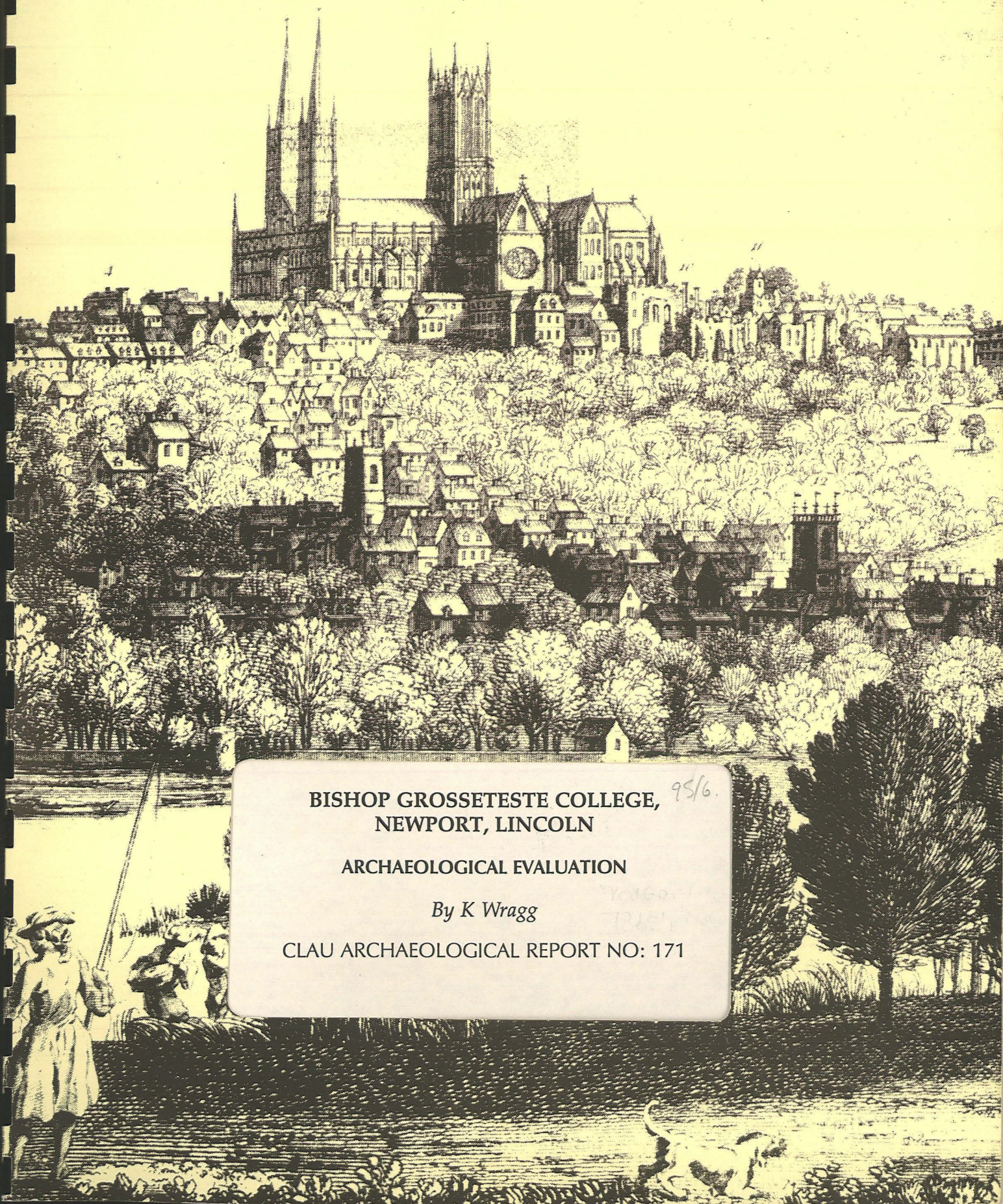


95/6

CITY OF
◇ LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY ◇
UNIT



95/6.
BISHOP GROSSETESTE COLLEGE,
NEWPORT, LINCOLN

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

By K Wragg

CLAU ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT NO: 171

ELI 7023

SLI 1807 1475

70046 - Roman
70047 - Med.

A

Report to
Kit Vincent Architectural Services
on behalf of
Bishop Grosseteste College, Lincoln

May 1995

Prepared by

The City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit
Charlotte House
The Lawn
Union Road
Lincoln
LN1 3BL

Tel: Lincoln (01522) 545326
Fax: Lincoln (01522) 548089

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BISHOP GROSSETESTE COLLEGE, 95/6.
NEWPORT, LINCOLN

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

By K Wragg

CLAU ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT NO: 171

BISHOP GROSSETESTE COLLEGE, NEWPORT, LINCOLN

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

<i>Contents</i>	<i>Page</i>
NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY	1
1.0 INTRODUCTION.....	2
2.0 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND.....	2
3.0 RESULTS.....	3
3.1 Trial Trench 1	3
3.2 Trial Trench 2	4
3.3 Trial Trench 3	4
3.4 Trial Trench 4	5
4.0 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS	6
5.0 STATEMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL.....	6
6.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	6
APPENDIX A - ARCHIVE DEPOSITION	
APPENDIX B - TABLE SUMMARISING FEATURES	
APPENDIX C - TABLE SUMMARISING REGISTERED FINDS	

List of Illustrations

- Fig. 1 Site Location Plan - scale 1:1250
- Fig. 2 Trial Trench Location Plan/Proposed Foundation Layout - scale 1:100
- Fig. 3 Schematic Section Showing Archaeological Horizons and Proposed Foundation Levels - scale 1:50
- Fig. 4 Plan Showing Previous Discoveries and Current Results - scale 1:200
- Fig. 5 Plan of Trial Trench 1 - scale 1:10
- Fig. 6 Plan of Trial Trench 2 - scale 1:10
- Fig. 7 Plan of Trial Trench 3 - scale 1:10
- Fig. 8 Plan and N.Facing Section 7, Trial Trench 4 - scale 1:10
- Fig. 9 North and East Facing Sections 1 & 2, T.T.1 - scale 1:10
- Fig.10 North Facing Section 3, T.T.2 - scale 1:10
- Fig.10a As Fig.10, with addition of Archaeological Horizons - scale 1:10
- Fig.11 East Facing Section 4, T.T.2 - scale 1:10
- Fig.12 West Facing Section 5, T.T.2 - scale 1:10
- Fig.13 North Facing Section 6, T.T.3 - scale 1:10

BISHOP GROSSETESTE COLLEGE, NEWPORT, LINCOLN

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Non-Technical Summary

Undisturbed limestone brash, representing the natural strata for this part of the City, occurred throughout the area of the evaluation at levels between 62.20m O.D and 62.70m O.D.

Lying above the natural surface were traces of Roman occupation on the site (possibly beginning in the 2nd or 3rd century), including structures, an infant burial and possible evidence of quarrying or stone-working.

The Roman structures were subsequently abandoned (in the 4th century), and a period of dereliction and disuse followed, with the site being later re-occupied during the medieval period (possibly beginning in the late 11th or early 12th centuries, as indicated by medieval pottery recovered from several deposits).

Ultimately the medieval structures themselves also went out of use, probably during the 15th or 16th centuries (it was at about this period that the nearby parish church of St.John the Baptist in Newport became derelict and was abandoned reflecting the decline of the medieval city), and the site was

subsequently used for agricultural/horticultural purposes until landscaped to form part of the college grounds.

Given that the initial design for the proposed foundations and floor slab arrangement retains the finished floor level of the existing library building, it can be seen from the accompanying illustrations that the majority of the archaeological deposits would be removed, and therefore destroyed, by the necessary groundworks. If a suitable redesign of the foundation and floor levels is either not possible or desirable, it is important that further archaeological work is carried out to record any archaeological remains effected by the proposed development.

Further investigation of this site would offer an important opportunity to answer several questions about the ancient land-use of this area of the City, about which, to date, very little detail is known, as only limited archaeological work has been carried out in recent years, and much of this still remains unpublished.

BISHOP GROSSETESTE COLLEGE, NEWPORT, LINCOLN

SK 9770 7278

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

1.0 Introduction

The City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit (C.L.A.U.) was commissioned by Kit Vincent Architectural Services, on behalf of Bishop Grosseteste College Lincoln, to carry out an archaeological evaluation at the site of a proposed extension to the west of the existing College library (see Fig.1.).

It was originally decided to excavate three trial trenches at selected locations across the proposed development area, in order not only to assess the condition of any surviving archaeology, but also to provide information for the client's architect and engineer to allow final decisions about foundation and building design to be made.

Trial Trenches 1 and 3 were excavated adjacent to the upstanding library/ archive wall, in order to reveal existing foundations, while Trench 2 was located in the lawned area to the west to investigate the nature of any archaeological deposits possibly threatened by the west wall of the proposed extension (see Fig.2).

Following the discovery of substantial archaeological remains in T.T.2, it was decided to excavate an additional trial trench (T.T.4), between T.T.2 and T.T.3, adjacent to the south-west corner of the existing archives section of the library, to try to identify any continuation of remains to the north (see Fig.2. for trial trench locations).

The information in this document is presented with the proviso that further data may yet emerge. The Unit, its members and employees cannot, therefore, be held responsible for any loss, delay or damage, material or otherwise, arising out of this report. The document has been prepared in accordance with the terms of the Unit's Articles of Association, the Code of Conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and The Management of Archaeological Projects 2 (English Heritage, 1991).

2.0 Historical and Archaeological Background

The site adjoins Newport which follows approximately the line of the Roman Ermine Street. Development along Ermine Street has been identified by the discovery of the remains of substantial Roman and medieval occupation (the latter apparently associated with the post-Norman conquest suburb of Newport and the so-called "Newport earthwork") during excavations in the grounds of Bishop Grosseteste College in 1937, and later in the 1970's (see below). In more recent years elements of the graveyard of the medieval church of St. John the Baptist together with evidence for quarrying activity have been identified in several locations south and west of the site of the proposed development.

The archaeological work undertaken in the grounds of the college (immediately to the south of the area under consideration in this report) between 1970 and 1977 (see Fig.4. for basic composite plan of results of these excavations) provides the best evidence for the nature of the site, but unfortunately the results still remain unpublished, and the accuracy of the information cannot be guaranteed. The basic information on the discoveries, however, is available in an interim report written in the early 1980's, and a brief chronological breakdown of the major features recorded on the site is as follows:

- 1) Roman occupation beginning possibly in the second century A.D., with a large metalled courtyard, a well and associated gully (A and B, Fig.4.), an E-W oriented cambered surface (interpreted as a side road leading to Ermine Street) with possible outbuildings lying to the south of this "road".
- 2) Re-development and levelling of the site possibly in the early third century, resulting in a smaller courtyard and a new cobbled surface to the "road" with buildings to the north and south.

3) Further re-building and re-development in the third and fourth centuries, with the courtyard again cut down in size, and more substantial foundations (up to 1.0m thick) to the north and south of the metallated surface. The site then appears to go out of use at some point in the fourth century.

4) Re-occupation of the site, possibly in the early 13th century, with the Roman E-W "road" being resurfaced, and buildings erected to the north and south (J, O, P & Q, Fig.4.), re-using some of the Roman foundations and building materials. The medieval buildings had walls approximately 1.0m thick, and it was suggested that this possibly indicated two-storey structures. A malting oven (G, Fig.4.) lay to the east of the site, and the Roman well was still open, if not actually in use, as medieval pottery and tile was recovered at least 5.0m down into the fill.

5) In the late 13th to early 14th centuries, both buildings were completely rebuilt, retaining only the lower courses of the original structures, and a further malting oven was constructed to the east.

6) Abandonment, for a second time, in the late 14th century, presumably remaining derelict for some time before being levelled for use as agricultural/horticultural land (the site was in use for many years as allotments).

3.0 Results

3.1 Trial Trench 1 (see Figs.2, 5 & 9)

This trench measured approximately 1.2m (N-S) x 1.2m (E-W) x 1.2m (deep), and was excavated immediately adjacent to the west wall of the library building, near to its south-west corner.

Natural limestone [132] was discovered at the eastern end of this trench, and appeared to have been cut into by a large, possibly circular, pit [131] (up to 1.0m deep to the limit of excavation, L.O.E.), which was filled by a series of up to seven dumping deposits all appearing to date to between the 12th and 13th centuries.

These dump layers ([103]/[109]/[116]/[115]/[110]/[119]/[120]) comprised varying proportions of earth and clay mixed with limestone fragments (some with signs of burning), ash/charcoal, mortar, shell and sand, and contained pottery of both Roman and 12th/13th century date, Roman tile and glass, and a fragment of an early medieval (10th-12th century) crucible as used in metalworking.

The upper fill deposit, [103], was subsequently cut by a further part circular feature [108], which was only visible in the south-west corner of the trench. This cut was much shallower, only approximately 350mm deep, and was filled with very well compacted sticky blue-grey clay [106], containing occasional fragments of limestone, oyster shell and a small amount of red-brown ash. A large pit filled with a similar clay deposit was uncovered in the 1970's excavations, but in that case the deposit was at least 2.0m thick.

[106] was then sealed by a layer of friable grey-brown earth, [112], containing frequent small to medium sized pieces of limestone, patches of mortar and brick/tile and coal flecks, and present throughout most of the trial trench. This layer was then cut into by the linear foundation trench [114] (c.500mm deep) for the modern library building, with the associated concrete foundations [130], and the trench backfill [113], a mixed mid brown earth containing brick/tile, mortar and limestone.

The final deposit recorded in T.T.1, sealed the construction trench backfill for the modern structure, and comprised a mid-dark brown topsoil containing frequent small-medium sized limestone and brick/tile fragments, small rounded pebbles, pottery fragments, glass and tree/grass roots.

3.2 Trial Trench 2 (see Figs.2, 6, 10-12)

Trial Trench 2 was located approximately 6.0m to the west of the library building, measuring 1.2m (N-S) x 3.5m (E-W) and excavated, in part, to a maximum depth of 1.0m below the existing ground surface. This area produced the most substantial archaeological remains of the evaluation, with stone walls and floors/surfaces being revealed, together with an associated infant burial.

The earliest deposit, natural limestone "brash" [128], was revealed at the eastern end of the trench at a depth of 750mm below the modern ground surface (@ 62.66m O.D.), and was overlain by a layer of mid orange-brown sand [111] containing occasional small pieces of limestone, and very occasional iron and pottery fragments. This layer would appear to date to the 2nd century and represents the earliest surviving Roman occupation level for the site.

At the western end of T.T.2 layer [111] was overlain by a partially revealed burnt sandy clay deposit [127], which was in turn sealed by [122], a rough surface made up of small-medium sized limestone pieces (some showing signs of wear on upper surfaces) with no obvious bonding.

To the north of the trench the sand layer [111] lay beneath a thin spread of sandy clay [125], and both this and the aforementioned limestone surface [122] were subsequently sealed by [126], a well compacted layer of small-medium sized irregularly shaped limestone pieces mixed with sandy mortar or degraded limestone. At the south-west corner of T.T.2 surface [122] was also overlain by the remains of an infant burial, which was oriented approximated E-W, with the head to the west, and was lying on its right hand side with the knees drawn up to the chest.

In addition to the above, layer [111] was also sealed at the south-east corner of T.T.2 by a single course of pitched limestone foundations [121], which were oriented E-W and continued into both the north, east and west facing sections of the trench.

Both [121] and the infant burial [118] were then overlain by [124], a dump of orange sandy mortar and limestone containing flecks of tile and plaster, which was present throughout T.T.2. [124] was then sealed by layer [123] in the central area of the trench, and by [129] at the eastern end.

Layer [123] consisted of a moderately compacted dark brown clayey earth containing moderate amounts of small-medium sized irregularly shaped

limestone fragments, together with occasional pottery and bone pieces, and sealed both layer [124] and the aforementioned dump layer [126].

Sealing [123] were the remains of a section of roughly built limestone foundations [105], which comprised one course of roughly squared blocks ("face" stones measured approximately 550mm x 300mm x 80mm, with smaller stones c. 200mm x 200mm x 60mm forming the core), with no obvious bonding. This feature was oriented N-S and continued into the north facing section of the trench, but terminated approximately 150mm from the south facing section face with no evidence for a return to either the east or west, possibly indicating the presence of a doorway, or an external buttress.

At the eastern end of the trench, layer [129], a thin dark brown earth deposit was present sealing [124] (see above), and both [129] and the N-S limestone foundations [105] lay beneath a 200mm thick layer of mid yellow-brown silty, slightly clayey earth [104] which contained small pieces of limestone, patches of mortar and pebbles. This layer contained both Roman and medieval pottery and tile fragments, together with a coin and part of a jet or shale bracelet, and appears to date from the 14th-15th centuries.

This latter layer was then overlain by [102], a layer of limestone pieces and mid yellow-brown silty earth containing pottery, brick/tile, bone, glass and clay pipe fragments, which was present throughout the trench, and was itself sealed by the topsoil layer for the site [100].

3.3 Trial Trench 3 (see Figs.2, 7 & 13)

Trench 3 was approximately 1.2m (N-S) x 3.0m (E-W) and was located close to the north-west corner of the present archives building. Excavation continued down to the natural limestone, which was reached at depths of between 500mm and 800mm below the existing ground surface, with a slightly deeper section excavated at the eastern end of the trench (taken to a depth of approximately 1.0m).

The earliest deposit revealed during trenching was a layer of cream coloured clay [138], which appeared at a depth of approximately 900mm below the existing ground level (62.17m O.D.), and contained no other inclusions. This layer was between 50mm and 75mm thick to L.O.E., and was sealed by [136], a yellow-brown sand and limestone "brash", which was approximately 300mm thick and appeared to dip towards the western end of the trench.

Layer [136] was in turn overlain by a possible surface [135], which was between 200mm and 350mm thick and made up of small-medium sized, irregularly shaped, limestone pieces mixed with light yellow-brown/orange-brown mortar (or degraded limestone). The upper levels of the possible surface contained little mortar and larger pieces of limestone, and had a much more irregular appearance, while towards the lower limits the surface became more compact with smaller stones and orange-brown mortar. Unfortunately it is not possible to identify the true nature of this surface, as so little was revealed, and it is not known whether it represents the weathered upper surface of the natural strata, the remains of some form of metallised surface, or possibly the rubble collapse/dumping from nearby structures.

[135] was present throughout T.T.3, and was sealed by a layer of mid brown clayey earth [107]/[117] containing frequent small limestone fragments and moderate amounts of medium to large sized limestone pieces, together with pottery, brick/tile, bone and glass fragments. This layer appears to date from the early 13th to mid 14th centuries, and was overlain by a deposit of mottled yellow/grey-brown sandy clay containing frequent small limestone inclusions [134], which was present only at the western end of the trench.

[134] then lay beneath the topsoil layer [100]/[101], which was present across the entire site.

At the extreme eastern end of the trench, topsoil [100]/[101] was cut by the linear foundation trench [141], the concrete foundation [137], and associated trench backfill deposits [140], and [139], for the present archives building similar to that seen in T.T.1.

3.4 Trial Trench 4 (see Figs.2 & 8)

The purpose of this small trial trench (measuring only 1.0m x 1.0m x c.300-400mm deep) was to reveal only the upper levels of any surviving archaeological deposits in order to try to better understand the extent of the remains on the site.

The only feature recorded in this trench consisted of an irregular limestone dump or surface [133], with no obvious bonding or pattern, which was largely concentrated on the western side of the trench, and was revealed at a depth of only 250mm below the existing ground surface. This deposit was only partially excavated, and appeared to be similar to that seen in T.T.3. (see above), again possibly indicating the presence of nearby structures, and lay immediately below the topsoil deposit [100], as seen in all trial trenches.

4.0 Discussion of Results and Conclusions

Based upon the results as outlined above the following stratigraphic sequence can be put forward (from earliest to latest).

- 1) Undisturbed limestone "brash" occurring throughout the area of the evaluation at levels of between 62.20m O.D and 62.70m O.D.
- 2) Roman occupation on the site, including structures, a burial and potentially quarry/stone-working (this may possibly have been the origins of the large pit found in T.T.1, although there is no definite evidence at present to support this theory) beginning in the second century.
- 3) A period of dereliction and disuse following abandonment of the Roman structures, apparently in the late third to early fourth centuries.
- 4) Re-occupation of the site during the medieval period (possibly beginning in the late 11th and early 12th centuries, as indicated by medieval pottery recovered from several deposits).
- 5) Subsequent abandonment of the medieval structures, possibly during the 15th or 16th centuries (it was at about this period that the nearby parish church of St.John the Baptist in Newport became derelict and was abandoned reflecting the decline of the medieval city).
- 6) Agricultural/horticultural use of the land, with subsequent landscaping of the site, continuing into the modern period.

5.0 Statement of Archaeological Potential

Given that the initial design for the proposed foundations and floor slab arrangement retains the finished floor level of the existing library building, it can be seen from the accompanying illustrations that the majority of the archaeological deposits would be removed, and therefore destroyed, by the necessary groundworks. If a suitable redesign of the foundation and floor levels (involving raising the proposed finished floor level by at least 1.0m above the existing library floor) is either not possible or desirable, it is important that further in-depth archaeological work is carried out to record any archaeological remains effected by the proposed development.

Further investigation of this site would offer opportunities to answer several questions about the ancient land-use of this area of the City, about which, to date, very little detail is known, as only limited archaeological work has been carried out in recent years, and much of this still remains unpublished.

The following research objectives are important to consider for this site:

- 1) Evidence for any Prehistoric/pre-Roman settlement of the area (likely to be disturbed, but still possibly appearing as residual material within Roman pit/quarry fills etc, or perhaps through environmental sampling of buried soils).
- 2) Information about the nature of the Roman occupation (was the area used for agricultural purposes, or was it part of a suburb with associated industrial usage, and did this change through time?. The opportunity also exists for examination of the Roman quarrying industry).
- 3) Can the re-occupation date during the medieval period be established, and if so can theories of a connection with the Norman Conquest be substantiated or disproved?.
- 4) Can a date for the abandonment of the site be identified?. In view of the possible truncation of the upper levels of the archaeological deposits this would require specific attention being paid to the finds retrieval strategy for the very top layers across the site.

6.0 Acknowledgements

The City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit would like to thank the following for their assistance during this project: Mr L.Marsh (Principal, Bishop Grosseteste College) and College staff; Mr Kit Vincent (Kit Vincent Architectural Services); Mr D.Hodgson (The Huxtable Hodgson Partnership, Consulting Civil and Structural Engineers).

APPENDIX A

ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

The archive consists of:

No.	Description
1	Site diary
1	Report
42	Context records
19	Scale drawings
1 set	Photographic records - Colour slides
1	Stratigraphic matrix

The primary archive material, as detailed above, is currently held by :

The City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit,
Charlotte House,
The Lawn,
Union Road,
Lincoln,
Lincolnshire,
LN1 3BL.

It is intended that transfer to the City and County Museum, Friars Lane, Lincoln, in accordance with current published requirements, under Museum Accession Number 41.95, will be undertaken within approximately six months of completion of this project.

APPENDIX B

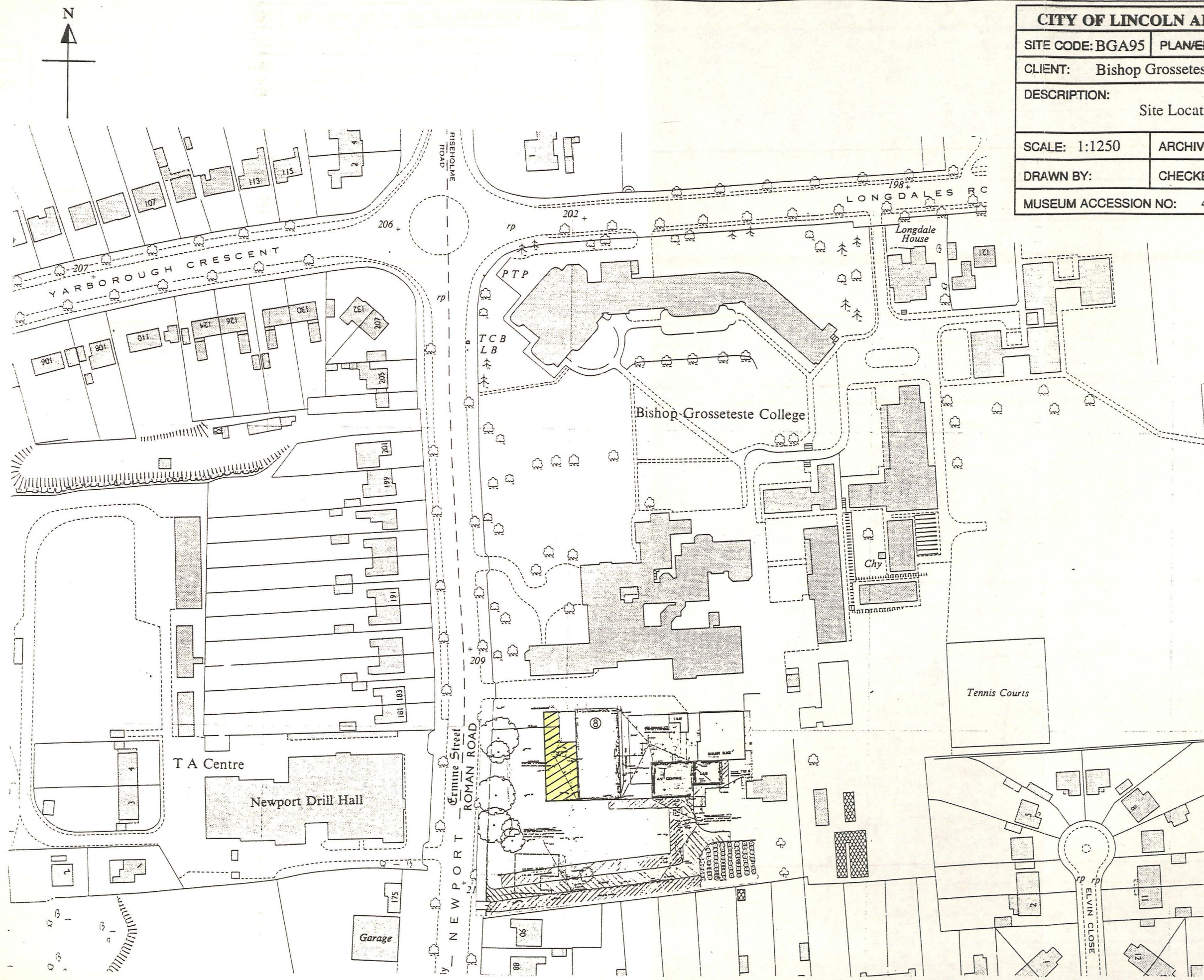
APPENDIX B - TABLE SUMMARISING FEATURES BY TRENCH

Trial Trench No.	Context no.	Description	Interpretation
TT1	[108]	part circular cut feature	cut for clay pit
TT1	[114]	N-S linear cut feature	cut for modern library foundations
TT1	[131]	part circular cut feature	cut into natural l/s (stone-pit?)
TT2	[105]	limestone feature	medieval N-S foundations
TT2	[118]	inhumation	Roman infant burial
TT2	[121]	limestone feature	Roman E-W foundations
TT2	[122]	limestone feature	Roman metalled surface
TT2	[127]	surface	burnt clay surface (hearth?)
TT3	[135]	limestone feature	possible limestone surface
TT3	[141]	linear cut feature	cut for modern archives foundations
TT4	[133]	limestone feature	possible limestone surface/demolition debris

APPENDIX C

APPENDIX C - TABLE SUMMARISING REGISTERED FINDS BY TRENCH

Trial Trench No.	Context no.	Description	Interpretation
TT1	[103]	Iron object	Possible looped handle
TT1	[109]	Glass fragment	Possible Roman glass vessel
TT1	[110]	Ceramic object	Late Saxon/early medieval crucible fragment
TT2	[100]	Glass fragment	Possible Roman window glass
TT2	[104]	Copper coin	Late Roman (A.D.270 - A.D.284?)
TT2	[104]	Iron object	Unidentified
TT2	[104]	Jet/Shale object	Late Roman bracelet with notched decoration
TT3	[107]	Glass fragment	Possible Roman glass vessel



CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		
SITE CODE: BGA95	PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO:	
CLIENT: Bishop Grosseteste College		
DESCRIPTION:	Site Location Plan	
SCALE: 1:1250	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY:	CHECKED:	DATE:
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO:	41.95	


KEY
 Location of Site

Fig.1

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT

SITE CODE: BGA95 | PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO:

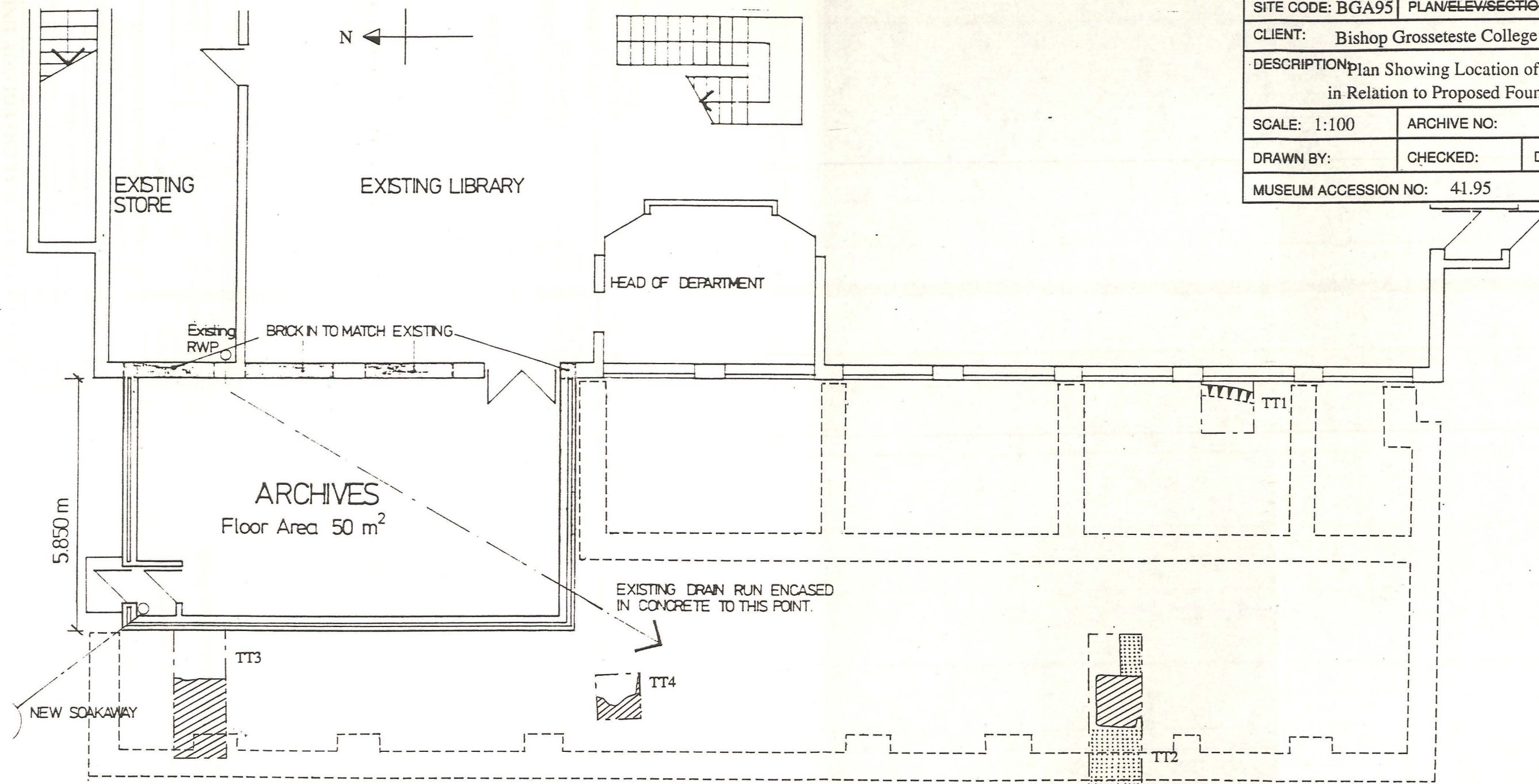
CLIENT: Bishop Grosseteste College

DESCRIPTION: Plan Showing Location of Trial Trenches
in Relation to Proposed Foundation Layout

SCALE: 1:100 | ARCHIVE NO:

DRAWN BY: | CHECKED: | DATE:

MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: 41.95



KEY

Roman Remains

Medieval Remains

Proposed Foundation Layout

Fig.2

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT

SITE CODE: BGA95 -PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO:

CLIENT: Bishop Grosseteste College

DESCRIPTION: N-Facing Section Through Site Showing
Proposed Development Levels and
Levels of Archaeological Deposits

SCALE: 1:50

ARCHIVE NO:

DRAWN BY: Y.R.

CHECKED:

DATE: 13/04/95

MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: 41.95

KEY

 Roman Remains

 Medieval Remains

 Natural Limestone Brash

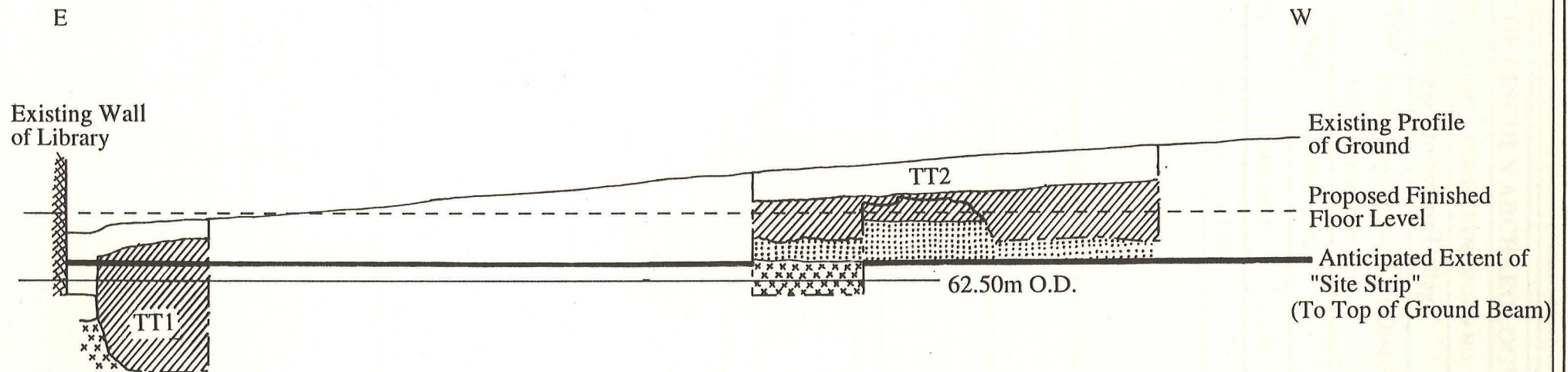
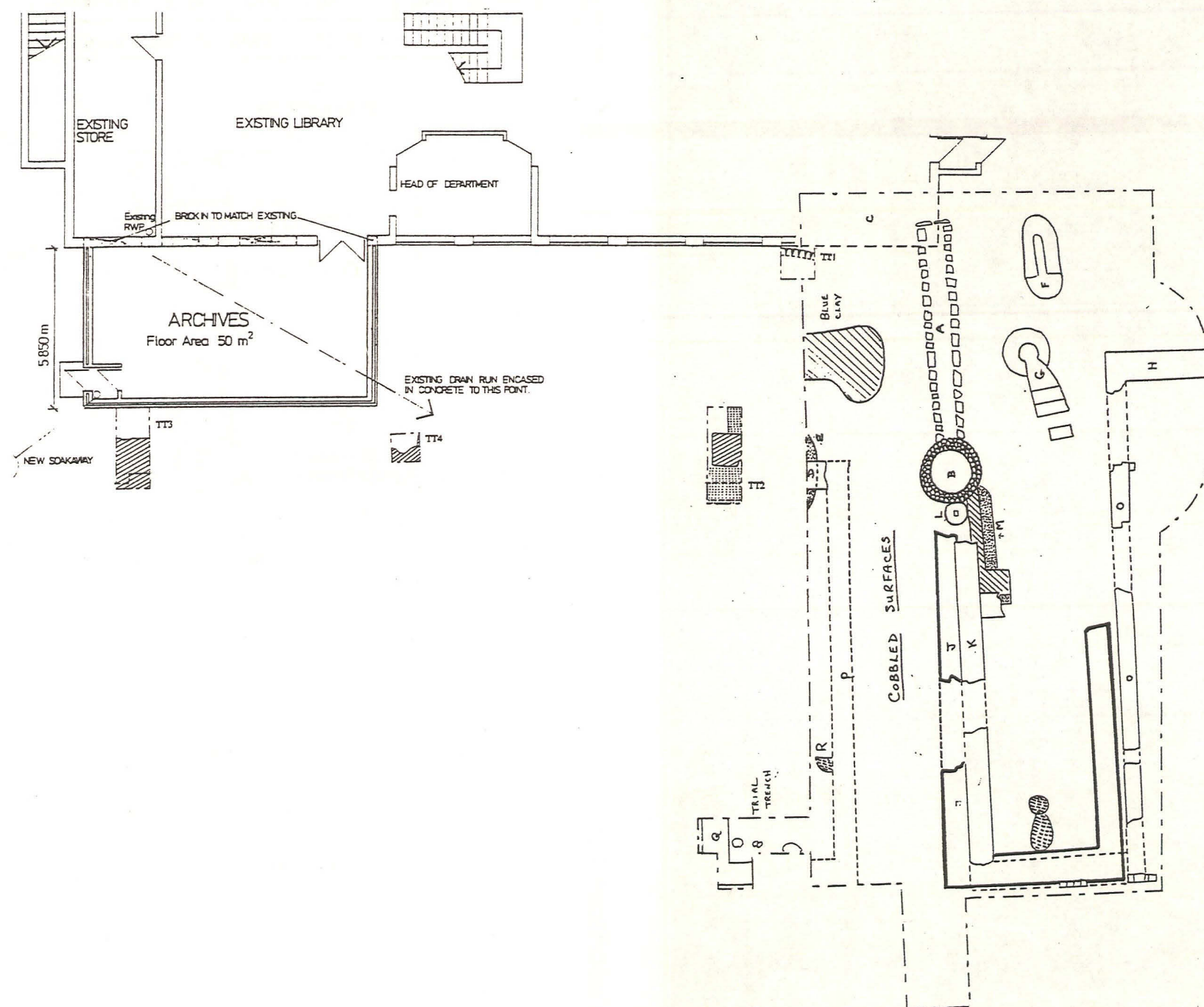


Fig. 3



SITE CODE: BGA95 ~~PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO:~~

DESCRIPTION: Plan Showing Previous Discoveries and Current Results

SCALE: 1:200	ARCHIVE NO:
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DRAWN BY:	CHECKED:	DATE:
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MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: 41.95

Fig.4



CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		
SITE CODE: BGA95	PLAN/ ELEV /SECTION NO: 1, 4	
CLIENT: Bishop Grosseteste College		
DESCRIPTION: Plan of Trial Trench 1		
SCALE: 1:10	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY: K.W.	CHECKED:	DATE: 06/04/95
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: 41.95		

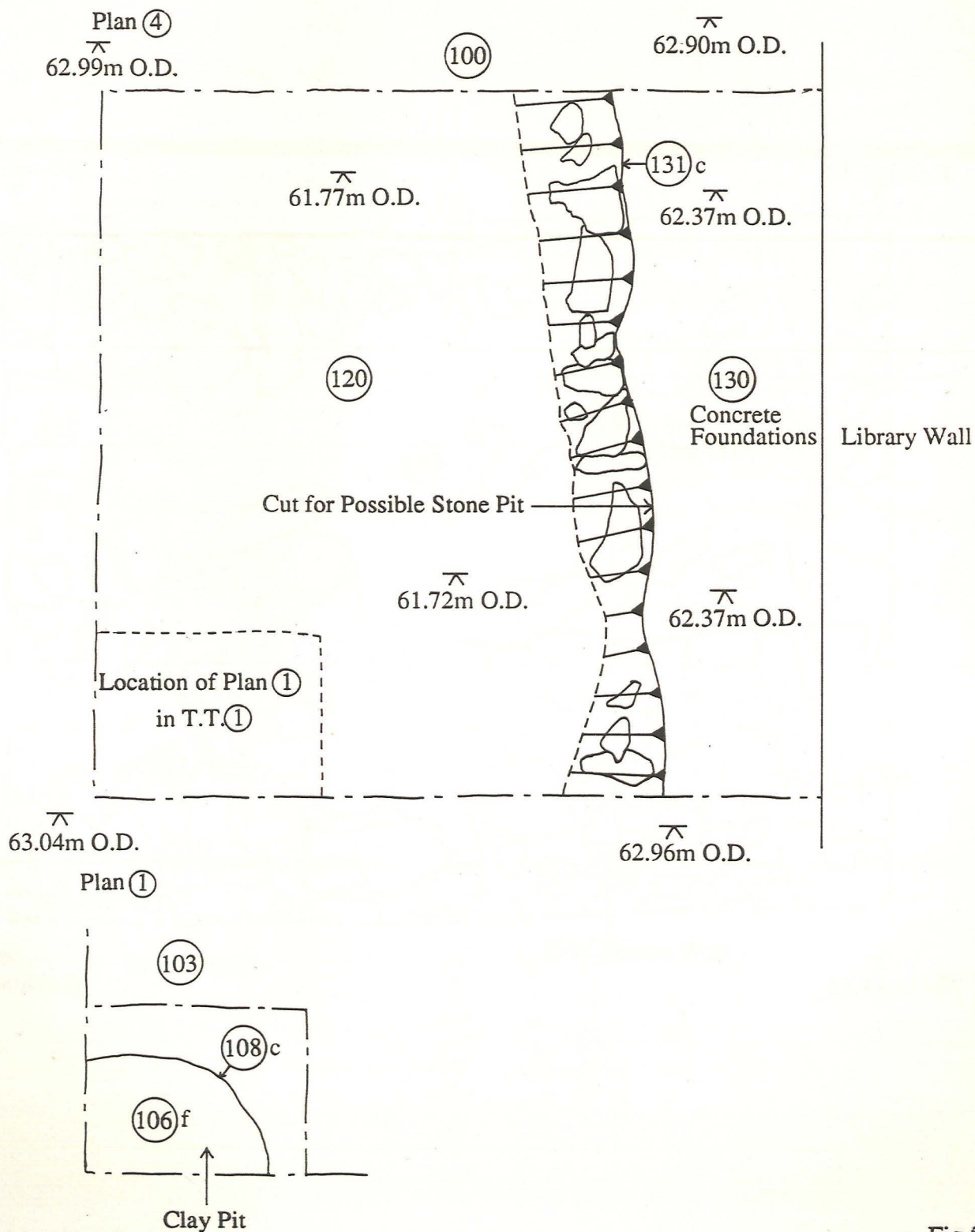


Fig.5

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT

SITE CODE: BGA95 | PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO: 2

CLIENT: Bishop Grosseteste College

DESCRIPTION: Plan of Trial Trench 2

SCALE: 1:10 | ARCHIVE NO:

DRAWN BY: A.B. | CHECKED: | DATE: 06/04/95

MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: 41.95

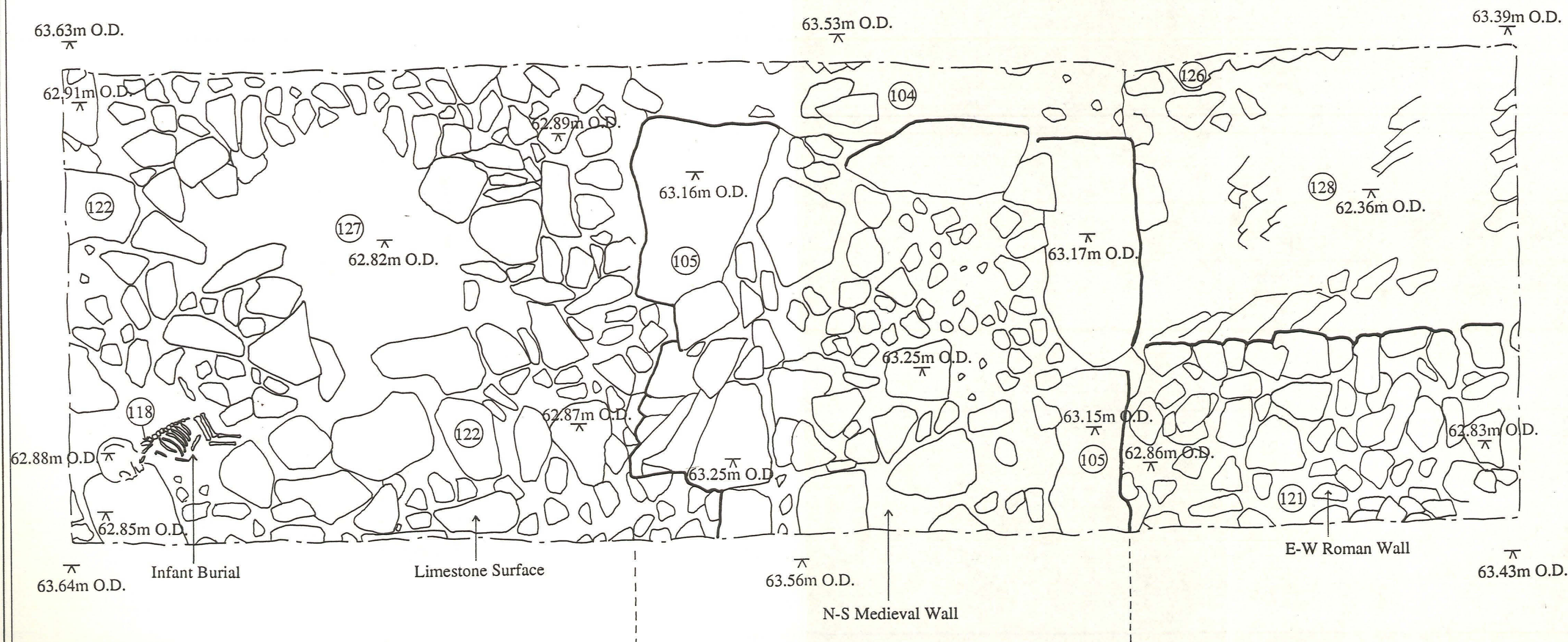


Fig.6

**CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT**

SITE CODE: BGA95 · PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO: 5

CLIENT: Bishop Grosseteste College

DESCRIPTION: Plan of Trial Trench 3

SCALE: 1:10

ARCHIVE NO:

DRAWN BY: M.Ga.

CHECKED:

DATE: 07/04/95

MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: 41.95

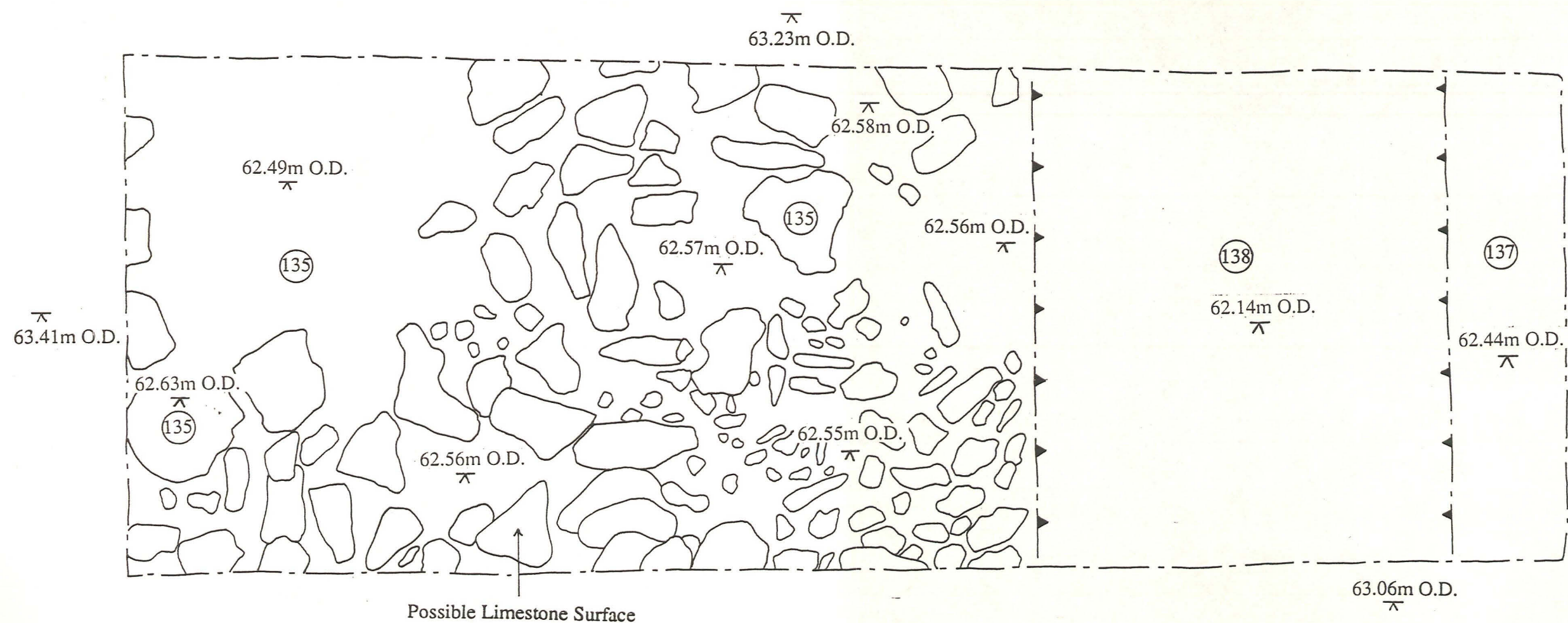


Fig.7

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT

SITE CODE: BGA95 | PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO: 6, 7

CLIENT: Bishop Grosseteste College

DESCRIPTION:
Plan and N-Facing Section, Trial Trench 4

SCALE: 1:10

ARCHIVE NO:

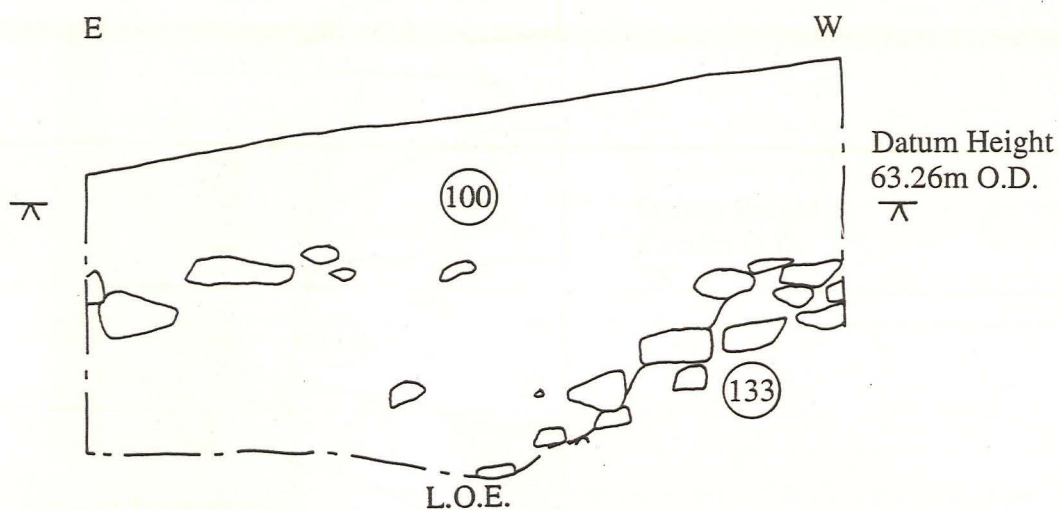
DRAWN BY: A.B.

CHECKED:

DATE: 07/04/95

MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: 41.95

Section ⑦



Plan ⑥

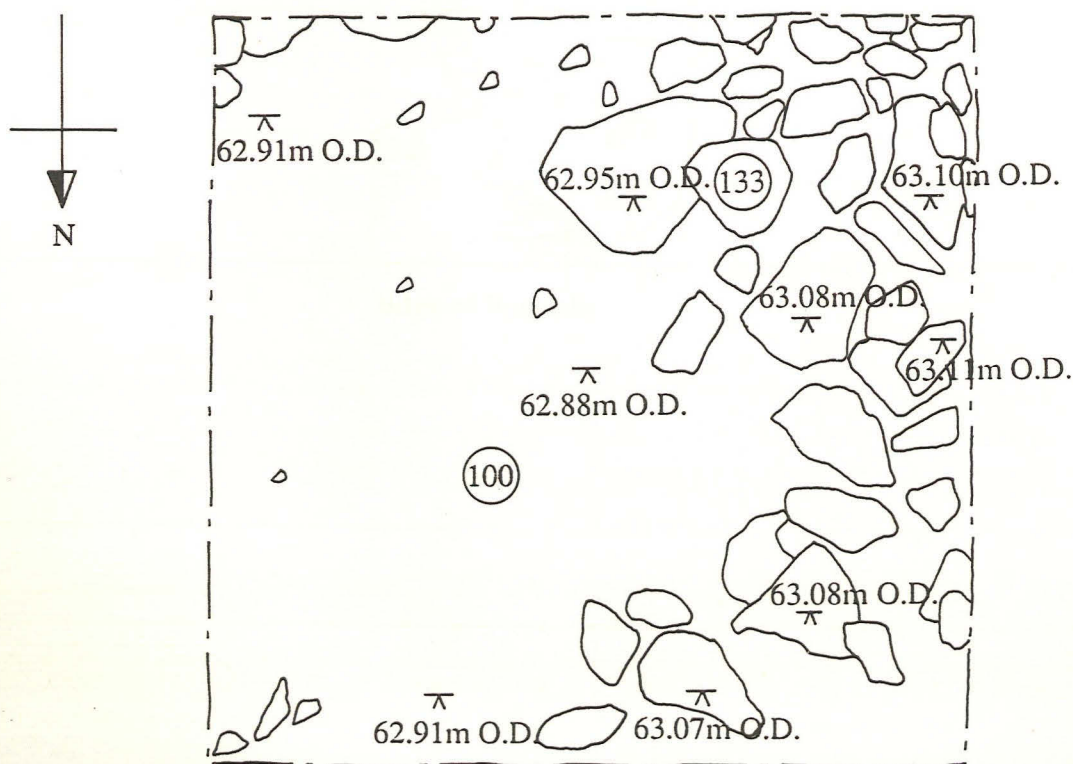


Fig.8

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		
SITE CODE: BGA95	PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO: 1&2	
CLIENT: Bishop Grosseteste College		
DESCRIPTION: N- and E-Facing Sections, Trial Trench 1		
SCALE: 1:10	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY: K.W.	CHECKED:	DATE: 07/04/95
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: 41.95		

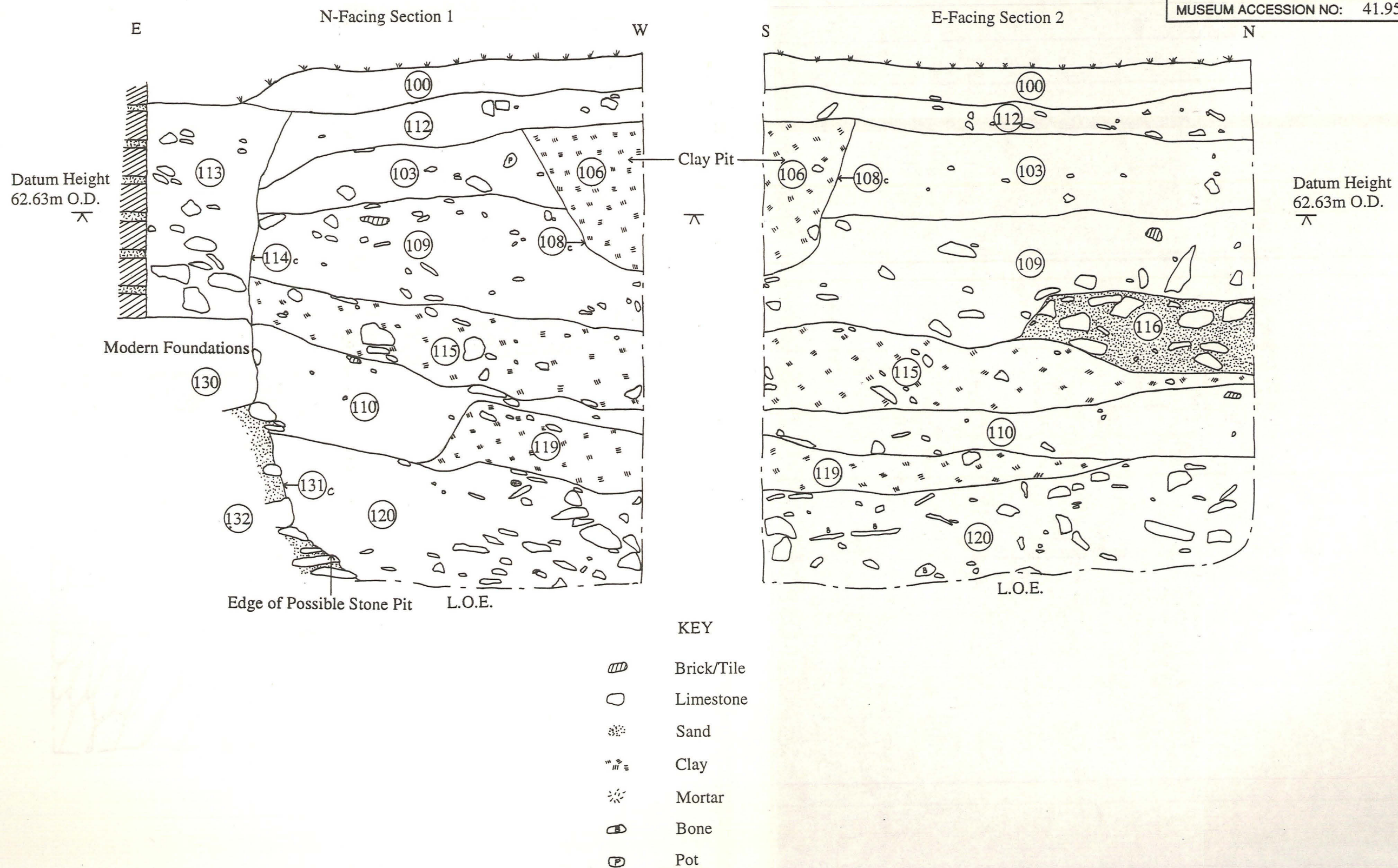


Fig.9

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT

SITE CODE: BGA95 ~~PLAN~~ELEV/SECTION NO: 3

CLIENT: Bishop Grosseteste College

DESCRIPTION:
N-Facing Section, Trial Trench 2

SCALE: 1:10 ARCHIVE NO:

DRAWN BY: A.B/Y.R. CHECKED: DATE: 06/04/95

MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: 41.95

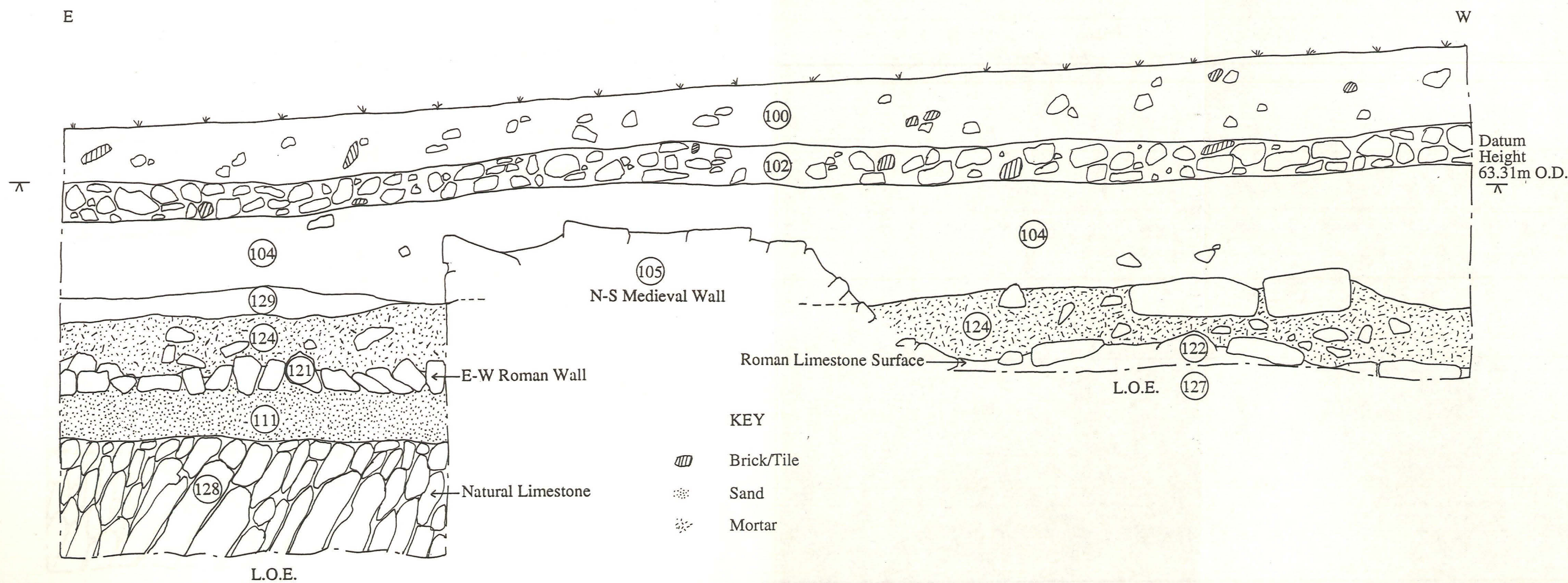


Fig.10

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		
SITE CODE: BGA95	PLAN/ELEV /SECTION NO: 3(a)	
CLIENT: Bishop Grosseteste College		
DESCRIPTION: N-Facing Section, Trial Trench 2		
SCALE: 1:10	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY: A.B./Y.R.	CHECKED:	DATE: 06/04/95
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: 41.95		

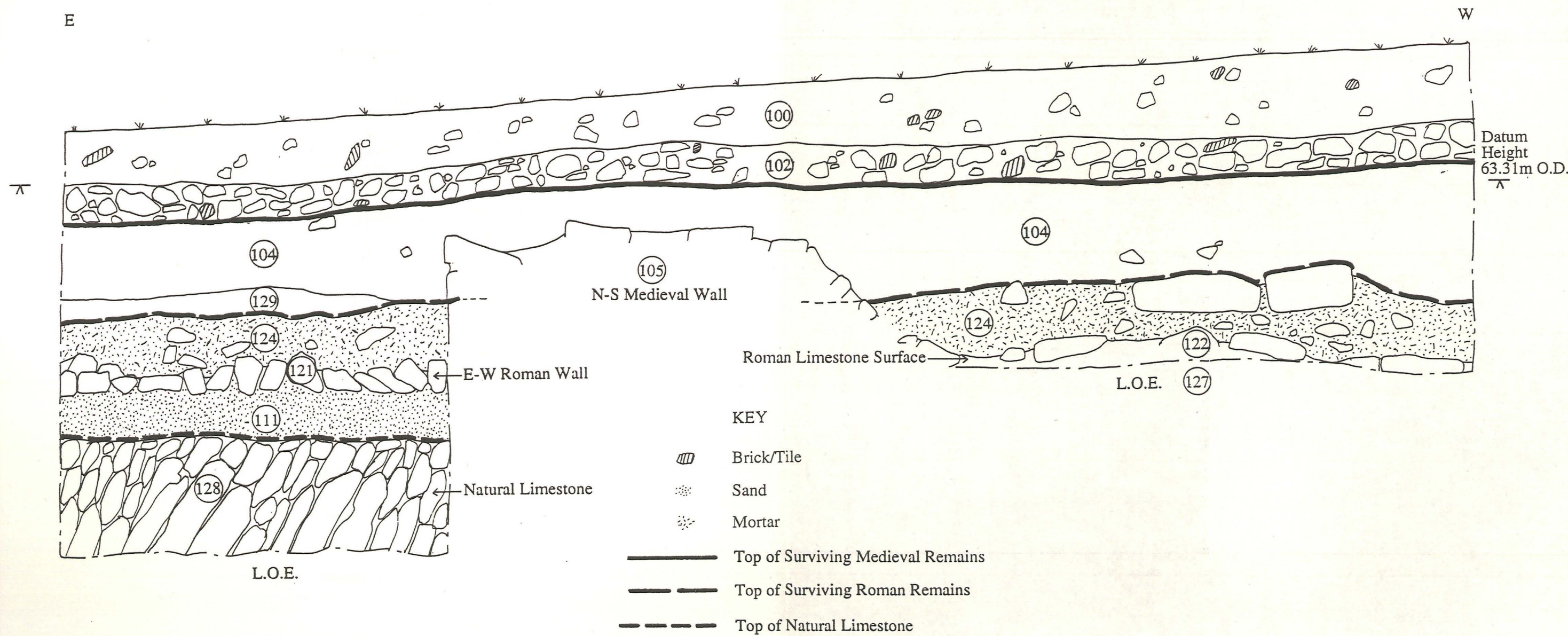
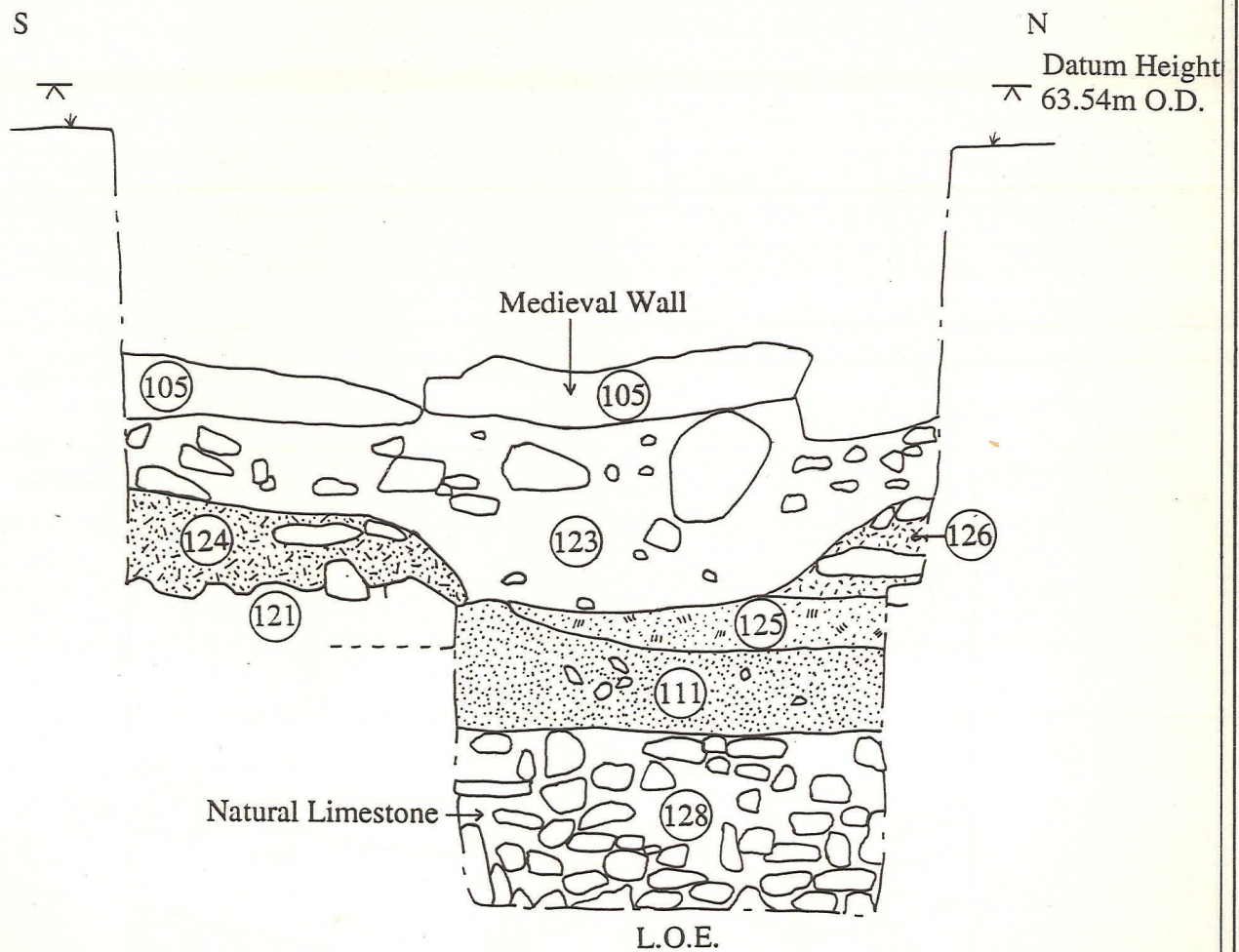


Fig.10(a)

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		
SITE CODE: BGA95	PLANE LEV/SECTION NO: 4	
CLIENT: Bishop Grosseteste College		
DESCRIPTION: E-Facing Section, Trial Trench 2		
SCALE: 1:10	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY: Y.R.	CHECKED:	DATE: 06/04/95
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: 41.95		



KEY

- Sand
- Clay
- Mortar

Fig.11

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		
SITE CODE: BGA95	PLANE/SECTION NO: 5	
CLIENT: Bishop Grosseteste College		
DESCRIPTION: W-Facing Section, Trial Trench 2		
SCALE: 1:10	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY: A.B./Y.R.	CHECKED:	DATE: 06/04/95
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: 41.95		

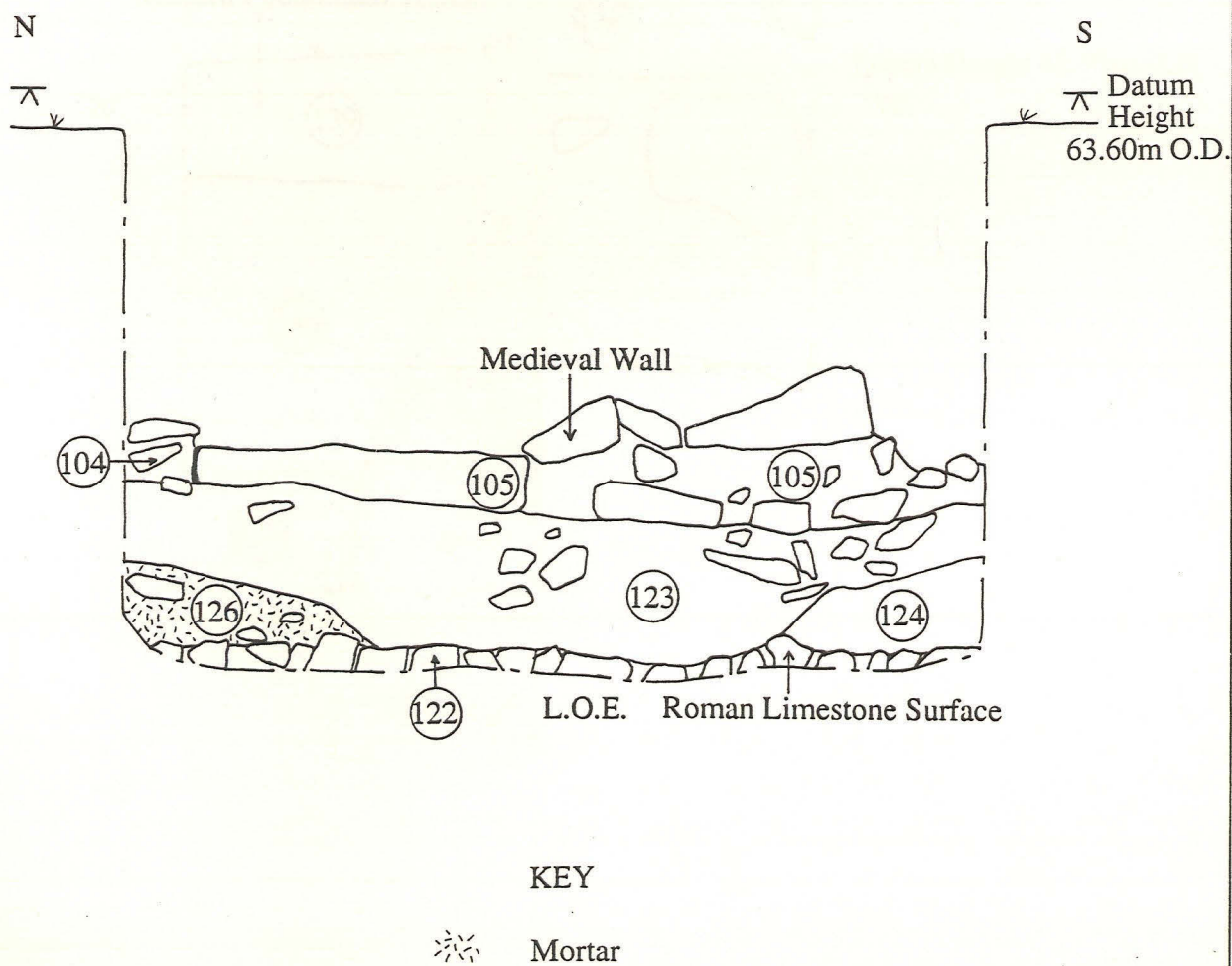


Fig.12

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		
SITE CODE: BGA95	PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO: 6	
CLIENT: Bishop Grosseteste College		
DESCRIPTION: N-Facing Section, Trial Trench 3		
SCALE: 1:10	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY: Y.R.	CHECKED:	DATE: 13/04/95
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: 41.95		

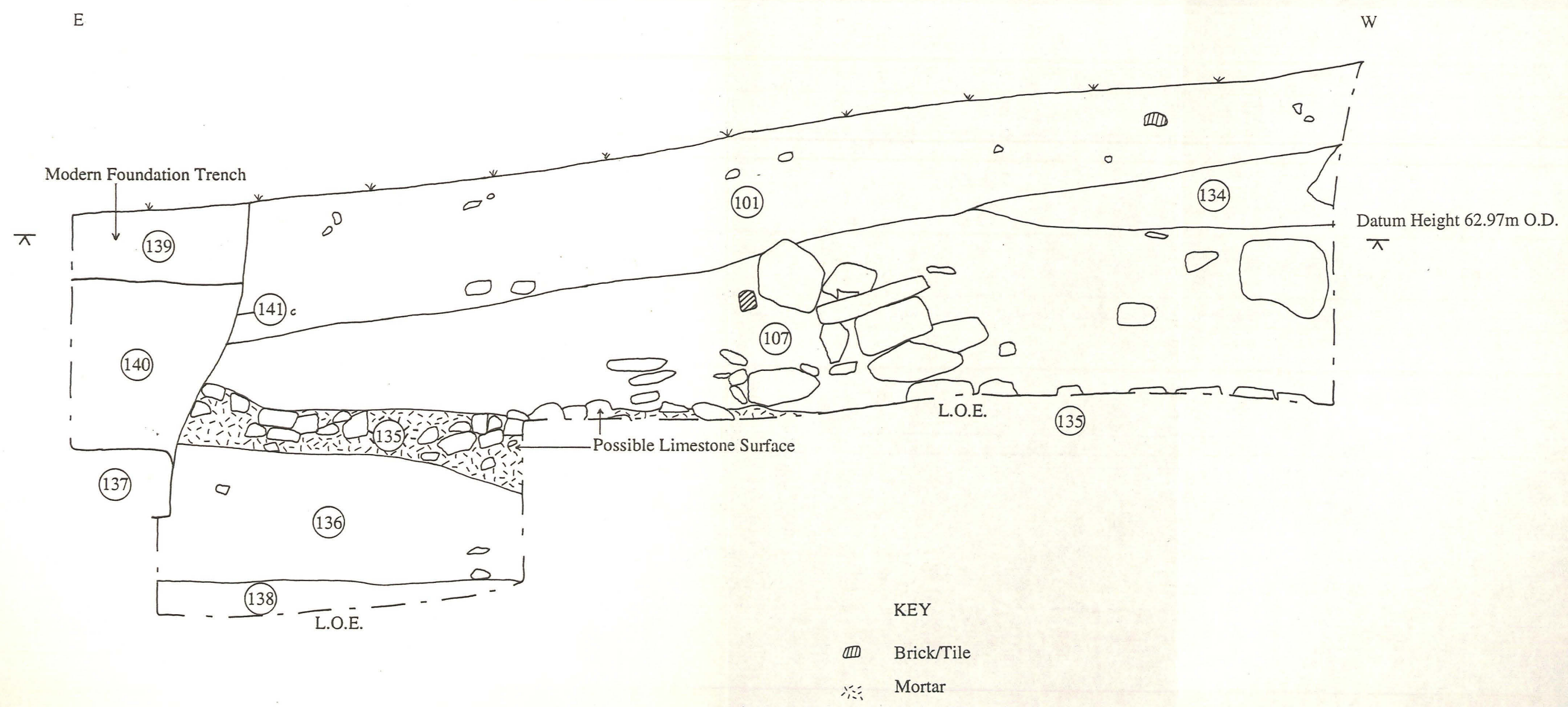


Fig.13