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# A Report to Lincoln City Council

December 1999

# LINCOLN archaeology

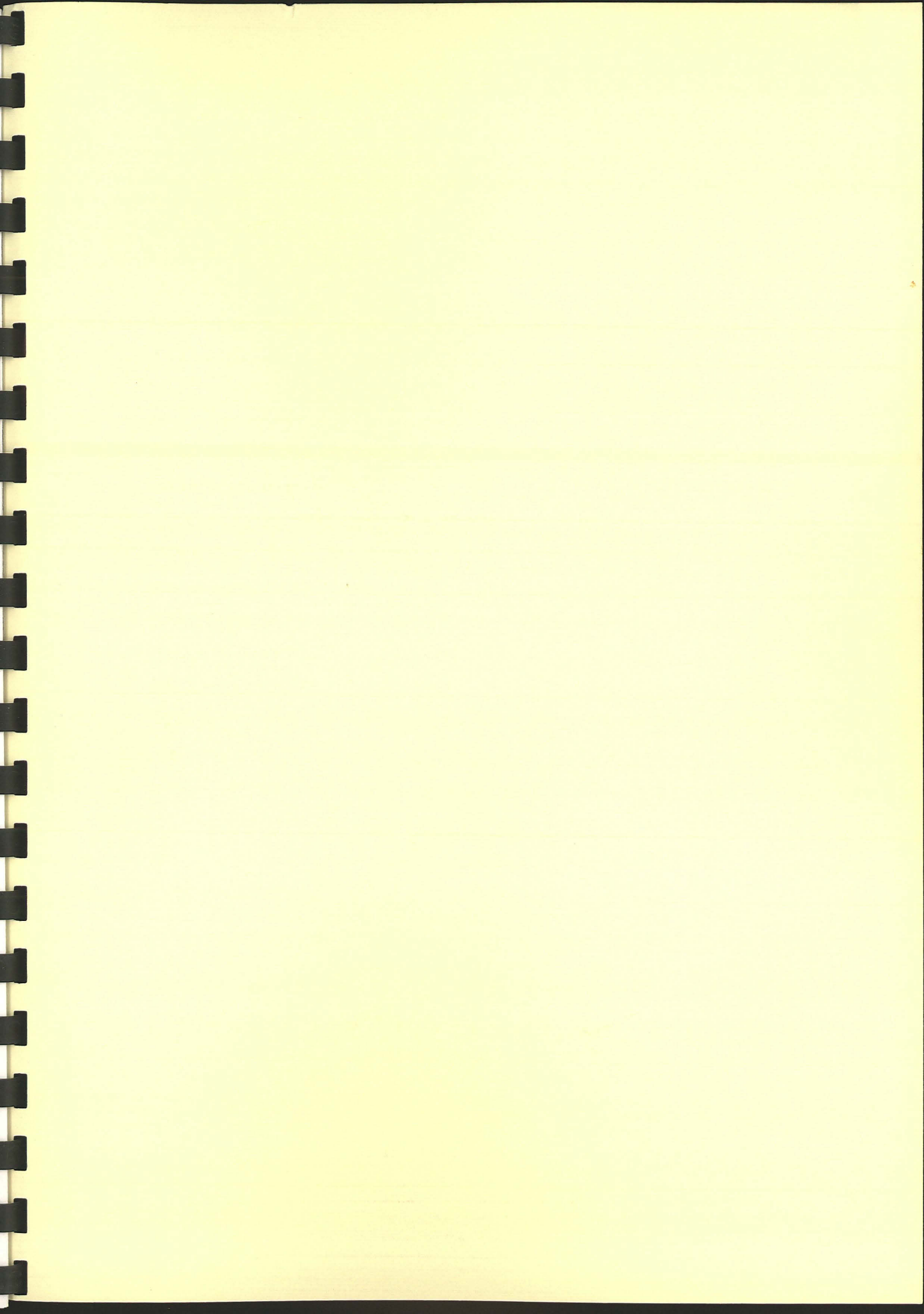


**Tourist Information Centre,  
Cornhill Square,  
Lincoln**

**Archaeological Recording**

Report No.: 395

**LINCOLN**  
archaeology



# TOURIST INFORMATION CENTRE, CORNHILL SQUARE, LINCOLN

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING

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**TOURIST INFORMATION CENTRE,  
CORNHILL SQUARE,  
LINCOLN**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING**

**NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY**

*Between the 2<sup>nd</sup> and the 18<sup>th</sup> February 1999 a representative from the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit undertook a programme of archaeological recording and excavation, on behalf of Lincoln City Council, during extension works to the Tourist Information Centre at Cornhill Square, Lincoln. The CLAU was commissioned to undertake the work after contractors working on the site uncovered human remains.*

*The limited scope of the groundworks reduced the interpretative value of the archaeology uncovered. However, the archaeological programme did reveal several burials believed to be associated with the medieval church dedicated to St. John the Evangelist and the remains of a stone built building thought to represent part of the church itself. Deposits associated with the dismantling of the church during the 16<sup>th</sup> century were also present, and included an important assemblage of 16<sup>th</sup> century imported pottery, several architectural mouldings, and a fragment of decorated grave marker.*

# TOURIST INFORMATION CENTRE, CORNHILL SQUARE, LINCOLN

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING

### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Between the 2<sup>nd</sup> and the 18<sup>th</sup> February 1999, a representative from the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit (CLAU) undertook a programme of archaeological recording, on behalf of Lincoln City Council, during an extensive programme of alteration works to the existing tourist information centre in the Cornhill Square, Lincoln.



*Plate 1: General view of the site (east side of information centre), looking north as the construction works progress. The small scope of groundworks has meant that only a limited interpretation of the archaeology present could be made. However, the limited ground disturbance arising from the works has ensured that much of the buried archaeology has been preserved in situ.*

The Site is located within Cornhill Square, lying just back (east) from the High Street, mid-way along the square (north-south), and is centred upon National Grid Reference SK 97510 71050 (Fig. 1).

### 2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The case for any substantial pre-historic settlement in Lincoln remains unproven, although traces of 1<sup>st</sup> Century BC activity have been identified through the remains of timber structures and pottery of Late Iron Age or early Roman date recovered during excavations at the former site of 181-3 High Street (HG72) approximately 100m to the south-west of Cornhill Square. The existence of a sand island within the course of a much wider river was suggested by the excavations: the Cornhill site may have lain either on this island or in the river to its north.

Within a decade or so of the Roman invasion of AD 43, a hilltop fortress was established by Legio IX Hispana. Some evidence of early activity (early tombstones and cremations) has been discovered in the southern suburb of Wigford on Monson Street (m82 - 500m to the south of the site) and although the focus of settlement at this time was the fortress, a large area to its south would have been required for grazing, industrial activities for provisioning the military, and probably a small civil settlement. The site therefore lies in an area of known archaeological importance, immediately to the east of the Roman Ermine Street, the principal north-south route through the city (the modern High Street), and within the suburb to the south of the main Roman *Colonia*. In time the Roman frontier moved further north and the fortress was abandoned; Lincoln then gained 'Colonia' status in the late 1<sup>st</sup> century and major public building works had begun by the beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century. Outside the walled *Colonia*, to the south, reclamation of the marshy ground alongside Ermine Street, the main north-south Roman road through the city, enabled the development of the suburb, with commercial properties fronting the street from the late 2<sup>nd</sup> century onwards. Urban life in Roman Wigford disappeared in the late or very late 4<sup>th</sup> century.

Town life was reduced to a small community between the 5<sup>th</sup>-8<sup>th</sup> centuries. Following the Viking take-over of Lindsey in 874, Lincoln became a centre for a Viking army and, subsequently a Viking Town. Evidence for increasing urbanisation in the 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> centuries has emerged from all parts of the former Roman settlement. Resettlement of Wigford probably began at some time during the early 10<sup>th</sup> century and has been continuous ever since.

The main post-Conquest change to be noted archaeologically is the introduction of stone buildings that commenced in the late 12<sup>th</sup> or early 13<sup>th</sup> century. Cornhill Square was the site for the church dedicated to St. John the Evangelist (established in the 10<sup>th</sup> century and dissolved around 1552), and was one of a dozen or so churches in the medieval suburb of Wigford. Some previous antiquities have suggested that the church lay on the west side of the High Street, being misled by a surviving medieval window in a stone wall: this must have belonged to a fine town house – the documentary sources indicate clearly that the church never owned the land on that location. The recovery of an early 12<sup>th</sup> century column capital from the Cornhill during pedestrianisation works in 1977 seems to confirm that the church stood on the east side of the High Street.

To the north of the Cornhill, on the opposite, west, side of High Street, lies the church of St. Benedict (established in the 12<sup>th</sup> century and extensively rebuilt after the Civil War). Excavations during 1985, immediately to the south of St. Benedict's, prior to the construction of retail outlets, revealed evidence for the Roman river's edge - a sloping bank with mooring post. Reclamation in the 4<sup>th</sup> century was overlain by a complex of 10<sup>th</sup> century wattle fencing, thought to be evidence for fish farming or bank stabilisation. A further reclamation event of 11<sup>th</sup> century date was also revealed.

A watching brief carried out in 1994, during the installation of an escalator in the Corn Exchange building, in the north-east corner of Cornhill Square, uncovered a substantial floor belonging to a large medieval building (Wragg, 1994). A further watching brief carried out to the south of Cornhill Square during the refurbishment of 323 High Street (formerly *Pizzaland* restaurant & the Queen Hotel) failed to reveal positive archaeological evidence (due in part to the very limited ground disturbances carried out).

The 14<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> centuries saw a period of decay in the city with some abandonment of previously occupied areas. Recovery occurred during the 18<sup>th</sup> century when the Brayford Pool was developed as an inland port with substantial wharves and warehouses attesting to the rapid growth in the city's fortunes. The Church of St. John was dissolved around 1552. In the spring of 1553 it was sold to Ald. George Stamp on the condition that the church was not demolished (Stocker, 1990). The church had been fully dismantled by the late 16<sup>th</sup> century.

### 3.0 AIMS & METHODOLOGY

The aims of the watching brief were:

- A. to produce an archive record of deposits and remains generally within the constraints of the groundwork contractors' working methods and programme as related to the project design, with due regard to current Health and Safety legislation.
- B. to produce a report on the archaeological importance of the discoveries.
- C. to produce a project archive from which the potential for further study and academic research could be assessed.
- D. to provide information for accession to the County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and the Lincoln Urban Archaeological Database (UAD).

#### *Archaeological Methodology*

All archaeological features were recorded, where appropriate, on CLAU pro-forma context record sheets. Scale drawings of sections and plans of archaeological features were made and a full photographic record compiled.

All artefacts and other material recovered and retained from the investigations were packed and stored in the appropriate materials and conditions to ensure that minimum deterioration took place and that their associated records were complete. A complete photographic archive was also compiled.



*Plate 11: West side of information centre, looking northeast. In order to protect the archaeology exposed but not further investigated during the construction works, a protective sheet was positioned in the trenches.*

Enabling groundwork took place in two separate areas: those works lying on the western, High Street, side of the building and those on the eastern, Cornhill Square, side. To the west, the groundworks involved the removal of existing paving and the excavation of a narrow foundation trench slightly inside the existing column bases (supporting a roof canopy). Designed to support plate-glass wall

panels, the works when completed would effectively enclose the area covered by the existing canopy (the canopy was also to be replaced). On the east side of the centre, the enabling groundwork involved the excavation of a north-south foundation trench 6m x 2.5m and c. 1m deep, for the construction of a small, two-room extension intended to provide cover to an ice-cream and hot dog vendor (Plate I). Five 1.0m<sup>3</sup> trenches were also excavated to allow the erection of columns supporting an extended roof canopy. After the completion of the groundworks and the archaeological investigations, a sand-terram-sand layer was placed in to the trench to protect any exposed archaeology (Plate II).

#### 4.0 ANALYSIS & CONCLUSION

##### 4.1 Analysis

###### *West Side (Fig. 2, 4 & Appendix 5)*

###### *Trench T6*

The earliest deposit encountered during excavation to the west of the information centre was [007], a loosely compact, light grey/brown sandy soil with occasional small limestone inclusions. Examination of this deposit indicates that it represents a graveyard soil associated with the Church of St. John. In total, five burials ([045]-[049]) were recorded cutting through [007]. The assemblage was revealed to consist of two adult skeletons ([001] and [002]), along with three subadults ([003], [004] and [005]).



*Plate III: Burial [005] looking south (the damage to the skull was caused during the excavation of the foundation trench for the new centre). The skeleton of the new born baby [004] has already been removed from the pelvic area of [005].*

Analysis of the human bone (see Appendix 5) has revealed a low potential for the further study of the assemblage. Skeleton [005] (a young adult female – Plate III) and [004] (new born) were possibly associated and may form a family group. This interpretation has been suggested as [004] was revealed to lie directly (less than 100mm) above the pelvic region of [005]. Pottery recovered from the fill of the grave ([006]) suggests a mid-late 15<sup>th</sup> century date. The fill of burial [046], [011], indicated an early-mid 15<sup>th</sup> date. Fill [012] of grave [045] produced pottery spanning the mid-late 16<sup>th</sup> to mid-late 17<sup>th</sup> century (this pottery is likely to be intrusive as the grave had been severely truncated by the construction of a 1m<sup>3</sup> concrete base supporting one of the existing canopy support columns). Evidence



for burial practice was also revealed, with several coffin nails recovered in close proximity to the burials (although nails were found during the archaeological programme, the nature of the graveyard soil precluded any attempt to establish the actual grave cuts).

A large, roughly square limestone structure, [010], was revealed to extend northwards from the southern section of the foundation trench (Plate IV). This structure was built using large, roughly dressed limestone blocks bonded with a pale brown sandy mortar. The core material of the structure, a mortared mass of small, angular limestone rubble fragments, was noted to contain a large fragment of probably reused Roman tile (not recovered).

To the east of buttress [010], close to the south-west corner of the existing information centre, was an area of loose earth and limestone. Although not investigated this area may indicate the position of a second buttress structure. No further features and/or deposits were recorded in the western part of the site (ground level = c. 6.4m OD).

Unstratified finds ([008]) recovered from spoil heaps during the contractor's excavation of the foundation trench on the west side of the information centre included the following: iron objects, pottery (see specialist report) and tile, including a glazed Flemish example.

#### *East Side (Figs. 2, 3 & 4)*

Deposits present on the east side of the tourist centre were unlike those to the west and suggested medieval land-usage to be something other than a cemetery. Here, due to the small size of the trenches excavated, stratigraphic links were difficult to establish, so that the analysis of the archaeological record has been presented in trench order for the purposes of this report. The concluding, interpretative statement has been presented by period.

#### *Trench T1*

Trench T1 lay in the north-east corner of the site, nominally 1m<sup>3</sup>. The earliest deposit encountered was [021], consisting almost entirely of large limestone fragments (including many architectural mouldings) mixed with a pale brown sandy mortar. Tile retrieved from this deposit was medieval and post-medieval in date and included several yellow and copper glazed Flemish floor tiles. Overlying deposit [021] was [020], a layer of mottled dark brown clay soil with pale brown sandy mortar inclusions. Concrete forming the existing ground level sealed [020] (ground level – all trenches c. 6.4m OD).

#### *Trench T2*

Trench T2, situated in the south-east corner of the site, revealed, at its base, deposits [026] and [029], loosely compacted coarse gritty sands with occasional charcoal and mortar flecks ([029] it also contained lumps of a clean grey clay). Cutting into these deposits and lying against the east section of the trench was [028], a small area of bonded limestone fragments (this was not investigated as it lay below the trench depth required by the contractor). It has been suggested that [028] represents a buttress type feature similar to [007] (to the west of the information centre). This conclusion has been reached based on the feature's plan and its position in relation to buttress [010], c. 11m to its west. A mottled pale brown sandy mortar, [027], overlay stonework [028]. Although only a small part of [027] was exposed, it is thought to represent the fill of a robber cut associated with stonework [028]. A 200mm thick, pale brown sandy soil, [025], sealed [029] and [026] (a thin band of this same material was present within the suggested robber cut and may have been deposited here as a result of the collapse of the robber trench section). An area of metalling, [024], lay above [025], extending across the northern part of the trench and terminating c. 200mm north of stonework [028] ([024], small limestone fragments set in to a pale brown sandy mortar, was also present in trenches T3 & T4). A deposit of mottled sandy/silt, [023], overlay the metalling and also filled a slight depression in the robber trench. A 400mm thick deposit of concrete, representing the existing ground surface, sealed [023].

*Trench T3*

Trench T3 lay against the western boundary of the site, between trenches T1 & T3. After its excavation by the site contractor, a small (200mm<sup>2</sup>) investigative sondage was dug in its south-east corner. This sondage revealed the earliest deposit in the trench as [042], a pale brown sandy loam, falling in level to the north. Sealing [042] was [034], a similarly sloping layer of compact sandy mortar with frequent tile and small limestone inclusions. No interpretation of the function of these deposits was possible given the very small size of the sondage. Overlying deposit [034] was [033], a 200mm thick deposit of interleaved bands of light grey/brown and reddy grey/brown sandy soils with occasional charcoal inclusions (this deposit lay horizontally, levelling the northwards slope of the earlier deposits found). A narrow, 20mm, band of charcoal, [032], was present sealing [033], and was in turn overlain by [031], a further deposit of interleaved sandy soils. A roughly metallated surface, [030], consisting of a narrow band of small angular limestones set within a pale brown sandy mortar, sealed [031]. Above this metallating lay 400mm of concrete forming ground level.

*Trench T4*

Trench T4, dug for the erection of a canopy supporting column base, was located against the northern boundary of the site, immediately to the west of Trench T1. The earliest deposit recorded here was [039], a green/brown sandy soil with occasional charcoal and mortar flecks. A metallated surface, [043], similar to [030] and [024] (T2 & T3), sealed [039] and was in turn overlain by a narrow band of charcoal, [038]. A single sherd of pottery recovered from [038] was dated between the early 16<sup>th</sup> and mid 17<sup>th</sup> century. A 200mm thick deposit of interleaved sandy soils, [037], sealed [038] (same as T1 [020], T3 [031] & T3 [033]). A further metallated surface, [036], cut into [037] in the southern part of the trench. This metallating was truncated, along with occupation deposit [038], by a 'U' shaped pit feature, [044]. The fill of the pit, [035], a pale brown sandy soil contained no finds. As with Trenches T1-3, concrete formed the latest deposit in the trench.



*Plate IV: View looking south showing buttress [010] projecting from the trench section. This stone built structure is thought to represent part of the Church of St. John the Evangelist (scale 1m).*

### *Trench T5*

Trench T5, the largest of the trenches excavated to the east of the information centre, measured approximately 6m x 2.5m (N-S) and 1m deep. Although its excavation by the main contractor was monitored by a representative from the CLAU, no intervention was carried out during this initial work as a network of existing drainage trenches had already obliterated most of the archaeological deposits present. Only the east-facing, west section of the trench revealed identifiable archaeological deposits. The earliest deposit encountered was [016], an extensive dump deposit consisting of frequent, small, angular limestone fragments and equal quantities of sandy mortar (with occasional tile fragments). In section, [016] was revealed to form a 4m wide, 700mm high, raised area sloping down to the north, south and east (it is possible that [016] represents a continuation of deposit [021] in trench T1). Sealing [016] to its north was dump deposit [015], a 500mm thick, slightly clayey silt/sand soil with frequent charcoal flecks and pottery dating to the mid 16<sup>th</sup> to mid 17<sup>th</sup> century. A further, similar dump deposit, [014], sealed [015]. To the south of [016] lay three further dumped deposits ([017], [018] and [019]). As with the dumps to the north of [016], these deposits contained occasional/frequent limestone fragments, mortar, and charcoal flecks. Dump deposits [014], [015] & [017]-[019] were thought to represent a substantial levelling event deposited on the site over short period of time (if this had not been the case, context [016] would have protruded through the earlier deposits in this sequence and in all likelihood would have been spread throughout the adjacent dump deposits). Pottery recovered from context [015] in this sequence spanned the mid 16<sup>th</sup> - mid 17<sup>th</sup> centuries. Concrete associated with the existing information centre overlay all of the aforementioned deposits.

Finds recovered from the spoil generated by the excavation of the trenches on the east side of the information centre revealed many artefacts, including pot, bone, tile (again Flemish) and a quantity of worked stone. Some evidence for iron-smithing was also found but no evidence was forthcoming to suggest that iron was worked on the site, although limited working of metal may well have occurred during the dismantling of the church.

### *4.2 Conclusions*

The analysis of the information recovered during the archaeological works has revealed three periods of occupation present on the site.

- Period 1 - Medieval
- Period 2 - Post-medieval
- Period 3 - Modern

#### *Period 1 - Medieval*

Deposits associated with the medieval occupation of the site were recorded in all of the trenches investigated. To the west these deposits represented the graveyard of St. John's and some of its associated burials. The buttressed structure on the southern boundary of the site may represent part of the church of St. John or another medieval building. Bonded stonework present against the southern site boundary, to the east of the centre, is also thought to represent a buttress associated with the medieval building.

#### *Period 2 - Post-medieval*

Post-medieval activity on the site generally occurred on the east side of the centre. The deposits recorded here (demolition and occupation surfaces) are almost certainly associated with the post-Dissolution occupation of the site. Records show how the church and graveyard, passed into private hands and how, over several decades, the church was slowly dismantled. It would accordingly be reasonable to assume that the extensive dumps of limestone (along with the architectural fragments) accumulated in their location, during the dismantling works. The interleaved bands of soil (heavily charcoaled) may also have been laid down during this period, as the more perishable parts of the church were dismantled (bonfires for timber etc.). the presence of Flemish floor tiles and the assemblage of German stoneware pottery was probably deposited as a result of dumping/land levelling.

*Period 3 - Modern*

For the most part deposits ascribed to the more recent history of the site were related to the information centre constructed during the 1980's.

### 5.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit would like to thank Lincoln City Council for funding the programme of archaeological recording and analysis. Thanks are especially extended to Simons Construction Ltd, especially the site foreman Ian Clarkson - for their full co-operation throughout the programme of archaeological works. Assistance and guidance from Ian George, Lincoln City Council Archaeology Officer, is also acknowledged.

#### Project Team

Michael Jarvis	Project Officer (Field/Post-excavation)
John Hockley	Projects Manager
Mick Jones	Editor
Jenny Mann	Registered Finds/Ceramic Building Materials
Jane Young	Post-Roman and later pottery (Lindsey Archaeological Services)
Barbara Precious	Roman pottery (freelance)
Lynda Isaac	Human remains (The Calvin Wells Laboratory, University of Bradford)

### 6.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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#### NOTE

*The information in this document is presented with the proviso that further data may yet emerge. The Unit, its members and employees cannot, therefore, be held responsible for any loss, delay or damage, material or otherwise, arising out of this report. The document has been prepared in accordance with the terms of the Unit's Articles of Association, the Code of Conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.*

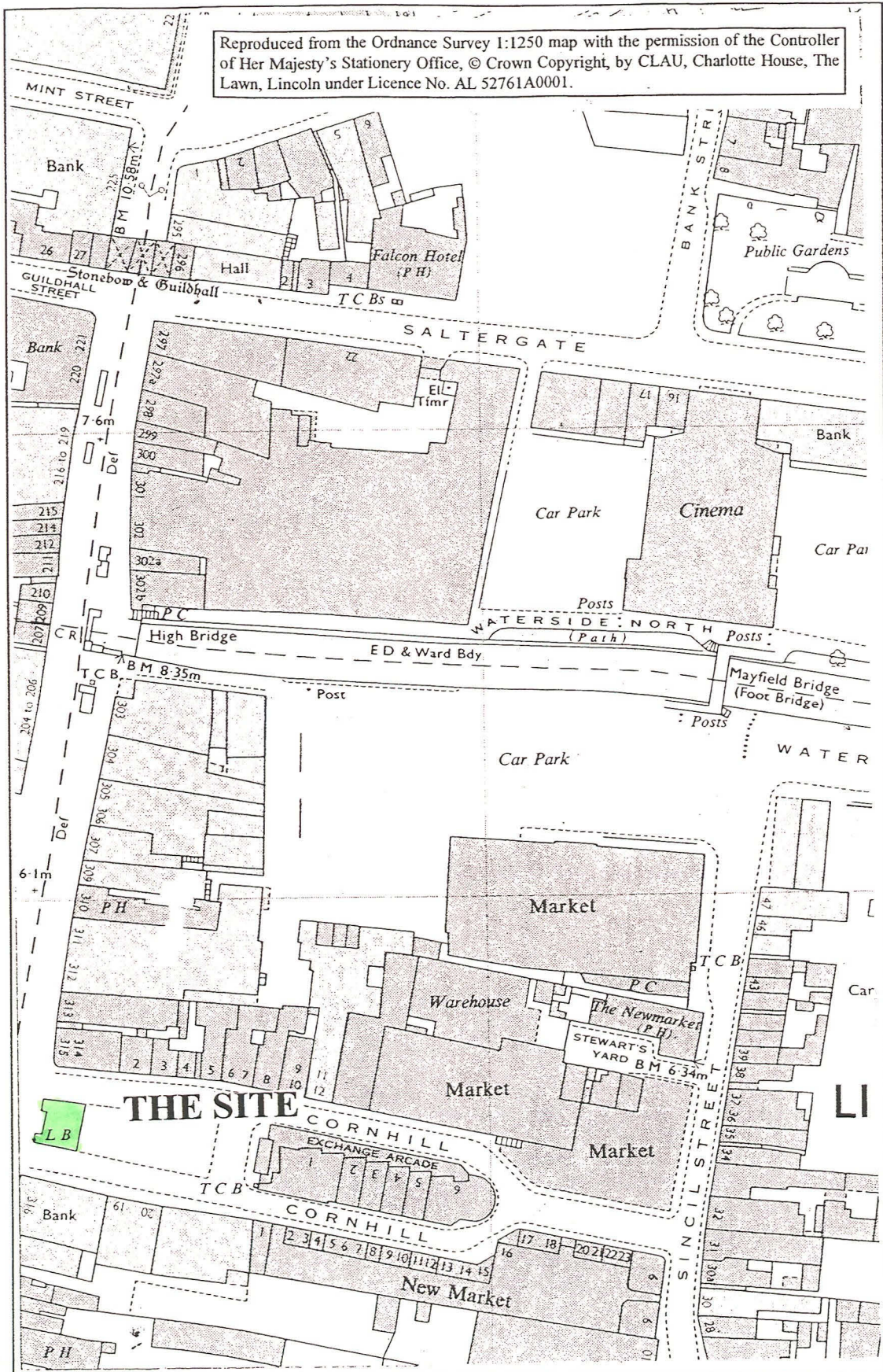


Fig. 1 Site location plan.

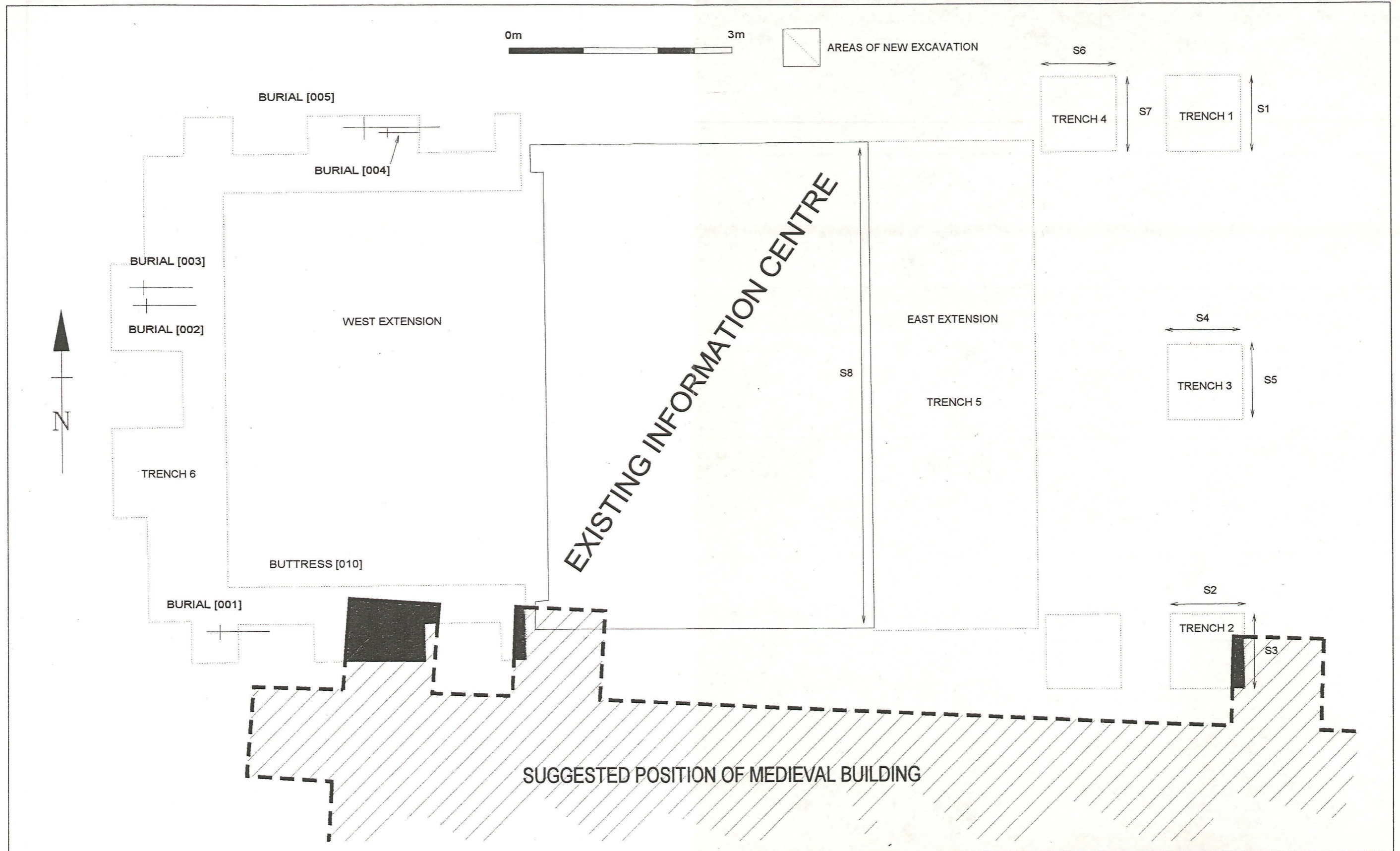


Fig. 2: Section location plan, also showing location of burials & conjectured position of medieval building.

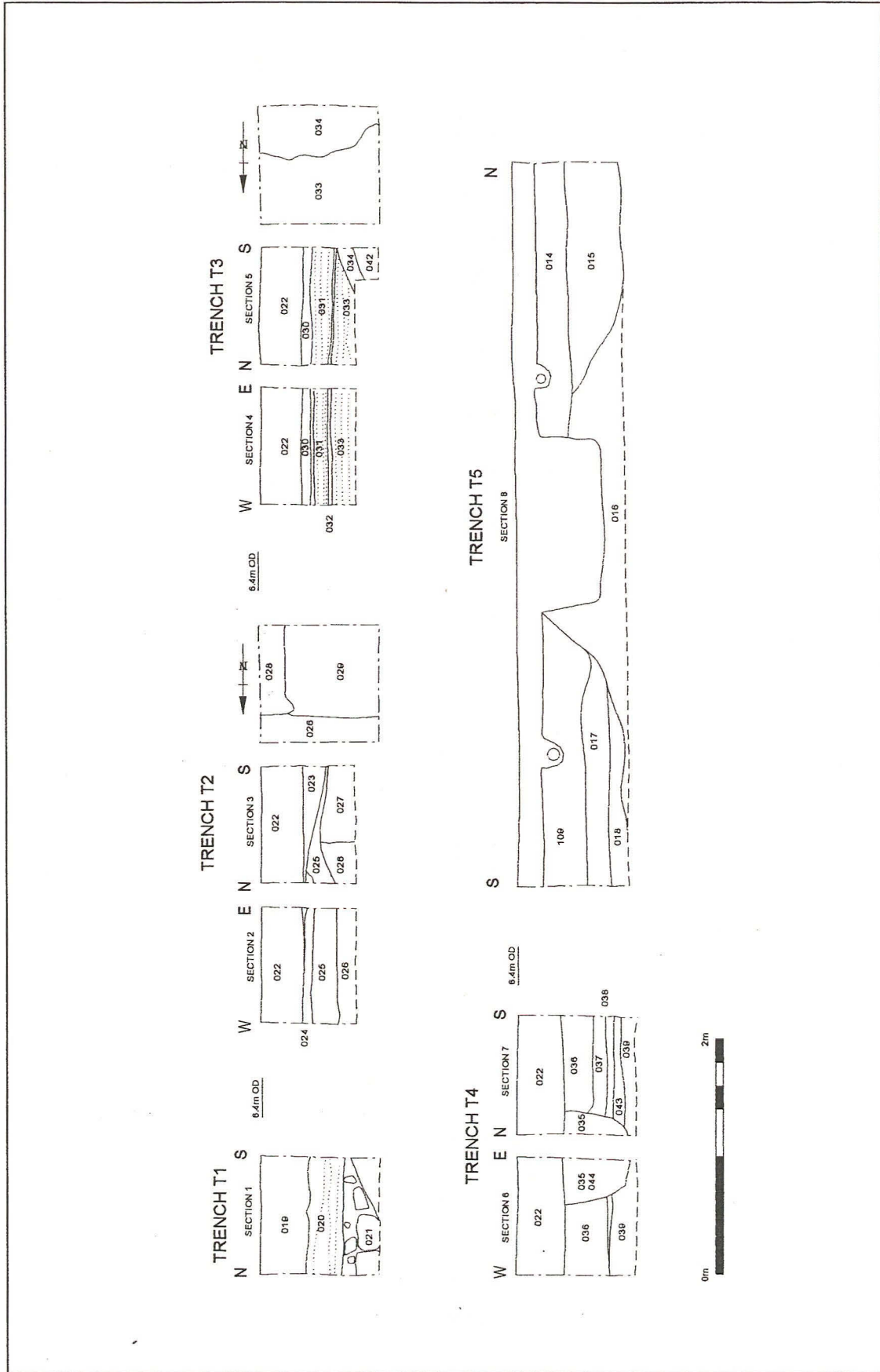


Fig. 3: Sections 1 – 8 & Plans 1 & 2.

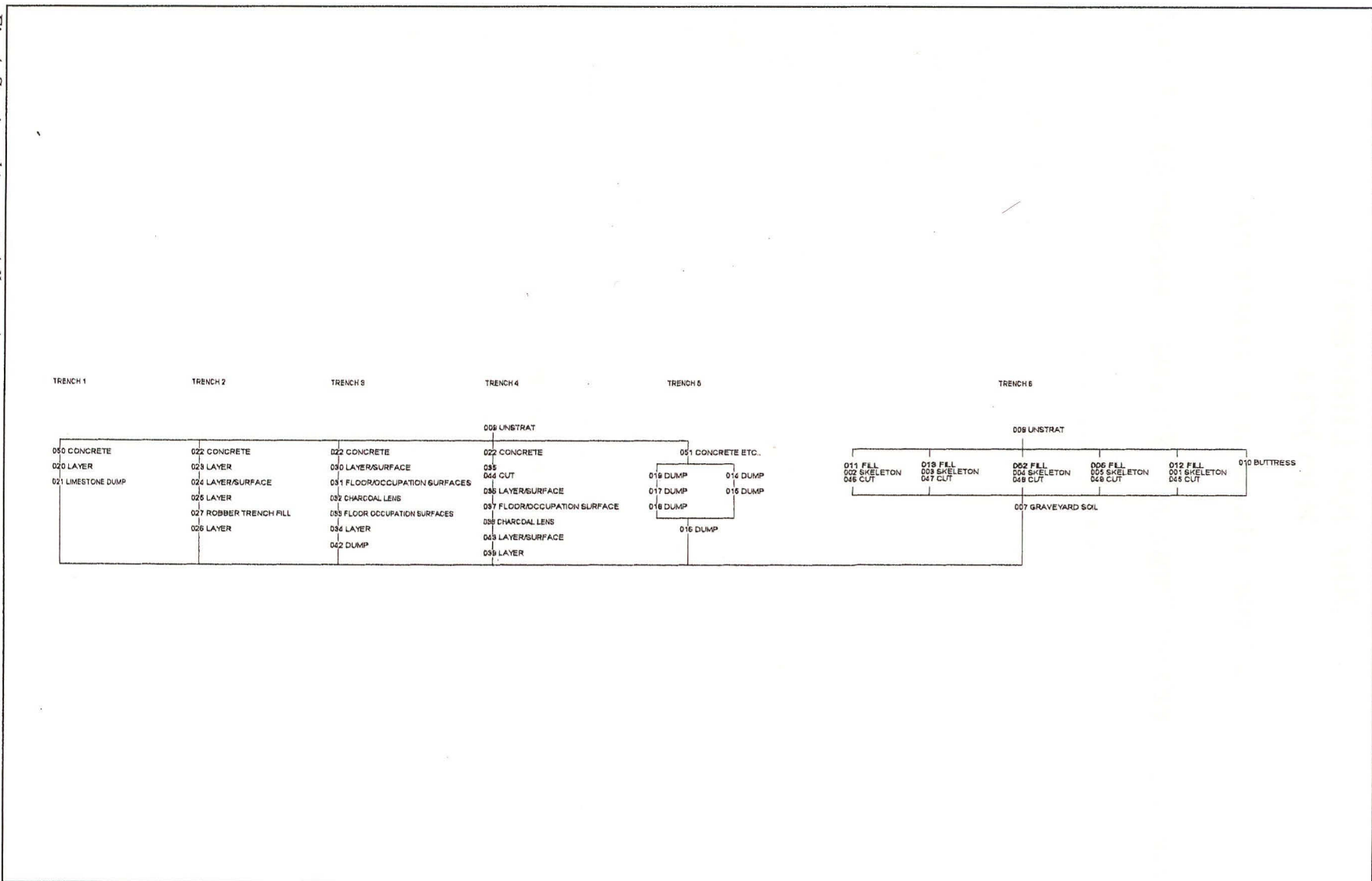


Fig. 4: Stratigraphic matrix (all areas).



**TOURIST INFORMATION CENTRE,  
CORNHILL SQUARE,  
LINCOLN**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING**

***APPENDIX 1 - LHA NOTE & ARCHIVE DETAILS***

***LHA NOTE DETAILS***

CLAU CODE: CTI99

CLAU REPORT No.: 395

PLANNING APPLICATION No.:

FIELD OFFICER: Michael Jarvis

NGR: SK 97510 71050

CIVIL PARISH: Lincoln

SMR No.: -

DATE OF INTERVENTION: 2<sup>nd</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> February 1999

TYPE OF INTERVENTION: Archaeological Recording

UNDERTAKEN FOR: Lincolnshire County Council

***ARCHIVE DETAILS***

PRESENT LOCATION: City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit, Charlotte House, The Lawn, Union Road,  
Lincoln, LN1 3BL.

FINAL LOCATION: The City and County Museum, Friars Lane, Lincoln.

MUSEUM ACCESSION No.: 25.99

ACCESSION DATE: -

**TOURIST INFORMATION CENTRE,  
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING**

**APPENDIX 2 - CONTEXT SUMMARY**

<i>Context</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Brief Description</i>
001	6	skeleton - extended adult inhumation.
002	6	skeleton - extended adult inhumation.
003	6	skeleton - extended adult inhumation.
004	6	skeleton - extended adult inhumation.
005	6	skeleton - extended adult inhumation.
006	6	loose-firm compaction, light grey/brown very sandy soil with occasional small angular limestone fragments, oyster and mussel shell - fill of grave 049
007	6	loose-firm compaction, light grey/brown very sandy soil with occasional small angular limestone fragments, oyster and mussel shell - graveyard soil
008	6	unstratified finds from west side of information centre
009	N/A	unstratified finds from east side of information centre
010	6	roughly square limestone structure projecting north in to the trench. consists of large roughly hewn limestone blocks bonded with a very pale brown sandy mortar. the core material for this feature consists of small angular limestone fragments in a coarse sandy mortar
011	6	loose-firm compaction, light grey/brown very sandy soil with occasional small angular limestone fragments, oyster and mussel shell - fill of grave 046
012	6	loose-firm compaction, light grey/brown very sandy soil with occasional small angular limestone fragments, oyster and mussel shell - fill of grave 045
013	6	loose-firm compaction, light grey/brown very sandy soil with occasional small angular limestone fragments, oyster and mussel shell - fill of grave 047
014	5	firm compaction, light brown/grey coarse sandy soil with frequent small, angular limestone inclusions. also occasional mortar and charcoal flecks and fragments - dump deposit
015	5	firm compaction, light grey/brown slightly clayey silt/sand soil. contains frequent charcoal flecks and fragments, occasional small, angular limestones and infrequent mortar flecks - dump deposit
016	5	extensive deposit of small angular limestone fragments and equal quantities of bonding mortar. occasional tile and mortar fragments - dump deposit
017	5	moderate compaction, mid brown clay soil with frequent angular limestone fragments, tile and mortar flecks - dump deposit
018	5	firm compaction, mid brown sandy soil with occasional small limestone fragments and chippings, also infrequent charcoal flecks - dump deposit
019	5	firm compaction, dark-mid brown sandy soil with occasional small rounded/angular limestone fragments - dump deposit
020	1	mottled, mid-dark brown clay soil with frequent pale brown sandy mortar, angular limestone fragments, tile and charcoal inclusions - layer
021	1	deposit of pale brown sandy mortar with frequent large limestone fragments (some tooled) and roof tile - dump deposit
022	2-4	concrete
023	2	firm compaction, mottled dark brown - light brown mix of sandy/silts and slightly clayey soils. contains tile, limestone fragments and charcoal
024	2	narrow band of small angular limestone fragments set within a pale brown

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		sandy mortar - layer/surface
025	2	friable compaction, pale brown sandy soil containing occasional small angular limestone fragments also some charcoal flecks - layer
026	2	loose-friable compaction, mid green/brown coarse gritty sandy soil with occasional charcoal and mortar flecks - layer
027	2	loose compaction, mottled pale brown sandy mortar and limestone fragments - fill of robber trench
028	2	area of bonded limestone fragments - not investigated possible buttress
029	2	firm compaction, dark brown sandy soil (reddy hue) with patches of a clean grey clay within - layer
030	3	narrow band of small angular limestone fragments set within a pale brown sandy mortar - layer/surface
031	3	firm-friable compaction, bands of light grey/brown to slightly reddy grey/brown sandy soil with occasional charcoal inclusions - floor/occupation surfaces
032	3	thin band of charcoal with occasional very small angular limestone chippings and tile flecks - layer
033	3	firm-friable compaction, bands of light grey/brown to slightly reddy grey/brown sandy soil with occasional charcoal inclusions - floor/occupation surfaces
034	3	firm-friable compaction, pale yellow/brown sandy mortar with very frequent tile and limestone fragments - layer
035	4	firm-friable compaction, pale brown sandy soil with occasional clay and charcoal inclusions. the upper part of this deposit is frequently gravelly - fill of 044
036	4	narrow band of small angular limestone fragments set within a pale brown sandy mortar - layer/surface
037	4	firm-friable compaction, light grey/brown to a slightly reddy grey/brown sandy soil, occasional charcoal flecks - floor/occupation surface
038	4	thin band of charcoal with occasional very small angular limestone chippings and tile flecks - layer
039	4	loose-friable compaction, mid green/brown sandy soil with occasional charcoal and pale brown sandy mortar flecks - layer
040	2	unstratified finds from Trench 2
041	2	unstratified finds from Trench 4
042	3	loose compaction, pale brown sandy soil with occasional charcoal and mortar flecks - dump deposit
043	4	narrow band of small angular limestone fragments set within a pale brown sandy mortar - layer/surface
044	4	cut - sharp break of surface top, near vertical sides running to a rounded U base - cut function N/A
045	6	grave cut burial 001
046	6	grave cut burial 002
047	6	grave cut burial 003
048	6	grave cut burial 004
049	6	grave cut burial 005
050	1	concrete
051	5	concrete etc.. (tourist information centre)
052	6	loose-firm compaction, light grey/brown very sandy soil with occasional small angular limestone fragments, oyster and mussel shell - fill of grave 048

## TOURIST INFORMATION CENTRE, CORNHILL SQUARE, LINCOLN

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING

#### APPENDIX 3 - FINDS ASSESSMENT

##### *Registered Finds & Bulk Materials*

*Jenny Mann*

All finds were recorded to basic CLAU archive level and all data entered onto the computer using the CLAU thesaurus of finds and bulk material codes. All metalwork was X-rayed and remedial treatment of the glass was undertaken by the Lincoln City and County Museum Conservation Laboratory.

Forty-one registered finds were recovered, mostly of heavily corroded iron (32% of the total), stone (34%) and copper alloy (24%); there were only two pieces of glass. Although the earliest datable pieces were medieval, the finds as a whole would be in keeping with a post-medieval assemblage which included redeposited earlier material.

More than half of the entire assemblage came from unstratified contexts (008, 009; 041: trial pit), mainly in the eastern part of the site; although some finds were recovered from the burials, most (if not all) of these probably represent unassociated material incorporated in the backfill of the graves.

The stonework consists almost entirely of small pieces from architectural mouldings, almost certainly of medieval date, including two fragments from (column) bases or capitals and three fragments probably from window tracery. The single exception is part of a decorated slab, possibly a grave marker. All of the stonework was recovered from the eastern part of the site.

Although both the registered and the bulk finds produced evidence of iron smithing in the form of slag and hammerscale, and very slight evidence of copperworking (sheet offcuts), there is no evidence that such activities were carried out on this site and it is more likely that these simply represent material redeposited here.

##### *Post Roman & Later Pottery*

*Jane Young*

A total of 116 sherds of pottery was recovered from the site, ranging in date from the Roman to the post medieval period. Twelve sherds were of Roman date. The earliest post-Roman pottery belongs to the late Saxon period (3 sherds), probably the 10<sup>th</sup> century. No pottery dating to the 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> centuries is present in the assemblage. A small amount (21 sherds) of medieval pottery (13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> century) occurs; most vessels are plain jugs or jars. The most important pottery from the site dates to the 16<sup>th</sup> century and includes nine sherds from imported German stoneware jugs from four different sources. This group of material is important to the study of post-medieval ceramics in the city and must be included as part of any future study.

##### *Ceramic Building Material*

*Jane Young*

A total of 150 fragments of ceramic building material were recovered from the site ranging in date from the Roman to the post-medieval period. Most of the material found consisted of undiagnostic roof tile, the few diagnostic nib types date between the late 12<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries. At least 13 fragments of glazed Flemish floor tile occur, which date to between the late medieval and early post-medieval period and indicate some degree of high status.

**TOURIST INFORMATION CENTRE,  
CORNHILL SQUARE,  
LINCOLN**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING**

**APPENDIX 4 - THE FINDS ARCHIVE**

**BONE: Archive List**

<i>Context</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Type</i>
002	3	0	ANBN
004	3	0	ANBN
006	7	0	ANBN
008	12	0	ANBN
009	134	0	ANBN
012	20	0	ANBN
021	7	0	ANBN
033	1	0	ANBN
034	1	0	ANBN
038	1	0	ANBN
039	1	0	ANBN
041	2	0	ANBN

**REGISTERED FINDS: Archive List**

<i>Context</i>	<i>Finds No</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Object</i>	<i>Date/Comments</i>
006	1	COPP	LTAG	MED-PMED;RIVE WHOLE
006	2	COPP	RIVE	SHEET WHOLE
006	3	COPP	-	SHEET OFFC?
008	4	COPP	PIN	X2 WIRE
008	5	COPP	WIRE	HOOK TERM?
008	6	COPP	-	SHEET
008	7	IRON	-	-
009	8	COPP	-	TUBE
009	9	IRON	-	TOOL? SOCK? BLADE SHAP
009	10	IRON	NAIL	-
009	11	IRON	-	PERF?
009	12	IRON	KNIF	X2 (= 1) BLADE
009	13	IRON	-	TOOL? SOCK? BLADE SHAP
009	14	IRON	-	X4 + SLAG?
009	15	IRON	-	X3 SHEET
009	16	SAMP	SLAG	SSL?
009	17	IRON	-	FERR?
009	18	IRON	-	HING/HASP? SPOTS
011	19	IRON	-	-
012	20	COPP	WAST	SHEET OFFC?
013	21	IRON	-	-
019	22	SAMP	SLAG	SSL?
021	23	IRON	-	NAIL? SPOTS
041	24	COPP	THIM	X4 (= 1)

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009	25	COPP	-	X2 + SLAG (FAS?)
006	26	GLAS	VESS	MED-EPMED?;;DEC GOBL/BEAK?
009	27	GLAS	VESS	LMED-PMED?;16-17?:X2 (=1) BASE
009	28	STON	MLDG	MED;LLST BASE/CAPI?
009	29	STON	MLDG	MED;LLST BASE/CAPI?
009	30	STON	MLDG	MED;LLST WIND TRAC
021	31	STON	MLDG	LLST CHAM BLOC
021	32	STON	MLDG	LLST CHAM BLOC
021	33	STON	MLDG	LLST CHAM BLOC
021	34	STON	MLDG	LST (JAMB/VOUS?)
041	35	STON	MLDG	MED;LLST WIND TRAC
041	36	STON	MLDG	LLST
009	37	STON	MLDG	MED?;LLST BURNT MORR
009	38	STON	MLDG	MED;LLST JAMB?
009	39	STON	MLDG	MED;LLST WIND TRAC
041	40	STON	GRAV	MED;LLST
009	41	STON	MLDG	MED;LLST WIND MULL/TRAC ABRA

**BULK FINDS: Archive List**

Context	Category	Count	Weight (gm)/Comments
006	NAIL	9	2XHOSH?
006	SHEL	1	OYST DIS
006	SLAG	2	SSLX83GM ?TAPX3GM + HAMS?
008	NAIL	1	-
008	SHEL	2	OYST DIS
008	SLAG	1	SSLX118GM + HAMS?
008	WOOD	1	CHAR 5GM DIS
009	BOTT	1	PMED;17-18;WINE
009	NAIL	3	1XWOOD
009	SLAG	2	SSLX210GM + HAMS?
011	NAIL	2	-
012	NAIL	1	-
013	NAIL	5	2XHOSH?
015	SLAG	1	SSLX81GM + HAMS?
015	FIRE	1	15GM (HEAR?)
017	SLAG	1	SSLX50GM + HAMS?
019	NAIL	2	-
019	SLAG	1	SSLX73GM + HAMS?
025	NAIL	1	-
034	COAL	1	92GM PART BURNT DIS
041	SHEL	1	COCK DIS

**Key to Abbreviations (Bulk and Registered Finds)**

ABRA	=	ABRADED
BEAK	=	BEAKER
BLAD	=	BLADE
BLOC	=	BLOCK
BOTT	=	BOTTLE
CAPI	=	CAPITAL
CHAM	=	CHAMFERED
CHAR	=	CHARCOAL
COCK	=	COCKLE
COPP	=	COPPER ALLOY

DEC	=	DECORATED
DIS	=	DISCARDED
FAS	=	FUEL ASH SLAG
FERR	=	FERRULE
FIRE	=	FIRED CLAY
GLAS	=	GLASS
GOBL	=	GOBLET
GRAV	=	GRAVE MARKER
KNIF	=	KNIFE
HAMS	=	HAMMERSCALE
HEAR	=	HEARTH-LINING
HING	=	HINGE
HOSH	=	HORSESHOE
LTAG	=	LACE TAG
LLST	=	LINCOLNSHIRE LIMESTONE
LST	=	LIMESTONE
MED	=	MEDIEVAL (EMED = EARLY MEDIEVAL)
MLDG	=	ARCHITECTURAL FRAGMENT
MULL	=	MULLION
OFFC	=	OFFCUT
OYST	=	OYSTER
PERF	=	PERFORATED
PMED	=	POST-MEDIEVAL (EPMED = EARLY POST-MEDIEVAL)
RIVE	=	RIVET
SHAP	=	SHAPE
SHEL	=	SHELL
SOCK	=	SOCKETED
SSL	=	SMITHING SLAG
STON	=	STONE
TERM	=	TERMINAL
THIM	=	THIMBLE
TRAC	=	TRACERY
VESS	=	VESSEL
VOUS	=	VOUSSOIR
WAST	=	WASTE
WIND	=	WINDOW

**POST-ROMAN TILE ARCHIVE: Ware Types By Context**

Context	Form	Sherds	Weight	Subform	Fabric	Comments
006	GPNR	1	0	-	7?	MORTAR;CORNER
006	PNRDISC	1	30	-	-	MORTAR;FLAT
006	PNRDISC	2	10	-	-	FLAKES
008	GRID	1	0	-	-	POCKED GLAZE
008	PNRDISC	1	150	-	-	MORTAR;FLAT
008	PNRDISC	5	90	-	1-7	-
008	GPNR	1	0	-	-	GRID?
008	PNRDISC	15	730	-	1-7	FLAT;MED
008	PNRDISC	3	340	-	1-7	FLAT;MED;MORTAR
008	PNRDISC	2	100	-	1-7	FLAT;MED;CORNERS
008	NIBDISC	1	180	2	LSWA	CORNER;MORTAR
008	GFLOOR	1	0	-	-	FLEM/E ANG;YELL GLAZE;? DIAG SCORE MARK
008	STILDISC	10	335	ROOF	CSLA	-
009	PNRDISC	3	270	-	-	VITR;? DATE;PMED?
009	PNRDISC	1	120	-	-	? PANT;PMED

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009	PNRDISC	1	100	-	-	THIN;MORTAR;PMED
009	PNRDISC	1	110	-	-	THIN;CORNER;PMED
009	PNRDISC	2	80	-	-	FLAT MED-PMED
009	PNRDISC	5	820	-	-	FLAT MED-PMED;MORTAR
009	PNRDISC	1	70	-	LSWA	FLAT MED;CORNER
009	PNRDISC	3	980	-	1-7	FLAT MED;THICK;MORTAR;L12- 13TH
009	PNRDISC	1	20	-	1-7	FLAT MED;MORTAR;CU CORROSION
009	PNRDISC	2	160	-	1-7	FLAT MED;MORTAR;THIN;CORNE RS
009	PNRDISC	1	270	-	7	FLAT MED;L12/E13TH
009	PNRDISC	1	250	-	1	FLAT MED/PMED;CORNER;MORTA R
009	RBRKDIS C	1	310	-	-	-
009	GFLOOR	1	0	-	-	??FLEM/E ANG;HARD FARIC;YELLOW GLAZE OVER THICK WHITE SLIP;25MM THICK 125MM SQUARE;BROWN GLAZE WHERE NO SLIP;1/2 TILE;MORTAR
009	GFLOOR	1	0	-	-	FLEM/E ANG;YELLOW GLAZE OVER SLIP;25MM THICK
009	GFLOOR	1	0	-	-	FLEM/E ANG;FABRIC CONTAINS ABUNDANT FE GRAINS;CU GLAZE ALMOST BLACK;37MM THICK 170+MM SQUARE
009	RIDDISC	1	200	-	-	THIN WALLED NO GLAZE;LMED/PMED?
009	GPNR	1	0	-	-	CORNER
009	GRID	1	0	-	-	MORTAR
009	GPNR	1	0	-	-	? A GFLOOR OR RFURN;20MM THICK;MOULDED EDGE;REDUCED GREEN GLAZE OVER WHITE SLIP WHICH EXTENDS UNDER TILE
009	GPNR	1	0	-	-	20MM THICK;APPLE GREEN/AMBER GLAZE;LIGHT GREY & ORANGE FABRIC
009	NIB	1	0	6B	LSWA	HARD FABRIC;TYPE SERIES
009	NIBDISC	1	170	4A/B	-	-
009	NIBDISC	1	80	2/3	-	-
009	NIBDISC	1	60	4C	-	-
009	NIBDISC	1	340	4A	-	CORNER;MORTAR
009	NIBDISC	1	180	4A	-	CORNER
009	NIBDISC	1	410	4C	-	CORNER;MORTAR;BEDDED



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						ON CA
009	NIBDISC	1	80	5B	-	SEMI VITR
009	NIBDISC	1	130	7D	-	-
009	NIB	1	0	5B	-	TYPE SERIES;22CM WIDE
009	STILDISC	1	175	ROOF	CSLA	BURNT
012	PNRDISC	6	320	-	1-7	FLAT;MED
013	PNRDISC	1	2	-	-	? DATE
014	PNRDISC	2	50	-	-	FLAT;MED/PMED;MORTAR
015	PNRDISC	1	190	-	-	FLAT;PMED/EMOD;MORTAR
015	PNRDISC	5	340	-	1-7	FLAT;MED-PMED
016	PNRDISC	1	170	-	1	FLAT;MED
016	NIBDISC	1	270	1/2	1	NIB KNOCKED OFF;CORNER
016	NIBDISC	1	220	4A	1	CORNER;MORTAR
017	BRKDISC	4	180	-	-	VERY FRAGMENTARY;FRIABLE SANDY FABRIC;EARLY?;45MM DEEP
017	PNRDISC	2	100	-	-	MORTAR;MED
019	PNRDISC	3	190	-	-	FLAT?;MED-PMED
019	RIDDISC	1	100	-	-	PMED;MORTAR
021	PNRDISC	3	1170	-	1-7	FLAT;MED;MORTAR
021	PNRDISC	1	230	-	-	FLAT;MED/PMED;VITR;MOR TAR
021	PNRDISC	2	450	-	1-7	FLAT;MED;CORNERS
021	NIB	1	0	4F	TOYT ON?	SMALL APPLIED ROUND NIB;TYPE SERIES
021	NIB	1	0	6B	LSWA	CORNER;NEW TYPE;TYPE SERIES
021	NIB	1	160	2B	7?	-
021	NIBDISC	1	70	7D	-	-
021	NIB	1	0	3C	-	POOR FABRIC;CORNER;TYPE SERIES
021	FLOOR	1	0	-	-	? ID;NO GLAZE;MORTAR;20MM THICK;LOCAL FABRIC?
021	FLOOR	1	0	-	-	HARD FABRIC;?? FLEM/E ANG;MORTAR;NO GLAZE;25MM DEEP;WORN SURFACE;?110MM SQUARE
021	GFLOOR	1	0	-	-	FLEM/E ANG?;HARD FABRIC;MORTAR;YELLOW GLAZE OVER WHITE SLIP;25MM DEEP;2 CORNERS;120MM SQUARE
021	GFLOOR	1	0	-	-	FLEM/E ANG;MORTAR;CU GLAZE;25MM DEEP;120MM SQUARE;ALMOST COMPLETE;NAIL HOLES
021	GFLOOR	1	0	-	-	FLEM/E ANG;MORTAR;YELLOW GLAZE OVER SLIP GREEN WHERE NO SLIP;37MM DEEP;130+MM SQUARE;CORNER

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021	GFLOOR	1	0	-	-	FLEM/E ANG;CU GLAZE;37MM DEEP;130MM SQUARE
021	GFLOOR	1	0	-	-	FLEM/E ANG; WORN OFF GLAZE;27MM DEEP
025	PNR	1	240	-	1	NAIL ATTACHED;MORTAR;MED; FLAT
025	PNRDISC	2	240	-	1-7	MORTAR;MED;FLAT
025	PNRDISC	4	160	-	1-7	MED;FLAT
025	PNRDISC	1	20	-	1	MED;FLAT;CORNER
025	PNRDISC	2	260	-	1	MED;FLAT;CORNER;SAME TILE;MORTAR
030	PNRDISC	1	20	-	LSWA	MED;FLAT
032	PNRDISC	2	10	-	-	FRAGS;? DATE
034	GPNR	1	0	-	1	CORNER;MORTAR;REDUCE D GLAZE;MED;FLAT
034	GFLOOR	1	0	-	-	FLEM/E ANG;WELL WORN;CU GLAZE;25MM THICK;130MM SQUARE;NAIL HOLES
034	GFLOOR	1	0	-	-	FLEM/E ANG;WELL WORN;CU GLAZE;25MM THICK;130MM SQUARE;NAIL HOLES
037	PNRDISC	2	30	-	-	MED-PMED
038	PNRDISC	1	20	-	-	MED
039	PNRDISC	1	30	-	-	MED;FLAT
040	NIBDISC	1	110	7	-	-
040	GPNR	1	0	-	7	THICK SUSPENSION GLAZE;? PERFORATED FOR VENT;COULD BE RFURN
040	GFLOOR	1	0	-	-	FLEM/E ANG;YELLOW GLAZE;WELL WORN;40MM THICK;140+MM SQUARE
040	GFLOOR	1	0	-	-	HARD FABRIC;?? FLEM/E ANG;YELLOW GLAZE OVER THICK SLIP BROWN WHERE NO SLIP;25MM THICK;130MM SQUARE;CORNER
040	PNR	1	0	-	-	POOR FABRIC;? STICK/TOOL MARKS ON TILE EDGE ? FROM REMOVING TILE FROM MOULD
040	PNRDISC	1	90	-	-	MORTAR;FLAT;MED
040	PNRDISC	1	60	-	-	CORNER;FLAT;MED
040	NIBDISC	1	210	2	-	CORNER;FLAT;MED;MORTA R
043	PNRDISC	1	40	-	-	FLAT;MED

*Key to Form Types*

DRNDISC      DISCARDED UNGLAZED DRAIN OR WATER PIPE  
FLOOR        UNGLAZED FLOOR TILE  
FIRE         FIRED CLAY

NIBDISC DISCARDED UNGLAZED NIB TILE  
PNRDISC DISCARDED UNGLAZED UNDIAGNOSTIC ROOF TILE

**ROMAN POTTERY ARCHIVE: The Site Archive**

Context	Fabric	Form	Comments	Sherds
006	GREY	-	BSS ABR	2
006	GREY	CLSD	BS SPOOL?	1
008	MOSP	MBF	RIM-LWR WALL NICE EG	1
008	NVCC	BK	BS WHT FAB	1
008	GREY	BWM	RIM BURNISH OVER RIM	1
008	GREY	-	BSS SOME ABR	4
008	GREY	JEV	RIM	1
019	GREY	BFBL	RIM UPPER WALL VABR	1

**Key to Ware Codes**

GREY REDUCED - MISCELLANEOUS GREY WARES  
MOSP MORT - SWANPOOL MORTARIA  
NVCC FINE - NENE VALLEY COLOUR-COATED

**ROMAN POTTERY ARCHIVE: Dates**

Context	Date
006	3rd-4th
008	L3rd-4th
019	L3rd-4th

**POST-ROMAN POTTERY ARCHIVE: The Site Archive**

Context	Form	Count	Sub-form	Comments
006	LSH	1	?	FABRIC B; BASE?
006	LLSW	1	JUG	BASE
006	LSW2	1	JUG	BS
006	LSW2	1	JUG	LHJ
006	HUMB	2	JUG	BS
006	R	3	-	-
008	LKT	1	JAR	EVERAI RIM
008	RAER	1	JUG	BS
008	FREC	1	JUG	BS
008	BOU	1	JAR/JUG	BS
008	CIST	1	CUP	RIM
008	CIST	1	CUP	BS
008	CIST	1	CUP	BS
008	CIST	1	CUP	BS
008	BL	1	CUP/MUG	GRE TYPE;16TH
008	LLSW	1	JAR	BS
008	LSW3	1	JUG	BS
008	LSW3	1	JUG	BS
008	LSW3	1	JUG	BS;INT DEP
008	LSW3	1	JUG	BS;INT DEP
008	LSW3	1	JUG	LHJ
008	LSW3	1	JUG	ODD CORRUG RIM;CU GLAZE
008	LSW2/3	1	JUG?/ODD	? STRAIGHT STRAP HANDLE
008	LSW2/3	1	JUG	BS

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008	LSW2/3	1	JUG	BS
008	LSW2/3	1	JUG	APP VERT STRIPS
008	LSW2/3	1	JUG	APP VERT STRIPS
008	LSW4	1	JAR/JUG	BS
008	HUM	1	JAR/JUG	BS
008	LLSW	1	FOOTED PIPKIN?	FOOT
008	R	8	-	-
009	MP	1	JUG/BUNGH OLE	RIM & UHJ;VITR PURPLE FABRIC
009	MP	1	JAR?	RIM;ORANGE FABRIC BROWN GLAZE
009	MP	1	JAR/BOWL	BASE;ORANGE FABRIC INT BROWN GLAZE
009	MP	1	JAR/JUG	BS;ORANGE FABRIC RED UNGLAZE;BROWN/BLK GLAZE
009	MP	1	JAR/JUG	BS;ORANGE FABRIC;BROWN/BLK INT & EXT GLAZE
009	MP	1	?	BS;? ID OR BL;SEMI VITR GREY FABRIC ORANGE SURFS;BURNT
009	MP	1	JAR/JUG	BS;? ID; ORANGE FABRIC SPOTS YELL/GREEN GLAZE;YORKS/HUMBER ?
009	BL	1	JAR/JUG	BS;FABRIC M?;16/17TH
009	BL	1	JAR/JUG	BS;FABRIC M?;16/17TH
009	BL	1	JAR/JUG	BS;FABRIC M?;INT GLAZE ONLY;16/17TH
009	BL	2	JUG?	BS;VERY FINE BRIGHT RED FABRIC;? A CIST;16/17TH
009	BL	1	CUP/MUG	RIM;FABRIC O;16/17TH
009	BL	1	CUP	BS;FABRIC O;16/17TH
009	MY	2	BOWL?	RIM & BS
009	HUM	1	JUG	UHJ
009	BERTH	1	CUP?	? INTRUSIVE INTO GROUP;LHJ;FINE L17/18TH
009	CIST	1	CUP	BASE
009	CIST	1	CUP	RIM
009	CIST	1	TALL CUP?	BS;RIDGED
009	CIST	1	CUP/SMALL JUG	BS
009	MEDLOC	1	?	NO GLAZE;? ID;GREY FABRIC ORANGE/BUFF SURFS;COULD BE LSWA
009	MEDLOC	1	?	NO GLAZE;? ID;GREY FABRIC ORANGE/BUFF SURFS;COULD BE LSWA
009	FREC	1	JUG;BELLER MINE	BEARD & MEDALLION
009	FREC	1	JUG	BS
009	KOLS	1	JUG	CORDON ABOVE ROUNDED BASE;? ID
009	KOLS	1	JUG	BS;OAK LEAF DEC
009	LANG	1	JUG	FRILLED BASE;UNDERFIRED
009	TB	1	BOWL	RIM;16/E17TH;? BOLINGBROKE
009	TB	2	ODD JAR?	APPEAR TO HAVE APPLIED ODD PARTS OR KILN SEPARATORS FUSED AT ? RIM
009	TB	1	BOWL?	BS
009	TB	1	BOWL	RIM
009	TB	1	JAR/JUG	BS
009	TB	1	BOWL?	BASE;INT GLAZE

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009	TB	1	JAR/JUG	BS;INT DEP?
009	PMLOC	1	JUG	RIM;FABRIC K
009	PMLOC	1	BOWL	RIM;FABRIC ?;? A TB
009	PMLOC	1	JAR?	BS;FABRIC ?;? A TB
009	PMLOC	1	JAR?	BS;FABRIC ?;? A TB
009	PMLOC	1	?	BS;FABRIC ?;? A TB;INT GLAZE
009	PMLOC	1	BOWL	BS;FABRIC B?;? A TB
009	PMLOC	1	BOWL	RIM;FABRIC B?;? A TB
009	PMLOC	1	JAR/JUG	BS;? ID
009	PMLOC	1	DRIP DISH	RIM WITH LIP;FABRIC ?;HEAVILY POCKED GLAZE
009	BOU	1	JAR/JUG	BS;? ID;OVERFIRED
009	LSW3	1	JUG	? FALSE DEC HANDLE;WORN
011	LSW3	1	JUG	SCRAP;INT DEP
011	LSW2	1	JUG	FRAG
012	LSH	1	JAR	BASE;INT DEP
012	BL	2	JUG/JAR	BS;FABRIC M?;16/17TH
012	MISC	1	?	SAND TEMP;NO EXT SURF
012	POTT	1	?	-
015	PMLOC	1	BOWL	BS;FABRIC ?;? A TB TYPE
019	R	1	-	-
038	PMLOC	1	? BOWL/DRIP DISH	BASE;COARSE SANDY FABRIC;BROWN GLAZE
040	CIST	2	CUP	BS
040	TB	2	JAR/JUG	BASE;? ID
040	KOLS	1	JUG	HANDLE
040	LSW3	1	JUG	OVAL HANDLE
041	CIST	1	CUP	HANDLE
041	CIST	1	CUP	RIM
041	MP	2	JAR	INT OLIVE GLAZE;BASE & BS;ORANGE FABRIC RED SURFS
041	MP	1	JAR	BS;ORANGE FABRIC PURPLE SURFS
041	PMLOC	1	BOWL	BS;FABRIC ?;PROB A TB;BURNT INT GLAZE
041	TB	1	BOWL	RIM;? BOLINGBROKE
041	LERTH	1	LID/CHICKE N FEEDER	ORANGE FABRIC RED SURFS;NO GLAZE
041	MEDX	2	COOKPOT	SHELL FABRIC WITH OCC ROUNDED CA;COULD BE AN ODD POTT;SURFACES LOOK SLIPPED
041	RAER	1	JUG	BS

**Key to Ware Codes**

<i>Ware Code</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Earliest Horizon</i>	<i>Latest Horizon</i>
BERTH	BROWN EARTHENWARES	PMED	PMH2	PMH10
BL	BLACKWARE	PMED	PMH3	EMH
BOU	BOURNE;FABRIC D	PMED	MH10	PMH4
CIST	CISTERCIAN-TYPE WARES	PMED	MH10?	PMH5
FREC	FRECHEN/COLOGNE STONEWARE	PMED	PMH2	PMH8
HUM	HUMBERWARE	LMED-PMED	MH7	PMH2
HUMB	HUMBER BASIN GLAZED FABRICS	MED	MH1	MH10
KOLN	COLOGNE STONEWARE	PMED	PMH1	PMH2

LANG	LANGERWEHE STONEWARE	LMED	MH7	PMH1
LERTH	LATE EARTHENWARES	EMOD	PMH9	EMH
LKT	LINCOLN KILN-TYPE WARE	LSAX	ASH7	ASH11
LLSW	LATE GLAZED LINCOLN WARE	LMED	MH8	MH10
LSH	LINCOLN SHELLY WARE	LSAX	ASH7	ASH12?
LSW2	GLAZED LINCOLN WARE	MED	MH4	MH6
LSW2/3	LSW2 OR LSW3	MED	MH4	MH9
LSW3	GLAZED LINCOLN WARE	LMED	MH6	MH9?
LSW4	GLAZED LINCOLN WARE	LMED	MH10	PMH1
MEDLOC	MEDIEVAL LOCAL FABRICS	MED	MH4	MH10
MEDX	MEDIEVAL NON-LOCAL FABRICS	MED	MH4	MH10
PMLOC	POST-MED LOCAL FABRICS	PMED	PMH2	PMH9
R	ROMAN	ROM	0	0
RAER	RAEREN STONEWARE	PMED	MH10	PMH2
TB	TOYNTON OR BOLINGBROKE-TYPE WARE	PMED	MH10?	PMH8

**POST-ROMAN POTTERY ARCHIVE: Horizon Dating**

Context	Earliest Horizon	Latest Horizon	Probable Horizon	Comments
006	MH8	MH10	-	late 14th to late 15th; FRESH BREAKS ON SEVERAL SHERDS
008	PMH3	PMH4	PMH3	mid/late to late 16th
009	PMH3 OR PMH7	PMH4 OR PMH9	PMH3-PMH4	mid/late 16th to early 17th
				FRESH BREAKS; POSSIBLE INTRUSIVE
				18TH SHERD OTHERWISE GOOD GROUP
011	MH6	MH9	-	14th to mid 15th
012	PMH3	PMH5	-	late 16th to mid 17th
015	MH10	PMH4	PMH2-PMH4	16th to 17th
019	R	R	-	Roman
038	PMH1	PMH4	-	16th to early 17th
040	PMH1	PMH4	-	16th to early 17th
041	PMH1	PMH4	-	16th to early 17th; SOME LARGE FRAGS; FRESH BREAKS

**TOURIST INFORMATION CENTRE,  
CORNHILL SQUARE,  
LINCOLN**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING**

***APPENDIX 5 - HUMAN REMAINS***

*Assessment on the Human Remains  
from Cornhill Square, Lincoln,  
Lincolnshire, England.*

*(CTI99)*

*August 1999.*

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# *The Human Remains From Cornhill Square*

## **Introduction**

Human bone was recovered from Cornhill Square, Lincoln (SK 97510 71050) during an extensive programme of alteration to the Tourist Information Centre. The graveyard itself lies to the west of the Tourist Information Centre and was probably associated with St. John's Church. The human remains were associated with the Medieval period and were examined with the following aims:

- identify all human and non-human bone
- assess the minimum number of individuals present (MNI)
- record the preservation of the bone
- provide provisional information on age, sex and pathology
- comment on the potential of the site for future research

An evaluation of the material based on the above points would determine whether the material would be worth examining at a later date in more detail.

## **Historical and Archaeological Background**

St. Johns Church was established in the 10<sup>th</sup> century and dissolved in 1522. It was one of a number of Churches in the Wigford area of Lincoln. The Church was sold in the spring of 1553 to Ald. George Stamp on the condition that the church building would remain standing. Despite this, by the late 16<sup>th</sup> century the church had been completely dismantled (Jarvis, 1999). Although the boundary of the graveyard is unknown, it is thought that the inhumations do form part of a larger cemetery complex.

Due to the lack of development in this area of Lincoln there has been little archaeological work carried out. Previous watching briefs in the area have exposed sections of masonry and areas of medieval flooring. The alterations to the Tourist Information Centre in 1998 uncovered 5 burials, including two pairs of graves. Inhumations 002 and 003 (both juveniles) were interred close together but no other association was present. The association between 005 (young adult female) and 004 (new born) is more probable as the foetus was excavated from above the pelvic region of the adult. Although it is not possible to prove, it is likely that these represent mother and child. Coffin nails were present in the vicinity of all the burials, but only burial 005 (young adult, female) was thought to be contained within a coffin.

## **Methodology**

The complete burials from contexts 001, 002, 003, 004 and 005 were analysed differently from the contexts which contained unstratified bone. Each skeleton was laid out in anatomical position, lying on the back, arms by the sides and the palms of the hands facing upwards. Every bone was recorded visually using standard skeletal diagrams from the Calvin Wells Laboratory, University of Bradford. The presence of postmortem damage and surface erosion were noted to assess preservation and fragments which could not be identified were counted. It is important to record the quality of the preservation as it can largely determine the degree of information which is available. Sex was based on dimorphic characteristics of the pelvis and cranium which estimate the robusticity of certain characteristics (Bass 1987). Subadult age was determined by examining the growth of long bones (Workshop of European Anthropologists 1980), fusion of the epiphyses (Williams and Warwick 1980) and

development of the dentition (Moorees *et al* 1963; Ubelaker, 1989). Age in adults is more difficult to determine and relies on the deterioration of skeleton. Where possible as many methods as possible were utilised to provide a provisional age; these included cranial suture closure (Meindl and Lovejoy 1985); the degradation of the pubic symphysis (Katz and Suchey 1986) and the auricular surface (Lovejoy *et al* 1985), observations of the sternal rib ends (Iscan *et al* 1984) and scoring the degree of dental attrition (Brothwell 1981). Standard age categories employed by the Calvin Wells Laboratory are as follows:

- Embryo 1 - 8 weeks
  - Fetus 9 - 40 weeks
  - Infant Birth - 1<sup>st</sup> year
  - Child 1<sup>st</sup> year - puberty
  - Juvenile Epiphyses unfused
  - Subadults Has not got full dentition or all of epiphyses fused
- 
- Young adult 17-25
  - Young middle adult 26-35
  - Middle adult 36-45
  - Mature adult 46 +

The unstratified bone was initially separated into different elements such as skull, long bones, hands, feet and fragments. Each bone was described briefly and sided to establish the minimum number of individuals in each context. The unstratified material was also checked for indicators of age and sex and briefly scanned for pathological changes.

### Results

The burials consisted of two adults (001,002) three subadults (003, 004, 005) and a further 5 contexts containing human remains (006, 008, 009, 012, 041). Context 001 was a middle adult male who had evidence of 4 or 5 fractured ribs, degenerative changes to the thoracic spine and dental disease. The fractured ribs were well healed, slightly misaligned and the injury occurred some time before death. The degenerative changes to the thoracic vertebrae were probably age-related. Dental disease is one of the most commonly occurring diseases in palaeopathology. The interpretation is hampered as the material was unwashed but the dentition had heavy calculus deposits on the buccal aspect of the premolars and molars.

Based on long bone growth and dental development, contexts 002 and 003 were provisionally assigned to the juvenile category which placed them between the ages of 5 and 10. Employing the same techniques to context 004 placed the skeleton in the new born category which covers from birth to approximately 5 months. The three subadult burials exhibited no visible pathology.

Context 005 was a young adult female, truncated below the knees. Although the preservation was very good there was no visible pathology, this again may change once the material has been washed.

The unstratified contexts contained a minimum number of 3 adults and 2 subadults. Sexing information was available from the adult skull and two left sciatic notches which were both male. As the material was unwashed very limited information was available on pathology; vertebrae from context 041 had severe osteophyte formation, whilst a patella from the same context had an enthesopathy of the patellar ligament. Osteophytes are fairly common within archaeological bone assemblages and probably represent age-related changes, the enthesopathy can be associated with other disease processes such as D.I.S.H. (Diffuse Idiopathic Skeletal Hyperostosis) but without the rest of the skeleton interpretation is limited.

### **Limitations**

The assessment was unfortunately limited due to the nature of the material. The bone had not been washed prior to the assessment therefore the recognition of many pathological features was severely restricted.

### **Recommendations**

The five discrete burials from CTI99 represent a very small sample for study. Age and sex information was available on both adults and the three subadults were suitably preserved to provide ages. Pathological changes were identified on context 001 (middle adult male) and on several bones within context 041. The interpretation of the latter would be somewhat limited. A more detailed analysis would include the calculation of stature, recording of measurements and non-metric traits, dental and spinal pathology. It is very unlikely that any subsequent excavation will take place on the cemetery. Therefore, the sample is too small to provide a useful demographic profile of the population and too small to discuss the prevalence rates of disease. Although the possibility of a family group is interesting, the material would only require more detailed analysis in conjunction with the rest of the cemetery. This would allow for further analysis of the group as a whole and of the 'family' within that group. In conclusion, the skeletons do not require further analysis as this would reveal very little extra information than is already presented in this assessment.

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## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

- Antemortem** - occurring before death
- Articular** - the point of contact between adjacent bones, i.e. joints
- Buccal** - used to describe the cheek surface of the teeth.
- Caries** - decay of the teeth resulting in the production of a cavity
- Commingled** - bone assemblages which contain the remains of more than one individual
- Condyle** - a rounded articular surface
- Deciduous dentition** - commonly referred to as the 'milk teeth' or 'baby teeth', refers to the 20 teeth present before the permanent dentition
- Dental calculus** - tartar, a hard substance which forms on the teeth through the calcification of dental plaque
- Diaphysis** - the shaft of a long bone
- Distal** - opposite of proximal; situated away from the centre of the body, remote from the attachment or origin, e.g. hand is distal to forearm
- Enthesophytes** - projections or spicules of bone at sites of tendinous or ligamentous attachment,
- Epiphysis** - a secondary bone forming centre attached to a bone and separated by cartilage.
- Erosion** - any superficial destructive process that wears away the external bones surface
- Fracture** - structural failure (breaking) of bone or cartilage
- Inferior** - opposite from superior; situated lower down in relation to a specific structure or reference point.
- Lateral** - towards the sides of the body
- Lesion** - a broad term referring to a wide range of erosive/destructive pathological changes
- Lingual** - used to describe the surface of the tooth which is next to the tongue
- Medial** - mesial; nearer the mid-line of the body
- MNI** - minimum number of individuals
- Non-metric trait** - minor non-pathological variations of bone
- Occlusal** - relating to the chewing surfaces of the teeth
- Osteophyte** - a small abnormal bony outgrowth, normally located in areas where ligaments attach to bone
- Permanent dentition** - adult teeth with 32 teeth
- Posterior** - opposite of anterior; used to indicate the surface towards the back
- Postmortem** - occurring at some point after death
- Proximal** - opposite of distal; used to describe a structure which is nearer the trunk
- Superior** - opposite to inferior; refers to a structure which is directed to the top or upwards.

**Vertebrae** - complete adult thoracic vertebrae

**Feet** - 12 adult proximal hand phalanges  
left and right first metatarsal  
left navicular  
4 proximal foot phalanges

**Juvenile**

**Pelvis** - left ilium  
first sacral segment unfused

**Foot** - left talus

• **CONTEXT 008**

**Adult**

**Skull** - complete M? skull, with damage to frontal bone  
13 skull fragments; 9 parietal and 1 occipital, 3 unidentified  
mandible damaged postmortem,  
right mandibular condyle

**Shoulder** - left scapula blade, 2 unsided scapula fragments  
right distal humerus, no capitulum

**Pelvis** - left ilium fragment, sciatic notch indicted ? M

**Rib** - 14 rib fragments

**Foot** - proximal metatarsal phalanx  
unsided metatarsal head and shaft

**Long bones** - 2 midshaft ulna fragments and midshaft femur fragment

**Juvenile**

**Skull** - right petrous temporal

**Long bones** - left humerus and proximal epiphyses  
left proximal humerus

**Pelvis** - left ilium and ischium

**Ribs** - 5 rib shaft fragments

• **CONTEXT 009**

**Adult**

**Skull** - 13 parietal fragments  
2 occipital fragments  
3 frontal bone fragments including 2 left orbits  
3 left petrous temporal  
left and right mandibular condyle fragments  
anterior portion of mandible with central incisors and premolars  
4 loose teeth  
maxilla fragment

**Clavicles**- complete left and right clavicles  
right midshaft clavicle fragment  
right lateral clavicle fragment

**Vertebrae** - complete 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> cervical vertebrae  
half fragment of first cervical vertebrae  
4<sup>th</sup> lumbar vertebrae  
1 loose neural arch

**Ribs** - 7 left ribs and 6 right ribs

## *Grave Catalogue from Cornhill Square*

- **CONTEXT 001**

**Age:** Middle adult (36-45)

**Sex:** Male

**Preservation:** Good, approximately 50-75% of skeleton present. Truncated at right femur and legs and feet. Ribs very fragmentary, bone surface generally good.

**Pathology:** Four or five fractured ribs, osteophytes to biceps tuberosity, degenerative joint disease to thoracic vertebrae.

**Anomalies:** Green staining to lower right rib on anterior mid-shaft fragment.

- **CONTEXT 002**

**Age:** Juvenile (5-10)

**Sex:** Not applicable

**Preservation:** Fair, approximately 50% of skeleton present. The ribs and long bones were fragmentary.

**Pathology:** None

**Additional bone:** adult thoracic vertebrae, left rib fragment and approximately 10 unidentified fragments.

- **CONTEXT 003**

**Age:** Juvenile (5-10)

**Sex:** Not applicable

**Preservation:** Fair

**Pathology:** None

**Additional bone:** permanent incisor, adult left proximal fibula and left 3<sup>rd</sup> metatarsal.

- **CONTEXT 004**

**Age:** Newborn (0 - 5 months)

**Sex:** Not applicable

**Preservation:** Poor

**Pathology:** None

**Additional bone:** None

- **CONTEXT 005**

**Age:** Young adult (17-25)

**Sex:** Female

**Preservation:** Good

**Pathology:** None visible

**Additional bone:** Foot bones which do not belong to this individual

- **CONTEXT 006**

**Adult**

**Skull** - 4 skull fragments, 1 occipital and 3 parietal

3 loose permanent teeth

mandibular condyle fragment

**Shoulder** - right humeral head fragment

right glenoid cavity

**Pelvis** - Left male sciatic notch  
2 right ilium fragments  
2 unsided ischium fragments  
superior portion of sacrum plus 2 small fragments  
right ischial tuberosity  
4 unsided ilium fragments

**Feet** - right 2<sup>nd</sup> metatarsal  
right 3<sup>rd</sup> metatarsal  
5 proximal phalanges  
1 unsided head fragment

**Long bones** - right distal tibia  
right distal fibula  
5 tibia shafts  
10 shaft fragments  
proximal right ulna  
proximal left humerus  
distal right humerus  
3 femora shaft fragments  
3 ulnae shaft fragments  
2 radii shaft fragments

**Juvenile**

**Skull** - loose deciduous molar  
maxilla broken in two postmortem with erupting 2<sup>nd</sup> molars  
3 mandible fragments

**Scapula** - lateral blade fragment

**Long bones** - complete left femur  
left proximal femur  
left proximal tibia  
left and right distal humerii shafts  
unsided proximal tibia fragment

• **CONTEXT 012**

**Pelvis** - left juvenile ilium (width 46mm)

• **CONTEXT 041**

**Adult bone**

**Skull** - parietal fragment

**Vertebrae** - complete 1<sup>st</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> thoracic

complete upper thoracic with severe osteophytes and right superior border and slight ossification of ligamentum flavum

**Legs and feet** - right patella with medium enthesopathy  
distal shaft of 4<sup>th</sup> metacarpal