
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
OF LAND AT 74 NEWPORT,
LINCOLN,
(LINP 08)**

Work Undertaken For
Alliance Developments

April 2008

Report Compiled by
Thomas Bradley-Lovekin MA PIFA

Planning Application No: 2007/0728/F
National Grid Reference: NGR SK 97685 72606
OASIS Record No: archaeo11-40928

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at 74 Newport, Lincoln in order to determine the archaeological implications of the planned redevelopment of the site.

The site lies in an archaeologically sensitive location within the historic suburb of Newport, in immediate proximity to the line of a major Roman road, the Ermine Street. The Newport Arch, the surviving North gate of the Roman colonia of Lindum, lies 475m to the south and extramural settlement and cemeteries are known to have spread northwards from the gate along the Ermine Street. Evidence of first century activity and later Roman building remains were found 250m north of the site during building work at Bishop Grosseteste College. During the 11th and 12th centuries a suburb, protected by earthwork defences, developed along Newport Green, a long narrow market extending alongside Ermine Street.

The evaluation revealed a stratified sequence of buried soils, occupation deposits, floor surfaces/ industrial working areas wall footings and pits of 2nd to 4th century Romano-British date, a late Saxon 9th to 10th century pit, an extensive sequence of exterior yard or road surfaces maintained until at least the 13th to 14th centuries and further features of post-medieval date.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation is defined as *“a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a*

specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, quality and preservation, and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate” (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Alliance Developments to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of proposed residential development at 74 Newport, Lincoln, as detailed in Planning Application 2007/0728/F. The evaluation was undertaken on the 10th and 13th of March 2008 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Lincoln City Archaeologist.

2.3 Topography and Geology

The site is located 760m north of Lincoln Cathedral, on the east side of Newport on the north side of its junction with St John's Road at NGR SK 97685 72606 (Figs. 1 and 2).

The site lies at c.64m OD on the Jurassic limestone plateau above the Lincoln edge. Local soils have not been mapped as the area is urban but are likely to be calcareous fine loamy soils of the Elmton 1 Association developed on the limestone (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 179).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

The site lies in an archaeologically sensitive location on the Jurassic limestone plateau north of the Lincoln Gap, northeast of the *Jurassic Way* prehistoric ridgeway across the limestone uplands (Jones *et al.* 2003, 29).

A legionary fortress, was established on

the southern edge of the plateau by c.61-66 AD, possibly in replacement of an earlier fort believed to have been erected at the base of the Lincoln Gap, around c.50 AD, whatever the origins of the fortress it is clear that a legionary presence was established at Lincoln within 20 years of the conquest of 43AD (Jones *et al* 2003, 38). The proposed development is located 475m north of the site of the north gate of the legionary fortress, as represented by the Newport Arch.

The Ermine Street Roman road was constructed north of the fortress during the military period and is believed to run immediately west of the present site beneath modern Newport, although post-medieval cartographic evidence may contradict this (see below).

Little is known of occupation on the plateau beyond the fortress during the military period, although first century artefact assemblages indicate settlement both to the west of the fortress at the Lawn and to the north, alongside Ermine Street, at Bishop Grosseteste College. The presence of artefacts at Bishop Grosseteste College, some 250m north of the present site suggests that at least some occupation occurred north of the gate during the legionary period (Jones *et al* 2003, 47).

The fortress was converted into a *colonia* towards the end of the first century AD and developed into one of the most important cities in Roman Britain, *Lindum Colonia* becoming the capital of the province of *Britannia Secunda* at the end of the third century (Jones *et al*. 2003, 124-5).

The Newport Arch, the surviving north gate of the *colonia*, stands 475m south of the proposed development and evidence of extra-mural settlement and extensive cemeteries have been recorded spreading northwards along both sides of Ermine

Street. Further Romano-British building remains, found 250m north of the site during building work at Bishop Grosseteste College, were most probably farm buildings, representing the diffusion of the suburb into the agricultural hinterland (Jones *et al*. 2003, 96).

During the 11th and 12th centuries the Newport suburb was established along a narrow market place, *Newport Green*, developed along the side of Ermine Street. Earthwork defences were later constructed around the suburb, which was granted a market charter in 1330 (Vince 2003, 227). A succession of ten maps dating from 1817 to 1868, clearly show that, although property boundaries had encroached, the layout of the former market place was respected until well into the 19th century, with buildings on both sides set considerably back from a single straight street, the present Newport (Mills and Wheeler 2004; Vince 2003, 226).

Curiously, the earliest detailed map of Lincoln, Padley's '*Large Map of Lincoln*' of 1842, records a narrow strip of land, characteristic of a former street, running parallel to the eastern side of Newport, crossing the western side of the present development (Mills and Wheeler 2004). The strip of land is defined on both sides by parish boundaries suggesting, at the least, that it is of medieval origin, although it is unclear whether it respects the original line of the Ermine Street north from the Newport Arch, or a later deviation of the route made to accommodate the Medieval market place.

3. AIMS

The aim of the evaluation was to gather information to establish the presence or absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits in order to enable the Lincoln

City Archaeologist to determine whether a further phase of evaluation is necessary once the demolition of buildings presently on the site has been completed and then to formulate a policy for the management of archaeological resources present on the site.

4. METHODS

Two trenches, Trench 1 measuring 12m x 1.8m and Trench 2 measuring 10m by 1.8m were excavated to the surface of the archaeological deposits. The position of Trench 1 was altered slightly so as to avoid a buried water supply (Fig. 3).

Removal of topsoil and other overburden was undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. The exposed surfaces of the trenches were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their interpretations appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was also compiled and sections and plans were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20 respectively. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

The location of the excavated trenches was surveyed in relation to fixed points on boundaries and on existing buildings.

Following excavation, finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

The results of the archaeological evaluation are discussed in trench order. Archaeological contexts are described below. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

The phasing is based upon analysis of the pottery only, and may be revised once detailed analysis of the pottery as well as other finds such as tile and ironwork has been completed.

Trench 1

The earliest exposed deposit, a firm mid-yellow mix of limestone and silt (116) which was exposed partially at the base of the trench was clearly of natural origin.

Natural was sealed by a sequence of compacted limestone and pebble surfaces (107), (108), (118), (121) and (126). A distinct band of smoothed limestone settings (119) divided surfaces (117) and (126) at the eastern end of the trench. Aligned north-south and larger than the stones in the surrounding surfaces, these might perhaps represent the footings of a demolished building constructed upon the surfaces.

The dating of these surfaces is uncertain although 3rd to 4th century Romano-British pottery was recovered from (123), a dump deposit sealing surface (121).

Two features [112] and [115] cut the surfaces, most probably gullies or robber pits. 13th to 14th century pottery was recovered from (111), the fill of [112], whilst 18th-19th century pottery was recovered from (114), the fill of [115] (Appendix 3). A crude surface of crushed limestone and pebbles (110), sealing (111), indicates that the surfaces continued in use after [114] had been backfilled. At the

southern end of the trench a rubble filled limestone drain cut (127), a dump deposit sealing surface (126) at the southern end of the trench. A second deposit (117) sealed surface (118).

All the surfaces and in-filled features were sealed by a sandy silt subsoil (104) = (113). The subsoil was cut by an irregular pit [106] and a near vertical cut [120], overlying (119) which could have served to rob any overlying wall.

These final features were sealed by a 0.70m thick topsoil (101).

Trench 2

Natural deposits of sandy clay (235), silty sand (226) and clayey sand (221) were evident at the southern end of the trench, where recent disturbance had resulted in the truncation of archaeological deposits and in the base of a feature at the centre of the trench.

At the northern end of the trench the earliest exposed deposit was a buried soil (237), of Romano-British origin, provisionally dated to the 2nd century AD. This deposit was overlain by a complex sequence of stratified deposits including a compacted charcoal surface (208) of possible industrial usage, an occupation deposit (234), a wall footing (207), a pit and a gully [206]. These deposits ranged from 2nd to mid 3rd century to 3rd to 4th century in date, indicating that occupation extended through the mid to late Roman period.

A further two pits [211] and [215], cutting the earlier deposits are of Romano-British or later date.

A single pit [210], partially exposed in the northwest corner of the trench can be dated to the late Saxon period on the basis of pottery recovered from its upper fill.

Two features, a pit [222] and an east west aligned linear [219], severely truncated by a recent disturbance, possibly an engineering test pit, at the southern end of the trench were not excavated and are consequently undated.

A recent east west aligned linear [217] extended across the central part of the site.

All the archaeological deposits were sealed by a single deposit of topsoil (232) sealed by recent overburden (233).

6. DISCUSSION

Mechanical excavation was discontinued at the surface of the archaeological horizon as it was immediately apparent that stratified archaeological deposits of Romano-British, late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval date survived in both trenches.

It is not clear whether the earliest dated deposit identified, a 2nd century AD buried soil present within Trench 2, represents open ground prior to the onset of settlement, or a mid Roman hiatus, sealing earlier occupation.

The buried soil was sealed by a sequence of stratified deposits, including floor surfaces and a wall footing, commencing during the 2nd to mid 3rd century and continuing into the 3rd to 4th century. It was apparent from the presence of slag and charcoal within the earliest surface, that the initial phases of this occupation were industrial in nature.

A single pit of 9th to 10th century date partially exposed in the northwest corner of Trench 1 indicates late Saxon activity on the site. This is potentially significant as the Newport suburb is not believed to have been established until the 11th to 12th centuries.

The dating and interpretation of the surfaces exposed within Trench 1 is at present uncertain. Padley's *'Large Map of Lincoln'* of 1842 depicts a narrow strip of land defined by parish boundaries extending across the site on a north south alignment in the approximate position of these surfaces. It is therefore possible that the surfaces relate to a former alignment of Newport, possibly the original route of the Ermine Street, which was maintained until at least the 13th-14th century. Alternatively the surfaces may relate to yards or define part of the former medieval market place. Although 3rd to 4th century Roman pottery was recovered from a deposit partially sealing the surfaces this material may be re-deposited and cannot be used to date the surfaces.

8. DEPOSIT MODEL

All levels are based on Ordnance Survey OD and relate to the highest level at which deposits of that date were encountered within the trial trenches.

Trench 1

Present ground surface: 63.34m OD

Base of topsoil: 63.33m OD

Base of subsoil: 63.00m OD

Top of surfaces: 62.91m OD

Top of natural: 62.87m OD

Trench 2

Present ground surface: 63.20m OD

Base of topsoil: 62.75m OD

Base of subsoil: 62.75m OD

Top of late Saxon deposits: 62.70m OD

Top of Romano-British deposits: 62.70m OD

9. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at 74 Newport, Lincoln

in order to determine the archaeological implications of the planned redevelopment of the site.

The site lies in an archaeologically sensitive location within the historic suburb of Newport, in immediate proximity to the line of the Ermine Street on its route north from the Roman colonia of Lindum, 475m to the south. Extramural settlement and cemeteries are known to have spread northwards from the gate along the Ermine Street. During the 11th and 12th centuries a suburb, protected by earthwork defences, developed along Newport Green, a long narrow market extending alongside Ermine Street, within the area of the proposed development.

The evaluation revealed a stratified sequence of buried soils, occupation deposits, floor surfaces/ industrial working areas wall footings and pits of 2nd to 3rd-4th century Romano-British date, a late Saxon 9th to 10th century pit, an extensive sequence of exterior yard or road surfaces maintained until at least the 13th to 14th centuries and further features of post-medieval date.

10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Alliance Developments who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Steve Malone who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Mick Jones, the Lincoln City Archaeologist, kindly provided background information..

11. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Steve Malone

Site Staff: Tom Bradley-Lovekin, Fiona Walker

Finds Processing: Denise Buckley

Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
Illustration: Tom Bradley-Lovekin and Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst: Tom Bradley-Lovekin

12. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13

IFA, 1999 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation*

Jones M.J., Stocker D. and Vince A. 2003, *The City by the Pool. Assessing the archaeology of the city of Lincoln*, Oxford

Mills D.R. and Wheeler R.C. 2004, *Historic Town Plans of Lincoln*, Lincoln

Vince, A. 2003 'The new town: Lincoln in the High Medieval Era' in Jones et al, 159-295

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

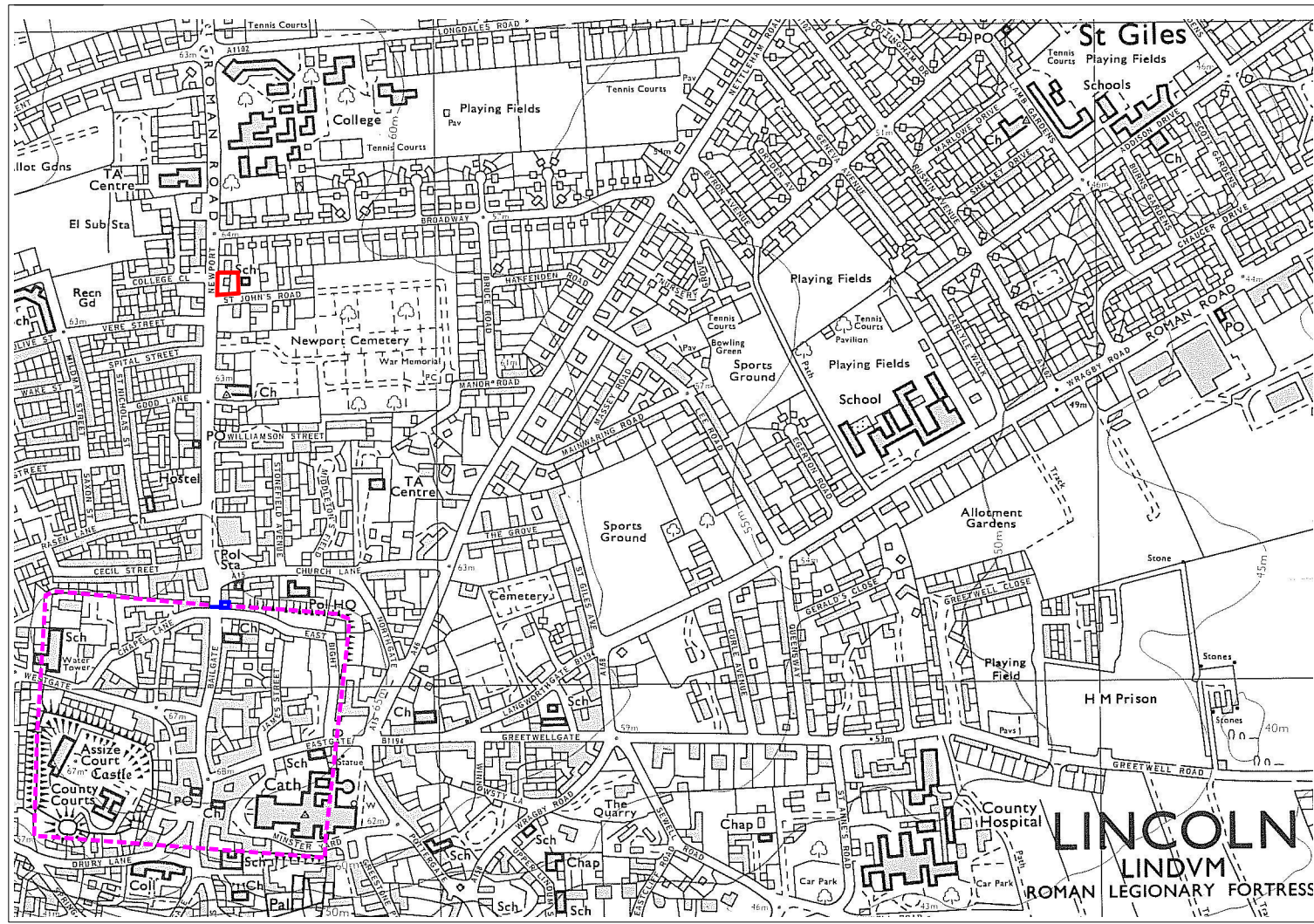
BGS British Geological Survey




IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

OS Ordnance Survey



Figure 1: General Location Plan



-  Proposed development site
-  'Newport Arch' Northgate Roman city
-  Site of Roman Legionary Fortress


	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Lincoln 74 Newport (LINP08)		
Scale 1:10000	Drawn by: TBL	Report No: 36/08

Figure 2 Site Location Map



Assume check the boundary boundary
Existing 1 Board Fo
SKE
Scale 1:10


	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Lincoln 74 Newport (LINP07)		
Scale 1:250	Drawn by: TBL	Report No: 36/08

Figure 3 Trench 1 and 2 Location

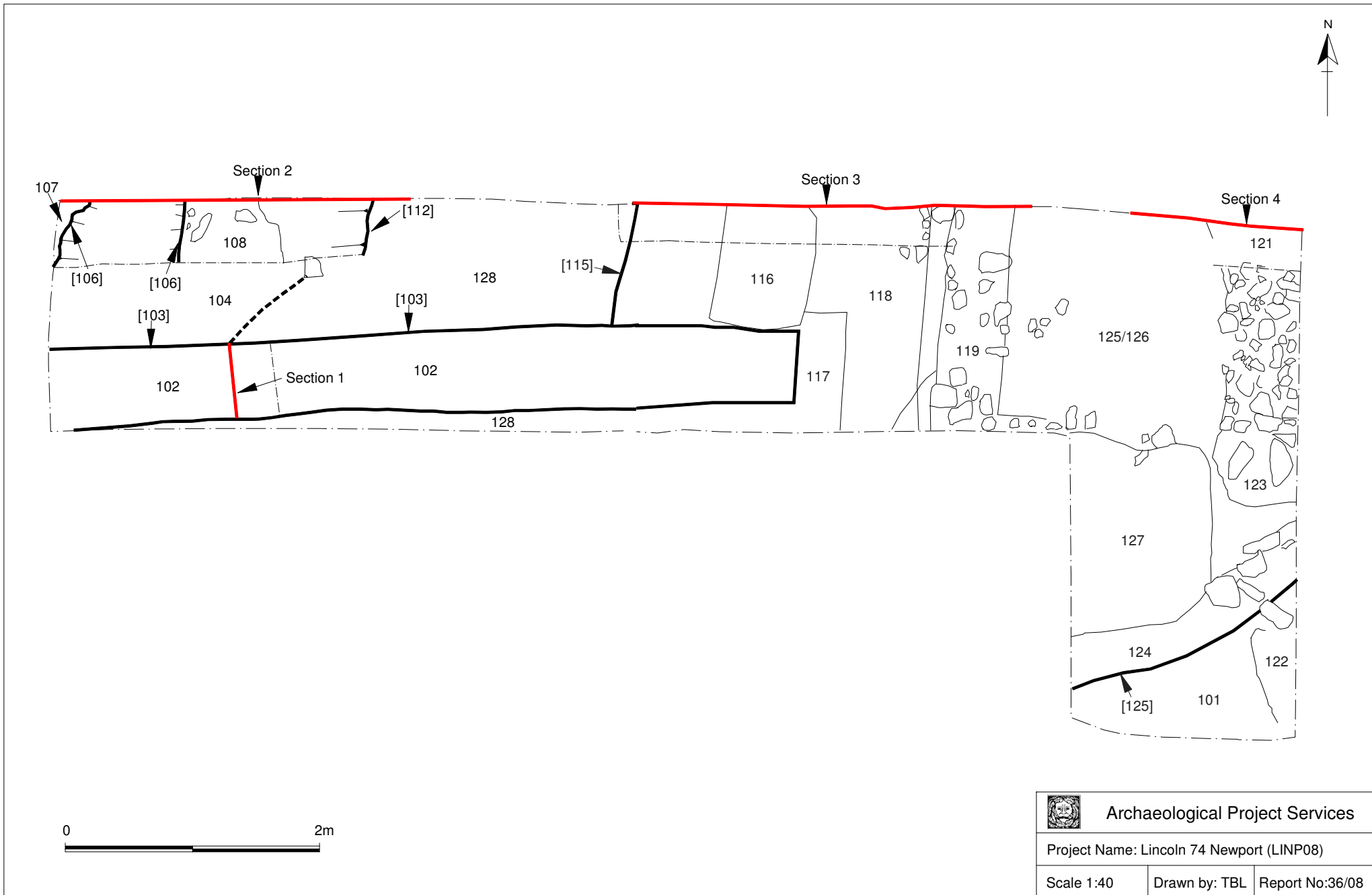

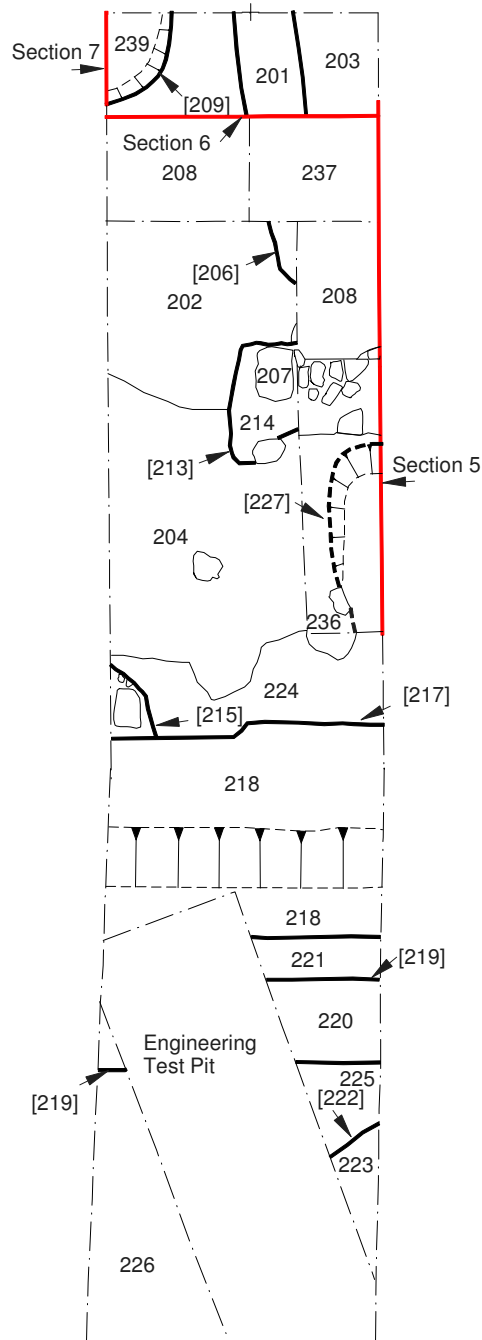


Figure 4 Trench 1 Post excavation plan

 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Lincoln 74 Newport (LINP08)		
Scale 1:40	Drawn by: TBL	Report No:36/08




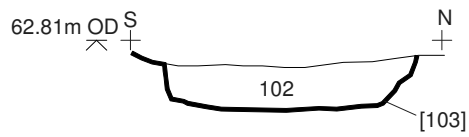
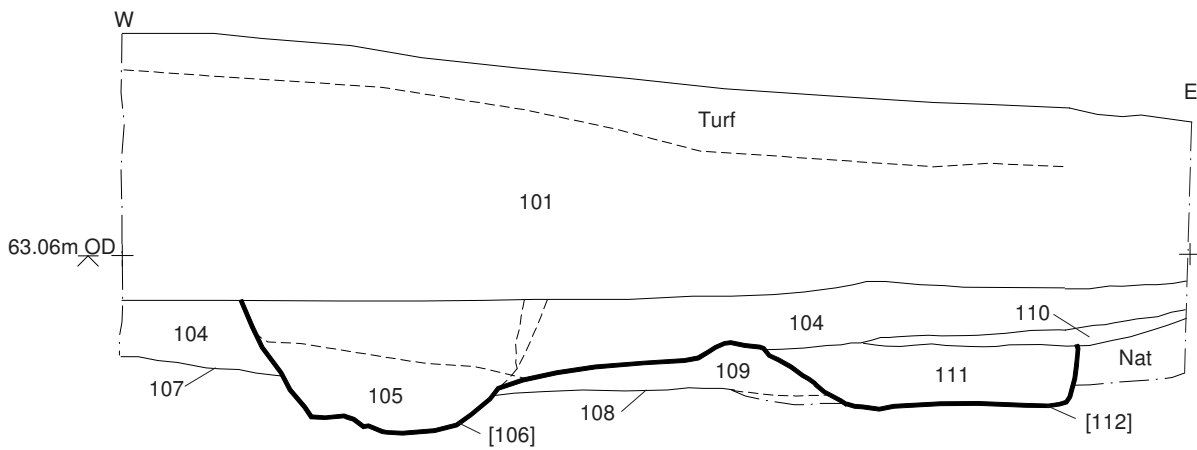
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Project Name: Lincoln 74 Newport (LINP08)		
Scale 1:50	Drawn by:TBL	Report No: 36/08

Figure 5 Trench 2 Post excavation plan

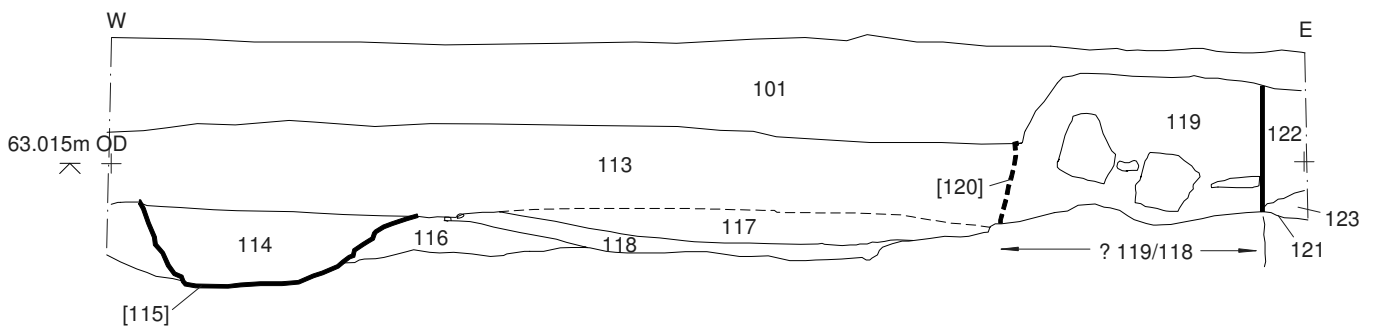
Section 1



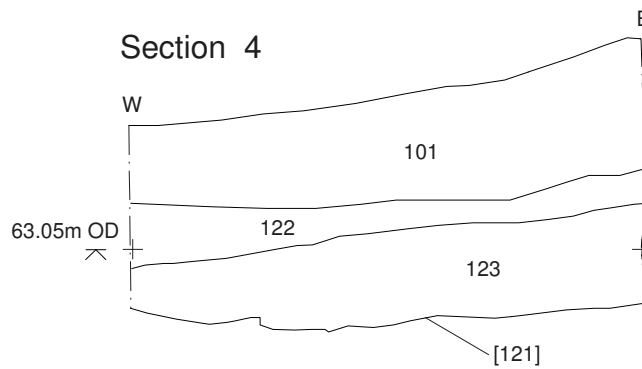
Section 2



Section 3



Section 4



Archaeological Project Services

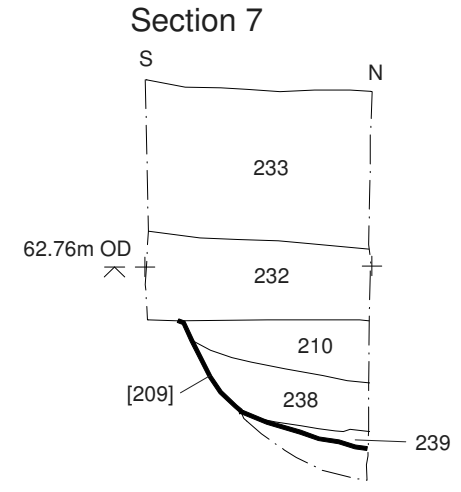
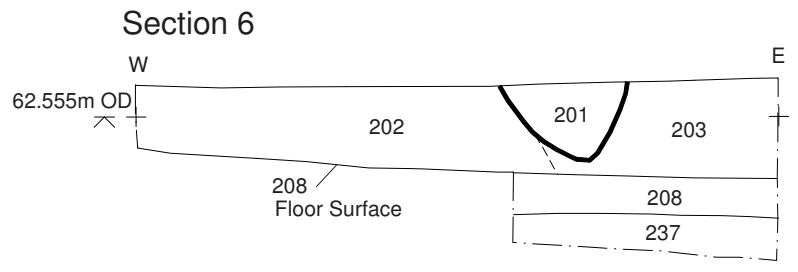
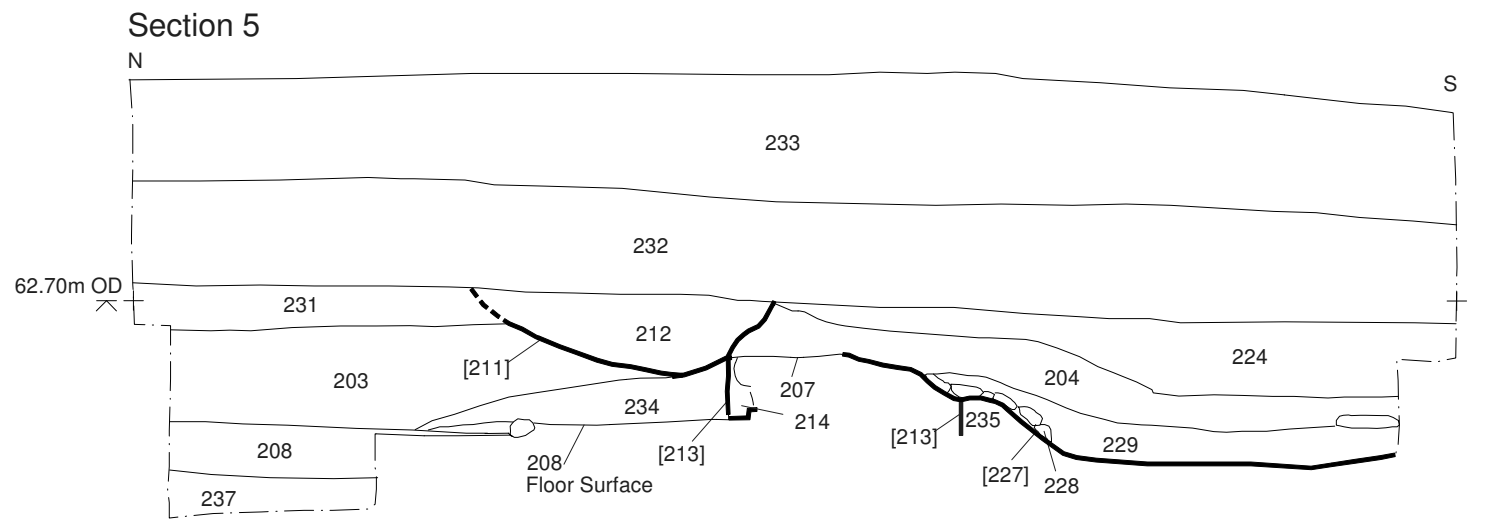
Project Name: Lincoln 74 Newport (LINP08)

Scale 1:20

Drawn by:SU

Report No: 36/08

Figure 6 Trench 1, Sections




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Lincoln 74 Newport (LINP08)		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by:SU	Report No: 36/08

Figure 7 Trench 2, Sections



Plate 1 Northwest facing view Trench 1 showing stone surfaces



Plate 2 North facing view northern end of Trench 2 showing stratified Romano-British deposits prior to excavation



Plate 3 East facing view Trench 2 (Section 5) showing stratified Romano-British deposits and wall footings (207).



Plate 4 North east facing view Trench 2 (Section 6) showing Romano-British industrial deposit (208) and buried soil (237)



Plate 5 North facing view late Saxon pit [209] (Trench 2)

APPENDIX 1

Specification for Archaeological Evaluation at 74 Newport, Lincoln

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *Archaeological evaluation is required of land at 74 Newport, Lincoln in order to assess the archaeological implications of proposed development.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in an area of archaeological significance and potential, adjacent to the line of the Roman Ermine Street, within the Newport suburb of the upper city.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological evaluation will comprise the excavation of two trial trenches within the area of the proposed new development.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the evaluation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological evaluation on land at 74 Newport, Lincoln. NGR SK 97685 72606.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 The site is located on the east side of Newport on the north side of its junction with St John's Road at NGR SK 97685 72606. The site is currently occupied by 74 Newport and its garden.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning Permission (Ref 2007/0728/F) has been granted for demolition of the existing building and the erection of two-storey building comprising 10 self contained apartments and associated car parking subject to a condition requiring the implementation of a programme of archaeological work. In the first instance this will comprise evaluation by trial trenching. Depending on initial findings, further trenching may be necessary once demolition is complete.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies at c. 64m O.D on the limestone plateau above the Lincoln edge. Local soils have not been mapped as the area is urban but are likely to be calcareous fine loamy soils of the Elmton 1 Association developed on the Jurassic limestone (Hodge *et al.* 1984,179).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The site lies on the Jurassic limestone plateau north of the Lincoln Gap. The area has the potential to preserve evidence of human activity from prehistory to the present day.
- 6.2 The site lies adjacent to the line of the Roman road Ermine Street, running north from the gate of the Roman fortress and town. Extramural development is known to have spread some way north along the road, with quite extensive cemeteries beyond and to the rear. Investigations at Bishop Grossteste College some 250m to the north identified late Roman building remains, possibly part of a farm complex, along with some evidence of first century activity (Jones et al 2003, 47, 96).
- 6.3 From the 11th and 12th centuries the suburb of Newport developed north of the upper city walls and was provided with an earthwork defence at some later date. The central spine Newport Green was originally much wider forming a long narrow market place, the site of an annual fair (Jones et al 2003, 186, 226-7). Gradual encroachment culminated in the complete development of the area during the 19th century.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aim of the work will be to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.
- 7.2 The objectives of the work will be to:
 - 7.2.1 Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site;
 - 7.2.2 Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site;
 - 7.2.3 Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site;
 - 7.2.4 Determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site;
 - 7.2.5 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

8.1 Reasoning for this technique

- 8.1.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.
- 8.1.2 The trial trenching will consist of the excavation of two trenches measuring 12m x 1.6m and 10m x 1.6m on the site of Units 1 and 5 south and east of the current house. A further trench may be required on the site of the existing house once demolition is completed.

8.2 General considerations

- 8.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the evaluation.
- 8.2.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.

- 8.2.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

8.3 Methodology

- 8.3.1 Removal of surfaces and other overburden will be undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. To ensure that the correct amount of material is removed and that no archaeological deposits are damaged, this work will be supervised by Archaeological Project Services. On completion of the removal of the overburden, the nature of the underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation before any further mechanical excavation that may be required. Thereafter, the trenches will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.
- 8.3.2 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at a larger scale.
- 8.3.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.3.4 Throughout the evaluation a photographic record will be compiled in both black and white and colour. The photographic record will consist of:
- the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
 - Individual features or groups of features where their relationship is important.
- 8.3.5 Should human remains be located they will be left in situ and only excavated if absolutely necessary. If exhumation is required, the appropriate Home Office licences will be obtained before the excavation of such remains. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed.

9 POST EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

- 9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the evaluation will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.
- 9.1.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

9.2 Stage 2

- 9.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.
- 9.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

9.3 Stage 3

9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the evaluation will be prepared.

9.3.2 This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the evaluation.

- Description of the topography of the site.
- Description of the methodologies used during the evaluation.
- A text describing the findings of the evaluation.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the evaluation findings.
- Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client; the City of Lincoln Archaeologist; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

11 ARCHIVE

11.1 The documentation and records generated during the evaluation will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives* for long-term storage and curation.

12 PUBLICATION

12.1 A report of the findings of the evaluation will be presented as a condensed article to the editor of the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the City of Lincoln Archaeologist.

14 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 14.1 Work will be undertaken by a Project Officer and site assistants with experience of undertaking projects of this nature and will take about 3 days to complete.
- 14.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists.

15 VARIATION AND CONTINGENCIES

- 15.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 16.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman - A Boyle APS with B Precious, Independent Specialist Anglo-Saxon-later – A Boyle APS with J Young, Independent Specialist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Animal Bones	Jen Kitch, APS
Environmental Analysis	V Fryer, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

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Specification: Version 1, 29 February 2008

APPENDIX 2
Context Summary

Trench 1

Context	Location	Description	Depth/ Height	Interpretation
100	Trench 1	Unstratified finds recovered during machining	-	Unstratified
101	Trench 1	Friable loose dark blackish brown sandy silt	0.70m	Topsoil
102	Trench 1	Friable mid-brown sandy silt	0.20m	Fill of [103]
103	Trench 1	Linear west-southwest east-northeast linear	0.20m	Ditch
104	Trench 1	Moderate light-mid yellowish brown sandy silt	0.17m	Subsoil
105	Trench 1	Loose mid-brown sandy silt	0.18m	Fill of [106]
106	Trench 1	Irregular concave based north south aligned cut	0.36m	Irregular pit/ disturbance
107	Trench 1	Firm mid-dark greyish brown heavily compacted gritty silt with small to medium sized pebbles	-	Remains of surface
108	Trench 1	Firm mid-grey and brown heavily compacted sandy silt with small to medium pebbles	-	Remains of surface
109	Trench 1	Friable mixed light yellow to mid-yellowish brown crushed limestone and sandy silt	0.12m	Re-deposited natural limestone
110	Trench 1	Soft light to brownish yellow crushed limestone and pebbles	0.04m	Repair to surface
111	Trench 1	Friable- mid greyish brown sandy silt	0.16m	Fill of [112]
112	Trench 1	North-northeast south-southwest aligned flat-based cut.	0.16m	Possible gully, or robber pit
113	Trench 1	Friable light yellowish brown to mid brown stoney sandy silt	0.25m	Subsoil

Context	Location	Description	Depth/ Height	Interpretation
114	Trench 1	Loose mid yellowish brown sandy silt	0.20m	Fill of [115]
115	Trench 1	Linear north-south aligned flat-based cut	0.20m	Possible gully or robber pit
116	Trench 1	Firm mid-yellow mix of limestone and silt	0.10m>	Natural
117	Trench 1	Soft mid-dark brown sandy silt	0.08m	Deposit
118	Trench 1	Firm mid brownish grey mixture of fine pebbles, compacted silt and limestone	0.05m>	Surface
119	Trench 1	Loose light-mid yellow mixture of limestone fragments and silty limestone	0.38m	Surface/ robbed out wall
120	Trench 1	North south aligned near vertical cut	0.38m	Possible robber trench
121	Trench 1	Firm mid-greyish brown surface of pebbles, limestone cobbles and limestone	-	Surface
122	Trench 1	Loose light yellow/ yellowish brown decayed limestone	0.32m	Dump deposit demolition spread
123	Trench 1	Friable light to mid-greyish brown sandy silt	0.26m	Dump deposit
124	Trench 1	Loose mid-yellow to mid-brown limestone fragments and sandy silt	0.30m	Fill of [125]
125	Trench 1	Linear northeast southwest aligned cut	0.30m	Rubble filled drain
126	Trench 1	Loose mid-brown pebbly sandy silt	0.05m	Well worn surface
127	Trench 1	Medium light yellowish gritty silt	-	Dump deposit
128	Trench 1	Fill of possible robber trench		

Trench 2

Context	Location	Description	Depth/ Height	Interpretation
201	Trench 2	Loose dark yellowish greyish brown slightly clayey sand	0.21m	Fill of [206]
202	Trench 2	Loose buff yellowish greyish brown slightly clayey sand	0.23m	Deposit
203	Trench 2	Friable medium greyish yellowish brown silty clayey sand	0.28m	Deposit
204	Trench 2	Friable dark brownish grey clayey sand	0.08m	Fill of [227]
205	Trench 2	Unstratified finds recovered during machining	-	-
206	Trench 2	North south aligned concave based linear, dog legged at southern end, 0.33m wide	0.21m	Gulley cut
207	Trench 2	Limestone stub wall footing , aligned east west 0.82m > long, roughly hewn limestone blocks ranging in size from 31 x 23 x 5cm to 14 x 10cm	0.17m	Foundation wall
208	Trench 2	Compacted very dark greyish brown sandy silt clay, 40% charcoal, mottled with flecks of white and yellow brown silty clay, fired clay and slag, some insitu scorching	0.11m	Possible floor deposit/ industrial working area.
209	Trench 2	Rounded pit cut only partially exposed, 0.62m> wide concave based	0.35m	Pit cut
210	Trench 2	Friable medium greyish brown clayey sand with frequent charcoal and scarce fired clay	0.17m	Upper fill of [209]
211	Trench 2	Irregular concave based 0.80m diameter feature partially exposed in trench	0.22m	Pit cut
212	Trench 2	Loose dark yellowish brown clayey sand	0.22m	Fill of [211]
213	Trench 2	East west aligned, 0.59m diameter linear cut	0.20m>	Wall foundation trench
214	Trench 2	Friable buff yellowish brown sandy clay, packed around wall footings (207)	0.16m	Clay mortar fill of [213]

Context	Location	Description	Depth/ Height	Interpretation
215	Trench 2	Sub-circular 0.30m diameter unexcavated cut	-	Pit cut
216	Trench 2	Loose medium yellowish brown sandy clay, containing burnt limestone	-	Fill of [215]
217	Trench 2	Cut for recent disturbance	-	Modern feature
218	Trench 2	Cut for recent disturbance	-	Modern feature
219	Trench 2	Unexcavated east west aligned linear, 0.56m diameter, truncated by probable engineering test pit.	-	Ditch cut
220	Trench 2	Friable dark greyish brown clayey sand	-	Fill of [219]
221	Trench 2	Mottled buff yellowish brown clayey sand	-	Natural
222	Trench 2	Unexcavated southwest northeast aligned linear, c.0.85m> diameter, severely truncated by probable engineering test pit	-	Cut feature
223	Trench 2	Friable dark greyish brown clayey sand	-	Fill of [222]
224	Trench 2	Friable medium greyish brown clayey sand	0.19m	Deposit
225	Trench 2	Mixed deposit of re-deposited material from (226) mixed with recent building materials, unclear whether the latter is intrusive, unexcavated	-	Deposit
226	Trench 2	Loose light greyish brown slightly silty sand	-	Possible natural
227	Trench 2	Sub-rectangular flattish based north south aligned cut, 1.24m> long and 0.35m> wide	0.28m	Pit cut
228	Trench 2	Angular limestone brash fragments, average size 6 x 1cm	0.04m	Primary fill of [227]
229	Trench 2	50% Loose very dark brownish grey silty clay, 50% charcoal	0.12m	Occupation material infilling [227]
230	Trench 2	Same as (204)		

Appendix 3

THE POTTERY AND CBM

Anne Boyle and Barbara Precious

ROMAN POTTERY

By Anne Boyle and Barbara Precious

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by Darling 2004 and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. The assemblage consisted of 217 sherds from 171 vessels, weighing 2,456 grams.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Archive Catalogue 1; a summary of the pottery is included in table 1.

Condition

Many of the contexts contain Roman material of varying dates and some is stratified with Post Roman pottery. The highly residual nature of the assemblage is reflected in the average sherd weight of 11 grams, and the number of vessels classed as abraded is high at 18% (30 vessels). Evidence for use comes from burning and soot deposits on 28 of the vessels, and scale (possibly from water boiling or uric acid) on four. Three cross-joining vessels occur in contexts (202), (203) and (204) in Trench 2.

Results

A summary of the dating of the Roman pottery is included in table 1 and the range of ware types in table 2.

Table 1, Summary of dating from the site

Tr	Cxt	Date	Comment
1	100	4 th	
1	123	Late 3 rd	Possibly into the 4 th
1	126	Late 3 rd to 4 th	
2	201	Mid 3 rd	
2	202	Mid to late 3 rd	
2	203	Mid to late 3 rd	
2	204	Mid to late 3 rd	
2	205	Late 3 rd	Possibly into the early 4 th
2	208	2 nd	Date on a single sherd
2	210	2 nd	Date on a single sherd
2	234	3 rd	
2	237	Early to Mid 2 nd	Mixed, includes some early material; HEAN 120-160AD

Table 2, Summary of the Roman pottery

Cname	Full name	Fabric	NoS	NoV	W (g)
BB1	Black Burnished ware 1	Reduced	2	2	5
BBT	Black Burnished Type ware	Reduced	1	1	7
CR	Cream Flagon etc	Oxid	10	6 (5*)	27
DR20	Dr 20 amphorae	Amph	5	4	425
DWSH	(Late Shell Tempered ware delete) Dales ware shell-tempered	Shell	3	3	100
GAU4	Gauloise 4 amphorae	Amph	2	2	12
GFIN	Miscellaneous Fine Grey ware	Fine reduced	7	1	48
GREY	Miscellaneous Grey ware	Reduced	120	93	1375
MOLO	Local Mortaria	Mort	1	1	11
NVCC	Nene Valley colour-coated	Fine	32	29 (27*)	199
OXL	Light Oxidised ware	Oxid	1	1	2
PARC	Parchment; cream painted red; unknown source	Oxid	2	2	4
PINK	Pink Micaceous Flagons etc; unknown source	Oxid	1	1	2
RDSL	Early Red Slipped ware	Oxid	1	1	10
SAMCG	Central Gaulish Samian ware	Samian	21	17	137
SAMEG	East Gaulish Samian ware	Samian	3	2	25
SHEL	Miscellaneous undifferentiated shell-tempered	Shell	4	4	63
SPOX	Swanpool Oxidised ware	Oxid	1	1	4
TOTAL:			217	171 (168*)	2456

*Excludes cross-context vessels

Provenance

The pottery came from two trenches (1 and 2), the breakdown of ware types and number of vessels in table 3.

Table 3, Number of vessels of each ware type, shown by trench

Fabric	Cname	Trench	TOTAL
--------	-------	--------	-------

		1	2	
Amph	DR20		4	4
Amph	GAU4		2	2
Fine	NVCC	4	25 (23*)	29 (27*)
Mort	MOLO		1	1
Oxid	OXL		1	1
Oxid	CR		6 (5*)	6 (5*)
Oxid	PARC		2	2
Oxid	PINK		1	1
Fine	RDSL		1	1
Oxid	SPOX	1		1
Reduced	BB1		2	2
Reduced	BBT		1	1
Fine	GFIN	1		1
Reduced	GREY	7	86	93
Samian	SAMCG		17	17
Samian	SAMEG		2	2
Shell	DWSH		3	3
Shell	SHEL	1	3	4
TOTAL:		14	157 (154*)	171 (168*)

*Excludes cross-context vessels

Trench 1

A total of 14 vessels came from Trench 1. Context (100) represents unstratified pottery from machining. The pottery from Dump deposit (124) is in varying condition and a number of vessels are residual. A single abraded sherd of Grey ware (GREY) was recovered from surface (126). Overall, the pottery from Trench 1 appears to have a high residual element and is in poor condition. The latest pottery from this trench is of late 3rd to 4th century date.

Trench 2

A total of 157 vessels came from Trench 2, accounting for 92% of the total assemblage from the site.

Pits and associated deposits

Fill (204) in Pit [227] is dominated by Nene Valley Colour Coat (NVCC) and Grey ware (GREY). It also contained two Dressel 20 (DR20) amphorae sherds, one of which has a partially extant, pre-firing inscribed mark (DR02). Stamps and painted inscriptions are known to occur on amphorae and provide a range of information, such as content, production and shipping details (Peacock and Williams, 1986, 9-19). A further amphora, a Gauloise type 4 (GAU4), is also present. Also from Pit [227] are examples of East Gaulish Samian ware (SAMEG), Cream ware (CR), a local Mortaria (MOLO), a Grey ware cheese press and a Black Burnished ware (BB1) cooking pot. Deposits (202)

and (203) are associated with Pit [227] as both have cross-joining vessels with (204). These deposits also contain many examples of Grey ware, Central Gaulish Samian ware and Nene Valley Colour Coated ware; amphorae (Dressel 20 and Gauloise 4), Creamwares and Parchment ware (PARC) are also present. Both these contexts have cross-joining vessels with pits [227], which contained fill (204). In contrast, from Pit [209] came a single Central Gaulish Samian ware sherd (SAMCG).

Gully

The fill of Gully [206], contained Nene Valley Colour Coated wares (NVCC), Grey wares and single examples of Parchment ware and Black Burnished-type ware (BBT). Occurrences of Parchment ware are rare in assemblages in Lincoln and the Black Burnished-type ware can be paralleled with BB1 cooking pots with burnished lattice decoration.

Deposits

The possible floor deposit (208) yielded a single sherd of Central Gaulish samian ware of a DR37 form with an ovolo; the sherd is burnt. A further samian ware sherd and a 3rd century Grey ware jar came from (234), a possible occupation deposit. Buried soil (237) produced an interesting group which clearly contained residual material. Significantly, Early Red Slipped ware (RDSL) dates to the Legionary period together with other early vessels, such as Cream ware, Pink Micaceous ware. (Delete comma.) A small Grey ware beaker with lattice decoration; a Black Burnished ware cooking pot and a Grey ware jar with carinated rim probably dates the group to the early to mid 2nd century.

Range

The range of forms and fabrics is varied and includes very early wares from the Legionary period (50-80) through to types associated with the 4th century. The forms include a high number of beakers, jars and bowls suggesting that tablewares are prevalent in the assemblage although the number of cooking pots indicates that cooking and utilitarian vessels are also present. The cheese press (DR03), amphora and mortaria sherds are indicative of specific aspects of food consumption and preparation.

Samian ware from East and Central Gaul is present and DR 37 bowls, DR 31 dishes and DR 33 cup/small bowls are present along with a single East Gaulish example of a DR 46 cup; several of

these forms are parts of ‘sets’ which usually include cups, bowls and dishes in the same form but a variety of sizes (Webster, 1996, 18). The Early Red Slipped ware dish may well be a copy of a Samian form. Imported wares, as a whole (15%) are indicative of higher status occupation.

The Dressel 20 amphorae are common in Britain between the late 1st century and early 3rd (although there is a difference between the fabrics of 1st to later 2nd (50-180) and later 2nd to 3rd century vessels) and are linked to the importation of olive oil (Peacock and Williams, 1986, 136); the Gauloise 4 are the most common of the wine amphorae but are less frequently found (Peacock and Williams, 1986, 142-143).

The provenance of the pottery is varied, with examples of the later Roman Grey ware coming from the Swanpool kilns at Lincoln and a mortaria with a local fabric. The Colour Coated wares are almost exclusively from the Nene Valley. The two Black Burnished ware (BB1) vessels are from a Dorset source that normally has a westerly distribution. However, this ware forms a major element of the cooking wares on the Hadrianic and Antonine walls, and are thought to be military consignments. Some are likely to have been transported by road including via Ermine Street. The imported Samian and amphorae are commonly found in assemblages from the area

Table 4, The range of forms

Type	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)
Closed	Amph	7	6	437
	Beaker	46	32	254
	Closed	40	34	292
	Cook pot	21	18	226
	Flagon/Jug	1	1	3
	Jar	22	16	316
	Jar/Beaker	3	2	17
TOTAL:		140	109	1545
Open	Bowl	12	10	292
	Dish	6	5	104
	Mortaria	1	1	11
	Open	13	9	89
TOTAL:		32	25	496
Unknown	Jar/Bowl	4	4	54
	Misc	3	2	76
	Unknown	38	31	285
TOTAL:		45	37	415

The decorative elements on the vessels include burnished zones, lines and lattice; an unusual example of open lattice burnishing on a Grey ware vessel indicates a Late Antonine date. Similarly, the burnished scroll on a Grey ware form suggests the vessel belongs to the 3rd century.

Potential

The assemblage is significant as it contains a number of early vessels. Although these vessels are residual their presence suggests that further excavation at the site may reveal early Roman deposits. The pottery is indicative of a “high” quality domestic assemblage, as it includes a wide range of wares (many of which are imported) and forms concerned with both utilitarian and dining activity.

The assemblage poses no problems for long term storage and should be retained. Three vessels have been selected for illustration for their intrinsic value and are shown in table 5. Further work may be carried out on the inscribed amphora sherd, which can be sent to the relevant specialist for further examination. The pottery should be reassessed in light of further excavation at the site.

Table 5, Vessels selected for illustration

Draw	Tr	Cxt	Cname	Full name	Form	Decoration	NoS	W (g)
01	2	203	SAMCG	Central Gaulish Samian ware	31		5	68
02	2	204	DR20	Dr 20 amphorae	A	GRAF	1	133
03	2	204	GREY	Grey ware	CHP		2	74

Summary

The assemblage from LINP08 contains a range of pottery dating from the Legionary period to the 4th century. On the whole, the features and deposits contain a mix of material that indicates high residuality on the site although the volume of certain wares may indicate a well off household once existed in the vicinity. An assemblage from the Vets Hospital at Newport also revealed an assemblage containing wares associated with a military presence; these are the Black Burnished wares and samian forms 33, 18/31-31 and 37 (Precious 2000). Precious suggests, based on evidence from York, that the Vets Hospital assemblage may “indicate a military presence...possibly the remains of a legionary’s individual issue” (Precious 2000). At LINP08, Black Burnished ware and these Samian forms are present along with Red Slipped ware and other early types. Other evidence for early occupation in this area is limited, although 1st century pottery came from nearby

excavations at Bishop Grosseteste College (Wragg 1997 in Stocker *et al.*, 2003, 47). Further excavation is required to determine the nature and extent of any early Roman remains, although the pottery does suggest activity of this date was occurring at Newport.

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Anne Boyle

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* 2001 and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* 2005. Sixteen sherds from 13 vessels, weighing 661 grams were recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Archive Catalogue 2 and a summary of the pottery is included in table 6. The pottery ranges in date from the Late Saxon to the Early Modern periods.

Condition

The pottery is in mixed condition, with abraded material occurring with fresher sherds.

Results

Table 6, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Cname	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	NoS	NoV	W (g)
BL	Black-glazed wares	1550	1750	1	1	4
FREC	Frechen stoneware	1530	1680	1	1	6
GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	1500	1650	1	1	7
LKT	Lincoln kiln-type shelly ware	850	1000	1	1	2
LSW	Lincoln Glazed Sandy Ware	970	1500	1	1	12
LSW1/2	12th-13th century Lincoln Glazed ware	1100	1300	1	1	8
LSW2	13th to 14th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	1200	1320	1	1	4

LSW2/3	13th to 15th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	1200	1450	3	1	73
LSW4	15th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	1450	1530	1	1	2
LSWA	Lincoln Glazed ware Fabric A	1100	1500	1	1	20
NOTS	Nottingham stoneware	1690	1900	4	3	523
TOTAL:				16	13	661

Provenance

Post Roman pottery came from Trenches 1 and 2.

Trench 1

Context (100) represents unstratified finds; this includes a LSWA bowl form which probably dates to the 14th century. Ditch [103] contained Post medieval material as did Gulley/Robber Pit [112]. Early Modern Nottingham Stoneware was associated with Gulley/Robber Pit [115].

Trench 2

Context (201) represents unstratified finds which included medieval and Early Modern pottery. A single 18th to 19th century sherd came from the upper fill of Pit [209].

Range

The range of types is typical of assemblages from the City and all of the medieval wares are produced in Lincoln. The LSWA bowl from Trench 1 is unusual as bowls are rare in this fabric.

Potential

The pottery should be reassessed in light of further work at the site. The material poses no problems for long term storage and should be retained. Three vessels are suggested for illustration.

Summary

Small quantities of medieval and later material were recovered from Trenches 1 and 2. The pottery is typical of assemblages from Lincoln and suggests activity in the vicinity during the medieval period.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Anne Boyle

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in the ACBMG guidelines (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. Forty-six fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 1620 grams were recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments were counted and weighed within each context. The ceramic building material was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Archive Catalogue 2 and a summary appears in table 7.

Condition

The ceramic building material is in mixed condition, with abraded fragments occurring with fresher pieces. Some fragments have mortar and soot deposits. Three of the Roman brick and tile fragments appear to be over-fired, as does a single medieval tile which is glassy over the break. A medieval tile from (104) has a paw print.

Results

Table 7, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Cname	Full name	NoF	W (g)
BRK	Brick	1	278
CBM	Ceramic building material	7	83
MODTIL	Modern tile	2	46
NIB	Nibbed tile	1	30
PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	14	386
RBRK	Roman brick	11	483
RTIL	Roman tile	7	282
RTMISC	Roman or post-Roman tile	3	32
TOTAL:		46	1620

Provenance

Trench 1

The latest material from subsoil (104) and deposit (117) was modern. Residual Roman tile came from dumped deposit (123). Ditch [103] contained a single tile fragment of indeterminate date and Gully/Robber Pits [112] and [115] contained roofing tile that spans the Roman, medieval and post medieval periods.

Trench 2

Roman brick and tile was associated with Roman pottery in (202), (203) and (204), the latter being a fill of Pit [227]. Roman tile also came from the occupation deposit (234). Modern brick was recovered from (225). Interestingly, no medieval material came from Trench 2.

Range

Most of the material is too fragmented to be diagnostic. However, the medieval roofing tile includes fabrics 1/7, 7 and LSWA which are all suspected to be produced in the City. A single nib is present in (114) which dates from the 13th to 15th century.

Potential

The brick and tile should be reassessed in light of further work at the site. The material poses no problems for long term storage and should be retained.

Summary

An assemblage of Roman, medieval and later brick and tile was recovered from Trenches 1 and 2. The presence of medieval tile in Trench 1 and not in Trench 2 may reflect a difference in the spatial distribution of CBM across the site.

SPOT DATING

The dating in table 8 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 8, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Earliest horizon	Latest horizon	Comment
100	17th to 18th	PMH4	PMH9	Includes 4th century material
102	Late 17th to 18th	PMH7	PMH9	
111	13th to 14th	MH4	MH7	

114	18th to early 19th	PMH8	EMH	
123	Late 3rd (to 4th)	R	R	
126	Late 3rd to 4th	R	R	Date on a single sherd
201	Mid 3rd	R	R	
202	Mid to Late 3rd	R	R	
203	Mid to Late 3rd	R	R	
204	Mid to Late 3rd	R	R	
205	18th to 19th	PMH8	EMH	Roman and medieval residual
208	2nd	R	R	
210	Mid 9th to 10th	ASH7	ASH11	Includes 2nd century sherd
234	3rd	R	R	
237	Early to mid 2nd	R	R	HEAN; 120 to 160AD

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
LHJ	Lower Handle Join
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
UHJ	Upper Handle Join
W (g)	Weight (grams)

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ARCHIVE CATALOGUES

Archive catalogue 1: Roman Pottery

Cxt	Cname	Form	Decoration	Vess	Alter	Draw	Comments	Join	NoS	W (g)
100	GREY	BWM3					RIM; SPOOL		1	32
100	SHEL	JBL					BS; RDBN; DGREY INT		1	17
100	SPOX	CLSD			BURNT		BS		1	4
100	ZDATE						4TH			
123	BKFO	ROUZ					LFAB; BS		1	3
123	GFIN	BK		1			BASE; BS		7	48
123	GREY			2	DEPEXT		BSS		2	13
123	GREY	CP?	BO				BS; OPEN LATTICE		1	9
123	GREY	BRTR			ABR		RIM		1	5
123	GREY	OPEN					BS		1	11
123	NVCC	CLSD					FTM		1	10
123	NVCC	BKFO					BS		1	1
123	NVCC	BK		1			FTM; BSJ; LFAB		2	40
123	ZDATE						MID TO LATE 3RD (POSSIBLY 4TH)			
123	ZZZ						POSSIBLY RESIDUAL			
126	GREY	BWM			ABR		BASE; SPOOL		1	44
126	ZDATE						LATE 3RD TO 4TH			
201	BBT	CP	LA; HM		SCALE; BURNT		BS; CF BB1		1	7
201	GREY	CLSD		2			BSS		2	7
201	GREY	BFL	BA	1			RIMS; BS TO GIRTH		3	51
201	GREY	CLSD	HL				BS		1	8
201	GREY		BVL				BS		1	16
201	GREY	CP	LA				BS		1	5
201	GREY			2	ABR; BURNTE		BSS		2	20
201	NVCC	BK					WHTF; BS		1	10
201	NVCC	BK					BS; VHIGH FIRED; LFAB		1	3
201	NVCC	BKFN					RIM; WHTF; CF HOWE FIG. 4.42; MID 3RD		1	2
201	PARC	CLSD					NV?; BS		1	2
201	ZDATE						MID 3RD			
202	CR	JBK		1			BSS		2	4
202	DR20	A					BS; 2ND C		1	134
202	GREY	OPEN	B	4			2 BASES; 2 BS		4	21
202	GREY	CP			BURNTE		RIM		1	7
202	GREY	BFL			ABR		RIM TO GIRTH		1	17
202	GREY	CLSD		15	ABR		BSS; MISC		15	75
202	GREY	BK					BS		1	1
202	GREY	BGR			VBURNT		RIM		1	10
202	GREY	CLSD	BS				BS		1	9
202	GREY	BKFOSC					BS; UNUSAL		1	4
202	GREY	DPR	B				RIM		1	3
202	GREY	CP	B		BURNT		NECK		1	7
202	GREY	BKFO					BS		1	2
202	GREY	CP?			SCALE		BS		1	7
202	GREY	BGR			BURNT		RIM		1	4
202	GREY	J	B				BS		1	2

202	GREY	J			BURNTE		BS		1	5
202	GREY	J			SOOTEX		BS; PALE GREY INT		1	4
202	GREY	CP	BA				RIM TO SHLDR		1	23
202	GREY	CLSD	HG				BS		1	29
202	NVCC	BK					BS TO NECK; BUFFF		1	1
202	NVCC	BK	BAAN?				BS; VHIGH FIRED; BUFFF		1	5
202	NVCC	BK	ROUL				LFAB; BS; HIGH FIRED		1	8
202	NVCC	BK	BALA				BS; VHIGH FIRED; LFAB	204	1	3
202	NVCC	BKFO			BURNTE		BS		1	2
202	NVCC	BK		1			BSSJ; LARGE BKR; BUFFF		2	26
202	OXL	CLSD					BS		1	2
202	PARC	CLSD	PL				BS		1	2
202	SAMCG	37					RIM		1	7
202	SAMCG	31?					FTRG		1	14
202	SAMCG	CLSD?					CUP OR BOWL?; BS		1	2
202	SAMCG			2			FRAGS		2	2
202	SAMCG	C?					FTRG		1	1
202	SAMCG	33?					BS; POSS EGAUL		1	4
202	SAMCG	?								
202	SHEL	JBL			SOOTINT		BS; BLCKF		1	21
202	SHEL	DEXR			SOOTINT		RIM; POSS LID?		1	23
202	ZDATE						MID TO LATE 3RD			
202	ZZZ						MIXED GROUP			
203	CR	BK					BS		1	1
203	CR	F?		1			BSS		3	9
203	CR?	JUG					BS; GREY INT	204	1	3
203	DR20	A		1			BSS; 2ND C FAB		2	89
203	GAU4	A					BS		1	7
203	GREY	J	BIA	1			BS		2	14
203	GREY	CP	BA				BB1 COPY; RIM TO SHLDR		1	32
203	GREY	CP	BHL				RIM		1	9
203	GREY	J		1			BSS; CP?		5	25
203	GREY	BVL			BURNTE; SCALE		BS		1	7
203	GREY	J		2			BSS		2	9
203	NVCC	BKFG		1	BURNT; ABR		RIM; WHTF	204	2	8
203	NVCC	BKFOSC			VBURNT		BS		1	4
203	NVCC	LBX	ROUZ		BURNT		BS		1	2
203	NVCC	BK					BS; LFAB; VHIGH FIRED		1	4
203	NVCC	BK					LFAB; BS		1	1
203	NVCC	BK			BURNTE		LFAB; BS		1	6
203	SAMCG	D					BS		1	2
203	SAMCG	33			WORN RIM		RIM; BSSJ		2	17
203	SAMCG						BS; FLAKE		1	1
203	SAMCG	31		1	VABR	01	RIMS; BSSJ		5	68
203	SAMEG	31			MORTARE		BS		1	16
203	ZDATE						MID TO LATE 3RD			
203	ZZZ						INCLUDES EARLIER POTTERY			
204	SAMEG	46		1			RIM; FTRG		2	9
204	BB1	CP	BZL				BS		1	3
204	CR	CLSD					BSS; UNUSUAL; GREYINT	203	2	9
204	DR20	A	GRAF			02	BS; 2ND C FAB; PRECOCT		1	133

204	DR20	A								1	69
204	DWSH	J								1	18
204	DWSH?	J								1	9
204	GAU4?	A								1	5
204	GREY	B36								1	17
204	GREY	CP	LA	4						4	25
204	GREY	CP	BA							1	6
204	GREY	CP	LA							1	4
204	GREY	BFL	B							1	25
204	GREY	CLSD		1?		VABR; PITTED				3	48
204	GREY	J	BIAP			ABR				1	37
204	GREY	BK								1	1
204	GREY	JBL								1	10
204	GREY	CLSD		2	1	SOOTINT				2	19
204	GREY	BFL	B							1	67
204	GREY	OPEN		2?						5	27
204	GREY	OPEN		1						2	22
204	GREY	CHP		1			03			2	74
204	GREY	CP	B	2						3	8
204	GREY	CLSD		2						2	18
204	MOLO?	M								1	11
204	NVCC	BK								1	5
204	NVCC	CLSD								1	2
204	NVCC	BK								1	3
204	NVCC	BK	BALA						202	1	2
204	NVCC	BKFG				BURNT			203	1	2
204	NVCC	BK								1	5
204	NVCC	BKCR				VABR				1	5
204	NVCC	BKFOS C				ABR				1	5
204	ZDATE										
204	ZZZ										
205	DWSH	JDW				ABR				1	73
205	GREY	JL								1	91
205	GREY	CLSD								1	8
205	GREY	BFL	B			ABR; SOOTRIM				1	27
205	GREY	CLSD		4		ABR				4	40
205	GREY	BDG								1	30
205	GREY	CP	LA			SOOT				1	64
205	GREY	DPR		1		ABR				2	66
205	GREY	CP		1						2	24
205	NVCC	BK								1	23
205	NVCC	OPEN								1	8
205	SAMCG	37								1	6

205	SHEL	JCUR					NECK		1	2
205	ZDATE						LATE 3RD, POSSIBLY INTO EARLY 4TH			
208	SAMCG	37	DEC				BS		1	4
208	ZDATE						2ND			
210	SAMCG ?	37	OVOLO			BURNT	BS		1	7
210	ZDATE						2ND			
234	GREY	J					BS		1	5
234	SAMCG	37	DEC				BS		1	1
234	ZDATE						3RD			
237	BB1	CP				BURNT	BS		1	2
237	CR	BK					BS		1	1
237	GREY	J					BS		1	5
237	GREY	BK	LA	1			RIM TO GIRTH; BSS; SMALL NEAT VESSEL; SMALL CP; EARLY		6	24
237	GREY	JBK					BASE; GROOVE; SPOOL		1	13
237	GREY	JCAR					BS; SHLDR LEDGE; CF B334; EARLY TO MID 2ND		1	4
237	GREY	J					BASE		1	13
237	GREY	JBL					BS		1	6
237	PINK	F?					BS		1	2
237	RDSL	D					BASE; EARLY - LEGIONARY PERIOD		1	10
237	SAMCG						FLAKE		1	1
237	ZDATE						HEAN; 120-160 AD			
237	ZZZ						MIXED GROUP; INCLUDES EARLY MATERIAL			

Archive catalogue 2: Post Roman Pottery

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Description	Date
100	GRE		Jar/ bowl	1	1	7	BS	Abraded	17 th to 18 th
102	BL	Fine red	Jar?	1	1	4	Rim		
102	FREC		Jug/ mug	1	1	6	BS		
102	LSW		?	1	1	12	Base?	Flake; ?ID or CBM	
102	LSW2		Bowl	1	1	4	BS	Internal glaze	
111	LSW4		Jar	1	1	2	BS	Abraded	
114	NOTS		Hollow	1	1	7	Handle		
205	LSW1/2		Jar/ pipkin	1	1	8	BS	External soot; internal white deposit	12 th to 13 th
205	LSW2/3		Jug	3	1	73	BS	White internal deposit; cu spots in glaze	13 th to 15 th
205	LSWA		Bowl	1	1	20	Rim	External soot; internal spots of glaze	14 th
205	NOTS		Jar	1	1	502	Base		18 th to 19 th
205	NOTS		Hollow	2	1	14	BS		18 th to 19 th
210	LKT		?	1	1	2	BS		

Archive catalogue 3: Ceramic Building Material

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Subform	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
-----	-------	--------	---------	-----	-------	-------------	------

100	RTIL			1	18	?ID or possibly PNR	Roman?
102	RTMISC			3	32	Abraded	
104	MODTIL			1	20		
104	PNR	Fabric 1/7		1	77	Mortar; paw impression; soot; flat roofer	
104	PNR	Fabric LSWA		1	22	Fabric yellow; abraded; flat roofer	
104	PNR	Fabric 1/7		1	8	Flat roofer	
104	PNR	Fabric 1/7		1	42	Sooted surface; flat roofer	
111	CBM			1	2	Abraded	
111	PNR	Hard oxidised; medium sandy + flint		2	145	Same tile	Post medieval?
111	PNR	Hard oxidised; medium sandy + light firing streaks		1	22		Post medieval?
114	NIB	Fabric 7	Nib type round and cut back	1	30	Abraded	
114	PNR			6	34	Abraded; mortar including over breaks; flat roofer	
114	PNR	Fabric 7		1	36	Glassy over breaks; flat roofer	
114	RTIL			1	34	Abraded; mortar including over breaks	
117	MODTIL			1	26		
123	CBM			1	3	Flake	
123	RTIL			1	55	Overfired; salt surfaces; mortar	
202	RBRK			10	327	Over fired; spalled; same brick?	
203	RBRK			1	156	Glassy over break; vitrified	
203	RTIL			1	16	Flake	
204	RTIL			1	49	Soot; reoxidised?; abraded	
225	BRK			1	278	Shaped curved brick; handmade	18th to 19th?
225	CBM			5	78	Flakes; abraded; some mortar	18th to 19th?
225	RTIL			1	71	Vitrified; abraded	
234	RTIL			1	39	Mortar; soot over breaks	

Post Medieval

A small amount of Post Medieval pottery was present; this includes earthenwares and stonewares.

Early Modern

Pottery of 18th and 19th century date was recovered from two contexts.

Summary

A small, mixed group of material was recovered from the site. Much of the pottery appears to be residual and is probably disturbed by later activity. The assemblage requires full quantification and the spot dating requires reassessment once this is complete. An assessment report on the material will then be produced.

Finds Register

SITE CODE : LINP 08
SITE NAME : Lincoln Newport
JOB NO : 2356
 No.arch.boxes:
Date archived:

ACCESSION NO: LCNCC 2008.40
MUSEUM CODE :
LOCATION : L.C.
 No. plastic boxes: Total:
Initials

CXT.NO	S.F.NO.	PLOT NC	SAMPLE NC	MATERIAL	CLASS	OBJECT	NO.	BAGS	COMMENTS
100				an.bone			3	1	
104				an.bone			2	1	
111				an.bone			3	1	
114				an.bone			2	1	
117				an.bone			3	1	
123				an.bone			11	1	
124				an.bone			4	1	
201				an.bone			5	1	
202				an.bone			20	1	
203				an.bone			14	1	
204				an.bone			10	1	
234				an.bone			5	1	
237				an.bone			5	1	

Finds Register

SITE CODE : LINP 08
SITE NAME : Lincoln Newport
JOB NO : 2356

ACCESSION NO: LCNCC 2008.40
MUSEUM CODE :
LOCATION : L.C.

No.arch.bboxes:

No. plastic boxes: Total:

Date archived:

Initials

CXT.NO	S.F.NO.	PLOT NC	SAMPLE NC	MATERIAL	CLASS	OBJECT	NO.	BAGS	COMMENTS
123				fe.			1	1	
202				fe.	obj.		1	1	
203				fe.			1	1	
204				fe.	nail		6	1	
234				fe.	nail		2	1	

Finds Register

\\Orion\finds lists\Lincs\LC\LINP 08\Linp08findslist.xls

SITE CODE : LINP 08
SITE NAME : Lincoln Newport
JOB NO : 2356
No.arch.bboxes:
Date archived:

ACCESSION NO: LCNCC 2008.40
MUSEUM CODE :
LOCATION : L.C.
No. plastic boxes: Total:
Initials

CXT.NO	S.F.NO.	PLOT NC	SAMPLE NC	MATERIAL	CLASS	OBJECT	NO.	BAGS	COMMENTS
102				glass			1	1	
117				glass			1	1	

Finds Register

\\Orion\finds lists\Lincs\LC\LINP 08\Linp08findslist.xls

SITE CODE : LINP 08
SITE NAME : Lincoln Newport
JOB NO : 2356
No.arch.bboxes:
Date archived:

ACCESSION NO: LCNCC 2008.40
MUSEUM CODE :
LOCATION : L.C.
No. plastic boxes: Total:
Initials

CXT.NO	S.F.NO.	PLOT NC	SAMPLE NC	MATERIAL	CLASS	OBJECT	NO.	BAGS	COMMENTS
100				mortar	opus sig.?		1	1	

Finds Register

SITE CODE : LINP 08
SITE NAME : Lincoln Newport
JOB NO : 2356

ACCESSION NO: LCNCC 2008.40
MUSEUM CODE :
LOCATION : L.C.

No.arch.bboxes:

No. plastic boxes:

Total:

Date archived:

Initials

CXT.NO	S.F.NO.	PLOT NC	SAMPLE NC	MATERIAL	CLASS	OBJECT	NO.	BAGS	COMMENTS
123				shell	oyster		9	1	
126				shell	oyster		2	1	
201				shell	oyster		1	1	
202				shell	oyster		1	1	
203				shell	oyster		3	1	
204				shell	oyster		8	1	
237				shell	oyster		7	1	

Finds Register

\\Orion\finds lists\Lincs\LC\LINP 08\Linp08findslist.xls

SITE CODE : LINP 08
SITE NAME : Lincoln Newport
JOB NO : 2356
No.arch.bboxes:
Date archived:

ACCESSION NO: LCNCC 2008.40
MUSEUM CODE :
LOCATION : L.C.
No. plastic boxes: Total:
Initials

CXT.NO	S.F.NO.	PLOT NC	SAMPLE NC	MATERIAL	CLASS	OBJECT	NO.	BAGS	COMMENTS
202				slag			1	1	
237				slag			7	1	

Finds Register

SITE CODE : LINP 08
SITE NAME : Lincoln Newport
JOB NO : 2356
 No.arch.bboxes:
Date archived:

ACCESSION NO: LCNCC 2008.40
MUSEUM CODE :
LOCATION : L.C.
 No. plastic boxes: Total:
Initials

CXT.NO	S.F.NO.	PLOT NC	SAMPLE NC	MATERIAL	CLASS	OBJECT	NO.	BAGS	COMMENTS
117				stone			3	1	
201				stone	burnt		1	1	
202				stone			7	1	
203				stone	burnt		2	1	
204				stone	slate		1		
225				stone	slate		1	1	
234				stone			1	1	

APPENDIX 5

GLOSSARY

Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> [004].
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Intrusive	Artefacts of later date found in deposits that must pre-date them are said to be intrusive. Such intrusive artefacts will usually be small and have worked down in the soil through cracks, or by root, worm or rodent action. Intrusive artefacts will generally be isolated and be distinctively later than a larger assemblage of earlier artefacts, for example, a single 19 th century pottery fragment found in a large collection of medieval ceramics in a refuse pit.
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut
Post hole	The hole cut to take a timber post, usually in an upright position. The hole may have been dug larger than the post and contain soil or stones to support the post. Alternatively, the posthole may have been formed through the process of driving the post into the ground.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Residual	Artefacts that are noticeably earlier than others in an assemblage are often described as residual. Residual artefacts may be ones that were used for a very long time, or items that were maintained as heirlooms/antiques. If the dates of artefacts within a group do not exhibit major differences it can be difficult to determine if an artefact is residual or redeposited (<i>q.v.</i>)
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.
Saxo-Norman	Pertaining to the period either side of the Norman Conquest of 1066, dating from about 1000-1100 AD.

APPENDIX 6

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

68	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Section record sheet
4	Daily record sheet
9	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrix
3	Bags of finds

All primary records are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

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

Accession Number:	2008.39
Archaeological Project Services Site Code:	LINP08
OASIS Reference Code:	archaeo11-40928

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

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