
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS ON LAND
AT
74 NEWPORT,
LINCOLN
(LINP3 08)**

**Work Undertaken For
Alliance Developments and LCT Properties Ltd**

OCTOBER 2008

Report Compiled by
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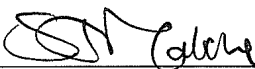

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



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1. SUMMARY

Archaeological investigations, consisting of two phases of evaluation undertaken during March and September 2008 and an archaeological watching brief during the excavation of foundation trenches, were undertaken during residential development at 74 Newport, Lincoln.

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

Evaluation trenches revealed a stratified sequence of buried soils, occupation deposits, floor surfaces/ industrial working areas, wall footings and pits of 2nd to 4th century Romano-British date, an extensive sequence of exterior yard or road surfaces maintained in parts until at least the 13th to 14th centuries, although possibly of Romano-British origin, and further features of post-medieval date.

The watching brief enhanced our understanding of the remains encountered during the evaluation producing further evidence of wall footings and occupation deposits and demonstrating that the surfaces identified on the western side of the site during the evaluation were laid in two distinct phases.

A large disturbance present in the south-east corner of the site most likely relates to a possible quarry shown on a map of 1842.

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 1999a).

2.2 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 1999b).

2.3 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services undertook archaeological investigations during residential development at 74 Newport, Lincoln, as detailed in Planning Application 2007/0728/F. The first phase of evaluation was commissioned by Alliance Developments whilst the subsequent work was undertaken on behalf of LCT Properties.

An interim report has been prepared

previously for the first phase of evaluation undertaken in March 2008, which established the presence of buried remains of Romano-British, Anglo-Saxon, Medieval and Post-Medieval date on the site (Bradley-Lovekin 2008) and its final results are incorporated into this report.

Taking the results of this evaluation into consideration the Lincoln City Archaeologist required that two stages of archaeological investigations be undertaken prior to and during the development:

1. A third trial trench (Trench 3) to be excavated in an area which had previously been inaccessible due to the presence of a standing building.
2. An archaeological watching brief to be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development.

The works were undertaken by APS between the 10th and 13th of March 2008 and the 8th and the 19th of September 2008, in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Lincoln City Archaeologist.

2.4 Topography and Geology

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

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

2.5 Archaeological Setting

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

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

The Ermine Street Roman road was constructed north of the fortress during the military period and is believed to run immediately west of the present site beneath modern Newport, although 19th century cartographic evidence may contradict this (see below).

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

The fortress was converted into the *colonia* of *Lindum* towards the end of the first century AD and developed into one of the most important cities in Roman Britain, becoming the capital of the

province of *Britannia Secunda* at the end of the third century (Jones *et al.* 2003, 124-5).

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

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

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

Curiously, the earliest detailed map of Lincoln, Padley's '*Large Map of Lincoln*' of 1842, records a narrow strip of land running parallel to the eastern side of Newport, crossing the western side of the present development (Fig. 17) (Mills and Wheeler 2004). The strip of land is defined on both sides by parish boundaries suggesting, at the least, that it is of medieval origin, although it is unclear whether it respects the original line of Ermine Street north from the Newport

Arch, or a later deviation of the route made to accommodate the Medieval market place.

3. AIMS

The aim of the work was record any archaeological features disturbed during the drainage works and to recover as much information as possible on the origins, date, development, phasing, spatial organisation, character, function, status, significance and nature of social, economic and industrial activities on the site.

4. METHODS

4.1 Evaluation

Three trenches, Trench 1 measuring 12m x 1.8m, Trench 2 measuring 10m by 1.8m and Trench 3 measuring 5m x 1.5m were excavated to the surface of the archaeological deposits, within the footprint of the proposed new building. The position of Trench 1 was altered slightly so as to avoid a buried water supply (Fig. 3).

Separate site codes were allocated to the each phase of work as they were commissioned separately from different clients. Site code LINP 08 relates to the March 2008 evaluation (Trenches 1 and 2), whilst Trench 3 and the watching brief were allocated site code LINP3 08.

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.

The location of the trench was surveyed in relation to fixed points on boundaries.

4.2 Watching Brief

Footings trenches for the new apartment block were excavated by contractors using a mechanical excavator and monitored by APS staff. The depth of the excavations, upwards of 1.90m prevented direct access until after the trenches had been partially backfilled with concrete, although recording was possible from the trench sides.

4.3 Recording

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.

4.4 Post-Excavation

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 artefact dating, the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

The results of the archaeological investigations are discussed below. Archaeological contexts are described below. Numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

Four phases of archaeological activity were identified. A number of features could not be dated either through artefactual or stratigraphic evidence and remain un-phased.

Phase 0 Natural deposits
 Phase 1 Romano-British deposits
 Phase 2 Romano-British or later deposits
 Phase 3 Medieval deposits
 Phase 4 Recent deposits

Full context descriptions are provided on Appendix 2.

5.1 Evaluation Trench 1

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

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

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

Two features [112] and [115] cut the surfaces, most probably gullies or robber pits. 13th to 14th century pottery was recovered from (111), the fill of [112], whilst 18th-19th century pottery was recovered from (114), the fill of [115] (Appendix 3). A crude surface of crushed limestone and pebbles (110), sealing (111), indicates that the surfaces continued in use after [114] had been backfilled. At the southern end of the trench a rubble filled limestone drain cut (127), a dump deposit sealing surface (126) at the southern end of the trench. A second deposit (117) sealed surface (118).

All the surfaces and in-filled features were

sealed by a sandy silt subsoil (104) = (113). The subsoil was cut by an irregular pit [106] and a near vertical cut [120], overlying (119).

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

5.2 Evaluation Trench 2

Phase 0 Natural deposits

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

Phase 1 Romano-British deposits

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

Phase 2 Romano-British or later deposits

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

Other features

A single pit [209], partially exposed in the northwest corner of the trench contained two sherds of pottery, one of burnt Roman Samian ware, the other of late Saxon date within its upper fill (210) (Appendix 3). This pit cannot be reliably dated as the late Saxon sherd is probably residual.

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

Phase 5 Recent deposits

A recent east west aligned linear [217] extended across the central part of the site. All the archaeological deposits were sealed by a single deposit of topsoil (232) sealed by recent overburden (233).

5.3 Evaluation Trench 3

No natural deposits were encountered within Trench 3 as excavation was discontinued once the presence of the uppermost surviving archaeological deposits had been established 0.42m below the pre-development ground surface (Plates 7-9).

Two deposits were exposed at the base of the trench; At the southern end a loose mixture of sand, limestone brash and demolition rubble (3024) most probably represents a bedding deposit for an overlying surface, a fragment of which survived (3025) (Fig. 6). At the northern end of the trench a well laid surface of densely packed rammed limestone cobbles (3015), was overlain by two further limestone cobbled surfaces (3012) and (3016), sealed in turn by a final surface of limestone cobbles, sand and pea gravel (3010=3014), indicating that at least two phases of renewal occurred. A single fragment of 19th to 20th century ceramic tile recovered from the surface of (3012) may be intrusive. The levels of the surfaces are included on Table 1.

A limestone footing for an east-west aligned 0.85m-wide limestone wall (3004) was present in the centre of in the trench although its relationship with surface (3012) could not be established as both

features lay at the limit of excavation. To the south a deposit of friable clayey sand (3022) extended along the western edge of the trench (Fig. 6 Section 1), it was not clear whether this represented the fill of a possible north-south linear [3023] cut through (3024), or whether it is simply a deposit.

To the north of wall (3004), a deposit of loose yellowish brown sand and limestone rubble (3017) was cut by a rounded cut [3018], measuring at least 0.40m in diameter and filled with a friable dark greyish brown sandy clay (3019). All the underlying deposits were sealed by a deposit of dark greyish brown silt (3002=3007), at least 0.31m thick, containing fragments of late 3rd century or later Romano-British pottery and a single sherd of 18th to 20th century which may be intrusive. A robber trench [3005=3020], robbing wall (3004) cut through (3002=3007).

Containing 4th century pottery, the fill (3006)=(3021) of robber trench [3005]=[3020] was sealed by a 0.15m thick deposit of overburden (3003) containing late 3rd to 4th century pottery, through which was cut a recent feature [3008].

5.2 Watching Brief

The surface of the limestone bedrock (4000) was encountered at considerable depth 1.9m to 2.0m below the pre-development ground surface (Figs. 11, 13, 15-16). Sealing bedrock was a 0.75m thick mixed deposit of sandy silt clay and limestone brash (4001), which was in turn sealed by two deposits of limestone brash (4005) and sand (4006), which varied between 1.30m and >0.34m in thickness.

The sequence of limestone surfaces recorded in Trenches 1 and 3 were shown to extend across the western side of the

groundworks (Fig. 10, Plates 10 and 11).

A 0.09m thick layer of compacted rammed limestone brash deposit (4050) sealing natural (4005) (Figs 14 and 12, Sections 16 and 17), was overlain by a metallised surface of rammed rounded pebbles (4007=4008), between 0.02m and 0.15m thick which extended along the entire western side of the groundworks (Figs. 11, 12 and 14, Sections 6, 10, 11, 16 and 17). Within Section 16 (4007) was sealed by a compacted surface of worn limestone (4051), representing a localised renewal of the surface. This was in turn overlain by a possible occupation horizon of sandy clayey silt (4009), containing a single sherd of 3rd to 4th century pottery, sealed by a thin trample horizon (4069), which was in turn covered by deposits of silty clay (4052) and (4053).

Surface (4007=4008) was sealed by a sequence of deposits including sandy clays and sandy silts (4010) and (4013), and three limestone bedding deposits (4002), (4029) and (4028) laid in preparation for later surfaces (see below).

The remains of a north-south aligned wall were represented by a limestone wall footing (4020) identified within Section 17 (Fig. 12), the line of which was continued to the north by robber trench [4030] (Fig. 11, Section 11). Both (4020) and [4030] were 0.76m wide. A sequence of limestone rubble deposits (4054), (4058) infilling [4057], and (4059), interspersed with sandy silt clay (4056) identified within Section 17 may represent the demolished remains of an earlier wall in that location. Fragments of Romano-British building material were recovered from (4059).

Substantial limestone rubble bedding deposits (4002), (4011), (4029), (4060), (4061) and (4028) sealed surface (4007)=(4008) to depths of 0.08m to 0.30m and were in turn laid with a

compacted limestone rubble and pebble surface (4032)=(4012)=(4062) (Fig. 11 Sections 11 and 14 and Fig. 12 Sections 6 and 17). This latter surface butted the west face of wall (4020) but was cut by robber trench [4030] indicating that the surface post dated the construction of the wall but predated its demolition. Surface (4032)=(4012)=(4062) did not extend to the east of wall(4020).

In the northeast corner of the groundworks surface (4032)=(4012)=(4062) was sealed by a sandy clay deposit (4033) upon which a limestone rubble surface (4034) was laid (Figure 11 Section 11). This final surface was patchy suggesting that it was breaking up by the time of its abandonment.

A series of burnt and heat affected deposits were identified within the central portion of the groundworks (Figs. 10 and 13, Sections 4, 5 and 8). Within Section 4 surface (4008) was sealed by a silty sandy clay (4013) which was in turn overlain by (4014), which consisted of loose black silty charcoal, characteristic of fire debris. This was in turn sealed by a further deposit of sandy silt (4015). Further heat affected deposits consisting of slightly charcoally silty clay (4016), silty clay mottled with fired clay (4017), charcoal (4018), a possible baked clay surface (4021) and charcoally silt (4022), all clearly suggestive of occupation, sealed natural (4005) and (4006) within Section 5. A single sherd 2nd to 4th century pottery was recovered from (4022).

The limestone surfaces identified on the western side of the site did not extend to the east. Although deposits similar to those present within Evaluation Trench 2, were again identified within the eastern portion of the site, the depth of the groundworks, at over two metres, prevented detailed recording (Fig. 10, Fig. 15 Section 13 and Fig.16 Sections 12, 15 and 18). Deposits of burnt material (4035), limestone rubble

(4036) and (4037) and possible occupation deposits (4065) and (4070) were observed. Deposits in the southeast corner of the groundworks were truncated by a substantial cut feature [4048] which had a minimum depth of c.3m. Depicted on Padley's map of 1842, [4048] most probably represents an infilled quarry (Fig. 17).

Limestone wall footings [4027] extended SSW-NNE across the groundworks from the northeast corner. Although omitted from the 1842 map these footings were clearly of post-medieval or recent origin as they relate to the site's standing northeast boundary wall.

All the archaeological deposits were sealed by recent topsoil and overburden (4045), (4046), (4042), (4004), (4044) and (4038).

6. DISCUSSION

Stratified archaeological deposits of Romano-British, late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval date were identified through evaluation and recorded further during the watching brief.

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

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

A single pit partially exposed in the

northwest corner of Trench 2 contained a single fragment of late Saxon pottery. Although this sherd was most probably residual, it is of interest as the Newport suburb is not believed to have been established until the 11th to 12th centuries.

The dating and interpretation of the surfaces exposed within the investigations is uncertain. Padley's *'Large Map of Lincoln'* of 1842 depicts a narrow strip of land defined by parish boundaries extending across the site on a north south alignment in the approximate position of these surfaces (Fig. 17). It is therefore possible that the surfaces relate to a former alignment of Newport, possibly the original route of the Ermine Street, which was maintained until at least the 13th-14th century. Alternatively the surfaces may relate to yards or define part of the former medieval market place. It is also possible that the unusual layout of the parish boundaries relate to the carving out of St John's parish from that of St Nicholas which is believed to have occurred possibly during the late 11th or early 12th century and the relationship with the surfaces is coincidental (Jones *et al*, 2003, 227)

Two distinct phases of surfaces were identified during the watching brief. The first (4007)=(4008), comprising a metallised surface of rammed rounded pebbles and crushed limestone, extended from north to south along the entire western length of the groundworks, whilst the second (4032)=(4012)=(4062), of similar material, overlying (4007)=(4008) in the northwest corner of the groundworks indicates a raising of the ground level in this area.

The eastern edge of (4032)=(4012)=(4062) butted wall (4020) indicating the presence of contemporary structures. It is possible that wall (3004) set at a right angle to wall (4020) relates to the same structure.

Although Romano-British pottery and building material was recovered from deposits associated with both the surfaces and the possible structures which may relate to them, this material may be re-deposited. Its presence is, however, suggestive of an early date. The post-medieval material recovered from the surfaces within Evaluation Trench 3 is most probably intrusive.

8. DEPOSIT MODEL

All levels given are Over Datum (Newlyn) and relate to the levels at which deposits were encountered within the trial trenches.

Trench 1

Present ground surface: 63.35m OD
 Base of topsoil: 63.33m OD
 Base of subsoil: 63.004m OD
 Top of surfaces: 62.91m OD
 Top of natural: 62.87m OD

Trench 2

Present ground surface: 63.20m OD
 Base of topsoil: 62.75m OD
 Base of subsoil: 62.75m OD
 Top of late Saxon deposits: 62.70m OD
 Top of Roman deposits: 62.70m OD

Trench 3

Present ground surface: 63.6m OD
 Base of subsoil: 63.4m OD
 Top of archaeological horizon: 63.4m OD

Watching Brief (Section 11)

Present ground surface: 63.52 OD
 Base of topsoil: 63.47m OD
 Base of subsoil: 63.47m OD
 Top of archaeological horizon: 63.29m OD
 Top of natural: 62.82m OD
 Surface of bedrock: 61.59 OD

9. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations comprising trial trenching and a watching brief were undertaken on land at 74 Newport, Lincoln both in advance and during residential development on the site. The trial trenching was undertaken in order to determine the archaeological implications of the development whilst the watching brief was intended to mitigate its effect.

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

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

The watching brief produced further evidence of wall footings and occupation deposits and demonstrated that the surfaces identified on the western side of the during the evaluation were laid in two distinct phases.

The dating and interpretation of the surfaces exposed within Trench 1 is at present uncertain, although small quantities of Romano-British and Medieval pottery were recovered from

individual contexts both within and sealing the surfaces. Padley's *'Large Map of Lincoln'* of 1842 depicts a narrow strip of land defined by parish boundaries extending across the site on a north south alignment in the approximate position of these surfaces. It is therefore possible that the surfaces relate to a former alignment of Newport, possibly the original route of Ermine Street, which was maintained until at least the 13th-14th century. Alternatively the surfaces may relate to yards or define part of the former medieval market place. Although a small quantity of post-medieval pottery was recovered from Trench 3, this is likely to be intrusive.

The large disturbance found in the south-east corner of the groundworks most likely relates to a possible quarry shown on Padley's *'Large Map of Lincoln'* of 1842

10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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11. PERSONNEL

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Survey of Lincoln, Volume **92**

13. ABBREVIATIONS

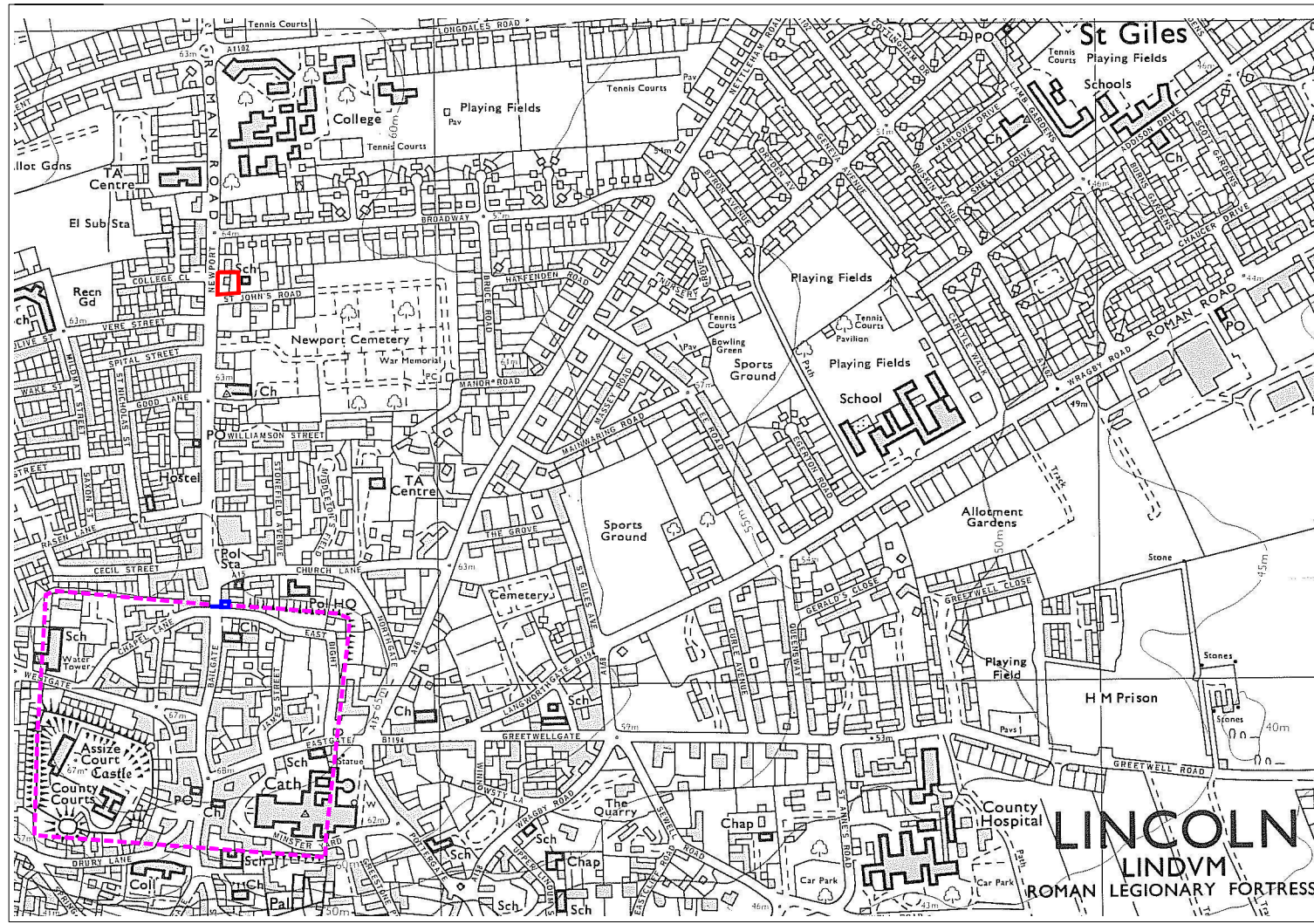
APS Archaeological Project Services




IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

OS Ordnance Survey



Figure 1: General Location Plan



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


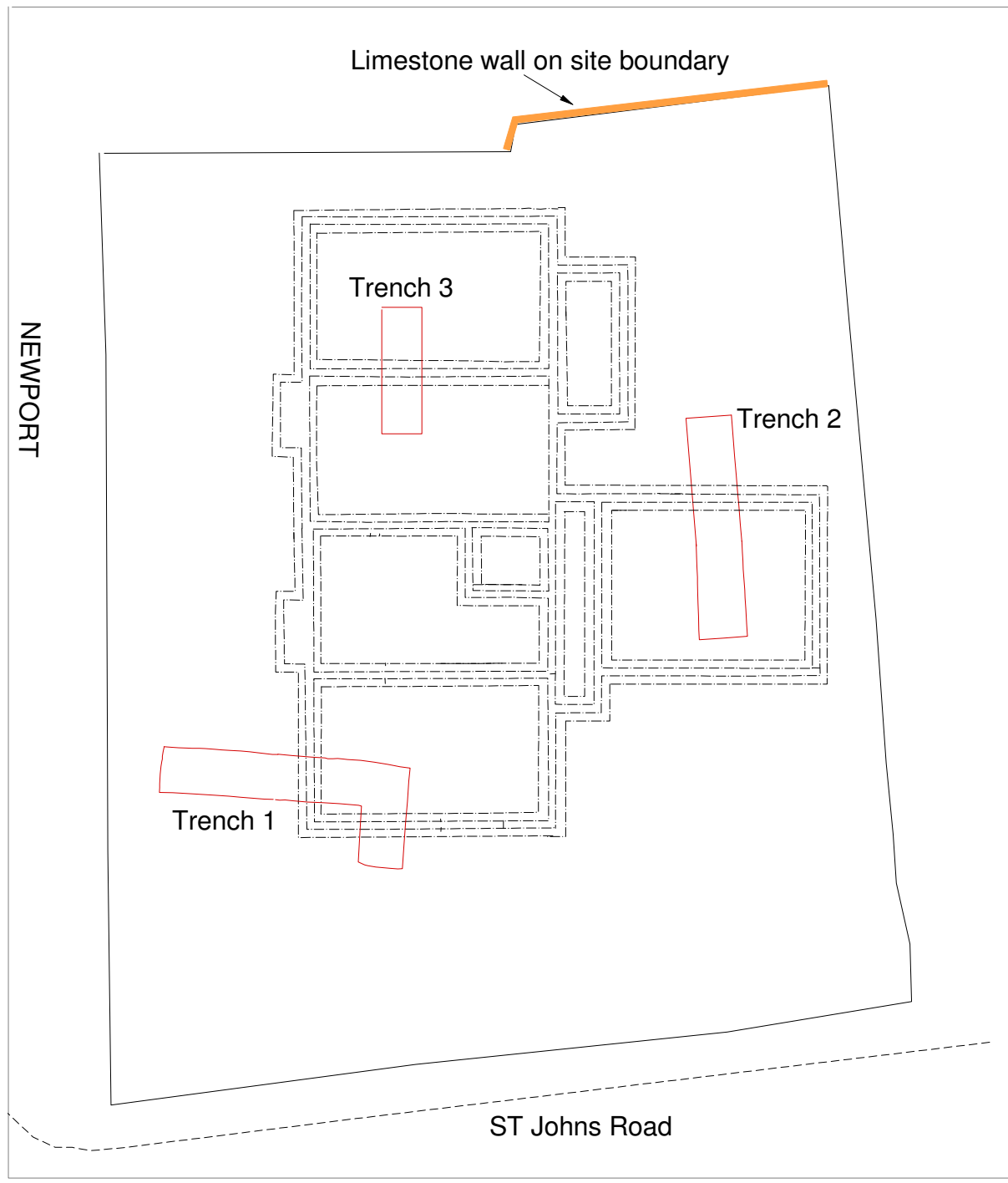

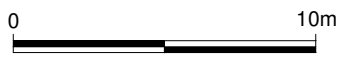
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|  | Archaeological Project Services | |
| Project Name: Lincoln 74 Newport (LINP308) | | |
| Scale 1:10000 | Drawn by: TBL | Report No:108/08 |

Figure 2 Site Location Map



 Archaeological Trial Trenches




| | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|------------------|--|
|  | Archaeological Project Services | | |
| Project Name: Lincoln 74 Newport (LINP08) | | | |
| Scale 1:250 | Drawn by:TBL | Report No:108/08 | |

Figure 3 Plan of development showing archaeological trial trenches and groundworks monitored

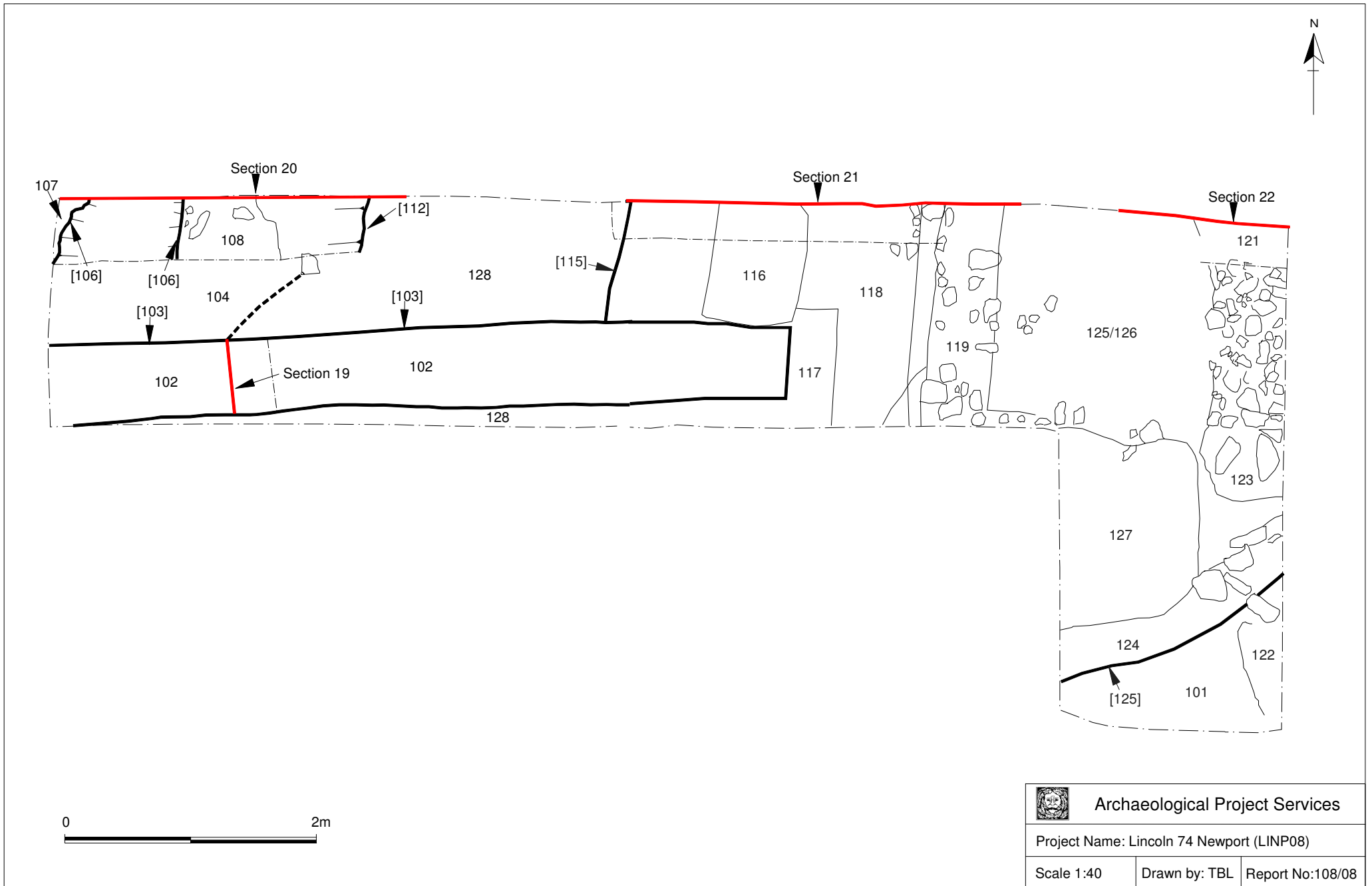
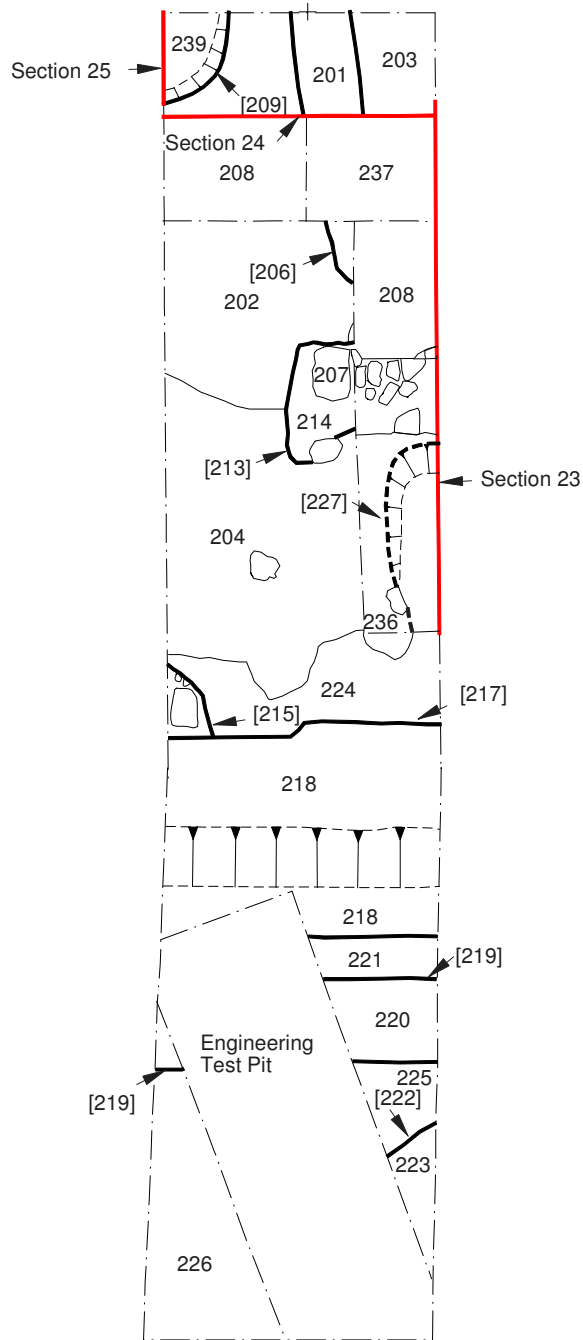


Figure 4 Trench 1 Post excavation plan




| | | |
|--|---------------------------------|------------------|
|  | Archaeological Project Services | |
| Project Name: Lincoln 74 Newport (LINP08) | | |
| Scale 1:50 | Drawn by:TBL | Report No:108/08 |

Figure 5 Trench 2 Post excavation plan

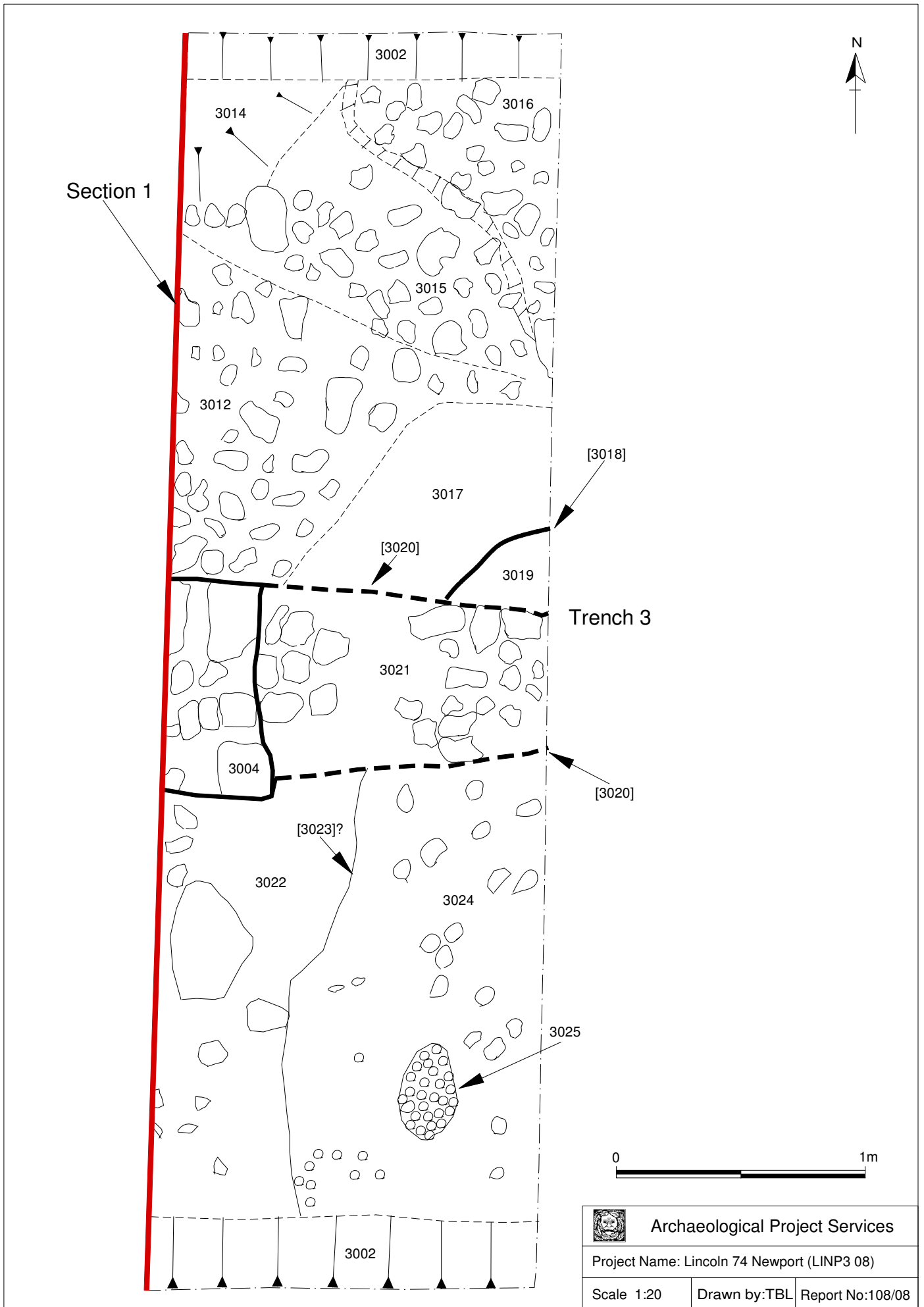
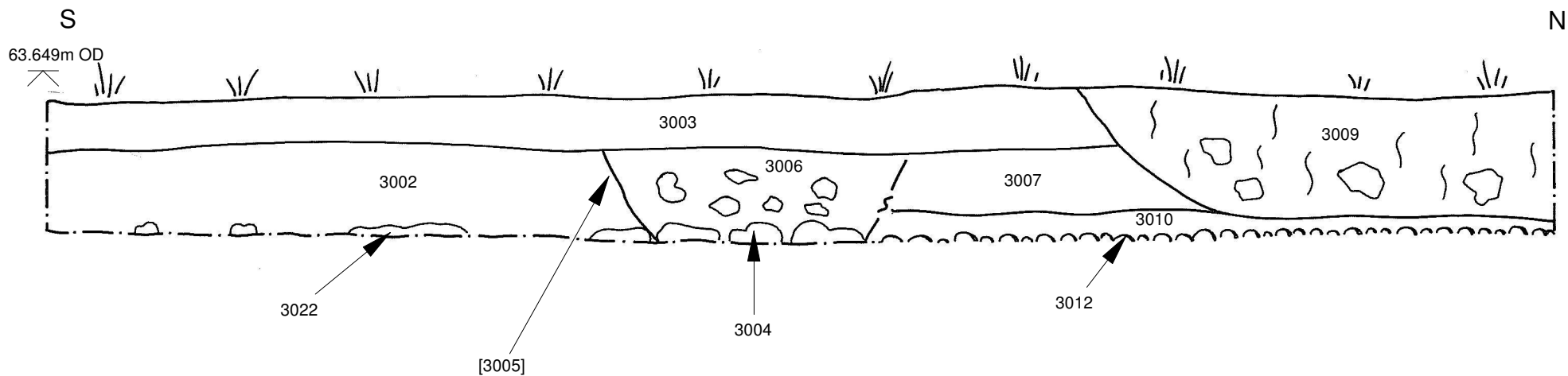


Figure 6 Plan of Trial Trench 3

Section 1



63.649m OD

S

N

3003

3002

3006

3007

3009

3010

3022

[3005]

3004

3012



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Lincoln 74 Newport (LINP308)

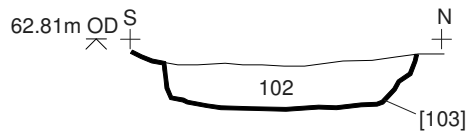
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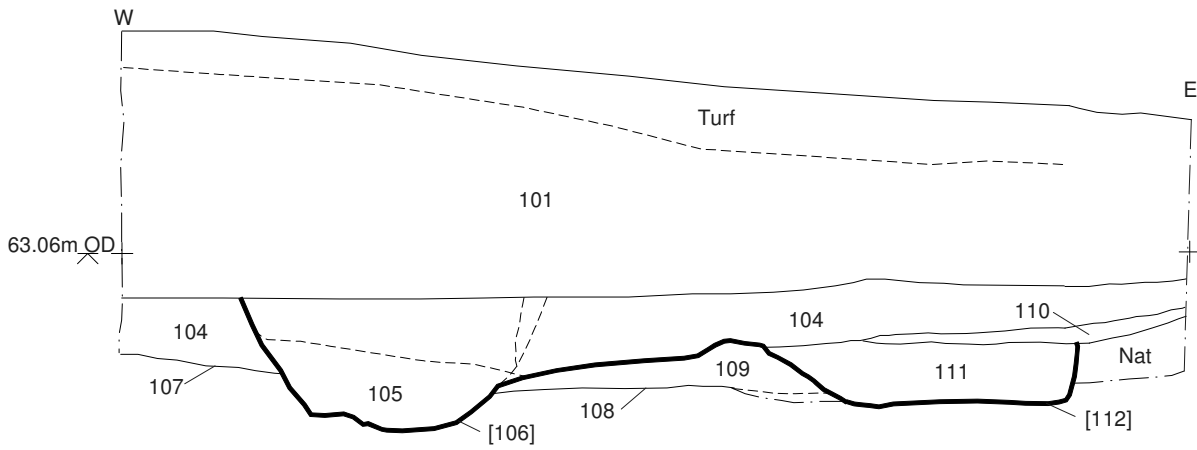
Report No: 108/08

Figure 7 Section 1: East facing section Trench 3

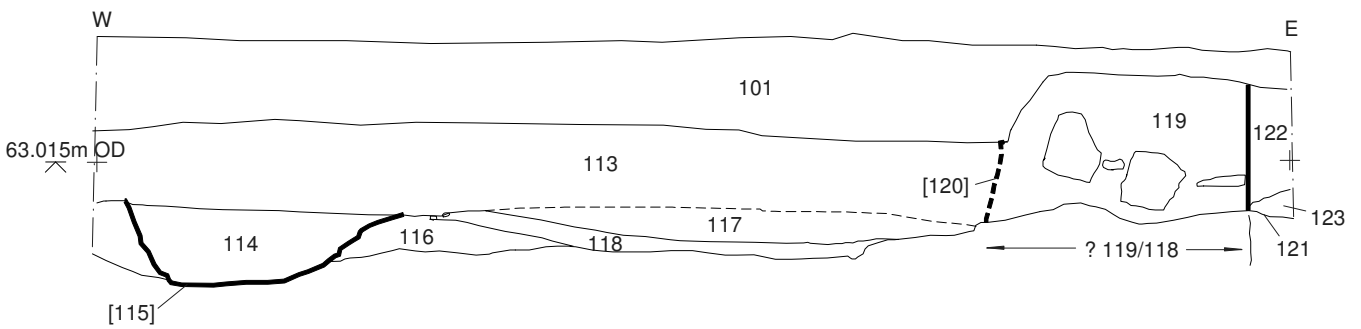
Section 19



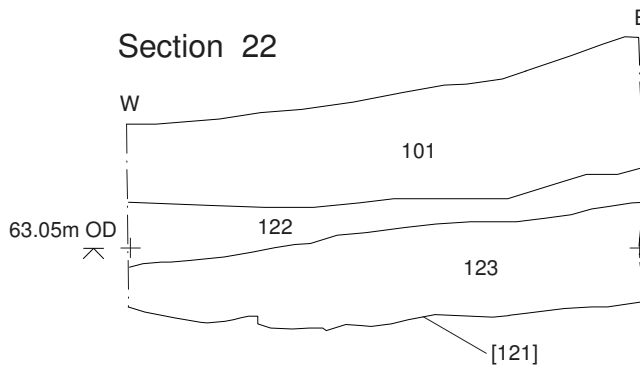
Section 20



Section 21



Section 22




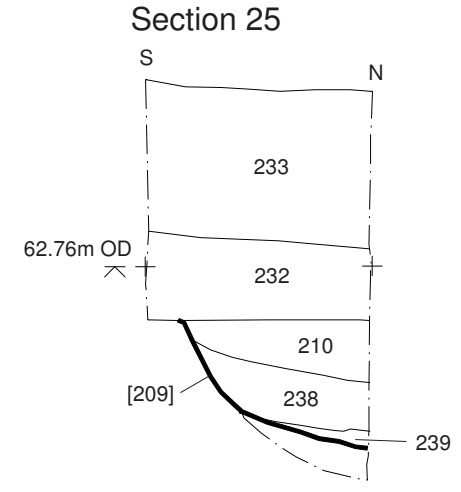
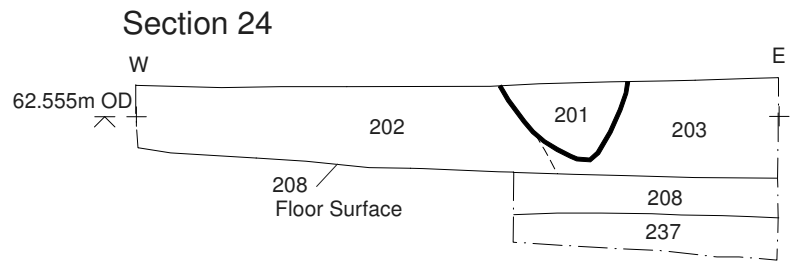
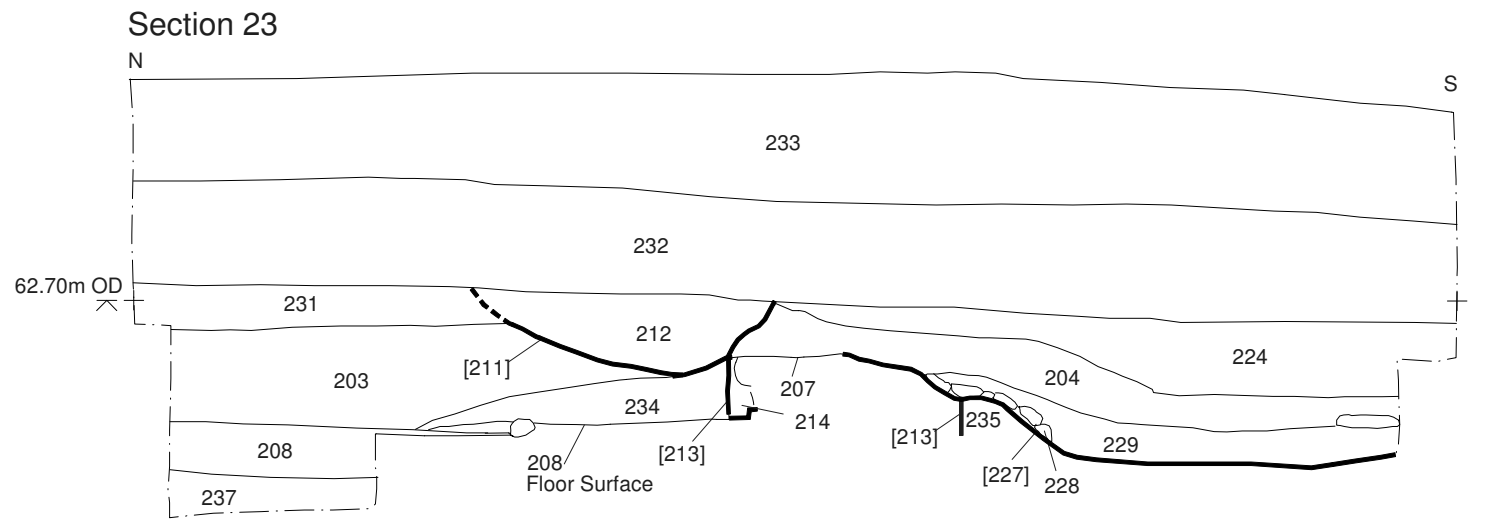
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|  Archaeological Project Services | | |
| Project Name: Lincoln 74 Newport (LINP08) | | |
| Scale 1:20 | Drawn by:SU | Report No: 108/08 |

Figure 8 Trench 1, Sections




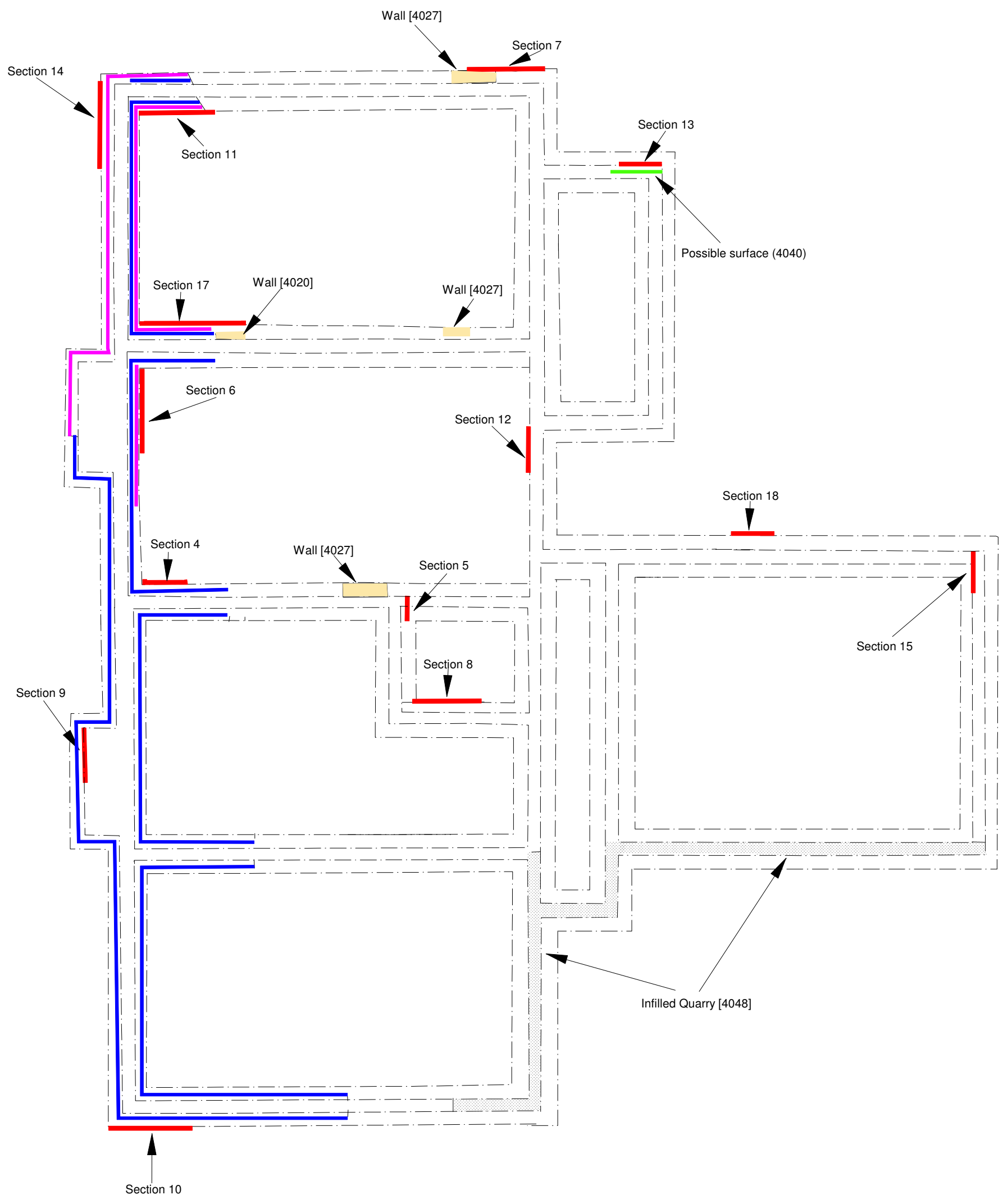
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| Project Name: Lincoln 74 Newport (LINP08) | | |
| Scale 1:20 | Drawn by:SU | Report No: 108/08 |

Figure 9 Trench 2, Sections

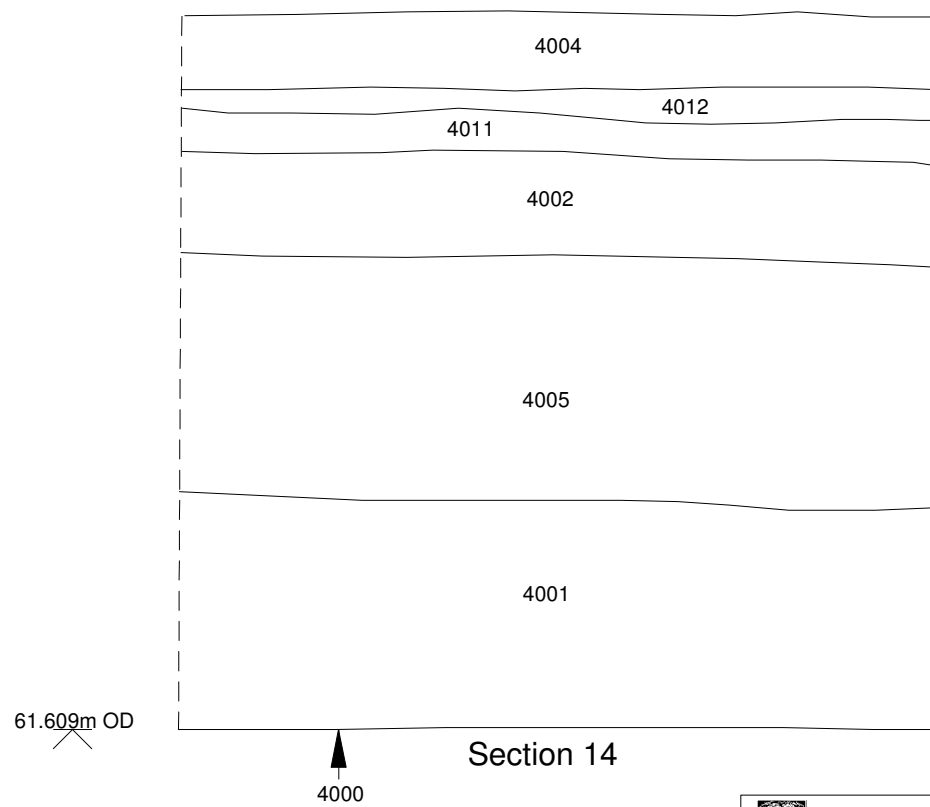
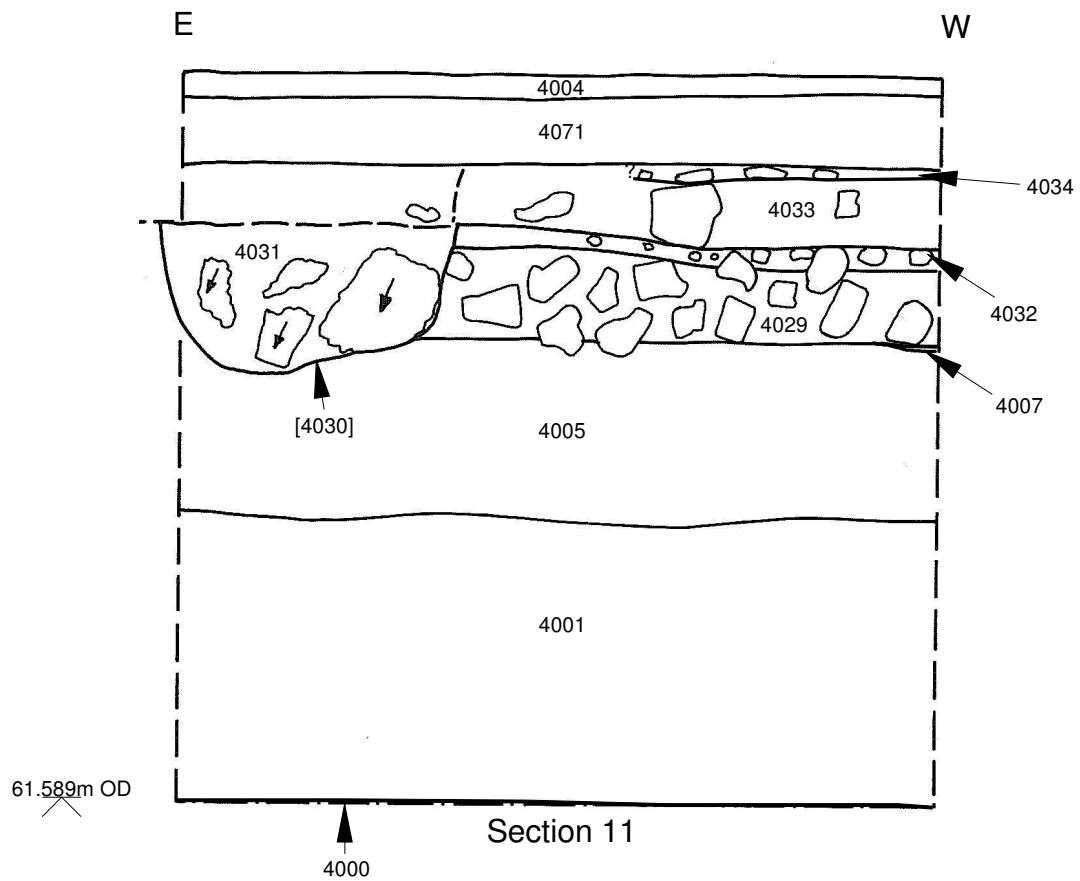


Extent of upper surfaces
Extent of surfaces [4007] and [4008]



| | | |
|---|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| | Archaeological Project Services | |
| Project Name: Lincoln 74 Newport (LNP308) | | |
| Scale 1:100 @ A3 | Drawn by:TBL | Report No: 108/08 |

Figure 10 Plan of contractors groundworks showing sections recorded




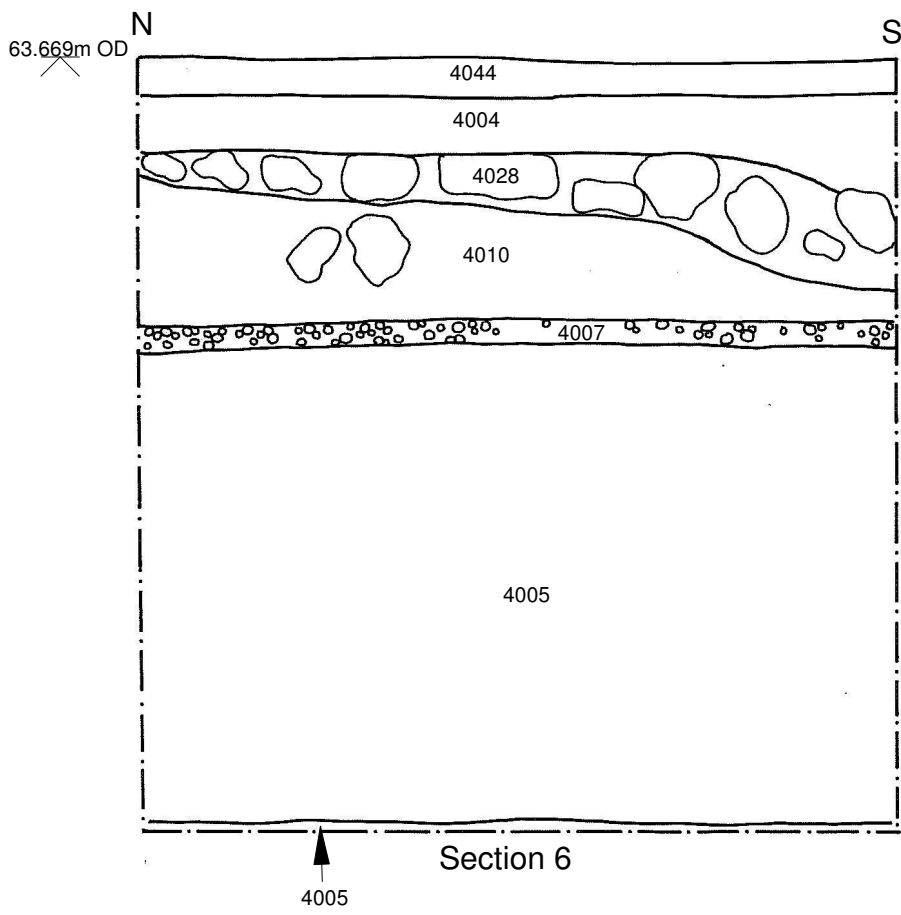
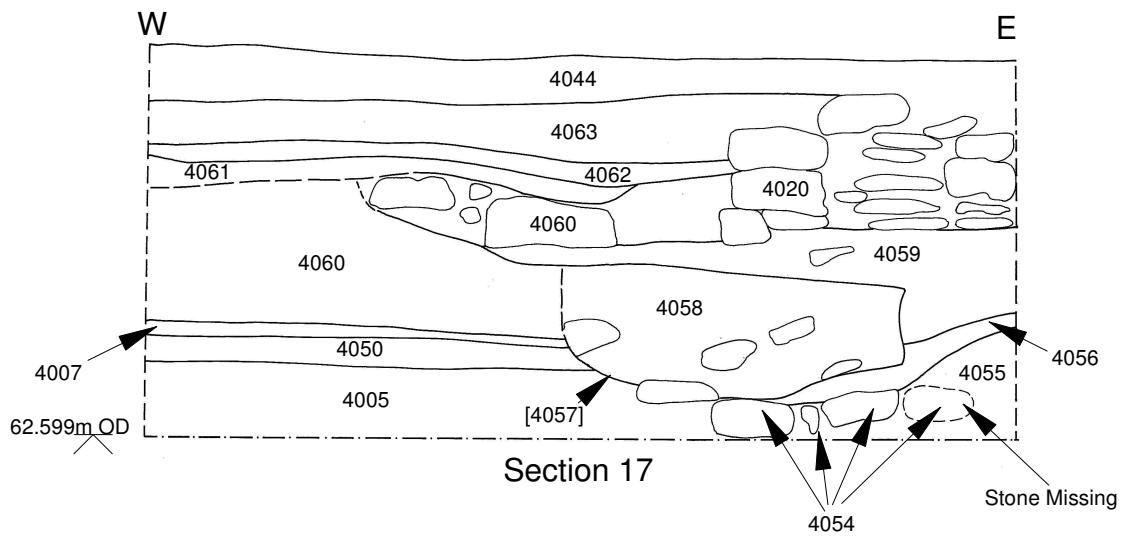
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|---|--------------|------------------|
|  Archaeological Project Services | | |
| Project Name: Lincoln Newport (LINP308) | | |
| Scale 1:20 | Drawn by:TBL | Report No:108/08 |

Figure 11 Sections 11 and 14




| | | |
|---|--------------|-------------------|
|  Archaeological Project Services | | |
| Project Name: Lincoln Newport (LINP3 08) | | |
| Scale 1:20 | Drawn by:TBL | Report No: 108/08 |

Figure 12 Sections 6 and 17

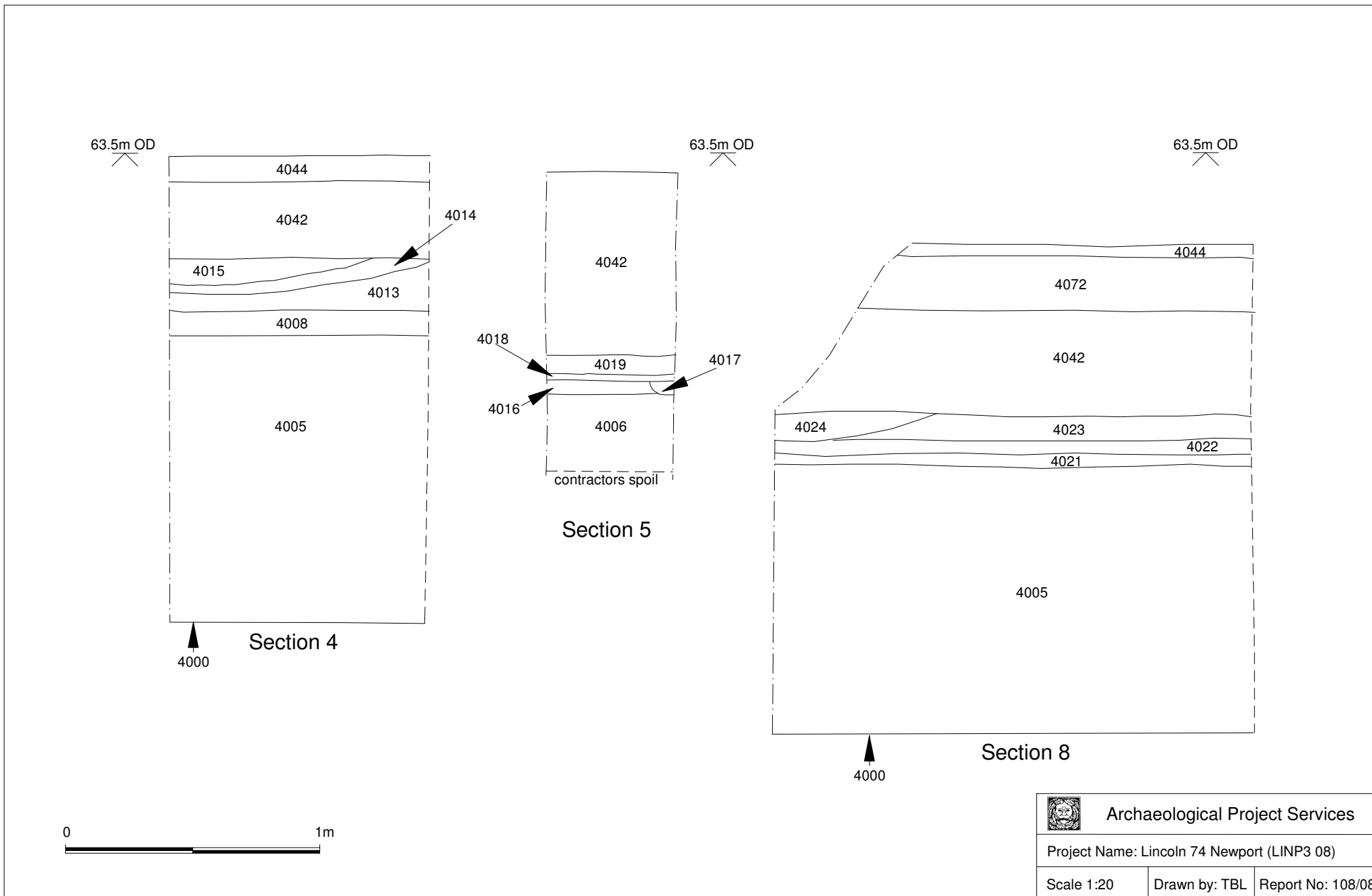

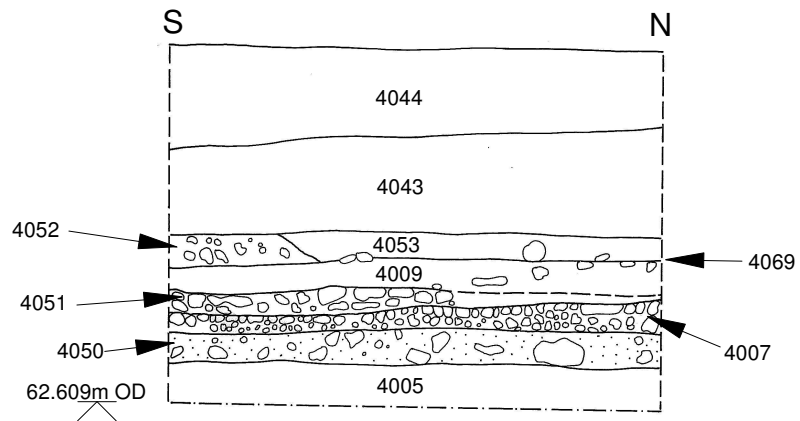
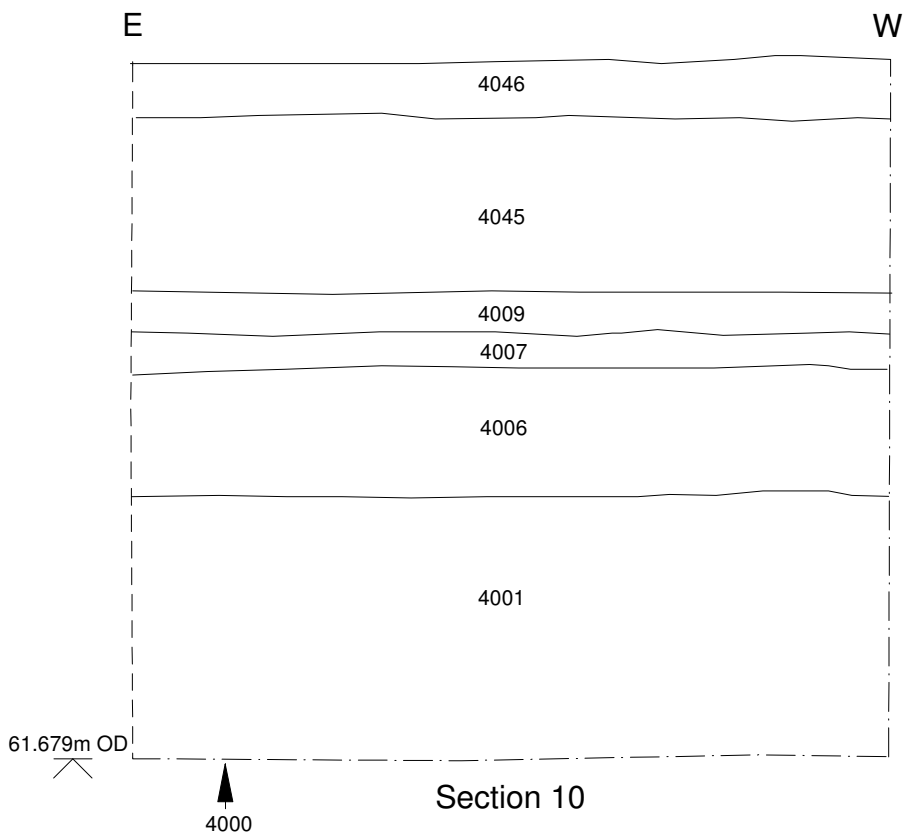


Figure 13 Sections 4, 5 and 8

| | | |
|--|---------------|-------------------|
|  Archaeological Project Services | | |
| Project Name: Lincoln 74 Newport (LINP3 08) | | |
| Scale 1:20 | Drawn by: TBL | Report No: 108/08 |



Section 16



Section 10




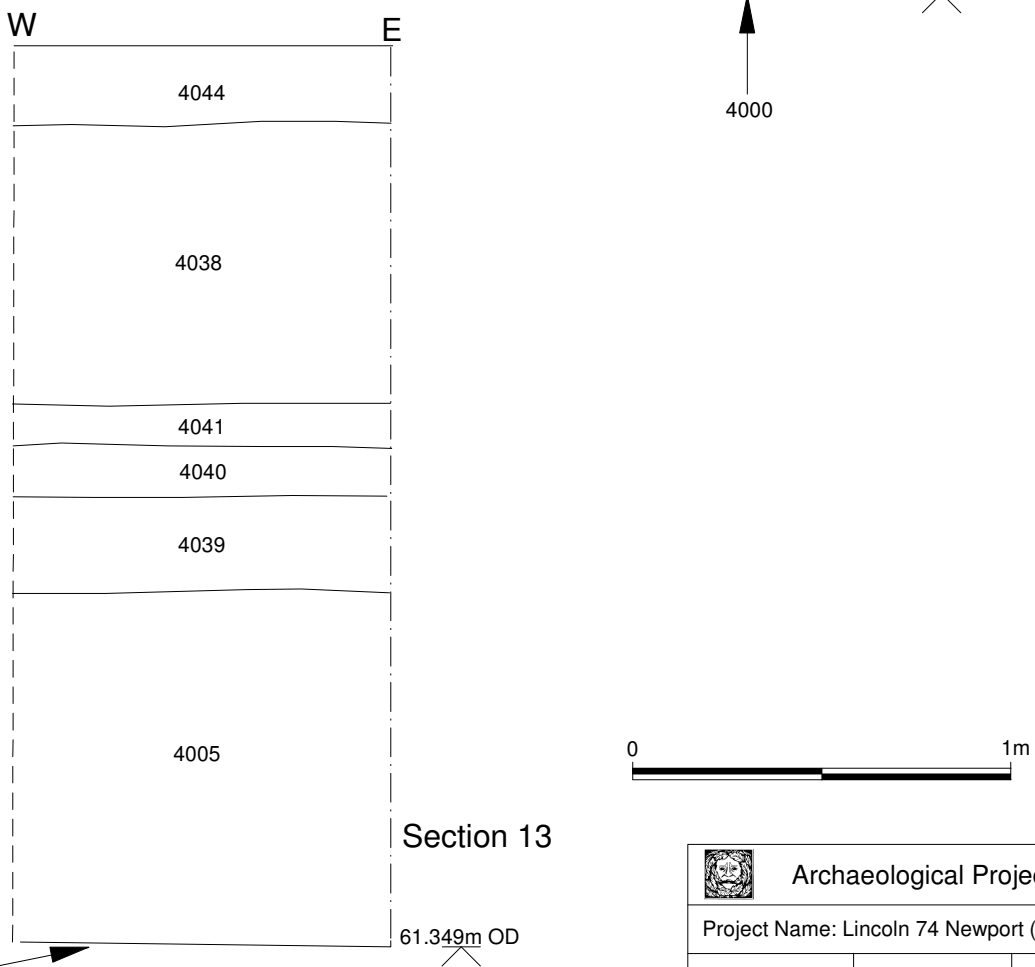
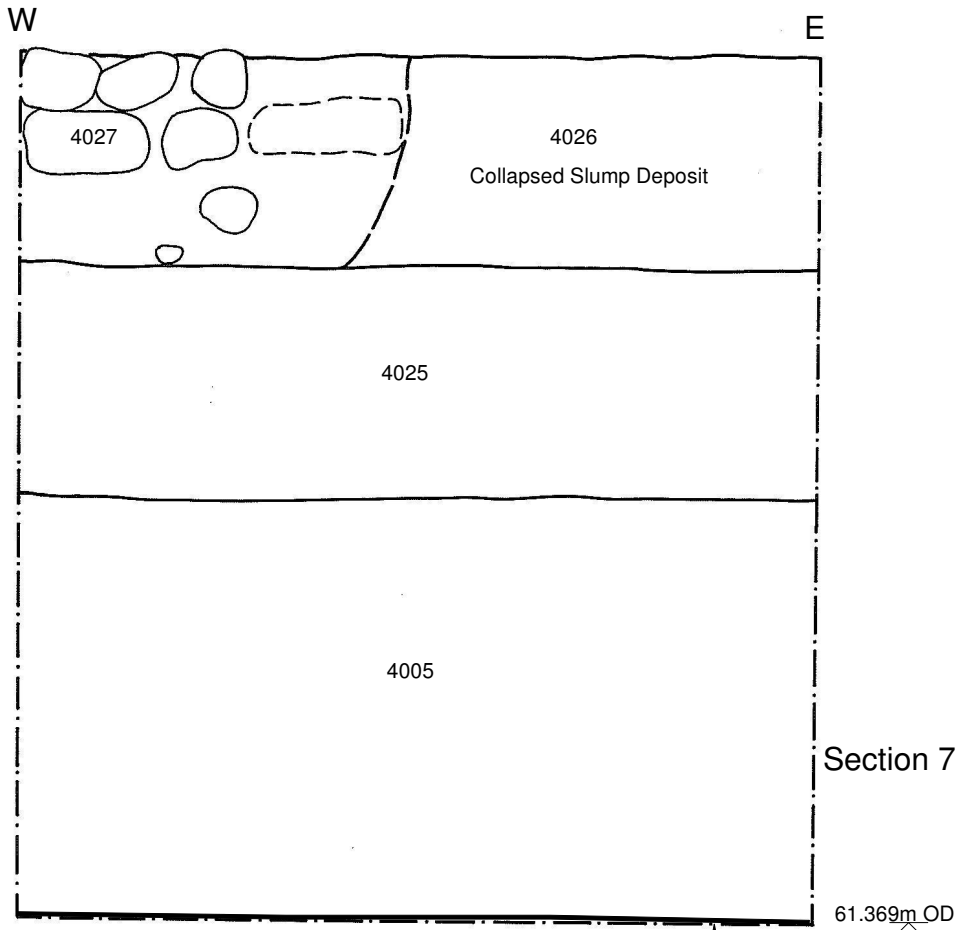
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|---|--------------|-------------------|
|  Archaeological Project Services | | |
| Project Name: Lincoln 74 Newport (LINP308) | | |
| Scale 1:20 | Drawn by:TBL | Report No: 108/08 |

Figure 14 Sections 10 and 16




| | | |
|---|--------------|-------------------|
|  Archaeological Project Services | | |
| Project Name: Lincoln 74 Newport (LINP3 08) | | |
| Scale 1:20 | Drawn by:TBL | Report No: 108/08 |

Figure 15 Sections 7 and 13

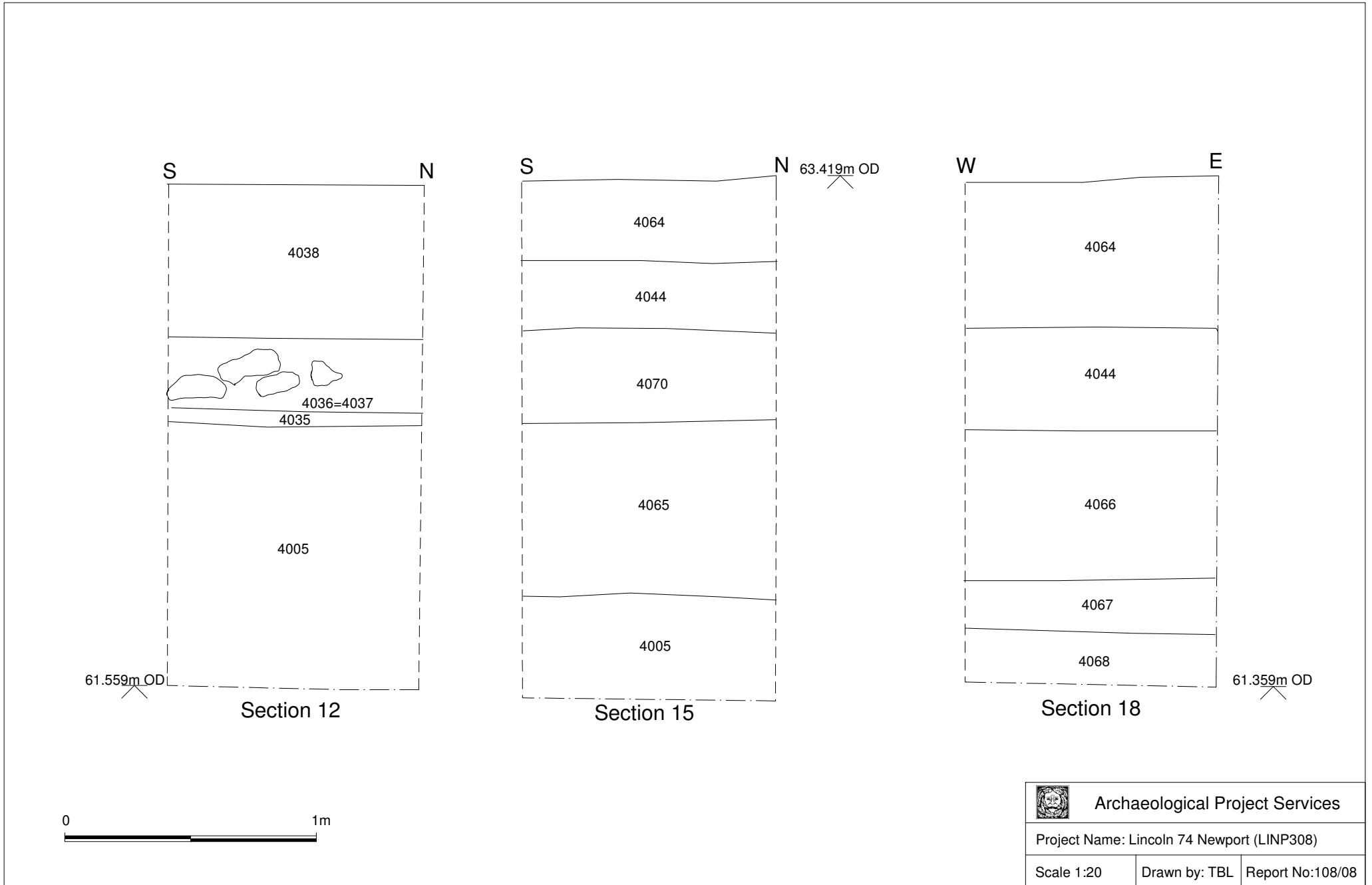
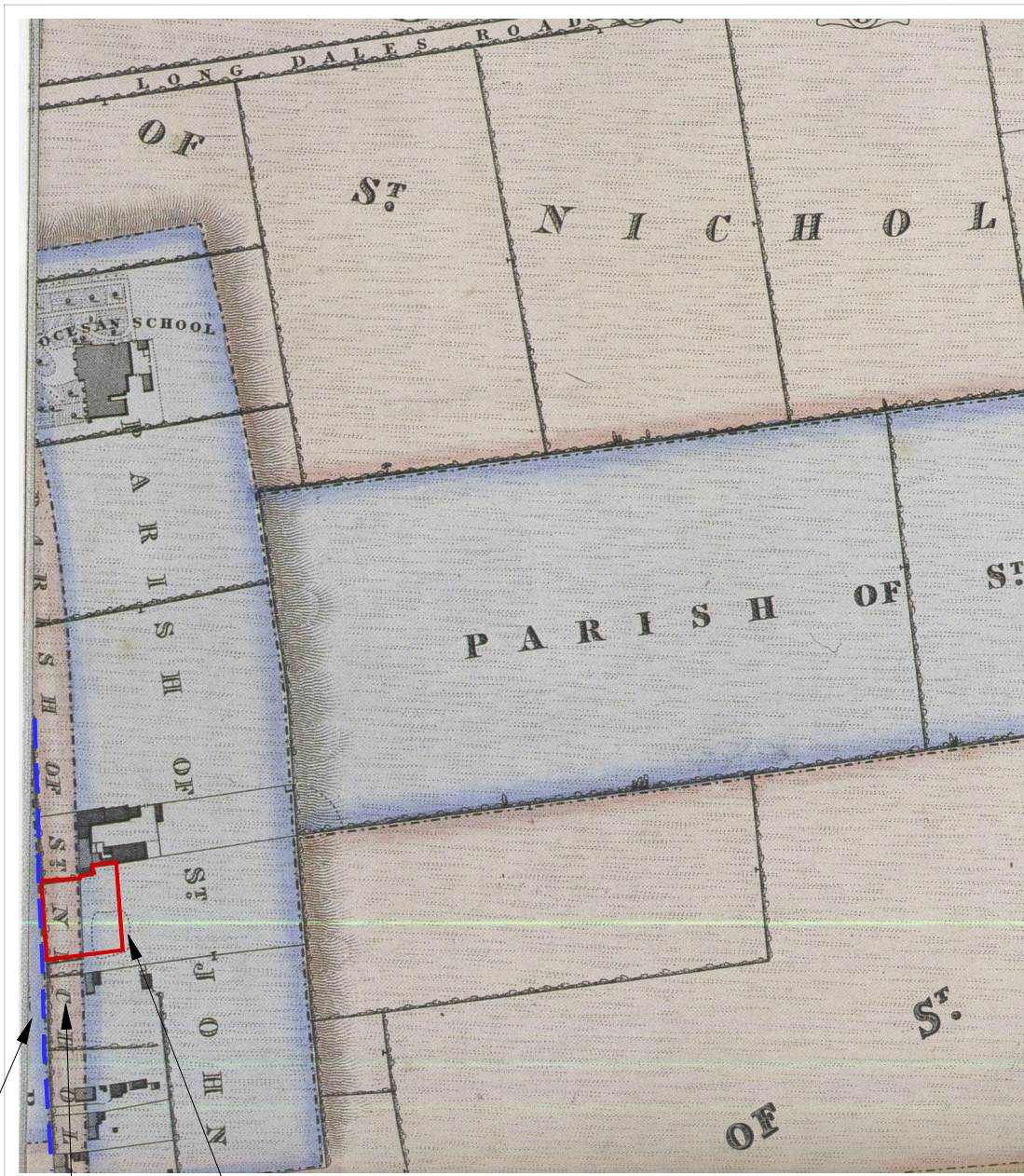


Figure 16 Sections 12, 15 and 18



Extracted from Padley The Large Map of Lincoln (1842)
Map reproduced in Mills D.R and Wheeler R.C, 2004, Historic Town Plans of Lincoln, Lincoln, 46

Newport

Former Quarry?

Strip of land within the parish of St Nicholas



Development Area



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Lincoln 74 Newport (LINP3 08)

Not to Scale

Drawn by:TBL

Report No:108/08

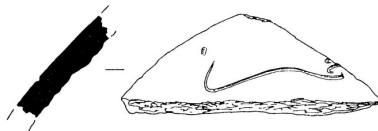
Figure 17 Extract from Padleys 'The Large Map of Lincoln' (1842)



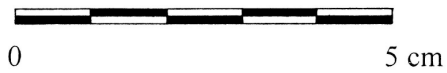
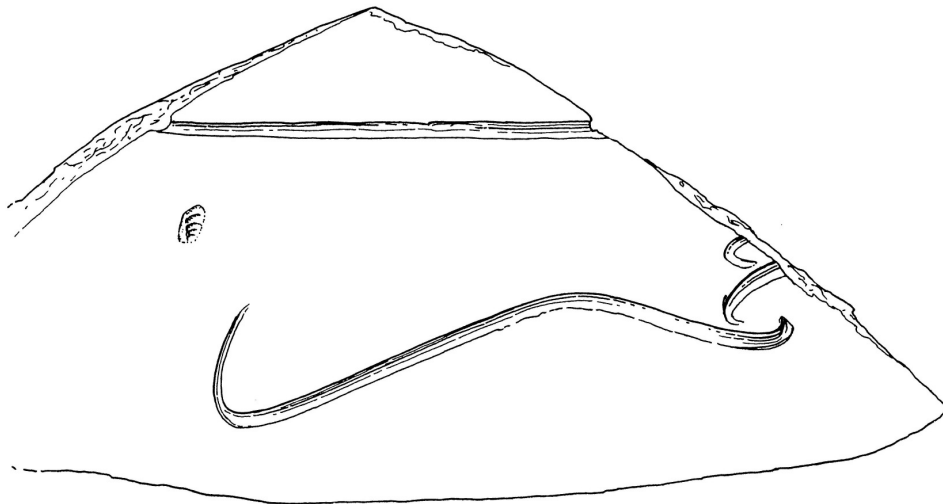
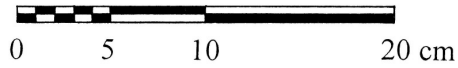
1



2



3



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: 74 Newport, Lincoln LINP 08

NTS

Drawn by: DWH

Report No: 108/08

Figure 18 Illustrated vessels including graffito on amphora



Plate 1 Northwest facing view
Trench 1 showing stone
surfaces



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



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



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



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



Plate 6 Southwest facing view of
site, looking towards Newport
showing Trench 3 under
excavation



Plate 7 South facing view Trench 3



Plate 8 North facing view Trench 3



Plate 9 Southwest facing view
Section 1, Trench 3



Plate 10 Southwest facing view Section 14 showing bedding deposits (4002) and (4012) and surface (4012)



Plate 11 West facing view Section 16 showing surfaces (4007) and (4051)



Plate 12 North facing view Section 17



Plate 13 North facing view Section 8 showing burnt deposits (4021) and (4022)



Plate 14 West facing view Section 15



Plate 15 Northeast facing view completed groundworks showing stone surfaces



Plate 16 North facing view completed groundworks showing stone surfaces

APPENDIX 1

Specification for Archaeological Evaluation at 74 Newport, Lincoln

1 SUMMARY

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

2 INTRODUCTION

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

3 SITE LOCATION

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

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

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

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

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

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

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

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

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

8 SITE OPERATIONS

8.1 Reasoning for this technique

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

8.2 General considerations

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

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

8.3 Methodology

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

9 POST EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

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

9.2 Stage 2

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

9.3 Stage 3

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

9.3.2 This will consist of:

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

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

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

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

11 ARCHIVE

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

12 PUBLICATION

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

13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

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

14 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

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

15 VARIATION AND CONTINGENCIES

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

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

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

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

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.

19 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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

Jones, M J, Stocker, D & Vince, A 2003, (Stocker, D, ed), *The City by the Pool. Assessing the Archaeology of the City of Lincoln*, Lincoln Archaeological Studies 10, Oxford

Specification: Version 1, 29 February 2008

APPENDIX 2
Context Summary

Trench 1

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

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

Trench 2

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

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

| Context | Location | Description | Depth/ Height | Interpretation |
|----------------|-----------------|--|----------------------|--|
| 231 | Trench 2 | Friable medium greyish yellowish brown sandy silt clay | 0.12m | Deposit |
| 232 | Trench 2 | Loose medium yellowish brown sandy clay | 0.30m | Topsoil |
| 233 | Trench 2 | Recent overburden/ hard-standing for drive | 0.35m | Recent overburden |
| 234 | Trench 2 | Friable mottled buff-yellowish brown/ dark greyish brown sandy silt, overlying floor (208) | 0.11m | Occupation deposit |
| 235 | Trench 2 | Loose buff-yellowish brown sandy clay with moderate limestone brash fragments, unexcavated | - | Possible natural |
| 236 | Trench 2 | Compacted medium greyish brown/ buff yellowish brown clayey sand with frequent charcoal and frequent fired clay, southwest continuation of (208) but with much less charcoal | - | Possible floor deposit/ industrial working area. |
| 237 | Trench 2 | Friable buff yellowish brown sandy clay | 0.12m> | Buried soil |
| 238 | Trench 2 | Loose buff reddish yellow mottled creamy yellow, silty sand containing frequent round-wood charcoal and fired clay flecks | 0.15m | Primary fill of [209] |
| 239 | Trench 2 | Friable dark greyish brown sandy clay silt | 0.08m> | Deposit |

Trench 3

| Context | Location | Description | Depth/ Height | Interpretation |
|----------------|-----------------|--|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 3001 | Trench 3 | Irregular roughly hewn limestone rubble blocks, within deposit (3002). Average size 0.36 x 0.27m | - | Demolition deposit |
| 3002 | Trench 3 | Loose dark greyish brown silt, contains (3001) (see above) | 0.31m> | Deposit |

| Context | Location | Description | Depth/ Height | Interpretation |
|----------------|-----------------|--|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 3003 | Trench 3 | Soft loose very dark greyish brown silt, contains demolition material so possibly recent | 0.15m | Deposit |
| 3004 | Trench 3 | East west aligned roughly hewn limestone foundation wall, average size 0.20 x 0.20m , 0.85m diameter. | - | Foundation wall |
| 3005 | Trench 3 | East west aligned 0.90m wide cut, partially robbing wall (3004) | - | Robber trench cut |
| 3006 | Trench 3 | Loose very dark greyish brown silt, contains frequent limestone rubble. | 0.30m | Fill of [3005] |
| 3007 | Trench 3 | Firm dark greyish brown silt, same as (3002) | 0.22m | Deposit |
| 3008 | Trench 3 | Flat based cut, measures at least 1.54m> wide, cuts (3003) so possibly recent | 0.39m | Pit/ ditch cut |
| 3009 | Trench 3 | Loose dark greyish brown silt | 0.4m | Fill of [3008] |
| 3010 | Trench 3 | Firm mid yellowish brown limestone cobbles, sand and pea gravel | - | Surface |
| 3011 | Trench 3 | Unstratified material recovered during machining Trench 3 | | |
| 3012 | Trench 3 | Limestone cobbled surface with possible demolition rubble and CBM fragments pressed into it. Average cobble size 0.08 x 0.07m. | - | Surface |
| 3013 | Trench 3 | Material cleaned from surface of (3010), (3012), (3016), (3015), (3014), (3017), (3019), (3021), (3022), (3024) and (3025) prior to allocation of context numbers. | | |
| 3014 | Trench 3 | Loose buff yellowish brown mixture of sand and stone. Relaying surface (3015) | - | Surface |
| 3015 | Trench 3 | Densely packed rammed limestone cobble surface. Average cobble size 0.10 x 0.05m | - | Surface |

| Context | Location | Description | Depth/ Height | Interpretation |
|----------------|-----------------|---|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 3016 | Trench 3 | Rough limestone cobble resurfacing of surface (3015). Average cobble size 0.10 x 0.05m. | - | Surface |
| 3017 | Trench 3 | Loose buff yellowish brown sand contains frequent limestone rubble. | - | Deposit |
| 3018 | Trench 3 | Rounded 0.40m> diameter cut, not excavated | - | Cut feature |
| 3019 | Trench 3 | Friable dark greyish brown sandy clay with limestone rubble within it | - | Fill of [3018] |
| 3020 | Trench 3 | East west aligned 0.77m diameter robber trench robbing wall [3004] | - | Robber trench cut |
| 3021 | Trench 3 | Friable dark greyish brown sandy clay | - | Fill of [3020] |
| 3022 | Trench 3 | Loose to friable dark greyish yellowish brown sandy clayey sand | - | Fill of [3023] |
| 3023 | Trench 3 | Unexcavated possible north south aligned linear, may simply be interface between (3022) and (3024), 0.78m> wide. | - | Possible linear |
| 3024 | Trench 3 | Loose buff yellowish brown mixture of sand and limestone brash, contains traces of demolition rubble | - | Possible bedding deposit |
| 3025 | Trench 3 | Small patch of densely packed compacted rounded gravel surfacing pressed into surface of (3024). Average gravel size 0.01 x 0.02m | - | Surface |
| 3026 | Trench 3 | Foundation trench for wall (3004). Not identified in evaluation but stratigraphically must be present. | - | Foundation cut |

Watching Brief Contexts

| Context | Location | Description | Depth/ Height | Interpretation |
|---------|----------|--|---------------|-----------------------------|
| 4000 | WB | Limestone bedrock at base of foundation trenches. Approximately 1.9 -2.0m below pre development ground surface. | - | Natural Bedrock |
| 4001 | WB | Friable/ Plastic pale grey/ yellow sandy silt clay mixed with limestone brash | 0.75m | Natural |
| 4002 | WB | Substantial limestone bedding deposit extending across northwest corner of footings trenches; 80% angular limestone fragments, 20% mid greyish brown silty sand. | 0.25m | Surface bedding deposit |
| 4003 | WB | Compacted/ rammed surface of rounded pebbles and limestone fragments. Same as (4012). | 0.06m | Surface |
| 4004 | WB | Friable medium greyish brown silty sandy clay sealing surface 4012=4003. | 0.26m | Deposit |
| 4005 | WB | Limestone Brash. Not as thick in some places | 1.30m> | Natural |
| 4006 | WB | Loose buff yellowish brown sand | >0.34m | Natural |
| 4007 | WB | Metalled compacted surface of rammed rounded pebbles set within a crushed limestone sand. Pebbles average size 3 x 2 x 1cm. Extends across western portion of groundworks. | 0.02 – 0.15m | Surface |
| 4008 | WB | Compacted rammed limestone surface with small pebbles and pea gravel pressed into it. | 0.10m | Surface |
| 4009 | WB | Friable medium grey sandy clayey silt | 0.18m | Possible occupation horizon |
| 4010 | WB | Friable medium greyish brown silty sandy clay | 0.26m | Deposit |
| 4011 | WB | Rounded pebble bedding deposit for surface (4012) | 0.10m | Bedding deposit |
| 4012 | WB | Compacted rounded pebbles and rammed limestone | 0.06m | Surface |

| Context | Location | Description | Depth/ Height | Interpretation |
|----------------|-----------------|---|----------------------|-----------------------|
| | | fragments | | |
| 4013 | WB | Friable light greyish brown silty sandy clay | 0.19m | Deposit |
| 4014 | WB | Loose black silty charcoal, approximately 20% of material comprised charred wood fragments. | 0.06m | Deposit |
| 4015 | WB | Loose medium greyish brown sandy silt | 0.10m | Deposit |
| 4016 | WB | Soft mid-grey slightly charcoaly heat effected silty clay | 0.05m | Heat effected deposit |
| 4017 | WB | Friable greyish cream silty clay, mottled with fired clay flecks | 0.05m | Heat effected deposit |
| 4018 | WB | Soft black silty charcoal | 0.05m | Burnt horizon |
| 4019 | WB | Loose buff yellowish brown sand | 0.07m | Deposit |
| 4020 | WB | Roughly hewn limestone wall footing, average block size 0.19 x 0.11m, footings 0.76m wide | 0.44m | Wall footing |
| 4021 | WB | Maroon red fired silty clay, possible baked clay surface | 0.06m | Heat effected deposit |
| 4022 | WB | Dark purplish greyish brown charcoally silt | 0.06m | Burnt deposit |
| 4023 | WB | Light buff yellowish brown creamy silty sand containing frequent limestone fragments | 0.10m | Deposit |
| 4024 | WB | Loose to friable medium reddish brown clayey silty sand | 0.12m | Deposit |
| 4025 | WB | Loose dark greyish brown sandy clay | 0.61m | Deposit |
| 4026 | WB | Collapsed slumped deposit resulting from machining obscuring section. Could not be removed on safety grounds. | | |
| 4027 | WB | Limestone wall footings, aligned approximately north/south and probably related to standing wall on edge of development. Roughly hewn limestone blocks average size 0.34 x 0.16m. 1.00m wide. | 0.55m | Wall footing |

| Context | Location | Description | Depth/ Height | Interpretation |
|----------------|-----------------|---|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 4028 | WB | Limestone rubble deposit. Average size of rubble fragments 20 x 9cm | 0.18m | Deposit |
| 4029 | WB | Loose roughly hewn limestone rubble fragments set within a mid-greyish brown sandy silt clay | 0.30m | Bedding deposit |
| 4030 | WB | Concave based 0.76m diameter concave based rubble filled cut. Continued into opposite section | 0.40m | Cut feature |
| 4031 | WB | Loose limestone rubble fragments ranging in size from 0.26 x 0.25m to 0.06 x 0.18m. Traces of pebble surfacing pressed into the upper surface of largest stone indicate that surface (4032) originally continued over (4031). | 0.40m | Fill of [4030] |
| 4032 | WB | Compacted rammed pebble surface. Pebbles up to 1 x 1cm. | 0.08m | Surface |
| 4033 | WB | Dark greyish brown sandy clay | 0.22m | Deposit |
| 4034 | WB | Possible limestone surface horizon. Would correlate with (4012) but appears patchy, suggesting that the surface was breaking up. | 0.02m | Surface |
| 4035 | WB | Burnt lense recorded in Section 12. No further recording possible on safety grounds. | 0.06m | Burnt deposit |
| 4036 | WB | Loose deposit of limestone rubble | 0.30m | Deposit |
| 4037 | WB | Same as (4036) | | |
| 4038 | WB | Friable friable medium greyish yellowish brown sandy silt clay | 0.32m | Deposit |
| 4039 | WB | Medium greyish yellowish brown sandy silt clay | 0.26m | Deposit |
| 4040 | WB | Creamy white crushed rubble horizon | 0.14m | Deposit |
| 4041 | WB | Loose very dark greyish brown sandy silt clay | 0.12m | Deposit |

| Context | Location | Description | Depth/ Height | Interpretation |
|----------------|-----------------|--|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| 4042 | WB | Friable medium greyish brown/ light greyish yellowish brown clayey sand/ silty sand containing moderate limestone fragments | 0.70m | Deposit |
| 4043 | WB | Friable dark greyish yellowish brown sandy silt clay containing moderate limestone fragments | 0.30m | Deposit |
| 4044 | WB | Modern overburden resulting from the demolition of former dwelling on the site. | 0.04m -0.26m | Overburden |
| 4045 | WB | Loose dark brownish grey sandy silt clay containing frequent limestone fragments | 0.48m | Deposit |
| 4046 | WB | Loose dark greyish brown sandy silt | 0.15m | Former garden soil |
| 4047 | WB | Unstratified material recovered during machining | - | |
| 4048 | WB | Cut of large infilled quarry in the southeast corner of the groundworks, could not be entered or even approached, let alone recorded as it was up to 4m deep. Position correlates with quarry recorded on Padley' map of 1842. | c. 3-4m | Quarry |
| 4049 | WB | Fill of [4048]. Could not be recorded on safety grounds. | | |
| 4050 | WB | Compacted buff yellowish brown rammed limestone brash. | 0.09m | Bedding deposit for surface (4007) |
| 4051 | WB | Compacted worn rammed limestone surface, average stone size 0.05 x 0.04 x 0.02m. Renewal of surface (4007) | 0.08m | Surface |
| 4052 | WB | Friable medium greyish brown silty clay containing frequent limestone fragments | 0.08m | Deposit |
| 5053 | WB | Friable medium greyish yellowish brown silty clay | 0.09m | Deposit |
| 4054 | WB | Roughly hewn limestone blocks, average size 0.20 x 0.10m, surface of blocks rounded indicating wearing. | 0.20m -0.25m | Possible wall footing |
| 4055 | WB | Loose limestone gravel set within a buff yellowish brown | 0.30m | Deposit |

| Context | Location | Description | Depth/ Height | Interpretation |
|---------|----------|--|---------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | sandy silt | | |
| 4056 | WB | Friable light grey sandy silt clay moderate rounded pebbles | >0.08m | Deposit |
| 4057 | WB | North south aligned near vertical flattish based rubble filled cut 0.90m wide | 0.35m | Possible robber trench |
| 4058 | WB | Large fragments of roughly hewn limestone rubble (average size 0.14 x 0.07m), mixed with friable medium greyish brown sandy silty clay | 0.35m | Fill of [4057] |
| 4059 | WB | Friable medium greyish yellowish brown sandy clay containing frequent limestone rubble | 0.30m | Rubble rich deposit |
| 4060 | WB | Friable medium greyish yellowish brown sandy clay, mixed with limestone blocks ranging from 0.35 x 0.14m to 0.05 x 0.04m in size which comprise 40% of deposit | 0.17m | Substantial limestone bedding deposit |
| 4061 | WB | Limestone rubble bedding deposit. | 0.08m | Bedding deposit |
| 4062 | WB | Compacted rammed rounded limestone fragments, average size 0.05 x 0.02m. Fine pea grit spread over the surface | 0.06m | Surface |
| 4063 | WB | Friable dark greyish brown sandy clay loam | 0.18m | Deposit |
| 4064 | WB | Dumped material excavated by contractors as part of this development | 0.60m | Overburden |
| 4065 | WB | Friable mid-greyish yellowish brown silty sandy clay containing moderate limestone fragments and scarce fired clay. | 0.70m | Deposit |
| 4066 | WB | Loose creamy medium greyish brown sandy silt. | 0.60m | Deposit |
| 4067 | WB | Greyish brown deposit. Could not be recorded further on safety grounds. | 0.20m | Deposit |
| 4068 | WB | Deposit of burnt clay and/ or CBM which was very deeply | 0.20m | Deposit |

| Context | Location | Description | Depth/ Height | Interpretation |
|----------------|-----------------|---|----------------------|-----------------------|
| | | buried , 1.8m below ground level, and could not be recorded further on safety grounds | | |
| 4069 | WB | Thin lense of reddish brown compacted sandy silt | 0.005m | Trample horizon |
| 4070 | WB | Friable dark greyish yellowish brown silty sandy clay containing frequent limestone fragments, scarce charcoal , scarce fired clay/ CBM flecks. | 0.36m | Deposit |
| 4071 | WB | Loose medium greyish brown fine sandy clay containing moderate limestone fragments | 0.20m | Deposit |
| 4072 | WB | Friable medium greyish brown sandy silt clay containing moderate small pebbles and CBM flecks | 0.22m | Deposit |

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

INTRODUCTION

Fragments of pottery, building materials, animal bone, glass, iron, fire residues, industrial residues and stone were recovered during archaeological investigations at 74 Newport, Lincoln.

ROMAN POTTERY

By Anne Boyle and Barbara Precious

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by Darling 2004 and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. The assemblage consisted of 251 sherds from 197 vessels, weighing 2,922 grams.

Methodology

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

Condition

Many of the contexts contain Roman material of varying dates and some is stratified with Post Roman pottery. The highly residual nature of the assemblage is reflected in the average sherd weight of 12 grams, and the number of vessels classed as abraded is high at 18% (30 vessels). Evidence for use comes from burning and soot deposits on 30 of the vessels, and scale (possibly from water boiling or uric acid) on five. Three cross-joining vessels occur in contexts (202), (203) and (204) in Trench 2.

Results

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

Table 1, Summary of dating from the site

| Tr | Date | Comment |
|----|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | Late 3rd to 4th century | |
| 2 | 2nd to 3rd century | |
| 3 | 3rd to 4th century | |
| WB | 3rd to 4th century | Includes some 2nd century |

Table 2, Summary of the Roman pottery

| Cname | Full name | Fabric | NoS | NoV | W (g) |
|---------------|---|---------|------------|-------------------|-------------|
| BB1 | Black Burnished ware 1 | Reduced | 5 | 5 | 16 |
| BBT | Black Burnished Type ware | Reduced | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| CR | Cream Flagon etc | Oxid | 10 | 6 (5*) | 27 |
| DR20 | Dr 20 amphorae | Amph | 5 | 4 | 425 |
| DWSH | (Late Shell Tempered ware delete) Dales ware shell-tempered | Shell | 6 | 5 | 125 |
| GAU4 | Gauloise 4 amphorae | Amph | 2 | 2 | 12 |
| GFIN | Miscellaneous Fine Grey ware | Reduced | 7 | 1 | 48 |
| GREY | Miscellaneous Grey ware | Reduced | 142 | 108 | 1786 |
| MOLO | Local Mortaria | Mort | 1 | 1 | 11 |
| NVCC | Nene Valley colour-coated | Fine | 37 | 34 (32*) | 214 |
| OXL | Light Oxidised ware | Oxid | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| PARC | Parchment; cream painted red; unknown source | Oxid | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| PINK | Pink Micaceous Flagons etc; unknown source | Oxid | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| RDSL | Early Red Slipped ware | Oxid | 1 | 1 | 10 |
| SAMCG | Central Gaulish Samian ware | Samian | 21 | 17 | 137 |
| SAMEG | East Gaulish Samian ware | Samian | 3 | 2 | 25 |
| SHEL | Miscellaneous undifferentiated shell-tempered | Shell | 4 | 4 | 63 |
| SPCC | Swanpool colour coated | Fine | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| SPOX | Swanpool Oxidised ware | Oxid | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| TOTAL: | | | 251 | 197 (194*) | 2922 |

*Excludes cross-context vessels

Provenance

The pottery came from three trenches and a watching brief, the breakdown of ware types and number of vessels is included in Table 3.

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

| Cname | Trench | | | WB | TOTAL |
|-------|--------|---|---|----|-------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | |
| BB1 | | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 |

| | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|----------|-------------------|
| BBT | | 1 | | | 1 |
| CR | | 6 (5*) | | | 6 (5*) |
| DR20 | | 4 | | | 4 |
| DWSH | | 3 | 2 | | 5 |
| GAU4 | | 2 | | | 2 |
| GFIN | 1 | | | | 1 |
| GREY | 8 | 87 | 11 | 2 | 108 |
| MOLO | | 1 | | | 1 |
| NVCC | 4 | 25 (23*) | 5 | | 34 (32*) |
| OXL | | 1 | | | 1 |
| PARC | | 2 | | | 2 |
| PINK | | 1 | | | 1 |
| RDSL | | 1 | | | 1 |
| SAMCG | | 17 | | | 17 |
| SAMEG | | 2 | | | 2 |
| SHEL | 1 | 3 | | | 4 |
| SPCC | | | 1 | | |
| SPOX | 1 | | | | 1 |
| TOTAL | 15 | 158 (155*) | 21 | 3 | 197 (168*) |

*Excludes cross-context vessels

Trench 1

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

Trench 2

A total of 158 vessels came from Trench 2, accounting for 93% of the total assemblage from the site.

Pits and associated deposits

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

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

Gully

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

Deposits

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

Trench 3

A small number of vessels came from Trench 3. For the most part the range of wares is the same as that recovered from Trenches 1 and 2. Whilst most of the pottery falls into the 3rd and 4th centuries, a single sherd of Black Burnished ware is present.

Watching Brief

Three vessels were recovered from the watching brief, which comprise Black Burnished and Grey wares.

Range

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

Samian ware from East and Central Gaul is present and DR 37 bowls, DR 31 dishes and DR 33 cup/small bowls are present along with a single East Gaulish example of a DR 46 cup; several of these forms are parts of 'sets' which usually include cups, bowls and dishes in the same form but a variety of sizes (Webster, 1996, 18). The Early Red Slipped ware dish may well be a copy of a samian form. Presence of imported wares such as these is indicative of high status occupation.

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

Locally produced and imported wares are represented in the assemblage. Products manufactured in Lincoln are common, as are colour coated wares which are almost exclusively from the Nene Valley, although a single example is a Swanpool product. The Black Burnished ware (BB1) vessels are from a Dorset source that normally has a westerly distribution. However, this ware forms a major element of assemblages from the Hadrianic and Antonine walls, and may have travelled north with the military along Ermine Street. Imported samian and amphorae from the continent are common in assemblages from Lincoln, although the amount present here is higher than might be expected for an assemblage this size.

Table 4, The range of forms

| Type | Form | NoV |
|---------------|------------|------------|
| Closed | Amph | 6 |
| | Beaker | 37 |
| | Closed | 38 |
| | Cook pot | 18 |
| | Flagon/Jug | 1 |
| | Jar | 20 |
| | Jar/Beaker | 2 |
| TOTAL: | | 109 |
| Open | Bowl | 15 |
| | Dish | 6 |
| | Mortaria | 1 |
| | Open | 11 |
| TOTAL: | | 25 |
| Unknown | Jar/Bowl | 6 |
| | Misc | 2 |
| | Unknown | 31 |
| TOTAL: | | 37 |

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

Potential

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

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

Table 5, Vessels selected for illustration

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

Summary

The assemblage contains a range of pottery dating from the Legionary period to the 4th century. On the whole, the features and deposits contain a mix of material that indicates high residuality on the site, although the volume of certain wares may indicate a well off household once existed in the vicinity. An assemblage from the Vets Hospital at Newport also revealed an assemblage containing wares associated with a military presence; these are the Black Burnished wares and samian forms 33, 18/31-31 and 37 (Precious 2000). Precious suggests, based on evidence from York, that the Vets Hospital assemblage may “indicate a military presence...possibly the remains of a legionary’s individual issue” (Precious 2000). At Lincoln Newport, Black Burnished ware and these samian forms are present along with Red Slipped ware and other early types. Other evidence for early occupation in this area is limited, although 1st century pottery came from nearby excavations at Bishop Grosseteste College (Wragg 1997 in Stocker *et al*, 2003, 47). Further excavation is required to determine the nature and extent of any early Roman remains, although the pottery does suggest activity of this date was occurring at Newport.

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Anne Boyle

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al*. 2001 and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al*. 2005. A total of 20 sherds from 17 vessels, weighing 676 grams were recovered from the site.

Methodology

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

included in Archive Catalogue 2 and a summary of the pottery is included in table 6. The pottery ranges in date from the Late Saxon to the Early Modern periods.

Condition

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

Results

Table 6, Summary of the Post Roman Pottery

| Cname | Full name | Earliest date | Latest date | NoS | NoV | W (g) |
|---------------|--|---------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| BL | Black-glazed wares | 1550 | 1750 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| ENGS | Unspecified English Stoneware | 1690 | 1900 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| ENPO | English Porcelain | 1750 | 1900 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| FREC | Frechen stoneware | 1530 | 1680 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| GRE | Glazed Red Earthenware | 1500 | 1650 | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| LERTH | Late Earthenwares | 1750 | 1900 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| LKT | Lincoln kiln-type shelly ware | 850 | 1000 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| LSW | Lincoln Glazed Sandy Ware | 970 | 1500 | 1 | 1 | 12 |
| LSW1/2 | 12th-13th century Lincoln Glazed ware | 1100 | 1300 | 1 | 1 | 8 |
| LSW2 | 13th to 14th century Lincoln Glazed Ware | 1200 | 1320 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| LSW2/3 | 13th to 15th century Lincoln Glazed Ware | 1200 | 1450 | 3 | 1 | 73 |
| LSW4 | 15th century Lincoln Glazed Ware | 1450 | 1530 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| LSWA | Lincoln Glazed ware Fabric A | 1100 | 1500 | 1 | 1 | 20 |
| NOTS | Nottingham stoneware | 1690 | 1900 | 4 | 3 | 523 |
| PEARL | Pearlware | 1770 | 1900 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| TOTAL: | | | | 20 | 17 | 676 |

Provenance

Post Roman pottery came from Trenches 1, 2 and 3; a small amount also came from the area of the watching brief.

Trench 1

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

Trench 2

Context (201) represents unstratified finds which included medieval and Early Modern pottery. A single (probably residual) mid 9th to 10th century sherd came from (210), the upper fill of Pit [209].

Trench 3

Two vessels that post-date the 16th century were recovered from (3002) and (3011), the latter being unstratified pottery.

Watching Brief

Early modern pottery came from overburden (4044). A single sherd was unstratified (4047).

Range

The range of types is typical of assemblages from the City and all of the late Saxon and medieval wares are Lincoln products. The LSWA bowl from Trench 1 is unusual as bowls are rare in this fabric. Post medieval and early modern wares are also present.

Potential

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

Summary

Small quantities of medieval and later material were recovered from Trenches 1 and 2. The pottery is typical of assemblages from the city and suggests activity in the vicinity during the medieval, post medieval and early modern periods.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Anne Boyle

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in the ACBMG guidelines (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. A total of 96 fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 5150 grams were recovered from the site.

Methodology

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

Condition

The ceramic building material is in mixed condition, with abraded fragments occurring with fresher pieces. Some fragments have mortar and soot deposits. Five of the Roman brick and tile fragments appear to be over-fired, as does a single medieval tile which is glassy over the break. A partial signature is present on the reshaped tegula from (3002) and a medieval tile from (104) has a paw print.

Results

Table 7, Ceramic Building Material Archive

| Cname | Full name | NoF | W (g) |
|---------------|---------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| BRK | Brick | 2 | 292 |
| CBM | Ceramic building material | 12 | 111 |
| IMB | Imbrex | 5 | 157 |
| MODTIL | Modern tile | 4 | 242 |
| NIB | Nibbed tile | 1 | 30 |
| PANT | Pantile | 7 | 1469 |
| PNR | Peg, nib or ridge tile | 17 | 417 |
| RBRK | Roman brick | 11 | 483 |
| RTIL | Roman tile | 15 | 1131 |
| RTMISC | Roman or post-Roman tile | 18 | 420 |
| TEG | Tegula | 4 | 398 |
| TOTAL: | | 96 | 5150 |

Provenance

Trench 1

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

Trench 2

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

Trench 3

Redeposited Roman tile came from Trench 3, which was present alongside modern brick and tile, although several of the early fragments are in fresh condition. A single fragment of tegula from (3002) has possibly been reshaped post-firing. Three small fragments of medieval roofing tile were recovered as unstratified finds (3011).

Watching Brief

A mix of Roman and early modern brick and tile was recovered during the watching brief with the largest deposit coming from (4059), the bedding deposit for surface (4007).

Range

Most of the material is too fragmented to be diagnostic. Roman tegula and imbrex are present in a range of fabrics and several fragments from Trench 3 are in fresh condition. Examples of medieval roofing tile include fabrics 1/7, 7 and LSWA which are all suspected to be produced in the City. A single nib is present in (114) which dates from the 13th to 15th century. Several fragments of pantile date to the 19th and 20th centuries.

Potential

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

Summary

An assemblage of Roman, medieval and later brick and tile was recovered from the site. The presence of medieval tile in Trench 1 and not in Trench 2 may reflect a difference in the spatial distribution of tile across the site, and it is notable that fresh fragments of Roman roofing material came from Trench 3.

FIRED CLAY

By Anne Boyle

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in the ACBMG guidelines (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*.

Results

| Cxt | Fabric | NoF | W (g) | Comment |
|------------|-------------------|------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| 3002 | Fine light firing | 1 | 18 | Possibly flat - surface? |

Potential

The fired clay is stable and poses no problems for long term storage. All the material should be retained.

Summary

A single fragment of fired clay was recovered from Trench 3.

FAUNAL REMAINS

By Paul Cope-Faulkner

Introduction

A total of 98 (1214g) fragments of animal bone were recovered from stratified contexts.

Provenance

The animal bone derived from a subsoil (104), gully fills (111, 114 and 201), deposits (117, 202 and 203), a dumped layer (123), a drain fill (124), the fill of a pit (204), an occupation horizon (234) and a buried soil.

Condition

The overall condition of the remains was good to moderate, though 5 fragments exhibited chalkiness.

Results

Table 8, Fragments Identified to Taxa

| Cxt | Taxon | Element | Number | W (g) | Comments |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------|-------|----------------|
| 100 | large mammal | skull | 2 | 4 | |
| | pig | rib | 1 | 4 | |
| 104 | large mammal | mandible | 2 | 10 | Join |
| 111 | medium mammal | ?skull | 3 | 8 | Chalky |
| 114 | cattle | rib | 1 | 5 | Butchery marks |
| | medium mammal | unidentified | 1 | 1 | |
| 117 | cattle | metacarpus | 2 | 10 | Chalky |
| | sheep/goat | calcaneus | 1 | 3 | |
| 123 | large mammal | skull | 10 | 44 | Fragmentary |
| | medium mammal | ?clavicle | 1 | 2 | |
| 124 | cattle | ?radius | 1 | 34 | |
| | sheep/goat | femur | 1 | 14 | |
| | medium mammal | scapula | 1 | 2 | |
| | small mammal | rib | 1 | 1 | |
| 201 | sheep/goat | rib | 1 | 3 | |
| | large mammal | ?humerus | 1 | 8 | |
| | unidentified | unidentified | 3 | 4 | |
| 202 | cattle | skull | 3 | 42 | One juvenile |
| | cattle | rib | 1 | 12 | |
| | sheep/goat | metatarsus | 2 | 13 | |
| | sheep/goat | tibia | 1 | 2 | |
| | sheep/goat | vertebra | 1 | 1 | |
| | bird | - | 2 | 3 | |
| | small mammal | rib | 1 | 1 | |
| unidentified | unidentified | 8 | 4 | | |
| 203 | cattle | horn core | 1 | 62 | |
| | large mammal | vertebra | 4 | 44 | |
| | large mammal | tibia | 1 | 29 | |
| | large mammal | humerus | 3 | 36 | |
| | sheep/goat | radius | 1 | 10 | |
| | medium mammal | clavicle | 1 | 5 | |
| small mammal | unidentified | 3 | 3 | | |
| 204 | cattle | humerus | 2 | 104 | |
| | cattle | mandible | 1 | 52 | |
| | cattle | phalange | 1 | 12 | |
| | large mammal | vertebra | 1 | 5 | |
| | large mammal | rib | 2 | 14 | |
| | medium mammal | unidentified | 2 | 4 | |
| | sheep/goat | radius | 1 | 12 | |
| 234 | cattle | molar | 1 | 20 | |
| | large mammal | humerus | 2 | 16 | |
| | large mammal | pelvis | 1 | 20 | |
| | medium mammal | radius | 1 | 7 | |

| Cxt | Taxon | Element | Number | W (g) | Comments |
|------|---------------|--------------|--------|-------|----------|
| 237 | cattle | rib | 4 | 63 | |
| | large mammal | metacarpus | 1 | 3 | |
| 3002 | large mammal | rib | 2 | 7 | |
| 3003 | medium mammal | ?tibia | 1 | 2 | |
| | bird | unidentified | 1 | <1 | |
| 3006 | small mammal | rib | 1 | 1 | |
| 3011 | cattle | mandible | 1 | 220 | |
| | sheep/goat | mandible | 2 | 5 | |
| 3013 | large mammal | rib | 1 | 3 | |
| | medium mammal | ?tibia | 1 | 2 | |
| | pig | maxilla | 1 | 20 | |
| 4047 | horse | pelvis | 1 | 211 | |

Summary

Sheep/goat and cattle dominate the assemblage. Most of the large mammal bones are likely also to be cattle and the medium mammal bones derived from sheep. Two bird bones were also present. It would appear that most of the animal bone assemblage is derived from Roman layers with the exception of (111) dating to the medieval period and (114) of post-medieval date. The assemblage is typical of the Roman period, though lacks pig.

GLASS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Two pieces of glass together weighing 4g were recovered.

Condition

The earlier piece of glass is severely decayed with only a little of the original surface surviving. The later piece of glass exhibits minor iridescent decay but is otherwise in good condition.

Results

Table 9, Glass Archive

| Cxt | Description | NoF | W (g) | Date |
|-----|---|-----|-------|--------------------|
| 102 | Very pale green window glass, light iridescence | 1 | 1 | Late post-medieval |
| 117 | Window glass, granulated | 1 | 3 | medieval |

Provenance

The glass was recovered from a ditch fill (102) and a deposit (117).

Range

Both pieces of glass were from windows, with one of medieval date and the other of the late post-medieval period.

Potential

As so little glass was recovered it is of limited potential, though the medieval piece may indicate higher status or ecclesiastical buildings of this date in the vicinity of the site.

OTHER FINDS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

A large group of mixed artefacts, 50 items weighing a total of 1112g, was recovered.

Condition

In general, the other finds are in good condition. However, the iron items are rusted.

Results

Table 10, Other Materials

| Cxt | Material | Description | NoF | W (g) | Date |
|-----|--------------------|---|-----|-------|---|
| 100 | tarmac | Road surfacing material, 19 th -20 th century | 1 | 52 | 19 th -20 th century |
| | cinder | Cinder | 1 | 3 | |
| | cement | Opus signinum, Roman | 1 | 33 | |
| 102 | cinder | Fire residue | 2 | 20 | |
| 117 | stone | Collyweston roofing slate | 3 | 85 | |
| 123 | iron | Nail? | 1 | 22 | |
| 201 | stone | Burnt stone | 1 | 37 | |
| 202 | Industrial residue | Blast furnace slag, 20 th century | 1 | 10 | 20 th century |
| | mortar | mortar | 1 | 4 | |

| | | | | | |
|------|--------------------|---|----------------|-----|--|
| | stone | Collyweston slate roofing tile | 3 | 17 | |
| | stone | Burnt stone | 4 | 77 | |
| | iron | Machinery part? Late post-medieval | 1 | 9 | |
| 203 | iron | Nail? | 1 | 12 | |
| | stone | Burnt stone | 2 | 43 | |
| 204 | stone | Collyweston roofing slate | 1 | 57 | |
| | iron | nails | 2 | 20 | |
| | iron | spikes | 2 | 57 | |
| | iron | rod | 1 | 46 | |
| | iron | Hook? | 1 | 32 | |
| 205 | coal | coal | 1 | 3 | |
| 225 | stone | Welsh roof slate | 1 | 33 | Late post-medieval |
| 234 | stone | Burnt stone | 1 | 105 | |
| | iron | nails | 2 | 20 | |
| 237 | Industrial residue | Iron smithing slag | 6 | 135 | |
| 3002 | stone | Burnt stone | 1 | 45 | |
| 3011 | iron | Nail/spike | 1 | 39 | 19 th -20 th century |
| | tarmac | Road surfacing material, 19 th -20 th century | 1 | 21 | century |
| 4047 | stone | Collyweston roofing slate | 1 | 54 | 20 th century |
| | cement | Breeze block, 20 th century | 5(4 discarded) | 21 | |

Provenance

The other finds were recovered from ditch/gully fills (102 and 201), deposits (117, 202, 203, 225 and 3002), a dumped layer (123), the fill of a pit (204), an occupation horizon (234), a buried soil (237), a robber trench fill (3006) and as unstratified material (100, 205, 3011 and 4047).

Range

Building material occurs fairly frequently, with pieces of cement, mortar and roofing slate recovered. At least some of the nails and spikes are probably also related to structures. There are also materials related to fire, including burnt stone, coal and cinders. Small amounts of industrial residue were also retrieved. There is a small amount of definite Roman material, but some of the undated items may also be of this date. Where datable, many of the finds are late post-medieval to early modern.

Potential

The amount of structural items suggests buildings, though of various dates, in proximity to the site, and this is of moderate potential. Otherwise, the main potential of the other finds is in the provision of dating evidence.

SPOT DATING

The dating in table 11 is based on the evidence provided by all the finds detailed above.

Table 11, Spot dates

| Cxt | Date | Earliest horizon | Latest horizon | Comment |
|------|--|------------------|----------------|---|
| 100 | 17 th to 18 th | PMH4 | PMH9 | Includes 4 th century material |
| 102 | Late 17 th to 18 th | PMH7 | PMH9 | |
| 111 | 13 th to 14 th | MH4 | MH7 | |
| 114 | 18 th to early 19 th | PMH8 | EMH | |
| 117 | medieval | | | Date on single piece of glass |
| 123 | Late 3rd (to 4th) | R | R | |
| 126 | Late 3rd to 4th | R | R | Date on a single sherd |
| 201 | Mid 3rd | R | R | |
| 202 | Mid to Late 3rd | R | R | |
| 203 | Mid to Late 3rd | R | R | |
| 204 | Mid to Late 3rd | R | R | |
| 205 | 18th to 19th | PMH8 | EMH | Roman and medieval residual |
| 208 | 2nd | R | R | |
| 210 | Mid 9th to 10th | ASH7 | ASH11 | Includes 2nd century sherd |
| 225 | Late post-medieval | | | Date on slate |
| 234 | 3rd | R | R | |
| 237 | Early to mid 2nd | R | R | HEAN; 120 to 160AD |
| 3002 | 18th to 20th | EMH | EMH | Date on a single sherd; includes late 3rd century + pottery |
| 3003 | Late 3rd to 4th | R | R | |
| 3006 | 4th | R | R | |
| 3011 | Unstratified | | | |
| 3012 | 19th to 20th | EMH | EMH | Date on single fragment of CBM |
| 3013 | 19th to 20th | EMH | EMH | Date on CBM; includes Late 3rd century pottery |
| 4004 | Roman | R | R | Date on CBM |
| 4009 | 3rd to 4th | R | R | |
| 4022 | 2nd to 4th | R | R | |
| 4044 | 19th to 20th | EMH | EMH | Date on a single sherd |
| 4047 | Unstratified | | | |
| 4047 | 19th to 20th | EMH | EMH | Date on a single sherd |
| 4059 | Roman | R | R | Date on CBM |

ABBREVIATIONS

General

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

Roman forms

| | |
|--------|---------------------------------------|
| A | Unclassified amphorae |
| B | Unclassified Bowl |
| B36 | Bowl imitation Samian 36 |
| BDG | Bowl with double grooved rim |
| BFB | Bead and flange rim bowl |
| BFL | Flanged rimmed bowl |
| BGR | Bowl with grooved rim |
| BK | Unclassified beaker |
| BKCR | Beaker with curved rim |
| BKFG | Beaker funnel neck and grooved-rimmed |
| BKFN | Beaker funnel necked |
| BKFO | Folded beaker |
| BKFOSC | Folded scaled beaker with curved rim |
| BWM | Wide mouthed bowl |
| BWM2 | Wide mouthed bowl type 2 |
| BWM3 | Wide mouthed bowl type 3 |
| CHP | Cheese press |
| CLSD | Closed form |
| CP | Cook pot |

| | |
|------|-------------------------|
| D | Unclassified Dish |
| DEXR | Dish with expanded rim |
| DPR | Dish with plain rim |
| J | Unclassified Jar |
| JBK | Unclassified Jar/Beaker |
| JBL | Large jar/bowl |
| JCAR | Carinated jar |
| JCUR | Jar with curved rim |
| JDW | Dales ware jar |
| JL | Large jar |
| JUG | Flagon/Jug |
| LBX | Castor box lid |
| M | Unclassified Mortaria |
| OPEN | Open form |
| OPN | Open form |

Roman decoration

| | | |
|------|---------------------------|-----------|
| BA | Miscellaneous | Barbotine |
| BALA | Lattice | Barbotine |
| BHL | Horizontal lines | Burnished |
| BIA | Intersecting arcs | Burnished |
| BIAP | Pointed intersecting arcs | Burnished |
| BL | Lines | Burnished |
| BO | Others | Burnished |
| BS | Scroll | Burnished |
| BURN | UK type | Burnished |
| BVL | Vertical lines | Burnished |
| GRAF | Graffiti | Graffiti |
| LA | Acute | Lattice |
| PL | Line | Painted |
| ROUL | Separate lines | Rouletted |
| ROUZ | zone | Rouletted |

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ARCHIVE CATALOGUES

Archive catalogue 1, Roman Pottery

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

| Cxt | Cname | Form | Decoration | Vess | Alter | Draw | Comments | Join | NoS | W (g) |
|-----|------------|-------|------------|------|-------------------|------|------------------------|------|-----|-------|
| 202 | GREY | OPEN | B | 4 | | | 2 BASES; 2 BS | | 4 | 21 |
| 202 | GREY | CP | | | BURNTE | | RIM | | 1 | 7 |
| 202 | GREY | BFL | | | ABR | | RIM TO GIRTH | | 1 | 17 |
| 202 | GREY | CLSD | | 15 | ABR | | BSS; MISC | | 15 | 75 |
| 202 | GREY | BK | | | | | BS | | 1 | 1 |
| 202 | GREY | BGR | | | VBURNT | | RIM | | 1 | 10 |
| 202 | GREY | CLSD | BS | | | | BS | | 1 | 9 |
| 202 | GREY | BKFO | | | | | BS; UNUSUAL | | 1 | 4 |
| 202 | GREY | DPR | B | | | | RIM | | 1 | 3 |
| 202 | GREY | CP | B | | BURNT | | NECK | | 1 | 7 |
| 202 | GREY | BKFO | | | | | BS | | 1 | 2 |
| 202 | GREY | CP? | | | SCALE | | BS | | 1 | 7 |
| 202 | GREY | BGR | | | BURNT | | RIM | | 1 | 4 |
| 202 | GREY | J | B | | | | BS | | 1 | 2 |
| 202 | GREY | J | | | BURNTE | | BS | | 1 | 5 |
| 202 | GREY | J | | | SOOTEX | | BS; PALE GREY INT | | 1 | 4 |
| 202 | GREY | CP | BA | | | | RIM TO SHLDR | | 1 | 23 |
| 202 | GREY | CLSD | HG | | | | BS | | 1 | 29 |
| 202 | NVCC | BK | | | | | BS TO NECK; BUFFF | | 1 | 1 |
| 202 | NVCC | BK | BAAN? | | | | BS; VHIGH FIRED; BUFFF | | 1 | 5 |
| 202 | NVCC | BK | ROUL | | | | LFAB; BS; HIGH FIRED | | 1 | 8 |
| 202 | NVCC | BK | BALA | | | | BS; VHIGH FIRED; LFAB | 204 | 1 | 3 |
| 202 | NVCC | BKFO | | | BURNTE | | BS | | 1 | 2 |
| 202 | NVCC | BK | | 1 | | | BSSJ; LARGE BKR; BUFFF | | 2 | 26 |
| 202 | OXL | CLSD | | | | | BS | | 1 | 2 |
| 202 | PARC | CLSD | PL | | | | BS | | 1 | 2 |
| 202 | SAMCG | 37 | | | | | RIM | | 1 | 7 |
| 202 | SAMCG | 31? | | | | | FTR | | 1 | 14 |
| 202 | SAMCG | CLSD? | | | | | CUP OR BOWL?; BS | | 1 | 2 |
| 202 | SAMCG | | | 2 | | | FRAGS | | 2 | 2 |
| 202 | SAMCG | C? | | | | | FTRG | | 1 | 1 |
| 202 | SAMCG ? | 33? | | | | | BS; POSS EGAUL | | 1 | 4 |
| 202 | SHEL | JBL | | | SOOTIN T | | BS; BLCKF | | 1 | 21 |
| 202 | SHEL | DEXR | | | SOOTIN T | | RIM; POSS LID? | | 1 | 23 |
| 202 | ZDATE | | | | | | MID TO LATE 3RD | | | |
| 202 | ZZZ | | | | | | MIXED GROUP | | | |
| 203 | CR | BK | | | | | BS | | 1 | 1 |
| 203 | CR | F? | | 1 | | | BSS | | 3 | 9 |
| 203 | CR? | JUG | | | | | BS; GREY INT | 204 | 1 | 3 |
| 203 | DR20 | A | | 1 | | | BSS; 2ND C FAB | | 2 | 89 |
| 203 | GAU4 | A | | | | | BS | | 1 | 7 |
| 203 | GREY | J | BIA | 1 | | | BS | | 2 | 14 |
| 203 | GREY | CP | BA | | | | BB1 COPY; RIM TO SHLDR | | 1 | 32 |
| 203 | GREY | CP | BHL | | | | RIM | | 1 | 9 |
| 203 | GREY | J | | 1 | | | BSS; CP? | | 5 | 25 |
| 203 | GREY | BVL | | | BURNTE ; SCALE | | BS | | 1 | 7 |
| 203 | GREY | J | | 2 | | | BSS | | 2 | 9 |
| 203 | NVCC | BKFG | | 1 | BURNT; ABR | | RIM; WHTF | 204 | 2 | 8 |

| Cxt | Cname | Form | Decoration | Vess | Alter | Draw | Comments | Join | NoS | W (g) |
|-----|-------|--------|------------|------|-----------------------------|------|---|------|-----|-------|
| 203 | NVCC | BKFOSC | | | VBURNT | | BS | | 1 | 4 |
| 203 | NVCC | LBX | ROUZ | | BURNT | | BS | | 1 | 2 |
| 203 | NVCC | BK | | | | | BS; LFAB; VHIGH FIRED | | 1 | 4 |
| 203 | NVCC | BK | | | | | LFAB; BS | | 1 | 1 |
| 203 | NVCC | BK | | | BURNT | | LFAB; BS | | 1 | 6 |
| 203 | SAMCG | D | | | | | BS | | 1 | 2 |
| 203 | SAMCG | 33 | | | WORNRI M | | RIM; BSSJ | | 2 | 17 |
| 203 | SAMCG | | | | | | BS; FLAKE | | 1 | 1 |
| 203 | SAMCG | 31 | | 1 | VABR | 01 | RIMS; BSSJ | | 5 | 68 |
| 203 | SAMEG | 31 | | | MORTA RE | | BS | | 1 | 16 |
| 203 | ZDATE | | | | | | MID TO LATE 3RD | | | |
| 203 | ZZZ | | | | | | INCLUDES EARLIER POTTERY | | | |
| 204 | SAMEG | 46 | | 1 | | | RIM; FTRG | | 2 | 9 |
| 204 | BB1 | CP | BZL | | | | BS | | 1 | 3 |
| 204 | CR | CLSD | | | | | BSS; UNUSUAL; GREYINT | 203 | 2 | 9 |
| 204 | DR20 | A | GRAF | | | 02 | BS; 2ND C FAB; PRECOCT | | 1 | 133 |
| 204 | DR20 | A | | | VBURNT | | | | 1 | 69 |
| 204 | DWSH | J | | | SOOTEX ; SCALEI NT | | BS | | 1 | 18 |
| 204 | DWSH? | J | | | BURNT | | BS | | 1 | 9 |
| 204 | GAU4? | A | | | | | BS; FLAKE | | 1 | 5 |
| 204 | GREY | B36 | | | | | RIM | | 1 | 17 |
| 204 | GREY | CP | LA | 4 | | | BS | | 4 | 25 |
| 204 | GREY | CP | BA | | | | FLAKE; BS | | 1 | 6 |
| 204 | GREY | CP | LA | | | | BS | | 1 | 4 |
| 204 | GREY | BFL | B | | | | RIM TO GIRTH | | 1 | 25 |
| 204 | GREY | CLSD | | 1? | VABR; PITTED | | BSS | | 3 | 48 |
| 204 | GREY | J | BIAP | | ABR | | BS | | 1 | 37 |
| 204 | GREY | BK | | | | | BS | | 1 | 1 |
| 204 | GREY | JBL | | | | | BS | | 1 | 10 |
| 204 | GREY | CLSD | | 2 | 1 SOOTIN T | | BSS | | 2 | 19 |
| 204 | GREY | BFL | B | | | | RIM TO LOWER WALL | | 1 | 67 |
| 204 | GREY | OPEN | | 2? | | | BSS; BASAL? | | 5 | 27 |
| 204 | GREY | OPEN | | 1 | | | BSS; BASAL? | | 2 | 22 |
| 204 | GREY | CHP | | 1 | | 03 | RIM; BASE; PROF HOLES IN BODY WALL; GROOVED UNDER RIM | | 2 | 74 |
| 204 | GREY | CP | B | 2 | | | BSS | | 3 | 8 |
| 204 | GREY | CLSD | | 2 | | | BASE | | 2 | 18 |
| 204 | MOLO? | M | | | | | RIM; FRAG | | 1 | 11 |
| 204 | NVCC | BK | | | | | BS; WHTF | | 1 | 5 |
| 204 | NVCC | CLSD | | | | | BS; WHTF | | 1 | 2 |
| 204 | NVCC | BK | | | | | BS; VHIGH FIRED | | 1 | 3 |
| 204 | NVCC | BK | BALA | | | | BS; HIGH FIRED; LFAB | 202 | 1 | 2 |
| 204 | NVCC | BKFG | | | BURNT | | RIM; WHTF | 203 | 1 | 2 |

| Cxt | Cname | Form | Decoration | Vess | Alter | Draw | Comments | Join | NoS | W (g) |
|------|---------|--------|------------|------|---------------------|------|---|------|-----|-------|
| 204 | NVCC | BK | | | | | BS; VHIGH FIRED | | 1 | 5 |
| 204 | NVCC | BKCR | | | VABR | | RIM TO NECK | | 1 | 5 |
| 204 | NVCC | BKFOSC | | | ABR | | BS | | 1 | 5 |
| 204 | ZDATE | | | | | | MID TO LATE 3RD | | | |
| 204 | ZZZ | | | | | | SEVERAL CROSS JOINS TO (202) AND (203) | | | |
| 205 | DWSH | JDW | | | ABR | | RIM; MID 3RD | | 1 | 73 |
| 205 | GREY | JL | | | | | CURVED RIM; NARROW NECK | | 1 | 91 |
| 205 | GREY | CLSD | | | | | BS | | 1 | 8 |
| 205 | GREY | BFL | B | | ABR; SOOTRI M | | RIM | | 1 | 27 |
| 205 | GREY | CLSD | | 4 | ABR | | BSS | | 4 | 40 |
| 205 | GREY | BDG | | | | | BASE | | 1 | 30 |
| 205 | GREY | CP | LA | | SOOT | | BASE | | 1 | 64 |
| 205 | GREY | DPR | | 1 | ABR | | PROFILE RIM TO BASE; VERY SMALL VESSEL | | 2 | 66 |
| 205 | GREY | CP | | 1 | | | RIM SHLDR JOIN; HIGH FIRED | | 2 | 24 |
| 205 | NVCC | BK | | | | | HIGH FIRED; BUFFF; BASE | | 1 | 23 |
| 205 | NVCC | OPEN | | | | | BASE | | 1 | 8 |
| 205 | SAMCG | 37 | | | | | RIM | | 1 | 6 |
| 205 | SHEL | JCUR | | | | | NECK | | 1 | 2 |
| 205 | ZDATE | | | | | | LATE 3RD, POSSIBLY INTO EARLY 4TH | | | |
| 208 | SAMCG | 37 | DEC | | | | BS | | 1 | 4 |
| 208 | ZDATE | | | | | | 2ND | | | |
| 210 | SAMCG ? | 37 | OVOLO | | BURNT | | BS | | 1 | 7 |
| 210 | ZDATE | | | | | | 2ND | | | |
| 234 | GREY | J | | | | | BS | | 1 | 5 |
| 234 | SAMCG | 37 | DEC | | | | BS | | 1 | 1 |
| 234 | ZDATE | | | | | | 3RD | | | |
| 237 | BB1 | CP | | | BURNT | | BS | | 1 | 2 |
| 237 | CR | BK | | | | | BS | | 1 | 1 |
| 237 | GREY | J | | | | | BS | | 1 | 5 |
| 237 | GREY | BK | LA | 1 | | | RIM TO GIRTH; BSS; SMALL NEAT VESSEL; SMALL CP; EARLY | | 6 | 24 |
| 237 | GREY | JBK | | | | | BASE; GROOVE; SPOOL | | 1 | 13 |
| 237 | GREY | JCAR | | | | | BS; SHLDR LEDGE; CF B334; EARLY TO MID 2ND | | 1 | 4 |
| 237 | GREY | J | | | | | BASE | | 1 | 13 |
| 237 | GREY | JBL | | | | | BS | | 1 | 6 |
| 237 | PINK | F? | | | | | BS | | 1 | 2 |
| 237 | RDSL | D | | | | | BASE; EARLY - LEGIONARY PERIOD | | 1 | 10 |
| 237 | SAMCG | | | | | | FLAKE | | 1 | 1 |
| 237 | ZDATE | | | | | | HEAN; 120-160 AD | | | |
| 237 | ZZZ | | | | | | MIXED GROUP; INCLUDES EARLY MATERIAL | | | |
| 3002 | BB1 | BDG | BL | | | | BS | | 1 | 5 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|------|--|--|------------------|--------------------------|--|---|----|
| 3002 | DWSH | JDW | | | | | RIM | | 2 | 22 |
| 3002 | NVCC | BK | | | | | BS; LFABRIC | | 1 | 7 |
| 3002 | ZDATE | | | | | | L3+ | | | |
| 3003 | GREY | BWM2 | BURN | | | | RIM; SPOOL; 4C | | 2 | 73 |
| 3003 | GREY | B | BURN | | | | BS | | 1 | 20 |
| 3003 | NVCC | BKFO | ROUL | | | | BS; BUFFF | | 1 | 2 |
| 3003 | ZDATE | | | | | | LATE 3-4 | | | |
| 3006 | GREY | BFB | | | | | RIM; SPOOL | | 1 | 32 |
| 3006 | NVCC | BK | | | | | BS; CREAMF | | 1 | 1 |
| 3006 | SPCC | BK | ROUZ | | | | BS | | 1 | 4 |
| 3006 | ZDATE | | | | | | 4C | | | |
| 3011 | GREY | J | | | | | BASE; STRING; SPOOL; 3C+ | | 1 | 88 |
| 3011 | GREY | CP | BIA | | | SOOTE; SCALEI | BS; 3-4C | | 1 | 16 |
| 3011 | NVCC | CLSD | ROUZ | | | | BS; BUFFF; 3C | | 1 | 2 |
| 3011 | ZDATE | | | | | | UNSTRATIFIED | | | |
| 3013 | BB1 | OPN? | | | | | BS | | 1 | 3 |
| 3013 | DWSH? | CLSD | | | | | BS | | 1 | 3 |
| 3013 | GREY | JBL | | | | | BS; VABR | | 2 | 32 |
| 3013 | GREY | JCUR? | BURN | | | | RIMS + BSSS | | 6 | 44 |
| 3013 | GREY | JDW? | ABR | | | | RIM | | 1 | 12 |
| 3013 | GREY | CLSD | | | | | BSS | | 3 | 14 |
| 3013 | NVCC | BKFN | | | | | BS; LATEF | | 1 | 3 |
| 3013 | ZDATE | | | | | | L3+ | | | |
| 4009 | GREY | B | | | | | RIM; VHIGHF; MORTAR? | | 1 | 13 |
| 4009 | ZDATE | | | | | | 3-4 | | | |
| 4022 | BBL | CLSD | | | | | BS | | 1 | 3 |
| 4022 | ZDATE | | | | | | 2-4 | | | |
| 4047 | GREY | OPN | ROUZ | | | | BASE; 3C | | 1 | 59 |
| 4047 | ZDATE | | | | | | UNSTRATIFIED | | | |

Archive catalogue 2: Post Roman Pottery

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

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|-------|--|-------------------|---|---|----|--------------|------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 205 | NOTS | | Hollow | 2 | 1 | 14 | | BS | | 18 th to 19 th |
| 210 | LKT | | ? | 1 | 1 | 2 | | BS | | |
| 3002 | LERTH | | Garden pot | 1 | 1 | 6 | | BS | | |
| 3011 | PEARL | | Plate/ dish/ bowl | 1 | 1 | 3 | Feather edge | Rim | Abraded; scalloped rim | 19 th |
| 4044 | ENGS | | ? | 1 | 1 | 4 | | Base | | |
| 4047 | ENPO | | ? | 1 | 1 | 2 | | Base | | 19 th to 20 th |

Archive catalogue 3: Ceramic Building Material

| Cxt | Cname | Fabric | NoF | W (g) | Description | Date |
|------|--------|--|-----|-------|--|--|
| 100 | RTIL | | 1 | 18 | ?ID or possibly PNR | Roman? |
| 102 | RTMISC | | 3 | 32 | Abraded | |
| 104 | MODTIL | | 1 | 20 | | |
| 104 | PNR | Fabric 1/7 | 1 | 77 | Mortar; paw impression; soot; flat roofer | |
| 104 | PNR | Fabric LSWA | 1 | 22 | Fabric yellow; abraded; flat roofer | |
| 104 | PNR | Fabric 1/7 | 1 | 8 | Flat roofer | |
| 104 | PNR | Fabric 1/7 | 1 | 42 | Sooted surface; flat roofer | |
| 111 | CBM | | 1 | 2 | Abraded | |
| 111 | PNR | Hard oxidised; medium sandy + flint | 2 | 145 | Same tile | Post medieval? |
| 111 | PNR | Hard oxidised; medium sandy + light firing streaks | 1 | 22 | | Post medieval? |
| 114 | NIB | Fabric 7 | 1 | 30 | Abraded; Nib type round and cut back | |
| 114 | PNR | | 6 | 34 | Abraded; mortar including over breaks; flat roofer | |
| 114 | PNR | Fabric 7 | 1 | 36 | Glassy over breaks; flat roofer | |
| 114 | RTIL | | 1 | 34 | Abraded; mortar including over breaks | |
| 117 | MODTIL | | 1 | 26 | | |
| 123 | CBM | | 1 | 3 | Flake | |
| 123 | RTIL | | 1 | 55 | Overfired; salt surfaces; mortar | |
| 202 | RBRK | | 10 | 327 | Over fired; spalled; same brick? | |
| 203 | RBRK | | 1 | 156 | Glassy over break; vitrified | |
| 203 | RTIL | | 1 | 16 | Flake | |
| 204 | RTIL | | 1 | 49 | Soot; reoxidised?; abraded | |
| 225 | BRK | | 1 | 278 | Shaped curved brick; handmade | 18 th to 19 th ? |
| 225 | CBM | | 5 | 78 | Flakes; abraded; some mortar | 18 th to 19 th ? |
| 225 | RTIL | | 1 | 71 | Vitrified; abraded | |
| 234 | RTIL | | 1 | 39 | Mortar; soot over breaks | |
| 3002 | CBM | | 1 | 5 | Flake | |
| 3002 | CBM | | 2 | 22 | Flakes | |
| 3002 | RTMISC | | 1 | 45 | | |
| 3002 | TEG | | 1 | 103 | Signature; reshaped? | |
| 3003 | RTIL | | 2 | 355 | Fresh; same tile | |
| 3006 | CBM | | 1 | 1 | Flake | |
| 3011 | PNR | Fabric 7 | 3 | 31 | Abraded | Medieval |
| 3012 | MODTIL | | 1 | 141 | | |
| 3013 | IMB | | 5 | 157 | Fresh | |
| 3013 | BRK | | 1 | 14 | Flake | Modern |

| | | | | | | |
|------|--------|---------------|---|------|--------------|--------------|
| 3013 | MODTIL | | 1 | 55 | | |
| 3013 | PANT | | 2 | 125 | | |
| 3013 | RTIL | | 5 | 396 | Fresh | |
| 3013 | RTMISC | Dull oxidised | 1 | 45 | Abraded | |
| 3013 | RTMISC | Vitrified | 6 | 216 | Tegula? | |
| 3013 | RTMISC | Various | 7 | 82 | | |
| 4004 | TEG | | 1 | 42 | | |
| 4009 | CBM | | 1 | 1 | Flake | |
| 4047 | PANT | | 5 | 1344 | | 19th to 20th |
| 4059 | CBM | | 1 | 1 | Abraded | |
| 4059 | RTIL | | 1 | 98 | Very abraded | |
| 4059 | TEG | Vitrified | 2 | 253 | Mortar | |

APPENDIX 4

GLOSSARY

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

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The LINP08 archive consists of:

| | |
|----|----------------------------|
| 68 | Context records |
| 1 | Photographic record sheets |
| 1 | Section record sheets |
| 1 | Plan record sheet |
| 4 | Daily record sheets |
| 1 | Levels sheet |
| 9 | Sheets of scale drawings |
| 1 | Stratigraphic matrix |
| 3 | Box of finds |

The LINP3 08 archive consists of:

| | |
|----|----------------------------|
| 98 | Context records |
| 2 | Photographic record sheets |
| 1 | Section record sheets |
| 1 | Plan record sheet |
| 6 | Daily record sheets |
| 1 | Levels sheet |
| 15 | Sheets of scale drawings |
| 1 | Stratigraphic matrix |
| 1 | Box of finds |

All primary records are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

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

Accession Number:

LCNCC. 2008.39

Archaeological Project Services Site Codes:

LINP08 and LINP3 08

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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