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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT 2, NORTHGATE,
LINCOLN, LINCOLNSHIRE.

National Grid Reference: SK 97947 72084
Site Code: NGLI10
Accession No: LCNCC: 2010.26
Planning Reference: 2009/0670/F

PREPARED FOR PLACE : ARCHITECTURE LIMITED

By

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Summary

- *An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Neville Hall MIFA during the mechanical excavation of two test pits and subsequently during the groundworks for the erection of a new single storey rear extension and an extension to the existing house at 2, Northgate, Lincoln, Lincolnshire. The watching brief was carried out at the development site on the 23rd of March, on the 27th and the 31st of August and on the 1st of September 2010.*
- *The archaeological monitoring and recording of the two initial test pits identified a modern topsoil horizon which overlay a sequence of three limestone quarry backfill deposits. The second of the test pits was excavated to a depth of 2.20m below ground levels before the natural horizon of weathered limestone and flint fragments was reached. This provided a clear indication of the substantial nature of these quarry fill deposits. The uppermost of these deposits yielded one sherd of 18th–19th century pottery and a residual sherd of Romano-British pottery. This would attribute a post-medieval date for this uppermost fill with the two lower fills possibly stratigraphically being earlier post-medieval and medieval in date respectively.*
- *The archaeological monitoring of the ring beam foundations and services for the new rear extension and of an extension to the existing house fabric located a post-site demolition deposit which overlay two modern made ground deposits that were associated with the site of the former extension on the site. Below this was the uppermost of the limestone quarry backfill deposits which had already been identified in the two nearby test pit excavations. This post-medieval quarry fill deposit extended over the whole monitored area and also confirmed the extent and substantial nature of these deposits. This deposit yielded one further sherd of residual Roman-British pottery.*
- *Although the substantial nature of these deposits was established, the extent of the quarry extraction pit(s) itself remained undetermined. The quarry pitting activity was thus established over the whole monitored area. It is therefore certain that this activity would have already removed any remains of the Fosse Road, if the postulated line of this feature originally extended through this area.*
- *No archaeological activity associated with the Roman or medieval extra-mural settlements of Lincoln were found.*

1. Introduction

Neville Hall MIFA was commissioned by Mr. Stephen Palmer of Place : Architecture on behalf of their clients – Mr. and Mrs. A. Lewis - to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new single storey rear extension and the construction of a new site vehicular access at 2, Northgate, Lincoln, Lincolnshire, centred at National Grid Reference SK 97947 72084. The archaeological monitoring was carried out at the development site on the 23rd of March, the 27th and the 31st of August and on the 1st of September 2010.

The work was carried out according to the requirements of an archaeological condition, which was attached to the granting of planning consent for this development by Lincoln City Council, the Local Planning Authority (LPA), and acting on the advice of Mr. Michael Jones, the Lincoln City Archaeologist, in his capacity as archaeological advisor on planning issues to the LPA. This is in accordance with the principles established in *PPS 5: Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide* (Department of Culture, Media and Sport, 2010), and *Standard and guidance for archaeological watching briefs* (IFA, 1999).

Copies of the final report will be deposited with Place : Architecture and their clients, Mr Michael Jones (on behalf of the local planning authority), Lincoln City Council Planning Department, the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record (HER) and the Collection, Lincoln, along with an ordered project archive for long term storage and curation.

2. Site Location and Description

The development site is located to the immediate north-east of the historic core of the Roman and medieval settlements of Lincoln, on the eastern frontage of Northgate and on the western frontage of the Nettleham Road, one of the main thoroughfares into Lincoln from the north-east. It is bounded to the north and south by residential properties comprising No. 5 Nettleham Road and No. 3 Northgate to the north and No. 3 Nettleham Road and No. 1 Northgate to the south. The development site is situated at a height of approximately 64mAOD [Figures 1 and 2].

The development site is situated within an upland area and to the north of the crest of the Jurassic limestone escarpment. The overlying soils of the area comprise shallow well drained brashy calcareous fine loams of the Elmtun 1 Series, which in turn overlie the Lower Lias limestones of the Jurassic [BGS, 1973; Soil Survey 1983].

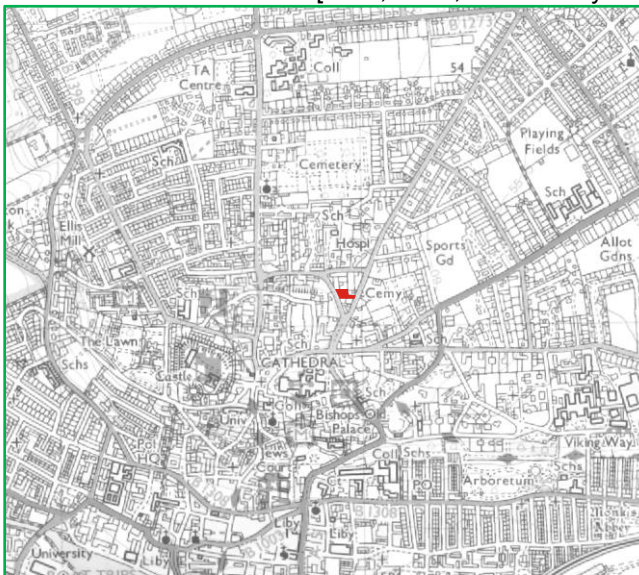


Figure 1: Site Location at scale 1:25,000. The site is shown in red. (O.S. copyright licence number 100048723)

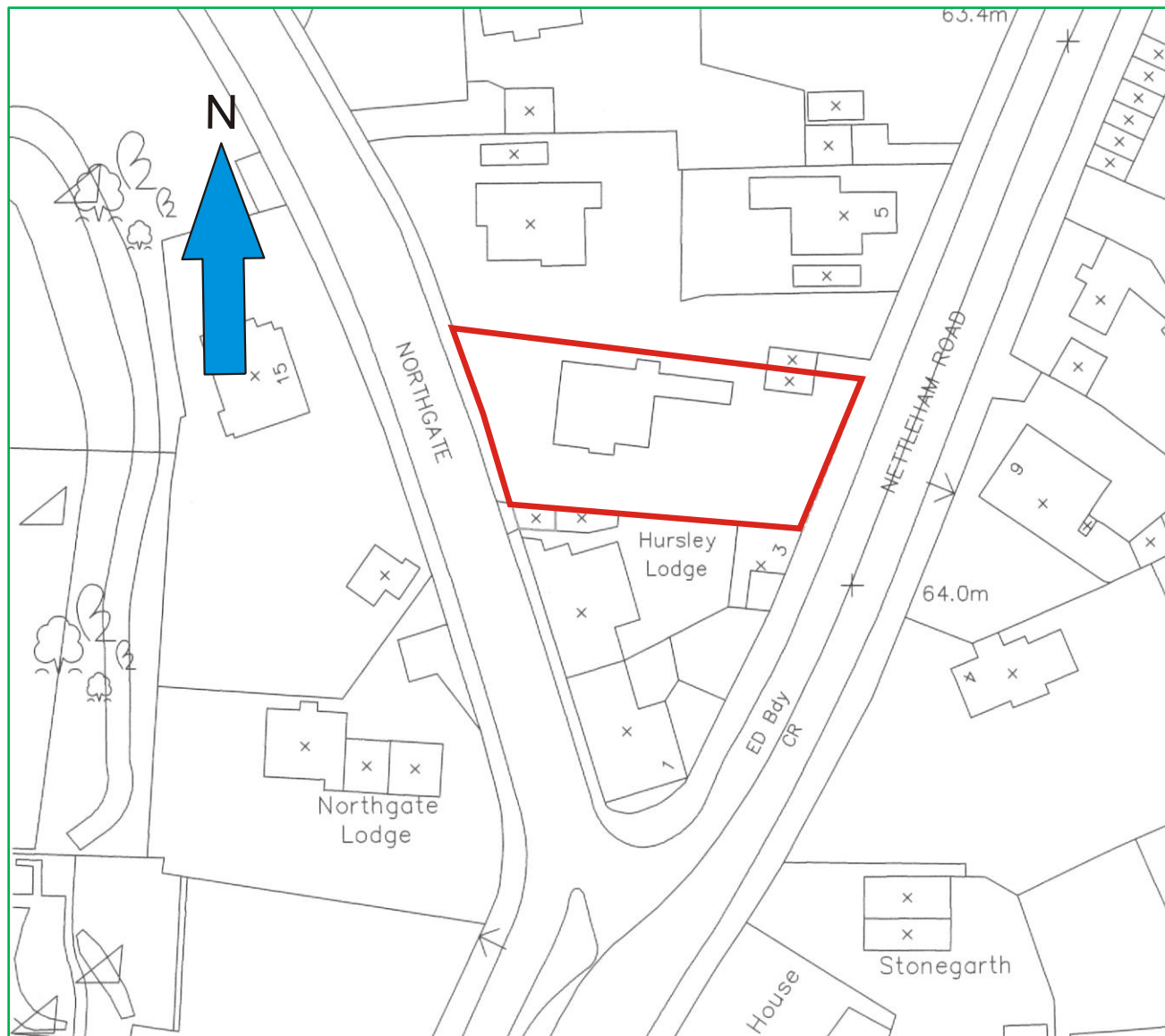


Figure 2: Site location at a scale of 1:1,000 at A4 (extract from Architect's plan). The site is outlined in red.

3. Planning Background

A planning application for the proposed erection of a new single-storey rear extension and the creation of a vehicular access to the site (Planning reference 2009/0670/F) has been submitted to and granted consent by Lincoln City Council, the Local Planning Authority. However, as the proposed development is situated within a perceived archaeologically sensitive area, a condition (No. 3) was attached to this consent which stated that:

No development groundwork shall commence on the site until advance written noticeof the date of commencement of works on site and the confirmation of appointment of a competent archaeological body to conduct a 'watching brief' has been given to both the Local Planning Authority and the nominated archaeological body. Provision shall then be made for the nominated archaeology body to carry out an archaeological watching brief during the course of all groundwork associated with the development (including any geotechnical investigation of strata, any site clearance or other enabling work and the excavation of foundation and service trenches). Access shall be afforded at all reasonable times to the nominated archaeological body.

A specification or written scheme of works for the archaeological watching brief was submitted for approval to Mr Michael Jones, the Lincoln City Archaeologist prior to the commencement of the on-site archaeological monitoring.

4. Aims and Objectives of the Archaeological Watching Brief

The aims of the watching brief were the continual archaeological monitoring and recording of the groundworks phase of development at the site, which comprised the mechanical excavation of the foundations and services for the new single storey rear extension and ground reduction required for the creation of a new site vehicular access.

The objectives of the project were:

To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the area of the development site;

To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered;

To allow the preservation by record of archaeological deposits;

To produce a project archive for deposition with the Collection, Lincoln; and

To provide information for accession to the County Historic Environment Record (HER) and the Lincoln Urban Archaeological database (UAD).

The specific objectives of the project were be to record any archaeological features, structures and/or deposits associated with the Roman and medieval extra-mural settlements of Lincoln, medieval and/or post-medieval limestone quarrying activity, and perhaps most significantly to ascertain whether the postulated line of the Roman road – the Foss Way traverses the site, and to record this.

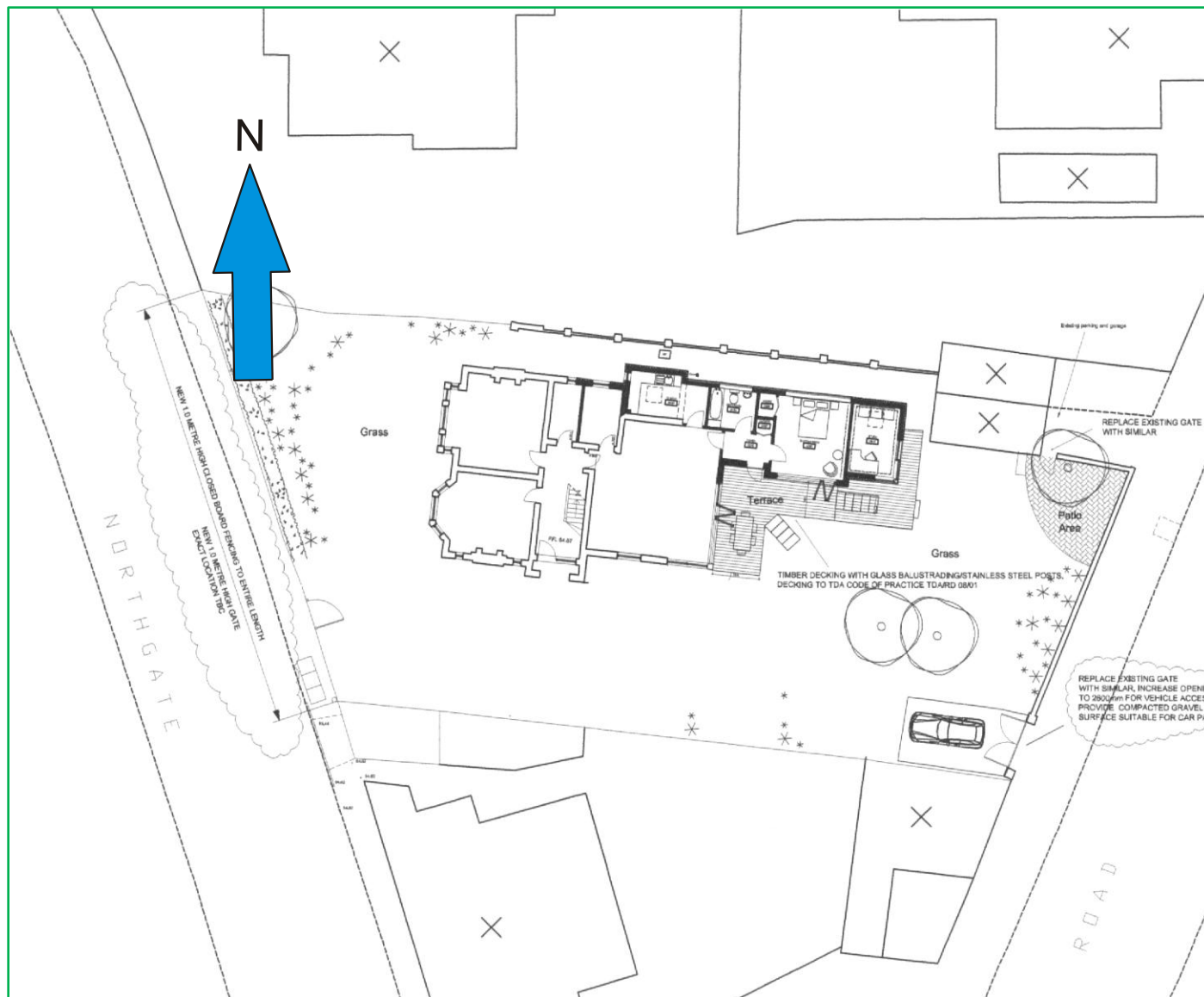


Figure 3: Site Proposal Plan at a scale of 1:400 at A4 (extract from Architects plan)

5. Archaeological and Historical Background

Background research sources were consulted at the Lincolnshire Archives, the Lincoln Heritage Database (LHD) and the Lincoln Local Studies Library. A 100m radial search of the centre of the development site was undertaken of the Lincoln Heritage Database.

The areas of dry and flat land to the north of the crest of Jurassic limestone escarpment, and in the general area of the development site would have provided easily worked and cultivable soils in the Iron Age. It is possible that contemporary field systems may be located in this area, though as yet there is no evidence for this (Jones *et al*, 2003).

The development site is situated to the immediate north-east of the site of the Roman legionary fortress and the *colonia*. Approximately 100m to the west of the development site is a north-south orientated and partially exposed section of the *colonia* ditch, which is a scheduled monument (LHD 5490). This section is situated to the west of East Bight. It extends northwards and westwards to the south of Church Lane, but the northerly section has been backfilled.

The Fosse Way was one of the main thoroughfares into and out of the Roman fortress and *colonia* (LHD 60). The line of this road lies to the immediate west of the line of the modern Nettleham Road, and was thought to traverse the development site from north east to south west. To the west of the Fosse Way and running parallel to it is the line of the Lincoln Aqueduct (LHD 951). This brought a piped water supply to the Roman settlement from the Roaring Meg Spring to the north. It is uncertain whether the line of the Aqueduct extended as far south as the general area of the development site.

Roman suburban settlement activity is known to have existed to the east of the legionary fortress and in the area of what became the medieval suburb of Eastgate, though it is also uncertain whether this settlement activity extended as far northwards as the development site (Jones *et al*, 2003).

The medieval suburb of Eastgate was originally laid out along a series of roads that led to the east gate of the medieval settlement. Taken from north to south, the first of these was Northgate, although the present name was not applied until the early 19th century (LHD 796). The original date of these roads is uncertain, but they were probably in existence by the 11th century, though the line of the present Northgate is also thought to have had Roman origins and to have extended from the east gate of the Roman *colonia*. The present Northgate was named after the North Gate of the Cathedral Close (the modern Priory Gate) in 1817. The modern Northgate was widened in 1936 and again in 1938 (Jones *et al*, 2003).

Church Lane is situated to the north of the development site and extends from Newport eastwards to the Nettleham Road (LHD 1371). It is believed to have been named after the medieval church of St. Nicholas, which is situated on the corner of Newport. Its purpose was probably to skirt the northern side of the Roman defences linking Newport Arch and St Peter in Eastgate church and the east gate. The extension to the Nettleham Road may also be of Roman origin and would have led onto open fields. It was also known as Rabbit Lane and was widened from Northgate to Nettleham Road in 1903 with further improvements made in 1929.

Within the vicinity of the development site, it is known that the land thereabouts was used for limestone extraction during the medieval and post-medieval periods. The stone was not worked from a quarry face, but was extracted from pits, which are frequently detailed in contemporary documentary sources. Possible uses for the product of this quarrying were to feed limekilns and for smelting purposes (Jones *et al*, 2003). The name of a nearby property to the south-east on Nettleham Road – Stonegarth – where a quarry pit was found in a watching brief in 2009 alludes to such activity taking place, and indicating in turn that such stone pitting activity may have extended as far as the area of the development site.

The present house at 2, Northgate (LHD 4687) was constructed in 1894.

Several previous archaeological investigations have been conducted in the immediate vicinity of the development site. The most recent was a watching brief conducted at Stonegarth in 2009, approximately 100m to the south-east of the development site (Site code: SNL 08). This watching brief was carried out during the groundworks for the construction of a new double garage and associated drainage works. This identified a large feature, which was interpreted as a limestone quarry pit that was backfilled in the 19th century. This feature was shown to pre-date the construction of the nearby Vinery, which is featured on Padley's map of 1842. Two residual sherds of Roman pottery were also found (Tann, 2010).

At 21, Northgate, the creation of a new driveway was monitored in 1994 (LHD ON 504, 690). But as this involved raising the ground levels, there was no impact on the archaeological resource. To the west of the development site, an archaeological evaluation involving the excavation of two trenches at 17, East Bight in 1992 (Site code: EBA 92, LHD 730) revealed the top and the upper levels respectively of the late Roman *colonia* rampart (Bright, 1992). A more substantial archaeological investigation was undertaken nearby in 1953 under the auspices of the Lincoln Archaeological Research Committee (LHD 3065) in the garden of the Eastgate Court Café. The rampart of the 1st century AD legionary fortress was revealed behind the later *colonia* wall, of which the inner east face was also identified. This defensive wall was found to have been constructed on the top of the infilled legionary fortress ditch, with the accompanying *colonia* rampart also being considerably enlarged (Thompson, 1956).

As part of the background research for this project, a detailed map regression exercise was undertaken. The extract from Padley's map of Lincoln of 1842 shows the area of the development site as part of an open field within a triangular shaped plot of land that was bounded by Northgate to the west, Church Lane to the north and the Nettleham Road to the east. Several buildings are shown on the eastern frontage of Northgate and at the southern end of the triangle (Mills & Wheeler, 2004). This includes the Grade II listed Northgate House at the southern tip of this triangle (LHD 1834). This was constructed between 1842-50 and comprised a house and school. A further detached building (Whitehouse) is shown to the north of the site. Whitehouse, now known as Northgate Cottage, 6, Northgate is also Grade II listed (LHD 1876)

The First Edition 25 inch scale O.S. map of 1887 features Whitehouse to the north of the site with an open field still occupying much of the area of this triangular shaped plot of land. At the southern end of this triangle, Northgate House is shown at the very southern tip with presumably Hursley Lodge bordering it to the immediate north and on the eastern frontage of Northgate.

The Second Edition 25 inch scale O.S. map of 1907 shows the present house at No. 2 Northgate with new residential properties to the immediate north and Hursley Lodge and Northgate House to the south. The former open fields no longer exist and further residential development has taken place along part of the southern frontage of Church Lane. Of greater significance are the Roman *colonia* defences comprising part of the east wall of this settlement and the defensive ditch, which are shown approximately 130m due west of the site. No 3 Nettleham Road is also featured for the first time.

The Third Edition 25 inch scale O.S. map of 1930 shows the same layout within this triangular shaped plot of land, with the exception of additional residential development along the southern frontage of Church Lane. The 1:1,250 scale O.S. map of 1966 shows that very little change took place to the layout within the triangular shaped plot of land between 1930 and 1966.

6. Methodology

The archaeological monitoring of **Test Pits 1** and **2** was undertaken by Neville Hall MIFA on the 23rd of March 2010. Based on the results of the archaeological monitoring of the nearby **Test Pit**

2 where the depth of the topsoil horizon (**001**) was found to be at least 0.50m and due to the very limited nature of the ground reduction required for the new vehicular access (off the Nettleham Road, (a limited ground reduction of 0.20m in depth below ground levels), it was decided not to monitor the creation of this new access.

The foundations for the new single story rear extension were originally proposed to be standard strip foundations. However, because of the nature of the deposits encountered by the excavation of the two aforementioned test pits, (these were quarry pit fills at depth), it was decided that piled foundations would be utilised for this new extension. On this basis, it was also decided, and in consultation with Mr Michael Jones that the archaeological monitoring of the insertion of the vertical pile caps would not be necessary.

The archaeological monitoring of the mechanical and hand excavation of the horizontal ring beams for the piled foundations was subsequently undertaken by Neville Hall MIFA on the 27th and the 31st of August and on the 1st of September 2010.

Where necessary, surfaces were hand cleaned for examination and recording, and the deposits observed were recorded on standard *pro-forma* context recording sheets. A plan of the monitored groundworks was compiled on site at a scale of 1:50 and is reproduced in this report at a scale of 1:100 as **Figure 4**. A total of eight sections [designated as **Sections 1-8**] were also compiled on site at a scale of 1:20 of the deposit sequences observed and recorded. These are all reproduced at this scale in this report on **Figure 4**.

All site levels were taken from a spot height in the midst of the Nettleham Road – 64mAOD from an Architects plan utilising equipment from and with the assistance of the site groundworkers. A complimentary colour digital photographic record was also maintained, which are reproduced as **Plates 1-31, Appendix 1**. A list of the contexts recorded is detailed in **Appendix 2**.

All work was carried out according to the planning brief, subsequent approved Specification and to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) standards.

7. Results [Figure 4; Plates 1-31; Appendix 1]

7.1 Test Pits 1 and 2

Both test pits were excavated under archaeological supervision by a 3-ton 360° mechanical excavator that was fitted with a 0.60m wide toothed bucket.

7.1.1 Test Pit 1

Test Pit 1 was positioned and excavated to the immediate south of the existing house on the site. It was initially excavated to a length of 0.70m, but as the excavation fractured a live drainage pipe, this excavation was eventually extended to a length of 2.0m. The test pit was excavated to a width of 0.60m, and to a maximum depth of 1.56m below ground levels [**Plates 1-2 and 4**].

Below a modern topsoil (**001**) were two probable post-medieval quarry pit dills (**002**) and (**003**). The fill (**003**) was recorded at the base of this excavation. This deposit sequence was recorded within **Representative Section 1 [Plate 3]**. A single sherd of residual Roman pottery was recovered from the fill (**002**).

7.1.2 Test Pit 2

Test Pit 2 was located to the south of the former rear extension to the house and within a grassed area. This was excavated to a length of 1.10m, a width of 0.60m and to a final depth of 2.30m below ground levels [**Plate 5**].

Below the modern topsoil horizon (001) were the probable post-medieval quarry pit fills (002) and (003) respectively. Below (003) was a third and final quarry pit fill (004), which was possibly of medieval origin. The fill (004) in turn overlay the natural horizon (005) of weathered limestone and flint fragments. This deposit sequence was recorded within **Representative Section 2 [Plate 6]**. A single sherd of 18th–19th century pottery was recovered from the quarry pit fill (002).

It should also be noted that as this excavation extended to a depth that was unsafe, all of the deposits below (002) were recorded and observed from the sides of the excavation.

7.2 Rear Extension

The previous rear extension had been demolished and the site cleared prior to the commencement of the archaeological monitoring. Following the insertion of the vertical pile caps, the position of the ring beams had also already been set out prior to arrival **[Plate 7]**. The northerly east-west orientated foundation trench was both hand and mechanically excavated to a width of 0.70m and to depths of between 0.55 and 0.60m below ground levels **[Plates 8 and 10-13]**. Several brick wall foundations from the previous rear extension on the site were encountered during the course of these excavations. The deposit sequence in this trench comprised a post-site demolition made ground deposit (006), which in turn overlay two modern made ground deposits (007) and (008). Both were probably associated with the construction of the former modern rear extension. This deposit sequence was recorded within **Representative Section 3 [Plate 14]**. The full extent of the made ground deposit (008) is shown on **Figure 4**.

The mechanical and hand excavation of a rectangular shaped foundation at the western end of the new build footprint of 2.20m in length by 1.70m in width took place simultaneously with this foundation excavation **[Plate 9]**. This excavation both exposed the foundations of the existing house and also revealed further brick foundations associated with the previous rear extension with the modern made ground deposit (007) being encountered at the base of this excavation at a depth of 0.60m.

The most easterly north-south orientated foundation was mechanically excavated to a width of 0.70m and to an average depth of 0.60m **[Plates 16 and 18]**. Here it was apparent that the deposit sequence had changed radically with the modern topsoil horizon (001) (also identified in the nearby test pits) extending to the base of the excavation. This excavation was undoubtedly outside of the footprint of the previous rear extension and so had not been subjected to disturbance from the construction of it. The topsoil deposit was recorded within **Representative Section 4 [Plate 17]**.

This was followed by the hand and mechanical excavation of a service trench that extended from the northern boundary of the site eastwards and approximately southwards to the south eastern corner of the new build **[Plate 19]**. The deposit sequence of the post demolition deposit (006) overlying the topsoil horizon (001) and the quarry pit fill deposit (002) (noted elsewhere in the test pits) was observed in this excavation. This trench was excavated to widths of between 0.40-0.80m and to an average depth of 0.80m.

A further two foundation trenches, the first orientated west-east and the second from north-south were then excavated to a width of 0.70m and to a depth of 0.60m **[Plates 20-21 and 23]**. To the south, the deposit sequence of the topsoil horizon (001) overlying the quarry pit fill (002) was recorded in **Representative Section 6 [Plate 24]** and to the north, the post-demolition deposit (006) overlying the topsoil deposit (001) and the quarry pit fill deposit (002) was recorded in **Representative Section 5 [Plate 22]**. The remnants of the brick foundations for the former extension were also noted opposite **Representative Section 5**. The deposit sequences recorded in these two sections indicated that they were outside the disturbance generated by the construction of the previous extension. A single residual sherd of 2nd century pottery was recovered from the fill (002).

The southerly foundation trench to the new build was extended eastwards and widened slightly to 0.80m to incorporate a slight 'steeping out' to the south [Plate 25]. A brick wall foundation of the former extension was observed extending along the southern side of this trench, otherwise the recorded deposit sequence comprised the topsoil (001) overlying the quarry pit fill (002). A further south-north trench was then excavated [Plate 25]. Here the deposit sequence comprised the post-demolition site deposit (006) overlying the modern made ground deposit (007) and the quarry pit fill (002). This was recorded in **Representative Section 7** [Plate 26].

The final section of the southerly foundation trench to the new extension was excavated eastwards from the existing building. This was followed by the excavation of the final north-south orientated foundation trench within the rear extension build footprint [Plates 27 and 29]. In both of these trenches the deposit sequence comprised the post-site demolition deposit (006) overlying the modern made ground deposit (007), which in turn overlie the quarry pit fill (002) at the base of these excavations. This sequence was recorded within the final **Representative Section 8** [Plate 28].

The final groundworks to be monitored were the hand and mechanical excavation of a further two ring beam foundation trenches which comprised an extension to the existing house. These trenches were excavated to a width of 0.70m and to a relatively shallow level of 0.40m below ground levels [Plates 30-31]. Here the deposit sequence comprised the deposit (006) overlying the modern made ground deposit (007) throughout.

8. Discussion and Conclusions

The archaeological monitoring of the excavation of **Test Pits 1** and **2** identified a simple sequence of a modern topsoil horizon overlying three limestone extraction quarry pit backfill deposits at depth. These quarry pit fills were found to be substantial particularly within **Test Pit 2** and extended to a depth of 2.20m below ground levels before the underlying natural horizon of weathered limestone and flint fragments was achieved. The fill (002) did produce one residual sherd of Romano-British pottery and a sherd of 18th–19th century pottery. This latter find attributes a post-medieval date to the uppermost fill (002). Stratigraphically therefore, the lower fills (003) and (004) could be attributed to the earlier post-medieval and medieval periods respectively.

The results of the archaeological monitoring of the foundations and services for the new rear extension and of the extension to the existing house confirmed the results of the earlier monitoring of the test pits. Below a post-site demolition deposit were two made ground deposits that were undoubtedly associated with the construction of the previous rear extension to the house and which were thus modern in origin. Below these deposits was a limestone quarry backfill deposit (002) that was also identified in the two nearby test pits. This deposit was the uppermost in the sequence of quarry pit fills detected on this site and thus extended over the whole of the monitored area. This deposit was post-medieval in origin from the finding of the sherd of 18th – 19th century pottery from the test pits. A second sherd of residual Romano-British pottery was also recovered from this deposit here.

Overall, throughout the area of the site these quarry pits fills are substantial as reflected in the depths of such deposits recorded within **Test Pit 2**, although there was no sign of any extent or limit to which the limestone quarry extraction pit(s) may have reached in this area; though it is certain that this quarrying activity extended over the whole of the monitored area.

The excavation of the quarry pits in this area possibly within the medieval and certainly within the post-medieval periods would certainly have already removed any activity associated with the Fosse Road if indeed; its postulated line may have originally extended through this particular area.

Similarly, no archaeological activity associated with the extra-mural settlements of Roman and/or medieval Lincoln was found.

9. Effectiveness of Methodology and Confidence Rating

The methodology chosen clearly demonstrated the deposit sequences observed and recorded during the course of the archaeological monitoring as well as the substantial nature of the limestone quarry extraction backfill deposits recorded on this site; while providing sufficient time to record the deposit sequences observed. A more detailed level of archaeological assessment and investigation clearly would not have been necessary. It is considered that the implemented methodology was sufficient to ensure the identification of the archaeological activity present within the area of the development site with a high degree of confidence.

10. Acknowledgements

Thanks are gratefully extended to Ms Sophie Austin, Mr. Richard Kettleborough and Mr. Stephen Palmer of Place : Architecture for commissioning this work. Thanks are also extended to Mr. Ian Rowlandson and Ms Jane Young for undertaking the pottery analysis and report and to Mr. John Herridge of Lincoln City Council for providing background information, to Mr. Michael Jones, the Lincoln City Archaeologist, and to the staff of the Lincoln Local Studies Library, and the Lincolnshire Archives for their kind assistance.

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Appendix 1: Plates

Test Pits 1 and 2



Plate 1: Work in progress, **Test Pit 1**, from the west



Plate 2: As **Plate 1**, from the west



Plate 3: Representative Section 1, **Test Pit 1**, from the south



Plate 4: Completed excavation, **Test Pit 1**, from the east



Plate 5: Work in progress, **Test Pit 2**, from the east



Plate 6: Representative Section 2, Test Pit 2, from the south

Rear Extension



Plate 7: Set out ring beams for the rear extension, from the south



Plate 8: Work in progress, ring beam excavations, from the west



Plate 9: As **Plate 8**, from the east



Plate 12: As **Plate 8**, from the west



Plate 10: As **Plate 8**, from the west



Plate 13: As **Plate 8**, from the west



Plate 11: As **Plate 8**, from the west



Plate 14: Representative Section 3,
from the south

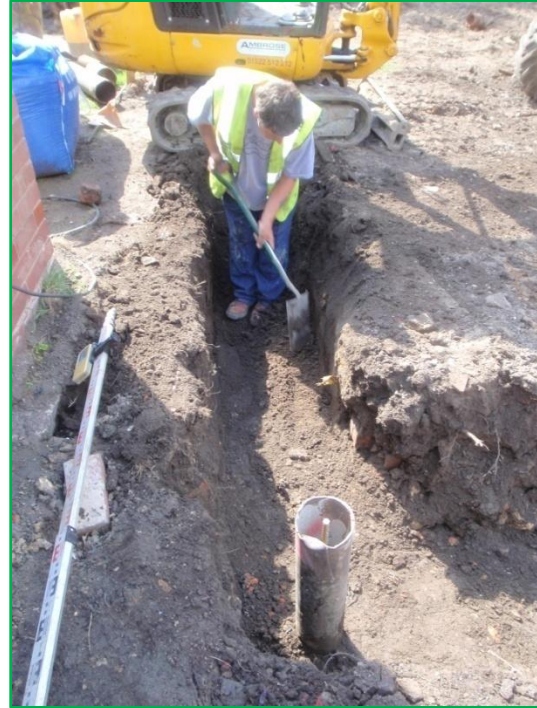


Plate 16: Work in progress, ring beam
excavations, from the north



Plate 15: Ring beam excavations, from
the west



Plate 17: Representative Section 4,
from the east



Plate 18: As **Plate 16**, from the south



Plate 20: Work in progress, excavation of ring beams, from the north



Plate 19: Excavation of a service trench, from the north



Plate 21: As **Plate 20**, from the east



Plate 22: Representative Section 5,
from the east



Plate 25: As Plate 20, from the east



Plate 23: As Plate 20, from the east



Plate 26: Representative Section 7,
from the west



Plate 24: Representative Section 6,
from the north



Plate 27: As Plate 20, from the east



Plate 28: Representative Section 8,
from the east



Plate 30: Work in progress, excavation
of ring beams, from the south



Plate 29: As Plate 20, from the south



Plate 31: As Plate 30, from the east

Appendix 2: List of Contexts

Test Pits 1 and 2

- 001** Modern topsoil horizon. Soft & friable, dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional small limestone & brick fragments. Root sorted. Recorded in **Representative Sections 1 & 2**. Above (**002**). Depth – 0.50m.
- 002** Post-medieval quarry pit fill. Soft & friable, mid grey brown sandy silt with small-medium brick & tile fragments 5%, small-medium irregular limestone fragments 5%, frequent small-medium fragments of mortar & small fragments of charcoal & rounded stones & occasional oyster shell fragments. Relatively loose & uncompacted. Above (**003**) & below (**001**). Recorded in **Representative Sections 1 & 2**. Depth – 1.04m.
- 003** Post-medieval quarry pit fill. Friable, light orange brown sandy silt. Below (**002**) & above (**004**). Recorded in **Representative Sections 1 & 2**. Very loose & unconsolidated. Depth – 0.50m.
- 004** ?Medieval quarry pit fill. Soft, light buff sandy clayey silt. Below (**003**) & above (**005**). Recorded in **Representative Section 2**. Depth – 0.30m
- 005** Natural horizon. Composed of small-medium irregularly shaped weathered limestone fragments & occasional small flint fragments. Recorded in **Representative Section 2**. Depth – >0.10m.

Rear Extension

- 006** Modern post-site demolition made ground deposit. Soft & friable, mid grey brown sandy silt with frequent small-medium brick & tile fragments. Recorded in **Representative Sections 3, 5 7 and 8**. Above (**007**). Depth – 0.18m.
- 007** Modern made ground deposit. Friable, light orange brown sandy silt with occasional small angular & rounded stones, small brick and tile fragments & small fragments of limestone. Below (**006**) & above (**008**). Recorded in **Representative Sections 3, 5, 7 and 8**. Depth – 0.38m.
- 008** Modern made ground deposit. Composed of demolition rubble material, loose & unconsolidated. Within a matrix of a friable, mid grey brown sandy silt were small-medium fragments of brick and tile, limestone fragments & fragments of light buff mortar (70%). Below (**007**). Recorded in **Representative Section 3**. Depth – >0.08m.

Appendix 3: The Archive

Eight context records
One site plan at a scale of 1:100
Eight section drawings at a scale of 1:20
One context register
One photographic register
One bag of pottery

All records and finds are currently held at:

30 Valley Road
Waddington
Lincoln
LN5 9BE

And will be deposited in due course at:

The Collection
Danes Terrace
Lincoln
LN2 1LP

Under the accession number **LCNCC: 2010.26** and site code **NGLI10**

Appendix 4: Pottery Report by Ian Rowlandson and Jane Young

The Roman pottery archive for land to the rear of 2 Northgate, Lincoln (NGLI110)

I.M. Rowlandson and J. Young
October 13th 2010

NGLI110- Dating summary				
Context	Spot date	Comments	SumOfSherd	SumOfWeight
002	L18-20/2C	A small group including a residual flagon rim and a fragment of samian	3	132

NGL110- Pottery archive									
Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Comments	Sherd	Weight
002	LERTH	-		1			FULL PROFILE; GARDEN DISH L18-20C	1	63
002	SAMCG	BD		1	ABR		BS	1	14
002	CR	FTR		1			RIM; DIAM 6CM; FULL RIM OF FLAGON BROKEN AT NECK; SLIGHT MISFIRE AS SOUTH CARLTON TYPE FABRIC	1	55

Appendix 5: OASIS summary form

