

**APPENDIX 1** Colour Plates



Trench 1, looking east



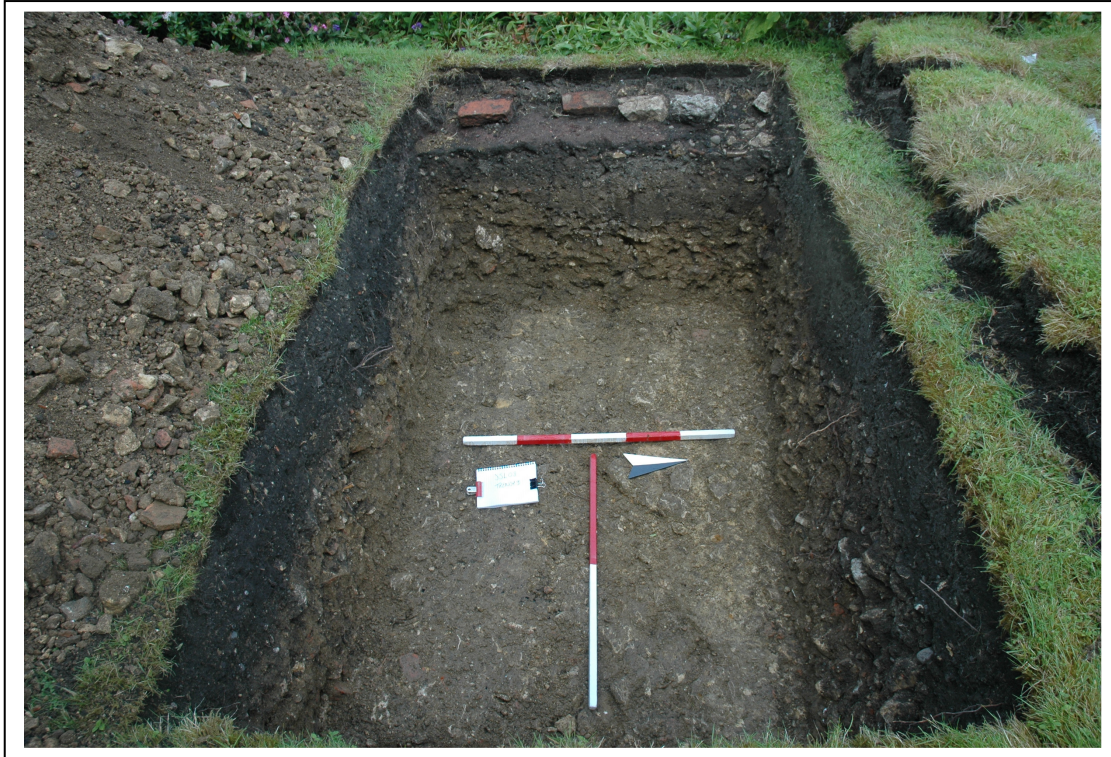
Trench 1, looking south



Trench 2, looking south-west



Cobbled surface (206), looking south-east



Trench 3, looking west



West facing section of Trench 3 showing robber cut [303], looking east

## APPENDIX 2 Context List

<b>Trench 1</b>	
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>
100	Surface; gravel driveway. 0.01m in depth.
101	Levelling deposit; Pale yellow brown mortar. 0.05m in depth.
102	Demolition Deposit; yellow brown sandy silt with angular stones and tile/brick fragments. 0.95m in depth.
103	Wall; Roughly hewn irregular angular limestone blocks with mid yellow brown mortar. 0.50m in width and 1.00m in depth.
104	Layer; mid greyish brown clay silt, occasional charcoal flecking. $\geq 0.20\text{m}$ in depth.

<b>Trench 2</b>	
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>
200	Surface; gravel driveway. 0.02m in depth.
201	Levelling deposit; pale cream brown mortar. 0.06m in depth.
202	Levelling Layer; Dark black brown silty clay with common small CBM.
203	Fill of [204]; Dark brown black silty clay with rare angular stones. 1.40m in width and 0.50m in depth.
204	Cut of service trench; Steeply sloped sides, base is unexcavated due to presence of concrete filling the base of the trench. 1.40m in width and $\geq 0.90\text{m}$ in depth.
205	Demolition Deposit; mid yellowish brown sandy silt with frequent stone, brick and tile fragments. 0.40m in depth.
206	Surface; cobbled surface set in grey brown sandy silt matrix. $\geq 2\text{m}$ in width, $\geq 0.80\text{m}$ in length and 0.21 in depth.
207	Wall; roughly hewn irregular limestone wall foundation with mid yellow brown mortar. Only visibly in section. 0.40m in depth.
208	Levelling Layer; dark yellow brown sandy silt with rare small angular stones. 0.20m in depth.
209	Layer; Mid grey brown clay silt with rare small angular stone fragments and charcoal flecking. $\geq 0.10\text{m}$ in depth.

<b>Trench 3</b>	
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>
300	Topsoil and turf; dark red brown clay silt. 0.30m in depth.
301	Subsoil; mid red brown clay silt with rare small angular stone fragments. ≤0.36m in depth.
302	Fill of [303]. Mid black grey clay silt with frequent angular stones, mortar and tile fragments. 0.80m in width, 0.43m in depth.
303	Cut of Robber trench; Steeply sloped sides and irregular base. ≤0.80m in width, 0.43 in depth.
304	Fill of [305]. Light brown yellow mortar levelling deposit on top of rubble foundation of robbed out wall. ≥0.20m in depth, 0.80m in width.
305	Construction cut for wall; Steeply sloped sides, base unexcavated. ≥0.20m in depth, 0.80m in width.
306	Demolition deposit, mid yellowish brown sandy silt with frequent stone, brick and tile fragments. ≥0.80 in depth.
307	Base of possible garden wall; brown red mortar with angular stones and bricks.

## APPENDIX 3 Finds Report

### *Report on the Post-Roman Pottery from 10 James Street, Lincoln (JSL08)*

*Jane Young and Ian Rowlandson*

#### **Introduction**

A small assemblage of ninety-five sherds, representing about forty-nine vessels in total, was submitted for examination. The pottery recovered ranges in date from the Roman to the early modern period (Table 1). The assemblage was quantified by three measures: number of sherds, weight and vessel count within each context. Fabric identification of some sherds was undertaken by x20 binocular microscope. The ceramic data was entered on an Access database using fabric codenames agreed locally and nationally. Recording of the assemblage was in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, *et al.* (2001) and complies with the Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeological Handbook* (section 13.4.2).

#### **Condition**

The pottery is in a fairly fresh to abraded condition with sherd size mainly falling into the small to medium size range (below 75grams). Only three of the vessels from the site are represented by more than one sherd and there are no cross-context joining vessels.

#### **Overall Chronology and Source**

A range of twenty different pottery ware types, ranging in date from the Roman to the early modern period were identified, the type and general date range for these fabrics are shown in Table 1. Local, regional, and continental productions are represented amongst the material. A wide range of vessel types was recovered, mainly various types of jugs, jars and bowls but also including examples of various drinking vessels, garden pot, flowerpot, plate and dish.

**Table 1: Pottery codenames and date ranges with total quantities by sherd and vessel count**

<b>codename</b>	<b>full name</b>	<b>earliest date</b>	<b>latest date</b>	<b>total sherds</b>	<b>total vessels</b>
BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	1550	1800	2	2
BL	Black-glazed wares	1550	1750	51	7
CIST	Cistercian-type ware	1480	1650	2	2
CREA	Creamware	1770	1830	1	1
ENGS	Unspecified English Stoneware	1750	1900	3	3
FREC	Frechen stoneware	1530	1680	1	1
GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	1500	1650	2	2
GREY	Roman Greyware	50	400	2	2
GRSA	Roman Early Grey Sandy	50	120	1	1
LERTH	Late earthenwares	1750	1900	4	4
LSW2	13th to 14th century Lincoln	1200	1320	1	1

LSW2/3	13th to 15th century Lincoln	1200	1450	6	5
LSW3	14th to 15th century Lincoln	1280	1450	3	3
LSWA	Lincoln Glazed ware Fabric A	1100	1500	1	1
NOTGL	Light Bodied Nottingham Green	1220	1320	1	1
NOTS	Nottingham stoneware	1690	1900	2	2
STSL	Staffordshire/Bristol slipware	1680	1800	1	1
SWSG	Staffordshire White Saltglazed	1700	1770	3	2
TGW	Tin-glazed ware	1640	1770	3	3
TPW	Transfer printed ware	1770	1900	2	2
WEST	Westerwald stoneware	1600	1800	1	1
WHITE	Modern whiteware	1850	1900	2	2

The pottery comes from five contexts in three different trenches (Table 2). Most of the pottery was recovered from topsoil (context **300**) and subsoil (context **301**) deposits in Trench 3.

*Table 2. Ceramic dating of the post-Roman pottery groups found on the site*

context	date	total sherds	total vessels
102	19th to 20th	6	5
203	18th	13	13
206	19th to 20th	1	1
300	19th to 20th	18	18
301	mid 17th to mid 18th	54	9
302	14 <sup>th</sup> to 17 <sup>th</sup> (date on	1	1

## Roman

Three Roman Greyware sherds were recovered residually from the site (GREY and GRSA). Two of the vessels (from context **301**) are of early Roman date (late 1<sup>st</sup> to 2<sup>nd</sup>) whilst the third (from context **302**) is only broadly of Roman date.

## High Medieval

Eleven vessels in five different ware types may be considered to be of high medieval type (13<sup>th</sup> to mid 15<sup>th</sup> century date). With the exception of a single Nottingham Light-bodied Green Glazed ware (NOTGL) jug sherd all are Lincoln products that are mainly of 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century date. The single Lincoln produced LSW2 and five LSW2/3 vessels are of 13<sup>th</sup> to mid 14<sup>th</sup> century date and include a variety of jug types, one of which has complex applied strip and scale decoration. All but one of the sixteen LSW3 vessels are jugs, only two of which are decorated. None of the three LSW3 jugs are closely dateable although the general appearance of the sherds seems to suggest a 14<sup>th</sup> century date overall. A single LSWA jug base found on the site is likely to be of 14<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> century date. A single regional import from Nottingham (NOTGL) dates to between the 13<sup>th</sup> and early/mid 14<sup>th</sup> centuries. All of the medieval pottery was recovered residually from the fill of linear feature **204** (fill **203**) in Trench 2 or from the subsoil deposit **301** in Trench 3.

## **Late Medieval to Post-medieval**

Seven of the pottery vessels submitted for examination are of late medieval to post-medieval type and can be dated to the period between the mid 15<sup>th</sup> and late 17<sup>th</sup> centuries. Two tall cups in a soft red Blackware fabric (BL) and a jar or pipkin in a Glazed Red Earthenware (GRE) are possible products of kilns at Boston and probably date to between the early and mid 17<sup>th</sup> century. The two Cistercian (CIST) ware cups found are likely to be of mid 15<sup>th</sup> to mid 16<sup>th</sup> century date and could come either from a Yorkshire, or more probably an East Midlands source. Only two imported German stoneware vessels were found on the site. One sherd is from the neck of a Frechen ware Bartmann (drinking jug) of late 16<sup>th</sup> to mid 17<sup>th</sup> century date and has the edge of an applied facemask. The other sherd in Westerwald stoneware (WEST) is possibly from a mug or tankard with blue infill decoration and is of 17<sup>th</sup> century date.

## **Post-medieval to early modern**

Thirty of the pottery vessels recovered from the site date to between the late 17<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. This material includes local and regional coarsewares (BERTH, BL, GRE and LERTH), regional finewares (BL), slipwares (STSL), tin-glazed earthenwares (TGW), regional stonewares (ENGS and NOTS) and industrial finewares (CREA, SWSG, TPW and WHITE).

The coarse brown-glazed earthenware jar and the large jar/bowl (BERTH) recovered from this site are possibly products of unknown kilns in Lincolnshire or Nottinghamshire. A range of vessels in black-glazed earthenwares (BL) includes vessels in coarse and fine fabrics probably produced in Lincolnshire, Derbyshire, Staffordshire and Yorkshire. Vessel forms include jars, bowls and a large cup or posset pot. Two of the vessels in a hard coarse fabric (Staffordshire MP type) could date as early as the mid 17<sup>th</sup> century. A jar or bowl in Glazed Red Earthenware (GRE) could have come from one of several kilns in Lincolnshire and is probably of late 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century date. Four unglazed red earthenware vessels (LERTH), which include three flowerpots and one garden pot, could date anywhere between the late 18<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. A single Staffordshire Slipware vessel (STSL), possibly a cup or posset pot, is likely to postdate the late 17<sup>th</sup> century and predate the last quarter of the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

Three Tin-glazed Earthenware (TGW) vessels include a small bowl, a small dish and a sherd from a bowl/chamber pot. The small bowl and dish are decorated with blue painted designs internally and are likely to be of late 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century date. Nottingham Stoneware (NOTS) was first produced in the late 17<sup>th</sup> century and continued in production until at least the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Production was mainly of drinking vessels, plain and ornamental jars and bowls. There is one early example of a mug base from this site and the other vessel can only be dated generally to the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The three English Stoneware vessels (ENGS) include a bottle and a fluted lard or jam jar.

Two early industrial finewares, Staffordshire White Saltglazed stoneware (SWSG) and Creamware (CREA) were found on the site. Commercial production of Staffordshire White Saltglazed stoneware did not start until the 1720's although it started to be developed in the late 17<sup>th</sup> century. The two vessels from this site comprise a plate with a decorative moulded rim edge and a tiny thin-walled hollow



vessel. Creamware was developed in the mid 1760's and continued to be made until at least the mid 1830's by which time it had been superseded by modern whitewares. A single small Creamware bowl of 19<sup>th</sup> century date was recovered from the site. Two transfer printed and two plain, or otherwise decorated vessels, are early modern to modern glazed earthenwares (TPW and WHITE) of 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century date. Two of these vessels may belong to the late 18<sup>th</sup> to mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, but the others are only generally dateable to the 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

### **Summary and Recommendations**

This is only a small group of pottery and therefore difficult to assess. The ceramic evidence suggests that none of the deposits producing pottery pre-date the mid 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. The presence of a small number of medieval sherds in deposits **203** and **301** suggests that medieval features were disturbed during 18<sup>th</sup> century. Modern pottery has been discarded in accordance with agreed policy with the Collection otherwise the remaining assemblage should be kept for future study, especially as part of any further characterisation of the Lincoln ware fabrics.

### **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.

## *Report on the ceramic building material from 10 James Street, Lincoln, (JSL08)*

**Jane Young**

### **INTRODUCTION**

A total of forty-six fragments of ceramic building material weighing 11.640 kgms 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 (Kemp et al.).

### **CONDITION**

The material is in variable condition with most tile fragments showing a little abrasion. Some of the medieval flat roof tiles and most of the handmade bricks have mortar adhering. In a few cases this extends over broken edges suggesting reuse of broken brick and tile in rubble infill. Many of the flat roof tiles (PNR) have evidence for manufacturing techniques in the form of finger marks and strike marks. At least three of the medieval flat roof tiles have evidence for misfiring in the form of bloating and cracking during firing.

### **THE CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL**

A range of ceramic building material including roof tile, brick and waterpipe was found on the site. The types are shown and quantified in Table 1. With the exception of a small number of fabric variants, 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>total fragments</b>	<b>total weight in grams</b>
BRK	Brick	5	6959
NIB	Nibbed tile	7	1188
PANT	Pantile	2	136
PEG	Peg tile	1	41
PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	29	2859
RBRK	Roman brick	1	360
WPIPE	Waterpipe	1	97

### ***Roman***

A single fragment of Roman brick (RBRK) was recovered residually from the site. The brick, which is 50mm thick, is in a sandy orange-red fabric commonly seen in Lincoln.

## *Medieval*

Most of the ceramic building material recovered from the site is medieval flat roof tile with at least thirty-seven fragments in total coming from the site. A variety of fabrics are represented (Table 2) with Fabric 1 being the most common type recovered. This fabric has a long currency from the mid 12<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> centuries, although the manufacture of most of the tiles from this site suggests that they pre-date the 15<sup>th</sup> century. Fabric 7 is the earliest to be used in the city, possibly being used by the mid 12<sup>th</sup> century and seems to have fallen out of use by the mid 13<sup>th</sup> century. A few tiles in Fabrics 15-18 first defined on two sites associated with the Dominican Friary situated between Monks Road and Lindum Road (LCMR03 and LCSZ03) and Fabrics 19-20 found at Monks Abbey off Monks Road are present amongst the assemblage. Evidence from the two Monks Road sites suggests that these fabrics are of late 12<sup>th</sup> to mid-14<sup>th</sup> century date.

*Table 2: Medieval roof tile fabric types with total fragment count*

<b>fabric</b>		<b>PEG</b>	<b>PNR</b>	<b>Total</b>
Fabric 1	2		8	10
Fabric 7		1	3	4
Fabric 15	1		5	6
Fabric 15/16			1	1
Fabric 16	2		3	5
Fabric 17			1	1
Fabric 19			1	1
Fabric 20	1			1
vittrified	1		7	8
Total fragments	7	1	29	37

The diagnostic medieval suspension nibs present are mainly of mid 12<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> century date and include at least five different local types. The most common types recovered are a moulded triangular shape, which are the earliest nib types to be found in the city. Single Type 1A nibs probably date to between the mid and late 12<sup>th</sup> century whilst the double Type 2 nibs may continue in use until the early/mid 13<sup>th</sup> century. Only one nib, a Type 4C, suggests a date later than the 13<sup>th</sup> century. A single peg tile in Fabric 7 is probably of late 12<sup>th</sup> to mid 13<sup>th</sup> century date. A fragment of a medieval glazed waterpipe is also present amongst the material recovered.

## *Post-medieval to modern*

None of the flat roof tiles found on the site are of late medieval to post-medieval date, although a small number of early modern pantiles of 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century date were found.

Five handmade brick fragments are present in the assemblage. The manufacture and fabric of the handmade bricks suggests that they are of late medieval to early modern date. A date range from 18<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries is probable for most examples; however one brick recovered from contexts **302** may be of slightly earlier date (14<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup>).

## **SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

The ceramic building material recovered dates between the Roman and the early modern periods and is mainly typical of types found on sites elsewhere in the City. A wide range of fabrics is found within the medieval tile suggesting a variety of sources for the material. The presence of diagnostically early medieval tile suggests that some of the material has come from a mid 12th to mid 13<sup>th</sup> century building. 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.

## **REFERENCES**

Kemp, R., Vince, A. and Young, J no date *The Medieval and Post Medieval Ceramic Building Material from Lincoln*. Unpublished.

# Pottery Archive for 10 James Street, Lincoln (JSL08)

Jane Young

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoratio	part	action	description	date
102	TGW		small dish	1	1	14	int blue painted dec	base			late 17th to 18th
102	BL	fine orange fabric	large bowl	1	1	327		rim		int glaze	18th to mid 19th
102	TGW		small bowl	1	1	1	int blue painted dec	rim			mid 17th to 18th
102	TGW		bowl/chambe r pot	1	1	18		rim		plain	17th to 18th
102	SWSG		tiny hollow	2	1	2		BS			early/mid to late 18th
203	LSW3		jug	1	1	9		BS			late 13th to mid 15th
203	GRE		jar/bowl	1	1	20		base		int glaze;mortar	late 17th to 18th
203	STSL	orange fabric	hollow	1	1	3	feather dec	BS		white slip	18th
203	BL	GRE	tall cup	1	1	4		base			early to mid 17th
203	CIST		cup	1	1	2		BS			mid 15th to early 17th
203	CIST		cup	1	1	4		BS			mid 15th to early 17th
203	LSW3		large jug	1	1	15		base			late 13th to mid 15th
203	LSW3		jug	1	1	12		BS			late 13th to mid 15th
203	LSW2/3		jug	1	1	13		BS			13th to mid 15th

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoratio	part	action	description	date
203	LSWA		jug	1	1	10	thumbd basal angle	base			14th to 15th
203	LSW2/3		jug	1	1	40		BS			13th to 14th
203	BL	fine orange fabric;Staffs ?	large bowl	1	1	64		BS		int glaze	18th
203	LSW2/3		jug	1	1	7		BS			13th to 14th
206	BERTH	fine red fabric	jar	1	1	13		BS		int glaze	18th to 19th
300	TPW		bowl	1	1	5		BS	discarded		19th to 20th
300	CREA		small bowl	1	1	2		BS	discarded		19th
300	WHITE		bowl/jar	1	1	1	blue mocha	BS	discarded		19th to 20th
300	WHITE		?	1	1	1		BS	discarded	purple glaze	19th to 20th
300	TPW		plate	1	1	2		rim	discarded		19th to 20th
300	LERTH		plant pot	1	1	13		rim	discarded		19th to 20th
300	ENGS		lard/jam jar	1	1	14		BS	discarded		late 19th to 20th
300	NOTS		small bowl	1	1	12		rim			18th
300	BERTH	fine orange fabric	large	1	1	7		BS			17th to 18th
300	LERTH		plant pot	1	1	7		base	discarded		19th to 20th
300	WEST		hollow	1	1	1	blue infill	BS			17th to 18th
300	ENGS		bottle	1	1	14		BS	discarded		19th to 20th
300	NOTS		mug	1	1	2		base		early	early to mid 18th
300	SWSG		plate	1	1	5	moulded rim dec	rim			early/mid to mid/late 18th

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoratio	part	action	description	date
300	LERTH		garden pot	1	1	40		rim	discarded		late 18th to 20th
300	LERTH		plant pot	1	1	12		rim	discarded	Sankey	19th to 20th
300	BL	Staffs MP type	large jar	1	1	13		BS		internal glaze	mid 17th to 18th
300	ENGS		?	1	1	5		BS	discarded	green glaze	late 19th to 20th
301	BL	GRE	tall cup	1	1	92		base		tall base	early to mid 17th
301	BL	fine orange fabric;Staffs ?	large cup/posset	45	1	593		base LHJ & BS			mid/late 17th to 18th
301	BL	Staffs MP type	jar/butterpot	1	1	14		BS			mid 17th to 18th
301	FREC		Bartmann	1	1	17		BS			17th
301	LSW2/3		jug	2	1	17	complex strip & scale	BS		cu glaze	late 13th to mid 14th
301	LSW2/3		jug	1	1	8		BS		cu glaze	late 13th to mid 14th
301	LSW2		jug	1	1	2		neck			13th to early/mid 14th
301	GRE		jar/pipkin	1	1	6		BS		cu bichrome	mid 16th to mid 17th
301	R	GRSA	CLSD	1	1	8		BS		sandy fabric;local	L1-2
301	R	GREY	JEV	1	1	19		rim		diameter 14cm;local fabric	L1-2
301	NOTGL		small jug	1	1	3		BS			13th
302	R	GREY	CLSD	1	1	8		BS		local	ROM

# Ceramic Building Material Archive for 10 James Street, Lincoln (JSL08)

**Jane Young**

context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	action	description	date
102	PANT			1	128	discarded	corner	19th to 20th
102	BRK	oxid sandy fabric		1	3135		handmade;complete;mortar;242x115x58mm;slop moulded ?;slight fingered frog ?	late 18th to early 20th
102	BRK	poor shaley fabric		1	2068		handmade;mortar;3/4 brick;200+x103x55mm;sand moulded	18th to early 20th
203	PNR	Fabric 1		1	10	discarded	flat roofer;corner	mid 12th to 15th
206	PANT			1	8	discarded		19th to 20th
208	PNR	Fabric 1		1	25		flat roofer;mortar	mid 12th to 15th
208	PNR	Fabric 16		1	163		flat roofer	mid 12th to 14th
208	PNR	Fabric 19 ?		1	333		flat roofer;thick tile 18mm;bedded on fine sand & ca;salt surfacing	mid 12th to 16th
300	PNR	Fabric 1		2	24	discarded	flat roofer	mid 12th to 15th
300	NIB	Fabric 16	as LSCN03 1695	1	166		unusual nib type moulded triangle/square cut back	mid 12th to 13th ?
300	PNR	Fabric 1		1	100		flat roofer;mortar	mid 12th to 16th
300	PNR	semi vitrified; Fabric 1?		1	53		flat roofer	mid 12th to 16th
301	PNR	Fabric 16 ?		1	46		flat roofer;salt surfacing	mid 12th to 14th



<b>context</b>	<b>cname</b>	<b>fabric</b>	<b>sub type</b>	<b>frags</b>	<b>weight</b>	<b>action</b>	<b>description</b>	<b>date</b>
301	PNR	Fabric 15 ?		1	73		flat roofer;mortar	mid 12th to 14th
301	PNR	Fabric 15/16		1	11	discarded	flat roofer;mortar	mid 12th to 14th
301	RBRK	orange-red sandy		1	360		fabric includes some pebbles;50mm thick	Roman
301	PNR	Fabric 1		1	31		flat roofer;finger marks;mortar including over breaks	mid 12th to 15th
301	NIB	Fabric 16	nib type 4E	1	71		finger mark;mortar	13th
301	PEG	Fabric 7?	square hole	1	41			mid 12th to 13th ?
301	NIB	Fabric 15 ?	nib type 4C	1	227			14th to 15th
301	WPIPE	Lincoln Fabric		1	97		glazed;rim with flange;mortar including over a break;cut out in flange	medieval
301	PNR	Fabric 16 ?		1	70		flat roofer;cracked during firing	mid 12th to 14th
301	PNR	Fabric 15 ?		1	130		flat roofer;corner	mid 12th to 14th
301	PNR	Fabric 15 ?		1	53		flat roofer;cracked during firing;re-oxidised over break	mid 12th to 14th
301	PNR	near vitrified		1	139		flat roofer;bloated;corner;mortar	mid 12th to 14th
301	PNR	Fabric 17 ?		1	212		flat roofer;corner;mortar	mid 12th to 14th
302	PNR	Fabric 7;oxid		1	92		flat roofer;corner	mid 12th to mid 13th
302	BRK	red calcareous fabric		1	553		handmade;sunken centre;salt surface;struck upper;roughly bedded underside;sanded sides;?x120x47mm;	14th to 17th
302	NIB	Fabric 1	nib type 2E	1	77			mid 12th to mid 13th
302	NIB	vitrified	moulded nib	1	138		mortar	mid 12th to 13th
302	NIB	Fabric 1	nib type 2	1	123		right corner;finger marks	mid 12th to mid 13th
302	PNR	Fabric 1		1	118		flat roofer;mortar	mid 12th to 15th

<b>context</b>	<b>cname</b>	<b>fabric</b>	<b>sub type</b>	<b>frags</b>	<b>weight</b>	<b>action</b>	<b>description</b>	<b>date</b>
302	PNR	Fabric 7;oxid		1	199		flat roofer;mortar	mid 12th to mid 13th
302	PNR	Fabric 7		1	99		flat roofer;mortar	mid 12th to 14th
302	PNR	Fabric 15		1	77		flat roofer;mortar;corner;mis-moulded	mid 12th to 14th
302	PNR	Fabric 15		1	297		flat roofer;mortar;corner	mid 12th to 14th
302	PNR	vitriified		4	76	discarded	flat roofer;small frags;mortar	mid 12th to 16th
302	PNR	Fabric 1		1	56		flat roofer;mortar;corner	mid 12th to 15th
306	BRK	fine reduced fabric with oxid surfaces		1	690		handmade;struck upper;? Slop moulded;58mm thick;salt surface	16th to early 20th
306	NIB	Fabric 20	moulded nib	1	386		large pebble inclusion;mortar	mid 12th to 13th
306	PNR	near vitrified fine fabric		1	372		flat roofer;mortar	mid 12th to 16th
306	BRK	poor shaley fabric		1	513		handmade;soot;end;abundant shale;struck upper;cloth/wood ? Underside;salt surfacing;? From fireplace;unusually narrow;?x98x48mm	16th to 18th

## APPENDIX 4 Clay Tobacco Pipes

### Assessment of the Clay Tobacco Pipes from 10 James Street, Lincoln (JSL08)

*Alan Vince and Kate Steane*

A small collection of clay tobacco pipe fragments was recovered from an excavation at 10, James Street, Lincoln, undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) Ltd. The pipes all come from one context and form a group of later 17<sup>th</sup>-century date.

Description

#### Clay Tobacco Pipes

One clay pipe bowl, four fragments of stem and one mouthpiece were recovered from context 206. The bowl (Fig 1) is burnished all over apart from the cut heel and has a single line of rouletting around the rim. It is similar to several illustrated by Mann (Mann 1977, Nos. 112-124) which she dates to the last third of the 17<sup>th</sup> century. The stem and mouthpiece fragments have bore diameters which are consistent with a mid or late 17<sup>th</sup> century date and the mouthpiece is cut rather than moulded. All these features are consistent with a late 17<sup>th</sup>-century date.



*Figure 1*

#### Assessment

The pipes form a late 17<sup>th</sup>-century group.

#### Further work

No further work is recommended.

#### Retention

The pipes should be retained for potential future analysis and re-examination.

#### Bibliography

Mann, J E (1977) *Clay tobacco pipes from excavations in Lincoln 1970-74*. The Archaeology of Lincoln 15-1 London, Council British Archaeology

## APPENDIX 5 Faunal Remains

By Jennifer Wood

### Introduction

A total of 12 (187g) fragments of animal bone were recovered by hand during archaeological test pit works undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Lincoln at James Street, Lincoln.

The remains were recovered from ditch [204], subsoil (301), demolition layer (306) and robber trench (302).

### Results

The remains were generally of a good overall condition, averaging grade 2 on the Lyman criteria (1996).

Two fragments displayed evidence of butchery, probably consistent with meat removal and jointing.

Carnivore gnawing was noted on two fragments recovered from (302) and (306) suggesting the remains were left open to scavengers as part of or after the disposal process.

No evidence of, pathology or burning was noted on any of the remains.

*Table 1, Summary of Identified Bone*

Context	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	Weight	Comments
203	Cat	Tibia	L	1	2	Lower shaft, Bd=15mm
301	Large Mammal Size	Lumbar	L	1	16	Two pieces.
	Cattle	Humerus	R	1	27	Single cut circling posterior midshaft. Juvenile
	Medium Mammal Size	Long Bone	X	1	5	
302	Large Mammal Size	Lumbar	B	1	65	Three pieces, unfused
	Large Mammal Size	Rib	X	1	16	Chopped and snapped through the blade
	Large Mammal Size	Vertebra	X	1	6	

	Medium Mammal Size	Long Bone	X	1	3	
	Sheep/Goat	Innominate	R	1	16	Carnivore gnawing on the ilium
	Domestic Fowl	Tibio-tarsus	R	1	2	Proximal shaft
306	Sheep/Goat	Radius	R	1	28	Paired with proximal shaft, carnivore gnawing on the proximal end of the ulna.
	Rabbit	Ulna	L	1	1	Proximal shaft

The majority of the assemblage is from large mammal size and medium mammal size animals, with sheep/goat, cattle, cat, domestic fowl and rabbit also identified. The skeletal elements represented suggest the remains were predominantly domestic food and butchery waste.

The assemblage is too small to provide meaningful information on animal husbandry and utilisation on site, save the presence/use of the animals on site. In the event of further works, the site is liable to more bone of good condition and potential, given sufficient numbers.

## References

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