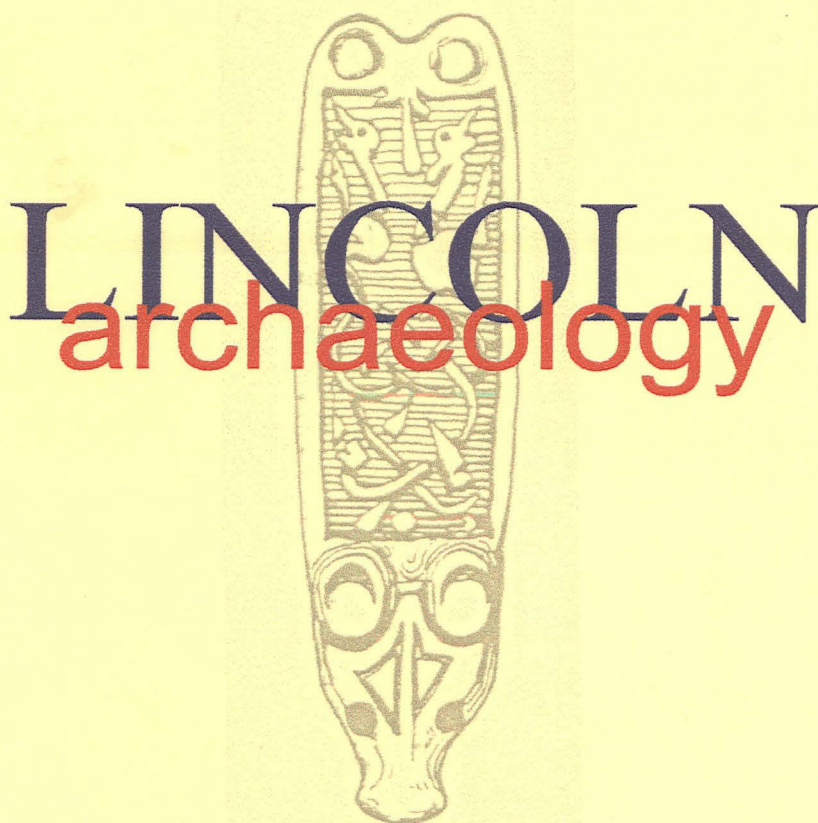


A Report to De Montfort University

March 2000



The Former Church of St. Michael-on-the-Mount, Christ's Hospital Terrace, Lincoln

Archaeological Watching Brief

By K Wragg

Report No.: 417

LINCOLN
archaeology

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The former church of St .Michael-on-the-Mount, Christ's Hospital Terrace, Lincoln

Site Code: MOMA99

LCCM Accession No.: 250.99

NGR: SK 9770/7165

Archaeological Watching Brief

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Archaeological Watching Brief

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THE FORMER CHURCH OF S^t. MICHAEL-ON- THE-MOUNT, CHRIST'S HOSPITAL TERRACE, LINCOLN

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

During October 1999, the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit was approached by De Montfort University to undertake an archaeological scheme of investigation of redevelopment at the above site in Lincoln.

The redevelopment works were connected with the refurbishment of the now redundant church, and its conversion into an annexe of the College of Art. This involved internal modifications to the main church structure to provide two art studios and toilet facilities. Further work was required outside the building to provide drainage and service connections to the main utilities on Christ's Hospital Terrace.

Much of the internal works involved clearing out existing fixtures and fittings originally used in the church, and were therefore of no threat to any buried archaeological deposits. Excavation was required internally, however, for the foundation trenches of the new toilet block and internal partition walls. Further excavation was also obviously required for the external service connections.

In view of the likelihood that archaeological remains would be disturbed by the groundworks, an archaeological watching brief was recommended by the Lincoln City Council Department of Planning.

The CLAU was subsequently appointed by De Montfort University to provide the required archaeological services, and recording was carried out on the site between the 25th of October and the 24th of November 1999.

In the event, however, the groundworks connected with this project were on a relatively small-scale, and never therefore likely to reveal substantial archaeological remains. This was largely borne out by results of the watching brief.

The works inside the church itself did not reveal any features of particular interest, except for a pit that probably marked the position of a tree removed during the construction of the present building.

The remains that were revealed during the service trenching, however, do point to occupation on the site, probably during the medieval and Post-medieval periods.

The walls and dump of building material revealed in areas to the south of Christ's Hospital Terrace seem to relate to occupation during the Post-medieval period. The northernmost wall, in particular, with its associated floor, was possibly part of a building.

The more substantial wall found beneath the south side of Christ's Hospital Terrace is likely to have been of medieval date. Given its alignment, and its relationship with the buried topsoil deposit to the south, it probably represents part of a terrace retaining wall.

THE FORMER CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL-ON- THE-MOUNT, CHRIST'S HOSPITAL TERRACE, LINCOLN

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1.0 INTRODUCTION

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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, and *The Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage, 1991).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The following provides a brief outline of the known history and archaeology of the site and its environs.

Pre-Roman

The case for any substantial pre-historic settlement in Lincoln remains unproven, although traces of 1st Century BC activity have been identified through pottery of Late Iron Age or early Roman date recovered during excavations at the former site of 181-3 High Street (HG72). No evidence of pre-Roman occupation has been found in proximity to the site.

Roman

The site lies in the north-east quarter of the Roman Lower City approximately 90m south of the south wall of the Upper City and 100m east of Ermine Street, the main north-south Roman road through the city. Extensive evidence of Roman occupation has been recorded at similar elevations on the hill slope, particularly to the west of the site at Michaelgate (MCH84), Spring Hill (SPM83, SPMB & SPMC98) and further down the hillside at Steep Hill (SH74).

The hillside would have offered prime sites for important properties, with terracing of the slope being necessary. A 4.5m thick wall found near the top of Steep Hill, opposite St Michael's churchyard, with a further wall 3m to the north is almost certain evidence of Roman terracing and slope stabilization to provide building platforms. While primary terracing probably formed the principal

separation between buildings, secondary terracing might have occurred on a room to room basis within individual structures.

Anglo-Saxon

Abandonment of the Roman City seems to have started in the late 4th Century, with town life reduced to a small community between the 5th and 8th 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 10th and 11th centuries has emerged from all parts of the former Roman settlement. Excavation carried out on nearby sites, Michaelgate (MCH84) and Hungate (H83), indicates that reoccupation of the area in proximity to the site was taking place from c. AD900 with the construction of timber buildings. This period also saw the beginnings of the creation of parishes and their churches.

Medieval

The main post-Conquest change to be noted archaeologically is the introduction of stone building for domestic structures which commenced in the late 12th or early 13th century. Most of the archaeological investigations mentioned earlier have produced considerable evidence of medieval occupation and re-terracing of the hill slope from the 11th century. Many of the present streets in the area were formed during this period, the modern Michaelgate deriving its name from the nearby church. The 12th and early 13th century was a period of great prosperity for the city and the area in proximity to the site became a focus for commercial and trading activity with nearby markets for corn, fish, cloth, poultry and skins. The early church of S^t Michael, recorded in the late 11th century *Domesday Book*, was probably built to serve one of the developing parishes of the Anglo-Saxon city. It stood to the north of the present church on the south side of the lane now called Christ's Hospital Terrace. This lane later gave access to the west gates of the Bishop's Palace, the main entrance from the city. At this time the Bishop of Lincoln acquired the right to appoint the parish priest to S^t Michael's, a right held through to the modern day.

Post-Medieval

The 14th to 17th centuries saw a period of physical decay in the city with some abandonment of previously occupied areas. By 1349 the decline in population led to an Act of Parliament to amalgamate the parishes of the city. In this reorganisation S^t Michael's acquired the parish of S^t Cuthbert which had earlier been united with the adjacent parish of S^t Peter Stanthaket ("stone thatched").

In 1602 a school for twelve boys was established in a house opposite S^t Michael's church. This house, rebuilt in the 1780's, became part of the School of Art in the late 19th century.

John Speed's 1610 map of Lincoln depicts S^t Michael's church, together with an east-west wall to its south. This wall might be represented by the present retaining wall. The same map also depicts properties to the north of Danesgate in the area of the present properties of Ventnor Lodge and Ventnor Terrace.

The church was badly damaged during the Civil War and by 1660 the roof had collapsed. Although repaired it appears that the church was unable to keep pace with the growth in population in the parish and by 1851 a census of attendance revealed that only one in thirteen of the population of the parish could be accommodated inside it.

In 1852 the Governors of Christ's Hospital gave a grant towards building a new church. The earlier church was totally demolished and the new church built to the south of the churchyard on land then used by the school as a garden and "drying ground". The present church, designed by architect S S Teulon, was consecrated by the Bishop of Lincoln on the 16th of September 1856. The church is listed Grade II on the List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest (City of Lincoln list entry No. 6/76). It and its curtilage land have recently been declared redundant (all refs., Hockley, 1999).

A watching brief and survey investigation was carried out by CLAU on part of the church site in June and July 1999. This project focussed on stabilisation works on the retaining wall adjacent to Ventnor Lodge/Ventnor Terrace.

The works comprised the demolition and rebuilding of a section of the retaining wall, involving the excavation of part of the terrace bank to the south of the church. Unfortunately, notwithstanding the extent of the works, no new archaeological information was uncovered, with only dumping deposits and random finds encountered (Wragg, 2000).

3.0 RESULTS

The groundworks involved in the redevelopment of the former church were divided into two distinct elements, *i.e.*, those within the building and those outside. No direct connection was seen between the deposits uncovered by the two elements.

Archaeological observation was carried out primarily from the trench side, but with individual features being cleaned and examined in more detail. Recording was carried out by both graphic and photographic means, with each deposit or feature identified with a *Context Number* (*e.g.*, [100]). Finds were recovered from both direct cleaning and from the machine-excavated spoil heaps.

3.1 Internal Works

The foundation trenches for the new toilet block and the internal partition walls involved machine-excavation (using a 'Bobcat'-type mini-excavator) to a depth of between 900mm and 1m, with the trenches themselves approximately 500mm wide.

The trenches formed a small network situated close to the centre of the church in the former nave (see Fig. 2).

The stratigraphic sequence uncovered inside the church was quite basic, as follows:

The earliest deposit was a layer of moderately compacted, friable, mid-dark grey-brown sandy silt [102], which contained only very occasional small flecks/pieces of limestone and mortar. This layer was *c.* 700mm thick to the limit of excavation (L.O.E.), and was present throughout the whole area inside the building.

In the westernmost part of the new foundation trenches for the toilet block, the only feature

revealed during the internal works was then uncovered, cutting into [102] (see Fig. 4).

This took the form of a cut feature [104], which appeared in the west facing section of this trench, approximately 2.3m from the north wall of the nave. The cut could only be identified in this section, and therefore its shape in plan could not be determined. The cut itself had steep, almost vertical, sides, and was filled with [103], a moderate-loose compacted mid-brown sandy silt.

[103] appeared to be largely re-deposited material from the underlying layer [102], but containing between 70-80% small irregular limestone pieces, and frequent root inclusions. The presence of the root material under the floor of a church suggests that the feature might indicate the position of a tree cleared from the site prior to the building of the church in the mid 19th century.

The fill deposit [103] was then sealed beneath [101], a mixed layer of rubbish and rubble infill immediately below the original timber floor of the church.

This layer comprised a very dry, neutral grey sandy soil containing frequent limestone inclusions, occasional small brick pieces, and a mixture of modern detritus including paper, slate, plaster, concrete and wood.

Several finds were recovered during the internal groundworks, but none of them originated from stratified contexts and they were therefore all collected as context [100]. This material ranged from a fragment of a late 1st - 2nd century Roman ritual vessel (a *Tazza*, see *Appendix E*, below), medieval pottery dating from the 13th - 20th centuries (*Appendix D*), and an unusual square glass bottle dating from the 17th century (*Appendix F*).

3.2 External Works

The trench for the combined services ran from the western end of the undercroft, along the driveway to the southern edge of Christ's Hospital Terrace (CHT). The trench itself was *c.* 600mm wide and 800mm deep, and was again machine-excavated. It was originally proposed to run the trench along the eastern side of the driveway, but the presence of an existing gas-main forced a diversion to the

western side of the drive for much of the route (see Fig. 3).

The earliest deposit revealed by this trench was the natural limestone 'brash' [107]/[119], which was seen at various locations along the trench, and represents the top of the undisturbed geological strata.

At the northern end of the trench, approximately 1.2m north of the south footway on CHT, the 'brash' was sealed by part of a limestone wall [118], and a layer of what appeared to be buried topsoil [125] (see Fig. 8).

The wall consisted of three courses of limestone blocks, founded on a further course of similar stones, stepped-out by 150mm. It was oriented E-W, and 'stood' to a height of c. 800mm. The blocks were roughly squared, and bonded with a yellow-brown lime mortar. The top of the wall was between 600mm and 800mm below the modern road surface.

Layer [125] was present at L.O.E. a few metres to the south, and appeared to be a buried topsoil deposit. It was made up of a moderately compacted mid grey-brown sandy, clayey silt, containing small roots, and occasional small limestone flecks. No direct relationship could be seen between the wall and this layer owing to the presence of a modern sewer trench, but it appeared likely (after comparing relative levels) that the topsoil would have originally abutted the face of the wall. If the wall represents part of a medieval terrace, layer [125] could be the surface of the hillside below.

[125] was overlain by a 200mm thick layer of mid brown clayey, sandy silt [122], which contained limestone pieces, and flecks of brick/tile and charcoal.

Both the wall [118] and the latter deposit [122] were then overlain by a further layer of mid brown clayey, sandy silt [106]/[117]. This deposit was present along the full length of the trench and contained brick/tile and limestone inclusions.

[106]/[117] appeared to form a further buried land surface, possibly dating to the post-medieval period, and was disturbed at several locations by later features.

At the northern end of the trench, [106]/[117] lay immediately beneath the sand and cement bedding [116] for the cobbled surface of CHT. This bedding layer was then cut by a modern sewer (fill [123], cut [124]), which runs E-W along the south side of CHT at a depth of 2.7m below the existing ground level.

Adjacent to the south side of CHT, a further cut feature [121] was revealed cutting into [106]/[117]. This was also oriented E-W, but was much smaller, measuring only 350mm in width. It was filled by [120], a dump of bricks and fragments of concrete, and possibly represents part of a gutter or drain.

Both this and the fill of the sewer trench were overlain by the existing cobbled surface of CHT, context [115].

Approximately 5m to the south of CHT, [106]/[117] was sealed by the remains of a N-S limestone wall, [112] (see Fig. 7). This comprised 2-3 courses of roughly squared limestone blocks with no obvious bonding, measuring approximately 500mm in width and 600mm high. To the west of the wall, it was abutted by [114], a layer of moderately compacted light yellow-brown sandy lime mortar. This was between 100mm and 200mm thick and appeared to form a floor surface.

Further south, close to the driveway of St Michael's Lodge, [106]/[117] was cut by a large pit [109] (see Fig. 6). This was only seen in section, and its shape in plan could not therefore be determined. It was up to 800mm deep and was filled by [108], a dump of redeposited [106]/[117], mid-light yellow-brown sand/mortar, broken roof tile and brick fragments. The brick and tile from this deposit in general date from the 17th-18th century (see *Appendix D*). To the north, this feature was cut by the remains of an E-W wall, [110]. This consisted of only two courses of roughly squared limestone blocks and was only seen in the west facing section, lying immediately beneath the existing topsoil deposit, [105].

Both [105], and the aforementioned [114], were then sealed by [111], the various concrete surfaces and paths forming the driveway.

In addition to the stratified artefacts recovered from [108], a number of other finds were

wall/floor
(building)

pit

wall

retrieved during the trenching, largely from the machine-excavated spoil heaps. This material was all unstratified (allocated context [113]), and ranged in date from the Roman period to 19th century.

4.0 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

The groundworks connected with this project were on a relatively small-scale, and never therefore likely to reveal substantial archaeological remains.

The works inside the church itself did not reveal any features of particular interest, except for a pit that probably marked the position of a tree removed during the construction of the present building.

The remains that were revealed during the service trenching, however, do point to occupation on the site, probably during the medieval and Post-medieval periods.

The walls and dump of building material revealed in areas to the south of Christ's Hospital Terrace seem to relate to occupation during the Post-medieval period. The northernmost wall, in particular, with its associated floor, was possibly part of a building.

The more substantial wall found beneath the south side of Christ's Hospital Terrace is likely to have been of medieval date. Given its alignment, and its relationship with the buried topsoil deposit to the south, it probably represents part of a terrace retaining wall.

5.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit would like to express its thanks to the following: De Montfort University, for kindly funding this project; Mr D. A. Lockhart, Consultant Surveyor, Estates Department, De Montfort University, The Gateway, Leicester, LE1 9BH; Mr J. Allenby of D. B. Lawrence & Associates (Architects); Mr Ian George, Lincoln City Council Archaeology Officer, Lincoln City Council, City Hall, Beaumont Fee, Lincoln LN1 1DH.

6.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Hockley, J 1999 *St Michael-on-the-Mount Church, Lincoln: Retaining walls to Ventnor Lodge & 2, 3 & 4 Ventnor Terrace, Danesgate - An Archaeological Mitigation Strategy* CLAU, Lincoln

Wragg, K 2000 *The Former Church Of St Michael-On-The-Mount, Lincoln: Ventnor Terrace Retaining Wall - Archaeological Watching Brief*, CLAU Archaeological Report 401

7.0 LHA NOTE/ARCHIVE DETAILS

7.1 LHA NOTE DETAILS

CLAU CODE: MOMA99

PLANNING APPLICATION No.:

FIELD OFFICER: K.Wragg

NGR: SK 9770/7165

CIVIL PARISH:

SMR No.: n/a

DATE OF INTERVENTION: 25/10/99 - 24/11/99

TYPE OF INTERVENTION: Watching Brief

UNDERTAKEN FOR: The Estates Department, De Montfort University, The Gateway, Leicester, LE1 9BH

7.2 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.: 250.99

ACCESSION DATE: -

APPENDIX A - ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

The archive consists of:

No.	Description
1	Site diary
1	Report
26	Context records
8	Site drawings
1 set	Colour photographs
1	Stratigraphic Matrix

The primary archive material, as detailed above, is currently held by :

**The City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit,
Charlotte House,
The Lawn,
Union Road,
Lincoln,
Lincolnshire,
LN1 3BL.**

It is intended that transfer to the City and County Museum, Friars Lane, Lincoln, in accordance with current published requirements, under Museum Accession Number 250.99, will be undertaken following completion of this project.

APPENDIX B - COLOUR PLATES



Plate 1: General view of groundworks underway inside the former church - looking west



Plate 2: Overall view of tile/rubble dump [108] - looking north-east

APPENDIX B - COLOUR PLATES (continued)



Plate 3: General view of limestone wall at edge of Christ's Hospital Terrace - looking north

APPENDIX C - LIST OF CONTEXTS

Context No.:	Description:
[100]	Unstratified finds - from interior of church
[101]	Rubble/rubbish infill
[102]	Sand/silt layer
[103]	Fill of [104]
[104]	Cut feature - possibly caused by removal of tree bole
[105]	Sand/silt layer - topsoil deposit
[106]	Clay/sand/silt layer
[107]	Sand/silt/clay/limestone layer - upper limestone brash natural
[108]	Fill of [109] - tile dump
[109]	Cut for possible tile dump/rubbish pit
[110]	Possible E-W limestone wall
[111]	Modern concrete driveways & paths
[112]	N-S limestone wall
[113]	Unstratified finds - from external drain trench
[114]	Possible mortar floor surface
[115]	Cobbled surface - present Christ's Hospital Terrace
[116]	Sand/cement bedding for [115]
[117]	Clay/sand/silt layer - same as [106]
[118]	E-W Limestone wall
[119]	Upper limestone brash natural
[120]	Fill of [121]
[121]	Cut feature - possible pit or drain (modern)
[122]	Clay/sand/silt layer
[123]	Fill of [124]
[124]	Cut for modern sewer
[125]	Sand/clay/silt layer - ?buried terrace topsoil layer?

APPENDIX D - MEDIEVAL & LATER POTTERY, AND CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL: ARCHIVE REPORT

Claire D Angus, Lindsey Archaeological Services.

Introduction

A small assemblage of pottery and ceramic building material was recovered during a watching brief at St. Michael-on-the Mount; the material included medieval and later pottery, with ceramic building material dating from the Roman period on. In agreement with the City and County Museum of Lincoln, much of the ceramic building material was discarded once it had been quantified and recorded.

Pottery

A total of thirty-one sherds, representing twenty-three vessels were recovered. All of the pottery is unstratified. Three sherds were Roman, one of unknown date and the remainder was medieval or later in date (Table 1).

Code Name	Full Name	Period	Earliest Date	Latest Date	Sherds	Vessels
BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	Post-medieval	1550	1800	7	1
BL	Black-glazed wares	Post-medieval	1500	1750	4	4
BS	Brown stoneware	Early Modern	1680	1850	1	1
CIST	Cistercian Type Ware	Post-medieval	1500	1650	1	1
LLSW	Late Lincoln Glazed ware	Late medieval	1350	1500	1	1
LPM	Late Post-Medieval wares	Post-medieval	1750	1900	1	1
LSW2/3	13th to 15th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	Medieval	1200	1450	2	2
LSW3	14th to 15th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	Medieval	1280	1450	3	3
MISC	Unidentified wares	Not known	-	-	1	1
PEARL	Pearlware	Early Modern	1770	1900	1	1
PMLOC	Post-medieval Local fabrics	Post-medieval	1450	1700	3	1
POTT	Potterhanworth-type Ware	Medieval	1250	1500	1	1
TGE	Tin-glazed earthenware	Post-medieval	1550	1750	1	1
TGEM	Early Tin-glazed earthenware	Post-medieval	1550	1650	1	1

Table 1 : Post-Roman pottery codenames and total quantities by sherd and vessel count

Medieval

Seven vessels all in local fabrics were recovered. Six of the vessels are Lincoln Glazed Ware in fabrics ranging in date from the 13th to the late 15th century. One of the Lincoln Glazed Ware vessels is unique, and of unknown function, although it is possibly a highly ornate roof finial.

Post-Medieval

A total of twenty sherds of post-medieval pottery, representing twelve vessels was recovered. The majority of the material comprised earthenwares and stonewares, although three fineware sherds were among the assemblage - two sherds of Tin Glazed Earthenware and one Pearlware sherd.

A small, almost complete Cistercian Type Ware mini costrel was recovered. The height of this vessel measured 7cm. The rim has been recently broken. A stacking scar is visible on the body of the vessel.

Two unique vessels were recovered from context 100. Seven sherds of a brown glazed earthenware vessel, possibly Bolingbroke Ware, were found. These formed an odd handled bowl, with a diameter of

24cm, with evidence of a cut out in the rim. This cut out measured at least 62mm in length, and was at an angle of approximately 45 degrees.

The second vessel, made of a local fabric, also showed evidence of cut outs in the rim. This vessel is smaller and has a diameter of 13 cm. Two cut outs were evident in the rim of this vessel, measuring 18mm in length.

The function of these two vessels is not known. Both had handle joins, although the type of handle attached cannot be ascertained. Both vessels were freshly broken.

Ceramic Building Material

A total of thirty-nine tile fragments were recovered. Much of the material was collected from a tile dump, the rest were unstratified. The tiles ranged in date from the Roman to the post-medieval period. The majority of the fragments were flat roof tiles, although there were three possible floor tiles, one of which was glazed. Four Roman tiles were recovered, including a tegula and an imbrex. Table 2 summarises the tile by type, period and fragment count.

<i>Code Name</i>	<i>Full Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Fragments</i>
<i>IMB</i>	Imbrex	Roman	1
<i>RTIL</i>	Roman tile	Roman	2
<i>TEG</i>	Tegula	Roman	1
<i>PNR</i>	Peg, nib or ridge tile	Medieval	20
<i>GPNR</i>	Glazed peg, nub or ridge tile	Medieval	1
<i>FLOOR?</i>	Floor tile	Late medieval to Post-medieval	2
<i>PNR</i>	Peg, nib or ridge tile	Late medieval to Post-medieval	1
<i>GFLOOR</i>	Glazed floor tile	Post-medieval	1
<i>PNR</i>	Peg, nib or ridge tile	Unknown	10

Table 2 : Roman and later tile showing type, period and quantity

Many of the tile fragments showed evidence of burning on the edges, including the breaks. The pattern of burning on these tile fragments may suggest that they were later re-used in a hearth or chimney and therefore subjected to heat, resulting in the burnt edges.

Fragments of four bricks were also recovered from the tile dump (108), including one complete example. On average, the bricks were between 4-5cm thick, approximately 12cm wide and 23cm long. These bricks date to the 17th to 18th century. Mortar was adhered to all sides of these bricks, indicating that they may have been re-used.

Condition

The majority of the material was fresh although a few sherds were well abraded. Much of the pottery showed fresh breaks, presumably caused during machining.

Statement of Potential

The pottery is all unstratified. The assemblage of material indicates continuity of use of this area, as the material ranges from the early 13th to the twentieth century.

The presence of four unique vessel types, and one new jug rim type, in such a small assemblage is unusual. These five vessels should be drawn. A further sherd from this site is burnt or wasted indicating possibly a fire or pottery waste dump in the area.

The burning on the tile edges and the vitrification of the bricks suggests re-use of these materials. Originally the tiles would have been used as roof tiles and floor tiles.

Storage and Curation

The pottery should be retained for future study. The majority of the ceramic building material has been discarded the remainder should be kept for future work. No further work is needed on this assemblage. Further study of the odd handled bowls and possible finial is necessary in the future to try to find parallels with similar vessels.

Pottery archive

Context:	Ware:	Sherds:	Form:	Comments/Date:
[100]	?CIST	1	small costrel	Nearly complete vessel; fresh break; external glaze; stacking scar; ?ID or early BL: 16 th -17 th century
[100]	BERTH	7	odd handled bowl	3 rim & 4 body sherds; internal glaze; probably Bolingbroke-ware; fresh break; cut out in rim at least 62mm long, possibly V-shaped: 16 th -17 th century
[100]	BL	1	Bowl	Base sherd; spalled interior; internal glaze; slipped: 18 th century
[100]	BL	1	Bowl	Rim sherd; internal glaze; slipped: 18 th century
[100]	LPM	1	Dish	Rim sherd; black & white transfer print: 19 th -20 th century
[100]	LSW2/3	1	Jug	Rim sherd; incised decoration; splashed greenglaze exterior; thumb upper handle joint; neck cordon; odd rim; fresh break: mid 13 th -14 th century
[100]	LSW2/3	1	?finial	External glaze; ?highly ornate finial: mid 13 th -14 th century
[100]	LSW3	1	jug handle	Abraded; burnt glaze; vitrified; rod handle: late 13 th -15 th century
[100]	PMLOC	3	small odd handled bowl	2 rim & 1 body sherds; internal & external glaze; cut out in rim at least 18mm; fresh break: 16 th -17 th century
[100]	TGE	1	Arborello/jug	Base sherd; black, white & purple band & spot decoration; worn; internal deposit?: late 16 th -18 th century
[100]	TGEM	1	Dish	Rim sherd; black, white & yellow decoration; well abraded; ?ID or TGE: late 16 th -mid 17 th century
[113]	BL	1	Bowl	Rim sherd; glazed internally & externally: 18 th century
[113]	BL	1	Jar	Base sherd; internal glaze; vitrified: mid 17 th -18 th century
[113]	BS	1	Hollow	Body sherd; glazed internally & externally: late 17 th -18 th century
[113]	LLSW	1	Large jug	Handle; glazed; worn; ribbed strap handle; pierced; mortar all over: 14 th -15 th century
[113]	LSW3	1	Jug	Body sherd: 14 th -15 th century
[113]	LSW3	1	Jug	Base sherd; thick restricted & thumb base: 14 th -15 th century
[113]	MISC	1	?odd	Body sherd; brown & black glaze spots; red slip; local fabric: late medieval - Post-medieval
[113]	PEARL	1	Flat	Base sherd; black & white transfer decoration; late 18 th -mid 19 th century
[113]	POTT	1	Jar	Body sherd; soot on base; thick internal deposit: 13 th -15 th century
[113]	R	1	?	Base sherd; chipped: Roman
[113]	R	1	?	Body sherd: Roman

Key to Ware codes:

BERTH	Brown earthenwares
BL	Black-glazed wares
BS	Brown stoneware
?CIST	Cistercian Type ware
LLSW	Late Lincoln glazed ware
LPM	Late Post-medieval wares
LSW2/3	13 th -15 th century Lincoln glazed ware
LSW3	14 th -15 th century Lincoln glazed ware
MISC	Unidentified fabrics
PEARL	Pearlware
PMLOC	Post-medieval local fabrics
POTT	Potterhanworth-type ware
R	Roman pottery types (see Appendix D below)
TGE	Tin-glazed earthenware
TGEM	Early tin glazed earthenware

Ceramic Building Material archive

Context:	Form:	Count:	Weight(g):	Comments/Date:
[108]	BRICK	2	1758	Complete brick; 52mm height; 101mm wide; 230mm length; lots of mortar; length; handmade: 17 th -18 th century
[108]	BRICK	1	893	40-48mm height; 110mm wide; length 230mm; mortar on all sides; handmade: 17 th -18 th century
[108]	BRICK	1	622	Corner; 49mm height; 112mm wide; mortar on all sides: 17 th -18 th century
[108]	BRICKDISC	2	212	Part of 1 brick; corner; mortar on all sides; handmade: 17 th -18 th century
[108]	FLOOR?	1	391	Burnt on edge; mortar traces: late medieval/Post-medieval
[108]	FLOOR?	1	25	Corner; mortar traces: late medieval/Post-medieval
[108]	GFLOOR	1	216	Corner; glaze; mortar on all sides: Post-medieval
[108]	PNRDISC	10	977	Flat tile; mortar traces; burnt including on edges; maximum of 10 individual tiles: medieval
[108]	PNRDISC	1	124	Corner; mortar traces: late medieval/Post-medieval
[108]	PNRDISC	1	79	Flat tile: medieval
[108]	PNRDISC	6	362	Flat tile; mortar traces: medieval
[108]	TEGDISC	1	45	Flat tile: Roman
[113]	GPNR	1	88	Glaze; mortar on all sides; flat tile: medieval
[113]	IMBDISC	1	115	Flat tile: Roman
[113]	PNR	1	123	Corner; mortar traces; flat tile: medieval
[113]	PNR	1	160	Flat tile; corner; rough sand bedded: medieval
[113]	PNR	1	336	Corner; large fragment; flat tile; ?cloth impression: medieval
[113]	PNRDISC	1	104	Flat tile; mortar traces
[113]	PNRDISC	1	146	Corner; flat tile; Fe adhered to corner
[113]	PNRDISC	1	58	Corner; flat tile
[113]	PNRDISC	4	139	Maximum 4 individual tiles; flat tile
[113]	PNRDISC	1	18	Burnt
[113]	PNRDISC	2	82	Maximum 2 individual tiles
[113]	RTIL	1	30	Flat tile: Roman
[113]	RTIL	1	26	Vitrified; Roman

Key to Form & Fabric codes:

PNR	Unglazed undiagnostic post-Roman roofing tile
PNRDISC	Discarded unglazed undiagnostic post-Roman roofing tile
RTIL	Undiagnostic Roman tile
BRICK	Brick (medieval/Post-medieval)
BRICKDISC	Discarded brick
FLOOR?	Unglazed floor tile?
GFLOOR	Glazed floor tile
GPNR	Glazed undiagnostic post-Roman roofing tile
TEGDISC	Discarded Roman <i>Tegula</i> tile
IMBDISC	Discarded Roman <i>Imbrex</i> tile

APPENDIX E - ROMAN POTTERY: ARCHIVE REPORT

By Barbara Precious

The Pottery

All recorded according to the Study Group for Roman Pottery (SGRP) guidelines, using codes currently in use at the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit, and sherd count as a measure.

Five sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from unstratified contexts which also produced post-Roman ceramics.

Context [100] produced a fairly fresh fragment from the stem of a *tazza* (a ritual vessel) in *PINK* fabric, dating from the later 1st to the early 2nd century.

Context [113] produced 4 sherds, of which two were diagnostic - a fresh sherd from the shoulder of a local (probably Swanpool) *Greyware* cooking pot with a burnished shoulder above a zone of burnished, acute-lattice decoration, dating from the late 3rd to the 4th century; and a fresh base from a *Neve Valley colour-coated* bowl or dish with string marks on the underside, of 4th century date. The other sherds consisted of a slightly abraded, undiagnostic bodysherd in *Greyware*, and a sherd of shell-tempered ware, fired oxidised in parts, with no evidence of *punctate brachiopods* (a mollusc shell normally found in south Lincolnshire and Northhamptonshire, but not in north Lincolnshire) which may be Roman or later in date.

Condition

The general condition is good, with two sherds of a good, fresh appearance: a greyware cooking pot and the base of a Nene Valley bowl, both from context [113].

Statement of Potential

The above group provides reasonable dating evidence for the early Roman and late Roman periods, but is clearly restricted by the small number of sherds present.

Storage and Curation

The pottery should be retained for further study.

Horizon Dating

<i>Context:</i>	<i>Comments:</i>	<i>Date Range:</i>
[100]	Minimal abrasion (recovered from inside former church) – unstratified	Late 1 st -early 2 nd century
[113]	Good condition; mixed dates; unstratified	4 th century/post-Roman

Ware Types by Context

<i>Context:</i>	<i>Sherds:</i>	<i>Fabric:</i>	<i>Form:</i>	<i>Decoration:</i>	<i>Comments:</i>
[100]	1	PINK	TZ	-	Body sherd; pedestal
[113]	1	GREY	CP	B; LA	Body sherd; shoulder; BB-type; internal limescale; probably from Swanpool
[113]	1	GREY	-	-	Body sherd
[113]	1	SHEL	-	-	Body sherd; no punctate brachiopods?; ?Roman
[113]	1	NVCC	BD	-	Base sherd; string marks on underside

Key to Fabric codes:

GREY	Grey ware
NVCC	Nene-Valley colour coated ware
PINK	Pink micaceous ware
SHEL	Miscellaneous undifferentiated shell-tempered wares

Key to Form codes:

BD	Bowl/dish
CP	Jar; BB-type
TZ	Tazza (unusual form: probably a ritual vessel)

Key to Decoration codes:

B	Burnished
LA	Lattice (acute)

APPENDIX F - REGISTERED & BULK FINDS

By Jenny Mann

The Registered Find

A complete glass vessel <1> from an unstratified context [100] was the only registered find from this site; it was recorded to basic CLAU archive level, and the data entered onto the computer using the CLAU thesaurus of finds codes.

The vessel is a small, blown square bottle, *i.e.*, square in section, of green glass with patchy weathering; it has a low base 'kick', a pronounced shoulder and an irregular rim. It probably dates to the 17th century, although the irregularity of the rim perhaps suggests an earlier - late 16th century - date. Small patches of surface flaking are clearly visible and it has therefore been passed to the Lincoln City and County Museum Conservation Laboratory for stabilisation and packaging for storage.

Registered Finds

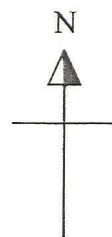
Context:	Finds Number:	Material:	Object:	Date/Comments:
[100]	<1>	GLASS	VESSEL	Post-medieval; late 16 th -17 th century; case bottle; whole

Bulk Finds

Context:	Category:	Count:	Weight (g)/Comments:
[113]	ANBN	15	

Key to Category codes:

ANBN Animal Bone



KEY

 Location of Site

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT

SITE CODE: MOMA99 PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO:

CLIENT: De Montfort University

DESCRIPTION: Site Location Plan

SCALE: ARCHIVE NO:

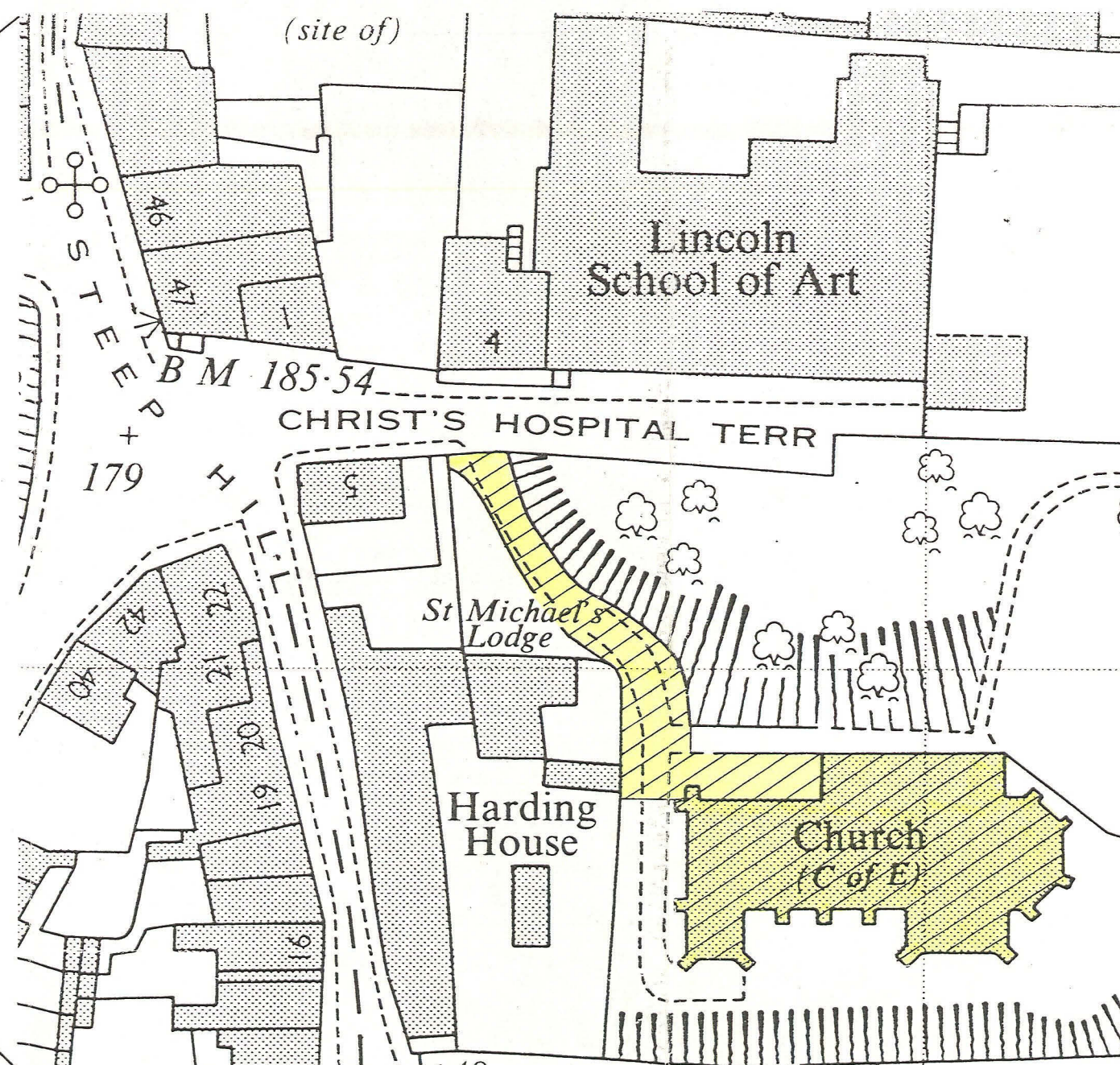
DRAWN BY: CHECKED: DATE:

MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: 250.99

1:10 000



1:500



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Fig.1

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT

SITE CODE: MOMA99 PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO:

CLIENT: De Montfort University

DESCRIPTION:
Plan of Internal Modifications

SCALE: 1:100

ARCHIVE NO:

DRAWN BY:

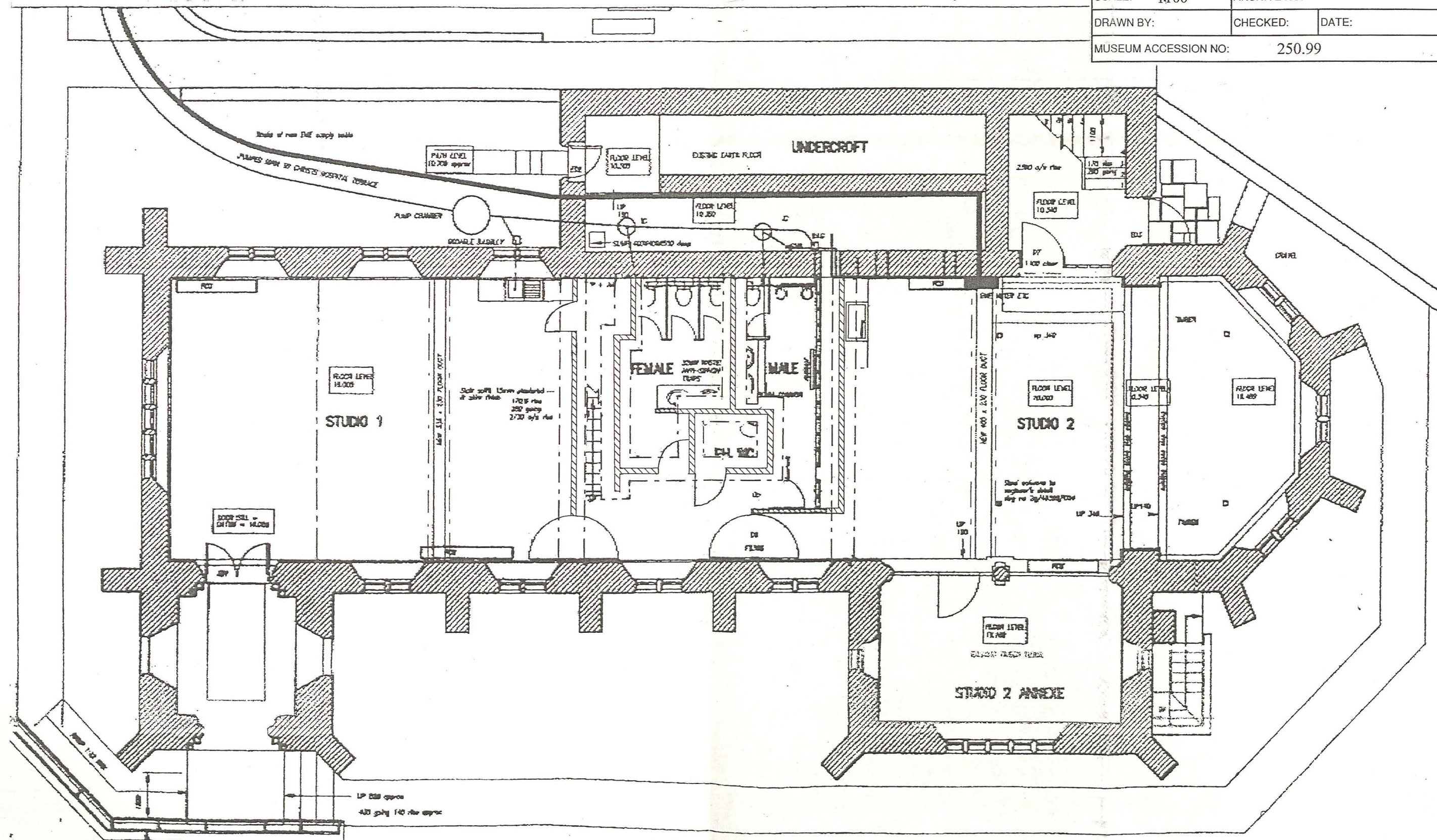
CHECKED:

DATE:

MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: 250.99

KEY

--- Foundation Trench



Based upon D B Lawrence & Associates drawing.

Fig.2

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT

SITE CODE: MOMA99 PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO:

CLIENT: De Montfort University

DESCRIPTION: Plan Showing Route of Service Trench and Location of Section Drawings

SCALE: 1:500

ARCHIVE NO:

DRAWN BY:

CHECKED:

DATE:

MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: 250.99



CHRIST'S HOSPITAL TERRACE

KEY

--- Line of Service Trench

② Location and Number of Section Drawing

ST MICHAEL ON THE MOUNT CHURCH

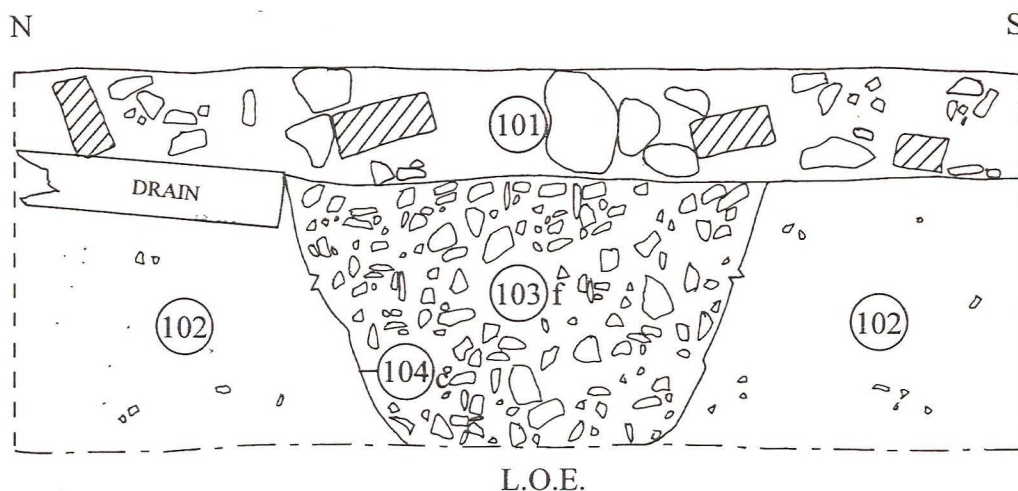
CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT

SITE CODE: MOMA99			PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO:		
CLIENT: De Montfort University					
DESCRIPTION: West-Facing Section (1)					
SCALE: 1:20		ARCHIVE NO:			
DRAWN BY: K.W.		CHECKED:		DATE: 04/11/99	
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO:				250.99	

KEY



Brick



0m

1m

2m

Fig.4

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT

SITE CODE: MOMA 99		PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO:
CLIENT: De Montfort University		
DESCRIPTION: South-Facing Section (2)		
SCALE: 1:20	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY: K.W.	CHECKED:	DATE: 15/11/99
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO:		250.99

KEY

 Brick/Tile

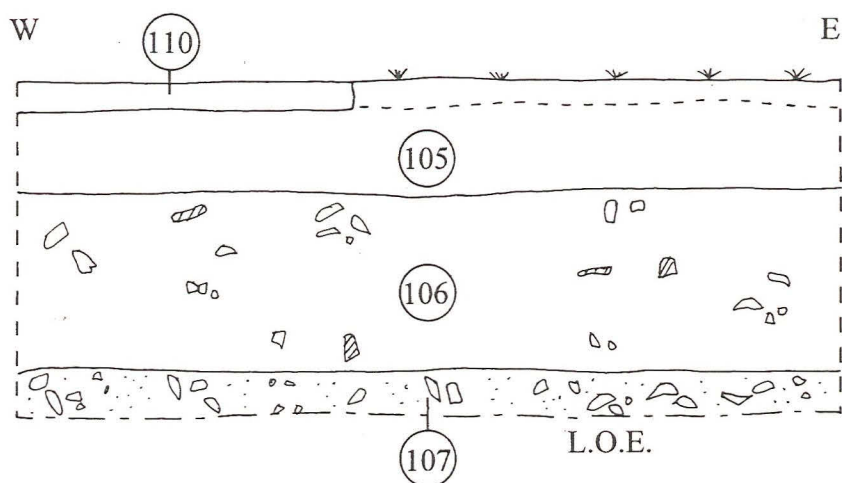
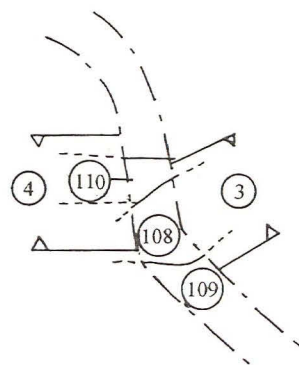





Fig.5

Sketch Location Plan
N.T.S.



KEY

-  Sand
-  Mortar
-  Brick/Tile

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT

SITE CODE: MOMA99 PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO:

CLIENT: De Montfort University

DESCRIPTION:

West- and East-Facing Sections (3) & (4)

SCALE: 1:20

ARCHIVE NO:

DRAWN BY: K.W.

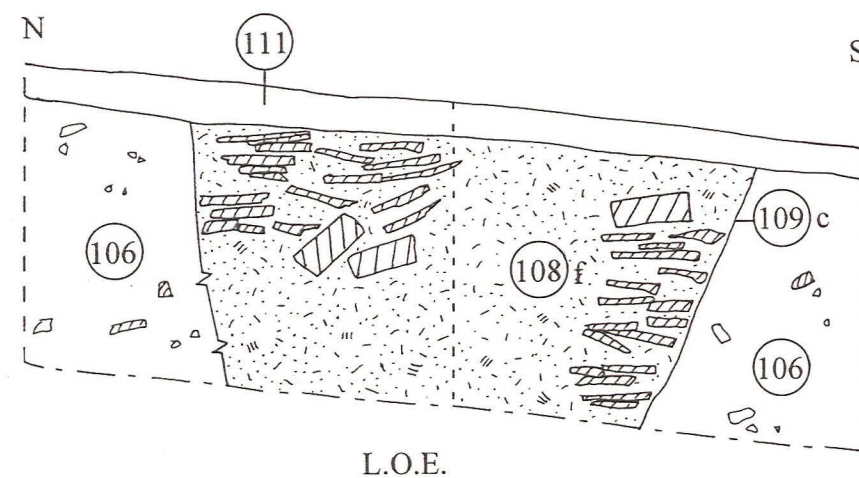
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DATE: 16/11/99

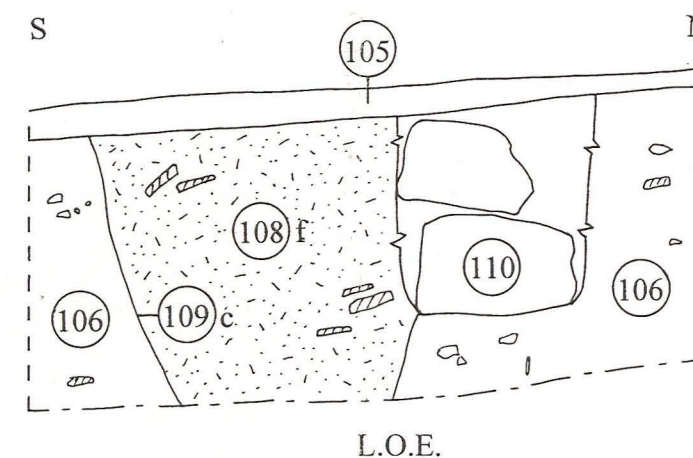
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO:

250.99

Section (3)



Section (4)






0m 1m 2m

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT

SITE CODE: MOMA99	PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO:
CLIENT: De Montfort University	
DESCRIPTION: East-Facing Section (5)	
SCALE: 1:20	ARCHIVE NO:
DRAWN BY: K.W.	CHECKED: DATE: 18/11/99
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: 250.99	

KEY

-  Sand
-  Mortar
-  Brick/Tile

Sketch Location Plan
N.T.S.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL TERRACE

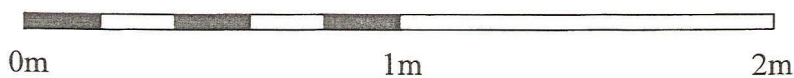
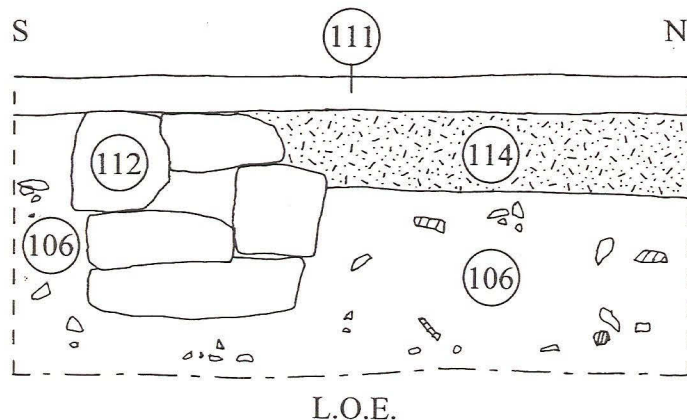
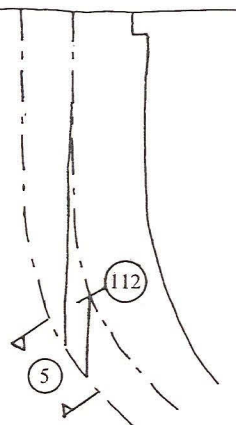


Fig.7

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT

SITE CODE: MOMA99 PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO:

CLIENT: De Montfort University

DESCRIPTION:

South- and East-Facing Sections ⑥ & ⑦

SCALE: 1:20

ARCHIVE NO:

DRAWN BY: K.W.

CHECKED:

DATE: 19/11/99

MUSEUM ACCESSION NO:

250.99

KEY

Clay

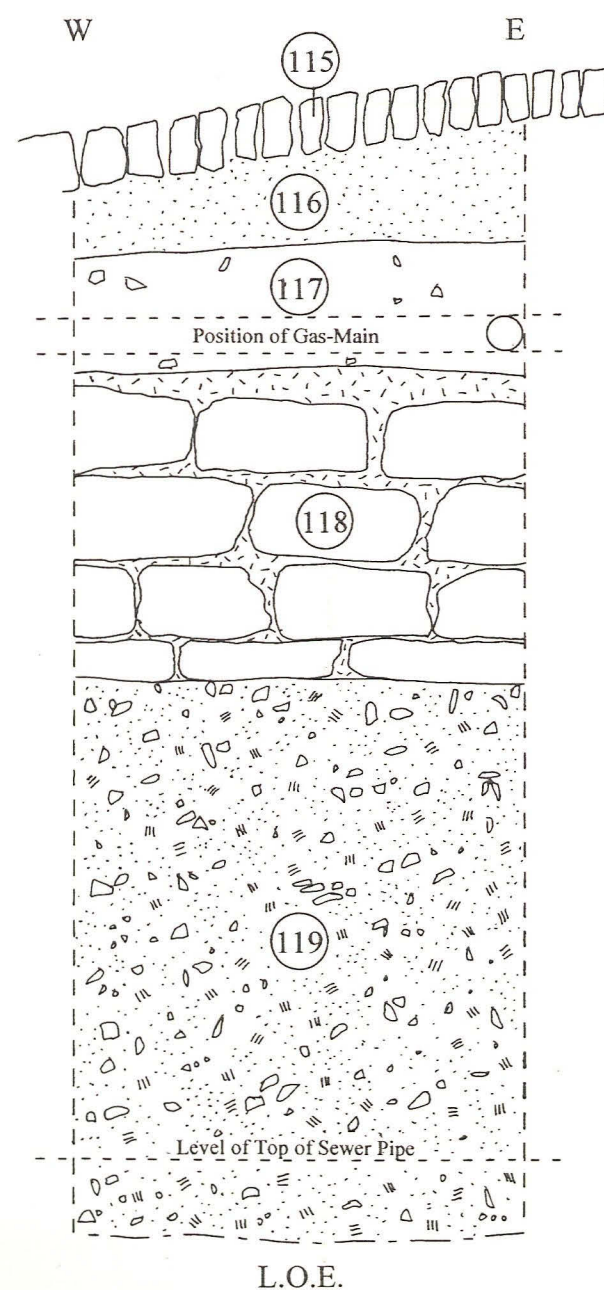
Sand

Mortar

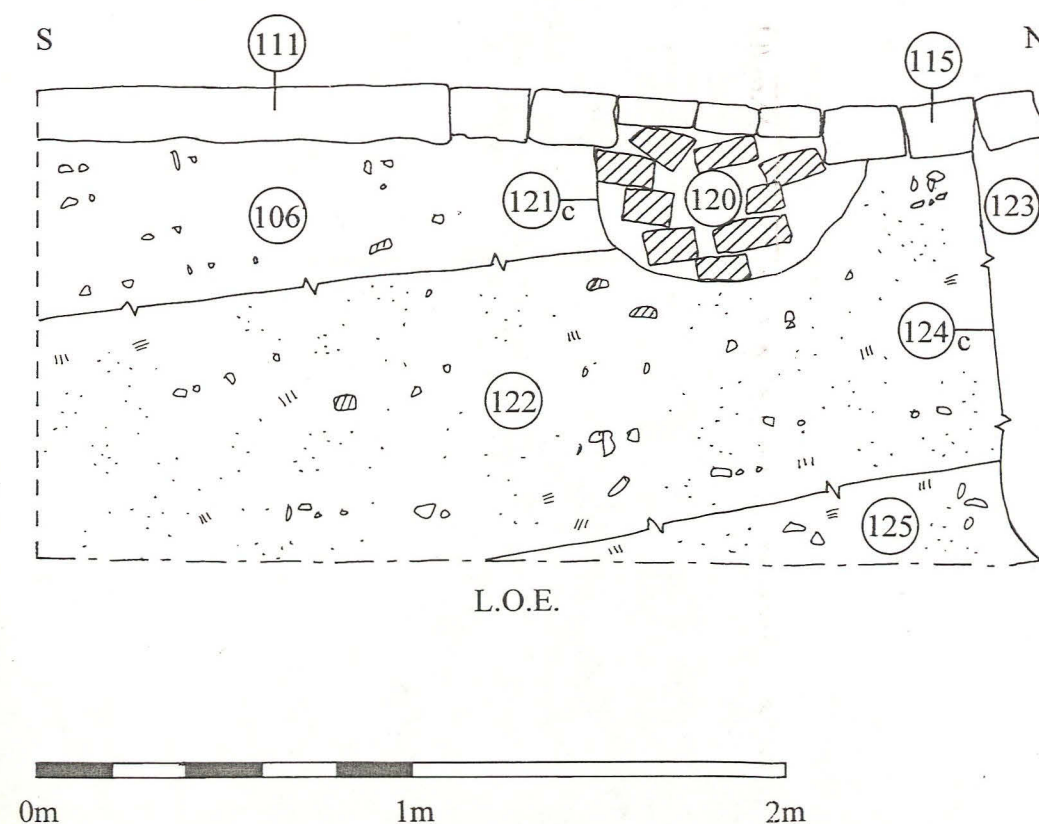
Brick

Limestone

Section ⑥



Section ⑦



0m 1m 2m