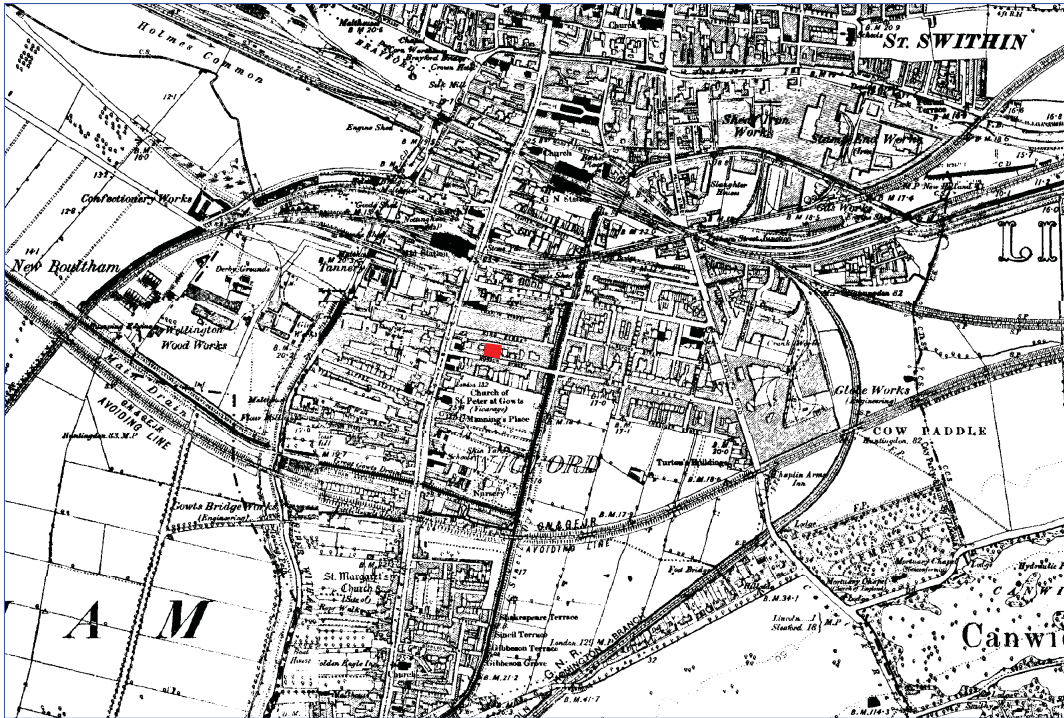


ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT:  
TRIAL TRENCHING OF LAND AT 9-11 MONSON STREET, LINCOLN  
LINCOLNSHIRE

Planning References: 2008/0037/F and 2007/0248/F  
NGR: SK 9739 7050  
AAA Site Code: LIMO 08  
LCCM Accession Number: 2008.57



Report prepared for Mr Mark Browne

Allen Archaeological Associates  
Report Number 2008/028

May 2008

Allen Archaeological Associates  
Unit 1C, Branston Business Park  
Lincoln Road  
Branston  
Lincolnshire  
LN4 1NT  
Tel/Fax: 01522 794400  
E-mail: [allenarchaeology@btconnect.com](mailto:allenarchaeology@btconnect.com)  
Website: [www.allenarchaeology.com](http://www.allenarchaeology.com)



## Contents

	<b>Page</b>
Summary	1
<b>1.0</b> Introduction and planning background	2
<b>2.0</b> Site location and description	2
<b>3.0</b> Planning background	2
<b>4.0</b> Archaeological and historical background	2
<b>5.0</b> Methodology	4
<b>6.0</b> Results	4
6.1 Trench 1	4
6.2 Trench 2	6
<b>7.0</b> Discussion	8
<b>8.0</b> Conclusion	9
<b>9.0</b> Effectiveness of methodology	10
<b>10.0</b> Acknowledgements	10
<b>11.0</b> Bibliography	10

## Appendices

<b>Appendix 1:</b> Colour plates	12
<b>Appendix 2:</b> Roman pottery report by M J Darling	15
<b>Appendix 3:</b> Post-Roman pottery report by J Young	28
<b>Appendix 4:</b> Ceramic building material report by J Young	37
<b>Appendix 5:</b> Dating archive by J Young	44
<b>Appendix 6:</b> Glass finds report by R Hall	45
<b>Appendix 7:</b> Small finds assessment by G Taylor	46
<b>Appendix 8:</b> Animal bone report by J Wood	49
<b>Appendix 9:</b> Environmental report by V Fryer	57
<b>Appendix 10:</b> Context summary list	60

## Figures

<b>Figure 1:</b>	General location plan at scale 1: 25000
<b>Figure 2:</b>	Detailed location plan with the outlined location of the new building and trench locations in red, scale 1:100.
<b>Figure 3:</b>	Trench 1 plan and sections at scales 1:50 and 1:20
<b>Figure 4:</b>	Trench 2 plan and sections at scales 1:50 and 1:20

## List of Colour plates

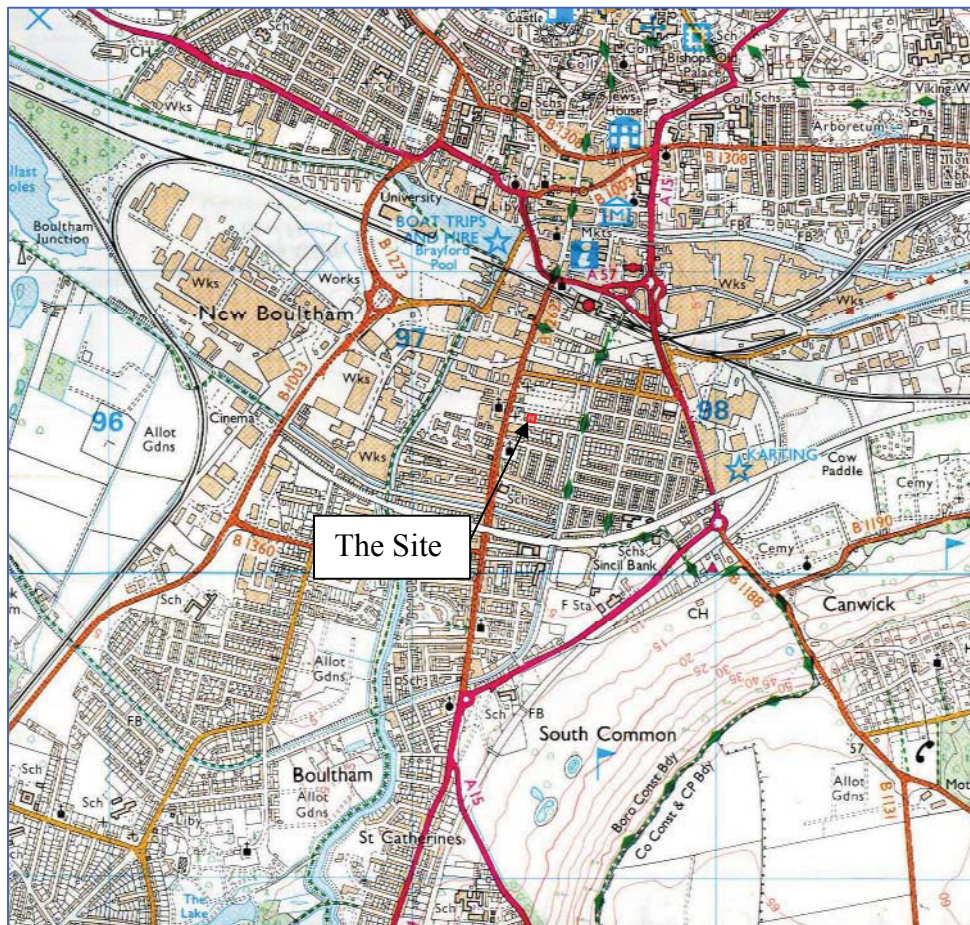
- Plate 1:** General site view looking north-north-east.
- Plate 2:** Site view looking south east showing the Victorian cellars that run along the Monson Street.
- Plate 3:** Trench 1 looking north, showing the post-medieval structure [104] and the Victorian brick soakaway.
- Plate 4:** West facing section of Trench 1 showing the build up of layers on the site and the central sondage excavated at the northern end of the trench. Shot taken looking east.
- Plate 5:** West facing section of Trench 2 showing the extent of the backfilled cellar in the southern part of the trench. Shot taken looking south east.
- Plate 6:** Gullies [210] and [211] in Trench 2. Shot taken looking north.
- Plate 7:** Possible grave cut [217] with residual black granular deposit in the base. Shot taken looking north.
- Plate 8:** Pre-excavation shot of possible grave cut [216]. Shot taken looking south. The top edge of the photo board corresponds to the southern edge of grave [217].
- Plate 9:** Worked bone handle/mount recovered from deposit (204)

## Document control

<b>Element</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Date</b>
Report prepared by:	Mike Daley	12/05/2008
Report edited:	Mark Allen	13/05/2008
Report produced by:	AAA 2008/028	14/05/2008

## Summary

- Allen Archaeological Associates was commissioned by Mr Mark Browne to carry out an archaeological evaluation on land at 9-11 Monson Street in Lincoln.
- This work revealed a sequence of deposits from two trenches that demonstrated land use and occupation from at least the early 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD until the present.
- The earliest features encountered were possible graves that may reflect an eastward extension of a Roman cemetery previously excavated in the 1980s at Nos 2-3 Monson Street.
- A second phase of Roman activity was represented by two parallel gullies that may be associated with drainage or property boundaries. These gullies were then sealed by successive layers of 3<sup>rd</sup> century Roman waste deposits that contained significant artefactual assemblages.
- The post-Roman phase revealed a considerable build up of silts over the site, that were truncated by a 14<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> century boundary ditch containing waster pottery from a nearby production site.
- The remains of a 14<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> century cellar from a demolished building represented the latest significant archaeological feature on the site.



**Figure 1:** General site location map with site outlined in red, at scale 1:25000

© Crown Copyright 2000. All rights reserved. License Number 100047330



## **1.0 Introduction**

- 1.1 Allen Archaeological Associates was commissioned by Mark Browne to undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation by trial excavation in advance of the re-development of land at 9-11 Monson Street in Lincoln.
- 1.2 The site works and reporting conform to current national guidelines, as set out in Planning Policy Guidance Note 16, (Department of the Environment, 1990), the Institute for Field Archaeologists 'Standards and guidance for archaeological evaluations' (IFA 2001), procedures that are detailed in the Lincolnshire County Council publication 'Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook: A Manual of Archaeological Practice' (LCC 1998), and a specification prepared by this company (Allen 2007).
- 1.3 The archive will be submitted to the museum in Lincoln (The Collection) for long-term storage through the global accession number 2008.57.

## **2.0 Site location and description**

- 2.1 The site lies approximately 0.7 km south of the modern centre of Lincoln, at 9-11 Monson Street, east of the High Street and centred upon National Grid Reference SK 9739 7050.
- 2.2 It was formerly occupied by a row of Victorian terraced dwellings with cellars aligned upon the southern street frontage and 20<sup>th</sup> century brick extensions to the rear. The buildings were demolished in advance of this scheme of works.
- 2.3 The site was bounded to the east and west by extant buildings, with a fence separating the site from a carpark at the rear. Access was to the west of the terraced dwellings.
- 2.4 The development area had a gradual slope downwards from north to south, averaging around AOD 7.0m in height. The remaining void of the cellared buildings extended 18m across the southern frontage and extended to 9.5m northwards into the site.
- 2.5 The underlying geology of the area is drift undifferentiated river terrace sand and gravel, overlying solid Lower Lias clay, shale and rare limestone (British Geological Survey 1973).

## **3.0 Planning background**

- 3.1 Planning permission was granted in July 2007 for the construction of a residential nursing home at 9-11 Monson Street, following the demolition of an existing row of terraced houses (Planning Application 2007/0248/F). A revised application was subsequently submitted in January 2008, and approved in April 2008 (Planning Application 2008/0037/F).
- 3.2 Planning conditions placed upon this development included the requirement of an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching in advance of the development. The results of this evaluation will be used to advise a mitigation strategy for the scheme of works.

## **4.0 Archaeological and historical background**

- 4.1 There is no evidence for prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the application area, although the site does lie within the Witham Valley floodplain; an area that has produced evidence on a number of occasions for exploitation throughout prehistory. The recent discovery of worked

lithic material during archaeological work associated with commercial development at the Brayford Pool (c.500m to the north-west of the site) provides some evidence for early prehistoric activity in this area of Lincoln (LAS forthcoming). Excavations in 1972 at 181-183 High Street, further to the north of the site exposed the remains of a late Iron Age structure, attesting to pre-Roman activity in the Lincoln area (Jones and Stocker 2003).

- 4.2 Romano-British activity in the region began with the imposition of a possible fort in the area of South Common, pre-dating the legionary fortress on the north side of the Witham Valley. The possibility of an early fort has been postulated due to the presence of a number of legionary tombstones of an early date found in this part of the city, largely around Monson Street in the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Jones 2002).
- 4.3 Following the abandonment of the legionary fortress in Lincoln in the latter part of the first century AD, the site was developed as a *colonia*, a settlement of retired legionary soldiers and their dependents, and an administrative centre. The city expanded rapidly beyond the confines of the former legionary fortress, and the area along the High Street, which follows the line of the Roman Ermine Street, developed as an industrial and residential suburb.
- 4.4 There have been significant evidence for roman occupation within the immediate vicinity of the site with a sequence of buildings and the remains of both the Fosse Way and Ermine Street discovered below the Guildhall on the High Street just 60m to the south. Ermine Street is believed to extend northward below the Unitarian Chapel at the junction of Monson street and the High Street (Steane et al 2001).
- 4.5 To the west of the site, excavations carried out in the 19<sup>th</sup> century at No 2 Monson Street revealed the remains of a roman polychrome tessellated pavement three feet below the present ground surface (*ibid*).
- 4.6 Excavations carried out in 1982 by the Lincolnshire Archaeological Trust at No 2-3 Monson Street encountered archaeological deposits that demonstrated intensive occupation of this area throughout the Roman period.
- 4.7 The initial use of this site as a cemetery was signified by the recovery of mid-late 1<sup>st</sup> century cremation burials. The early – mid 2<sup>nd</sup> century saw a change of use indicated by evidence for a smithy and timber buildings constructed to align with Ermine Street to the west. A palimpsest of mortared limestone built structures abutting an east-west aligned lane demonstrated permanent settlement that endured until the abandonment of the site at some time during the 4<sup>th</sup> century (Steane et al 2001).
- 4.8 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 5<sup>th</sup> century AD.
- 4.9 In the southern suburbs of the city, there is little evidence of revival until the 9<sup>th</sup> or 10<sup>th</sup> century (Vince 2003a). Small quantities of pottery has been recovered from a number of sites across the lower city, including nine sherds from an evaluation trench on Mill Lane, approximately 0.3km south-west of the current site (Allen 2007b).
- 4.10 The area along the High Street developed as the suburb of Wigford from the later 9<sup>th</sup>/10<sup>th</sup> century, principally as an industrial quarter. The Witham ran along the west side of the suburb, with an extensive quayside developing along the riverside, probably for traffic from the Fossedyke. The area to the east of the suburb was low-lying marshy ground used for seasonal pasture, which was gradually reclaimed throughout the Middle Ages (Vince 2003b).

- 4.11 No definite evidence for re-occupation before the 11<sup>th</sup> century was recovered from the 1982 Monson Street excavations.
- 4.12 Lincoln suffered widespread population decline and a downturn in commercial activity from the 13<sup>th</sup> century onwards, due to the effects of the loss of the cloth trade, followed by the Black Death in the mid 14<sup>th</sup> century.
- 4.13 Revival of the fortunes of the city did not begin until the later 18<sup>th</sup> century, when the city developed an extensive heavy manufacturing industry. Rapid expansion of the urban area took place during the 19<sup>th</sup> century as rows of terraced houses were built to provide accommodation for the workers, as was the case within the area of the proposed development (Stocker 2003).
- 4.14 Historical mapping for Lincoln shows that Monson Street was in existence by 1848 (Mills and Wheeler 2004) with many of the other surrounding streets directly linked to the extensive terraced housing schemes that continued throughout the Victorian period.

## **5.0 Methodology**

- 5.1 Two trenches, each measuring 10m x 1.65m were excavated within the proposed development area. The locations of the trenches were agreed with the City Archaeologist, and are shown on Figure 2. The fieldwork was carried out by one experienced field archaeologist and the author from the 21<sup>st</sup> to the 25<sup>th</sup> of April 2008.
- 5.2 Overburden and underlying non-archaeological deposits were removed by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, in spits of no greater than 20cm depth. The process was repeated until the first archaeologically significant or natural horizon was exposed.
- 5.3 The trenches were machine-excavated to maximum depth of approximately 1.4m, followed by a 0.50m wide hand-excavated sondage at the centre of each trench.
- 5.4 Two test pits measuring 0.45m x 1.65m were machine excavated by machine under the instruction of the project architects to determine the load bearing properties of the ground. One of the pits was incorporated into the southern end of Trench1 and recorded as part of the ongoing scheme of works. The second pit was located toward the centre of the site; it was photographed and has been located on Figure 2.
- 5.5 Full written records of the archaeological deposits were made on standard Allen Archaeological Associates context recording sheets. Archaeological deposits were drawn in plan and section at appropriate scales (1:10, 1:20 or 1:50), with Ordnance Datum heights being displayed on each class of drawing.
- 5.6 Colour photography formed an integral part of the recording strategy, and all photographs incorporated scales, and directional arrow. A selection of plates has been reproduced as an appendix (Appendix 1).

## **6.0 Results**

### **6.1 Trench 1 (Figure 3)**

- 6.1.1 The site was sealed by 0.20m of demolition rubble 100 that had been deposited over the mid brown/grey clayey silt topsoil 101. The topsoil increased in depth from 0.25m thick at the northern end of the trench to in excess of 0.65m at the south, slumping into and representing the final infilling of a depression left by ditch [118] (See Section 6.1.5 below).

- 6.1.2 Below the topsoil layer at the centre of the trench was a slightly conical circular soakaway 114 that was constructed in late 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century unbonded 3 ½ inch brick seconds (Appendix 4). A culvert was observed during the machine strip leading from the rear of the properties at south of the site. This was constructed in the same unbonded brick fabric and utilised S profile 19<sup>th</sup> century roof tiles as a base. The mid grey/brown silty sand 116 that filled the soakaway suggested a gradual silting of the void with only occasional larger CBM fragments and small lumps of limestone included within the deposit.
- 6.1.3 The cut of the soakaway truncated the north western corner of structure [104]. The remains of this building consisted of 0.30m thick limestone walling, forming a small building 2.60m wide that projected 1.0m west from the eastern trench baulk. Approximately 1.1m of the profile of this building was recorded within the trench but its full depth was not established. The building had been infilled with a significant volume of demolition rubble within a deposit that was predominantly composed of lime based mortar and clay silts 106. Fragments of roof tile recovered from this backfill were dated to the late 13<sup>th</sup> – Mid 14<sup>th</sup> century (Appendix 4). The uppermost backfill deposit 105 consisted of loosely compacted grey/brown silty clay with frequent 18<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> century fragments of brick and tile amongst limestone fragments. The profile of this deposit suggests that it was used to infill an area of subsidence caused by the settling of backfill 106.
- 6.1.4 The cut [107] of structure [104] truncated the mid brown clayey silt upper fill 112 of ditch [111] that was aligned north to south along the line of the trench. This ditch appeared to represent the re-cut of a primary ditch [118] aligned upon the same axis that was filled by mid brown sandy silt 102 with frequent small limestone fragments. No artefactual evidence was recovered from fill 102, but an assemblage of 14<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> century pottery with some residual Late Saxon and Roman sherds was recovered from fill 112.
- 6.1.5 Ditch [118] was cut into a thick layer of fine dark brown clayey silts 103 that had accumulated to a depth in excess of 1.1m. This layer would appear to reflect the gradual built up of organic materials from the Later 14<sup>th</sup> to the 15<sup>th</sup> century, based upon the nature of the finds assemblage (Appendix 3). A number of residual Saxo-Norman and later 3<sup>rd</sup> century Roman sherds of pottery (Appendix 2) were also recovered from this deposit.
- 6.1.6 Cut by ditch [118] near the centre of the trench was a feature with vertical sides and a flat base [109]. This feature was filled by laminated sand and friable black grey silt 110 that demonstrated a sequence of deposits of organic matter that were sealed by layers of sterile possibly wind blown sand, although this may represent deliberate deposition of clean material over each cess deposit. Pottery recovered from fill 110 included nine sherds of Mid 3<sup>rd</sup> century Roman pot and five sherds of late 14<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> century pot possibly demonstrating the high level of residual Roman pottery on the site. The character of this fill may suggest that this feature be interpreted as an open midden pit constructed to facilitate waste disposal from nearby habitation. The profile of the pit resembles a construction cut, so it is possible the dumping of waste is attributable to a secondary use of the feature.
- 6.1.7 Midden [109] was cut into a compact layer of dark grey brown silty clay 113 that also had a greenish mottling. This layer extended across the full footprint of the trench, recorded as 119 and 0.32m thick at the northern end, getting gradually deeper and recorded as 113 and 0.65m thick in Section 2 (Figure 3: Section A – B). The finds recovered from this layer consisted mainly of mid 3<sup>rd</sup> century Roman pottery and associated building materials. This layer represents the uppermost in a sequence of significant layers of Roman occupation debris.
- 6.1.8 Sealed below 113/119 were two further layers 120 and 121. The first, 120, consisted of a 0.28m thickness of dark brown greenish/grey clayey silt, containing frequent inclusions of



charcoal and ash with moderate numbers of limestone fragments. The finds assemblage from this layer was predominantly early to mid 3<sup>rd</sup> century Roman pottery and roof tile fragments.

- 6.1.9 Layer 121 consisted of 0.25m of greenish grey silty sand with rare inclusions of limestone fragments but a high volume of charcoal and ash forming a component part of the matrix. Two finds of iron from this layer have been identified as punches or chisels (Appendix 7) and may suggest craft working of some kind within the local environs of the site. The highest number of pot sherds and roofing materials were also recovered from this layer, providing an early to mid 3<sup>rd</sup> century date for deposition. A fragment of a 2<sup>nd</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> century glass cup was also recovered (Appendix 6).
- 6.1.10 The analysis of environmental samples from layers 120 and 121 demonstrated a similar component profile that included common wheat, spelt wheat and fish bones. The samples were interpreted as typical for the disposal of waste sourced from domestic habitation (Appendix 9).
- 6.1.11 The animal bone assemblage from this trench was not large enough to determine any specific trends in dietary economy or animal husbandry. The fragment by volume ratio of material recovered from deposit 121 does however demonstrate that this material derived from a mixed kitchen waste assemblage that derived food sources from a relatively broad spectrum of marine and terrestrial resources (Appendix 8).
- 6.1.12 Clean yellow orange sand layer 117 formed the intrusive depth of the excavation in this trench. A sondage at the southern end of the trench indicated that this sand is likely to represent the basal geological deposit that is underlying the site as a whole.

## **6.2 Trench 2 (Figure 4)**

- 6.2.1 The southern seven meters of Trench 2 were truncated by the cellar of a Victorian terrace that had been backfilled by loose brick rubble to present ground level and then capped by a concrete slab. No further excavation was carried out in this part of the trench beyond the 1.2m safe working limit due to the unstable nature of the backfill that formed the western and southern trench sides.
- 6.2.2 The remaining three meters of the trench were sealed by a 0.15m layer of residual demolition rubble and silts 200.
- 6.2.3 Below layer 200, on the eastern side of the trench, were the remains of a brick foundation [223] that partly rested on the northern corner of the limestone basement wall [224]. This wall foundation was constructed in re-used 18<sup>th</sup> century bricks using stretcher bond over a ledged primary course of headers, creating a footprint two bricks wide. There were four courses of the wall remaining that were bonded with lime based mortar. Wall [223] abutted the remainder of the upper structure of the terrace wall [225] that also utilised the same type of re-claimed bricks.
- 6.2.4 The eastern cellar wall [224] was constructed in re-cycled roughly coursed dressed limestone that incorporated a variety of block sizes and bricks within its fabric. The depth of this cellar was not determined during these works.
- 6.2.5 The building remains were all cut into a 0.50m thick layer of dark brown clayey silt 202 that was interspersed with a moderate amount of limestone fragments. This layer may represent the redistribution of deposits excavated during cellar construction incorporating limestone fragments as debris associated with the build.

- 6.2.6 Below this layer was an accumulation of over 0.90m of fine dark grey/brown sandy silt 203. This layer (probably the same as 103 in Trench 1) represented a gradual accumulation of organic materials during the Later 14<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> century (based upon the finds assemblages) that is likely to have derived from either habitual waste disposal from domestic settlement or the build up of waste as a by-product of animal husbandry on the plot. The medieval pottery recovered from this deposit consists almost exclusively of misfired waste products, indicating the disposal of waste from a pottery production centre nearby.
- 6.2.7 Sealed below layer 203 was a compact layer of dark grey/brown silty clay 204 that displayed a slight greenish mottling. The finds assemblage recovered from this deposit consisted of one hundred and fourteen sherds of Roman pottery, four fragments of ceramic roof tile and eight pieces of stone roof slate, typically dating this layer to the Late 3<sup>rd</sup> century. A single small find recovered from this layer was identified as an incomplete handle or mount, made from lathe turned animal bone (Appendix 7 and Appendix 1: Plate 9). The largest assemblage of animal bone and shell remains (66 fragments) were recovered from layer 204, that in common with that of layer 121 in Trench 1 (the second largest assemblage 51 fragments), could not provide enough data for detailed analysis. This assemblage did represent the sourcing of a broad range of terrestrial food sources with oyster shells and a single mussel derived from coastal trade.
- 6.2.8 Sealed below 204, at the northern end of a 0.50m wide sondage that was cut into the base of the trench, was a sub-square layer of black organic material 205 that was capped by a very thin layer of mortar. Environmental analysis of this deposit has suggested that this deposit is likely to represent a relict from a “catastrophic conflagration” (Appendix 9) consisting of burnt roof material, fodder or bedding, sealed by demolition material. An iron strap hinge was recovered from the upper level of this deposit representing quite a rare find of its type for the Roman period.
- 6.2.9 Deposit 205 was located upon a 0.50m thick layer of occupation debris, 206. This layer was composed of greenish grey silty sand with moderate inclusions of small limestone fragments, some larger stones, and frequent consolidations of ash and charcoal. The pottery assemblage from this deposit reflected a mid – later 3<sup>rd</sup> century chronology with one sherd of medieval pottery and two tile fragments demonstrating the disturbance of this layer at a later date. The analysis of environmental samples from 206 revealed evidence typical of domestic waste disposal that included: Cereal grains, charcoal, burnt and un-burnt animal bone fragments, fired clay, fish bone, marine molluscs and small mammal bones (Appendices 8 and 9).
- 6.2.10 Sealed below occupation layer 206 were two closely spaced parallel linear gullies, [210] and [212], which were aligned upon a north-east to south-west axis. The fills of the gullies 209 and 212 were comparable with that of the occupation layer 203 and might suggest that they were open features prior to the deposition of layer 203. A single sherd of Roman pottery and a piece of stone roof slate were recovered from the fill 209 of gully [210].
- 6.2.11 The gulleys were cut into a thin (0.02m thick) layer of orange yellow re-deposited sand 208 that petered out 1.7m south of the northern trench baulk. This layer represents the re-deposition of sterile natural sand that can only have derived from an excavated feature that cut into the sterile underlying geological deposit 222, within the vicinity of the gulleys.
- 6.2.12 Layer 208 was partially sealing a 0.20m thickness of mid orangey brown silty sand 207 that extended beyond the limits of the sondage. The matrix of this layer contained no artefactual evidence or materials included as a consequence of anthropogenic disturbance of the ground. It is therefore suggested that this layer represents a buried soil horizon that accumulated during a period of abandonment.

- 6.2.13 Sealed below this probable former soil layer were two closely spaced possible grave cuts [216] and [217] that adhered to a roughly east west alignment. The sections through these features display steep sides with a flattish basal profile.
- 6.2.14 Each of these features was filled by three clear deposits. The upper fills 219 and 213, were identical and consisted of fine light grey sand. The second fill of [216] deposit 214 was light brown silty sand over a primary deposit 215 of reddish orange sand that was fused into a solid lump of iron panning. The middle fill of cut [217] was mid brown silty sand 220 that sealed the primary deposit 221 that consisted of light brown silty sand containing a significant amount of black mineralised granular inclusions that could tentatively be interpreted as the degraded outline of a human pelvis and leg bones. A single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from deposit 221.
- 6.2.15 The possible graves were cut into a 0.20m thickness of bio-turbated light brown silty sand 218, which sealed the underlying geological deposit of orange/yellow sand 222.

## 7.0 Discussion

- 7.1 The primary evidence for human activity encountered during these works was the location of possible graves at the northern end of Trench 2. Although no human remains were forthcoming from these features; this is not an unusual situation in a sand geology, where bone preservation can be poor. Similar features that have been interpreted as graves have been found close by at South Park in Lincoln for example (C. Clay *pers. comm.*). The occurrence of early Roman cremation pits during the excavations at No 2 Monson St and the presence of legionary burials in the area also provides further weight to the argument that burial plots may be encountered on the site.
- 7.2 It would appear from the thick build up of a homogenous silty sand soil horizon sealing the possible graves that the area underwent a period of abandonment at some time before the middle of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD, based upon dating from later layers.
- 7.3 The spread of up-cast 208 sealing the soil horizon was subsequently cut by what may be interpreted as drainage gullies, probably associated with adjacent structures, and suggesting that the area had been re-colonised, with Roman buildings possibly located within the confines of the site.
- 7.4 This interpretation may be given some weight by the subsequent sequence of layers from both trenches (119, 120 and 121 in Trench 1 and 204 and 206 in Trench 2 respectively) that indicate a prolonged build up of waste materials derived from domestic habitation.
- 7.5 The pottery assemblages from these layers reflect a sequence of deposition that spans the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD, possibly incorporating some residual later 2<sup>nd</sup> century pottery, but demonstrating a relatively well defined chronological range for the use of this area for waste disposal. The Roman pottery from the site reflects proportionately more fine wares than kitchen wares and includes some rare examples (see Appendix 2).
- 7.6 The recovery of Dressel 20 amphora from Beitica in Spain, used to import olive oil, from deposit 204, complements evidence for broad range of foodstuffs recovered from the site. A group of oyster shells recovered from this same deposit also attests to the sourcing of foodstuffs outside of Lincoln, with the transportation of live oysters from the east coast via the river Witham and or Trent most likely. The overall character of the assemblage indicates waste from high status occupation, quite possibly derived from occupation associated with the adjacent site known as the 'Monson Street Villa'.

- 7.7 Sealing the Roman phase of the site was a considerable depth (up to 1.15m) of sandy silts 103/203. The homogenous nature of these deposits may be attributed to a gradual accumulation of organic materials, probably associated with some form of animal husbandry and or horticulture on the site. The finds assemblage demonstrated that this build up is likely to have occurred predominantly during the 14<sup>th</sup> - 15<sup>th</sup> century; however residual sherds of Saxo-Norman pottery from later deposits in Trench 1 could indicate local activity not encountered during this scheme of works. The build up of 103/203 is therefore likely to represent a significant time span both preceding and commensurate with the cutting of the Sincil Dyke and the expansion of the medieval borough of Wigford onto reclaimed land to the east.
- 7.8 The recovery of pottery from deposits 103 and 203, which is almost exclusively waster material, presents a clear indication of industrial production probably in close proximity to the site. This evidence would serve to confirm a regional trend, as later medieval pottery production is already well attested to in the Wigford area (Stocker et al 2003), although this assemblage did not derive from the known kiln at St Marks (Appendix 3).
- 7.9 Following the build up of layer 103, ditch [118] was excavated with an east to west alignment along the line of Trench 1. The cutting (and re-cutting [111]) of this ditch dated to the 14<sup>th</sup> - 15<sup>th</sup> century, and was possibly to delineate a property boundary for a plot extending eastwards from the High Street (Monson Street not being in existence until the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century). This may in practice have formed part of a scheme of consolidation of landholdings to create a large urban estate similar to those established by the Sutton Family on the western side of the High Street and in other areas of the city (Stocker 2003).
- 7.10 Truncating the ditch at the centre of Trench 1 were the foundations of a small rectilinear building that was constructed in limestone rubble and faced on the inside with larger platy limestones. This building appears to represent a sub-surface structure or cellar, probably all that remains of a building that once occupied this part of the site. The structure had been backfilled by a mortar rich deposit 106 that contained fragments of roof tile that were dated to around the middle of the 14<sup>th</sup> century. It cannot be discounted however that this dating could be misleading as roofing materials were commonly re-used for later structures. This tradition may be demonstrated by the matrix of backfill 106 that indicates the extant building was systematically dismantled with the residual mortar and broken tile fragments used to infill the remaining cellared part of the building.
- 7.11 From the excavated remains it is not possible to determine the extent and character of this building; however its proposed dating suggests that this building clearly belongs to a phase of occupation within this area of Wigford that pre-dates any detailed mapping (Mills and Wheeler 2004). The location of settlement and associated structures within this area has traditionally been closely focussed upon Ermine Street / High Street, with landholdings extending to meet the line of the Sincil Dyke to the east and west. The location of this structure is slightly at odds with this general trend and might indicate the presence of similar structural remains located on the periphery of core settlement areas.

## 8.0 Conclusion

- 8.1 It has been demonstrated from the evidence presented for each of the evaluation trenches that this scheme of works has revealed a sequence of deposits indicative of contemporary phases of deposition extending across the entirety of the site.
- 8.2 This work has provided a sequence of evidence that confirms human activity and occupation of this area from the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD until the present day, and there remains a significant depth of archaeological deposits that for the most part represent undisturbed in-situ remains.

- 8.3 A significant proportion of the archaeological resource on this site has clearly been removed by the construction of cellars below the Victorian terrace that lined the Monson Street frontage. The additional extensions that were constructed to the rear of the terrace however, had only limited impact upon the upper strata of deposits and will in effect have preserved the lower levels (and earliest Roman deposits) intact.

## 9.0 Effectiveness of methodology

- 9.1 The methodology employed to evaluate this site was appropriate to the scale of development and has enabled a rapid assessment of the archaeological potential of the site. This has demonstrated that the proposed development is likely to have a significant impact upon archaeological deposits within the development area. Where possible, changes to the design specification of the building to accommodate mitigation of the archaeological resource by preservation in-situ should be considered.

## 10.0 Acknowledgements

- 10.1 Allen Archaeological Associates would like to thank Mr Mark Browne for commissioning this work. Thanks also go to site assistant Maria Piirainen.

## 11.0 Bibliography

Allen, M., 2007a, *Specification for an archaeological evaluation by trial excavation: 9-11 Monson Street, Lincoln*. Allen Archaeological Associates, unpublished report

Allen, M., 2007b, *Archaeological evaluation by trial excavation. Land at 1-8 Mill Lane, Lincoln*. Allen Archaeological Associates, unpublished report

British Geological Survey, 1973. *Lincoln. England and Wales Sheet 114. Solid and Drift Geology. 1:50000 Series*. Keyworth, Nottingham: British Geological Survey

I.F.A., 1999, *Standards and guidance for archaeological watching briefs*. Reading, Institute of Field Archaeologists

Jones, M.J., 2002, *Roman Lincoln. Conquest, Colony & Capital*, Tempus Publishing Ltd., Stroud

Jones, M.J., 2003, 'The Colonia Era. The archaeological account', in *The City by the Pool*, pp. 56 – 138, Oxbow Books, Oxford

Jones, M.J. and Stocker, D., 2003, 'Settlement in the Lincoln area in the Prehistoric Era. The archaeological account', in *The City by the Pool*, pp. 19 – 33, Oxbow Books, Oxford

Lincolnshire County Council, 1998, *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook. A manual of archaeological practice*, Lincolnshire County Council

Mills, D.R. and Wheeler, R.C., 2004, *Historic town plans of Lincoln 1610 – 1920*, Boydell Press, Lincoln

1990, *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG 16)*. Department of the Environment

Steane, K., Darling, M. J., Mann, J., Vince, A. and Young, J., 2001, *The Archaeology of Wigford and the Brayford Pool*. Oxbow Books, Oxford.



Stocker, D (ed.), 2003, *The City by the Pool*, Oxbow Books, Oxford

Stocker, D., 2003, 'Lincoln's Industrial Era (c.1750 – c.1945). Archaeological account', in *The City by the Pool*, pp. 338 - 362, Oxbow Books, Oxford

Vince, A., 2003a, 'Lincoln in the Early Medieval Era, between the 5<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> centuries. The archaeological account', in *The City by the Pool*, pp. 141 - 156, Oxbow Books, Oxford

Vince, A., 2003b, 'The New Town: Lincoln in the High Medieval Era (c.900 to c.1350). The archaeological account', in *The City by the Pool*, pp. 159 - 296, Oxbow Books, Oxford

Public Car Park

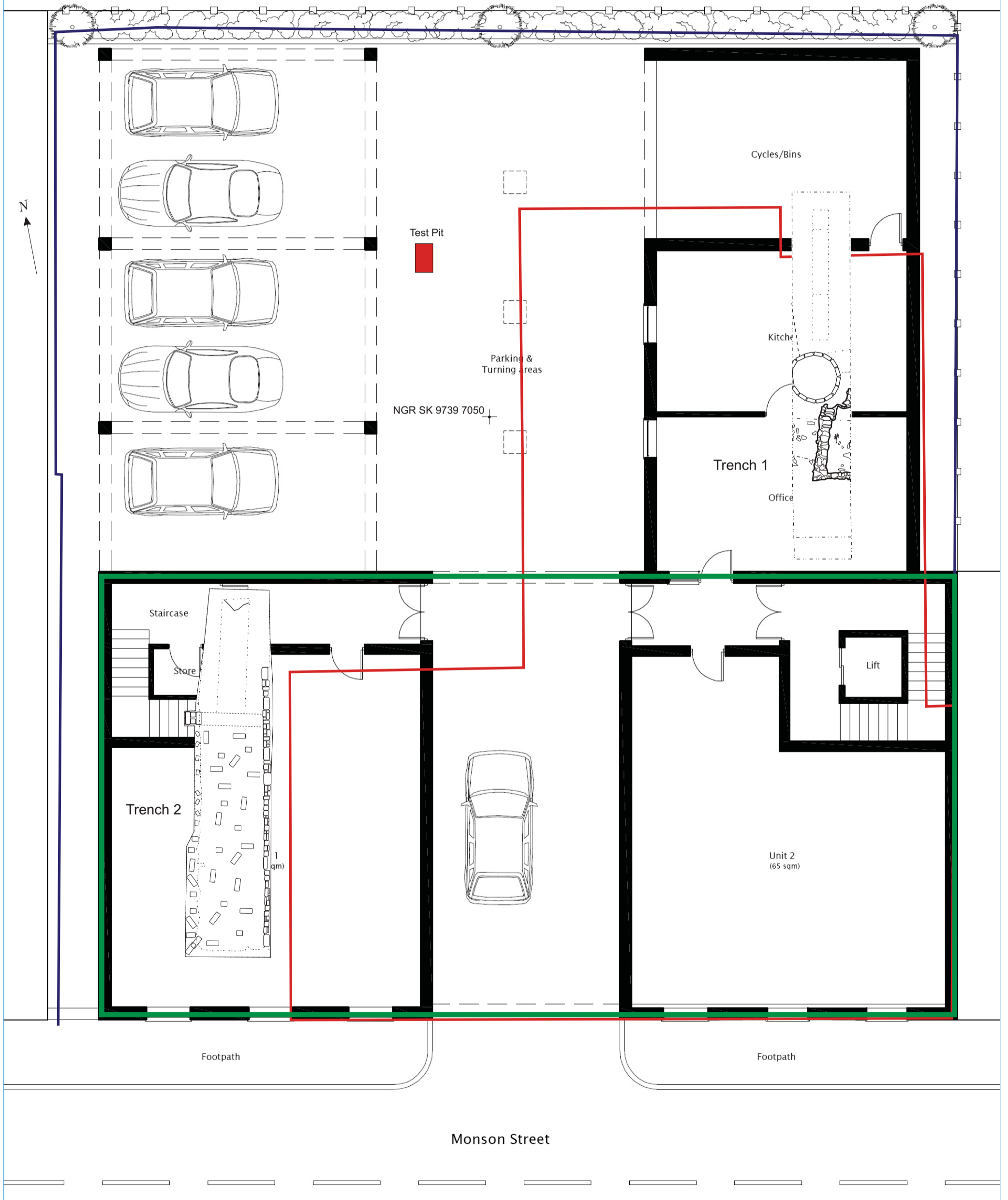
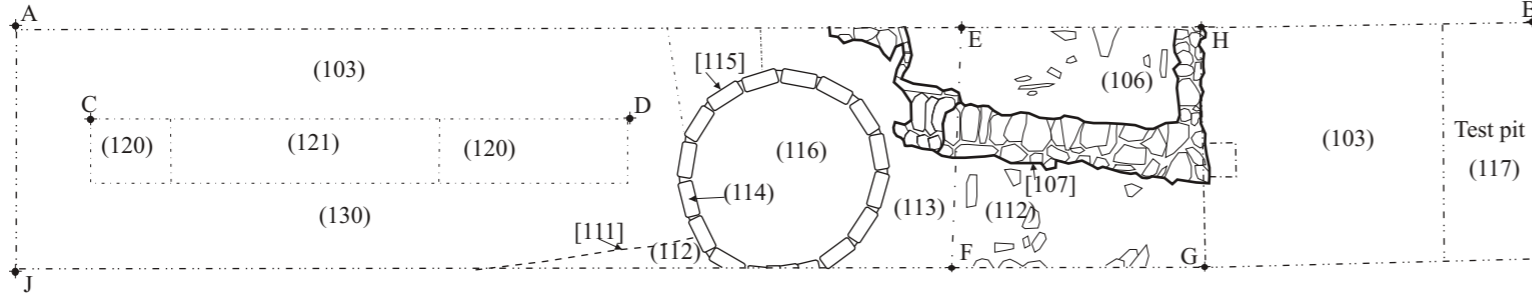
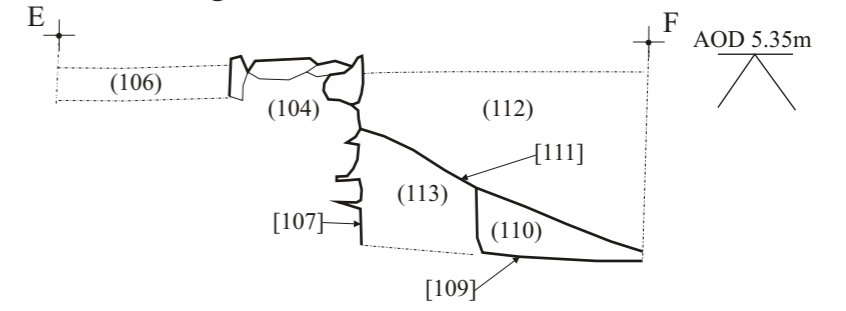


Figure 2: Detailed site plan with trench plans at scale 1:100. Red outline is existing building (demolished) and green is extent of new basement.

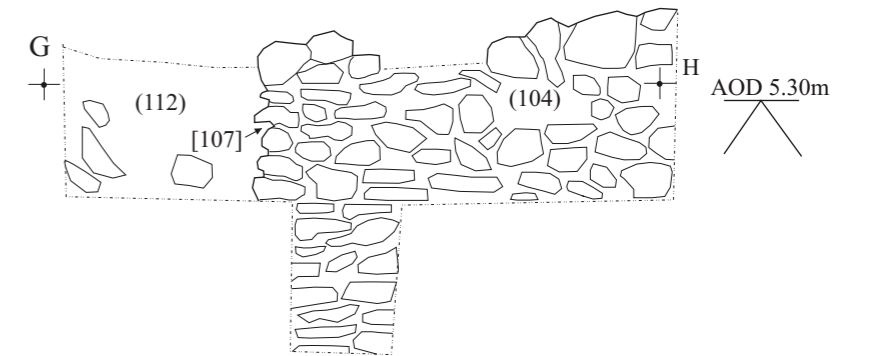
**Trench 1 plan, scale 1:50**



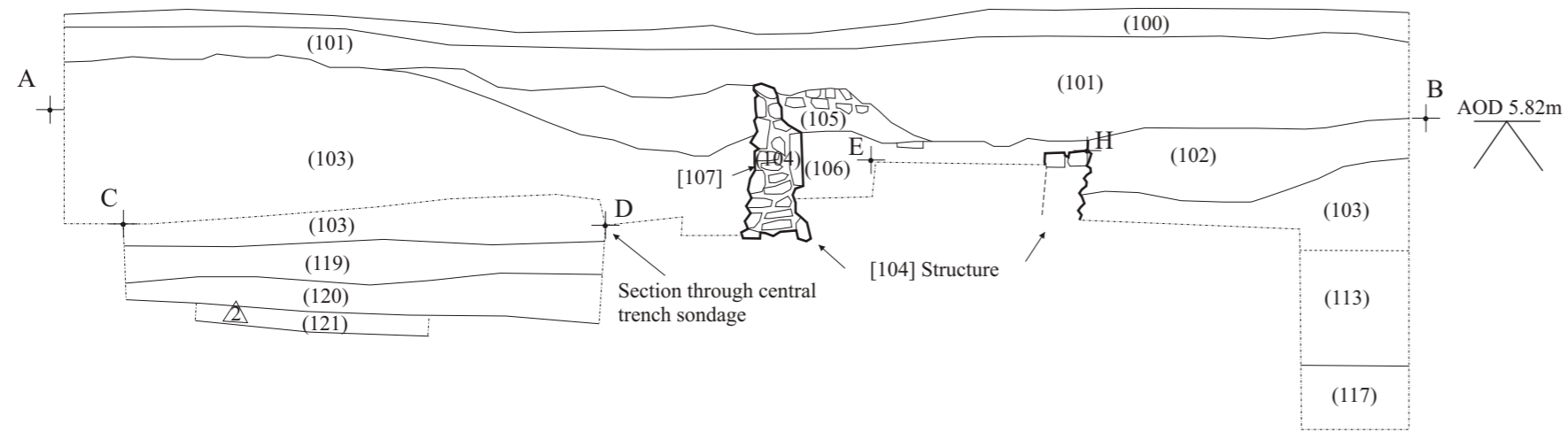
**North facing section 2, scale 1:20**



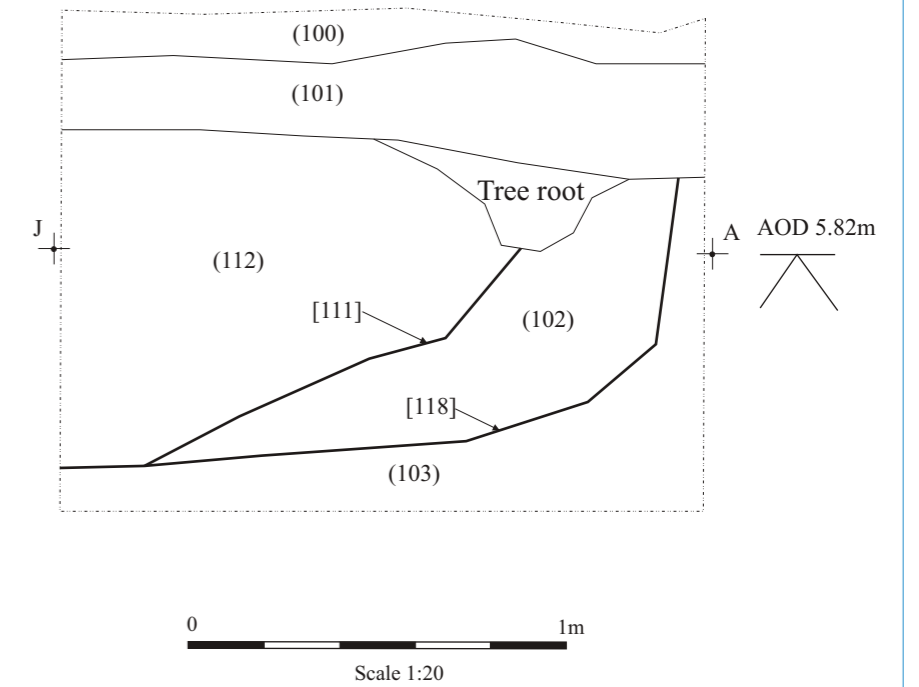
**South facing Section 3, scale 1:20**



**West facing section of Trench 1, scale 1:50**

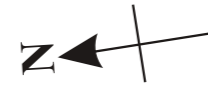
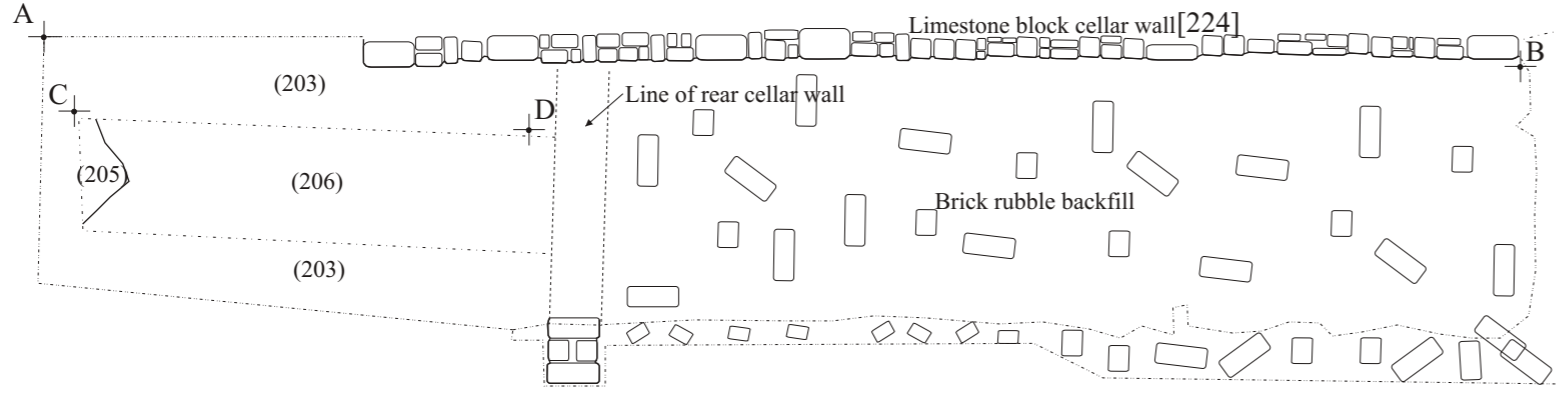


**South facing section of Trench 1, scale 1:20**

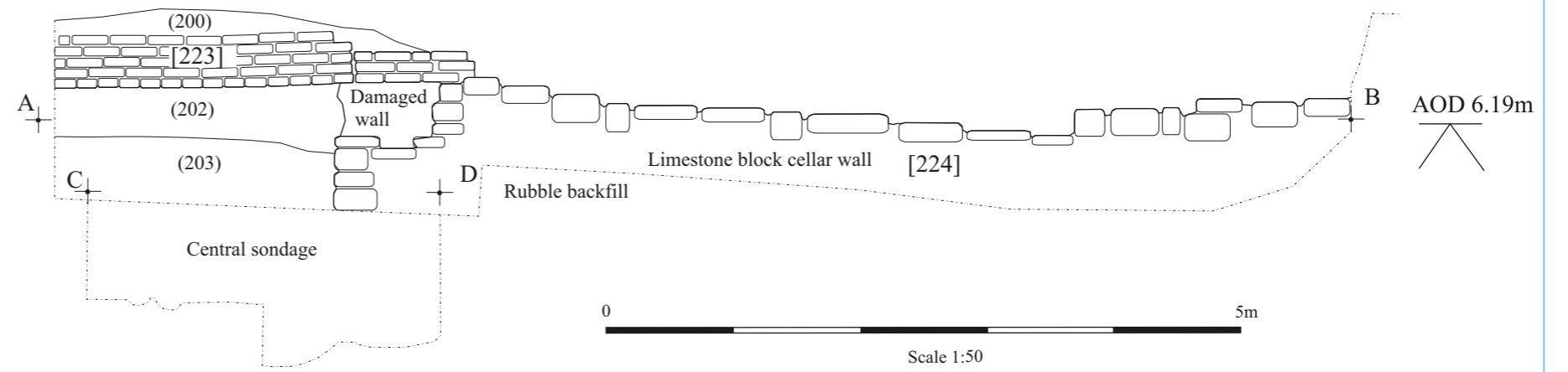


**Figure 3: Trench 1 plan at scale 1:50 and sections at scales 1:50 and 1:20**

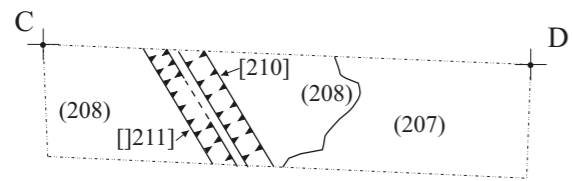
**Trench 2 plan, scale 1:50**



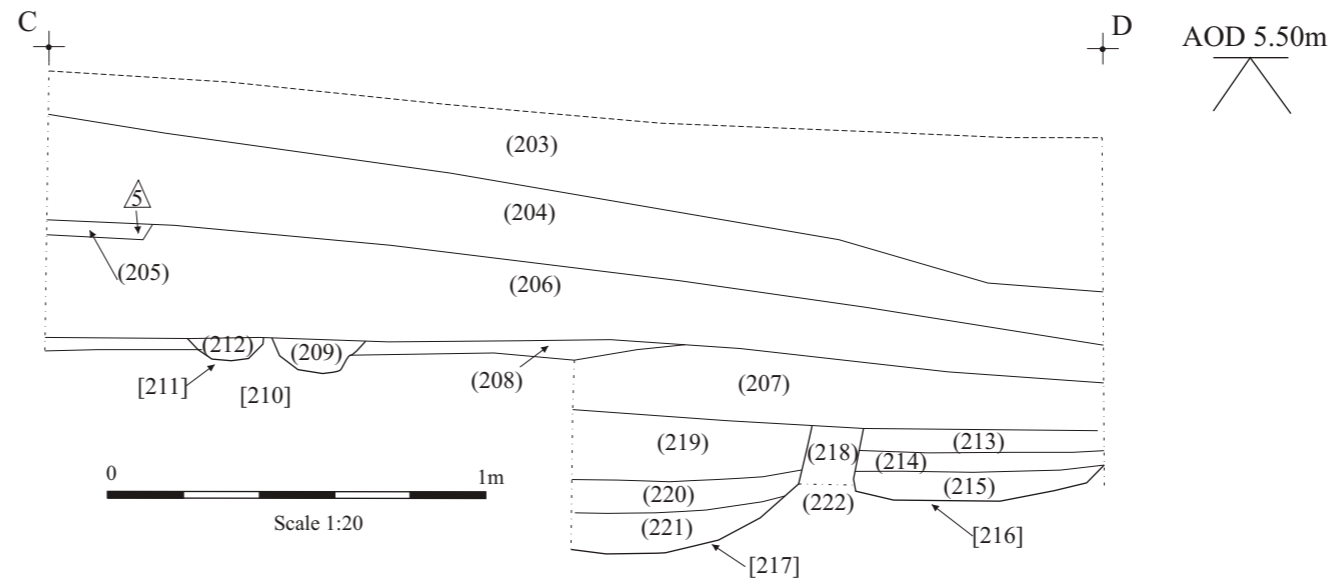
**Trench 2 west facing section, scale 1:50**



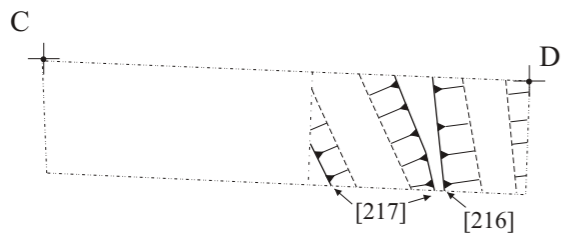
**Trench 2 sondage plan 2, scale 1:50**



**Trench 2 west facing section of the central sondage, scale 1:20**



**Trench 2, plan 3, lower part of the sondage, scale 1:50**



**Figure 4:** Trench 2 plan at scale 1:50 and sections at scales 1:50 and 1:20

**Appendix 1: Colour plates**



**Plate 1:** General site view looking north-north-east

**Plate 2:** Site view looking south-east showing the Victorian cellars that run along the Monson Street frontage.



**Plate 3:** Trench 1 looking north, showing the post-medieval structure [104] and the Victorian brick soakaway.





**Plate 4:** West facing section of Trench 1 showing the build up of layers on the site and the central sondage excavated at the northern end of the trench. Shot taken looking east.



**Plate 5:** West facing section of Trench 2 showing the extent of the backfilled cellar in the southern part of the trench. Shot taken looking south-east.



**Plate 6:** Gullies [210] and [211] in Trench 2. Shot taken looking north.



**Plate 7:** Possible grave cut [217] with residual black granular deposit in the base. Shot taken looking north.

**Plate 8:** Pre-excavation shot of possible grave cut [216]. Shot taken looking south. The top edge of the photo board corresponds to the southern edge of possible grave [217].



**Plate 9:** Worked bone handle/mount recovered from deposit 204

## Appendix 2: Roman pottery assessment

By Margaret J. Darling, M.Phil., F.S.A., M.I.F.A.

May 2008

The pottery amounted to 359 sherds weighing 6.046kg, from 14 contexts. The condition was generally average although some deposits were abraded and fragmented; the average sherd weight was 16.8g. No problems are anticipated for future storage. The 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*. The archive record is appendix 2 below (available on disk), and will be curated for future study. Archiving codes, other than fabrics, are expanded in appendix 1.

### INTRODUCTION

The quantities by context with dating and comments are shown in Table 1.

Table 1

Cut	Deposit	Cxt	Sherds	Weight	Date	Comments
-	Occupn.	103	43	436	ML3/PRO	Abraded
-	Midden	110	9	104	M3/PRO	Abraded
111	Ditch	112	9	104	L3+/PRO	
-	Occupn.	113	5	87	M3?/PRO	Link >120
-	Occupn.	119	30	528	M3?	
						Links >113;
-	Occupn.	120	13	195	EM3?	121
-	Occupn.	121	47	621	EM3	Link >120
					L3-	
-	Levelling	201	1	12	?4/PRO	
					L3-	
-	Waste	203	33	489	?4/PRO	Abraded
-	Occupn.	204	114	2254	L3-?4	Abraded
-	Structural	205	3	68	L2-3	
-	Occupn.	206	48	1100	ML3/PRO	Abraded
-	Occupn.	209	3	41	ROM	
217	Grave	221	1	7	ROM	
			359	6046		

Sherd links between deposits are noted above. Nearly all the pottery came from occupation deposits.

### OVERVIEW OF FABRICS

The fabrics from the site as a whole are shown in Table 2.

Table 2 Fabrics

Fabric	Code	Sherds %		Weight %	
Black-Burnished 1	BB1?	1	0.28	8	0.13
Cream	CR	2	0.56	5	0.08
Amphorae Dressel 20	DR20	3	0.84	367	6.07
Shell-gritted dales ware	DWSH	18	5.01	230	3.80
Amphorae Gauloise 4	GAU4?	1	0.28	10	0.17
Grey fine	GFIN	1	0.28	1	0.02
Grey	GREY	213	59.33	3997	66.11
Grey fairly fine	GRFF	1	0.28	2	0.03
Grey sandy	GRSA	1	0.28	15	0.25
Trier black-slip	MOSL	2	0.56	6	0.10
Nene Valley colour-coated ware	NVCC	70	19.50	689	11.40
Oxidized	OX	6	1.67	61	1.01
Oxidized light	OXL	1	0.28	3	0.05
Oxidized white-slip	OXWS	1	0.28	25	0.41
Samian Central Gaulish	SAMCG	30	8.36	488	8.07
Samian Les Martres de Veyre	SAMLM?	1	0.28	8	0.13
Shell-gritted ware	SHEL	4	1.11	70	1.16
Tile CBM	TILE	1	0.28	12	0.20
Tile vessel	TILE	1	0.28	42	0.69
Vesicular	VESIC	1	0.28	7	0.12
		359	100.00	6046	100.00

Imported wares include a quantity of samian from Central Gaul (SAMCG), including two potters' stamps and a very rare flask. Also imported is a single black-slip beaker from Trier, (MOSL) and sherds from probably a single olive oil Dressel 20 amphora from Baetica in Southern Spain, (DR20) and a sherd from a Gallic wine amphora of Gauloise 4 type, (GAU4). The Dressel 20 sherds had the external salt slip, usually seen most in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century. Pottery from outside the area includes a sherd from a BB1 cooking pot, (BB1), almost certainly from Dorset, Nene Valley colour-coated ware (NVCC) and shell-gritted dales ware jars (DWSH) from the Humber area.

## OVERVIEW OF VESSELS

Table 3 shows the vessel forms represented.

Table 3 Vessel forms

Form	Code prefix	Sherds	% Weight %		
Amphora	A	4	1.88	377	8.51
Flagon	F	8	3.76	80	1.81
Jar handled	JH	1	0.47	64	1.45
Jar large	JL	3	1.41	394	8.90
Jar storage	JS	1	0.47	155	3.50
Jar	J	43	20.19	870	19.65
Beaker	BK	64	30.05	533	12.04
Jar/bowl	JB	5	2.35	373	8.42
Bowl	B	12	5.63	265	5.98
Bowl/dish	BD	25	11.74	438	9.89
Bowl wide-mouth	BWM	6	2.82	226	5.10



Dish	D	31	14.55	514	11.61
Box	BX	5	2.35	89	2.01
Cup	C	2	0.94	13	0.29
Lid	L	3	1.41	37	0.84
		213	100.00	4428	100.00
Closed	CLSD	13		252	
Unclassified	-	133		1366	
		359		6046	

This shows a reasonable spread of functions, but is relatively high on drinking vessels and dishes, and the number of jars is low, indicating less rubbish from the kitchen; there are no mortarium sherds. In general, there is a higher proportion of finer wares, colour-coated and particularly samian, given the date range in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century. The most notable vessel is a single handled samian flask with a disc rim, sherds coming from occupation debris 120 and 121, and while similar examples are known from York (Oswald & Price, 1920, pl lxxxiii, 2) and London (Stanfield 1929, 148, fig 14, 67-69), the form is exceedingly rare. This example is in a light limey fabric, known from Lezoux, and includes 100% of the rim, and the high footing base, and should be illustrated, Dwg 1. The samian also includes two stamps, one unusually placed on the rim of a decorated bowl type 37, and reading DOIIC[CVS, Doeccvs I, dated *c.* AD 160-190, the other a fragmentary stamp on a dish of type 31, mid to late 2<sup>nd</sup> century. The samian group includes probably four decorated vessels, and several dishes and, with the rare flask, is evidence for high status occupation in the area from the mid 2<sup>nd</sup> century. The sherds were, however, residual in the deposits dated to the mid to late 3<sup>rd</sup> century.

The Nene Valley colour-coated wares indicate a 3<sup>rd</sup> century date, including mostly beakers, an unusual Castor Box type, and a single dish fragment. There is no evidence to take the dating certainly into the 4<sup>th</sup> century. Grey wares included a similar range from 2<sup>nd</sup> into the later 3<sup>rd</sup> century, the latest sherds being a flanged bowl with a high bead from occupation debris 203, while the wide-mouthed bowls indicate a mid to late 3<sup>rd</sup> century date rather than later. This is confirmed by two cooking pots in the style of BB1 black-burnished (from occupation 206) with later 3<sup>rd</sup> characteristics. A shell-gritted dish from occupation 204 is usually a late vessel but appears first in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century. An unusual find is a tubular ?stand in grey ware, Dwg 2, c 12cm diameter. Similar objects have been found in Lincoln in the past in tile fabrics and, while their precise function is unknown, they are the subject of ongoing research. Another unusual find is a sherd from a tile vessel (from occupation 119). These are peculiarities of Lincoln, fragments having been found on a number of sites, mostly in the Wigford area. This particular sherd is crudely trimmed/burnished externally, similar to a large jar found at 181-3 High Street (HG72) and is, again, part of continuing research.

The date range is from the 2<sup>nd</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries, indicating a mixed date assemblage in the occupation deposits, including an early-mid 2<sup>nd</sup> century carinated jar and a rare example of a jar decorated with spiral burnishing, known mostly from potters in Colchester, but very rare elsewhere. A single example of juddered decoration, very abraded, came from ditch 111 with post-Roman sherds; this style of decoration is commoner in the 4<sup>th</sup> century.

## CONCLUSIONS

The date range is probably early 2<sup>nd</sup> through to the later 3<sup>rd</sup> century; there is no positive evidence of 4<sup>th</sup> century activity. This is similar to the site excavated (nos 2 and 3 Monson Street) in 1982 (Steane et al, 2001, 17-36), which appeared to have been abandoned in the early 4<sup>th</sup> century. The pottery assemblage suggests a relatively high status, with more fine wares than would normally be expected from a commercial or industrial site. This may derive from traders' houses, as found in 1982 (*ibid.*, 35). Two vessels should be drawn, the rare samian flask and the unusual cylindrical ?stand, but can be reserved pending further work. If no further investigation is envisaged, these two drawings are essential to complete the archive record.



## FABRIC DEFINITION

Publication of *The National Roman Fabric Reference Collection*, abbreviated NRFRC (Tomber and Dore 1998), obviate the need to describe the major imported and widely traded Romano-British wares in detail.

BB1	Black-Burnished ware category 1, <b>NRFRC: DOR BB1</b> (Dorset)
CR	Cream, miscellaneous cream wares. Sherds attributed to a fabric group rather than a discrete fabric, mostly from flagons or closed forms.
DR20	Amphorae Dressel 20 amphorae. Peacock & Williams 1986 Class 25, from Baetica, Southern Spain. Contents, olive oil. <b>NRFRC: Baetican (Early) Amphorae 1 BATAM1; (Late) Amphorae 2 BATAM 2 (3)</b>
DWSH	Shell-gritted dales ware jars, hand-made and wheel-finished from sources in north Lincolnshire around the Humber area. <b>NRFRC: DAL SH</b>
GAU	Gallic amphorae of the forms of Gauloise 1-5. <b>NRFRC: GAL AM1</b>
GFIN	Grey fine. This coding is used for reduced fabrics lying between the common quartz-gritted GREY used for most jars and bowls, and the very fine fabrics used for London-type ware and Parisian ware. Some vessels decorated in Parisian or London ware styles are coarser and fit into this category.
GREY	Grey, undifferentiated quartz-gritted grey fabrics, hard wares with sparse to common sub-rounded quartz inclusions.
GRFF	Grey, fairly fine fabric. This code covers fabrics intermediate between the common grey wares with sparse to common quartz and fine grey wares (GFIN), which itself is coarser than the very fine fabrics used for Parisian and 'London' wares. Usually used for finer vessels for the table, particularly beakers.
GRSA	Grey, with common to abundant quartz sand inclusions.
MOSL	Colour-coated beakers from Trier, later 2nd into the 3rd century. <b>NRFRC: MOS BS</b>
NVCC	Nene Valley colour-coat <b>NRFRC: LNVCC</b>
OX	Oxidized, miscellaneous oxidized wares. This coding comprises all miscellaneous oxidized sherds, usually in varying red-brown shades and degrees of grittiness, for which no significant fabric groupings are evident.
OXL	Oxidized lighter red-brown. Fabrics in light cream-brown shades, usually relatively fine-textured, often used for flagons.
OXWS	Oxidized white slipped. Light brown fabric, sparse coloured quartz and occasional calcareous inclusion, with exterior white slip, used most for flagons, unknown source.
SAMCG	Samian Central Gaul, from Lezoux. <b>NRFRC : LEZ SA</b>
SAMMV	Samian Central Gaul, from Les Martres de Veyre. <b>NRFRC: LMV SA</b>
SHEL	Shell-gritted, miscellaneous shell-gritted ware, not certainly of local origin.
TILE	Tile fragments, usually building material.
VESIC	Vesicular, vesicular sherds, probably due to loss of shell-gritting.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Oswald, F, & Pryce, T Davies, 1920 *An introduction to the study of terra sigillata treated from a chronological standpoint* (London)
- Stanfield, J A, 1929 Unusual forms of terra sigillata, *Archaeol. Journ*, 86, 113-150.
- Steane, K, Darling, M J, Mann, J, Vince, A & Young, J, 2001 The Archaeology of Wigford and the Brayford Pool, Lincoln Archaeol Studies No 2.
- Tomber, R & Dore, J, 1998 *The National Roman Fabric Reference Collection: A Handbook*, MoLAS Monograph 2.

**APPENDIX 1  
EXPANSION ARCHIVE CODES**

	Vessel types
Code	Expansion
18/31 OR	Samian dish forms
31	
31	Samian dish form 31
31R	Samian bowl form 31R
33	Samian cup form 33
36?	Samian dish form 36
37	Samian bowl form 37
A	Amphora
B31	Bowl copy samian 31
B?	Bowl
BD	Bowl or dish
BDFL	Bowl or dish flat-rim
BDRR	Bowl or dish round-rim
BDTR	Bowl or dish triangular-rim
BFB	Bowl bead and flange
BFBH	Bowl high bead and flange
BFBL	Bowl low bead and flange
BFL	Bowl flat-rim
BK	Beaker
BKBARB	Beaker barbotine
BKCAR	Beaker carinated
BKFN	Beaker funnel-neck
BKFNB	Beaker funnel-neck beaded
BKFO	Beaker folded
BKFOS	Beaker folded scaled
BKPR	Beaker plain-rim
BKROU	Beaker rouletted
BWM	Bowl wide-mouth
BX	Castor box
C?	Cup
CLSD	Closed form
CP	Cooking pot
CPL	Cooking pot late type
DEXR	Dish expanded-rim
DFL	Dish flat-rim
DOLIA	Dolia storage jar
DPR	Dish plain-rim
F	Flagon
FDISC	Flagon disc-rim (Samian)
FS?	Flask
J	Jar
JB	Jar or bowl
JBL	Jar or bowl large
JBUR	Jar or bowl undercut-rim

JCOR	Jar cordoned
JCUR	Jar curved-rim
JDW	Jar dales ware
JEV	Jar everted-rim
JH	Jar handled
JL	Jar large
JSQ	Jar square-rim
JUR	Jar undercut-rim
LBX	Lid Castor box
Z	Unusual vessel
	Decoration+
Code	Expansion
BA	Barbotine
BALA	Barbotine lattice
BAS	Barbotine scroll
BIA?	Burnished intersecting arcs
BL	Burnished lines
BS	Burnished scroll
BSPIRAL	Burnished spiral
BV	Burnished vertical
BHL	Burnished horizontal
BWL	Burnished wavy line
HM	Hand-made
JUDD	Juddered
LA	Lattice
NAME	Name stamp
PS	Painted scroll
ROUL	Rouletted line
	Rouletted zone

**APPENDIX 2**

**ARCHIVE DATA**

Cxt Fabric	Form	Manuf+	Ve	Altn	D#	Details	Lnk	Shs	Wt
103 NVCC	BKPR?	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG;CR FAB;OR BKFN	-	1	2
103 NVCC	BKFO	-	-	-	-	BS LTRB FAB	-	1	2
103 NVCC	CLSD	-	-	VABR	-	BASE FTRG;CR FAB	-	1	64
103 OX	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BS F.SANDY LTRB FAB	-	1	6
103 GFIN	BK?	-	-	-	-	BS RB CORE DKGRY FAB	-	1	1
103 GREY	DPR	-	-	VABR	-	RIM/PT WALL;STRAIGHT WALL	-	1	8
103 GREY	DPR	-	-	VABR	-	RIM/PT WALL	-	1	10
103 GREY	DPR	-	-	VABR	-	RIM/PT WALL	-	1	4
103 GREY	BD	-	-	ABR	-	BASE FRAG	-	1	19
103 GREY	BD	-	-	VABR;BNT	-	BASE FRAG BNT RB SURF	-	1	15
103 GREY	BDFL?	-	-	-	-	RIM PT FLANGE ONLY	-	1	4
103 GREY	JEV	-	-	ABR	-	RIM FRAG ONLY	-	1	7
103 GREY	BWM?	-	-	VABR	-	RIM FRAG DAMAGED;U'CUT TYPE	-	1	8
103 GREY	-	LA	-	VABR	-	BS	-	1	5
103 GREY	-	LA	-	-	-	BS LTGRY	-	1	4
103 GREY	JB	-	-	-	-	BASE PLAIN;LGEISH;PROB BOWL	-	1	86
103 GREY	-	-	-	VABR	-	BSS;V FRAGMENTED	-	24	165
103 SHEL	DPR	-	-	VABR	-	RIM FRAG ONLY;DKGRY BURNISHED	-	1	10
103 SHEL	-	-	-	VABR	-	BSS	-	2	16
103 ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	ML3/PRO	-	-	-
110 NVCC	DPR	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG ONLY;CR FAB	-	1	4
110 GREY	J	-	-	-	-	BASE PLAIN	-	1	36
110 GREY	-	-	-	VABR	-	BSS	-	6	56
110 DWSH	JDW	-	-	VABR	-	RIM FRAG	-	1	8
110 ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	M3/PRO	-	-	-
112 GREY	-	ROUZ?	-	-	-	BS FRAG ROUZ BELOW GROOVED ZONE	-	1	9
112 GREY	-	BS?	-	-	-	BS ?MIS-SHAPEN W INTERSECTING BL'S	-	1	11
112 GREY	-	JUDD	-	-	-	BS DKGRY;JUDDERED DEC	-	1	8

112 GREY	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BASE FRAG;B'NISH DEC ABOVE	-	1	24
112 GREY	BWM?	-	-	-	-	BS NECK FR	-	1	12
112 GREY	-	-	-	ABR	-	BSS	-	4	40
112 ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	L3+/PRO	-	-	-
113 SAMCG	37	-	-	-	-	BS FIG TYPE BEASTIE	-	1	5
113 NVCC	BKFO	-	-	-	-	BS CR FAB	-	1	3
113 NVCC	BKBARB BA	-	-	-	-	BS CR FAB;SAME IN	120	1	10
113 GREY	JB	BL	-	-	-	BS B'NISH LINE DEC	-	1	41
113 GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BASE FTRG;THICK;TRIMMED U'SIDE	-	1	28
113 ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	M3?/PRO	-	-	-
						RIM/PT WALL;UNUSUAL LATTICE BARB			
119 NVCC	BKPR	BALA	1-	-	-	DEC;LTRB FB	-	2	3
119 NVCC	BKFOS	-	-	-	-	BS CR FAB	-	1	6
119 CR	-	-	-	-	-	FLAKE;WHITE FB;QTZ INCLS	-	1	2
119 GREY	BDFL	-	-	-	-	RIM/PT WALL;MGRY	-	1	28
119 GREY	DFL	BIA?	-	-	-	RIM FR;PT WALL;LTGRY;V.SHORT FLANGE	-	1	26
119 GREY	DPR	-	-	-	-	RIM>BASE;MGRY;F.STRAIGHT WALL	-	1	28
119 GREY	DPR	-	-	-	-	RIM>BASE;MGRY;MORE ROUNDED	-	1	11
119 GREY	BD	-	-	-	-	BASE FRAG	-	1	15
119 GREY	BD	BIA?	-	-	-	BS WALL FRAG	-	1	9
						RIM/PT WALL;INTURNED HEAVY RND			
119 GREY	DOLIA	-	-	VABR	D?	RIM;DIAM28?	-	1	155
119 GREY	JB	-	-	VABR	-	RIM FRAG ONLY	-	1	17
119 OX	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BS HALF LTRB/GRY FAB;QTZ	-	1	9
119 GREY	JL?	-	-	-	-	BASE FRAG ?TRIMMED;THICK	-	1	38
119 GREY	-	-	-	VABR;CESSY	-	BSS	-	14	128
119 DWSH	JDW	HM	-	VABR	-	RIM FRAG	-	1	11
119 TILE	CLSD?	HM?	-	-	-	BS LTRB TILE FAB;CRUDE BURNISH EXT	-	1	42
119 ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	M3?	-	-	-
120 SAMCG	FDISC	-	1-	-	01	BASE FTRG;BADLY FLAKED INT;SAME IN	121	1	41
120 NVCC	BKBARB BA	-	-	-	-	BS CR FAB;SAME IN	113	1	4

120 NVCC	BK?	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG;CR FB;CF BKBARB?	-	1	2
120 NVCC	BK	-	-	-	-	BS CR FAB	-	1	2
120 CR	F	-	-	-	-	BS STD FLAGON FB	-	1	3
120 GREY	BFBL	-	-	-	D?	RIM/PT WALL;F.THIN WALL;DIAM20	-	1	26
120 GREY	JEV	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG ONLY;MGRY	-	1	10
120 GREY	BKFO	-	-	-	-	BS LTGRY	-	1	19
120 GREY	BKFO	-	-	-	-	BS V SIMILAR;FLATTISH;?WASTER	-	1	18
120 GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BASE STRING;MGRY	-	1	24
						BS BASAL;LTGRY;MGRY SFS;NO MICA;NR			
120 GREY	CLSD	-	-	-	-	LEG	-	1	29
120 GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	2	17
120 ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	EM3?	-	-	-
121 SAMCG	FDISC	-		1-	01	RIM/NECK;BADLY FLAKED INT;SAME IN	120	5	28
121 SAMCG	31?	-		1?	-	BS THICK WALL	-	2	34
121 NVCC	BKBARB BAS	-		1-	D?	BASE FTM;BSS CR FB;DK CC;CF RPNV 47	-	8	74
121 NVCC	BKBARB BA	-		1-	-	BSS CR FAB	-	2	4
121 NVCC	BKPR?	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG;CR FAB;OR BKFN?	-	1	2
121 NVCC	BKROU ROUL?	-	-	-	-	BS LTBN FAB	-	1	3
121 NVCC	BK	-	-	-	-	BS LTGRY FB	-	1	8
121 NVCC	BK	-	-	-	-	BASE FTM;DIAM50MM	-	1	25
121 NVCC	BK	-	-	BNT?	-	BASE FTM;DIAM38MM	-	1	39
121 GREY	DEXR	-	-	-	-	RIM FR;LTGRY FB;DKGY SFS	-	1	16
121 GREY	BDFL?	-	-	-	-	RIM FLANGE FRAG?	-	1	6
121 GREY	BD	-	-	BNT	-	BASE FR;LTGRY FB	-	1	58
121 GREY	BD	-	-	-	-	BASE FR;LTGRY FB	-	1	8
121 GREY	BD	-	-	-	-	BASE FR;LTGRY FB	-	1	17
121 GREY	BD	-	-	-	-	BASE FR;LTGRY FB	-	1	5
121 GREY	BD	-	-	-	-	BS WALL FRAG;DKGRY;RB CORT FB	-	1	11
121 GREY	J	-	-	-	-	BS B'NISHED SHLDR;J OR B?	-	1	45
121 GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS SEVERAL FRESH	-	14	139



					TUBULAR RING;SLOPING TOP;STRING		
121 GREY	Z	-	1-	02	BOTTOM;LTGRY	-	2 87
121 TILE	-	-	-	-	FLAKE	-	1 12
121 ZDATE	-	-	-	-	EM3	-	- -
201 GREY	BFB	-	-	-	RIM FRAG ONLY	-	1 12
201 ZDATE	-	-	-	-	L3-?4/PRO	-	- -
203 SAMCG	37?	-	-	ABR	RIM FRAG	-	1 4
203 SAMCG	36?	-	-	-	BS NR RIM	-	1 7
203 DR20	A	-	-	-	FLAKE SALT EXT;3C?	-	1 19
203 NVCC	LBX	-	-	-	RIM FR;LTRB FAB	-	1 4
203 NVCC	BK	-	-	-	BASE FTM;LTBN FAB	-	1 9
203 NVCC	BK	-	2-	-	BSS;LTBN FAB	-	2 9
203 NVCC	BK	-	-	-	BS CR FAB	-	1 3
203 GREY	BFBH	-	-	VABR	RIM/PT WALL;DKGRY SFS	-	1 30
203 GREY	BDTR	BIA?	-	VABR	RIM/PT WALL	-	1 22
203 GREY	CP	-	-	VABR	RIM FRAG ONLY;BBT	-	1 6
203 GREY	JCUR	-	-	VABR	RIM FRAG ONLY;SLACK CURVE	-	1 10
203 GREY	JCUR	-	-	-	RIM FRAG ONLY;RB CORE FAB	-	1 6
203 GREY	JCUR?	-	-	VABR	RIM FRAG ONLY;DKGRY	-	1 9
203 GREY	BD	-	-	ABR	BASE FR;RB CORT;DKGY SFS	-	1 18
203 GREY	BD	BS	-	ABR	BASE;SCROLL DEC U'SIDE	-	1 13
203 GREY	JH	BWL	-	-	BS LGE;HDLE SCAR/BWL;BURNISH WALL	-	1 64
203 GREY	-	-	-	-	BELOW	-	1 45
203 GREY	J?	-	-	VABR	BASE THICK LGE;POSS BWM	-	1 71
203 GREY	-	-	-	VABR	BASE STRING LGE VESS	-	1 15
203 GREY	-	-	-	ABR	BASE PLAIN	-	9 60
203 DWSH	JDW	HM	-	VABR	BSS	-	1 35
203 DWSH	JDW	HM	-	VABR	RIM FRAG	-	1 12
203 DWSH	-	HM	-	VABR	RIM FRAG	-	2 18
203 ZDATE	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	- -
					L3-?4/PRO	-	- -

204 SAMCG	31R	-	-	-	-	BASE FRAG	-	1	9
204 SAMCG	31R	-	-	-	-	FTRG BASE	-	1	56
204 SAMCG	31?	-	-	-	-	BS	-	1	19
204 SAMCG	36?	-	-	-	-	BS NR RIM	-	1	9
204 SAMCG?	37	-	-	-	-	BS OVOLO;FIG TYPE	-	1	10
204 MOSL	BKFNB	ROUL	1-		-	RIM FR;NON J BS	-	2	6
204 NVCC	BKPR	-	-	-	-	RIM FR;LTRB FB;IRRES.D.CC	-	1	2
204 NVCC	BKPR	-	-	-	-	RIM FR;LTRB FAB	-	1	4
204 NVCC	BKFOS	-	-	-	-	BS CR FB	-	1	2
204 NVCC	BKFOS	-	-	-	-	BS LTRB FAB	-	1	17
204 NVCC	BKFO	-	-	-	-	BS CR FAB	-	1	2
204 NVCC	BKFO	-	-	-	-	BS CR FAB;RB CC	-	1	8
204 NVCC	BKFO	-	-	-	-	BS LTBN FB;GLOSS CC	-	1	7
204 NVCC	BKFO	-	-	-	-	BS LTBN FB	-	1	8
204 NVCC	BKFO	-	-	-	-	BS LTBN FB	-	1	4
204 NVCC	BKFO	-	-	-	-	BS LTRB FB	-	1	2
204 NVCC	BK	ROUL	-	-	-	BS ROUL CUTTING CC;?BKPR;LTBN FB	-	1	4
204 NVCC	BK	ROUZ	-	-	-	BS LTRB	-	1	2
204 NVCC	BK	ROUZ	-	BNT?	-	BS ROUZ LGER BK?;GRY FB	-	1	13
204 NVCC	BK	-	-	-	-	BASE FTM;DIAM50MM;CR FB	-	1	21
204 NVCC	BK	-	1	VABR	-	BASE FTM;DIAM50MM;LTRB FAB	-	3	18
204 NVCC	BK	-	1	ABR	-	BASE FTM;DIAM50MM;LTRB FAB	-	2	20
204 NVCC	BK	-	-	-	-	BASE FTM;PT WALL;DIAM50MM;CR FAB	-	1	56
204 NVCC	BKBARB	BA	2-		-	BSS;CR FAB	-	2	12
204 NVCC	FS?	ROUZ	-	-	-	BS CR FB;CC EXT ONLY	-	1	8
204 NVCC	BX	ROUZ	-	-	-	D? RIM/PT WALL; CR FAB	-	1	24
204 NVCC	BX	ROUZ	1-		-	D? BASE/WALL;CR/LTRB FAB;UNUSUAL TYPE	-	3	61
204 NVCC	LBX	ROUZ	-	-	-	BS LTRB FAB	-	1	10
204 NVCC	LBX?	-	-	-	-	BS UPR PT BELOW KNOB;CR FAB	-	1	23
204 NVCC	BX?	-	-	-	-	BASE FR;PROB BOX;LTRB FAB	-	1	4

204 NVCC	BK	-	-	-	-	BASE FTM;DIAM60MM;CR FAB	-	1	7
204 NVCC	BKFN?	-	-	-	-	RIM FR;LTRB/GRY FAB	-	1	5
204 NVCC	BK	-	1-	-	-	BSS NR BASE;CR FAB	-	2	21
204 NVCC	BK	-	-	VABR	-	BS CRBN FAB	-	1	6
204 NVCC	BD?	-	-	VABR	-	BS CR FAB;FLAT	-	1	7
204 NVCC	B31	-	-	VABR	D?	RIM/PT WALL;CR FAB;DIAM16? BS TINY;DKGRY THIN RB	-	1	23
204 OX	-	-	-	-	-	CORT/SF;OPEN/CLSD?	-	1	3
204 DR20	A	-	1-	-	-	BSS LGE;SALT SURF;3C?	-	2	348
204 GAU4?	A	-	-	-	-	BS CRBN;BIOTITE	-	1	10
204 OXWS	CLSD	-	-	ABR	-	BASE PLAIN;RB FB MOD QTZ	-	1	25
204 OX	?	-	-	VABR	-	BS SIMILAR RB FAB;B'NISHED BANDS EXT	-	1	35
204 GREY	JBUR	-	-	VABR;CESS?	D?	RIM/PT WALL;TIGHT CURVE RIM;DIAM20	-	1	52
204 GREY	BFL	-	-	VABR;CESS?	D?	RIM/PT WALL;FOLDED OVER FLANGE TYPE	-	1	48
204 GREY	BDFL	-	-	-	-	RIM/PT WALL;STUBBY FLANGE	-	1	15
204 GREY	BWM	-	-	ABR	D?	RIM/PT WALL;ONLY SL.U'CUT;DIAM28	-	1	139
204 GREY	BWM	-	-	VABR	-	RIM/NECK ONLY;SQUARISH RIM	-	1	29
204 GREY	BWM	-	-	VABR	-	RIM FRAG ONLY;DIAM20-22;?TIGHT CURVE	-	1	18
204 GREY	BWM?	-	-	-	-	BS SHLDR TWIN GROOVES	-	1	20
204 GREY	DPR	-	-	-	-	RIM/WALL;THICK SQUARISH TOP RIM/WALL;MORE	-	1	30
204 GREY	DPR	-	-	-	-	CURVED;THINNER;B'NISHED	-	1	12
204 GREY	DPR	-	-	-	-	RIM TOP ONLY;DKGRY	-	1	4
204 GREY	BD	-	1	VABR	-	BASE FRAGS;DKGRY B'NISHED	-	3	50
204 GREY	BD	-	-	-	-	BASE FRAG;DKGRY B'NISHED	-	1	7
204 GREY	BD	-	-	-	-	BASE FRAG;DKGRY B'NISHED;RB SANDY FB	-	1	9
204 GREY	JEV	-	-	-	-	RIM FRG ONLY	-	1	5
204 GREY	BKCAR	-	-	-	-	BS RND CARINATION;B'NISHED BSS B'NISHED SPIRAL/S ON WALL;V	-	1	30
204 GREY	J	BSPIRAL 1?	-	-	D?	UNUSUAL	-	2	23
204 GREY	JCOR	-	-	-	-	BS NECK CORDON B;ISH SHLDR;JNN?	-	1	20

204 GREY	CP	LA	-	-	-	BS BBT PROB	-	1	6
204 GREY	J	-	-	-	-	BASE FR;B'NISHED BASAL ZONE	-	1	19
204 GREY	JL	-	1	VABR	-	BS LGE >18MM THICK;COARSE FB	-	2	356
204 GREY	-	-	-	ABR	-	BSS;MOSTLY VABR	-	26	239
204 GRFF	BK	-	-	-	-	BS THIN WALL;RB/GRY FB	-	1	2
204 DWSH	JDW	HM	-	VABR	-	RIM/NECK	-	1	29
204 DWSH	JDW	HM	-	VABR	-	RIM FRAG	-	1	22
204 DWSH	JDW	HM	-	VABR	-	RIM FRAG	-	1	10
204 DWSH	J	HM	-	VABR	-	BSS	-	9	85
				VABR;SOOT					
204 SHEL	JSQ	-	-	EXT	D?	RIM>SHLDR;WM;DKGRY	-	1	44
204 ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	L3-?4	-	-	-
204 ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	FRAGMENTED;ABR	-	-	-
205 SAMCG	31?	-	-	ABR	-	RIM/WALL	-	1	54
205 GREY	DPR	-	-	ABR	-	RIM FRAG ONLY	-	1	6
205 GREY	CLSD	BV;BHL	-	-	-	BS BV LINES CROSSED BY BHL	-	1	8
205 ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	L2-3	-	-	-
206 SAMCG	37	NAME	-	-	-	RIM FR W STAMP DOIIC[	-	1	10
206 SAMCG	31	NAME	1-	-	-	FTRG STMP MI[...][F];PROB RIM/WALL	-	4	93
				18/31 OR					
206 SAMLM?	31	-	-	-	-	RIM/WALL	-	1	8
206 SAMCG	33	-	-	-	-	BS	-	1	8
206 SAMCG	31	-	1-	-	-	FTRG;BSS	-	5	83
206 SAMCG	B?	-	-	-	-	BS CURVED WALL	-	1	13
206 SAMCG	C?	-	-	-	-	BS CURVED WALL	-	1	5
206 NVCC	BKFN	-	-	-	-	RIM GRY-CR FAB	-	1	6
206 OXL	CLSD	PS	-	-	-	BS PINK-BN FB;QTZ;PAINTED LTRB STRIPE	-	1	3
206 OX	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BS GRY FB;LTRB INT;DK B'NISHED EXT	-	1	6
206 BB1?	CP	-	-	VABR;BNT?	-	BS DKGRY ?SHALE	-	1	8
				VABR;BNT					
206 GRSA	CP	LA	-	EXT	-	BS LTGRY FB;LIMESCALE INT	-	1	15

206 GREY	BFBL	-	-	ABR	-	RIM/PT WALL	-	1	42
						RIM/PT WALL;GY F/S;LTR CORT;SL GROOVE			
206 GREY	BDFL	-	-	ABR	-	INT RIM	-	1	49
206 GREY	BDRR	-	-	ABR	-	RIM/PT WALL;DKGRY SFS	-	1	33
206 GREY	DPR	LA?	-	ABR	-	RIM FRAG;B'NISH I/E;LA OR BIAP DEC?	-	1	15
206 GREY	CPL	-	-	ABR	-	RIM FRAG ONLY;GRY FB	-	1	24
						RIM/PT SHLDR;DKGRY FB;BBT;PROB NOT			
206 GREY	CPL	-	-	ABR	-	OVERSAILING TYPE	-	1	25
206 GREY	JEV	-	-	VABR	-	RIM/NECK ONLY	-	1	27
206 GREY	JUR	-	-	-	-	RIM>SHLDR;TIGHT CURVE RIM;DKGRY SFS	-	1	24
						ABR;BNT			
206 GREY	CP	LA	-	EXT	-	BS LTGRY FB;LIMESCALE INT	-	1	14
206 GREY	CLSD	BV	-	-	-	BS UNUSUAL VERT B;NISH EXT	-	1	22
206 GREY	-	BWL	-	-	-	BS BWL DEC ABOVE B'NISH ZONE	-	1	19
206 GREY	J	-	-	ABR	-	BASE STRING	-	1	36
206 GREY	J	-	-	ABR	-	BASE STRING	-	1	23
206 GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BASE FTM	-	1	23
206 GREY	-	-	-	ABR	-	BASE PLAIN	-	1	20
206 GREY	BD?	-	-	ABR	-	BASE FRAG	-	1	20
206 GREY	J	-	-	1 VABR	-	BASE STRING	-	2	145
206 GREY	JBL	-	-	VABR	-	BASE PLAIN;LGE VES;>16MM THK	-	1	177
206 GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	10	104
206 ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	ML3/PRO	-	-	-
209 OX	-	-	-	-	-	FLAKE LTRB ONLY;POSS X TILE	-	1	2
209 GREY	CLSD	LA?	-	-	-	BS DKGRY;FRAG ?LA	-	1	7
209 GREY	-	-	-	VABR	-	BS DKGRY SFS	-	1	32
209 ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	ROM	-	-	-
221 VESIC	CLSD?	-	-	-	-	BS GREY PROB LOST SHELL;B;NISH EXT;WM	-	1	7
221 ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	ROM	-	-	-



## Appendix 3: Post-Roman pottery assessment

By Jane Young

### Introduction

In total, seventy-four sherds of pottery representing seventy vessels were recovered from the site. The pottery ranges in date from the Late Saxon to the late medieval period. 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. The assemblage was quantified by three measures: number of sherds, vessel count and weight and the resulting archive entered onto an Access database (Appendix A). Recording of the assemblage was in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, *et al.* (2001).

### Condition

With the exception of a few fairly fresh sherds the pottery is mainly in a slightly abraded to abraded condition with sherd size mainly falling into the small to medium range (below 50grams). In total only three vessels are represented by more than one sherd and no cross-context vessels were noted. Thirty-three of the vessels found are misfired, or are wasters. Few vessels from any period have exterior soot residues showing that they have been used over an open fire. White internal 'kettle fur' deposits caused by the heating of water or containment of urine was found on one vessel.

### The Pottery

In total seventy vessels in thirteen identifiable post-Roman pottery ware types were recovered from archaeological interventions on the site (Tables 1 and 2). The range of vessel types is extremely limited with examples of various types of jug forming the body of the assemblage. Examples of jar, bowl and two possible pipkins were also found.

**Table 1: Showing ceramic date of the post-Roman pottery found on the site**

Ceramic date	Trench 1	Trench 2	Total
Late Saxon (late 9 <sup>th</sup> to late 10 <sup>th</sup> )	9	0	9
Saxo-Norman to early medieval (11 <sup>th</sup> to	4	0	4

Medieval (13 <sup>th</sup> to 15 <sup>th</sup> )	15	9	24
Late medieval to early post-medieval (late 14 <sup>th</sup> to	27	6	33
Total vessels	55	15	70

Most of the post-Roman pottery was recovered from layer 103 in Trench 1 (41 vessels). Other deposits in both Trench 1 and Trench 2 only produced small groups of material comprising less than ten sherds in each deposit.

**Table 2: Pottery types with total quantities by sherd and vessel count**

codename	full name	earliest date	latest date	total sherds	total vessels
LFS	Lincolnshire Fine-shelled ware	970	1200	2	2
LKT	Lincoln kiln-type shelly ware	850	1000	2	2
LLSW	Late Lincoln Glazed ware	1350	1500	32	32
LMLOC	Late Medieval local fabrics	1350	1550	1	1
LSLOC	Late Saxon Local Fabrics	850	1050	7	7
LSW	Lincoln Glazed Sandy Ware	970	1500	3	2
LSW2	13th to 14th century Lincoln Glazed	1200	1320	10	7
LSW2/3	13th to 15th century Lincoln Glazed	1200	1450	4	4
LSW3	14th to 15th century Lincoln Glazed	1280	1450	4	4
LSWA	Lincoln Glazed ware Fabric A	1100	1500	3	3
NSP	Nottingham Splashed ware	1100	1250	1	1
POTT	Potterhanworth-type Ware	1250	1500	4	4
ST	Stamford Ware	970	1200	1	1

### Late Saxon

Nine vessels of late Saxon (late 9<sup>th</sup> to late 10<sup>th</sup> century) date were recovered from Trench 1. All of the vessels are wheelthrown shell-tempered wares (LKT and LSLOC). Two bowls, both found in ditch fill 112, are in Lincoln Kiln Type Shelly ware (LKT). One of these bowls is of a type that is likely to be of late 9<sup>th</sup> to mid 10<sup>th</sup> century date. The other seven vessels are jars and a bowl in what was thought to be a local fabric (LSLOC Fabric B) but is now known to have been produced in the Anchor Street area. Although one of the sherds is overfired there is no direct evidence for waste material on this site. The hammerhead bowl found in context 112 is of late 9<sup>th</sup> to mid 10<sup>th</sup> century date.

### **Saxo-Norman to Early Medieval**

Four vessels, all recovered from Trench 1, post-date the late 10th century and predate the second quarter of the 13<sup>th</sup> century. Two of the vessels are shell-tempered coarsewares (LFS) and two are finewares produced in Stamford (ST) and Nottingham (NSP). The coarseware sherds in Lincolnshire Fine-shelled ware are undiagnostic and could date anywhere between the late 10<sup>th</sup> and late 12<sup>th</sup> centuries. The Nottingham Splashed ware jug sherd from context 110 is in a sandy fabric and dates to between the mid/late 12<sup>th</sup> and early 13<sup>th</sup> centuries. The Stamford ware jar or pitcher sherd (ST) in Fabric A is probably of 11<sup>th</sup> to mid 12<sup>th</sup> century date.

### **Medieval**

Overall, twenty-four of the pottery vessels submitted for examination are of medieval type and can be dated to the period between the early 13<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries. Most of these vessels were made in Lincoln (LSW, LSW2, LSW2/3, LSW3 and LSWA) and are glazed jugs or pipkins. Four of the vessels are misfired and may represent waste material. Only two of the jugs appear to have been decorated and elements are confined to applied plain strips, pellets and scales. Four shell-tempered jars or bowls, produced locally at Potterhanworth (POTT) are the only coarseware vessels present.

### **Late Medieval**

Thirty-three vessels, mainly jugs, but also including three jars or pipkins, belong to the period between the late 14<sup>th</sup> and late 15<sup>th</sup> centuries. All but one of the vessels is in Late Lincoln Glazed ware (LLSW) and twenty-eight of them are misfired or are obvious wasters. 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). Two of the rim sherds suggest that the vessels found on this site are not part of the St. Marks production. Most of the vessels are plain undecorated squat jugs, although one jug sherd with complex applied decoration and a pressed strip around the neck of another vessel suggest decorated vessels were also produced. A single jug sherd in a local fabric (LMLOC), possibly a product of kilns at Toynton All Saints was also found.

### **Discussion**

Most of the vessels are represented by single sherds and there are no cross-joining pots. This, together with the fragmentary nature of most of the pottery, suggests that much if not all of the pottery

recovered from this site represents at least secondary deposition and probably arrived as part of dumping and levelling episodes. As such the assemblage is difficult to interpret, it is possible that all of the early material was brought on to the site and that occupation on the site did not begin until the medieval period. Most of the post-Roman deposits appear to date to the late medieval period, probably sometime in the 15<sup>th</sup> century. Two LLSW sherds have been drawn for the record to illustrate the new rim forms found. The entire collection should be kept for future study.

## **References**

Slowikowski, A. Nenk, B. and Pearce, J. 2001. *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*. Medieval Pottery Research Group, Occasional Paper 2.

## Post Roman Pottery Archive for Monson Street, Lincoln (LIMO08)

### Jane Young

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
Trench 1	101	LSW3		jug	1	1	78	thumbed basal angle 2+	base		abraded
Trench 1	103	LLSW		jug	1	1	3		BS		misfired;overfired
Trench 1	103	LFS		?	1	1	1		BS		
Trench 1	103	LLSW		jug	1	1	16		BS		stray clay particles stuck to surface
Trench 1	103	LLSW		jug	1	1	6		BS		misfired;overfired
Trench 1	103	POTT		large jar/bowl	1	1	14		BS		
Trench 1	103	LLSW		squat jug	1	1	2		BS		
Trench 1	103	LLSW		baluster jug	1	1	66		BS		waster;glaze over break
Trench 1	103	LLSW		jug	1	1	27		BS		misfired;possibly a large squat jug
Trench 1	103	LLSW		jug	1	1	4		BS		misfired;overfired
Trench 1	103	LSLOC	Fabric B	small jar	1	1	5		BS		
Trench 1	103	LLSW		jug	1	1	6		BS		misfired
Trench 1	103	LLSW		jug	1	1	8		BS		misfired
Trench 1	103	LLSW		jug	1	1	23	thumbed base	base		misfired

08 May 2008

Page 1 of 5



trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
Trench 1	103	LLSW		squat jug	1	1	7		BS		misfired
Trench 1	103	LLSW		jug	1	1	11		rim		misfired;triangular rim;probably a baluster jug
Trench 1	103	LLSW		large jug	1	1	32	complex applied strip and grid stamped pad dec	BS		misfired
Trench 1	103	LSW2		jug	1	1	8		BS		
Trench 1	103	ST	A	jar/pitcher	1	1	9		BS		glaze
Trench 1	103	LSW3		jug	1	1	6		rim		
Trench 1	103	LSW2/3		jug	1	1	7		base		
Trench 1	103	LSW2/3		?	1	1	1		BS		
Trench 1	103	LSWA		pipkin ?	1	1	7		BS		
Trench 1	103	LSWA		pipkin ?	1	1	22		BS		misfired;? A LLSW
Trench 1	103	LFS		jar	1	1	6		BS		
Trench 1	103	LSW2		jug	1	1	1		BS		
Trench 1	103	LSLOC	Fabric B	jar	1	1	14		rim		EVERB3 rim;? ID or a Fabric D as abundant fine-med shell
Trench 1	103	LLSW		squat jug	1	1	1		BS		
Trench 1	103	LSW3		jug	1	1	74		handle		rod handle;abraded
Trench 1	103	POTT		large jar	1	1	48		BS		soot int & ext
Trench 1	103	POTT		large jar	1	1	16		BS		soot
Trench 1	103	LSLOC	Fabric B	jar	1	1	7		BS		overfired

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
Trench 1	103	LSLOC	Fabric B	small jar	1	1	6		BS		
Trench 1	103	LLSW		baluster jug	1	1	56		BS		misfired
Trench 1	103	LSW2		jug	2	1	6	applied vertical scales btwn strips	BS		int deposit;cu glaze
Trench 1	103	LLSW		large squat jug	1	1	27		BS		misfired
Trench 1	103	LLSW		squat jug	1	1	5		BS		misfired
Trench 1	103	LLSW		small squat jug	1	1	12		BS		
Trench 1	103	LLSW		squat jug	1	1	9		BS		misfired
Trench 1	103	LLSW		jug	1	1	7		BS		misfired
Trench 1	103	LLSW		jug/jar	1	1	5		BS		misfired
Trench 1	103	LLSW		jug	1	1	21		BS		misfired
Trench 1	110	LSLOC	B	jar	1	1	3		BS		soot
Trench 1	110	LSLOC	B	?	1	1	2		BS		
Trench 1	110	NSP	sandy	jug	1	1	12		base		
Trench 1	110	LLSW		squat jug	1	1	52		rim		stacking scar
Trench 1	110	LLSW		jar ?	1	1	12		BS		cracked during firing;waster ?;stray clay particles adhering to int surface
Trench 1	112	LMLOC	OX/R;fine- med sandy	jug ?	1	1	16		BS		brown pocked glaze;fabric Group B
Trench 1	112	LKT		bowl	1	1	18		base		
Trench 1	112	LLSW		jug	1	1	17		BS		cracked during firing

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
Trench 1	112	LKT		bowl	1	1	29	diamond roller stamping on rim top	rim		everted rim;kiln flashed
Trench 1	112	LSW2/3		jug	1	1	14		BS		misfired
Trench 1	112	LSLOC	Fabric B	bowl	1	1	47	diamond roller stamping on rim top	rim		hammerhead rim; very red colour
Trench 1	112	LLSW		jug	1	1	7		BS		
Trench 1	113	LSW2		jug	3	1	35		BS		
Trench 2	201	LSW		?	1	1	11		BS		misfired;spalled
Trench 2	201	LSWA		jug	1	1	47		handle		rod handle;abraded;? Low-fired LLSW
Trench 2	201	LSW		jug	2	1	23		BS		spalled during firing
Trench 2	201	LLSW		jug/narrow-necked jar	1	1	34	pressed strip around neck ?	rim	DR2	rounded everted rim;cracked during firing;not St marks
Trench 2	201	LLSW		squat jug	1	1	190		rim with UHJ	DR1	waster;particles of waste clay stuck to ext surface;cracked during firing;rounded rim;strap handle;not St Marks;rim cordon
Trench 2	201	LLSW		squat jug	1	1	14		BS		misfired;not St Marks
Trench 2	203	LSW2		jug	1	1	2		BS		
Trench 2	203	LLSW		jug	1	1	12		BS		misfired
Trench 2	206	LLSW		jar/pipkin	1	1	52		BS		soot;int glaze thickly pooled on one side
Trench 2	206	LSW2		jug	1	1	9	applied horseshoe dec	BS		cu glaze
Trench 2	206	LSW2		jug	1	1	3		BS		internal deposit

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
Trench 2	206	POTT		?	1	1	10		base		internal deposit;soot
Trench 2	206	LLSW		jug	1	1	11		BS		cracked during firing
Trench 2	206	LSW2/3		jug	1	1	8		BS		amber glaze
Trench 2	206	LSW3		large jug	1	1	60		BS		abraded

## Appendix 4: Ceramic building material assessment

By Jane Young

### Introduction

A total of ninety-one fragments of ceramic building material and one stone tile weighing 19279gms and ranging in date from the Roman to the early modern period were recovered from the site. The material was examined visually and then recorded using locally and nationally agreed codenames on an Access database. The CLAU tile type series was consulted for comparative material.

### Condition

The material is in variable condition with most tile fragments showing a fair amount of abrasion. Much of the Roman material has mortar adhering and in many cases this extends over broken edges suggesting reuse of broken tile in rubble infill. Several of the flat roof tiles (PNR) have evidence for manufacturing techniques in the form of finger marks and possible cloth impressions. All four of the early modern bricks are in poor condition and three are possibly wasters.

### The Ceramic Building Material

A range of ceramic building material including flat and ridge roof tile and brick was found on the site (Table 1). With the exception of a few of the Roman tiles, all of the fragments found on the site are typical of those recovered from previous excavations within the city.

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

<b>codename</b>	<b>full name</b>	<b>fragments</b>	<b>Weight in grams</b>
BRK	Brick	2	6883
BRKDISC	Brick (discarded)	2	1413
GRID	Glazed ridge tile	2	440
IMB	imbrex	3	412
IMBDISC	imbrex (discarded)	1	82
NIB	Nibbed tile	3	2049
NIBDISC	Nibbed tile (discarded)	4	187
PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	2	459
PNRDISC	Discarded peg, nib or ridge tile	42	2382
RBRK	Roman brick	2	619
RBRKDISC	Roman brick (discarded)	10	802
RTIL	Roman tile	1	286
RTILDISC	discarded Roman tile	10	527
STILE	Stone tile	1	172
TEG	Tegula	4	2174
TEGDISC	Tegua (discarded)	3	392

## **Roman**

Thirty-four identifiable Roman tile fragments were recovered from the site. The identifiable collection is limited to examples of Roman building brick (RBRK), Imbrex (IMB) and Tegula (TEG). With the exception of a few tiles in an orange-brown sandy fabric the material is similar to that recovered from other sites in the Wigford. A number of the Roman tiles and bricks exhibit evidence for reuse in the form of mortar over broken edges.

## **Medieval**

Most of the ceramic building material recovered from the site is medieval flat roof tile with forty-six fragments coming from Trench 1 and five fragments from Trench 2. All three of the newly defined Lincoln Tile Fabrics (Fabrics 12-14 as defined at St Catherine's Priory- LICS06) were noted at this site. The fabric types recovered suggest that ceramic tile was in use in the area from the mid/late 12<sup>th</sup> century through to the late medieval period. Only four diagnostic suspension nib types are present, one of which dates to between the mid/late 12<sup>th</sup> and early/mid 13<sup>th</sup> centuries (nib Type 1/2) and the others to between the 13<sup>th</sup> and early/mid 14<sup>th</sup> centuries (nib Types 4D and 4E). Two fragments of glazed ridge tile (GRID) were found, both have applied diagonal strips across the apex of the tile and have reduced glazes. They are both likely to be of 13<sup>th</sup> to mid 14<sup>th</sup> century date and could have come from the same roof. There is no evidence for reuse of any of the medieval tile.

## **Early modern**

Four handmade bricks of early modern date were found on the site. The manufacture and fabric of two of the handmade bricks from context 105 suggests that they are of general 18<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century date, whilst the other two bricks from context 114 are more likely to date to between the late 18<sup>th</sup> and late 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. Three of the bricks are badly distorted due to a too high temperature in the kiln and may represent waste material.

## **Summary and Recommendations**

The ceramic building material recovered dates between the Roman and the early modern periods. The material is mainly typical of types found on sites elsewhere in the City, however a number of Roman tiles and bricks in an unusual fabric are also present. It is difficult to interpret such a small assemblage, especially as it is possible most of the material was brought on to the site from elsewhere. Most of the undiagnostic tile has been discarded in accordance with guidelines set down by the City and County Museum; all of the remaining material should be retained.



## Ceramic Building Archive for 9-11 Monson Street, Lincoln (LIMO08)

### Jane Young

trench	context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	description	date
Trench 1	103	PNRDISC	Fabric 1		4	27	flat roofer;flakes	mid 12th to 15th
Trench 1	103	PNRDISC	Fabric 13		2	103	different tiles;flat roofer;mortar	mid 12th to 14th
Trench 1	103	PNRDISC	vitrified		1	35	flat roofer	mid 12th to 15th
Trench 1	103	PNRDISC	LSWA		1	27	flat roofer;corner	mid 12th to 14th
Trench 1	103	PNRDISC	Fabric 7		1	97	flat roofer;corner	mid 12th to mid 13th
Trench 1	103	NIBDISC	Fabric 7	moulded	1	16		mid 12th to mid 13th
Trench 1	103	PNRDISC	Fabric 12		1	205	flat roofer;thick tile	mid 12th to 14th
Trench 1	103	PNR	Fabric 12		1	405	flat roofer;mortar	mid 12th to 14th
Trench 1	103	NIB	Fabric 7/13	Nib type 1/2	1	514	right corner	mid 12th to early/mid 13th
Trench 1	103	PNRDISC	Fabric 1		1	20	flat roofer	mid 12th to 15th
Trench 1	103	PNRDISC	Fabric 13		1	17	flat roofer;mortar;corner	mid 12th to 14th
Trench 1	103	PNR	Fabric 7		1	54	flat roofer;cloth marks ? Loose weave	mid 12th to mid 13th
Trench 1	103	PNRDISC	Fabric 7		1	20	flat roofer;mortar	mid 12th to mid 13th
Trench 1	103	PNRDISC	Fabric 1		1	10	flat roofer;mortar	mid 12th to 15th
Trench 1	103	PNRDISC	LSWA		1	12	flat roofer;thin tile	mid 12th to 14th
Trench 1	103	NIBDISC	Fabric 12		2	127	different tiles	mid 12th to early/mid 14th

08 May 2008

Page 1 of 5

trench	context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	description	date
Trench 1	103	PNRDISC	Fabric 12		1	172	flat roofer;mortar	mid 12th to 14th
Trench 1	103	PNRDISC	Fabric 12		6	245	different tiles;flat roofer	mid 12th to 14th
Trench 1	103	PNRDISC	Fabric 7		3	387	different tiles;flat roofer	mid 12th to mid 13th
Trench 1	103	PNRDISC	Fabric 7		2	326	different tiles;flat roofer;mortar	mid 12th to mid 13th
Trench 1	103	PNRDISC	Fabric 13		1	54	flat roofer;mortar	mid 12th to 14th
Trench 1	103	PNRDISC	LSWA		1	18	flat roofer	mid 12th to 14th
Trench 1	105	BRKDISC	fine oxid fabric		1	109	handmade;mortar incl over breaks	18th to early 20th
Trench 1	105	PNRDISC	Fabric 14		1	156	flat roofer	mid 12th to 14th
Trench 1	105	BRKDISC	near vitr reduced with comm white clay/ca incl		1	1304	handmade;mortar incl over breaks;?x120x72-60mm;tapering - probably accidental;vitrified & melted stretcher;waste ?	18th to early 20th
Trench 1	106	NIB	Fabric 14	Nib Type 4D	1	383	right corner;thumb mark	13th to early/mid 14th
Trench 1	106	NIB	Fabric 12	Nib Type 4E	1	1152	width of 195mm;finger pressings;fresh break	13th to early/mid 14th
Trench 1	106	PNRDISC	Fabric 7		1	40	flat roofer;mortar	mid 12th to mid 13th
Trench 1	106	PNRDISC	Fabric 1		1	96	flat roofer;corner	mid 12th to 15th
Trench 1	106	GRID	Fabric 7	applied diagonal strip type 4C ?	1	371	pocked reduced glaze;sharp profiled	13th to early/mid 14th
Trench 1	106	PNRDISC	Fabric 1		4	60	flat roofer;flakes	mid 12th to 15th
Trench 1	106	PNRDISC	Fabric 14		1	127	flat roofer;corner	mid 12th to 14th
Trench 1	112	PNRDISC	Fabric 12		1	79	flat roofer;corner	mid 12th to 14th
Trench 1	113	RBRKDISC	fine laminar oxid sandy		1	290	38mm thick	Roman

trench	context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	description	date
Trench 1	114	BRK	vitrified marbled orange & cream sandy		1	3205	complete;vitrified & melted header;waster;remains of 2nd brick stuck to side;badly cracked;struck upper	late 18th to 19th
Trench 1	114	BRK	fine oxid fabric		1	3678	complete;handmade;fabric includes moderate fe & light clay pellets/shale;rain pocked upper surface;very shallow finger	late 18th to 19th
Trench 1	119	RTILDISC	fine light oxid		1	10		Roman
Trench 1	119	RBRKDISC	fine oxid		2	90	abraded;mortar	Roman
Trench 1	120	RBRK	fine oxid fabric mod fe		1	212	40mm;corner	Roman
Trench 1	120	IMB	light orange fine sandy with comm fe		1	72		Roman
Trench 1	120	RTILDISC	fine oxid sandy		1	32		Roman
Trench 1	120	TEGDISC	OX/R/OX;shaley fabric		1	76		Roman
Trench 1	121	RTILDISC	fine red sandy		1	13	mortar;waterlain ?	Roman
Trench 1	121	RTILDISC	fine hard laminar OX & R		1	38	mortar;probably a TEG	Roman
Trench 1	121	RBRKDISC	reduced hard-fired laminar		5	201	smashed;mortar;waterlain ?	Roman
Trench 1	121	RTILDISC	marbled cream & orange fabric		1	69	fabric contains moderate cream clay pellets/shale;RBRK/TEG	Roman
Trench 1	121	RTILDISC	hard orange-brown fine sandy		1	66	mortar;probably a TEG	Roman
Trench 1	121	TEGDISC	hard orange-brown fine sandy with cream striations		1	179		Roman
Trench 1	121	TEG	fine oxid	Flange type 1	1	330		Roman

<b>trench</b>	<b>context</b>	<b>cname</b>	<b>fabric</b>	<b>sub type</b>	<b>frags</b>	<b>weight</b>	<b>description</b>	<b>date</b>
Trench 1	121	IMB	fine oxid		1	243	mortar;soot incl over break	Roman
Trench 1	121	RBRK	fine reduced fabric with oxid surfaces		1	407	45mm thick	Roman
Trench 1	121	RTIL	fine orange fabric with cream striations		1	286	nail adhering	Roman
Trench 1	121	RTILDISC	hard orange-brown fine sandy		1	231	mortar;probably a TEG	Roman
Trench 2	203	TEG	fine orange-red sandy fabric	Flange type 31	1	276		Roman
Trench 2	203	STILE	limestone		1	172	shapeless;laminated;discarded	-
Trench 2	203	PNRDISC	Fabric 13		1	16	flat roofer	mid 12th to 14th
Trench 2	203	GRID	Fabric 7	applied diagonal strip	1	69	reduced glaze	13th to mid 14th
Trench 2	203	PNRDISC	Fabric 14		1	17	flat roofer	mid 12th to 14th
Trench 2	203	NIBDISC	Fabric 13	Nib type 4E	1	44		13th to early/mid 14th
Trench 2	203	RTILDISC	marbled fine orange & cream		1	39	flake	Roman
Trench 2	204	RTILDISC	fine oxid		1	23		Roman
Trench 2	204	IMB	fine oxid		1	97		Roman
Trench 2	204	TEG	fine reduced with oxid surfaces	Flange type broad 1;cut out A	1	1441	flange;cut out;end;semi-circular signature;very rough bedded side	Roman
Trench 2	204	TEG	fine OX/R/OX	Flange type rounded 18	1	127	flange	Roman
Trench 2	204	RTILDISC	light orange & cream marbled		1	6	flake	Roman
Trench 2	206	TEGDISC	hard fine OX/R/OX		1	137		Roman

<b>trench</b>	<b>context</b>	<b>cname</b>	<b>fabric</b>	<b>sub type</b>	<b>frags</b>	<b>weight</b>	<b>description</b>	<b>date</b>
Trench 2	206	PNRDISC	Fabric 1		2	16	flat roofer;flakes	mid 12th to 15th
Trench 2	206	RBRKDISC	near vitrified laminar R & OX		2	221		Roman
Trench 2	206	IMBDISC	fine orange-brown sandy		1	82	morrta	Roman

## Appendix 5: Dating Archive

By Jane Young

<b>trench</b>	<b>context</b>	<b>earliest horizon</b>	<b>latest horizon</b>	<b>date</b>	<b>comments</b>
Trench 1	101	MH6	MH9	late 13th to mid 15th	single sherd
Trench 1	103	MH8	MH10	late 14th to 15th	mainly misfired LLSW sherds
Trench 1	105	PMH8	EMH	18th to early 20th	date on brick
Trench 1	106	MH5	MH7	mid 13th to early/mid 14th	date on tile
Trench 1	110	MH8	MH10	late 14th to 15th	LLSW wasters
Trench 1	112	MH8	MH10	late 14th to 15th	mixed
Trench 1	113	MH4	MH6	13th	single vessel
Trench 1	114	PMH9	EMH	late 18th to 19th	date on brick
Trench 1	120	R	R	Roman	date on CBM
Trench 1	121	R	R	Roman	date on CBM
Trench 2	201	MH8	MH10	late 14th to 15th	misfired & waste LLSW
Trench 2	203	MH8	MH10	late 14th to 15th	misfired LLSW sherd
Trench 2	204	R	R	Roman	date on CBM
Trench 2	206	MH8	MH10	late 14th to 15th	misfired LLSW sherd



## Appendix 6: Glass assessment

By Rachael V. Hall MIFA

### Introduction

A single sherd of 2<sup>nd</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> Century AD glass (Table 1) was recovered during recent archaeological investigations at Monson Street, Lincoln.

**Table 1**

Context	Description	No	Wt (g)	Date
121	Colourless sherd of vessel glass (cup?) decorated with two parallel trails.	1	1	2 <sup>nd</sup> -3 <sup>rd</sup> Century AD

At present the small single sherd of vessel glass offers little potential for further analysis.

## Appendix 7: Other finds assessment

By Gary Taylor

### Introduction

Five other finds, mostly metal but one of bone, together weighing 308g, were recovered from four separate contexts.

### Condition

All the material is in good condition, though the metals are corroded and with encrustation. All of the metal was X-rayed. The objects are stored by material class.

### Results

*Table 1, Other Materials*

Cxt	Small find no.	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
121	2	Iron	Punch/rod	1	129	
	3	Iron	Punch/small chisel?	1	31	
203		Iron	Nail	1	15	
204	4	Bone	Handle/mount	1	30	Roman
205	5	Iron	Strap hinge	1	103	Medieval- post- medieval?
<b>Totals</b>				5	308	

### Provenance

The artefacts were recovered from occupation layers (121, 204), a possible waste deposit (203), and a possible structural component (205).

### Range

Most of the other finds were metal and are mainly structural components/elements. The single bone item may also be a structural feature.

Two possible punches were recovered from (121). The larger of these is an even-sided rod with an angled point, though this might be a fracture. The smaller is tapering, with a burred head, and may have served as a chisel. Both of these artefacts are substantially encrusted, which probably reflects their depositional environment. Possessing a simple, functional form, they are not chronologically specific.

A strap hinge was recovered from (205). Its sides are fairly parallel, and there is a pivot loop at one end. Hinges of this form occur rarely in Roman contexts, though one example, described only as a bar with a rolled terminal and thought perhaps related to a key was found at the Roman town of Aldborough in Yorkshire (Bishop 1996, 79-80). This present example may be medieval or probably later – the very even, squared form of the strap suggests a probable post-medieval date.

An incomplete bone object, produced on a large mammal (cow or horse) metapodial, was found in (204). This is lathe turned, with 3 pairs of parallel grooves in the lower part, below an indented waist, and 2 single grooves above this. It is very well polished and about half of the circumference, and the full height, survive. This may be a handle or a decorative mount. Similar lathe-turned convex mounts in which the metapodial had been sawn in half down its length have been found in 2<sup>nd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> century deposits in Colchester (Crummy 1995, 158). Possible handles, similarly lathe-turned and with incised grooves, have also been identified, including in 3<sup>rd</sup> century levels at Stonea, Cambridgeshire (Greep 1996, 537-8).

### Potential

In general, the other finds are of moderate potential, though the bone mount/handle is a significant artefact. Cumulatively, the artefacts suggest the present of buildings or structures on the site, though these may be of different dates.

### Spot dating

The dating in table 2 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

*Table 2, Spot dates*

Cxt	Date	Comments
121	Not dated	
203	Not dated	
204	Roman	
205	Medieval-post-medieval?	Based on artefact type that does not frequently occur in Roman contexts, but commonly in medieval and later deposits

### Abbreviations

Cxt	Context
NoF	Number of Fragments
W (g)	Weight (grams)

## References

~ 2003, *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* [internet]. Available at <http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/section.asp?catId=3155>

Bishop, M.C., 1996 *Finds from Roman Aldborough, A Catalogue of Small Finds from the Romano-British Town of Isurium Brigantum*, Oxbow Monograph **65**

Crummy, N., 1995 *The Roman Small Finds from Excavations in Colchester 1971-9*, Colchester Archaeological Report **2**

Greep, S., 1996 'Objects of worked bone and antler', in R.P.J. Jackson and T.W. Potter, *Excavations at Stonea, Cambridgeshire 1980-85*

## **Appendix 8: Animal bone assessment**

By Jennifer Wood

### **Introduction**

A total of 157 (3468g) fragments of animal bone were recovered by hand during trial trench excavations undertaken by Allen Archaeological Associates. A total of 29 (586g) fragments of shell were also recovered.

The remains were recovered from features provisionally dated to the Romano-British, Medieval and post-medieval periods. The majority of the remains were recovered from the occupation/cultivation layers (103), (119), (120), (121), (203), (204) and (206). With further remains recovered from structure [104], ditch [111] and Grave [217].

### **Results**

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

A total of 23 fragments of bone recovered from occupation layers (103), (119), (121), (203), (204) and (206) displayed evidence of butchery, possibly associated with jointing/disarticulation of the carcass.

A total of seven oyster shells recovered from layer (204) displayed V-shaped notched on the edge of the shell indicating the use of a knife to open the shell to remove the oyster.

Carnivore gnawing was noted on four fragments of bone recovered from occupation layers (103) and (121). The lack of gnawing on the majority of the remains may suggest that the remains were rapidly buried after disposal, limiting access to scavengers.

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

As can be seen from table 1, the majority of the remains were identified as cattle. Closely followed by sheep/goat, pig, equid, domestic fowl and goose; mussel and oyster shell were also identified.

The assemblage is too small to provide meaningful information on animal husbandry and utilisation on site, at this stage. The skeletal elements represented suggest the remains were probably from a mixture of predominantly food waste with some intermingling butchery residue.

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

Layer/Cut	103	104	111	119	120	121	203	204	206	217	Total
Taxon	Layer/ Occupation Debris	Structure Backfill	Ditch	Occupation Layer	Occupation Layer	Occupation Layer	Cultivation Layer	Occupation Layer	Occupation Layer	Grave	
<i>Equid</i> (Horse Family)							1		2		3
Cattle	5	1			1	8		11	5	1	32
Sheep/Goat	4		1			11	4	3	2		25
Sheep									1		1
Pig						1		2	1		4
Fowl						1					1
Goose							1				1
Oyster						1	1	22	4		28
Mussel								1			1
Fish							1				1
Large Mammal	7		1	1		16	11	20	6		62
Medium Mammal	1					1	4	5			11
Unidentified	2					12		2			16
Total	19	1	2	1	1	51	23	66	21	1	186



Animal Bone Archive (LIMO 08)

Context Number	Taxon	Element	Side	Z1	Z2	Z3	Z4	Z5	Z6	Z7	Z8	Prox	Dist	Path	Butch	Burnt	Gnaw	Fresh Break	Associated	Measured	Tooth Wear	Surface	Condition	No	(g)	Notes	
103	Large Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	3	30	
103	Large Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	8	Cut and snapped through the blade
103	Cattle	Tibia	L	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	69	Chopped and snapped through the midshaft, Carnivore gnawing on the proximal end	
103	Large Mammal	Long Bone	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	13	
103	Cattle	Metatarsal	L	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	F	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	20	
103	Medium Mammal	Long Bone	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	3	
103	Sheep/Goat	Innominate	L	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	F	X	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	11	Carnivore tooth puncture mark	
103	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	L	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	17		
103	Large Mammal	Scapula	R	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	26	Chopped and snapped through blade	
103	Cattle	Phalanx (I)	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	F	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	2	1	20	Gipe=54, Bp=26, SD=24, Bd=25	
103	Large Mammal	Lumbar	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	25	Transverse process	
103	Sheep/Goat	Skull- occipital	B	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	13		
103	Cattle	Horncore	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	2	Small fragment	
103	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	X	3	1	23	PM4=h, M1=j, M2=g	
103	Cattle	Tooth	R	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	X	3	1	30	Lower M1=k	
103	Unidentified	Unidentified	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	2	7		
106	Cattle	Phalanx (II)	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	F	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	3	1	16	Bp=32, SD=25, Bd=26	

Animal Bone Archive (LIMO 08)

Context Number	Taxon	Element	Side	Z1	Z2	Z3	Z4	Z5	Z6	Z7	Z8	Prox	Dist	Path	Butch	Burnt	Gnaw	Fresh Break	Associated	Measured	Tooth Wear	Surface	Condition	No	(g)	Notes	
112	Large Mammal	Long Bone	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		3	1	9	
112	Sheep/Goat	Radius	L	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	X	U	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		2	1	10	
119	Large Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	E		2	1	15	slightly encrusted, cress, two knife cuts on the lateral side of the blade
120	Cattle	Metatarsal	L	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	F	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	E		2	1	29	Slightly encrusted with mineral concretion, Cess?
121	Large Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		3	8	54	
121	Large Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		3	3	59	Chopped and snapped through the blade
121	Cattle	Skull- premaxilla	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		3	1	24	
121	Cattle	Innominate	R	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	F	X	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		3	1	27	Eburnation on the acetulum
121	Large Mammal	Long Bone	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		3	4	56	
121	Cattle	Tibia	L	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		2	1	55	
121	Cattle	Humerus	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		2	1	31	
121	Cattle	Phalanx (II)	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	F	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	X		2	1	16	Gipe=36, Bp=30, SD=24, Bd=25
121	Oyster	Shell	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X			1	30	
121	Sheep/Goat	Radius	R	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		2	1	6	
121	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	R	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		2	1	18	
121	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	L	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	X	X	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		2	1	12	Chopped at the base of the shaft
121	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	L	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		2	1	12	
121	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	R	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	F	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	X		2	1	16	chopped and snapped Bd=30, Bt=27

Animal Bone Archive (LIMO 08)

Context Number	Taxon	Element	Side	Z1	Z2	Z3	Z4	Z5	Z6	Z7	Z8	Prox	Dist	Path	Butch	Burnt	Gnaw	Fresh Break	Associated	Measured	Tooth Wear	Surface	Condition	No	(g)	Notes		
121	Sheep/Goat	Calcaneus	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	X	X	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	X		2	1	9	Carnivore gnawing on the proximal end	
121	Pig	Calcaneus	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	U	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		2	1	17		
121	Large Mammal	Vertebra	B	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		2	1	24		
121	Sheep/Goat	Innominate	R	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		2	1	7		
121	Sheep/Goat	Innominate	R	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		2	1	3		
121	Sheep/Goat	Skull- zygomatic	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		2	1	3		
121	Cattle	Carpal/Tarsal	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		3	1	6		
121	Fowl	Femur	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	F	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X		2	1	3	Bp=14, SD=7
121	Sheep/Goat	Scapula	R	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	X		3	1	7	Carnivore gnawing on the next	
121	Sheep/Goat	Scapula	L	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	F	X	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		2	1	10	Spinous process trimmed	
121	Cattle	Radius	L	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	F	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		2	1	21		
121	Cattle	Femur	R	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	X	F	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		2	1	19	two chops on the side of the condyle	
121	Medium Mammal	Long Bone	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		2	1	4		
121	Unidentified	Unidentified	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		2	12	44		
203	Large Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		2	3	29		
203	Large Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		3	1	36	Chopped and snapped through the blade	
203	Large Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		3	1	12	knife cuts on the lateral side of the blade	
203	Large Mammal	Long Bone	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		3	2	37		
203	Medium Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		2	3	6		
203	Medium Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		3	1	7	Two chops on the blade at the neck	
203	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	F	U	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X		3	1	18	Bp=22, SD=14
203	Large Mammal	Skull	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		3	1	34		

Animal Bone Archive (LIMO 08)

Context Number	Taxon	Element	Side	Z1	Z2	Z3	Z4	Z5	Z6	Z7	Z8	Prox	Dist	Path	Butch	Burnt	Gnaw	Fresh Break	Associated	Measured	Tooth Wear	Surface	Condition	No	(g)	Notes	
203	Fish	Unidentified	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		2	1	1	large gadid, cod?
203	Sheep/Goat	Phalanx (I)	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	F	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X		2	1	2	GL=33, Bp=12, SD=9, Bd=11
203	Equid	Astragalus	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X		2	1	90	GH=61, GB=65, LmT=63, BFd=53
203	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	L	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	R		3	1	20	Bd=31, BT=28
203	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	F	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X		3	1	12	Bp=23
203	Goose	Tibio-tarsus	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	F	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		2	1	3	
203	Large Mammal	Long Bone	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		3	2	6	
203	Large Mammal	Humerus	X	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	U	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		3	1	7	
203	Oyster	Shell	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		1	21		Oval, with barnacles and crowding
204	Oyster	Shell	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		7	222		barnacles, oval
204	Oyster	Shell	R	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		8	160		
204	Oyster	Shell	R	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		7	91		V-shaped notch in the edge
204	Mussel	Shell	R	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		1	3		
204	Cattle	Tibia	R	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	F	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		3	1	146	
204	Large Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		3	9	113	
204	Large Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		3	2	27	Chopped and snapped through the shaft
204	Large Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		3	1	17	3 cuts on the medial side of the blade
204	Pig	Ulna	R	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		3	1	24	
204	Cattle	Metatarsal	R	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	F	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X		3	1	60	Chopped through the midshaft, Dd=27, Bd=48

Animal Bone Archive (LIMO 08)

Context Number	Taxon	Element	Side	Z1	Z2	Z3	Z4	Z5	Z6	Z7	Z8	Prox	Dist	Path	Butch	Burnt	Gnaw	Fresh Break	Associated	Measured	Tooth Wear	Surface	Condition	No	(g)	Notes	
204	Cattle	Phalanx (II)	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	F	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X		2	1	18	Glpe=38, Bp=28, SD=22, Bd=23
204	Cattle	Femur	R	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	F	X	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		3	1	53	Three chop marks on the neck
204	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	R	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		3	1	7	
204	Medium Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		3	3	8	
204	Medium Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		3	1	4	Two cuts on the neck
204	Large Mammal	Long Bone	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		3	2	93	
204	Cattle	Calcaneus	L	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		2	1	8	
204	Cattle	Ulna	R	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		3	1	17	
204	Cattle	Innominate	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	F	X	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		3	1	41	Chopped on the acetabulum
204	Cattle	Astragalus	R	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		2	1	11	
204	Large Mammal	Long Bone	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		2	1	16	
204	Cattle	Skull- temporal	R	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		3	1	32	
204	Cattle	Mandible	R	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		3	1	13	
204	Medium Mammal	Thoracic	B	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		3	1	2	
204	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	R	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		3	1	16	Chopped and snapped midshaft
204	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal	R	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	E		3	1	18	Slightly encrusted with cress
204	Pig	Metapodial	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	F	X	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		2	1	5	Extention and remodelling of the articular surface
204	Cattle	Atlas	B	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		3	1	71	chopped through the transverse plane
204	Large Mammal	Thoracic	B	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	F	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		3	1	73	
204	Large Mammal	Thoracic	B	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		2	1	26	Spinous process
204	Large Mammal	Lumbar	B	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		3	1	29	
204	Large Mammal	Vertebra	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		3	1	8	transverse process

Animal Bone Archive (LIMO 08)

Context Number	Taxon	Element	Side	Z1	Z2	Z3	Z4	Z5	Z6	Z7	Z8	Prox	Dist	Path	Butch	Burnt	Gnaw	Fresh Break	Associated	Measured	Tooth Wear	Surface	Condition	No	(g)	Notes	
204	Large Mammal	Cervical	R	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	F	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	12	Chopped through the transverse plane
204	Unidentified	Unidentified	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	2	13	
206	Cattle	Metatarsal	R	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	X	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	E	2	1	111	Encrusted with possible cress, Dd=31, Bd=63
206	Equid	Phalanx (I)	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	F	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	3	1	70	Bp=56, Bfp=53, Dp=42, SD=35
206	Equid	Mandible	R	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	X	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	X	3	1	606	PM3=43mm
206	Cattle	Phalanx (I)	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	F	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	2	1	26	Gpe=57, Bp=27, SD=23, Bd=25
206	Pig	Skull- maxilla	R	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	E	3	1	29	M3 unerupted, possible cress encrustation
206	Sheep	Metacarpal	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	F	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	2	1	20	GL=124, Bp=21, SD=13, Dd=11, Bd=25
206	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal	L	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	14	
206	Sheep/Goat	Radius	R	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	8	
206	Large Mammal	Long Bone	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	4	63	
206	Large Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	X	3	2	11	
206	Cattle	Innominate	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	F	X	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	15	3 chop marks on the visceral side of the acetabulum
206	Cattle	Innominate	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	77	
206	Cattle	Phalanx (III)	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	3	Partial
206	Oyster	Shell	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	28		
206	Oyster	Shell	R	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	1	1	31	
219	Cattle	Tibia	L	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	4	1	155	



## Appendix 9: Palaeoenvironmental assessment

By Val Fryer

### Introduction and method statement

Evaluation excavations on Monson Street, Lincoln, undertaken by Allen Archaeological Associates, recorded features of Roman date. Samples for the evaluation of the content and preservation of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken, and four were submitted for assessment.

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 500 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). All plant remains were charred. Modern contaminants including fibrous roots and arthropods were present in all but sample 6. The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for further specialist analysis.

### Results

Cereal grains and seeds of common weeds and wetland plants were present at low to moderate densities in all four assemblages. Preservation was moderately good, although some grains were puffed and distorted, possibly as a result of combustion at very high temperatures.

Wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and barley (*Hordeum* sp.) grains were recorded, the latter including a small number of asymmetrical lateral grains of six-row barley (*H. vulgare*). Chaff was rare, but spelt wheat (*T. spelta*) glume bases were present within two assemblages. With the exception of a single legume (Fabaceae) within sample 3, the weed seeds were confined to the assemblage from sample 6. Grasses (Poaceae) and grassland taxa predominated, although a single possible fragment of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell was also recorded. Charcoal/charred wood fragments were present throughout. Charred root/stem fragments were also common, and these included a number of pieces of heather (Ericaceae) stem.

With the exception of globules of vitrified material, other remains occurred infrequently, but did appear to include dietary refuse including fragments of bone and marine mollusc shell and some fish scales. The vitrified residues were of a uniform white/grey appearance but, at the time of writing, it was unclear whether these were derived from any nearby industrial activity or the combustion of organic remains at very high temperatures (i.e. fuel-ash 'slag').

### Conclusions

Three of the samples studied (1, 3 and 7) are from layers of occupation debris, and the assemblages are entirely consistent with the contexts, containing occasional grains, chaff and other dietary detritus. However, context [205] (sample 6) is described as a black organic layer capped by a mortar deposit. The composition of the assemblage from this deposit almost certainly indicates that it is derived from either burnt flooring or roofing materials, or possibly from fodder or bedding. It would, therefore, appear most likely that this material is the relict of a fire, possibly a catastrophic conflagration, which was subsequently sealed, either by a later floor or by collapsed building material.

## Recommendations for further work

The current assemblages clearly illustrate that well-preserved plant macrofossils are present within the archaeological horizon at Monson Street. It is, therefore, essential that a comprehensive programme of environmental sampling is included within any strategy for future archaeological interventions in the area. As this evaluation shows, such work may give indications of events and activities, which would otherwise be underrepresented within the archaeological record. It is recommended that additional plant macrofossil samples of approximately 20 – 40 litres in volume should be taken from all sealed and dated contexts, with especial emphasis being placed on features associated with areas of domestic and/or industrial activity. As the water table in this area of Lincoln may also be relatively high, samples should also be taken from any waterlogged deposits. As the latter may also be of importance for arthropod and pollen analysis, the relevant specialists within these fields should be consulted at the earliest possible opportunity. As site visits by specialists may also be required, these should be budgeted into the programme.

## Reference

Stace, C., 1997                      *New Flora of the British Isles*. Second edition. Cambridge University Press

## Key to table

x = 1 – 10 specimens    xx = 10 – 50 specimens    xxx = 50 – 100 specimens    xxxx = 100+ specimens  
cf = compare    fg = fragment    b = burnt

<b>Sample No.</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>206</b>
<b>Cereals</b>				
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)				xcfg
<i>H. vulgare</i> L. (asymmetrical lateral grains)			x	
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	x		xcffg	
(spikelet bases)			x	
<i>T. spelta</i> L. (glume bases)		x	x	
Cereal indet. (grains)		xcf		x
<b>Herbs</b>				
Fabaceae indet.		x		
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> L.			xxx	
Small Poaceae indet.			xxx	
<i>Rumex</i> sp.			x	
<i>R. acetosella</i> L.			x	
<b>Wetland plants</b>				
<i>Carex</i> sp.			xx	
<i>Eleocharis</i> sp.			x	
<b>Tree/shrub macrofossils</b>				
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.			xcf	
<b>Other plant macrofossils</b>				
Charcoal <2mm	xx	xxxx	xxxx	xxx
Charcoal >2mm	xx	xxx		xx
Charcoal >5mm				x
Charred root/stem		x	xxxx	x
Ericaceae indet. (stem)	xcf	x	x	x
Indet.fruit stone/nutshell frag.		x		
Indet.seeds			x	
<b>Other materials</b>				
Black porous 'cokey' material	x	x		
Bone		x		x xb
Burnt/fired clay				x
Fish bone	x	x		x
Marine mollusc shell				x
Small mammal/amphibian bones		x		x
Vitrified material	xx	x	x	x
<b>Sample volume (litres)</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Volume of flot (litres)</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>
<b>% flot sorted</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 1. Charred plant macrofossils and other remains from Monson Street, Lincoln.

## Appendix 10: Context summary list

### Trench 1

Context no	Type	Description	Interpretation
100	layer	Grey silt including CBM, timber ,plaster and mortar	Demolition layer
101	layer	Compact mid brown clay silt with moderate CBM and rare pot sherds	Topsoil
102	layer	Friable, mid brown sandy silt with frequent small limestone fragments.	Primary fill of ditch [118]
103	layer	Dark brown clay silts with frequent pot sherds and rare inclusions of bone and CBM	Gradual accumulation of mostly organic occupation debris
104	Structure	Un-bonded limestone rubble walling	Post med building foundation
105	Deposit	Loosely compacted grey brown silty clay with frequent brick, tile and limestone fragments	Uppermost backfill deposit in structure [104]
106	Deposit	Demolition rubble within a deposit that was predominantly composed of lime based mortar and grey brown clay silts.	Post med demolition backfill of structure [104]
107	Cut	Straight sided construction cut	Foundation cut for structure [104]
108	void	void	void
109	Cut	Steep sided feature with a flat base	Possibly the cut for a structural feature
110	Fill	Laminated bands of yellow sand and black/grey silts	Midden deposit of occupation debris interspersed with episodes of natural erosion.
111	Cut	Steep sided bowl shaped cut with a flattish base	Re-cut of ditch [118]
112	Fill	Mid brown clay silt with occasional small stones and charcoal fragments	Gradually accumulated fill of ditch [111]
113	Layer	Dark grey brown silty clay with a greenish mottling	Occupation layer (Roman)
114	Structure	Slightly conical circular soakaway constructed in un-bonded 3 ½ inch brick seconds	19 <sup>th</sup> century drainage feature
115	Cut	1.30m diameter circular cut	Construction cut of structure [114]
116	Fill	Mid grey brown silty sand, occasional larger CBM fragments and small lumps of limestone included within the deposit.	Backfill of structure [114]
117	Layer	Yellow/orange sand	Geological deposit
118	Cut	Steep sided feature with a flat base	Primary cut of north south aligned ditch
119	Layer	Dark grey brown silty clay with a greenish mottling, freq charcoal rare pottery and CBM	Occupation layer (same as 113)

Context no	Type	Description	Interpretation
120	Layer	Dark brown greenish grey clay silt, containing frequent inclusions of charcoal and ash with moderate numbers of limestone fragments	Occupation layer (Roman)
121	Layer	Greenish grey silty sand with rare inclusions of limestone fragments but a high volume of charcoal and ash	Occupation layer (Roman)

## Trench 2

Context no	Type	Description	Interpretation
200	layer	Loose dark brownish grey sandy silt with frequent CBM, Limestone fragments and mortar.	Residual demolition rubble
201	layer	Firm dark grey brown clay silt with frequent fragments of limestone and CBM	Levelling/dump deposit
202	layer	Dark brown clay silt 202 that was interspersed with a moderate amount of limestone fragments	Re-deposited materials associated with the construction of the Victorian terrace
203	layer	An accumulation of over 0.90m of fine dark grey brown sandy silt	Derived from either habitual waste disposal from domestic settlement and/or the build up of waste as a by product of animal husbandry on the plot.
204	layer	Dark brownish grey clay silt with greenish mottling. Frequent ash and charcoal inclusions with pot bone and CBM.	Occupation layer/debris
205	Deposit	Sub square layer of black organic material 205 that was capped by a very thin layer of mortar	Possibly residual structural component comprised of degraded timber with a mortared surface.(wall panel?)
206	layer		Occupation layer/debris (Roman)
207	layer	mid orangey brown silty sand with no inclusions	Buried topsoil horizon
208	Layer	0.02m thick Yellow/orange sand	Spread of excavated upcast
209	Fill	Greenish grey silty sand with frequent consolidations of ash and charcoal	Backfill of occupation debris
210	Cut	Shallow linear scoop	Remains of a drainage gully
211	Cut	Steep sided concave base, linear gully	Drainage gully
212	Fill	Greenish grey silty sand with frequent consolidations of ash and charcoal	Backfill of occupation debris
213	Fill	Fine light grey sand	Upper fill of ?grave [216]
214	Fill	Light brown silty sand	Secondary fill of ?grave [216]

<b>Context no</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
215	Fill	Reddish orange sand fused into a solid lump of iron panning	Primary fill of ?grave [216]
216	Cut	Vertical sided cut with a flattish base. Aligned roughly east west	Cut of ?grave
217	Cut	Steep sided cut with a shallow slightly concave base, 0.65m wide. Aligned roughly east west	Cut of ?grave
218	Layer	Bio-turbated light brown silty sand	Disturbed upper horizon of geological sand layer 222
219	Fill	Fine light grey sand	Upper fill of ?grave [217]
220	Fill	Mid brown silty sand	Secondary fill of ?grave [217]
221	Fill	Light brown silty sand that contained a significant amount of black mineralised granular inclusions	Primary fill of ?grave [217]
222	Deposit	Yellow/orange sand	Geological horizon
223	Structure	Re-used 18 <sup>th</sup> century bricks using stretcher bond over a ledged primary course of headers creating a footprint two bricks wide. There were four courses of the wall remaining that were bonded with lime based mortar	Northern range (extension) of the Victorian terrace
224	Structure	Re- cycled roughly coursed, dressed limestone, that incorporated a variety of block sizes and bricks within its fabric	Victorian cellar wall
225		Re-used 18 <sup>th</sup> century bricks, stretcher bond with lime based mortar	Lower wall of the Victorian terrace