

EL HER

M6/1



LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

**St. John's Road, Newport, Lincoln
Archaeological Evaluation**

NGR: SK 97769 72578

Site Code: LSJN 05

LCNCC Accession No.: 2006.14

Conservation
Services

01 FEB 2006

Highways & Planning
Directorate

Report for

Paul Dolan Ltd

By

M. Jordan

LAS Report No.: 900

January 2006

25 WEST PARADE · LINCOLN · LN1 1NW
TELEPHONE 01522 544554 · FACSIMILE 01522 522211 · EMAIL las@linarch.co.uk

Lindsey Archaeological Services LLP Registered in England and Wales No. OC304247
Registered address 25 West Parade · Lincoln · LN1 1NW

VAT Registration No. 819 8029 41

admission payment 1/2/06
100

Contents

List of Figures	ii
List of Plates	ii
Summary	1
Introduction	1
Site Location and Description	1
Planning Background	1
Archaeological Background	1
Aims and Objectives	2
Method	3
Results	3
Discussion	5
Conclusion	5
Contents of the Site Archive	6
Appendix 1: Context Summary	
Appendix 2: Roman pottery report and archive by B J Precious	
Appendix 3: Pottery Archive by Jane Young and Anne Boyle	
Appendix 4: Ceramic Building Material Archive by Jane Young and Anne Boyle	
Figures	
Plates	

List of Figures

- Fig.1 Location of St. John's Road, Newport, Lincoln. Based on (a) the 1:50,000 Ordnance Survey map 1:1250 Ordnance Survey Map. Crown Copyright, reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. LAS Licence no. AL 100002165.
- Fig. 2 Plan of development site and location of evaluation trenches.
- Fig. 3 Location of evaluation trenches in relation to proposed development (based on a plan supplied by the client).
- Fig. 4 Trench 1 east section and plan.
- Fig. 5 Trench 2 plan and north section.
- Fig. 6 Trench 3 plan.
- Fig. 7 Trench 3 north section and section through ditch 318.

List of Plates

- Pl. 1 View of development area looking southeast.
- Pl. 2 View of Trench 1, looking north.
- Pl. 3 View of Trench 2, looking west.
- Pl. 4 Trench 2, section through pit 205, looking north.
- Pl. 5 Trench 2, section through pit 208, looking south.
- Pl. 6 View of Trench 3, looking west.
- Pl. 7 Trench 3, north section, looking northwest.
- Pl. 8 Trench 3, west end of trench showing wall 306 and fill 310.
- Pl. 9 Trench 3, section through pit 314, looking north.
- Pl. 10 Trench 3, section through ditch 318, looking south.

St. John's Road, Newport, Lincoln
Archaeological Evaluation
NGR: SK 97769 72578.
Site Code: LSJN05.
LCNCC Accession No.: 2006.14.

Summary

Archaeological evaluation revealed the presence of 3rd to 4th century Roman pits, probably associated with settlement along Ermine Street to the west of the site. These were present at a depth of 1 to 1.2m from ground level at the time of the evaluation, while these features were preserved under a former ploughsoil layer, several modern features and recent disturbance could be seen cutting beyond this depth and are likely to have truncated features elsewhere on the site. The disturbed remains of a medieval wall in the west of Trench 3 was the only evidence of later remains, the majority of which is likely to be present to the west of the site, and may also relate to development along Ermine street, the location of this feature suggests it is unlikely to be affected by the proposed development.

Introduction

Lindsey Archaeological Services was commissioned by Paul Dolan Ltd in January 2006 to undertake an archaeological watching brief at St. John's Road, Newport, Lincoln (Fig. 1, Pl. 1). The work was carried out in accordance with the brief, and general requirements set out in the *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* published by the Archaeology Section, Lincolnshire County Council (1998). Work commenced 16th January 2006 and was completed 19th January 2006. The work was undertaken by Matt Jordan and Mike Garrett.

Site Location and Description

The site is located in the medieval suburb of Newport on the north side of the city. St John's Road lies east of Newport and the development site is located on its south site to the north of St Nicholas Church. The site was formerly occupied by Blenkin Hall, now demolished.

Planning Background

The City planning authority requested an archaeological evaluation after the demolition of Blenkin Hall. The application for planning permission is for the construction of six new houses with associated parking.

Archaeological Background

Newport is the name given to both the medieval suburb and the street through its centre which follows the line of the Roman Ermine Street that ran through the city, north to the Humber.

Excavation of modern graves in the Newport cemetery has revealed Roman pottery and coins, numerous interments (some recorded east-west, but orientation of others unknown), a cremation, fragments of an inscription, pottery, jewellery, isolated coins and a coin hoard.

Excavations in the grounds of Bishop Grosseteste College between 1970 and 1977 located Roman buildings at least one of which contained painted wall plaster. In 1995 excavations adjacent to those carried out in the 1970s produced further evidence of Roman settlement close to the Ermine Street, with buildings dating to the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD. Following a period of desertion the site was re-occupied in the late 11th-early 12th centuries. Medieval occupation continued into the 15th or 16th century. The natural limestone was found at a depth of 62.50m OD.

In 1993 the route of the Welton-Lincoln trunkmain was monitored along Newport by the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit. 56 burials were recorded along the pipeline route between nos. 84 and 90 Newport. The northernmost limit of the burials appeared to be half-way across the property frontage of no. 90. The southern limit was bounded by a section of limestone walling in line with Broadway

An evaluation at the former Broadway Service Station Newport in May 1994 (now a veterinary practice) located the eastern limit of a quarry marked on 19th century maps and further burials. The natural undisturbed limestone was recorded at c.62.10m OD.

In 2002 a watching brief at 4 St John's Rd, to the east of the proposed development site, revealed evidence for the medieval ditch which surrounded the suburb of Newport. The development site lies within this enclosed area and both Roman and medieval activity, including burials, along with evidence for quarrying could be encountered on the site. The recorded evidence suggests that medieval and Roman archaeological remains may be found as close as 300mm below existing ground surface and extend to a depth of up to 2m.

Aims and Objectives

The purpose of the evaluation was to

- Provide information on the depth and quality, below the modern surface, of surviving archaeological deposits which would be affected by any proposed groundwork.
- Provide information which will allow for the assessment of the possible scale of development impact on any remains and other information which might influence development design so that such impact can be avoided or minimized.
- Provide information that will allow the local planning authority to reconcile development proposals with their policy of preserving archaeological remains.
- Provide site specific information which (if necessary) would allow for the design and integration of timing and funding of any further archaeological work (or mitigation strategy) which may be required in advance of, or during, any subsequent development programme.
- Produce a project archive for deposition with the city and County Museum.
- Provide information for accession to the County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and the Lincoln Urban Archaeological Database.

Method

Three trenches (Trenches 1 and 2 measuring 12m x 2m, Trench 3 measuring 20m x 2m) were excavated as agreed by the City Archaeologist and in discussion with the client (Figs 2 and 3, Pl. 1).

Trenches 1 and 2 were positioned within the footprint of the proposed six new houses, the former location of Blenkin Hall. Trench 3 was placed in the proposed parking area, at the south end of the site, where garages may be erected.

Excavation was to be up to 1.20m in depth, depending on ground conditions encountered, by machine, to the first recognisable archaeological horizon and by hand thereafter. If quarry pits were encountered excavation was to be carried out using machine to a maximum depth of c.2m.

Archaeological recording was to be carried out by a team of two experienced archaeologists. The trenches were machine excavated to the top of the first recognisable archaeological horizon, using a toothless ditching bucket, after breaking out of any concrete, tarmac, hardcore. The trenches were hand-cleaned to reveal features in plan.

A full written (single context) and photographic record was made of the site, to include site plans at a scale of 1:50 or 1:20, as appropriate, and section drawings at 1:10. A plan of each trench was made with section drawings of at least one side. In addition, further plans and sections were made of individual features, or groups of features, as appropriate. Finds, which were located in archaeological features, were identified accordingly and a context numbering system for archaeological remains was to be in operation. LAS operates a standard context recording system, developed by its staff over the past 20 years based on MOLAS and CAS models.

A full photographic record was made during the progress of the excavation to cover each feature together with general site views.

A temporary bench mark of 63.17m was established from a bench mark of 64.95mOD located on Newport.

Results

Trench 1 (Fig. 4, Pl. 2)

The stratigraphy of the trench showed a modern dark brown silt sand topsoil **100**, which contained material from the demolition of Blenkin hall, overlay a layer of loose orange brown silt sand **101** with frequent inclusions of angular limestone fragments. This appeared to be a levelling deposit possibly put down prior to construction of the hall. This overlay a dark brown silt sand which was an old soil layer, **105** which was only present in the south end of the trench, this contained one sherd of 3rd century pottery suggesting it could be the remains of a Roman soil layer. This in turn overlay the natural

geology **102**, a compact limestone brash present a meter beneath the surface (61.05m – 61.14mOD). Layer **100** had been cut by pit **103** which contained modern building materials and may have been part of the drainage system of the old hall. No archaeological features were present in the trench, however two sherds of late 3rd to 4th century Roman pottery were found in layer **101**. This could suggest the construction of the hall removed underlying roman deposits in the north half of the trench and presumably the north part of the whole development area.

Trench 2 (Fig. 5, Pl. 3)

Modern grey brown silt sand topsoil **201** overlay an older possible ploughsoil layer **216**. This had been truncated by the modern pits **210**, **215**, **218**, **219**, **221** and **223** which all appeared to be connected with the construction or demolition of Blenkin Hall and contained modern building materials. Layer **216** overlay a possible roman soil layer **224**, which overlay the natural sand and limestone brash **226/225**. Cutting layer **224** in the west end of the trench was pit **205**, which though not fully present within the trench appeared to be circular in plan (Pl. 4). It had a depth of 0.80m and contained grey brown clay silt fill **211**, which was sealed by grey brown silt sand **206**. The pit contained 16 sherds of 3rd to 4th century Roman pottery and nine fragments of Roman tile. It also contained a piece of window glass of probable 1-3rd century date. In the west end of the trench a shallow rectangular pit **208** cut the natural it contained grey brown clay silt **209**. This also contained five sherds of early to mid 3rd century pottery and one sherd of late 9th to 12th century pottery which may have been intrusive (Pl. 5). It is likely all these pits represent Roman rubbish pits relating to occupation which may have been present to the west along Roman Ermine Street.

Trench 3 (Fig. 6 and 7, Pl. 6, 7)

Several modern layers **332**, **334**, **335**, including remnants of a former car park surface **336** were visible in the eastern half of the trench and overlay a grey brown silty sand topsoil layer **300**. This overlay the dark brown grey sandy silt layer **329** which overlay grey brown silt sand layer **301** which contained one sherd of late 3rd to 4th century pottery and one sherd of mid 15th to 16th century pottery. This had been truncated by several large modern pits, **327** which was the cut for levelling deposit **328** and which was cut by pit **311** which contained sandy silt and limestone fragment fills **312** and **333**. **301** was also cut by soakaway **316** in the centre of the north section of the trench. It contained limestone fragments **317** overlain by black sandy silt **338** which contained modern scrap metal.

Cutting the ploughsoil layer **301** in the west of the trench was a cut for the limestone wall **306** (Pl. 8). The wall was composed of roughly hewn limestone blocks measuring 0.35m x 0.30m x 0.10m of which four courses survived, no bonding material was visible and the wall was not of a high quality. The wall formed a right angle, presumably the southeast corner of a building which would have continued into the property to the west of the development area. The building had been robbed of much of its stone and robber pits **302** and **304** were visible in the north and west trench sections and contained grey brown sand silt fills **303** and **326** with frequent inclusions of limestone fragments. A demolition layer **307** from the base of the walls contained twelve sherds of pottery of 13th century date which suggest

is intended to raise the ground level by approximately 0.40m prior to development and the foundations and services will be cut from that height. Groundworks cutting below 61.2m to 61.35m OD (1.4m to 1.6m from the new ground level) may have a negative impact on underlying archaeological remains. However it not anticipated that excavations will penetrate to this depth and therefore the impact on archaeological remains is likely to be limited, especially at the north end of the site which is particularly disturbed.

Matthew Jordan
Lindsey Archaeological Services
January 2006

Acknowledgements

LAS would like to thank Paul Dolan Ltd for their help. The Roman pottery report was by B J Precious, the pottery archive and ceramic building material archive was by Jane Young and Anne Boyle. Jen Mann kindly identified the Roman window glass. This report was edited and collated by Naomi Field.

Contents of the Site Archive

Context sheets: 73

Plans: 3

Sections: 5

Correspondence:

Photographs: LAS film nos. 06/5,

Specialist reports: Roman pottery report by B J Precious,
Pottery Archive by Jane Young and Anne Boyle
Ceramic Building Material Archive by Jane Young and Anne Boyle

APPENDIX 1

St. John's Road, Newport,
Lincoln.
(LSJN 05)
Context Summary

APPENDIX 1

Context no.	Context Type		Description
Trench 1			
100	Layer	Topsoil	Dark brown silty sand
101	Layer	Levelling	Orange brown silt sand with limestone fragments
102	Layer	Natural	Yellow limestone fragments in cream silt
103	Cut	Pit	Contains 104
104	Fill	Fill of 103	Mid brown silt sand
105	Layer		Dark brown silty sand
Trench 2			
201	Layer	Topsoil	Grey brown silty sand
202	Layer	hardcore	Limestone fragments
203	Fill	Fill of 210	Green grey clay silt
204	Fill	Fill of 210	Green grey clay silt
205	Cut	Pit	Contains 206, 211
206	Fill	Fill of 205	Grey brown silty sand
207	Fill	Fill of 219	Dark grey silt
208	Cut	Pit	Contains 209
209	Fill	Fill of 208	Dark grey brown clay silt
210	Cut	Pit	Contains 203, 209
211	Fill	Fill of 205	Dark grey brown clay silt
212	xxx		Deleted
213	xxx		Deleted
214	Fill	Fill of 215	Dark grey brown clay silt
215	Cut	Pit	Contains 214
216	Layer	Soil	grey brown sandy silt
217	Fill	Fill of 218	grey brown sandy silt
218	Cut	Pit	Contains 217
219	Cut	Pit	Contains 207
220	Fill	Fill of 221	Grey brown silt
221	Cut	Pit	Contains 220
222	Fill	Fill of 223	Yellow orange sandy silt
223	Cut	Pit	Contains 223
224	Layer	Soil	Grey brown silt
225	Layer	Natural	Limestone fragments in orange sand
226	Layer	Natural	Dark orange sand with limestone fragments
Trench 3			
300	Layer	Topsoil	Grey brown silty sand
301	Layer	Soil	Grey brown silty sand
302	Cut	Robber pit	Contains 303
303	Fill	Fill of 302	Light brown silty sand
304	Cut	Robber pit	Contains 326
305	Cut	Foundation cut	Contains wall 306
306	Masonry	Wall	Limestone wall
307	Layer		Demolition layer
308	xxx		Deleted
309	Layer	Soil	Same as 340
310	Fill	Fill of 342	Same as 341
311	Cut	Pit	Contains 312, 333
312	Fill	Fill of 311	Yellow brown sandy silt
313	Layer	Natural	Yellow orange silt with limestone frags
314	Cut	Pit	Contains 315
315	Fill	Fill of 314	Brown grey silty sand

St. John's Road, Newport,
Lincoln.
(LSJN 05)
Context Summary

APPENDIX 1

316	Cut	Pit	Contains 317, 338
317	Fill	Fill of 316	Brown grey sandy silt
318	Cut	Ditch	Contains 319
319	Fill	Fill of 318	Brown grey sandy silt
320	xxx		Deleted
321	xxx		Deleted
322	xxx		Deleted
323	xxx		Deleted
324	xxx		Deleted
325	xxx		Deleted
326	Fill	Fill of 304	Grey brown silty sand
327	Cut	Pit	Contains 328
328	Fill	Fill of 327	Grey brown silty sand
329	Layer		Dark grey sandy silt
330	Cut	Pit	Contains 331
331	Fill	Fill of 330	Grey black silty sand
332	Layer	Surface	Crushed limestone
333	Fill	Fill of 311	Dark brown silty sand
334	Layer	Topsoil	Dark grey black silty sand
335	Layer	Levelling	Crushed limestone
336	Layer	Surface	Tarmac
337	Layer	Levelling	Grey brown hardcore
338	Fill	Fill of 316	Black sandy silt
339	xxx		Deleted
340	Layer	Soil	Brown silty sand (same as 309)
341	Fill	Fill of 342	Orange brown silty sand with limestone fragments
342	Cut	Pit	Contains 341

APPENDIX 2

A short Archive report on the Roman pottery from the urban evaluation at Lincoln, St John's Road, Newport (LSJN05) for Lindsey Archaeological Services (SK 97769 72578)

B J Precious Late Iron Age and Roman Pottery Consultant

26/01/06

The pottery has been recorded to the basic archive level according to the guidelines laid down by the Study Group for Roman Pottery using the computer codes and pottery recording system of the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit, and sherd count and weight in grams as the measures. The site archive has been collated using Microsoft 95, Excel 5.0 (LSJN05.XLS).

Introduction and Dating (See Table1, below)

This site produced 62 sherds weighing 1617 grams of Roman pottery from 13 contexts. Apart from contexts **211** (10 sherds) and **315** (18 sherds) the majority have less than 10 sherds, but there is sufficiently diagnostic pottery to provide reasonable dating evidence for late Roman occupation in this area.

There is a small amount of material of early to mid- 3rd century date, for example triangular and groove-rimmed bowls, straight-sided plain-rimmed dishes, and a wide-mouthed bowl with a short neck. However, the majority occur with later 3rd to 4th century pottery, suggesting some redeposition of the assemblage. The earliest sherd is a very abraded piece of Central Gaulish samian of 2nd century date that is clearly residual in its context (**209**). Three sherds of samian in a very high-fired fabric with a shiny red gloss may be from a single vessel (**211, 310, 315**), and are in a fresh condition. These sherds are probably East Gaulish in origin and of later 2nd to mid 3rd century date, but, again, occur with other pottery of later date.

Grey wares in fabrics and forms similar to those produced at the Swanpool kilns in Lincoln in the later 3rd to 4th century together with a small amount of later Nene Valley products provide the bulk of the dating evidence. Context **211** produced a lid-seated jar in wheel-made, fine shell-tempered ware of 4th century date. The rim is broken but is likely to be a double lid-seated example, which would indicate occupation into the mid- to late 4th century.

Table 1: The date range of the Roman pottery from LSJN05 by sherd count and weight

Date range	Context	Sherds	Grams	Sh/wt	Join	Drawing
L3-4	101	2	102	51		
3C+	105	1	4	4		
L3-4	206	6	72	12		
EM3	207	2	25	12.5		
EM3	209	5	118	23.6		
4C	211	10	103	10.33	10;315?	
L3-4/POSTRO	301	1	9	9		
L3-4	309	6	161	26.8		
L3-4	310	6	175	29.22	11;315?	
L3-4	315	18	784	43.62	11;310?	
L3-4	319	2	25	12.5		
3-4C	340	1	5	5		
3-4C	341	2	34	17		
TOTAL		62	1617	26.08		

Condition

There are no definite sherd joins between the contexts. A similar fabric occurs in both **315** and **341**, but these are two different vessels. The sherd/weight average of 26.08 grams is quite high (the mean being between 14 and 19 grams), but this includes a large sherd of Dressel 20 amphora (**315**) and a storage jar (**309**).

A small amount of abrasion occurs on some sherds, and a fragment of Central Gaulish samian from **209** is very abraded. In contrast, several other sherds of samian, possibly from the same vessel, are in a fresh condition (**211**, **310**, and **315**). These fragments are from dish form Dr31 in high-fired fabric with a high gloss possibly from the East Gaulish kilns at Rheinzabern.

Two vessels are sooted on the rim (**315**) and another on the exterior (**310**) indicating use as cooking pots. A large fragment of a storage jar in a coarse grey fabric has scale on the interior suggesting that it was used to boil water. A burnished sherd from a jar or beaker in grey ware from **206** has been defaced in a systematic way forming a crude circle of rounded chips. Another vessel from the same context, the narrow base of a Nene Valley beaker, has a white, shiny deposit on one side, possibly indicating industrial activity on the site.

Statement of Potential (See Tables 2 and 3, below)

This small, but well-dated assemblage also contains imported wares from Central, and probably East Gaul in the form of samian dishes together with a large fragment of Dressel 20, olive oil amphora, in a late fabric, from Baetica in southern Spain. These wares together with a small amount of finer products of the Nene Valley kilns, a small colour-coated beaker (NVCC) and red-painted bead and flanged bowl in Parchment ware (PARC), indicate occupation of moderately high status.

Table 2: The Roman fabrics from LSJN05 by sherd count and weight

Fabric	Code	Sherds	%	Grams	%
Dressel 20 amphora	DR20	1	1.61%	325	20.10%
Fine grey ware	GFIN	1	1.61%	4	0.25%
Grey ware	GREY	50	80.65%	1049	64.87%
Nene Valley mortaria	MONV?	1	1.61%	112	6.93%
Nene Valley colour-coated ware	NVCC	1	1.61%	26	1.61%
Parchment ware	PARC	2	3.23%	21	1.30%
Parchment ware?	PARC?	1	1.61%	19	1.18%
Central Gaulish samian	SAMCG	1	1.61%	2	0.12%
East Gaulish samian	SAMEG?	3	4.84%	39	2.41%
Fine shell-tempered ware	SHELF	1	1.61%	20	1.24%
	TOTAL	62	100.00%	1617	100.00%

Over 80% of the assemblage by sherd count is composed of grey wares. The bulk is supplied by the Swanpool kilns and includes a wide-mouthed bowl, plain-rimmed dishes and a narrow-necked jar. Jars form the largest proportion, including cooking pots and larger vessels and storage types. Early to mid 3rd century forms such as flanged, triangular and groove-rimmed bowls, straight-sided plain-rimmed dishes, and cooking pots with acute lattice decoration may be products of the 3rd century kilns at Rookery Lane, Lincoln.

A bead and flanged mortarium, almost certainly also from the Nene Valley kilns, and a probable double, lid-seated jar in a fine shell-tempered fabric complete the assemblage. The

latter is black in colour and is clearly wheel made. Similar vessels occur in the late Groups at The Park site (Darling, 1999). This fabric was formerly noted as to Dales ware (DWSH) because of the superficial similarity of fabric. However, Dales ware is always of hand or hand and wheel-finished manufacture. Therefore late Roman, shell-tempered wheel made lid-seated and double, lid-seated jars are now defined as unsourced shell-tempered ware (SHEL).

Table 3: The Roman forms from LSJN05 by sherd count and weight

Form	Code	Sherds %	Grams %
Amphora	A	1 1.61%	325 20.10%
Samian form Dr 31	31ETC	3 4.84%	37 2.29%
Bowl or dish	BD	2 3.23%	47 2.91%
Bead and flange bowl	BFB?	1 1.61%	13 0.80%
Flanged bowl	BFL	1 1.61%	27 1.67%
Groove-rim bowl	BGR	1 1.61%	16 0.99%
Triangular-rim bowl	BTR	1 1.61%	13 0.80%
Wide mouth bowl	BWM	2 3.23%	64 3.96%
Dish	D	1 1.61%	4 0.25%
Plain-rim dish	DPR	2 3.23%	46 2.84%
Straight-sided plain-rim dish	DPRS	2 3.23%	39 2.41%
Closed form	CLSD	8 12.90%	94 5.81%
Beaker	BK	2 3.23%	30 1.86%
Jar or beaker	JBK	6 9.68%	29 1.79%
Cooking pot	CP	3 4.84%	24 1.48%
Jar	J	15 24.19%	318 19.67%
Jar?	J?	2 3.23%	10 0.62%
Double lid-seated jar	JDLS?	1 1.61%	20 1.24%
Narrow-necked jar	JNN	1 1.61%	24 1.48%
Large jar	JL	1 1.61%	16 0.99%
Large jar or bowl	JBL	4 6.45%	205 12.68%
Storage jar	JS	1 1.61%	104 6.43%
Bead and flange mortarium	MBF	1 1.61%	112 6.93%
	TOTAL	62 100.00%	1617 100.00%

Further Work

The Nene Valley beaker base with a deposit on the exterior (206) indicating possible industrial activity should be analysed.

The pottery is in stable condition and should be retained for further work.

References

- Darling, M.J., 1999 Roman Pottery, in Colyer et al, *The Defences of the Lower City. Excavations at The Park and West Parade 1970-2*, 52-135

CONTEXT	FABRIC	FORM	DEC	VESS	DRAW	ALTER	COMMENTS	JOIN	SHS	WT
101	GREY	CLSD				ABR	BS		1	9
101	GREY	J	B				BASE; B EXT; SPOOLISH		1	93
101	ZDATE						L3-4			
101	ZZZ						GREY ONLY			
105	GFIN	BK	B				BS V HIGH FIRED; B EXT; NECK GROOVE		1	4
105	ZDATE						3C+			
105	ZZZ						GFIN ONLY			
206	GREY	CP	LA				BS THIN WALL; BBT		1	5
206	GREY	J				STAIN	BASE; WHT STAIN UNDER		1	12
206	GREY	J			1		BSS; SPOOLISH		2	19
206	GREY	JBK	B				BS; UNUS ?DEFACED OR CRUDE DEC; EXTR		1	10
206	NVCC	BK				DEPOSIT	BASE SMALL NARROW; ?INDUST DEPOS; EXTR		1	26
206	ZDATE						L3-4			
206	ZZZ						POSS INDUSTRIAL DEPOSIT ANALYSE?			
207	GREY	CLSD					FRAG		1	2
207	GREY	DPR					RIM LWR WALL; NR STRAIGHT		1	23
207	ZDATE						EM3			
209	GREY	BTR	B				RIM NECK		1	13
209	GREY	CLSD					BS		1	3
209	GREY	J					BS		1	22
209	GREY	JBL				ABR	BS		1	78
209	SAMCG	31ETC				VABR	RIM FLAKED; RES		1	2
209	ZDATE						EM3			
211	GREY	CLSD					BS; BAND OF FINE GROOVES		1	13
211	GREY	CP	LA				BS		1	9
211	GREY	DPRS	BIAP				RIM UPPER WALL		1	5
211	GREY	J					BASE		1	18
211	GREY	J	B				BS; B EXT;		1	11
211	GREY	J?					BSS; SPOOLISH		2	10
211	PARC	BFB?	PB				RIM W NOTCH FOR BEAD?; RED PA		1	13
211	SAMEG?	D				FRESHISH	BS; HIGH GLOSS; RZ?; 31 ETC?; AS IN		1	4
211	SHELF	JDLS?	WM				RIM BKN PROB DLS; BLK PREV DWSH	310,315	1	20
211	ZDATE						4C			
211	ZZZ						GREY MOST SPOOLISH; POSS ML4			
301	GREY	J				ABR	BS; SPOOLISH		1	9
301	ZDATE						L3-4/POSTRO			
301	ZZZ						GREY ONLY			
309	GREY	BD	B				BASE; SPOOL		1	7
309	GREY	DPR					RIM GIRTH		1	23

309	GREY	J	B				BS;SPOOLISH		1	7
309	GREY	J					BASE STRING; SPOOLISH		1	14
309	GREY	JBK	B				BS SHLDR; SPOOLISH		1	6
309	GREY	JS				SCALEINT	BS COARSE		1	104
309	ZDATE						L3-4			
310	GREY	BWM					RIM DEEP NECK SPOOL		1	42
310	GREY	CLSD	BWL			SOOTEX	BS		1	21
310	GREY	J					FTM		1	67
310	GREY	JBK					BS		1	3
310	GREY	JBL	BZ				BS; BUNISHED ?TRIANGULAR ZONES		1	27
310	SAMEG?	31ETC				FRESHISH	BS; HIGH GLOSS; HIGH FIRED; RZ?; AS IN	211; 315	1	15
310	ZDATE						L3-4			
310	ZZZ						GREY MOST SPOOLISH			
315	DR20	A					BS LFAB		1	325
315	GREY	BD	BSP			ABR	BASE; BSP UNDER; BLK		1	40
315	GREY	BFL	B				RIM GIRTH BLK		1	27
315	GREY	BGR	BIAP				RIM GIRTH; SPOOL		1	16
315	GREY	BWM	B				RIM SHORT NECK		1	22
315	GREY	CLSD					BS SPOOLISH		1	19
315	GREY	CP	B			SOOTR	RIM		1	10
315	GREY	DPRS				SOOTR	RIM BASE PROF		1	34
315	GREY	J	B				BASE; SPOOL		1	17
315	GREY	JBK					BS		1	3
315	GREY	JBK			1		BSS 1 W GROOVE		2	7
315	GREY	JBL					BS NR LCOA		1	42
315	GREY	JBL	B				BS B AT BASAL ZONE		1	58
315	GREY	JNN	B				RIM		1	24
315	MONV?	MBF					RIM SPOUT GIRTH;NO TG; HIGH FIRED		1	112
315	PARC	CLSD					BS SOAPY FAB; NO PAINT;SAME FAB 341		1	8
315	SAMEG?	31ETC				FRESHISH	RIM UPPER WALL;HIGH GLOSS;HIGH FIRED	211;310	1	20
315	SHEL						FRAG POSS DWSH;RECEIVED POST REPORT		1	1
315	ZDATE						L3-4			
315	ZZZ						GREY MOST SPOOLISH			
319	GREY	J					BS		1	9
319	GREY	JL					BASE STRING; SPOOLISH		1	16
319	ZDATE						L3-4			
340	GREY	J					BS GOOVE MLROM		1	5
340	ZDATE						3-4C			
340	ZZZ						GREY ONLY			
341	GREY	J					BS		1	15

341	PARC?	CLSD					BS;SOAPY CF NV;NO PAINT;SAME FAB 315	315	1	19
341	ZZZ						PARC WHT FAB DK CREAM EXT			
341	ZDATE						3-4C			

APPENDIX 3

Pottery Archive LSJN05

Jane Young and Anne Boyle

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
209	THETT	fabric G	large container	1	1	132	pressed rim top	rim with handle	spalled internally	late 9th to 12th
301	MP		small jug	1	1	79		rim with handle	upright rim; oval strap	mid 15th to 16th
307	POTT		jar	8	1	379		BS and rim	sharp everted rim; soot exterior and part internally; fresh condition; fresh breaks no joins	13th
307	LSW2		jug	4	1	86		BS and LHJ	fresh condition; fresh breaks no joins; cu glaze	13th

APPENDIX 4

Ceramic Building Material Archive LSJN05

Jane Young and Anne Boyle

context	cname	fabric	frags	weight	decoration	description	date
101	PNR	fabric 1?	1	21		?ID or odd RTIL	15th to 16th
206	IMB	hard fired	1	38		mortar; red fabric	Roman
206	IMB	hard fired	1	31		mortar; very thin; red fabric	Roman
207	BRK		1	6		early modern	late 19th to 20th
207	RTIL		1	10			Roman
211	FIRED CLAY	soft fired	2	94		abundant white clay/shale; smooth flattened upper surface	Roman
211	IMB		1	9		flake	Roman
211	RTIL	hard fired	1	82		white clay/shale inclusions; corner; probably TEG	Roman
211	RTIL		2	22			Roman
211	TEG	hard fired	1	242		white clay/shale inclusions; rear cut out?	Roman
315	BOX	hard fired	1	340	cross combed; 3 line	corner; cut out; quite thick walled; orange fabric with white clay lenses; large fresh fragments	Roman
315	IMB	hard fired	1	146		?ID or ridge; thick bedded on coarse fabric including small pebbles; OX/R/OX fabric including clay/shale	Roman
315	IMB	dull oxidised	1	655		edge; mortar over break; large ?inclusion hole on underside; white clay lenses; large fresh fragments	Roman
340	RTIL		1	14			Roman

THE FIGURES

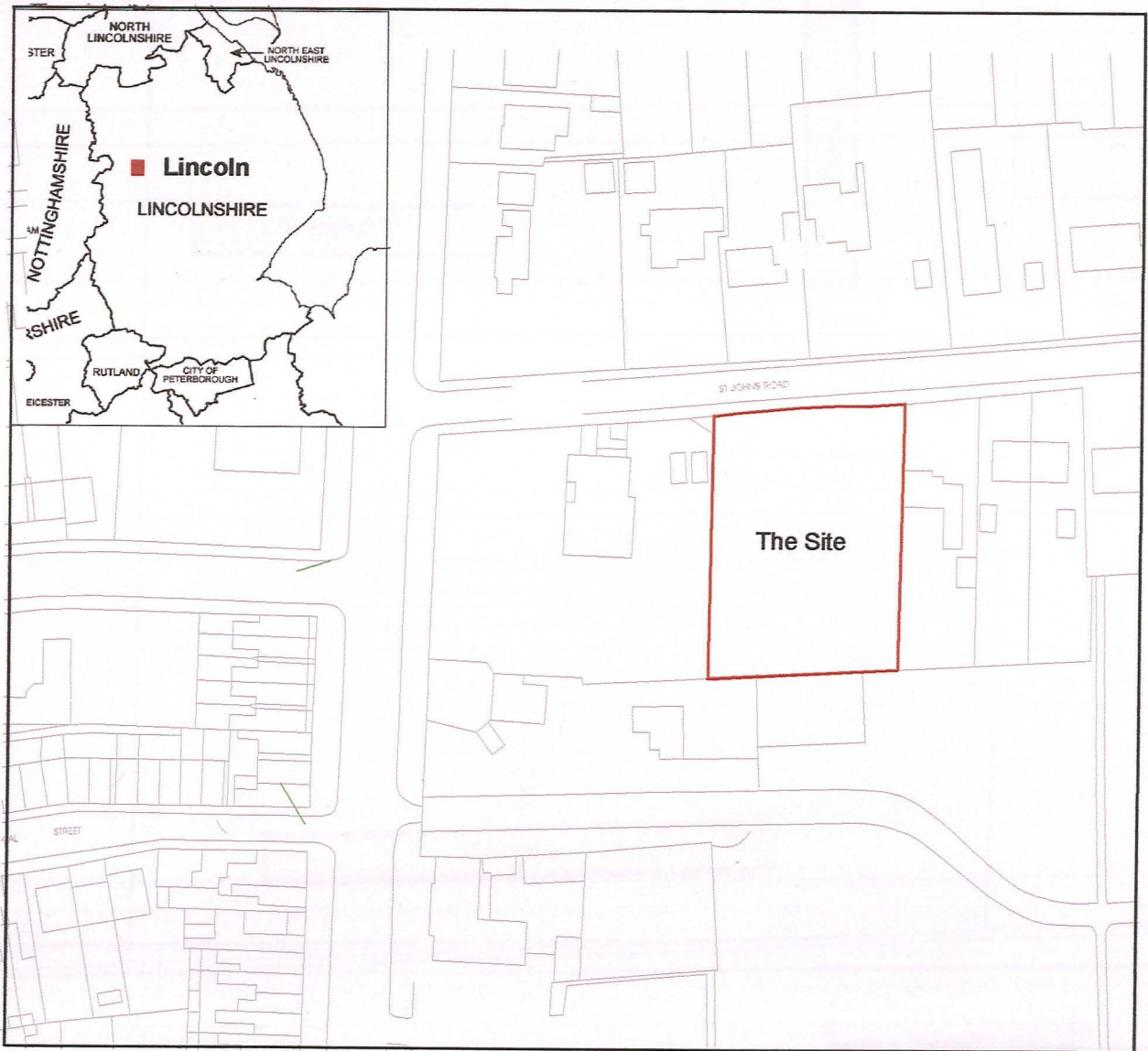
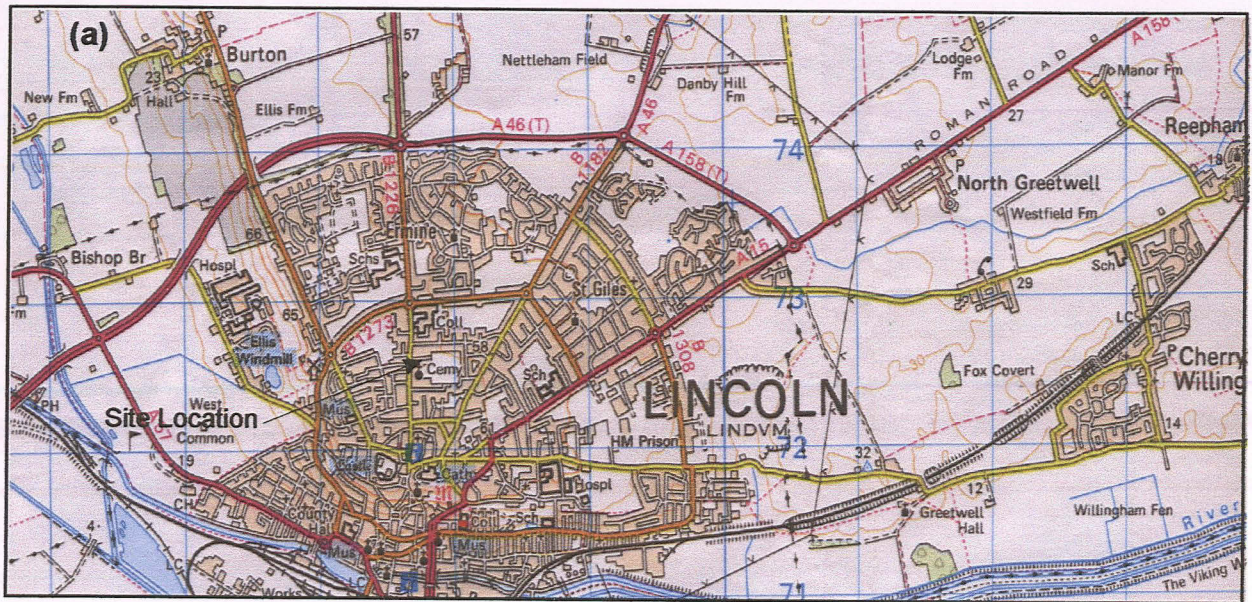


Fig 1. Location of St. John's Road, Newport, Lincoln. Based on (a) 1:50 000 Ordnance Survey map and (b) 1:1250 Ordnance Survey map. Reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. LAS Licence No. AL 100002165.

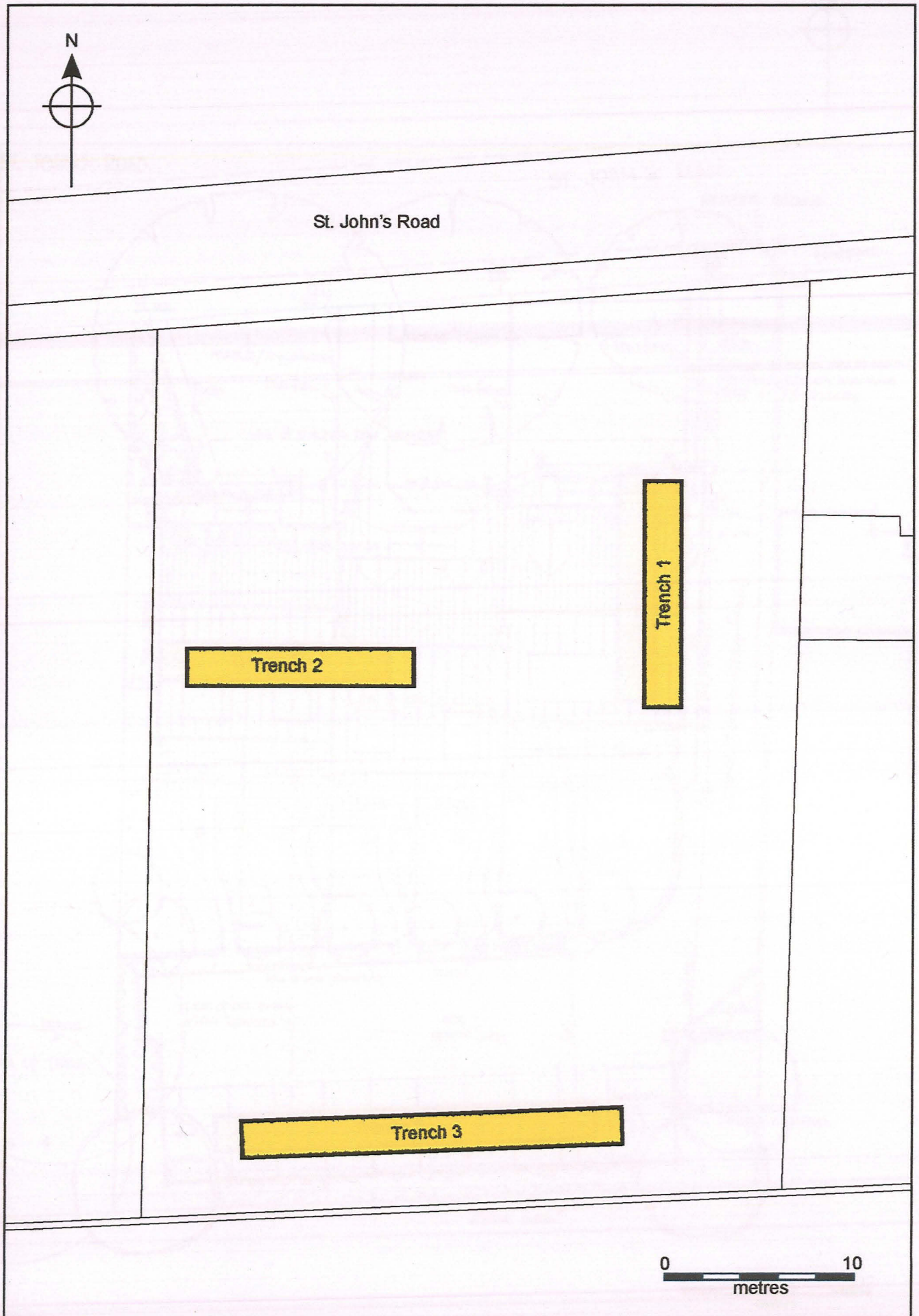


Fig. 2 Plan of development site and location of evaluation trenches.

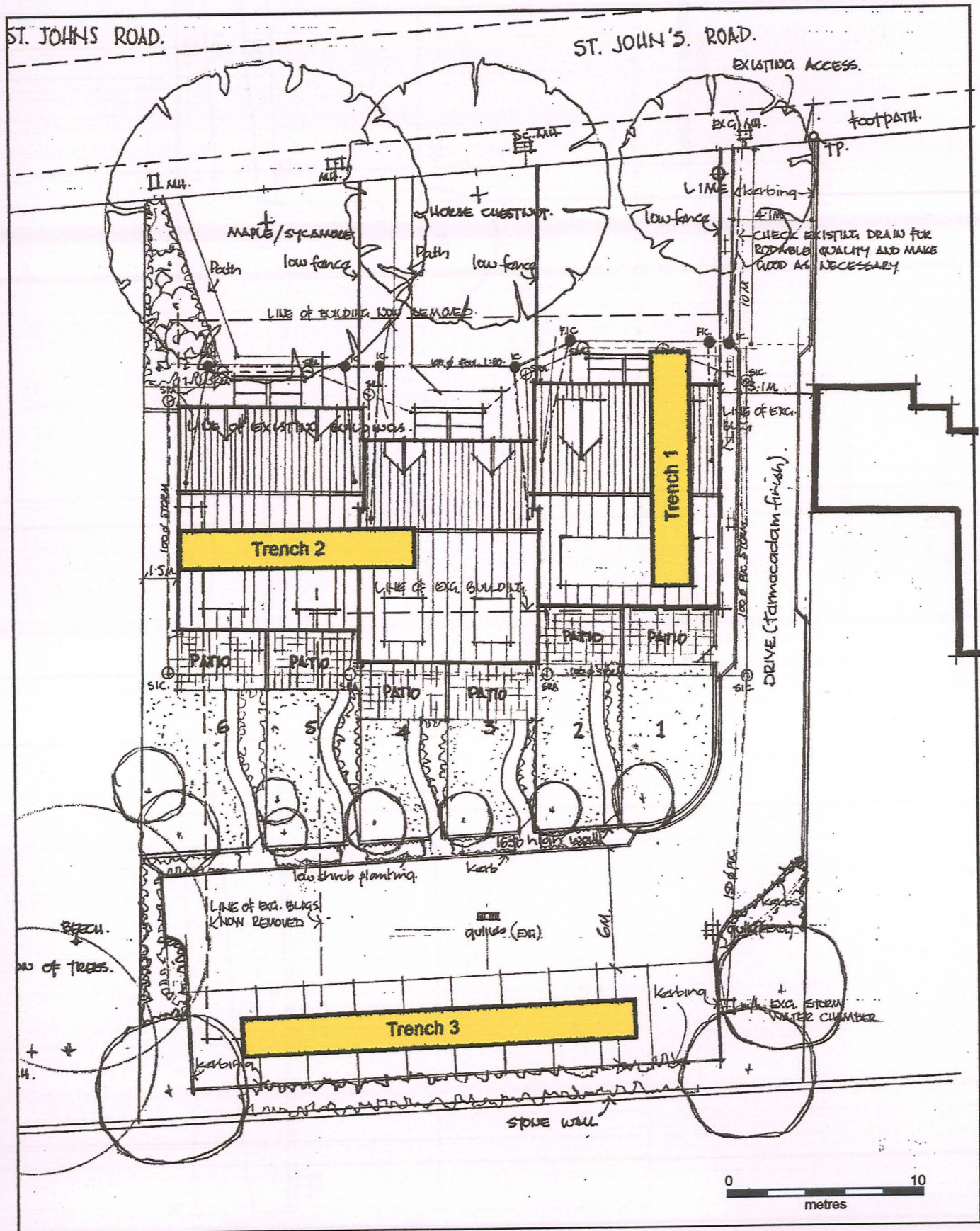


Fig. 3 Location of evaluation trenches in relation to proposed development (based on a plan supplied by the client).

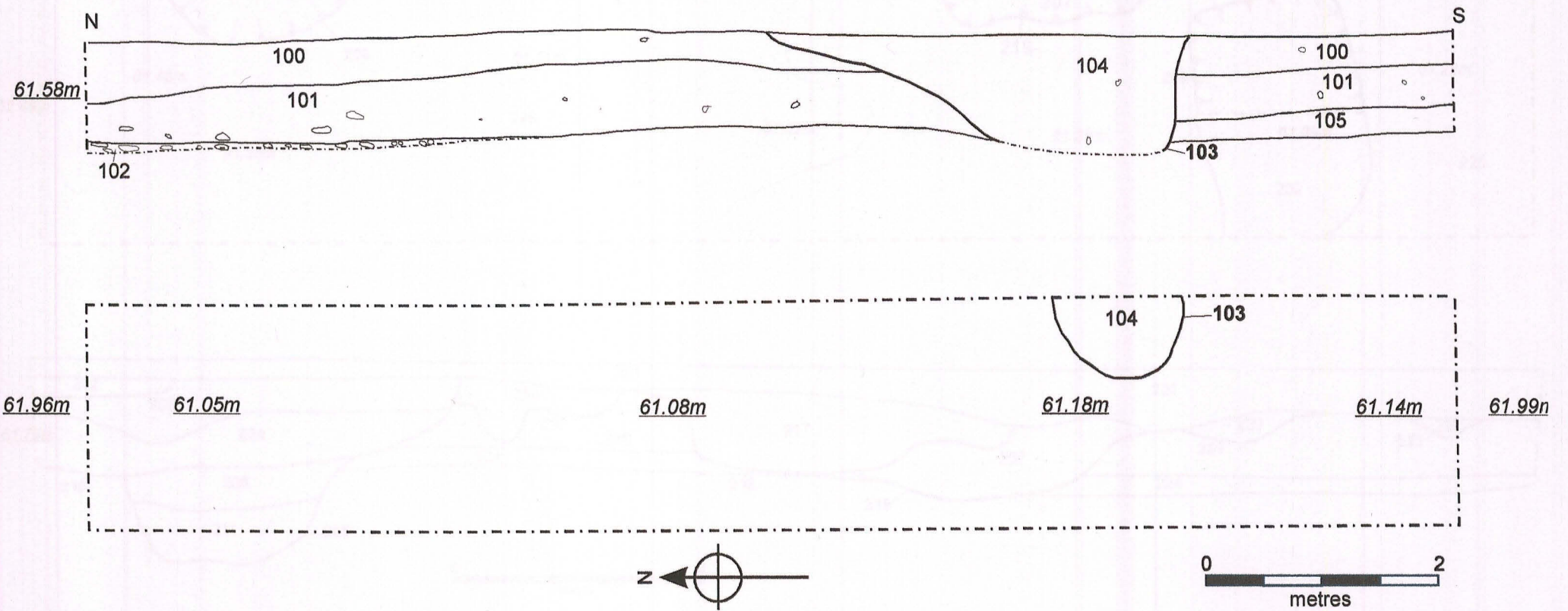


Fig. 4 Trench 1, east section and plan.

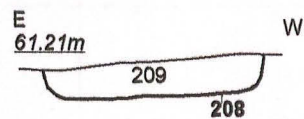
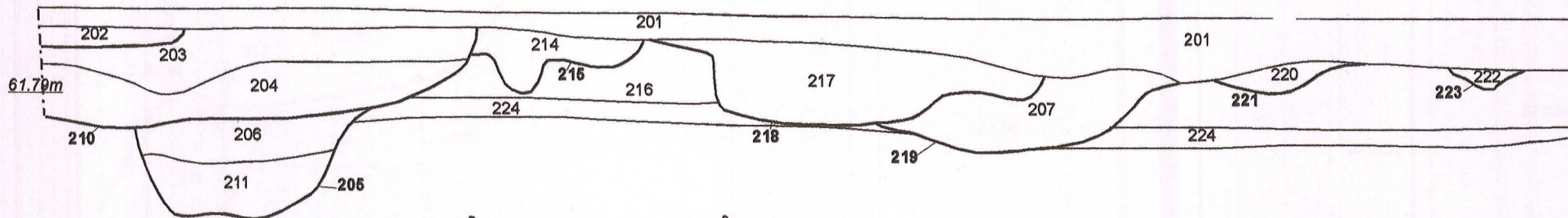
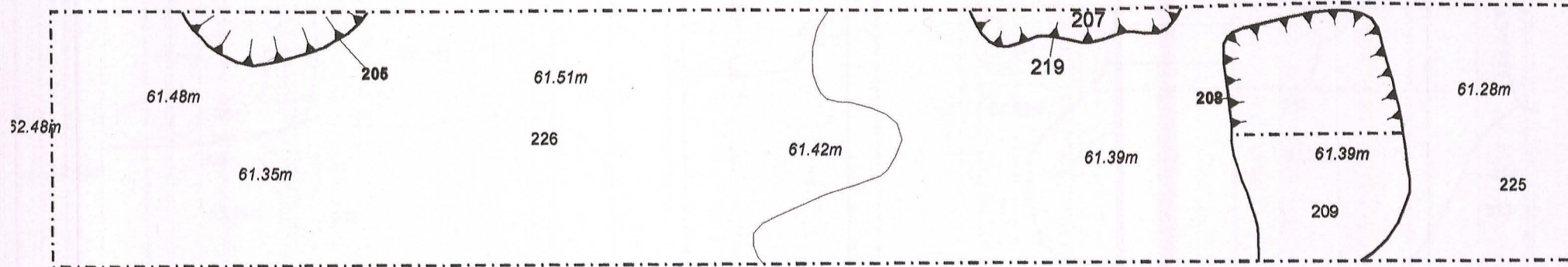


Fig. 5 Trench 2 Plan and north section.

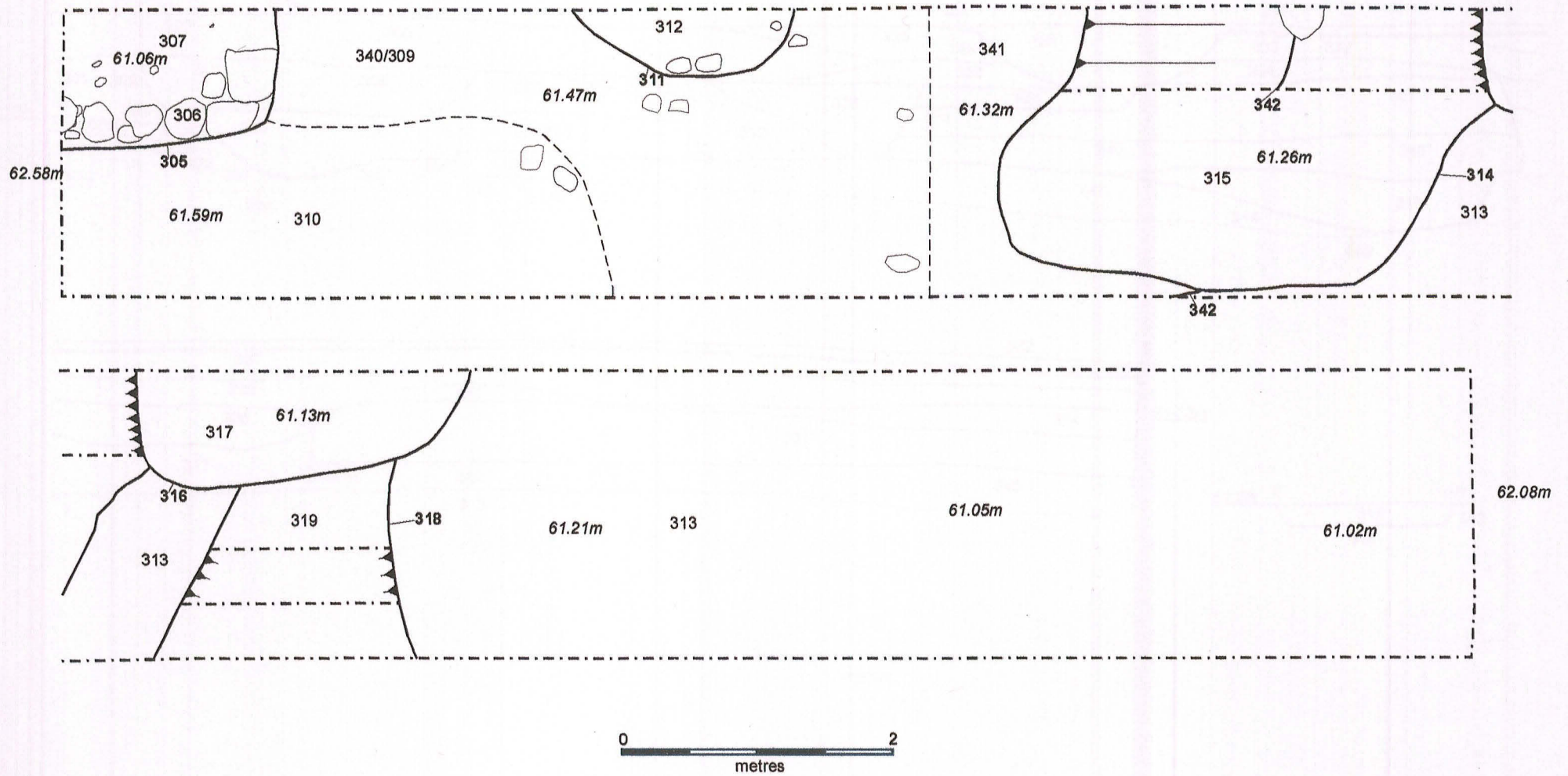


Fig.6 Trench 3 plan.

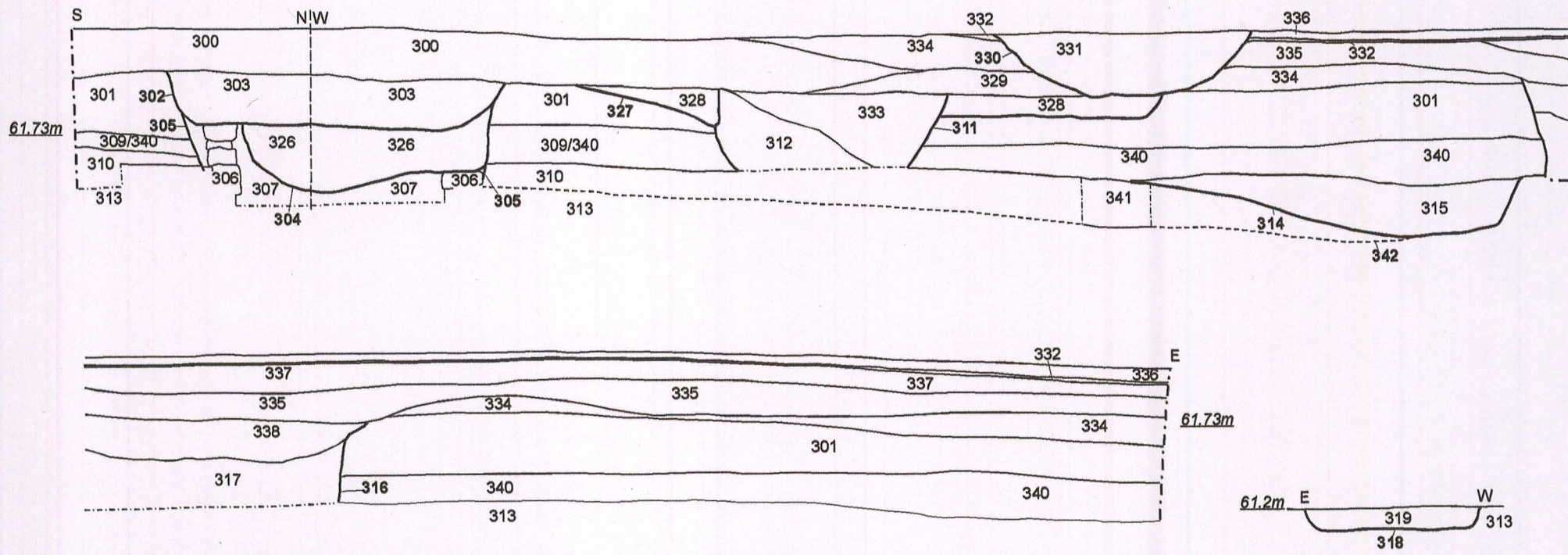


Fig. 7 Trench 3 North section and section through ditch 318

THE PLATES



Pl. 1 View of development area looking southeast.



Pl. 2 View of Trench 1, looking north.



Pl. 3 View of Trench 2, looking west.



Pl. 4 Trench 2, section through pit 205, looking north.



Pl. 5 Trench 2, section through pit 208, looking south,



Pl. 6 View of Trench 3, looking west.



P. 7 Trench 3, north section, looking northwest.



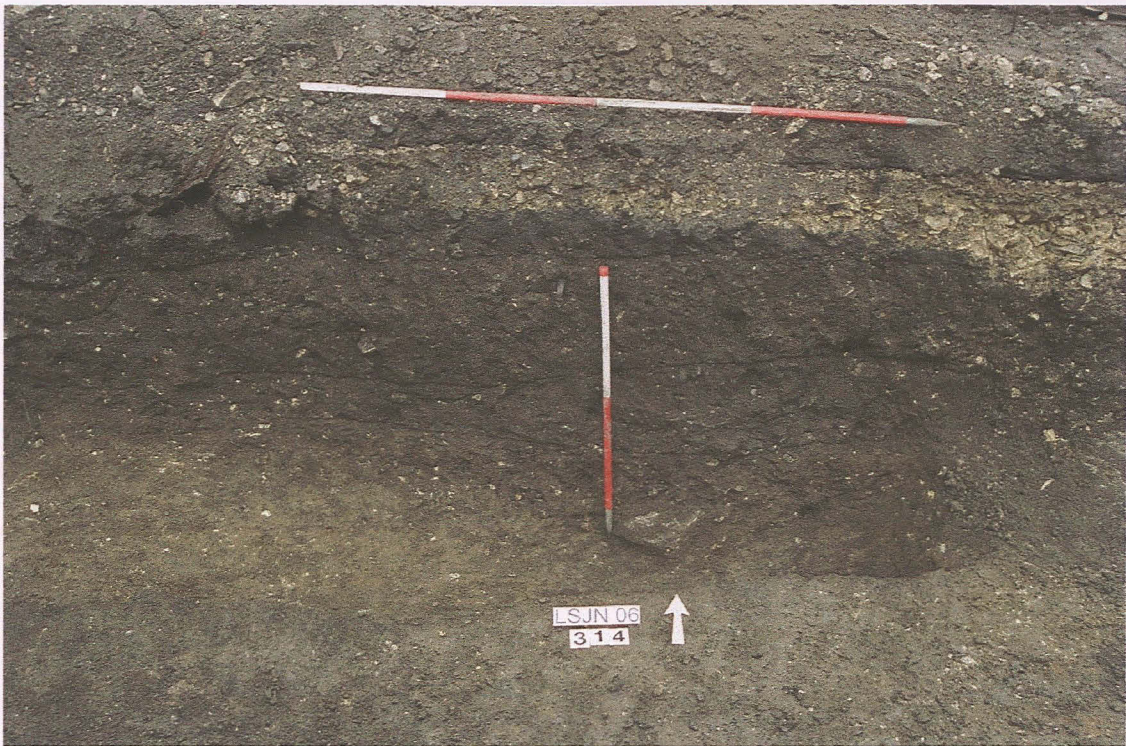
Pl. 8 Trench 3, west end of trench showing wall 306 and fill 310.



P. 7 Trench 3, north section, looking northwest.



Pl. 8 Trench 3, west end of trench showing wall 306 and fill 310.



Pl. 9 Trench 3, section through pit 314, looking north.



Pl. 10 Trench 3, section through ditch 318, looking south.