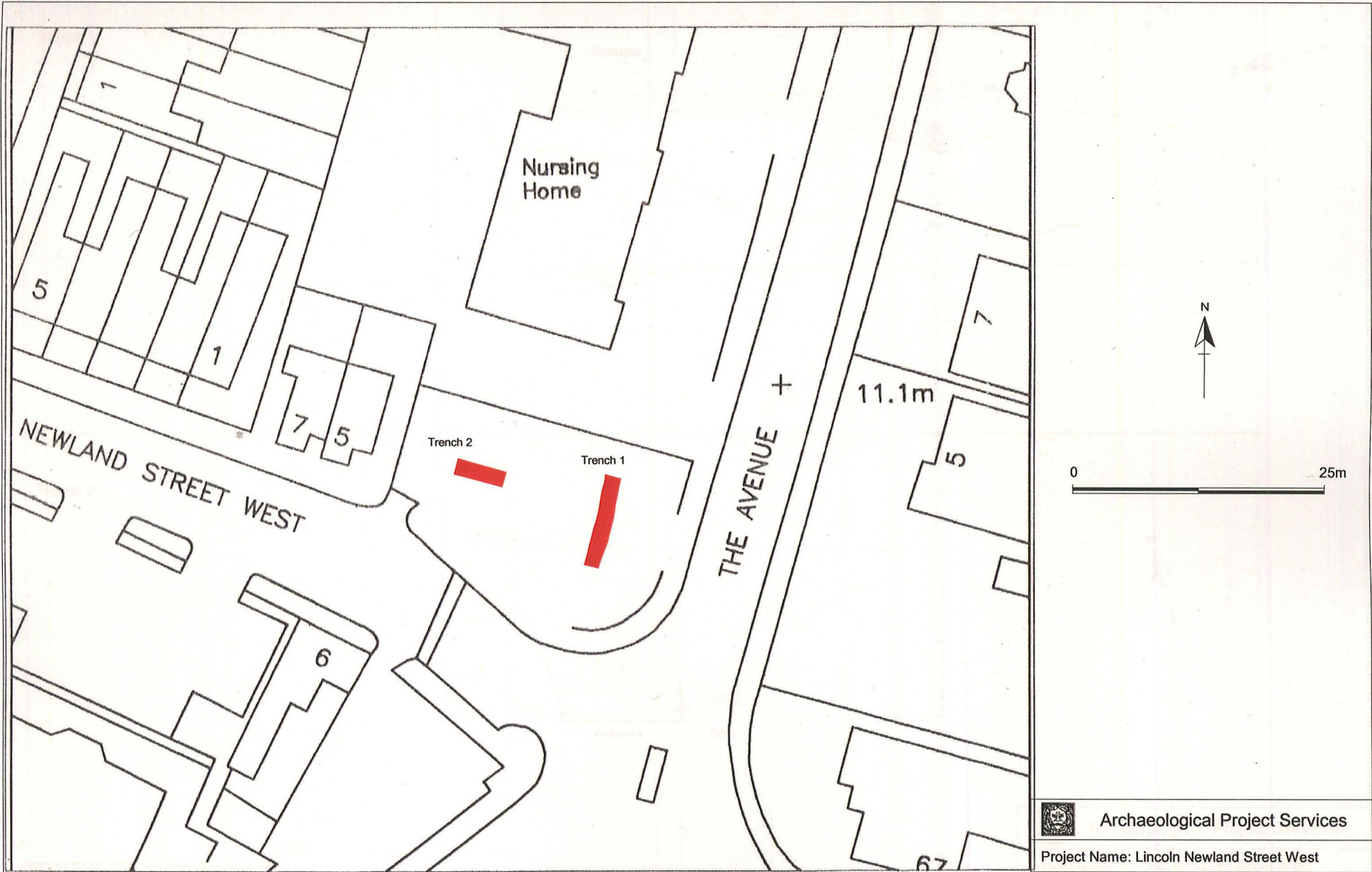


Figure 1: General Location Plan



SITE LOCATION PLAN

Figure 2 Site location



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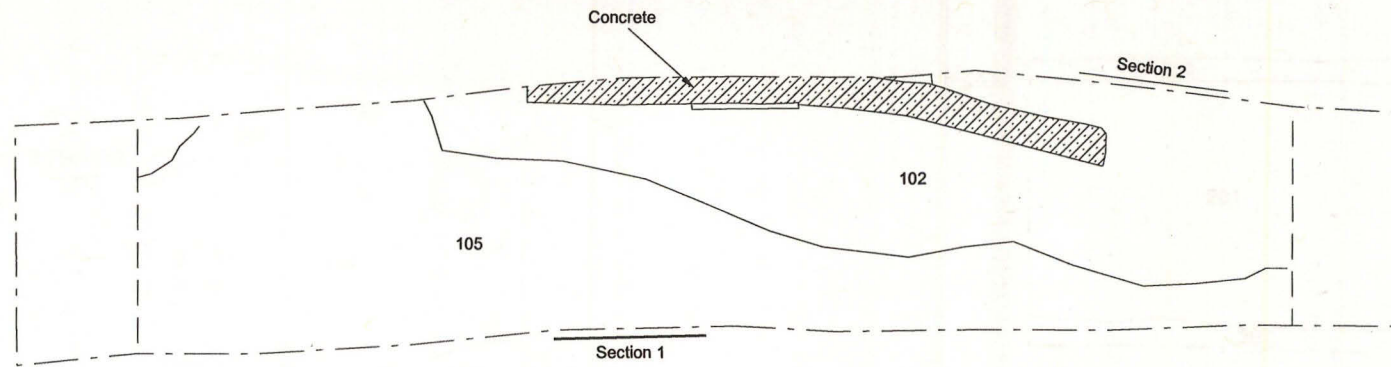
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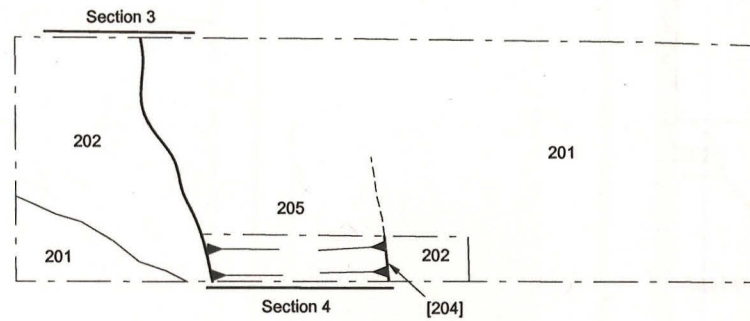
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Report No: interim

Trench 1



Trench 2



0 2.5m



Archaeological Project Services

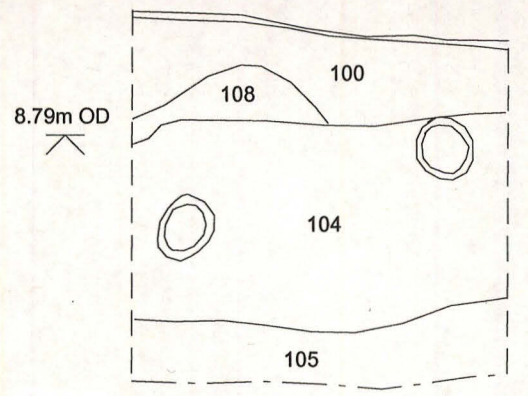
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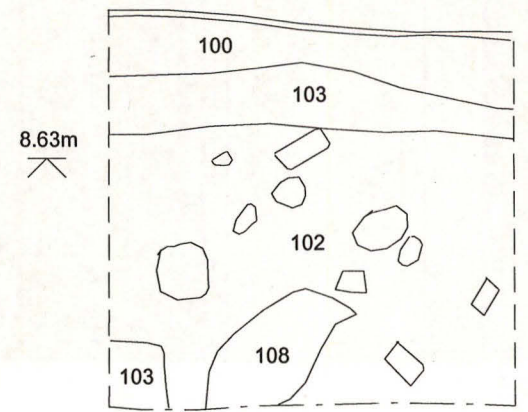
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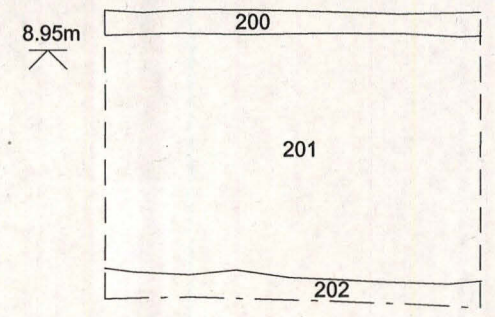
Figure 3 Trench plans



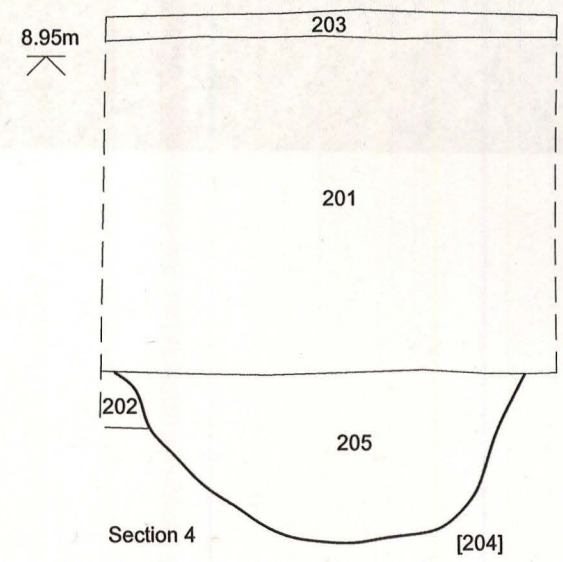
Section 1



Section 2



Section 3



Section 4




	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Lincoln Newland Street West		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: SJM	Report No: interim

Figure 4 Trench section 1-4



Plate 1 Trench 1 looking southwest showing extent of modern disturbance



Plate 2 Trench 2 looking northeast.

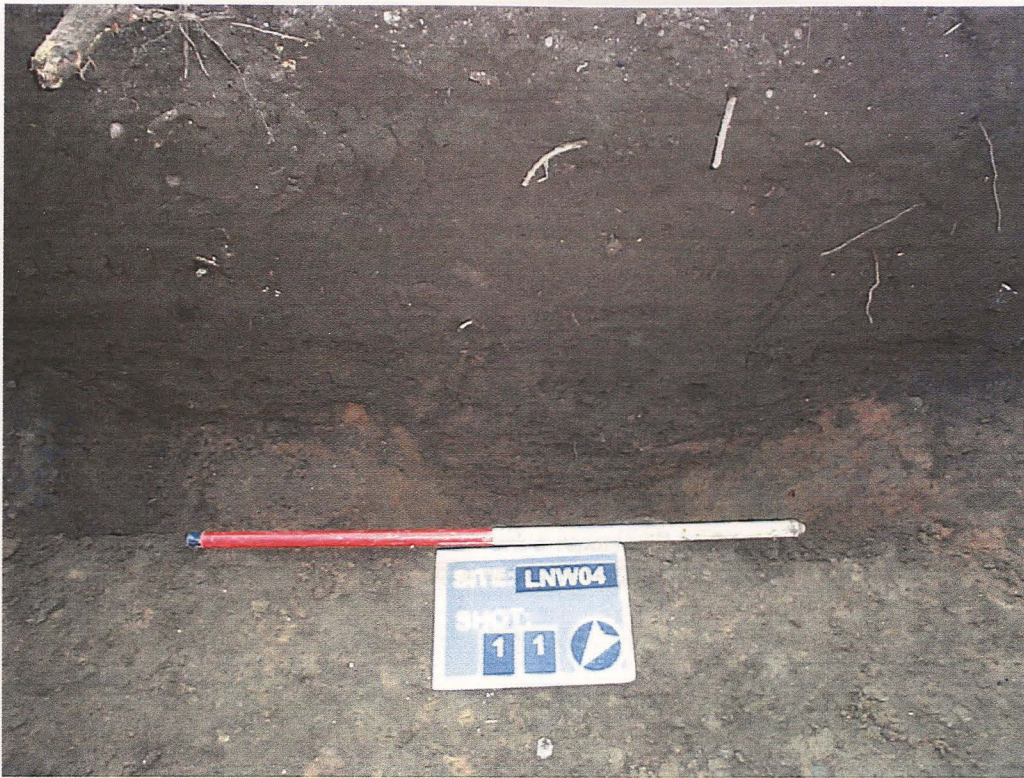


Plate 3 Shallow ditch [205], looking southeast.

Appendix 1 Specification for Archaeological Evaluation

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *An archaeological evaluation is required on land at the corner of Newland Street West and The Avenue, Lincoln. NGR SK97097146.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, in an area with potential for Roman suburban development and medieval development in the Newland suburb.*
- 1.3 *Residential development of the site is proposed, archaeological evaluation is required to provide information to assist in the determination of the planning application. This will comprise trial trenching on the site.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the evaluation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological evaluation on land at the corner of Newland Street West and The Avenue, Lincoln. NGR SK97097146.
- 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 on the west side of the city centre on the north side of Newland Street West at its junction with The Avenue. It lies east of 5 and 7 Newland Street West and south of 6 The Avenue.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning application (2003/0996/F) has been made for the erection of a residential apartment block. This application was refused owing to lack of any archaeological assessment of the site. A further application is to be made.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies at c. 10m O.D near the foot of the escarpment of the Lincoln edge. Local soils have not been mapped as the area is urban but are likely to be silty or loamy over clayey soils of the Wickham 2 Association developed on Jurassic clay (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 351).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The site lies just to the west of the walled area of the lower Roman and medieval town. The area has the potential to contain evidence of Roman cemeteries or extra-mural development. The site lies in the medieval suburb of Newland at the junction of the earlier *Midhergate* with Newland which ran along the northern edge of Newland Market. It is not known if structures fronted on these roads in these early periods. Map evidence suggests the site was not built on in the 18th and 19th centuries with workshops erected in the early 20th century.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aim of the work will be to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.
- 7.2 The objectives of the work will be to:
- 7.2.1 Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site;
 - 7.2.2 Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site;
 - 7.2.3 Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site;
 - 7.2.4 Determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site;
 - 7.2.5 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

8.1 Reasoning for this technique

- 8.1.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.
- 8.1.2 The trial trenching will consist of the excavation of two trenches measuring 5m x 2m and 8m x 2m, placed within the site in accordance with the layout specified by the City Archaeologist. Excavation will cease at the first recognisable archaeological horizon, such deposits being cleaned and recorded but not excavated.

8.2 General considerations

- 8.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the evaluation.
- 8.2.2 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.
- 8.2.3 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.

8.3 Methodology

- 8.3.1 Removal of concrete surfaces and other overburden will be undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. To ensure that the correct amount of material is removed and that no archaeological deposits are damaged, this work will be supervised by Archaeological Project Services. On completion of the removal of the overburden, the

nature of the underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation before any further mechanical excavation that may be required. Thereafter, the trenches will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.

- 8.3.2 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at a larger scale.
- 8.3.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.3.4 Throughout the evaluation a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slides 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.
 - Individual features or groups of features where their relationship is important.
- 8.3.5 Should human remains be located they will be left in situ and only excavated if absolutely necessary. If exhumation is required, the appropriate Home Office licences will be obtained before the excavation of such remains. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, coroner 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 evaluation 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 fieldwork 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 evaluation 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 evaluation.

- Description of the topography of the site.
- Description of the methodologies used during the evaluation.
- A text describing the findings of the evaluation.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the evaluation 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; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

11 ARCHIVE

- 11.1 The documentation and records generated during the evaluation 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 evaluation 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 evaluation 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 evaluations 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.

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-later - J Young, Independent Specialist
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, 4 October 2004

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Thick	Interpretation
100	Thin off-white sandy layer + freq small pebbles	0.30m	modern demolition rubble
102	Firm dark-grey black clayey silt + freq modern brick/rubble	1.4m	Modern backfill
103	Loose light yellowish brown sand	0.16m	Redeposited backfill
104	Friable mid brown silty sand + occ pebbles	0.53m	Garden soil
105	Friable yellow sand	0.16m+	Natural sand
106	As 203		Modern hardcore
108	Sandy lenses within 100, 102		
200	Compact beige concrete	0.08m	Modern surface
201	Friable brownish grey silty sand, 2% subround pebbles	0.88m	Garden soil
202	Friable yellow brown sands	0.15m+	Natural sand
203	Compact grey gravel	0.1m	Modern hardcore
204	Linear feature 1.2m wide x 0.44m deep		Ditch
205	Friable grey brown silty sand	0.44m	Fill of [204]

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

by Paul Cope-Faulkner, Barbara Precious and Gary Taylor

Recording of the pottery was undertaken with reference to guidelines prepared by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001) and the pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Lincolnshire ceramic type series. A total of 14 fragments of pottery weighing 494g and representing 12 individual vessels was recovered from 2 separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, a small quantity of other artefacts, brick/tile and slag, comprising 3 items weighing 230g, was retrieved.

The excavated animal bone assemblage comprises 19 stratified fragments weighing 403g. The animal bone was identified by reference to published catalogues. No attempt is made to sex or age animals represented within the assemblage, although where this is readily apparent is noted in the comments column.

Provenance

The material was recovered from garden soil (201) and feature fill (205).

The pottery includes imported Dressel 20 amphora and Central Gaulish samian wares as well as pottery from Nene valley kilns and local wares. The ceramic building materials are also likely to be relatively local Lincoln products.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Roman Pottery

CXT	FABRIC	FORM	DEC	VESS NO	ALTER	COMMENTS	SHS	WT
201	SAMCG	DR33				FLAKE	1	1
	DR20	A		1		BS FLAKE 2C FAB	2	38
	NVCC	BK	RCC			BS CR FAB	1	1
	GREY	JBK				BS	1	3
	BBT	B	LA			BS;PROB BFL	1	23
	GREY	JBL				BASE	1	30
	BBT	CP	LA	1?	SOOTR	RIM BS; INTERSTING COARSE Q FAB	2	47
	ZZZ					<i>SHERDS POSTRO</i>		
	ZDATE					<i>ML2C/POSTRO</i>		
205	DR20	A				BS LGE L1-2C FAB	1	263
	SAMCG	DR37?				RIM	1	2
	GREY	JBL				BS GROOVES	1	74
	OX	CLSD				BS RPOT?	1	2
	SHEL	CLSD	HM?		VABR	FLAKE; MPOT?	1	
	ZZZ					<i>SOME POSTRO?</i>		
	ZDATE					<i>ML2C+/POSTRO?</i>		

It is worth noting that at least one of the Roman vessels has sooting on the rim showing that it was used for cooking. The presence of amphorae and samian indicate an urban, relatively high status occupation.

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
201	CBM	Tile, reduced core, some mortar adhering, 16mm thick, ?medieval	1	30	
	CBM	Tile, oxidized throughout, 10mm thick, medieval	1	80	
		Iron slag	1	120	

Note: CBM = Ceramic Building Material

Table 3: The Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Bone	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
201	sheep sized	?femur	1	26	
205	cattle sized	ulna	1	62	very chalky
	cattle sized	?humerus	1	26	
	cattle sized	rib	2	37	
	cattle sized	unidentified	4	89	2 very chalky
	cattle sized	tibia	1	25	juvenile
	cattle sized	?skull	1	9	
	pig	humerus	1	50	
	pig	mandible	1	27	incl. incisor, canine and 3 molars
	sheep sized	tibia	1	18	
	sheep sized	metacarpal	1	10	
	sheep sized	radius	1	9	
	bird	humerus	1	3	prob. chicken, copper staining
	oyster	shell	2	12	

The animal bone assemblage derives from the fill of a Roman ditch and a medieval deposit. Sheep and cattle dominate the assemblage with pig and bird also represented. Pigs are generally poorly represented in Lincoln assemblages and domestic birds become representative during the 3rd century (Dobney *et al.* nd, 21). Although small, the assemblage fits well with other excavated sites in the town.

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 many previous archaeological investigations in Lincoln that are the subjects of reports. Additionally, there has been reported study of the archaeological and historical evidence for the city. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Lincoln Urban Archaeological Database and the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

The small collection of Roman pottery is of limited local potential and significance, and perhaps largely redeposited, but may indicate the presence of structures and occupation in the area during that period. The limited amount of material of later periods is informative suggesting limited post-Roman activity until relatively recent times.

References

Dobney, K.M., Jaques, S.D. and Irving, B.G., nd, *Of Butchers and Breeds. Report on vertebrate remains from various sites in the City of Lincoln*, Lincoln Archaeological Studies No. 5

Slowikowski, A., Nenk, B. and Pearce, J., 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

- 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 interpretations 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).
- Layer** A layer is a term 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.
- Post-medieval** The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
- Romano-British** Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

13	Context records
2	Context summary sheet
4	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Plan record sheet
1	Section record sheet
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Daily record sheet
1	Bag of finds

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 Museum Accession Number:

2004.218

Archaeological Project Services Site Code:

LNW 04

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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