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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT LINCOLN MINSTER SCHOOL
(PHASE 2 TEACHING BLOCK),
UPPER LINDUM STREET,
LINCOLN
(LUL 03)**

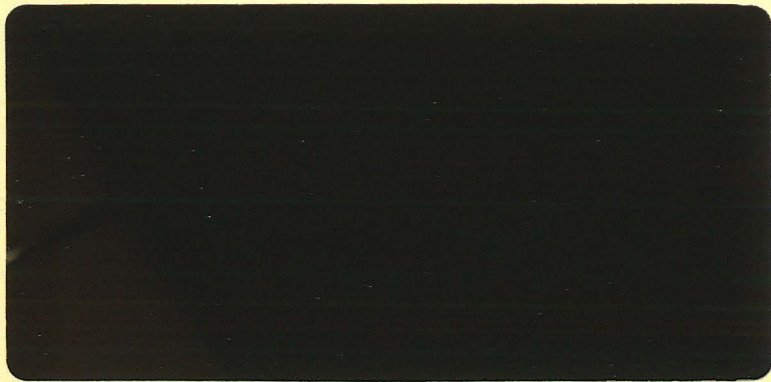
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Highways & Planning
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acknowledged 12/2/05

EVENT ELI 6471

SOURCE

SLI 10448
SLI 10449

PRN 70474
PRN 70475
PRN 70476

UNDATED
Roman
Medieval /
post medieval

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT LINCOLN MINSTER SCHOOL
(PHASE 2 TEACHING BLOCK),
UPPER LINDUM STREET,
LINCOLN
(LUL 03)**

**Work Undertaken For
Frank Ellis Architects
on behalf of Lincoln Minster School
(The United Church Schools Foundation Ltd)**

November 2005

Report Compiled by
Russell Trimble BA (Hons) AIFA

Planning Application No: 2000/0620/F
National Grid Reference: SK 98105 71651
City and County Museum Accession No: 2003.294

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 165/05

Quality Control
The Minster School,
Lincoln
LUL 03

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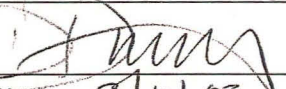
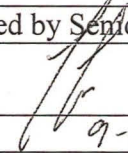
Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
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Date: 8/11/05	Date: 9-11-05

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1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was maintained during groundworks at Lincoln Minster School, Upper Lindum Street, Lincoln. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for a new teaching block at the school.

The site lies to the west of the Roman (AD 42-410) city in an area where burials and a pottery kiln have previously been recorded. Pottery kilns of Late Saxon (AD 850-1066) date are also known from the southwest of the site. During the medieval period (AD 1066-1540), the site lay north of suburbs in an area where quarrying for the local limestone was undertaken. This quarrying continued into the post-medieval period (AD 1540-1900), although gradual expansion of the town is also recorded along the street frontages.

The watching brief identified a sequence of Romano-British and later deposits, including evidence for quarrying of the underlying natural bedrock. Although one pit was of late 1st to early 2nd century date, remaining quarries may be much later in date. Structures of medieval and post-medieval date were also identified. Finds retrieved during the investigation include a small assemblage of Roman pottery with a single fragment of Roman glass. Later pottery dates mainly to the 17th – 19th centuries and is accompanied by glass and clay pipe. A small number of animal bones were also collected.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as “a formal programme 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 was commissioned by Franklin Ellis Architects, on behalf of Lincoln Minster School, to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks relating to the construction of a new science block (Phase 2 teaching block) at Lincoln Minster School, Upper Lindum Street, Lincoln. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application 2000/0620/F. The watching brief was carried out between 8th and 15th August 2003 in accordance with a brief provided by the City of Lincoln Heritage Team (Appendix 1).

2.3 Topography and Geology

Lincoln Minster School is located to the east of the historic core of the city of Lincoln, 340m southeast of the Cathedral. The new science block is located in the south-eastern part of the school grounds, with Lindum Terrace to the south and Upper Lindum Street to the east. The new building, which abuts a recently built block to the west, lies at National Grid Reference SK 98105 71651 (Fig. 2).

The site lies at a height of c. 50m OD on a south facing slope overlooking the ‘Witham Gap’, a break in the Jurassic limestone ridge through Lincolnshire. The River Witham turns sharply eastward to flow through the ‘Gap’ on its route to the sea.

As an urban area, local soils have not been mapped, although are likely to be of the Elmton 1 Association, typically shallow brown rendzinas (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 179). These soils are developed upon a solid geology of Jurassic Lower Lincolnshire Limestone with Northampton Sand and Ironstones outcropping immediately south

of the site (BGS 1973).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Lincoln Minster School is located in an area of known archaeological potential, with finds and deposits in the immediate vicinity dating from the Romano-British period to the present day.

Romano-British

The site lies *c.* 200m east of the wall and ditch making up the eastern defences of the 'lower' Roman City. The ditch is still partially visible to the southwest, in the grounds (Temple Gardens) surrounding the Usher Gallery.

Tombstones and burials indicate an extensive cemetery (Scheduled Ancient Monument No. 269) to the east of the *colonia* defences. In keeping with Roman law, the cemeteries of major settlements lay outside the occupied zone, usually lining the main roads (Whitwell 1970, 38). Inhumations of probable Roman date have been found in the vicinity of Monks Road, and on Cathedral Street, while a number of cremation burials, tombstones and tombstone fragments, some incorporated into the Roman wall, have been unearthed during various episodes of construction activity in the area north of Lindum Road and west of the former Sessions House.

A pottery kiln (Baker 1936), manufacturing *mortaria* (mortars), each stamped with the name of the potter (VITALIS), and a number of clay coin moulds (probably 2nd/3rd century), from the Lincoln College site north of Monks Road, attest to a possible industrial zone (Whitwell 1970, 38) on the lower part of the hillslope.

Fragments of an aqueduct pipe were noted in the vicinity of Greestone Stairs, during construction works in 1785 and 1857. The precise line of the pipe is not known but it may have served a public fountain located in the lower city (Stocker 2003, 118).

Anglo-Saxon/Scandinavian

Recent archaeological work, in areas to the south and southwest of the site, have yielded substantial evidence of Late Saxon pottery manufacture. Finds include a late 10th century pottery kiln at the former Sessions House, now part of the Lincoln College complex (Jarvis 1997, 12), 10th century shell-tempered wasters from the area between Cathedral Street and Lindum Road (Trimble 1994), and late 9th – late 10th /early 11th century pottery wasters along with fragments of kiln furniture from north of Lindum Road, at the Greestone Centre (Wragg 2000).

Prior to the construction of Lindum Road in 1785, Pottergate ("the street of the potters") formed the main north-south route east of the lower city. Possibly late Saxon in origin, the element 'gate' being Scandinavian for street, it ran from Monks Road (starting at a point further to the east than Lindum Road) to the point where Lindum Road turns to the northeast. From here, Lindum Road would appear to follow the same route as 'Pottergate'.

Medieval

During the medieval period, the site lay to the north of land belonging to the Dominican Friars (Blackfriars), with the suburb of Butwerk ("abutting the Werk") yet further to the south. The precursor of Lindum Terrace (possibly known as 'Wintergate') defined the southern boundary of the site, with Pottergate to the west. On the west side of Pottergate lay the Cathedral Close Wall (SAM 68), built to mark the boundary of the Cathedral church property, and first mentioned in 1285.

Documentary sources indicate that the site was quarried for stone during the medieval period. The area between Wragby Road and Lindum Terrace appears to have been a major focus of such activity and had probably been fully worked out by *c.* 1270. In common with other areas of early quarrying, it would appear that the site was subsequently backfilled leaving little trace

of its existence (Stocker 2003, 275).

Post-medieval

Speed's map of 1610 shows buildings extending around the curving frontage formed by Lindum Terrace to the south and Pottergate to the west (Mills and Wheeler 2004, 24). Stukeley's map of 1722 (*ibid.*, 25), shows buildings on the Pottergate frontage, with a schematic representation of the find-spots of 'Urns' to the north and a 'stonepit' in the angle between what is now Wragby Road and Greetwellgate. Early nineteenth century maps (*ibid.*, 26; 30) by Marrat (1817) and Padley (1819) appear to depict a number of buildings on the site itself, including a fairly large, centrally positioned, rectangular structure. The latter probably equates to a building seen on the OS map of 1835 fronting directly onto Lindum Terrace (*ibid.*, 33).

The site is shown in greater detail on Padley's map of 1842 (*ibid.*, 52). Here, a large building is shown amid grounds extending to the east and west along Lindum Terrace. This structure is also present on the Padley's 3rd edition map, corrected to 1883, and on the Ordnance Survey map of 1920. A large quarry (St Nicholas' quarry) is located to the north of the 'Adam and Eve', in the angle between Wragby Road and Greetwellgate.

Two Grade II listed buildings are situated immediately north of the Minster School's grounds. The Adam and Eve Public House, first mentioned as being used as an inn in 1701, contains fabric dating to the late 17th century, with 18th, 19th and 20th century additions while Lindum Holme Lodge dates to the early 19th century (Herring 2002).

Site Specific Investigations

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land immediately west of the current development in 2001. This identified two quarry pits which had probably removed all traces of Romano-

British activity as finds of this period were only retrieved as residual material (JSAC 2002).

3. AIMS

The requirements of the watching brief, as detailed in the project brief (Appendix 1), were to ensure that any archaeological features exposed during the groundworks were recorded and, if present, to determine their date, function and origin.

4. METHODS

Ground reduction within the footprint of the new building was undertaken by two machines to depths required by the development. The sides of the trenches were then cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were excavated further to retrieve artefactual material and to determine their function. Each deposit 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 1:10. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Following excavation, finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendices 3 and 4). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis four phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Romano-British deposits
Phase 3	Undated quarrying
Phase 4	Medieval/Post-medieval deposits

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

Phase 1 Natural deposits

Solid limestone extended throughout the northern part of the excavated area, rising gradually in elevation towards the north where it attained a height of *c.* 48m OD (northwest corner). It was overlain by a layer of fragmented limestone or limestone brash (068/056, 033), *c.* 1.25m thick.

Phase 2 Romano-British deposits

Only one feature, a pit (076) revealed in the east facing section of the trench (Fig. 7, Section 11), can be ascribed to the Romano-British period with any degree of confidence. Cut into the natural brash and measuring 2.1m wide by 2.4m deep, its fill (075) produced 12 sherds of Roman pottery dating to the late 1st/early 2nd century AD (Appendix 3).

Six sherds of Romano-British pottery, dated to the mid/late 2nd century or later, were recovered from a *c.* 1.8m thick layer (032), sealing the limestone brash (068) and extending northwards by *c.* 12m from the southern boundary of the site. This deposit could represent the backfill of an otherwise unidentified quarry. Alternatively, it might be regarded as ground raising material, possibly associated with terracing of the hill-slope at this point.

Phase 3 Undated quarrying

There was more conclusive evidence for quarrying activity to the north of the site, with a large pit (064) recorded in the south

and east facing trench sides (Fig. 7, Sections 10 and 11). The quarry (or quarries), extending throughout the south facing section (Section 10) and partially revealed in the east facing section (Section 11), was filled by reddish brown silts (055 and 052) and sand (061), alternating with deposits of mixed clay and limestone fragments (054, 051 and 062), together with charcoal-rich lenses (063 and 060) and a layer of possible mortar (053).

Two layers of mixed clay/silt and limestone fragments (066 and 067) at the southern edge of the probable quarry appear to partially seal the quarry but might be interpreted as fills contained within a further extent to the south.

Only one fragment of pottery, identified as Romano British and dated to the 1st/2nd century AD, was found in the quarry backfill (055).

Phase 4 Medieval/Post Medieval deposits

The fragmentary remains of a number of stone structures were identified and recorded. At least one these features (049) and possibly another (071/070) were demonstrated to be stratigraphically later than the quarrying activity described above.

East-West Wall (049)

The southern face of an east-west aligned wall or wall foundation (049) was revealed in the south facing side of the trench (Fig. 7, Section 10). The feature, constructed from rough-hewn limestone, was visible over a distance of 6.3m and stood at least 2.25m high. The presence of a probable construction cut (050) is indicative of a foundation rather than a wall. A single sherd of Roman pottery, possibly residual, was retrieved from its fill (058). The walls of the building appear to have been robbed of stone with a probable robber trench (048) containing back-filled material (047).

North-South walls (008) and (026)

A north-south aligned wall (008) lay to the south of probable wall foundation (049). Constructed from rough-hewn limestone blocks it was present over a distance of 6.5m north-south, standing at least 2m high (as recorded on the east facing elevation) and measuring c. 0.6m wide (Fig. 4; Fig. 5, Section 2; Fig. 6, Section 3). The truncated remnant of an eastward return was visible at the northern end of 008, while an east-west abutment, possibly internal, was recorded at its southern end. The latter was 0.40m wide.

Part of a north-south limestone wall (probably a foundation) was located near to the southern boundary of the site. Apparently aligned with 008, the feature (026) could represent a further extension of the same structure (Fig. 6, Section 7). Contained within construction cut (028), its visible extent was 1.5m long by 0.4m high; it measured 0.9m in width. It was abutted on its eastern side by a thick layer of mortar (025) interpreted as a possible floor but possibly forming part of the structure itself.

Arched Doorway (010)

The east side of an east-west aligned arched doorway (010), constructed from rough-hewn limestone with brick facing on the underside of the arch, was located to the west of (008). The lower part of the arch had been inserted through the underlying bedrock. This suggests that it may have formed part of a cellar or undercroft (Fig. 6, Section 4). The arch had subsequently been blocked up by a brick wall (009). The latter was sealed by demolition type material (007).

Parallel walls (070/071) and (073/074)

Two substantial walls, possibly representing closely adjacent buildings, were located in the east facing section (Fig. 7, Section 11) of the trench. The southernmost of these (073/074) was 2.5m wide and 1.05m high, and comprised a lower build (074) of pitched limestone

fragments (almost certainly footings) overlain by a single course of horizontally laid limestone (073). The latter, although recorded as being within the foundation trench (078), could conceivably form the lowest course of the superstructure.

The trench (077) for the second wall/wall foundation (070/71), c. 2m to the north, appears to have truncated the fill (072) of foundation trench 078. With a total height of 1.35m and width of around 2.2m (upper level), the wall comprised two distinct components, a lower 'base' of randomly laid limestone (071) and an upper extent (070) displaying four courses of evenly laid limestone surrounding a 'rubble' core. As with (073) (see above) this upper build might be interpreted as belonging to the superstructure of the building. The construction cut (077) truncates possible quarry fills (066 and 067) to the north. It is also assumed to cut layer (065), which overlies (066). However the latter would, in fact, have abutted (070) if it is interpreted as representing an element of upstanding masonry.

Possible floors/occupation layers

A sequence of possible floor/occupation layers was recorded in the south-eastern quadrant of the trench (Fig. 6, Section 5). This sequence comprised possible occupation layers of reddish brown silt (018) and sandy silt (020) interleaving possible surfaces of mixed sand and limestone (019) and limestone fragments (017). A further layer (016), of mid yellow brown silt, was thought to continue this sequence but its character was less clear.

The uppermost horizon (016) had been truncated by a steep sided cut with flattish base (024), possibly representing an east-west robber trench. If correctly interpreted, the latter, which contained a basal fill of 'limestone gravel' (residual foundation material?) is likely to have contained a wall contemporary with the sequence of floors and occupation material. Alternatively, the cut feature, which

contained further fills (012 and 013) of silty material, might be regarded as a pit.

Possible Hearth/Oven

A brick-lined structure, circular in plan and situated immediately beneath the modern tarmac, was located in the north-eastern quadrant of the area. The feature measured 1.63m north-south, having 0.3m high sides of brick, and a base of brick laid on edge with hard pinkish white mortar. The entire structure was sited within a broad cut (041) containing a basal fill (040) of limestone chips (Fig. 6, Section 9). Sealing the latter and extending around the latter was a deposit of loose brick and silt. The structure itself was filled by silty sand/rubble containing 18th century pottery along with modern glass, slag and tile.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits (Phase 1) comprise limestone of the underlying solid geology.

The discovery of pit (076) containing twelve sherds of late 1st/early 2nd century pottery conclusively demonstrates an element of early Romano-British activity on the site (Phase 2). While a layer (032) containing six sherds of mid/late 2nd century and later pottery, could belong to a later phase of activity, the remainder of the pottery dates to the 3rd or 4th centuries. In addition to the pit was a deposit perhaps derived from ground raising activities at the site.

A series of quarries (Phase 3) would appear to represent a continuation of activity noted previously in evaluation trenches to the northwest, and in foundation trenches relating to the new teaching block immediately to the west. Evidence from the current site would appear to suggest that quarrying activity preceded later occupation on the site. Although this would fit with the documentary and cartographic evidence, indicating earlier medieval quarrying

followed by settlement-related use of the land from a time prior to the production Speed's map in 1610, it contradicts the late date for the quarries provided by the earlier work.

The structural remains (Phase 4) recorded by the watching brief demonstrate the former presence of a number of substantial buildings on the site. However, the absence of associated and dateable pottery, and the fragmentary nature of the stratigraphic record, gathered under less than ideal watching brief conditions, militates against close dating. Nevertheless a medieval date might reasonably be applied to at least some of the structures, in particular, the very solid adjacent walls in the main east facing section of the trench. These would appear to belong to adjoining buildings of some status. The wall located at the northern end of the trench could relate to the principal structure shown on 19th and earlier 20th century maps, and presumably demolished in the earlier part of the 20th century to make way for school buildings. The stone arch leading to a possible cellar could belong to an earlier building fronting onto Lindum Terrace.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Lincoln Minster School, Lindum, Lincoln as the site lay within an area of known archaeological importance, in close proximity to Roman remains including possible burials, and the putative medieval street frontage.

The earliest conclusively dated feature was a pit of Romano-British date. A succeeding phase of quarrying probably dates to the earlier part of the medieval period, while a number of structural fragments might span the later medieval and post-medieval periods. This represents a valuable addition to archaeological knowledge of the area, confirming the

presence of buildings depicted on the Speed and Stukeley maps of 1610 and 1722.

From the available cartographic evidence it would appear that the site was cleared in the early part of the 20th century for the construction of school buildings. There is a strong possibility that further documentary research might assist in the identification of building remains found on the site.

Finds recovered from the site, comprise a small assemblage of Romano-British pottery with a single Roman glass fragment, together with post-medieval pottery, glass, clay pipes and animal bone.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr S.R. Moore of Franklin Ellis Architects for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis on behalf of the United Church Schools Foundation Ltd. The work was coordinated by Denise Drury who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Dave Start kindly allowed access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Denise Drury
 Site Supervisor: Barry Martin
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Russell Trimble, Paul Cope-Faulkner
 Post-excavation analysis: Russell Trimble

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

CLAU City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

JSAC John Samuels Archaeological
Consultants

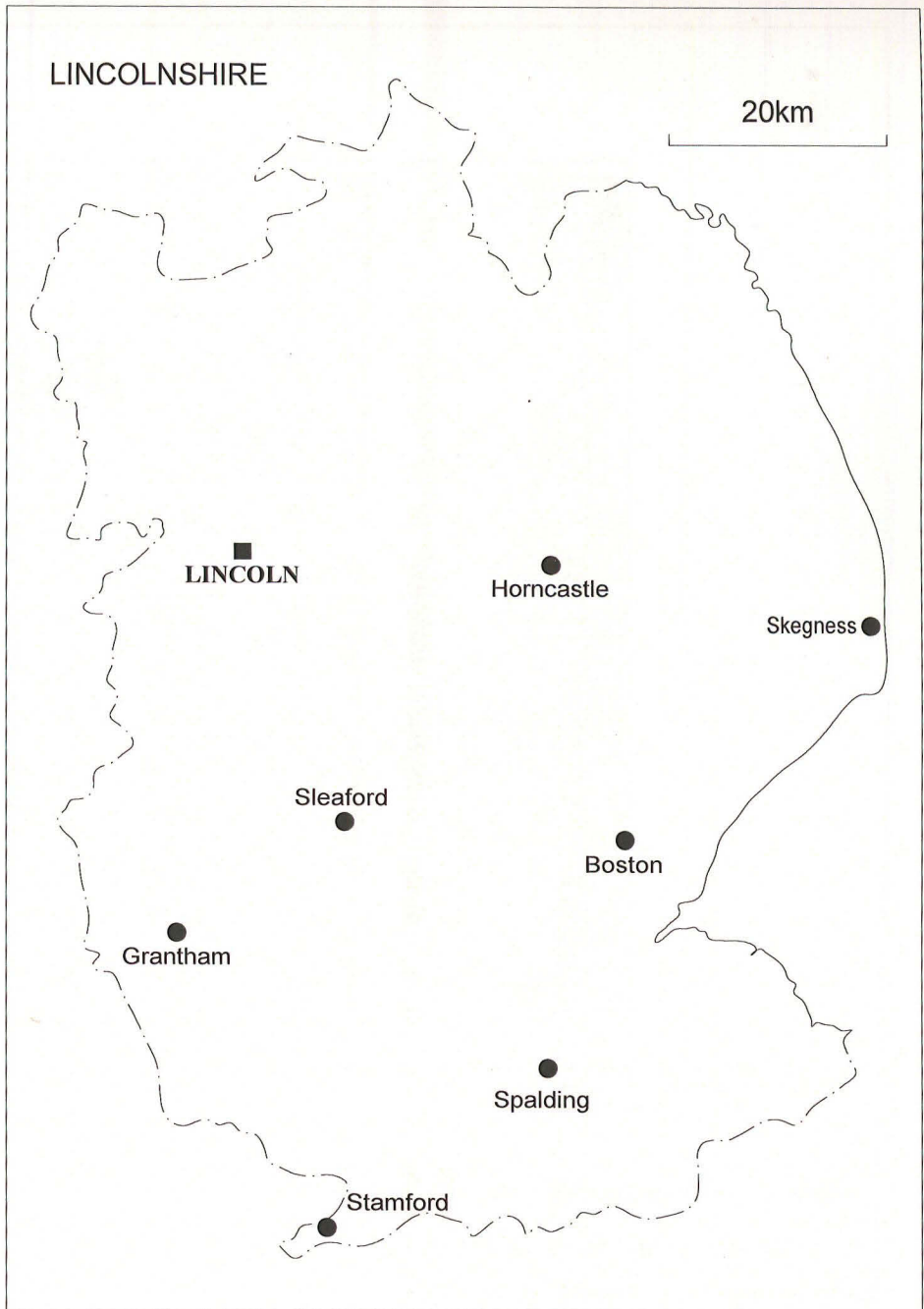
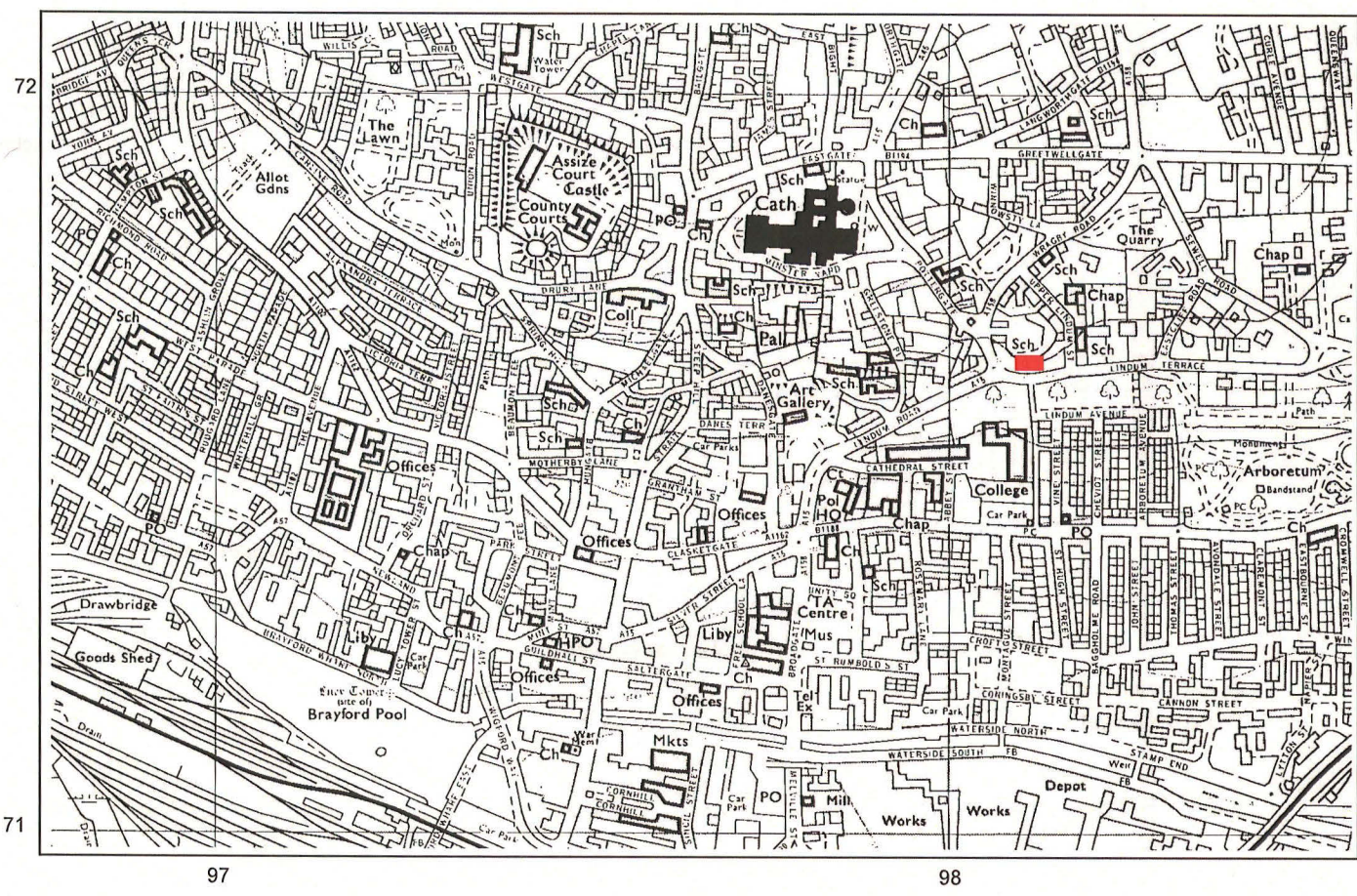



Figure 1 - General Location Plan



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 Area of development



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Figure 2 - Site location plan

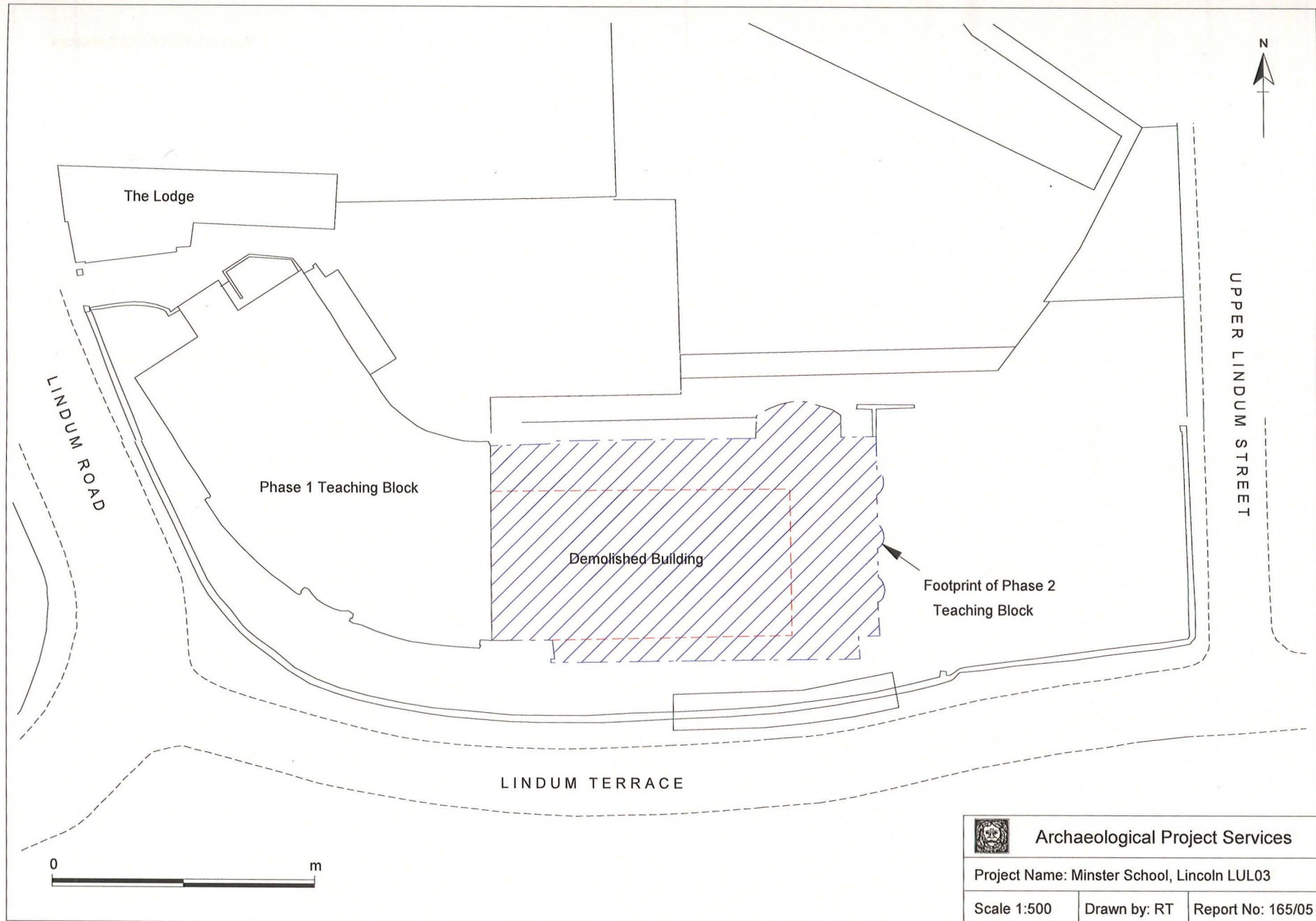
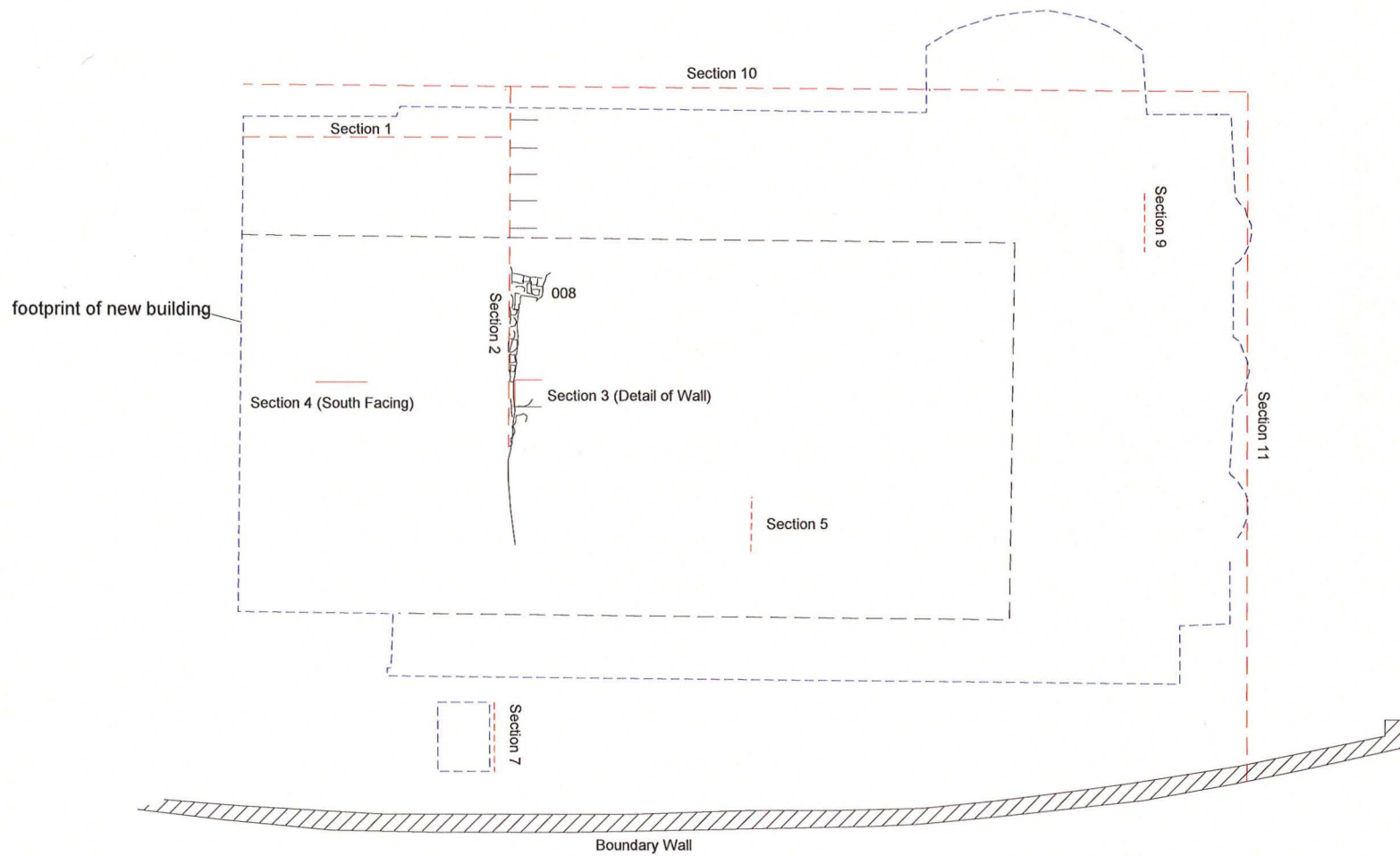


Figure 3 - General site plan

sections 6 and 8 were not used




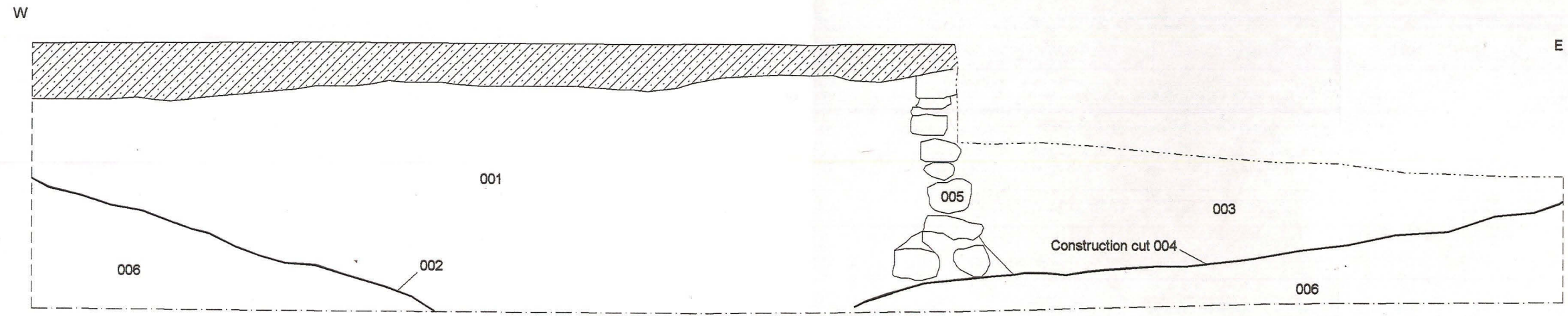
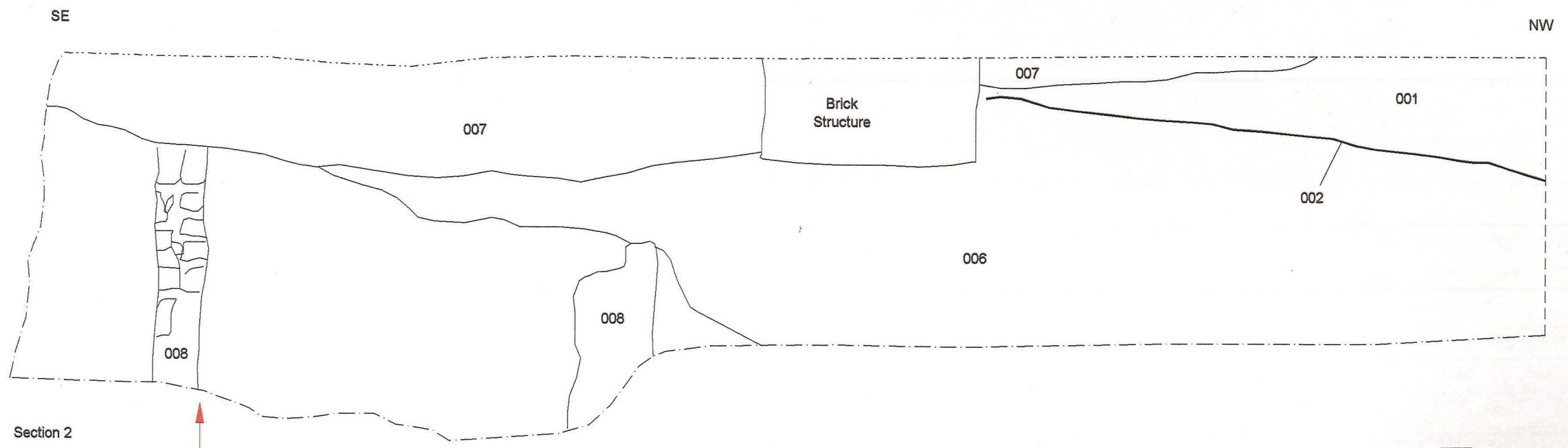
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
Figure 4 - Plan showing Phase 2 Building in relation to planned features and section locations



Section 1



Section 2

 concrete




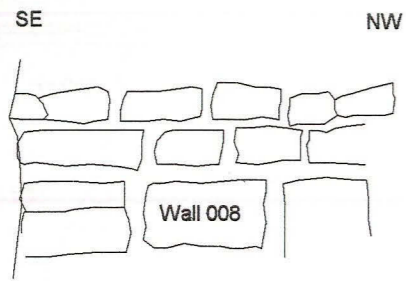
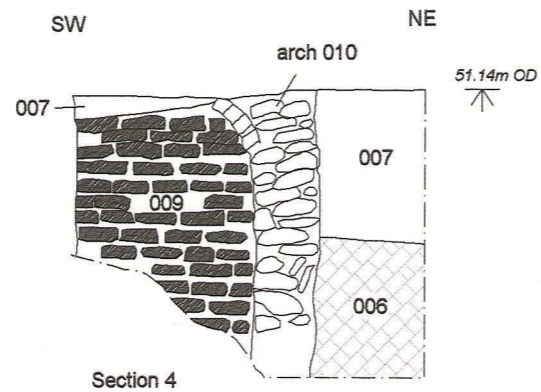
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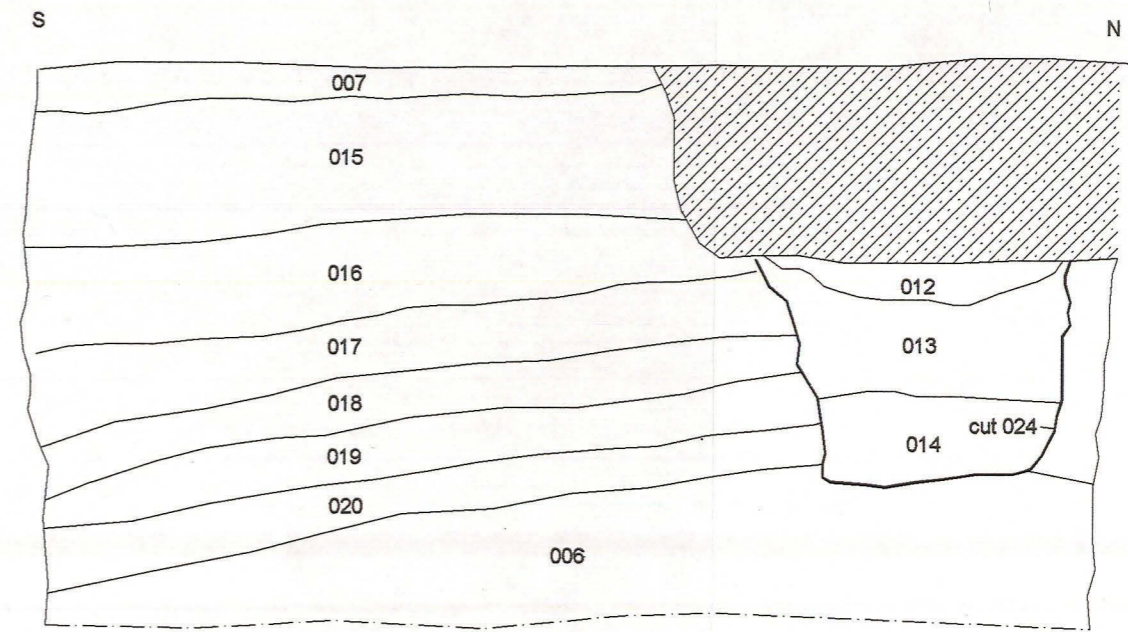
Figure 5 - Sections 1 and 2



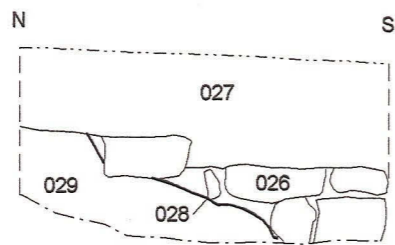
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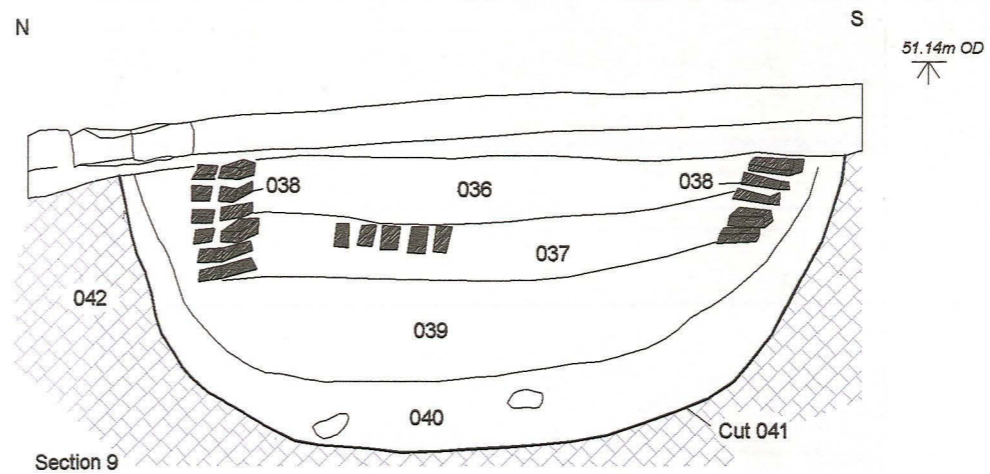
Section 4






Section 5



Section 7



Section 9

-  natural limestone
-  concrete
-  brick




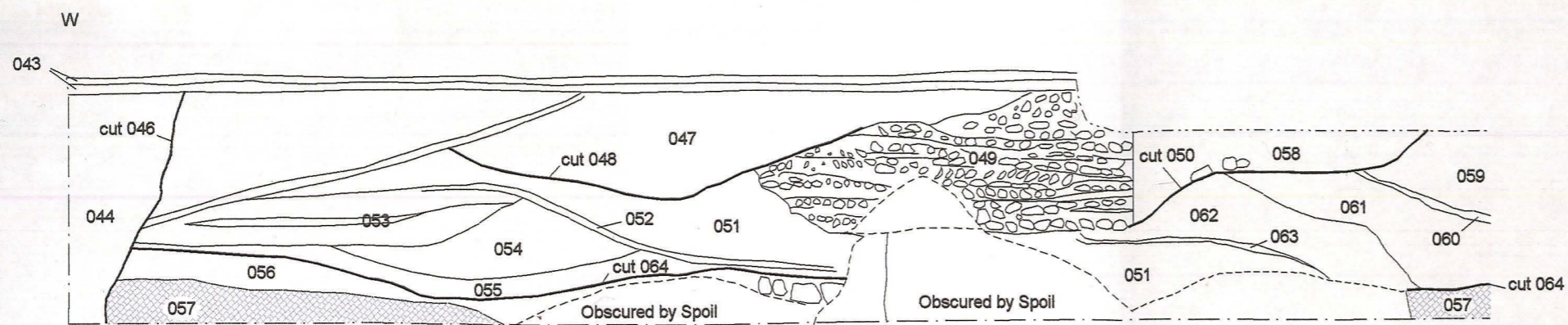
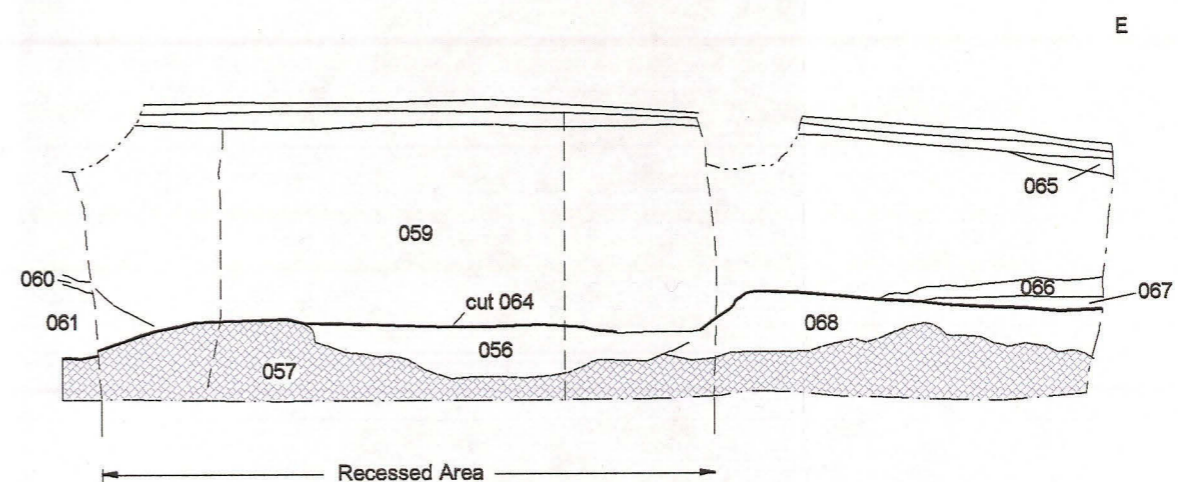
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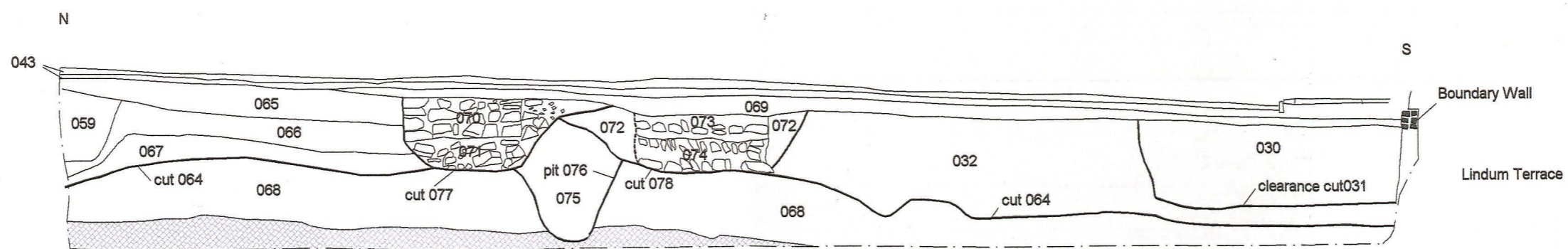
Figure 6 - Sections 3, 4, 5, 7 and 9



Section 10



Section 10 (continued)



Section 11

limestone natural



Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Minster School, Lincoln LUL03		
Scale: 1:100	Drawn by: RT	Report No: 165/05

Figure 7 - Sections 10 and 11



Plate 1 - View showing the ground reduction in progress, looking southwest



Plate 2 - Section 5 showing pit cut (024), looking west



Plate 3 - Section 6 showing quarry pit (077), looking east



Plate 4 - Section 7 showing wall (026), looking northeast

Appendix 1

BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL ATTENDANCE AND RECORDING (ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF) DURING THE CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW SCIENCE BLOCK AT LINCOLN MINSTER SCHOOL, UPPER LINDUM STREET, LINCOLN

Planning Application Reference: 2000/0620/F
Registered 19th October 2000
Grid Reference (centre) SK98105 71651

1. Introduction

1.1 This document forms a brief for the archaeological attendance and recording in the form of an **Archaeological Watching Brief** to be carried out during groundworks during the construction of a new science block at Lincoln Minster School, Upper Lindum Street, Lincoln (hereafter referred to as the site)

1.2 This brief is designed to comply with the requirements of the Department of Planning, City of Lincoln and should be used by the applicant to obtain a detailed archaeological project specification, which should be prepared by a professional archaeologist or archaeological contractor (see **Appendix 2**) acceptable to the Department of Planning. It will provide details of the proposed scheme of work, to include working methods, time scales and staffing levels.

1.3 Specifications should be submitted by the applicant to the Department of Planning, Lincoln City Council for approval. The applicant will be free to choose any specification which is approved by the City Archaeologist as adviser to the Director of Planning.

2. Site Location and Description

2.1 The site is situated on land bounded by Lindum Terrace to the south, Lindum Road on the west Upper Lindum Street to the east and the car park and garden of the Adam and Eve Public House, a listed building (Grade II. 1941-1/10/206) to the north.

2.2 The site lies within two Conservation Areas:
CA 1, Cathedral and City Centre and CA3, Lindum and Arboretum.

2.3 The following listed building lies in the north-west corner of the site:-
Lindum Holme Lodge, Lindum Road. Grade fl. 1941-1/10/207 (with attached gateway)

3. Planning Background

3.1 This brief relates generally to the granting (23/4/2001) with conditions, of an application for full Planning Permission (Ref: 2000/0620/F) for the erection of a 3-storey teaching block, change of use of land previously associated with public house to school's open space, and alteration and erection of new retaining walls; Condition 4 required the carrying out of an Archaeological Evaluation (see 4.5) to establish the depth, survival and condition of archaeological remains. This has now been undertaken. Condition 5 required the carrying out of an Archaeological Watching Brief for the other areas of the site (including any site clearance, other enabling works, construction of retaining walls, and excavation of foundation and service trenches).

4. Archaeological and historical background

4.1 The site is situated in an area c. 200m to the east of the Roman defences, and to the south-east of medieval Pottergate and the Close Wall. Evidence of Roman occupation has been found at St Mary's School to the north and north-west and may also be present at this site. Archaeological deposits were encountered at a depth of 500mm but there was variation at different locations.

4.2 It has been postulated that a medieval path may have run from the Close Wall in a southerly direction from the Close Wall and Wragby Road, through the site of Lincoln Minster School, continuing as the footpath through the medieval Blackfriary, and surviving as the path on the east side of the North Lincs College site, running south from Lindum Terrace to Monks Road.

4.3 It is known that the site lies in a general area used for the quarrying of limestone and lime-burning, from at least the 17th and continuing into the 19th century. This activity would have destroyed much of the archaeology. Documentary sources record the discovery of Roman cremation and inhumation burials during quarrying.

4.4 Borehole data provided by WSP Environmental for Ward Cole, and kindly supplied by Franklin Ellis Architects, has demonstrated that, to the south-west of the teaching block (Boreholes 1 and 2), there is between 2.6m and 2.9m "made ground", probably modern levelling. Below these are deposits, possibly some of which are archaeological, for a further depth of between 2.3m and 3.1m above the natural limestone. However, on higher ground to the north of the Science Block, (Borehole 4), made ground is only 0.8m thick, overlying 2.6m of deposits on top of the natural limestone, and probably including some archaeological deposits.

4.5 An archaeological evaluation, consisting of three test pits, was carried out by John Samuels Archaeological Consultants; the summary of the results concluded that there had been extensive quarrying on the site, and proposed that the Roman pottery recovered was residual; their remained the possibility, however, of limited archaeological survival between quarry pits.

5. Objectives

The purpose of the Archaeological Watching Brief will be to:

- 5.1 allow the preservation by record and the interpretation of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established in advance of development.
- 5.2 produce a project archive for deposition with the City and County Museum,
- 5.3 provide information for accession to the County Sites and Monument Record (SMR) and the Lincoln Urban Archaeological Database (UAD) (see 10.2.16).

6. Specification Requirements

6.1 The archaeological contractors specification should be prepared according to the requirements of this brief and the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook's section "Standard Briefs for Archaeological Projects in Lincolnshire, and should include the following:

- 6.1.1 Non technical summary
- 6.1.2 Site location and description
- 6.1.3. Planning background
- 6.1.4 Geological and topographical background
- 6.1.5 Archaeological and historical background
- 6.1.6 Purpose and aims of the fieldwork
- 6.1.7 Fieldwork methodology: a full description of the recovery and recording strategies to be used, including staffing structure and numbers including person hours for on-site work.
- 6.1.8 Post-fieldwork methodology including an estimate of time and resources allocated for post-excavation work
- 6.1.9 Report preparation, contents and distribution, including an estimate of time and resources allocated in the form of person hours.
- 6.1.10 Copyright
- 6.1.11 Archive deposition
- 6.1.12 Publication
- 6.1.13 Timetable for the various stages of the work (fieldwork and report production).
- 6.1.14 Health and Safety statement
- 6.1.15 Monitoring procedures required by the Department of Planning

6.1.16 Contingency arrangements for unexpected costs. These should not be utilized without prior consultation with the Department of Planning and the client

7. Archaeological Requirements

7.1 The Archaeological Watching Brief must be undertaken by a professional archaeological body in accordance with the code of conduct of The Institute of Field Archaeologists.

7.2 All site work will be carried out in accordance with statutory Health and Safety requirements, and due consideration will be given to site security.

7.3 Should any gold and silver finds considered to qualify as "treasure" under the 1996 Treasure Act be retrieved, they should be stored safely and reported to HM Coroner.

7.4 Any human remains encountered must be left *in situ* and only removed if absolutely necessary. The contractor must comply with all statutory consents and licenses regarding the exhumation and reinterment of human remains. The Police and Coroner must be informed if it is suspected that the remains have been buried for less than 50 years,

7.5 The archaeological contractor will be responsible for reaching agreement with the client on arrangements for such matters as site access, health and safety (including public safety and security), location of existing buried services, backfilling of trenches and reinstatement of pre-existing surfaces etc.

7.6 It is likely that the area of the site already evaluated contains little in the way of intact archaeological deposits, since these appear to have been largely removed by quarrying. The south-east part of the area of the proposed new block was, however, not accessible for the evaluation and any ground disturbance must proceed carefully and under archaeological supervision, allowing full facilities for recording.

8. Methods

8.1 The Archaeological Watching Brief will entail attendance as appropriate by the archaeological contractor during groundworks, and will involve the following, as appropriate:

The use of a toothless bucket during any mechanical excavation of foundation and service trenches.

Archaeological supervision of groundworks, including surface stripping, lowering of the ground level, excavation of foundation and service trenches and other enabling works.

Hand excavation and cleaning of features.

Recording of archaeological features in plan or in section with appropriate scale.

Recording of heights above OD of archaeological and natural features and deposits.

Recovery and recording of finds,

Colour photograph record.

Environmental sampling.

9. Monitoring

9.1 The City Archaeologist at the Department of Planning, City of Lincoln, will be responsible for monitoring progress to ensure that fieldwork and all aspects of post-fieldwork meet the specification, and must be informed by the archaeological contractor of the date of commencement of work **at least one week in advance.**

9.2 Any adjustments to the brief and/or approved specification for the Archaeological Watching Brief should only be made after agreement with the City Archaeologist.

10. Reporting requirements

10.1 A brief interim report may be required on completion of fieldwork.

10.2 A detailed report should be produced to the level outlined in 'The Management of Archaeological Projects, Appendix 3 (2nd edition, English Heritage, 1991), within two months of the completion of fieldwork. If this is not possible, the client and the City Archaeologist must be informed at the earliest possible opportunity. The Report should include:

- 10.2.1 A brief non-technical summary of the project
- 10.2.2 A description of the site location, topography and geology.
- 10.2.3 A statement of the aims and objectives of the Archaeological Watching Brief.
- 10.2.4 An account of the archaeological and historical background of the site and the locality.
- 10.2.5 Description and analysis of the fieldwork.
- 10.2.6 Discussion and conclusions, including consideration of the importance of the findings on a local, regional and national basis, and a critical review of the effectiveness of the methodology.
- 10.2.7 Specialists Reports, to include further work on the Late Saxon ceramic material as set out in para 4.3, above.
- 10.2.8 Tables summarising features and artefacts together with a full description and brief interpretation.
- 10.2.9 Location plans (geo-referenced) of the site related to the city, and the groundwork trenches within the site, with appropriate scales.
- 10.2.10 Plans of significant deposits and features within the trenches, with horizontal scale and spot heights above OD.
- 10.2.11 Section drawings with marked datum line, ground level height above OD and vertical scale.
- 10.2.12 Colour photographs including a general view and appropriate close-ups.
- 10.2.13 Acknowledgements.
- 10.2.14 Bibliography of sources used.
- 10.2.15 Index; to and location of the archive.
- 10.2.16 A summary of data required for entry into the Lincoln UAD, comprising (where available and appropriate):

For the Sources Database

Report: Author - Title - Date of issue - Place of issue - Series name and number - Issuer/Publisher.

For the Recognition Events Database

Site name - Sitecode - Location (house number/street name/s) - Grid Reference (centre of site and centres of trenches) * Type of archaeological intervention (i.e. Watching Brief) Start and end dates of intervention - Reporter (name of field officer) - Organisation - Location of archive and finds - Museum accession number.

For the Monuments Database

Monument name (e.g. Roman building, Medieval hearth) - Date (*terminuspost quern* and *terminus ante quern* for the construction and use of the monument) Monument type (conforming to Thesaurus of Monument Types, RCHME, 1995) - Grid Reference - Brief description.

For the Deposit Model

The Deposit Model records the top and bottom heights in metres above OD of surfaces, both natural and from distinct archaeological periods. The aim is to compile sufficient data for the construction of a model which will show the likely stratigraphic depths of deposits in the city. Most sites will provide only limited data of this type, but where the information is available, it should be recorded with a grid reference, surface code (see **Appendix 1**) and height in metres above OD.

Example

SK 97659 71448	ASCAT	17.97m OD
(Swan Street Area 2)	LROMT	16.25m OD
	MUAS	14.40m OD

The accuracy of the location and reference is particularly crucial on sloping sites, where the height of an early deposit can be greater than a later one only a few metres' distance away.

10.3 Copies of the Report should be made available to the client, the Lines SMR*, the Director of Planning, Lincoln City Council, and the City and County Museum* (as part of the project archive).

*Subject to any agreed time scale for confidentiality.

11. Archive Deposition

11.1 The project archive shall be deposited with the City and County Museum, Lincoln. The archive should be produced in the form outlined in the Museum's "Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives.

12. Publication and Dissemination

12.1 The deposition of a copy of the Report with the Lincs SMR will be deemed to put the information within it into the public domain, unless a special request is made for a period of confidentiality.

12.2 Provision must be made for a summary of the results to be published in an appropriate local journal, such as *Lincs History and Archaeology*.

12.3 Should the Archaeological Watching Brief reveal finds of regional or national importance, provision should be made for publication in an appropriate regional or national journal.

Brief prepared by Heritage Team, Department of Planning, City of Lincoln .

Date: 2nd May 2001

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Firm mid yellowish brown clay/silt, with occasional LS fragments	Fill of cut (002)
002	Cut, 7.2 (E-W) x 4.5m (N-S) in extent and 1.9m deep, with gradually sloping sides and uneven base	Probable robbing of structure (005/049)
003	Firm mid yellowish brown clay/silt with frequent LS fragments	Fill of cut (004)
004	Cut, 5.0m E-W x at least 3.5m N-S x 1.0m deep, with gradually sloping sides and uneven base.	Construction cut for structure (005)
005	Masonry consisting of LS fragments (0.4m x 0.2m x 0.4m in size), roughly hewn, forming E-W wall or foundation. Bonded by light brownish yellow clay/silt; 1.75m high x 0.50m (max.) wide	Wall or wall foundation
006	Firm light brownish yellow clay/silt and LS, 12.5m + (E-W) x 13m+ (N-S) x 1.95m thick	Fill of quarry (064) = (051)
007	Firm dark reddish brown clay/silt and stone/brick, up to 1m thick	Modern demolition layer
008	Masonry, comprising rough-hewn LS blocks (0.28m x 0.10m x 0.20m in size). Forms E-W wall bonded by light brownish yellow sandy mortar; 6.5m (N-S) x at least 1.25m (E-W) x 0.4 - 0.6m thick. Fragment of eastward return remaining at northern end	Wall (possibly of cellar)
009	Masonry, consisting of red brick (0.22m x 0.11m x 50mm), forming N-S aligned face; 1.30m high x 0.96m E-W	Brick infill within (010)
010	Masonry, comprising rough-hewn LS to 0.25m x 0.20m x 0.10m in size in irregular coursing. Forms E-W orientated arched wall. Bonded by light yellowish brown sandy mortar; 1.60m high	Possible cellar entrance
011	Masonry, comprising red brick orientated E-W	Possibly relates to modern drain
012	Firm dark yellowish brown silt, 2.15m N-S x 0.30m thick.	Fill of cut (024)
013	Firm mid yellowish brown silt, 1.65m N-S x 0.50m thick	Fill of cut (024)
014	Firm mid reddish brown limestone gravel, 1.3m N-S x 0.50m thick	Fill of cut (024)
015	Firm mid yellowish brown mix of LS chips and sand, 3.5m N-S x 0.80m thick	Layer (demolition?)
016	Firm, mid yellowish brown silt cont occ gravel and LS frags; 3.9m N-S x 0.50m (max.) thick	Layer (demolition?)
017	Firm, light yellowish brown LS frags; 4.2m N-S x 0.50m (max.) thick	Layer (floor?)
018	Firm, mid reddish brown silt; 4.1m N-S x 0.3m thick	Occupation layer?
019	Mod firm, light yellowish brown sand and LS (50:50); 4.20m N-S x 0.25m thick.	Layer (floor?)
020	Firm, mid reddish brown sandy silt; 4.20m N-S x 0.25m thick.	Occupation layer?
021	Unstratified finds retrieval	
022	Firm, light pinkish brown sand and mortar cont frequent clay/silt lenses	Fill of (077)
023	Firm mid reddish brown clayey silt, 1.2m thick	Wall foundation
024	Cut, 1.65m N-S x 1.25m deep with steep sides and flattish base. Seen in section only	Robbed foundations?
025	Firm/quite hard, mid yellowish brown sandy mortar, at least 0.20m thick throughout.	Floor or part of masonry (026)?
026	Masonry consisting of roughly-hewn LS blocks (0.60m x 0.22m x 0.40m), orientated N-S. Bonded by mid yellowish brown sandy mortar	Possible N-S wall foundation
027	Firm, dark reddish brown sandy silt cont modern tarmac. At least 0.60m thick throughout.	Modern layer

No.	Description	Interpretation
028	Cut, 1.50m N-S (visible extent) x 0.40m deep, with irregular sides and flattish base. Orientated N-S.	Construction cut
029	Firm light brownish yellow LS fragments and flecks and clay/silt. Minimum 0.60m thick.	Natural (LS brash), possibly redeposited.
030	Firm mid reddish brown sandy silt contains frequent mortar, brick, stone, plaster and tile.	Fill of (031)
031	Cut, 4.95m N-S x 1.70m deep, with steep sides and flattish base.	Clearance cut
032	Firm, mid yellowish brown silty sand and small LS fragments. Extends 12.00m N-S x up to 2.00m thick.	Layer
033	Firm light brownish yellow fragmented LS within sand matrix. >1.0m thick	Natural geology
034	Masonry consisting of red brick in regular courses orientated N-S; 1.0m high minimum	Boundary wall
035	Masonry comprising, rough-hewn LS blocks in variable size, irregular coursing, orientated N-S. Minimum 1.0m high	Lower extent of boundary wall
036	Loose dark brown silty sand and rubble	Fill within (038)
037	Masonry; red brick laid on edge to form surface. Bonded by light pinkish white mortar. Extends 1.30m N-S x 0.15m deep	Floor of 'Hearth' (038)
038	Masonry; red brick, circular in plan, bonded by hard, light pinkish brown mortar; walls 0.30m thick x 0.30m high	'Hearth' walls
039	Loose mid brownish red 'brick' dust/silt.	Material around (038)
040	Firm mid yellowish brown LS chips, 1.95m N-S extent x 0.20m (max.) thick.	Fill of (041)
041	Cut, 1.95m N-S extent x 0.75m deep and bowl-shaped in profile. Recorded in section only.	Cut for 'hearth' (038)
042	Firm light yellowish brown mix of LS and silty sand, >0.4m thick	Layer
043	Tarmac and underlying make-up	Modern surface
044	Loose mix of mid yellowish brown clay/silt and stone/brick rubble	Fill of (046)
045	Hard mid grey concrete, up to 0.15m thick.	Fill of (046)
046	Cut, 8.50m E-W extent x 3.75m deep. Initially shallow then becoming steep.	Modern construction cut
047	Firm mid reddish brown silt with frequent gravel	Fill of cut (048)
048	Cut, 10m E-W extent x 1.75m deep, with gradually sloping sides and concave (uneven) base.	Probable robber trench
049	Masonry comprising rough hewn blocks varying around 0.20 x 0.15 x 0.15m in size forming wall or foundation, orientated N-S and E-W. Light brownish yellow clay/silt bonding. E-W extent 6.30m x 2.25m high.	Remains of stone building
050	Cut, 6.30m E-W x 3.5m N-S (at least) x 2.25m deep, with uneven sides and flattish base.	Construction cut for (049)
051	Firm light brownish yellow, mix of LS frags and silty clay, extending 18.00m N-S x 1.50m deep.	Fill of (064)
052	Firm dark reddish brown silt, extends 10.25m E-W x 0.10m deep.	Fill of (064)
053	Firm/hard light greyish yellow, becoming light yellowish white mortar with frequent LS chips.	Fill of (064)
054	Redeposited LS	Fill of (064)
055	Mid reddish brown clay/silt	Fill of (064)
056	Light brownish yellow fragmented LS	Natural geology
057	Solid LS	Natural geology
058	Mid reddish brown clay/silt with frequent LS fragments	Fill of (050)
059	Firm light yellowish brown limestone fragments and sand	Fill of (064)
060	Charcoal-rich deposit	Fill of (064)
061	Light reddish brown sand	Fill of (064)

No.	Description	Interpretation
062	Clay/LS deposit	Fill of (064)
063	Charcoal-rich deposit	Fill of (064)
064	Cut, precise extent uncertain – at least 37m E-W, depth 3.3m (max.)	Quarry – but possibly more than one cut
065	Clay/LS deposit	Layer
066	Mix of mid reddish brown clay/silt and LS flecks and fragments	Fill of (064)
067	Mix of mid reddish brown clay/silt and LS flecks and fragments	Fill of (064)
068	Fragmented LS	Natural geology
069	Dark reddish brown silty sand	Layer
070	Masonry, irregularly-shaped LS fragments to 0.60m in size. Four courses, with rubble infill forming wall or wall foundation orientated E-W; <i>c.</i> 2.20m wide and 0.75m high	Wall or foundation relating to stone building
071	Masonry, irregularly-shaped LS fragments, <i>c.</i> 0.10 – 0.50m in size, apparently uncoursed, orientated E-W. Bonded by friable mid yellowish brown silty sand; <i>c.</i> 2.7m wide and 0.60m high	Foundation material beneath 070
072	Mid brown clay/silt cont frequent LS chips/flecks.	Fill within (078)?
073	Masonry, irregularly-shaped LS varying in size between 0.20 and 0.50m across. Forming part of E-W orientated wall or wall foundation; 2.5m wide x 0.45m deep	Wall or wall foundation
074	Masonry, comprising irregularly-shaped LS varying in size between 0.25 and 0.50m (max.), in two courses forming E-W orientated, possibly pitched foundations. Bonded by a friable mortar; 2.5m wide x 0.60m high/deep.	Wall foundations beneath (073)
075	Mid brown silty sand with limestone fragments	Fill of (076)
076	Cut, 2.1m wide x 2.4m deep (as seen in section), with steep sides and concave (?) base.	Cut for pit
077	Cut, linear (?) in plan and at least 2.8m wide x 1.35m deep with vertical N side and <i>c.</i> 45° slope to S leading to a flattish base.	Construction cut relating to wall (070/071)
078	Cut, aligned east-west, 3.6m wide by 1m deep, vertical sides and flat base	Construction cut for (073/074)

Abbreviations:

LS = Limestone

Appendix 3

THE ROMAN POTTERY

By B J Precious: Late Iron Age and Roman Pottery Consultant

The pottery has been recorded according to the Study Group for Roman Pottery (SGRP) guidelines, using codes currently in use at the City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit, and sherd count and weight as a measure. The site archive has been collated using Microsoft, excel (lul03.xls).

The pottery from the site consists of 27 sherds weighing 624 grams, from nine contexts. Most of the contexts contained less than 5 sherds; the largest quantity being 12 sherds weighing 354 grams from context (075). There is little abrasion, and the average sherd weight of 23 grams appears to be quite high suggesting little disturbance. However, this amount includes body sherds from two large vessels: a storage jar (context 032: 2 sherds, 79 grams) and an amphora (context 075: 1 sherd, 99 grams). If these are excluded the average become 18 grams which fits within the general, mean weight for Lincoln sites. A few vessels show signs of sooting, a product of use as cooking pots, but two vessels from context (075) are burnt over the broken edge suggesting destruction rather than use.

There is a range of dates with the earliest pottery coming from context (075) dating from the later 1st to the early 2nd century based on the presence of Legionary-type fabrics, Early Roman red-slipped ware (RDSL) and Pink micaceous ware (PINK), together with Iron Age tradition gritty (IAGR) and shell-tempered fabrics (IASH). Contexts (001) and (055) also date to this period but as they are singletons the date is broadly noted as 1st to 2nd century.

Pottery of mid-to late 2nd century date came from context (032), including a mould decorated samian bowl (type 37) from Central Gaul (SAMCG). Pottery of a similar date came from Contexts (017) and (025). Later Roman pottery of mid- 3rd to 4th century pottery came from Context (013), including Dales ware (DWSH), and Context 23 is dated by a sherd of grey ware similar to that produced by the Swanpool kilns of later 3rd to 4th century date. The latest sherd came from Context (001), the very abraded base of a bowl or dish dating to the 4th century.

The fabric and forms present are consistent with an urban assemblage with a range of cooking pots, and several sherds of finer wares including samian from Central Gaul, fine grey wares with rouletted decoration and Early Roman Red-slipped ware. A sherd of Dressel 20 amphora containing oil from Southern Spain is also indicative of higher status sites.

There are no vessels for illustration. The pottery is in a stable condition and should be retained.

CONTEXT	FABRIC	FORM	DEC	VESSNO	DWGNO	ALTER	COMMENTS	JOIN	SHS	WT
1	GREY	BD				VABR	BASE LOST UNDER		1	20
1	ZDATE						4C			
3	CR	F					BS		1	10
3	ZDATE						1-2C			
3	ZZZ						PROB L1-M2			
13	DWSH	J				SOOTIN	BASE LOST UNDER		1	24
13	GREY	J				ABR	BS		1	22
13	ZDATE						M3-4 C			
17	BBT	BTR					RIM FRAG		1	4
17	ZDATE						M2-E3			
23	GREY	J					BASE LOST UNDER		1	74
23	ZDATE						L3-4			
25	GFIN	BK				BURNT?	FTM		1	6
25	GRFF	B	ROUZ				BS UNUS		1	8
25	ZDATE						2C+			
32	GREY	CP?					BS		1	2
32	OXGR	JS	SL;RIL	1		SOOTEX	BSS; SOME GROG MIN SHEL;UNUS		2	79
32	SAMCG		37	1			BSS J OVOLO DEC		3	20
32	ZDATE						ML2+			
32	ZZZ						OXGR;HERRINGBONE + LGE DOTS			
55	CR	F?					BS		1	1
55	ZDATE						1-2C			
75	DR20	A				BURNT	BS L1-M2C FAB		1	99
75	IAGR	B	B				BS LIA TYPE		1	3
75	IASH	CLSD		1		SOOTIN	BSS		2	76
75	PINK	F					FTM PINK FAB + EXT;MICA		1	44
75	RDSL	B36				VBURNTE	RIM GIRTH		1	57
75	RDSL?	BD				BURNTE	FTRG?		1	11
75	RDSL?	F		1			BSS PINK EXT WHT FAB; VMICA		5	64
75	ZDATE						L1-E2			
75	ZZZ						SOME BURNT			
							TOTAL		27	624

Appendix 4

THE POST-ROMAN POTTERY AND OTHER FINDS

*by Paul Cope-Faulkner, Rachael Hall,
Gary Taylor and Jane Young*

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 19 fragments of pottery weighing 413g was recovered from 3 separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, a quantity of other artefacts, brick/tile, stone glass, clay pipe, plaster and slag were also recovered.

The excavated animal bone assemblage comprises 8 stratified fragments weighing 56g. 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 robber trench fills (001 and 013), construction cuts fills (003 and 022), layers (027 and 032), the fill of a clearance cut (030), fills of a hearth (036 and 038), a pit fill (075) and as unstratified material (021).

Most of the pottery was probably made in Staffordshire, though there are pieces from Nottingham and some of the earthenwares may have been made more local to Lincoln. There is also a possible German import and a Roman pottery type produced in France.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
021	STSL	Staffordshire? slipware, 18 th century	1	17	18 th century
	WS	White salt glazed stoneware, plate, mid 18 th century	1	15	
	BL	Blackware, 17 th century	1	7	
	BL	Blackware, enclosed vessel, 17 th -18 th century	1	25	
	BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware, 17 th -18 th century	2	128	
	SAMCG	Central Gaulish samian ware, form Dr 18 or Dr18/31, 2 nd century	1	7	
027	NS	Nottingham salt glazed stoneware, late 18 th century	2	61	19 th century
	STMO	Staffordshire mottled ware, 18 th century	2	10	
	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19 th century	2	4	
	CRMWARE	Creamware, late 18 th -early 19 th century	1	6	
	LSTON	Late stoneware, 19 th century	1	37	
	FREC?	?Frechen stoneware, 17 th -18 th century	1	31	
036	WS	White salt glazed stoneware plate, mid 18 th century	1	36	18 th century
	CRMWARE	Creamware cup, late 18 th century	1	1	
	BL	Red painted black glazed earthenware, 18 th century	1	28	

Other than a piece of Roman pottery that was inadvertently not sent to the Roman pottery specialist, the majority of the ceramic assemblage is 17th-18th century in date. This Roman sherd is a wall and rim fragment of a shallow dish, of form DR18 or Dr18/31, too little survives for the specific type to be certain (Webster 1987).

Some of the post-medieval pieces, specifically the white salt glazed stonewares and the possible Frechen stoneware, reflect moderate affluence of their users/owners.

Table 2: The Ceramic building material

Context	Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
001	PNR	Flat roofer	1	35	13 th – 15 th century
	RTMISC	Roman or early medieval	1	40	
003	GPNR	Glazed peg, nib or ridge, Lincoln 7	1	140	mid 12 th –mid 13 th century
022	BRK	Brick, Roman or post-medieval	1	13	Recent
	RTMISC	Roman or post-Roman tile	1	8	
	BRK	Machine-made brick, frogged, mortar adhering, 20 th century	1	25	
030	BRK	Brick, occ Fe, comm. Fine shale, post-medieval	1	750	Recent
	BRK	Poorly mixed incl. Comm. Fe and shale, , post-medieval to modern	1	2430	
032	RTIL	Roman tile	1	28	Roman
036	BRK	Brick, mixed red/white clay, comm., fe and shale	1	690	18 th – 20 th century
038	BRK	Brick, poorly mixed large shale frags, 58x110x228mm	1	2780	18 th – early 20 th century
	BRK	Brick, poorly mixed large shale frags, 58x110x228mm	1	2700	
	BRK	Brick, poorly mixed large shale frags, 58x110x228mm	1	2670	

Table 3: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
001	Stone	Burnt limestone	1	133	
021	Glass	Pale blue, out-turned fire rounded rim , 1 st -2 nd century AD	1	2	19 th century
	Glass	Dark green wine bottle neck with applied string rim, 19 th century	1	18	
	Glass	Dark green wine bottle body sherds, heavy erosion	2	10	
	Glass	Base and body sherd, dark green bottle, shallow push-up with squared off end, 18/19 th century	2	308	
027	Clay pipe	Bowl, Mann type B, bore 7/64", 1660-90	1	9	18 th century
	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 7/64", 17 th century	1	11	
	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 5/64", 18 th century	1	1	
030	Plaster	Plaster, white washed	2	53	
036	Glass	Base of dark green cylindrical wine bottle, rounded push-up, 19 th century	3	226	Modern
	Glass	Colourless window glass, modern	1	8	

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
	CBM	Tin glazed earthenware tile, 17 th -18 th century	1	8	
	Slag	Iron smithing slag/cinder	2	10	
	Coal	Coal	1	1	
	Stone	Tile, 12mm thick	1	20	
	Stone	Ironstone, natural	1	418	
	Stone	Fossil	1	1	
	Stone	Gypsum	3	658	

Table 4: The Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Bone	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
013	cattle sized	ribs	2	16	
	cattle sized	unidentified	2	24	
027	sheep sized	unidentified	1	2	Burnt
075	sheep/goat	ulna	1	9	
	cat	mandible	1	4	
	unidentified	rib	1	1	

Condition

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

Documentation

There have been previous archaeological investigations at Lincoln and 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

In general, the assemblage has limited local potential but reflects use of the area in the 17th-18th centuries. Several of the pottery types and the tin glazed tile suggest occupants of moderate affluence in the 17th-18th centuries.

Material dating between the Roman and post-medieval periods is lacking from the assemblage. This may imply that deposits of Saxon to early post-medieval date are absent from the area, or were not disturbed by the development, or were of a nature that did not involve artefact deposition.

References

Mann, J. E., 1977 *Clay Tobacco Pipes from Excavations in Lincoln 1970-74*, The Archaeology of Lincoln XV-1, Lincoln Archaeological Trust and the CBA

Slowikowski, A., Nenck, 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

Webster, P., 1987 *Roman Samian Ware, Background Notes*, Dept. of Extra-mural Studies, University College, Cardiff

Appendix 5

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, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
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) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
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.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
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 1 st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.

Appendix 6

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

78	Context records
3	Photographic record sheets
13	Sheets of scale drawings
6	Daily record sheets
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Box 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

City and County Museum Accession Number: 2003.294

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: LUL 03

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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