
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
ON LAND AT
FORT BARNES,
ROOKERY LANE,
LINCOLN
(LIRL 09)**

**Work Undertaken For
Melbourne Construction Limited**

August 2009

Report Compiled by
Mark Peachey BA (Hons)

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Report No: **76/09**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



Quality Control
 Land at Fort Barnes,
 Rookery Lane,
 Lincoln
 LIRL 09

Project Coordinator	Dale Trimble
Supervisor	Mark Peachey
Assistant	Jonathon Smith
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
CAD Illustration	Mark Peachey
Photographic Reproduction	Mark Peachey
Post-excavation Analyst	Mark Peachey

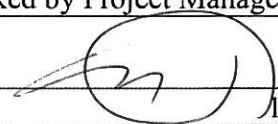
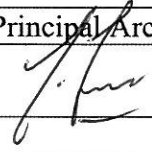
Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Principal Archaeologist
 Gary Taylor	 Tom Lane
Date: 17 August 2009	Date: 17 August 2009

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation comprising a single trial trench was undertaken on land at Fort Barnes, Rookery Lane, Lincoln in order to assess the impact of the development on archaeological remains.

The area is archaeologically-sensitive, lying in close proximity to the site of a Roman pottery kiln. Such pottery kilns often occur in groups.

The evaluation revealed an undated, though possibly early, ditch and palaeochannel.

Finds retrieved comprised 19th/20th century pottery and bottles from a thick layer of modern overburden.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation is defined as 'a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, quality and preservation, and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate' (IfA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

The site is the subject of an outline planning application (2006/0005/O) for residential development. The Lincoln City Archaeologist provided a brief for investigations and advised that an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was required. The evaluation was carried out on 30th July 2009 in accordance with that brief and a

specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services and approved by the Lincoln City Archaeologist (Appendix 1).

2.3 Topography and Geology

The site is located 3km southwest of the centre of Lincoln, in the Boultham area. It is on the western side of Rookery Lane, opposite the entrance to Lake View Road, at National Grid Reference SK 9617 6856 (Fig. 2). The site is in the slight valley of the Prial Brook, a partially canalised watercourse also known as the Pike Drain, which joins the River Witham to the northeast. The investigation site is on the east side of this minor watercourse at 7m OD.

There is an alluvial drift geology of clays, sands and gravels in the area, with a solid geology of Lias Clay beneath (Jones *et al.* 2003).

2.4 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.

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).

The site is located in the later Roman industrial belt around the southwestern side of Lincoln (Jones *et al.* 2003). A Roman kiln of probable 4th century date

was found about 85m west of the site. In addition to the products of the kiln there was also earlier, 2nd century pottery at the site. Oddly, a Saxon urn of perhaps 7th century date was found in the flue of the kiln (Webster 1960).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the work was 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.

The objectives were to establish the type of archaeological activity that might be present within the site, to determine its likely extent, the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site, their state of preservation, spatial arrangement and the extent to which surrounding archaeological features extended into the application area, and to establish the way in which any archaeological features identified fitted into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape. Further objectives were to assess the impact of the development on archaeological deposits and to consider measures to mitigate the impact of the development on archaeological remains, if necessary.

4. METHODS

A single trench, measuring 15m long by 1.6m wide was excavated by machine under archaeological supervision (Fig. 4). The trench was cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological remains. 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 1:20. Recording was undertaken

according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Following excavation, records were checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

Archaeological contexts are listed below and described. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

Trench 1 (Figs. 4, 5, Plate 2)

The trench was aligned SSW-NNE along the west side of the site, the area closest to the Roman pottery kiln site. Natural bedrock was not reached in a 2.3m deep sondage at the south end of the trench, this depth being the top of mid grey silt layer (010). Above this was a 0.5m thick mottled light/mid grey silty sand (004) which was overlain by an up to 0.4m thick layer of very light grey sand (003). This was cut, towards the north end of the trench, by northeast to southwest aligned ditch [005] (Fig 5, Section 2, Plate 2) which was at least 4m long by 0.65m wide and 0.15m deep and filled with dark brown clayey silt (006). This feature was sealed by 0.3m thick dark brown clayey silt subsoil (002).

Towards the south end of the trench the subsoil was cut by SSW to NNE aligned irregular linear feature [009] (Fig 5, Section 1, Plate 3). This was filled by 0.3m thick dark brown clayey silt (008), slightly peaty with frequent roots and twigs. This was overlain by 0.6m thick mottled yellowish/dark greyish brown silty sand (007).

This was sealed by 1.3m thick dark greyish brown clayey silt (001) with frequent inclusions of plastic, brick,

concrete, metal, glass and modern pot.

with Tom Lane.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural clay was not reached in the trench, a succession of alluvial silts and sands being recorded.

A single ditch of unknown date was probably a drainage feature. This was sealed by a former subsoil which was cut by a probable palaeochannel. This may have been a former course of the adjacent Prial Brook, now canalised.

A thick modern overburden had been dumped over the site to level it up for commercial use. This contained 19th century material as well as plastic and concrete and may have undergone some mixing. The dumping appeared to have been carried out following stripping of the former topsoil.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land at Fort Barnes, Rookery Lane, Lincoln as the site lay in close proximity to a Roman pottery kiln.

The evaluation revealed an undated drainage ditch and overlying subsoil, and a later, but also undated, palaeochannel. No Roman remains were identified.

Finds retrieved comprised 19th/20th century pottery and bottles from a thick layer of modern overburden.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Melbourne Construction Limited who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
 Site Supervisor: Mark Peachey
 Site Assistant: Jonathon Smith
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Mark Peachey
 CAD Illustration: Mark Peachey
 Post-excavation analysis: Mark Peachey

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Webster, G., 1960 A Romano-British pottery kiln at Rookery Lane, Lincoln, *Antiquaries Journal* 40

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IfA Institute for Archaeologists



Figure 1: General Location Plan

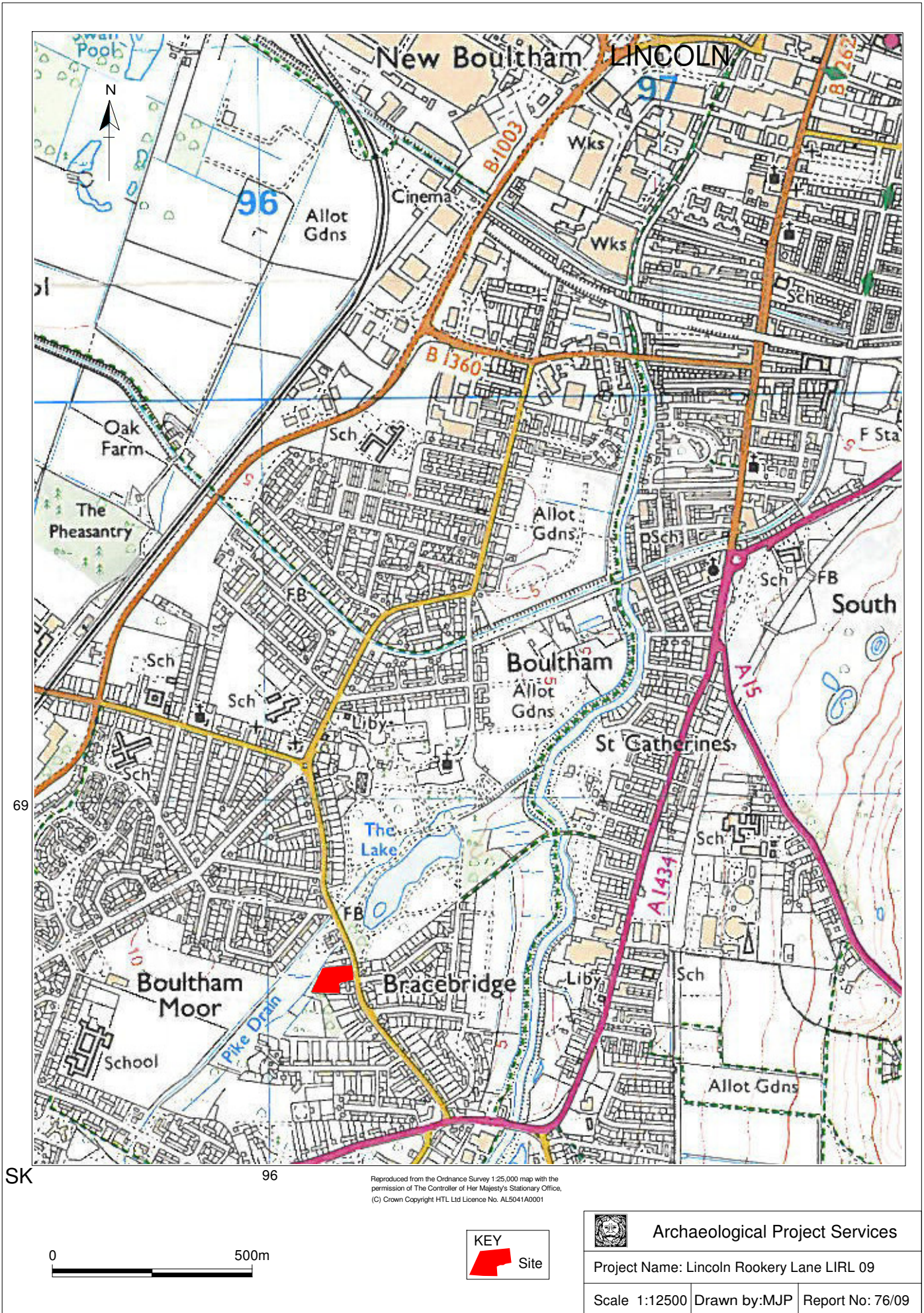


Figure 2. Site Location Plan

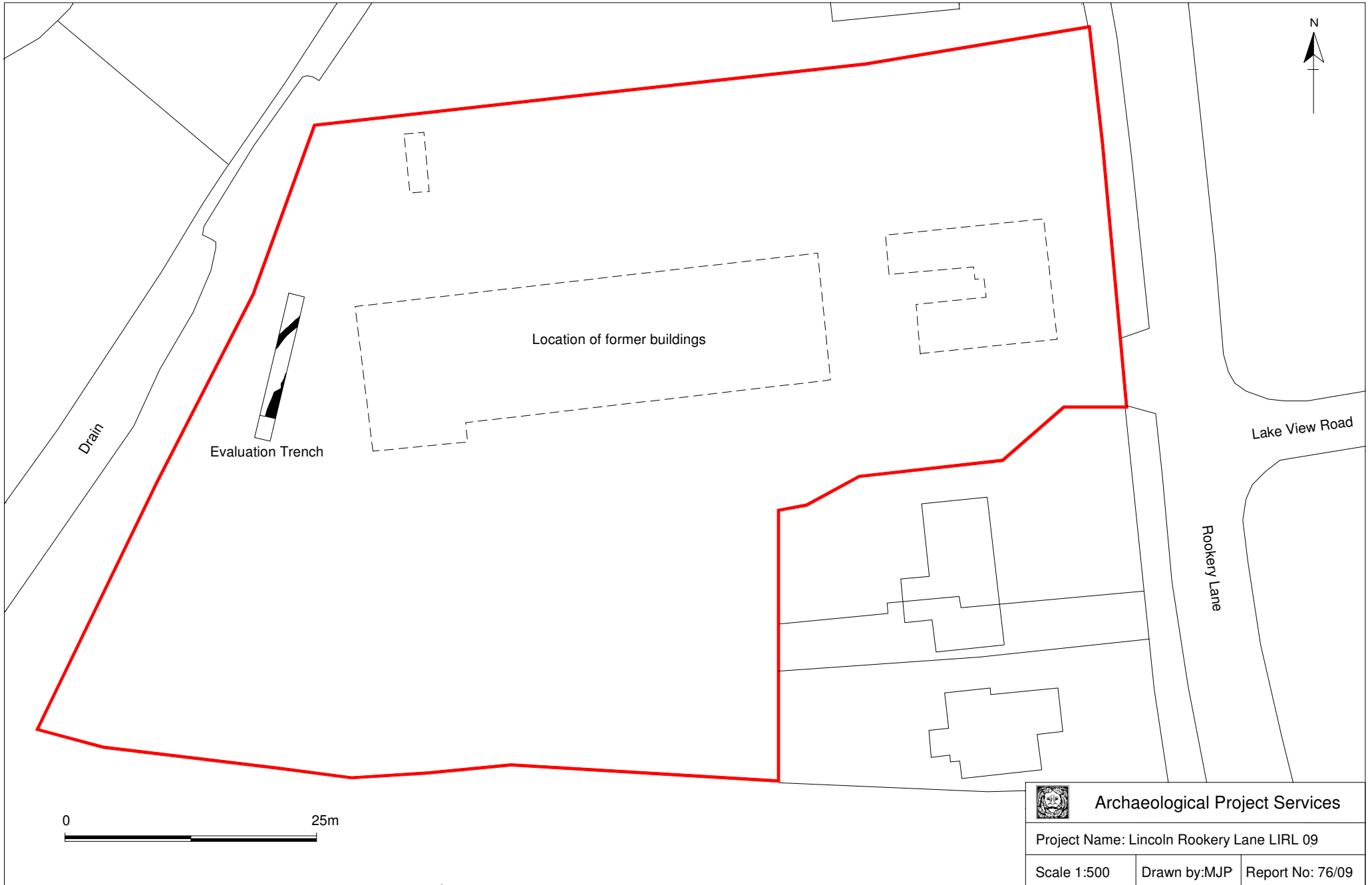
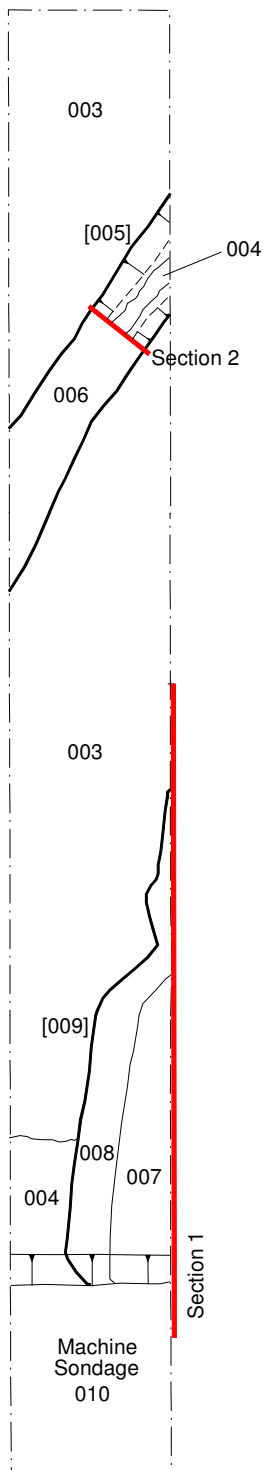


Figure 3. Trench Location Plan




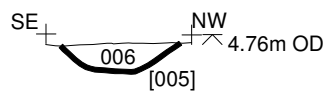
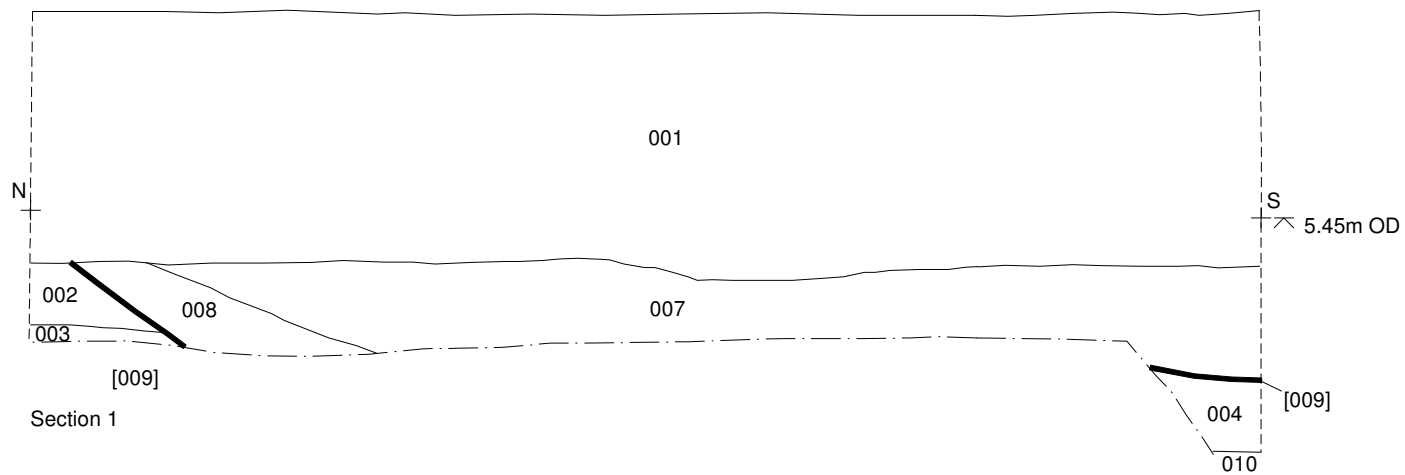
	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Lincoln Rookery Lane LIRL 09		
Scale 1:75	Drawn by:MJP	Report No:76/09

Figure 4. Trench Plan




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Lincoln Rookery Lane (LIRL 09)		
Scale 1:40	Drawn by:MJP	Report No: 76/09

Figure 5. Sections



Plate 1. Area of trench prior to machining, looking north



Plate 2. Pre-excavation view of trench looking north



Plate 3. Section 1, Palaeochannel [009] looking southeast



Plate 4. Section 2, Ditch [005] looking southwest

Appendix 1: SPECIFICATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND WATCHING BRIEF ON LAND AT FORT BARNES, ROOKERY LANE, LINCOLN

PREPARED FOR MELBOURNE CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

BY ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for archaeological investigations at Fort Barnes, Rookery Lane, Lincoln. The investigations will comprise a trial trench evaluation and a watching brief during excavation of geotechnical test pits.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying in close proximity to the site of a Roman pottery kiln. Such pottery kilns often occur in groups.*
- 1.3 *A programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching and archaeological monitoring of geotechnical test pits is required at the site.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the investigation. The report will consist of a text describing the nature of the archaeological deposits located and will be supported by illustrations and photographs. The investigation will assess the impact of the development on archaeological remains and consider measures to mitigate that impact if necessary.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field investigation of land at the former Fort Barnes, Rookery Lane, Lincoln.
- 2.2 The document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview
 - 2.2.2 The archaeological and natural setting
 - 2.2.3 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
 - 2.2.4 List of specialists
 - 2.2.5 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 The site is located 3km southwest of the centre of Lincoln, in the Boultham area. The site is on the western side of Rookery Lane, opposite the entrance to Lake View Road, at national grid reference SK 9617 6856.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The site is the subject of an outline planning application (2006/0005/O) for residential development. The Lincoln City Archaeologist has provided a brief for investigations and advised that an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching is required. Additionally, archaeological monitoring of geotechnical trial pits is also required. The results of these investigations will inform decisions on any needs for further archaeological examination or mitigation measures that may be necessary.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site is in the slight valley of the Prial Brook, a partially-canalised watercourse also known as Pike Drain, which joins the River Witham to the northeast. The investigation site is on the east side of this minor watercourse at 7m OD. There is an alluvial drift geology of clays, sands and gravels in the area, with a solid geology of Lias Clay beneath (Jones *et al.* 2003).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The site is located in the later Roman industrial belt around the southwestern side of Lincoln. A Roman kiln

of probable 4th century date was found only about 85m west of the site. In addition to the products of the kiln there was also earlier, 2nd century, pottery at the site. Oddly, a Saxon urn of perhaps 7th century date was found in the flue of the kiln (Webster 1960).

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.
 - 7.2.6 Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.
 - 7.2.7 Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.
 - 7.2.8 Assess the impact of the development on archaeological deposits.
 - 7.2.9 Consider measures to mitigate the impact of the development on archaeological remains, if necessary.

8 LIAISON WITH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CURATOR

- 8.1 Close contact will be maintained with the archaeological curator throughout the investigation to ensure that the scheme of works fulfils their requirements.

9 FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

9.1 Reasoning for this technique

- 9.1.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.
- 9.1.2 The trial trenching arrangement has been specified as single trench, c.15m x 1.6m, located in the western part of the site and oriented north-south.
- 9.1.3 Additionally, any geotechnical investigation of the site will be subject to archaeological monitoring.

9.2 General Considerations

- 9.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.
- 9.2.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IfA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21) managed by a Member of the Institute (MIfA).
- 9.2.3 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.
- 9.2.4 Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will only be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. Not all archaeological features exposed will necessarily be excavated. However, the investigation will, as far as is reasonably practicable,

determine the level of the natural deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established.

- 9.2.5 Open trenches will be marked by orange mesh fencing attached to road irons or similar poles. Subject to the consent of the archaeological curator, and following the appropriate recording, the trenches, particularly those of excessive depth, will be backfilled as soon as possible to minimise any health and safety risks.

9.3 Methodology

- 9.3.1 Removal of the topsoil and any 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.
- 9.3.2 Investigation of the features will be undertaken only as far as required to determine their date, form and function. The work will consist of half- or quarter-sectioning of features as required and, where appropriate, the removal of layers. Should features be located which may be worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will be limited to the absolute minimum, (*ie* the minimum disturbance) necessary to interpret the form, function and date of the features.
- 9.3.3 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn.
- 9.3.4 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.
- 9.3.5 Throughout the duration of the investigation a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- 9.3.5.1 the site before the commencement of field operations.
 - 9.3.5.2 the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
 - 9.3.5.3 individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
 - 9.3.5.4 groups of features where their relationship is important.
 - 9.3.5.5 the site on completion of fieldwork
- 9.3.6 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ* with excavation being limited to the identification and recording of such remains. If removal of the remains is necessary the appropriate Home Office licences will be obtained and the local environmental health department informed. If relevant, the coroner and the police will be notified.
- 9.3.7 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered ready for later washing and analysis.
- 9.3.8 The spoil generated during the investigation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with the topsoil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.
- 9.3.9 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by a GPS and/or EDM survey.

10 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

- 10.1 If appropriate, during the investigation specialist advice will be obtained from an environmental archaeologist. The specialist will visit the site and will prepare a report detailing the nature of the

environmental material present on the site and its potential for additional analysis should further stages of archaeological work be required. The results of the specialist's assessment will be incorporated into the final report

11 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

11.1 Stage 1

11.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the investigations will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting 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: the colour slides will be labelled and mounted on appropriate hangers and the black and white contact prints will be labelled, in both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

11.1.2 All finds recovered during the investigations will be washed, marked, bagged and labelled according to the individual 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.

11.2 Stage 2

11.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

11.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

11.3 Stage 3

11.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigation will be prepared. This will consist of:

11.3.1.1 A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.

11.3.1.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the site.

11.3.1.3 Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.

11.3.1.4 Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results.

11.3.1.5 A text describing the findings of the investigation.

11.3.1.6 Plans of the trenches showing the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.

11.3.1.7 Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.

11.3.1.8 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.

11.3.1.9 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

11.3.1.10 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.

11.3.1.11 A consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, regional, national and international terms, using recognised evaluation criteria.

11.3.1.12 A consideration of the potential impact of the development on archaeological remains, and measures to mitigate that impact, if necessary.

12 **ARCHIVE**

12.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the investigation will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the appropriate local museum. This sorting will be undertaken according to the guidelines and conditions stipulated by the museum, and appropriate national guidelines, for long-term storage and curation.

13 **REPORT DEPOSITION**

13.1 Copies of the investigation report will be sent to: the client; the Lincoln City Archaeologist; Lincoln UAD; and the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record.

14 **PUBLICATION**

14.1 Details of the investigation will be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).

14.2 Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Medieval Archaeology* and *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.

15 **CURATORIAL MONITORING**

15.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Lincoln City Archaeologist. They will be given written notice of the commencement of the project to enable them to make monitoring arrangements.

16 **VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS**

16.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation from the archaeological curator, the client and their consultant.

16.2 Should the archaeological curator require any additional investigation beyond the scope of the brief for works, or this specification, then the cost and duration of those supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

17 **STAFF TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT**

17.1 The work will be directed by Tom Lane MifA, Senior Archaeologist, Archaeological Project Services. The on-site works will be supervised by an Archaeological Supervisor with knowledge of archaeological investigations of this type. Archaeological excavation will be carried out by Archaeological Technicians, experienced in projects of this type.

17.2 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: D Trimble, APS Roman: A , APS, in collaboration with B Precious independent consultant Post-Roman: A Boyle, APS
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist/G Taylor, APS
Animal Remains Analysis	P Cope-Faulkner, APS/J Wood, independent consultant
Environmental Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy, or VI Fryer, independent specialist

Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

18 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 18.1 Fieldwork for the evaluation will be undertaken by a supervisor and assistant, and is expected to take one day.
- 18.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production for the trial trench evaluation will take about 5 days. A project officer or supervisor will undertake most of the analysis, with assistance from the finds supervisor, CAD illustrator and external specialists.
- 18.3 The duration of the archaeological monitoring works is difficult to determine as it is dependent on the speed of excavation of the geotechnical test pits. Post-excavation work is likewise dependent on the duration of the fieldwork and quantity and complexity of archaeological remains encountered

19 INSURANCES

- 19.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability insurance to £10,000,000. Additionally, the company maintains Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000.

20 COPYRIGHT

- 20.1 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.
- 20.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 20.3 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.
- 20.4 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.

21 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Jones, MJ, Stocker, D and Vince, A, 2003 *The City by the Pool*

Webster, G, 1960 A Romano-British pottery kiln at Rookery Lane, Lincoln, *Antiquaries Journal* **40**

Specification: Version 1, 10/07/09

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation	Date
001	Loose dark greyish brown clayey silt with frequent plastic, bricks, concrete blocks, metal, bottles and modern pot, 1.3m thick	Dumping of rubble and rubbish to level up site	Modern
002	Friable dark brown clayey silt, 0.3m thick	Former subsoil	
003	Loose very light grey sand with occasional small pebbles, 0.4m thick	Alluvial sand layer	
004	Soft mottled light grey/mid grey silty sand, 0.5m thick	Alluvium	
005	NE-SW aligned linear cut at least 4m long x 0.65m wide x 0.15m deep	Probable drainage ditch	
006	Firm dark brown clayey silt with frequent sand, occasional gravel and frequent roots 0.15m thick	Fill of [015]	
007	Soft mottled yellowish/dark greyish brown silty sand 0.6m thick	Silt fill of [009]	
008	Friable dark brown clayey silt, slightly peaty with frequent roots, twigs, 0.3m thick	Fill of [009]	
009	Irregular linear cut 7m+ long, 1m+ wide x 0.6m deep	Palaeochannel	
010	Soft mid grey silt, reached in machine sondage at depth of 2.3m below current surface	Alluvium	

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Anne Boyle and Ross Kendall

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 three sherds from three vessels, weighing 47 grams was 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 information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 1.

Condition

The sherds are in fairly fresh condition.

Results

Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full name	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Decoration	Part	Description	Date
001	ENPO	English Porcelain	Bowl	1	1	15	Blue and white floral transfer print over glaze; scalloped edge rim	Profile	Footring	Mid 18th to 19th
001	WHITE	Whiteware	Dish/plate	1	1	17	Thick blue line around rim; two thinner blue lines below	Rim		19th to 20th
001	WHITE	Whiteware	Dish/plate	1	1	15	Orange slip	Base		19th to 20th

Provenance

All the pottery, which dates to the early modern period, came from dumped layer (001).

Potential

The assemblage poses no problems for long-term storage. No further work is required.

Summary

A small collection of 18th to 20th century pottery was retrieved from a single context.

GLASS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Five pieces of glass weighing a total of 670g were recovered.

Condition

Although glass is naturally fragile most of the pieces are complete, or nearly so, with only one true fragment.

Results

Table 2, Glass Archive

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
001	Colourless rectangular bottle, embossed trademark: SYMINGTON & CO ^S , ESS COFFEE & CHICORY, EDINBURGH, 20 th century	1	390	20 th century
	Brown bottle, embossed trademark: 2 ^{OZ} BOVRIL LIMITED, 20 th century	1	100	
	Green bottle, moulded, screw top, 20 th century	1	68	
	Pale green phial/narrow bottle, cork stoppered, 19 th century	1	90	
	Colourless bottle with thin internal coating of opaque light blue glass, 20 th century	1	22	

Provenance

All of the glass was recovered from a modern dumped deposit. One of the pieces is marked as containing a product made in Edinburgh.

Range

The assemblage is of glass that contained products for general domestic consumption/use and with one exception is all of 20th century date.

Potential

The glass assemblage is of limited potential and significance. However, the collection provides some dating evidence and also indicates bottle dumping at the site in the 20th century.

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
001	20 th	

ABBREVIATIONS

BS	Body sherd
CXT	Context
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
W (g)	Weight (grams)

REFERENCES

- ~ 2003, *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* [internet]. Available at <<http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/section.asp?catId=3155>>
- Slowikowski, A. M., Nenk, B., and Pearce, J., 2001, *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2
- Young, J., Vince, A.G. and Nailor, V., 2005, *A Corpus of Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln* (Oxford)

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Alluvium	Deposits laid down by water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea, and fresh water alluvium is laid down by rivers and in lakes.
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.
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.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

1	Context register sheet
10	Context record sheets
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Section record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
1	Daily record sheet
4	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:	2009.99
Archaeological Project Services Site Code:	LIRL 09
OASIS Record No:	archaeo11-62874

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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