

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT 29-31 THE STRAIT,
LINCOLN,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(LIST 06)**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



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AT 29-31 THE STRAIT,
LINCOLN,
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(LIST 06)**

**Work Undertaken For
Straight Developments Limited**

February 2008

Report Compiled by
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



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1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks on land to the rear of 29-31 The Strait, Lincoln. The watching brief monitored the excavation of service trenches and the removal of overburden to the top of piling caps and ground beam levels in advance of mixed residential and commercial development.

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

A small excavation was undertaken in part of the southern area of the site in 1981. Roman remains were disturbed and fragmentary and the first evidence for occupation dates to the 11th century. This comprised a timber building with an oven which was replaced by a 13th century stone structure.

The watching brief revealed a sequence of undated, medieval and post-medieval deposits. Undated layers include occupation deposits but remain undated due to a lack of artefactual material. However, it is probable they are medieval in date. Walls, surfaces and occupation layers were dated to the medieval period and accord well with the previous excavation within the site. Post-medieval demolition followed by terracing work was also identified.

Finds retrieved during the investigation include an assemblage of pottery including Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval wares. Brick and tile was also retrieved, principally of Roman, medieval and post-medieval date. Other finds include bone, metalwork and slag.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

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

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Jonathan Hendry Architects Limited on behalf of Straight Developments Limited to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with new residential development on land to the rear of 29-31 The Strait, Lincoln. Subsequent planning consent required archaeological monitoring from an initial phase of site clearance and excavation of trial holes to new groundworks. Trial holes were examined in early 2007 and the results have previously been reported upon (Malone 2007). This second stage of investigations was carried out between the 9th October 2007 and 11th January 2008.

2.3 Topography and Geology

The site is located 350m south of Lincoln Cathedral at National Grid Reference SK 9763 7149 (Fig. 2). The site lies to the rear of 29-31 The Strait and extends east almost to Flaxengate, and south to Grantham Street, encompassing some 1100 square metres.

The site lies on the lower slopes of the Jurassic escarpment at about 20m-22m OD on a natural north-south slope down to the Witham, with a more subtle slope recorded down to the east. As an urban area, local soils have not been mapped and the site

lies above a solid geology of Jurassic Lower Lias clays (BGS 1992).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

The site lies within the core of the Roman and medieval lower town. Deeply stratified deposits have been identified on numerous sites in the vicinity.

The southern part of the site, adjacent to the Grantham Street frontage, was excavated in 1981. Traces of Roman building material were identified at depths of 2.5m below the ground surface but deposits of the period appear to have been disturbed. A timber building of 11th century date was recorded which had a sequence of floors and a well preserved oven. A stone building of 13th century date was revealed towards the street frontage, though this was damaged by a Victorian cellar (Tann and Jones 1982, 8). The northern part of the site, forming the rear to 29-31 The Strait, is recorded as being granted to the Dean and Chapter and subsequent leases describe the tenement as containing a hall, parlour, kitchen, brewhouse, buttery, five lodging chambers, a stable, garden and orchard (Jones 1980, 52).

To the east of the site, a large scale open-area excavation was undertaken between 1972 and 1976. A sequence of occupation from the Romano-British period through to the 20th century was identified. A late Romano-British building of Basilican plan occupied the western end of the excavated area, the size of the structure suggesting a public building, or perhaps a large town house. Finds included Tuscan capitals, marble inlays and tessera, suggesting a high-status structure (Jones *et al.* 2003, 89). The buildings were abandoned by the end of the 4th century, but it is suggested that some remains were standing until final demolition and levelling occurred as late as c. 1100.

3. AIMS

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

4. METHODS

Service and foundation trenches were excavated by machine to depths required by the development. Following excavation, the sides of the trenches were then cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were excavated further to retrieve artefactual material and to determine their function. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 1. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

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

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis four phases were identified;

Phase 1	Undated deposits
Phase 2	Medieval deposits
Phase 3	Post-medieval deposits
Phase 4	Recent deposits

Archaeological contexts are listed below

and described. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

Phase 1 Undated deposits

Situated east of centre in the development was a short sequence of deposits (Fig. 9, Section 11) beginning with a dumped layer of light brown and grey silt (1093) above which was a 0.14m thick layer of brown sand (1092) that provided a make-up deposit for a greyish yellow sand and gravel surface (1091).

This was sealed by a 20mm thick dump of charcoal (1090) above which was a layer of greyish brown silt (1089) that was 0.17m thick.

To the northwest of these was a sequence of occupation deposits (Fig. 9, Section 12) comprising grey sandy silt (1098), grey sandy silt with limestone fragments (1097) and a 0.48m thick layer of greyish brown sandy silt with charcoal (1096).

This layer was then cut by a possible pit (1095) that measured over 0.58m wide and 0.42m deep. This contained a single fill of greyish brown sandy silt (1094).

Two dumped deposits were encountered towards the western portion of the site (Fig. 9, Section 13) and comprised brown and grey silt (1030) and grey silt (1029). Above this were two levelling deposits, a lower of crushed limestone (1028) and an upper of brownish red silt (1027).

Phase 2 Medieval deposits

Situated on the western side of the excavated area was a sequence of occupation deposits and possible surfaces (Fig. 8, Section 8). The earliest deposit in the sequence was a 0.12m thick layer of grey sandy silt (1054) from which pottery of 11th to 12th century date was retrieved. This was sealed by greyish brown sandy silt (1053) followed by yellowish brown

sand and mortar (1052) representing a degraded surface.

Above the surface was a further occupation layer of grey sandy silt (1051) that was 20mm thick and sealed beneath a possible surface of brown and yellowish brown sand with frequent mortar fragments (1050). The sequence continued with deposits of red silty sand (1049), grey sandy silt (1048) and light grey sandy silt (1047).

These occupation layers had subsequently been cut by a linear feature (1058). This was over 2m long, wider than 1.2m and deeper than 0.8m. Three fills were visible, the lowest comprising yellowish brown silty sand (1057), that lay beneath red silty sand (1056) with an upper fill of brown sandy silt (1055). Residual late 10th to early 11th century pottery was retrieved from fill (1056). The function of this feature was unclear although an association with a former wall represented by a post-medieval robber trench (see below) is possible. Sealing this feature was a layer of grey silty clay (1046), measuring 20mm thick.

Located in the northeast corner of the examined area was an east-west aligned limestone wall (1083). This comprised roughly squared stone in regular coursing and was over 1.5m long by 1.7m wide and over 0.6m high (Fig. 9, Section 10). Incorporated within the wall were fragments of medieval roof tile along with a Roman example.

Butting against the north side of the wall was a 0.3m thick external occupation deposit of brownish grey sandy silt (1087), from which pottery of 12th century date was retrieved. This deposit was also recorded continuing to the west as (1088), where pottery of 11th to 12th century date was recovered. Above this were dumped deposits of greenish brown sandy silt (1086) and grey/black silty sand and charcoal (1085).

The dumped deposit was further sealed by a dumped deposit of yellowish brown limestone fragments (1084), perhaps representing demolition.

Further occupation layers of greenish grey silty sand (1071) and grey sandy silt (1072 and 1075) were identified to the south of the above sequence. Only Roman pottery and tile was recovered from (1072) which may be residual in nature.

Cut into these occupation layers was an east-west aligned foundation trench (1074), that was 0.8m wide and over 0.34m deep (Fig. 8, Section 9). Within was a wall remnant comprising roughly hewn limestone fragments within a yellowish brown clayey sand matrix (1073).

To the south of the wall and probably associated with the structure was a 0.2m thick deposit of brown/white limestone fragments with crushed chalk (1070), perhaps representing a make-up layer for a subsequent crushed chalk surface (1069). Above this was a 0.18m thick accumulation of brownish grey silty sand (1068). This was in turn sealed by reddish brown silty sand and gravel (1067) of a metalled surface.

Phase 3 Post-medieval deposits

Located along the northern boundary of the site was an east-west aligned limestone wall (1021). This was 10m long by over 2m high (Fig. 5, Section 3).

Located to the west of this wall was a deposit comprising dark greyish brown sandy silt with charcoal, brick and gravel (1024) which perhaps originated as a terracing/levelling deposit. This was over 2.6m thick and contained tile of 19th – 20th century date.

Situated in the northwest corner of the southern area of groundworks was a

limestone wall remnant (1040 and 1042). This was aligned north-south and measured 2.03m wide and over 1.93m high (Fig. 7, Section 7). Deposits of grey silt (1043), greyish brown silt (1041) and brown silt with brick/tile fragments (1039) had been dumped against the wall.

Abutting the stone wall was an east-west aligned brick wall (1037). This was trench built (Fig. 7, Section 7) with concrete foundations and had been demolished during this development.

Along the western edge of the area, cutting through the possible medieval surface (1046) and into feature (1058) was a robber trench (1060) which was over 5m long, 1.2m wide and over 0.75m deep (Fig. 8, Section 8) and contained yellowish brown mortar, sand and limestone fragments (1059).

In the southeast corner of the examined area, the surface (1067) had been truncated by a large pit (1066) which had removed any relationship between the surfaces and wall (1073). This pit was over 1.7m wide and 0.9m deep (Fig. 8, Section 9) and contained a fill of brownish grey silty sand with frequent small limestone fragments (1065) perhaps indicating demolition of a structure.

Phase 4 Recent deposits

Deposited against the wall along the northern boundary was a dumped layer comprising greyish brown sandy silt with stone, tarmac and brick fragments (1022). This was over 0.2m thick.

Inserted into the levelling/terracing deposit west of the wall were a number of concrete piles (1023) which were generally 0.2m in diameter.

Cut against the medieval wall (1083) and into the possible robber trench (1066) was a large rectangular feature (1077 and

1082). This measured 8.26m long and over 6m wide and was at least 0.8m deep (Fig. 8, Section 9; Fig. 9, Section 10). This contained a single fill of loose brick rubble (1076 and 1081).

Towards the south, cutting into the undated pit (1095) was a large feature (1100). This was confirmed as the limit of the 1981 excavation and the stepping in of the sides was visible in Section 12 (Fig. 9). This was backfilled with yellowish brown limestone fragments (1044 and 1099). Adjacent to this, the post-medieval wall (1040/1042) had been partially robbed, the courses replaced by brown silt with brick/tile fragments (1039).

Sealing the previous archaeological trench, the robbing deposit (1039) and overlying wall (1037) was a levelling deposit comprising yellowish brown crushed limestone (1036). This was subsequently sealed by overburden deposits, formed by the current development (1025, 1026, 1033, 1035, 1045 and 1079). Also identified was recent service trench (1062), a modern wall (1064) and a tarmac surface (10163).

6. DISCUSSION

Dumped deposits, occupation layers, a surface and a pit remain undated (Phase 1) due to a lack of artefactual material. However, their relative elevation would indicate that they are likely to be medieval in origin.

There was an absence of Roman and Late Saxon remains at the site, although these have previously been identified at depth in the same area. A single deposit (1072) contained only Roman finds but these are possibly residual in nature.

Deposits assigned to the medieval period (Phase 2) are numerous and include a range of walls, occupation layers, surfaces and dumped deposits. These accord well

with previous discoveries at the site and in close proximity (Fig. 10). Of these, a number of stone walls, or their remnants, were identified which are contemporary with the stone structure previously identified in 1981. The arrangement of these walls suggests a smaller building to those found to the east at Flaxengate which were broadly of L-shaped arrangement, with a north-south 'hall' range located to the rear of a range fronting Grantham Street (Jones 1980, 51). However, the structure identified in 1981 would appear to directly front Grantham Street, thus negating a range parallel to the road unless it impinged into the thoroughfare or was notably narrower. However, it is clear that the walls along the street frontage continue into the current development area (Fig. 10). Furthermore, a range parallel to the street may lie to the west of the investigated area. Though the walls are undated, stone buildings in this part of Lincoln were being constructed from the late 12th century (*ibid.* 1980, 54). There is likely to have been several phases of stone construction at the site though the nature of the work and later disturbance precluded detailed examination.

Contained within the walls were floor surfaces and occupation deposits. There was a relative paucity of artefactual material from these layers, though in two instances early occupation deposits were dated to the 11th and 12th centuries.

An external surface of crushed chalk, later replaced by gravel, was identified in the southeast corner of the site, and would appear to be the remnants of a former road now marked by Grantham Street.

Post-medieval deposits (Phase 3) include terrace walls, a robber trench and demolition deposits. The demolition and robbing of the medieval walls was undated, though excavations in 1981 suggests the stone structure had possibly been demolished by the end of the 16th century. Further east, medieval buildings

were being demolished between the 15th and 18th centuries (Jones 1980, 37), though the buildings themselves may have been disused from the end of the 15th century.

The stone wall recorded along the northern boundary of the site is of similar construction to the north-south aligned terrace wall investigated at an earlier phase and assigned an 18th -19th century date (Malone 2007, 2). The function of this wall is likewise a revetment for a terrace to the north. Similarly, the remnants of a north-south wall identified to the south may be a continuation of the previously recorded terrace wall.

Pottery was the largest category of finds retrieved from the watching brief and included a range of Roman grey, colour-coated and shell tempered wares of probable 3rd to 4th century date. Medieval pottery included locally made wares with examples from Stamford and Nottingham also represented. Roman and medieval tiles completed the ceramic assemblage.

Other finds retrieved include a worked stone fragment, from a hood-mould, along with slag and an iron block. Animal bone was also retrieved.

7. CONCLUSION

A watching brief was undertaken on land to the rear of the Strait, Lincoln, as the site lies within the core of the Roman and medieval lower town in an area where previous excavation has identified substantial depths of significant archaeological deposits.

The depths of the groundworks precluded against any Roman deposits being affected by the development, although pottery of the period was identified occurring as residual material. However, a series of medieval deposits comprising walls and occupation levels was recorded which accord well with remains previously

excavated at the site.

Post-medieval remains were also encountered and include deposits relating to the demolition of the medieval structures followed by terracing walls.

Roman and medieval pottery and tile were recovered from the watching brief along with bone, metalwork and slag.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr G Jeffrey of Jonathan Hendry Architects Limited for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis on behalf of Straight Developments Limited. The Work was coordinated by Steve Malone who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Michael Jones, the Lincoln City Archaeologist, kindly made available information on the 1981 Grantham Place excavations. Dave Start permitted access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Steve Malone
 Site Supervisors: Chris Moulis, Mary Nugent, Mark Peachey, Jim Robertson
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

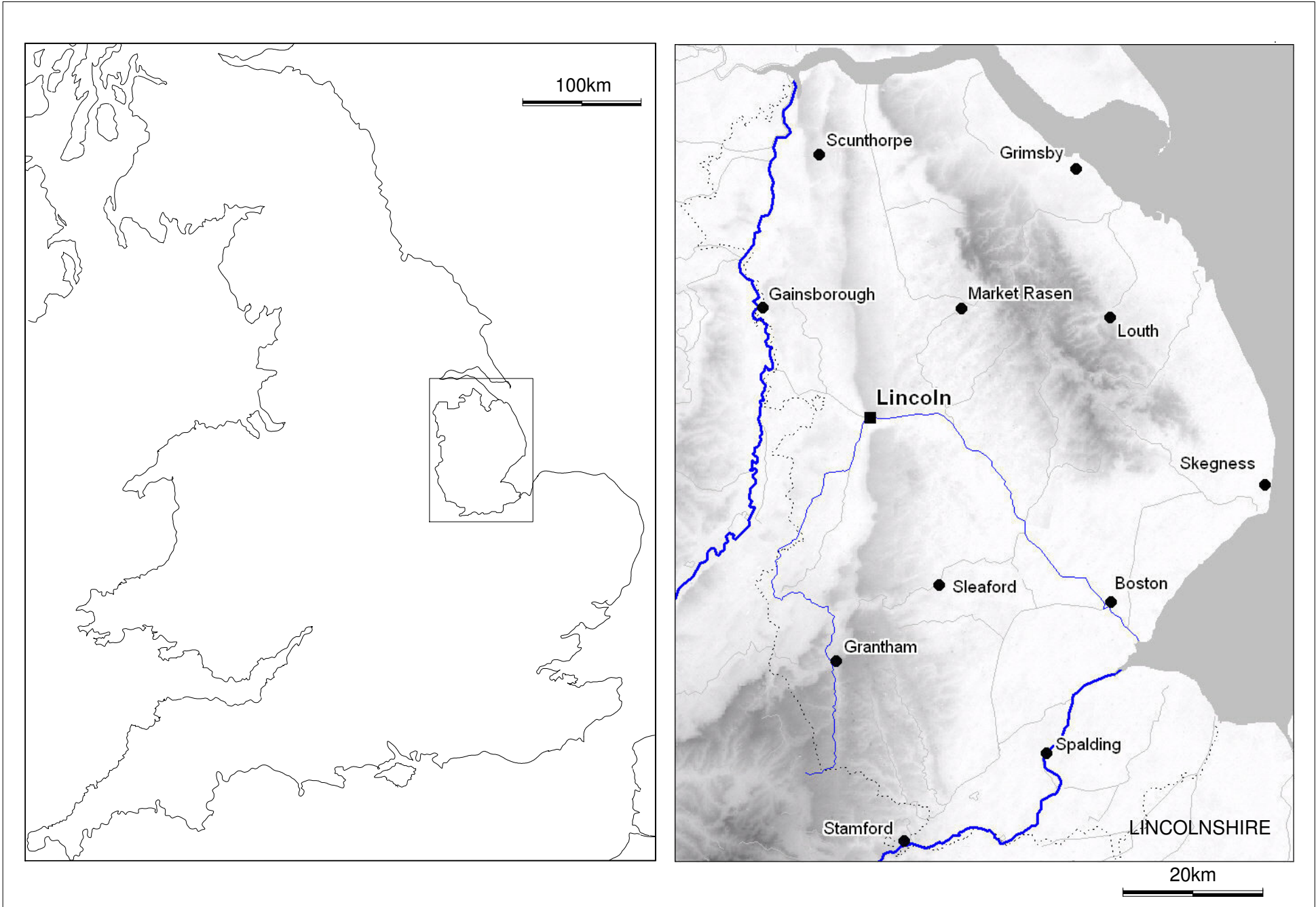
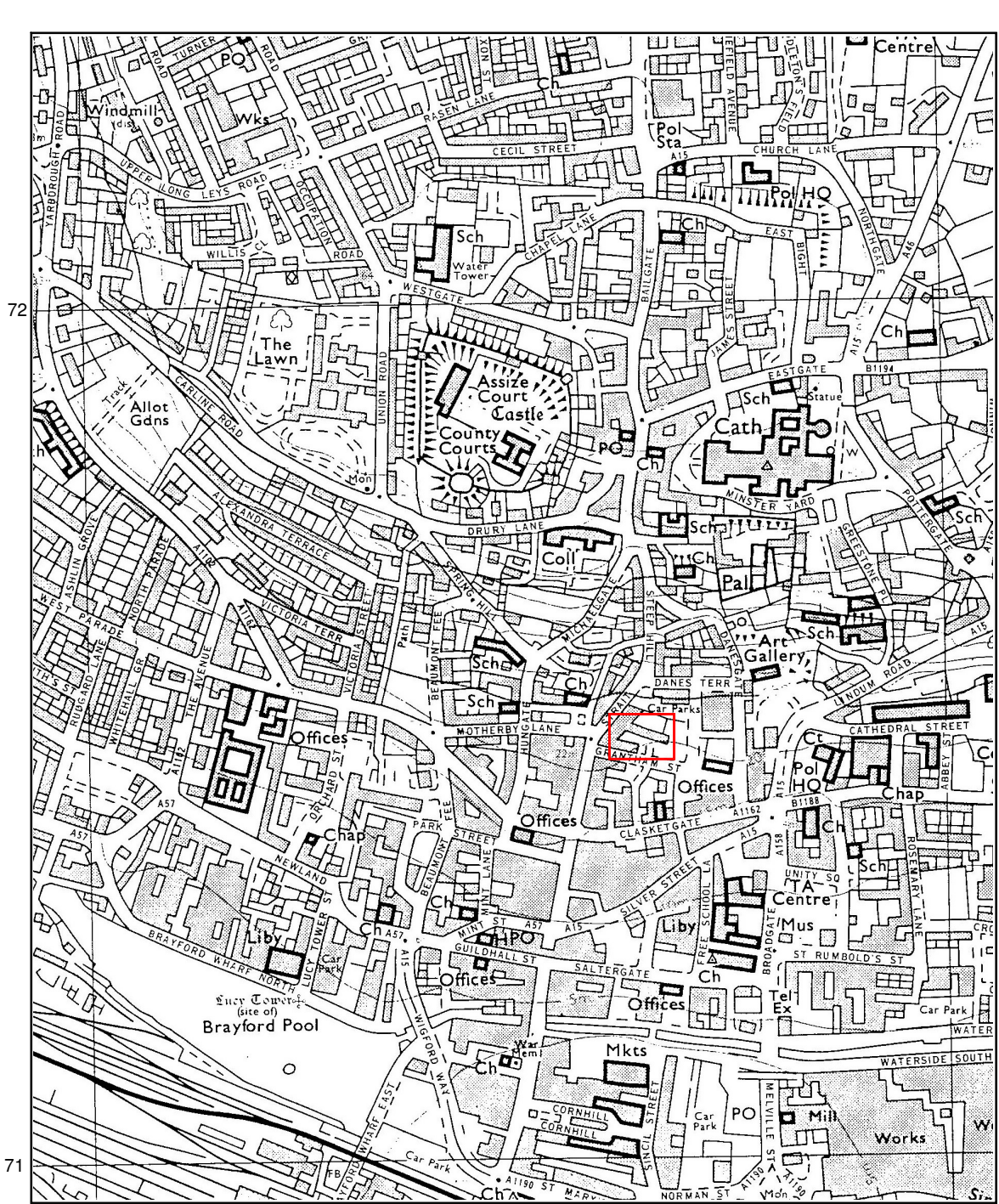


Figure 1 - General location plan



97
71



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 Area detailed in Figure 3




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Scale 1:7500	Drawn by: SM	Report No: 16/08

Figure 2 - Site location plan

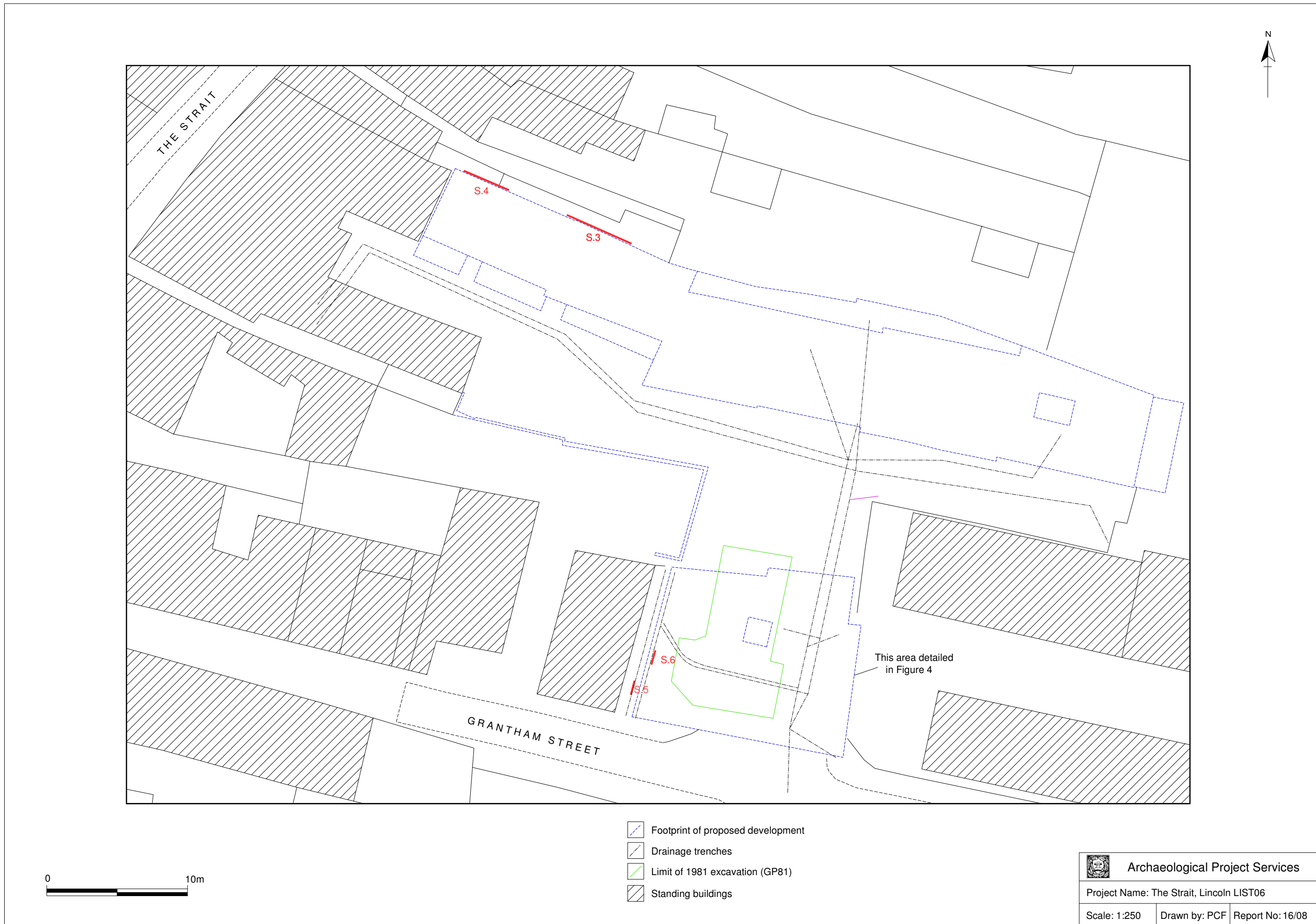


Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing location of drawn sections during drainage work

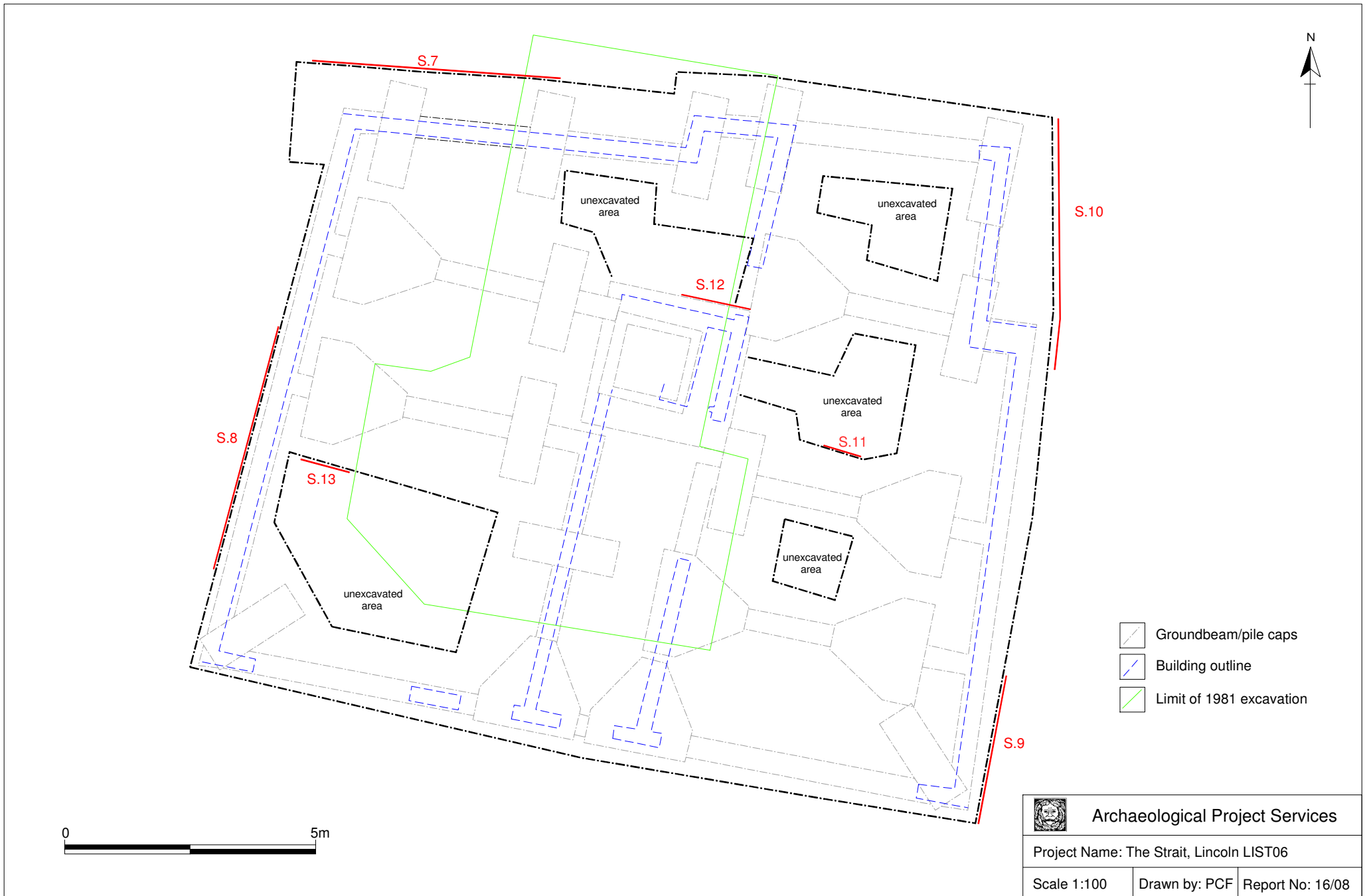
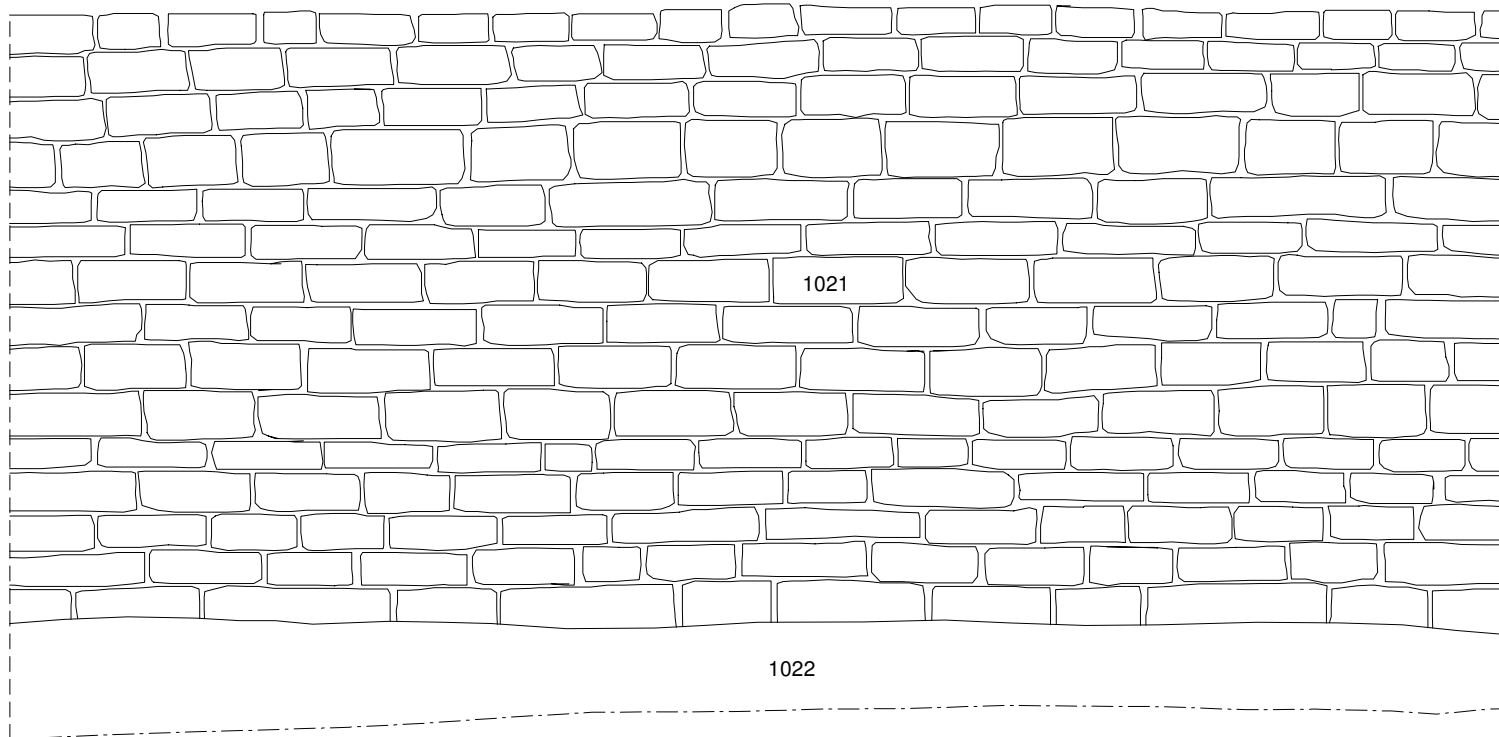


Figure 4 - Plan of the southern area showing section locations

W

E



Section 3



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Figure 5 - Section 3

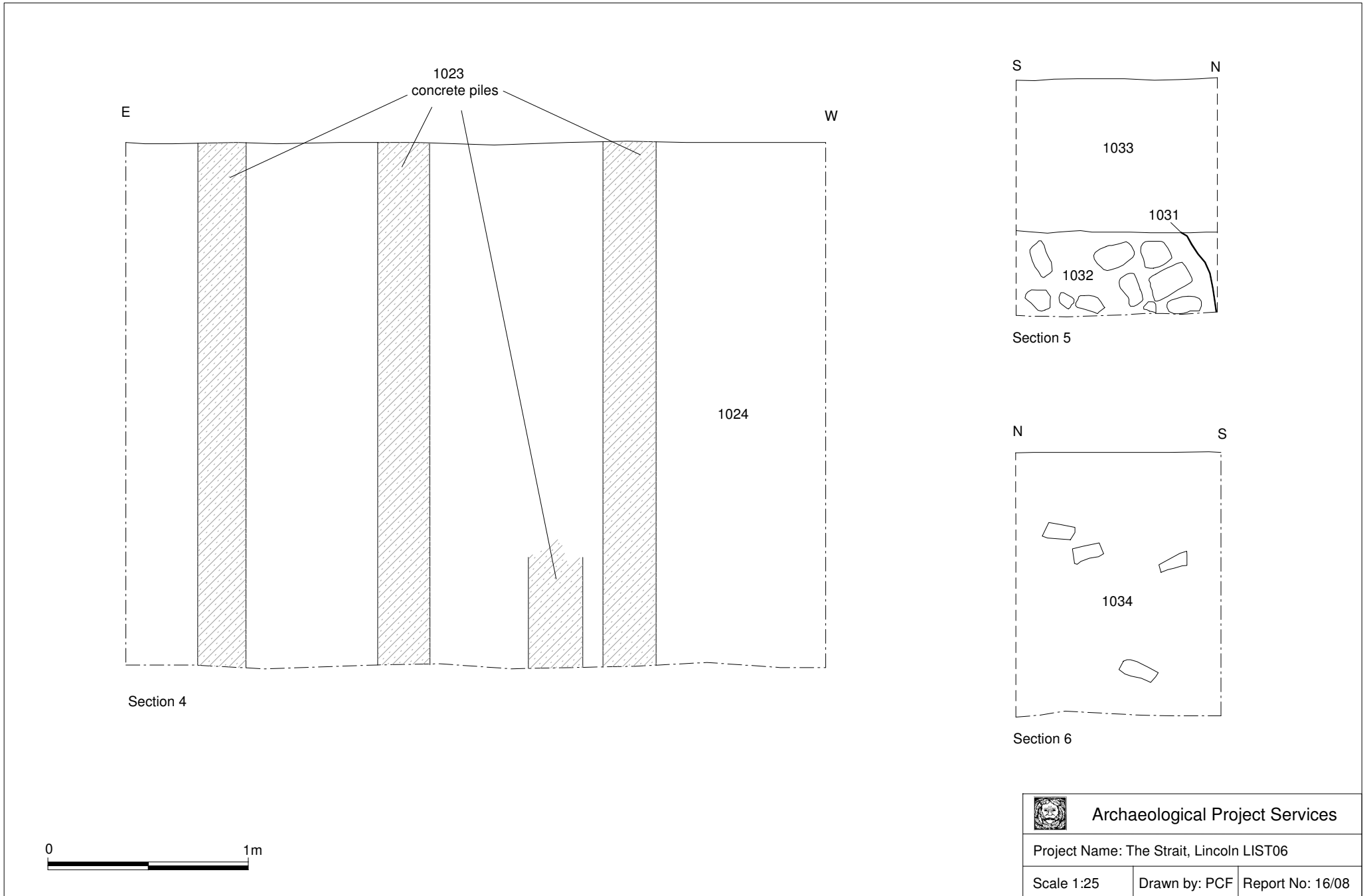
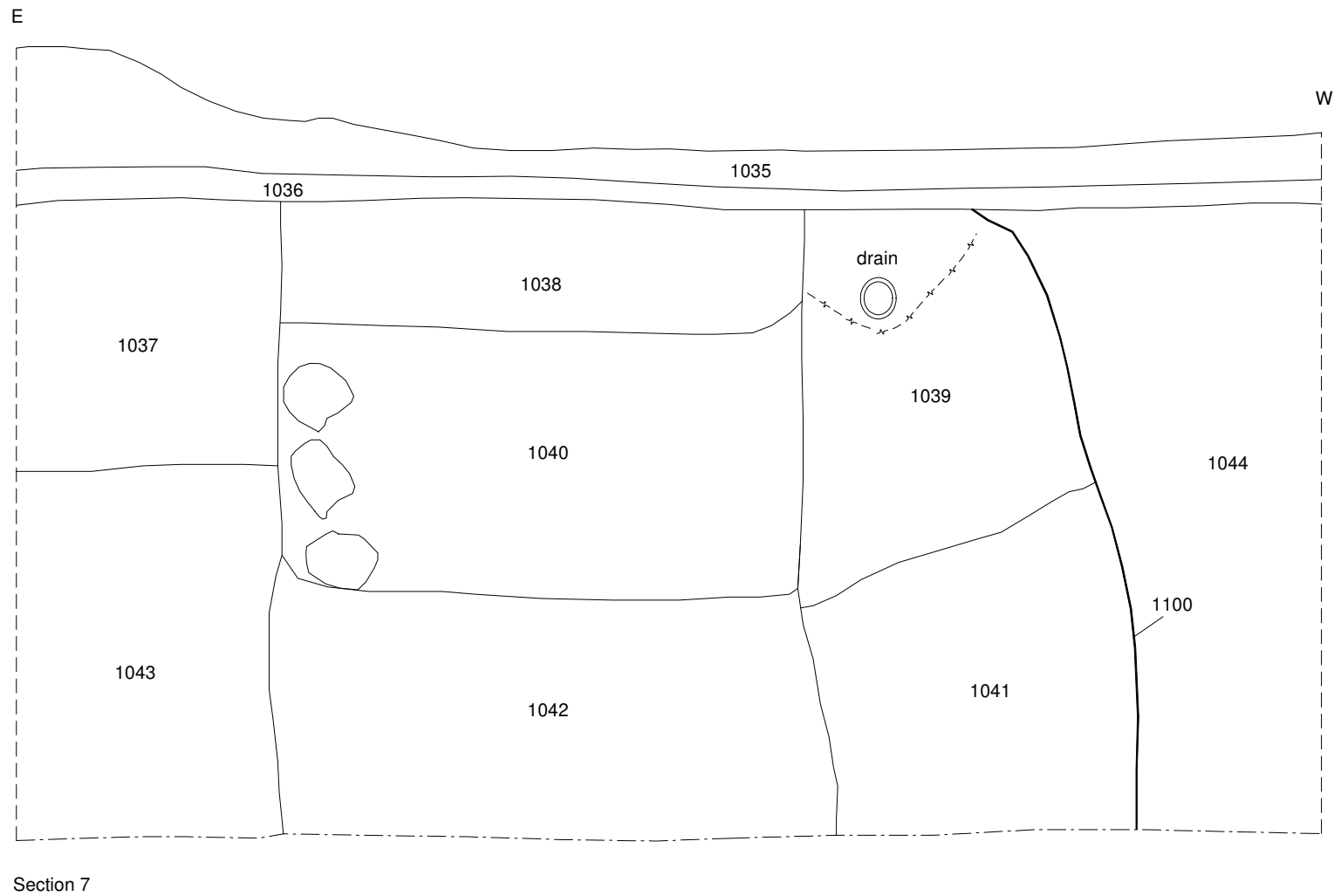


Figure 6 - Sections 4 to 6



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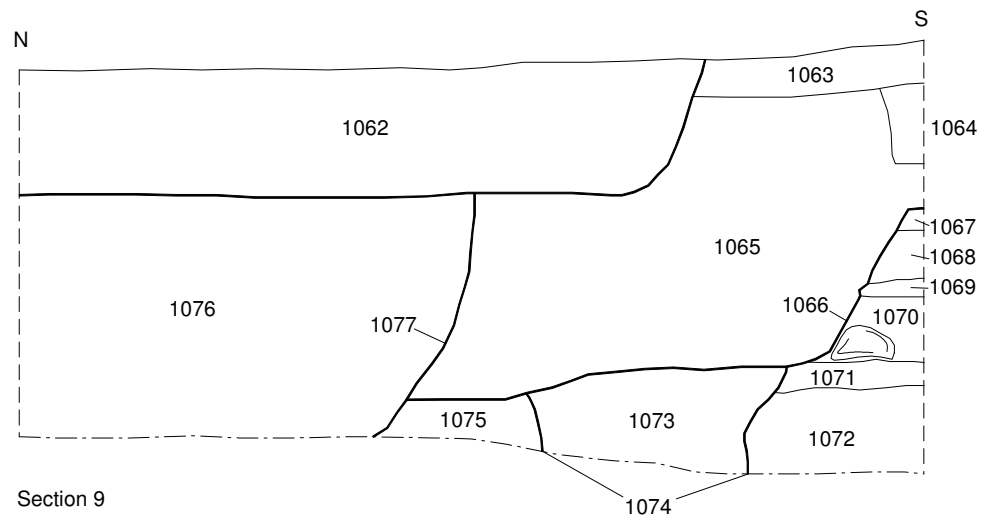
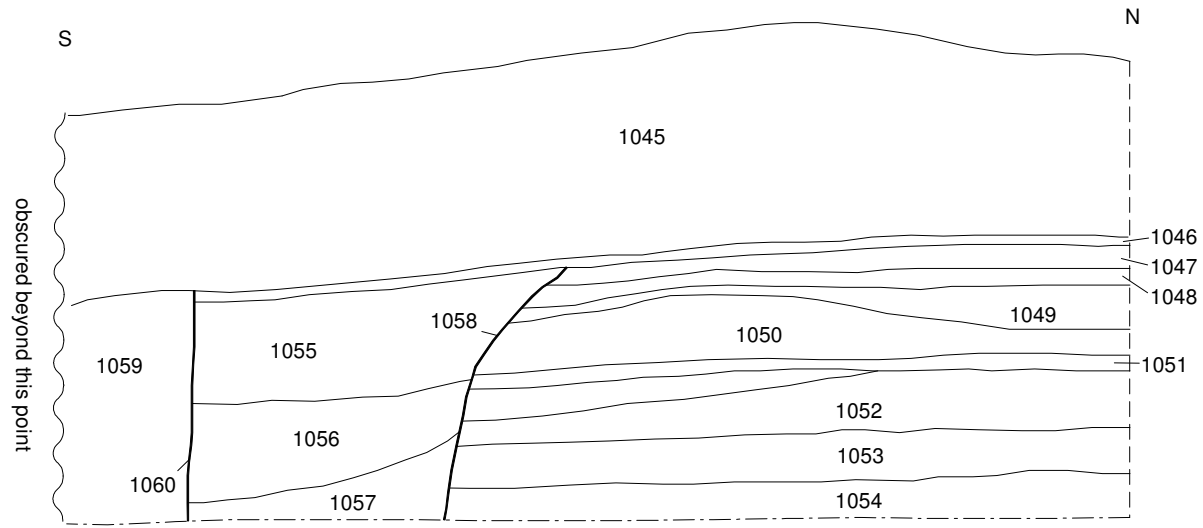
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Figure 7 - Section 7




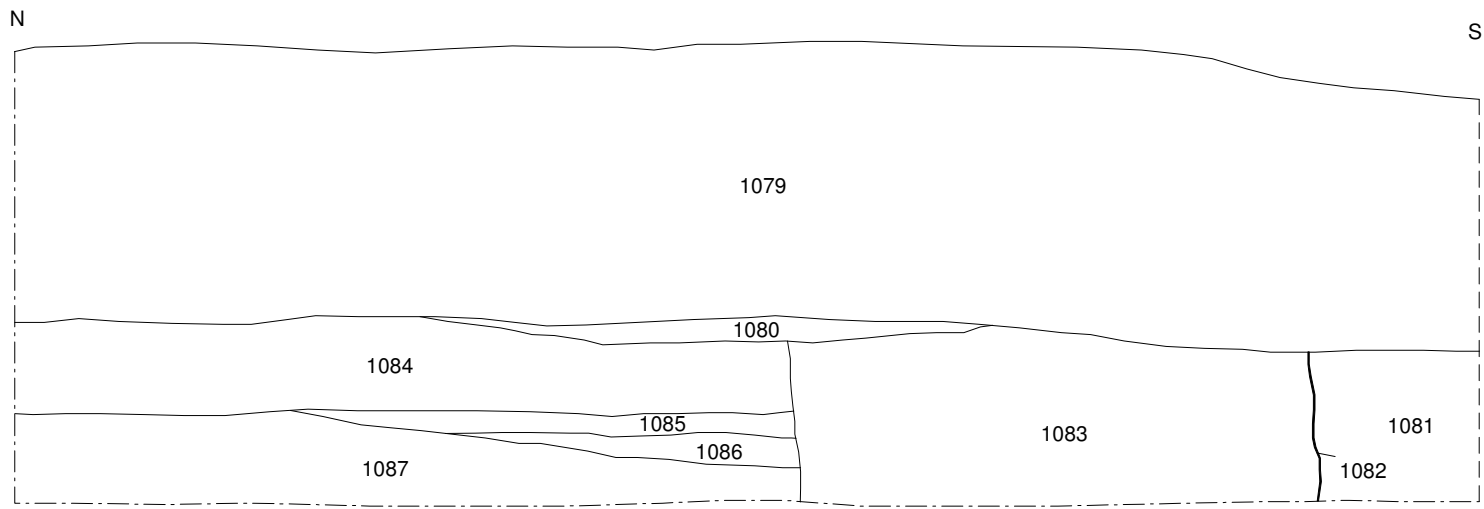
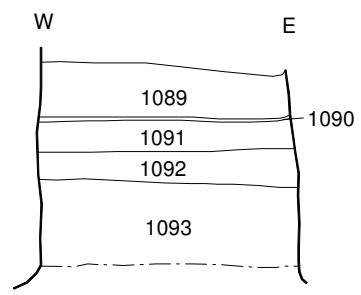
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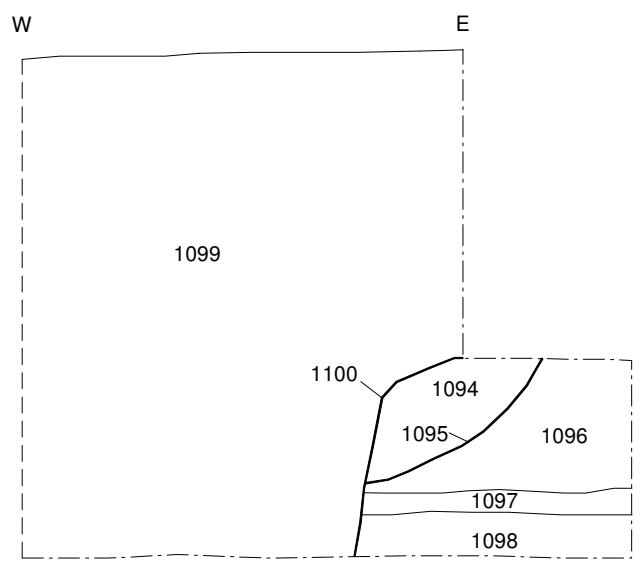
Figure 8 - Sections 8 and 9



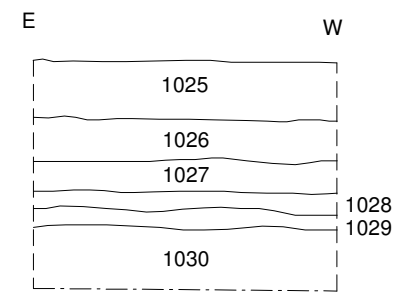
Section 10



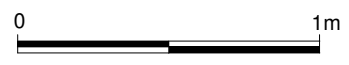
Section 11



Section 12



Section 13




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Figure 9 - Sections 10 to 13

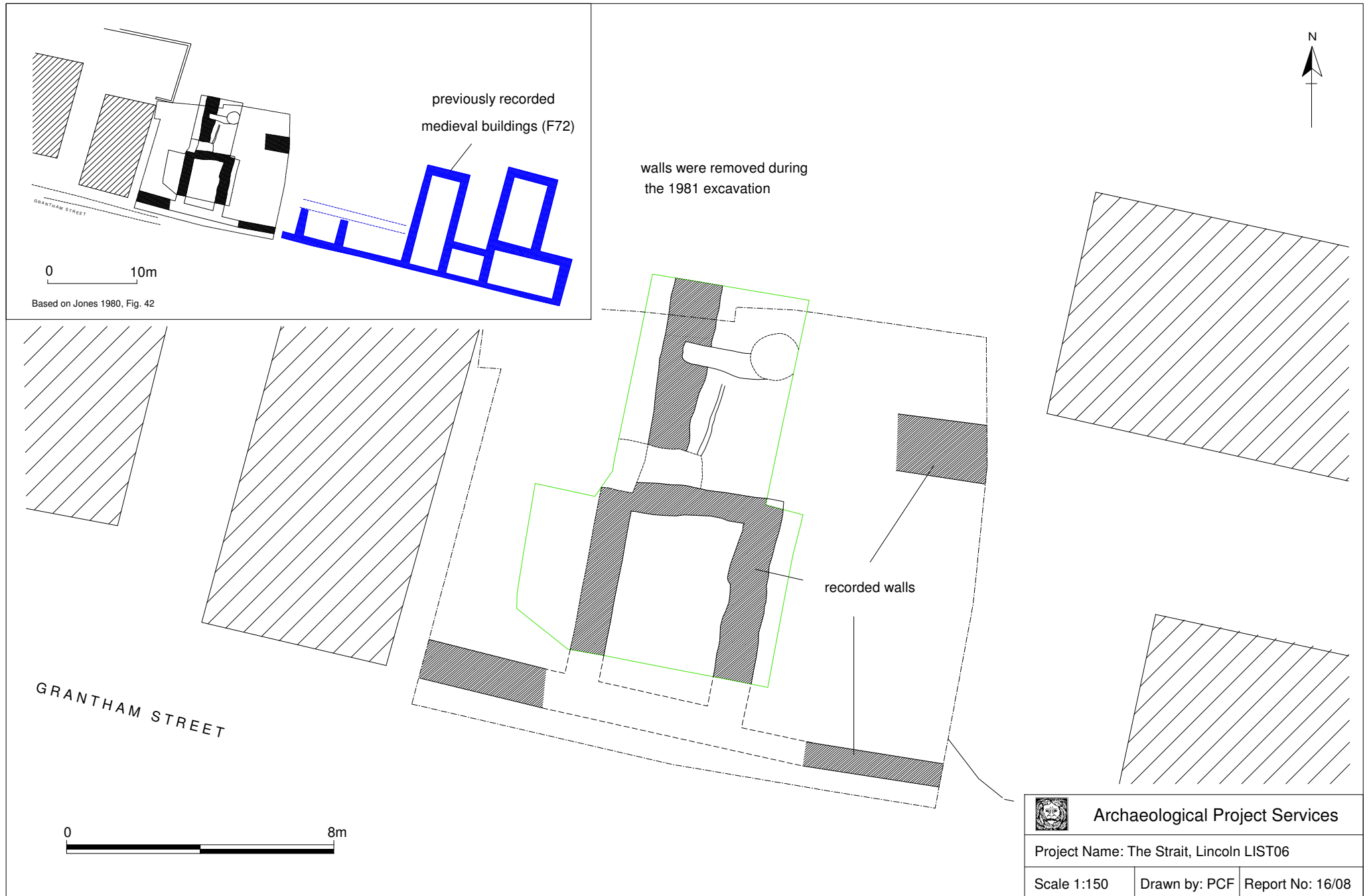


Figure 10 - Conjectural layout of medieval stone structures at the site



Plate 1 – View over the development site, looking northwest from Grantham Street



Plate 2 – Section 8 showing the sequence of medieval occupation deposits, looking northwest



Plate 3 – Section 11 showing undated deposits, looking north



Plate 4 – Section 12 with medieval deposits and 1981 archaeological trench, looking north

Appendix 1

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Contexts (1001) to (1020) have previously been reported upon.

No.	Description	Interpretation
1021	Limestone structure, aligned east-west, rough hewn pieces in regular coursing, 10m long by 2.2m high	Terrace wall
1022	Loose light greyish brown sandy silt with frequent stone, brick and tarmac fragments, 0.2m thick	Demolition deposit
1023	Cemented mid grey concrete, 0.2m diameter – several noted	Concrete piles
1024	Firm dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal, brick fragments and gravel, >2.6m thick	Dumped deposit
1025	Loose mid greyish brown silt and rubble, 0.22m thick	Overburden
1026	Firm mid greyish brown silt with frequent charcoal, 0.13m thick	Dumped deposit
1027	Firm to friable dark brownish red silt, 0.13m thick	Levelling deposit
1028	Firm mid yellowish brown crushed limestone, 60mm thick	Levelling deposit
1029	Soft dark grey silt, 70mm thick	Dumped deposit
1030	Soft mixed mid brown and grey silt, >0.2m thick	Dumped deposit
1031	Cut	Robber trench
1032	Limestone structure, aligned east-west, >1m wide by >0.44m high, no coursing details	Wall
1033	Loose dark grey silt, 0.77m thick	Overburden
1034	Loose dark red brick rubble and wood fragments, 1.3m thick	Trench backfill
1035	Loose dark grey silt, 0.15m thick	Overburden
1036	Firm mid yellowish brown crushed limestone and limestone fragments, 0.1m thick	Levelling deposit
1037	Brick structure, aligned east-west, on concrete footing, >1m wide by 1.2m high	Wall
1038	Soft light brown silt with frequent brick fragments, 0.5m thick	Dumped deposit
1039	Soft dark brown silt with frequent brick/tile fragments, 1.4m thick	Dumped deposit
1040	Limestone structure, aligned north-south, 2.03m wide by 1.01m high, no coursing details	Terrace wall
1041	Soft dark greyish brown silt, >1.2m thick	Dumped deposit
1042	Soft light brown silt with limestone fragments, >0.9m thick	Foundation for (1040)
1043	Loose dark grey silt, >1.4m thick	Dumped deposit
1044	Firm mid yellowish brown limestone fragments, >2.6m thick	Levelling deposit
1045	Loose mid brown silty sand and rubble, 0.72m thick	Overburden
1046	Soft light grey silty clay, 20mm thick	Former surface
1047	Soft mid grey sandy silt, 60mm thick	Deposit
1048	Soft mid to dark grey sandy silt, 40mm thick	Occupation deposit
1049	Soft mid red silty sand, 0.16m thick	Occupation deposit
1050	Soft to loose light brown and yellowish brown sand with frequent mortar fragments, 0.2m thick	?Former surface
1051	Soft dark grey sandy silt, 20mm thick	Occupation deposit
1052	Soft to loose light yellowish brown sand with degraded mortar, 0.2m thick	Surface
1053	Soft dark greyish brown silty sand, 0.16m thick	Occupation deposit
1054	Soft mid to dark grey sandy silt, 0.12m thick	Occupation deposit
1055	Soft mid to light brown sandy silt	Fill of (1058)

No.	Description	Interpretation
1056	Soft mid red silty sand	Fill of (1058)
1057	Soft light yellowish brown silty sand	Fill of (1058)
1058	Linear feature, aligned east-west, >2m long by >1.2m wide and >0.8m deep, steep sides, not fully excavated	Indeterminate feature
1059	Loose light yellowish brown sand, mortar and limestone fragments	Fill of (1060)
1060	Linear feature, aligned east-west, >5m long by 1.2m wide and >0.75m deep, vertical sides, not fully excavated	Robber trench
1061	Unstratified worked stone fragment	
1062	Linear feature, aligned north-south, >2.27m long by 0.43m deep, part of current drainage works	Water pipe trench
1063	Tarmac, 0.14m thick	Tarmac
1064	Modern brick structure, 0.17m extent by 0.27m high	Wall
1065	Soft to loose light brownish grey silty sand with frequent small limestone fragments	Fill of (1066)
1066	Linear feature, aligned east-west, >1.7m wide and 0.9m deep, steep sides and flattish base	Pit
1067	Firm mid reddish brown silty sand and gravel, 60mm thick	Surface
1068	Soft mid brownish grey silty sand, 0.18m thick	Deposit
1069	Firm light brown/white crushed chalk, 60mm thick	Surface
1070	Firm light brown/white limestone fragments and crushed chalk, 0.2m thick	Make-up for (1070)
1071	Firm mid greenish grey silty sand, 80mm thick	Occupation deposit
1072	Firm dark grey sandy silt, 0.3m thick	Occupation deposit
1073	Firm limestone fragments (some roughly hewn) and mid yellowish brown clayey sand	Wall remnant
1074	Linear feature, aligned east-west, ##m long by >0.8m wide and 0.34m deep, near vertical sides, not fully excavated	Foundation trench
1075	Soft dark grey sandy silt, 0.18m thick	Occupation deposit
1076	Loose mixed rubble (including hewn limestone blocks)	Fill of (1077)
1077	Rectangular feature, >5m long by 2m wide by >0.8m deep, steep sides, not fully excavated	Demolition pit
1078	Finds from area west of Section 9, probably relating to (1075)	
1079	Loose mid brown silty sand and rubble, 0.9m thick	Overburden
1080	Soft dark brown sandy silt, 60mm thick	Dumped deposit
1081	Loose brick rubble (same as 1076)	Fill of (1082)
1082	Rectangular feature, >6m long by >6m wide and >0.52m deep, steep sides, not fully excavated (continuation of 1077)	Demolition pit
1083	Limestone (500mm x 320mm x 200mm) structure, roughly squared in regular coursing, aligned east-west, >1.5m long by 1.7m wide and 0.6m high	Wall
1084	Loose light yellowish brown limestone fragments, 0.3m thick	Dumped deposit
1085	Soft dark grey/black silty sand and charcoal, 60mm thick	Dumped deposit
1086	Soft light greenish brown sandy silt	Dumped deposit
1087	Soft dark brownish grey sandy silt, 0.3m thick	Occupation deposit
1088	Soft dark brownish grey sandy silt, 0.2m thick	Occupation deposit
1089	Friable mid greyish brown silt, 0.17m thick	Levelling deposit
1090	Soft dark grey charcoal, 20mm thick	Dumped deposit
1091	Friable mid greyish yellow sand and gravel, 0.12m thick	Surface
1092	Soft mid brown sand, 0.14m thick	Make-up deposit
1093	Friable mottled light brown and mid grey silt, 0.25m thick	Dumped deposit

No.	Description	Interpretation
1094	Firm light greyish brown sandy silt	Fill of (1095)
1095	Feature, >0.58m wide and 0.42m deep, steep sides and rounded base	Pit
1096	Soft and friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with charcoal, 0.48m thick	Occupation deposit
1097	Firm dark brownish grey sandy silt and light yellowish brown limestone fragments, 60mm thick	Former surface
1098	Soft and friable dark grey sandy silt, 0.15m thick	Occupation deposit
1099	Crushed limestone	Fill of (1100)
1100	Full extent shown on Figures 3 and 4	1981 archaeological trench

Appendix 2

THE FINDS

By Dr Anne Boyle, Paul Cope-Faulkner and Gary Taylor

INTRODUCTION

A mixed assemblage of artefacts, comprising 41 items weighing a total of 2124g, was recovered. Ceramics, both pottery and building materials, dominate the assemblage and Roman and post-Roman artefacts are present, with the post-Roman being more abundant, accounting for about 66% of the collection.

ROMAN POTTERY

By Dr. Anne Boyle

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 eight sherds from eight vessels, weighing 119 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 table 1.

Results

Table 1, Roman Pottery Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full name	Form	Decoration	Alter	Comments	NoS	NoV	W (g)
1072	GREY	Miscellaneous Grey ware	J	BZ	WORN EXT	BASE; FE CONC	1	1	22
1078	CC	Undifferentiated colour-coated	JBK			BS	1	1	4
1078	CC	Undifferentiated colour-coated	CLSD		ABR	BS; NVCC?	1	1	1
1078	CC	Undifferentiated colour-coated	BK		ABR	BS; NVCC?	1	1	5
1078	GREY	Miscellaneous Grey ware	BEV	BZ	ABR	BASE	1	1	12
1087	GREY	Miscellaneous Grey ware	B		ABR	BASE	1	1	25
1087	SHEL	Miscellaneous shell-tempered	JB			BASE	1	1	12
1088	GREY	Miscellaneous Grey ware	J		WORN EXT	BASE; FE CONC	1	1	38

Condition

The pottery is abraded and has a low average sherd weight of 15 grams. The material is residual in post Roman deposits.

Provenance

The Grey and Shell tempered wares are likely to be of local manufacture. Two of the colour coated sherds may be from the Nene Valley; the source of the third is unknown.

Range

A limited range of forms and fabrics are present. The grey and shell-tempered ware jars and bowls are utilitarian and probably of 3rd to 4th century date. The finer colour coated wares could be earlier, though the sherds are too abraded to be diagnostic.

Potential

The assemblage offers limited potential for further work, though the assemblage should be examined by the relevant specialist. The pottery poses no problems for storage and should be retained. The material should be reassessed in light of further work at the site.

Summary

A small number of Roman sherds were recovered from the site. These are mainly residual in later contexts though are probably associated with Roman activity that is known to have occurred in this area.

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Dr. 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. Thirteen sherds from 11 vessels, weighing 258 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. This data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in table 2.

Results

Table 2, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Cxt	cname	Full name	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Date
1054	LFS	Lincolnshire Fine-shelled ware		?	1	1	7	Base	
Soot									
1054	LKT	Lincoln kiln-type shelly ware		Small jar	1	1	18	BS	
Soot									
1056	LSH	Lincoln shelly ware	C	Jar	3	1	156	Base	
External soot; brown internal deposit; heat affected; leached/spalled									
1078	LFS	Lincolnshire Fine-shelled ware		Jar/bowl	1	1	21	Base	
Internal soot									
1078	ST	Stamford Ware	A	Small jar	1	1	10	Base	11th/mid 11th
Knife trimmed; spalled; external soot including over break									
1078	ST	Stamford Ware	B/G	Jar/ pitcher	1	1	6	BS	Mid 11th to mid 12th
Thin glaze 1									
1087	LKT	Lincoln kiln-type shelly ware		Jar	1	1	15	BS	
Internal cream coloured deposit; external soot									
1087	NSP	Nottingham Splashed ware	Sandy	Jug	1	1	4	BS	
1088	EMHM	Early Medieval Handmade ware	+ ca	Jar?	1	1	19	Base	11th?
Fe stained; external wiping/trimming; LFS tradition									
1088	LFS	Lincolnshire Fine-shelled ware		Jar	1	1	1	BS	
External soot; leached									
1088	ST	Stamford Ware	G	?	1	1	1	BS	
Glaze 6									

Condition

A relatively high average sherd weight of 23 grams is reflected in the fact none of the vessels show above average levels of abrasion. Some of the sherds have soot residues and internal deposits which suggest they have been used, possibly in a domestic context.

Provenance

The assemblage contains ware types produced in Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire, all of which are known to occur on other sites from Lincoln.

Range

The pottery is late Saxon to early medieval in date and is quite varied in the fabrics that are present. However, the range

of forms is more limited and comprises jugs, jars and bowls.

Potential

The assemblage offers limited potential for further work. The pottery poses no problems for storage and should be retained. The material should be reassessed in light of further work at the site.

Summary

A small assemblage of late Saxon and early medieval pottery was recovered from the site and suggests activity of this date occurring on or near to the site. The assemblage collected during the previous phase of work contains a similar range of material, although it also included pottery of medieval, post medieval and early modern date. The pottery should be retained.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Dr. 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*. Seventeen fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 1626 grams were recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments were counted and weighed by within each context. This data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in table 3.

Results

Table 3, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full name	Fabric	NoF	W (g)	Description
1024	NIB	Nibbed tile	Lincoln fabric 7/17	1	150	15mm thick; flat roofer; upper right hand corner; mortar including over break; cracked during firing; flashing/soot; odd impressions; abraded
1024	PANT	Pantile		1	25	Sanded on upper surface; flake; ?ID
1024	PANT	Pantile		1	28	Mortar including over break; sanded
1024	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	Lincoln fabric 18	1	76	Coarsely bedded; mortar; strike marks; salt surfaces
1024	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	LSWA? + fe	1	26	Flat roofer; abraded
1024	RFURN	Roof furniture	Lincoln fabric 12?; Light firing	1	58	Cut/shaped upper face; possibly modern
1024	RIDFIN	Ridge tile with finial hole	Lincoln fabric 7/17	1	317	Mortar; finger smears; cracked during firing?; amber glaze; ?ID
1056	NIB	Nibbed tile	Lincoln fabric 17/18	1	182	flat roofer; upper left hand corner; moulded nib; mortar
1056	NIB	Nibbed tile	Lincoln fabric 17	1	156	Flat roofer; upper right hand corner; mortar; overhang from mould; cracked during firing; glassy over break
1056	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	Lincoln fabric 17	1	83	Flat roofer; mortar including over break; strike marks; glassy over break
1072	RTIL	Roman tile	Hard fine fabric; OX/R	1	22	Glassy over break; thick; flat roofer; suitable for discard
1078	IMB	Imbrex		1	126	Coarsely bedded; ?ID
1078	RTMISC	Roman or post-Roman tile	Coarse sandy; OX/R/OX	1	28	Abraded; salt surfaces; strike marks
1078	TEG	Tegula		1	189	Trimmed/cut; abraded
1083	NIB	Nibbed tile	Lincoln fabric 1	1	73	Flat roofer; upper left hand corner; overhang from mould
1083	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	Lincoln fabric 7; near vitrified	1	69	Flat roofer; glassy over break; patchy mortar and patchy soot; coarsely bedded

Cxt	Cname	Full name	Fabric	NoF	W (g)	Description
1083	TEG	Tegula	Red and white marbled + fe	1	18	Flange

Condition

The ceramic building material is in fairly fresh condition, as indicated by the average fragment weight of 95 grams.

Provenance

The Roman tile is probably produced locally, as are the medieval fabrics that appear in the assemblage. The latter includes recently defined Fabrics 17 and 18, though the more common Fabrics 1 and 7 are also present.

Range

Roman roofing tile is present (TEG, IMB), as are undiagnostic flat tiles which had a variety of purposes (RTIL). The medieval tile is slightly more varied, with a range of flat roofing tiles occurring with a glazed ridge tile with finial hole and a possible fragment of roof furniture. Early modern pantile is also present in the assemblage.

Potential

The assemblage offers limited potential for further work. All the material is suitable for storage and should be retained. The assemblage should be reassessed in light of further work at the site.

Summary

A mixed assemblage of Roman, medieval and early modern tile was recovered from the site. The assemblage does not require further work, but should be retained.

THE WORKED STONE

By Paul Cope-Faulkner

A single fragment of worked stone (1061) was retrieved by workmen at the site during the development. It is made of a shell rich limestone in a fine matrix. It measures 140mm by 110mm by 110mm.

The piece is a plain circular chamfered scroll and likely to be a label-stop of a hood-moulding, over a doorway or window. Dating of such a piece is awkward without parallels, though would certainly fit within a 12th – 13th century context.

FAUNAL REMAINS

By Paul Cope-Faulkner

Introduction

A total of 18 (221g) fragments of animal bone were recovered from stratified contexts.

Provenance

The material derived from dumped deposit (1024), occupation deposit (1054, 1072 and 1088) and as unstratified material (1078).

Condition

The overall condition of the remains was good to moderate, with one bone exhibiting chalkiness.

Results

Table 4, Fragments Identified to Taxa

Context	Taxon	Element	Number	W (g)	Comments
1024	?deer	Radius	1	10	Chalky
	Sheep/goat	Radius	1	23	
	Sheep/goat	tibia	1	40	
1054	Cattle	Horn core	4	10	
	Cattle	Scapula	1	16	

Context	Taxon	Element	Number	W (g)	Comments
	cattle	phalange	1	12	
1072	Pig	Scapula	1	10	
	Large mammal	?tibia	1	32	
	Large mammal	unidentified	1	4	
1078	Unidentified	Femur	1	4	Butchery marks
	Sheep/goat	skull	1	1	
1088	Pig	Mandible	1	27	3 molars
	pig	Rib	1	11	
	Cattle	Rib	1	16	
	Large mammal	skull	1	5	

Summary

The assemblage is too small for further analysis, though would complement the animal bone assemblage retrieved during the 1981 excavations.

OTHER FINDS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Three mixed items (one of them in 2 linking pieces) weighing a total of 121g were recovered from 3 separate contexts.

Results

Table 5. Other Materials

Context	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
1054	Stone	Micaceous sandstone, possibly burnt	1	38	
1078	Industrial residue	Iron smithing slag	2(link)	47	
1087	Iron	Rectangular-sectioned block	1	36	

Range

Isolated pieces of stone, slag and metal were recovered.

Condition

All the material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems.

Potential

As isolated, undated items the other finds have very low potential and significance.

SPOT DATING

The dating in table 6 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 6, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Earliest horizon	Latest horizon	Comment
1024	19th to 20th	EMH	EMH	Date on CBM
1054	11th to 12th	ASH12	MH2	
1056	Late 10th to early 11th	ASH10	ASH11	Date on a single sherd
1072	3 rd to 4th	R	R	Date on CBM and single sherd of pottery
1078	Early/mid 11th to mid 12th	ASH12	MH2	Contains residual Roman
1083	13th to 15th	MH4	MH10	
1087	Early/mid 12th to late 12th	MH1	MH3	Contains residual Roman
1088	Mid 11th to mid 12th	ASH13	MH2	Contains residual Roman

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CLAU	City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
R	Reduced
W (g)	Weight (grams)

REFERENCES

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Appendix 3

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 interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
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.
Dumped deposits	These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface.
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) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Layer	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Mesolithic	The 'Middle Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 8200-4500 BC.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive, including that of the previous evaluation, consists of:

100	Context records
12	Daywork sheets
3	Photographic record sheets
15	Sheets of scale drawings
2	Stratigraphic matrices
1	Box of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

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

Accession Number: 2006.282

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: LIST 06

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

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