

**NO. 1, COTTESFORD PLACE, JAMES STREET, LINCOLN**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING  
OF TEST PITS**

NGR:	SK 97733 72036
CLC planning ref.:	2019/0291/HOU
Scheduled Monument	
Consent:	S00222739
PCAS Job No.:	2224
Site code:	CJLE 19
Archive acc. code:	2019.135
OASIS ref.:	preconst3-371201

Report prepared for

John Roberts Associates

by

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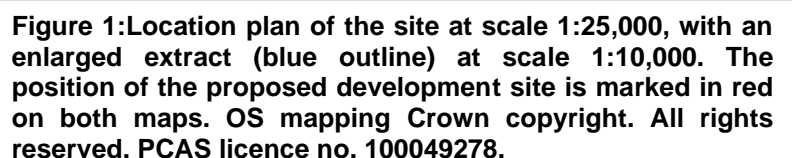
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*A scheme of archaeological test pit excavation took place between the 19<sup>th</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup> of September 2019 on land at no. 1, Cottesford Place, James Street, Lincoln. The scheme of works consisted of the excavation and recording of five 1m<sup>2</sup> test pits located around the external walls of the existing building, in order to investigate the existing foundations and ground floor slab proposals.*

*The majority of test pits recorded only disturbed layers or buried soils; no natural was exposed. The disturbance was most likely due to the works related to the current building's construction and additional services. A steep-sided feature filled with compact limestone and sand in Test Pit 3 seems most likely to derive from previous archaeological work on the site.*

*Material recovered from the test pits supports the known archaeological record of Roman and medieval activity within the area as pottery and tiles (including hypocaust and glazed medieval floor tiles) were recovered. The material was mixed within the contexts and no undisturbed contexts were identified, suggesting poor survival of material to a depth of 1.2m below ground level.*



## **1.0 Introduction**

PCAS Archaeology Ltd. was commissioned by John Roberts Associates to carry out a scheme of archaeological monitoring and recording during the excavation of test pits in advance of redevelopment at 1 Cottesford Place, James Street, Lincoln, LN2 1QF.

As the redevelopment site lies within a Conservation Area and a Scheduled Ancient Monument, archaeological monitoring on all groundworks was required as a condition of planning permission. The test pits had initially been excavated without an archaeological presence, and were re-excavated after being back-filled in order to comply with the planning condition.

## **2.0 Site Location and Description (figs. 1 & 2)**

James Street lies in the Upper City of Lincoln, on the east side of Bailgate which extends south from Newport to the Castle / Cathedral complex. James Street is a cul-de-sac extending northwards from Eastgate, north of the Cathedral.

The site lies within Lincoln Conservation Area 1, which encompasses the castle, cathedral and city centre areas. No appraisal of this area is currently available. The site also lies within the James Street and East Bight Character Area. The Townscape Assessment for this area notes that its enclosed nature – it is confined on all sides by the rears of properties along the more major roads of Bailgate to the west, Church Lane to the north, Northgate to the east and Eastgate to the south – and the narrowness of its roads make it quiet and secluded, in spite of its nearness to the castle and cathedral. James Street and East Bight both have very high boundaries, parts of which are surviving sections of medieval structures; the roads and several of the properties have survived from this time and as a result, the Character Area has retained a considerable element of its medieval landscape (CLC, 2008).

No 1. Cottesford Place is a private house on the west side of James Street, set perpendicular to the road looking south towards the Cathedral, with an attached garage to the east: its central NGR is SK 97733 72036. It is one of four dwellings built in the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century following the demolition of the Georgian Cottesford Place. No. 1 shares a courtyard with its neighbouring properties, surrounded by a stone wall and accessed via an iron gate. The house is brick-built with a pantile roof, of 1½ storeys, with the upper floor within the roof space and lit by dormer windows; it has both front and rear gardens, chiefly under lawn turf, with a brick block driveway and a section of patio on the east side; both gardens contain mature trees and shrubs (JRA, 2019).

## **3.0 Topography and Geology**

James Street lies at the top of the Lincoln Edge cliff, the limestone escarpment which overlooks the Trent and Witham valleys. The Site lies above 65m OD.

The bedrock geology of the site is Lincolnshire Limestone, with no recorded overlying deposits in the area of the Site (bgs.ac.uk).

## **4.0 Planning Background**

A planning application was submitted and conditionally approved by Lincoln City Council for renovation works to property to include erection of ground and first floor extensions to existing flat roof garage, raising of roof height of existing dwelling, incorporating 3 new dormer windows to front elevation and new glazed gable frontage. Other alterations to

include removal and replacement of a number of existing openings with new windows and doors and new facing materials and treatment to external walls, roof and fenestration, Application ref: 2019/0291/HOU.

The planning permission required the preparation of a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological recording to be undertaken in association with the Site works, to be approved by the City of Lincoln Archaeologist.

The Site lies within the Scheduled Monument of Lincoln Roman Colonia (Lindum), therefore when planning permission was granted Scheduled Monument Consent was required in association with the works.

## **5.0 Archaeological and Historical Background**

A search of the Lincoln Heritage Database has been commissioned, but is still pending: the results will be incorporated into the report on the main groundworks for this project.

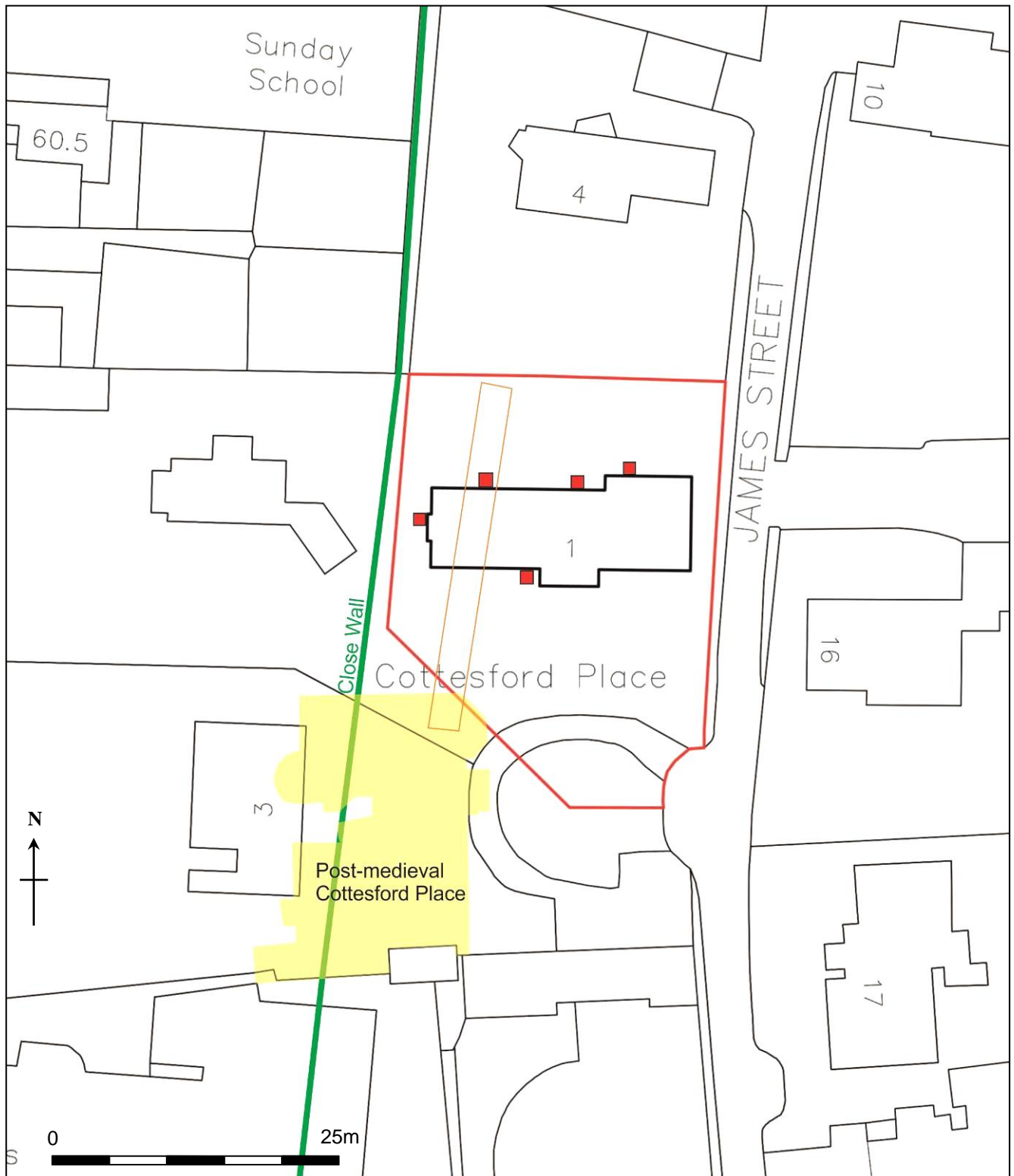
The Site lies in an area dense with known archaeological monuments; within 100m of the Site alone there are more than 260 recorded monuments.

Little is known of this area in the pre-Roman period. There are no early prehistoric monuments in the vicinity of the Site, although it has been suggested that there was a late Iron Age enclosure on the hilltop that preceded the Roman fort (LARA 6.8). In the wider area just a handful of artefacts have been recovered from later contexts, a Palaeolithic handaxe from a medieval pit, a Bronze Age spearhead in an "old wall" at Freeschool Lane, and the natural springs on the escarpment are likely to have been a fresh water source and may have had ritual significance (HCL).

The early Roman fort lay a little to the west of the Site, on the west side of Newport and beneath the later medieval castle, although the early fort defences enclosed a wider area, including the earthwork ramparts identified around East Bight (LHD 1468) and several early Roman military buildings being recorded in the same area (LHD 189, 1470, 191 etc.). The area around the fort quickly became the colonia, and was formalised by the construction of the Roman town wall in the mid AD60's. Several sections of the Roman town wall survives, with the remainder being projected. The Newport arch lies 115m northwest of the Site (List entry ID 1005478), with the northeast corner of the wall to the north and east of East Bight (List entry ID 1005479), and the Eastgate lying at the junction of Eastgate and East Bight (List entry ID 1005000), less than 150m southeast of 1 Cottesford Place, placing this area in the northeast corner of the walled colonia. This area was also where the aquaduct from the springs to the north of the city fed into the colonia, with a large water tank excavated just north of East Bight (LHD 751), adjacent to the Roman wall c.90m north of the Site, with the Roman baths identified lying immediately west of the tank (LARA 7.16). The large bath house complex has been partially excavated and revealed several phases, with one building recorded within Cottesford Place less than 30m north of the Site (LHD 954, 955).

Excavations in and around Cottesford Place have given glimpses into the buried Roman monuments; at Deloraine Court several layers of 1<sup>st</sup> century Roman clay floors have been revealed truncated by a later medieval pit (LHD 3340), scatters of pottery and a coin dating from 267AD were recovered during drainage works on the cellar at No.18 James Street (LHD 1525).





**Figure 2: As-existing site location plan, showing 1 Cottesford Place and the position of the test pits (Red), the medieval Close Wall (Green), the footprint of the 18<sup>th</sup> Century Cottesford Place (Yellow) and approximate position of 1950s Trench 8a (Orange). Scale 1:500.**

In the mid 1950's the Lincoln Archaeological Research Committee undertook a scheme of trenching at Cottesford Place when that house was demolished, identifying an east-west street leading off on an early north-south lane (LHD 957, 956), with Roman pottery and tiles recovered (LHD 1639) and the remains of a number of timber structures recorded (LHD

1440) along with a black and white tessellated pavement that would probably have been part of a private house (LHD 3854). Unfortunately the results of this investigation have never been written up, and the location of these monuments in relation to the current redline Site cannot be determined, although the LHD records Trench A8 in Area 7 of the project lying on a c .north-south alignment across the west side of No.1 (LHD ref 1226; Fig. 2).

## **5.1 Lincoln City Research Agenda Zones**

*Prehistoric era (10000BC – 60AD):* 5.1 Jurassic Way, the prehistoric trackway extending from the south bank of the Humber, probably along the top of the Lincoln Cliff escarpment; 5.3 Hill top activity, pre-Roman activity on the hilltop; 5.9.1 Limestone Uplands, dry and relatively easily worked soils that would have been attractive farmland.

*Roman Military era (60 – 90AD):* 6.9 Neronian fortress, a study of the layout of the early fortress; 6.9.1 fortifications, refining the sequence of the construction of the fortress; 6.9.3 Barracks, identification and refinement of the plan of the barracks within the early fortress.

*Roman Colonia era (90 – 410AD):* 7.11.1, Houses in the upper city, evidence for the transition from public to private buildings in the post-fortress period; 7.12 the defences, the ongoing purpose of the defining wall of the colonia; 7.16 the baths, at the corner of East Bight and James Street, 7.18 the sewer system, in the upper city which fed the mostly public buildings, the baths etc.

*Early Medieval era (410 – 850AD):* 8.3.1 Central elements of former Roman city and Roman network; 8.3.4 Reserved enclosures defined by Roman city walls.

*High Medieval era (850 – 1350AD):* 9.24 Houses in the Bail, investigating the character of housing in the Anglo-Scandinavian period and beyond; 9.50.2 Close wall, after the removal of the city wall in the mid 13<sup>th</sup> century the construction of the Close wall around the ecclesiastical buildings.

*Early Modern era (1350 – 1750AD):* 10.24 Houses in the Bail (and the Close with St. Mary Magdelene's parish), in James Street these are often grand establishments set within their own walled enclosures; 10.50.2 The Close Wall, investigating the additions and alterations to the Close Wall in this period; 10.60.30 All Saints in the Bail

*Industrial era (1750 – 1945AD):* 11.25 working class housing of the late 18th and early 19th century in Newport, the Bail, the lower city and Wigford; 11.27 Housing in the Close and Eastgate, what happened to the clergy housing that occupied this area post-Reformation, and how were modern amenities introduced to the area; 11.28 Newly built Victorian housing for the middle and upper classes c.1850-198. 11.61 Elementary schools.

## **6.0 Methodology**

The test pits were located along the external walls of Cottesford Place, positioned as shown in Figure 3, to investigate the existing foundations and ground floor slab proposals. They were excavated up to 1.20m in depth and measured no more than 1m<sup>2</sup> in plan as per the construction requirements. Scheduled Monument Consent was granted on the 1<sup>st</sup> August 2019 before any groundworks commenced.

Test pits 1-4, which had been excavated previously by machine and back-filled, were emptied of the infilled spoil by hand under archaeological supervision; test pit 5 remained open and only required to be cleaned. The exposed sections were cleaned by hand and examined for potential archaeological features or deposits. A possible feature was observed in test pit 3, but an attempt to extend this pit in order to investigate the feature more fully had to be abandoned, as an electric cable was encountered. A sample section of each test pit



was drawn: the pits and the drawn sections were plotted on an overall base plan of the site. A digital photographic record was maintained: selected images are reproduced as colour plates in this report.

The archaeological monitoring began on 19<sup>th</sup> September 2019 and was completed on 24<sup>th</sup> September; monitoring was carried out by Tom Bell and Stanley Palmer-Brown. Weather conditions were largely overcast and sometimes wet, with heavy rain on the final day of monitoring.

## 7.0 Results (fig. 3)

The natural geological horizon was not encountered in any of the five test pits. A summary of all deposits encountered appears in Appendix 1.

### 7.1 Test Pit 1

Test Pit 1 was located within the southwest of 1 Cottesford Place and measured 1.1 x 0.95m<sup>2</sup>, it reached a depth of 1.2m. Under the modern bedding material (101) and garden soil (102) a 0.8m deep mid grey brown silty sand (103) was observed. This material was identified within Test Pits 2, 3 and 4 and is a made ground derived from existing buried soils, but disturbed and mixed during the construction of the current structure.

Oyster and Ceramic Building Material (CBM) was recovered from Test Pit 1, but no archaeological features or horizons survived within its footprint.



Plate 1: Test Pit 1, looking east.

### 7.2 Test Pit 2



Plate 2: Test Pit 2, looking west.

Test Pit 2 was located within the Northwest of 1 Cottesford Place and measured 1.1 x 0.9m<sup>2</sup> and reached a depth of 1.2m. This test pit comprised of a garden topsoil (201), and two layers of made ground (202) and (203), the latter appears to be the same as (103). This sealed a further made ground layer (204) at a depth of 0.75m. Layer (204) was a lighter orange brown silty sand and contained mixed material from different periods and may also have derived from disturbed buried soils.

### 7.3 Test Pit 3

Test Pit 3 was located within the Northeast of 1 Cottesford Place and measured 1m x 1m<sup>2</sup> and 1.2m deep. It was also located within the boundary of the possible location for the 1950s Lincoln Archaeological Research Committee's trench (Figure 2).

Within this trench the uppermost layer was that of (301), a modern bedding material, this sealed a garden soil (302), which in turn sealed the common sandy silt disturbed layer seen within test pits 1, 2 and 4, (303). This sealed a compacted light grey and white limestone deposit (304), which appeared to be the fill of an almost vertical cut, whose other side and base were not seen: this seems most likely to be the fill of the 1950s evaluation trench, either at its edge or within a feature that had already been excavated. This possible feature was cut into a brown grey silty sand mixed material (305). The foundation of the house wall appeared to rest on fill (304).



Plate 3: Test Pit 3, looking west.

The material recovered from this trench was of mixed Roman to Post medieval/modern date and suggests that the construction of the house and modern activity within the site has disturbed the surrounding ground to a depth of 1.2m+.

A cable service trench cuts deposits (302), (303) and the upper portion of (305).

#### 7.4 Test Pit 4

Test Pit 4 was located along the eastern wall of 1 Cottesford Place and measured 0.7 x 1.1m<sup>2</sup> and reached a depth of 1.2m. Under the garden soil (401) a mid brown silty sand backfilled material was identified, this appears to be the backfilled material for a drain which was identified within the base of the test pit. The finds recovered from this test pit, like the others was mixed Roman and modern pottery. No archaeological features or horizons were identified due to truncation by the drain.



Plate 5: Test Pit 4, looking north.



Plate 4: Test Pit 5, looking north-east

## 7.5 Test Pit 5

Test pit 5 was located along the southeast of 1 Cottesford Place and measured 0.6 x 0.65 x 0.56m. After initial top/ garden soil excavation this test pit was abandoned due to the presence of a service cable. Mixed pottery and CBM were recovered but represent residual finds and no archaeological horizons were identified.

## 8.0 Pottery Assessment by H.G. Fiske and I.M. Rowlandson

### Introduction

Fourteen sherds (0.112 kg, 0.08 RE) of Roman and post-Roman pottery were presented for study. This small assemblage suggests that there was activity on the site in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD onwards. Other than the samian the pottery was probably all from Lincoln or more local industries in northern Lincolnshire. The range of material is similar to what might be expected from a site in Lincoln but little more can be said about this small assemblage.

### Methodology

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* (Darling 2004) using the codes developed by the City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit (CLAU) (see Darling and Precious 2014). Rim equivalents (RE) have been recorded and an attempt at a 'maximum' vessel estimate has been made following Orton (1975, 31). It is recommended that the pottery from this site should be deposited in the relevant museum. The tabulated data (below) presents a dating summary and archive of pottery studied.

CJLE19 Dating Summary					
Context	Spot date	Comments	Sherd	Weight (g)	Total RE %
205	AD120+	A small samian sherd and grey ware including a base trimmed to a disc.	7	62	0
306	Roman	A small group of grey ware.	2	7	0
402	3-4C	A colour-coated sherd and a grey ware jar rim.	2	26	8
403	L2+/Medieval	A small group including a glazed sherd, a base from a colour-coated beaker and a grey ware carinated jar or bowl.	3	17	0

Table 1. Pottery Dating Summary

CJLE18 Roman Fabric Summary							
Fabric code	Fabric group	Fabric details	Sherd	Sherd %	Weight (g)	Weight %	Total RE %
SAM	Samian	Undifferentiated	1	7.14%	2	1.79%	0
CC1	Fine	Colour coated fabric 1	2	14.29%	19	16.96%	0
GREY	Reduced	Miscellaneous grey wares	10	71.43%	88	78.57%	8

Table 2. Roman Fabric Summary

CJLE18 Forms Summary							
Form	Form Type	Form Description	Sherd	Sherd %	Weight (g)	Weight %	Total RE %
BK	Beaker	Unclassified form	1	7.14%	3	2.68%	0



CJLE18 Forms Summary							
Form	Form Type	Form Description	Sherd	Sherd %	Weight (g)	Weight %	Total RE %
BCAR	Bowl	Carinated	1	7.14%	11	9.82%	0
CLSD	Closed	Form	2	14.29%	30	26.79%	0
FJ	Flagon/jar	Unclassified form	1	7.14%	16	14.29%	0
JEV	Jar	Everted rim	1	7.14%	10	8.93%	8
-	Unknown	Form uncertain	8	57.14%	42	37.50%	0

**Table 3. Pottery Forms Summary**

CJLE18 Sherd Archive										
Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Comments	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve
205	GREY	CLSD		1	DISC	BASE; TRIMMED TO DISC 40MM DIAM	1	23	0	0
205	GREY	CLSD		1		BS; SPARSE SHELL	1	7	0	0
205	GREY	-		4		BS	4	30	0	0
205	SAM	-		1		BS	1	2	0	0
306	GREY	-		2		BS	2	7	0	0
402	GREY	JEV		1		RIM	1	10	16	8
402	CC1	FJ	ROUZ	1		BS	1	16	0	0
403	GREY	BCAR		1		BS CARINATION; AS D&P NO. 1160	1	11	0	0
403	CC1	BK		1		BASE	1	3	0	0
403	PROM	-		1		BS; GLAZED SHERD	1	3	0	0

**Table 4. Pottery Sherd Archive**

## 9.0 Finds Assessment by Zoe Tomlinson BSc. MSc.

### Introduction

A small group of finds were presented for examination including two fragments of glass, one ferrous object, a fragment of marble, a metal wall tie and part of a worked bone object. The material was recovered from disturbed features from four test pits.

### Glass

Two fragments of glass were recovered from the investigation and are catalogued below (Table 1). They were both recovered from disturbed material. One fragment of pale blue glass was recovered from disturbed fill (205) from Test Pit 2. It appears to be part of an edge of possibly a pane of glass or the rim of what would have been a large vessel possibly a bowl. It appears to be hand blown, it is of uncertain date.

The other fragment appears to be part of a dark green bottle and is in poor condition with a significant amount of lamination to the surface. It most likely dates to the 18th century. It was

recovered from disturbed material (305). It is fairly typical of glass recovered from later deposits in the city of Lincoln.

Context No.	Type	Form	Colour	Weight	Date	Comments
205	vessel	rim	blue	5	uncertain	flat fragment
305	bottle	body	Dark green	27	C18	laminated

**Table 5. Glass**

### **Metal Objects**

Two metal objects were recovered from Test pits 4 and 5. Recovered from made ground (402) of Test pit 4 was a Fish Tail type corroded wall tie generally used with cavity walls and is possibly made from galvanized zinc and most likely 20<sup>th</sup> century in date. Recovered from disturbed layer (502) from Test Pit 5 is part of a curved ferrous object possibly part of a drainpipe. These objects offer little to site interpretation other than to suggest they may be from a dump of material or a relatively modern building was on or close to the site.

Context No.	Weight (gms.)	Measurements (mm)	Description
402	103	20mm in length	Fish tail type cavity wall tie
502	63	55mm width x 70mm in length	Curved, possibly part of a drainpipe

**Table 6. Ferrous Metal**

### **The Marble Fragment**

A fragment of marble weighing 50 grams was recovered from disturbed material (205) of Test pit 2. It measures 35 x 75 and is 10mm thick. One surface is smoothed with fine vertical and horizontal scratches. It has a deposit on the unpolished side. It is not possible to identify or date such a small fragment but pieces such as this are often thought to be from washstands more commonly in use between the 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.

### **The Bone Object**

A small fragment of decorated bone was recovered from disturbed layer (306). It has a maximum length of 20mm and is convex with an external diameter of at least 10mm. It is incomplete and appears to have been burnt. It has a narrow-incised line below a round edged terminus. It may be part of a small container such as a needle case or part of a handle. It possibly dates from the Roman period to the late medieval period.

### **Conclusions & Recommendations**

*This assemblage of finds was recovered from disturbed material and as such is very mixed. It includes material possibly dating from the Roman or medieval period to the 20<sup>th</sup> century. These finds offer little to site interpretation and I recommend that only the bone object is retained.*

## 10.0 Ceramic Building Material Assessment by Zoe Tomlinson BSc. MSc.

### Introduction

A total of twenty-four fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 3751 grams were presented for examination. The assemblage includes material dating from the Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods. The assemblage was examined both visually and where necessary under x20 binocular microscope and then recorded using locally and nationally agreed codenames. The Lincoln Roman and medieval Tile type series was consulted for comparative material. The resulting archive was then recorded on an Access database and complies with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, et al. (2001), the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (2001) and the Lincolnshire County Council's Archaeological Handbook (2016).

### Condition

The material is in variable condition with most fragments showing at least a small degree of abrasion and with some fragments being particularly abraded. A number of pieces have fresh breaks with no joining fragments. Fragments range from large-sized (530 grams) to small sized (7 grams). Just over half of the fragments recovered have mortar on the surface and over the broken edge suggesting re-use. Two fragments have evidence of burning which extends over the broken edge indicating that this may be post-depositional. A small number of fragments have concretions on the surface and over the broken edge consistent with having been waterlogged or water lain at some stage. Three fragments have finger impressions including a nibbed tile with particularly small and deep finger impressions around the nib.

### Overview of the Ceramic Material

A varied range of ceramic building material was found on the site (Table 1). The assemblage includes flat roof tile (PNR), nibbed roof tile (NIB), glazed roof tile (GPNR) and single fragments of Roman Tegula (TEG), floor tile (FLOOR), brick (BRK), pantile (PANT) and modern tile (MODTIL). A small number of fragments of undiagnostic Roman tile (RTIL), Roman or post-Roman brick or tile (RTMISC) and unidentifiable fragments (MISC) were also recovered.

Code name	Full Name	Total Fragments	Total Weight (grams)
BRK	Brick	1	403
FLOOR	Floor tile	1	527
GPNR	Glazed Peg, nib, ridge	2	353
MISC	Unidentified	4	121
MODTIL	Modern tile	1	18
NIB	Nibbed tile	4	1062
PANT	Pantile	1	9
PNR	Peg, nib, ridge	6	633
RTIL	Roman tile	1	33
RTMISC	Roman or post-Roman brick or tile	2	61
TEG	Tegula	1	531
Total		24	

**Table 7 Ceramic material codenames and total quantities by fragment count and weight**

The ceramic building material was recovered from five test pits where much of the material is considered to be disturbed.

## Site Sequence

### Test Pit 1

*All the ceramic building material from this test pit was recovered from disturbed fill (104) and dates from the Roman to early modern periods. A fragment of Roman tegula and a single fragment of Roman tile were recovered. A flat roof tile most likely dating to the early modern period and a floor tile likely to be of a post-medieval to early modern date and an unidentifiable fragment of ceramic building material, possibly brick was also recorded. Several fragments have evidence of re-use.*

### Test Pit 2

*The ceramic building material retrieved from this test pit was recovered from disturbed fill (205) and appears to be medieval in date. This is a varied group possibly dating from the late 12th century to the 15th century. The material includes two joining fragments of glazed tile which have a reduced suspension glaze and possibly dates from the late 12th through to the 13th century.*

### Test pit 3

*The material recovered from this test pit is mostly flat roof tile of a medieval to early modern date but does also include a fragment of relatively modern glazed wall tile. Much of the material has mortar over a broken edge suggesting later re-use. This material was recovered from disturbed fill (306).*

### Test Pit 4

*The three fragments recovered from disturbed layer (402) are unidentifiable with the exception of a small fragment of pantile dating from the 19th century to 20th century.*

### Test Pit 5

*Three fragments of ceramic building material were recovered from disturbed layer (502) again these cannot be identified with any certainty, but one may be a fragment of Roman tile and the other two pieces are possibly flakes of brick.*

## Conclusions & Recommendations.

*The ceramic building material recovered dates between the Roman period and the 19th or 20th century and is typical of types found on other sites in Lincoln. A significant number of fragments appear to have been re-used and much of the material appears to have been re-deposited and so offers little to site interpretation. Fragments have been discarded with a fully quantified archive in consultation with the local curator. Very little building material has been retained from interventions in this area of the city and so I recommend that identifiable ceramic building material is retained for future study.*

## 11.0 Conclusion

No archaeological features were recorded during the monitoring programme: although Roman pottery was noted within pits 2, 3 and 4, all the finds were derived from the recent back-fill of the pits and were mixed with post-medieval and modern ceramics and modern refuse.



## **12.0 Effectiveness of Methodology**

The methodology employed during this project was effective in producing information about the archaeological potential of the site, demonstrating the presence of post-medieval infill and disturbed ground to below foundation depth around the existing building, while causing little disruption to the construction process.

## **13.0 Acknowledgements**

PCAS Ltd would like to thank John Roberts Associates for this commission.

## **14.0 Site Archive**

The project archive, consisting of the site recording and this report, is currently held at the offices of PCAS Ltd. in Saxilby, Lincolnshire while being prepared for deposition, and will be deposited with the Lincoln City and County Museum ('The Collection') within 6 months of the acceptance of the report. Following deposition, the archive will be available for public consultation under the LCNCC accession number 2019.135.

## 15.0 Bibliography

- British Geological Survey (BGS) consulted online at  
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Figure 3: Ground floor plan of 1 Cottesford Place, showing the locations of the test pits, at scale 1:125, with the sample sections of the test pits at scale 1:20. Base plan supplied by developer.

## Appendix 1: Context Summary

### Test Pit 1

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/depth (m)	Interpretation
101	Layer	Modern sand, bedding material for paving forming the current ground surface.	0.95	1.1	0.16	Made ground
102	Layer	Dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent CBM and charcoal flecks. Stones and modern-post medieval pottery identified.	0.95	1.1	0.14	Garden soil
103	Layer	Mid greyish brown silty sand with small stone inclusions	0.95	1.1	0.8+	Made ground / Disturbance from construction of current building
104	Fill	Disturbed material from current contractor excavations, a mix of above layers	0.95	1.1	1.1	Disturbed material

### Test Pit 2

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/depth (m)	Interpretation
201	Layer	Mid grey brown silty sand with mixed modern CBM and tiles	1.1	0.9	0.3	Garden soil
202	Layer	Light grey rubble, compacted large stones with frequent tiles and CBM	1.1	0.9	0.12	Made ground
203	Layer	Light grey silty sand with charcoal flecks and some small stone inclusions. Frequent CBM and tiles	1.1	0.9	0.33	Buried soils
204	Layer	Light orange brown silty sand with frequent CBM and tiles	1.1	0.9	0.45+	Buried soils
205	Fill	Disturbed material from current contractor excavations	1.1	0.9	1.2	Disturbed material

### Test Pit 3

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/depth (m)	Interpretation
301	Layer	Modern sand, bedding material for paving forming the current ground surface.	1	1	0.2	Made ground
302	Layer	Mid grey silty sand, compacted with frequent CBM and tiles and occasional charcoal flecks	1	0.9	0.24	Garden soil
303	Layer	Light grey silty sand with charcoal flecks and some small stone inclusions.	1	0.9	0.36	Garden soil

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/depth (m)	Interpretation
		Frequent CBM and tiles				
304	Structure	Light grey / white limestone mixed with sand, very frequent large stones	1	0.6	0.4+	Possible foundation of earlier structure
305	Fill	Mixed backfill material from excavation of service cables	1	0.9	1+	Disturbed material
306	Fill	Disturbed material from current contractor excavations	1	0.9	1.2	Disturbed material

#### Test Pit 4

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/depth (m)	Interpretation
401	Layer	Dark greyish brown silty sand with no inclusions or finds	1	1	0.42	Garden soil
402	Layer	Mid brown grey silty sand, light and loose with frequent CBM and moderate amounts of small stones. Contained modern and Roman period pottery	1	0.9	1.18	Made ground
403	Layer	Disturbed material from current contractor excavations	1	0.9	1.2	Disturbed material

#### Test Pit 5

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/depth (m)	Interpretation
501	Layer	Mid grey brown silty sand, loose with frequent patches of rooting and occasional patches of sand and small stones. Mixed CBM and pottery	0.6	0.65	0.56	Garden soil
502	Layer	Disturbed material from current contractor excavations	0.6	0.0.65	0.56	Disturbed material

## Appendix 2: OASIS Summary

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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## Cottesford Place, Lincoln - PCAS Archaeology Ltd

OASIS ID - preconst3-371201

### Versions

View	Version	Completed by	Email	Date
View 1	1	Mrs. R. D. Savage	rachel.savage@pcas-archaeology.co.uk	21 October 2019
View 2	2	Mrs. R. D. Savage	rachel.savage@pcas-archaeology.co.uk	21 October 2019

### Completed sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1/1

### Validated sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
No	No	No	No	0/1

### File submission and form progress

Grey literature report submitted?	Yes	Grey literature report filename/s	preconst3-371201_1.doc [3,882.00kb]
Report release delay specified?	Yes	Release delay	Release into ADS library once signed off
Boundary file submitted?	No	Boundary filename	
HER signed off?		NMR signed off?	

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