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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
AT FLAXENGATE,  
LINCOLN,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(LFG 06)**



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES

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Conservation  
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04 SEP 2006

Highways & Planning  
Directorate



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
AT FLAXENGATE,  
LINCOLN,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(LFG 06)**

**Work Undertaken For  
City of Lincoln Council**

August 2006

Report Compiled by  
Paul Cope-Faulkner BA (Hons) AIFA

Planning Application No: 2004/0989/RG3  
National Grid Reference: SK 9767 7147  
City and County Museum Accession No: 2005.149

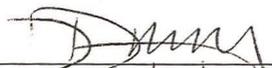
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES**



APS Report No. 124/06

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 Lincoln  
 LFG 06

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## 1. SUMMARY

*A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at Flaxengate, Lincoln, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored excavations to accommodate piling equipment, a trench for a temporary crane and trenches excavated to allow for the underpinning of an adjacent structure.*

*The development site lies in the southeast corner of the Roman (AD 43-410) and medieval (AD 1066-1540) city. Previous archaeological investigations within the site and in the vicinity have demonstrated the depth of significant archaeological deposits surviving in the area.*

*The southern half of the site, on the Grantham Street frontage, was subject to excavations in the 1970s and revealed a complex sequence of development from the Romano-British period onwards. Limited excavation was also undertaken in the northern part of the site where Romano-British and Late Saxon/medieval deposits were encountered.*

*The watching brief revealed a sequence of undated, possible medieval and recent deposits. Undated layers include pits, dumped deposits and three mortar floors and their make-up deposits which may be associated with a possible medieval stone wall. Two other deposits also produced medieval pottery, though these may be residual. Recent features and deposits include levelling layers, structural remains and demolition material.*

*A single fragment of Romano-British pottery was the earliest artefact retrieved during the investigation. Medieval and later pottery was also collected along with medieval roof tile, post-medieval brick and tile, clay pipe, glass and three animal bones.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as "a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits maybe disturbed or destroyed." (IFA 1999).

### 2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by City of Lincoln Council to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with three new buildings at Flaxengate, Lincoln, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application 2004/0989/RG3. The watching brief was carried out between the 12<sup>th</sup> January and 16<sup>th</sup> March 2006.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

The development site is located towards the centre of the Lincoln, 100m to the east of High Street at National Grid Reference SK 9767 7147 (Fig. 1). The site lies on the west side of Flaxengate at its junction with Grantham Street and encompasses approximately 1690 square metres. The site lies on the lower slopes of the Jurassic escarpment at heights of between c. 19m and 22m OD.

As an urban area, local soils have not been mapped. The underlying geology comprises Jurassic Lower Lias clays (BGS 1992).

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

The site lies within the core of the Roman and medieval lower town. Deeply

stratified archaeological deposits have been identified on numerous sites in the vicinity.

The southern half of the site, on the Grantham Street frontage, was subject to large scale open-area excavation between 1972 and 1976. A sequence of occupation from the Romano-British period through to the 20<sup>th</sup> century was identified. A late Romano-British building of Basilican plan occupied the western end of the excavated area, the size of the structure suggesting a public building, or perhaps a large town house. The building was abandoned by the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> century, but it is suggested that some remains were standing until final demolition and levelling as late as *c.* 1100.

Most significant perhaps was the identification of thirteen phases of timber building between the late 9<sup>th</sup> and late 12<sup>th</sup> centuries with a range of domestic and industrial uses including glass and copper-alloy working (Perring 1981). These structures clearly continued at least some way to the north and deposits of a similar date were also identified further up Flaxengate during excavations on the museum site in 2003.

Stone buildings were constructed on the corner of Flaxengate and Grantham Street from the late 12<sup>th</sup> century and by *c.* 1300 the Grantham Street frontage was fully developed and prosperous (Jones 1980). Halls were added to the rear of some of the properties in the 14<sup>th</sup> century, but the Grantham Street frontage was now the main focus and there is no clear evidence for such buildings on Flaxengate.

The earliest maps of the site show some occupation of the frontage in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, but the area did not become fully developed until the end of the century (Mills and Wheeler 2004).

Evaluation of the site in 2005 identified a number of medieval layers sealed beneath post-medieval build up and levelling

deposits (Malone 2005, 3).

### 3. AIMS

The aim of the archaeological investigation was to ensure that any archaeological features exposed during the groundworks should be recorded and, if present, to determine their date, function and origin.

### 4. METHODS

The watching brief was largely confined to the northern part of the site where there was potential for the survival of archaeological deposits. The slope was terraced to provide a level platform for the new buildings leading to excavation of some 2m of material at the northern, upslope, end of the site. Two further trenches were excavated on the corners of an adjacent building for underpinning works and a piling trench for a crane. The sides of the trenches were then cleaned and rendered vertical where they did not exceed 1.2m depth. Selected deposits were excavated further to retrieve artefactual material and to determine their function. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 1. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Following excavation finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 2). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

## 5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis three phases were identified;

Phase 1	Undated deposits
Phase 2	Possible medieval deposits
Phase 3	Recent deposits

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

### Phase 1 Undated deposits

The sequence of deposits encountered within the crane trench were all undated. The earliest deposits comprised a layer of brown silty clay (030) and greenish grey clayey silt (051). These measured over 0.46m and 0.7m thick (Fig 6, Sections 5 and 6). In the south facing section deposit (051) was overlain by a 20mm thick deposit of grey mortar (050) representing a former surface, situated at a height of 18.60m OD.

Above this was a make-up deposit of greenish grey clayey silt (049) for a further mortar floor of greenish yellow mortar (048) at a height of 18.77m OD. This was in turn sealed by a further layer of greenish grey clayey silt (047), perhaps a further make-up layer for a now truncated surface.

Cut through this was a large pit (046) that was 2.3m wide by 0.62m deep (Fig 6, Section 5). Five fills were recorded, the lowest of grey clayey silt (045), followed by reddish grey clayey silt (044), then greyish brown clayey silt (043), then red fired clay and yellowish grey ash (042) and finally greyish brown clayey silt (041).

This pit was cut by a second pit (040) to the east. This measured 1.18m wide and 0.58m deep (Fig 6, Section 5). Four fills were recorded comprising yellowish brown clayey silt (039), grey clayey silt (038), greyish brown clayey silt (037) and

brown silt (036).

This was truncated by a third pit (035) to the east that was 1.34m wide and 0.9m deep (Fig. 6, Section 5). A single fill of brown silt (034) was recorded.

Sealing the three pits was a layer of brown clayey silt (033) that was 0.26m thick.

In the east facing section of the crane trench, above context (030) were layers of greyish brown sandy silt (031) and light brown mortar (032), perhaps fills of pit (046) recorded in the adjacent section.

Located 2m to the south was a deposit of greyish brown sandy silt (029) that measured in excess of 0.4m thick. Upon this was a 50mm thick light brown mortar surface (028) that was at a height of 18.55m OD. This was overlain by a 100mm thick dumped deposit of greyish brown sandy silt (027).

Above this were two deposits indicating disturbance, perhaps from truncating of the site. These deposits consisted of greyish brown sandy silt (025) and yellowish brown sand (026).

### Phase 2 Possible medieval deposits

Located towards the northern part of the site were three short lengths of limestone walls, all aligned northwest-southeast (Fig. 4). The first wall (016) measured 3.3m long by 0.6m wide, the second (021) was 1.3m long and 0.6m wide with the final stretch of wall (022) measuring 2.4m long and also 0.6m wide. This latter wall appeared to have a short return to the south. The upper level of the wall lay between 19.69m and 19.80m OD

Located to the south of these walls, at the base of the section, was a dumped deposit comprising greyish brown sandy silt (014). This was over 0.52m thick (Fig. 5, Section 2) and contained a single fragment of medieval roof tile.

The earliest deposit encountered in the eastern underpinning trench was a layer of yellowish brown clayey silt (024) which lay at a height of between 19.33m and 19.99m OD. Identified as a levelling deposit, this measured in excess of 0.65m thick (Fig. 5, Section 4). Pottery of 14<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> century date was retrieved from this layer.

### Phase 3 Recent deposits

Recorded in Section 1 was a dumped layer comprising greyish brown sandy silt with frequent concrete fragments (006). This contained pottery of 18<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> century date along with post-medieval tile and plastic. Above this was a second dumped layer of brownish red ash and slag (005) followed by a 100mm thick layer of yellowish brown gravel with frequent sandy silt (004).

This was cut by a north-south aligned foundation cut (009). This was 0.5m wide and 0.36m deep (Fig. 5, Section 1). Within this was a brick wall constructed upon a limestone foundation course (007). The wall was 0.48m high and the trench had been backfilled with reddish brown silty sand (008).

Deposited over the gravel layer (004) and against the wall was a concrete surface (003) that measured 100mm thick.

Demolition of the building was evidenced by deposit of reddish brown silty sand and brick/tile rubble (002).

Cutting the possible medieval dumped deposit (014) was a pit (013). This was over 1.3m wide and deeper than 0.5m (Fig. 5, Section 2). This contained a fill of brownish yellow mortar, concrete and brick rubble (012). Most bricks were post-medieval in date, though one was machine made brick of 20<sup>th</sup> century date.

Situated 1m to the east and also cutting the possible medieval dumped layer was a

north-south aligned wall (015). The wall was 0.9m high and consisted of a lower foundation course of limestone (0.53m wide) upon which was a brick built wall 0.25m wide (Fig. 5, Section 2). As the wall was constructed a deposit of reddish brown silty sand and yellowish brown mortar was built up against the wall to provide levelling for a red tile floor (011).

Overlying the tile floor and the demolition deposit (002) was a demolition or levelling deposit comprising reddish brown silty sand with brick/tile rubble (001) that was 100mm thick.

The sequence recorded at the northern limit of the excavated area and overlying the medieval walls was a layer of yellowish brown silty sand (020) that was in excess of 0.5m thick. Finds retrieved from this layer included residual Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval pottery, post-medieval tile and a modern brick fragment.

This was overlain by dumped deposits of yellowish brown silty sand (019) and sandy silt (018) followed by a demolition layer of greyish brown sandy silt (017) in which were some intact fragments of walling. This was overlain by the make-up and tarmac surface (052) of the present car park.

Overlying the possible medieval dumped deposit (024) within the eastern underpinning trench was a make-up layer of dark grey ash with silt (023). This was 0.34m thick and contained 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery, post-medieval clay pipes and a modern fragment of bottle glass.

## 6. DISCUSSION

Previous archaeological investigations in the vicinity of the site have identified a complex series of deposits. These are repeated here and are further complicated by deep sequences of modern layers and

truncation (to depths of 19.74m OD, 2m below the car park surface) with possible medieval layers at a height of 19.80m OD.

Undated deposits (Phase 1) comprised mortar surfaces, their relevant make-up layers, three pits and areas of disturbance. The mortar surfaces are at a height below that of the medieval stone building and it is possible that they are contemporary as they lie within the same property division (see below). However, the mortar floors are downslope and could possibly be later in date.

Possible medieval deposits (Phase 2) comprise three walls, a dumped deposit and a levelling layer. The function of the walls is unclear. They do not appear to match surmised property boundaries as suggested by Jones (1980, Fig. 42), but lie within one such property division and are, therefore, likely to be part of a building. The evaluation of the site revealed an occupation horizon dated to the 12<sup>th</sup> century at a level just below that of the walls close to their western terminus (Malone 2005, 3).

The dumped and levelling deposits each contained a single dateable artefact. Given the nature of the site, these deposits may not be medieval but could relate to later activity at the site, the finds being residual in nature.

No post-medieval deposits were encountered during the watching brief. This paucity may be reflected in the low density of occupation of this part of Lincoln as shown on early maps, although finds of the period were found. It is likely then that modern activity at the site may have truncated these remains.

Recent deposits (Phase 3) include dumping, levelling, demolition and levelling deposits as well as two brick and limestone walls and the current car park surface.

The earliest material found was a fragment of a Romano-British mortaria followed by a small quantity of medieval pottery of 13<sup>th</sup> - 15<sup>th</sup> century date with medieval roof tile also present. Much of the remaining pottery is of 18<sup>th</sup> century and later in date. Clay pipe of 17<sup>th</sup> -19<sup>th</sup> century date was collected as well as post-medieval brick and tile. A small quantity of animal bone was also retrieved.

## 7. CONCLUSION

A watching brief was undertaken at Flaxengate, Lincoln, as the site lies within the core of the Roman and medieval lower town in an area where substantial depths of significant archaeological deposits have been identified.

The earliest features identified may be medieval in date and are represented by three short lengths of the same limestone wall. A dumped layer and a levelling deposit also produced medieval pottery. In addition, three undated mortar floors and their relevant make-up layers may be associated with these structural remains.

No post-medieval features were apparent and would appear to have been truncated by 20<sup>th</sup> century development and demolition at the site.

Finds include Romano-British, medieval and later pottery, medieval and later brick and tile, clay pipe, glass and a small quantity of animal bone.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr P. North of the City of Lincoln Council for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Steve Malone who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Dave Start kindly allowed access to the parish

files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

*Pool: Assessing the archaeology of the city of Lincoln*, Lincoln Archaeological Studies No. 10

## 9. PERSONNEL

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 Finds processing: Denise Buckley  
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner  
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services  
 BGS British Geological Survey  
 IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

## 10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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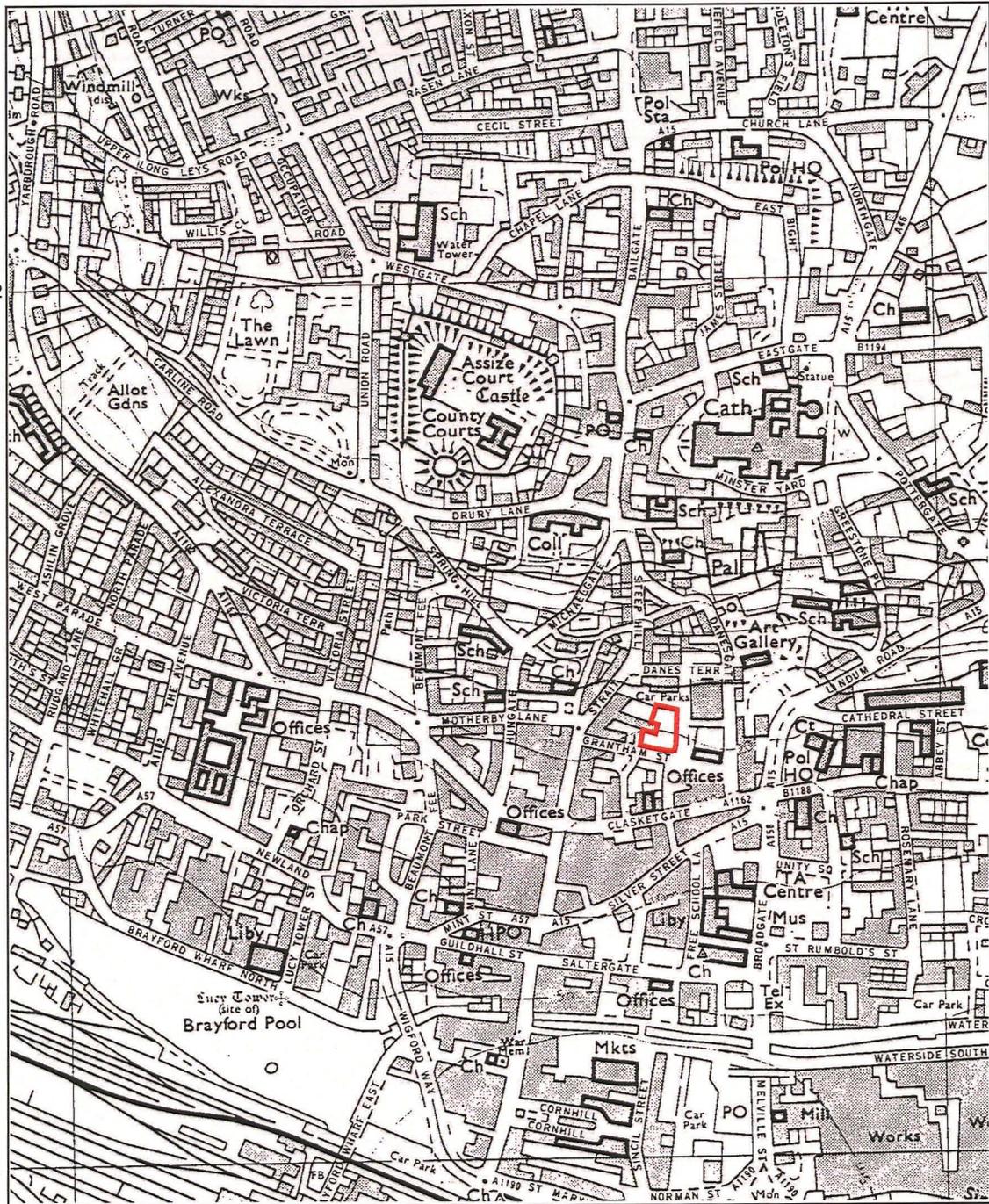
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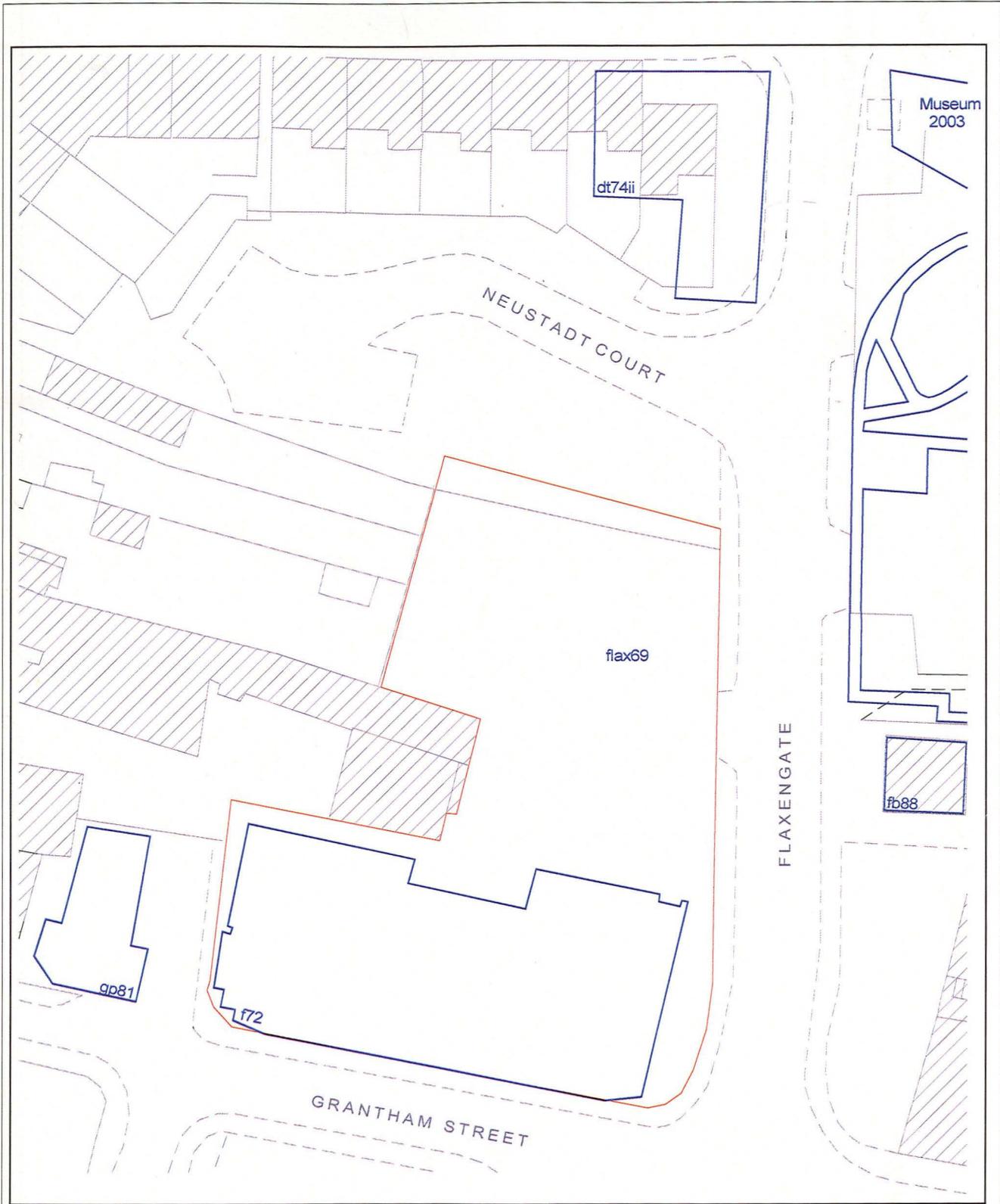
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Figure 1 - Site location plan



 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
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Scale 1:500	Drawn by: SM	Report No: 124/06

Figure 2 - Plan showing the development area

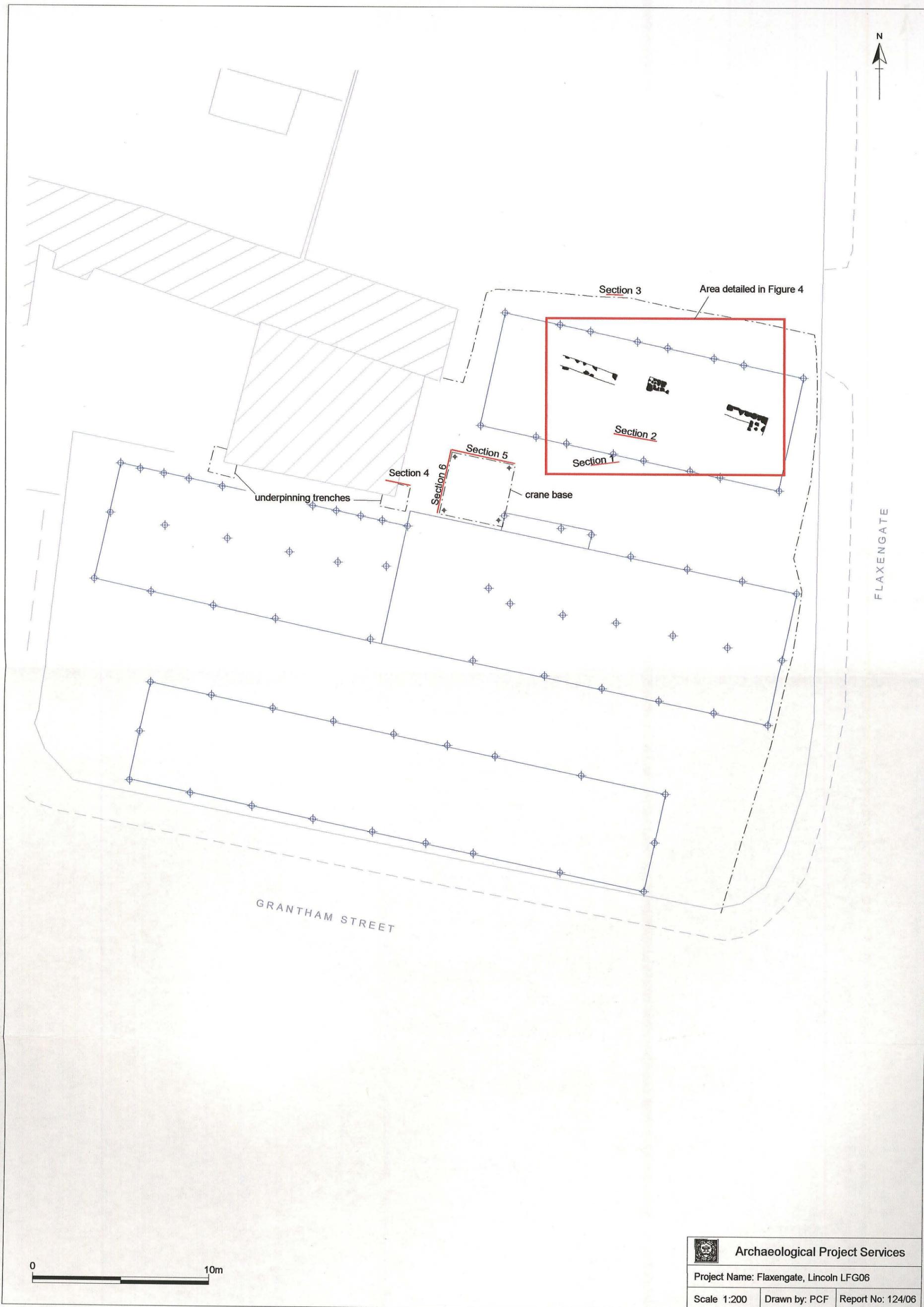
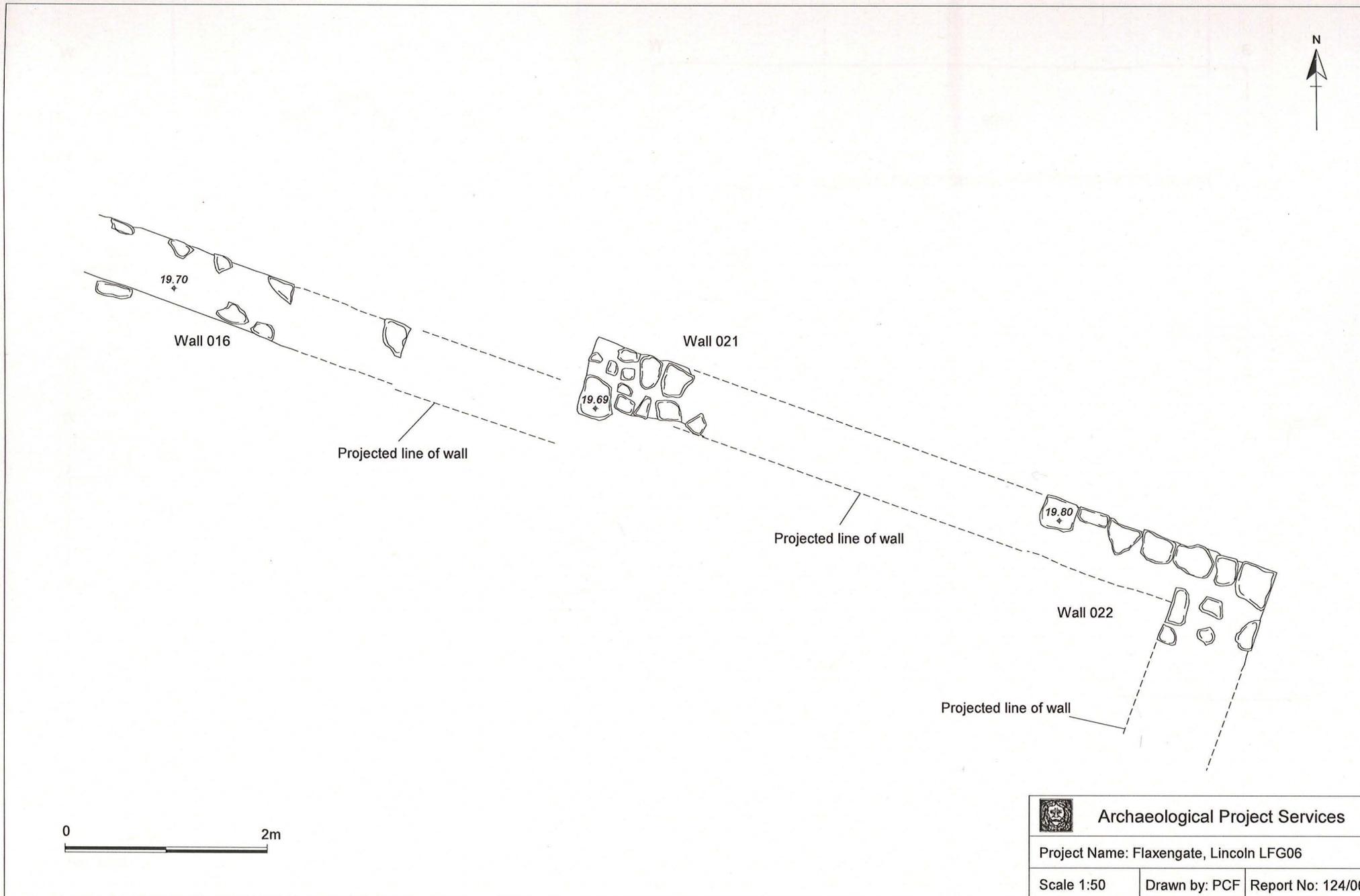
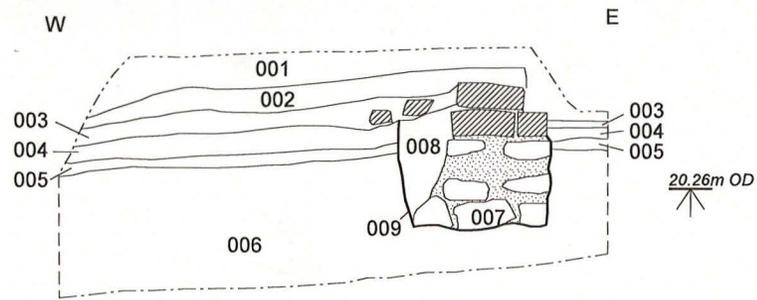


Figure 3 - Plan showing section locations and principal features

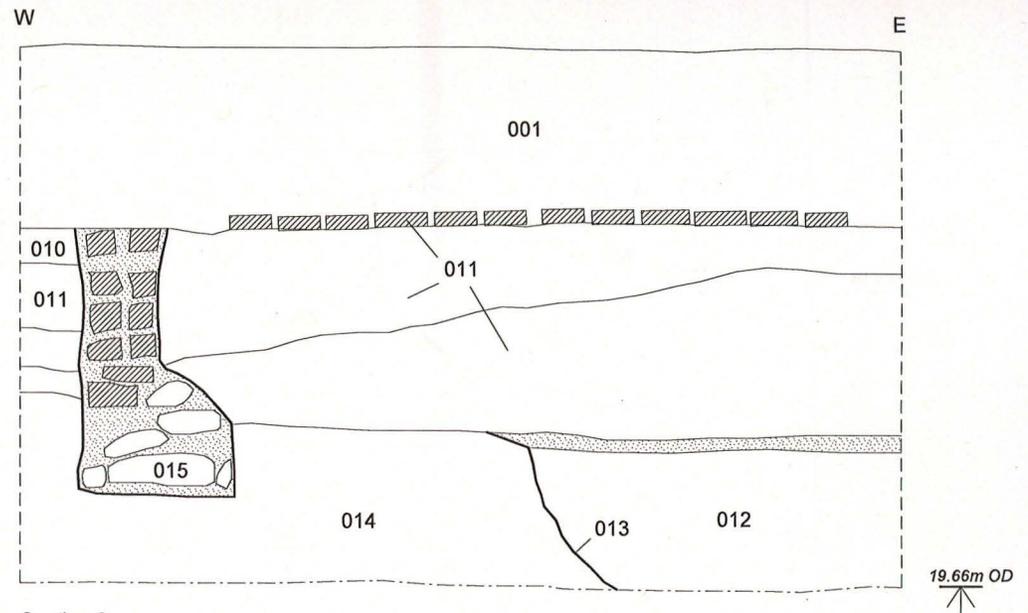


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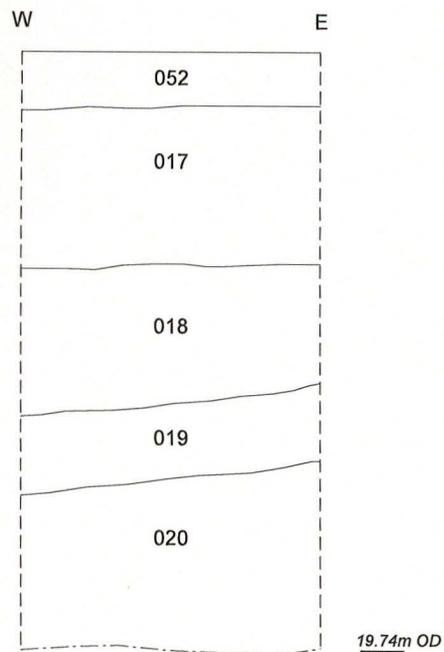
Figure 4 - Plan showing possible medieval walls



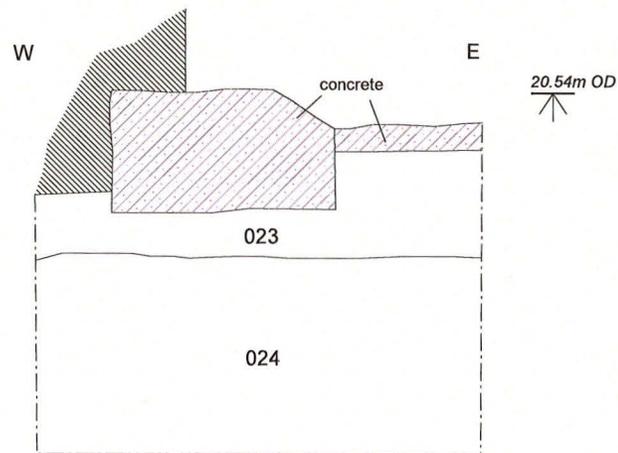
Section 1



Section 2



Section 3



Section 4



Archaeological Project Services

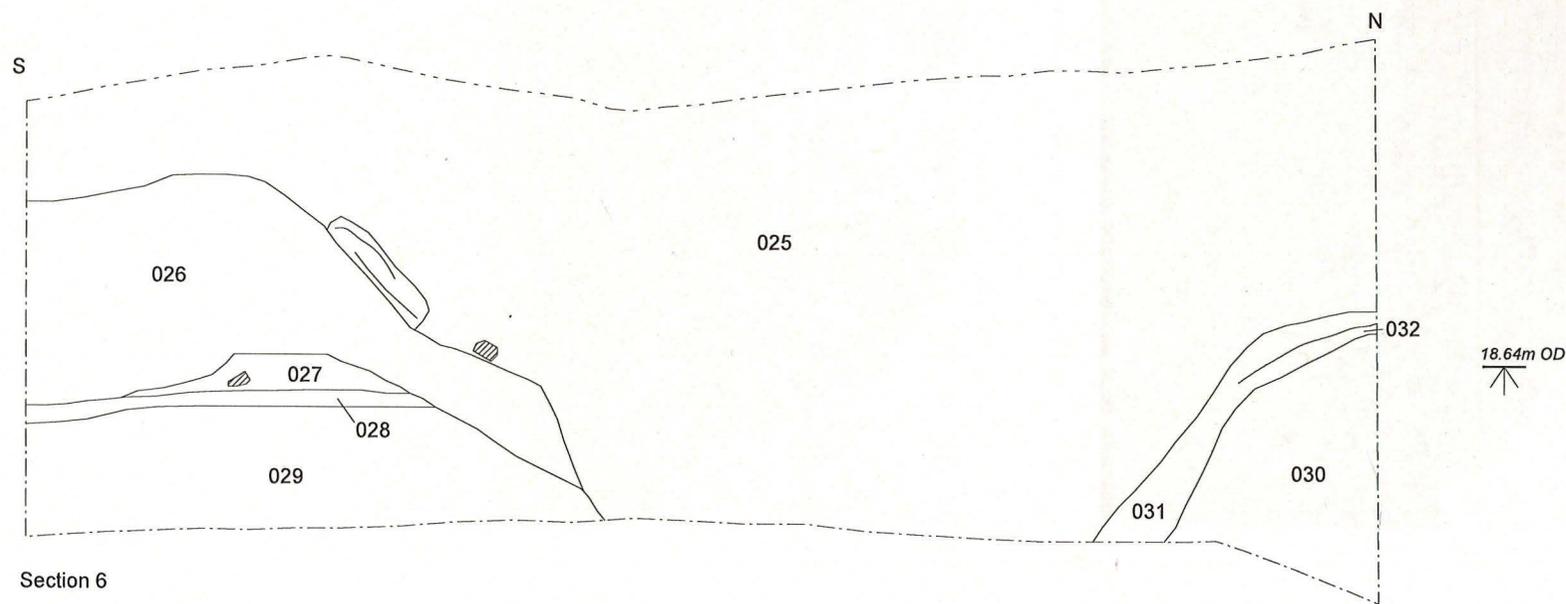
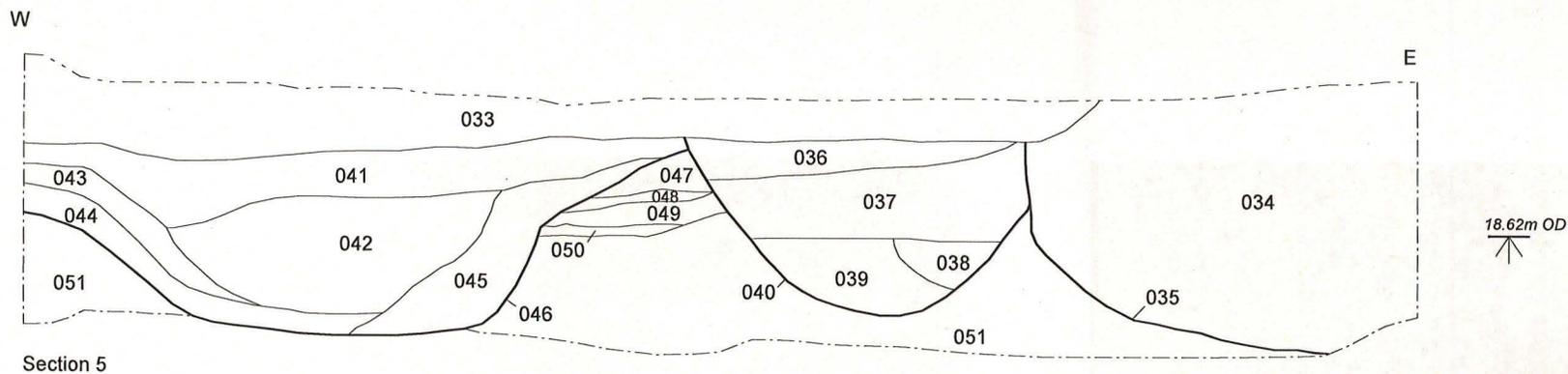
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Figure 5 - Sections 1 to 4



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Figure 6 - Sections 5 and 6



Plate 1 - General view showing works in progress, looking northeast



Plate 2 - General view of the site, looking northwest



Plate 3 - View of the possible medieval wall (016), looking east



Plate 4 - View of the possible medieval wall (021), looking east



Plate 5 - View of the possible medieval wall (022), looking east



Plate 6 - Section 1, looking north

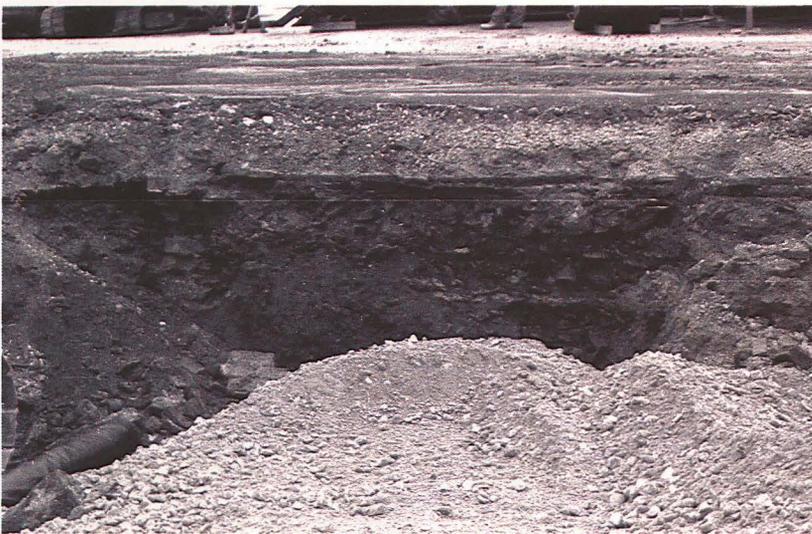


Plate 7 - Section 2, looking north



Plate 8 - Section 3, looking north

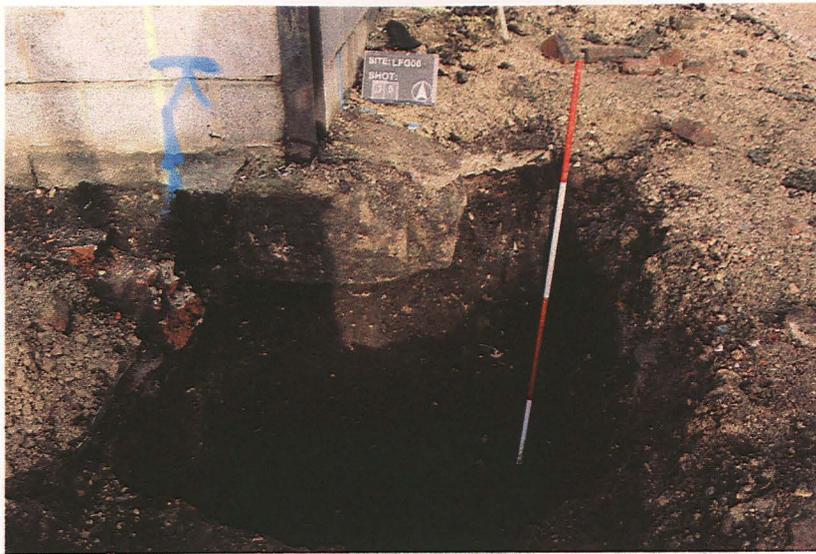


Plate 9 - Section 4, looking north



Plate 10 - Section 5, looking north



Plate 11 - Section 6, looking west

## Appendix 1

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS AND DEPOSIT MODEL

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Loose mid reddish brown silty sand and brick/tile rubble, 100mm thick	Levelling/demolition deposit
002	Firm mid reddish brown silty sand and brick/tile rubble, 100mm thick	Levelling/demolition deposit
003	Firm light yellowish white concrete, 100mm thick	Surface
004	Firm mid yellowish brown gravel with frequent sandy silt, 100mm thick	Construction deposit
005	Firm dark brownish red slag and ash, 50mm thick	Dumped deposit
006	Firm mid to dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent concrete fragments, >0.4m thick	Dumped deposit
007	Brick and limestone structure, aligned north-south, 0.4m wide by 0.48m high	Wall
008	Firm dark reddish brown silty sand	Fill of (009)
009	Linear feature, aligned north-south, 0.5m wide by 0.36m deep, steep sides and flat base	Foundation trench
010	Firm black tarmac, 100mm thick	Surface
011	Red tiles set on firm light yellowish brown mortar on top of dark reddish brown silty sand	Tile floor with make-up
012	Firm light brownish yellow mortar/concrete with brick rubble	Fill of (013)
013	Feature, >1.3m wide by >0.5m deep, steep sides, not fully excavated	Pit
014	Firm mid greyish brown sandy silt, >0.52m thick	Dumped deposit
015	Brick (230mm x 120mm x 80mm) on limestone (0.38m x 100mm) structure, 0.9m high by between 0.25m and 0.53m wide, aligned north-south	Wall
016	Limestone (0.3m x 0.3m x 0.15m) structure, aligned northwest-southeast, 3.3m long by 0.6m wide	Wall foundation
017	Firm dark greyish brown sandy silt with brick fragments, 0.5m thick	Demolition deposit
018	Firm mid yellowish brown sandy silt, 0.5m thick	Dumped deposit
019	Firm mid yellowish brown silty sand, 0.3m thick	Dumped deposit
020	Firm mid yellowish brown silty sand with frequent small limestone fragments, >0.5m thick	Dumped deposit
021	Limestone (0.42m x 0.38m x 0.2m) structure, aligned northwest-southeast, 1.3m long by 0.6m wide	Wall foundation
022	Limestone (0.4m x 0.4m x 0.2m) structure, aligned northwest-southeast, 2.4m long by 0.6m wide, slight return to south at SE end	Wall foundation
023	Loose dark grey ash with silt, 0.34m thick	Dumped deposit
024	Loose mid yellowish brown clayey silt, 0.65m thick	Levelling deposit
025	Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt, 0.25m – 1.4m thick	Make-up deposit
026	Friable dark yellowish brown sand, 0.5m thick	Make-up deposit
027	Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt, 100mm thick	Dumped deposit
028	Friable light brown mortar, 50mm thick	Former surface
029	Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt, >0.4m thick	Make-up for (028)
030	Friable dark brown silty clay, >0.7m thick	Make-up deposit
031	Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt, 0.2m	?pit fill
032	Friable light brown mortar, 100mm thick	?pit fill

No.	Description	Interpretation
033	Loose mid brown clayey silt, 0.26m thick	Make-up deposit
034	Loose mid brown silt	Fill of (035)
035	Feature, 1.34m wide by 0.9m deep, steep sides and flattish base	Pit
036	Loose mid brown silt	Fill of (040)
037	Loose dark greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of (040)
038	Friable dark grey clayey silt	Fill of (040)
039	Loose dark yellowish brown clayey silt	Fill of (040)
040	Feature, 1.18m wide by 0.58m deep, steep sides and rounded base	Pit
041	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of (046)
042	Friable mid red fired clay and light yellowish grey ash lenses	Fill of (046)
043	Loose mid greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of (046)
044	Loose dark reddish grey clayey silt	Fill of (046)
045	Loose dark grey clayey silt	Fill of (046)
046	Feature, 2.3m wide by 0.62m deep, gradual sides and flattish base	Pit
047	Loose dark greenish grey clayey silt, 0.14m thick	?make-up deposit
048	Friable mid greenish yellow mortar, 40mm thick	Former surface
049	Loose dark greenish grey clayey silt, 80mm thick	Make-up for (048)
050	Friable light grey mortar, 20mm thick	Former surface
051	Loose dark greenish grey clayey silt, >0.46m thick	Make-up for (050)
052	Indurated black tarmac with make-up, 0.2m thick	Car park surface

*Deposit Model Surface*

LMEDT	19.99
MODB	19.74
MODT	21.74

## Appendix 2

### THE FINDS

by Anne Boyle, Margaret J. Darling, Jennifer Kitch and Gary Taylor

Recording of the pottery was undertaken with reference to guidelines prepared by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001) and according to the guidelines laid down for the minimum archive by *The Study Group for Roman Pottery* and the pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Lincolnshire ceramic type series. A total of 28 fragments of pottery weighing 525g and representing 24 individual vessels was recovered from 4 separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, a quantity of other artefacts, mostly brick/tile and clay pipes, comprising 18 items weighing a total of 12390g, was retrieved. Faunal remains were also recovered.

The excavated animal bone assemblage comprises 3 stratified fragments of bone weighing 45g. The animal bone was identified by reference to published catalogues. No attempt is made to sex or age animals represented within the assemblage, although where this is readily apparent is noted in the comments column.

#### Provenance

The material was recovered from dumps and levelling (006, 014, 020, 023, 024) and a pit fill (012).

Most of the pottery was made in manufactured in Staffordshire, though the earlier pieces are mainly local Lincoln products.

#### Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
006	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	3 (2 link)	41	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century
	PEARL	Pearlware, late 18 <sup>th</sup> -early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	3	
	WHITE	White glazed tableware, 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	35	
	LSTON	Late stoneware, 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	35	
	BBAS	Black Basalt ware, varnished,	1	13	
020	STMO	Staffordshire mottled ware, early 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	6	Early 18 <sup>th</sup> century
	LSW2	Lincoln glazed ware, jug, 13 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> century	2 (link)	22	
	LSW2	Lincoln glazed ware, mid-late 13 <sup>th</sup> century	1	13	
	MOLO	Mortaria, local Lincoln, mid 2 <sup>nd</sup> century	1	172	
023	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	8 (2 link)	99	19 <sup>th</sup> century
	TPW	Purple and white transfer printed tableware, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	2 (link)	23	
	WHITE	White glazed tableware, hand-painted, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	3	43	
	PORC	Soft paste porcelain, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	3	
	LPM	Late post-medieval tableware, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	1	
024	TOY/TOYII	Toynton All Saints ware, or Toynton late medieval ware	1	16	14 <sup>th</sup> -mid 16 <sup>th</sup> century

A single Roman sherd, redeposited with medieval and post-medieval items, was recovered. The sherd is a damaged rim from a hooked-rim mortarium, in a cream fairly micaceous fabric, with a darker surface; no trituration grit survives. The type is a slack hook, with high bead, and includes a damaged partial spout. The fabric is consistent with local manufacture in Lincolnshire, and the form indicates a date probably in the mid 2nd century.

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
006	Plastic	Plastic, 20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	2	20 <sup>th</sup> century
	CBM	Tile, 16mm thick, oxidized throughout, mortar adhering, post-medieval	1	252	
012	CBM	Drain/rhubarb forcer? Post-medieval	1	195	20 <sup>th</sup> century
	CBM	Machine-made brick/paver, 228mm x 44mm thick, mortar adhering, 20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	780	
	CBM	Handmade brick, 215mm x 110mm x 56mm, mortar adhering, 1 face very smooth, paver, post-medieval	1	2568	
	CBM	Handmade brick, 236mm x 118mm x 80mm, mortar adhering, post-medieval	1	3745	
	CBM	Handmade brick, 227mm x 114mm x 75mm, mortar adhering, post-medieval	1	3944	
014	CBM	Nibtile, 16mm thick, reduced core, mortar adhering	1	167	Medieval
020	Stone	Talc?	1	52	20 <sup>th</sup> century
	CBM	Machine-made frogged brick, paver? 41mm thick, 20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	514	
	CBM	Tile, oxidized throughout, 14mm thick, mortar adhering, post-medieval	1	110	
	CBM	Glazed ridge tile, medieval	1	36	
023	Clay pipe	Bowl, 1680-1710	1	11	20 <sup>th</sup> century
	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 8/64", 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	1	
	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 6/64", 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	6	
	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 5/64", 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	1	
	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 4/64", 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	1	
	Glass	Colourless bottle glass, embossed ]NCOL[, 20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	5	

Note: CBM = Ceramic Building Material

Table 3: The Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Bone	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
023	Cattle	Tooth	1	15	Upper PM
024	Large Mammal Size	Rib	1	16	Chopped and snapped through the blade
	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal	1	14	

#### Condition

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

#### Documentation

There have been numerous previous archaeological investigations at Lincoln, including in close proximity to the current site, that are the subjects of reports. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained

in the Lincoln Urban Archaeological Database.

#### **Potential**

As a collection of predominantly early modern material the assemblage is of limited local potential and significance, though does provide evidence of use of the site in the 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> centuries, with indications of brick structures and yards or paths in the area.

Although mostly, if not entirely, redeposited, the medieval and Roman artefacts are of note and imply the presence of deposits of both periods at greater depth. The limited quantity of the medieval and Roman artefacts recovered suggests that the development did not impact archaeological levels of these dates.

#### **References**

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

## Appendix 3

### GLOSSARY

<b>Context</b>	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
<b>Cut</b>	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
<b>Dumped deposits</b>	These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface.
<b>Fill</b>	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

## Appendix 4

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

52	Context records
2	Photographic record sheets
9	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Box of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services  
The Old School  
Cameron Street  
Heckington  
Sleaford  
Lincolnshire  
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

The Collection  
Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire  
Danes Terrace  
Lincoln  
LN2 1LP

Accession Number: 2005.149

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: LFG 06

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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