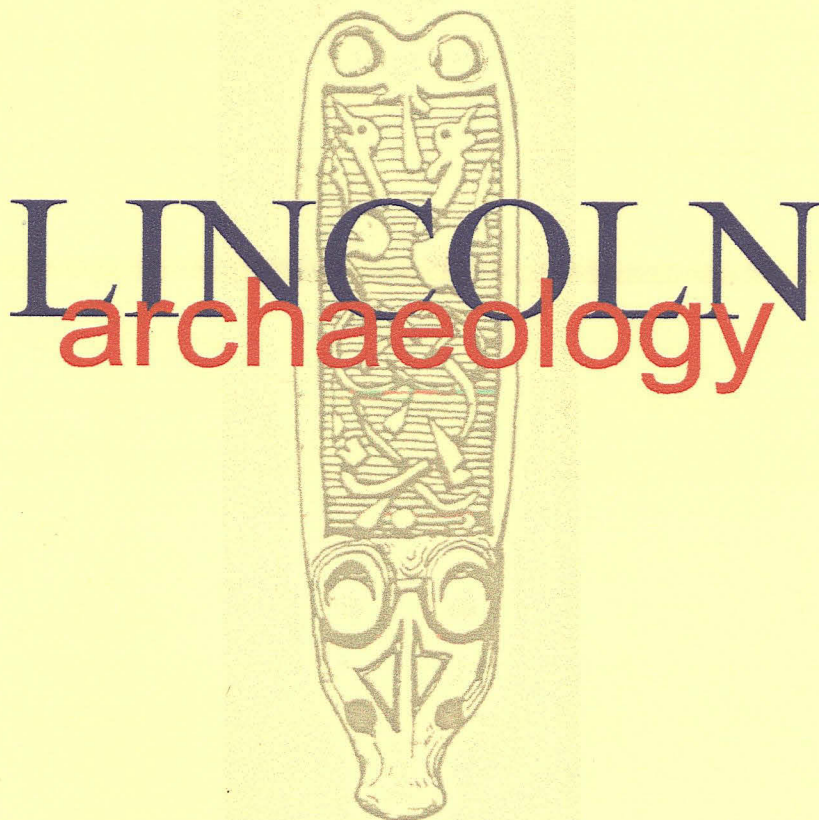


A Report to De Montfort University

March 2000



**The Former Church of St.
Michael-on-the-Mount, Lincoln:
Ventnor Terrace Retaining Wall**

Archaeological Watching Brief

By K Wragg

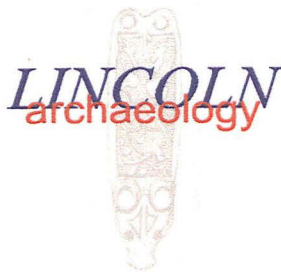
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The former church of St .Michael-on-the-Mount, Lincoln: Ventnor Terrace Retaining Wall

Site Code: MOM99

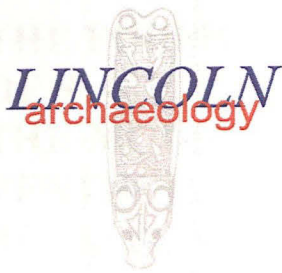
LCCM Accession No.: 129.99

Planning Application No.: 1999/223/F

NGR: SK 9769/7166

Archaeological Watching Brief

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Archaeological Watching Brief

Illustrations

- Fig.1 Site location plan - scales 1:10000 & 1:500
- Fig.2 Plan and elevations of existing site arrangement - scale 1:100
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THE FORMER CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL-ON- THE-MOUNT, LINCOLN: VENTNOR TERRACE RETAINING WALL

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

The site forms part of the south boundary between the churchyard of the now redundant St Michael-on-the-Mount church and the rear of Ventnor Lodge and Nos 2, 3, & 4 Ventnor Terrace, Danesgate.

It is situated approximately 30m west of the Bishop's Medieval Palace, lying on the south facing upper scarp of the Lincoln Edge in the heart of the ancient city.

Terraced from the ancient hill slope, the site contains a north-south retaining wall constructed in brick and stone and an east-west buttressed retaining wall built mainly in brick.

Due to severe displacement, it was proposed to demolish the north-south wall and the western end of the east-west wall (which were supported by temporary propping) and re-build them from new foundations. The remainder of the east-west buttressed wall was to be repaired. The works are part of a larger scheme by De Montfort University to refurbish the site, and the former church itself, for academic use.

With the possible exception of the stonework elements of the north-south wall, all other visible parts of the existing walls are believed to be of 18th century or later date. However, it is believed that the area has been developed since the Roman period, mainly by terracing the hillside using cut and fill techniques with both east-west and north-south terrace walls being recorded at similar elevations elsewhere on the hill slope. It was therefore considered possible that the existing walls might be founded upon earlier terrace walls or structures from the Roman and later periods.

The site is situated in the *Cathedral & City Centre Conservation Area No. 1*, and a parcel of land immediately north of the east-west section of retaining wall is designated *115A* as an area of archaeological importance.

A planning application for the works was submitted to Lincoln City Council by De Montfort University on 12 April 1999 - (Planning Application No. 1999/223/F).

The location of the site, and the evidence from previous archaeological investigation at similar elevations on the hill slope, suggests significant potential for the survival of archaeological remains, as follows:

- existing retaining walls, particularly the stonework elements, might reflect partial reconstruction of earlier walls;
- existing retaining walls might be founded on the foundations of earlier walls or structures;
- the enabling groundwork might expose buried remains at various levels. Successive re-cutting of the hill slope elsewhere has produced a complex sequence of stratified archaeological levels. In some locations the early (Roman) levels have been found to survive close to the present ground surface but in other places they have been recorded at depths exceeding 4m and overlain with substantial remains of the Saxon and medieval periods;
- the full extent of the graveyard associated with the earlier and present church is uncertain. While unlikely, it is possible that human remains might be disturbed by the site enabling works.

It was therefore considered important that the archaeological implications of the scheme be fully addressed. To this end, the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit (CLAU) was commissioned by De Montfort University in April 1999 to produce an Archaeological Mitigation Strategy, to cover the proposed works. The subsequent report (J. Hockley, 1999) highlighted the following areas of the development which might impact upon the archaeological resource of the site:

- demolition of the existing retaining wall;

- enabling groundwork to reduce existing ground levels north of the retaining wall to facilitate demolition;
- groundwork for the construction of new foundations, involving excavation to suitable bearing strata;
- groundwork to facilitate repairs to the existing retaining wall;
- groundwork for modification to buried services.

In addition to establishing the scope of the works and the methodologies to be adhered to by the groundworks contractor, the mitigation strategy put forward the following archaeological scheme of investigation. This was designed to respond to the circumstances described above, and to ensure that the archaeology of the site was safeguarded in accordance with the particular requirements of the local planning authority.

The proposed archaeological scheme was structured around five primary elements, summarised as follows:

- the section of the existing retaining wall to be demolished was first to be recorded by drawn survey and photography;
- the demolition works and all groundwork involving excavation and the lowering of present ground levels were to be subject to archaeological supervision and recording;
- in circumstances where important archaeological remains were exposed, such remains were to be adequately protected before proceeding with construction operations and/or backfilling;
- contingency provision was required to accommodate the possible need for variation which might arise as a result of significant and/or exceptional discoveries as well as any modification to the scheme design, construction detail or groundwork strategy;
- the archaeological project design would provide for compliance with the Burials Act 1857 and the conditions attaching to any licence which might be required under the terms of Section 25 of the Act

The CLAU was subsequently commissioned by De Montfort University to provide the required archaeological services in accordance with the Mitigation Strategy. Attendance on the site commenced on the 3rd of June 1999 with the recording of the existing exposed stonework (see Figs. 4 & 5), and was completed by the watching brief carried out between the 11th of June and the 2nd of July 1999.

In the event, however, no obvious archaeological remains other than the already exposed stonework (which unfortunately could not be dated) were revealed by the groundworks.

The bulk of the material excavated to the rear of the retaining wall appeared to be dumping deposits used to build up the level of the churchyard. The pottery and other finds recovered from the spoil heaps were also inconclusive, representing most of the periods of occupation in the city. Only seven sherds of Roman pottery were recovered, dating to between the 2nd and 4th centuries, while the sixteen pieces of medieval pottery and seven pieces of tile dated from between the 12th to 20th centuries.

No evidence was found for any earlier archaeological features in this particular location. Given the known history of the area, however, this obviously does not preclude the possibilities of discoveries in neighbouring areas, or even at greater depths on this site.

THE FORMER CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL-ON- THE-MOUNT, LINCOLN: VENTNOR TERRACE RETAINING WALL

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The site is centred on grid reference SK 9769/7166, and forms part of the south boundary between the churchyard of the now redundant St Michael-on-the-Mount church, which is situated off Christ's Hospital Terrace, and the rear of Ventnor Lodge and Nos 2, 3, & 4 Ventnor Terrace, Danesgate (see Fig. 1).

Situated approximately 30m west of the Bishop's Medieval Palace, the site lies on the south facing upper scarp of the Lincoln Edge in the heart of the ancient city.

Terraced from the ancient hill slope, the site contains a north-south retaining wall constructed in brick and stone and an east-west buttressed retaining wall built mainly in brick.

Due to severe displacement, it was proposed to demolish the north-south wall and the western end of the east-west wall (which were supported by temporary propping) and re-build them from new foundations. The remainder of the east-west buttressed wall was to be repaired (see Figs. 2 & 3). The works are part of a larger scheme by De Montfort University to refurbish the site, and the former church itself, for academic use.

With the possible exception of the stonework elements of the north-south wall, all other visible parts of the existing walls are believed to be of 18th century or later date. However, it is believed that the area has been developed since the Roman period, mainly by terracing the hillside using cut and fill techniques with both east-west and north-south terrace walls being recorded at similar elevations elsewhere on the hill slope. It was therefore considered possible that the existing walls might be

founded upon earlier terrace walls or structures from the Roman and later periods.

The site is situated in the *Cathedral & City Centre Conservation Area No. 1*, and a parcel of land immediately north of the east-west section of retaining wall is designated *115A* as an area of archaeological importance.

A planning application for the works was submitted to Lincoln City Council by De Montfort University on 12 April 1999 - (Planning Application No. 1999/223/F).

While the site has not been subject to an archaeological evaluation, two trial holes were excavated adjacent to the base of the retaining wall in the rear yard of Ventnor Lodge by Ward Cole Consulting Engineers in December 1997. Unfortunately, the excavation was not subject to archaeological observation, but inspection of the engineer's records and photographs suggests the potential for up to 1.2m of archaeological deposits at the locations inspected, at which depth "hard and dry clay" was recorded.

The location of the site, and the evidence from previous archaeological investigation at similar elevations on the hill slope, suggests significant potential for the survival of archaeological remains, as follows:

- existing retaining walls, particularly the stonework elements, might reflect partial reconstruction of earlier walls;
- existing retaining walls might be founded on the foundations of earlier walls or structures;
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The CLAU was subsequently commissioned by De Montfort University to provide the required archaeological services in accordance with the Mitigation Strategy. Attendance on the site commenced on the 3rd of June 1999 with the recording of the existing exposed stonework (see Figs. 4 & 5), and was completed by the watching brief carried out between the 11th of June and the 2nd of July 1999.

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 S^t 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 St 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.

19th century maps and documentary sources attest to the recent history of the site including the location, alignment (and possible modification) of retaining walls as well as the construction of the church and the existing properties of Ventnor Lodge and Nos. 2, 3, & 4 Ventnor Terrace (all refs. Hockley, 1999).

3.0 RESULTS

Recording of the exposed stone elements of the existing retaining wall was carried out in accordance with the mitigation strategy (see Figs. 4 & 5). However, other than securing a record of the structure, it was not possible to glean any further information from the stonework. The style of construction and the materials used were generally nondescript, and no dating evidence could be found within the fabric of the wall.

The rear face of the wall was equally undistinguished when exposed as part of the ground level reduction. Several fairly rudimentary courses of roughly worked limestone blocks were revealed, with only patchy lime mortar bonding. While no dating evidence could be found actually within the fabric of the wall, its appearance did not suggest great age, and it is likely therefore that the masonry dates from the 18th or 19th centuries.

The deposits revealed by the reduction of the ground level to the rear of the retaining wall were equally unimpressive. The material below the topsoil had a generally homogeneous appearance, comprising mid brown/grey brown sandy clayey silts, with only very indistinct tip lines present within its matrix. These deposits appeared to be up to 3m thick. No stratified pottery was recovered.

The depths involved in the later stages of the excavation necessitated the use of trench sheeting which obviously obscured the lower deposits. The strata could be determined in the base of the trench, however, with layers of limestone 'brash' and clay present towards the limit of excavation.

4.0 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

In spite of the potential of this project, no obvious archaeological remains other than the already exposed stonework (which unfortunately could not be dated) were revealed by the groundworks.

The bulk of the material excavated to the rear of the retaining wall appeared to be dumping deposits used to build up the level of the churchyard. The pottery and other finds recovered from the spoil heaps were also inconclusive, representing most of the periods of occupation in the city. Only seven sherds of Roman pottery were recovered, dating to between the 2nd and 4th centuries, while the sixteen pieces of medieval pottery and seven pieces of tile dated from between the 12th to 20th centuries.

No evidence was found for any earlier archaeological features in this particular location. Given the known history of the area, however, this obviously does not preclude the possibilities of discoveries in neighbouring areas, or even at greater depths on this site.

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 M. Housley, Head of Estates for De Montfort University Lincoln; Mr Tony Higgins (Site Manager) & all on-site staff of R. & S. L. North Ltd. (builders), Lincoln Road, Dunholme, Lincoln, LN2 3QY; Ward Cole Lincoln Ltd. (Consulting Engineers), Fosse House, Roman Wharf, Lincoln, LN1 1SR; 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

7.0 LHA NOTE/ARCHIVE DETAILS

7.1 LHA NOTE DETAILS

CLAU CODE: MOM99

PLANNING APPLICATION No.: 1999/223/F

FIELD OFFICER: M. Jarvis & K. Wragg

NGR: SK 9769/7166

CIVIL PARISH: Lincoln

SMR No.: n/a

DATE OF INTERVENTION: 03/06/99 - 02/07/99

TYPE OF INTERVENTION: Monument Recording & Watching Brief

UNDERTAKEN FOR: De Montfort University Lincoln, Riseholme Hall, Riseholme, Lincoln, LN2 2LG

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.: 129.99

ACCESSION DATE: -

APPENDIX A - ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

The archive consists of:

No.	Description
1	Site diary
1	Report
5	Site drawings
1 set	Colour photographs

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 129.99, will be undertaken following completion of this project.

APPENDIX B - COLOUR PLATES



Plate 1: General view of ground level reduction underway to the rear of the retaining wall - looking south



Plate 2: Overall view of dumping material present to rear of retaining wall - looking north-east

APPENDIX B - COLOUR PLATES (continued)



Plate 3: General view of rear of north-south retaining wall, southern end - looking west



Plate 4: General view of rear of north-south retaining wall, northern end - looking west

APPENDIX B - COLOUR PLATES (continued)



Plate 5: General view of rear of east-west retaining wall - looking south



Plate 6: Overall view of lower levels of north-south retaining wall - looking south-west

APPENDIX B - COLOUR PLATES (continued)



Plate 7: General view of lower levels of the excavated area - looking south-east



Plate 8: General view of level of new foundations - looking south-east

APPENDIX C - MEDIEVAL AND LATER POTTERY: ASSESSMENT REPORT

By Jane Young, Lindsey Archaeological Services

Introduction

A small group of 16 post-Roman sherds ranging in date from the early medieval (12th century) to the early modern (19th or 20th century) period was recovered from the site. The pottery was examined and recorded at basic archive level (fabric type by sherd count with note of diagnostic vessel form, decoration and date) using locally recognised codenames.

Condition

The assemblage consisted of slightly worn small to medium sized sherds with three medieval vessels being burnt or overfired. One of these vessels, a 14th or 15th century jug handle may be a waster although it is possible that the vessel was distorted in the extreme heat of a fire. No vessel was represented by more than one sherd.

Overall Chronology & Source

All of the material falls within a range to be expected in the city between the 12th and 20th centuries. The early medieval jug is a regional import from Nottingham otherwise all of the medieval pottery is of Lincoln or local manufacture. The post-medieval material is regionally imported from production centres within the East Midlands and Yorkshire.

The range of vessel types includes jugs, a jar, a drinking vessel, a bottle and a flowerpot.

Further Work

- 1) This assemblage should be retained but needs no further work.

APPENDIX C - MEDIEVAL AND LATER POTTERY: ARCHIVE REPORT (continued)

By Jane Young, Lindsey Archaeological Services

Pottery archive

Context:	Ware:	Sherds:	Form:	Comments:
[100]	LSW3	1	Jug	Oval handle; ?decorated; overfired; ?waster
[100]	LSW3	1	Jug	Grooved rod handle
[100]	LSW3	1	Jug	Grooved rod handle
[100]	BS	1	Bottle	-
[100]	BL	1	Drinking Vessel	17 th Century
[100]	LERTH	1	Flowerpot	-
[100]	LSW3	1	Jug	Body sherd; applied decoration
[100]	LSW3	1	Jug	Body sherd; applied decoration
[100]	LSW3	1	Jug	Body sherd
[100]	LSW3	1	Jug	Body sherd
[100]	LSW2	1	Jug	Body sherd
[100]	LSW2	1	Jug	Body sherd; applied strip
[100]	NSP	1	Jar?	Body sherd
[100]	BERTH	1	?	Body sherd; 17 th century
[100]	LSW3	1	Jug	Base sherd; overfired/burnt
[100]	R	7	-	-
[100]	POTT	1	Jar?	Body sherd; overfired/burnt

Key to Ware codes:

BERTH	Brown earthenwares
BL	Blackware
BS	Brown stoneware
LERTH	Late earthenwares
LSW2	Medieval glazed Lincoln ware
LSW3	Late-medieval glazed Lincoln ware
NSP	Nottingham splashed glazed ware
POTT	Potterhanworth ware
R	Roman pottery types (see below)

Tile archive

Context:	Form:	Count:	Weight(g):	Fabric:	Comments/Date:
[100]	STILDISC	1	15	CSLA	-
[100]	PNRDISC	1	180	-	Flat tile: Medieval
[100]	PNRDISC	1	180	-	White & red inclusions; corner fragment; flat tile: Medieval
[100]	PNRDISC	3	50	-	Post-medieval to early modern?
[100]	PNRDISC	1	130	-	Coarse fabric; soot-staining

Key to Form & Fabric codes:

CSLA	Collyweston slate
PNRDISC	Discarded unglazed undiagnostic post-Roman roofing tile
STILDISC	Discarded stone roofing tile

APPENDIX D - ROMAN POTTERY

By Barbara Precious

Horizon Dating

Context:	Comments:	Date Range:
[100]	Mixed assemblage; <i>BWM</i> 3 rd -4 th century; some 2 nd century material	3 rd - 4 th century

Ware Types by Context

Context:	Sherds:	Fabric:	Form:	Decoration:	Comments:
[100]	1	GREY	BWM	-	Rim sherd; abraded
[100]	1	GREY	CLSD	-	Body sherd
[100]	1	GREY	JNN	B	Body sherd - neck
[100]	1	GREY	CLSD	-	Body sherd; grooved; burnt
[100]	1	GREY	JCUR	-	Rim-neck sherd; 2 nd century
[100]	1	IASH	BEV	-	Rim sherd; late 1 st -2 nd century
[100]	1	IASH	BD	-	Base sherd; late 1 st -2 nd century

Key to Fabric codes:

GREY Grey ware
IASH Native tradition shell-tempered ware

Key to Form codes:

BD Bowl/dish
BEV Bowl with everted rim
BWM Wide-mouthed Bowl
CLSD Jar
JCUR Jar with curved rim
JNN Jar with narrow neck

Key to Decoration codes:

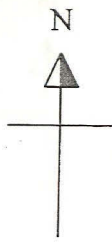
B Burnished

APPENDIX E - BULK FINDS

<i>Context:</i>	<i>Category:</i>	<i>Count:</i>	<i>Weight/Comments:</i>
[100]	BOTT	1	Modern; mid-late 18 th - early 19 th century (1760-1820); Base of wine bottle
[100]	COAL	3	16g; burnt; discarded

Key to Category codes:

BOTT Bottle
COAL Coal



KEY

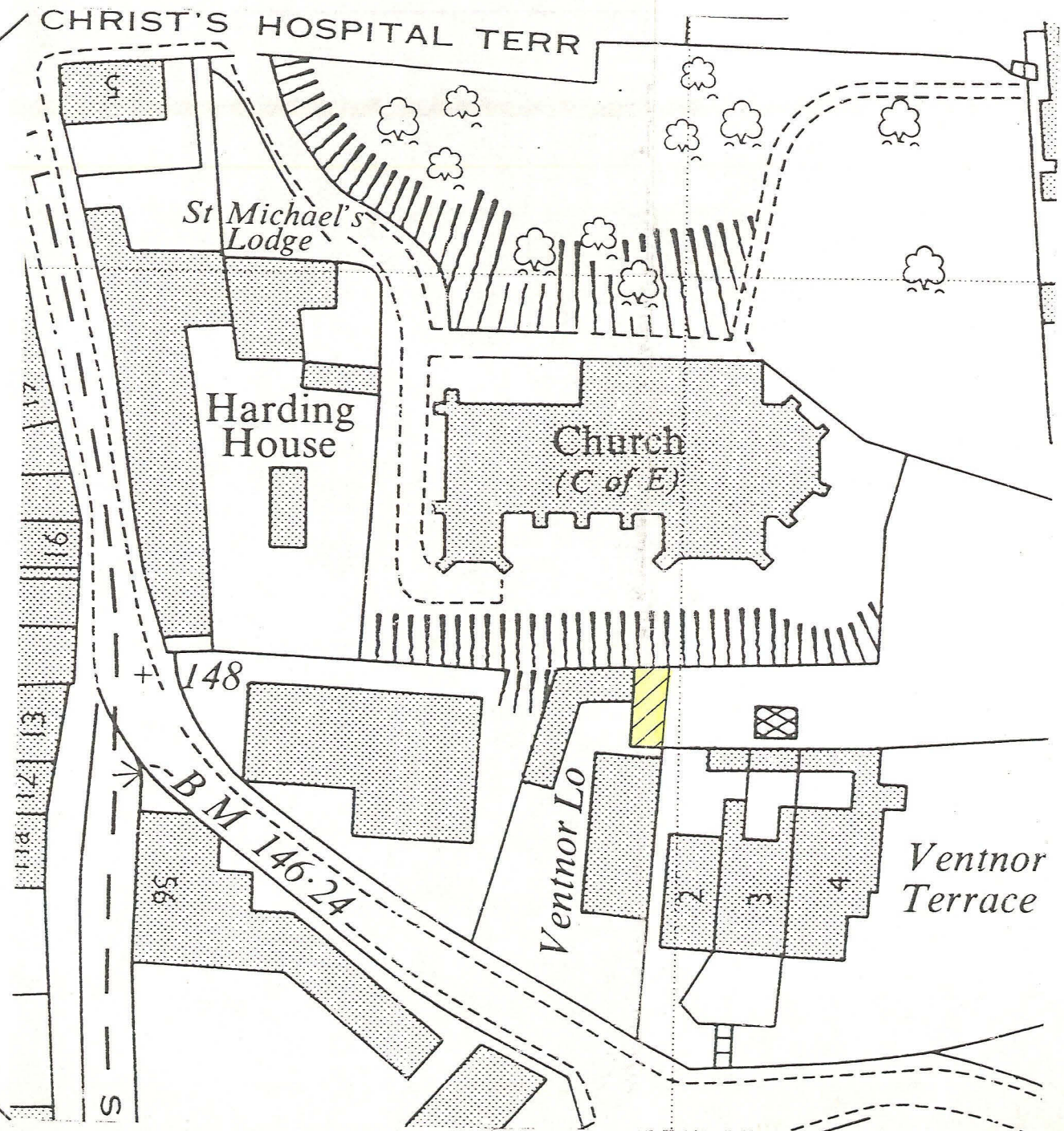
 Location of Site

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		
SITE CODE: MOM99	PLANE/LEV/SECTION NO:	
CLIENT:	De Montfort University	
DESCRIPTION:	Site Location Plan	
SCALE:	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY:	CHECKED:	DATE:
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO:	129.99	

1:10 000



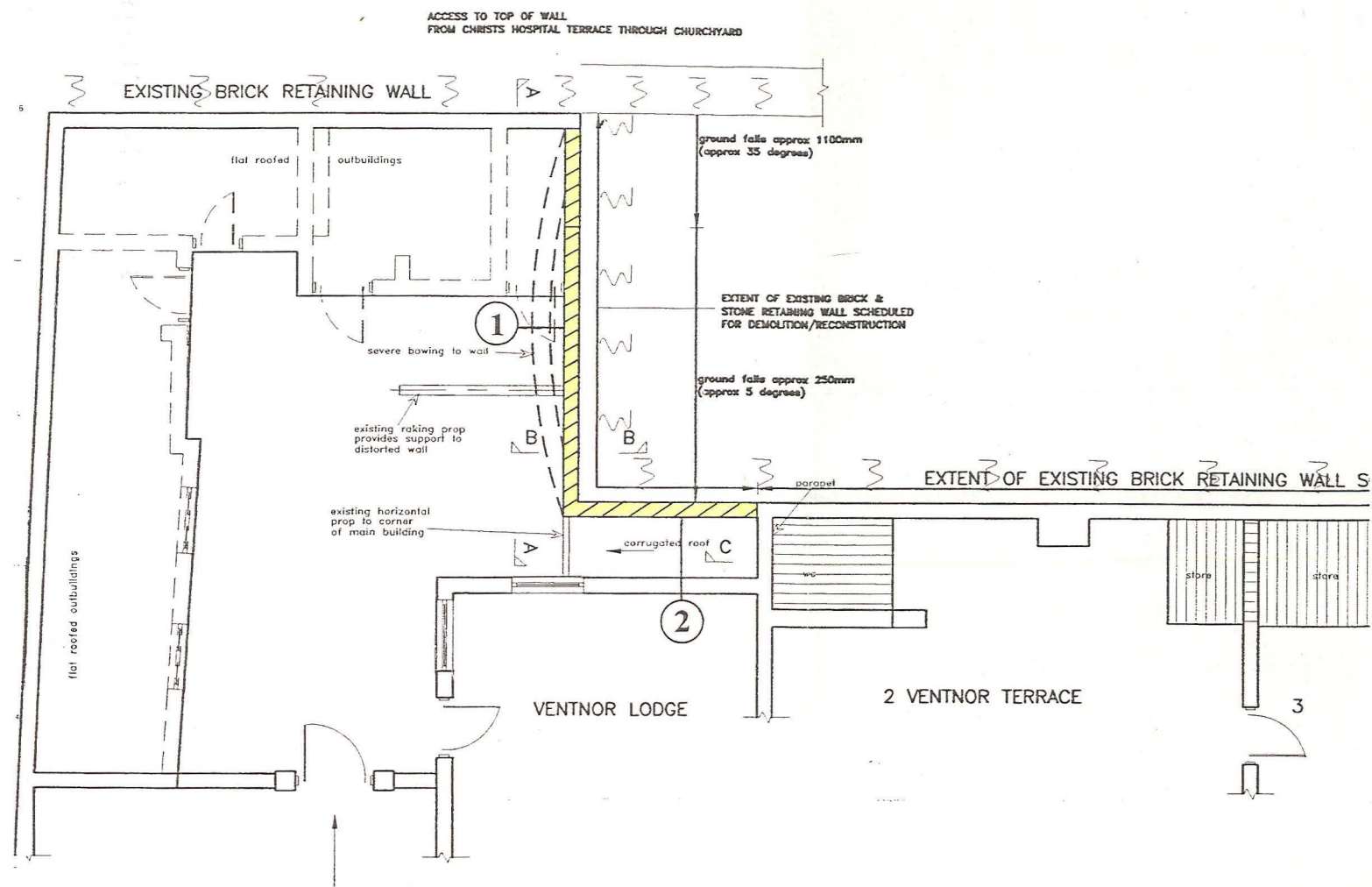
1:500



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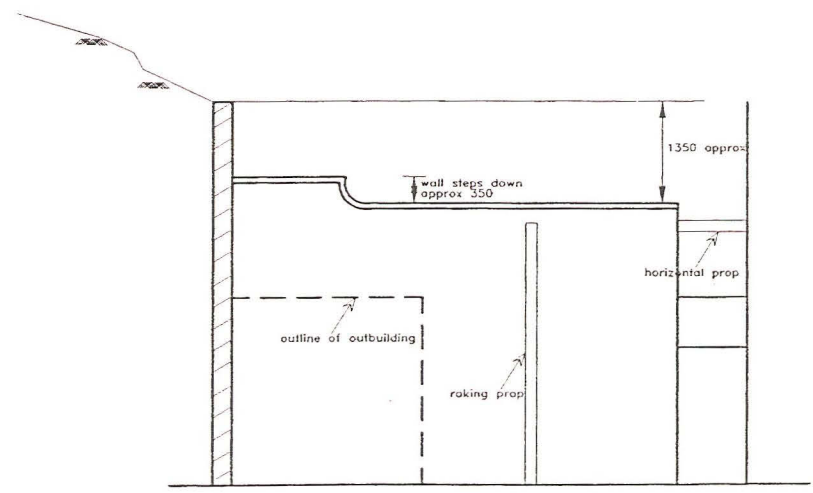
Fig.1



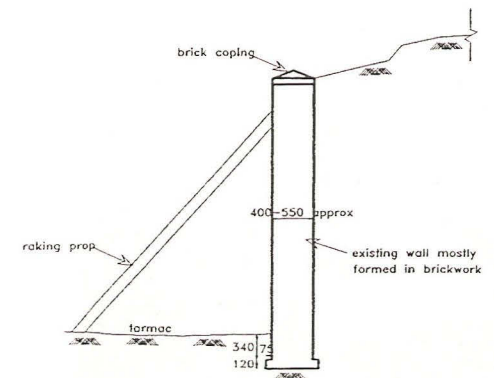
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CLIENT: De Montfort University		
DESCRIPTION: Plan and Elevations of Existing Site Arrangement		
SCALE: 1:100	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY:	CHECKED:	DATE:
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: 129.99		

KEY

- Drawn Elements of Existing Stone Walls
- 1 Elevation Number

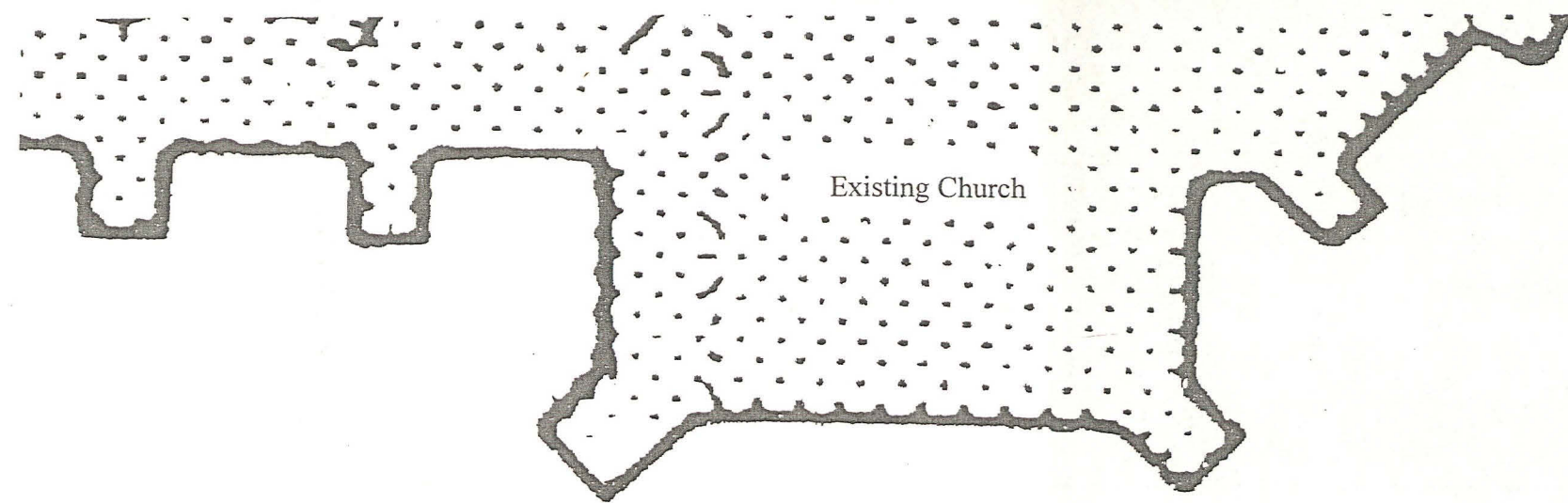


ELEVATION A-A AS EXISTING

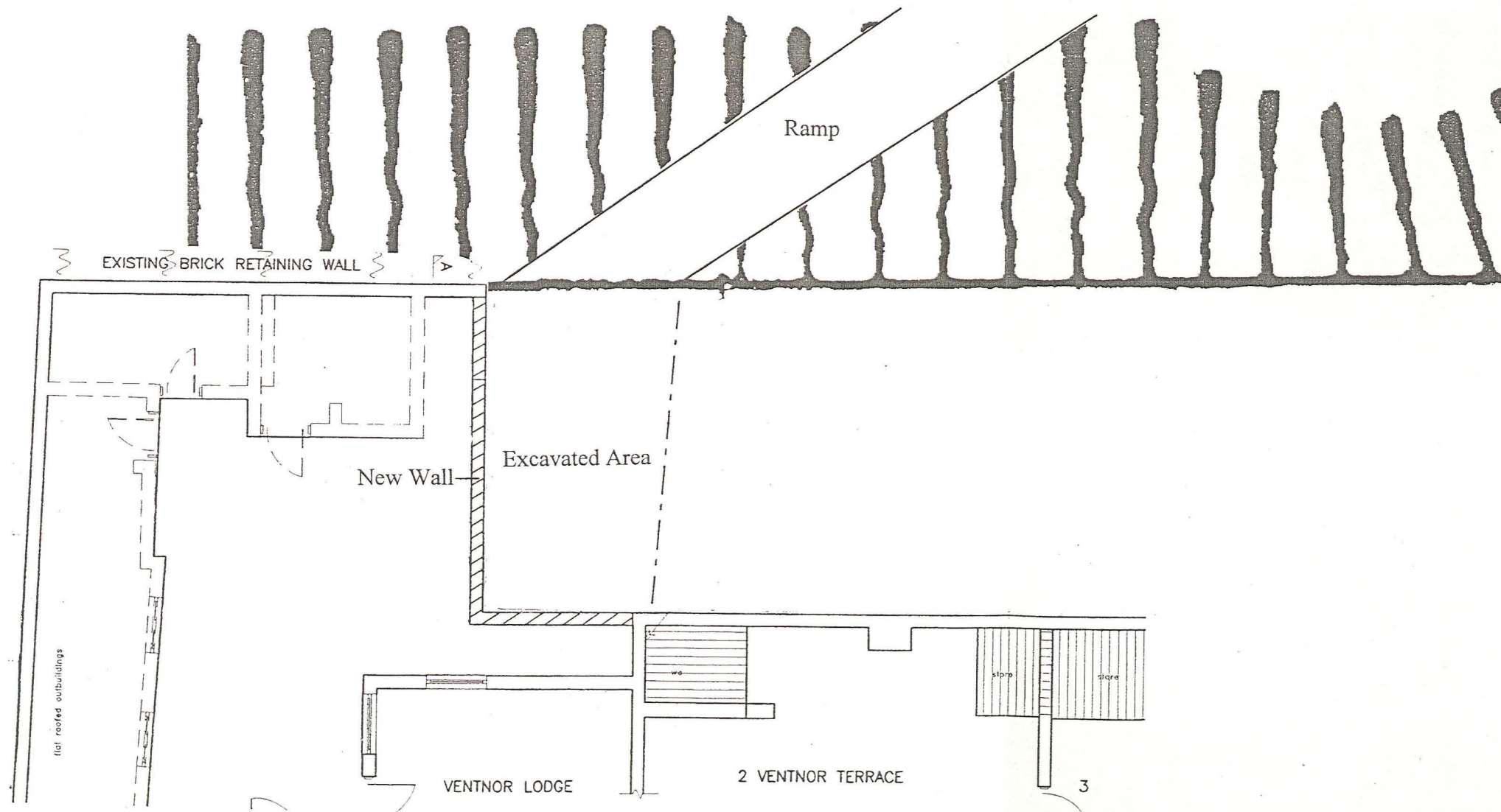


SECTION B-B AS EXISTING

Based upon Ward Cole Consulting Engineers drawing No. 15/1510/01 Rev. A



CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		
SITE CODE: MOM99	PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO:	
CLIENT: De Montfort University		
DESCRIPTION: Plan of Proposed Works		
SCALE: 1:100	ARCHIVE NO:	
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Fig.3

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		
SITE CODE: MOM99	PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO:	
CLIENT: De Montfort University	DESCRIPTION: West-Facing Elevation ①	
SCALE: 1:20	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY: M.J./J.H.	CHECKED:	DATE:
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: 129.99		

KEY
 R Render
 B Brick

N

S

Datum Height 47.37m O.D. ↗

↖

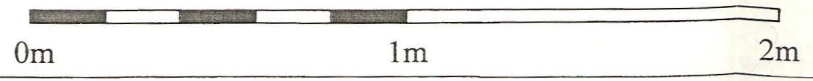
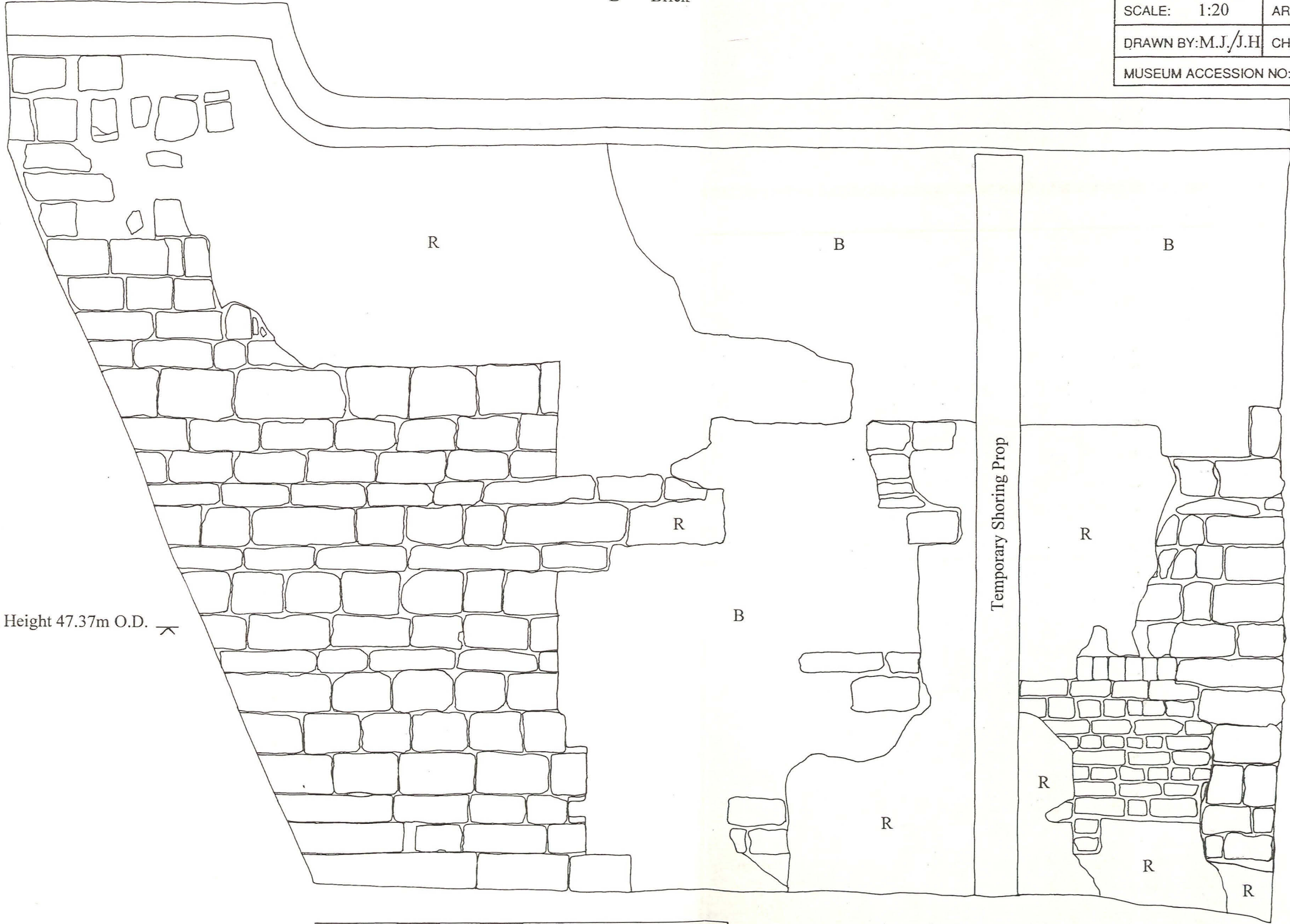
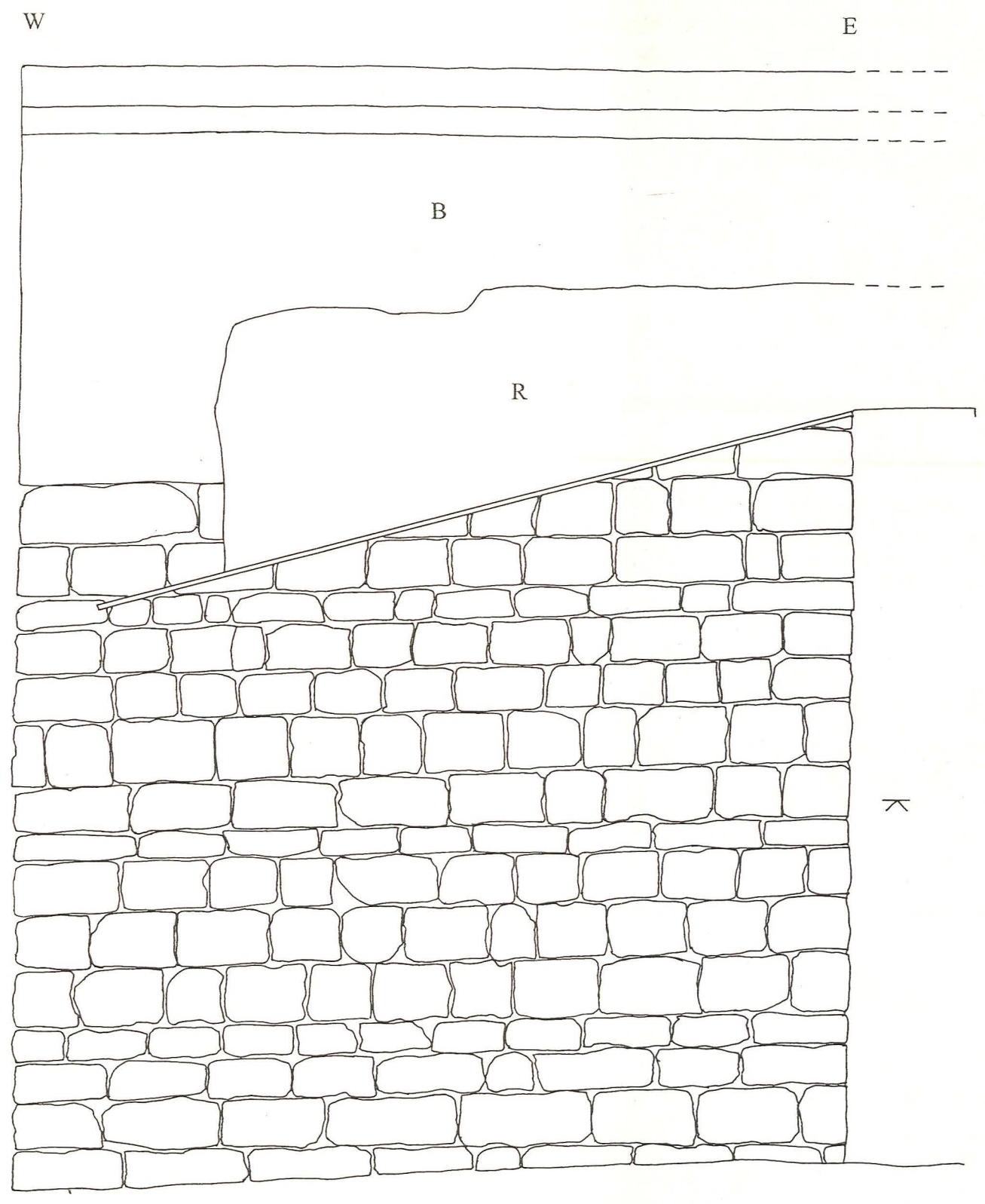


Fig.4

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		
SITE CODE: MOM99	PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO:	
CLIENT: De Montfort University		
DESCRIPTION: South-Facing Elevation ②		
SCALE: 1:20	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY: J.H.	CHECKED:	DATE:
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: 129.99		



KEY
R Render
B Brick

Datum Height 47.37m O.D. ↗

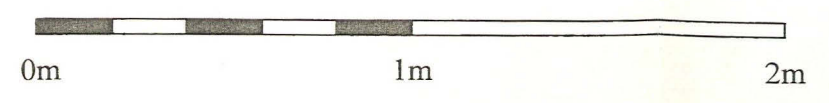


Fig.5