
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING
AND RECORDING AT
THE VETERINARY HOSPITAL,
NEWPORT,
LINCOLN,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(LNVH 09)**

**Work Undertaken For
Morgan Est PLC
On behalf of
Central Networks**

July 2009

Report Compiled by
Paul Cope-Faulkner BA (Hons) AIFA and
Mark Peachey BA (Hons)

National Grid Reference: SK 9762 7272
The Collection Accession No: 2009.36
OASIS Record No: archaeo11-61268

APS Report No. **58/09**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



Quality Control

Archaeological Monitoring and Recording
at
The Veterinary Hospital,
Newport, Lincoln
LNVH 09

Project Coordinator	Gary Taylor
Supervisors	Thomas Bradley-Lovekin, Mark Peachey, Gary Taylor, Fiona Walker
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
CAD Illustration	Paul Cope-Faulkner, Mark Peachey
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Paul Cope-Faulkner, Mark Peachey

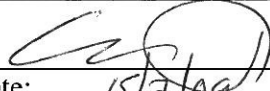
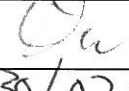
Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Project Manager
 - Gary Taylor	 Dale Trimble
Date: 15/7/09	Date: 30/07/09

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Plates

1.	SUMMARY	1
2.	INTRODUCTION.....	1
2.1	PLANNING BACKGROUND.....	1
2.2	TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.....	1
2.3	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SETTING	1
3.	AIMS	2
4.	METHODS	2
5.	RESULTS	2
6.	DISCUSSION	3
7.	CONCLUSION	4
8.	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	4
9.	PERSONNEL	4
10.	BIBLIOGRAPHY	4
11.	ABBREVIATIONS	4

Appendices

1. Scheme of Archaeological Work (Monitoring and Recording)
2. Context descriptions
3. The Finds *by Anne Boyle and Gary Taylor*
4. Glossary
5. The Archive

List of Figures

- Figure 1 General location plan
- Figure 2 Site location plan
- Figure 3 Plan showing the route of the trench and section locations
- Figure 4 Sections 1 to 6
- Figure 5 Sections 7 to 12

List of Plates

- Plate 1 Pre excavation view of route of pipe trench to rear of building looking north
- Plate 2 Pre excavation view of route of pipe trench looking east
- Plate 3 Start of pipe trench to rear of building looking east
- Plate 4 Brick wall [015] looking east
- Plate 5 Section 7, brick wall [018] and stone wall [019] looking north
- Plate 6 Trench adjacent to Newport looking east showing stone wall [037]
- Plate 7 Section 12 on the pavement of Newport looking east

1. SUMMARY

Archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken during groundworks at The Veterinary Hospital, Newport, Lincoln, Lincolnshire. The excavation of service trenches for a new electricity supply was monitored.

The site lies immediately west of the Ermine Street, a Roman (AD 43-410) thoroughfare leading from Lincoln northwards. Cemeteries of the period have been identified in the vicinity. During the medieval period (AD 1066-1540), the site lay close to a market and St John's church which no longer exists. Quarries were located in the area from the Roman to post-medieval periods.

The investigation revealed an undated limestone wall footing and several 19th century red brick walls including a probable earth closet. The trench was not deep enough to disturb earlier remains.

Finds retrieved from the investigation comprised a post-medieval brick and an early modern bottle.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Morgan Est plc on behalf of Central Networks to undertake archaeological monitoring and recording during groundworks associated with a new cable trench at the veterinary hospital, Newport, Lincoln. The investigation was carried out between the 15th March and 10th May 2009 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Archaeology Section, Lincolnshire County Council.

2.2 Topography and Geology

Newport runs northward through the northern part of the city of Lincoln (Fig 1). The site is located 1km north of the cathedral, on the west side of the street, at national grid reference SK 9762 7272 (Fig. 2). 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 Jurassic Lincolnshire Limestone (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 179; (BGS 1999).

2.3 Archaeological Setting

The city of Lincoln contains significant archaeological remains from the Iron Age to the present day. Lincoln is first mentioned by Ptolemy c.150 AD as *Lindon*, derived from the Primitive Welsh *Linn* or pool, referring to Brayford Pool (Cameron 1998).

After the Roman conquest in 43 AD Lincoln became a major military installation. Later, after the legions had left, Lincoln became a military colony or *colonia*, a settlement for veteran soldiers.

The site is located immediately west of the Ermine Street Roman road outside of the walled Roman town, in the suburb of Newport. Settlement of the Lincoln suburbs increased as the colony flourished.

The Roman *colonia* was ringed with cemeteries lying close to roads such as Ermine Street. Roman burials have been recorded in the modern Newport Cemetery 300m southeast of the site (Jones *et al.* 2003, 110). Remains of stone buildings occupied between the 2nd and 4th centuries AD were excavated at Bishop Grosseteste College on the opposite side of Newport and were possibly part of a farm (Wragg 1997).

At the time of the Domesday survey in c.

1086, over 970 residences were accounted for in the city (Foster and Longley 1976). Lincoln cathedral was founded at the end of the 11th century (Pevsner and Harris 1989) and lies approximately 1km south of the development site.

During the medieval period Newport was the site of a major market, extending either side of Ermine Street. In the centre of the Market place stood St. John's church and cemetery. The church was demolished in 1546 but the steeple remained until 1674.

Quarrying was undertaken in the area during the Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods.

During the industrial era Newport was established as a principally residential area. The Newport Drill Hall immediately north of the site was constructed during this period.

A watching brief carried out immediately north of the site identified a medieval tile scatter that may represent the position of a building, as well as possible evidence for quarrying (Nugent 2008, 3).

3. AIMS

The aims of the investigation, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), were to record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the development groundwork.

The objectives were to determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered, their spatial arrangement, as far as practicable recover dating evidence from them and to establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

4. METHODS

The trench for the new electricity supply

was excavated by hand and machine to depths of up to 0.95m below the current ground level. Following excavation, sections of the sides of the trench were cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were excavated further to retrieve artefactual material and to determine their function. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

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 assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

5. RESULTS (Fig 3)

Archaeological contexts are listed below and described. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field. Natural deposits were not encountered in the trench.

The initial south to north section of trench to the rear of the veterinary hospital was hand excavated due to space constraints (Plate 3). At the south end (Fig 4, Section 1) mid greyish brown sandy silt (002) was overlain by 0.4m thick crushed limestone (001). A short distance to the north dark brownish grey clay silt (005) containing a post-medieval brick was sealed by 0.4m thick crushed limestone (004) (Fig 4, Section 2). This was overlain by a thin surface layer of flint gravel (003) (Fig 4, Sections 3, 4) up to the corner of the building.

On the north side of the building was at

least 0.7m thick dark greyish brown sandy silt (008) (Fig 4, Section 5) containing an early modern bottle. This was overlain by 0.15m thick light greyish yellow crushed limestone (007) which was below 0.12m thick dark greyish brown sandy silt redeposited topsoil (006) and crushed limestone (003).

Within the trench at about the centre point of the north side of the building was a north-south aligned red brick wall [010]. This was 0.6m high and 0.13m wide (Fig 4, Section 6). In the base of the trench broken flagstone surface [014] extended 0.45m from the west side of the wall. It was overlain by 0.4m thick mid greyish brown sandy silt (013) with frequent brick fragments which was below (008). Dumped against the east side of the wall was mid to dark greyish brown sandy silt demolition deposit (011) which was below a 0.6m thick dump of dark greyish brown sandy silt (012).

A few metres further east was east-west aligned brick wall [015], 0.14m wide and at least 3.5m long (Plate 4). The trench was adjusted slightly to the south to respect this wall but almost immediately a rectangular brick structure [023] was revealed with a short length of brick wall [024] abutting it. Wall [018] seen in the section above [023] was 0.35m high and 0.12m wide and was paralleled 0.5m to the east by flagstone wall [019] (Fig 5, Section 7, Plate 5). The space between the two and above [023] was infilled with loose dark grey sandy silt (020). Either side of this structure, probably an earth closet, were redeposited topsoils (021) and (022), it being unclear whether they abutted or were cut by the structure. The whole was sealed by dark greyish brown fine sandy silt (017).

Sixteen metres to the east where the trench now cut through tarmac car park dark greyish brown sandy clay (034) was overlain by 0.25m thick mid greyish brown clayey silt (032). This was cut by a

northeast to southwest aligned drain [035] filled with mid greyish brown sandy clay (034) (Fig 5, Section 9). Tile surface [031], 0.56m wide, overlay (032) and was overlain by a thin layer of redeposited topsoil (030). This was sealed by 0.4m thick crushed limestone (026), the base for tarmac (025). A few metres to the east dark greyish brown sandy silt (029) was overlain by 0.08m thick light brown sandy silt (028) which was below 0.07m thick dark greyish brown sandy silt (027) (Fig 5, Section 8). Above this were (026) and (025).

Just over 4m from the entrance to the car park north to south aligned wall foundation trench [038] cut dark brown clayey silt (039) (Fig 5, Section 10, Plate 6). This trench contained loose 0.33m high limestone wall footing [037], formed of rough blocks packed in by loose limestone rubble (036). This was sealed by (026).

The trench continued into the pavement of Newport where at least 0.7m thickness of dark greyish brown sandy clay with frequent gravel (040) was overlain by mid yellowish brown sand (041) upon which the modern tarmac (042) was laid (Fig 5, Sections 11, 12, Plate 7).

6. DISCUSSION

Former topsoil or subsoil was reached in the base of much of the trench between Newport and the northwest corner of the building. This was cut by a number of features.

Perhaps the earliest, although undated, was the unbonded limestone wall footing near the site entrance, approximately parallel to Newport.

West of this, a tile surface, several brick wall foundations, flagstones and a probable earth closet were revealed, all of likely late 19th century date.

Only modern made ground was revealed in the shallower length of trench to the west of the building.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Newport, Lincoln, as the site lay adjacent to a Roman road and near a cemetery of the same date.

An undated limestone wall footing and several 19th century red brick walls including a probable earth closet were revealed. The trench was not deep enough to disturb earlier remains.

Finds retrieved from the investigation comprised a post-medieval brick and an early modern bottle.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr M Bray of Morgan Est plc for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis on behalf of Central Networks. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Dale Trimble. Dave Start kindly allowed access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
 Site Supervisors: Tom Bradley-Lovekin, Mark Peachey, Gary Taylor, Fiona Walker
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner, Mark Peachey
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner, Mark Peachey

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

BGS, 1999 *Market Rasen: Solid and drift geology*, 1:50 000 map sheet **102**

Cameron, K, 1998 *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place-Names*, English Place-Name Society Popular Series Vol. **1**

Foster, CW and Longley, T (eds), 1976 *The Lincolnshire Domesday and Lindsey Survey*, The Lincoln Record Society **19**

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, MJ, Stocker, D and Vince, A, 2003 *The City by the Pool: Assessing the archaeology of the city of Lincoln*, Lincoln Archaeological Studies No. **10**

Nugent, M, 2008 *Archaeological Watching Brief at the former Army Cadet Force HQ, Newport, Lincoln, Lincolnshire (LINA 08)*, unpublished APS report **27/08**

Pevsner, N and Harris, J, 1989 *Lincolnshire*, The Buildings of England (2nd edition, revised N Antram)

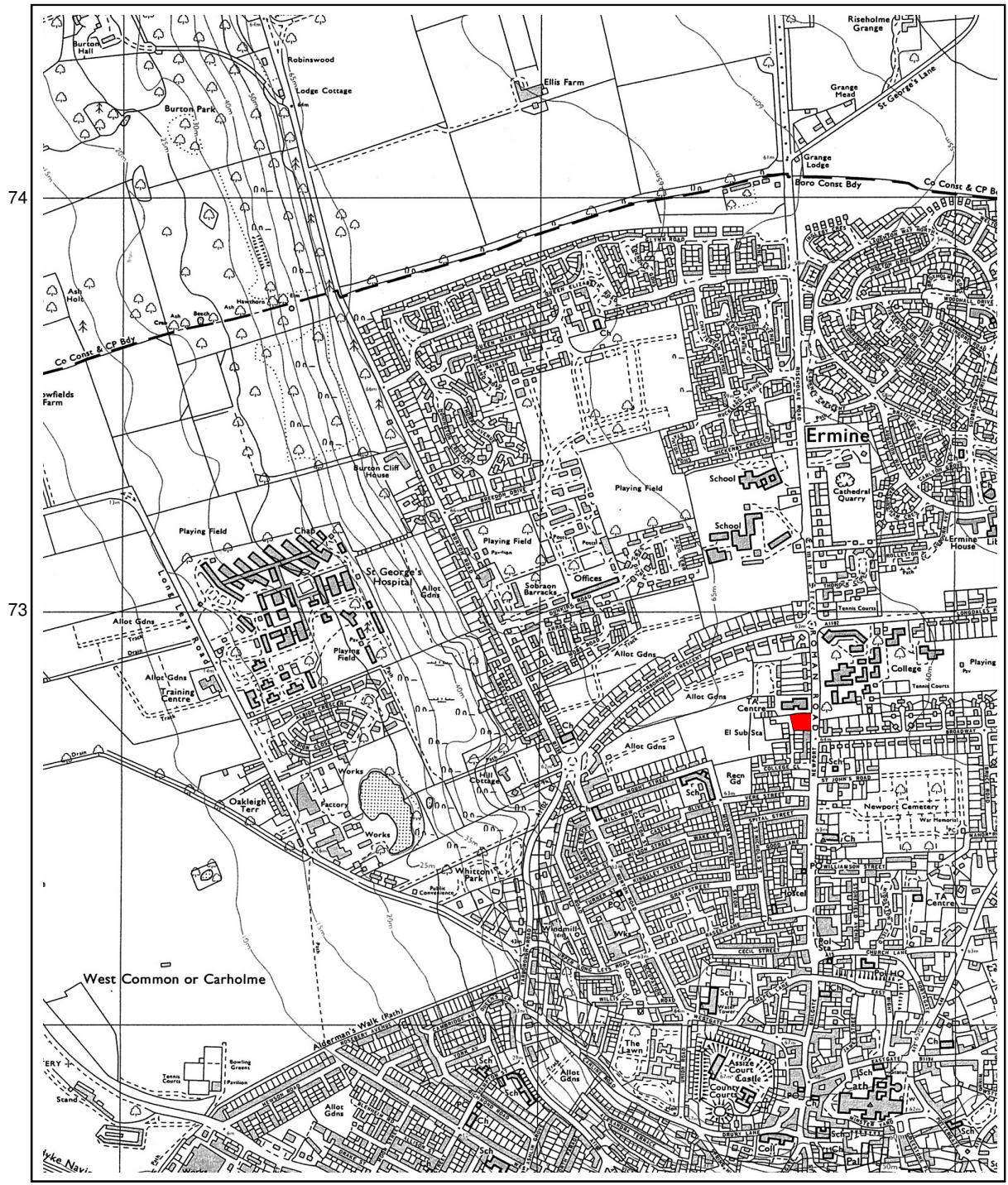
Wragg, K., 1997 *Library Extension, Bishop Grosseteste College, Newport, Lincoln* City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit Unpublished Report **262**

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services
 BGS British Geological Survey
 IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists



Figure 1: General Location Plan



SK

■ Site



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, (C) Crown Copyright. HTL Ltd Licence No. AL5041A0001


	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Lincoln Newport Veterinary Hospital		
Scale 1:15000	Drawn by: MJP	Report No: 58/09

Figure 2 Site location plan

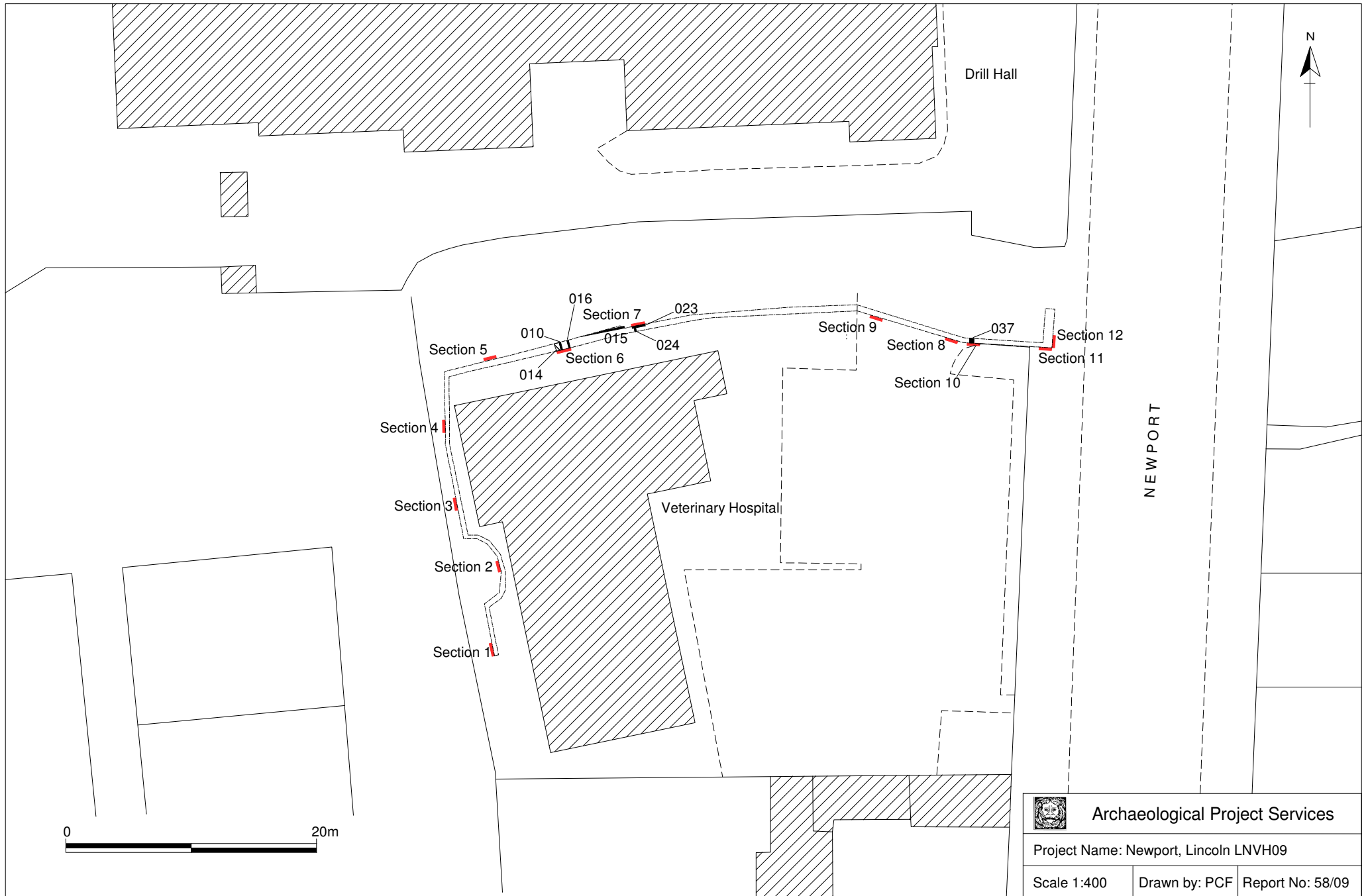
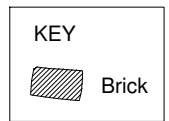
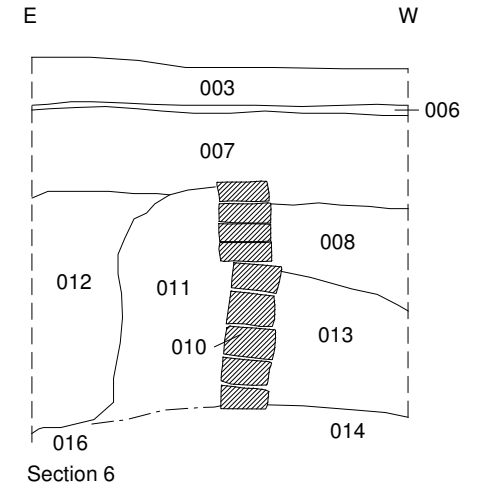
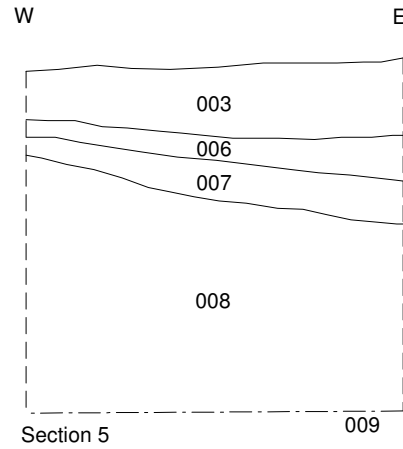
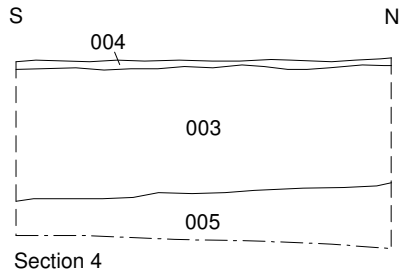
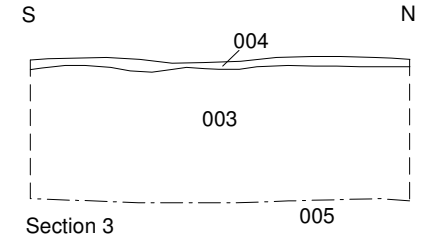
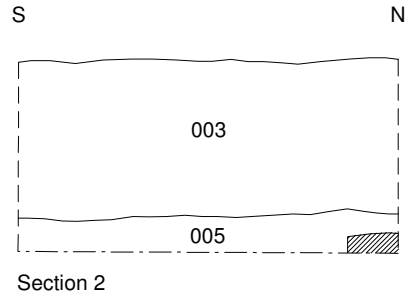
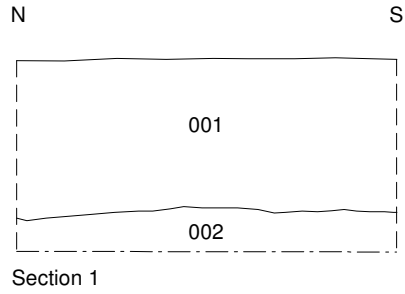


Figure 3 - Plan showing the route of the trench and section locations




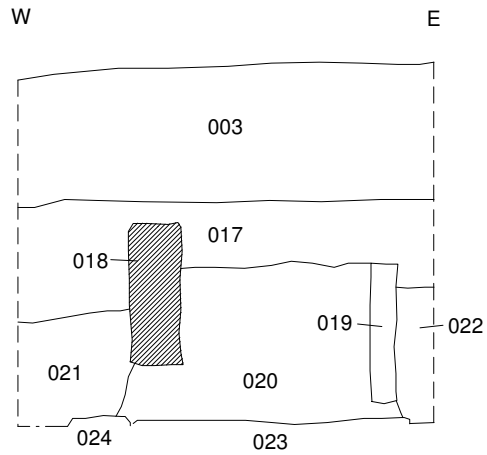
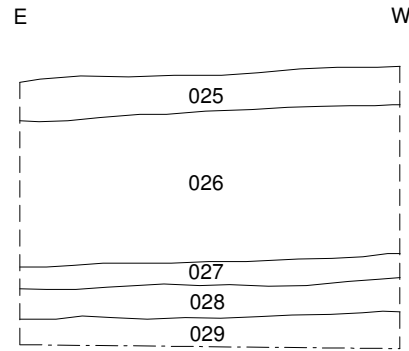
 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Newport, Lincoln LNVH09		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 58/09

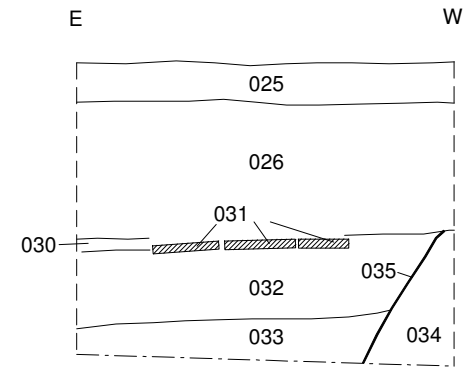
Figure 4 - Sections 1 to 6



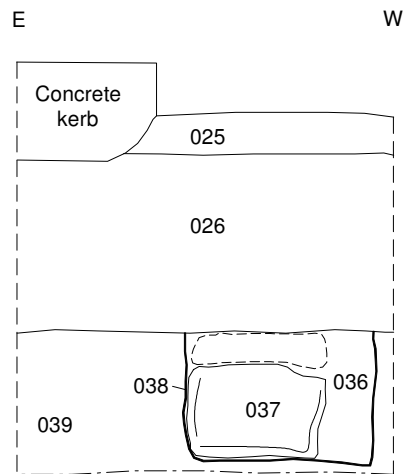
Section 7



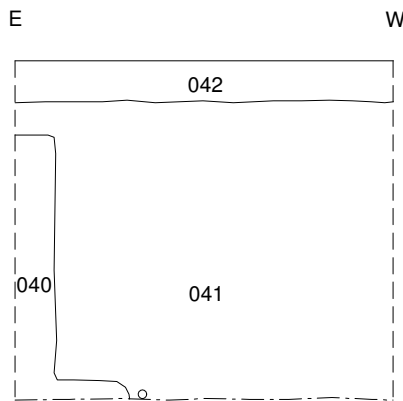
Section 8



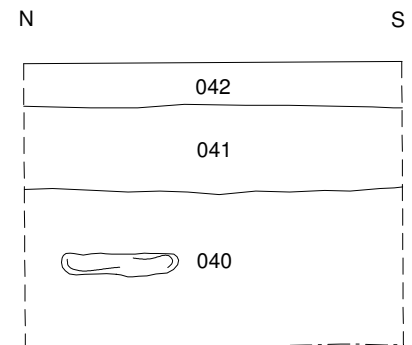
Section 9



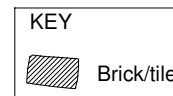
Section 10



Section 11



Section 12



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Newport, Lincoln LNVH09

Scale 1:20

Drawn by: PCF

Report No: 58/09

Figure 5 - Sections 7 to 12



Plate 1. Pre excavation view of route of pipe trench to rear of building looking north



Plate 2. Pre excavation view of route of pipe trench looking east



Plate 3. Start of pipe trench to rear of building looking north



Plate 4. Brick wall [015] looking east



Plate 5. Section 7, Brick wall [018] and stone wall [019] looking north



Plate 6. Trench adjacent to Newport looking east showing stone wall [037]



Plate 7. Section 12 on the pavement of Newport looking east

Appendix 1

SCHEME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK (MONITORING AND RECORDING) AT THE VETERINARY HOSPITAL, NEWPORT, LINCOLN

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A scheme of archaeological work, involving monitoring and recording during groundworks to lay electrical cables, is required at the Veterinary Hospital, Newport, Lincoln.*
- 1.2 *The site is archaeologically sensitive, located alongside a Roman road in an area of known Roman settlement and cemeteries. Previous investigations immediately to the north identified medieval dumps, including a concentration of roof tile that might indicate the site of a medieval building.*
- 1.3 *The investigation will involve monitoring of groundwork and investigation and recording of archaeological remains. Features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a scheme of archaeological work during cable laying at the Veterinary Hospital, Newport, Lincoln.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Newport runs northward through the northern part of the city of Lincoln. The site is located 1km north of the cathedral, on the west side of the street, at national grid reference SK 9762 7272.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The cable laying is a statutory undertaking outside the normal planning system. Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team advised that, due to the potential for ancient remains in the area, a scheme of archaeological work is required during the groundwork.

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.

- 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. The Newport cemetery may have been part of a larger complex. Investigations at Bishop Grosseteste College some 200m to the northeast 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. Quarrying has also been identified in the Newport area and may be Roman, medieval or later. Investigations immediately to the north, at the Territorial Army Cadet Force HQ, revealed dumped deposits of medieval date and a localised group of roof tiles that may signify the site of a medieval building (Archaeological Project Services 2008).

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

7.1 The aim of the work will be to record and interpret the deposits and any archaeological features exposed during the development groundwork.

7.2 The objectives of the investigation will be to:

- Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
- Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
- As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
- Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

8.1 General considerations

8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.

8.1.2 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.

8.1.3 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.

8.2 Methodology

8.2.1 The investigation will be undertaken during the groundworks phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.

8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be examined to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.

- 8.2.3 Finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.2.4 Throughout the investigation a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- the site during the investigation to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within the area.
 - individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
 - groups of features where their relationship is important.
- 8.2.5 Should human remains be located they will be left *in situ* and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Should removal be required the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before the exhumation of the remains. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

- 9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the investigation 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 The Collection, 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 investigation will be prepared.
- 9.3.2 This will consist of:
- 9.3.2.1 A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
 - 9.3.2.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the investigation.
 - 9.3.2.3 Description of the topography of the site.
 - 9.3.2.4 Description of the methodologies used during the investigation.
 - 9.3.2.5 A text describing the findings of the investigation.
 - 9.3.2.6 A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the investigation findings.
 - 9.3.2.7 Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.

9.3.2.8 Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.

9.3.2.9 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.

9.3.2.10 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

9.3.2.11 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 **REPORT DEPOSITION**

10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to: the client; Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record; and to Lincoln City Council Urban Archaeological Database.

11 **ARCHIVE**

11.1 The documentation and records generated during the evaluation will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to The Collection, 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 Details of the investigation will be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).

12.2 If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology*, the *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group*, and *Post-Medieval Archaeology* 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 Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team. They will be given written notice of the commencement of the project.

14 **VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES**

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

14.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator.

14.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.

14.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

15 **PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS**

15.1 The investigation will be undertaken during the cable laying operations, and is reliant on the groundworkers' programme and schedules. Post-excavation work is likewise dependent on the quantity and complexity of archaeological remains encountered

15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of investigations of this type will undertake the work.

- 15.3 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.

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 Pottery Analysis	Conservation Laboratory, The Collection, Lincoln Prehistoric – D Trimble, APS/ Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman – A Boyle, APS/B Precious, Independent Specialist Post-Roman -A Boyle, APS
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist/G Taylor, APS
Animal Bones	P Cope-Faulkner, APS
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	Dr 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

Archaeological Project Services, 2008 *Archaeological Watching Brief at the former Army Cadet Force HQ, Newport, Lincoln, Lincolnshire (LINA08)*, APS Report **27/08**

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, 18-02-09

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Firm light yellow crushed stone, 0.45m thick	Yard surface
002	Firm mid greyish brown sandy silt, >0.1m thick	Made ground
003	Firm light greyish yellow crushed limestone, 0.4m thick	Made ground
004	Loose mixed mid grey and light brown flint gravel, 30-40mm thick	Surface
005	Firm dark brownish grey clayey silt, >0.17m thick	Made ground
006	Firm dark greyish brown sandy silt, 0.12m thick	Redeposited topsoil
007	Firm light greyish yellow crushed limestone, 0.15m thick	Made ground
008	Firm to loose dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent modern brick fragments, >0.7m thick	Made ground
009	Firm mid yellow and greyish brown sandy silt	Subsoil
010	Brick structure, 0.13m wide by 0.6m high	Wall
011	Loose mid to dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent bricks, 0.6m thick	Demolition deposit
012	Stiff dark greyish brown sandy silt, 0.6m thick	Dumped deposit
013	Loose mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent modern brick fragments, 0.4m thick	Demolition deposit
014	Stone (0.45m x 0.4m) structure, laid horizontally	Paved surface
015	Brick structure, 0.14m wide	Wall
016	Brick structure, 0.14m wide	Wall
017	Firm dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent brick fragments, 0.3m thick	Dumped deposit
018	Brick (120mm x 80mm) structure, 0.12m wide by 0.35m high	Wall
019	Stone structure, aligned north-south, 0.35m high by 60mm wide	Wall
020	Loose dark grey sandy silt, 0.4m thick	Infill between (019) and (020)
021	Firm mid to dark greyish brown sandy silt, 0.25m thick	Redeposited topsoil
022	Firm mid to dark greyish brown sandy silt, 0.35m thick	Former topsoil
023	Brick structure, aligned east-west and north-south	Wall
024	Brick structure, aligned east-west	Wall
025	Indurated dark grey tarmac, 0.1m thick	Car-park surface
026	Indurated light yellow crushed limestone, 0.4m thick	Make-up for (025)
027	Firm dark greyish brown sandy silt, 70mm thick	Redeposited topsoil
028	Firm light brown sandy silt, 80mm thick	Made ground
029	Firm dark greyish brown sandy silt, >0.1m thick	Former topsoil
030	Compacted dark greyish brown silty gritty sand, 20mm thick	Trample?
031	Tile (180mm x 180mm x 40mm) structure, laid flat, >0.4m long by 0.56m wide	Surface
032	Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt, 0.25m thick	Redeposited topsoil
033	Firm dark greyish brown clayey silt, >0.15m thick	Former topsoil
034	Firm to loose mid greyish brown sandy clay	Fill within (035)
035	Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, >0.35m wide by >0.35m deep, undercut sides, not fully excavated	Drain
036	Loose mid grey limestone rubble, 0.34m thick	Fill of (038)
037	Limestone (350mm x 250mm) structure, roughly dressed in irregular coursing, aligned north-south, 0.35m wide by 0.33m high	Wall

No.	Description	Interpretation
038	Linear feature, aligned north-south, 0.49m wide by 0.35m deep, vertical sides and flat base	Foundation trench
039	Friable dark brown clayey silt, 0.38m thick	Former subsoil
040	Friable dark greyish brown sandy clay with frequent gravel, >0.7m thick	Dumped deposit/made ground
041	Loose mid yellowish brown sand, >0.9m thick	Make-up deposit
042	Compacted black tarmac, 0.11m thick	Pavement

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Alex Beeby and Anne Boyle

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. A single fragment of ceramic building material, weighing 1060 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The fragment was weighed and then examined visually and using 20X magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included below in Table 1.

Condition

The fragment is abraded. All of the remaining surfaces have a thin, buff white deposit, which may be mortar or salt surfacing.

Results

Table 1, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
005	BRK	Miscellaneous Brick	Oxid medium sandy + sparse shell and Fe	1	1060	Sand moulded; abr; coarse bed; mould? Mark on side; 70mm thick; 112mm+ wide; poss mortar or salt surface	17th to 18th

Provenance

The brick came from a layer of 'made up' ground on the site (005).

Range

There is a single piece of brick.

Potential

There is limited potential for further work. This fragment is suitable to be discarded.

Summary

A single piece of brick dating to the 17th-18th century was recovered from the site during the investigation.

GLASS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

A single, complete, glass bottle weighing 121g was recovered.

Condition

The glass is in very good condition, but naturally fragile.

Results

Table 2, Glass Archive

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
008	Colourless flattened rectangular bottle	1	121	Late 19 th -early 20 th century

Provenance

The glass was recovered from a made-ground deposit.

Range

A single early modern bottle was recovered.

Potential

The bottle provides some dating evidence, and its completeness indicates there has been negligible subsequent disturbance of the deposit. Its potential is very limited.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 3 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 3, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
005	17th-18th	Date on a single brick
008	Late 19 th -early 20th	Date on single bottle

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
NoF	Number of Fragments
W (g)	Weight (grams)

REFERENCES

- ~ 2001, *Draft Minimum Standards for the Recovery, Analysis and Publication of Ceramic Building Material*, third version [internet]. Available from <<http://www.geocities.com/acbmg1/CBMGDE3.htm>>
- ~ 2003, *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* [internet]. Available at <<http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/section.asp?catId=3155>>

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, e.g. [004].
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

2	Context record sheets
42	Context sheets
2	Photographic record sheets
1	Section record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
8	Daily record sheets
5	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic Matrix
1	Bag 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
Danes Terrace
Lincoln
LN2 1LP

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives*, produced by the Lincolnshire City and County Museum.

The Collection Accession Number:	2009.36
Archaeological Project Services Site Code:	LNVH 09
OASIS Record No:	archaeo11-61268

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.

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.