
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
ON LAND AT LINCOLN MINSTER SCHOOL,
UPPER LINDUM STREET, LINCOLN
(LIMS 08)**

**Work Undertaken For
Franklin Ellis Architects
on behalf of
The United Church Schools Trust**

August 2008

Report Compiled by
Andrew Failes BA (Hons) MA

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



A.P.S. Report No. **96/08**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



Quality Control
Lincoln Minster School, Lincolnshire
(LIMS08)

Project Coordinator	Dale Trimble
Supervisor	Andrew Failes
Illustration	Andrew Failes
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Andrew Failes

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
Dale Trimble 	 Tom Lane
Date: 10/09/2008	Date: 10-09-08

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken prior to the development of a new Music School and Sports Hall on land at Lincoln Minster School, Upper Lindum Street, Lincoln. This was in order to determine the archaeological implications of the proposed development at the site.

The site lies in the vicinity of archaeological remains dating from the Romano-British period to the present day. Documentary sources indicate that the site was in use as a medieval quarry until c. 1270 AD. Previous investigations to the south and west of the site have revealed evidence of limestone quarrying.

The evaluation identified a sequence of backfilled deposits within a medieval quarry pit, followed by undated levelling deposits of made-ground and an undated ditch.

Although the edge of the quarry itself was not revealed the investigation was able to determine the depth of the archaeological horizon associated with the medieval quarrying.

The largest category of finds retrieved from the evaluation comprised roofing tile of the medieval and Roman periods. The fresh condition of the tile raises the possibility that Roman and medieval structures may have existed on or near the site and that features from these periods may survive in the vicinity beyond the quarrying area.

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 Franklin Ellis Architects on behalf of The United Church Schools Trust to undertake a programme of archaeological investigation in advance of proposed development of a new Music School and Sports Hall at Lincoln Minster School, Upper Lindum Street, Lincoln, as detailed in Planning Application 2007/0325/F. The evaluation was undertaken on the 9th, 11th and 14th of June 2008 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1).

2.3 Topography and Geology

Lincoln Minster School is located to the east of the historic core of the city of Lincoln, 340m southeast of the Cathedral (Fig. 2). The area of investigation fronts onto Wragby Road to the northwest and Upper Lindum Street to the southwest at SK 9813 7177 (Fig. 3).

The site lies at a height of c. 57m OD on a south facing slope overlooking the ‘Witham Gap’, a break in the Jurassic limestone ridge through Lincolnshire. The River Witham turns sharply eastward to flow through the ‘Gap’ on its route to the sea.

As an urban area, local soils have not been mapped, though are likely to be of the Elmton 1 Association, typically shallow

brown rendzinas (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 179). These soils are developed upon a solid geology of Jurassic Lower Lincolnshire Limestone with Northampton Sand and Ironstones outcropping immediately south of the site (BGS 1973).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Lincoln Minster School is located in an area of known archaeological potential, with finds and deposits in the immediate vicinity dating from the Romano-British period to the present day

Romano-British

The site lies *c.* 200m east of the wall and ditch making up the eastern defences of the 'lower' Roman City. The ditch is still partially visible to the southwest, in the grounds (Temple Gardens) surrounding the Usher Gallery.

Tombstones and burials indicate an extensive cemetery (Scheduled Ancient Monument No. 269) to the east of the *colonia* defences. In keeping with Roman law, the cemeteries of major settlements lay outside the occupied zone, usually lining the main roads (Whitwell 1970, 38). Inhumations of probable Roman date have been found in the vicinity of Monks Road, and on Cathedral Street, while a number of cremation burials, tombstones and tombstone fragments, some incorporated into the Roman wall, have been unearthed during various episodes of construction in the area north of Lindum Road and west of the former Sessions House.

A pottery kiln (Baker 1936), manufacturing *mortaria* (mortars), each stamped with the name of the potter (VITALIS), and a number of clay coin moulds (probably 2nd/3rd century), from the Lincoln College site north of Monks Road, attest to a possible industrial zone (Whitwell 1970, 38) on the lower part of the hillside.

Fragments of an aqueduct pipe were noted in the vicinity of Greestone Stairs, during construction works in 1785 and 1857. The precise line of the pipe is not known but it may have served a public fountain located in the lower city (Stocker 2003, 118).

Recent archaeological investigations in areas to the south and southwest of the site have yielded substantial evidence of Late Saxon pottery manufacture. Finds include a late 10th century pottery kiln at the former Sessions House, now part of the Lincoln College complex (Jarvis 1997, 12), 10th century shell-tempered wasters from the area between Cathedral Street and Lindum Road (Trimble 1995), and late 9th – late 10th/early 11th century pottery wasters along with fragments of kiln furniture from north of Lindum Road, at the Greestone Centre (Wragg 2000).

Prior to the construction of Lindum Road in 1785, Pottergate ("the street of the potters") formed the main north-south route east of the lower city. Possibly late Saxon in origin, the element 'gate' being Scandinavian for street, it ran from Monks Road (starting at a point further to the east than Lindum Road) to the point where Lindum Road turns to the northeast. From here, Lindum Road would appear to follow the same route as 'Pottergate'

Medieval

During the medieval period, the site lay to the north of land belonging to the Dominican Friars (Blackfriars), with the suburb of Butwerk ("abutting the Werk") yet further to the south. The precursor of Lindum Terrace (possibly known as 'Wintergate') defined the southern boundary of the site, with Pottergate to the west. On the west side of Pottergate lay the Cathedral Close Wall (SAM 68), built to mark the boundary of the Cathedral church property, and first mentioned in 1285

Documentary sources indicate that the site was quarried for stone during the medieval period. The area between Wragby Road and Lindum Terrace appears to have been a major focus of such activity and had probably been fully worked out by c. 1270. In common with other areas of early quarrying, it would appear that the site was subsequently backfilled leaving little trace of its existence (Stocker 2003, 275).

Post-medieval

Speed's map of 1610 shows buildings extending around the curving frontage formed by Lindum Terrace to the south and Pottergate to the west (Mills and Wheeler 2004, 24). Stukeley's map of 1722 (*ibid.*, 25), shows buildings on the Pottergate frontage, with a schematic representation of the find-spots of 'Urns' to the north and a 'stonepit' in the angle between what is now Wragby Road and Greetwell gate. Early nineteenth century maps (*ibid.*, 26; 30) by Marrat (1817) and Padley (1819) appear to depict a number of buildings on the site itself, including a fairly large, centrally positioned, rectangular structure. The latter probably equates to a building seen on the OS map of 1835 fronting directly onto Lindum Terrace (*ibid.*, 33).

The site is shown in greater detail on Padley's map of 1842 (*ibid.*, 52). Here, a large building is shown amid grounds extending to the east and west along Lindum Terrace. This structure is also present on the Padley's 3rd edition map, corrected to 1883, and on the Ordnance Survey map of 1920. A large quarry (St Nicholas' quarry) is located to the north of the 'Adam and Eve', in the angle between Wragby Road and Greetwellgate.

Two Grade II listed buildings are situated immediately north of the Minster School's grounds. The Adam and Eve Public House, first mentioned as being used as an inn in 1701, contains fabric dating to the late 17th

century, with 18th, 19th and 20th century additions while Lindum Holme Lodge dates to the early 19th century (Herring 2002).

Site Specific Investigations

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land immediately west of the current development in 2001. This identified two quarry pits which had probably removed all traces of Romano-British activity as finds of this period were only retrieved as residual material (JSAC 2002).

A watching brief carried out at the school to the south of the present evaluation, monitored the excavation of 4 geotechnical trial pits (Fig. 3) and revealed evidence for limestone quarrying of unknown date (Nugent 2007).

Further to the south of the Geotechnical trial pits a watching brief identified a sequence of Romano British and later deposits as well as evidence for limestone quarrying (Trimble 2005).

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 formulate a policy for the management of archaeological resources present on the site.

4. METHODS

Two trenches, each measuring 5m by 1.2m were excavated to a depth that would remove overburden and expose significant archaeological deposits. A third trench measuring 10m by 1.2m was added after the digging of the initial two. Trench 1 was

located in the northwestern area of the site, while Trench 2 and 3 were in the northernmost part of the site. All trenches were located over a recently demolished building (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.

At the time of evaluation the opportunity to observe a small area of excavation for the underpinning of an existing adjacent building was presented (Fig. 3). The digging of the trench was observed and recorded with a photo and sketch section.

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.

Trench 1

The earliest deposit encountered in this 1.3m deep trench was a friable yellowish brown dumped deposit of sand mixed with limestone fragments (1003) and occasional flecks of CBM and shell. Measuring at least 0.38m thick, this deposit contained 3 fragments of medieval roofing tile dating from the mid 12th to 15th century and is likely to represent backfill within a quarry pit.

Sealing this deposit was a 0.74 m thick friable greyish brown silty sand (1002), 0.74m thick (Fig 6, section 1), containing frequent CBM fragments, moderate limestone fragments and occasional charcoal flecks. The deposit yielded a fragment of animal bone as well as 4 fragments of medieval roofing tile and a fragment of Roman roofing tile. This deposit probably represents levelling of the site, possibly to make up the uneven ground resulting from quarrying, or as a prelude to construction.

A loose pale grey fine silty sand mixed with demolition rubble (1001) (Fig. 6, section 1) lay above deposit (1002).

Trench 2

A friable and somewhat loose mid to light yellowish greenish brown dumped deposit of sand (2004) with a thickness of at least 0.21m (Figs. 4 and 6, Section 2) was revealed to be the stratigraphically earliest deposit in Trench 2. The deposit contained frequent CBM and limestone fragments as

well as a moderate amount of charcoal. A fragment of Roman tile, a fragment of animal bone and a 13th to early/mid 14th century piece of medieval roofing tile were recovered from this deposit. Like (1003) in Trench 1, this layer most likely represents backfilling of a quarry pit. Deposit (2004) was recorded at a depth of 0.9m within this 1.15m deep trench.

Partially covering deposit (2004) was a friable mid olive brown slightly clayey sand (2003) containing frequent tile and limestone fragments and frequent charcoal flecks. This 0.16m thick dumped deposit is likely to also represent backfilling of a quarry pit (Figs. 4 and 6, section 2) and yielded two sherds of Roman Grey Ware pottery dating to the third century, as well as a medieval sherd of 13th to 15th century Lincoln Glazed Ware. Tile taken from this deposit consisted of 3 Roman fragments and two medieval fragments dated to the 13th century and the 13th to early/mid 14th century. Fragments of animal bone included 6 pieces of cattle rib and a single piece of pig scapula. Other material included a fragment of mortar, a piece of Roman Opus Signinum flooring mortar, stone roofing tile and a 4cm wide sheet of copper alloy which may have been a washer.

More quarry backfill is represented by a dumped deposit of fairly loose mid to light yellowish brown slightly clayey sand and redeposited limestone brash (2002), at least 0.32m thick (Figs. 4 and 6, section 2), which partially overlay deposit (2003). The deposit contained frequent CBM and charcoal flecks and fragments. Finds from this deposit included four fragments of medieval late 12th to 14th century roofing tile, a fragment of mid 12th to mid 13th century medieval roofing tile and a single fragment of animal bone.

Extending throughout Trench 2, and sealing (2002) as well as deposits (2003)

and (2004) was a friable dark and slightly greyish brown levelling deposit of silty sand (2001) (Fig. 6, section 2), containing frequent limestone fragments, frequent CBM and charcoal flecks and fragments and a moderate amount of shell. The deposit had a maximum thickness of 0.86m and is likely the same deposit as (1002) recorded in Trench 1. Finds retrieved from this deposit consisted of four fragments of medieval roofing tile, two of which date to the mid 12th to 15th century, while the other two date to the late 12th to 14th century. A fragment of oyster shell was also recovered.

Deposit (2001) was overlain by a loose dark greyish brown sand, up to 0.20m thick (2000) (Fig. 6, Section 2), containing a good deal of building debris. Frequent brick and limestone fragments were observed within this deposit and a sherd of 18th century pottery and fragment of clay pipe were retrieved from it. Although the character of this deposit is slightly different from (1001) they are likely the same levelling deposit of made-ground.

Trench 3

As Trench 3 ran at a right angle through Trench 2 many of the same deposits were identified. The earliest deposits recorded in Trench 3 were assigned the context numbers (3007) and (3008) (Figs. 5 and 6, Section 3). Deposit (3007) is the same deposit as (2004) and is overlain by (3006), the same layer as (2003) in Trench 2 which produced one fragment of 13th century medieval roofing tile and two fragments of mortar. Deposit (3007) was recorded at a depth of 1.1m within Trench 3 which was machined to a maximum depth of 1.3m.

Deposit (3006)/(2003) was overlain by (3005) which is the same as (2002) (Figs. 5 and 6, section 3) In Trench 3 deposit (3005)/(2002) yielded four fragments of

medieval roofing tile. A fragment of burnt limestone and 3 fragments of animal bone were also retrieved from this deposit.

Underneath deposit (3005)/(2002) but with no physical relationship noted with (3006)/(2003) lay (3008) (Figs. 5 and 6, section 3), a loose light brownish yellow dumped deposit of clayey sand and gravel at least 0.37m thick, containing occasional charcoal and CBM flecks. This deposits is also likely to represent backfill of a quarry pit.

Sealing this sequence of deposits, of which (3005)/(2002) is the latest, was (3001), which is the same as made ground deposits (2001)/(1002) in Trenches 1 and 2. In Trench 3 the maximum thickness of this deposit reached 1.04m (Fig. 6, section 3).

Overlying (3001)/(2001)/(1002) was a soft dark grey clayey silt (3004), at least 0.45m thick (Fig 6, section 3), containing occasional limestone fragments and a moderate amount of charcoal flecks

Recorded in section only in Trench 3 (3004) was a 0.56m deep and 1.36m wide, possibly linear cut [3003]. From a sharp break of slope at the top of the cut the steep, but the slightly concave sides of the features gradually dropped to a rounded base (Fig. 6, section 3).

Filling [3003] was a friable light yellowish brown sand and crushed limestone deposit (3002) (Fig. 6, section 3) containing a moderate amount of charcoal flecks and occasional tile fragments.

Overlying (3002) and extending throughout the trench was deposit (3000) which is the same as (1001)/(2000).

Excavation for underpinning of existing building

During the evaluation archaeologists were

able to observe a small part of the excavation for the underpinning of an existing building located to the northeast of Trench 2 (Fig. 3). The earliest deposit observed in this excavation was a loose mid yellowish brown sand and limestone deposit (4003), at least 0.96m thick (Fig. 7, section 4).

Overlying (4003) was deposit (4002) which is the same as (2001)/(3001), with a thickness in this area of 1.04m (Fig. 7, section 4).

This deposit was cut by the construction cut [4001] for the existing building foundations (4000) (Fig. 7, section 4)

6. DISCUSSION

Documentary sources indicate that the site was quarried for stone during the medieval period, and indeed, the earliest deposits on the site represent the backfilling of a quarry pit or pits.

In Trench 1 this is represented by the earliest deposit which was rich in limestone fragments (waste material from quarrying) and contained tile fragment inclusions. The presence of the demolished tile along with the limestone fragments suggest the deposit was dumped.

In the excavation for the underpinning of the existing building adjacent to the site backfilling was likely represented by the sand and fragmented limestone deposit recorded in the base of this trench.

In Trenches 2 and 3 quarry backfill deposits are represented by a succession of deposits which appear to have been consecutively tipped into the quarry pit. In section the deposits slightly overlap and contain a good deal of demolition debris, mostly in the form of roofing tile fragments. The tops of these deposits are

all fairly level and rest at a height of *c.* 57m OD (approximately 1m below the current ground surface), as does the backfill deposit in Trench 1. Although no edge to the quarry pit was revealed during the investigation, the identification of this height as the horizon of quarry activity indicates the depth to which any future investigation must go in order to determine the extent of quarrying in the area.

Previous investigations to the west of the site have uncovered evidence for likely medieval limestone quarrying, while investigations to the south have revealed limestone quarrying of uncertain date. The quarry backfill deposits from this investigation contain both medieval and Roman material giving a medieval date for the backfilling of the quarry, and presumably the quarrying itself. Documentary sources indicate the area was a focus for this activity and that it had probably been worked out by *c.* 1270, and as is common with these sites subsequently backfilled (Stocker 2003, 275). The dating of the medieval material from the backfill deposits would seem to support tentatively this closure date, as all of the medieval roofing tile fragments recovered could have been produced during or before the late 13th century. The one sherd of medieval pottery recovered from the backfill deposits also falls within this range having been dated to the late 13th to 14th century.

With the exception of two sherds of 3rd century pottery, the residual Roman material recovered from the backfill deposits consisted wholly of building material, in the form of roofing tile and a fragment of Opus Signinum (Roman hydraulic concrete or mortar used mainly in flooring and walls). This is significant as the site lies outside of the 'lower' Roman City wall, and although it cannot be said with any certainty that this material originated on site, the fresh condition of

the tile raises the possibility that a Roman structure may have existed in the vicinity, and that features of this date may yet exist outside of the quarrying area. The presence of Opus Signinum in the assemblage suggests the possibility of a relatively 'high status' structure in the area, which would be interesting given its location outside of the city walls.

Both the medieval and Roman building material recovered from the backfill deposits contained only roofing tile and no brick. This is perhaps unsurprising in medieval times given the nature of the site as a stone quarry, but raises the possibility that if there are Roman buildings in the vicinity they may have been constructed from the local stone rather than brick, thus suggesting the possibility of Roman quarrying in the area as well.

The medieval roofing tile remains recovered from the backfill deposits are also in fresh condition which, as with the Roman material, suggests at least the possibility of medieval structures and features in the area.

Other finds from the backfill deposits that could not be assigned a date, consist of more building material (including mortar fragments and a copper washer) and faunal remains representing food waste.

The layers of made-ground and the ditch above the quarrying horizon are of uncertain date and function.

7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken prior to the development of a new Music School and Sports Hall on land at Lincoln Minster School, Upper Lindum Street, Lincoln. This was in order to determine the archaeological implications of the proposed development of the site.

The surrounding area has produced archaeological remains dating from the Romano-British period to the present day. Documentary sources indicate that the site was quarried for stone during the medieval period until c. 1270 when it was subsequently backfilled. Previous investigations to the south and west of the site have identified medieval limestone quarrying and limestone quarrying of uncertain date.

The evaluation revealed a sequence of dumped deposits relating to the backfilling of a medieval quarry pit. These were overlain by undated levelling deposits of made ground and an undated ditch.

Although the quarry edge itself was not uncovered, and thus the extent of the quarrying remains unknown, the evaluation was able to determine the depth at which this activity was taking place. The identification of this archaeological horizon will ensure awareness of the depth at which the quarry edge may be found, enabling the extent of the quarrying to be revealed.

The finds retrieved from the investigation consisted mainly of Roman and medieval building material. The condition of the material raises the possibility that Roman and medieval buildings may have existed on or near the site, and that features from these periods may survive in the vicinity outside of the quarrying area. However, no *in situ* remains of these periods were recorded on the site during the investigation.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Franklin Ellis Architects for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis on

behalf of The United Church Schools Trust. The work was coordinated by Dale Trimble who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Dave Start allowed access to the library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble
Site Staff: Andrew Failes, Bob Galant, Mary Nugent
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
Finds: Anne Boyle, Gary Taylor, Paul Cope-Faulkner
Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
Illustration: Andrew Failes
Post-excavation Analyst: Andrew Failes

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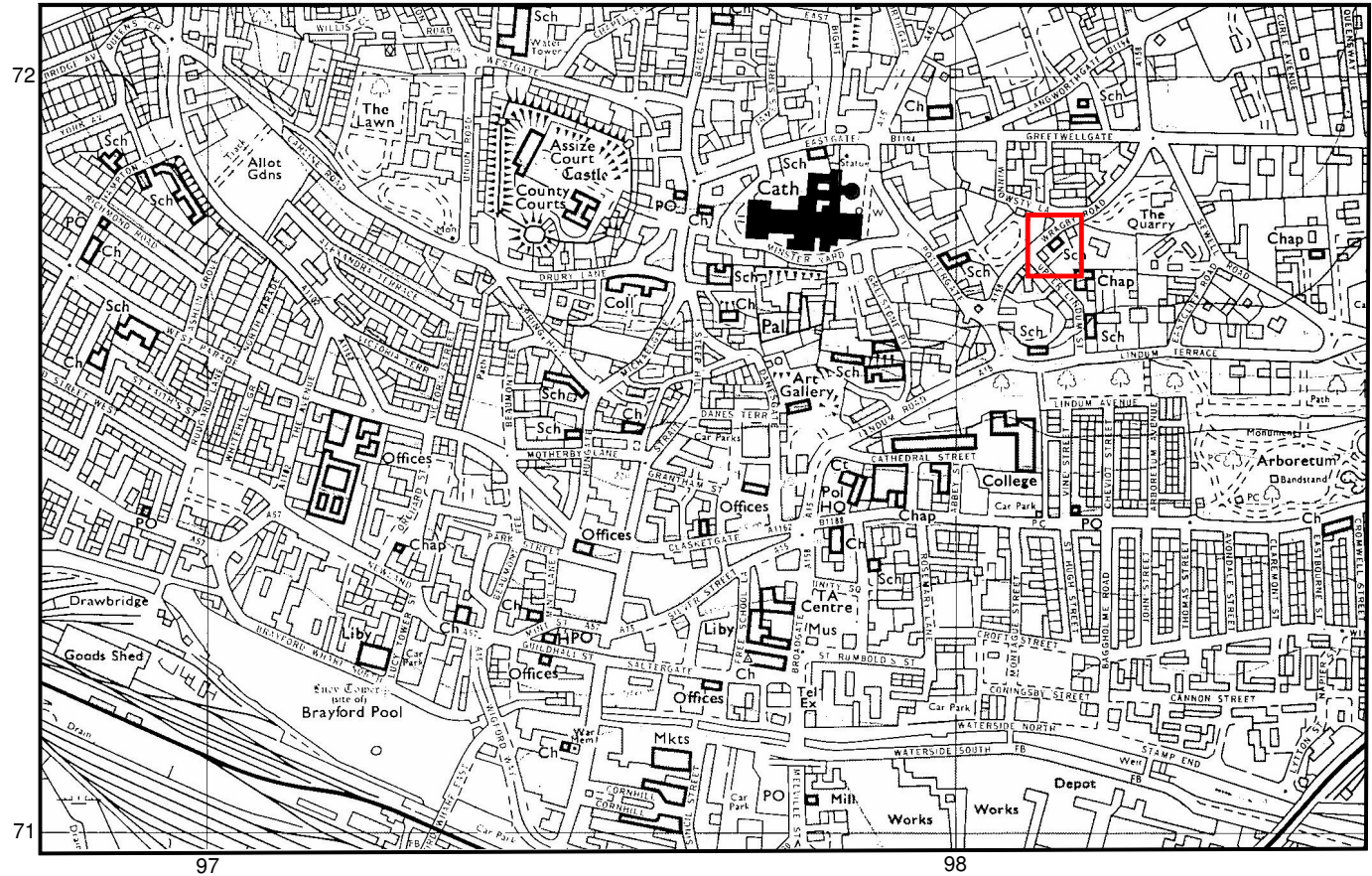
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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS	Archaeological Project Services
BGS	British Geological Survey
CAFU	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit
IFA	Institute of Field Archaeologists
OS	Ordnance Survey
PCCAS	Peterborough City Council



Figure 1 - General Location Plan



SK

 Site location



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Figure 2 - Site location plan

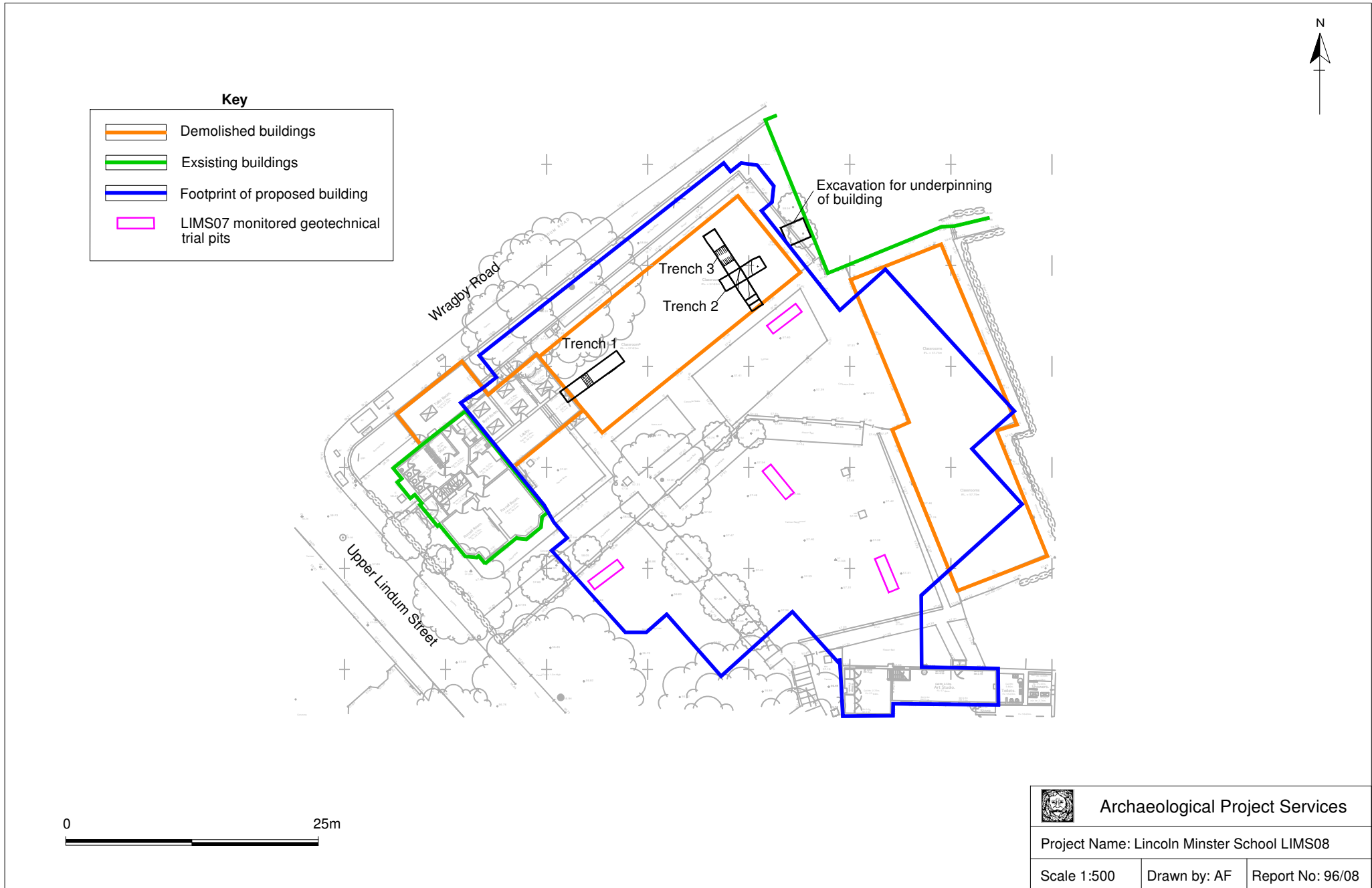
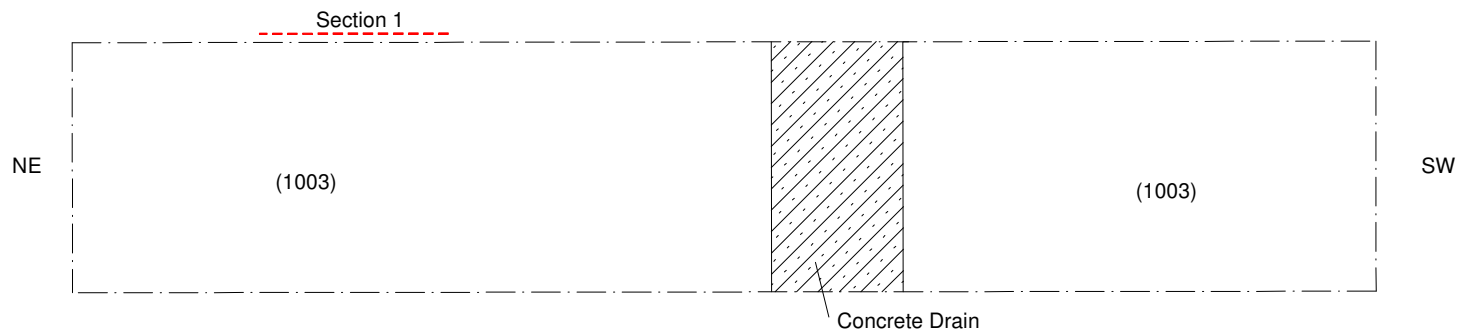
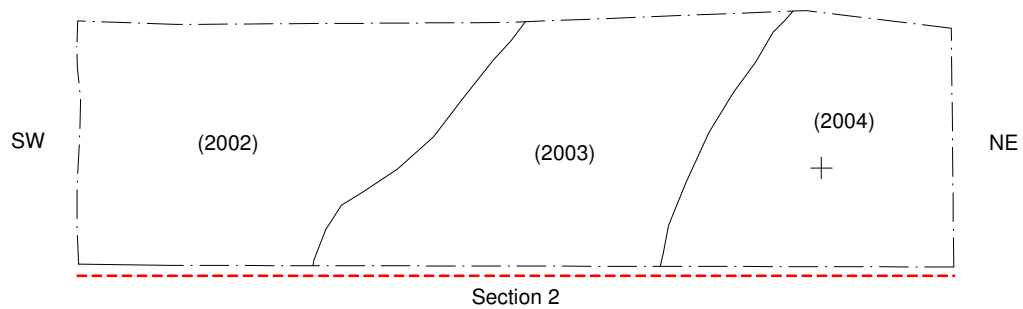


Figure 3 - Trench locations

Trench 1



Trench 2



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Figure 4 - Trench 1 and 2

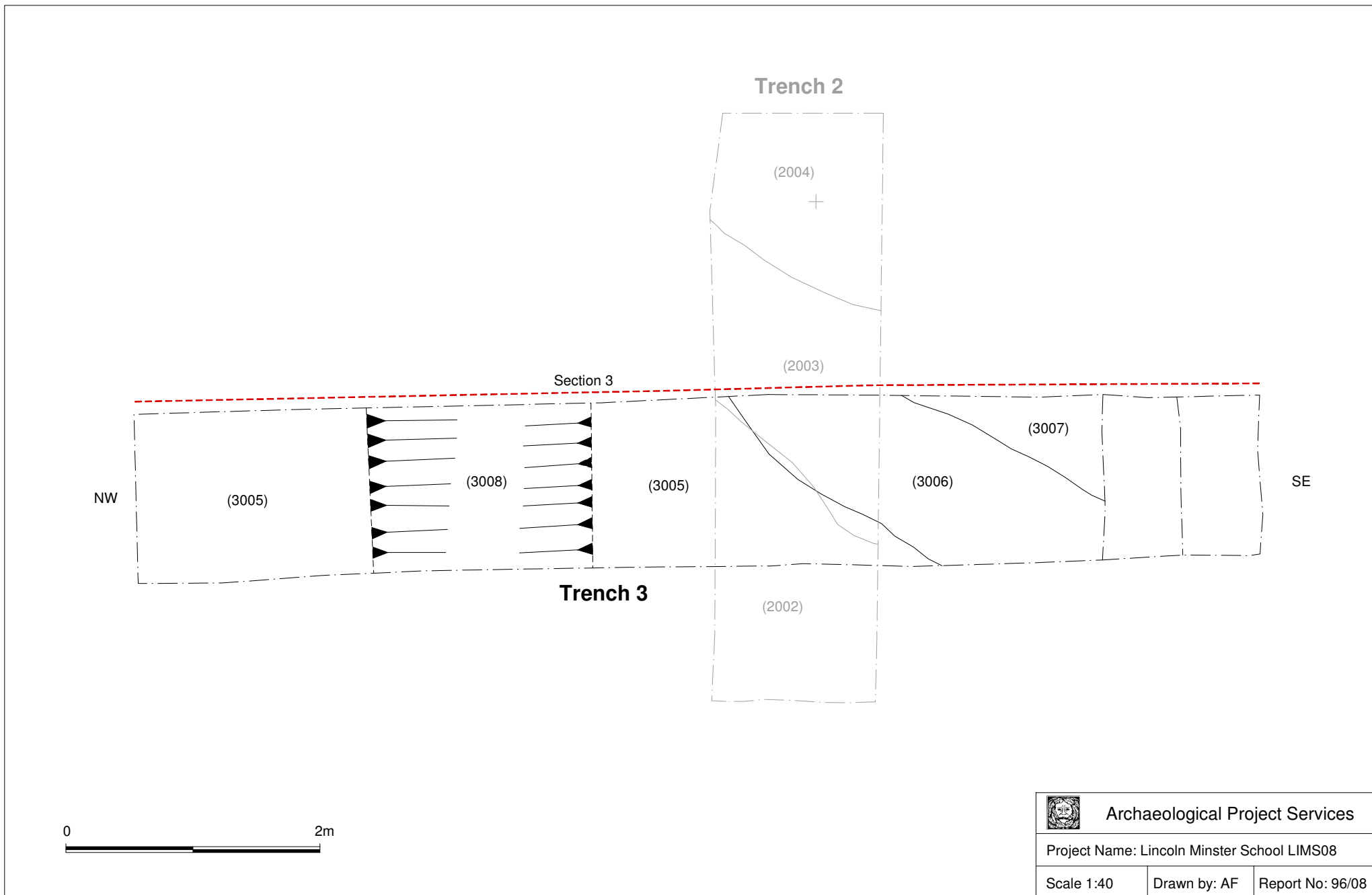
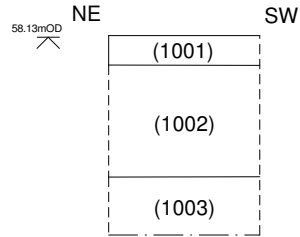
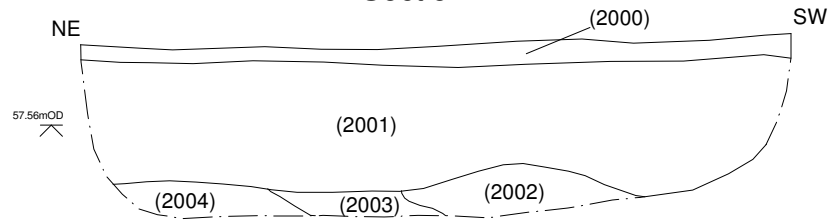


Figure 5 - Trench 3

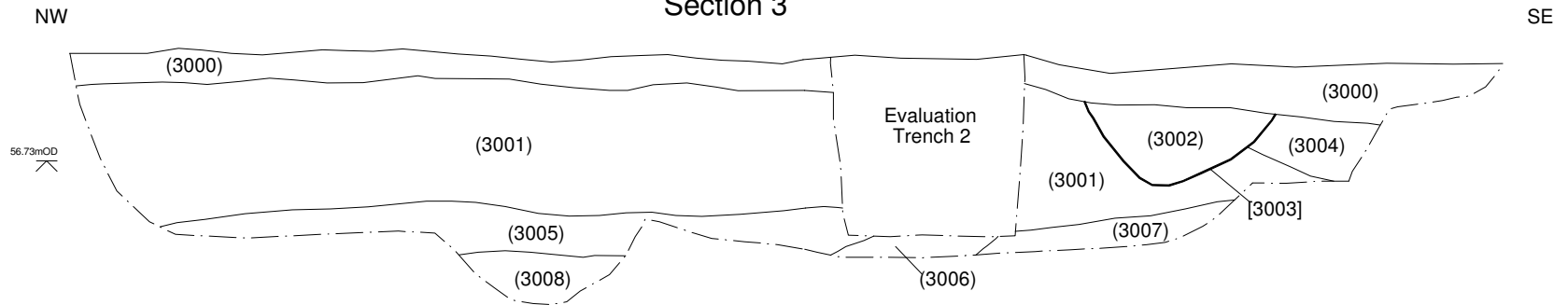
Section 1



Section 2



Section 3



Archaeological Project Services

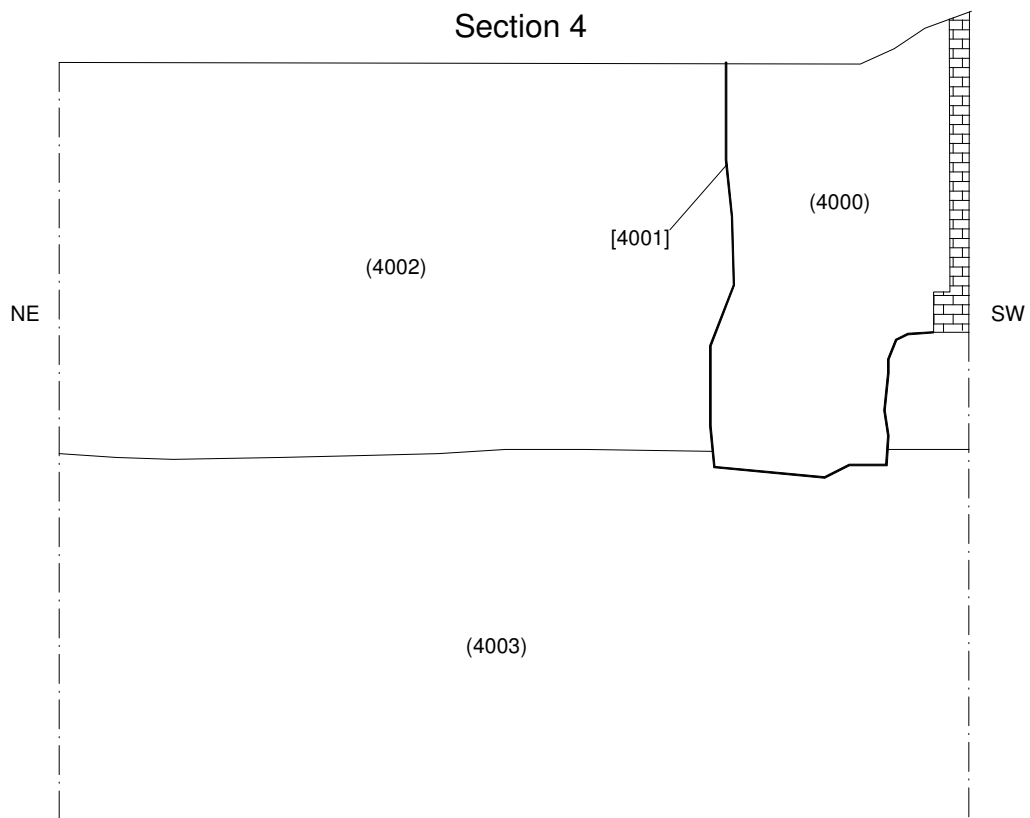
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Report No: 96/08

Figure 6 - Sections 1 - 3




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Figure 7 - Section 4



Plate 1 – General view of site



Plate 2 – General view of site



Plate 3 – Trench 1: Plan



Plate 4 – Trench 1: Section 1



Plate 5 – Trench 2: Plan



Plate 6 – Trench 2: Section 2



Plate 7 – Trench 3: Plan



Plate 8 – Trench 3: Section 3



Plate 9 – Trench 3: Section 3



Plate 10 – Section 4: Excavation for underpinning of adjacent building

Appendix 1

**LAND AT
LINCON MINSTER SCHOOL, UPPER LINDUM STRET
LINCOLN**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**PREPARED FOR
FRANKLIN ELLIS ARCHITECTS
ON BEHALF
OF THE UNITED SCHOOLS TRUST**

**BY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES
Institute of Field Archaeologists'
Registered Organisation No. 21**

JULY 2008

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1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *Archaeological evaluation is required of land at Lincoln Minster School, Upper Lindum Street, Lincoln to assess the archaeological implications of proposed development.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in an area of archaeological significance and potential, to the east of the Roman (AD 42-410) city in an area where burials and a pottery kiln have previously been recorded.*
- 1.3 *Pottery kilns of Late Saxon (AD 850-1066) date are also known from the southwest of the site. During the medieval period (AD 1066-1540), the site lay north of suburbs in an area where quarrying for the local limestone was undertaken. This quarrying continued into the postmedieval period (AD 1540-1900), although gradual expansion of the town is also recorded along the street frontages.*
- 1.4 *The archaeological evaluation will comprise the excavation of two trial trenches each measuring 5m x 1.6m.*
- 1.5 *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 Lincoln Minster School, Upper Lindum Street, Lincoln.
- 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 Lincoln Minster School is located to the east of the historic core of the city of Lincoln, 340m southeast of the Cathedral. The proposed area of investigation fronts onto Wragby Road to the northwest and Upper Lindum Street to the southwest at SK 9813 7177.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Archaeological Project Services have been commissioned by Franklin Ellis Architects, on behalf of The United Church Schools Trust, to undertake an archaeological evaluation of the site prior to the development of a new Music School and Sports Hall at Lincoln Minster School, Upper Lindum Street, Lincoln.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies at a height of c. 50m OD on a south facing slope overlooking the 'Witham Gap', a break in the Jurassic limestone ridge through Lincolnshire. The River Witham turns sharply eastward to flow through the 'Gap' on its route to the

sea. As an urban area, local soils have not been mapped, although are likely to be of the Elmtun 1 Association, typically shallow brown rendzinas (Hodge et al. 1984, 179). These soils are developed upon a solid geology of Jurassic Lower Lincolnshire Limestone with Northampton Sand and Ironstones outcropping immediately south of the site (BGS 1973).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

6.1 Lincoln Minster School is located in an area of known archaeological potential, with finds and deposits in the immediate vicinity dating from the Romano-British period to the present day.

6.2 *Romano-British*

The site lies c. 200m east of the wall and ditch making up the eastern defences of the 'lower' Roman City. The ditch is still partially visible to the southwest, in the grounds (Temple Gardens) surrounding the Usher Gallery.

Tombstones and burials indicate an extensive cemetery (Scheduled Ancient Monument No. 269) to the east of the colonia defences. In keeping with Roman law, the cemeteries of major settlements lay outside the occupied zone, usually lining the main roads (Whitwell 1970, 38). Inhumations of probable Roman date have been found in the vicinity of Monks Road, and on Cathedral Street, while a number of cremation burials, tombstones and tombstone fragments, some incorporated into the Roman wall, have been unearthed during various episodes of construction activity in the area north of Lindum Road and west of the former Sessions House.

A pottery kiln (Baker 1936), manufacturing mortaria (mortars), each stamped with the name of the potter (VITALIS), and a number of clay coin moulds (probably 2nd/3rd century), from the Lincoln College site north of Monks Road, attest to a possible industrial zone (Whitwell 1970, 38) on the lower part of the hillslope.

Fragments of an aqueduct pipe were noted in the vicinity of Greestone Stairs, during construction works in 1785 and 1857. The precise line of the pipe is not known but it may have served a public fountain located in the lower city (Stocker 2003, 118).

6.3 *Anglo-Saxon/Scandinavian*

Recent archaeological work, in areas to the south and southwest of the site, have yielded substantial evidence of Late Saxon pottery manufacture. Finds include a late 10th century pottery kiln at the former Sessions House, now part of the Lincoln College complex (Jarvis 1997, 12), 10th century shell-tempered wasters from the area between Cathedral Street and Lindum Road (Trimble 1994), and late 9th – late 10th /early 11th century pottery wasters along with fragments of kiln furniture from north of Lindum Road, at the Greestone Centre (Wragg 2000).

Prior to the construction of Lindum Road in 1785, Pottergate ("the street of the potters") formed the main north-south route east of the lower city. Possibly late Saxon in origin, the element 'gate' being Scandinavian for street, it ran from Monks Road (starting at a point further to the east than Lindum Road) to the point where Lindum Road turns to the northeast. From here, Lindum Road would appear to follow the same route as 'Pottergate'.

6.4 *Medieval*

During the medieval period, the site lay to the north of land belonging to the Dominican Friars (Blackfriars), with the suburb of Butwerk ("abutting the Werk") yet further to the south. The precursor of Lindum Terrace (possibly known as 'Wintergate') defined the southern boundary of the site, with Pottergate to the west. On the west side of Pottergate lay the Cathedral Close Wall

(SAM 68), built to mark the boundary of the Cathedral church property, and first mentioned in 1285.

- 6.5 Documentary sources indicate that the site was quarried for stone during the medieval period. The area between Wragby Road and Lindum Terrace appears to have been a major focus of such activity and had probably been fully worked out by c. 1270. In common with other areas of early quarrying, it would appear that the site was subsequently backfilled leaving little trace of its existence (Stocker 2003, 275).
- 6.6 A watching brief carried out at the school immediately to the south identified a sequence of Romano British and later deposits including evidence for limestone quarrying (Trimble (2005).

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 both measuring 5m x 1.6m and 10m x 1.6m and placed within the footprint of the now demolished building which fronted onto Wragby Road. Both trenches will be placed parallel to Wragby Road as shown on the attached plan.

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

17 INSURANCES

- 17.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability Insurance of £10,000,000, together with Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

18 COPYRIGHT

- 18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement

under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.

- 18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

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Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Descriptions	Interpretation
1001	Loose pale grey fine silty sand and demolition rubble, 0.20m thick	Modern demolition deposit
1002	Friable dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent CBM fragments, moderate limestone fragments, occasional charcoal flecks, animal bone and shell, 0.74m thick	Made up ground
1003	Friable mid yellowish brown sand and redeposited limestone brash with occasional CBM and shell fragments, at least 0.38m thick	Dumped deposit (Quarry backfill)
2000	Loose dark greyish brown silty sand and demolition debris, 0.20m thick	Demolition deposit
2001	Friable dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent CBM flecks and fragments, frequent charcoal flecks, frequent limestone fragments and moderate shell inclusions, 0.86m thick	Made up ground
2002	Fairly loose mid to light yellowish brown sand and redeposited limestone brash with frequent charcoal and CBM flecks and fragments, at least 0.32m thick	Dumped deposit (Quarry backfill)
2003	Friable mid greenish brown slightly clayey sand with frequent charcoal flecks, frequent limestone fragments and frequent CBM (especially tile) fragments, at least 0.16m thick	Dumped deposit (Quarry backfill)
2004	Friable light yellowish brown sand with frequent CBM and limestone fragments and moderate charcoal flecks, at least 0.21m thick	Dumped deposit containing demolition debris (Quarry backfill)
3000	Loose dark greyish brown silty sand and demolition debris, 0.20m thick	Demolition deposit
3001	Friable dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent CBM flecks and fragments, frequent charcoal flecks, frequent limestone fragments and moderate shell inclusions, 1.04m thick	Made up ground
3002	Friable light yellowish brown sandy crushed limestone with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional tile fragments, 0.56m thick	Fill of [3003]
3003	Probable linear cut 0.56m deep and 1.36m wide with straight sides breaking sharply to a concave base	Probable linear ditch
3004	Soft dark grey clayey silt with occasional limestone fragments and moderate charcoal	Dumped deposit/Made up ground

	flecks, 0.45m thick	
3005	Friable mid yellowish greenish brown slightly clayey sand and limestone fragments with frequent tile fragments and charcoal flecks, at least 0.31m thick	Dumped deposit (Quarry backfill)
3006	Friable mid greenish brown slightly clayey sand with frequent charcoal flecks, frequent limestone fragments and frequent CBM (especially tile) fragments, at least 0.13m thick	Dumped deposit containing demolition debris (Quarry backfill)
3007	Friable light yellowish brown sand with frequent CBM and limestone fragments and moderate charcoal flecks, at least 0.24m thick	Dumped deposit containing demolition debris (Quarry backfill)
3008	Loose light brownish yellow clayey sand and gravel with frequent limestone fragments and occasional charcoal and CBM flecks, at least 0.37m thick	Dumped deposit (Quarry backfill)
4000	Friable dark blackish brown silty sand with frequent bricks and brick fragments, 0.71m depth	Fill of [4001]
4001	Cut following existing building outline approximately 1m wide and 1.10m deep with a sharp break of slope and straight vertical sides, breaking sharply to a somewhat flat but slightly irregular base	Construction cut for foundation of existing building
4002	Same as (2001), 1.04m thick	Made up ground
4003	Loose light to mid yellowish brown sand and gravel at least 0.96m thick	Quarry backfill?

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

INTRODUCTION

A mixed assemblage of artefacts, pottery, brick/tile, clay pipe, metal, mortar and stone, comprising 48 items weighing a total of 3469g, was recovered. Much of the material is medieval in date, though Roman and post-medieval items were also found. Faunal remains were also retrieved.

ROMAN POTTERY

By 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*. A total of two sherds from two vessels weighing 59 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 Table 1.

Condition

Both sherds are in fresh condition, as indicated by the average sherd weight of 29 grams. The bowl fragment was a worn rim which is indicative of use.

Results

Table 1, Roman Pottery Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full name	Form	Decoration	Alter	Comments	NoS	NoV	W (g)
2003	GREY	Grey ware	LID		WORNE RIM	BEAD RIM; LOCAL	1	1	18
2003	GREY	Grey ware	JAR	B		BS; SPOOL	1	1	41

Provenance

The Roman pottery came from dumped deposit (2003).

Range

Examples of a Grey ware jar and lid are present. Roman pottery of this type was manufactured in the city and one of the sherds is likely to be a Swanpool product.

Potential

The pottery poses no problems for long-term storage and should be retained. The assemblage holds limited potential for further work.

Summary

Two Grey ware fragments, dating to the 3rd century were recovered from a dumped deposit.

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). A total of two sherds from two vessels, weighing 34 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 Table 2. The pottery ranges in date from the medieval to the post-medieval period.

Condition

The sherds are in fairly fresh condition, although the medieval sherd has a pocked surface.

Results

Table 2, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full name	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Description	Date
2000	STMO	Staffordshire/Bristol mottled-glazed	Hollow	1	1	6	BS		18th
2004	LSW2/3	13th to 15th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	Jug	1	1	28	BS	Pocked surface; fe slip	Late 13th to 14th

Provenance

Both sherds came from demolition deposits.

Range

The medieval sherd was manufactured in the city, whilst the 18th century vessel represents a regional import.

Potential

The pottery poses no problems for long-term storage and should be retained. The assemblage holds limited potential for further work.

Summary

A small amount of medieval and post-medieval pottery was recovered from demolition deposits.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Anne Boyle

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. A total of 33 fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 2127 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 1, and a summary is included in Table 3.

Condition

The tile is in fresh condition, despite the assemblage containing Roman and medieval material. The average fragment weight is 64 grams.

Results

Table 3, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Cname	Full name	NoF	W (g)
GPNR	Glazed peg, nib or ridge tile	1	19
IMB	Imbrex	2	145
NIB	Nibbed tile	6	682
PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	16	1038
PNRDISC	Discarded peg, nib or ridge tile	5	47
RRID	Roman ridge tile	1	106
RTIL	Roman tile	2	90
TOTAL:		33	2127

Provenance

All of the ceramic building material comes from dumped deposits or made up ground.

Range

All of the ceramic building material is roofing tile; no bricks are present. The assemblage contains two examples of Roman imbrex and single pieces of Roman ridge and flat tile (RTIL, RRID). The most common fabric in the assemblage is unusual as it is very smooth and clean and is reminiscent of fabrics associated with Bourne in southern Lincolnshire.

The medieval material includes ridge and flat roofing tile. The latter appears most commonly in Lincoln fabrics 1, 7, 12 15 and 17. The first two are ubiquitous in assemblages from across the city. Fabrics 15 and 17 were recently defined at sites in the Monks Road area and are characterised as containing varying amounts of light shale and iron. The presence of fabric 12 is interesting, as this

type is usually associated with sites to the south of the city in the area around St. Catherine's. Five tiles have extant nibs which include moulded and applied cut-back circles. A single fragment of tile is glazed.

Potential

The tile poses no problems for long-term storage and should be retained. The assemblage holds limited potential for further work.

Summary

A small assemblage of Roman and medieval tile was recovered from the site. Although all of the material occurs in dumped deposits and cannot be said with any certainty to have originated on the site, its fresh condition does suggest features of Roman and medieval date may be present nearby.

FAUNAL REMAINS

By Paul Cope-Faulkner

Introduction

A total of 14 (147g) fragments of animal bone and mollusc shell were recovered from stratified contexts.

Provenance

The bone derived from a layer of made-ground (1002, 2001) and from dumped deposits (2002, 2003 and 2004).

Condition

The overall condition of the remains was good.

Results

Table 4, Fragments Identified to Taxa

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Number	W (g)	Comments
1002	Large mammal	metacarpal	1	34	
2001	oyster	shell	1	5	

2002	sheep/goat	femur	1	36	
2003	cattle	rib	6	29	
	pig	scapula	1	12	
2004	sheep/goat	rib	1	4	
3005	cattle	rib	1	12	
	sheep/goat	radius	1	8	
	chicken	femur	1	7	

Summary

The faunal remains represent food waste, though the small size of the assemblage is considered too small for further analysis. The material should be retained.

CLAY PIPE

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Analysis of the clay pipes followed the guidance published by Davey (1981) and the material is detailed in the accompanying table.

Condition

The clay pipe is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems.

Results

Table 5, Clay pipe

Context no.	Bore diameter /64"					NoF	W(g)	Comments	Date
	8	7	6	5	4				
2000			1			1	4		17 th century

Provenance

A probable local Lincoln product, the clay pipe was recovered from modern demolition debris.

Range

A single clay pipe stem was recovered.

Potential

The potential of the clay pipe is very limited, other than indicating some date evidence.

OTHER FINDS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Ten other items, copper alloy, mortar and stone, together weighing 1245641g, were recovered.

Condition

All of the other finds are in good condition and archive-stable.

Results

Table 6, Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
2003	mortar	Opus signinum, Roman	1	229	
	mortar	Baked clay/mortar flooring	3	375	
2004	mortar	Off-white mortar	1	342	
	stone	Roof tile, 12mm thick, possibly burnt	1	170	
	Copper alloy	Rectangular sheet, 4cms wide, possible iron rivet in one corner, possibly perforated in middle – washer?	1	7	
3005	stone	Limestone, burnt	1	58	
3006	mortar	Light cream-grey mortar	2	64	

Provenance

The other finds were recovered from dumped deposits, some (2004, 3006) containing demolition debris.

Range

Most, if not all of the other finds are associated with construction and probably indicate buildings nearby. In particular, the opus signinum from (2003) is flooring material from a Roman building. Stone, mortar and copper alloy were recovered. The baked clay/mortar flooring from the same context may be from a hearth base or similar.

Potential

Other than suggesting the proximity of buildings the other finds are of limited potential.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 7 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 7 Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Earliest Horizon	Latest Horizon	Comments
1002	Late 12th to 15th	MH3	MH10	
1003	Mid 12th to 15th	MH1	MH10	
2000	18 th	PMH8	PMH8	Date on a single sherd
2001	Late 12th to 16th	MH3	PMH3	
2002	Late 12th to 14th	MH3	MH8	
2003	13th to early/mid 14th	MH4	MH7	Date on tile; Includes mid to late 3rd century pottery
2004	Late 13th to 14th	MH4	MH7	Date on a single sherd; includes 13th to early/mid 14th century tile
3005	Late 12th to 14th	MH3	MH8	
3006	13 th	MH4	MH6	Date on single fragment of tile

ABBREVIATIONS

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

REFERENCES

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ARCHIVE CATALOGUES

Archive catalogue 1, Ceramic Building Material

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Sub-form	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
1002	GPNR	Fabric 7		1	19	Flat roofer?; possible ridge; reduced green glaze	Mid 12th to mid 13th
1002	RTIL	Dark oxidised		1	17	Flat roofer	Roman
1002	NIB	Fabric 1/7	Applied/ moulded	1	37	Flat roofer; mortar	Mid 12th to 15th
1002	PNR	Dull OX/R/OX; fine sandy		1	15	Flat roofer; cut to square post-firing?; Lincoln product?	Mid 12th to 15th
1002	PNR	Fabric 12		1	43	Flat roofer	Late 12th to 14th
1003	PNR	Fabric 1		1	70	Flat roofer; glossy over break; mortar	Mid 12th to 15th
1003	PNRDISC	Fabric 1		2	27	Flat roofer; same tile?; mortar including over break; abraded	Mid 12th to 15th
2001	PNR	Fabric 1		1	18	Flat roofer	Mid 12th to 15th
2001	PNR	Fabric 7		1	50	Flat roofer; glassy over break	Late 12th to 14th
2001	PNR	Oxidised; smooth + shale + fe + ca		3	16	Flat roofer; flakes; same tile; possibly Lincoln	Mid 12th to 16th
2001	PNRDISC	15/16		3	20	Flat roofer; flakes; same tile; mortar	Late 12th to 14th
2002	PNR	Fabric 12?		1	49	Flat roofer; mortar	Late 12th to 14th
2002	PNR	Fabric 15?		1	141	Flat roofer; vitrified; mortar; unusual	Late 12th to 14th
2002	PNR	Fabric 7		1	73	Flat roofer; mortar	Mid 12th to mid 13th
2002	PNR	Fabric 15		1	51	Flat roofer; mortar	Late 12th to 14th
2002	PNR	Fabric 15/16		1	47	Flat roofer	Late 12th to 14th
2003	IMB	Oxidised; fine sandy + ca		1	122	Odd fabric with cream slip; sand bedded	Roman?
2003	NIB	Fabric 1	Nib 4E	1	88	Flat roofer; upper left hand corner	13th
2003	NIB	Fabric 17	Nib 4D/E	1	256	Flat roofer; upper right hand corner	13th to early/mid 14th
2003	RRID			1	106	?ID; very thick fabric	Roman
2003	RTIL			1	73	Blown fabric	Roman
2004	IMB			1	23		Roman
2004	NIB	Fabric 15	Nib 4D/E	1	168	Flat roofer; upper right hand corner; mortar	13th to early/mid 14th
3005	NIB	Fabric 17	Moulded	1	79	Flat roofer; mortar	Late 12th to 14th
3005	PNR	Fabric 17		1	345	Flat roofer; mortar; vitrified	Late 12th to 14th
3005	PNR	Fabric 1		1	58	Flat roofer; mortar	Mid 12th to 14th
3005	PNR	Fabric 15; vitrified		1	62	Flat roofer; bedded on ca	Late 12th to 14th
3006	NIB	Fabric 15	Nib 3A	1	54	Flat roofer	13th

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

22	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Section record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
3	Daily record sheet
4	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrix

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: 2008.121

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: LIMS08

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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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, e.g. [004].
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. 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).
Layer	A layer is a term used 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.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Old English	The language used by the Saxon (q.v.) occupants of Britain.
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.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany