

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT:
TRIAL TRENCHING AT 200-201 HIGH STREET, LINCOLN**

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on behalf of River Island

By
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Executive Summary

- Allen Archaeology Limited was commissioned by Prospect Archaeology on behalf of their client River Island to undertake an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching at 200-201 High Street in Lincoln.
- The site is situated in an area of significant archaeological potential, to the west of the High Street, which follows the line of the earlier Roman and medieval road to the city. The area was an important extra-mural suburb in both the Roman and medieval periods, and evidence of a sustained period of ground reclamation and dumping of rubbish has been recorded on the edges of the Brayford Pool to the immediate west of the site.
- Two trial trenches were excavated inside No. 200 High Street, the former Next retail store. Trench 1 nearest to the High Street exposed two intercutting phases of probable 19th century brick buildings, the earliest of which had reused medieval roof tiles in its earliest floor surface. The floor surfaces were removed to expose medieval dumped deposits and possibly the infill of a rubbish pit or cess pit.
- Trench 2, to the rear of the property exposed a sequence of dumps of medieval date onwards, containing large quantities of ceramic building material comprising numerous distinct fabrics, indicating that the deposits contained demolition material from several buildings. The fragmentary remains of in-situ medieval stone walls were also identified.
- The trial trenching has shown that the archaeological deposits extend to in excess of 2.63m below the existing ground surface, and that archaeological deposits are likely to survive beneath the cellars at the front of the building.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Allen Archaeology Limited (hereafter AAL) was commissioned by Prospect Archaeology Limited, on behalf of their client River Island to undertake an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching in advance of a retail development at 200-201 High Street, Lincoln, Lincolnshire.
- 1.2 The excavating, recording and reporting conforms to current national guidelines, as set out in the Institute for Archaeologists '*Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluations*' (IfA 1994, revised 2001 and 2008) the local guidelines in the *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* (LCC 2011), a written scheme of investigation prepared by Prospect Archaeology (2012), as well as all relevant English Heritage guidelines on archaeological best practice (www.helm.org/server/show/nav.7740).
- 1.3 The documentary and physical archive will be submitted to The Collection in Lincoln, where it will be stored under the Museum Accession Number LCNCC 2012.119. The agreed date for deposition of the archive is in December 2013.

2.0 Site Location and Description

- 2.1 The proposed development is located to the south of the historic core of the city of Lincoln, on the west side of High Street. The site is currently occupied by two retail stores in a 19th century brick building, and centres on NGR SK 9749 7108.
- 2.2 The bedrock geology comprises Lower Lincolnshire Limestone, with no superficial geology recorded (British Geological Survey 1972).

3.0 Planning Background

- 3.1 Planning permission has been granted for the '*erection of a three storey building for retail use*' (Reference 2011/1137/F). Planning permission was granted subject to conditions, including for the undertaking a programme of archaeological investigation and recording prior to development.
- 3.2 This approach is consistent with the guidelines set out in *Planning Policy Statement 5* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2010), which was in place when the planning condition was issued, and with the guidelines set out in the National Planning Policy Framework, which superseded PPS 5 in March 2012 (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012).

4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 The proposed development area lies c.100m south of the River Witham, which defined the southern extent of the defended area of the Roman *colonia*, established in the later 1st century AD following the departure of the military. A substantial extra-mural suburb extended southwards along Ermine Street, broadly following the line of the modern High Street. In the 19th century a possible timber causeway that carried the road across the river was identified, as well as a north – south stone wall near to St Benedict's Church, interpreted as the east side of a dock (Jones 2003). Excavations on the south side of St Benedict's Square in 1985 exposed a series of 3rd century AD timber posts, either for stabilising the waterfront or for mooring

vessels, with later dumping of rubbish to raise the ground surface, a possible area of hard standing, and a late Roman east – west aligned drain (Steane 2001).

- 4.2 Lincoln as a whole appears to have suffered a gradual decline in population and prosperity towards the end of the Roman period, leading to widespread abandonment and decay of much of the Roman city by the 5th century AD. Only small quantities of early and middle Saxon pottery have been recovered from the area of the former Roman lower city and there is no evidence for activity in the southern suburb until the 9th or 10th century (Vince 2003a). Recent investigations adjacent to the City Bus Station, c. 250m east of the current site, exposed a probable sunken-feature building, associated with an important group of 7th to 8th century pottery (AAL 2009). The site is located on Thorn Island, a former sand and gravel bank in the River Witham. It appears to have been abandoned by the 9th or 10th century (*ibid.*), at which time there is an increase in the amount of material being recovered from the former Roman city, suggesting its reoccupation.
- 4.3 The excavations undertaken in 1985 exposed a Late Saxon drainage channel running east – west, and a later network of Late Saxon wattle fences that appeared to form a waterfront revetment, containing dumps of soils with abundant residual late Roman material. These wattles appear to have collapsed by the end of the 10th century, although further overlying dumps of material were recorded, as well as a drystone wall and further wooden posts representing the remnants of another wattle fence line (Steane 2001).
- 4.4 The town continued to develop and prosper over the following years so that it was once again an important regional centre by the time of the Norman Conquest, and the area along the High Street developed as an important commercial and residential suburb known as Wigford (Vince 2003b). The city however suffered widespread population decline and a downturn in commercial activity from the 13th century onwards, due to the effects of the loss of the cloth trade, followed by the Black Death in the mid 14th century.
- 4.5 The 1985 excavations to the west of the site identified further dumping during the medieval period, as well as a number of substantial stone walls, aligned north – south and east – west. These dumps indicate reclamation of the area, shifting the waterfront progressively westwards and allowing the area to be permanently occupied (Steane 2001).
- 4.6 Significant revival of the fortunes of Lincoln did not begin until the later 18th century, when the city developed an extensive heavy manufacturing industry, the development of which was accompanied by the widespread development of terraced housing to accommodate the workers in the following years (Stocker 2003). Historic map evidence indicates that the current site was occupied by buildings fronting onto High Street since at least the early 19th century (Mills and Wheeler 2004).

5.0 Methodology

- 5.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of two trial trenches in the footprint of the proposed development area. Trench 1 measured 2m x 2m and was located in the display area of the former Next store. Trench 2 measured 1.4m x 1.8m, and was located in a store room at the back of the former Next store. Both trenches were hand excavated to a maximum depth of c.2m below ground surface. The work was carried out during the week beginning 13th August 2012 by a team of experienced field archaeologists, supervised by Maria Pirainen.

- 5.2 A full written record of the archaeological deposits was made on standard AAL context recording sheets. Archaeological features and deposits were drawn to scale, in plan and section (at scales 1:10 and 1:20). Photography formed an integral part of the recording strategy. All photographs incorporated scales, with an identification board and directional arrow, and a selection of these images has been included in Appendix 1.
- 5.3 Each deposit, layer or cut was allocated a unique identifier (context number), and accorded a written description, a summary of these are included in Appendix 8. Three digit numbers within square brackets reflect cut features (e.g. pit [200]).
- 5.4 All measured heights were transferred from an Ordnance Survey benchmark situated on the southeast corner of High Bridge north of site with the value of 8.35m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

6.0 Results (Figures 2 – 7)

6.1 Trench 1 (Figures 4 and 5)

- 6.1.1 Trench 1 was located towards the front of the store in a raised area that is approximately 0.88m higher than the High Street at c.7.27m OD.
- 6.1.2 The uppermost deposit in Trench 1, 101 comprised the modern laminate floor overlying a compacted rubble hardcore 0.2m to 0.3m thick. This sealed an L-shaped English bond brick wall running along the east and north edges of the trench. Approximately seven courses were still in-situ, resting on a stepped foundation 108. It was abutted to the west by a stretcher bond wall, 109, observed in the north-western corner of the trench. The upper portion of wall 102 had a single course of slates inserted, probably as a form of damp-proofing, with a ventilation grate above.
- 6.1.3 Wall 102/108 truncated two sides of an earlier brick structure 103 in the middle of the trench with the walls aligned north-northwest to south-southeast and west-southwest to east-northeast. The structure had been cut through a dumped deposit 105, comprising moderately loose dark grey brown silty sand with three sherds of medieval to post-medieval pottery sherds, a single residual Romano British sherd, and three animal bone fragments displaying marks of butchery and gnawing.
- 6.1.4 Within the area enclosed by walls 103 and 102 were two distinct backfill deposits, 104 and 106. They consisted of a mix of coarse sandy soils with frequent demolition material, with the earliest deposit 106 containing a small group of four probably residual late medieval pottery sherds, and 104 dated to the 18th to 19th century by a fragment of brick and a fragment of roof tile. Layer 106 sealed a floor surface, 107, of 18th to 19th century square ceramic tiles, representing a floor surface within structure 103. Each tile measured 240x240mm with a thickness of c.50mm. The surface overlaid an earlier red brick surface 110 also of 18th to 19th century date, with the average brick measuring 230mm x 120mm x 80mm. The bricks were set on a bed of mortar which rested on an earlier floor surface 111 of re-used mortared roof tiles of 13th to 15th century date. The tiles were laid upon a layer of clean very compact light grey clay 112.
- 6.1.5 Beneath layer 112 was a layer of poorly sorted limestone rubble and dark brown sandy silt 113 containing a single sherd of mid/late 11th to mid 12th century pottery, one fragment of 12th to

14th century roof tile and a single goose bone fragment. This layer sealed 114, a very dark grey sandy silt. This layer was hand excavated to a depth of c.0.15m. Subsequent augering in the base of the trench showed the deposit continued for at least a further 0.64m, to 5.35m aOD. A soil sample from this deposit contained frequent mineralised faecal material as well as occasional charred cereal grains, eggshell and burnt organic material.

6.1.6 During the fieldwork it was possible to access the basement at the front of the store, adjacent to Trench 1. A level was taken on the cellar floor, which was at 4.75m OD, approximately 1.7m below the ground level on the High Street.

6.2 Trench 2 (Figures 6 and 7)

6.2.1 Trench 2 was located to the rear of the building where the ground surface was at an OD height of 7.77m, approximately 0.5m above the level at Trench 1. Across the majority of the site the uppermost deposit 202 was a modern concrete and brick rubble surface, which was truncated towards the west side of the trench by the foundations for the adjacent rear wall of the property.

6.2.2 Below the floor surface there was a c.0.5m thick demolition deposit 203 containing frequent brick and stone inclusions. Finds from this deposit included fifteen sherds of pottery ranging in date from late medieval fabrics to 19th century English Stonewares and white ware, two late 17th to early 18th century clay tobacco pipe stems, three fragments of animal bone and part of a modern copper tap. This layer sealed a sub-circular pit [207], which contained a single fill of dark brown silty sand 208, which produced a small assemblage of pottery and ceramic building material of mid 17th to 18th century date as well as two animal bone fragments and two small iron nails.

6.2.3 Pit [207] was cut through the backfill 205 of a possible wall robber cut, [206] comprising mixed stone rubble and mortar. [206] was in turn cut through layer 204, a moderately loose mid grey brown silty sand with frequent charcoal flecks and limestone rubble. This deposit contained sixteen sherds of pottery including late medieval Bourne wares, Toynton wares and Cistercian wares, as well as residual medieval Lincoln Glazed wares. The finds assemblage also included 67 fragments of roof tile of a broad 13th to 15th century date. This assemblage was largely of local origin but included one example from kilns in Beverley, East Yorkshire. Sixty animal bone fragments were also recovered from this context, the identifiable pieces being dominated by sheep/goat, with lesser quantities of cattle and bird bone.

6.2.4 Layer 204 was cut by a sub-rectangular pit [200] that contained a small group of medieval roof tile fragments, four possible Roman tile fragments, four sherds of 17th to early 18th century pottery, one iron nail and two probable late 17th century clay tobacco pipe stems.

6.2.5 In the southeast corner of the trench, at a depth of c.0.8m below the existing floor surface a limestone rubble wall 211 was exposed within vertical construction cut [215], aligned east-southeast to west-northwest. It appeared to cut through a very compact limestone rubble spread 210 which contained a large group of 115 roof tile fragments of 14th to 15th century date, and included three examples from kilns in Beverley, as well a single glazed ridge tile fragment. Four sherds of 13th to 15th century pottery were also recovered, as well as a large iron nail and 23 fragments of animal bone with occasional butchery marks. It was noted that 14 different fabric types were present among the CBM (ceramic building material) assemblage

suggesting that it is unlikely this rubble is related to the demolition of a single structure but is rather a deliberately dumped deposit with mixed material from several sources.

- 6.2.6 Sealed by rubble layer 210 and abutted by wall 211 was 212, a c.0.04m thick layer of lime and sand mortar representing either a dumped deposit or possibly a bedding layer for a former surface. This thin layer sealed a possible occupation horizon 214 consisting of moderately loose dark grey brown silty sand with frequent limestone fragments and occasional charcoal flecks. Finds recovered from this deposit comprised 23 ceramic building material fragments of broadly medieval date, a small group of pottery dating to the 15th century, a single large iron nail and 49 animal bone fragments, dominated by sheep/goat and cattle. Towards the north-eastern edge of the trench 214 sealed 213, a spread of poorly sorted limestone rubble, representing either a dumped deposit or collapse from a nearby structure.
- 6.2.7 A sondage was excavated in the centre of the trench where 214 was found to be sealing a poorly sorted limestone rubble deposit 217, containing sixteen fragments of animal bone carrying occasional marks of gnawing and butchery, four sherds of 15th century pottery and 23 CBM fragments of probable 13th to 14th century date. It sealed 220 a poorly sorted limestone rubble spread, although within the deposit may have been very fragmentary in-situ walling. Below 220 was an ash and charcoal rich deposit 218 of loose laminated grey and mid orange silty sands. One sherd of probably intrusive pottery of post-medieval date was recovered from this context, along with 21 roof tile fragments representing nine different fabrics of medieval date, and a sherd of 12th century Lincoln Glazed ware. Eleven fragments of animal bone were also recovered. A soil sample from this context contained profuse quantities of charcoal and other burnt organic waste but very little else, and the deposit is likely to represent dumped fuel waste from a hearth or oven.
- 6.2.8 Beneath 218 there was a coarse and poorly sorted very compact limestone rubble spread, 219, containing nine medieval roof tile fragments of 12th to 14th century date. This was interpreted as a dumped deposit or possibly a floor surface related to possible structure 220.
- 6.2.9 Below 218 was layer 221, a moderately loose dark brown silty sand with frequent charcoal flecks, limestone fragments, a single large iron nail, crushed shell fragments and nine animal bone fragments. It also contained two pottery sherds of 12th century date and a single tile fragment of 12th to 14th century date. A soil sample from the deposit contained abundant charcoal as well as occasional charred cereal grains and was interpreted as burnt flooring materials and hearth waste.
- 6.2.10 Hand augering at the base of the trench achieved a further 0.7m depth and the earliest layer exposed was a very dark grey sandy silty clay with occasional limestone fragments, ironstone fragments and charcoal flecks, 222, with no indication of the natural geology.

7.0 Discussion and Conclusions

- 7.1 The trial trenching has identified a significant archaeological potential across the development area, with features and deposits of medieval to early modern date being identified in both trenches. The total depth of deposits encountered was approximately 2.63m in both trenches, extending to 4.65m OD in Trench 1 and 5.14m OD in Trench 2.
- 7.2 The earliest deposit identified in Trench 1 comprised a dark grey sandy silt, within which palaeoenvironmental sampling identified frequent mineralised faecal concretions suggestive of

domestic waste dumping. Augering showed this deposit to be in excess of 0.8m thick and it is possible that this represents the infill of a cess pit or rubbish pit, located to the rear of properties fronting onto the line of a medieval precursor to High Street. The deposit itself was undated although overlying deposits contained a small assemblage of pottery and CBM of a broad 12th to 14th century date. Augering attained a depth of 4.65m aOD, approximately 0.1m below the recorded level of the base of the cellar fronting the High Street. This clearly indicates the potential for the survival of archaeologically significant deposits below the cellars. It also indicates the potential for earlier deposits to be present below the depths achieved during the current programme of works. The adjacent excavations to the west of the site in 1985 exposed Roman silting layers and dumped deposits beginning at 3.15m aOD, with a surface or hardstanding at 4.05m aOD, and Late Saxon dumped deposits above this (Steane 2001).

- 7.3 Subsequent activity in Trench 1 comprised at least two distinct phases of construction of brick structures. The earliest structure was offset from the alignment of the High Street by c.18°. It had several floor surfaces, the earliest comprising reused roof tiles of 13th to 15th century date, sealed by a brick surface then a tile surface, both broadly dated to the 18th to 19th centuries. The reuse of medieval roof tiles in the initial construction phase of this structure is likely to indicate the presence of derelict medieval structures in the vicinity or at the very least a ready supply of materials robbed from medieval buildings and stored for reuse. A narrow range of buildings are shown fronting the High Street in this area from at least the time of Marratt's map of 1817, although there is no clear map evidence for buildings to the rear of the street frontage, in the area of Trench 1 until Padley's 1842 map (Mills and Wheeler 2004).
- 7.4 The second phase of building was represented by the stepped brick walling running along the north and east edge of the trench, truncating the earlier walls. It is likely that these walls represent the rear walls of cellars extending to the north and east of the trench, with the presence of a thin slate course with a ventilation grate above probably indicating the approximate level of the ground surface at the time.
- 7.5 There is a noticeable rise in the topography to the west of the High Street, with the ground surface at Trench 2 being c.0.5m higher than Trench 1 and c.1.3m higher than the High Street. A broadly similar sequence was exposed in this trench, with dated deposits ranging from the 12th century to the early modern period.
- 7.6 The earliest layers identified were interpreted as dumped deposits containing frequent limestone rubble, pottery and CBM of 12th to 14th century date, with a soil sample from layer 221 containing environmental indicators suggestive of the dumping of burnt floor surfacing materials. The area of the trench is set well back from the main thoroughfare of the High Street to the west and from St. Benedict's Square to the north and was probably used as a refuse disposal area at this time to the rear of properties along the street frontage.
- 7.7 Later medieval structural activity was tentatively identified in Trench 2 however, with fragmentary but possible in-situ walling exposed in the sondage at c.6.45m aOD, with an associated dump of charcoal and ash-rich domestic hearth waste deposits being of 14th to 15th century date.
- 7.8 Subsequent ground raising dumps sealed this possible structure, with part of a stone wall exposed in the southeast corner of the trench, associated with the remnants of a possible surface and demolition deposits, also of a 14th to 15th century date. The demolition horizon 210 contained a large group of medieval roof tile. It was notable that this contained many different

fabrics suggesting that the material does not simply represent the demolition of an adjacent structure but is derived from demolition material from several buildings. It is notable that the assemblage included tiles from kilns in Beverley in East Yorkshire, and the presence of a single glazed ridge tile indicates that some of the material derives from a high status building, although this may be within the site environs or beyond.

- 7.9 Subsequent activity comprised an undated robber cut that truncated the medieval demolition horizons, in turn sealed by post-medieval to early modern dumped deposits.

8.0 Effectiveness of Methodology

- 8.1 The archaeological evaluation methodology was appropriate to the nature and extent of the proposed development. It has demonstrated that there is a deep and complex sequence of archaeological deposits of medieval to early modern date throughout the site, extending to in excess of 2.63m below the existing ground surface. It is anticipated that deposits predating the medieval period may survive below this level.

9.0 Acknowledgements

- 9.1 Allen Archaeology Limited would like to thank Prospect Archaeology Limited, and their client River Island for this commission.

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Appendix 1: Colour Plates



Plate 1: Trench 1 showing structure 103 and tile floor 107, truncated by later brick walls 102 and 108 running along the east and north sections. Looking south. Scales are 1m and 0.3m



Plate 2: Trench 1 looking north, showing cellar walls 108 and 109. Scales are 1m and 0.5m



Plate 3: Sondage through floor surfaces in Trench 1, looking west. Scales are 0.5m and 0.3m



Plate 4: Trench 2 showing north-northeast facing section with limestone wall 211 in section and mortar spread 212, looking south-southwest. Scales are 1m.



Plate 5: Trench 2 sondage, looking northeast, showing fragmentary structure 220 and rubble deposit 219. Scales are 0.5m and 0.3m

Appendix 2: Pottery Report

By Jane Young and Ian Rowlandson

INTRODUCTION

In total, sixty-four sherds of post-Roman pottery and one Roman sherd representing fifty-five vessels were recovered from the site. The pottery ranges in date from the Roman to the early modern periods. The pottery was examined both visually and using a x20 binocular microscope, then recorded using the fabric codenames (CNAME) of the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit and other nationally agreed codenames (Young, Vince and Nailor 2005 and Darling and Precious *forthcoming*). The assemblage was quantified by three measures: number of sherds, vessel count and weight and the resulting archive entered onto an Access database. Recording of the post-Roman assemblage was in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, *et al.* (2001). The Roman pottery has been archived using count and weight as measures according to the guidelines laid down for the minimum archive by *The Study Group for Roman Pottery* (Darling 2004).

CONDITION

With the exception of a few abraded sherds the pottery is mainly in a slightly abraded to fairly fresh condition with sherd size mainly falling into the small to medium range (below 50grams). In total only six vessels are represented by more than one sherd and no cross-context vessels were noted.

THE POTTERY

In total fifty-four vessels in twenty-four identifiable post-Roman pottery ware types and one Roman sherd were recovered from archaeological interventions on the site (Table 1). The range of vessel types is fairly limited with examples of various types of jug, bowl and jar forming the body of the assemblage, although several drinking vessels and a costrel were also found.

Table 1 Pottery types with total quantities by sherd and vessel count

Codename	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	Total sherds	Total vessels
BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	1550	1800	1	1
BL	Black-glazed wares	1550	1750	1	1
BOU	Bourne D ware	1350	1650	5	5
CC	Colour-coated wares	40	400	1	1
CIST	Cistercian-type ware	1480	1650	3	3
ENGS	Unspecified English Stoneware	1750	1900	5	2
GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	1500	1650	4	3
LFS	Lincolnshire Fine-shelled ware	970	1200	2	2
LLSW	Late Lincoln Glazed ware	1350	1500	13	12
LMLOC	Late Medieval local fabrics	1350	1550	1	1
LSW1	12th century Lincoln Glazed ware	1100	1200	2	2
LSW2	13th to 14th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	1200	1320	4	4
LSW2/3	13th to 15th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	1200	1450	2	2
LSW4	15th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	1450	1530	1	1
LSWA	Lincoln Glazed ware Fabric A	1100	1500	1	1
MARTIII	Martincamp red earthenware	1600	1750	1	1
MP	Midlands Purple ware	1380	1600	3	3
MY	Midlands Yellow ware	1550	1650	4	1

NOTS	Nottingham stoneware	1690	1900	2	1
RAER	Raeren stoneware	1450	1600	1	1
TB	Toynton/Bolingbroke wares	1450	1750	3	2
TGW	Tin-glazed ware	1640	1770	1	1
TOY	Toynton Medieval Ware	1250	1450	1	1
TOYII	Toynton Late Medieval ware	1450	1550	2	2
WHITE	Modern whiteware	1850	1900	1	1

Roman

A single Roman Colour-coated (CC) sherd was recovered from post-Roman layer 105. The lower body sherd comes from a closed vessel, possibly a beaker or flagon of 3rd to 4th century date.

Saxo-Norman

The two Saxo-Norman vessels are in shell-tempered Lincolnshire Fine-shelled ware (LFS). The type is first found in late 10th century deposits in the City and continues in use with little typological change until the end of the 12th century. The small jar rim in layer 113 belongs to the period between the mid/late 11th and mid 12th centuries. The other sherd is from a jar or bowl and is chronologically undiagnostic.

Early Medieval

Both of the early medieval sherds found on the site are from 12th century Lincoln Glazed ware jugs. These sherds are probably of mid 12th to early/mid 13th century date.

Medieval

Overall, eight of the pottery vessels submitted for examination are of medieval type and can be dated to the period between the early 13th and 15th centuries. Seven of the vessels were made in Lincoln (LSW2, LSW2/3 and LSWA) and are mainly plain glazed jugs. Four of these jugs can be dated to the 13th century (LSW2). The other three Lincoln produced vessels include a sherd is from the neck of a bottle and three jugs. A medieval Toynton-type jug rim is an unusual occurrence in the city as most vessels found are of late medieval type. This jug can be dated to between the late 13th and 15th centuries.

Late Medieval to early post-medieval

Thirty vessels, mainly jugs, but also including jars and bowls, probably belong to the period between the mid/late 14th and mid 16th centuries. Most of these vessels are Late Lincoln Glazed ware jugs or jars (LLSW) of mid/late 14th to 15th century date. This ware was probably produced at several sites within the city, although only one kiln site is known (at St. Marks in the Wigford suburb). One sherd of this type is probably from a small dish. An internally glazed sherd in 15th century Lincoln Glazed ware (LSW4) is from a jar or bowl of late 15th to mid 16th century date.

Ten vessels in four ware types are from kilns elsewhere in Lincolnshire (BOU, LMLOC, TB and TOYII). These ware types begin to be produced at some point, probably during the middle years, in the 15th century. By the early 16th century they form the main coarseware pottery types to be found in Lincoln. In Lincoln these types appear to have died out by the mid/late 16th century, although they may still be in use elsewhere in the county. The vessels from this site include jugs, jars and large bowls.

Three vessels are in coarsely tempered Midland Purple ware (MP) and three cups are in Cistercian ware (CIST). These types were produced together at a number of centres in Yorkshire and the East Midlands (Boyle 2006) between the 15th and 17th centuries. The Midlands Purple vessels found on the site include one jug and two jug or jar sherds. Midlands Purple ware possibly starts in the late 14th century as an over-fired version of coarse quartz-tempered late medieval-type vessels, but the vessels recovered from this site are likely to be of late 15th to 16th century date. The three Cistercian ware cups are of similar date. The single imported stone ware sherd is of Raeren-type (RAER) and is of late 15th to mid 16th century type.

Post-medieval

Seven vessels are of post-mid 16th century post-medieval type. The earliest of these vessels is a Glazed Red Earthenware (GRE) sherd from a vessel of unknown type. The sherd was found in layer 204 and is associated with other vessels of mid to mid/late 16th century date. The micaceous fabric suggests that it may be of an early type possibly manufactured in Essex whereas the other two vessels from the site are probably products of kilns in Lincolnshire. The tall Black-glazed ware cup (BL) found in layer 203 is of early/mid to mid 17th century Staffordshire or Derbyshire type. A large Brown-glazed Earthenware bowl (BERTH) from a similar source can only be dated to between the mid 17th and 18th centuries. The four sherds from a large Midlands Yellow ware jar (MY) are likely to be of 17th century date, although this type dates back to the 16th century. A small basal sherd in Tin-glazed Earthenware is possibly from a bowl but is too fragmentary to be sure. The fabric is of general 17th to 18th century type. A sherd from a small imported Martincamp Type III costrel is of 17th century date.

Early modern

Eight sherds from four vessels are of early modern type. The earliest of these is a small 18th century Nottingham Stoneware (NOTS) bowl. The other vessels comprise stoneware bottles (ENGS) and a small Whiteware jar (WHITE) of 19th to mid 20th century type.

THE SITE SEQUENCE

The pottery was recovered from twelve deposits in two trenches with most of the pottery coming from Trench 2.

Trench 1

Layer 105 contained four sherds, the latest of which, date to between the mid to late 16th century. Included in the group are residual Roman and medieval sherds in a fairly fresh condition. The backfill of cellar 103 contained four sherds, all of which are likely to date to between the late 15th and early/mid 16th centuries. The single sherd found in rubble layer 113 is from a small Lincolnshire Fine-shelled ware jar of mid/late 11th to mid 12th century date. The sherd however must be residual as the deposit also contains tile of late 12th to 14th century date.

Trench 2

Pit 200 produced six sherds from four different vessels, the latest of which dates to between the 17th and early 18th centuries. The small group of fifteen sherds found in layer 203, come from eight vessels of mixed date. The latest vessels belong to the 19th century. Layer 204 contained sixteen sherds of mainly mid to mid/late 16th century date. The small group includes jugs, cups, jars and a bowl manufactured at a number of local and regional centres. A single Tin-glazed Earthenware sherd of general 17th to 18th century date came from pit 207. The four sherds recovered from layer 210 are of probable mixed date. The latest sherd comes from a Late Lincoln ware jug of mid/late 14th to 15th century date. The small group of five vessels found in layer 214 are all of Late Lincoln ware type. The group includes two jugs and possible examples of jar, pipkin and small dish. This group probably dates to the 15th century. Another three Late Lincoln ware vessels of similar date, together with a Midlands Purple jug or jar, came from layer 217. Layer 218 produced two sherds of mixed date. The latest sherd is from a large Brown-glazed Earthenware bowl of Staffordshire or Derbyshire mid 17th to 18th century date. Two sherds, of probable 12th century date came from layer 221. These sherds may be of residual date as they are associated with tile of late 12th to 14th century date.

DISCUSSION

A small group of pottery of mixed date was recovered from the site. The material may have arrived on the site during episodes of levelling and dumping but does seem to suggest a fair amount of activity in the 15th and 16th centuries. The early modern pottery has been discarded otherwise the entire collection should be kept for future study.

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Pottery Archive

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherd	vessels	weight	decoration	part	action	description
Trench 1	105	CC	fine pale orange/pale grey/pale orange	closed	1	1	27		BS		dark brown slip
Trench 1	105	GRE		jar/pipkin ?	1	1	1		BS		cu bichrome
Trench 1	105	LSW2		small jug	1	1	4		BS		misfired glaze
Trench 1	105	TB		large jar	1	1	65	pressed strip around rim edge	rim		thick suspension glaze
Trench 1	106	LLSW		large squat jug	1	1	18		BS		
Trench 1	106	LLSW		jug	1	1	3		BS		
Trench 1	106	LMLOC	Toynnton-type	large sloping bowl	1	1	31		rim		sloping rim; int glaze
Trench 1	106	LSW4	Fabric A	jar/bowl	1	1	14		BS		fresh breaks with no joining sherds; burnt/misfired; thick int glaze
Trench 1	113	LFS		small jar	1	1	18		rim		thin EVERC rim; soot
Trench 2	201	BOU	fine	jug/jar	1	1	10		BS		abraded
Trench 2	201	GRE		drinking vessel/small	2	1	3		BS		
Trench 2	201	MARTIII		small costrel	1	1	4		BS		
Trench 2	201	TB		large bowl	2	1	205		base		thick int fe flecked glaze; ext red slip; Bolingbroke ?
Trench 2	203	BL	med red	tall cup	1	1	55		base		burnt post-breakage; part firingcrack glaze seep; splayed base; early/mid to mid 17th;Staffs/Derbs
Trench 2	203	ENGS		bottle	1	1	72		rim	discarded	full of mortar

Museum Accession Number LCNCC:2012.119

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherd	vessels	weight	decoration	part	action	description
Trench 2	203	ENGS	grey	bottle	4	1	162		base & BS	discarded	
Trench 2	203	MP	purple	jug ?	1	1	15		BS		
Trench 2	203	MY		large jar	4	1	75		rim & BS		wide hollow everted rim; stacking scar on rim
Trench 2	203	NOTS		small bowl	2	1	212		base	discarded	paint pigment incl over breaks
Trench 2	203	RAER		drinking jug	1	1	11		handle		
Trench 2	203	WHITE		small cylindrical jar	1	1	20		rim	discarded	
Trench 2	204	BOU	med sandy	small jug/jar	1	1	6		BS		
Trench 2	204	BOU	fine sandy	jug	1	1	10		BS		thick reduced glaze
Trench 2	204	BOU	med sandy	jug/jar	1	1	14		BS		fresh breaks no joining sherds
Trench 2	204	BOU	fine	bowl ?	1	1	11		BS		abraded
Trench 2	204	CIST		cup	1	1	5		BS		
Trench 2	204	CIST		small cup	1	1	11		rim		
Trench 2	204	CIST		cup	1	1	21		base		comm white incl
Trench 2	204	GRE		?	1	1	2		base		micaceous fabric; very dark green glaze; early Essex ?
Trench 2	204	LLSW		small squat	1	1	33		BS		fresh breaks no joining sherds
Trench 2	204	LSW2		jug	1	1	12		BS		reduced glaze
Trench 2	204	LSW2		jug	1	1	2		BS		cu glaze
Trench 2	204	LSW2/3		small jug	1	1	14		handle		unusual narrow strap handle
Trench 2	204	LSW2/3		bottle	1	1	16		neck		thick amber glaze with a few cu spots; fresh breaks with no joining sherds; some ca in fabric
Trench 2	204	MP	orange	jug/jar	1	1	3		BS		
Trench 2	204	TOYII	+ ca	large jug	1	1	25		BS		blistered fabric

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherd	vessels	weight	decoration	part	action	description
Trench 2	204	TOYII		large jug	1	1	67		BS		blistered fabric
Trench 2	208	TGW		hollow	1	1	6		base		footring base
Trench 2	210	LLSW		jug	1	1	34		handle		strap handle; fresh breaks no joining sherds; amber glaze; wear mark along one edge
Trench 2	210	LSW2		small jug	1	1	2		BS		
Trench 2	210	LSWA		jug	1	1	19		BS		thin cu glaze over white slip; St Marks ?
Trench 2	210	TOY		jug	1	1	36		UJH		fresh breaks no joining sherds
Trench 2	214	LLSW		squat jug	1	1	6		BS		concretion incl some breaks
Trench 2	214	LLSW		jar ?	1	1	11		BS		int glaze;concretion incl some breaks
Trench 2	214	LLSW		small dish ?	1	1	1		base		int glaze;concretion incl some breaks
Trench 2	214	LLSW		pipkin ?	1	1	5		BS		
Trench 2	214	LLSW		large jug	2	1	79		base		common shale in fabric;concretion incl some breaks
Trench 2	217	LLSW		squat jug	1	1	12		rim		
Trench 2	217	LLSW		jug	1	1	47		handle		ribbed strap handle
Trench 2	217	LLSW		large jar	1	1	43		BS		part worn int surface
Trench 2	217	MP		orange	jug/jar	1	1	65	base		
Trench 2	218	BERTH		med orange sandy	large bowl ?	1	1	9	BS		int glaze;mid 17th to 18th
Trench 2	218	LSW1		jug	1	1	4		BS		
Trench 2	221	LFS		jar/bowl	1	1	11		base		abraded
Trench 2	221	LSW1	Fabric B	jug	1	1	7		BS		

Appendix 3: Ceramic Building Material Report

By Jane Young

INTRODUCTION

A total of two hundred and eighty-nine fragments of ceramic building material weighing 31.774 kgs and ranging in date from the medieval to the early modern period were recovered from the site. The material was examined both visually and where necessary under x20 binocular microscope and then recorded using locally and nationally agreed codenames. The CLAU tile type series was consulted for comparative material. Five new Fabric types were classified from amongst the material recovered from this site. The resulting archive was then recorded on an Access database and complies with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, *et al.* (2001) and the Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeological Handbook* (sections 13.4 and 13.5).

CONDITION

The material is in variable condition with most fragments showing at least small degree of abrasion. Fragments range from large-sized (5450 grams) to small (1 gram), but overall the assemblage is very fragmentary with most pieces weighing below 200grams.

OVERVIEW OF THE CERAMIC MATERIAL

A range of ceramic building material including roof tile, floor tile and brick was found on the site (Table 1). With the exception of tile in five new fabrics and one possible example from Boston (Mayes 1965), all of the tile and brick fragments found on the site are typical of those recovered from previous excavations within the city. Four flakes could either be of Roman or post-Roman date, but are most likely to be of medieval type (RTMISC).

Table 1: Ceramic material codenames and total quantities by fragment count and weight

Codename	Full name	Total fragments	Total weight in grams
BRK	Brick	3	3047
FLOOR	Floor tile	2	10750
GPNR	Glazed peg, nib or ridge	1	208
GRID	Glazed ridge tile	2	221
NIB	Nibbed tile	22	2777
PEG	Peg tile	1	90
PNR	Flat roof tile	252	14394
RID	Unglazed ridge tile	2	188
RTMISC	Roman or post-Roman brick or tile	4	99

MEDIEVAL TO EARLY POST-MEDIEVAL

Two hundred and eighty of the fragments found on the site are from medieval to early post-medieval roof tiles. The range of fabrics found in this small group is immense (Table 2) and includes five newly noted types (Fabrics 30-34). The fabric types recovered suggest that ceramic tile was in use in the area from the mid/late 12th century through to the early post-medieval period. Only twenty-two diagnostic suspension nib types are present, most of which can be dated to between the mid/late 12th and 13th centuries (nib Types 1/2 and 4E) or to between the mid 14th and mid 16th centuries (nib Type 4C). Two fragments of flat roof tile are glazed and these are likely to date to between the mid/late 12th and mid 13th centuries.

Table 1: Ceramic material codenames and total quantities by fragment count and weight

Fabric	GPNR	GRID	NIB	PEG	PNR	RID	Total fragments
LSWA	0	0	2	0	4	0	6
near vitrified	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Fabric 1	0	0	1	0	94	0	95
Fabric 7	1	1	3	0	53	0	58
Fabric 7;oxid	0	0	2	0	9	0	11
Fabric 12	0	0	2	0	12	0	14
Fabric 13	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Fabric 14	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
Fabric 15	0	0	2	0	14	0	16
Fabric 16	0	0	0	0	6	0	6
Fabric 17	0	1	0	0	10	0	11
Fabric 17 ?	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Fabric 18	0	0	0	0	6	2	8
Fabric 19	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Fabric 30	0	0	4	0	14	0	18
Fabric 31	0	0	1	0	14	0	15
Fabric 32	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Fabric 33	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
Fabric 34	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Beverley	0	0	1	0	4	0	5
Boston ?	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total fragments	1	2	22	1	252	2	280

Four fragments from three different ridge tiles were recovered from the site. One of the two glazed pieces has a diagonal applied crest and is probably of 13th to mid 14th century date whilst the other is undiagnostic as it has been heavily burnt. The two pieces of unglazed tile are more difficult to date stylistically as unglazed ridge tile rarely occurs in Lincoln. The fabric type however suggests a 13th to 14th century date.

EARLY MODERN

Two complete large unglazed floor tiles (FLOOR) and three bricks (BRK) are of early modern type. The two floor tiles sampled from floor 107 tiles measure 230x230x48mm and have been hand-moulded. The fabric is very similar to that used for medieval tile Fabric 13 suggesting that these tiles were made in the lower city, possibly in the area of the South Common. These tiles can be dated to between the 18th and 19th centuries. Two brick fragments stuck together by mortar are also in a local fabric and are of a similar date to the tiles. The third brick is in a yellow gault clay and although these bricks are found from the 18th century onwards were most popular between the late 18th and mid 19th centuries.

SITE SEQUENCE

The two hundred and eighty-nine fragments of building material were recovered from two trenches on the site with most of the fragments coming from Trench 2.

Trench 1

The sixteen fragments recovered from Trench 1 were recovered from five different deposits. The bricks recovered from layer 104 and brick floor 110 are of 18th to 19th century date. None of the retained sample has evidence for surface wear. The two large unglazed floor tiles sampled from tile floor 107 are of local manufacture and of similar date. Layer 104 also produced a large fragment from a post-medieval tile with a single central bar nib. This type of nib is in use in Lincoln mainly between the 16th and 18th centuries. Cellar

surface 111 produced a small group of nine fragments of flat roof tile, each of which was encased in mortar. Most of the fragments are in newly defined Fabric 31, but two other fabrics are also represented. These tiles can only be dated generally to the period between the 13th and 15th centuries. A single late 12th to 14th century flat roof tile was recovered from layer 113.

Trench 2

Trench 2 produced a larger group of two hundred and seventy-three fragments were recovered from this trench. Pit 200 produced a small group of twelve tile fragments of mixed medieval fabric type. The group is associated with 17th to early 18th century pottery. A larger mixed group of sixty-seven pieces including two ridge tiles came from layer 204. Sixteen different tile fabrics are represented including one tile from Beverley in East Yorkshire. This group is associated with mid to mid/late 16th century pottery but the fabric types suggest that most of the tile is of 13th to 14th century date. Two small pieces of late 12th to 14th century flat roof tile came from pit 207. The largest group of tile to be recovered from the site came from layer 210. The one hundred and fifteen fragments include flat roof tiles in fourteen different fabrics. Three of the tiles in this group are products of kilns in Beverley. The suspension nib types present range from the mid 12th to 14th or 15th centuries whilst the fabric of the single ridge tile fragment suggests a late 12th to mid 13th century date. The twenty-three fragments recovered from layer 214 are also of mixed type. The two suspension nibs present are of 13th to 14th century type. Layer 217 produced twenty-two pieces of undiagnostic flat roof tile and one fragment of nib tile. The fabrics and nib type suggest a date in the 13th to 14th century range, but at least seven tiles are of pre-mid 13th century date. An unusual occurrence is a tile that is similar to examples produced at Boston between the late 13th and 14th centuries. The twenty-one fragments recovered from layer 218 include examples in nine different fabrics. This group is associated with post-medieval pottery but is entirely of medieval date. Layer 219 contained nine fragments of medieval roof tile including one Beverley example. The fabrics suggest a late 12th to 14th century date. A single medieval flat roof tile came from layer 221.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The ceramic building material recovered from this site dates to between the medieval and the early modern periods. The material is mainly typical of types found on sites elsewhere in the City; however five new fabrics and examples produced in Beverley and Boston are also present. This is one of the most diverse fabric groups to be recovered from Lincoln and suggests that the ceramic building material used for make-up came from a number of buildings, although most of the tile recovered from the site is of late 12th to 15th century type.

Most of the undiagnostic tile has been discarded in accordance with guidelines set down by the Collection; all of the remaining material should be retained. Samples of the five new tile fabrics have been extracted for the City Tile Type Series.

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Ceramic Building Material Archive

trench	context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	action	description
Trench 1	104	BRK	cream/yellow		1	1435		handmade;110x55mm;slop moulded; side stacking scar; well struck upper;18th to 19th
Trench 1	104	NIB	Fabric 34	Type 7 central applied bar nib	1	1206	Type sherd	central applied bar nib pressed down at edge & pinched at sides;215+x175x10mm;mortar;soot;16th to 18th ?
Trench 1	107	FLOOR	bright orange-brown med sandy		1	5300	discarded	near complete;230x230x48mm;mortar;upper very little worn finely sanded underside; probably local; large unglazed quarry
Trench 1	107	FLOOR	bright orange-brown med sandy		1	5450	discarded	complete;230x230x48mm;mortar;upper very little worn finely sanded underside; probably local; large unglazed quarry
Trench 1	110	BRK	oxid + mudrock		2	1612		2 handmade bricks mortared together; local; bright orange-brown with abundant mudrock & common fe; 115x73mm; slop moulded; 18th to
Trench 1	111	PNR	Fabric 15		1	160	discarded	flat roofer; encased in mortar
Trench 1	111	PNR	Fabric 17		1	96	discarded	flat roofer; encased in mortar; corner
Trench 1	111	PNR	Fabric 31		1	97	discarded	flat roofer; encased in mortar
Trench 1	111	PNR	Fabric 31		1	35	discarded	flat roofer; encased in mortar
Trench 1	111	PNR	Fabric 31		1	39	discarded	flat roofer; encased in mortar
Trench 1	111	PNR	Fabric 31		1	87	discarded	flat roofer; encased in mortar
Trench 1	111	PNR	Fabric 31		2	115	discarded	flat roofer; encased in mortar; same tile
Trench 1	111	PNR	Fabric 31		1	77	discarded	flat roofer; encased in mortar
Trench 1	113	PNR	Fabric 17		1	237	discarded	flat roofer; mortar incl breaks
Trench 2	201	NIB	Fabric 17 ?	Nib Type 2D/E	1	176		right corner; burnt
Trench 2	201	PNR	Fabric 12		1	18	Discarded	flat roofer
Trench 2	201	PNR	Fabric 12		1	49	Discarded	flat roofer; mortar
Trench 2	201	PNR	Fabric 12		1	30	discarded	flat roofer; mortar; corner
Trench 2	201	PNR	Fabric 12		1	30	discarded	flat roofer; mortar
Trench 2	201	PNR	Fabric 30		1	59	discarded	flat roofer
Trench 2	201	PNR	Fabric 31		1	27	discarded	flat roofer; mortar
Trench 2	201	PNR	Fabric 7		1	93	discarded	flat roofer
Trench 2	201	RTMISC	various		4	99	discarded	various flakes with mortar
Trench 2	204	GPNR	Fabric 7		1	208		flat roofer; corner; thumb impression; single glaze spot
Trench 2	204	GRID	Fabric 17	diagonal applied	1	204		thick reduced misfired glaze strip
Trench 2	204	NIB	Beverley	Nib Type 4e	1	61		salt surfaced; nib part re-applied

trench	context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	action	description
Trench 2	204	NIB	Fabric 33	applied & folded	1	92	Type sherd	
Trench 2	204	NIB	Fabric 7	Nib Type 4e	1	66	discarded	
Trench 2	204	NIB	Fabric 7; oxid	moulded	1	42	discarded	
Trench 2	204	PEG	Fabric 32	square hole	1	90	Type sherd	tapering hole 10x10mm to 3x5mm
Trench 2	204	PNR	Fabric 1		6	272	discarded	flat roofer; various
Trench 2	204	PNR	Fabric 1		10	273	discarded	flat roofer; various
Trench 2	204	PNR	Fabric 1		1	93	discarded	flat roofer; soot incl break
Trench 2	204	PNR	Fabric 1		4	88	discarded	flat roofer; various; mortar
Trench 2	204	PNR	Fabric 12		1	49		flat roofer; impressions on upper
Trench 2	204	PNR	Fabric 13		1	82	discarded	flat roofer
Trench 2	204	PNR	Fabric 14		1	107	discarded	flat roofer; mortar
Trench 2	204	PNR	Fabric 14		1	31	discarded	flat roofer
Trench 2	204	PNR	Fabric 15		1	49	discarded	flat roofer
Trench 2	204	PNR	Fabric 15		1	129	discarded	flat roofer
Trench 2	204	PNR	Fabric 16		1	124	discarded	flat roofer; mortar
Trench 2	204	PNR	Fabric 17		1	76	discarded	flat roofer; mortar
Trench 2	204	PNR	Fabric 17		1	86	discarded	flat roofer; mortar
Trench 2	204	PNR	Fabric 18		1	72	discarded	flat roofer
Trench 2	204	PNR	Fabric 30		1	107		flat roofer
Trench 2	204	PNR	Fabric 30		1	100	discarded	flat roofer
Trench 2	204	PNR	Fabric 30		1	40	discarded	flat roofer
Trench 2	204	PNR	Fabric 30		1	48	discarded	flat roofer
Trench 2	204	PNR	Fabric 30		1	73		flat roofer; mortar; some ca in bedding
Trench 2	204	PNR	Fabric 30		1	83		flat roofer; mortar
Trench 2	204	PNR	Fabric 30		1	18	discarded	flat roofer
Trench 2	204	PNR	Fabric 31		1	42		flat roofer; mortar
Trench 2	204	PNR	Fabric 31		1	294		flat roofer; mortar
Trench 2	204	PNR	Fabric 31		1	58		flat roofer; mortar
Trench 2	204	PNR	Fabric 31		1	29	discarded	flat roofer; corner
Trench 2	204	PNR	Fabric 7		6	216	discarded	flat roofer; various; mortar
Trench 2	204	PNR	Fabric 7		5	254	discarded	flat roofer; various
Trench 2	204	PNR	Fabric 7		1	53		shaped to a curve; possibly part of a large disc
Trench 2	204	PNR	Fabric 7		1	101	discarded	flat roofer; mortar
Trench 2	204	PNR	Fabric 7		1	29	discarded	flat roofer
Trench 2	204	PNR	Fabric 7; oxid		2	96	discarded	flat roofer; mortar
Trench 2	204	RID	Fabric 18	diagonal applied strip crest	2	188		comm ca in bedding
Trench 2	208	PNR	Fabric 12		1	4	discarded	flat roofer

trench	context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	action	description
Trench 2	208	PNR	Fabric 15		1	7	discarded	flat roofer
Trench 2	210	GRID	Fabric 7		1	17		burnt
Trench 2	210	NIB	Fabric 1	Nib Type 4c	1	42	discarded	
Trench 2	210	NIB	Fabric 12	Nib Type 3	1	56		
Trench 2	210	NIB	Fabric 15	Nib Type 4e	1	80		
Trench 2	210	NIB	Fabric 30	Nib Type 4c	1	103		
Trench 2	210	NIB	Fabric 30	Nib Type 4c	1	98	Type sherd	left corner; finger pressing on tile edge
Trench 2	210	NIB	Fabric 31	Nib Type 4c	1	128	Type sherd	left corner; finger pressing on tile edge
Trench 2	210	NIB	Fabric 7	moulded	1	98	discarded	mortar
Trench 2	210	NIB	Fabric 7	Nib Type 1/2	1	53	discarded	left corner; mortar
Trench 2	210	NIB	Fabric 7;oxid	moulded	1	121	discarded	
Trench 2	210	NIB	LSWA	Nib Type 3	1	38	discarded	
Trench 2	210	NIB	LSWA	Nib Type 4c	1	45	discarded	
Trench 2	210	NIB	near vitrified	bar nib	1	75		very odd; bar type nib applied to sanded side
Trench 2	210	PNR	Beverley		1	53	discarded	flat roofer; mortar incl breaks; salt surfaced
Trench 2	210	PNR	Beverley		1	65		flat roofer; corner; mortar; salt surfaced
Trench 2	210	PNR	Beverley		1	65		flat roofer; salt surfaced
Trench 2	210	PNR	Fabric 1		14	852	discarded	flat roofer; various; mortar
Trench 2	210	PNR	Fabric 1		2	101	discarded	flat roofer; corners
Trench 2	210	PNR	Fabric 1		23	865	discarded	flat roofer; various
Trench 2	210	PNR	Fabric 1		1	115	discarded	flat roofer; corner
Trench 2	210	PNR	Fabric 1		1	106	discarded	flat roofer; near corner; mortar
Trench 2	210	PNR	Fabric 1		1	160	discarded	flat roofer; fe concretion; mortar
Trench 2	210	PNR	Fabric 1		3	255	discarded	flat roofer; various; mortar
Trench 2	210	PNR	Fabric 1		1	53	discarded	flat roofer; corner
Trench 2	210	PNR	Fabric 1		1	39	discarded	flat roofer
Trench 2	210	PNR	Fabric 12		1	75	discarded	flat roofer; mortar
Trench 2	210	PNR	Fabric 13		1	53		flat roofer; mortar
Trench 2	210	PNR	Fabric 14		1	156	discarded	flat roofer; mortar
Trench 2	210	PNR	Fabric 14		1	52	discarded	flat roofer; mortar
Trench 2	210	PNR	Fabric 15		1	52		flat roofer; part knife trimmed side
Trench 2	210	PNR	Fabric 15		1	119	discarded	flat roofer; mortar
Trench 2	210	PNR	Fabric 15		1	71		flat roofer; paw print
Trench 2	210	PNR	Fabric 16		1	75	discarded	flat roofer
Trench 2	210	PNR	Fabric 16		1	132	discarded	flat roofer; mortar
Trench 2	210	PNR	Fabric 17		4	202	discarded	flat roofer; mortar; various
Trench 2	210	PNR	Fabric 18		1	136		flat roofer; comm ca in bedding; corner; mortar
Trench 2	210	PNR	Fabric 18		1	175	discarded	flat roofer ;comm ca in bedding

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trench	context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	action	description
Trench 2	210	PNR	Fabric 18		1	111	discarded	flat roofer; comm ca in bedding; corner
Trench 2	210	PNR	Fabric 18		1	42	discarded	flat roofer; mortar
Trench 2	210	PNR	Fabric 18		1	18	discarded	flat roofer; comm ca in bedding
Trench 2	210	PNR	Fabric 30		1	15	discarded	flat roofer
Trench 2	210	PNR	Fabric 30		1	68		flat roofer; mortar
Trench 2	210	PNR	Fabric 30		1	98		flat roofer
Trench 2	210	PNR	Fabric 31		1	178		flat roofer; 18mm
Trench 2	210	PNR	Fabric 31		1	45		flat roofer; 20mm;mortar
Trench 2	210	PNR	Fabric 33		1	143		flat roofer; 17mm
Trench 2	210	PNR	Fabric 7		1	36	discarded	flat roofer; corner
Trench 2	210	PNR	Fabric 7		1	82	discarded	flat roofer; corner; mortar
Trench 2	210	PNR	Fabric 7		2	26	discarded	flat roofer flakes
Trench 2	210	PNR	Fabric 7		5	334	discarded	flat roofer; various
Trench 2	210	PNR	Fabric 7		5	428	discarded	flat roofer; various; mortar
Trench 2	210	PNR	Fabric 7		6	285	discarded	flat roofer; mortar
Trench 2	210	PNR	Fabric 7		3	172	discarded	flat roofer
Trench 2	210	PNR	Fabric 7; oxid		1	55	discarded	flat roofer; mortar
Trench 2	210	PNR	Fabric 7; oxid		1	43	discarded	flat roofer; mortar incl breaks
Trench 2	210	PNR	Fabric 7; oxid		1	44	discarded	flat roofer; mortar incl breaks
Trench 2	210	PNR	LSWA		1	34	discarded	flat roofer
Trench 2	210	PNR	LSWA		1	40	discarded	flat roofer; mortar
Trench 2	214	NIB	Fabric 30	Nib Type 4e	1	24	discarded	
Trench 2	214	NIB	Fabric 30	Nib Type 4e	1	26	discarded	
Trench 2	214	PNR	Fabric 1		7	349	discarded	flat roofer; various
Trench 2	214	PNR	Fabric 1		1	65	discarded	flat roofer; mortar incl breaks
Trench 2	214	PNR	Fabric 12		1	40	discarded	flat roofer
Trench 2	214	PNR	Fabric 12		1	39	discarded	flat roofer
Trench 2	214	PNR	Fabric 13		1	64	discarded	flat roofer; mortar
Trench 2	214	PNR	Fabric 15		2	39	discarded	flat roofer
Trench 2	214	PNR	Fabric 15		2	57	discarded	flat roofer; mortar
Trench 2	214	PNR	Fabric 19		1	56		flat roofer
Trench 2	214	PNR	Fabric 7		3	245	discarded	flat roofer; mortar; various
Trench 2	214	PNR	Fabric 7;oxid		1	48	discarded	flat roofer
Trench 2	214	PNR	LSWA		1	3	discarded	flat roofer flake
Trench 2	217	NIB	Fabric 15	Nib Type 4e	1	28		
Trench 2	217	PNR	Boston ?		1	67		flat roofer; salt roofer
Trench 2	217	PNR	Fabric 1		1	32	discarded	flat roofer; soot
Trench 2	217	PNR	Fabric 1		2	54	discarded	flat roofer; various

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trench	context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	action	description
Trench 2	217	PNR	Fabric 1		5	182	discarded	flat roofer; various; mortar
Trench 2	217	PNR	Fabric 12		1	34	discarded	flat roofer
Trench 2	217	PNR	Fabric 15		1	123	discarded	flat roofer
Trench 2	217	PNR	Fabric 16		1	53	discarded	flat roofer
Trench 2	217	PNR	Fabric 16		1	45	discarded	flat roofer
Trench 2	217	PNR	Fabric 30		1	247		flat roofer; corner; mortar; thumb impression
Trench 2	217	PNR	Fabric 7		3	72	discarded	flat roofer; various; mortar
Trench 2	217	PNR	Fabric 7		1	33	discarded	flat roofer; corner
Trench 2	217	PNR	Fabric 7		2	258	discarded	flat roofer; various
Trench 2	217	PNR	Fabric 7; oxid		2	96	discarded	flat roofer; various; mortar
Trench 2	218	PNR	Fabric 1		7	162	discarded	flat roofer; mortar; various
Trench 2	218	PNR	Fabric 13		1	27	discarded	flat roofer
Trench 2	218	PNR	Fabric 14		1	45	discarded	flat roofer
Trench 2	218	PNR	Fabric 15		1	20	discarded	flat roofer; corner
Trench 2	218	PNR	Fabric 15		1	139	discarded	flat roofer
Trench 2	218	PNR	Fabric 17		1	19	discarded	flat roofer
Trench 2	218	PNR	Fabric 17		1	46	discarded	flat roofer
Trench 2	218	PNR	Fabric 30		1	50	discarded	flat roofer
Trench 2	218	PNR	Fabric 30		1	66		flat roofer; poorly made
Trench 2	218	PNR	Fabric 7		1	38	discarded	flat roofer
Trench 2	218	PNR	Fabric 7		2	77	discarded	flat roofer; various; mortar
Trench 2	218	PNR	Fabric 7		1	47	discarded	flat roofer; mortar
Trench 2	218	PNR	Fabric 7; oxid		1	53	discarded	flat roofer; mortar
Trench 2	218	PNR	LSWA		1	36	discarded	flat roofer; mortar
Trench 2	219	NIB	Fabric 12	Nib Type 4D ?	1	119		right corner
Trench 2	219	PNR	Beverley		1	18	discarded	flat roofer; mortar
Trench 2	219	PNR	Fabric 1		3	207	discarded	flat roofer; various
Trench 2	219	PNR	Fabric 12		1	94	discarded	flat roofer
Trench 2	219	PNR	Fabric 12		1	33	discarded	flat roofer; mortar
Trench 2	219	PNR	Fabric 7		1	106	discarded	flat roofer
Trench 2	219	PNR	Fabric 7		1	41	discarded	flat roofer; mortar
Trench 2	221	PNR	Fabric 16		1	13	discarded	flat roofer

Ceramic Dating Archive

trench	context	earliest horizon	latest horizon	date	comments
Trench 1	104	PMH 7	EMH	18th to 19th	date on CBM
Trench 1	105	PMH 2?	PMH3	mid to late 16th	
Trench 1	106	MH10	PMH1	late 15th to early/mid 16th	
Trench 1	107	PMH 7	EMH	18th to 19th	date on CBM
Trench 1	111	MH5 ?	MH10 ?	13th to 15th ?	date on CBM
Trench 1	113	MH3	MH8	late 12th to 14th	date on CBM
Trench 2	201	PMH4	PMH7	17th to early 18th	
Trench 2	203	EMH	EMH	19th	
Trench 2	204	PMH2	PMH3	mid to mid/late 16th	
Trench 2	208	PMH4	PMH8	17th to 18th	date on single sherd
Trench 2	210	MH8	MH10	mid/late 14th to mid to late 15th	
Trench 2	214	MH9	MH10	mid to late 15th	
Trench 2	217	MH9	MH10	mid to late 15th	
Trench 2	218	PMH4	PMH8	mid 17th to 18th	
Trench 2	219	MH3	MH7	late 12th to 14th	date on CBM
Trench 2	221	MH3	MH8	late 12th to 14th	later date on CBM

Appendix 4: Clay Tobacco Pipe Report

By Maria Piirainen

This is an assessment report of five clay tobacco pipe stems found during an evaluation at 200-201 High Street, Lincoln. As none of the stems carry maker marks only a rough date can be given which is based on Oswald's simplified and general typology (Oswald 1975).

All the stems appear to be of late 17th century date and all were in fresh condition indicating they are not residual finds but deposited within their original contexts. Although it is not possible to establish exactly where the pipes originate from (due to the lack of bowl and makers mark) it is worth noting that the majority of the pipes found in Lincoln from the later part of 17th century are of local make (Mann 1977).

Table 1: Clay Tobacco Pipe information

Context	Plain Stem	Mouth piece	Weight	Comments	Date	Total
201		1	2	Fragment close to the mouth piece, fresh condition, burnt after use	17 th	2
	1		<1	Fresh condition	17 th	
203	2		5	Both in fresh condition, burnt after use	17 th	2
			7		17 th	
204	1		2	Fresh condition	17 th -19 th	1
Total	4	1	17			5

Recommendations

The stems are all in good condition and should be kept to enable future analysis and study.

References

Allen, D and Anderson, S., 1999, 'Clay Pipes' in *Basing House, Hampshire: Excavations 1978-1991*. Hampshire Field Club Monograph **10** 78-80

Mann, J.E., 1977, *Clay Tobacco Pipes from Excavations in Lincoln 1970-74*. Lincoln Archaeological Trust Monograph Series Volume XV-1. Lincoln

Oswald., A., 1975, *Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist*. British Archaeological Reports **14**, 52-55. Oxford

Appendix 5: Metal Finds Report*By Rob Evershed*

Context Number	Weight	Length	Width	Diameter	Description
104	86	110	7		4 large rectangular headed nails
105	35 5	77 25	7 5		1 large nail 2 small nails
201	13 64	66 120	5		1 large nail Possible iron latch with loop at one end
203	147	60	32	18	Part of copper tap
204	33	57	7		3 square headed nails
208	13	39	7		2 small nails
210	30	55	7		1 large nails attached to small fragment of limestone
214	13	59	7		1 large nail
221	11	53	7		1 large nail

Recommendations

The Ironwork assemblage is in a relatively stable condition; with all the material recommended for retention within the site archive following conservation and repackaging. The items were all recognisable and it is envisaged that x-radiography will be of limited value for the objects.

Appendix 6: Animal Bone Report

By Jennifer Wood

Introduction

A total of 189 (2690g) re-fitted fragments of animal bone were recovered by hand during Archaeological Evaluation works undertaken by Allen Archaeology Ltd at 200-201 High Street, Lincoln.

The remains were recovered from a series of demolition layers and dump deposits from Trench 1 and pits [200] and [207], occupation layers (204), (214) and (221) and dump deposits (203), (210), (217) and (218) within Trench 2.

Results

The remains were generally of a moderate overall condition, averaging at grade 3 on the Lyman criteria (1996).

Five fragments of bone recovered from Trench 2 rubble deposit (217) and possible occupation layer (221) displayed evidence of mineral concretion on the surface of the bones which may suggest the presence of cress within the deposit.

A total of 24 fragments of bone recovered from Trench 1 dump deposit (104) and Trench 2 deposits (203), (204), (210), (214), (217), (218) and pit [200]. The majority of the butchery marks appear to be consistent with jointing of the carcass and meat removal. Two sheep horncores recovered from Pit [200] and possible occupation layer (214) displayed hop marks that indicating horn removal, suggesting that horn working may have taken place locally.

No evidence of working was noted on any of the remains.

A single fragment of burnt bone was recovered from pit [200].

A single sheep metatarsal recovered from possible occupation layer (204) displayed a well remodelled bone callous on the cortical surface of the lateral side of the proximal anterior shaft, most likely caused by slight trauma.

Carnivore gnawing was noted on six fragments of bone recovered from deposits (105), (106) and dumps (210), (217) and (218). The minimal presence of gnawing on the remains may suggest that the remains were mostly rapidly buried after the disposal process, limiting the access of scavengers. Although no canid remains were identified within the assemblage, the presence of gnawing on the remains suggests that dogs were at least intermittently present on site.

As can be seen from tables 1 and 2, the majority of the remains were identified as a Sheep/goat, with sheep positively identified within the assemblage. Cattle were the second most abundant species identified within the assemblage, with small numbers of pig, domestic goose, domestic fowl and rabbit also present within the assemblage.

Discussion

The assemblage is too small to provide any meaningful data on underlying husbandry practices and utilisation; however, some observational generalisations can be made.

The economy supplying the site was predominantly sheep/goat based which is fairly typical of the medieval and post-medieval periods, especially periods during the thriving wool trade.

The assemblage make-up suggests a fairly typical domestic waste assemblage with a slight emphasis on butchery discard.

In the possible event of further archaeological works, the site would be liable to produce further remains of a similar condition and nature, with very good potential to provide further information on dietary economies and underlying husbandry practices for the site.

References

Lyman, R L, 1996 *Vertebrate Taphonomy*, Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge

Table 1, Summary of Identified Bone Trench 1

Taxon	(104)	(105)	(106)	(113)	Total
Cattle		1			1
Sheep/Goat	1	1	1		3
Goose				1	1
Large Mammal		1			1
N=	1	3	1	1	6

Table 2, Summary of Identified Bone Trench 2

Taxon	(201)	(203)	(204)	(208)	(210)	(214)	(217)	(218)	(221)	Total
Cattle	1	1	5		6	10	4		1	28
Sheep/Goat	2	1	22		4	9	5	4	2	49
Sheep	1		2			4			1	8
Pig						1	1		1	3
Domestic Goose (<i>Anser Sp.</i>)									1	1
Domestic Fowl (<i>Gallus Sp.</i>)			1							1
Bird			1							1
Rabbit (<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>)				1						1
Large Mammal			16		10	16	5	5	1	53
Medium Mammal	5	1	11	1	3	4	1	2	1	29
Small Mammal	1									1
Unidentified			2			5			1	8
N=	10	3	60	2	23	49	16	11	9	183

Animal Bone Archive

Ctxt No	Sample No	Taxon	Element	Side	Z 1	Z 2	Z 3	Z 4	Z 5	Z 6	Z 7	Z 8	Prox	Dist	Path	Butch	Worked	Burnt	Gnaw	Fresh Break	Assoc'd	Measured	Tooth Wear	Surface	Condition	No	(g)	Notes
104	0	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal	R	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	F	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	X	2	1	12	
105	0	Sheep/Goat	Skull-mastoid	L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	2	1	3	
105	0	Cattle	Humerus	R	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	X	2	1	50	Carnivore gnawing on the proximal end
105	0	Large Mammal	Rib	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	X	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	X	3	1	6	Chopped and snapped through the blade
106	0	Sheep/Goat	Radius	R	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	F	X	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	X	3	1	24	Carnivore gnawing on the distal end
113	0	Goose	Tarso-metatarsus	R	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	F	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	2	1	5	
201	0	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal	L	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	F	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	X	3	1	18	
201	0	Small Mammal	Rib	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	2	1	1	
201	0	Medium Mammal	Long Bone	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	X	3	1	1	Burnt white
201	0	Cattle	Innominate	R	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	F	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	3	1	25	
201	0	Medium Mammal	Thoracic	B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	3	1	3	spinous process
201	0	Medium Mammal	Long Bone	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	2	3	10	
201	0	Sheep	Horncore	L	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	X	X	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	2	1	14	Chopped at the base of the horncore
201	0	Sheep/Goat	Radius	R	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	F	F	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	X	2	1	26	Knife cuts on the anterior distal shaft
203	0	Sheep/Goat	Scapula	R	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	F	X	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	X	2	1	20	Chopped through the proximal midblade, knife cuts on the neck
203	0	Cattle	Atlas	L	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	X	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	3	1	16	
203	0	Medium Mammal	Rib	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	X	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	2	1	4	Chopped through the midblade
204	0	Medium Mammal	Long Bone	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	3	4	8	
204	0	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal	L	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	X	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	3	1	5	
204	0	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal	R	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	F	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	3	1	2	
204	0	Sheep/Goat	Metapodial	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	3	1	2	Condyle
204	0	Sheep	Metatarsal	L	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	F	F	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	X	3	1	19	Bone callous on the anterior proximal surface, well remodeled, probably due to trauma

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204	0	Sheep	Metatarsal	R	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	F	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	3	1	18			
204	0	Cattle	Metatarsal	L	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	F	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	2	1	35			
204	0	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal	R	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	F	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	X	3	1	10		
204	0	Cattle	Phalanx (I)	L	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	F	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	X	3	1	20	
204	0	Medium Mammal	Rib	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	3	2	10		
204	0	Medium Mammal	Rib	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	2	3	5		
204	0	Medium Mammal	Costal Cartilage	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	3	1	1		
204	0	Large Mammal	Long Bone	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	3	5	52		
204	0	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal	L	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	F	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	X	3	1	16	
204	0	Large Mammal	Skull	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	3	2	12		
204	0	Large Mammal	Scapula	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	3	2	15	blade fragments	
204	0	Sheep/Goat	Skull-zygomatic	L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	3	1	3		
204	0	Fowl	Coracoid	R	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	F	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	X	2	1	1	
204	0	Sheep/Goat	Scapula	L	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	F	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	3	1	5		
204	0	Sheep/Goat	Phalanx (I)	R	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	F	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	X	2	1	2	
204	0	Sheep/Goat	Phalanx (I)	R	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	F	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	X	2	1	2	
204	0	Sheep/Goat	Phalanx (I)	L	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	F	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	X	3	1	2	
204	0	Sheep/Goat	Phalanx (I)	L	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	F	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	X	3	1	2	
204	0	Cattle	Tooth	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	3	1	20	Upper M2	
204	0	Sheep/Goat	Tooth	L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	2	1	7	Upper M2	
204	0	Sheep/Goat	Tooth	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	3	1	5	Broken lower M3	
204	0	Bird	Sternum	B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	2	1	1	Fragment, fowl sized	
204	0	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal	R	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	3	1	4		
204	0	Cattle	Humerus	R	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	4	1	50		
204	0	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal	L	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	3	1	6		
204	0	Large Mammal	Vertebra	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	3	4	31	fragments	
204	0	Sheep/Goat	Axis	B	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	F	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	2	1	5		
204	0	Unidentified	Unidentified	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	2	2	10		
204	0	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	R	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	X	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	X	3	1	10	
204	0	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal	R	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	F	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	X	2	1	12	
204	0	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal	L	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	F	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	X	2	1	12	
204	0	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal	R	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	F	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	X	3	1	9	
204	0	Medium Mammal	Long Bone	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	X	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	2	1	10	Two knife cuts on the shaft
204	0	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal	L	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	3	1	8		

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204	0	Cattle	Scapula	R	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	F	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	3	1	12				
204	0	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal	R	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	X	X	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	3	1	3	Three knife cuts on the shaft		
204	0	Large Mammal	Mandible	L	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	3	1	26			
204	0	Large Mammal	Rib	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	3	2	12			
208	0	Rabbit	Ulna	R	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	F	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	2	1	1			
208	0	Medium Mammal	Long Bone	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	2	1	2			
210	0	Large Mammal	Rib	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	X	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	3	1	19	Chopped and snapped through the blade		
210	0	Cattle	Femur	R	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	F	X	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	X	3	1	24	Carnivore gnawing on the neck		
210	0	Cattle	Humerus	R	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	3	1	30			
210	0	Large Mammal	Rib	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	3	1	2			
210	0	Large Mammal	Rib	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	X	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	2	2	73	Chopped and snapped through the blade		
210	0	Large Mammal	Long Bone	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	3	1	10			
210	0	Sheep/Goat	Phalanx (I)	L	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	F	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	X	3	1	4	
210	0	Sheep/Goat	Phalanx (I)	R	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	F	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	X	2	1	3	
210	0	Cattle	Innominate	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	X	X	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	X	3	1	12	carnivore gnawing on the ischium at the acetabulum		
210	0	Cattle	Metatarsal	R	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	X	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	X	3	1	56	
210	0	Large Mammal	Humerus	L	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	F	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	3	1	49			
210	0	Medium Mammal	Rib	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	2	2	5			
210	0	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal	L	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	F	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	X	2	1	9	
210	0	Medium Mammal	Thoracic	B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	2	1	2	Spinous process	
210	0	Cattle	Skull- maxilla	L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	3	1	21			
210	0	Large Mammal	Long Bone	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	3	1	2			
210	0	Cattle	Metatarsal	L	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	F	X	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	X	3	1	61	Chopped and snapped through the midshaft
210	0	Sheep/Goat	Skull- occipital	L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	3	1	8	condyle		
210	0	Large Mammal	Skull	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	3	3	42			
214	0	Large Mammal	Long Bone	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	2	1	7			
214	0	Sheep/Goat	Skull-	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	3	1	3			

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218	0	Medium Mammal	Skull	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	3	1	3		
218	0	Sheep/Goat	Skull- frontal	L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	3	1	4		
221	0	Sheep	Metacarpal	L	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	X	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	X	3	1	11	
221	0	Cattle	Humerus	R	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	F	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	3	1	32	
221	0	Sheep/Goat	Ulna	R	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	3	1	1	
221	0	Pig	Fibula	L	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	X	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	3	1	1	
221	0	Goose	Furcula	B	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	3	1	1	
221	0	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	R	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	3	1	3	Juvenile
221	0	Medium Mammal	Rib	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	3	1	2	
221	0	Unidentified	Unidentified	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	3	1	9	
221	0	Large Mammal	Long Bone	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	E	3	1	11	Slightly mineral encrusted

Codes and Reference used in cataloguing animal bones

Key:

Taxon: Species, family group or size category.

Non-species specific codes: -

: Equid- Horse Family

: Gadidae- Cod Family

: Passer- *Passerine*, Small songbirds i.e. Sparrow or Finches

: Turdid- *Turdidae*, Blackbird/Thrush family

: Corvid- *Corvidae*, Crow family i.e. Crow, Rook or Jackdaw

: Galliform- Fowl or Pheasant

: Large Mammal – Cattle, Horse, Red Deer size

: Medium Mammal- Sheep/Goat, Pig, Dog, Roe Deer size

: Small Mammal- Cat, Rabbit size

: Micro Mammal- Mouse sized

: Unidentified- Not identified to species

Element: Skeletal element represented.

: Unidentified- Not identified to element

Side: L-Left, R- Right, B- Both

Zones: Records presence/absence of individual areas of the bone.

Based on Zone illustrations in Serjeantson, D, 1996 *The Animal Bones, in Refuse and Disposal at Area 16, East Runnymede: Runnymede Bridge Research Excavations*, Vol. 2, (eds) E S Needham and T Spence, British Museum Press, London.

Prox & Dist: Fusion of proximal and distal epiphyses

: X- Not present, F- Fused, U- Unfused, B- Unfused diaphysis and epiphysis present, V- Fusion Line visible.

Age Range: Age range based on age at fusion. Based on

Silver, I, A, 1969, *The Ageing of Domestic Animals*, in D. Brothwell and E.S. Higgs, *Science in Archaeology*, Thames and Hudson.

Path: Presence of pathology, details in notes column.

Butch: Presence of butchery, details in notes column.

Burnt: Presence of burning, details in notes column.

Gnaw: Presence of gnawing, details in notes column.

Worked: Fragment shows evidence of working, details in the notes column.

Fresh Break: Fresh break noted, fragments re-fitted as one bone.

Associated: Articulating or adjoining bones.

Measured: Measurements taken as according to Von den Driesch, A, 1976 *A Guide to the Measurement of Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites*, Peabody Museum.

- Tooth Wear:** Tooth wear score for aging data, taken as according to:
- Grant, A, 1982 'The Use of Tooth Wear as a Guide to the Age of Domestic Ungulates', in B Wilson *et al.* *Ageing and Sexing Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites*, BAR British Series 109, 91-108, Oxford
 - Halstead, P, 1985 A Study of Mandibular Teeth from Romano-British Contexts at Maxey, in F Pryor, *Archaeology and Environment in the Lower Welland Valley*, East Anglian Archaeology Report 27:219-224
 - Levine, M A, 1982 The Use of Crown Height Measurements and Eruption-Wear Sequences to Age Horse Teeth. In Wilson, B et al. *Ageing and Sexing Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites*. BAR British Series 109. 223 – 250
- Surface:** Taphonomies noted on the bone surface:
W- Weathered
A- Abraded
R- Rootlet etched
D- Chemical etching from digestion
- Condition:** Grades 0-5, where 0 = pristine and 5= indicating that the bone had suffered such structural and attritional damage as to make it unrecognisable. Based on Lyman, R L, 1996 *Vertebrate Taphonomy*, Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge
- No.:** Number of individual bones/fragments
- (g):** Weight in grams
- Notes:** Notes on observed taphonomies, differences and associations.

Appendix 7: Palaeoenvironmental Report

By Val Fryer

Introduction and method statement

Evaluation excavations at 200 – 201 High Street, Lincoln, undertaken by Allen Archaeology Ltd, recorded a series of deposits of probable medieval date. Samples for the evaluation of the content and preservation of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from three layers within the sequence.

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). Both charred and mineral replaced plant remains were recorded, with the latter being denoted in the table by a lower case 'm' suffix.

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and will be sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts will be retained for further specialist analysis.

Results

Cereal grains and seeds of common weeds were present at a low density within all three assemblages. However, preservation was generally poor, with most macrofossils being severely puffed and distorted, probably as a result of combustion at very high temperatures.

Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were noted, along with fragmentary and mineral replaced cereals, which were too poorly preserved for close identification. Weed seeds were scarce, but did include small legumes (Fabaceae), a possible specimen of black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*) and grass (Poaceae) fruits. A single sedge (*Carex* sp.) nutlet was recorded within the assemblage from sample 3 (context (221)). Charcoal/charred wood fragments were present throughout, being especially abundant within the assemblages from samples 2 (context (218)) and 3. Other plant macrofossils included fragments of charred and mineral replaced root/stem, a possible large piece of heather (Ericaceae) stem, and indeterminate buds and floret bases.

The assemblage from sample 6 (context (114)) was largely composed of small pieces of mineralised faecal material, but these remains were not noted within any of the other samples. Other remains included fragments of bone, eggshell, fish bone and marine mollusc shell along with pieces of glass, coal and vitreous globules. The fragments of black porous and tarry material were all probable residues of the combustion of organic remains at very high temperatures.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, the sequential deposits noted during excavation appear to be, at least in part, derived from dumped refuse. However, at the time of writing, it is unclear whether this material was being deposited within the area to the east of the Brayford Pool as a means of ad hoc disposal, or whether refuse was being systematically used during the medieval period to consolidate the land. Three distinct types of refuse appear to be represented, namely fuel waste (sample 2), possible burnt flooring materials and/or hearth waste (sample 3) and dung and/or human ordure (sample 6).

As none of the current assemblages contain a sufficient density of plant material for quantification (i.e. 100+ specimens), no further analysis is recommended at this stage. However, on the basis of these samples it is clear that the archaeological deposits within this area of Lincoln have immense potential, particularly

when considering issues of land use within the medieval city. Therefore, if any further interventions are planned, it is strongly recommended that additional plant macrofossil samples of approximately 20 – 40 litres in volume are taken from all dated features recorded during excavation.

Sample No.	2	3	6
Context No.	218	221	114
Cereals			
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grains)		xcf	x
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)		x	xcf
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	x	x	
Cereal indet. (grains)		xfg	x xmfg
Herbs			
Chenopodiaceae indet.		x	
Fabaceae indet.	x	xcf	
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.)A.Love		xcf	
Small Poaceae indet.		x	
Large Poaceae indet.		x	
Wetland plants			
<i>Carex</i> sp.		x	
Other plant macrofossils			
Charcoal <2mm	xxxx	xxxx	xxx
Charcoal >2mm	xxxx	xxxx	xxx
Charcoal >5mm	xxx	xx	x
Charcoal >10mm	xx	x	
Charred root/stem	xx	x	xxx
Mineral replaced root/stem	x	x	
Ericaceae indet. (stem)			xcf
Indet.buds	x		
Indet.floret bases		x	
Indet. seeds		x	x xm
Other remains			
Black porous tarry material	x	x	x
Black tarry material	x		
Bone		x	x xb
Brick/tile			x
Copper alloy residue			x
Eggshell		x	x
Fish bones		x	x xb
Glass			x
Marine mollusc shell frags.			x
Mineralised faecal concretions			xxxx
Small coal frags.	x	x	x
Small mammal/amphibian bones	x		
Vitreous material		x	

Mollusc shells			
<i>Vallonia</i> sp.		x xcfb	
Zonitidae indet.		xb	
Sample volume (litres)	16	16	16
Volume of flot (litres)	0.4	0.2	0.2
% flot sorted	25%	50%	50%

Reference

Stace, C., 1997

New Flora of the British Isles. 2nd edition. Cambridge University Press

Key to Table

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens
 cf = compare fg = fragment m = mineral replaced b = burnt

Appendix 8: Context Summary List

CBM = Ceramic Building Material (e.g. brick and tile)

Trench 1

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
101	Layer	Loose packed rubble of cement blocks, brick and tile. Seals 102, 103, 104	Demolition hardcore material and concrete surface
102	Structure	N-S and E-W aligned red brick walls of English bond pointed with cement. Sealed by 101, abuts 109	Foundation and cellar walls
103	Structure	ENE-WSW and SSE-NNW aligned walls, c.10 courses high, two stretchers thick in stretcher bond. Truncated by 108	Cellar wall
104	Layer	Loose mix of light yellowish grey coarse sand with frequent mortar and rubble. Seals 106, sealed by 101	Demolition layer
105	Layer	Moderately loose dark grey brown silty sand with occasional CBM and pot. Seals 102	Dumped deposit
106	Layer	Loose and coarse rubble and building debris. Seals 107, sealed by 104	Demolition backfill of cellar 103
107	Surface	Red tile surface, each tile measuring 240 x 240 x 50mm. Seals 110, sealed by 106	Tiled floor of cellar 103
108	Structure	Roughly N-S E-W aligned eight coursed stretcher bond wall slightly offset from 102 with a possible bricked up opening. Truncates 103	Foundation/cellar wall
109	Structure	Brick wall abutting 102 in stretcher bond. Sealed by 101	Brick wall
110	Surface	A single course of bricks on a mortar bed measuring 230x120x80mm. Seals 111, sealed by 107	Brick floor of cellar 103
111	Surface	20mm thick square red ceramic tiles. Seals 112, sealed by 110	Earliest surface of cellar 103
112	Layer	Very compact light grey clay with charcoal flecks. Seals 113, sealed by 111	Possible clay bed for tiles 111
113	Layer	Small irregular unsorted limestone rubble and dark brown sandy silt. Seals 114, sealed by 112	Rubble layer or possible hardcore
114	Layer	Loose slight moist very dark grey sandy silt. Sealed by 113	Possible infill of cess pit

Trench 2

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
200	Cut	Sub rectangular feature with steep sides and flat base, contains 201. Cuts 204	Cut of rubbish pit
201	Fill	Moderately loose very dark brown silty sand with moderate charcoal flecks, occasional limestone fragments, shell fragments, pot and bone. Contained by [200], sealed by 203	Backfill of pit [200]
202	Surface	Modern linoleum, concrete and brick floor. Seals 203. Cut by 209	Modern floor surface
203	Layer	Moderately loose dark grey brown silty sand with frequent charcoal flecks, brick and limestone fragments. Seals 201, 205, 208, sealed by 202. Cut by 209	Demolition layer
204	Layer	Moderately loose mid grey brown silty sand with frequent charcoal flecks, limestone fragments and CBM fragments. Cut by [200], [206], seals 210, 211	Possible occupation layer/dumped deposit
205	Fill	Rubble brick and mortar. Cut by [207]	Backfill of possible robber cut [206]
206	Cut	Vertically sided flat bottomed cut exposed in section. Contains 205. Cuts 204, 210	Possible wall robber cut

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
207	Cut	Sub-circular feature with gradual sloping sides and slight curved base, contains 208. Cuts 205	Cut of small pit
208	Fill	Loose dark brown silty sand with charcoal flecks, occasional pot, CBM and bone fragments. Contained by [207], sealed by 203	Backfill of pit [207]
209	Structure	Compact and coarse concrete and stone rubble with plastic lining. Cuts 202, 203	Modern foundation
210	Layer	Compact tightly packed unsorted limestone. Abuts 211, seals 213, sealed by 204	Dump of limestone rubble
211	Structure	Rough cut limestone feature with un-bonded walls running ESE-WNW, extends beyond the limit of excavation. Contained by [215], sealed by 204	Limestone rubble wall
212	Layer	Lime and sandy mortar spread, sealed by 210, seals 214	Possible dumped deposit or mortar bedding for former surface
213	Layer	Poorly sorted limestone rubble spread. Seals 214, sealed by 210	Dump of stones or possible tumble
214	Layer	Moderate loose dark grey brown silty sand with frequent limestone fragments, occasional charcoal flecks. Seals 217, sealed by 212, 213	Possible occupation layer
215	Cut	NNW-SSE aligned linear, contains 211 and 216. Sealed by 204	Construction cut for limestone wall 211
216	Fill	Loose very dark brown grey sandy silt with occasional limestone fragments. Sealed by 204	Backfill of [215]
217	Layer	Poorly sorted limestone rubble spread. Sealed by 214, seals 220	Demolition deposit
218	Layer	Loose laminated grey and mid orange silty sand and ash with frequent charcoal and occasional limestone fragments. Sealed by 220, seals 219	Ash and charcoal rich deposit
219	Layer	Poorly sorted compact limestone rubble spread. Seals 221, sealed by 218	Rubble layer or possible collapse
220	Structure	Rough cut limestone, unfaced, rare specks of possible lime mortar. Sealed by 217, seals 218	Limestone wall in poor shape, possibly tumbled, related to ashy deposit 218 and layer 219
221	Layer	Moderately loose dark brown silty sand with frequent charcoal flecks and fragment, limestone fragments and crushed shell. Seals 221, sealed by 219	Possible occupation layer or dumped deposit
222	Layer	Very dark grey sandy silty clay with occasional limestone fragments, ironstone fragments and charcoal flecks. Sealed by 221	Possible occupation layer or dumped deposit, extends below LOE

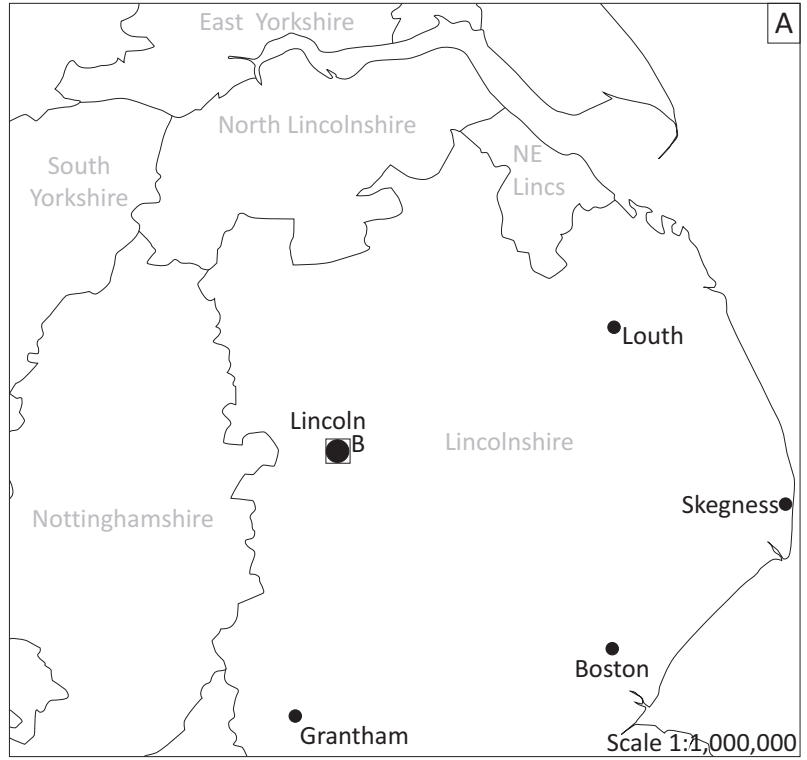
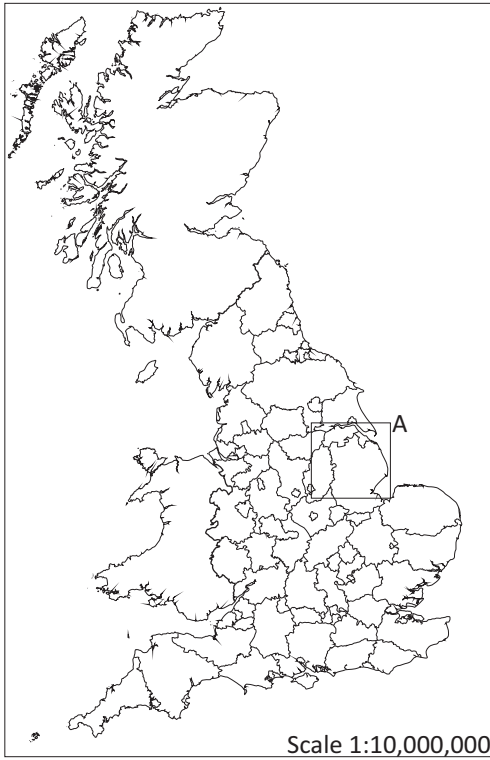


Figure 1: Site location outlined in red

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Site Code	LIHS 12
Scales	1:10,000,000 1:1,000,000 1:25,000 @ A4
Drawn by	M.Piirainen
Date	19/09/12

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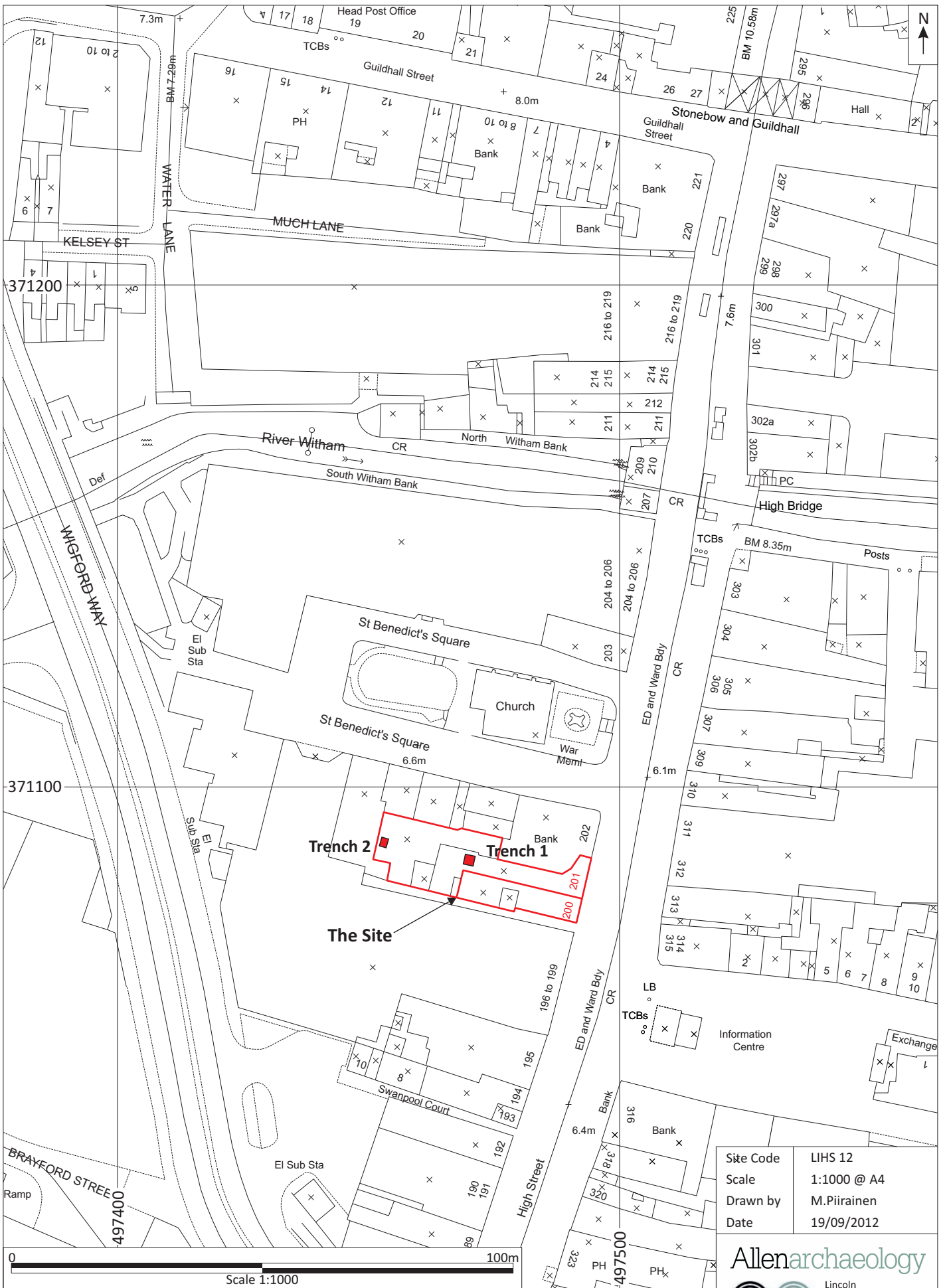
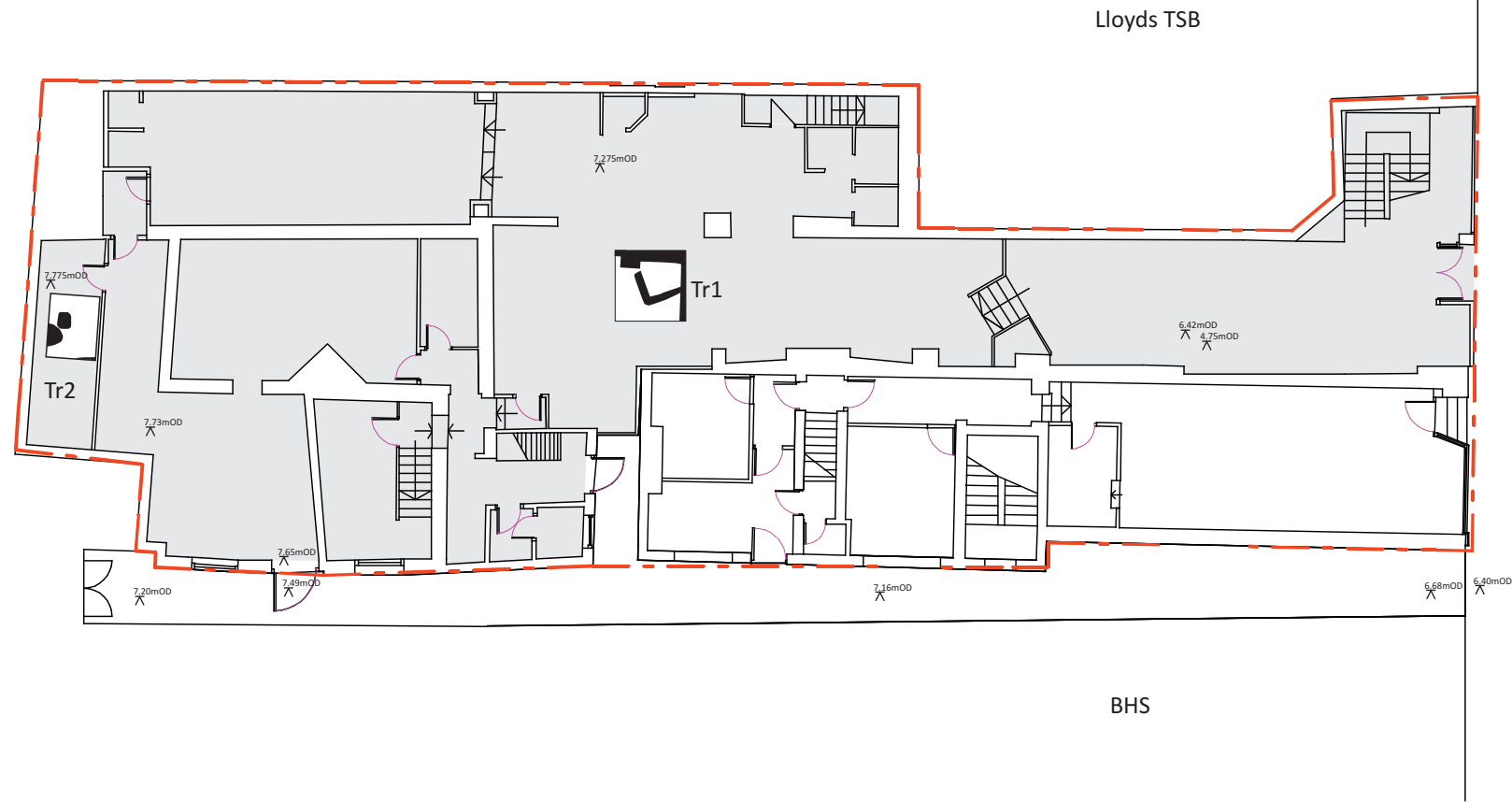
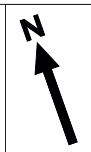


Figure 2: Site location plan showing the proposed development outlined in red and the trenches in solid red

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Site Code	LIHS 12
Scale	1:1000 @ A4
Drawn by	M.Piirainen
Date	19/09/2012

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Site Code	LIHS 12
Scale	1:200 @ A4
Drawn by	M. Piirainen
Date	19/09/2012

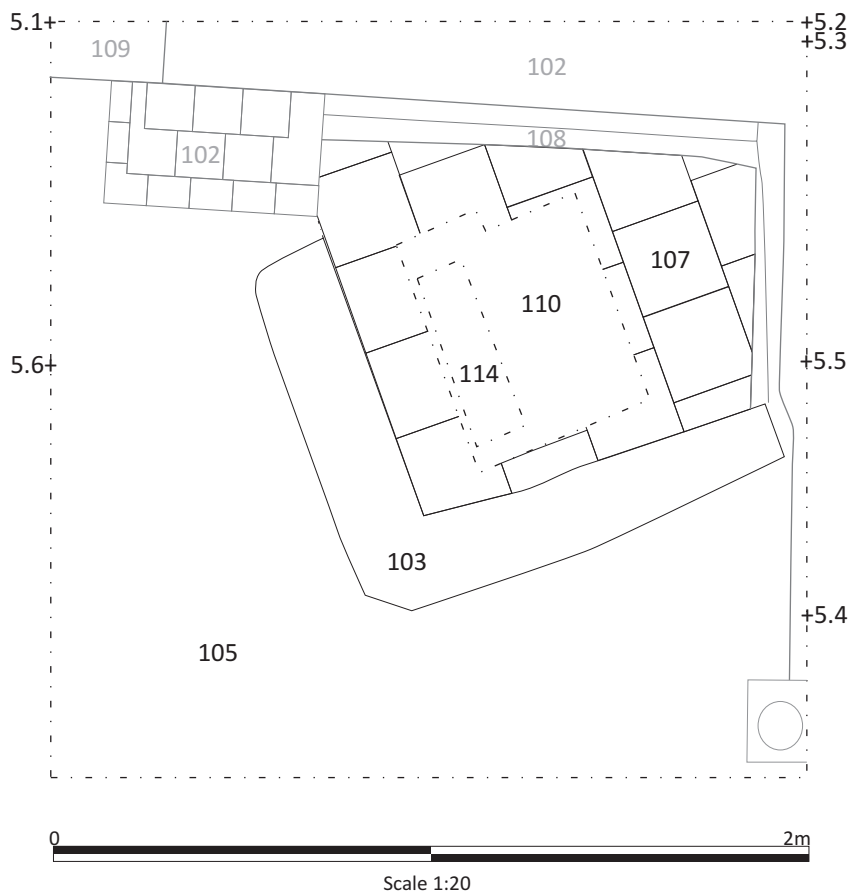
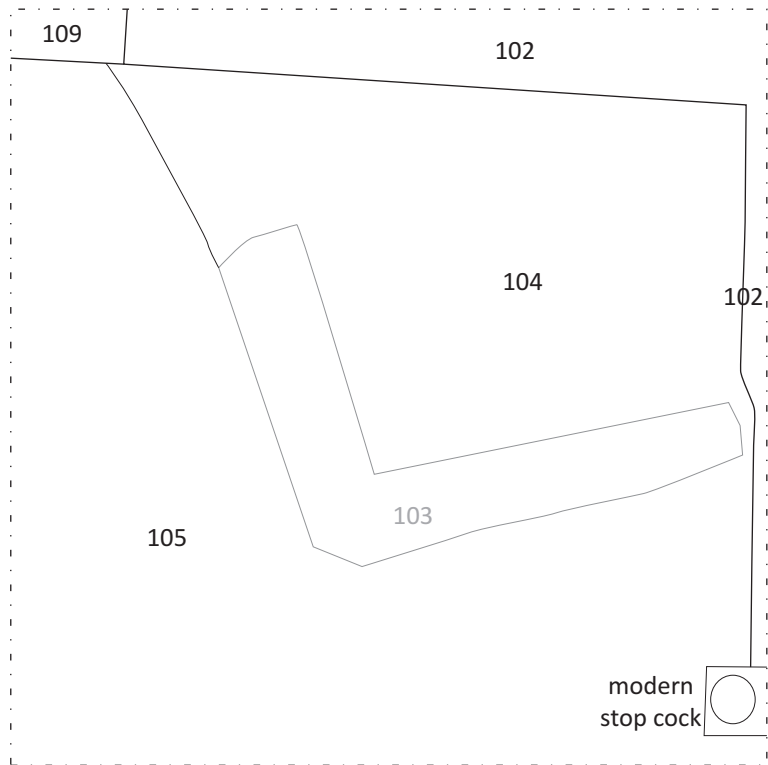
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Figure 3: Trench location plan with the site outlined in red. Archaeological features in solid black
(Base plan provided by the client)



Site Code	LIHS 12
Scale	1:20 @ A4
Drawn by	M. Piirainen
Date	19/09/2012

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Figure 4: Trench 1 plans. Sections shown on Figure 5

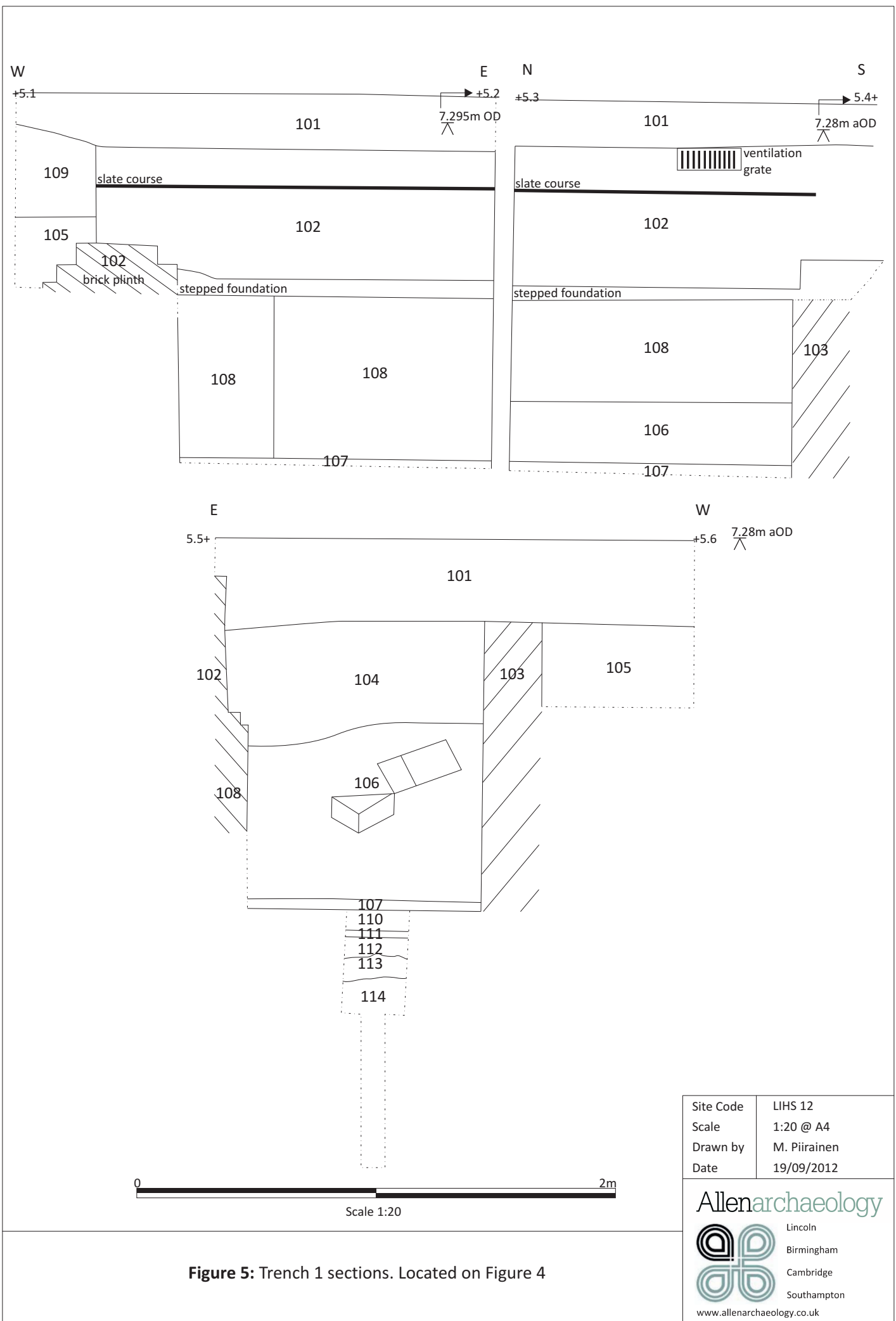
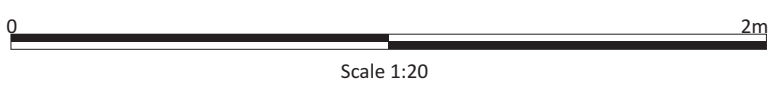
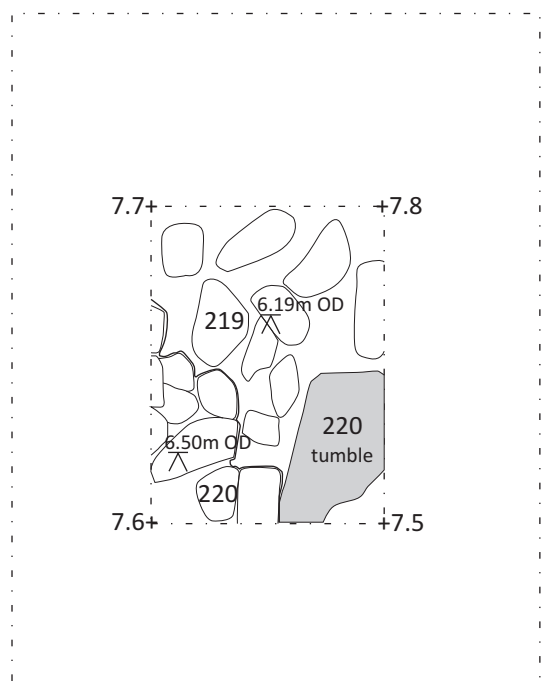
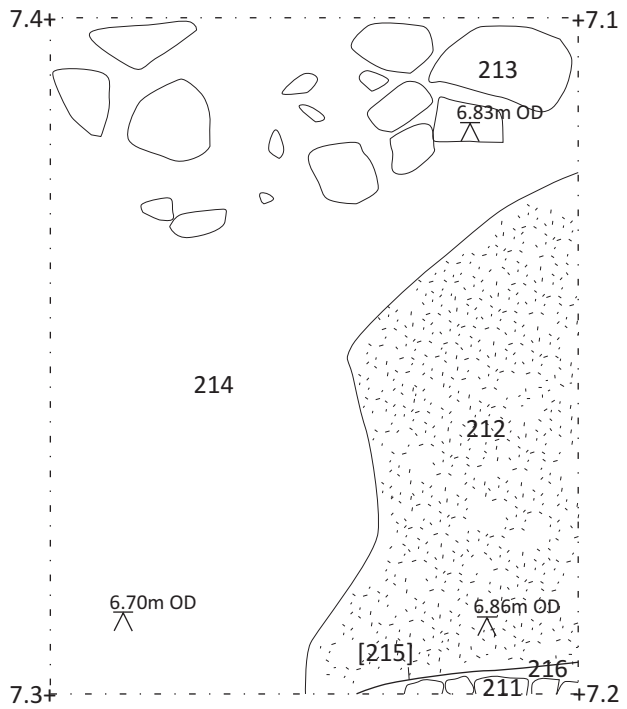
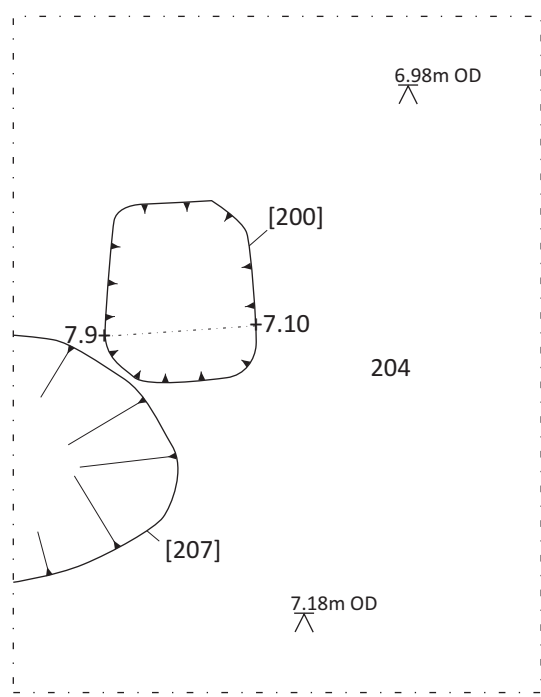
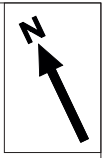


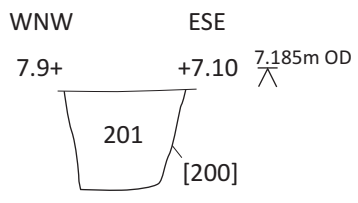
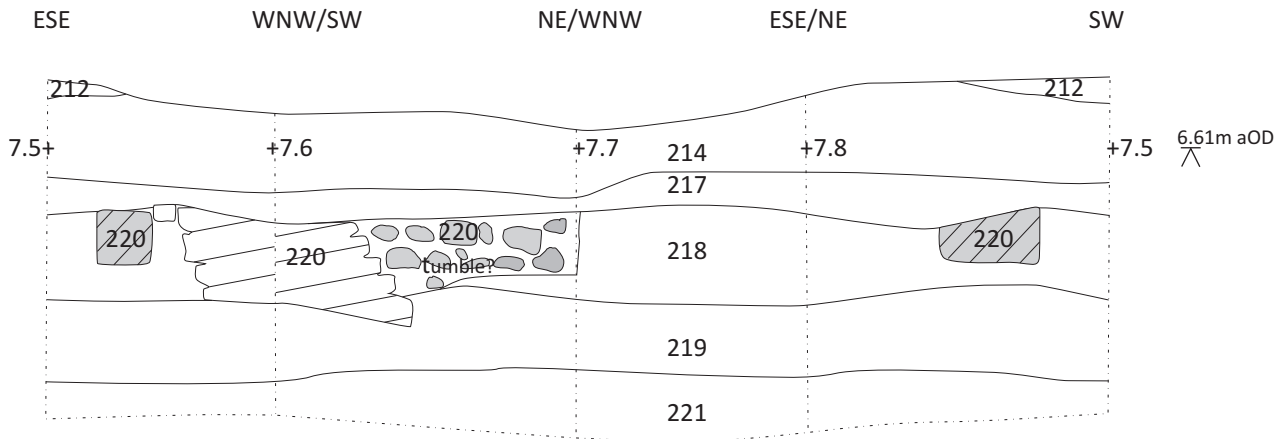
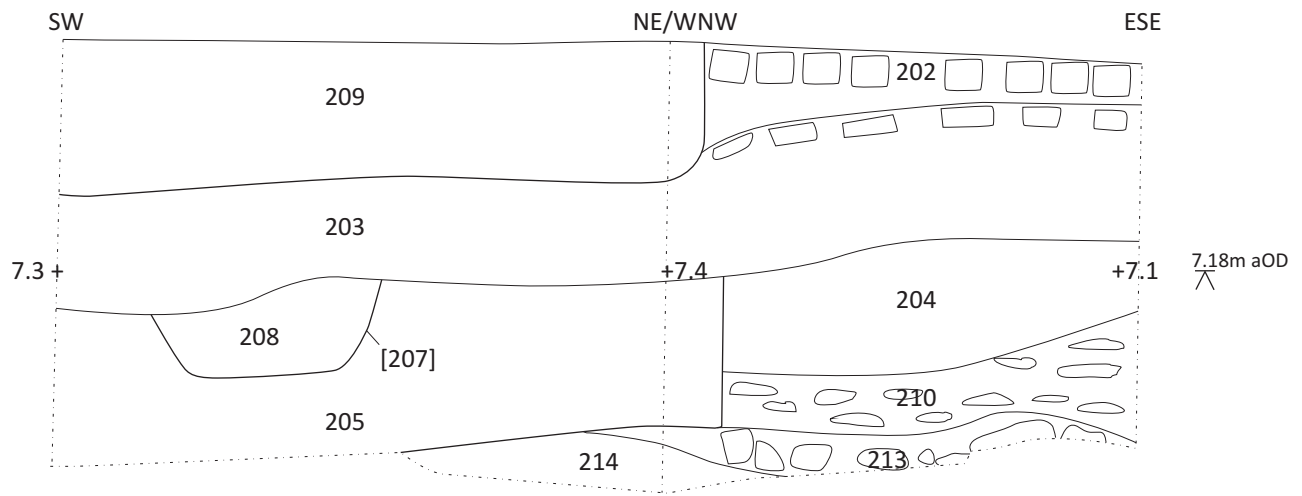
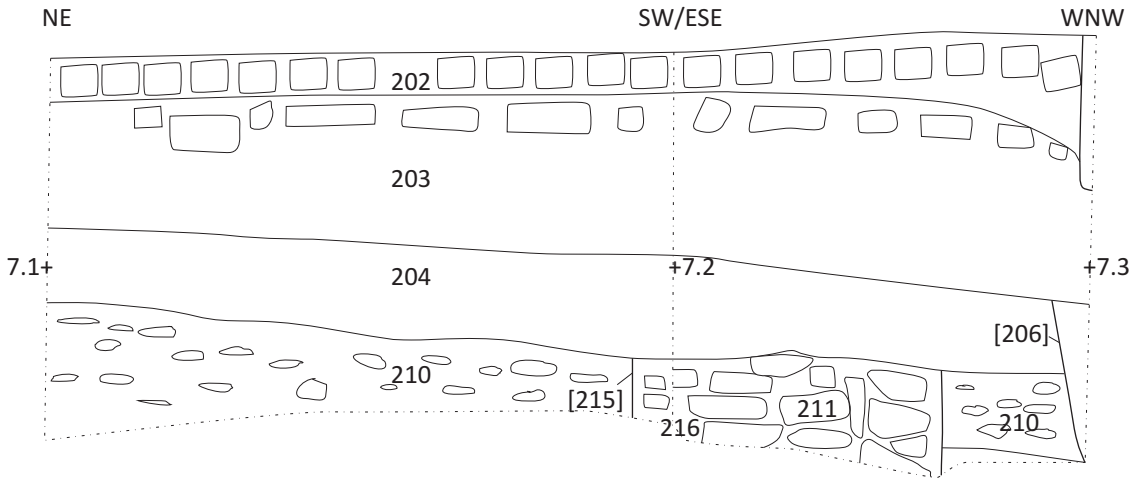
Figure 5: Trench 1 sections. Located on Figure 4



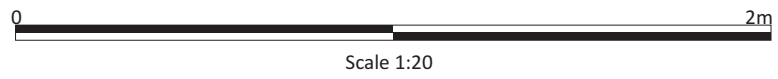
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Scale	1:20 @ A4
Drawn by	M. Piirainen
Date	19/09/2012

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Figure 6: Trench 2 plans. Sections located on Figure 7



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Figure 7: Trench 2 sections. Located on Figure 6



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