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1. Introduction

Alan Vince and Kate Steane

The geography and history of the Upper City (Figs 1.1 and 1.2)

The so-called Upper City of Lincoln which is the subject of this volume is situated on the crest of the Lincoln Edge on the north side of the Witham Gap. The natural bedrock is Jurassic Lincolnshire Limestone, overlaid by a loose rubbly subsoil or brash which itself is in places covered by wind-blown sand. This sand occasionally fills solution hollows in the brash which can be extremely difficult to distinguish from man-made features.

As a background to the reports on excavations carried out between 1972 and 1987, we present here a summary of the knowledge of the history and archaeology of the Upper City before the excavations. The Upper City had always been considered the most likely location for the foundation of the Roman legionary fortress – on the top of the hill, with views to the south, east and west over the valley (Richmond 1946). By *c.*AD 78 the tribal lands of the Corieltauvi were considered to be sufficiently pacified and Legio II *Adiutrix*, which had replaced Legio IX *Hispana* in *c.*71, was transferred to Chester. It is likely that a caretaker garrison retained occupation of the fortress until the foundation of the *colonia*. Substantial remains of the *colonia* defences are discernible in the urban townscape today, including the Roman north gate (Newport Arch) and exposed stretches of the northern wall. The Upper City was most probably the location of administration during the *colonia* period, although the column bases discovered along Bailgate were not considered by Richmond (1946) to represent the forum, while the Mint Wall, a massive fragment of Roman civic building which is still standing to a considerable height, was a conundrum.

Hill (1948, 15) suggested, in keeping with the view of that time, that the archaeological evidence might indicate that much of the Roman upper *colonia* had been destroyed by fire, and he describes the loss of the orthogonal layout of the Roman roads system in the Upper City as a reflection of this destruction; Bailgate follows a sinuous course and Eastgate has drifted southwards at its western end.

Bede wrote that Paulinus made a missionary visit to Lincoln in AD 628/629 and that 'In this city he built a stone church of remarkable workmanship' (Colgrave and Mynors 1969, 193). This would suggest that there was some early 7th-century Anglo-Saxon occupation in the city, if only royal and/or ecclesiastical in nature.

The place names East and West Bight are derived from the Old English *byht*, a bend, which suits their curving course (Hill 1948, 34; Cameron 1985, 63–4). Probably on the site of the present cathedral was the *old minster* of St Mary of Lincoln; the word *minster* being derived from the Anglo-Saxon *monasterium*, and often used of a church, not monastic in the usual sense, but which served a group or college of clergy sharing a communal life. This church enjoyed thraves (a form of tithe) and so would probably have been the "head" church in the district (the district here being Lindsey, Lincolnshire); it would not have been established as the mother church in this area before the recovery of the Five Boroughs by Edward the Elder and his sister about 918 (Hill 1948, 68–72). However, a bishop of Lindsey in 953, Leofwine, is known to have held the see of Dorchester in 958 (Hill 1948, 73–4).

St Paul-in-the-Bail was a church by the early medieval period, but with a tradition of being founded much earlier (Hill 1948, 103). In some part of the north-west quarter of the Upper City was also the parish of St Clement; little is known of the graveyard and still less of the church (Hill 1948, 105). On the north side of Eastgate stood the endowed late Saxon church of All Saints (Hill 1948,

Fig 1.1 Map showing location of Lincoln with inset – detail of Lincoln and its environs.
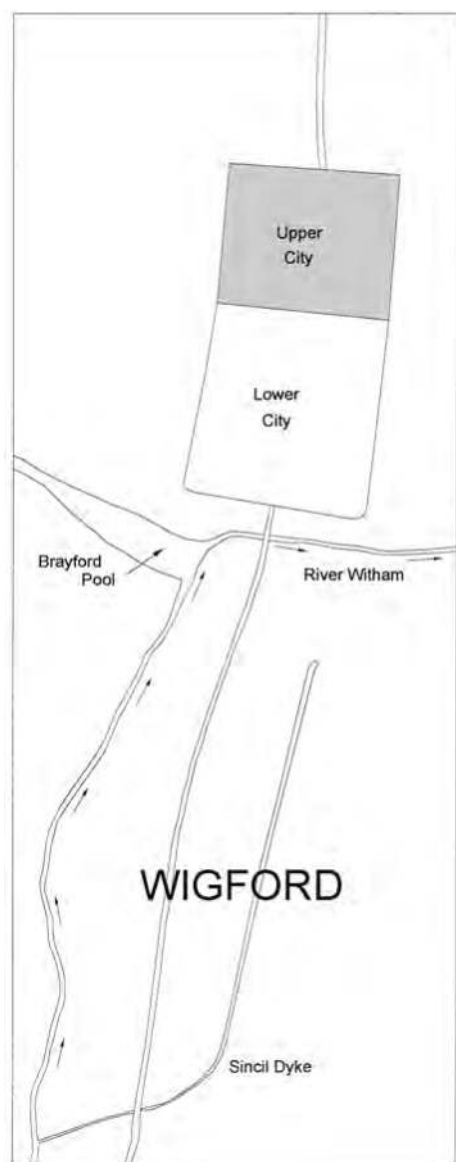
Fig 1.2 Location of the Upper City.

way of egress in the wall of the king's castle of Lincoln for the convenience of the bishop's house, provided that the wall was not weakened (Hill 1948, 127); in due course an area to the south-east of the Upper City was enclosed for the construction of successive bishops' palaces (Brann forthcoming). In the mid 12th century Lincoln also played a key part in the Civil War, with the Battle of Lincoln at which Stephen was captured (Hill 1948, 177–80).

In 1185 the Norman cathedral was split from top to bottom, the calamity being attributed to an earthquake (Hill 1948, 109). A new cathedral was constructed, begun under the auspices of Bishop (St.) Hugh of Avalon in 1192; the eastern end of this cathedral broke through the line of the existing Roman/Norman defences. The nave of the cathedral, began by Bishop Hugh, was completed by 1250 (Hill 1948, 111), again incorporating the early Norman construction as its west front. Between 1256 and 1280 the Angel Choir was constructed, replacing St Hugh's Choir (lc84, area A).

In 1285 the King gave the Dean and Chapter licence to enclose the north, east and south-east of the precinct of the Minster with a wall (Hill 1948, 121). During this period the Vicars' Court was constructed, and building may not have commenced on the wall until the early 14th century; licence to crenellate the wall and build turrets was granted at this time. The Close wall was complete by 1327. The principal gate to the Close was the double gate of Exchequergate, to the west of the cathedral; other gates were Pottergate Arch, a gate to the north of Minster Yard (Priorygate) and two gates on Eastgate. By this date, the castle was no longer defensible.

The Civil War of the 17th century left the Upper City damaged but the importance of the castle and cathedral, as administrative and religious centres respectively, continued as before.

115). Some churches were of later origins: the first reference to the church of St Bartholomew, to the west of the Upper City, was in the late 12th century (Hill 1948, 145).

Some Late Saxon occupation of the Upper City was suggested by the 166 messuages (out of a total of 970 inhabited messauages in the city of Lincoln) thought to have been destroyed on account of the castle (Hill 1948, 53). Work on the Synthesis, as part of this project, has enabled a radical new reinterpretation to be proposed of the development of the Upper City during the early Norman period (Stocker and Vince 1997), which is further referred to in the Discussion.

Henry I granted to Bishop Bloet licence to make

Excavations (Fig 1.3)

The sites published here were excavated between 1972 and 1987. They are normally referred to in the text by their codes. Most of the cathedral excavations (ch83, dg83, lc84 areas A and C) were undertaken as part of cathedral maintenance work. Redevelopment was, however, the major reason for the archaeological investigations (ce75, cl85, mw79, mws83, w73, wb76, wb80 and wc87). Other sites were dug for assessment purposes (eg, ny87). There were also research excavations including two small areas outside the cathedral (cat86 and lc84 area B), the excavations between East Bight and Church Lane (eb80), the Lawn excavations (lh84, la85, l86) and principally the excavation of St Paul-in-the-Bail

Fig 1.3 Location of sites.

church (sp72) (although it was initially expected that this site would be developed). Every excavation varied in the extent and depth of stratigraphy uncovered, and each had a different period emphasis.

A number of individuals, sometimes more than one per site (ch83, dg83, la85, mw79, mws83, sp72 and w73) have directed the excavations including Colin Brown (la85), Kevin Camidge (eb80, sp84, l86, wc87 and ny87), Christina Colyer (sp72, w73), John Clipson (wb80), Brian Gilmour (sp72, wb76, mw79 and mws83), Christopher Guy (cat86), Andrew Harrison (ch83), Michael Jones (sp72, w73 and mw79), John Peaker (sp72), Peter Rollin (lh84) Andrew Snell (cl85 and la85), David Stocker (dg83 and lc84), Michael Trueman (ch83 and dg83), Richard Whinney (sp72 and ce75), Catherine Wilson (sp72), Ken Wood (sp72) and Douglas Young (mws83). These site directors worked on behalf of either the local Archaeological Society (Lincoln Archaeological Research Committee to 1974; Society for Lincolnhire History and Archaeology from 1974) or for the Lincoln Archaeological Trust or its successor bodies, Trust for Lincolnshire Archaeology (City of Lincoln Office) and the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit.

Funding for excavations between 1972 and 1987 nearly always came from more than one source. The Department of the Environment or later, English Heritage, contributed towards the funding of many of the sites (sp72, w73, mw79, eb80, wb80, mws83, cl85 and wc87). The Lincoln County Borough Council, later the Lincoln City Council, contributed towards many excavations (sp72, w73, wb76, mw79, sp84, la85, l86); with the County Council for certain sites (sp84, cl85, la85, l86, ny87). The Manpower Services Commission provided excavation teams for several sites (sp72, cl85, la85, l86, cat86, ny87 and wc87). Independent developers, Simons Ltd, funded excavations at ce75 and contributed towards eb80, and S & M Developments partly funded wc87. Lloyds Bank donated money towards the cost of excavating St Paul-in-the-Bail. The Dean and Chapter contributed to the investigations within and around the cathedral including ch83, dg83, lc84 areas A, B and C, as well as cat86. Friends of Lincoln Archaeological Research and Excavation (FLARE) contributed to cat86. There was a donation from the Society of Antiquaries Research Fund towards the excavation of eb80. Lincolnshire's county society, the Society for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology, partly funded lh84.

Previous publications for most of the sites included interim papers in the annual report of the Lincoln Archaeological Trust (1972–84) or the Trust for Lincolnshire Archaeology (1985–8). Interim reports about excavations at St Paul-in-the-Bail (sp72) were also published in regional and national archaeological publications (Gilmour and Jones 1980; Gilmour 1979b; Jones and Gilmour 1980). Michael Jones has described w73 and ce75 together with other

pre-1980 excavations concerned with the Defences of the Upper City (Jones, M J 1980) and has discussed possible contexts for the early churches at sp72 (Jones, M J 1994). David Stocker has published his ideas about the development of the eastern end of the cathedral (Stocker 1985a) and also St Hugh's shrine (Stocker 1987). An account of the possible early features and 1st-century pottery from The Lawn excavations has been published in an article (Darling and Jones 1988, 46–50). The post-medieval material from the fill of the well at St Paul-in-the-Bail, mainly excavated in 1984, is to be published separately (Mann (ed), forthcoming).

Archiving and post excavation analysis

In 1988 English Heritage commissioned the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit to undertake the Lincoln Archaeological Archive Project over a three-year period to computerise the existing records for sites excavated in the above period; this project was managed by Alan Vince. The records were listed in detail, suitable for permanent curation, while their computerisation is also intended to facilitate future research and decision-making (see Appendix 1 for details).

In 1991, the potential of the sites (1972–1987) was assessed and a research design for the analysis and publication of their excavations was presented to English Heritage (Vince (ed) 1991); among the publications proposed was the present volume. A first draft of the report text was submitted to English Heritage in 1996. English Heritage subsequently commissioned alterations and a more systematic and formalised structure, on the recommendation of S. P. Roskams of the University of York, the academic adviser. Kate Steane coordinated the major reordering of the stratigraphic data in line with these recommendations. Michael J Jones, the Unit Director, had meanwhile replaced Alan Vince as project manager in 1996, and undertook both academic and copy-editing of this report in 1999.

The stratigraphic framework: rationale

Each site narrative is an attempt to present an interpretation of what took place through time, backed by an integrated analysis of the evidence. The primary framework is stratigraphic; within this framework the pottery and other finds have specific context-related contributions with regard to dating, site formation processes, and functions.

The stratigraphic framework has been built up using the context records made on site to form a matrix. The contexts, set into the matrix, have been arranged into context groups (cgs); each cg represents a discrete event in the narrative of the site. The cgs have been further grouped into *Land Use Blocks* (LUBs); each LUB represents an area of land having a particular function for a specific length of time. The move from contexts to cgs, and to LUBs indicates a hierarchical shift, from recorded fact interpretation, from detail, to a more general understanding of what was happening on the site. Here the cgs are the lowest element of the interpretative hierarchy presented in the text.

The LUBs are presented chronologically by period and each site has a LUB diagram, so that the whole sequence of LUBs can be viewed at a glance. Because it is near to the top of the interpretation hierarchy, the LUB depends on the stability of the context group structure and this in turn depends on the strength of the dating evidence.

Within the text each Period (see below) has a LUB summary, so that it is possible to move through the text from period to period in order to gain an outline summary of each site sequence.

Structure of this publication

The organisation of the volume originated from the initial authorship of the first drafts of the site narratives written as part of the Archive Project. The cathedral sites are presented first, followed by the other sites narrated in the alphabetical order of their codes.

Each site narrative is made up of three parts: an introduction, an interpretation of the sequence of events from the excavated evidence, and finally a discussion of various aspects of the discoveries.

Site introductions

Each introduction includes information about when, where, why and how the excavation was undertaken together with who supervised the work and which organisations funded it. Previous published work on the site is listed here.

For each site, the outline post-excavation stratigraphic hierarchy is set out; this includes the number of contexts from each site, the number of context groups (cgs), the number of unstratified contexts, and the number of Land Use Blocks (LUBs). For each site there is an introduction to the material evidence uncovered during excavation. Numbers of combined stratified and unstratified Roman and post-Roman pottery, registered finds, building material fragments, animal bone fragments and burials are mentioned; these are grouped into a table here to give an idea of the quantities involved (Fig

site	Rpot	post Rpot	regist finds	bm frags	animal bfrags	burials
ch83	none	15	11	38	none	none
dg83	53	130	28	49	270	none
lc84	160	207	191	206	118	2
cat86	458	596	427	1266	1639	none
ny87	114	10	60	125	120	none
ce75	14	none	2	6	none	none
cl85	749	221	104	1417	490	none
eb80	3658	198	610	202	1034	1
l86	6592	1591	745	1889	3623	55
mw79	55	129	12	93	60	none
mws83	11	362	16	77	126	none
sp72	6791	8320	5762	6591	9632	775
w73	986	481	71	104	293	none
wb76	99	18	16	56	30	none
wb80	2310	520	127	1011	122	none
wc87	2037	230	164	455	927	none

Fig 1.4 Finds recovered from the Upper City sites: numbers of Roman and post-Roman pottery sherds, registered finds, building material fragments, animal bone fragments, and human burials.

period	date range
Iron Age	>mid 1st century AD
Early Roman	mid 1st – early 2nd century
Mid Roman	early 2nd – mid 3rd century
Late Roman	mid 3rd – late 4th century
Very Late Roman	late 4th – very late 4th century
Ultimate Roman	late 4th – late 9th century
Early Anglo-Saxon	5th – late 7th century
Mid Saxon	late 7th – late 9th century
Late Saxon (Anglo-Scandinavian)	late 9th – late 10th century
Saxo-Norman	early 11th – early/mid 12th century
Early Medieval	early/mid 12th – early/mid 13th century
High Medieval	early/mid 13th – mid 14th century
Late Medieval	mid 14th – end 15th century
Post-Medieval	beginning 16th – early 18th century
Modern	mid 18th – 20th century

Fig 1.5 Period terms used in this volume

1.4). The presence or absence of organic material is noted. All those who have contributed in any way to the narratives are acknowledged either by name or by reference to their reports.

Sequence of events

Each excavation report is structured using the period categories below (Fig 1.5). This framework was based on our ability to recognise and date phases of activity on a regular basis: major historical events generally did not leave recognisable stratigraphic traces on a site. The list could perhaps be criticised on the grounds that it does not draw a distinction between the legionary period and the early *colonia* – it was partly based on the general periods of Roman occupation at London – but the change in occupation is not as easily recognised from the artefactual evidence at Lincoln as might be assumed.

The term 'Ultimate Roman' has been used to describe features which seal or cut through late Roman deposits and are earlier than Late Saxon features but contain no artefacts which indicate that they are of that date.

Each site has been interpreted as a sequence of LUBs (see above for explanation); each LUB within a site has a LUB number (from either 0 or 1 onwards). For each site a two-dimensional LUB diagram has been prepared, illustrating the changing land use. Such diagrams have been used to great effect in both London and Norwich (Davies, B 1992; Shepherd 1993). In this volume LUBs were not normally created unless there was positive excavation evidence; the exception was when a LUB was needed to clarify the LUB sequence (eg LUB 17, sp72).

Each LUB is described in the text and illustrated with plans, sections and photographs by context group (cg). The cg is the lowest stratigraphic unit used in the narratives and each site has its own cg sequence (cg1 to whatever); context codes (letters or numbers) are not mentioned in the text except as part of a registered find reference (eg a late Saxon whale-bone casket-mount (1017) <B1> cg15, LUB 11 wb80; here the bracketed code (1017) is the context). Although it makes for a rather inelegant prose style, every cg number used in the interpretation of each site is mentioned in the site text; the exception is sp72 where context groups which represent in-humations, charnel pits, or graveyard deposits in or later than LUB 32 are only mentioned specifically when this enhances an understanding of the narrative (this means that 630 of the 1,425 grouped contexts from sp72 are not discussed in the text, although they are listed as part of the concordance Fig 9.93). In sp72 there are six context groups which are sub-divided with alphabetic sub-codes (eg cg50 is subdivided into cg50a and cg50b) to aid comparison between the interpretation presented here and the previous report (Jones and Gilmour 1980). For each site there is a concordance of context group numbers linked with associated LUB numbers; this can be used for quick reference from the context group number to the LUB (eg when moving from sections to text).

The interpretation and dating of the LUBs arise from a dynamic dialectic between an understanding of the stratigraphic sequence and site formation processes, together with an analysis of the pottery and other finds. Pottery, in particular, sometimes provides evidence for site formation processes and

where appropriate this information is included in the text. Site formation is described and discussed by cg within the LUB framework. To enable the reader to understand the sequence clearly, when a cg is first described, whatever was earlier in the sequence is also mentioned, whether this was the limit of excavation or previous cgs. Whenever a cg is mentioned outside its LUB, then its associated LUB number is attached; in order to work back from plans and sections where cgs are numbered without their LUB numbers, then it is possible to look up this information in the appropriate table. Residual material is rarely mentioned in the text unless there are conclusions to be drawn from it. Where there is a possibility that deposits were contaminated, the presence of intrusive material is noted.

Roman pottery evidence is presented where it dates the Roman sequence; numbers of sherds from the relevant cg are quoted together with the justification for the dating. Detailed information on Roman pottery was provided by Margaret Darling and Barbara Precious before the reader stage of the post-excavation process. As part of the process following the reader's advice, edited and selected data has since been transferred from the earlier drafts. Kate Steane, as co-ordinator of the site narratives, has undertaken this task and is responsible for the version presented in the present volume. Further detail is available in the Roman pottery archive, while a Roman pottery corpus will also be published shortly (Darling & Precious forthcoming). The Roman pottery codes used in the text are listed and explained in Appendix 2.

Post-Roman pottery dating evidence is presented in the text by Jane Young; key dating groups are mentioned together with sherd counts where appropriate. It is necessary to refer to the Saxon and medieval corpus (Young and Vince 2006) for information on the dated ceramic horizons, and to find out what is in each assemblage, readers should to refer back to the archive. In some cases, post-Roman fabric codes are referred to in the text; these are explained in Appendix 3. In some cases, the dating of post-Roman stratigraphy relies on the tile.

Registered finds (and building materials) are rarely presented as key dating evidence and only selectively used for interpretative purposes, the criteria used resting on the relationship between artefact and deposit as outlined by Roskams (1992, 27–8). Finds contemporary with and functionally connected to their cg (Roskams Type A) are always discussed in the text; those that are broadly contemporary with but not functionally related to their cg (Roskams Type B) are noted only where they are deemed relevant to the site narrative or to the site discussion. Finds that are intrusive or residual but

locally derived (Roskams Type C), and those that are residual and imported on to the site (Roskams Type D), are occasionally discussed where it is considered appropriate. The same criteria are used for bulk finds, including building materials.

Remains of buildings found on each site have been given a structure number during post-excavation analysis for ease of reference in the texts. Although some attempt was initially made for these to be numbered sequentially through the site, subsequent work has often meant that structure numbers do not reflect the site chronology and must be considered as random labelling (eg Structure 4, eb80 is not the fourth structure mentioned on the site). The numbering of buildings inevitably rouses debate concerning its definition, and whether mere traces of possible structural activity count. Substantial alterations of buildings probably within existing walls have been given the same structure number, but a different phase (eg Structure 5.2, LUB 17 eb80). Different rooms in the same building have been given alphabetic codes (eg Structure 2F, LUB 17 sp72). Finally there are building phases by room (eg Structure 2A.5, LUB 9 sp72).

The site-by-site computer archive for stratigraphy, pottery and other finds is the foundation on which the narratives have been built. Together with this archive are numerous specialist reports (the 'research archive'), whose conclusions have contributed to a deeper understanding of the sites. Information about animal bone is included where it adds to an understanding of the site narrative. Animal bone assemblages have been examined by cg, but numbers of bone for each cg have not been given, merely broad descriptions: very small (under 30), small (30–100), moderate (100–200) or large (over 200). In turn both the archive and specialist reports link with the stratigraphic site records and the rest of the recorded material evidence; at this level, it is the context which is the key that unites the site elements. The archive holds a concordance between context and grouped context numbers for each site.

Each site narrative has therefore been produced by assessing the available information in terms of how appropriate it is in adding to an understanding of the site sequence and site formation processes, and using that information in a selective way. The full archive from which this material has been drawn is to be made available via the Lincoln City and County Museum for future research.

The figures illustrating the site narratives

The illustrations for each site are listed by site in the same sequence; location plan/s first, followed by LUB diagram/s, phase plans, section/s, photographs, finds drawings (where appropriate) and

diagrams. The figure numbers appropriate to a LUB are mentioned at each LUB heading, and sometimes also again in the text. All plans and sections were drawn with CAD and all are annotated with cg numbers.

Each site has a site location plan (scale 1:1,250) and on most of these sections have been located (with or without an inset), while others have a more detailed additional plan to show individual site trenches or areas together with section locations (mw79, mws83, sp72, w73 and wb80). Every site has a LUB diagram, and a sequence of phase plans which include one or more LUBs; the phase plan figure numbers are noted on the LUB diagrams, as well as in the text. The phase plans mostly provide outline information only and usually much more detail is available in the archive.

For a detailed understanding of the plans it is necessary to refer to Fig 1.6 for a list of encoded line conventions and hatch patterns; walls are indicated in most cases with a hatch pattern, but occasionally stones have been picked out when the line of the wall was unclear (eg, Fig 2.21). Most of the phase plans illustrate specific features (walls, pits, ditches, etc), rather than layers (dumps, surfaces, etc); this partly stems from the lack of on-site single context planning, but was also an attempt to disentangle the complexity of the sequences by illustrating events which scored or had some strong impact on the land. Where possible, features are projected; occasionally intrusive features are represented with the appropriate delineation, where this enhances the understanding of the sequence. Often features will appear on more than one plan; this generally, but not always, indicates continuity of function, rather than uncertainty regarding phasing. The plans illustrate what is being discussed in the text.

For most sites, one or more sections have been illustrated to give some idea of the depth and complexity of the deposits. Only one of the cathedral sites (lc84 Area B) has a published section; few sections were drawn. To the east of the city, wc87 has no published section. The reliability of the sections is generally excellent, but in some cases there are layers which are not shown on the sections when theoretically they should be – it is possible that the excavator made a decision not to include them as being too slight to be significant, or perhaps amalgamated layers during the drawing process.

The location of the published sections is indicated on the site or trench location plans. LUBs are not shown on the section drawings; they remain annotated only by context group. Stones in walls are identified, but for clarity of sequence no other type of layer or feature has been depicted or annotated in the published sections. A datum is marked on the sections, where recorded (there was no recorded datum for w73).

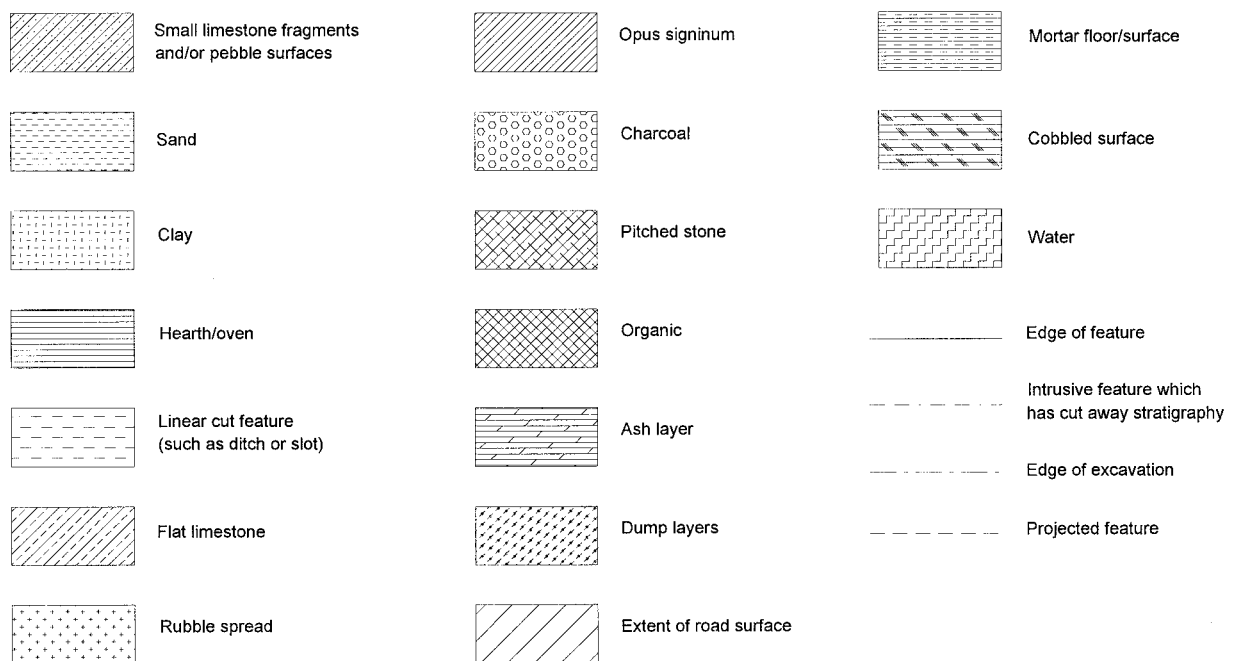All of the site reports are also illustrated with

Fig 1.6 Key to lines and hatch patterns used on plans.

photographs. Other diagrams, such as radiocarbon date lists and finds drawings, are included where appropriate.

Site discussions

The format of the site discussions varies from site to site depending on the characteristics of each site. For some sites, the structure of the discussion is constrained by the limited stratigraphic sequence (such as ce75), and for others the discussion is necessarily extensive due either to the depth and complexity or just the extent of the deposits and interesting nature of the finds (such as eb80, the Lawn sites, wb80 and particularly sp72).

One of the sites (sp72) has been partially published in regional and national interim form (Gilmour and Jones 1980; Gilmour 1979b; Jones and Gilmour 1980; Jones 1994); alternative interpretations have been suggested by the analysis undertaken for this project and these are explained at the beginning of the discussion for this site.

The dominant framework for the discussions is chronological, and site-specific elements are high-lighted (the cathedral sites, cl85, eb80, the Lawn sites, mws83, sp72, wb86, wb80 and wc87). The changing topography introduces the discussion for some sites (cl85, eb80, the Lawn sites and mw79). Roman buildings are discussed in varying detail (cathedral sites, cl85, eb80, the Lawn sites, mws83, sp72, w73, wb76, wb80 and wc87), as are the post-Roman buildings (cathedral sites, the Lawn sites, mws83, sp72, wb80 and wc87).

Pottery is not discussed separately, but only within the site narratives with discussions referring, for example, to function; a discussion of the whole assemblage from the Upper City, however, is included in the General Discussion (pp. 267–87). Some of the discussion on Roman pottery is based on information gleaned from plotdate analysis. This is a recent technique for examining Roman pottery, developed by Margaret Darling with Barbara Precious (see Darling 1999, 56–7, Table 5) to examine the dated content of groups of pottery. This works from the archive measure of sherd count and filters the pottery in the individual group, LUB or groups of LUBs, through a file which assigns dates based on the fabric and vessel type. The resulting raw values are then spread across the period, and plotted either as raw sherd count values or, more usually for comparisons between groups of disparate sizes, as percentages (using a program kindly adapted by Paul Tyers). When combined with analyses of the pottery for fabrics and functions, this is a useful tool for assessing groups and their relationships. Presentation of such detail in the present volume is confined to the General Dis-

cussion (below). Details for each site are available in the archive (although these were prepared before some re-phasing took place).

Similarly, the post-Roman pottery is discussed generally for the whole of the Upper City.

Registered finds, although not having a prominent role in the site narratives, are often referred to in the discussions, and in some cases have whole sections dedicated to one or a group of finds (cl85, eb80, sp72, wb80 and wc87). The animal bone from a site is only discussed where clear conclusions could be drawn, and then under function rather than as an assemblage.

There is only minimal citing of stratigraphic parallels in the narrative discussions; there has not been an opportunity to search the literature deeply for similar material. Any parallels are drawn from within the volume.

By comparing the LUB diagrams across the sites in the Upper City, it is possible to get an overall impression about what was happening in the area, through time. The overall discussion of the Upper City can be found at the end of this volume.

Bibliography

A consolidated bibliography is presented using a Harvard-based reference system. The large number of unpublished CLAU archive reports is referred to in the texts by author and date, in the manner of published reports, so that specific archive reports may be consulted on demand. In the bibliography, the unpublished nature of these reports is made clear. The format and abbreviations used are those recommended by the Council for British Archaeology.

The archive

The paper, digital, and artefactual archive is to be made available for further research.

The primary site excavation archive (both paper and artefactual) is all accessible by context. In order to compare the archive with the text published here, it is necessary to turn the context data into cg information. This is achieved by using the context-to-cg concordance files which are part of the computerised, or digital, archive (termed *phasing* files). The digital archive contains such types of documentation relating to the various post-excavation processes on which this report is based. Included with each excavation archive are the external specialist reports (part of the Research Archive). A more detailed explanation of the archive can be found in Appendix 1.

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