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LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

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**Land adjacent to Walnut House
Lilly's Road, Lincoln
Archaeological Watching Brief**

Planning Application: **LC03/0147/94**

NGR: ~~SK9791 7237~~ SK9771 7232

Site Code: **LRL 95**

LCNCC Accession No. : **92.95**

Report for

Mr P and Mrs J Lowe

September 1996

Lincoln Fire District Council
At Large \$12.96
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Land adjacent to Walnut House

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Summary

Archaeological monitoring during excavation of foundation trenches for a house with workshop to the rear identified stone building foundations immediately beneath the workshop site at the north end of the garden in Area 1. An associated floor surface produced finds of the 3rd-4th century AD. The corner of a second building, possibly of early medieval date but much disturbed, was revealed NE of the Roman building, in the corner of the excavated trench. The presence of a Roman strip building so far east of the presumed line of Ermine Street suggests the existence of a parallel back street and indicates more extensive Roman occupation north of Newport Arch than hitherto suspected.

At the south end of the site in Area 2, a cluster of pits, containing Roman pottery, medieval pottery of 12th-15th century date, together with human and animal bone, was found in the west foundation trench. The human remains are thought to have been from disturbed Roman burials rather than medieval in date.

Introduction

Lindsey Archaeological Services was commissioned by Mr P and Mrs J Lowe to conduct an archaeological watching brief during ground works for a new dwelling and workshop at land adjacent to Walnut House, Lilly's Road, Lincoln. The work was undertaken to fulfil a condition in Planning consent No.LC03/0147/94 imposed by Lincoln City Council. Building work was carried out in two phases and monitoring began 30th June 1995 and was completed in September 1995.

The Site

Lilly's Road is a small Victorian cul de sac east of Newport and NE of Newport Arch, the northern entrance to the Roman Upper Colonia (Fig. 1). Walnut Cottage is the end building on the north side of the street and the site to its west was a former abbattoir. The shell of the Victorian building was still standing at the beginning of the watching brief. This was demolished immediately prior to the excavation of the foundation trenches along the street frontage to retain maximum security on site during construction work at the rear.

The groundworks were undertaken in two stages, the first being the domestic store and workshops at the rear (north end) of the property. Construction of

the workshops was completed prior to commencement of groundworks for the houses along the street frontage. The houses block all vehicular access to the rear (Fig. 2).

Archaeological Background

Roman

Newport is the name of the medieval suburb and also the street which runs through its centre and follows the line of the Roman road known as Ermine Street that ran through the city, and north to the Humber.

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

Excavations by the Society for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology in the grounds of Bishop Grosseteste College between 1970 and 1977 located a 3rd century oven, cobbled surfaces and a drain or gully. Three phases of Roman buildings were investigated, at least one of which contained painted wall plaster (Rollin 1976-8). In 1995 the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit conducted excavations adjacent to those carried out in the 1970s which produced further evidence of Roman settlement close to the Ermine Street.

Medieval and Post-medieval

The name of the Newport area is thought to be of Norman origin, probably signifying 'new town', indicating an expansion of the existing established settlement beyond the Roman walls. At some point between 1123 and 1148 the church of St John in Newport was granted to Humphrey, together with half a carucate of land formerly belonging to the priest (Hill 1948, 144). A community of Augustinian/Austin Friars settled within Newport probably about 1269 and were receiving oaks for a building programme in 1280.

The 1428 subsidy returns document the decline of the Newport parishes. They were two of seventeen which claimed less than ten inhabitants (Hill 1948, 287). In 1546 John Leland stated in his *Itinerary* that nothing remained in the parish other than the ruins of the Augustinian Friary and a parish church. A plan of the Lincoln Colonia and its immediate environs in 1722 by William Stukely shows St John's church, The 'Fryery' and a scattering of houses to be the only habitation in an otherwise rural environment (Fig. 3).

The church of St Nicholas and its burial ground was located south of the site at Lilly's Road, located on the corner of Newport and Church Lane and is clearly marked on Stukely's map of 1722 as well as subsequent maps of the area (Figs. 3-5).

The 19th century saw Newport as a remote and neglected part of the city, housing agricultural labourers (Hill 1966, 4), some land being used for quarrying between 1819 and 1851. After the common fields were enclosed many land holdings were used for housing development, mostly small

dwellings resulting in the doubling of the population of St John in Newport from 101 to 216 between the census of 1801 and 1831. The survey of the city by Padley in 1851 shows mainly ribbon development along Newport itself but Lilly's Road is identifiable, although there is only one house marked, opposite the development site (Fig. 4). Substantial expansion had occurred by the time of the OS survey of 1907 (Fig. 5). Lilly's Road is not identified but clearly visible.

The Watching Brief

The foundation trenches for the buildings were excavated using a Mitsubishi mini-excavator with a 600mm toothed bucket. Corners of the trenches had to be excavated by hand because machine access was restricted by the proximity of existing boundary walls. It was seldom possible to record material as it was being removed so only the sides of the dug trench could be examined.

Archaeological features were assigned numbers for recording purposes which are referred to in the text and on the illustrations (see Appendix 7 for full context list).

Area 1: Workshops (Figs. 6 and 7)

A workshop measuring 13.75 x 6m was to be built at the north end of the garden (Pl. 1). The north, west and east trenches were located c.750mm from existing boundary walls. Excavation began in the NW corner along the north foundation, followed by the east, west and south trenches to a depth of 1.20m below the modern ground level (63.67m OD). The trenches were dug through garden soil, except in the NE corner where the concrete floor base of a greenhouse was removed.

Roman Deposits

The maximum depth of topsoil (1) was 0.30m which sealed a deposit of soil mixed with rubble, including roof tile and pottery fragments (3/7/15). At a depth of about 1m from the modern ground level the limestone footings of a building were revealed. The building was slightly off alignment from the new foundations, being ENE-WSW, and comprised walls 4, 28, 22, 19 and 25. The building was a minimum of 13m long but its west wall lay beyond the limit of the excavations and its total length was not revealed. Its width (based upon an estimated thickness of 0.90m for walls 22 and 28) was c.8.10m. 25 may represent an internal partitioning wall but no internal floors were noted. Evidence for floors was seen east of the building where several mortar surfaces 10, 11, 31 and 14 still survived. These may have belonged to a room east of wall 22/28. A single piece of pottery found in the construction trench of the north wall 4, was 2nd century in date.

The east end of the south wall 19 (Pl. 3.) was visible for 7.25m. It was composed of limestone blocks within a mid-brown sandy soil matrix and a minimum of three courses were exposed. Only 0.25m of the wall width was revealed because of its oblique alignment within the trench but it may have been the same width as its return wall 22 which was 0.90m wide (Pl. 4.).

Wall **22** was recorded as **28** in the northern trench, situated 1.50m from the eastern trench edge (Pl. 5.). The return wall **4** (Pl. 6.) extended along the northern foundation trench parallel to wall **19** but its junction with wall **28** lay north of the trench limits. It was recorded for c.10.60m giving a minimum length for the building as 13m. Four courses of stonework were revealed, the highest course being 64.12m OD. An associated construction trench (**5**) was visible in the trench base at a depth of 63.67m OD. Its fill was a dark brown sandy soil, with occasional mortar fragments, similar in nature to the wall bonding of **4**. A single piece of Roman pottery dating to the mid/late 2nd century and a piece of cattle bone were found in the foundation trench.

Butting wall **19**, c.5.50m west of wall **22**, was the fragment of another wall, **25** (Pl. 7). It was 0.70m wide and projected 0.25m NNW from wall **19**. The limestone blocks were bonded together by a mid/dark brown sandy soil. It did not cross the trench but may have been disturbed, and was possibly the remnant of an internal partition wall.

East of wall **22** was **10**, a creamy orange mortar surface with limestone inclusions, extending 0.75m along the east trench (Pl. 8.). No associated dating evidence was recovered deposit, but it butted wall **22** and may have been contemporary with the building. Surface **10** overlay a make-up layer **13**, which comprised a grey brown sandy soil 0.05m thick and **31**, a crumbly creamy yellow mortar deposit. These two deposits also failed to produce finds. Layer **14** (Pl. 8) comprising limestone pieces within a light/mid brown clayey sand, lay below **31**. This surface extended a further 0.80m beyond **10**, and may represent an earlier floor associated with the building but no finds were recovered to date this deposit.

A creamy yellow mortar with limestone inclusions (**11**) was evident extending a further 0.55m north of **14** (Pl. 9). It may have been associated with **31** as they were of the same height OD 63.57m. There were no finds.

Floor surface **10** and deposit **11** were cut through by pit **18** which produced 72 sherds of pottery (including part of a decorated Samian ware bowl (Pl. 11) and sherds from a creamware flagon), three Roman tile fragments, and a possible Roman copper-alloy brooch within its fill **9** (Appendix 5). The pit may have been used to dispose of domestic refuse, despite the lack of animal bones which would be expected from a pit with this function.

The north end of the east foundation trench was not excavated to Roman levels which lay below the required construction level.

At the west end of the site, beneath layer **3** was a light brown sandy soil which contained charcoal and limestone inclusions, **16** (Pl. 2). Four fragments of tile retrieved from this layer gave a date range of mid 12th-15th century, which was later than some of the archaeological deposits above, implying that layer **16** suffered contamination by later deposits, perhaps

through root disturbance from the tree situated close to the trench edge (where 16 was exposed). Two pieces of cattle bone, one piece sawn, were also retrieved.

Layer 16 was cut by feature 34 which appeared only in the SW corner of the foundation trench (Pl. 2). The similarity between its fill, 17, and layer 16 indicates a rapid backfilling of this feature. The mortar and limestone fragments imply building material contamination. One sherd of Roman pottery, early 2nd-4th century was found.

Medieval and Post-Medieval Deposits

Layer 12, a dark brown sandy silt with mortar and limestone fragments (Pl. 8) was recorded in the eastern foundation trench, sealing Roman layer 11. It contained Roman tile and pottery, mixed with post-Roman pottery. A dark brown clayey layer 8, in turn sealed 12 (and 9 and 10 in the south east corner of the trench where 12 was not present. This humic layer butted walls 22 and 28 but extended no further westwards. Like 12, this layer produced a mixture of Roman and post-Roman pottery.

A substantial deposit, recorded variously in three trenches as 3/7/15, up to a maximum of 0.70m deep in the northern trench, sealed not only deposit 8 but also walls 4, 19, 22, 25 and 28. It probably represents the medieval topsoil horizon and finds included a mid/late 3rd century coin of the Roman emperor Antoninianus together with a mixture of Roman and post-Roman pottery and roof tile. Sheep-sized animal bones were also present.

An intermittent, thin grey ash and creamy mortar spread, 2, with a maximum thickness of 0.10m lay directly above 3. The material was not burnt in situ and may represent the spreading of ash from a bonfire or hearth nearby. It was noted only in the western and northern trenches. Three tile fragments were recovered with a date range of early 12th to early 13th century, possibly residual.

A possible pit of indeterminate function, 33, was dug into deposit 2, at the NE corner of the modern foundation trench. Not seen during machining, this feature was visible in section and was a minimum of 1.40m wide and 0.65m deep. Its upper fill, 35, was a dark brown sandy silt with green blue clay. Lower fill 32, contained large limestone fragments 0.06 - 0.30m in size which were within a mid/dark silty sand matrix. The size of the stones indicate that they may have come from a wall, or pit 33 itself may have been part of a robber trench. Deposits 2, 35 and 3/7/15 were sealed by 0.50m thick modern garden soil.

Area 2: The Houses (Figs. 8-10)

Excavation of the house foundations took place in September 1995. The ground along the street frontage was heavily disturbed by the foundations of the Victorian buildings and there was additional earlier disturbance from a series of possible medieval quarry pits.

The requirements of the Building Inspector meant that the foundation trenches in this area had to be excavated down to undisturbed ground (i.e. bedrock) which was found at a depth of c.1.80m below existing ground level (63.26 OD). Bedrock **54** (Pl. 13) was a limestone brash.

Roman Deposits

54 was sealed by layer **53**, a compact light brown orange clay, 0.20-0.46m thick, extending the length of the western trench. Nineteen bones of a small lap dog were retrieved from this layer an unusual animal to be found in a Roman context. A similar light brown clayey soil, **38**, was seen in the eastern trench immediately above bedrock, and it is likely that this deposit is the same layer as **53**. Again there were no finds.

Cutting through layer **53** was the construction trench, **65**, for wall **64**. It was 0.50m wide and contained loose limestone fragments up to 0.20m in size; no sign of facing stones or bonding was noted (Pl. 14). No pottery, tile or any other dating evidence was retrieved. A brownish white sandy clay surface **48/102/40** lay south of wall **64**. It may represent an internal floor surface associated with the wall but later intrusions had destroyed the relationship between the two (Pl. 13). Sealing **53**, below floor surface **48/102/40** was a red-brown clay with frequent charcoal flecks **49** (Pl. 13) which contained pieces of late 3rd - 4th century Roman pottery. This deposit is interpreted as a levelling layer for the floor surface and provides indirect dating evidence for the floor and wall.

A similarly aligned wall **90**, (Pl. 15), the same width as **64** and three courses high, was noted in the east trench. It comprised limestone blocks up to 0.38m in size within a light brown sand bonding which contained pink mortar flecks. There were no associated finds. Surface **92**, a creamy white clay with occasional limestone fragments, possibly associated with **90**, also produced no finds.

Directly north of walls **64** and **90**, and recorded in both the north and east trenches was a deposit of limestone fragments up to 0.40m in size, within a light brown sand matrix, **78/93** (Pl. 16). This deposit butted the northern face of both walls **64** and **90** and may represent demolition debris from these walls. Rubble **78** produced thirteen sherds of mid-3rd century Roman pottery a similar date to layer **49**.

Both wall **90** and the rubble deposit **78** were sealed by layer **108**, a dark grey brown sandy silt. It extended a minimum of 6.25m along the eastern trench where it was cut through by a late medieval pit **88**. It was also recorded extending westwards for c3.50m along the northern trench, where it was cut through by pit **77**.

The medieval topsoil horizon, equivalent to **3/7/15** in Area 1 was a mid/dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional limestone fragments. It was recorded in

the eastern trench as deposit **37**, (Pl. 18) in the south trench as **100** and in the western trench as **47** (Pl. 13), and in the north trench as layer **89**.

Finds retrieved from **37** and **100** suggest the layer is of Roman origin, **37** producing two sherds of 3rd century pottery, while **100** produced **81** 3rd - 4th century sherds. These finds could be residual but it is more likely that the Roman/medieval interface was not recognised and that the Roman finds (most of which were retrieved close to the base of **100**) belong to a separate context, assigned the number **113** (Pl. 18). Discrepancy in the depth of deposits **37**, **47** and **100** (1.18m) as opposed to that of **89** (0.38m) further indicates that the interface was not initially noticed.

x not bold!

Layer **37/100** overlay an orange brown sandy clay deposit **38/101**, 0.22m thick, extending c.3m north of the south trench edge, c.6m from the eastern trench edge, pottery finds dated this layer to the 3rd century.

A possible wall, **106**, aligned NNE-SSW was noted in the northern foundation trench. It was 0.80m wide, one course only was visible comprising limestone blocks bonded in a light yellow sandy mortar (Pl. 17). It appeared to be cut to the west by pit **77**, and was sealed by **89**. No finds were retrieved to allow dating. However, the top of the wall course was at 64.20m OD, a similar level to the Roman wall foundations found in Area 1.

Compact courses of pitched stone **111** (Pl. 18) apparently aligned NW-SE were observed in the eastern foundation trench, sealed by **113**. The new kitchen/conservatory wall foundation trench revealed stones **114** (Pl. 19) at its south end projecting approximately 0.50m into the trench. Full dimensions and true alignment could not be recorded as the trench was unsafe to enter because of recent heavy rain. Likewise, the western kitchen/conservatory trench was not entered when stones **115** (Pl. 20) aligned approximately NW-SE were noted 2.50m from the northern trench edge. However, a photographic record of the features was made. These three isolated features may be a continuous wall, with a return formed by the wall **106**.

Medieval Deposits

The western foundation trench contained a multiplicity of pits/gullies. The earliest of these features, pit **74** (Pl. 16), was situated c.1m from the northern trench edge. Its full dimensions could not be recorded because it was cut through by pit **77**, to the north, and robber pit/trench **72** to the south. Pit **72** was situated over demolition remains (**78**) and was probably a robber trench or pit. Human remains were retrieved from its rubble fill **73**, along with cattle, deer and sheep-sized animal bones. No pottery was present to date this pit but because fill **73** was very similar to that of layer **47** (indicating a possible quick refilling of the pit with material derived from **47**) a medieval date is likely, two pieces of Roman pottery probably being residual.

Pit **77** (Pl. 16) to the north of **74** seems to have had a similar function, penetrating rubble **78** and stopping at bedrock **54**. Its lower fill **76**, which

comprised limestone fragments within a medium-coarse grained sand matrix mixed with dark grey silty clay, may be slump, indicating that whilst open the pit had unstable sides. Its upper fill **75** was almost identical to **73**, and also produced human bone, possibly derived from **73**, four sherds of 3rd century/post Roman pottery, a single piece of tile with a date range of mid 12th - 15th century, plus cattle bones.

Pit/trench **72** (Pl. 14) was located to the south of pit **74** situated directly above wall **64** suggesting that it may have been dug to rob stone from wall **64**. Whether feature **72** followed the wall as a linear trench or was a pit dug to remove only part of the wall could not be determined within the confines of a narrow foundation trench

Cutting **72** to the south was an ill-defined pit **70** (Pl. 13). No edges were visible, except at its base where it cut through layers **47**, **48** and **49**, the upper part of the pit being identified by textural differences between its fill and adjacent deposits. Its upper fill **68**, like the features to either side, comprised a dark grey silty clay which yielded six pieces of 3rd century pottery, cattle and cattle sized bones, goat or sheep and human bones. Mid 12th - 14th century tile fragments, indicated the medieval origin of the pit.

Pit **67** (Pl. 13) to the south of pit **70** produced an enamelled copper-alloy mount, 13th century in date and possibly part of a Limoges cross (see Appendix 4). This pit, like pit **70**, was poorly defined as its fill **66**, was almost identical to that of **47** through which it was dug. However its base cut through floor deposit **48**, and fill of pit **70** to the north of **66**, contained a higher density of stone enabling the position of pit **67** to be determined. Pits **67** and **72** did not penetrate the bedrock suggesting that they were not quarry pits, nor do they appear to have been rubbish pits given the scarcity of finds, leaving their function undetermined.

The east foundation trench cut across two pits. **88** (Pl. 21) was situated c.6m south of the northern trench edge and contained a single fill of dark grey silty clay with limestone rubble, **87**. It was cut 0.70m to the south by pit **86** (Pl. 21) which was backfilled with a dark grey silty clay **85**, later capped by tarmac and soil **84** (Pl. 21) which acted as a path for the Walnut House extension.

Pit **86** had no discernible southern side because its fill was similar to layer **37**. During the excavation of the east trench stone footings for Walnut House were observed in the east side of the trench. Four courses of stones up to 0.15m in size were seen in the small, 0.80m wide trench excavated south of the 1994 geotechnical pit, and continued into the trench north of the 1994 pit, terminating at the Walnut House extension. The footings produced no finds for dating. There is evidence to suggest that a greater number of medieval pits were present in the house's eastern trench. The apparently undulating floor surface **40** may have been caused by the excavation of several intercutting pits from a higher level (like pit **67** in the west trench), which were not recognised because of the similarity between their fills. Floor surface **40**

was absent to the south of the geotechnical pit because a large pit 36 containing quantities of medieval pottery had cut right through it.

Modern Remains

The abbattoir walls 55, 80 and 97 aligned east-west cut through the medieval deposits, to a depth of between 0.26m and 0.50m. Between walls 55 and 80 were various levelling layers and bedding courses which may have truncated the medieval features (Pl. 22). A dark grey sand with demolition material 62, overlay 63, bands of dark grey clay and brick/limestone fragments butting up to wall 55. This deposit in turn sealed an extensive deposit, 61, containing large limestone fragments within a dark brown sandy silt. This same deposit was seen in the west face of the hall/living room foundation trench (numbered 96) but unlike 61, was sealed by loose limestone and brick fragments 95 c0.16m deep. Layer 61 sealed levelling deposit 60, a dark grey brown sandy silt situated immediately north of 63.

South of wall 55 was 45 (Pl. 23), a 0.36m deep deposit of ash and sandy silt with burnt sand, limestone fragments and charcoal flecks, cut by pit 52 which contained two distinctive layers, 51 and 50 (Pl. 23). Drain 58 (Pl. 24), was noted close to wall 55, one of many late drains that criss-crossed the site eventually connecting to chamber 43 or 44 (Pl. 24). A brick floor 112, on bedding layer 62, sealed all the deposits inside the abbattoir building. 80 was the north wall of the abbattoir and in the garden beyond was construction layer 79, comprising tarmac, brick and limestone fragments within a mid/dark grey silty clay which butted up to 80. This deposit was sealed by 1/83 the modern topsoil. An ill-defined modern soakaway 105, 1.30 wide and 1.10m deep, with brick infill 104, was seen in the northern trench face, cutting 1/83.

Human Remains

Human remains were retrieved from four contexts 68, 73, 75 and 100, under conditions set out in Home Office Licence no. 22588 issued on September 22nd 1995. All but those from 100 were retrieved from intercutting pits containing finds with a 12th -15th century date range (Pl. 25).

The bones indicate that at least three individuals were present in the pits but they were not articulated and were not in situ. Layer 100, of late 3rd - 4th century date, produced remains of at least two more individuals. Although the medieval cemetery of St Nicholas church lay close to the site it is unlikely that the graveyard would have been reduced in size and disturbed in the medieval period. It is more probable that all the human remains were Roman, and disturbed during the digging of the medieval pits.

Discussion

The watching brief at Lilly's Road has produced a considerable amount of archaeological information about the Newport suburb of Lincoln. The medieval pits found in the house foundations at the south end of the plot near the street frontage were of unclear function although medieval and later

quarrying is well-documented in the surrounding area. The Limoges cross fragment from pit 67 is an important addition to the corpus of foreign metalwork found in the city. The small quantity of human bone found in three of these pits represent at least three individuals. The human bones of two further individuals found in Roman layer 100 suggest that those found in the pits, which had clearly be disturbed and redeposited, were also of Roman date. The presence of a more extensive later Roman cemetery in the close vicinity cannot be ruled out.

The foundations of a Roman strip building of 3-4th century date at the base of the workshop foundations disturbed 2-3rd century levels which could not be fully investigated because they lay partly below the base of the foundations. The presence of a Roman strip building so far east of the presumed line of Ermine Street suggests the existence of a parallel back street and indicates more extensive Roman occupation north of Newport Arch than hitherto suspected. The relationship between this building and the burials is not known. Normally, Roman burials are found beyond areas of contemporary habitation.

The natural limestone was recorded at a depth of 63.25m. This is a little higher than the level recorded during excavations at Bishop Grosseteste College of 62.50m some 550m north of Lilly's Road but not significantly different.

The extent and longevity of Roman occupation in the northern suburb of the city which became known as Newport in the Middle Ages clearly deserves further investigation and research.

Michael McDaid and Naomi Field
September 1996

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LRL95 Lily's Road Lincoln : The Roman Pottery for LAS

B J Davies
Jan 20 1996

Notes

Dating and condition (See Table 1 & 2 below).

The site produced 246 sherds of Roman pottery of which 47 are from post Roman contexts, which suggest some redeposition. There is a tentative sherd link between contexts 9 & 15 and a more certain one between 9 & 36, both Cream ware flagon sherds. The Roman pottery is generally good in condition with a few abraded sherds, and several which have been burnt, other than by cooking processes. The group as a whole appears to be a normal (City of Lincoln) domestic assemblage.

The date ranges from the early 2nd to the 4th centuries, with the bulk of the material dating from the later 2nd to the 3rd (72 shs), mainly from one context - 09, and the later 3 to 4th centuries (82 shs), again mostly from one context - 100. It is worth noting that although the majority of the contexts fit within a broad 3rd century date range, there is evidence of occupation in the mid to late 2nd century. The evidence for this is largely derived from the presence of Central Gaulish samian, and a number of Cream ware flagon sherds. Evidence for occupation in the early 2nd century relies on the presence of a probable sherd of samian from the kilns at Les Martres de Veyre, generally dated to c. Ad 100-120. Diagnostic evidence for 4th century occupation relies on the presence of a single sherd of Swanpool Oxidised ware (SPOX) which is generally dated to the 4th, but may be as early as the later 3rd, and two Grey ware flanged bowls, which again may be later 3rd-century in date.

Table 1 : Dates with comments

Cxt	Shs	Date	Comment
03	4	EM-L2	T1 NEND FRESHISH
05	1	ML2	T1 NEND BB1 ONLY
08	1	3?/POSTRO	T1 NEND ABR
09	72	L2-3	T1 NEND SOME BURNT MIX ML2 CR& SAM DATE ON NVCC
12	3	ML2/POSTRO	T1 NEND FRESHISH SAM ABR
15	7	3?/POSTRO	T1 NEND MIX? SAMLM E2 DATED ON GREY ABR RIM
17	1	E2-4	T1 NEND BB1 ONLY
36	18	M3+/POSTRO	T2 MIX SOME BURNT ML2 SAM
37	2	3	T2
38	7	3	T2 SOME BURNT
41	8	RO	T2 ALL 1 VESS SMASH
49	1	L3-4	T2 SEND SPOX ONLY
68	6	3	T2 SEND SAM FRESH ML2
73	2	RO	T2 SEND PROB 3
75	4	3/POSTRO	T2 SEND 1 SH MED
78	13	M3+?	T2 SEND ALL 1 VESS SMASH DWSH ONLY
89:CONTAM	12	L3+/POSTRO	T2 TILE 1 SH PMED SAM FRESH ML2 SLIGHT BURNT
89;UNCON	1	M3+?/POSTRO	T2 DWSH ONLY UNCOMTAMINATED
96	1	2-3/POSTRO	T2 SEND GREY ONLY
100	81	L3-4	T2 SEND V LGE GROUP SAM ML2
101	1	3?	T2 SEND GREY ONLY

Table 2 : Date Range by No of Sherds

Shs Date Range

1	E2-4
4	EM-L2
1	ML2
72	L2-3
15	3
1	3?
13	M3+?

Table 4 : The Forms as a percentage of the number of sherds

Shs	%age	From
56	22.76%	-
37	15.04%	FLAGONS
2	0.81%	33
1	0.41%	33?
8	3.25%	BK
3	1.22%	BKFO
1	0.41%	BKPR - CUPS/BEAKERS

15		
1	0.41%	37
1	0.41%	18/31
4	1.63%	31
4	1.63%	B
12	5.29%	BD
1	0.41%	BEXR
2	0.81%	BFB
1	0.41%	BFBL
5	2.03%	BFL
1	0.41%	BPR
1	0.41%	BTR?
6	2.44%	BWM
2	0.81%	DPR - BOWLS/DISHES

37		
6	2.44%	CLSD
23	9.35%	CP
23	9.35%	J
8	3.25%	JBK?
1	0.41%	JCUR
5	2.03%	JDW
1	0.41%	JLS
1	0.41%	JLS?
1	0.41%	JNN
3	1.22%	JNN? - JARS
9	3.66%	JL
10	4.06%	JS -STORAGE JARS

91		
1	0.41%	MORTARIA
3	1.22%	BX
1	0.41%	BX? -CASTOR BOX

246	100.00%	TOTAL

Forms represented are categorized as flagons, cups/beakers, bowls/dishes, jars, storage jars, mortaria and boxes

82 L3-4
 10 RO
 3 ML2/POSTRO?
 1 2-3/POSTRO
 4 3/POSTRO
 8 3?/POSTRO
 18 M3+/POSTRO?
 1 M3+?/POSTRO
 12 L3+/POSTRO

 246 TOTAL

Fabrics and Forms (see Table 3 & 4 below)

Inevitably the majority of the fabrics are Grey wares, but Cream ware and Dales type ware is also well-represented. However, the high amount of both the latter groups is due to a few smashed vessels. There is a moderate amount of BB1, from Dorset, mainly dating from the mid to late 2nd century. The fine wares are mainly Nene Valley colour-coats, which are predominantly 3rd century in date, samian from Central Gaul (see above - dating), and a sherd of Parisian type ware. Amphorae are absent, and there is a single abraded sherd from a mortaria, probably of Midlands origin.

Table 3 : The fabrics as a percentage of the number of sherds

Shs	%age	Fabric
15	6.10%	BB1
2	0.81%	BB1?
37	15.04%	CR
27	10.98%	DWSH
132	53.66%	GREY
1	0.41%	MORT
17	6.91%	NVCC
1	0.41%	OX
1	0.41%	OX?
1	0.41%	PART
1	0.41%	RC
9	3.66%	SAMCG
1	0.41%	SAMLM?
1	0.41%	SPOX

246	100.00%	TOTAL

Jars are the most common form, with cooking pots (mainly BB1 and miscellaneous Grey ware) forming the highest percentage. Storage and large jars are moderately common as are those of Dales ware types. Bowls and dishes from the second largest group, mainly wide-mouthed bowls, together with flanged and bead and flanged types, as well as fine table wares, represented by samian forms. Flagons appear to be well represented, but the sherds are derived from only four or five vessels. Cups and beakers form the smallest group - Nene Valley colour-coats and a samian cup. The only more unusual form is a castor box in NVCC.

Fabric Code	Description
BB1	Black Burnished Ware
CR	Cream ware
DWSH	Dalesware shell-tempered
GREY	Grey ware
MORT	Mortarium
NVCC	Nene Valley Colour Coat
OX	Oxford
PART	Parisian/London type
RC	Rough-cast colour-coated
SAMCG	Samian, Central Gaul
SAMLM	Samian
SPOX	

03, BB1, CP, LA, -, -, -, BSS, -, 2, -
 03, GREY, J, -, -, -, BS SANDW, -, 1, -
 03, CR, F, -, -, -, BS, -, 1, -
 03, ZZZ, -, -, -, T1 NEND FRESHISH, -, -, -
 03, ZDATE, -, -, -, EM-L2, -, -, -
 05, BB1, BD, BIAP?, -, -, -, BS, -, 1, -
 05, ZZZ, -, -, -, T1 NEND BB1 ONLY, -, -, -
 05, ZDATE, -, -, -, ML2, -, -, -
 08, GREY, JL, -, -, -, BS ABR, -, 1, -
 08, ZZZ, -, -, -, T1 NEND ABR, -, -, -
 08, ZDATE, -, -, -, 3?/POSTRO, -, -, -
 09, NVCC, BK, -, 2, -, BSS CR FAB, -, 2, -
 09, NVCC, BKPR, -, -, -, RIM BURNT, -, 1, -
 09, NVCC, BKFO, -, 1, -, BS BASE LT BN FAB, -, 2, -
 09, OX?, -, -, -, BS POT? BURNT, -, 1, -
 09, SAMCG, 37, -, -, -, BS ANIMAL MEDALLION, -, 1, -
 09, CR, F, -, 2, -, BSS BASES SOME J SOME BURNT AS IN, 36 15?, 31, -
 09, BB1, CP, LA, 1, -, -, RIM BSS, -, 11, -
 09, GREY, -, -, -, BSS, -, 9, -
 09, GREY, CP, LA, 1, -, -, BSS, -, 2, -
 09, GREY, JNN, -, -, -, RIM, -, 1, -
 09, GREY, JNN?, -, 1, -, BSS NECK, -, 3, -
 09, GREY, JL, -, 1, -, BASES BSS, -, 4, -
 09, GREY, BD, -, 2, -, BSS BASAL, -, 2, -
 09, GREY, B?, LA, 1, -, -, BSS, -, 2, -
 09, ZZZ, -, -, -, T1 NEND SOME BURNT MIX ML2 CR & SAM DATED ON NVCC, -, -, -
 09, ZDATE, -, -, -, L2-3, -, -, -
 12, CR, F, -, 1, -, BSS, -, 2, -
 12, SAMCG, -, -, -, BS ABR, -, 1, -
 12, ZZZ, -, -, -, T1 NEND FRESHISH SAM ABR, -, -, -
 12, ZDATE, -, -, -, ML2/POSTRO?, -, -, -
 15, CR, F, -, -, -, BS AS IN ,09?, 1, -
 15, GREY, JCUR, -, -, -, RIM ABR, -, 1, -
 15, OX, -, -, -, BS, -, 1, -
 15, RC, BK, RCC, -, -, -, BS CR FAB, -, 1, -
 15, GREY, J, -, -, -, BS, -, 1, -
 15, BB1?, BD, -, -, -, BS, -, 1, -
 15, SAMLM?, 18/31, -, -, -, FTRG, -, 1, -
 15, ZZZ, -, -, -, T1 NEND MIX? SAMLM E2 DATED ON ABR RIM, -, -, -
 15, ZDATE, -, -, -, 3?/POSTRO, -, -, -
 17, BB1, CP, -, -, -, BS, -, 1, -
 17, ZZZ, -, -, -, T1 NEND BB1 ONLY, -, -, -
 17, ZDATE, -, -, -, E2-4, -, -, -
 36, GREY, BWM, -, -, -, RIM LGE, -, 1, -
 36, CR, F, -, 1, -, BASE BS AS IN, 09, 2, -
 36, GREY, JL, -, 1, -, BSS, -, 2, -
 36, GREY, CP, -, -, -, RIM, -, 1, -
 36, GREY, J, -, -, -, RIM FRAG, -, 1, -
 36, GREY, BD, -, -, -, BS, -, 1, -
 36, GREY, -, -, -, BSS, -, 5, -
 36, DWSH, -, -, -, BS, -, 1, -
 36, GREY, BD?, BIAP, -, -, -, BS, -, 1, -
 36, GREY, JLS?, -, -, -, RIM FRAG ABR, -, 1, -
 36, SAMCG, 33?, -, -, -, BS V BURNT, -, 1, -
 36, SAMCG, 31, RIV, -, -, -, BS RIVET, -, 1, -
 36, ZZZ, -, -, -, T2 MIXED SOME BURNT ML2 SAM, -, -, -
 36, ZDATE, -, -, -, M3+/POSTRO?, -, -, -
 37, GREY, CP, LA, -, -, -, BS, -, 1, -
 37, GREY, DPR, -, -, -, RIM GIRTH, -, 1, -
 37, ZZZ, -, -, -, T2, -, -, -
 37, ZDATE, -, -, -, 3, -, -, -
 38, NVCC, BK, -, -, -, BS CR FAB BURNT, -, 1, -
 38, NVCC, BK, -, -, -, BS BURNT, -, 1, -
 38, GREY, CP, LA, -, -, -, BS, -, 1, -
 38, GREY, -, -, -, BSS, -, 4, -
 38, ZZZ, -, -, -, T2 SOME BURNT, -, -, -
 38, ZDATE, -, -, -, 3, -, -, -
 41, GREY, JKB?, -, 1, -, BSS BROWNISH SANDY, -, 8, -
 41, ZZZ, -, -, -, T2 ALL 1 VESS SMASH, -, -, -

41,ZDATE,-,-,-,-,RO,-,-,-
49,SPOX,CLSD,-,-,-,-,FTM LGE SH FRESH,-,1,-
49,ZZZ,-,-,-,-,T2 SEND SPOX ONLY,-,-,-
49,ZDATE,-,-,-,-,L3-4,-,-,-
68,GREY,-,-,-,-,BSS,-,4,-
68,SAMCG,31,-,1,-,-,RIM BS J,-,2,-
68,ZZZ,-,-,-,-,T2 SEND SAM FRESH ML2,-,-,-
68,ZDATE,-,-,-,-,3,-,-,-
78,DWSH,J,-,1,-,-,BSS BURNT COOKING,-,13,-
78,ZZZ,-,-,-,-,T2 SEND ALL 1 VESS SMASH DWSH ONLY,-,-,-
78,ZDATE,-,-,-,-,M3+?,-,-,-
73,GREY,-,-,-,-,BSS,-,2,-
73,ZZZ,-,-,-,-,T2 SEND PROB 3,-,-,-
73,ZDATE,-,-,-,-,RO,-,-,-
75,GREY,J,-,-,-,-,BS,-,1,-
75,GREY,BD,-,1,-,-,BSS SANDW,-,3,-
75,ZZZ,-,-,-,-,T2 SEND 1SH MED,-,-,-
75,ZDATE,-,-,-,-,3/POSTRO,-,-,-
89;UNCON,DWSH,-,-,-,-,BS,-,1,-
89;UNCON,ZZZ,-,-,-,-,T2 DWSH ONLY UNCONTAMINATED,-,-,-
89;UNCON,ZDATE,-,-,-,-,M3+?/POSTRO,-,-,-
89:CONTAM,SAMCG,31,-,-,-,-,RIM FRESH,-,1,-
89:CONTAM,GREY,-,-,-,-,BSS,-,4,-
89:CONTAM,GREY,-,-,-,-,BASE,-,1,-
89:CONTAM,GREY,BD,-,-,-,-,BS,-,1,-
89:CONTAM,GREY,CP,LA,-,-,-,-,BS,-,1,-
89:CONTAM,NVCC,BK,-,-,-,-,BASE LFAB,-,1,-
89:CONTAM,NVCC,BKFO,-,-,-,-,BS CR FAB,-,1,-
89:CONTAM,MORT,M,-,-,-,-,BASE BURNT EDGE MOMD?,-,1,-
89:CONTAM,GREY,BTR?,-,-,-,-,RIM FRAG,-,1,-
89:CONTAM,ZZZ,-,-,-,-,T2 TILE 1 SH POST MED SAM FRESH ML2 1 SH BURNT ON EDGE CONT:
89:CONTAM,ZDATE,-,-,-,-,L3+/POSTRO,-,-,-
96,GREY,BFL,-,-,-,-,RIM FRAG,-,1,-
96,ZZZ,-,-,-,-,T2 SEND GREY ONLY,-,-,-
96,ZDATE,-,-,-,-,2-3/POSTRO,-,-,-
101,GREY,J,-,-,-,-,BS SANDW,-,1,-
101,ZZZ,-,-,-,-,T2 SEND GREY ONLY,-,-,-
101,ZDATE,-,-,-,-,3?,-,-,-
100,SAMCG,33,-,1?,-,-,FTRG BS,-,2,-
100,NVCC,BK,ROUZ,-,-,-,-,BS LFAB,-,1,-
100,NVCC,CLSD,-,-,-,-,BS LGE THICK CR FAB,-,1,-
100,NVCC,BK,-,-,-,-,BS CR FAB,-,1,-
100,NVCC,CLSD,-,-,-,-,BS THICK LT BN FAB,-,1,-
100,NVCC,BX?,ROUZ,-,-,-,-,BS CR FAB,-,1,-
100,NVCC,BX,ROUZ,1,-,-,BSS J CR FAB,-,3,-
100,GREY,-,-,-,-,BSS,-,13,-
100,GREY,JS,-,1,-,-,BSS BASE LGE THICK SHS ABR,-,5,-
100,GREY,JL,-,-,-,-,BSS THICK,-,2,-
100,GREY,JS,-,-,-,-,RIM ROLLED THICK,-,1,-
100,GREY,JS,-,1,-,-,BASE BSS,-,3,-
100,DWSH,JDW,-,4,-,-,RIMS,-,4,-
100,DWSH,JLS,-,-,-,-,RIM,-,1,-
100,DWSH,J,-,-,-,-,BASE BSS,-,4,-
100,DWSH,J,-,-,-,-,BS THICK,-,1,-
100,DWSH,DPR,-,-,-,-,RIM FRAG,-,1,-
100,DWSH,BPR,-,-,-,-,RIM-LWR WALL,-,1,-
100,GREY,JDW,-,-,-,-,RIM FRAG,-,1,-
100,PART,CLSD,-,-,-,-,BS,-,1,-
100,GREY,-,-,-,-,BSS,-,3,-
100,GREY,-,-,-,-,BASE STRING,-,1,-
100,GREY,-,-,-,-,BASE,-,1,-
100,GREY,BD,-,2,-,-,BASES,-,2,-
100,GREY,BWM,-,-,-,-,BS,-,1,-
100,GREY,BWM,-,-,-,-,RIM-LWR WALL LGE SH,-,1,-
100,GREY,BWM,-,2?,-,-,RIM FRAGS,-,2,-
100,GREY,BWM,-,-,-,-,RIM-NECK,-,1,-
100,GREY,BD,BIAP,-,-,-,-,BS,-,1,-
100,GREY,BFB,-,-,-,-,RIM-UPPER WALL,-,1,-
100,GREY,BFB,-,-,-,-,RIM-GIRTH,-,1,-

100, BB1?, BFBL, LA, -, -, -, RIM-GIRTH NON DORSET, -, 1, -
100, GREY, BEXR, -, -, -, RIM-BASE PROF, -, 1, -
100, GREY, BFL, LA, -, -, -, RIM-GIRTH, -, 1, -
100, GREY, BFL, -, -, -, RIM-GIRTH, -, 1, -
100, GREY, BFL, -, 1, -, RIMS-GIRTH, -, 2, -
100, GREY, CP, LA, 1, -, -, BSS, -, 3, -
100, GREY, CLSD, ROUL, 2, -, -, BSS JUDDERED, -, 2, -
100, GREY, -, BWL, 2, -, -, BSS, -, 2, -
100, GREY, -, BIAP?, 2, -, -, BSS, -, 2, -
100, GREY, B, -, 2, -, -, BSS GROOVED, -, 2, -
100, GREY, JS, BS ROUL, -, -, -, BS JUDDERED LGE THICK, -, 1, -
100, ZZZ, -, -, -, -, T2 SEND V LGE GROUP SAM 2C, -, -, -
100, ZDATE, -, -, -, -, L3-4, -, -, -

LRL95 POST-ROMAN POTTERY ARCHIVE: DATING BY CONTEXT

Context	Earliest horizon	Latest horizon	Date and comments
2	EMH	EMH	19th/20th
3	MH6	MH7	late 13th to late 14th
3/5	MH10	PMH8	mid/late 15th to early 18th
8	ASH11	MH3	late 10th to early 13th
9	MH1	MH4	early/mid 12th to early/mid 13th
12	MH1	MH4	early/mid 12th to early/mid 13th
15	PMH8	EMH	early 18th to 20th
16	EMH	EMH	19th to 20th
36	PMH4	PMH8	early 17th to early 18th
75	MH4	MH4	early 13th to early /mid 13th
89	MH4	MH6	early 13th to mid 14th
89	MH6	MH9	late 13th to mid/late 15th
96	PMH3	PMH8	mid/late 16th to early 18th

LRL95 POST-ROMAN POTTERY ARCHIVE

Context	Ware	Sherds	Form	Comments
2	BL	1	BOWL	18/19
2	LERTH	4	FLOWERPOT	18/19
2	LPM	2	-	CHINA
3	LSW2/3	1	JUG	BASE
3	LSW2/3	1	JUG	BS
3	LSW2/3	1	JUG	BS;INT DEP
3	LSW2/3	2	JUG	FALSE HANDLES;LEG; SLASH DEC
3/5	TB	1	LID	-
8	LFS	1	BOWL	BASE;INT DEP?
9	EMLOC	1	JUG/PIT	SUBROUND QUARTZ; SPL GLZE;WORN
9	LFS	1	?	-
12	LFS	1	JAR	BS
12	NSP	1	JUG/PIT	BASE
15	LERTH	1	BOWL?	-
15	LFS	1	JAR	-
16	LERTH	1	FLOWERPOT	-
36	BERTH	1	CLOSED	INT DEP?;17/18TH
36	LSW3	1	JUG	HORSESHOE DEC
36	LSW3	1	JUG	LARGE;GROOVED ROD HANDLE
36	LSW3	1	JUG	LATE ROD HANDLE
36	LSW3	1	JUG	OVAL ROD HANDLE
36	TB	2	BOWL	SV;BASE
75	LSW2	1	JUG	-
75	LSW2	1	JUG	FE STRIP DEC
75	LSWA	1	JUG	SPL GLZE
89	LERTH	1	FLOWERPOT	-
89	LSW2	1	JUG	SCALE IN LINE DEC
89	LSW2/3	1	JUG	-
89	LSW3	1	JUG	-
96	FREC	1	JUG;DRINK	-
96	LMLOC	1	JAR/JUG	-
96	LMLOC	1	JUG	FABRIC K

Fabric Code	Description
BERTH	Brown earthenwares
BL	Blackware
FREC	Frechen/Cologne stoneware
LERTH	Late earthenwares
LFS	Lincoln fine shelled ware
LMLOC	Late medieval local fabrics
LPM	Early modern
LSW	Glazed Lincoln Ware
LSWA	Glazed Lincoln Ware: Fabric A
NSP	Nottingham splashed glazed ware
TB	Toynton All Saints/ Bolingbroke kilns

LRL95: TILE TYPES BY CONTEXT AND WEIGHT

Context	Form	Sherds	Weight	Subform	Fabric	Comments
02	NIB	1	110	1A	7	CORN
02	PNR	1	20	FLAT	7	-
02	RID	1	70	IMBRX?	1	-
02	PNR	1	30	FLAT	7	-
03	PNR	1	40	FLAT	1	MORTAR
03/05	GRID	1	140	1 OR 2	7	MORTAR; SPL GLZE
09	TEG	1	425	37	R1	-
09	OPSIG	1	160	-	-	-
09	PLAS	2	6	-	-	ROM; PAINT
12	RTIL	1	190	TEG?	R1	MORTAR
15	PNR	4	330	FLAT	1	MORTAR; SAME TILE
15	PNR	1	80	FLAT	1	-
15	RTIL	1	30	-	R1	-
15	PNR	1	70	-	1	-
15	PNR	1	80	-	1	MORTAR
15	STILE	1	130	ROOF	CSLA?	-
15	RTIL	1	220	-	R1	MORTAR + OVER BREAKS
15	RTIL	1	185	TEG?	R1	-
15	RTIL	1	5	-	R1	-
16	PNR	1	65	-	1	MORTAR; CORN
16	PNR	2	185	-	7	SAME TILE
16	PNR	1	20	-	7	MORTAR
36	PNR	1	75	-	7	MORTAR
40	RTIL	1	690	TEG?	R1	FINGER MARKS (SIGNATURE?)
53	MORR	1	1	-	-	+ CERA = OPSIG?
68	PNR	1	35	FLAT	7	-
68	BRK	1	5	-	B2	-
68	RTIL	1	20	-	R1	-
75	PNR	1	3	-	1	-
89	BOX	1	115	-	R1	COMBED
89	RTIL	1	95	-	R1	SPALLED?
96	PANT	3	150	-	1	-

Form Code	Description
BOX	Roman box or flue tile
BRK	Medieval/post-medieval brick
GRID	glazed ridge tile (medieval)
MORR	mortar
NIB	unglazed nib tile (medieval)
OPSIG	opus signinum (Roman mortar)
PANT	unglazed pantile
PLAS	plaster
PNR	unglazed, undiagnostic roof tile
RID	unglazed ridge tile
RTIL	undiagnostic Roman tile
STILE	stone roof tile
TEG	Roman tegula tile

LRL95: CONTEXT TILE DATING SUMMARY

Context	Earliest date	Latest date	Prob date	Comments
02	M/L12	E13	-	-
03	M12	15	-	-
03/05	M/L12	13	-	-
09	R	R	ROM	-
12	R	R	ROM	-
15	M12	15	-	-
16	M12	15	-	-
36	M12	14	-	-
40	R	R	ROM	-
53	R	R	ROM	-
68	M12	14	-	-
75	M12	15	-	-
89	R	R	ROM	-
96	R	20	R?	INTRUSIVE 20TH?
100	R	R	ROM	-

A COPPER ALLOY MOUNT FROM LILLY'S ROAD, LINCOLN (LRL95)

A copper alloy mount LRL95 (66) <4> came from the fill of a pit sealed by modern levelling and foundations. It is of squat, almost 'T-shaped' form, and little detail is visible on the piece because it is obscured by dirt and corrosion. The following observations are therefore made from examination of the object in conjunction with X-radiography and investigative conservation.

One face of the main, 'T-shaped' plate of the mount bears two panels of recessed cells, separated by a plain central zone running parallel to the axis of the mount. Six perforations respect the recessed cells and are therefore likely to represent original rivet-holes for attachment. A strip or bar applied to the decorated face is secured by rivets to the central zone, but may represent reuse or repair of the piece because it appears to lie over, and partially obscure, areas of enamelling. It is also placed somewhat askew to the axis of the mount. The terminal of this bar projects beyond the edge of the plate.

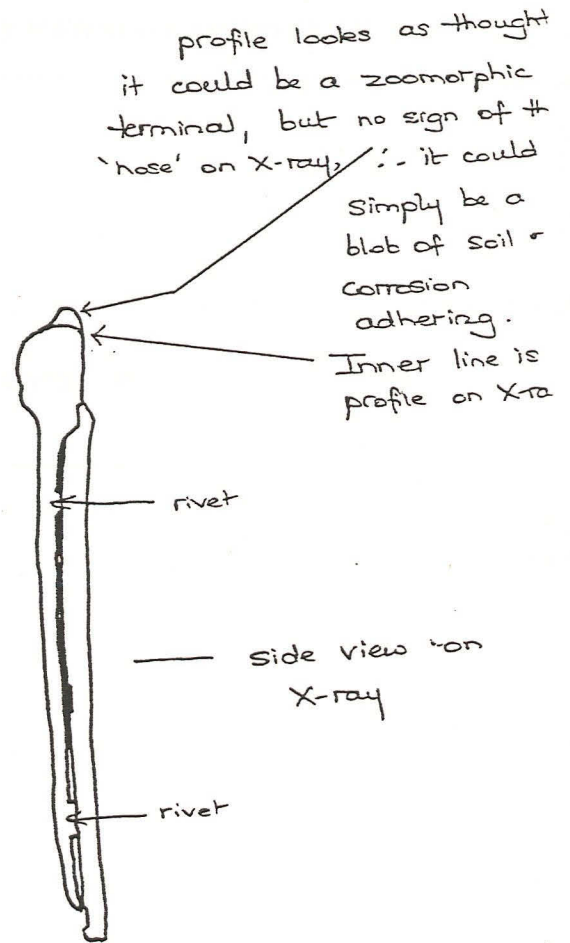
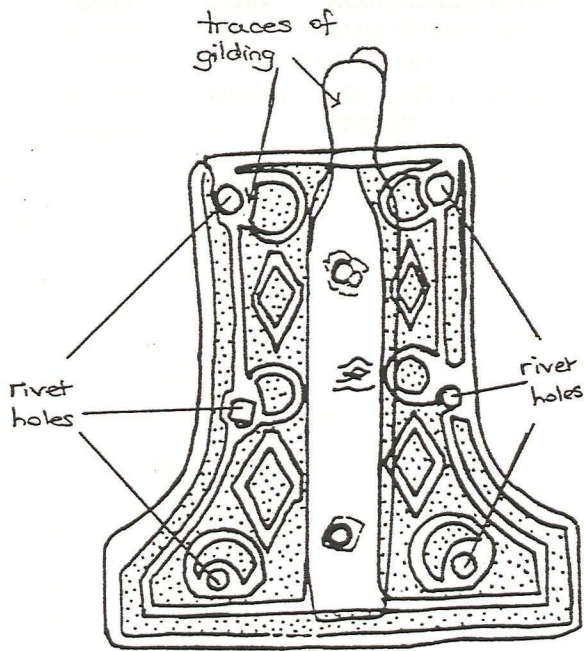
Investigative conservation was requested, and undertaken by Mr R White of the Lincoln City and County Museum Conservation Laboratory. This confirmed the presence of enamelling in at least some of the cells, and suggested that both the main plate and the applied bar are almost certainly gilt.

The mount may have come from the terminal of a cross, the shape of its enamelled cells perhaps suggesting that this was a Limoges cross of 13th-century date (John Cherry, *pers. comm.*, from examination of the sketch and notes). As such, the mount merits conservation and publication, at least a short note in a local journal. It may only be securely identified following full conservation, which would provide details of manufacture and ornament, and confirmation of the presence of gilding. It would also clarify the relationship between the mount and the applied bar, so that the question of reuse or repair may be addressed.

J.E.M. 26/1/96

LRL95 $\triangle 4$ Copper alloy

Sketched from X-ray,
approx. 1:1.



\square - recessed areas; traces of enamel

 - applied strip/bar,  section?

LILLY'S ROAD, LINCOLN (LRL95): REGISTERED FINDS AND BULK MATERIALS ARCHIVE LIST

Registered Finds

Context	Finds No	Material	Object	Comments
15	1	COPP	COIN	ROM;M3-L3;;;RADI
9	2	COPP	-	ROM?;FITT/ATTA
12	3	COPP	-	SM BAR
66	4	COPP	MOUN	MED?;GILT + ENAM REUS/REPAIR
38	5	IRON	-	SHEET?

Bulk Materials

Context	Type	Count	Comments
5	SHEL	1	OYST DIS
9	NAIL	1	-
9	SHEL	14	OYST DIS
9	FIRE	1	50GM
15	SHEL	2	OYST DIS
15	SLAG	1	2GM FAS + COPP
36	SHEL	2	OYST DIS
96	NAIL	1	LGE
100	SHEL	3	OYST DIS

Mus Acc No 92.95	Sitecode LRL95	Context 15	Reg No 1
Material COPPER ALLOY	Object COIN	Type ANTONINIANUS	Date 3 rd C
Description		Sketch (mid - late)	
Obv Bust radiate, H.			
Rev VIRTUS AVGG Virtus standing, holding spear + leaning on shield.			
Dimensions (in mm) Diam: 20 Th: 1			
Lab Card	X-ray LRL 2.1995		
B/W Photo	Drawing	Spec Report	
Slide	Pub	LA	

Mus Acc No 92.95	Sitecode LRL95	Context 09	Reg No 2
Material COPPER ALLOY	Object	Type	Date
Description		Sketch	
Fragment, cast. Elongated oval face with series of longitudinal mouldings. Remains of shank, lozenge-shaped in section, protruding at almost 90° from each end.			
Fitting/attachment			
Roman? (Looks familiar, but can't recall why... J.E.M.)			
Dimensions (in mm) 51.5 x 20 (max)			
Lab Card	X-ray LRL 2.1995		
B/W Photo	Drawing	Spec Report	
Slide	Pub	LA	

Key to codes used in the cataloguing of animal bones

SPECIES	BONE	SIDE	FUSION
BOS cattle	SKL skull	W - whole	Records the fused/unfused condition of the epiphyses
CSZ cattle size	TEMP temporal	L - left side	P - proximal; D - distal; E - acetabulum;
SUS pig	FRNT frontal	R - right side	N - unfused; F - fused; A - anterior; C - caudal
OVCA sheep or goat	PET petrous	F - fragment	
OVI sheep	PAR parietal	TOOTH WEAR - Codes are those used in Grant, A. 1982 The use of tooth wear as a guide to the age of domestic animals, in B.Wilson, C.Grigson and S.Payne (eds) <i>Ageing and sexing animal bones from Archaeological sites, 91-108.</i>	
SSZ sheep size	OCIP occipital	Teeth are labelled as follows in the tooth wear column:	
EQU horse	ZYG zygomatic	h ldpm4/dupm4	f ldpm2/dupm2
CER red deer	MAND mandible	H lpm4/upm4	g ldpm3/dupm3
CAN dog	MAX maxilla	I lm1/um1	
MAN human	ATL atlas	J lm2/um2	
UKN unknown	AXI axis	K lm3/um3	
CHIK chicken	CEV cervical vertebra		
GOOS goose, dom	TRV thoracic vertebra		
LEP hare	LMV lumbar vertebra		
UNB indet bird	SAC sacrum		
MALL duck, dom.	CDV caudal vertebra	ZONES - zones record the part of the bone present.	
GULL gull sp.	SCP scapula	The key to each zone on each bone is on page 2	
	HUM humerus		
	RAD radius	MEASUREMENTS - Any measurements are those listed in A.Von den Driesch (1976) <i>A Guide to the Measurement of Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites, Peabody Museum Bulletin 1, Peabody Museum, Harvard, USA</i>	
	MTC metacarpus		
	MC1-4 metacarpus 1-4		
	INN innominate		
	ILM ilium		
	PUB pubis		
	ISH ischium		
	FEM femur		
	TIB tibia		
	AST astragalus		
	CAL calcaneum		
	MTT metatarsus		
	MT1-4 metatarsus 1-4		
	PH1 1st phalanx		
	PH2 2nd phalanx		
	PH3 3rd phalanx		
	LM1-LM3 Lower molar 1 - molar 3		
	UM1-UM3 upper molar 1 - molar 3		
	LPM1-LPM4 lower premolar 1-4		
	UPM1-UPM4 upper premolar 1-4		
	DLPM1-4 deciduous lower premolar 1-4		
	DUPM1-4 deciduous upper premolar 1-4		
	MNT mandibular tooth		
	MXT maxillary tooth		
	LBON long bone		
	UNI unidentified		
	STN sternum		
	INC incisor		
	TTH indet. tooth		
	CMP carpo-metacarpus		

ZONES - codes used to define zones on each bone

SKULL - 1. paraoccipital process	METACARPUS -	1. medial facet of proximal articulation, MC3
2. occipital condyle		2. lateral facet of proximal articulation, MC4
3. intercornual protuberance		3. medial distal condyle, MC3
4. external acoustic meatus		4. lateral distal condyle, MC4
5. frontal sinus		5. anterior distal groove and foramen
6. ectorbitale		6. medial or lateral distal condyle
7. entorbitale	FIRST PHALANX	1. proximal epiphysis
8. temporal articular facet		2. distal articular facet
9. facial tuber	INNOMINATE	1. tuber coxae
0. infraorbital foramen		2. tuber sacrale + scar
MANDIBLE		3. body of illium with dorso-medial foramen
1. Symphyseal surface		4. iliopubic eminence
2. diastema		5. acetabular fossa
3. lateral diastemal foramen		6. symphyseal branch of pubis
4. coronoid process		7. body of ischium
5. condylar process		8. ischial tuberosity
6. angle		9. depression for medial tendon of rectus femoris
7. anterior dorsal ascending ramus posterior M3		
8. mandibular foramen		
VERTEBRA	FEMUR	1. head
1. spine		2. trochanter major
2. anterior epiphysis		3. trochanter minor
3. posterior epiphysis		4. supracondyloid fossa
4. centrum		5. distal medial condyle
5. neural arch		6. lateral distal condyle
SCAPULA		7. distal trochlea
1. supraglenoid tubercle		8. trochanter tertius
2. glenoid cavity		
3. origin of the distal spine	TIBIA	1. proximal medial condyle
4. tuber of spine		2. proximal lateral condyle
5. posterior of neck with foramen		3. intercondylar eminence
6. cranial angle of blade		4. proximal posterior nutrient foramen
7. caudal angle of blade		5. medial malleolus
HUMERUS 1. head		6. lateral aspect of distal articulation
2. greater tubercle		7. distal pre-epiphyseal portion of the diaphysis
3. lesser tubercle		
4. intertuberal groove	CALCANEUM	1. calcaneal tuber
5. deltoid tuberosity		2. sustentaculum tali
6. dorsal angle of olecranon fossa		3. processus anterior
7. capitulum		
8. trochlea	METATARSUS	1. medial facet of proximal articulation, MT3.
RADIUS		2. lateral facet of proximal articulation, MT4
1. medial half of proximal epiphysis		3. medial distal condyle, MT3
2. lateral half of proximal epiphysis		4. lateral distal condyle, MT4
3. posterior proximal ulna scar and foramen		5. anterior distal groove and foramen
4. medial half of distal epiphysis		6. medial or lateral distal condyle
5. lateral half of distal epiphysis		
6. distal shaft immediately above distal epiphysis		
ULNA		
1. olecranon tuberosity		
2. trochlear notch- semilunaris		
3. lateral coronoid process		
4. distal epiphysis		

ARCHIVE CATALOGUE OF ANIMAL BONES FOR LRL95

SITE	CON.	SPEC.	BONE	NO	SIDE	FUS	ZONES	TOOTH WEAR	COMMENTS
QPS95	1	BOS	HUM	1	F				PROX SHAFT FRAG
QPS95	2	BOS	MTC	1	R		12		PROX HALF
LRL95	03	OVCA	HUM	1	L		0		SHAFT-ENDS BROKEN OFF
LRL95	05	BOS	MTT	1	R	DF	345		DISTAL END- Bd-49.6 Dd-28.8
LRL95	07	OVCA	TIB	1	L				MIDSHAFT
LRL95	07	BOS	HUM	1	R	DF	67890		DISTAL HALF
LRL95	08	SMA	LBON	1	F				SHAFT-BURNT BLACK-POSS BIRD RAD?
LRL95	12	SSZ	RIB	1	F				MIDSHAFT FRAG-POROUS
LRL95	12	OVCA	TIB	1	L		4		PROX MIDSHAFT-SL POROUS
LRL95	15	SSZ	RIB	1	L	PN			PROX END & PART SHAFT
LRL95	15	SUS	MAND	1	R			I12J7	M2 BROKEN POSTERIORLY
LRL95	16	OVCA	UM3	1	R			K13	
LRL95	16	BOS	FEM	1	L	PN	3		PROX SHAFT-EPI LOST INCL 3RD TROCH-SHAFT SAWN
LRL95	36	BOS	FEM	1	L	DF	567		FUSION VISIBLE-DISTAL EPI CHOPPED
LRL95	36	BOS	SCP	1	R	DF	13		FRAG GLENOID-SPLIT-POSS CHEWED
LRL95	36	EQU	PH1	1	L	PF	12		COMPLETE-GL-90.7 SD-37.3 Bd-50.5 Bp-61.1
LRL95	36	BOS	MTT	1	L		12		PROX END Bp-55.3-PROX CHOPPED POSTERIORLY
LRL95	36	BOS	MAND	1	R		13		ANTERIOR FRAG RAMUS
LRL95	36	OVI	INN	1	L	EVCAN	123579		SMALL-RECENTLY FUSED
LRL95	36	OVCA	MAND	1	L		12345678	GH10I12J11K6	M3 DISPLACED AND REVERSED-PM2 ABSENT
LRL95	36	OVI	HC	1	F				2 PIECES-WETHER?-THUMB PRINTS
LRL95	36	OVCA	TIB	1	F				DISTAL SHAFT FRAG
LRL95	36	CSZ	LBON	1	F				SHAFT FRAG TOWARDS EPIPHYSIAL END
LRL95	38	OVI	MTT	1	F				MIDSHAFT FRAG-VERY THIN SD-9.9
LRL95	38	BOS	TIB	1	L				DISTAL SHAFT FRAG
LRL95	49	BOS	MAND	1	R		7		M3 ERUPTED BUT LOST-3 PIECES POSTERIOR HORI RAMUS
LRL95	49	BOS	MTC	1	F				ANT MIDSHAFT FRAG
LRL95	53	BOS	MAND	1	R		67	H11I16J16K16	MANY FRAGMENTS
LRL95	53	BOS	SCP	1	F				PROXIMAL SHAFT FRAG-POSS CHEWED
LRL95	53	BOS	INN	1	L	EF	7		ISCHIAL FRAG WITH PART ACET-POSS CHOPPED
LRL95	53	OVCA	MAND	1	R		237	FGH10I13J12K9	HORI RAMUS-POST CHEWED
LRL95	53	CHIK	ULN	1	R				DIST END & SHAFT-SHAFT PUNCTURED ?CHEWED
LRL95	53	CAN	SKEL	1	P				SMALL LAP DOG-SEE BELOW
LRL95	66	OVCA	MTT	1	L				MIDSHAFT-2 PIECES
LRL95	68	BOS	CAL	1	L		23		PROX END CHEWED OFF

LRL95 68	BOS	AST	1	R			COMPLETE	GL-67.0 Bp-42.6 Bd-39.7
LRL95 68	BOS	LM2	1	R		J11		
LRL95 68	CSZ	RIB	1	F			SHAFT FRAG	
LRL95 68	BOS	MAND	1	F			VENTRAL FRAG HORI RAMUS	
LRL95 68	OVCA	MTT	1	L		125	PROX END AND SHAFT-DIST AND PROX SL CHEWED	
LRL95 68	CSZ	LMV	1	F	CFAF	234	CENTRUM-CHOPPED POSTERIORLY	
LRL95 68	MAN	RAD	1	L	PF		PROX HALF	
LRL95 68	MAN	RIB	3	F			FRAGS OF THREE RIBS	
LRL95 68	MAN	VER	1	F		4	CENTRUM ONLY	
LRL95 68	MAN	MTP	1	W	DF			
LRL95 73	BOS	RAD	1	L	DF	456	DISTAL HALF-Bd-65.6 BFd-51.8	
LRL95 73	SSZ	RIB	1	L	PN		PROX END-JUVENILE	
LRL95 73	BOS	MAND	1	R			VENTRAL FRAG HORI RAMUS-POSS SAME JAW AS 53	
LRL95 73	CER	RAD	1	L	DF	456	DISTAL END Bd-54.0 Dd-40.0 BFd-45.7	
LRL95 73	MAN	FEM	1	R	DF		DISTAL END	
LRL95 73	MAN	FEM	1	R			SHAFT OF ABOVE-BREAKS MODERN	
LRL95 73	MAN	TIB	1	L	PF	1234	PROX HALF-DISTAL BREAK MODERN	
LRL95 73	MAN	RIB	1	L	PF		PROX END AND SHAFT	
LRL95 73	MAN	ULN	1	L	DF		SHAFT AND DISTAL END	
LRL95 73	MAN	FIB	1	F	DF		DISTAL END AND SHAFT	
LRL95 73	MAN	RAD	1	L	DF		DISTAL END AND HALF SHAFT	
LRL95 73	MAN	MTP	1	F			DISTAL END AND SHAFT	
LRL95 73	MAN	INN	1	L			POSTERIOR HALF-ADULT	
LRL95 73	MAN	INN	1	R			ADULT-FAIRLY COMPLETE	
LRL95 75	CSZ	RIB	1	F			SHAFT FRAG-CHOPPED BOTH ENDS	
LRL95 75	BOS	TIB	1	R			LATERAL MIDSHAFT FRAG	
LRL95 75	LEP	FEM	1	L	PN	3	PROX SHAFT-EPI LOST	
LRL95 75	BOS	INN	1	L		3	ILIAL SHAFT-3 PIECES	
LRL95 75	MAN	SAC	1	F			FIRST SACRAL VERT	
LRL95 75	MAN	MTP	1	W	DF		COMPLETE	
LRL95 75	MAN	TIB	1	L	PF		PROX END	
LRL95 75	MAN	FEM	1	R	DF		DISTAL HALF-BREAK MODERN	
LRL95 75	MAN	FEM	1	L	DF		DISTAL END-MODERN BREAK	
LRL95 75	MAN	TIB	1	L	DF		DISTAL END	
LRL95 75	MAN	TIB	1	R			MIDSHAFT	
LRL95 75	MAN	FIB	1	F			MIDSHAFT FRAG	
LRL95 75	MAN	FIB	1	F			PROX SHAFT-DIFF IND TO ABOVE	
LRL95 89	OVCA	TIB	1	R		4	PROX SHAFT-CUT	

LRL95 89	CSZ	CEV	1	F			DORSAL AND LATERAL FRAG
LRL95 89	BOS	MAND	1	F			LATERAL FRAG POST RAMUS
LRL95 96	OVI	NAS	1	R			COMPLETE
LRL95 96	UNI	UNI	1	F			INDET
LRL95 100	MAN	RIB	14	F			SHAFT FRAGS
LRL95 100	MAN	MTP	3	W	DF		COMPLETE
LRL95 100	MAN	SAC	1	F			LARGELY COMPLETE
LRL95 100	MAN	FEM	1	R			DISTAL END
LRL95 100	MAN	FEM	1	L	PF		PROX END AND SHAFT-2 PIECES
LRL95 100	MAN	FEM	1	R			SHAFT-HEALED FRACTURE-DISTAL SHAFT
LRL95 100	MAN	ULN	1	R			COMPLETE
LRL95 100	MAN	HUM	1	L	DF		DISTAL HALF
LRL95 100	MAN	ULN	1	L			PROXIMAL HALF
LRL95 100	MAN	RAD	1	R			COMPLETE
LRL95 100	MAN	RAD	1	L			DISTAL HALF
LRL95 100	MAN	ULN	1	L			PROX HALF
LRL95 100	MAN	INN	3	F			FRAGMENTS
LRL95 100	MAN	RAD	1	L			PROX END
LRL95 100	MAN	RAD	1	L			PROX SHAFT
LRL95 100	MAN	ULN	1	L			DISTAL END
LRL95 100	BOS	MAND	1	L		123	M3 ERUPTED BUT LOST-HORI RAMUS
LRL95 100	EQU	HUM	1	L	DF	67890	DISTAL HALF Bd-80.4 BT-75.0
LRL95 100	EQU	RAD	1	R	DF	456	DISTAL END Bd-76.5 Bfd-65.8
LRL9 100	BOS	INN	1	R	EF	9	POST ILIUM WITH ACET FRAG-CHOPPED
LRL95 100	BOS	MTT	1	R			SHAFT WITH FRAG PROX END
LRL95 100	BOS	TRV	1	F	CNAN	145	
LRL95 100	CSZ	TRV	1	F		1	SPINE
LRL95 100	BOS	TIB	1	R	DF	56	Bd-56.2 Dd-43.1
LRL95 100	CSZ	CEV	1	F			DORSO-LATERAL FRAG
LRL95 100	BOS	MTC	1	L	DF	45	DISTAL END Bd-54.5 Dd-29.6
LRL95 100	BOS	MAND	1	R		13	SYMPHYSEAL FRAG HORI RAMUS
LRL95 100	BOS	FEM	1	R			PROX SHAFT FRAG
LRL95 100	BOS	TIB	1	R			PROX SHAFT FRAG
LRL95 100	CSZ	RIB	1	R			PROX SHAFT FRAG ANT RIB
LRL95 100	CSZ	RIB	1	F			SHAFT FRAG - CHOPPED
LRL95 100	CSZ	RIB	3	F			SHAFT FRAGS
LRL95 100	BOS	INN	1	L		3	ILIAL SHAFT-CHOPPED-PROX CHEWED
LRL95 100	CSZ	FEM	1	F			PROX SHAFT FRAG

LRL95 100	BOS	UM2	1	L		J11	
LRL95 100	BOS	UM3	1	L		K11	
LRL95 100	CSZ	LMV	1	L	CFAF		LEFT SIDE-CHOPPED DOWN MIDDLE
LRL95 100	BOS	MAX	1	L			ANTERIOR FRAG
LRL95 100	BOS	INN	1	L			ANTERIOR ILIAL FRAG-CHOPPED
LRL95 100	BOS	FEM	1	L	PF	1	FEMUR HEAD
LRL95 100	BOS	MTC	1	L	DF	12345	COMPLETE GL-211.0 Bp-66.8 SD-36.3 Bd-70.0 DD-34.6
LRL95 100	BOS	MTT	1	L	DF	12345	COMPLETE GL-215.0 Bp-53.0 Dp-48.8 Bd-60.2 Dd-33.3 SD-28.3
LRL95 100	SSZ	RIB	1	L			SHAFT-DISTAL END CHOPPED
LRL95 100	OVCA	RIB1	1	R			SHAFT
LRL95 100	SUS	ULN	1	L		23	SHAFT-PROX END CHEWED
LRL95 100	OVCA	TIB	1	L	DF	567	DISTAL HALF-Bd-23.5 Dd-17.0-SL CHEWED
LRL95 100	OVI	MTT	1	R		12	PROX HALF-SMALL-THIN
LRL95 100	OVCA	TIB	1	R		7	DISTAL SHAFT
LRL95 100	OVCA	INN	1	L		39	ILIAL SHAFT-?FEMALE
LRL95 100	OVCA	INN	1	L	EF	359	ILIAL SHAFT AND ACET
LRL95 100	SSZ	RIB	1	F			SHAFT FRAG
LRL95 100	CSZ	LBON	1	F			INDET
LRL95 100	CSZ	UNI	5	F			INDET-POSS SKL
LRL95 100	UNI	UNI	1	F			INDET
LRL95 100	CSZ	UNI	2	F			FRAG
LRL95 100	CSZ	LBON	1	F			SHAFT FRAG-MODERN BREAKS
LRL95 100	OVCA	MAND	1	L		278	H9I13J12K7 M3 POST CUSP NOT YET UP
LRL95 100	OVCA	MAND	1	R		1237	I12J10K2 INCISORS NOT ERUPTED
LRL95 100	OVCA	MAND	1	R		58	FRAG ASCENDING RAMUS
LRL95 100	CHIK	ULN	1	L			COMPLETE GL-82.8
LRL95 100	UNIB	CLV	1	F			LATERAL FRAG

DOG SKELETON

LRL95 53	CAN	FEM	1	R	PFDF		GL77.0 Bp-18.6 Bd-16.8
	CAN	FEM	1	L	DF		DIST END AND SHAFT
	CAN	TIB	1	L	PFDF		GL-75.4 Bp-18.2 Bd-11.9
	CAN	TIB	1	R	PF		PROX HALF
	CAN	RIB	12				12 RIBS-MOSTLY COMPLETE
	CAN	HUM	1	R	DF		DISTAL HALF -Bd-17.0
	CAN	FIB	1	F			DISTAL HALF
	CAN	INN	1	R	EF		ILIUM

LRL95 Context List

NO	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	AREA
1	layer	topsoil	Workshops
2	layer	ash and mortar	
3	layer	limestone rubble	
4	wall	fill of 6	
5	fill	fill of 6	
6	cut	foundation trench	
7	layer	limestone rubble	
8	layer	dark brown clay silt	
9	fill	fill of 18	
10	surface	floor	
11	layer?	floor?	
12	layer?	dark brown sand silt	
13	layer	grey brown sand silt	
14	layer?	floor bedding?	
15	layer	limestone rubble	
16	layer	light brown sand silt	
17	fill	brown sand silt and mortar	
18	cut	robber trench?	
19	wall	fill of 21	
20	fill	fill of 21	
21	cut	foundation trench	
22	wall	fill of 24	
23	fill	fill of 24	
24	cut	foundation trench	
25	wall	fill of 27	
26	fill	fill of 27	
27	cut	foundation trench	
28	wall	fill of 30	
29	fill	fill of 30	
30	cut	foundation trench	
31	layer	cream yellow mortar-floor?	
32	fill	fill of 33	
33	cut	pit/robber trench	
34	cut	foundation trench?	
35	fill	fill of 32	
36	layer	dark grey silty clay	Houses
37	layer	dark grey silty clay	
38	fill?	light brown clay	
39	fill?	orange brown sand	
40	fill?	cream clay and l/s frags	
41	layer	orange brown sandy silt	
42	fill	fill of 43	
43	cut	brick inspection chamber	
44	cut	brick inspection chamber	
45	layer	ash and sandy silt	
46	layer	browny orange sand	
47	layer	dark grey silty clay	
48	surface	brown white sand	
49	layer	mid brown clay	
50	fill	fill of 52	
51	fill	fill of 53	
52	cut	pit	
53	layer	light brown clay	
54	layer	limestone bedrock	
55	wall	fill of 57	
56	fill	fill of 57	
57	cut	foundation trench	
58	fill	fill of 59	

59	cut	pipe trench	Houses
60	layer	grey brown sandy silt	
61	layer	bedding material	
62	layer	levelling dump	
63	layer	levelling dump	
64	wall	fill of 65	
65	cut	foundation trench	
66	fill	fill of 67	
67	cut	pit	
68	fill	fill of 70	
69	fill	fill of 70	
70	cut	pit	
71	fill	fill of 72	
72	cut	pit/trench	
73	fill	fill of 74	
74	cut	pit	
75	fill	fill of 77	
76	fill	fill of 77	
77	cut	pit	
78	layer	l/s frags in brown sand	
79	layer	levelling dump	
80	wall	fill of 82	
81	fill	fill of 82	
82	cut	foundation trench	
83	layer	topsoil	
84	fill	fill of 86	
85	fill	fill of 86	
86	cut	pit	
87	fill	fill of 88	
88	cut	pit	
89	layer	subsoil	
90	wall	fill of 91	
91	cut	foundation trench	
92	surface	white clay sand	
93	layer	l/s frags in brown sand	
94	layer	levelling dump	
95	layer	levelling dump	
96	layer	bedding material	
97	wall	fill of 99	
98	fill	fill of 99	
99	cut	foundation trench	
100	layer	dark grey silty clay	
101	layer	mid brown sandy silt	
102	surface	brown white sand	
103	fill	fill of 107	
104	fill	fill of 105	
105	cut	soakaway	
106	wall	fill of 107	
107	cut	foundation trench	
108	layer	grey brown sandy silt	
109	wall	fill of 44	
110	wall	contained by 111	
111	cut	foundation trench for 110	
112	layer	brick floor surface	
113	layer	dark grey silty clay	
114	wall		
115	wall		
116	layer	dark grey silty clay	

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Specialists' reports
Correspondence

Photographs
Film no. 95/20 Negs. 19,20, 26-36
Film no. 95/29 Negs. 00A, 0A
Film no. 95/32 Negs. 12-36

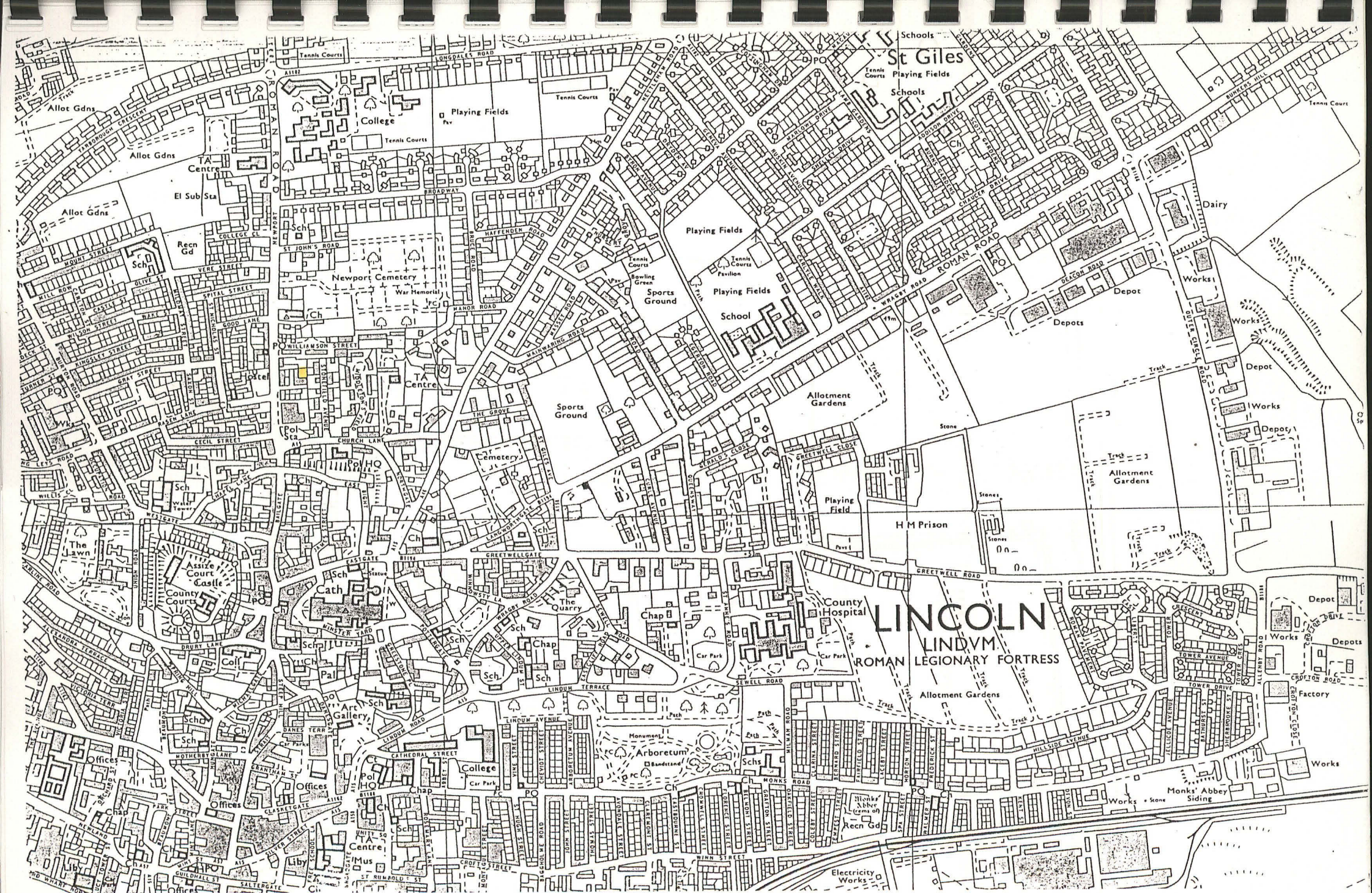
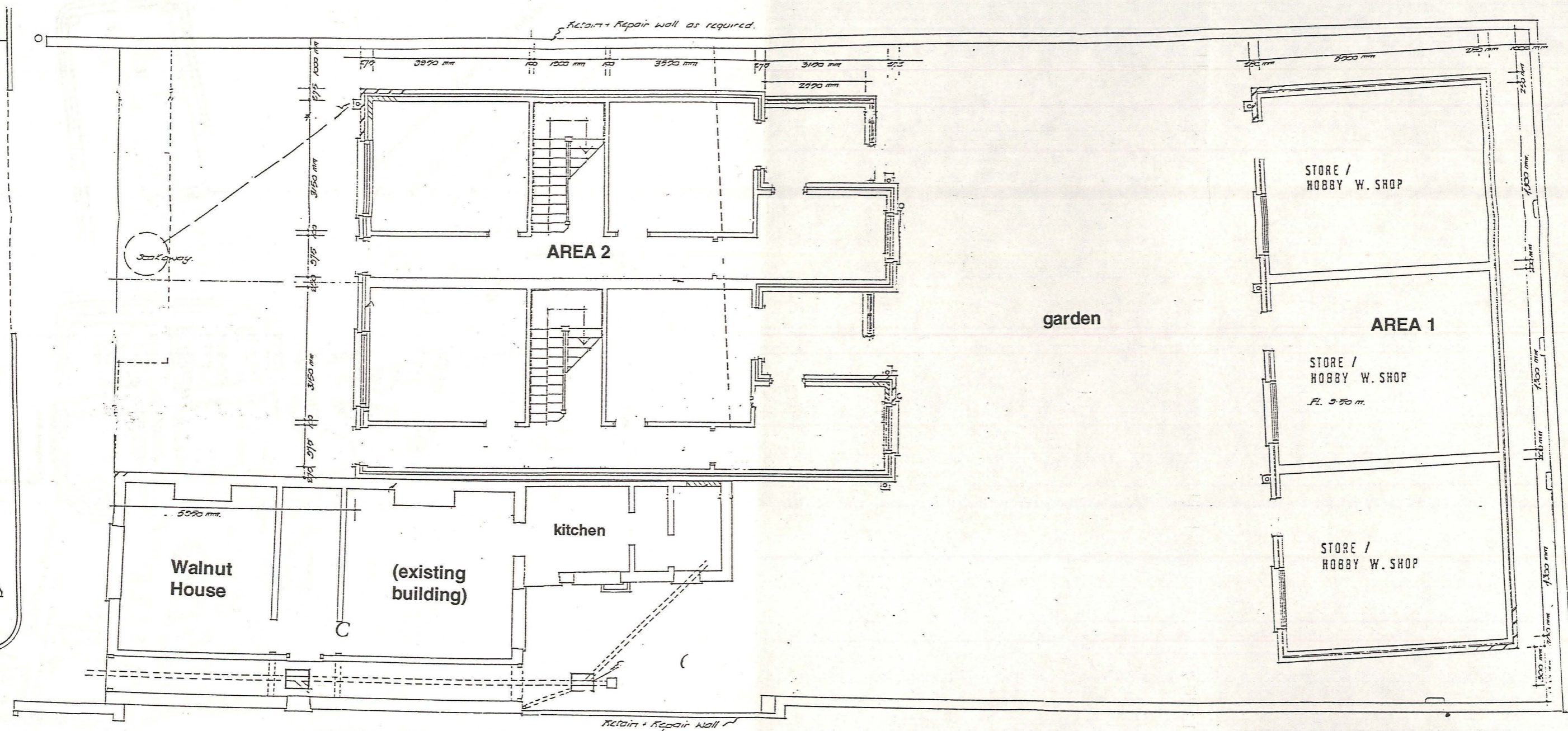
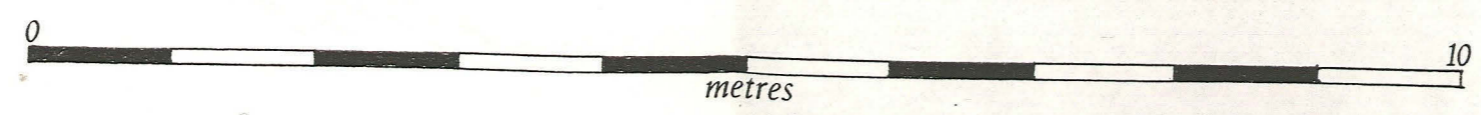


Fig. 1. Site location map. Reproduced from the 1976 OS 1:10,000 map with the permission of the Controller of HMSO, © Crown copyright. Licence No. AL50424A.

LILLYS ROAD



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



TWO DWELLINGS
LILLYS ROAD
LINCOLN

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 42, Exchange, Newark, Notts NG24 1AB
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Fig. 2 Plan showing location of Area 1 (workshops) and Area 2 (new houses). Annotated architect's survey. (Reduced from original).

Fig. 3 Plan of the city of Lincoln - for a plan by William Stukely in 1722

LINDVM Colonia.

4 Sep. 1722.

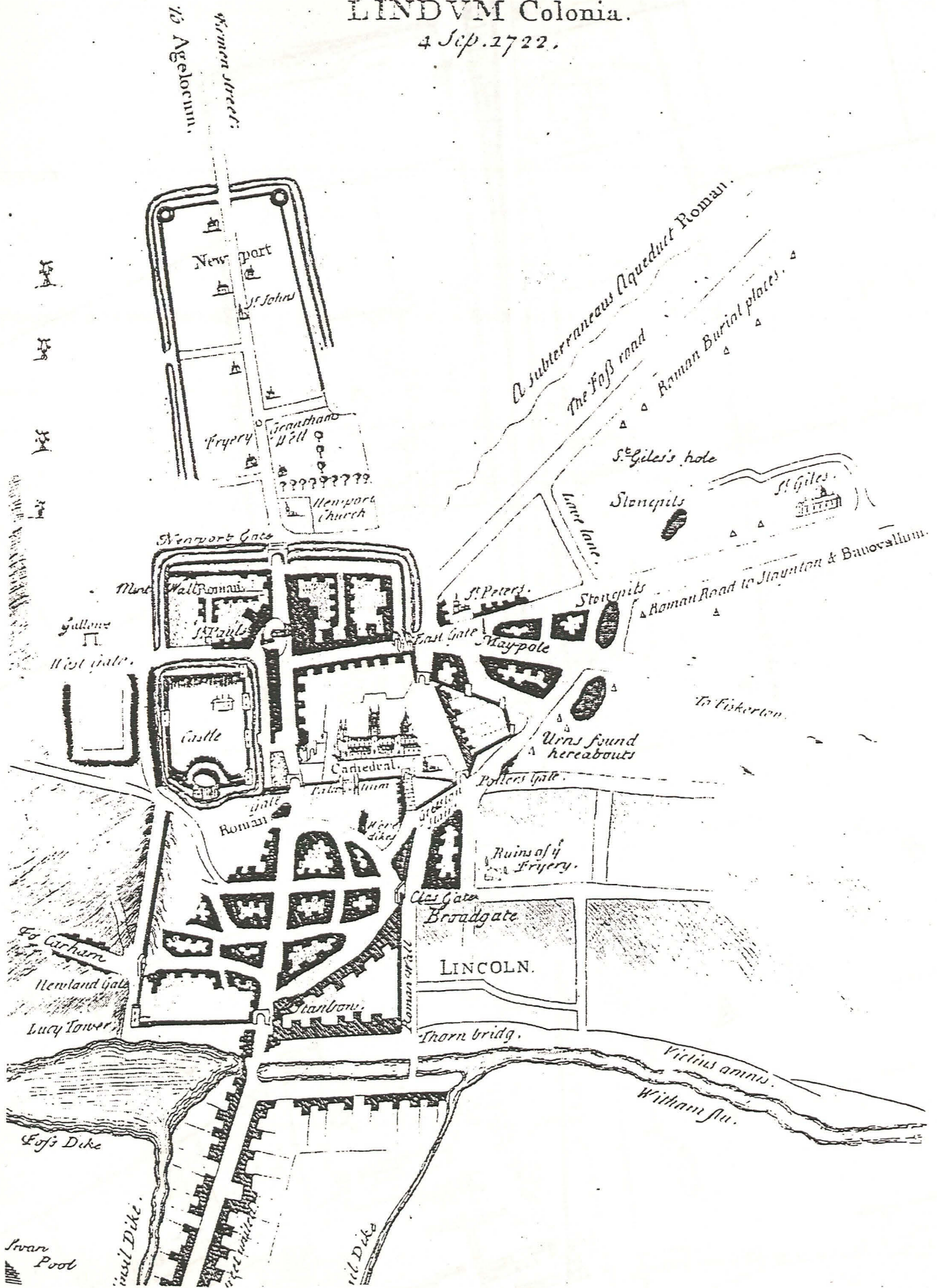


Fig. 3. Plan of the city of Lincoln from a survey by William Stukely in 1722

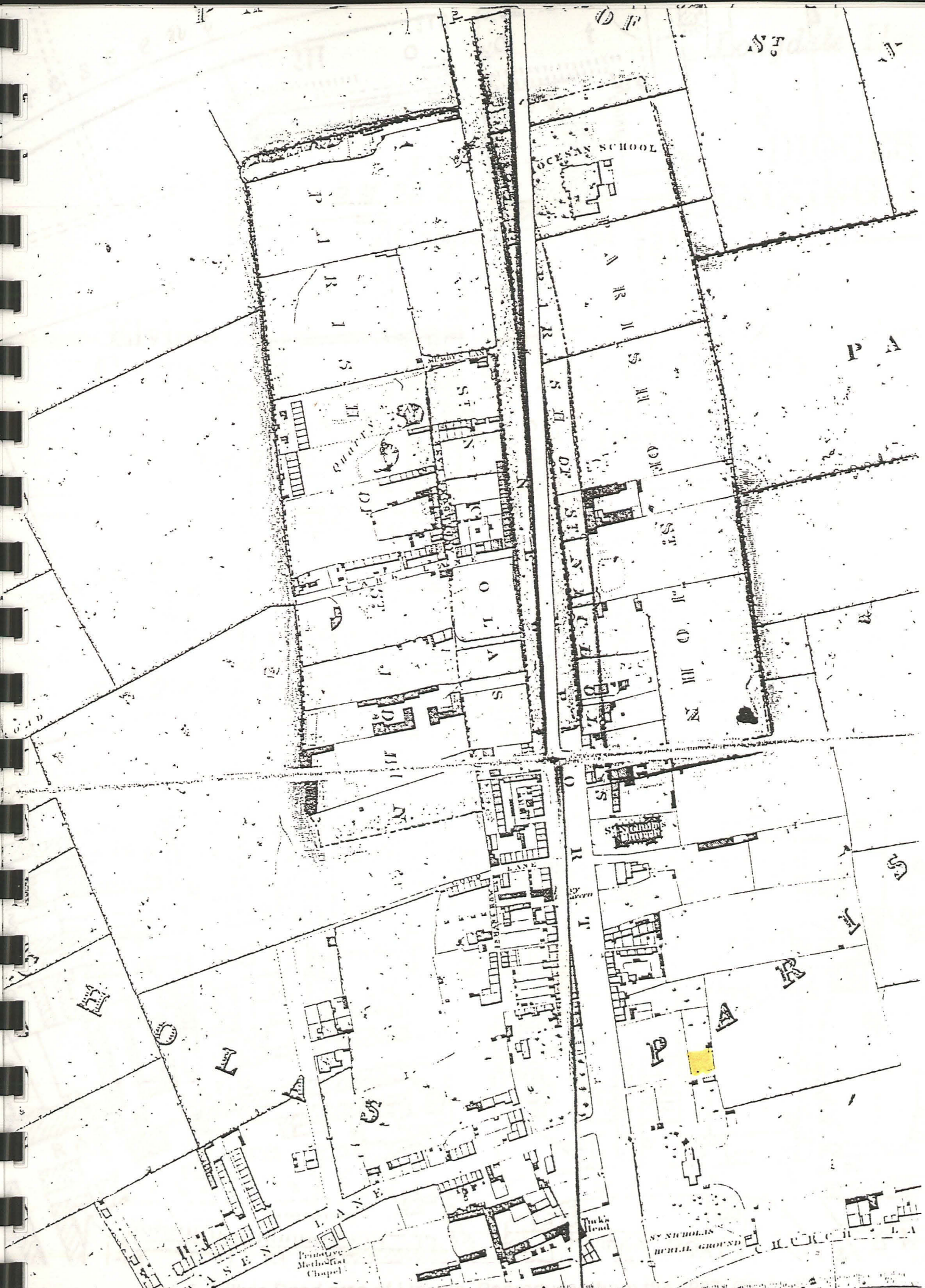


Fig. 4. Plan of the Newport area. J.S. Padley 1851.

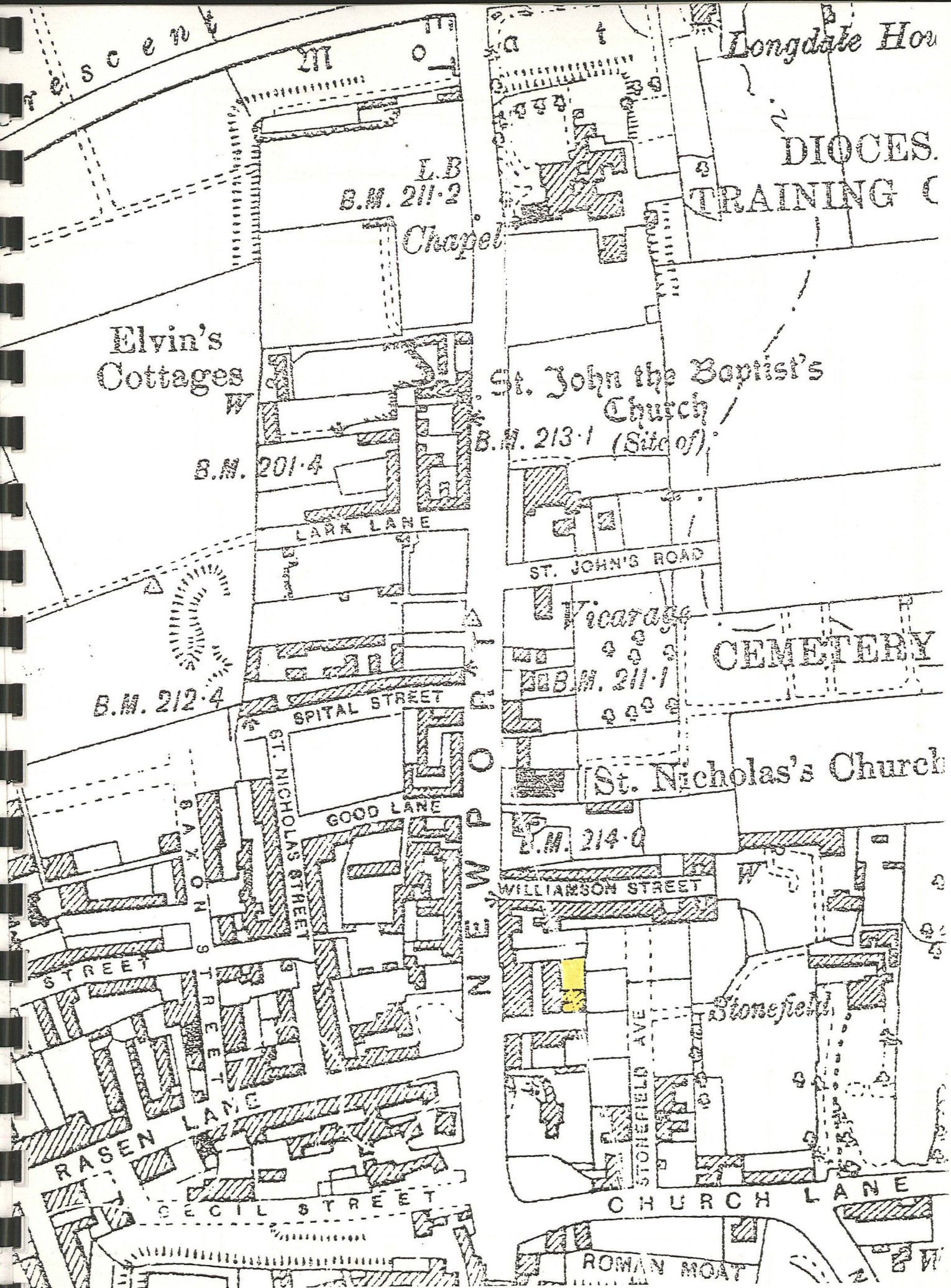


Fig. 5 Lilly's Road area of Lincoln. Reproduced from the 1907 OS 2nd edition 6" map.

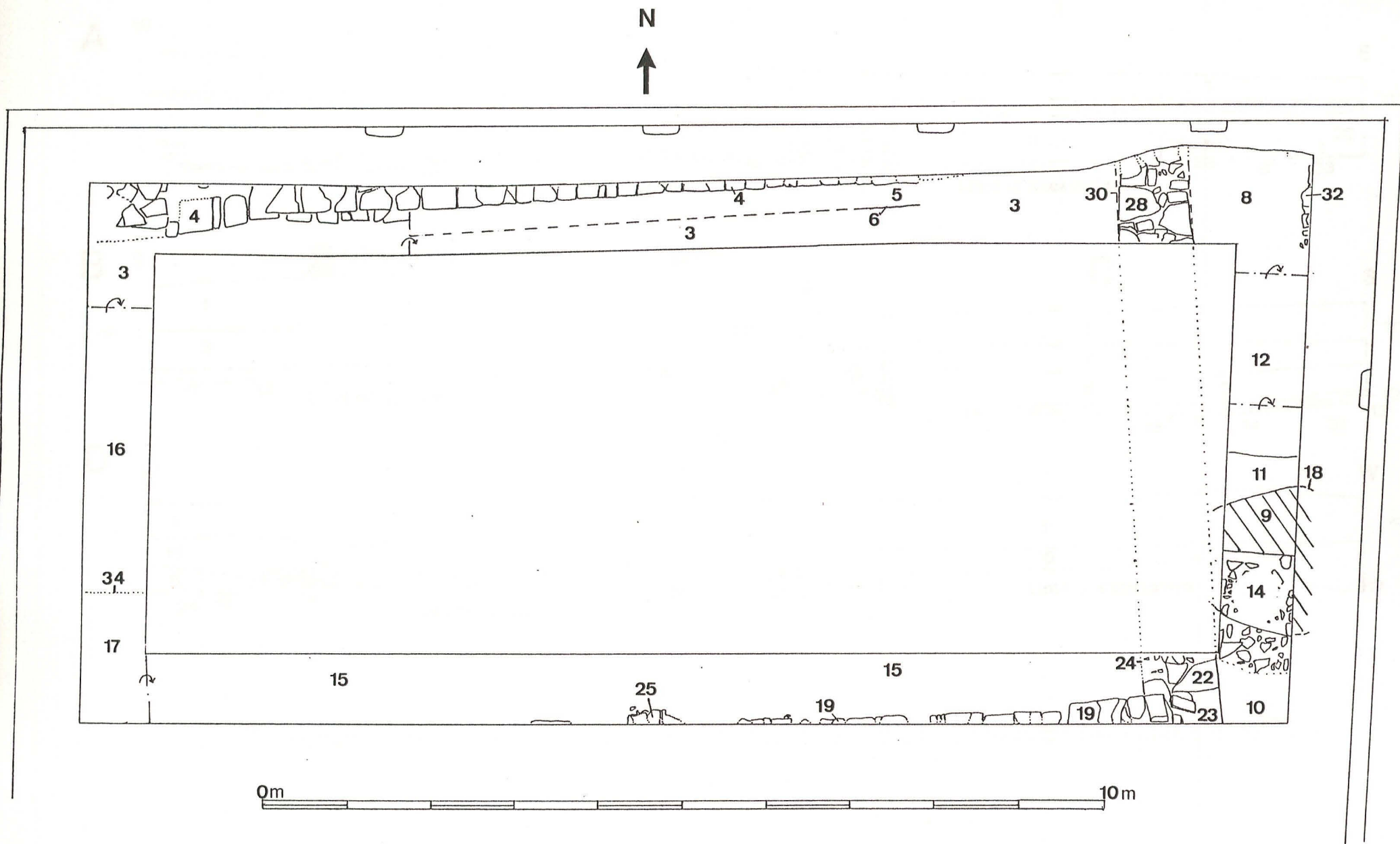


Fig. 6 Area 1, Outbuilding foundations plan, showing major archaeological features.

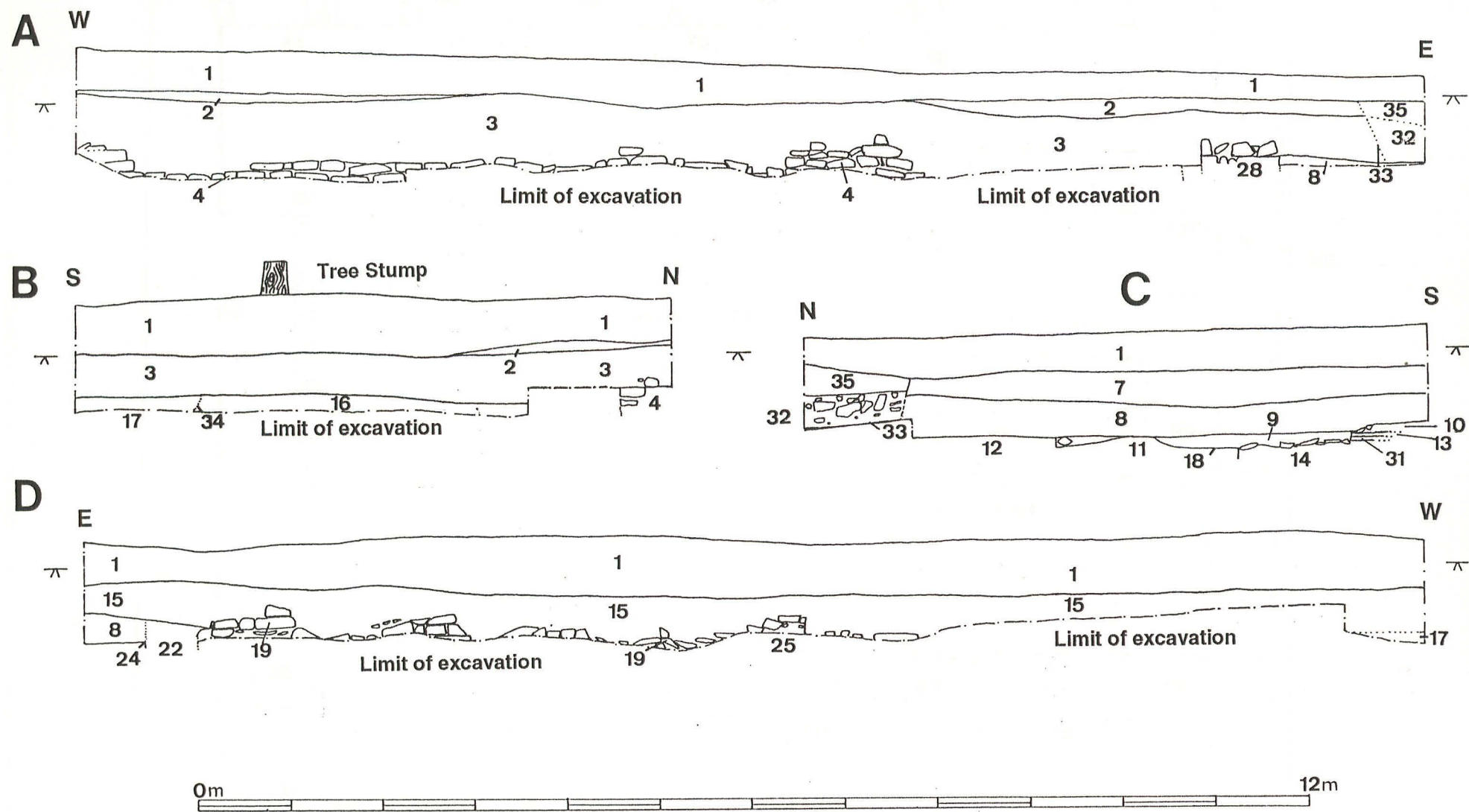


Fig. 7. Area 1. Section drawings. A. North Face. B. West Face. C. East Face. D. South Face.

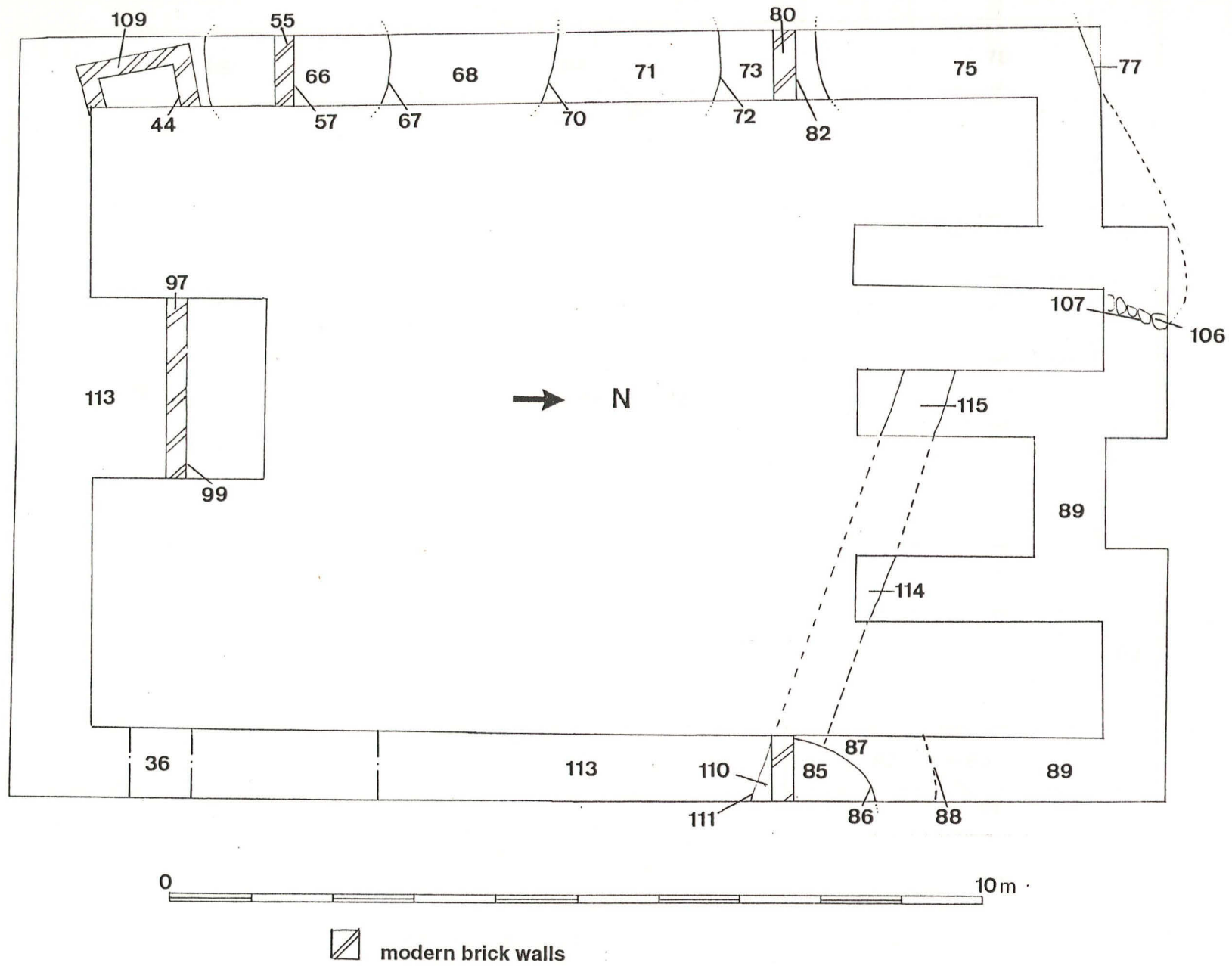


Fig. 8. Area 2. House plot foundations plan, showing major archaeological features.

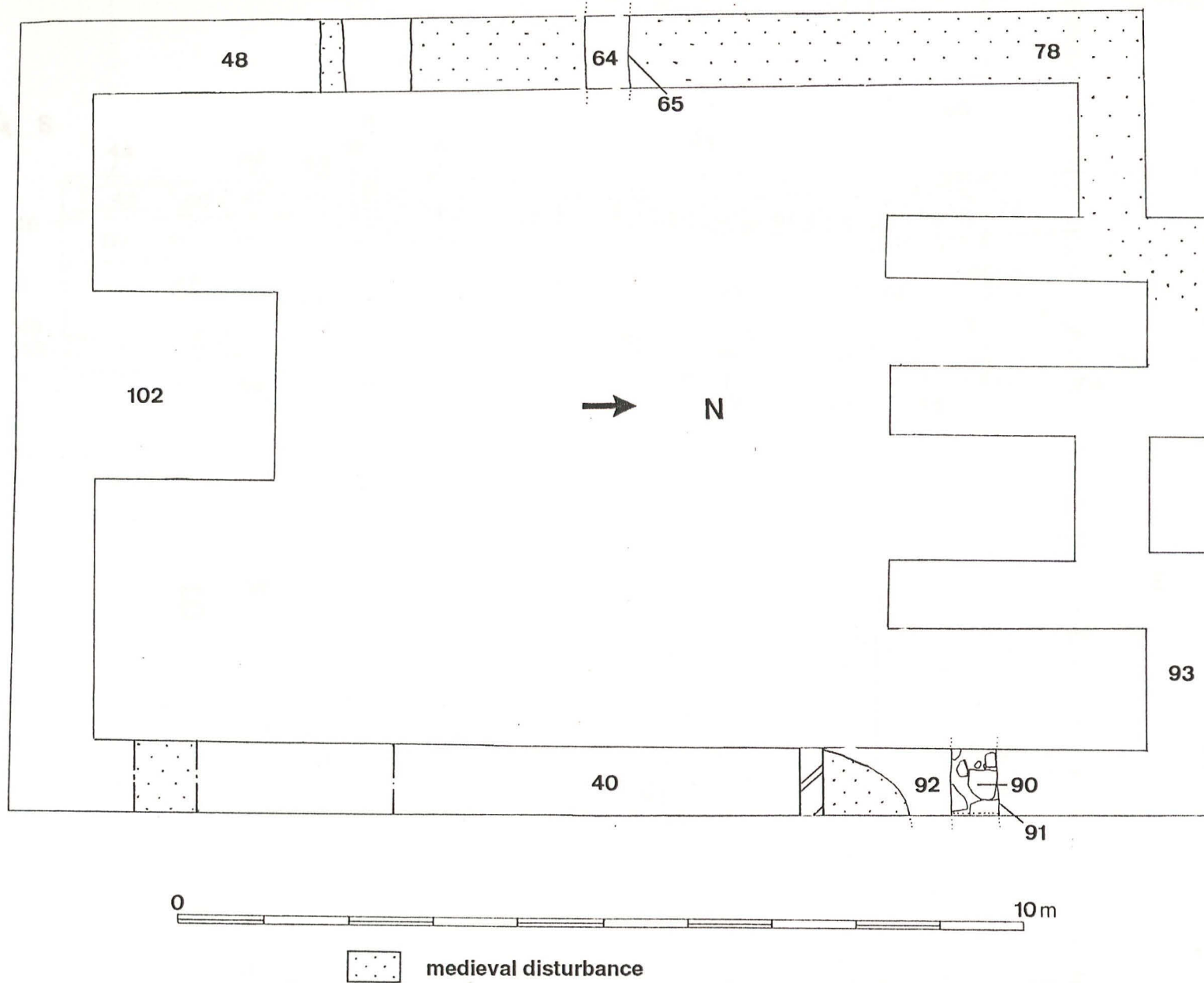


Fig. 9. Area 2. House plot foundations plan, showing major medieval and modern archaeological features.

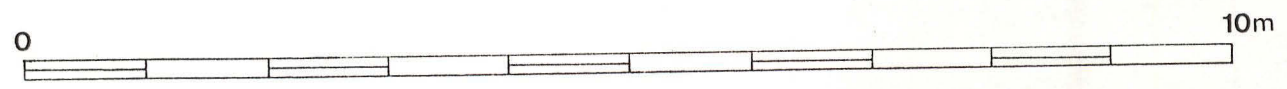
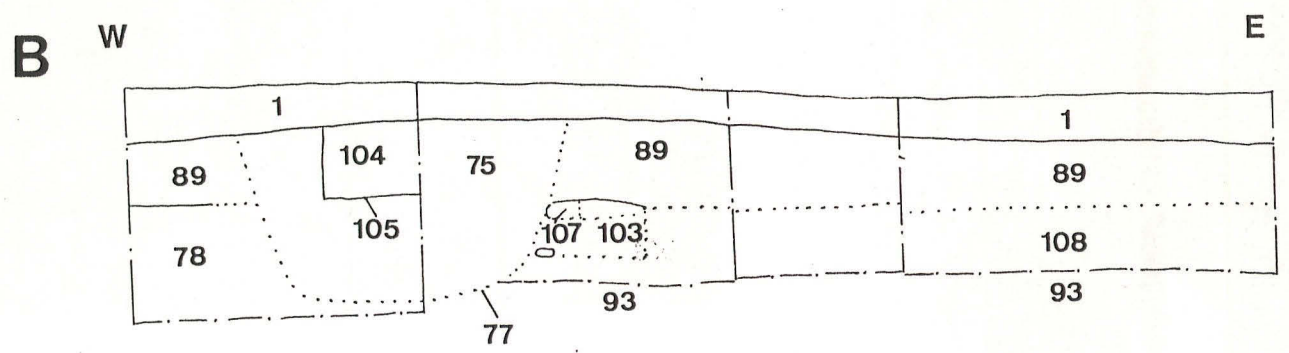
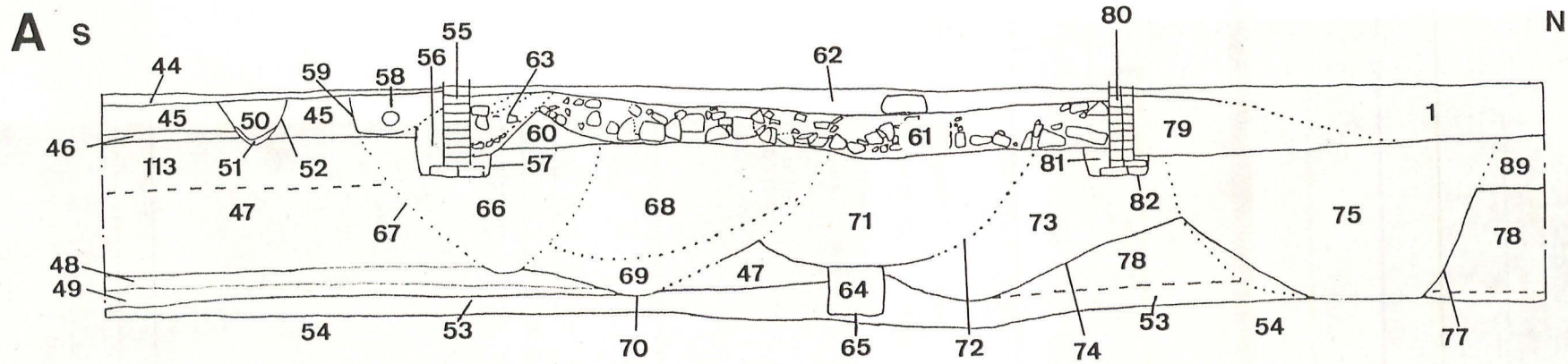


Fig. 10. Area 2. Section drawings. A. West Face. B. North Face.



Pl. 1. Location of proposed outbuilding, looking north.

Pl. 2. Outbuilding west trench, layer 16, possible pit 34 foreground, looking west. Scale 0.50m.





Pl. 3. South wall 19, with return wall 22 in foreground, looking west.
Scale 0.50m.



Pl. 4. Wall 19 with return wall 22. External surface 10 in foreground,
looking west. Scale 0.50m.



PI. 5. NNW-SSE wall 28, the continuation of wall 22, looking east. Scale 0.50m.

PI. 6. North trench. ENE-WSW wall 4, looking west. Scale 0.50m.





Pl. 7. Possible internal wall 25 in outbuilding south trench, looking south. Scale 0.50m.

Pl. 8. Possible external surfaces 10 and 14, looking south. Scale 0.50m





Pl. 9. Possible surface 11 with medieval sealing layer 12, looking north.
Scale 0.50m.



Pl. 10. Possible pit 33 with limestone blocks 32 at base. Wall 28 in
foreground, looking east. Scale 0.50m.



Pl. 11. Sherd of decorated Samian ware retrieved from fill 9.

Pl. 12. Location of new dwelling, looking south-east.





Pl. 13. West trench of house, bedrock at base of trench. Layer 53, immediately above, sealed by levelling material 49. Pit 66 (marked by 0.50m scale) and 70 (right) cuts surface 48. Looking west.

Pl. 14. Wall 64 (centre) with robber trench/pit 72 above, looking west. Vertical scale 1.0m.





Pl. 15. East trench of house, wall 90 sealed by 108, from above. Scale 0.50m.

Pl. 16. West trench of house. Rubble 78 (light brown material) cut to the north (right) by pit 77, to the south by 74. Brick wall 55 also visible. Looking west. Scale 0.50m.





Pl. 17. North Trench of house. Possible wall 106, looking north. Scale 0.50m.

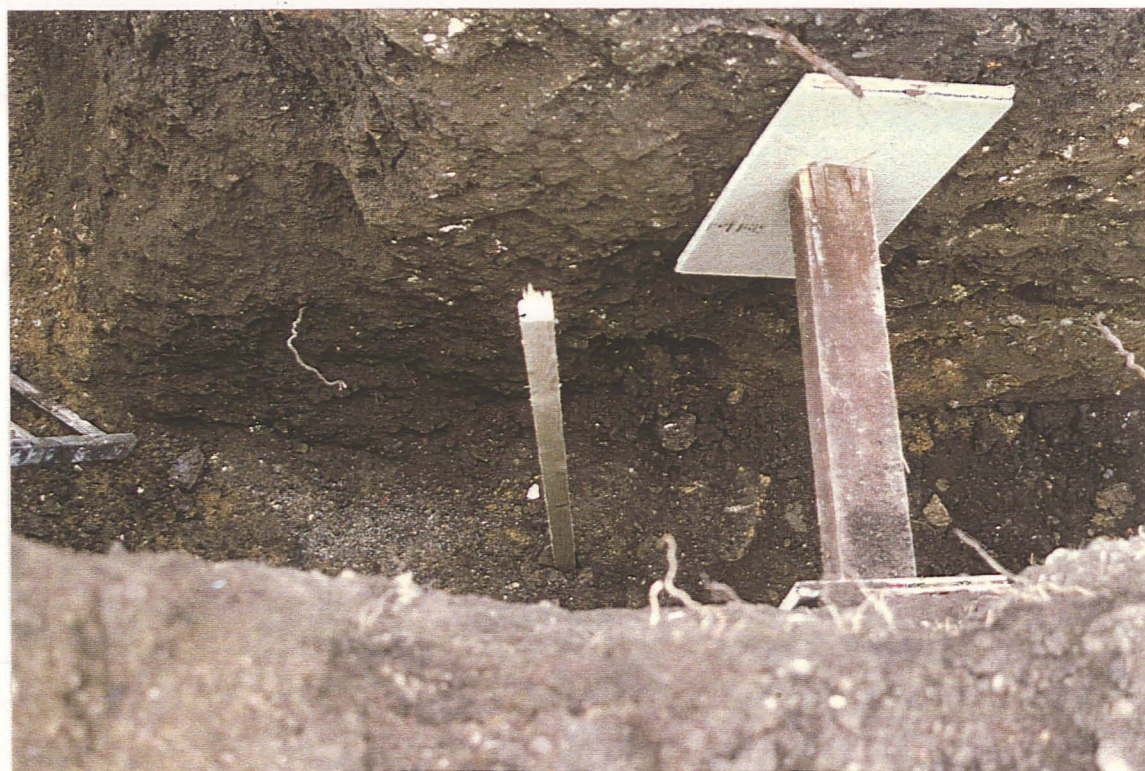


Pl. 18. East trench of house. Possible wall 111 sealed by layer 113 in turn sealed by 37, looking north. Vertical scale 1.0m, horizontal scale 0.50m.



Pl. 19. Kitchen/conservatory (east) foundation trench. Possible wall 114, looking west.

Pl. 20. Kitchen/conservatory (west) foundation trench. Possible wall 115, looking west.





Pl. 21. East trench of house. Pits 86 (immediately right of scale) and 88, below tarmac 84, looking east. Scale 1.0m.



Pl. 22. West trench of house. Modern levelling and bedding deposits 60 - 63, looking west. Scale 1.0m.



Pl. 23. West trench of house. Modern pit 52 cutting layer 45 and orange brown sand 46, looking west. Scale 0.50m.

Pl. 24. West trench of house. Brick inspection chamber 44 with drain 58 visible amongst the rubble during excavation. Looking north.





Pl. 25. Roman pottery finds from layer 100, which also contained human remains.