

LAND ADJACENT TO NO. 11, FRANCIS STREET, LINCOLN

**SCHEME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING
AND RECORDING**

NGR: SK 97583 72372
Planning Ref.: 2011/0977/RN
PCAS job no. 1215
Site code: FRAM 14
Archive acc. no.: 2014.86

Prepared for
Mr. Nick Wright on behalf of Mick Jacklin Builder & Contractor

by

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Summary

Archaeological monitoring and recording took place during the excavation of foundation trenches for two houses on the east side of Francis Street in the city of Lincoln.

Francis Street lies to the north of the Roman walled city of Lindum Colonia, close to the main Roman road northwards out of the city, in an area known to have been used as a cemetery during the Roman period.

During the Middle Ages, Newport was the location of a large market and suburb: the present Francis Street follows the line of the western edge of the market. The market dwindled during the late Middle Ages, and the land remained largely undeveloped until the beginning of the Industrial Revolution. The immediate neighbourhood of the site was developed for housing in the mid-19th-century.

Potential Roman activity on the site was indicated by a single unstratified sherd of pottery. A mixture of medieval and post-medieval ceramic building material retrieved from a deposit near the base of the groundworks may suggest that the site was cleared prior to 19th-century redevelopment, disturbing any earlier remains.

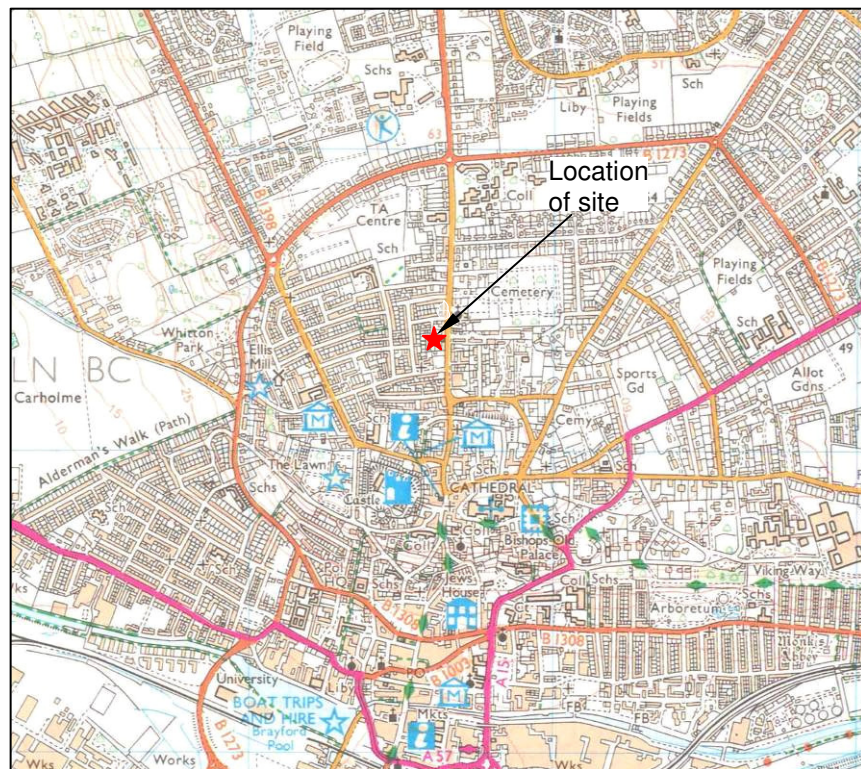


Figure 1: Site location plan at scale 1:25,000. The site is marked in red. OS mapping © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. PCAS licence no. 100049278.

1.0 Introduction

Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd. (PCAS) was commissioned by Mr. Nick Wright on behalf of his client to carry out a scheme of archaeological monitoring and recording on development groundworks associated with the construction of two houses on Francis Street in the city of Lincoln.

Francis Street lies to the north of the footprint of the Roman walled city of Lindum Colonia, and close to the main Roman road northwards out of the city, in an area known to have been used as a cemetery during the Roman period. From the beginning of the medieval period until the early modern period, this area formed part of the Newport Market.

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

Francis Street is situated on the north side of Lincoln city centre; it runs parallel to the west side of the Newport, the main northward route out of the city, and connects Good Lane and Rasen Lane. It lies within the city's Conservation Area no. 9, 'Newport and Nettleham Road': there is currently no appraisal for this Conservation Area (CLC, 2012). No. 11 lies on the east side of the street.

Francis Street lies close to the east side of the 'Burton Road' Character Area. The townscape assessment of the Character Area notes that it is '*composed of Late Victorian/Edwardian terraced houses interspersed with later Post-War and Modern infill and redevelopment... mainly residential in use, with a dispersed number of civic and commercial properties*' and '*divided into small urban blocks defined by two poorly interconnected grid-iron patterns of streets of terraced houses*', while the more recent infill development varies '*from small groups of bungalows of three-bay widths, to large two- to three-storey apartment blocks of three to four bays in width. Houses are less regular in layout than surrounding terraced rows, and often have indistinct public/private boundaries*' (CLC, 2008).

The approximate central National Grid Reference for the site is SK 97583 72372.

3.0 Geology and Topography

The Newport Character Area lies on top of the Lincoln Edge limestone ridge, directly to the north of the Roman and medieval walled cities. Francis Street lies between the OS 65m and 60m contour lines.

The local solid geology of the area is undivided Lincolnshire Limestone: no overlying drift deposits are recorded (BGS, 1973).

4.0 Planning Background

Planning permission was granted by the City of Lincoln Council on 27th September 2011 for the construction of two 2-storey dwellings with front-facing dormers. This permission was granted subject to conditions, of which Condition 3 required the implementation of an appropriate programme of archaeological work in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation approved by the City of Lincoln Council, while Condition 4 required the programme of archaeological work to be carried out in accordance with an approved WSI, the deposition of a report with the City Council's Heritage Team within the LPA and the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record, and the deposition of the archive with The

Collection (Lincolnshire Museums) within twelve months of the completion of site works (planning application no. 2011/0977/RN).

This planning permission was a renewal of planning application 2008/0764/F; Conservation Area Consent 2008/1111/CAC was also granted for this site, to cover the demolition of the previous building.

5.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

A search of the Lincoln Heritage Database for a 100m radius search area was commissioned at the beginning of the project: the results are tabulated as Appendix 3.

Upper parts of the northern scarp have had a defensive role since the founding of Lincoln during the Roman Military Era, when a Roman legionary fortress was constructed. Francis Street lies outside the Roman city to the north, but the Newport road follows the line of Ermine Street, which was also constructed during the Roman Military Era (LHD ref. 8).

The Roman *colonia* was, typically, ringed with cemeteries. They appear to have been most extensive along the five main roads leading east, north-east and north from the upper city. The cemeteries alongside Greetwell Road, Wragby Road, Nettleham Road and Newport might have joined up to form a single area, beyond the extramural settlements, through which the roads passed (LARA RAZ 7.24). Cremation and inhumation burials have been recorded in a number of places on the east and west sides of Newport, including Rasen Lane at the southern edge of the study area (LHD ref. 463); the discovery of a Roman cess pit on Rasen Lane suggests that there was also some residential occupation in the neighbourhood (LHD ref. 8981). There is a small amount of evidence for Roman burials in the immediate vicinity of the site, in the form of a single human femur found during archaeological monitoring of construction work in the plot directly to the north. The bone and a single sherd of 1st-century AD samian ware were both retrieved from the modern overburden, and were interpreted as having come from a disturbed Roman grave (Munford, 2004; LHD ref. 2702).

From the beginning of the early medieval period (c. AD 850) throughout the Middle Ages and the beginning of the post-medieval period, Newport was the location of a large market and suburb. The market declined during the late Middle Ages, and by the end of the 16th century, the Newport suburb had been reduced to little more than a few small-holdings, associated with the open fields all round, whilst parts of the market place itself had been encroached on by small farms and cottages (LARA RAZ 10.16). An Augustinian friary was established on the west side of the Newport market area, to the north of Rasen Lane, in the mid- to late 13th century (LHD ref. 456), but no remains have been encountered within the study area; nor have any secular remains been recorded from the early medieval and medieval periods.

From the beginning of the Industrial Revolution onwards, Lincoln's population increased dramatically, requiring the provision of services and public buildings, as well as residential housing. Residential development, alongside that of cottage industries and amenities such as public houses, initially took place to the south of the study area, extending into it in the 19th century in the industrial boom following the construction of Lincoln's railway connections. The study area falls within the grid-iron pattern of streets either side of Burton Road and to the north of Rasen Lane, which formed the basis of the earliest large-scale residential development in the area (CLC, 2008). The report on the archaeological watching brief carried out to the north of the site notes that this part of the east side of Francis Street was occupied in the 19th century by a row of six houses called Nix's Row: remnants of brick footings and layers of rubble were interpreted as being the remains of these houses, while a layer of limestone blocks below the existing tarmac surface of Francis Street may have represented an earlier pavement laid at the time that Nix's Row was built (Munford, 2004; LHD ref. 2702).

The row is believed to have been demolished during slum clearance in the 1930s (LHD ref. 2552). Further to the north, nos. 1-2, Francis Street are known from map evidence to have been built by 1840; building work in 2006 encountered a brick cellar (LHD ref. 7321). No. 3 can be traced to 1885, and a dairy was added to the house in 1902-3; building work in 2006 also encountered a cellar here (LHD ref. 7322).

As the city's population increased in the 1750s, working-class families, presumably mostly immigrants coming into the city, were housed in poor-quality accommodation; squeezed into gaps between, and closes behind, the existing street-fronts. In Newport, the Padley city map of 1842 shows the margins of the old market street colonised by small buildings which do not appear on the 1819 edition. These encroachments on to what had once been market place might have their origins in market stall holders, whose stalls eventually became permanent, but given the apparent failure of the market, it is perhaps more likely that they represent 'squatter' occupation on the public road (LARA RAZ 11.25).

6.0 Methodology

A site strip, using a 360° excavator was carried out as the first phase of groundworks. The same machine was then used to excavate footings trenches for the construction of the two new properties.

All features and deposits seen were recorded on standard PCAS context recording sheets, and the progress of the groundworks noted on a standard PCAS site diary sheet. Sample sections were drawn at intervals at a scale of 1:20, and plotted on a base plan. A colour slide and digital photographic record was maintained: a selection from this is reproduced as Appendix 1.

The footings trenches were excavated under archaeological supervision between 19th and 20th August 2014. The archaeological monitoring was undertaken by Benedict Wheeliker.

7.0 Results

The uppermost deposit exposed (103) was a dark grey-brown coarse silt from which animal bone, a single sherd of pottery and glass was recovered. The glass fragment had the moulded label 'LEMONADE' and the sherd of blue and white transfer-printed pearlware dates to the early to mid-19th century (Appendices 5 and 7). Sealed beneath this deposit was a dark brown silty layer (102), which had a diffuse interface with mid brown silty layer (101). Oyster shell and animal bone was recovered from these contexts respectively, but no datable finds. Layer (101) sealed natural limestone brash interspersed with clay (100) - see section A-B. A poorly defined feature containing a dump of domestic debris, including glass and animal bone (recorded as [104]) appeared to cut layer (103). This feature had been badly disturbed and further truncated by the site strip. The deposit was not of any great antiquity.

On the west side of the site, a layer of crushed limestone was recorded, (107). This was sealed beneath the tarmac surface of Francis Street and may relate to deposit (113), see below. A compact mid-brown silt (108) was sealed by the layer of crushed limestone fragments. A distinct band of irregular limestone fragments, (109), was observed in section, thinning towards the south of the baulk. Potentially this undated layer may have formed a surface on the street frontage. The layer of limestone had separated brown silty deposits (108) and (110), the latter underlying. Layer (110) covered the natural limestone brash and coarse clay recorded as context (100). In places there was a thin interface of brown silty clay (111), which produced an undatable fragment of fired clay, probably from a daubed surface (Appendix 5). See sections C-D & G-H.

In the southern section, a disturbed layer of crudely shaped limestone blocks (113) was observed, directly underlying the modern tarmac street surface (112). This layer is of interest as similar roughly hewn blocks were recorded during the groundworks for the adjacent property no.11 Francis Street. These roughly hewn blocks may evidence the pavement supposedly laid in association with the 19th century dwellings of Nix's Row (LHD ref. 2552) (Munford 2004:5).

The disturbed layer of roughly hewn blocks covered a dark, compact, silty clay deposit with frequent charcoal inclusions (114); only observed in association with the limestone blocks. The deposit produced one fragment of early modern brick and two pieces of medieval flat roof tile, of a 14th to 16th-century type (Appendix 5). Beneath this layer, deposit (110) overlay natural limestone brash (100).

8.0 Conclusion

Roman activity on the site is indicated only by an unstratified sherd of mortarium dating from the late 2nd to mid-3rd century AD, and possibly made locally (Appendix 4). The Newport area is a known Roman cemetery situated either side of Ermine Street. A watching brief at the adjacent property no.11 Francis Street recorded disturbed Roman pottery in association with a human femur, indicating possible inhumation in the immediate vicinity of the site (Munford 2004). A Roman cess pit excavated at Rasen Lane could also indicate occupation in the Newport/Ermine Street area.

Despite the Newport area being the site of a known medieval market and suburb, little evidence of this period was encountered. The growth of Lincoln's engineering industry during the 19th century saw the building of working-class terraced housing in the area (Kemp 1993:132). These developments may have disturbed medieval deposits in the vicinity: the mixture of late medieval and post-medieval building material retrieved from deposit (114) may suggest that it was laid down in a clearance episode prior to modern construction.

The crudely hewn limestone blocks on the southern edge of the site potentially provide further indication of the extent of the paving laid in association with the 19th century dwellings of Nix's Row.

9.0 Effectiveness of Methodology

The methodology employed during this project achieved its primary objective, ensuring that any significant archaeological remains that were potentially at risk from redevelopment would not have been destroyed unrecorded, while causing the minimum of disruption to the construction process.

10.0 Acknowledgements

PCAS Ltd would like to thank Mr. Nick Wright for this commission.

11.0 Site Archive

The project archive 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') by August 2015.

12.0 Bibliography

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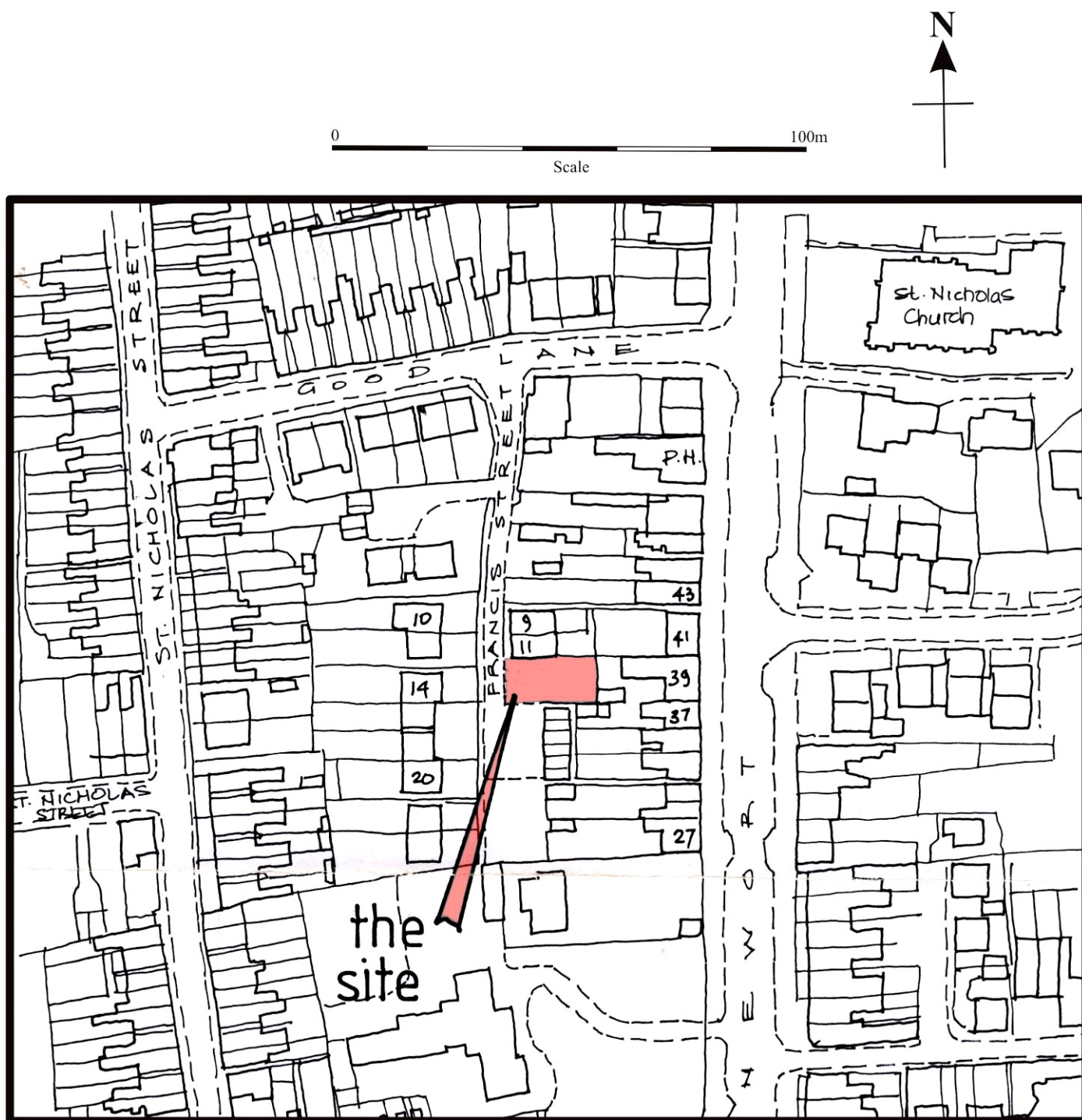


Figure 2: Site location plan at scale 1:1250. The site is marked in red. Plan supplied by developer.

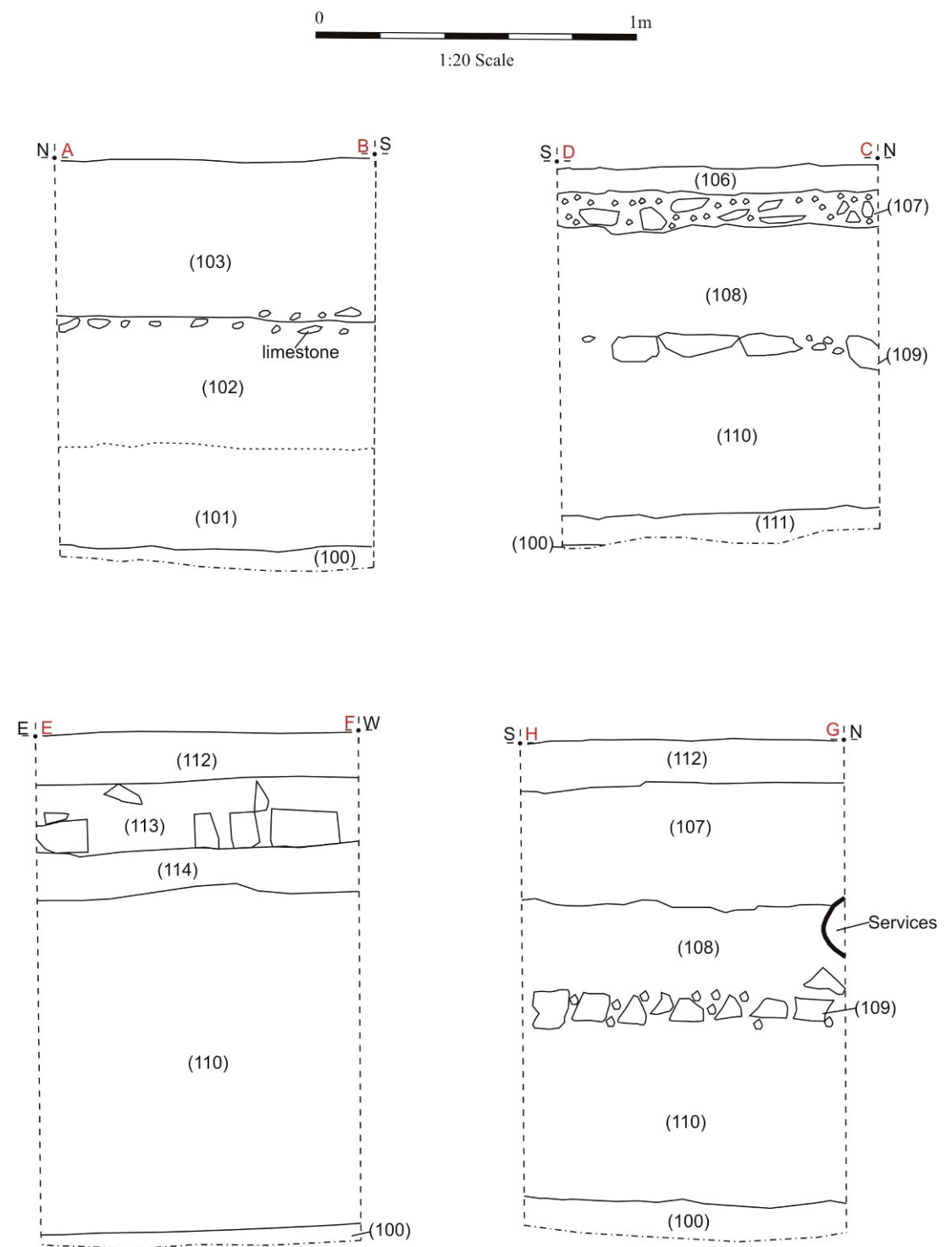


Figure 3: Plan of the groundworks subject to archaeological monitoring at scale 1:100 (left), with the drawn sections at scale 1:20 (right). The positions of the drawn sections are located on the plan.

Appendix 1: 1215 FRAM 14 Colour Plates



1. General shot of site, looking north east



2. Representative Section, A-B, looking east



3. Post-medieval rubbish pit [104], looking south



4. Representative Section, E-F, looking south

Appendix 2: 1215 FRAM14 Context Summary

context no.	type	description	width (cm)	length (cm)	depth (cm)	finds
100	layer	natural limestone brash interspersed with silty clay			LoE	
101	layer	dark-mid brown silty clay with small fragments of limestone			34	animal bone
102	layer	dark-mid brown silty clay with large fragments of limestone			40	
103	layer	dark grey-brown coarse silt with limestone and CBM inclusions			50	pot, glass
104	cut	irregular oval, possible rubbish pit, poorly defined	80			
105	fill	fill of [104]. Dark brown coarse silt with numerous inclusions of CBM, glass and limestone frags	80			
106	layer	brown-green silt, heavily disturbed by construction works			10	
107	layer	Limestone fragments in a matrix of brown silt			30	
108	layer	mid-dark brown compact silt with frequent shells and rare charcoal			34	
109	layer	Limestone fragments in a matrix of brown silt			10	
110	layer	mid-dark brown compact silt with frequent shells and rare charcoal			50	pot
111	layer	brown silty clay interface between (110 and (100)			10	
112	layer	modern tarmac			16	
113	layer	Irregular limestone blocks.			22	
114	layer	black-brown compact silty clay with CBM, frequent charcoal and limestone inclusions			14	CBM

Appendix 3: Lincoln Heritage Database data

Monuments

No.	Name	Type	Period	TPQ	TAQ	NGR	Easting	Northing	Description	Cons. Area	Listed
8	Ermine Street	Road	EROM-MROM	60	250	SK	497653	372348	Major Roman highway approaching Lincoln from south merging with Fosse Way close to St Marys Guildhall, continuing north along modern approximations of High Street, then to the west of Strait and Steep Hill	4,5,2,6,1,9	No
456	Austin Friary/Augustinian Friary, Newport	Austin Friary	MED	1269	1610	SK	497556	372302	Community of Austin/Augustinian Friars established under royal protection c.1269/1270 on the west side of the wide market area of Newport, north of Rasen Lane, Building was taking place in 1280	9	No
463	Roman cemetery Newport area	Cremation Cemetery, Inhumation Cemetery	ROM	50	400	SK	497656	372435	Situated on east and west sides of Newport, including Newport, Newport Cemetery, Broadway, Rasen Lane, Stonefield Avenue, TA Centre/Army Cadet Force HQ. Evidence in the form of burials including stone coffins, coffins in columbaria	9	No
1436	Turners Row/Inmans Cottages, Francis Street	Terrace	MOD	1840	1980	SK	497581	372400	Row of nine houses on the west side of Francis Street, south of Inmans Row. Seven (1-3 and 6-9) were built in 1879, on either side of two existing houses	9	No
1573	Good Lane	Road	MOD	1800	2013	SK	497611	372442	Street on the west side of Newport, possibly named after the Good family. Thomas Good was a blacksmith on Newport in 1828-42. Named by 1848 if not before.	9	No

No.	Name	Type	Period	TPQ	TAQ	NGR	Easting	Northing	Description	Cons. Area	Listed
1868	23 Newport	House, Office, Orphanage, Childrens Home	PMED-MOD	1780	2013	SK	497594	372300	House now offices. Formerly known as St Hughs Hostel, 28 Newport. Newport House, 12 Newport, in the 19th century.	9	Grade II. 1941-1/7/
1869	58 Newport, Newport Manor	Farmhouse	MOD	1800	2013	SK	497681	372429	Farmhouse now house. Three-storey detached building in red brick with stone-built gables. Numbered 70 Newport until the early 1880s. Possibly used as a posting house	9	Grade II. 1941-1/7/
2013	2-4 St Nicholas Street	House	MOD	1869	2013	SK	497524	372338	A pair of houses built for Councillor A Wistow, builder Robert Barker. Possibly converted into one at some stage, as it was converted into two dwellings and an extension added in 2008.	9	No
2087	Inmans Row, Newport	Terrace	MOD	1800	1935	SK	497585	372427	A row of nine dwellings on the south side of Good Lane. The westernmost was added in 1879. Demolished in 1980.	9	No
2155	51 Newport. Ivy Tavern	Public House, Brewhouse	MOD	1835	2013	SK	497637	372420	Public house of three stories, red brick (ground and first floor painted) with slate roof.	9	No
2552	Nixs Row/Nixs Court, Newport	House	MOD	1840	1935	SK	497614	372385	Court of six dwellings on the west side of Newport. Probably demolished in 1930s slum clearance. Remains of foundations/cellars noted in 2004, as well as rubble and limestone blocks, possibly associated with the street surface.	9	No
2553	Turners Buildings, Newport	House	MOD	1840	1935	SK	497601	372362	Group of seven houses on the west side of Newport. Probably demolished in 1930s slum clearance.	9	No
2554	Turners Passage, Newport	Lane	MOD	1840	2013	SK	497626	372352	Passageway with dwellings on the west side of 16 Newport (1842 numbering). 1867-77 directory	9	No

No.	Name	Type	Period	TPQ	TAQ	NGR	Easting	Northing	Description	Cons. Area	Listed
									Turners Row. Survives as a narrow passage between 31 and 33 Newport. Adopted by Lincoln Corporation in 1915.		
2555	St Nicholas Street	Road	MOD	1857	2013	SK	497515	372348	Residential street between Spital Street and Saxon Street, built up from c.1865 through to the 1870s. Adopted in 1871. In 1887 its north end terminated at Good Lane. It was extended to Spital Street in 1904	9	No
2558	Francis Street	Road	MOD	1840	2013	SK	497598	372383	Residential and service entry street running south from Good Lane, parallel to Newport. Called Inmans Row (MON2087) on Padley maps 1842-68, but this seems to be an error.	9	No
2563	Williamson Street	Road	MOD	1838	2013	SK	497695	372383	On the east side of Newport. A lane not named until the 1870s when it was first built up. The east end was adopted by Lincoln Corporation in 1903. Possibly named after Thomas Williamson, house owner in the 1830s.	No	No
2566	1-2 Deans Hall Yard, Good Lane	House	MOD	1840	1935	SK	497605	372461	Two dwellings (1-2) on the north side of Good Lane, on the north side of a house called Deans Hall (11 Good Lane in 1857). Probably demolished in 1930s slum clearance.	9	No
2567	Vickers Court, Newport	Court	MOD	1825	1960	SK	497617	372346	Court with six dwellings (1-6) off Turners Passage on the west side of Newport. 1857, Vickers Passage. There seems to have been a row of 5 in the north part of the plot with a detached house in the south-west corner.	9	No

No.	Name	Type	Period	TPQ	TAQ	NGR	Easting	Northing	Description	Cons. Area	Listed
2702	Roman inhumation, Francis Street/41 Newport	Inhumation	ROM	50	400	SK	497603	372389	Human femur probably from a disturbed Roman inhumation. A sherd of Samian pottery from AD54-80 was recovered c.2m away.	9	No
3211	Granthams Well, Newport	Well	PMED	1450	1722	SK	497653	372422	Public well situated in the middle of Newport Green and Market, and south of St Johns Church, known from Stukeleys 1772 map. It may have been a gift from the Grantham family in the 15th century.	9	No
3246	Williamsons Court, Williamson Court, 1-7 Williamson Street,	House	MOD	1840	1877	SK	497667	372378	Court of five dwellings (1-5); 1857-1867 between the then 71 and 73 Newport on the north side of Williamson Street. By 1878 it seems to have been absorbed into Williamson Street.	No	No
3247	Anvil Court, Williamson Street, Newport	House	MOD	1840	1970	SK	497681	372376	Also Anvils Court. Built by a Mr Vickers, a blacksmith. Court of five dwellings; (1-5) 1857-1867, between the then 71 and 73 Newport. By 1877 it was absorbed into Williamson Street and the houses were numbered 2-10.	No	No
3569	34 and 36 Newport	House	MOD	1800	2013	SK	497665	372340	Pair of stone-built cottages/houses, with pantile roofs, 34 with single dormer window.	9	No
3999	38-42 St Nicholas Street	House, Shop	MOD	1870	2013	SK	497536	372418	Terrace of corner shop and two houses.	9	No
4414	Tank trap, Newport	Tank Trap	MOD	1940	1944	SK	497651	372427	Tank barrier across Newport south of the junction with Good Lane.	9	No
4832	2-16 Hereward Street	House	MOD	1898	2013	SK	497546	372306	Eight houses built by George Palmer, architects W Mortimer and Son	9	No
5076	18-28 Hereward Street	House	MOD	1903	2013	SK	497544	372342	Six houses built for/by G Palmer, architects W Mortimer and Son	9	No
5185	25 Newport	House	MOD	1838	2013	SK	497608	372326	Detached house. 13 Newport up to	9	No

No.	Name	Type	Period	TPQ	TAQ	NGR	Easting	Northing	Description	Cons. Area	Listed
									c.1884. "The Bays" a house for schoolmaster for adjoining Home for Boys (23 Newport) in 1919.		
5717	27 Newport	House	MOD	1840	2013	SK	497637	372341	Two storey house, brick with pantile roof. Frontage painted light blue (2006). Garage applied for in 1949.	9	No
5718	29-31 Newport	House	MOD	1840	2013	SK	497637	372348	A pair of houses, of two storeys, red brick with pantile roof. The rear gardens appear to have been enlarged to the west after the removal of the houses in Vickers Court c1960.	9	No
5719	33-37 Newport	House	MOD	1840	2013	SK	497637	372361	A row of three houses, of two storeys, red brick with pantile roof.	9	No
5720	39 Newport	House, Shop, Post Office, Bakery	MOD	1840	2013	SK	497638	372375	Former post-office with rear bakery (built in 1950), now hairdressers shop.. Red brick, double-fronted with pantile roof. .	9	No
5721	41 Newport	House, Shop	MOD	1840	2013	SK	497637	372383	House in red brick with pantile roof; double-fronted with central door and two plain vertical sash windows on ground floor, three on first floor. Padley maps appear to show it as divided into two. Shop front removed in 2004.	9	No
5722	43-45 Newport	House, Betting Office	MOD	1840	2013	SK	497638	372384	A pair of houses, now a shop (43) and a house (45). Red brick (painted) with tile (43) and pantile (45) roof. Modern shop front on 43 Coral Betting Office (2006). Two houses built at rear, in Francis Street, in 2004.	9	No
5723	47 Newport	House, Shop	MOD	1840	2013	SK	497638	372402	House, now shop. With 49 Newport part of Newport News, Food and Wine shop (2000 to date). Red brick	9	No

No.	Name	Type	Period	TPQ	TAQ	NGR	Easting	Northing	Description	Cons. Area	Listed
									(painted) with pantile roof; two stories.		
5724	49 Newport	House, Shop	MOD	1867	2013	SK	497638	372408	Shop and house, 24 Newport in 1877. A design by architect William Watkins for W Sanderson was submitted in 1867, but the proposed east elevation is not similar to the present building. The plan was returned for amendment, however.	9	No
5725	53-59 Newport	Flats, Shop	MOD	1990	2013	SK	497638	372432	Red brick building comprising 2 shops and 2 apartments. It replaced a timber building.	9	No
5726	65-67 Newport	House	MOD	1950	2013	SK	497638	372457	Two houses of one build, yellow brick with tiled roof.	9	No
6786	8-9 Good Lane	Semi Detached House	MOD	1970	2013	SK	497613	372454	A pair of semi detached houses.	9	No
6787	31 Good Lane	House	PMED-MOD	1790	2013	SK	497610	372432	Detached house, possibly a farmhouse, to the rear of 53-59 Newport, originally numbered 11 Good Lane. Red brick with pantile roof. It has been extended on its west side, probably in the 1980s. .	9	No
6788	14-16 St Nicholas Street	Semi Detached House	MOD	1980	2013	SK	497543	372365	A pair of semi detached houses, on site of removed 10-16 St Nicholas Street	9	No
6992	38 Newport	House,Shop	MOD	1840	2013	SK	497668	372347	Two storey house with tiled roof later a shop with 40 Newport.	9	No
6993	40 Newport	House,Shop	MOD	1840	2013	SK	497667	372352	Two storey house; painted brick with tiled roof Now a shop with 38 Newport	9	No
6994	42 Newport	House	MOD	1873	2013	SK	497668	372357	Two storey house of brick with tiled roof built for David Mumby, architect or builder Mr Dickinson. Piggeries added to rear in 1922.	9	No

No.	Name	Type	Period	TPQ	TAQ	NGR	Easting	Northing	Description	Cons. Area	Listed
7321	1-2 Francis Street	House, Cellar	MOD	1840	1960	SK	497606	372410	A pair of houses on the east side of Francis Street, known from map evidence and the recording of a brick cellar during building work in 2006.	9	No
7322	3 Francis Street	House	MOD	1885	2013	SK	497608	372405	House on the east side of Francis Street. A dairy was added in 1902/3. The cellar was noted during building work to the north in 2006.	9	No
7745	53-57 Newport	House	MOD	1830	1970	SK	497638	372432	A row of three workers houses, leased by the Rev John Willson in 1838 (SM 30/11/12 p2). Cellar and wall footings were seen in 1990. Replaced by timber retail building dealing in plants, flowers etc.	9	No
8141	3-7 St Nicholas Street	House	MOD	1875	2013	SK	497518	372361	Terrace of three two-storey houses with front bay windows, part of a row with 1, against which they were constructed. Red brick with hipped roof. Built for Thomas Hall of 5 Rasen Lane, builder Joseph Cullen of 6 Rasen Lane	9	No
8976	2-4 Rasen Lane	House	MOD	1817	1956	SK	497600	372276	Two attached houses at the east end of the north side of Rasen Lane, one small cottage with small yard aligned lengthways with the street, the other more substantial property to the east, edge on to the street with its entrance vi	9	No
8981	Roman cess pits, Rasen Lane	Cess Pit	ROM	100	400	SK	497593	372277	Steep-sided pit with the upper portion lined with unbonded stone pieces, c1.7m deep into the natural limestone brash. The results of a palaeoenvironmental sample and the presence of Roman pottery suggested its use as a cess pit.	9	No

No.	Name	Type	Period	TPQ	TAQ	NGR	Easting	Northing	Description	Cons. Area	Listed
9104	12-14 Williamson Street	House	MOD	1878	1968	SK	497703	372370	A pair of houses two-storey with central passageway, and for 12, rear piggery and stable, built by John Sharpe and Sons. The site is now occupied by 18-34 Williamson Street	No	No

Events

Event no.	Site name	Location	Site code	NGS	Xcoord	Ycoord	Description
1510	Williamson Street	Williamson Street		SK	497667	372375	Two fragments of a small Roman bronze handle decorated with ring and dot, found on a building site
11139	Land to the rear of 6 Rasen Lane	2-4 Rasen Lane	RALI11	SK	497598	372279	Archaeological evaluation in advance of the proposed construction of a residential development, consisting of one trench 15m x c1.6m x c1.6m deep. Modern tarmac and bedding layers overlay clayey sand and a buried subsoil,
10615	2 and 4 St Nicholas Street	2 and 4 St Nicholas Str	LSNS08	SK	497522	372335	Archaeological monitoring and recording (watching brief) of ground work excavated for the conversion of an existing dwelling and the construction of a rear extension. Two trenches, Trenches 1 and 2, were monitored.
10614	2 and 4 St Nicholas Street	2 and 4 St Nicholas Str	LSNS08	SK	497527	372335	Archaeological monitoring and recording (watching brief) of ground work excavated for the conversion of an existing dwelling and the construction of a rear extension. Two trenches, Trenches 1 and 2 were monitored.
10613	2 and 4 St Nicholas Street	2 and 4 St Nicholas Str	LSNS08	SK	497524	372336	Archaeological monitoring and recording (watching brief) of ground work excavated for the conversion of an existing dwelling and the construction of a rear extension. Two trenches, Trenches 1 and 2 were monitored.
10506	65 Newport	65 Newport	HT96	SK	497633	372456	Voluntary observation of foundation trenches for a new rear extension. The limit of excavation was at 1m below ground surface. Natural was not reached and the deposit consisted of a thick layer of dark brown loam with lime
10097	Land adjacent to 3 Francis St	1-2 Francis Street	LIFRS06	SK	497609	372409	Archaeological monitoring and recording (watching brief) during groundworks for the construction of a dwelling
8095	Land off Francis Street	Francis Street/41 Newport	LAFS04	SK	497606	372384	Archaeological monitoring and recording (watching brief) during groundworks for the construction of a residential development.
265	53 Newport	Newport	on197	SK	497645	372431	This trench cut through three dump deposits containing brick fragments overlying a light brown sandy clay layer. No archaeological features were

							visible
231	53 Newport	53 Newport	on166	SK	497640	372430	Foundation trenches revealed a Victorian cellar and Victorian wall footings which occupied the centre of the site, but any other surviving archaeological remains had been destroyed by previously infilled concrete

Appendix 4: The Roman Pottery Archive - 11 Francis St, Lincoln (FRAM 14)

by I.M. Rowlandson

A single sherd of Roman pottery dating from the late 2nd to mid-3rd century AD was presented to this author for archiving. An archive has been produced to comply with the requirements of the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Darling 2004) using the codes and system developed by the City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit (Darling and Precious 2014). The dates provided represent the pottery recorded here: the main text of the report and other specialist contributions should be consulted to ascertain the overall date attributed to each context.

A single worn fragment of a hammer-head type mortarium in a light-fired fabric. The vessel had patchy yellow grey surfaces. The vessel has ferrous rich slag trituration grits that are of a type used by potters in the Nene Valley. New evidence of pottery production in the Lincoln area has raised the possibility that similar vessels such as this one may have been made more locally.

FRAM14- Sherd data												
Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	D. No	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve
U/S	MORT	MHH		1	WORN INT		Rim; form as Darling and Precious 2014, fig. 162.1665; AD180-230; yellow and grey surfaces; no mica evident; slag trits; perhaps a Nene Valley product or may be a local imitation from a site such as the kilns near the old Newport TA barracks		1	191	31	7

References

Darling, M.J., 2004, *Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery*. Journal of Roman Pottery Studies 11, 67-74.

Darling, M.J. and Precious, B.J., 2014, *Corpus of Roman Pottery from Lincoln*, Lincoln Archaeological Studies No. 6, Oxbow Books, Oxford

Appendix 5: The Post-Roman Ceramic Material

by Jane Young

Introduction

One piece of pottery and four fragments of ceramic building material were presented for examination. The material has been fully archived to the standards for acceptance to the Collection in Lincoln in accordance with Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeological Handbook* (sections 13.4 and 13.5) and with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, *et al.* (2001). The assemblage was quantified by three measures: number of pieces, weight and vessel/CBM count within each context. The data was entered on an access database using fabric codenames (see Table 1) developed for the Lincoln Ceramic Type Series (Young, Vince and Nailor 2005).

Condition

The material is mainly in a slightly abraded condition.

The Ceramic Material

In total one sherd of pottery, two fragments of tile, one brick fragment and a piece of fired clay were submitted for examination (Table 1).

Table 1 Ceramic types with total quantities by fragment and vessel/CBM count

Codename	Full name	Total pieces	Total vessels/CBM	Weight in grams
Fired Clay	Fired Clay	1	1	17
Pearl	Pearlware	1	1	9
BRK	Brick	1	1	127
PNR	Flat roof tile	2	2	42

Site Sequence

Deposit 103 produce a sherd from a blue transfer-printed Pearlware plate of early to mid 19th century date. A small piece of vegetal-tempered fired clay with one flat surface was recovered from deposit 111. It is likely to be from a daubed surface. Deposit 114 contained a piece of early modern extruded brick and two pieces of medieval flat roof tile in Fabric 1. The tiles are of 14th to 16th century type.

Discussion

The assemblage recovered from this site is too small to be useful. Material of medieval and early modern date was recovered. The pottery, brick and tile have been discarded, but the fired clay should be kept for future study.

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

Young, J., Vince A. And Nailor V. 2005. *A Corpus of Anglo-Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln*. Lincoln Archaeological Studies 7

Table 2: The Post-Roman Pottery Archive

site code	context	cname	full name	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	action	date
fram 14	103	PEARL	Pearlware	plate	1	1	9	blue Chinoiserie transfer print int	base	discarded	early to mid 19th

Table 3: The Ceramic Building Material Archive

site code	context	cname	full name	fabric	frags	weight	action	description	date
FRAM 14	111	FIRED CLAY	Fired clay	fine light oxidised	1	17		flake with 1x flat surface; light orange fine fabric with occ quartz & abundant flattened vegetal voids; upper surface is buff & is straw/grass marked	-
FRAM 14	114	BRK	Brick	coarse red + Fe	1	127	discarded	corner flake; extruded brick	mid 19th to mid 20th
FRAM 14	114	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	Fabric 1	1	7	discarded	flat roofer; fresh breaks with no joining frags	14th to 16th
FRAM 14	114	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	Fabric 1	1	35	discarded	flat roofer; corner; mortar	14th to 16th

Appendix 6: The Faunal Remains

by Jennifer Wood

Introduction

A total of 12 (164g) refitted fragments of animal bone were recovered by hand during archaeological works undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Services Ltd at Francis Street, Lincoln. The remains were recovered from layers (101), (103), Rubbish pit [104] and layer (110).

Results

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

No evidence of burning, butchery, working or gnawing was noted on the remains.

Table 1, Summary of Identified Bone

Cxt	Cut	Taxon	Element	Side	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
101	N/A	Large Mammal Size	Long Bone	X	1	15	Shaft fragment
		Sheep/Goat	Tibia	R	1	9	Distal end, Bd=24mm
103	N/A	Large Mammal Size	Tibia	R	1	47	Distal shaft
105	104	Large Mammal Size	Long Bone	X	1	5	Shaft fragment
		Medium Mammal Size	Rib	X	1	3	Blade fragment
		Large Mammal Size	Scapula	L	1	26	Blade fragment
110	N/A	Large Mammal Size	Long Bone	X	3	26	Shaft fragment
		Large Mammal Size	Rib	X	1	2	Blade fragment
		Pig	Mandible	R	1	7	Mandible fragment M1 in occlusion
		Cattle	Humerus	L	1	24	Distal medial condyle

As can be seen, single fragments of sheep/goat, pig and cattle were identified. The remaining assemblage was unidentifiable beyond size category.

The assemblage is too small to provide meaningful information on animal husbandry and utilisation, save the presence/use of the remains on site.

References

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

Appendix 7: Catalogue of Finds Assessed In-House

Context	Material	No.	Weight (g)	Description	Date	Action
103	Glass	1	87	Aqua lemonade bottle body fragment. Moulded: "LEMONADE"	Modern	discard
102	Shell	1	23	Oyster shell		discard
105	Shell	1	5	Oyster shell		discard
110	Shell	1	6	Oyster shell		discard
110	Shell	1	1	Mussel shell		discard

Appendix 8: OASIS Summary