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NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
ARCHAEOLOGY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT BRAYFORD WHARF NORTH, LINCOLN

SEPTEMBER 2003

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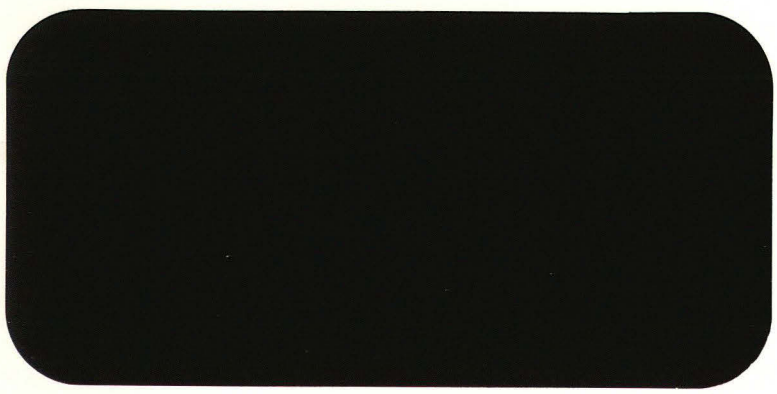

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NORTHAMPTONSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGY
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
JANUARY 2004

NGR SK 962 713

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT BRAYFORD WHARF NORTH, LINCOLN

SEPTEMBER 2003

Conservation Services
19 JUN 2006
Highways & Planning Directorate

Site address:	Brayford Wharf North, Newland, Lincoln
Site code:	BQL03
Accession number:	Lincoln City and County Museum LCNCC 2003.319
NGR:	SK 972 713
Project manager:	Andy Mudd, BA MIFA
Project leader:	Barry Lewis, MA
Report authors:	Andy Mudd and Barry Lewis
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Other finds:	Tora Hylton
Flint:	Andy Chapman, BSc
Human bone:	Andy Chapman
Animal bone:	Karen Deighton MSc
Environmental remains:	Dr James D Rackham, BSc MSc FSA

Quality Control

	Signature:	**Date:**
Verified by: P Chapman	P Chapman	10/2/04
Checked by: A Chapman	A Chapman	10/2/04
Approved by: S Parry	S Parry	10/2/04

OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project title	Brayford Wharf North, Lincoln	
Short description (250 words maximum)	Three trial trenches, excavated to a depth of about 2 m revealed archaeological remains from the late Roman to the post-medieval periods. Part of an inhumation cemetery, probably dating to the late 3rd/4th century was sealed by a thick deposit of made ground, of probable 10th century date. Several pits and a ditch cutting this layer were predominantly of 11th-12th century date and contained domestic material. A stone wall-footing was probably built in the 13th century. There was little further activity on the site until the development of the Newland Street frontage in the 18th century and the construction of wharves and warehouses in the 19th.	
Project type (eg desk-based, field evaluation etc)	Trial trench evaluation	
Previous work (reference to organisation or SMR numbers etc)	Desk-based assessment: John Samuels Archaeological Consultants (Report No. JSAC 972/02/05, Oct. 2002)	
Future work (yes, no, unknown)	unknown	
Monument type and period	Cemetery: ?Roman Land reclamation: late Saxon Building: medieval	
Significant finds (artefact type and period)	Pottery: Roman and medieval Miscellaneous other finds Environmental remains: late Saxon/medieval	
PROJECT LOCATION		
County	Lincolnshire	
Site address (including postcode)	Adjacent to 64 Newland, Lincoln	
Easting (use 2-letter 100km grid square no.)	SK 970	
Northing	710	
Height OD	7.0 m	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Organisation	Northamptonshire Archaeology	
Project brief originator	City of Lincoln Council	
Project Design originator	John Samuels Archaeological Consultants	
Director/Supervisor	Barry Lewis	
Project Manager	Andy Mudd	
Sponsor or funding body	Lindum Group Ltd	
PROJECT DATE		
Start date	18/9/04	
End date	29/9/04 (Field)	
ARCHIVES	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg pottery, animal bone etc)

Physical	City and County Museum, Lincoln. Accession No. LCNCC 2003.319	Pottery CBM Other fired clay Glass Iron Bone Slag Charred Plant Remains Snails
Paper	ditto	Site records Databases
Digital	ditto	Reports Digital drawings
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report (NA report)	
Title	Brayford Wharf North, Lincoln: Archaeological Evaluation September 2003	
Serial title & volume		
Author(s)	Northamptonshire Archaeology unpublished report	
Page numbers	60	
Date	January 2004	

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT BRAYFORD WHARF NORTH, LINCOLN

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT BRAYFORD WHARF NORTH, LINCOLN SEPTEMBER 2003

ABSTRACT

Three evaluation trenches were excavated on land between Brayford Wharf North and Newland, Lincoln, revealing the presence of archaeological deposits dating from the Roman period to the post-medieval era. The northernmost trench, nearest Newland, contained human interments of probable late Roman date. The burials were sealed by a layer identified as an early medieval land reclamation horizon. This was cut by several pits of predominantly 11th-12th century date and also by a wall footing probably dating to the 13th century. Some of the deeper features contained abundant environmental material, including low-quality waterlogged remains.

1 INTRODUCTION

An archaeological evaluation was carried out by Northamptonshire Archaeology for John Samuels Archaeological Consultants ahead of a planning application by Lindum Group Ltd. The evaluation was designed to inform the proposals for archaeological mitigation with regard to plans to redevelop the site. It met the requirements of a specification for archaeological evaluation prepared by John Samuels Archaeological Consultants (JSAC 2002a). The aims of the evaluation were:

- to provide information on the depth and quality, below the modern surface, of surviving archaeological deposits;
- to provide information to allow an assessment of the possible scale of development impact upon archaeological remains;
- to provide information to enable the Local Planning Authority to reconcile development proposals with their policy of preserving archaeological remains;
- to provide information which would allow for the design of further mitigation measures, if necessary;
- to produce an archaeological project archive for deposition with the City and County Museum;
- to provide information for the County Sites and Monuments Record and the Lincoln Urban Archaeological Database.

The site is centred upon NGR SK 962713 and located between Brayford Wharf North and Newland and to the west of the city's medieval defences (Fig. 1). It covers *c.* 0.48 ha on land currently occupied by disused warehouses, car parking and other buildings including 'Development House', which fronts onto Newland (Fig. 2, No. 64).

The work was carried out between 18th and 29th September 2003 and comprised three evaluation trenches (Fig. 2). The trench locations were chosen on a largely pragmatic basis, avoiding standing buildings, but they were also designed to form, in combination, a near-transect from Newland to the Brayford Pool Wharf. The total area examined amounted to about 170 sq m, or 3.5% of the site.

The present report supersedes the Interim Report, issued in October 2003, and incorporates specialist analyses of the finds from the evaluation, including palaeo-biological remains.

A full account of the archaeological background is given in a desk-based assessment produced by JSAC (JSAC 2002b). The main points are summarised as follows:

- Newland is an area of reclaimed land, first recorded in the 12th century, which is probably on the alignment of the Brayford Pool in the Roman period;
- Buried archaeological remains are likely to consist of waterfront walls, buildings and wharves;
- Evidence from maps dating to the 17th, 18th and early 19th centuries shows the area as undeveloped;
- There are no known remains of archaeological significance on the site.

2 RESULTS

The deposits encountered are described on a trench-by-trench basis, with correlations between trenches given where possible. An inventory of contexts is presented in Appendix 1. Trench 2 was the northernmost trench closest to Newland, Trench 1 the central trench, and Trench 3 the furthest south and closest to the disused maltings building. The trenches are described from north to south starting with Trench 2:

Trench 2 (18 m x 2.5 m)

The trench was generally excavated to a depth of a little under 2 m (Fig. 3). Sterile sand (211) was encountered in a sondage at the southern end of the trench at a depth of about 2.5 m (4.6 m OD). The sondage was examined to a depth of about 1 m and the watertable was encountered at 4.2 m.

Buried soil 224

The earliest archaeological deposit was a layer of mid-brown sandy loam, which was exposed along most of the base of the trench at *c.* 5.5 to 5.3 m OD, although not excavated to a great extent. Its overall thickness was not clear and it merged with the underlying sands. Ten sherds of pottery were hand-retrieved from this layer, and these were exclusively Roman (Darling, this report), and while with a wide date range, give a *terminus post quem* of the late 3rd/4th century. A single 11th-century sherd from the soil sample (No. 1) is difficult to account for, but it may imply that the sample was contaminated. The layer is interpreted as a Roman soil because of the discovery of four human burials within it which, on present evidence, seem more likely to have been Roman than Saxon or medieval.

Roman burials

Four individual human inhumations were discovered within Layer 224 (Fig. 3, HB1-HB4), and the disarticulated remains of others (a total of 25 bones) came from this and overlying layers (Chapman, this report). No grave cuts were discernible, and the burials were investigated with small sondages. The burials were cleaned and photographed but not removed (Plates 1 and 2). The orientation of the burials, both east-west and north-south, identifies them as pre-Christian. There were no associated grave goods. The small quantity of associated pottery was similar in date and character to that from Layer 224, and was undoubtedly residual.

Other ?Roman features

A pit, a gully and two post-holes were also found cutting Layer 224. A post-hole with packing stones (221) lay close to Burial 1, and a small pit (225) lay close to Burial 3 towards the northern end of the trench. There was no dating evidence from these features. They may be Roman, but are likely to be of a different phase to the burials. Post-hole 231 and Gully 229 lay towards the southern end of the trench. Both were shallow features. Roman pottery came from 230 (Gully 229).

Post-Roman 'reclamation layer' 204

Above Layer 224 was a deposit of soft brown sandy silt-loam, 204 (also numbered 220), about 0.6 m thick, with its surface at 6.1-6.2 m OD. This was an undifferentiated layer, although the slightly lighter deposits, 215 and 216 at the northern end of the trench, appeared to be the equivalent. It was interpreted as having been formed as a result of dumping and natural soil development and may have been intended to raise the ground level clear of possible flooding. It yielded the largest assemblage of pottery of any context from this trench (27 sherds) all of it Roman and of mixed 1st to late 3rd century date. A mixed group of human bone was also recovered. This all seems likely to have been redeposited and, by analogy with Layer 123 (Trench 1, below), the layer is interpreted as an early medieval deposit.

On the surface of 204 was a patchy layer of sandy loam (240) with reddening indicating *in situ* burning.

Medieval wall 209 and Pit 227

A drystone wall, 209, ran diagonally along the trench, in a roughly north-south direction (Plate 3). It had been robbed or otherwise disturbed for much of its length and the stonework only appeared towards the base of Layer 204. However, the wall trench (233) was probably cut from the top of 204. Pottery and tile from the interstices of the wall (208 and 217) indicate a 13th century date for its construction. A few later pieces are likely to be intrusive, probably from the robber trench, 249. There were no finds specifically from this feature, but 17th/18th-century tile from 208 may indicate the date of stone robbing.

The wall footing was of fairly poor quality, comprising rough, undressed limestone rubble without bonding, although it was 0.9 m wide and therefore quite solid. At the southern end of the trench the wall was better preserved, with three or four courses of limestone rubble visible in section, although not carefully built. The top of this better-preserved section of wall was at 5.83 m OD. It is unclear whether the wall was part of a building or just a boundary. It is possible that a lime and sand floor surface 238 (visible only in section) was associated with the wall, indicating a room on its eastern side, although no stratigraphic relationship survived between the two features to confirm or refute this suggestion.

Pit 227 at the southern end of the trench was about 2 m in diameter and was excavated to a depth of 0.5 m below the level of the sterile sand (211) without its base being reached. It cut Layer 204,

and its dark fill (228) contained 11 sherds of pottery of early 13th century date, as well as some Roman material.

Post-medieval 'garden soils'

Directly overlying Floor 238 and Robber Trench 249 were two homogeneous soils covering the length of the trench. The lower soil, 203, was a light brown sandy loam, and the upper, 202, a much darker brown soil. Both contained fragments of pottery and tile, largely dating to the later 17th to 18th centuries. Layer 202 may have been a garden soil specifically associated with Development House, which was constructed in the late 18th century (JSAC 202b).

Modern features

A number of relatively modern features were encountered toward the northern end of the trench, cutting Layer 202 and sealed by the recent road formation layer. Feature 245 was a probable robber trench aligned east-west. It was 1.5 m deep and contained some blocks of undressed limestone. The robber trench was cut by the shallow foundation of a crude wall made of loosely mortared sandstone (237). The remains of a brick wall (247) cut 245 on its southern side. Some modern material retrieved from around Burial 3 is thought to have derived from these or other unrecognised intrusions in this area.

Trench 1 (19 m x 3 m)

Trench 1 showed less post-medieval disturbance below the car park surface than Trench 2 (Fig. 4). The upper layers of stratigraphy (0.30 m to 1.20 m below ground level) largely reflected those in Trench 2 to the north. The trench was excavated to a general depth of 1.5 m, with sondages to depths of about 2.5 m at the northern and southern ends of the trench.

Buried soil 124

The earliest deposit encountered was a brown silty clay (124) at 5.1 m OD (a little under 2 m below modern ground level). This was without finds, but a slighter and more compact layer at this level at the northern end of the trench (Layer 131), yielded a 10th-century sherd from its surface, together with a few Roman sherds. The equivalent layer at the southern end of the trench (139, overlaid by 148) was sterile. This soil layer may be equivalent to the buried soil layer 224 in Trench 2, although at face value the date is later.

?Late Roman or Saxon features

The earliest features encountered were Pits 149 and 113, Ditch 108 and a group of stakeholes all of which cut Layer 124/131/139. None of these features yielded any finds, but they were all sealed by the overlying layer 123. Pit 149, in the sondage at the southern end of the trench, was not defined in detail. Ditch 108 was 0.9 m wide and 0.7 m deep. It had been heavily truncated by a later pit (122) and the finds from fill 109, which included 10th to 11th-century pottery, are likely to have derived from the pit rather than the ditch. Pit 113, which was cut by Ditch 108, may have been a post-hole. The stakeholes in the sondage toward the northern end of the trench were tightly grouped and may have formed part of a fence-line.

'Reclamation layer' 123

Layer 123 was an undifferentiated mid yellowish brown sandy loam, with a maximum thickness of 0.7 m at the northern end of the trench. It was much thinner (0.3 m) at the southern end of the trench, but it may have been truncated here. The surface of the layer was at 5.7-5.8 m OD. It was interpreted as a land reclamation layer and equivalent to 204 in Trench 2. It yielded four sherds of Roman pottery, together with a single sherd of late Saxon pottery (10th-11th century) which provides the *terminus post quem.*

The deposit was overlain by a thin, much sandier layer (145 and 138), which may have derived as a flood deposit.

11th-century pits

Cutting Layer 123 were a group of pits, 122, 104 and 101. Pit 122 was sub-circular, 1.0 m across and 2.8 m deep with almost vertical sides and a flattish base (Fig. 5, Section 3). It cut Ditch 108 and was filled with a series of tipped deposits (109, 114, 110 and 111), with a more homogeneous brown sandy loam (146) as the final fill. Pottery of late 10th to 12th century date, along with some residual Roman material, was recovered from the lower fills 109, 114 and 110. These fills contained degraded waterlogged material and the soils samples (Nos. 5, 6 and 11) were highly productive of cereals, weeds, marine fish, shellfish and other remains (J Rackham, this report).

Pit 104 was sub-rectangular, about 1.2 m across and 0.55 m deep with steep sides and a gently rounded base. It was filled with a single dark brown silt-loam (105) containing several sherds of mid to late 11th century date.

Pit 101 was a linear feature containing a mid brown silt-loam (102) and a layer of mussel shells (103). A soil sample (No. 1) yielded a similar range of material to those from Pit 112 indicative of domestic occupation. A group of 11 sherds of pottery from this pit are dated to the mid to late 11th century. These, and the assemblages of pottery from the other pits give a good indication of an intensification of occupation at this time, and that the underlying 'reclamation' layer, 123, dates to no later than the 10th or early 11th century.

?13th-century pit 115

A sondage excavated at the southern end of the trench showed a complex series of layers reaching a depth of 2.4 m below ground level (*c.* 4.6 m OD). The lowest layers, 126, 119, 118, 117 and 116, were interleaved light and dark sandy layers, and included a layer of shells (118). They appeared to fill a cut (115) whose form was not clear due to later truncation (Fig. 5, Section 4). Above these deposits was a much thicker deposit (139) which may also have been a fill within this feature, or another layer. A soil sample from 118 (No. 9) yielded a similar range of material as that from Pit 122, and pottery of possibly 11th century date came from 117 and 119, but a sherd dated to the 13th century from the lowest fill (126) suggests that these deposits are of a later phase. The presence of human bone in the base of this pit (contexts 126 and 119), suggests either that there was an inhumation here, or that bones had been redeposited from the Roman cemetery to the north.

?Later medieval 'reclamation layer' 144

Layer 144 was a dark greyish brown clay loam which extended the length of the trench, where it was not cut by later features. It was 0.5 m thick, sealing layer 145. It was without dating evidence. If Layer 145 were a flood deposit, it is possible that Layer 144 was a later reclamation layer. Layers 135 and 137 were recorded at about the same level as 144 at the southern end of the trench, although these were notably stony deposits.

Post-medieval garden soil 143

Layer 143 was a brown sandy loam which overlay 144 and directly underlay modern made ground. It was about 0.4 m thick and appeared to be equivalent to 202 in Trench 2.

Post-medieval pits 120, 121 and 106

A group of post-medieval pits were found toward the southern end of the trench. The earliest which could be established, both stratigraphically and by pottery was Pit 120, which was about 1.0 m in diameter and a little under 1.0 m deep. Pottery dating to the 15th-17th centuries was retrieved.

Pit 121 was a large feature, traced in two sondages. Extrapolating the edges found, it would have been about 3.5 m long. It was about 1.0 m deep with steep sides. It was without dating evidence, but clearly cut Layer 135 (possibly equivalent to 144).

Pit 106 was a shallow, irregular feature containing post-medieval pottery and 19th/20th-century mortar.

The excavation of this trench to this depth suggests that the cemetery did not extend this far south.

Trench 3 (15 m x 5 m)

Trench 3 showed great truncation by the cellars of a post-medieval building to its south and the footings and services of a 20th century toilet block to the north (Fig. 6). The level of truncation in Trench 3 means that comparisons to the sequence of deposits seen Trenches 1 and 2 are more difficult, but there are similarities between the upper fills at the north end of Trench 3 (ie. the first 1.5 m) and those in the other trenches.

This trench was machine-cut as a series of steps to evaluate the levels at which archaeological deposits occurred below the modern truncation. The deepest part of the trench, to the south, was 2.21 m below the ground surface, or 3.97 m OD, and the water table was encountered at 4.20 m OD.

The stepped form of the trench made drawing a continuous edge section impractical, and a more schematic section compiled from plans and levels is shown (Fig. 6, Section 5)

Possible Roman features Ditch 322, Post-hole 314 and Gully 313

The earliest features were encountered at a depth of 4.26 m OD at the southern end of the trench. The edge of ditch 322 was examined but not completely excavated due to the instability of the sides. Two sherds of early Roman pottery were recovered. Gully 313 was 0.15 m deep and ran parallel to the ditch, but was without finds. Post-hole 314 was also without finds.

These features appeared to be sealed by Layer 320 – a mixed silty loam and yellowish sand, which may have been a buried soil equivalent to 124 and 224 in the other trenches.

In the northern part of the trench another post-hole (310) was found to cut Layer 320 at 4.76 m OD. This contained some early 2nd century Samian pottery, but it is possible that this was redeposited in a feature of later date.

Layer 321

Layer 321 was a mid brown silty loam, about 0.5 m thick, with few inclusions. It overlay 320 in the northern part of the trench. No finds were retrieved, but the deposit appeared similar to the ?10th-century 'reclamation layer' in Trench 1 (123) and may be equivalent to it.

Pit 308 and Ditch 317

Pit 308 was partly revealed and was probably a circular feature, about 1.8 m in diameter, which cut Layer 321. It was sample excavated to a depth of 0.5 m. The fill (309) was a dark brown silt without finds. By analogy with the 11th-century pits in Trench 2, it is probable that this was of a similar date.

Ditch 317 in the southern part of the trench is also likely to have been of this date. Due to modern ground disturbance under the cellar in this part of the site, the level from which the ditch was cut is not known. Its surviving width was 1.25 m and its depth 0.3 m, but had it been cut from the surface of 321, its overall depth would have been about 1.0 m. The lower fill (319) yielded abraded samian pottery, which was almost certainly redeposited, as 10th to 11th-century pottery came from the soil sample (No. 12) and the palaeo-botanical remains were very similar to those from Pits 122 and 115. It is likely that Ditch 317 was also of 11th century date.

Layer 316

Pit 308 was sealed by Layer 316, a yellowish brown sandy loam, whose surface was at about 5.4 m OD. This was undated, but may be equivalent to Layer 145 in Trench 1.

Layer 305 and Pit 306

Layer 305 was a stony sandy loam above Layer 316 and immediately under modern disturbances. It may have been equivalent to 143 in Trench 1. Its surviving thickness was a little under 0.2 m, but its degree of truncation from above is not known.

The layer was cut by Pit 306 which contained 17th/18th-century pottery and some earlier tile (fill 307).

3 THE FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

The Worked Flint

by Andy Chapman

Four pieces of flint were recovered. There are two waste flakes from context 224, both in brown vitreous flint, and with areas of surviving cortex. A third piece from context 224 is a small irregular piece patinated all over to a white to pale blue-grey colour. None of these are diagnostic of date. A large thick blade with a trapezoidal section, 65mm long, and up to 32mm wide by 11mm thick, in a grey granular flint, was recovered from context 204. This piece is unlikely to be prehistoric in origin and could be debitage from flint knapping either for building stone or perhaps for gunflints, although in the latter instance it would have to be intrusive within a medieval context.

The Roman Pottery

by Margaret J. Darling

Introduction

The Roman pottery amounted to 121 sherds, weighing 1.892kg from 24 deposits, and unstratified groups (US). The pottery is fairly fragmented, the average sherd weight overall being 15.6g; excluding heavy amphora and mortaria sherds, this comes down to a relatively low 11.8g per sherd. No problems are anticipated for long term storage. The pottery has been archived using count and weight as measures according to the guidelines laid down for the minimum archive by *The Study Group for Roman Pottery*. The archive record (below Appendix 10, and available on disk) will be curated for future study. The archive codes are in Appendix 8, and explanatory notes on the archive database structure in Appendix 9. Both are compatible with the archive structure and coding used in the City of Lincoln archive database.

The pottery came from the following trenches (Table 1).

Table 1 ***Roman pottery quantities by trench***

Trench	Sherds	Weight
1	32	442
2	59	979
3	4	61
HB3	16	232
US	10	178
Total	121	1892

Details of the pottery quantities and dating are in Table 2.

Table 2 ***Roman pottery quantities and dating***

Cxt	Sherds	Weight	Date	Comments
HB3	16	232	M3+	Some abraded; mixed dates
102	3	39	2C?/POSTRO	No strong dating
105	3	21	ROM/POSTRO	
110	1	5	ML1/POSTRO	
116	4	13	3C	
118	1	1	UNDATABLE	
119	4	36	3-4C?	No clear dating
123	4	28	2C+?	No good dating
123/131	5	28	L2-3	
126	3	242	2C?	
204	27	484	3-4C	Mixed dates 1st-3/4c; same in cxt 224
204/216	3	15	ROM	
208	1	16	ROM	String marked bases usually 3rd c or later
216	9	94	M3+	
220	5	57	2-3C	
224	10	100	L3E4	Some abraded; wide date range; same in cxt 204
226	2	203	2C?	
228	1	4	ROM/POSTRO	
230	1	6	ROM	
311	1	2	E2	Samian only
319	1	5	2C	Abraded samian only

Cxt	Sherds	Weight	Date	Comments
323	2	54	1-2C?	Not closely datable
US1	4	29	ROM	
US	10	178	M3?	
Total	121	1892		

Only a single sherd link was observed between contexts, sherds from the same colour-coated beaker in contexts 204 and 224. All are small contexts, only one with over 20 sherds. Only twelve rims occur, most of which are only fragments. If the heavier sherds associated with amphorae and the single mortarium are excluded, the average sherd weight is only 11.8g, illustrating the relatively fragmented condition of the pottery.

Overview of fabrics and vessel forms

The fabrics are detailed on Table 3 below.

Table 3 ***Roman pottery fabrics***

Fabric	Code	Sherds	%	Weight	%
Amphora	AMPH	1	0.83	176	9.30
Amphora Dressel 20	DR20	3	2.48	271	14.32
Amphora Gauloise 4	GAU4	2	1.65	32	1.69
Black Burnished I	BB1?	1	0.83	4	0.21
Colour-coated ware	CC	1	0.83	2	0.11
Cream	CR	9	7.44	174	9.20
Early 'Legionary' grey	LEG	1	0.83	30	1.59
Grey quartz-gritted	GREY	56	46.28	536	28.33
Grog-tempered	GROG	2	1.65	54	2.85
IA tradition gritty	IAGR	3	2.48	70	3.70
Mortaria Nene Valley	MONV	1	0.83	70	3.70
Nene Valley colour-coated ware	NVCC	8	6.61	86	4.55
Non-pottery	NONPOT	1	0.83	1	0.05
Oxidized light	OXL	1	0.83	4	0.21
Oxidized quartz-gritted	OX	3	2.48	6	0.32
Samian Central Gaulish	SAMCG	9	7.44	68	3.59
Samian South Gaulish	SAMSG	2	1.65	8	0.42
Shell-gritted	SHEL	9	7.44	142	7.51

Fabric	Code	Sherds	%	Weight	%
Shell-gritted sparse medium	SHSM	1	0.83	54	2.85
Shell-gritted common medium	SHCM	3	2.48	68	3.59
Shell-gritted dales ware	DWSH	2	1.65	20	1.06
Vesicular	VESIC	1	0.83	12	0.63
Tile	TILE?	1	0.83	4	0.21
Total		121	100	1892	100

The sample is too small and fragmentary for analysis of vessel forms. The wide date-range extends from the 1st century with South Gaulish Samian, early fabrics known from the legionary period (LEG), extending through to such 3rd century fabrics as dales ware shell-gritted, Nene Valley colour-coated ware and Nene Valley mortaria, this latter usually extending into the 4th century (here only a base fragment, not closely datable). There are no late Nene Valley colour-coated bowls or dishes, the latest sherds being from a single pentice-moulded beaker (from contexts 204 and 224; type as RPNV fig 5, 55-7). This beaker represents the latest datable pottery, and could date from the late 3rd century into the 4th century as one of the latest types of such beakers. There are no sherds which can be positively identified as being from the late Swanpool kilns of 4th century date. The low percentage of common grey wares is notable, indicating the unusual composition of this small sample. Most of these appear to be more of 2nd century than later date. The presence of a few sherds of 1st century pottery is consistent with the known occupation and activity in the Brayford area, and also occurred in the assemblage from the 1982 excavations (Steane et al 2001, 65ff).

The amphora sherds include sherds from the Dressel 20 olive oil amphora from Baetica, southern Spain, most being of the fabric type common in the 1st to 2nd century, but including one in the latest fabric of late 2nd to mid 3rd century date. There is also a single sherd (context 226) from an unidentified source which is close to a fabric in the Lincoln type series considered to originate probably in the East Mediterranean. The amphora type is probably a cylindrical amphora, which could be from a Dressel 2-4 type of 1st century date, but other later types are equally feasible.

The context HB3 covers pottery associated with a human burial. This group is notably both abraded and contains pottery of mixed dates, and appears to be residual sherds including in the grave fill, providing merely a *terminus post quem* for the grave.

Conclusions

This small group is too fragmentary to yield much useful information. Its date-range is 1st to later 3rd century, with very little positive evidence for any activity in the 4th century. The pottery from earlier excavations on this site (BWE82, Steane et al 2001, 65-90) also had a 3rd century emphasis with little datable to the 4th century. The fabrics indicate an unusual assemblage, with a paucity of the usually common grey wares. Only six vessels were noted as suitable for illustration, but these included no new types. Pottery from any future excavations on the site producing any quantity of stratified pottery would benefit from comparison with that from the earlier excavations in 1982.

The Post-Roman Pottery and Tile from all Periods

by Jane Young

Introduction

In total, 92 sherds of pottery representing 76 vessels and 88 fragments of tile were recovered from the site. The pottery ranges in date from the late Saxon to the early modern period. The assemblage was quantified by three measures: number of sherds, weight and vessel count within each context. Fabric identification of some of the pottery was undertaken by x20 binocular microscope. The ceramic data was entered on an MSAccess database using fabric codenames agreed locally and nationally.

The pottery

With the exception of one well-abraded sherd the pottery is mainly in a slightly abraded condition with sherd size mainly falling into the small to medium range (below 100grams). In total eight vessels are represented by more than one sherd. Twenty-six vessels have exterior soot residues suggesting that they have been used over an open fire. White internal 'kettle fur' deposits caused by the heating of water or containment of urine were found on only two vessels. The majority of tile fragments are not large or in a fresh condition and may have been reused as hardcore for walling or paths.

In total 76 vessels in 28 identifiable post-Roman pottery ware types were recovered (Table 4). The range of form types is limited with examples of various types of jug and jar forming the body of the assemblage. Examples of bowl, dish, curfew and drinking vessels were also found.

Table 4 ***Post-Roman pottery types with total quantities by vessel count***

codename	*full name*	*earliest date*	*latest date*	*sherds*	*vessels*
BL	Black-glazed wares	1550	1750	4	4
BOU	Bourne D ware	1450	1650	1	1
CREA	Creamware	1770	1830	1	1
EST	Early Stamford ware	870	1010	3	3
LERTH	Late earthenwares	1750	1900	3	2
LFS	Linclonshire Fine-shelled ware	970	1200	30	25
LHUM	Late Humber-type ware	1550	1750	1	1
LKT	Lincoln kiln-type shelly ware	850	1000	1	1
LLSW	Late Lincoln Glazed ware	1350	1500	2	2
LS/SNLS	Late Saxon/Saxo-Norman Lincoln Sandy ware	850	1050	2	2
LSLOC	Late Saxon Local Fabrics	850	1050	1	1
LSW1	12th century Lincoln Glazed ware	1100	1200	8	5
LSW1/2	12th-13th century Lincoln Glazed ware	1100	1300	4	2
LSW2	13th to 14th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	1200	1320	2	2
LSW2/3	13th to 15th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	1200	1450	1	1
LSWA	Lincoln Glazed ware Fabric A	1100	1500	1	1
MEDLOC	Medieval local fabrics	1150	1450	1	1
MEDX	Non Local Medieval Fabrics	1150	1450	1	1
MP	Midlands Purple ware	1380	1600	1	1
NLG	North Lincolnshire Gritty ware	1050	1200	1	1
NOTGE	Nottingham glazed ware Early Fabrics	1200	1230	1	1
SLIP	Unidentified slipware	1650	1750	1	1
SNLS	Saxo-Norman Lincoln Sandy Ware	970	1080	3	3
ST	Stamford Ware	970	1200	8	5
STMO	Staffordshire/Bristol mottled-glazed	1690	1800	1	1
TGE	Tin-glazed earthenware	1550	1750	2	1
TORK	Torksey ware	850	1100	5	5
TPW	Transfer printed ware	1770	1900	2	2

Late Saxon

At least fifteen vessels, all probably jars date to the period between the late 9th and mid/late 11th centuries. Two vessels can be dated to between the late 9th and late 10th centuries and three to the period between the late 10th and mid 11th centuries. The remaining vessels are not diagnostic of any specific date.

Saxo-Norman to early medieval

Thirty-five vessels post-date the late 10th century and predate the second quarter of 13th century. Twenty-six of the vessels are coarsewares, the remaining vessels are finewares produced in

Lincoln and Stamford. The absence of Nottingham splashed wares, even in this small assemblage suggest that there is a hiatus in the ceramic assemblage between the late 11th and early 13th centuries.

Medieval to late medieval

Overall, thirteen of the pottery vessels submitted for examination are of medieval to late medieval type and can be dated to the period between the early 13th and early/mid 16th centuries. Most of these vessels were made in Lincoln and span the life of the Lincoln medieval glazed ware industry (13th to 15th century). A single locally produced shell-tempered vessel is possibly from Potterhanworth, one jug is from Nottingham and one jug is from an unknown source. If there is any concentration in date then it is the early to early/mid part of the 13th century.

The tile

Eighty-eight fragments of tile ranging in date from the Roman to early modern period were recovered from the site (Table 5).

Table 5 ***Tile types with total quantities and weight***

codename	*full name*	*frags*	*weight*
FIRED CLAY	fired clay	1	5
GNIB	Glazed nibbed tile	1	58
IMB	imbrex	3	126
IMBDISC	imbrex (discarded)	4	126
NIB	nibbed tile	5	335
PANTDISC	Pantile (discarded)	3	927
PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	31	1166
PNRDISC	Discarded peg, nib or ridge tile	18	555
RBRK	Roman brick	3	49
RBRKDISC	Roman brick (discarded)	5	140
RTIL	Roman tile	5	318
RTILDISC	discarded Roman tile	5	194
RTMISC	Roman or post-Roman tile	1	17
RTMISCDISC	Roman or post-Roman miscellaneous tile (discarded)	2	32
TEGDISC	Tegua (discarded)	1	352

The post-Roman tiles include a number of flat roof tiles that probably date to the period between the early and early/mid 13th century including a glazed nib tile.

Discussion

It is impossible to make precise statements about the status or function of the site due to the limited size of the assemblage. However, it is possible to suggest that there was post-Roman occupation in the area from at least the 10th century. The pottery assemblage appears to contain mainly vessels for use in the kitchen or for drinking. The entire pottery collection should be kept for future study. The ceramic building material recovered dates between the Roman and the early modern periods. The material is typical of types found on sites elsewhere in the City. Most of the undiagnostic tile has been discarded in accordance with guidelines set down by the City and County Museum; all of the remaining material should be retained.

The Other Finds

by Tora Hylton

Introduction

The excavations yielded a small collection of miscellaneous finds spanning the Roman through to the post-medieval period. Sixteen individually or group recorded small finds were recovered from nine individual deposits. The assemblage is represented by objects manufactured from iron (12), glass (3) and worked bone (1). In addition, there is a small group of clay tobacco-pipe stems (5) which have been recorded under the bulk finds system.

Data collection

The finds were recovered by hand during excavation and recorded on site manually following NA guidelines, and by sieving post-excavation. A basic catalogue has been compiled, comprising material type and object identifications, together with context information. This record is retained in archive. All finds have been boxed by material type, in numerical small find order.

Condition

The ironwork is in a reasonable state of preservation, although much of it is encrusted in corrosion products and therefore difficult to identify. The objects of bone and glass are in a good condition and require no further work. No waterlogged organic material was found.

Summary of material recovered

Iron

There are 12 iron small finds. Identifiable objects include, a whittle-tang knife, four nails, including two possible horseshoe ('fiddle key') nails, a ?hook and a fragment of sheet metal with integral loop attached; the remainder (5) comprise indeterminate fragments.

Worked bone

An 11th/12th century pit (122) produced three small pieces of worked bone, a fragment of a rib and two flakes of compact/cortical bone. None of the pieces join together, but each piece displays signs of either having been worked or butchery marks.

Glass

There are four fragments of glass and two beads. Minute and undiagnostic slivers of vessel glass were recovered from a 3rd/4th century burial soil (224) and an 11th century pit (101). In addition two body sherds from a green wine bottle were recovered from 18th garden soil. Finally, two miniscule ?glass beads were recovered from an 11th-12th century pit (122).

Clay tobacco-pipes

Five stem fragments were recovered, one from 18th-century garden deposits (202/203), two from modern deposits and two are unstratified. The stems measure up to 123 mm in length. One fragment is partially coated in green glaze and one other retains a vestige of the moulded decoration from the bowl, the striations indicate that the bowl would have been of the fluted variety which date from the mid 18th to late 19th century.

Periods represented

Roman

Two objects were recovered from a 3rd/4th century burial soil (224). They comprise a sliver of opaque glass and a nail. It is possible that the nail may be a fiddle key nail and therefore intrusive, but this can only be clarified if the object is x-rayed. In addition, an undiagnostic fragment of iron (possibly a nail) was recovered from the soil surrounding Burial 3.

Medieval

A small number of finds were recovered from 11th-12th century deposits. The majority were recovered from a single pit (122); the finds include, a whittle-tang knife, two tiny beads, three fragments of worked bone, an iron nail and a very small nodule of slag. There is a dearth of

material from 13th century deposits, the only find being a fragment of sheet metal with an integral loop from Pit 115.

Post-medieval

Finds of post-medieval date are represented by two fragments of bottle glass, iron iron nails and a small collection of clay tobacco-pipe stems.

Further analysis and reporting

All iron objects will be prepared for X-ray. This will aid identification and highlight features of interest and provide a permanent record. The Buckinghamshire County Museum Conservation Service are to X-ray the objects and undertake any necessary conservation.

If further archaeological work is undertaken on the site the finds should be integrated into the results from the wider picture.

The Animal Bone

by Karen Deighton

Method

Two archive boxes of hand-retrieved animal bone were scanned for assessment. Identifiable bones were noted. Ageable and measurable bones (after Van Den Driesch 1976) were also noted. Ageable elements included cheek tooth rows and bones where the state of epiphyseal fusion was discernible and neonatal bones. Animal bone from wet sieving was not included, but is dealt with elsewhere.

Results

Preservation

A low frequency of canid gnawing was observed. Two burnt fragments were noted. Three instances of butchery were noted. Fragmentation was fairly heavy with few complete bones present. Some fresh breaks were noted. Little surface abrasion was seen. With bone spread thinly across several contexts any attempt to determine if preservation differed with time would be invalid.

Species present

Table 6 ***Identifiable animal bones by phase***

Phase	*Bos*	*Ovicaprid*	*Sus*	*Equus*	*Gallus*	*Avis*	*L.ungulate*	*S.ungulate*	*Total*
	cattle	Sheep/goat	Pig	horse	chicken	bird	Horse/cow/red deer	Sheep/goat/roe deer/pig	
Roman	8	2				1	1	2	14
C10th	3				1		6	2	12
C11th	24	18	1	1	1	2	27	15	89
C13th/14th	7	1	2				3	1	14
C15th/16th	1	2							3
Roman or later		1					1		2
Total	43	24	3	1	2	3	38	20	134

Table 7 ***Number of ageable and measurable animal bones by taxa***

Taxon	Bos	Ovicaprid	Sus
Ageable	17	9	1
Measurable	15	21	

Potential

Only 76 bones could be identified to species and the assemblage is of limited value as it stands at present. Several contexts produced unidentified bone fragments only. However the reasonable preservation and fairly high level of identifiability suggests if bone were recovered from further excavations, useful information on the animal economy of the site could be obtained. Along with speciation, some ageing data and metrical data could be collected as suggested by Table 7. The most promising periods are 10th-14th centuries as most identifications are concentrated here (see Table 6). The Roman material could have been redeposited. Comparisons with previous work from Brayford excavations (Deighton 2001) and other medieval sites in Lincoln (for example Ellison 1975, Dobney et al 1996) could be made if a large enough assemblage were to be recovered.

The Human Bone

by Andy Chapman

Small quantities of disarticulated human bone were recovered from four contexts, along with a small quantity of unstratified human bone. It is briefly quantified below to skeletal part and broad age range. It is evident that some of the groups include bones from the same individual, indicating that they have not been displaced far from their original locations as part of an inhumation burial.

Pit 115, Context 119: Much of the Ilium from a right pelvis. Adult

Pit 115, Context 126: Left and right ulna, left and right radius, three metacarpals, two fragments of pelvis ilium and fragments from four vertebra. All bones eroded and ironstained. Arm bones certainly from one individual, probably a young adult of about 20-22 years (proximal epiphysis of radius fused (15-19 years (Brothwell 1972, fig 25) but epiphyseal line still visible, distal epiphysis of radius unfused and missing (15-23 years)).

Context 220 ('Reclamation layer'): Mixed deposit from at least two individuals: Humerus, head of humerus and radius from a small adult; femur shaft (badly eroded), one metacarpal; six rib fragments; fragment from adult pelvis acetabulum and ischium; one adult tooth (heavily worn premolar); two pieces of cranial vault from an immature individual (thin with unfused sutures)

Context 224 (Roman burial soil): Seven metatarsals, one tarsal, one rib fragment and one small fragment from a vertebra. Adult, presence of several tarsal bones of similar size and colour suggests that these have come from the disturbed feet of a single inhumation burial.

Unstratified: Two adult vertebra; one small fragment of adult pelvis, adult right patella; left humerus from infant (2-6 months old).

The Environmental Remains

by Dr James Rackham

Introduction

A total of twelve soil samples were taken for environmental analysis of which seven were submitted to the Environmental Archaeology Consultancy for assessment (Table 8). Only 30 litres were processed for the assessment from the large samples and all smaller samples had a sub-sample of half a litre retained unwashed.

Table 8 ***Soil samples processed for environmental assessment.***

Sample no	trench	context	volume processed	volume reserved	description	spot date
1	1	102	17	0.5	Fill of pit 101	11th C.
4	2	224	18	0.5	Soil through which burials were cut	L.3rd /4th C or 11th/12th C
5	1	110	30	10	Fill of ditch 122	11th C.
6	1	109	31	7	Fill of ditch 108	11th-12th C
9	1	118	6	0.5	Fill of pit 115	13th C.?
11	1	114	6.5	0.5	Fill of pit 122	11th-12th C.
12	3	319	30	30	Fill of ditch 317	10th –11th C.

Methods

The soil samples were processed in the following manner. Sample volume and weight was measured prior to processing. The samples were washed in a 'Siraf' tank (Williams 1973) using a flotation sieve with a 0.3 mm mesh and an internal wet-sieve of 1 mm mesh for the residue. Both residue and float were dried, and the residues subsequently re-floated to ensure the efficient recovery of charred material. The dry volume of the floats was measured, and the volume and weight of the residue recorded.

The residue was sorted by eye, and environmental and archaeological finds picked out, noted on the assessment sheet and bagged independently. A magnet was run through each residue in order to recover magnetised material such as hammerscale and prill. The residue was then discarded. The float of each sample was studied under a low power binocular microscope. The presence of

environmental finds (ie. snails, charcoal, carbonised seeds, bones etc) was noted and their abundance and species diversity recorded on the assessment sheet. The float was then bagged. The float and finds from the sorted residue constitute the material archive of the samples.

The individual components of the samples were then preliminarily identified and the results are summarised below in Tables 9 and 10.

Results

Four of the samples were described on site as waterlogged or semi-waterlogged, while the remaining three were not. In the event, waterlogged preservation was minimal in all the samples with some degraded organics in 319 and 109, the two samples described as waterlogged. There was fairly severe, slightly woody, root penetration in the samples from contexts 109 and 110, and 114 also had a high rootlet component. Several of the samples included fairly large numbers of elder (*Sambucus* sp.) seeds, which are a characteristic contaminant on many sites, but here many were partially mineralised and degraded and it seems probable that they reflect survival of one of the more robust seeds in a burial environment marginal for organic preservation. A few mineralised seeds were present in three of the samples (Table 10), and along with some distorted fish vertebrae (Wheeler and Jones 1989) suggest the presence of cess in several of the features.

All the samples were relatively rich archaeologically with 224 and 114, the former possibly Roman, producing the lowest concentrations of debris. Pottery is fairly abundant in most of the samples (Table 9) which contributed to the spot dating, particularly of contexts 114 and 319 which otherwise may have been considered to be Roman. Small quantities of brick/tile and fired earth were recovered, with a lump of tile in context 109. Hammerscale was recovered from all the samples, with both spheroidal and flake present in some. While this indicates, along with the slag from context 110, that iron smithing is being undertaken in the area, densities are low and only context 224 in the northern trench produced any significant density. A few metal finds were recovered including one tiny fragment of a copper alloy object, and two glass (?) beads were recovered from the 10th century context 110. A couple of fragments of scored animal bone in 109 suggest bone working may also have been undertaken somewhere nearby. Animal bone and shell is fairly abundant, both in the pits and ditches.

Uncharred seeds are present in several of the samples (Table 10), largely dominated by elder, with a small *Chenopodium* in context 109. Many of these are likely to be contemporary with the deposits, but their survival is due to their robust character and they represent such a biased

assemblage that their study is unlikely to make a useful contribution to the interpretation of the site. In contrast the charcoal and charred cereal and seed remains are abundant and show marked variations across the samples assessed. Cereal grains are particularly abundant in contexts 110 and 319, and oats appear to dominate in contexts 110 and 109. Only two pieces of cereal chaff have been recognised and both occur in context 319. There are differences in the charcoal assemblage in some of the samples with small twigs and probable heather among the charcoal in contexts 118 and 319, as well as small and larger roundwood fragments, including oak.

The bulk of the environmental material in the samples relates to the diet and appears to represent domestic waste. Oats, wheat and barley are present, rye possibly, and several fragments of large legume suggest that peas may also be present. Four of the samples produced hazelnut shell fragments and other economic plant species may be present. Cattle and sheep/goat bones are common, with occasional pig bones. Chicken and goose are present, and initial observation of the bird eggshell in the samples (Sidell 1993) suggests that both are represented by it (Table 10). Fish bones are present in all of the samples, and abundant in one. These show a dominance of eel and herring, but several other small and medium fish taxa are present, probably mostly marine. Contexts 102 and 118 produced appreciably more fish scales than the other samples. Other edible taxa are the marine shellfish. Mussels dominate in all the assemblages but periwinkles, cockles, oyster and whelk also occur (Table 10). These latter finds, fish and shellfish, clearly indicate a substantial trade in marine produce to the city.

Despite the general lack of preserved organic remains in the samples there is some evidence for the contemporary environment on the site. Most of the samples have produced a few snail shells. These include taxa of both terrestrial and aquatic habitats. The shells of terrestrial species are limited and include taxa generally typical of shaded or marshy habitats such as *Carychium* sp., *Succinea* sp., *Vitrea* sp., *Retinella pura* and *Punctum pygmaeum*. The bulk of the snail taxa have aquatic habitats and their occurrence in both pits and ditches suggests either waterlogged ground, flood debris or their introduction with waterside vegetation. Several of these suggest permanent water, with one or two indicating running water, such as *Bithynia tentaculata* and *Valvata crista*. The ditch, 319, probably had standing, and sometimes flowing water, but there is no indication that it was a stream channel, although it lies in the trench closest to the Brayford Pool. The snail fauna in the other ditches are all typical of such habitats. The snail *Hydrobia ulvae* recorded in context 319 is typical of estuarine and brackish water environments on the coast (Macan 1977), but it may have been introduced with edible marine shellfish to the site and not reflect local conditions.

Table 9 ***Finds from the environmental samples***
(all finds sorted from >7mm fractions unless otherwise indicated)

sample no.	context	sample vol. l.	residue vol. ml.	pot £/#	brick /tile wt g.	fired earth wt. g	magnetic wt.g.	hammer-scale no. flk/sph.	Fe metal £/#	marine shell wt g.	bone wt g.	other ¢
1	102	17	1000	15/17			4	10/1	1/6	6	95	Glass splinter, a little building stone
4	224	18	1000	8/40	19		3	61/6	1/12		20	Glass splinter, Cu object, nail
5	110	30	2750	30/63	11	14	3	12/-	2/4	48	489	Slag(17g), 2 glass(?) beads
6	109	31	4500	36/89	200	2	8	7/-	4/11	87	1296	Worked bone, lump of tile
9	118	6	1000				1	1/-		530+	69	Much shell left in <7mm residues
11	114	6.5	400	3/3		1	1	1/-		3	30	
12	319	30	3500	23/76		38	15	3/1		1150+	85	1 waste(?) flint flake, much shell left in <7mm residues

£/# - number/weight in g.
¢ some sorted from >2mm fraction
flk/sph – no. flakes/no. spheroids

Table 10 ***Environmental finds from the samples***

sm no.	cont.	sample vol. l.	type	flot vol ml.	char-coal $	water-logged seed*	insect *	charred grain *	charred chaff *	charred seed #	mineralized seed *	fish */wt g	egg-shell wt g	snail *	preliminary identification of some of the finds
1	102	17	pit	100	5/5			3		4/3	1	2/1	1		Oats, barley, wheat, hazelnut, grass, pulses, elder, tubers, goose eggshell, cattle, sheep/goat, frog/toad, eel, herring, + other fish, periwinkle, mussel
4	224	18	soil	15	3/4	1		1		1/1	1	1/1		2	Wheat, barley, legume, *Juncus*, cattle, field vole, ?water vole, frog/toad, small bird, herring?, *Carychium* sp., *Punctum pygmaeum*, oak roundwood
5	110	30	ditch	175	4/5	3		4		3/2		3/4	<1		Oats, barley, hazelnut, docks, legume, tubers, cattle, sheep/goat, pig, goose, chicken, eel, herring, other marine fish, mussel, cockle, periwinkle, goose and chicken eggshell, rodent, cat
6	109	31	ditch	175	4/5	5		3		3/2		2/2	1	1	Oats, barley, wheat, rye?, legume, hazelnut, grass, dock, *Chenopodium*, cattle, sheep/goat, pig, goose, frog/toad, eel, herring, other marine fish, chicken and goose eggshell, mussel, periwinkle, *Vitrea* sp., *Planorbis planorbis*, *P. laevis*, *Valvata crista*, *Carychium* sp.
9	118	6	pit	23	3/5			2		2/2	1	2/1	<1	2	Oats, barley, wheat, heather, grass, tubers, horse, eel, other small fish, mussel, cockle, rough winkle, barnacle, chicken eggshell, *Planorbis contortus*, *Bithynia* sp., *V. crista*, *Hygromia hispida*, *Carychium* sp.
11	114	6.5	pit	17	3/4	2		1		1/1		1/1		2	Oat, docks, cattle, sheep/goat, chicken, eel, marine fish, mussel, oyster, *Carychium* sp., *P. leucostoma*, *V. crista*, *Bithynia tentaculata*
12	319	30	ditch	130	5/5	3	2	4	1	4/3		2/2	2	2	Oats, barley, wheat, hazelnut, legume, heather, tubers, sheep/goat, pig, chicken, herring, eel, other marine fish, chicken and goose eggshell, mussel, oyster, whelk, periwinkle, cockle, tellen, barnacle, *P. contortus*, *P. planorbis*, *P. leucostoma*, *B. tentaculata*, *V. macrostoma*, *Hydrobia ulvae*, *Lymnaea truncatula*, *Carychium* sp., *Succinea* sp., *Cochlicopa* sp., *H. hispida*, *Retinella pura*,

* frequency; 1= 1-10; 2 = 11-50; 3 = 51-150; 4=151-250; 5 =>250 items; $ = abundance >2mm/abundance < 2mm;
# frequency/diversity – diversity on following scale 1=1-3; 2= 4-10; 3=11-25; 4=>25

Discussion

These samples are dominated by material from domestic occupation, with a small element indicating industrial activity and an equally small element that reflects the palaeo-environment of the site. Most of the assemblages are more characteristic of late Saxon and early medieval deposits and in the absence of ceramic dating would have helped indicate the probable date of deposits. The presence of goose bones and goose eggshell in 319 is suggestive of late Saxon, as is the presence of herring and eel bones, although these groups are recorded in late Roman deposits elsewhere in Lincoln (Dobney *et al* 1994). This general suite of shellfish, fish bones, small marine fishes, oats and possible rye, among the other finds is very similar to the results obtained from the deposits excavated at Brayford Wharf North (Rackham *et al*, unpublished).

Conclusions

While the preservation environment on the site may not be quite as good as was assumed on site during excavation, the deposits have yielded a diverse group of archaeological and environmental finds relating to the local diet and industrial or craft activities being undertaken at the site. Iron smithing and possible bone working are indicated, while the dietary evidence indicates a range of marine resources, domestic animals, crops, occasional wild plant foods and possibly freshwater fishes, with roundwood and perhaps heather composing the fuels used. This assessment has by no means identified the full range of material in the samples and additional plant taxa, freshwater and marine fishes would be identified if the samples were submitted for post-excavation study, and a range of taxa might be expected from the charcoal remains recovered.

Despite the absence of good waterlogged preservation the deposits on the site have a very good potential for establishing the local diet at the different periods represented, and the craft and industrial activities being undertaken at the site, with possible indications of the functional use of particular features. Certain deposits may also still contain well-preserved waterlogged remains with the additional information such deposits can contain. The evidence suggesting traces of cess in the deposits could be tested by studying the retained sub-samples for parasite ova. These results indicate that the archaeological deposits on the site have a high environmental potential and any further archaeological fieldwork should include a programme of bulk sampling and detailed analysis of all those components noted above. Even if no further fieldwork is undertaken the assemblages reported above deserve full analysis and reporting, while further work may be warranted on the sub-samples retained to address other questions such as the presence of cess, or to increase the sample size of the botanical and fish assemblages being studied.

Acknowledgments
I should like to thank Trude Maynard for the sample processing.

4 CONCLUSIONS

General Stratigraphy

Despite the degree of truncation to the upper levels of the site by modern development, the evaluation trenches demonstrated a reasonable quantity and quality of significant archaeological remains buried at depth. The precise nature and date of the archaeological deposits has not been entirely resolved by these limited explorations, and there are certain ambiguities in the evidence. However, a provisional model of the sequence of activity can be presented, correlating tolerably well between the trenches.

The level of sterile natural sands appears to slope gradually southward from Newland towards the Brayford Pool. This level was not exposed except in the deeper sondages within each trench. Natural sand appeared to have been reached at about 4.70 m OD in Trench 2, 4.64 m in Trench 1 and 4.26 m in Trench 3. Sondages excavated to 3.7 m OD in Trench 2 and 4.0 m OD in Trench 3 appeared to confirm that this was indeed natural sand, but it is not altogether clear that this layer was everywhere archaeologically sterile.

Above this three broad horizons were identified:

Table 11 ***Archaeological horizons***

Horizon	*Main Contexts*	*Level of surface (metres OD) north-south*		
		Trench 2	*Trench 1*	*Trench 3*
?Roman soil	224, 124, 320	5.5-5.3	5.1-5.3	4.7-4.6
early medieval reclamation	204, 123, 321	6.4-6.2	5.7-5.6	5.2-5.1
later/post-medieval reclamation	203, 144, 305	6.7-6.6	6.3-6.4	truncated

Archaeological sequence

Prehistoric

There was an absence of identifiable prehistoric activity. The small number of flint flakes recovered were redeposited, and although there were a few undated features from the lowest stratigraphic levels (Post-hole 314, Gully 313, Pit 149), there is no reason to suspect they are prehistoric and a Roman date seems more likely.

Roman

Although the assemblage of Roman pottery (121 sherds, 1.9 kg) was the largest group from the site, the vast majority of it appears to have been redeposited in later contexts, and there are difficulties in determining the extent of Roman activity. At the extreme southern end of the site, Ditch 322 and Gully 313 are likely to be Roman as they were sealed by mottled soil layer 320. The Roman pottery from 322 is not of itself good dating evidence in the context of the site, but the alignment of these features is at variance with that of the later walls and ditches (particularly the 10th-century ditch 317 immediately to the north) and it seems they must be earlier than this. Features 314 and 310 may also be Roman. The latter, containing a scrap of samian pottery, was stratigraphically later, cutting Layer 320, but it can be suggested that this layer represented a general horizon of later Roman date, corresponding to Layers 124 and 224 in the other trenches. Potentially Roman features in Trench 1 include Ditch 108 and a group of nearby stakeholes but these lacked artefactual dating evidence. Indeed, a sherd of 10th-century pottery from the interface of 131 (=124) and the overlying made ground 123 may indicate that these features, cutting 124, are Saxon. Whatever the nature of Roman activity found in Trenches 1 and 3, it does not seem to have been intensive and was not related to waterfront trade or industry, as has been found under the Waterside development further east (JSAC 2002b, para. 3.3).

The best evidence for Roman activity comes from the inhumations in Trench 2. These burials were without grave goods, but their orientations – both east-west and north-south – together with the absence of any known Saxon church nearby, strongly suggest a Roman rather than later date. An extramural cemetery near the south-western corner of the *colonia* is a likely context. The burials (which were left unexcavated) were found within the lowest identified soil layer, 224, which yielded almost exclusively Roman pottery with a later 3rd or 4th century *terminus post quem*. The recovery of a 10th-century sherd in the soil sample (No. 4) may cast doubt on this interpretation, but it is considered more likely that this sample was contaminated. There is no doubt that this layer had been disturbed (Burial 3 for example being very incomplete) and stray bones were found

both in this layer and later contexts. The shallow depth of all the burials suggests there may have been some general levelling or erosion of the site in the post-Roman period.

Four burials were encountered, but none had identifiable grave cuts and there is no doubt that others may exist within the unexcavated parts of Layer 224. The cemetery does not seem to have extended as far south as Trench 1, but human bone was recovered from 126 in the base of Pit 115 associated with a sherd of 13th-century pottery. It essentially remains unclear whether this had been redeposited from the Roman cemetery, was a medieval burial, or conceivably related to a Roman burial under the pit. The recovery of several bones apparently from the same individual (A Chapman, this report) argues against redeposition from burial as far away as Trench 2, but there was certainly no other human bone from this trench and the circumstances of deposition remain enigmatic.

Late Saxon

The burials in Trench 2 were sealed by a thick deposit of brown sandy loam (204). This was interpreted as made ground and part of the general reclamation of the marshland on this side of the Brayford Pool in the earlier medieval period. While the material recovered from this layer was exclusively Roman, there was better dating evidence from Trench 1 where the equivalent layer (123) contained a probable 10th-century sherd. More significantly, the features cutting 123 contained good assemblages of 11th-century pottery, indicating that this reclamation phase (Layers 123, 204 and 321) can probably be dated to the 10th century. This is compatible with the documentary evidence in which 'Newland' is mentioned in the 12th century (JSAC 2002b), and supports the identification of late Saxon activity pre-dating the construction of the Lucy Tower (ibid.), although the Lucy Tower site lay considerably closer to the waterfront.

The 11th century seems to mark an upsurge in activity on the site and a number of features can be dated to this period (eg. Pits 101, 122, 104 and Ditch 117). The pottery and the nature of the biological remains indicate that these features related to domestic occupation, but this interpretation cannot be refined. No structures of this period were identified. Some of the archaeological material in these features was partly waterlogged and it may be expected that deeper features would contain deposits which are better preserved.

Medieval

The pottery assemblage suggests that there was then a hiatus, with very little that could be dated to the 12th century. This may find support in the stratigraphic record where a sandier horizon above

123 (Layers 240, 145 and 316) was interpreted as a possible flood deposit. In the 13th century there seems to have been renewed activity. This included the construction of a stone wall (209) in the northern part of the site, which may have been part of a building. Further south Pits 115 and 227 were probably also of this period.

Post -medieval

In the later medieval or early post-medieval period, there seems to have been another episode of land reclamation (Layers 203, 144 and 305). This would seem to be analogous to the post-medieval dumping identified from the Odeon Cinema Complex site (JSAC 2002b). On the present site, this remains poorly dated. There does not seem to have been much activity immediately after this period, with only one pit dated to the 15th-17th centuries (Pit 120). Other features are probably slightly later and may have been connected with Development House which was constructed in the late 18th century. The upper layers on the site are interpreted as 18th-19th century garden soils. As far as the evidence goes, this pattern is compatible with the early cartographic picture where Speed's 1610 map and Stukeley's of 1722 show little settlement of Newland.

The latest features probably relate to the development of the wharf, warehouses and housing fronting Newland and Brayford Wharf from the early 19th century.

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V1 10th February 2004

APPENDIX 1
Context Inventory

Trench 1

Context Number	Feature	Date of feature	Finds	Soil Sample (* assessed)	Description
101	pit	mid-late 11th cent.			Linear in plan. Cut into buried soil 123
102	fill of 101	mid-late 11th cent.	pot tile animal bone glass oyster	1*	Soft, mid-brown silty loam
103	fill of 101	mid-late 11th cent.		2	Layer of mussel shell within 102
104	Pit	mid-late 11th cent.			Sub-rectangular in plan. Cuts 123
105	fill of 104	mid-late 11th cent.	pot animal bone	3	Mid to dark brown sandy loam.
106	Pit	modern			Shallow, irregular. Cuts 127
107	fill of 106	modern	pot tile clay pipe		loose, cream/white mortary fill
108	Ditch	Roman?			Cut, linear, 'U' shaped. Cuts 124
109	fill of 122	11th-12th cent.	pot tile animal bone	6*	Soft dark brown silty loam
110	fill of 122	11th cent.	pot iron knife animal bone slag glass? beads oyster, limpet	5*	Soft dark brown sandy loam
111	fill of 122	11th-12th cent.			Soft dark brown sandy loam, with lenses of mussel shell
112	fill of 122	11th-12th cent.			Soft mid-yellowish brown sandy loam
113	Pit/post-hole	Roman?			Heavily truncated by 108
114	fill of 122	11th-12th cent.	tile animal bone	11*	Friable, greenish-blue sand (Re-assigned from 113)
115	Pit?	13th cent.?			Form unknown. Truncated by pit 120
116	fill of 115	13th cent.?	pot animal bone whelk	8	Soft, mid-dark grey sandy silt
117	fill of 115	13th cent.?			Soft, mid-orangey brown, sandy silt
118	fill of 115	13th cent.?	pot	9*	Soft, dark grey silty clay
119	fill of 115	13th cent.?	pot tile	10	Firm, mid grey-brown sandy silt

Context Number	Feature	Date of feature	Finds	Soil Sample (* assessed)	Description
			iron loop animal bone human bone oyster		
120	Pit	15th-17th cent.			Steep sides, flattish base
121	Pit	post-med.			Recorded in sections. Steep sides, flattish base
122	Pit	11th cent.			Steep-sided, some undercutting at W. Cuts Layer 123 & Ditch 108.
123	Layer	10th cent?	pot animal bone		Dark brown, loamy silt. Reclamation deposit
124	Layer	Roman?			Dark brown silty clay, 0.20 m thick. Buried soil?
125	fill of 108	Roman?			Mid yellowish brown loamy sand
126	fill of 115	13th cent.?	pot human bone		Soft, light grey/yellow brown silty sand
127	fill of 120	15th-17th cent.	tile		Firm, mid grey-brown sandy silt
128	fill of 115	13th cent.?			Soft white/yellowish white sand
129	fill of 120	15th-17th cent.			Mid orangey-brown sandy, silt. Lens within 127
130	fill of 147				Firm, dark grey silty clay
131	Layer	Roman?	pot (surface)		Firm mid brown sand loam, with 'rusty' mottling. Probable buried soil (as 124)
132	fill of 120	15th-17th cent.			Soft, mid brown sandy silt
133	fill of 115?	medieval?			Soft, mid brown (with greenish tinge), sandy silt
134	Layer?	medieval?			Firm, mid orangey-brown sandy silt. Possible upper fill of 115
135	Layer?	medieval?			Firm, light yellowish-brown sandy silt. Stony. Possible upper fill of 115
136	fill of 121	post-medieval			Firm, mid grey-brown, sandy silt, with lenses of yellow/light-orange sand
137	Layer				Dark grey, silty clay with *c.* 70% angular broken limestone frags
138	Layer	medieval?			Mid orangey brown, sandy silt (as 145?)
139	Layer	Roman?			Mid brown sandy silt loam. Equal to 124?
140	fill of 149	Roman?			Mid brown sandy silt loam.
141	Layer	modern			Asphalt road surface.
142	Layer	modern			Limestone hardcore.
143	Layer	18th cent.?			Mid to dark yellowish brown sandy loam
144	Layer	late medieval			Dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Later reclamation?

Context Number	Feature	Date of feature	Finds	Soil Sample (* assessed)	Description
		/post-med.			
145	Layer	medieval?			Yellow-orange sand, freq. rounded pebbles. Alluvial deposit?
146	fill of 122	13th cent.?			Dark yellowish brown sandy loam
147	Post-hole?				Cone-shaped, visible only in section
148	Layer	Roman?			Dark grey/black silty loam. Overlies 139
149	Pit?	Roman?			Shape and orientation unknown (visible in section only). Same as 115?

Trench 2

Context Number	Feature	Date	Finds	Soil Sample (* assessed)	Description
201	Layer	modern			Tarmac and make-up of car park.
202	Layer	18th cent.?	pot tile clay pipe glass animal bone		Firm, dark brown silty loam. Garden garden soil?
203	Layer	18th cent.?	pot tile		Soft, light brown silty sandy loam. Garden soil?
204	Layer	10th cent.?	pot tile flint flake animal bone oyster		Soft brown, sandy loam. Reclamation layer? Cut by wall trench 233
205	fill of 245	post-med.			Friable light yellowish brown loamy sand and mortar, with stone
206	fill of 210	modern	tile		Soft, yellowish brown chalky/mortar, with bricks
207	Wall	post-med.			Portland cemented brick wall
208	fill of 209	13th cent.	pot tile animal bone oyster		Loose, mid orangey-brown silty sand
209	Wall Footing	13th cent.			Irregular, coarse sandstone/limestone blocks. Runs NW-SE
210	Pit	modern			Pit filled by 206
211	Natural				Firm, orangey-yellow compacted sand
212	Layer	modern			As 201
213	Void				
214	Void				
215	Layer	10th cent.?			Firm, mid yellowish brown silty loam. Land reclamation?
216	Layer	10th cent.?	pot		Firm, mid yellowish brown silty

Context Number	Feature	Date	Finds	Soil Sample (* assessed)	Description
			animal bone oyster		loam. Land reclamation?
217	fill of 209	13th cent.	pot tile animal bone oyster		As 208
218	Layer				Soft yellow sand. Redeposited natural
219	Sondage				Artificial Cut No. for Sondage 1
220	layer	10th cent.?	pot animal bone human bone		Same as 204
221	Pit/post-hole	Roman?			Shallow bowl-shaped cut.
222	fill of 221	Roman?			Firm reddish-brown sandy loam, contained 1 large sandstone.
223	Sondage				Artificial cut No. for Sondage 2
224	Layer	3rd/4th cent.	pot tile glass iron nail Cu frag. flint flakes animal bone human bone	4*	Brown sandy loam. Burial soil containing inhumations
225	Pit	Roman?			Small oval pit filled by 226. Cuts 224
226	fill of 225	Roman?	pot animal bone	7	Firm mid brown sandy loam, 15% charcoal
227	Pit	13th cent.			Large pit (not fully excavated). Filled by 228
228	fill of 227	13th cent.	pot tile animal bone		Dark brown sandy loam, 1% pebbles
229	Gully	Roman?			Cut of 'U' shaped linear running N-S, filled by 230
230	fill of 229	Roman?	pot iron frag. animal bone		Soft, dark brown sandy loam, 1% charcoal and limestone flecks
231	Pit/Post-hole	Roman?			Circular pit or post-hole with concave base
232	fill of 231	Roman?			Soft brown, sandy loam
233	Wall trench	13th cent.?			Foundation trench for wall 209. Filled by 242, 209 & 208
234	Layer	modern			Tarmac (as 201)
235	Layer	modern			Harcore underlying 234
236	fill of 237	post-med. /modern			Loose sandstone/limestone blocks
237	Robber Trench	post-med. /modern			Shallow E-W cut
238	Layer	unknown			Floor surface of firm pale yellow/white mortar with in-situ

Context Number	Feature	Date	Finds	Soil Sample (* assessed)	Description
					undecorated tiles
239	Layer	unknown			Lens of grey – brown sandy loam mixed with 238. Disturbance of 238?
240	Layer	medieval?			Loose, red (burnt) sandy loam/sand. Above 204, below 203
241	Layer				Firm, orangey red sand. Overlies 211
242	fill of 233	13th cent.			Mid to dark brown sandy loam 1% small pebbles. Below Wall 209
243	fill of 246	modern			Firm, yellowish brown sandy silt loam with pebbles
244	fill of 246	modern			Friable, mid yellowish brown sandy loam, occ. medium sized stones.
245	Robber Trench	post-med./ modern			Large feature running E-W. Filled by 205 etc. Cut by 237 & 247
246	Robber Trench	post-med./ modern			As 245. (Probably just one cut)
247	Wall foundation	modern			Cut of E-W brick wall 207
248	fill of 249	17th/18th cent.?			Backfill of robber trench
249	Robber Trench	17th/18th cent.?			Runs along course of wall 209

Trench 3

Context Number	Feature	Date	Finds	Soil sample (* assessed)	Description
301	Layer	modern			Tarmac/concrete surface
302	fill of 304	modern			Rubble fill, mainly bricks some bottles
303	Floor	modern			Sub-floor of cellars, filled by 302
304	Walls	modern			Collective context for cellar walls c.19th cent., filled by 302
305	Layer	post-med.	tile iron nail?		Firm light yellowish brown sandy loam, freq. med. angular sandstone incs.
306	Pit	17th/18th cent.			Steep sided pit. Not fully excav.
307	fill of 306	17th/18th cent.	pot tile iron nail?		Compact, mid to dark grey-brown, silty clay
308	Pit	11th cent.?			E side near vertical. Partly exc.
309	fill of 308	11th cent?			Firm mid/dark brown clayey silt. Few incs.
310	Pit	Roman?			Vertical sides, flat base

Context Number	Feature	Date	Finds	Soil sample (* assessed)	Description
311	fill of 310	Roman?	pot animal bone		Soft, mid greyish-brown sandy silt loam.
312	fill of 313	Roman?			Mid grey sand slightly silty, occ. charcoal flecks
313	Gully	Roman?			Linear running NE-SW, c. 0.15 m deep, bowl-shaped profile
314	Post-hole	Roman?			Circular c. 0.17 m deep, bowl shaped
315	fill of 314	Roman?			Mid grey silty sand, occ. greenish mottling and charcoal flecks
316	Layer	medieval?			Firm, mid yellowish brown sandy loam. Overlies 321
317	Ditch	11th cent.			Broad E-W linear, shallow sided, concave base
318	fill of 317	11th cent.			Soft, light orangey-yellow sand, freq. v. small pebbles/gravel. Overlies 319
319	fill of 317	11th cent.	pot	12*	Soft, dark grey silty sandy clay, 75% mussel shells
320	Layer	Roman?			Mixed brown silty loam, and orangey-yellow sand. Incs: occ. mussel shell frags.
321	Layer	10th cent.?			Mid brown silty loam. No incs. Cut by 308, underlies 316
322	Ditch	Roman?			Partially excav. Steep sides, possible 'V' shape
323	fill of 322	Roman?	pot		Soft brownish yellow, silty sand. (Under water)

APPENDIX 2
Post-Roman Pottery Glossary

by Jane Young

cname	full name
BL	Black-glazed wares
BOU	Bourne D ware
CREA	Creamware
EST	Early Stamford ware
LERTH	Late earthenwares
LFS	Linclonshire Fine-shelled ware
LHUM	Late Humber-type ware
LKT	Lincoln kiln-type shelly ware
LLSW	Late Lincoln Glazed ware
LS/SNLS	Late Saxon/Saxo-Norman Lincoln Sandy ware
LSLOC	Late Saxon Local Fabrics
LSW1	12th century Lincoln Glazed ware
LSW1/2	12th-13th century Lincoln Glazed ware
LSW2	13th to 14th century Lincoln Glazed Ware
LSW2/3	13th to 15th century Lincoln Glazed Ware
LSWA	Lincoln Glazed ware Fabric A
MEDLOC	Medieval local fabrics
MEDX	Non Local Medieval Fabrics
MP	Midlands Purple ware
NLG	North Lincolnshire Gritty ware
NOTGE	Nottingham glazed ware Early Fabrics
SLIP	Unidentified slipware
SNLS	Saxo-Norman Lincoln Sandy Ware
ST	Stamford Ware
STMO	Staffordshire/Bristol mottled-glazed
TGE	Tin-glazed earthenware
TORK	Torksey ware
TPW	Transfer printed ware

APPENDIX 3
Post-Roman Pottery Archive

by Jane Young

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
102	SNLS		jar	1	1	2		BS	soot	
102	LFS		small jar	1	1	5		BS		
102	LFS		small jar	1	1	11		BS		
102	ST	A/G	jar	1	1	5		BS	unglaze;soot	
102	LFS		small jar	1	1	7		BS	soot int & ext	
102	LFS		bowl	1	1	16		rim	rolled rim	
102	LFS		?	1	1	2		base	soot int & ext	
102	ST	A/G	jar/pitcher	1	1	1		BS	glaze	
102	LFS		large bowl	1	1	14		base		
102	LFS		small jar	1	1	2		rim	soot int & ext;EVERC rim	
102	TORK		jar	1	1	12		base		
105	LFS		jar	1	1	8		BS		
105	LFS		jar	1	1	9		BS		
105	LFS		jar	1	1	8		BS		
105	LFS		bowl	2	1	38		BS	soot	
105	LFS		?	1	1	3		BS	soot int & ext	
107	BL		jug ?	1	1	7		BS		17th to 18th
107	LSW2		jug	1	1	4		BS		
107	TPW		cup ?	1	1	1		BS		
109	LS/SNLS		jar	1	1	12		BS	very thin-walled;semi-vitrified metallic fabric;soot	
110	LFS		jar	1	1	35		BS	soot	
116/117	LFS		jar ?	1	1	1		BS		
116/117	LFS		jar ?	1	1	5		BS	abraded	
119	LFS		jar	1	1	6		BS	soot	
119	LFS		bowl	5	1	81		BS	very thin walled;soot;int dep	

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
119	TORK		large jar/pitcher	1	1	31		BS		
119	LFS		small jar	1	1	3		rim	EVERC rim;soot int & ext	
119	LFS		small jar	1	1	10		rim	EVERC rim;soot int & ext	
119	LFS		jar	1	1	16		base	soot	
123	LS/SNLS		jar	1	1	13		BS		
123/131	LKT		jar	1	1	24		BS	soot;abraded	
123/131	EST		jar	1	1	6		BS	soot;unglaze	
126	LSW2		small jug	1	1	2		BS		
202/203 u/s	STMO		mug	1	1	4		base		late 17th to mid 18th
202/203 u/s	LSW2/3		small jar ?	1	1	3		BS	bichrome;int cu glaze	13th to 15th
202/203 u/s	SLIP		bowl ?	1	1	6		BS		18th to 19th
202/203 u/s	BL		?	1	1	84		base		late 17th to 18th
202/203 u/s	TGE		jar	2	1	8		rim		mid 17th to 18th
202/203 u/s	BL		jar/chamber pot	1	1	18		BS		18th
203	ST	B	jar/pitcher	2	1	9		BS	glaze	
217	LSW1		jug	1	1	8	cordon	BS		
217	LSW1		jug	1	1	1		BS	cu spots in glaze	
217	LFS		?	1	1	6		base		
217	LLSW		jug	1	1	12		BS		
217	LLSW		squat jug	1	1	28		rim		
217	TORK		small jar	1	1	4		BS		
217	LFS		jar	1	1	3		BS	soot ext & part int;int dep	
217	LSW1/2		jug	1	1	25	applied vertical strips	BS	pocked glaze;same vessel in u/s	
217	NLG		?	1	1	3	? ID	BS		
228	LSW1	A	jug	1	1	15		rim	splashed glaze;inturned rim	
228	ST	C	jug/pitcher	3	1	39		BS		

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
228	LSWA		curfew ?	1	1	7		BS	splashed glaze;internal soot	
228	MEDLOC	A	?	1	1	6		BS		
228	LSW1	A	jug	1	1	2		BS		
228	LSW1	B	jug	4	1	17	applied scales in horizontal rows ?	BS	misfired glaze	
307	BL		hollow	1	1	6		BS		
Human Burial 3	NOTGE		jug	1	1	16		base	splashed glaze	
Human Burial 3	LERTH		flower pot	1	1	56		rim	marked Nottingham	19th to 20th
Human Burial 3	LHUM		jar ?	1	1	21		BS		
u/s	LFS		?	1	1	3		base	soot	late 10th to 12th
u/s	TPW		dish	1	1	10		rim to base		19th
u/s	LSLOC	B	jar	1	1	7		BS	soot;? ID	10th
u/s	EST	A	jar ?	1	1	7		BS	soot;unglaze	10th to mid 11th
u/s	ST	A	small jar	1	1	6		BS	unglaze	11th
u/s	TORK		jar	1	1	24		base	soot	10th to mid/late 11th
u/s	LSW1/2		jug	2	1	83	applied vertical strips possibly pressed	BS	pocked glaze;same vessel context 217	early to early/mid 13th
u/s	LFS		jar	1	1	9		BS	soot;int deposit	late 10th to 12th
u/s	LSW1/2		small jar	1	1	6		base		12th to 13th
u/s	MEDX	light reduced; med sandy + ca;hard	jug	1	1	5		BS	common medium subround quartz moderate rounded ca moderate rounded fe;? Light firing Bourne	13th to 14th
u/s Trench 1	TORK		jar	1	1	4		BS	soot	late 9th to mid/late 11th
u/s Trench 1	BOU		jug	1	1	9		BS		15th to early 17th
u/s	EST	A	jar ?	1	1	14		base		10th to mid

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
Trench 1										11th
u/s Trench 1	LFS		jar ?	1	1	1		BS	soot;internal carbonised deposit	late 10th to 12th
u/s Trench 1	SNLS		jar ?	1	1	6		BS	soot	late 10th to mid 11th
u/s Trench 1	SNLS	semi-vitrified	jar ?	1	1	1		BS		late 10th to mid 11th
u/s Trench 2	LERTH		garden pot ?	2	1	42		rim		18th to 20th
u/s Trench 2	MP		jar ?	1	1	48		base		late 15th to early 17th
u/s Trench 2	CREA		closed	1	1	8		BS		late 18th to 19th

APPENDIX 4
Dating Archive

by Jane Young

context	date	earliest horizon	latest horizon	comments
102	mid to mid/late 11th	ASH13	ASH13	good group
105	mid to late 11th	ASH13	ASH14	
107	19th to 20th	EMH	EMH	
109	late 9th to early 10th or late 10th to mid 11th	ASH7 or ASH11	ASH8 or ASH13	single late Saxon greyware
110	late 10th to late 12th	ASH11	MH3	date on single sherd
114	Roman	R	R	date on single tile
116/117	late 10th to late 12th	ASH11	MH3	date on 2 undiagnostic sherds
119	mid to mid/late 11th	ASH13	ASH13	
123	late 9th to early 10th or late 10th to mid 11th	ASH7 or ASH11	ASH8 or ASH13	single late Saxon greyware
123/131	10th to early 11th	ASH8	ASH12	
126	13th	MH4	MH6	date on single sherd
127	15th to 17th	MH9	PMH7	date on tile only
203	mid/late 11th to 12th	ASH14	MH3	date on single sherd
204	Roman	R	R	date on tile
204/216	Roman	R	R	
208	17th to 18th or 13th	PMH7 or MH4	PMH9 or MH6	single post-medieval tile rest 13th
216	Roman	R	R	
217	15th to 16th	MH8	PMH3	most of material is of early 13th century date
220	Roman	R	R	
224	Roman	R	R	
226	Roman	R	R	
228	early 13th	MH4	MH4	

context	date	earliest horizon	latest horizon	comments
230	Roman	R	R	
305	13th to 15th	MH4	MH10	date on single tile
307	mid/late 17th to 18th	PMH7	PMH9	date on single sherd date on single sherd
311	Roman	R	R	
319	Roman	R	R	
323	Roman	R	R	
brown layer	Roman	R	R	
Human Burial 3	19th to 20th	EMH	EMH	

APPENDIX 5
Ceramic Building Material Glossary

by Jane Young

cname	full name
FIRED CLAY	fired clay
GNIB	Glazed nibbed tile
IMB	imbrex
IMBDISC	imbrex (discarded)
NIB	nibbed tile
PANTDISC	Pantile (discarded)
PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile
PNRDISC	Discarded peg, nib or ridge tile
RBRK	Roman brick
RBRKDISC	Roman brick (discarded)
RTIL	Roman tile
RTILDISC	discarded Roman tile
RTMISC	Roman or post-Roman tile
RTMISCDISC	Roman or post-Roman miscellaneous tile (discarded)
TEGDISC	Tegua (discarded)

APPENDIX 6
Tile Archive

by Jane Young

context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	description	date
102	RTILDISC			1	30	poor fabric	Roman
102	RBRKDISC			1	23		Roman
107	PANTDISC			3	927	mortar	19th to 20th
114	IMBDISC			1	18		Roman
119	RTMISCDISC			1	19	no surfaces	post-medieval
127	PNR			1	137	flat roofer;mortar	15th to 17th
127	NIB		central folded bar	1	124	left corner;finger marks	15th to 17th
202/203 u/s	PNRDISC			1	28		early modern
204	RTIL			1	41		Roman
204	RTIL			1	20	semi-vitrified;industrial use ?	Roman
204	IMB			1	35		Roman
204/216	RTMISC	vitrified		1	17		Roman or medieval
206	RTILDISC			1	44	possibly Tegula	Roman
206	RBRKDISC			2	37	Roman	
206	IMBDISC			1	30	Roman	
208	PNR	LSWA		2	22	medieval flat roofer	mid 12th to 15th
208	NIB	vitrified	4D/E	1	45		13th
208	NIB	1	4A	1	66		late 13th to 14th
208	PNR			1	163	flat roofer;white clay inclusions	post-medieval ?
208	PNR	LSWA ?		1	68	medieval flat roofer;fabric almost inclusionless;corner	13th to 14th
208	PNR	1		1	48	medieval flat roofer;thin	13th
208	PNR	7		1	63	medieval flat roofer;mortar	mid 12th to early/mid 13th

217	RTILDISC			1	70	Roman	
217	PNRDISC			3	131	flat roofer	15th to 16th
217	RBRKDISC			1	45	Roman	
224	RBRK			1	39	Roman	
224	RTIL			1	53	semi-vitrified;industrial use ?	Roman
228	GNIB	7	3A	1	58		early to mid 13th
228	NIB	poor LSWA	moulded	1	35		mid 12th to 13th
228	PNRDISC	1		2	3	medieval flat roofer	mid 12th to 15th
228	PNR	7		3	100	medieval flat roofer	mid 12th to early/mid 13th
228	PNR	LSWA		1	20	medieval flat roofer	mid 12th to 15th
228	PNR	1		1	29	corner;medieval flat roofer	mid 12th to 15th
228	PNR	various		3	288	medieval flat roofer;worn fragments	mid 12th to 15th
228	PNR	various		16	228	medieval flat roofer;small worn fragments	mid 12th to 15th
228	RBRK			2	10		Roman
228	RTIL			2	204	probably Tegulae	Roman
228	NIB	non local ?	similar to Lincoln 4A	1	65	finger pressing	13th to 14th
305	PNRDISC	poor 1		1	27	medieval flat roofer;mortar	13th to 16th
305	PNRDISC	7		1	26	medieval flat roofer;corner	mid 12th to early/mid 13th
307	RBRKDISC			1	35	Roman	
307	PNRDISC	1		1	9	medieval flat roofer	mid 12th to 15th
319	RTILDISC			2	50	Roman	
brown layer	IMB			2	91	Roman	
HB3	PNRDISC			1	30	early modern	
HB3	IMBDISC			1	12	Roman	
u/s	TEGDISC			1	352	very abraded	Roman
u/s	IMBDISC			1	66	very abraded	Roman
u/s	PNRDISC	1		1	39	medieval flat roofer;corner	mid 12th to 15th

u/s	PNRDISC	various		3	114	medieval flat roofer	mid 12th to 15th
u/s	RTMISCDISC			1	13	possible imbrex/ridge	Roman or post-medieval
u/s Trench 1	FIRED CLAY			1	5	abraded	-
u/s Trench 1	PNRDISC			1	23	medieval flat roofer	mid 12th to 15th
u/s Trench 1	PNRDISC	1		1	1	medieval flat roofer	mid 12th to 15th
u/s Trench 2	PNRDISC			2	124		late to post-medieval

APPENDIX 7

Roman pottery fabric definition

by Margaret Darling

Publication of *The National Roman Fabric Reference Collection*, abbreviated NRFRC (Tomber and Dore 1998), obviate the need to describe the major imported and widely traded Romano-British wares in detail.

AMPH	Amphora, unknown source. Red-brown fabric (Munsell 2.5YR 6/6), dark cream exterior, common angular quartz, moderate calcite, sparse biotite inclusions. This is close to the Lincoln fabric LRF46 thought possibly to have originated in the East Mediterranean. Sherd body sherd from cxt 226).
BB1	Black-Burnished ware category 1, **NRFRC: DOR BB1**
CC	Colour-coated ware, unknown source. Single sherd from a closed form (cxt 119), red-brown fabric, dark grey colour-coat, traces of painted decoration.
CR	Cream, miscellaneous cream wares. Sherds attributed to a fabric group rather than a discrete fabric, mostly from flagons or closed forms, one possibly from an open form.
DWSH	Shell-gritted dales ware jars, hand-made and wheel-finished from sources in north Lincolnshire around the Humber area. **NRFRC: DAL SH**
DR20	Amphorae Dressel 20 amphorae. Peacock & Williams 1986 Class 25; **NRFRC: Baetican (Early) Amphorae 1 BATAM1; (Late) Amphorae 2 BATAM 2 (3)**
GAU	Gallic amphorae of the forms of Gauloise 1-5. **NRFRC: GAL AM1**
GREY	Grey, undifferentiated quartz-gritted grey fabrics, hard wares with sparse to common quartz inclusions.
GROG	Grog-tempered. Miscellaneous unsourced grog-tempered fabrics. Single vessel body sherds from a closed form, grey fabric, red-brown surfaces, light grey grog (cxt 323).
IAGR	Coarse tempered, often pimply with grog and other inclusions, IA tradition fabric, which continues in use into the Roman period. Cf Trent Valley ware. Body sherds only from probably hand-made vessels, mixed gritty inclusions.
LEG	Early very pale grey fairly fine fabric, often fairly common mica content, usually with darker exterior surfaces on closed forms. Known from deposits of the legionary period in the fortress at Lincoln (Darling 1999, 85). Single body sherd from a closed form, probably a jar (cxt 204).
MONV	Mortaria Lower Nene Valley **NRFRC : LNV WH**
NVC	Nene Valley colour-coat **NRFRC: LNVCC**
OX	Oxidized, miscellaneous oxidized wares. This coding comprises all miscellaneous oxidized sherds, usually in varying red-brown shades and degrees of grittiness, for which no significant fabric groupings are evident. Body sherds only, probably from closed forms.
OXL	Oxidized lighter red-brown. Fabrics in light cream-brown shades, usually relatively fine-

	textured, often used for flagons. Single body sherd from a closed form.
SAMCG	Samian Central Gaul, from Lezoux. **NRFRC : LEZ SA**
SAMSG	Samian South Gaulish, from La Graufesenque. **NRFRC: LGF SA**
SHEL	Shell-gritted, miscellaneous shell-gritted ware, not certainly dales ware.
SHCM	Shell-gritted, common medium shell inclusions. Late IA type cooking pots.
SHSM	Shell-gritted, sparse medium shell inclusions. Single late IA type cooking pot.
TILE	Tile fragments, usually building material.
VESIC	Vesicular, vesicular sherds, probably due to loss of shell-gritting. Single jar, grey, possibly hand-made, with occasional shell.

APPENDIX 8

Roman Pottery Archive Codes

by Margaret Darling

Vessel forms

Code	Expansion
A	Amphora
B	Bowl
B334	Bowl carinated as Darling 1999 fig 29;98
BD	Bowl or dish
BDFL	Bowl or dish flat-rim
BK	Beaker
BKFN	Beaker funnel neck
BKPM	Beaker pentice-moulded
BNAT	Bowl late IA type
CLSD	Closed form
CP	Cooking pot
CPN	Cooking pot late IA type
DFL	Dish flat rim
DPR	Dish plain rim
F	Flagon
J	Jar
JCUR	Jar curved rim
M	Mortaria
OPEN	Open form

Manufacture; decor

Code	Expansion
?	Unknown mode of manufacture
BIAP	Burnished intersecting arcs pointed
HM	Hand-made
LA	Latticed
PA	Painted
ROUZ	Rouletted zone
WM	Wheel-made

APPENDIX 9

Roman pottery reports specification

by Margaret Darling

All pottery assemblages are recorded according to the guidelines established by the *Study Group for Roman Pottery* (1994), and fulfill the requirements for the acceptance of archives of most museums including the Lincoln City and County Museum (1999). The pottery is recorded for fabric and form, decoration and other features such as manufacture, graffito, condition, and the minimum measure of sherd count is used only for minor groups, most assemblages having both count and weight. The archive database is recorded using the *Linux* operating system, and the resulting files are readily transferrable to other software as comma-separated (*.csv) files. Archiving codes are based on those used for the Lincoln publication project and the resulting ceramic archive. The recording fields for the **BASIC ARCHIVE** are:

1. **Context**
2. **Fabric** - Fabrics are recorded using mnemonic codes, originally established for the Lincoln City publication project, and extended for other areas.
3. **Form** - Forms and vessel types are recorded using mnemonic codes which are hierarchical, the first letter denoting the vessel class, jar, bowl, beaker etc., and the following letters defining the type in more detail. The codes follow those used for the Lincoln City publication project.
4. **Manuf+** - includes codes to extract decoration, manufacture, alteration, stamps, graffito etc.
5. **Vessels** - denotes the number of vessels represented by the single record, usually to gauge the number of vessels comprising more than one sherd, a qualitative rather than a quantitative measure.
6. **Draw?** - a field to denote the necessity of drawing, usually shown as D for a vessel considered essential for illustration, or D? for a vessel which may prove to need illustration if another better example does not occur, or where the site stratigraphy gives it a higher importance for illustration.
7. **Dwg No.** - drawing numbers are issued routinely during archive work, and the vessels extracted and separately bagged; this links the physical sherds to the archive. Some may prove to be unnecessary for illustration when the final selection is made.
8. **Details** - gives the extent of the sherd/s and notes any information likely to be of value, including condition, abrasion (where excessive). Rim diameters are added for vessels for illustration, and occasionally the EVE, estimated percentage of surviving rim if this is felt to be useful.
9. **Links** - joins with other contexts, and sherds likely to be from the same vessel.
10. **Sherds**
11. **Weight**

At the end of the records for each context, a 'pseudo' fabric, ZDATE, records the date of the pottery for that context, focusing on the latest feasible date. A further code, ZZZ, is used to record any comments about the context, such as condition, spread of dates or any other information felt to be useful. The combination of fabric and form can be used to examine functional aspects, and as a basis for chronological analysis. Pottery which may require specialist attention, e.g., samian, mortaria, amphorae, is extracted during archiving. If a fully quantified record is required, including a record of rim diameters and estimated vessel equivalents based on rim percentages (EVEs), the basic archive database is copied to a quantified database with extra fields to enable the recording of the additional quantified data.

Darling, M.J. (ed.) 1994. *Guidelines for the Archiving of Roman Pottery,* The Study Group for Roman Pottery.

Guidelines for the deposition of archives with the City and County Museum, April 1999

APPENDIX 10

Roman Pottery Archive Database

by Margaret Darling

Cxt	Fabric	Form	Manuf+	Ves	D?	DNo	Details	Link	Shs	Wt
102	IAGR	B?	HM?	-	-	-	BS DKGRY HARD GRITTY FB	-	1	23
102	SHEL	J	HM?	-	-	-	BS GRY;MOD SHELL;NOT DEF DWSH	-	1	6
102	GREY	BK?	-	-	-	-	BS BODY BELOW NECK;BURNISHED	-	1	10
102	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	2C?/POSTRO	-	-	-
102	ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	NO STRONG DATING	-	-	-
105	VESIC	J?	HM?	-	-	-	BS GRY;OCC SHELL;;5MM THICK	-	1	12
105	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	2	9
105	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	ROM/POSTRO	-	-	-
110	SAMSG	29 OR 37	-	-	-	-	BS ZONED;FIG TYPE	-	1	5
110	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	ML1/POSTRO	-	-	-
116	SAMCG	-	-	-	-	-	FLAKE	-	1	1
116	OX?	-	-	-	-	-	BS ?FLAKE;TILE LIKE FAB	-	1	2
116	NVCC	CLSD?	-	-	-	-	BS CR FB;RB CC;INT MATT	-	1	7
116	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS	-	1	3
116	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	3C	-	-	-
118	NONPOT	-	-	-	-	-	BLACK FLAT FRAG;CARBONIZED?	-	1	1
118	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	UNDATABLE	-	-	-
119	OX	-	-	-	-	-	FLAKE;NO SURFS;RB;OCC OOLITHS	-	1	1
119	CC	CLSD	PA?	-	-	-	BS RB FAB;DKGRY EXT CC;CR CLAY INCLS;TRACES PTED DECOR	-	1	2
119	GREY	BD	-	-	-	-	BASE;PT WALL;BBT VESSEL?	-	1	29
119	GREY	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BS;THIN WALL;?BK	-	1	4
119	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	3-4C?	-	-	-
119	ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	NO CLEAR DATING	-	-	-
123/131	NVCC	BK	-	-	-	-	BS;CR FAB;GROOVE	-	1	2
123/131	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	3	22
123/131	TILE?	-	-	-	-	-	FRAG/FLAKE;O'FIRED;TILE FAB	-	1	4
123/131	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	L2-3	-	-	-
123	SAMCG	18/31 OR 31	-	-	-	-	BS	-	1	7
123	CR	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BS HARD FIRED;?FLAGON	-	1	8
123	GREY	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BS F.SANDY	-	1	5
123	SHEL	J?	?	-	-	-	BS MOD SHELL;BURNT;?MANUF;NOT DEF DWSH	-	1	8
123	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	2C+?	-	-	-
123	ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	NO GOOD DATING	-	-	-
126	CR	F?	-	-	-	-	BASE FTRG;DIAM 65MM	-	1	57
126	DR20	A	-	-	-	-	HDLE FRAG;EARLY-MID FAB	-	1	176
126	GREY?	-	-	-	-	-	BS FRAG;BURNT	-	1	9
126	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	2C?	-	-	-
US1	GREY	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BASE FR;SMALL ?BEAKER	-	1	6
US1	SHEL	BD?	-		1	-	BASE FRAG;MOD SHEL;NO DEF DWSH	-	2	20
US1	OX	-	-	-	-	-	BS;LTRB;GROOVED	-	1	3
US1	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	ROM	-	-	-
US	DR20	A	-	-	-	-	BS;EARLY-MID FAB;F.GRITTY	-	1	84
US	SAMCG?	-	-	-	-	-	BS FLAKE;MICA	-	1	5
US	NVCC	BK	-	-	-	-	BS CR FAB;LTRB CC	-	1	4
US	CR	F	-	-	-	-	BS NECK FRAG	-	1	16
US	CR	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BS ?FLAGON	-	1	13
US	CR	OPEN	-	-	-	-	BS GROOVED EXT;SMOOTH INT;FORM UK	-	1	22
US	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS F.FINE;?PT BASE	-	1	6
US	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS CHIPS	-	2	5
US	SHCM	CPN	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG ONLY	-	1	23
US	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	M3?	-	-	-
204	SAMCG	18/31 OR 31	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG	-	1	5
204	SAMCG	27	-	-	-	-	WALL;FTRG;NO STAMP;WORN INT BASE	-	1	36
204	MONV	M	-	-	-	-	BASE FRAG;ABR;SLAG TG	-	1	70
204	GAU4	A	-	-	-	-	BS;?HDLE SCAR	-	1	29
204	CR	F?	-	-	-	-	BS PROB FLAGON	-	1	27

Cxt	Fabric	Form	Manuf+	Ves	D?	DNo	Details	Link	Shs	Wt
204	NVCC	BKPM	ROUZ	-	-	-	BS GRY FAB;DKRED CC;LATE TYPE;SAME IN	224	1	14
204	GREY	CP	LA	-	D?	-	RIM>LA;GRY BBT;CF G'76/4-6;L2-3 TYPE	-	1	28
204	GREY	DFL	-	-	D?	-	COMP PROF;UNDEC	-	1	18
204	GREY	B334?	-	-	-	-	BS NECK POSS B334 TYPE	-	1	12
204	GREY	CLSD	ROUZ	-	-	-	BS ABR;COARSE ROUZ	-	1	6
204	GREY	BD	BIAP	-	-	-	BS WALL>BASE ANGLE	-	1	12
204	BB1?	CP	-	-	-	-	BS TINY	-	1	4
204	LEG	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BASE PLAIN;LTGRY;MICAC;DK EXT;?JAR	-	1	30
204	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	10	111
204	SHEL	BNAT?	WM	-	D?	-	RIM/PT WALL;DIAM 20+;GRYBN FB;LTRB INT;SOME MICA;SPARSE SHELL	-	1	28
204	SHEL	-	WM?	-	-	-	BS SIMILAR FAB;VESIC	-	1	25
204	SHCM	-	?	-	-	-	BS BN-GRY;?MANUF	-	1	18
204	IAGR	-	HM?	-	-	-	BS MIXED INCLS;GROG+;DKGRY	-	1	11
204	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	3-4C	-	-	-
204	ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	MIXED DATES 1-3/4C	-	-	-
204/216	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	3	15
204/216	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	ROM	-	-	-
208	GREY	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BASE FRAG;STRING	-	1	16
208	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	ROM	-	-	-
208	ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	STRING MARKED BASES USUALLY 3C+	-	-	-
216	DR20	A	-	-	-	-	BS CHIP;LATER CR EXT FINER FAB	-	1	11
216	NVCC	BK	-	-	-	-	BS BASAL TALL BK;LTRB FAB	-	1	35
216	NVCC	BKFN?	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG;PROB SAME BK;LTRB FAB	-	1	2
216	CR	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BS PROB FLAGON	-	1	4
216	GREY	BDFL	-	-	D?	-	RIM/PT WALL;HEAVYISH TRIAG.FLANGE;TRACE ?BIA DEC	-	1	21
216	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	3	12
216	DWSH	J	HM	-	-	-	BS L'SCALE INT	-	1	9
216	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	M3+	-	-	-
220	GREY	J	LA		2	-	BSS OBLIQUE LA	-	2	33
220	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	3	24
220	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	2-3C	-	-	-
224	SAMCG?		27	-	-	-	RIM FRAG ONLY;MICA	-	1	2
224	SAMCG		37	-	-	-	BS;DECOR	-	1	5
224	NVCC	BKPM	ROUZ	-	-	-	BS GRY FAB;DKRED CC;SAME IN	204	1	15
224	IAGR	-	HM	-	-	-	BS;LTBN;MIXED INCLS	-	1	36
224	DWSH	J	HM	-	-	-	BS;SPARSE FINE SHELL	-	1	11
224	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS;SOME ABR	-	5	31
224	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	L3E4	-	-	-
224	ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	SOME ABR;WIDE DATE RANGE	-	-	-
228	GREY	-	?	-	-	-	BS SMALL	-	1	4
228	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	ROM/POSTRO	-	-	-
226	AMPH	A	-	-	-	-	BS LTRB;CR EXT;SCATTER WHITE CALCAR.INCLS;BIOTITE	-	1	176
226	SHCM	CPN	WM?	-	D?	-	RIM/PT WALL;DKGRY;SMOOTHED EXT	-	1	27
226	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	2C?	-	-	-
230	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS ABR	-	1	6
230	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	ROM	-	-	-
311	SAMCG		27	-	-	-	RIM FRAG	-	1	2
311	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	E2	-	-	-
311	ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	SAMIAN ONLY	-	-	-
319	SAMCG	-	-	-	-	-	BS;VABR	-	1	5
319	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	2C	-	-	-
319	ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	ABR SAMIAN ONLY	-	-	-
323	GROG	CLSD	WM?		1	-	BSS J;GRY FAB;LTRB SURFS;LTGRY GROG ETC	-	2	54
323	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	1-2C?	-	-	-
323	ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	NOT CLOSELY DATABLE	-	-	-
HB3	SAMSG	27?	-	-	-	-	BS	-	1	3
HB3	GAU4	A	-	-	-	-	CHIP	-	1	3
HB3	NVCC	BK	-	-	-	-	BS;LTRB FAB;LATE	-	1	7
HB3	CR	CLSD	-		2	-	BSS;?FLAGONS	-	2	27
HB3	OXL	CLSD?	-	-	-	-	BS;LTCR BN	-	1	4

Cxt	Fabric	Form	Manuf+	Ves	D?	DNo	Details	Link	Shs	Wt
HB3	SHSM	CPN	WM?	-	D?	-	RIM/PT WALL;L'SCALE INT	-	1	54
HB3	SHEL	JCUR?	-	-	-	-	RIM FR ONLY	-	1	17
HB3	GREY	BD	-	-	-	-	BASE FRAG;DEEP CHAMFER	-	1	44
HB3	GREY	BDFL	-	-	-	-	FLANGE ONLY	-	1	7
HB3	GREY	DPR	-	-	-	-	RIM FR;PT WALL;ABR	-	1	10
HB3	GREY	J	LA	-	-	-	BS	-	1	5
HB3	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	2	13
HB3	SHEL	J	WM	-	-	-	BASE;LTGRY;MOD SHELL	-	1	34
HB3	SHEL	-	-	-	-	-	BS/FLAKE	-	1	4
HB3	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	M3+	-	-	
HB3	ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	SOME ABR;MIXED DATES	-	-	-

APPENDIX 11

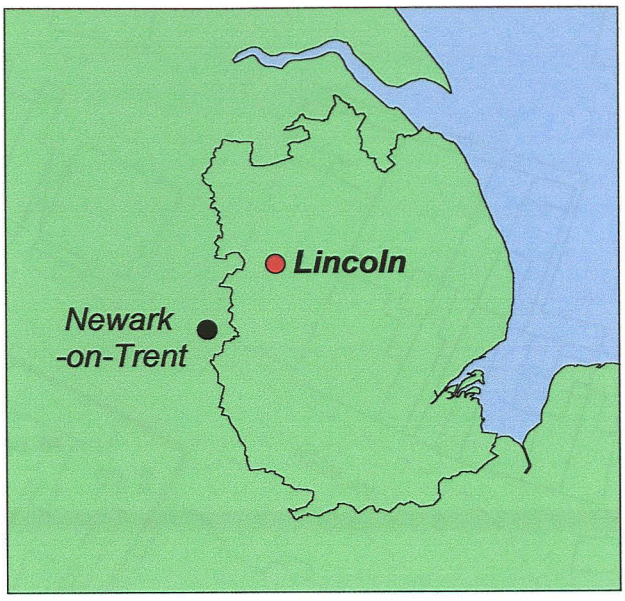
LINCOLN UAD DATA

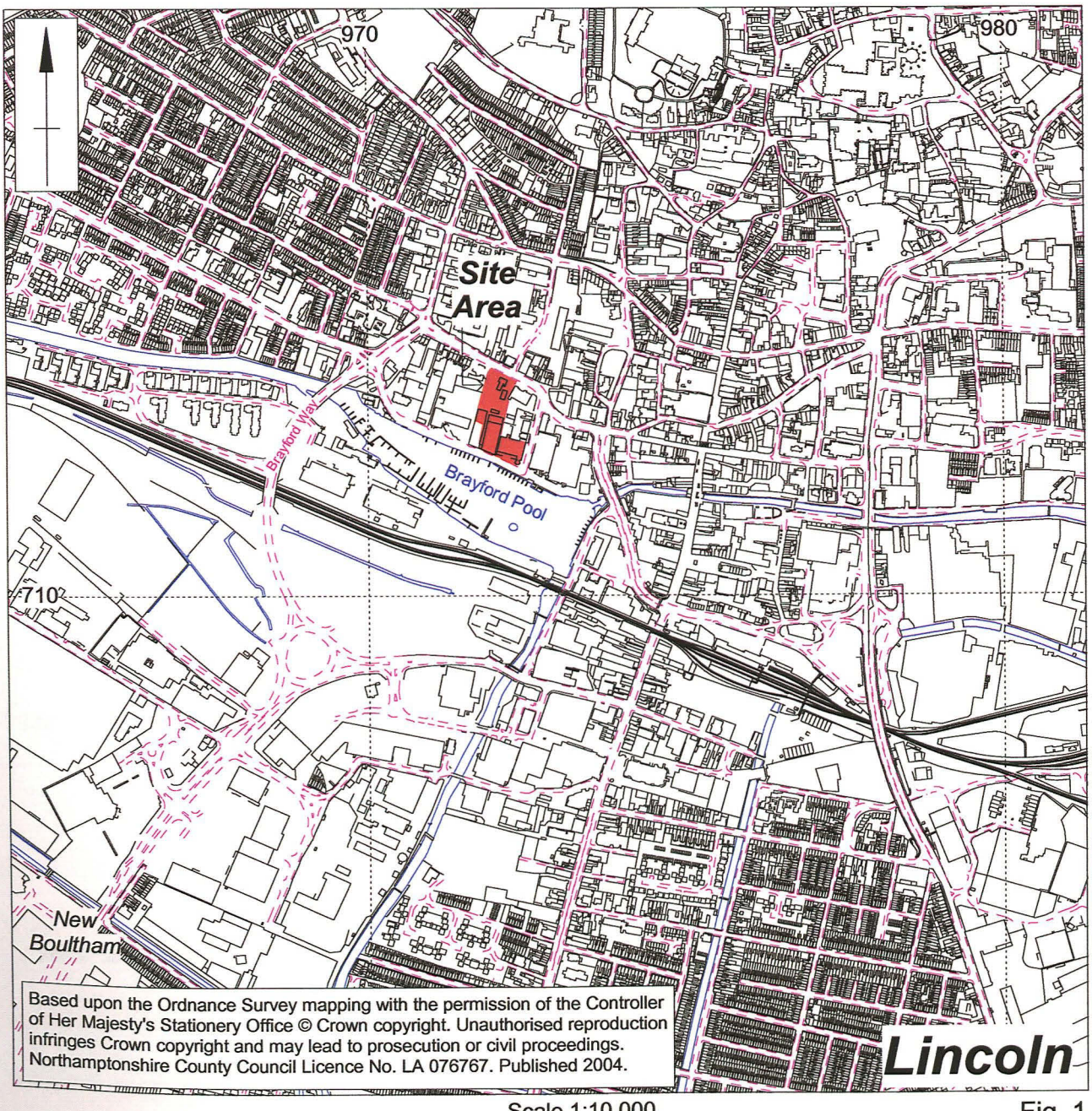
Sources Data	
Report title	Brayford Wharf North, Lincoln: Archaeological Evaluation, September 2003
Author	Northamptonshire Archaeology
Date of issue	January 2004
Recognition Events data	
Site name	Brayford Wharf North, Lincoln
Site code	BQL03
Address	Adjacent to 64 Newland, Lincoln
Grid Refs	Centre of site: Centre of Trench 1: SK 9721171303 Centre of Trench 2: SK 9722071324 Centre of Trench 3: SK 9720571282
Nature of recording action	Evaluation
Date of fieldwork	September 2003
Organisation	Northamptonshire Archaeology
Project brief originator	Lincoln City Council
Project Design originator	John Samuels Archaeological Consultants
Site Manager	Barry Lewis
Project Manager	Andy Mudd
Sponsor or funding body	Lindum Group Ltd
Location of archives	**City and County Museum, Lincoln**
Accession Number	LCNCC 2003.319
Monuments data	
Monuments name	?Roman cemetery
Date	*TPQ*: late 3rd/4th century *TAQ*: 10th century
Type	INHUMATION CEMETERY

Grid Ref	SK 9722071324
Description	At least four articulated human burials, orientated N-S and E-W. No grave goods. Cut in to soil containing late Roman pottery. Burials not excavated. Stray disarticulated bones of several individuals also recovered.
Monument name	Wall footing
Date	*TPQ*: 13th century *TAQ*: 17th/18th century?
Type	WALL
Grid Ref.	SK 9722071324
Description	Remains of rectilinear stone rubble wall footing, 0.9 m wide and running for 9 m within trench. Unbonded. No indication of associated floor.

Deposit Model

Trench	NGR (SK)	surface	average level (m OD)	period
1	9721171303	TERR	4.64	
		LROMT	5.20	LROM
		ASCAT	5.65	LSAX
		LMEDT/PMEDT	6.35	LMED/PMED
2	9722071324	TERR	4.70	
		LROMT	5.40	LROM
		ASCAT	6.30	LSAX
		LMEDT/PMEDT	6.65	LMED/PMED
3	9720571282	TERR	4.26	
		LROMT?	4.65	LROM
		ASCAT	5.15	LSAX





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Scale 1:10,000

Fig. 1

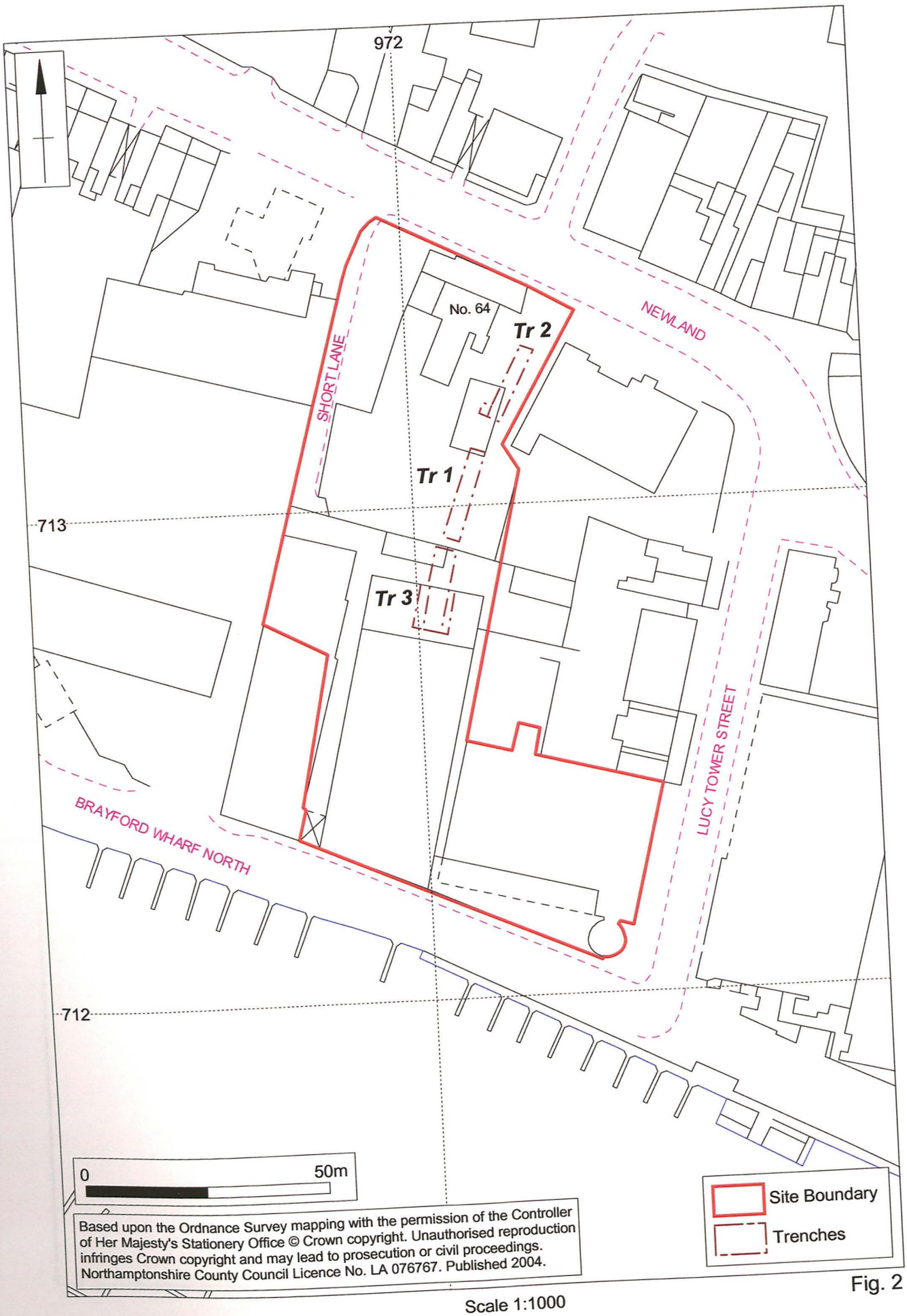

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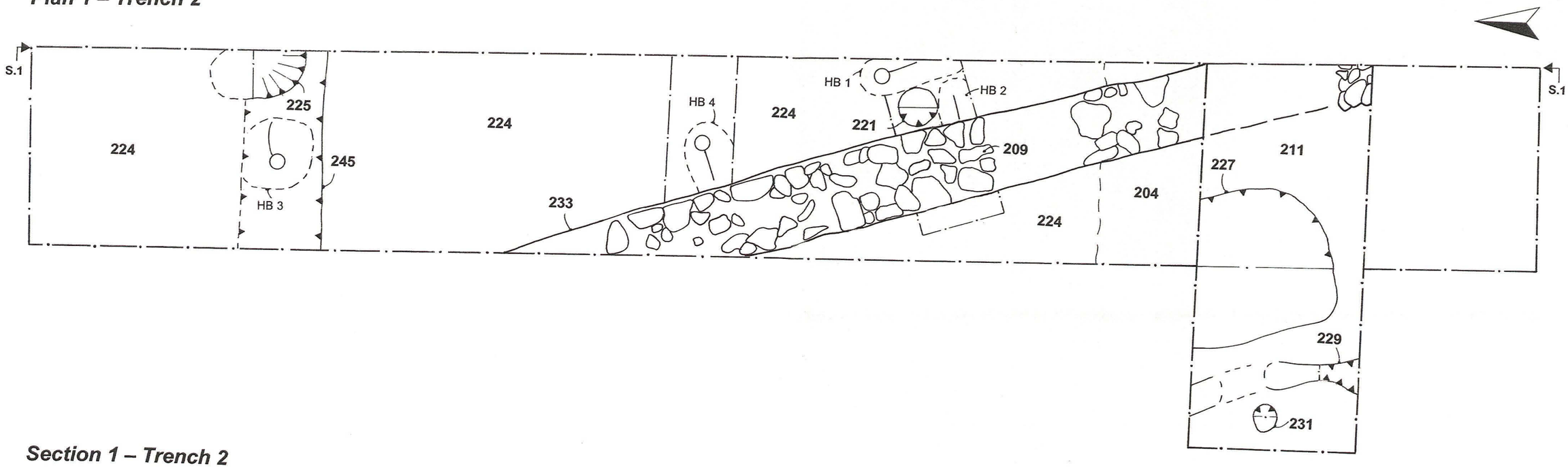
Fig. 2

Scale 1:1000

Plan 1 – Trench 2



Section 1 – Trench 2

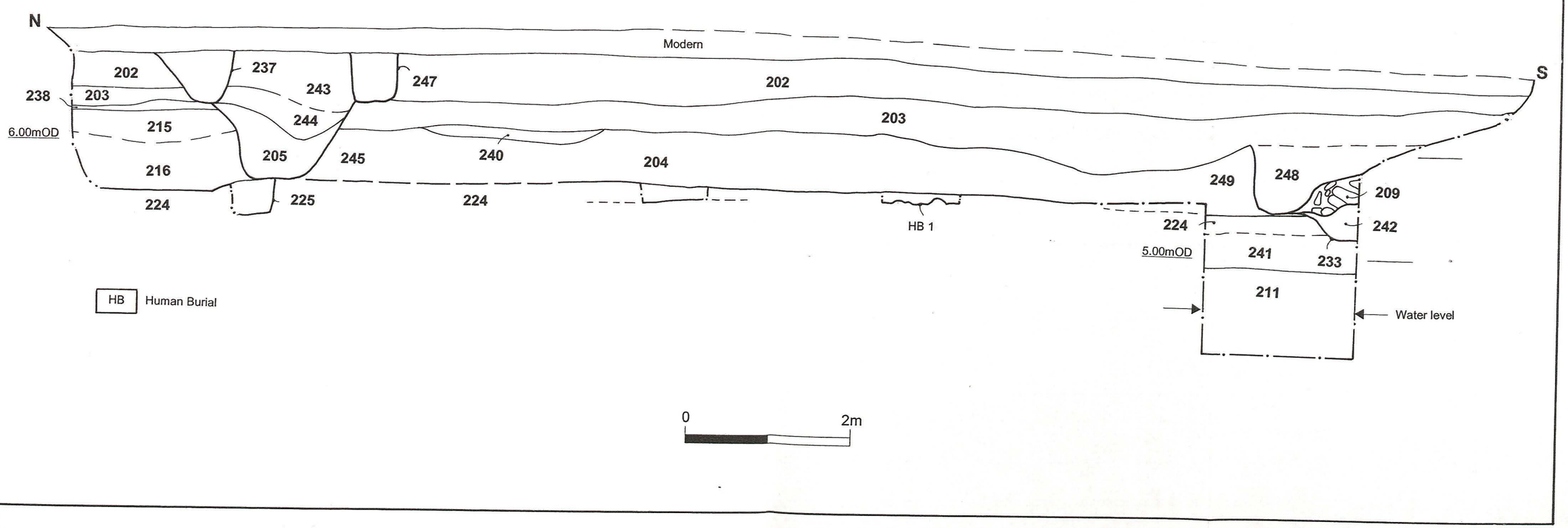
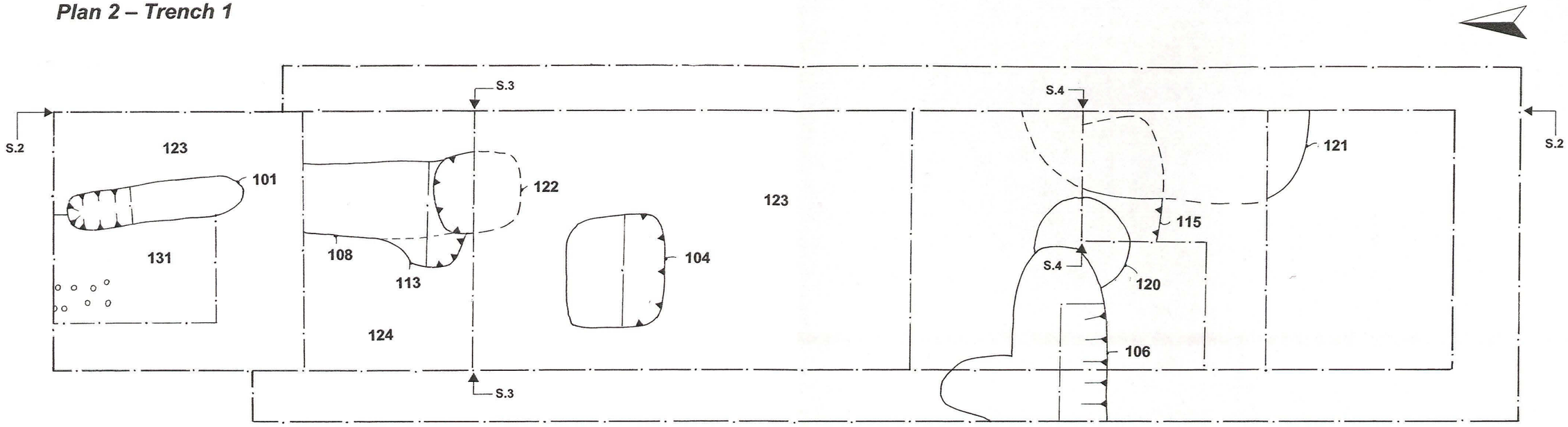


Fig. 3

Plan 2 – Trench 1



Section 2 – Trench 1

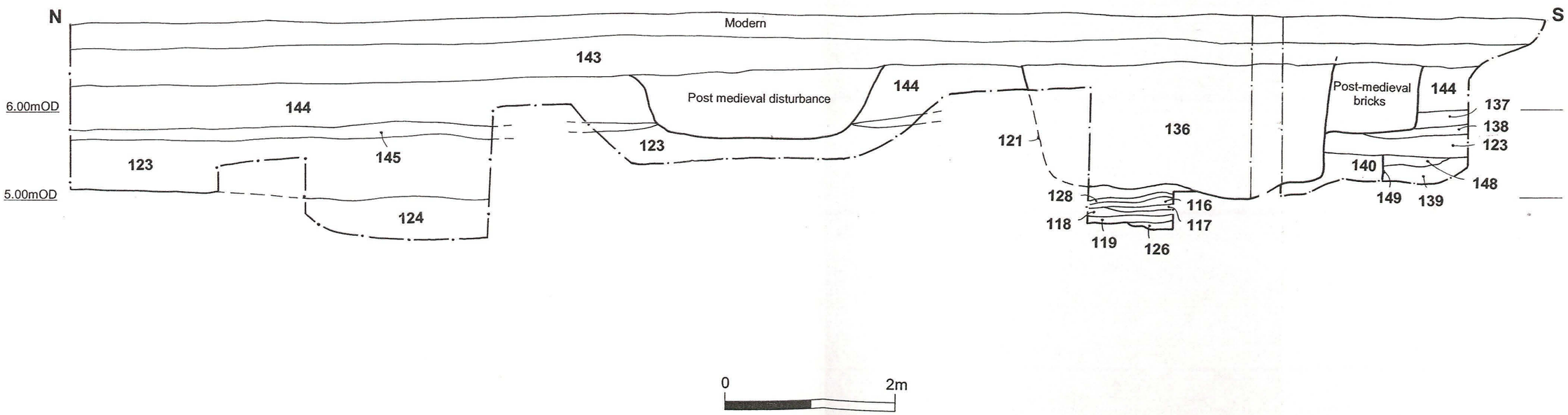
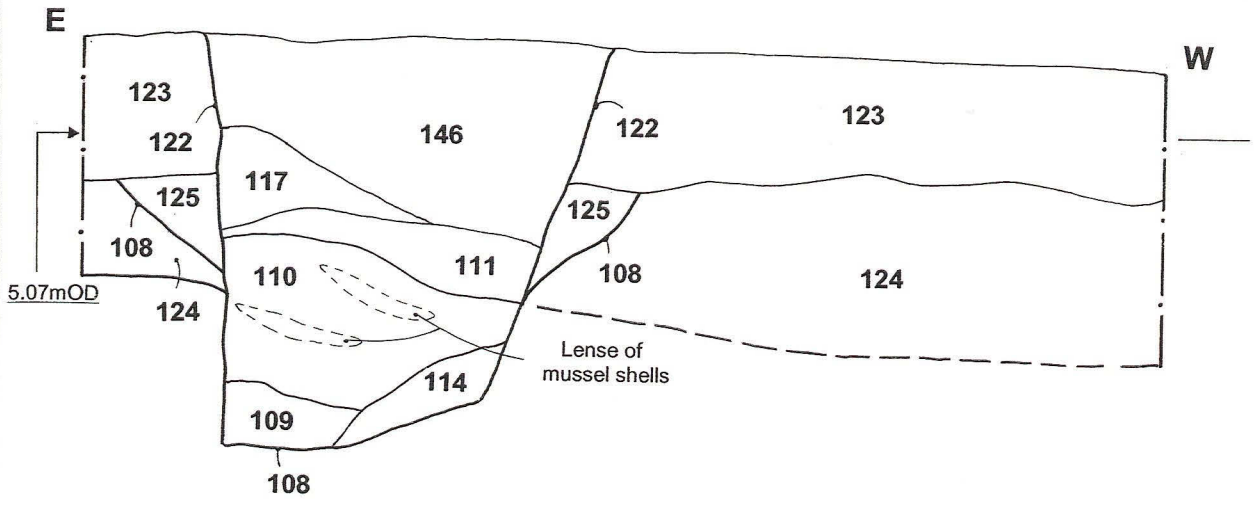


Fig. 4

Section 3 – Trench 1



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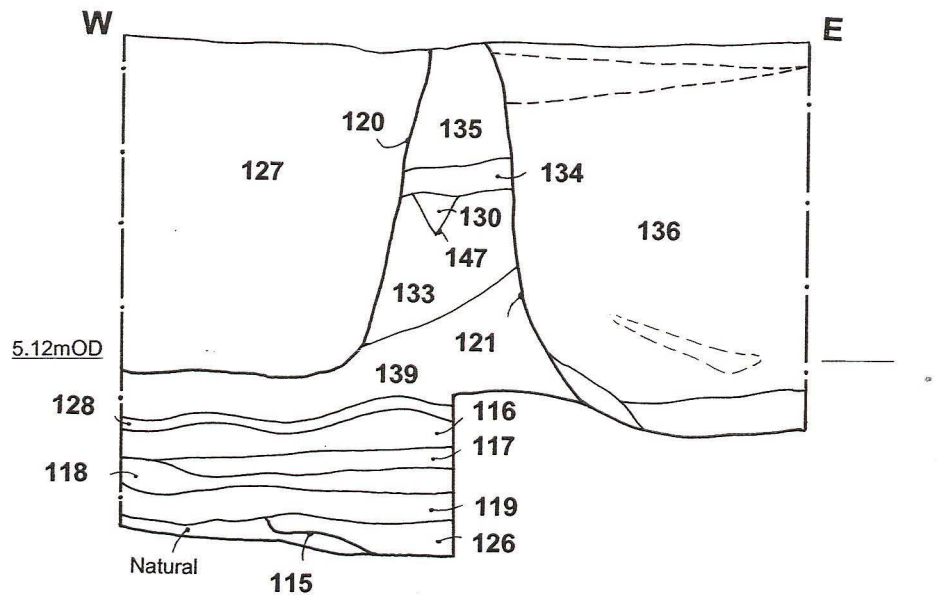
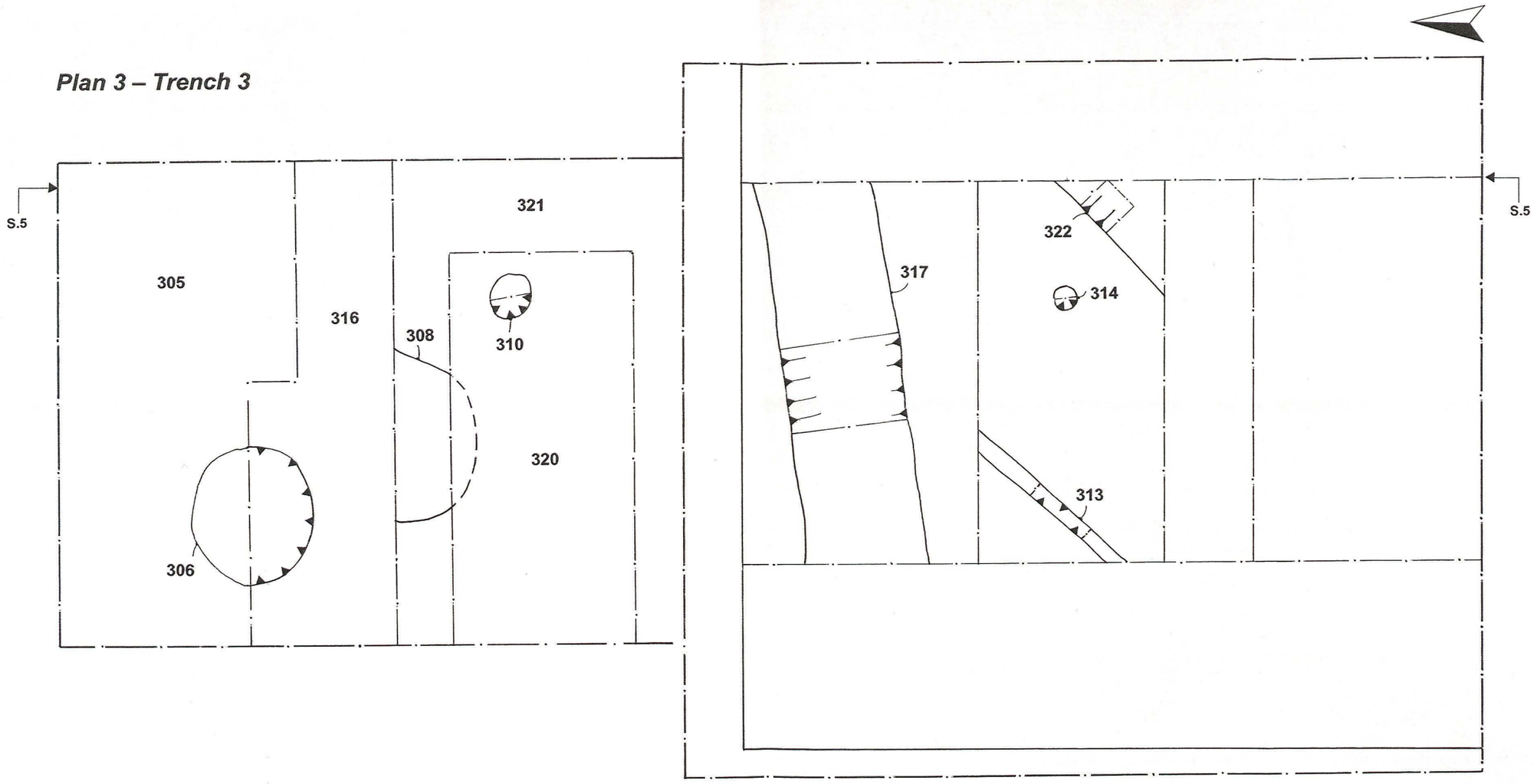


Fig. 5

Plan 3 – Trench 3



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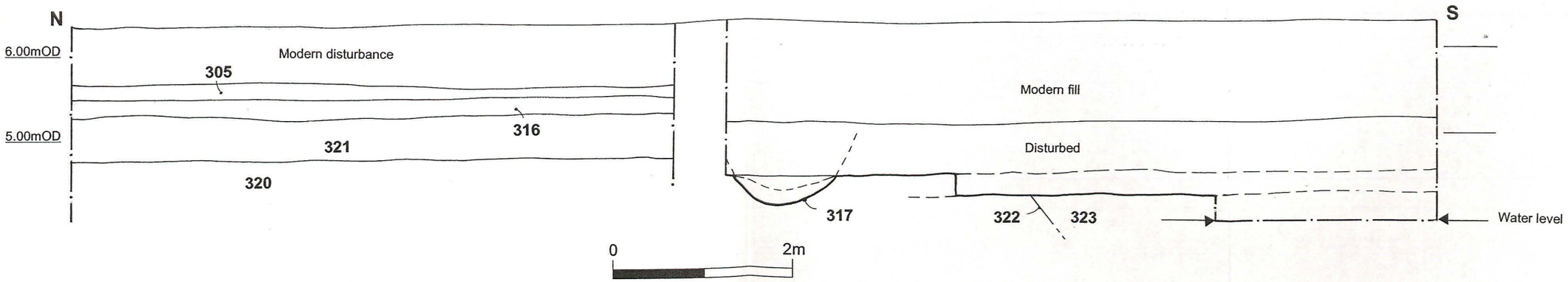

Fig. 6

Plate 1

Plate 2

Plate 3