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LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

**St Martin's School, Hungate (Area C), Lincoln
Archaeological Evaluation**

NGR: SK 97485 71544

Planning Application No.: pending

Site Code: LHUN 01

LCNCC Accession No. :2001.414

Report

for

Stamford Homes

LAS Report No: 560

December 2001

Conservation
Services

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Highways & Planning
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Summary

Archaeological evaluation at the above site uncovered evidence of medieval remains at the west end of the site and early post-medieval deposits in the southern part of the site. A cobbled surface of 16th-17th century date was found at a depth of 1.40m below existing ground level in Trench 1. It was overlain by modern (19th-20th century) rubbish pits and they have removed any evidence for buildings, which might have fronted onto Motherby Lane. Trench 2 at the west end of the site revealed evidence of dumping deposits of 13th-15th century date to the east of a robbed out wall, which may have been a retaining wall for terracing.

Previous evaluation of the site revealed the remains of a 15th century building fronting onto Hungate at a depth of c. 0.50m below existing ground level. Careful attention to finished levels has resulted in a foundation design for the houses, which will minimise the impact on archaeological remains. The most critical area lies along the Hungate frontage, especially in the vicinity of proposed units 2 and 3 possibly extending into units 1 and 4.

A mitigation strategy comprising hand-excavation of ground beam trenches through areas containing archaeological deposits in parts of house units 2-3, combined with a watching brief over the remaining parts of units 1-7 is proposed.

Introduction

Lindsey Archaeological Services (LAS) was commissioned by Stamford Homes to carry out archaeological evaluation at the above site. The work was carried out in accordance with the requirements of set out in the *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* published by the Archaeology Section, Lincolnshire County Council (1998) and a specification produced by LAS and agreed with M. Jones (City Archaeologist).

Site Description

The site of the former St Martin's School is located on the west side of Hungate and north of Motherby Lane and bounded on its west side by the gardens of properties fronting Beaumont Fee (Fig. 1). It is currently occupied by former school buildings on the middle site with tarmaced open areas. The lower site had a terrace of houses along the southern boundary

and there was a school building in the north-east corner, both of which were demolished in recent years. The ground is currently rough grass with large shrubs along the southern boundary.

Planning Background

The site lies within Conservation Area 1 *Cathedral and City Centre*. The development as a whole consists of three areas A, B and C, which equates to the three terraces. Part of the upper terrace, Area A, lies within Scheduled Ancient Monument Lincs. 115A (*Lindum Roman Colonia*). The remainder of the site, although not scheduled requires that English Heritage must be consulted on arrangements for archaeological preservation and recording, because of its proximity to Scheduled Ancient Monument 115A.

Area A, the upper terrace, was evaluated in 2000 (JSAC 2001) and received planning permission (2001/0130/F) for redevelopment of the existing range of buildings and the construction of two additional houses in the north-west corner of the site. A revision of the original planning application submitted (2001/0555/F) was made for an additional three dwellings in the south-west corner of the site and planning permission and Scheduled Monument Consent has now been granted for this additional development.

Area B, the middle terrace, has full planning consent (2001/0413/CAC and 2001/0412/F) for the construction of nine houses subject to archaeological conditions. The results of the archaeological evaluation undertaken by LAS are presented in a separate report (Williams 2001).

Area C, the lower terrace is awaiting a planning decision for the construction of a further nine houses. The site was evaluated by JSAC (2001) but a decision has been deferred subject to further archaeological evaluation.

Archaeological Background

The site lies in the south-western corner of the lower Roman *colonia*, which has evidence of being occupied from the 1st century. Excavation close by at the corner of St Martins Lane and Hungate and to the north at St. Michael's Terrace and Stanthaket Court (between Spring Hill and Michaelgate) showed evidence of Roman occupation. Surfaces found in excavations on the east Hungate and at Spring Hill/Michaelgate and may be part of a SSE/NNW aligned Romano-British street. An evaluation trench in Area A (The upper terrace) found Romano-British deposits, but were only located in a small area so were difficult to interpret. This trench also revealed deposits containing 9th and 10th century pottery, the first evidence for occupation of this period on the west side of Hungate. Excavations in 1983 and 1985-6 on the east side of Hungate, south of Motherby Lane, produced evidence for reoccupation of the

area after the Roman period in the early 10th century when timber buildings were constructed along the Hungate frontage (Vince and Jones (eds) 1990, C38). This was in contrast to the extensive late 9th century dumps recorded at Flaxengate, east of High Street.

Interpretation of the post-Roman development of this part of the city is currently being re-evaluated. Coins minted in Lincoln in the 10th century bear the legend St Michael and the parish church of St Michael was immediately east of the development site. This part of the city may therefore have been of considerable importance and it is possible that there was a market place close by. Little, however, is actually known of the character of occupation in the post-Roman to pre-Conquest period. Hungate itself is thought to have originated in the 9th-10th century with Motherby Lane being a little later in date (A. Vince pers. comm.). The offset alignment of Motherby Lane west and east of Hungate raises the possibility that if it was originally straight then it would have crossed the southern end of the development site.

Documentary evidence indicates that Beaumont Fee was post-Conquest in origin and the properties created along it may have encroached onto the back of the plots fronting Hungate (A. Vince pers. comm.). Where the boundaries between the two were is unknown but the various modern terracing walls, some of which cross the proposed development site, may preserve ancient boundary lines.

Aims and Objectives

In general terms the purpose of the evaluation were to

- establish the presence or absence, quality and extent of archaeological remains and their location within the development area
- gather sufficient information to enable an assessment of the potential significance of any archaeological remains to be made and the impact which development will have upon them
- enable an informed decision to be made regarding the future treatment of any archaeological remains and consider any appropriate mitigatory measures either in advance of and/or during development
- provide information for accession to the County SMR and the Lincoln UAD

More specifically the evaluation was designed to examine whether the line of Motherby Lane originally crossed the southern limit of the site and to investigate whether buildings were present along the Motherby Lane frontage and at the west end of the site.

Excavation

This part of the proposed development site had already been partially evaluated by JSAC in December 2000/January 2001 (JSAC 737/00/02). One trench was positioned parallel to the Hungate street frontage to assess the survival of the street frontage. A second trench was

aligned west-east in the centre of Area C to assess the character of remains away from the Hungate street frontage. It was decided by the City Archaeologist that further evaluation was required in the light of these results in order to assess the survival of deposits on the Motherby Lane frontage and at the west end of the site where houses were now proposed.

The evaluation comprised two machine-excavated trenches (Fig. 2), one 10m x 1.6m and the other 12m x 1.6m in length. Archaeological recording was carried out by a team of three experienced archaeologists, including a Site Director. Each trench was machine excavated to the top of the first recognisable archaeological horizon, using a toothless ditching bucket. The trenches were hand-cleaned to reveal features in plan.

A full written (single context) and photographic record was made of the site, including site plans at a scale of 1:50, and section drawings at 1:20. A full photographic record was made during the progress of the excavation to cover each feature together with general site views. LAS operates a standard context recording system, developed by its staff over the past 20 years based on MOLAS and CAS models.

Results

Trench 1 (Fig. 3)

(Surface level, North 24.03m O.D. South 23.90m O.D. Maximum height of archaeological deposits 23.25m O.D).

Trench 1 (Pl. 1) was positioned in the south-eastern part of the site, perpendicular to Motherby Lane and located to investigate both the possibility of structures fronting onto Motherby Lane and whether any former line of Motherby Lane lay within the development site. It was 12m x 1.6m in area and was excavated to a depth of 1.20m at the northern end and 1.52m deep at the southern end.

The topsoil **101** overlay subsoil (**102**), which sealed a series of pits. These were filled with various deposits often containing fragments of brick and tile. The fills were very similar and it was difficult to determine precisely their sequence of excavation. It is possible that they were in fact a combination of levelling deposits and pits. At the north end of the trench was pit **126** which contained a fill of dark brown soil and brick rubble **131**. The pit cut through a mixed deposit **105** of dark brown sandy soil with brick and stone fragments. The same material to the north of pit **126** was recorded as **110**. This deposit has been interpreted as the upper fill of a large pit **125** which contained two lower fills **113** and **127**. At the northern limit of the trench pit **125** cut through **111**.

Cutting deposit **105** to the south was another large pit **124** (Pls 2 and 3). It had near vertical

sides and was filled with a stiff yellow clay **116**, which appeared to be natural. Borehole information suggests that the natural clay is at least 3.80m below the present ground surface (see Appendix 3) and it is not clear whether the clay was in fact imported from elsewhere and used to seal deposits beneath or if the pit was dug into the natural clay below because the pit could not be fully excavated. The upper part of the pit had then been dug into on at least four separate occasions. The earliest of these intrusions was **122** which contained large blocks of limestone, too jumbled to be wall foundations. This pit was cut through on its north side by **121** and to its south by **124**. The last of the pits, **120**, cut through the top of **121**. Pit **124** cut through two layers on its south side, **118**, a mid grey sandy clay with charcoal and **132** above.

At the base of the trench near its centre was a cobbled surface **103** (Pls 4 and 5). There was a slight depression on the cobbled surface, running east-west across the full width of the trench, filled with a pale brown silt **114** (Pl. 5). A similar feature was noted on a cobbled crewyard surface found during excavations in 1985 on the opposite corner of Hungate at its junction with St Martin's St and was interpreted as a drainage feature.

The cobbling was bedded on a thin mortar layer **129** which overlay a sandy silt **128** containing pottery of 16th -17th century date. Beneath **128**, and to the south of cobbles **103** was a rough irregular metallated surface **130**. Much of this surface had been removed by the excavation of pit **124** but a small sondage excavated south of the pit established that the cobbles **130** were present 0.30m below the base of the excavated trench and were falling with the slope of the hill towards the southern edge of the trench.

The upper cobbled surface **103** did not slope north-south so it is possible that the ground was levelled in the intervening period. However, it sloped east to west to allow the drainage channel to operate.

Trench 2 (Fig. 4)

(Surface level, East 24.07m O.D West 23.99 maximum height of archaeological deposits 23.00m O.D)

Trench 2 was located at the western end of the site and was aligned west-east (Pl. 6). It was 10m x 1.6m in area and excavated to a depth of 1.40m throughout the trench. The ground had been levelled recently with a mixed soil **201** overlying a tarmac surface at the west end of the trench. Beneath the tarmac was a layer of orange sand **202**, a levelling deposit for the tarmac surface to the west. Associated with this was the corner of a small modern brick structure in the south-west corner of the trench. Beneath the sand levelling layer was a former topsoil **207**, comprising a dark sandy soil overlying was a brown silty sand clay subsoil **214**

containing angular stones.

Dug through the subsoil at the west end of the trench was a pit **213**, which may have been a robber trench for a wall **204** which was found below. Its fill contained a series of soil and rubble deposits **210**, **211**, **220** and **221**; **211** contained 13th century pottery. **213** cut through a series of sloping deposits to the east also comprising alternating rubble and soil horizons most of which were recorded in section only (Pls 7 and 8). The earliest of these was **208** which contained 13th century pottery. **203** and **209** contained pottery dating to 13th - 15th centuries and the remaining layers **216**, **217**, **218**, **219**, **212**, **204** and **205** contained no finds. These deposits ran up to and overlay wall **204** (which contained three sherds of 13th century pottery). Immediately above **204** was a dark grey silty sand **205** which contained four sherds of 13th century pottery.

To the west of wall **204** were two deposits of mid brown sandy clay **214** and **215**, quite different in character to the deposits on the east side of **204** (Pl 8). This suggests that **204** was a wall, not just a rubble dump, but whether a retaining wall for terracing or part of a building was impossible to determine within the small trench excavated. However, it is of note that **204** is almost in line with the extant terrace wall to the north.

In contrast to Trench 1 the deposits encountered immediately beneath the modern tarmac surface appear to have been of medieval date with no finds later than 15th century.

Discussion

It is clear that the area of highest archaeological potential is adjacent to Hungate. Buildings, presumably fronting onto Hungate, were found in the previous phase of evaluation (JSAC Trench 1) The JSAC Trench 1 revealed a wall in the centre of the trench (**118**) which lies at a depth of approximately 24.33m O.D. At a similar level is an internal wall (**117**). These were found to pre-date the 15th century. JSAC Trench 2 revealed two further walls, similar in construction to that found in JSAC Trench 1, at a depth of approximately 23.4m O.D.

LAS Trench 1 which was perpendicular to JSAC Trench 2 revealed the cobbled surface at 23.25m O.D. which may be related to the structure identified in the JSAC trenches. No evidence was found of buildings fronting onto Motherby Lane to the south but it is possible that later pits have removed any evidence. While it was not possible to excavate up to the retaining wall forming the boundary to Motherby Lane for health and safety reasons it is unlikely that any building would only be confined to a strip within 2m of the present street.

LAS-2 revealed archaeological remains about 1m below the surface but they appear to comprise a series of dump deposits and although of medieval date are considered to be of

less significance. The finished levels at this end of the site will be 1m above existing ground level and the impact on the archaeological deposits will be minimal.

Impact of Development on Archaeological Remains

The proposed development of Site C will include the construction of nine domestic dwellings with integral garages, and vehicular access from Site B to the north, there will be associated landscaping and services. The general layout based on the architect's plan is shown on Fig. 5. Close examination of the archaeological levels and the proposed finished levels for the houses has identified areas of high impact on archaeological remains in limited areas of the site (Fig. 6).

Enabling Works

These consist of completion of demolition of the northern boundary wall separating Area B to the north from Area C, and creating ramps to facilitate machine access to the site. The precise details of this work have yet to be finalised and to some extent will be dependent on variable conditions such as weather.. Any situation specific to enabling works should be discussed with the City Archaeologist as and when it occurs and where appropriate archaeological mitigation should be agreed with the City Archaeologist prior to commencement. It is not anticipated that the enabling works will impact on any archaeological remains but close liaison will be necessary.

General Site Clearance and Preparation

General site clearance will take place prior to the construction of the buildings. This will comprise demolition of the boundary walls along Hungate and Motherby Lane. While internal levels immediately west of Hungate are similar to street level (c. 25m OD) those north of Motherby Lane are considerably higher at c1.50-1.75m above street level. The internal ground levels range from 23.80m- 24m OD at the west and southern limits to just below 25m near the north-east corner of the site.

In order to overcome discrepancies in levels house units 1-7 will be split level with steps up to the entrances of Units 4-7. There will be a finished difference in floor levels of 0.40m (Units 1 and 2), 0.70m (Units 3 and 4), 0.45m (Unit 5), 0.70m (Unit 6) and 0.60m (Unit 7) between the front and rear.

The proposed finished levels shown on architect's plans 002/1 and 003/1 show that in only one part of the site will this landscaping potentially impact on archaeological remains, the front of Units 2 and 3 and possibly Units 1 and 4 as well. This is in the vicinity of the JSAC Trench 1 where the level at which archaeological features were encountered was between 24.33m and 24.5m O.D. The proposed finished floor level on Units 2 and 3 is 24.4m at the

front of these properties which is c.0.50m below existing ground level and potentially lower than the actual level of the archaeology by 0.10m-0.15.

Piling

Each of the proposed buildings will be piled. The proposed design will comprise piles with a 300mm diameter at a 5.5m centres resulting in an overall impact well below the 5% of total footprint maximum limit acceptable to English Heritage).

Ground beams

Ground beams 650mm below the finished ground level will be excavated between the piles (Fig 4). There is one area where the excavation of the ground beams will have a potential impact on the archaeological deposits (Fig 6).

The ground beam excavations on the front portions of Units 2 and 3 may penetrate sensitive archaeological deposits. Units 1 and 4 may also be affected to a lesser extent but the extrapolation of archaeological levels to the corner of Hungate and Motherby Lane is particularly difficult, given the drop in modern ground levels and it is not known where important archaeological deposits may lie.

There will be steps up to Units 4-7 removing the need to excavate into the side of the hill to achieve required levels. It is unlikely that the base of the ground beams will penetrate archaeological deposits of interest.

At the west end of site, where Units 8 and 9 are to be built, the ground level will be raised by over 1m so the resulting base levels of ground beams will not penetrate the archaeological horizon at all. This is also likely to be the case for the access road.

Access Roads

Vehicular access to the properties will be from the north. This part of the site is to be raised by c.1m above existing ground levels and on present information it is unlikely that surface water drainage and the makeup for the final surface will impact on archaeological deposits. Precise depths of these works remains to be confirmed.

Service Trenches

Service trenching (e.g. for mains sewer connection) may impact upon archaeological deposits. As yet the extent and depth of these services is unknown.

Mitigation

A meeting will be convened prior to the commencement of site works. This will involve the representatives of the client, the on site contractor and the archaeological contractor. The

purpose of this meeting will be to inform site construction staff of the requirements of the archaeological mitigation, set preliminary timetables and establish a communications protocol for timetable changes and unforeseen developments. It will be the archaeological contractor's responsibility to keep the City Archaeologist informed of progress.

Any changes to the mitigation strategy must be first agreed with the City Archaeologist, together with any significant changes to the timetable.

Excavation

Wherever it is known that archaeological levels are likely to be disturbed the foundations should be excavated archaeologically in advance. This will require close liaison with the contractors to ensure accurate positioning of the ground beam trenches. The area likely to be affected in the first instance comprises the front part of Units 2 and 3. Depending on the depth at which deposits are encountered parts of Units 1 and 4 may also be affected.

All archaeological deposits from the area should be hand-excavated by qualified archaeologists to final depth of the ground beams. This is expected to be up to 700mm, based upon the evaluation results and architect's drawings.

Watching Brief

The remainder of the site will be subject to an archaeological watching brief as follows, except where it can be demonstrated that no disturbance to archaeological deposits will occur. While the excavation described above should have dealt with all of the high potential impact areas Units 1-7 are considered to be at medium risk (Fig. 6).

Any service trenching extending below the level of known or suspected archaeological horizons should be monitored.

Variation of the Watching Brief Requirements

If at any time during the groundworks the archaeological contractor considers further monitoring to be unnecessary the City Archaeologist will be contacted with a view to revising the archaeological requirements on the site.

Conclusion

The area adjacent to Hungate street frontage has been identified as the most at risk from the proposed development because archaeological horizons, containing in situ foundations of medieval buildings, were located within 0.50m of the present ground surface

The centre of the site also contains in situ structural remains but at a depth of over 1.20m

below existing ground level, which means that groundworks are less likely to impact on these remains. The depth of undisturbed medieval archaeological deposits is over 1.50m below existing ground level towards the south end of the site and the impact of foundation trenches in this area is likely to be low.

At the western end of the site a series of medieval dumping deposits were located immediately below the modern tarmac but the ground levels will be raised by more than 1m so will not be affected by the development.

With a programme of archaeological recording in place, comprising selected excavation of ground beam trenches and a watching brief over other areas of potential risk the disturbance to archaeological remains will be minimised. Where disturbance cannot be avoided provision has been made for full recording of archaeological remains.

Naomi Field and Mark Williams

December 2001

Acknowledgements

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JSAC 2001, *Archaeological Field Evaluation Report: St Martin's School, Hungate, Lincoln*.

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City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit

THE APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

St Martin's School Hungate, Lincoln (LHUN 01)
Area C Context Summary

Context	Context	Description	Date
<i>Trench 1</i>			
101	Topsoil	Dark grey loose material containing brick and tile	
102	Layer	Light brown clay	
103	Layer	Dark grey sandy material	
104	Fill of 120	Mid light brown deposit containing tile and limestone	
105	Fill of 125	Firm dark brown sandy soil silt clay with charcoal	
106	Fill of 120	Yellow brown clay with charcoal flecks	
107	Fill of 124	Mixed deposit of dark clay with charcoal with limestone	
108	Fill of 121	Dark grey sandy limestone, occasional charcoal	
109	Fill of 123	Light brown sandy soil with tile and brick	
110	Fill of 125	Same as 105	
112	Fill of 123	Dark grey clay sand	
113	Fill of 127	Loose dark brown sandy silt containing charcoal	
115	Layer	Light brown sandy silt with fragments of limestone	
116	Fill of 124	Deep yellow clay deposit with lenses of clay sand soil	
117	Layer	Dark grey silty sand with fragments of limestone	
118	Layer	mid grey clay sand containing charcoal and limestone	
119	Fill of 122	Large fragments of limestone in sand silt fill	
120	Cut	Shallow concave cut	
121	Cut	Irregular cut	
122	Cut	Steep sided cut	
123	Cut	Rounded concave pit	
124	Cut	Steep sided pit	
125	Cut	Wide shallow cut	
126	Cut	Steep sided concave cut	
127	Cut	Fill of 125	
128	Layer	mid brown sandy silt	
129	Layer	Mortar spread, bedding for pebbles	
130	Layer	Rough cobbles surface	
131	Fill of 126	Grey brown clayey silt	
132	layer	Grey brown silty clay	
<i>Trench 2</i>			
201	Overburden	Brown silty sand containing stone fragments of brick	
202	Layer	Red sand	
203	Deposit	Silty sand, contains fragments of tile and brick and stone	
204	Deposit	Light brown sand silt clay, with large stones.	13th
205	Layer	Dark grey silty sand containing stones.	13th
206	Topsoil	Brown silty sand containing modern tile and brick.	
207	Earlier	Dark brown silty sand containing some angular stones	
208	Dumping	Brown sand silty clay, it is probably a demolition layer.	13th
209	Deposit	Brown silty sand containing fragments of rocks and tile.	13 th to 15th

Context	Context	Description	Date
210	Fill of 213	Dark grey brown silty sand, containing stones.	
211	Fill of 213	Dark brown clay silt sand, this containing stone	13th
212	Layer	Light brown sand and silt contains fragments of tile and stone	
213	Cut	Steep sided feature	
214	Layer	Silty sand clay containing some angular stones	
215	Layer	Layer of clayey silt sand	
216	Layer	Layer of stone and shell in a matrix of light brown clay and	
217	Layer	Light grey brown silty sandy clay.	
218	Deposit	Deposit of mortary material and a thin layer of pebbles	
219	Layer	Grey brown silty sand. Contains pottery and stone as well as	
220	Fill of 213	Grey brown silty sand clay	
221	Fill of 213	Grey brown silty sand, contains fragments of rock	

Archive Report on the Post-Roman Pottery from an Evaluation at Hungate (LHUN01 Site C), Lincoln

Jane Young

Lindsey Archaeological Services

Introduction

Forty-one sherds of post-Roman pottery were recovered from Site C. The pottery ranges in date from the early medieval to the post-medieval period. The pottery was examined both visually and using a x20 magnification, then recorded on an Access database using locally and nationally agreed codenames.

Condition

The material is in variable condition with some vessels being abraded while others are in a fresh condition. Sherd size is on the whole in the small to medium range, although a few sherds are larger and suggest primary deposition.

Overall Chronology and Source

A range of 16 different post-Roman pottery types were found on the site, the type and general date range for these fabrics is shown in Table 1. Most of the material found on the site was typical of pottery recovered from previous excavations within the city.

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

codename	full name	earliest date	latest date	sherds
BL	Black-glazed wares	1550	1750	1
FREC	Frechen stoneware	1530	1680	1
GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	1500	1650	4
LEMS	Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shelly	1130	1230	1
LLSW	Late Lincoln Glazed ware	1350	1500	2
LMLOC	Late Medieval local fabrics	1350	1550	1
LSW1	12th century Lincoln Glazed ware	1100	1200	2
LSW1/2	12th-13th century Lincoln Glazed ware	1100	1300	4
LSW2	13th to 14th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	1200	1320	7
LSW2/3	13th to 15th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	1200	1450	3
LSWA	Lincoln Glazed ware Fabric A	1100	1500	7
MEDX	Non Local Medieval Fabrics	1150	1450	1
PGE	Pale Glazed Earthenware	1600	1750	1
POTT	Potterhanworth-type Ware	1250	1500	3
STRE	Staffordshire redware	1630	1750	2
STSL	Staffordshire/Bristol slipware	1680	1800	1

The post-Roman pottery is summarised by trench in Table 2 where it can be seen that similar amounts of pottery were recovered from both trenches. No pottery of late Saxon or Saxo-Norman date was recovered from the site and all of the early medieval sherds can be dated to between the mid/late 12th and early 13th centuries. Most of the medieval pottery types can probably be dated to

the first half of the 13th century. The medieval pottery is mainly limited to fairly standard jugs, jars and bowls, although a few unusual forms are also represented.

Table 2: Pottery by ceramic period

Ceramic period	Trench 1	Trench 2	Total sherds
Early medieval (12 th)		7	7
Medieval (13 th to 15 th)	6	15	21
Late medieval (14 th to 15 th)	3		3
Post-medieval (16 th to 18 th)	10		10
Total	19	22	41

Pottery was recovered from a number of stratified deposits; a suggested deposition date for each context is shown in table 3. No large assemblages were recovered

Table 3: Suggested Deposition Date for Stratified Contexts

context	date	sherds
101	early modern	9
102	mid/late 16th to mid 17th	8
108	mid 16 th to 18th	2
204	early/mid to mid/late 13th	3
205	early to early/mid 13th	4
208	early to mid 13th	11
209	13th to 15th	2
211	13th	2

Summary and Recommendations

The post-Roman material recovered dates between the early medieval and the post-medieval periods with the majority of the pottery dating to the first half of the 13th century. The post-Roman pottery although typical of material found on sites elsewhere in the City should be retained for any future scientific analysis or the development of a Post-Medieval type series for the city.

Pottery Archive LHUN01 Site C

Jane Young

Lindsey Archaeological Services

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	decoration	part	description	date
1	101	GRE		handled bowl	1	1		rim	soot	
1	101	GRE		?	1	1		BS		
1	101	LLSW		jug	1	1		BS		
1	101	LLSW		jug	1	1		BS		
1	101	LSW2/3		small jug	1	1		handle	very small rod handle	
1	101	POTT		?	1	1		BS	thick int soot	
1	101	STRE		bowl	1	1	slipped	rim		mid to late 18th
1	101	STRE		?	1	1		BS		late 17/18th
1	101	STSL		cup/porringer	1	1		base	soot ?	
1	102	BL	GRE fabric	cup ?	1	1		base		
1	102	FREC		jug	1	1		BS		
1	102	GRE		?	1	1		base	cu bichrome	
1	102	LMLOC		jug	1	1	multi horiz grooves	BS	Toynton type	
1	102	LSW2		jug	1	1		BS		
1	102	LSW2/3		jug	1	1		BS		
1	102	LSW2/3		jug ?	1	1		BS	odd	
1	102	PGE		?	1	1		BS	int & ext glaze	

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	decoration	part	description	date
1	108	GRE		?	1	1		BS	int glaze	
1	108	MEDX	oxid;med-coarse sandy;hard	jug	1	1		handle	strap;pocked olive brown glaze	
2	204	LSW1/2		jar ?	1	1		base	? ID	
2	204	LSW2		jug	1	1	vert scales	BS		
2	204	LSWA		?	1	1		base	? Int glaze;thick soot ext	
2	205	LSW1		jug	1	1		BS		
2	205	LSW1/2		jug	1	1		BS	pocked glaze	
2	205	POTT		jar	1	1		BS		
2	205	POTT		jar ?	1	1		BS		
2	208	LEMS		jar	1	1		BS	soot	
2	208	LSW1		curfew	1	1		BS	thick int soot	
2	208	LSW1/2		jug	1	1		BS	pocked glaze	
2	208	LSW1/2		jug	1	1		handle	coarse fabric;misfired glaze;strap with raised central rib	
2	208	LSW2		jug	1	1	fe painted strips	BS		
2	208	LSW2		jug	1	1		BS		
2	208	LSW2		jug	1	1	multi cordons down shoulder	BS		
2	208	LSWA		jar/pipkin	1	1		rim		
2	208	LSWA		large jar	3	1		base & BS	soot;large frags	
2	209	LSWA		?	1	1		BS		
2	209	LSWA		jar ?	1	1		base	soot	

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	decoration	part	description	date
2	211	LSW2		jug ?	1	1		BS		
2	211	LSW2		jug	1	1		LHJ		

Tile Archive LHUN01 Site C

D Young and J Young

Lindsey Archaeological Services

trench	context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	description	date
1	100	BRKDISC			1	20		modern
1	100	BRKDISC			1	20		modern
1	100	MISCDISC			1	10		no date
1	100	PNRDISC			1	185	mortared	13th to 16th
1	100	PNRDISC			1	420	mortared	13th to 16th
1	100	PNRDISC			1	220	mortared	13th to 16th
1	100	PNRDISC			1	45		med to emod
1	101	BRKDISC			1	45	corner; bevelled; modern	modern
1	101	NIBDISC		3a	1	100		13th
1	101	PNRDISC			1	55		13th to 16th
1	101	PNRDISC			1	30		13th to 16th
1	101	PNRDISC			1	30		13th to 16th
1	101	PNRDISC			1	45		13th to 16th
1	101	PNRDISC			1	40		13th to 16th
1	101	PNRDISC			1	30		13th to 16th
1	101	PNRDISC			1	60		13th to 16th
1	101	PNRDISC			1	45		13th to 16th
1	101	PNRDISC			1	35		13th to 16th

trench	context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	description	date
1	101	PNRDISC			1	45		13th to 16th
1	101	PNRDISC			1	30	corner	13th to 16th
1	101	PNRDISC			1	50		13th to 16th
1	101	PNRDISC			1	15		13th to 16th
1	101	PNRDISC			1	45		13th to 16th
1	101	PNRDISC			1	55	sooting	13th to 16th
1	101	PNRDISC			1	50	sooting	13th to 16th
1	101	PNRDISC			1	100	sooting	13th to 16th
1	101	PNRDISC			1	50	modern	13th to 16th
1	101	PNRDISC			1	5		13th to 16th
1	101	PNRDISC			1	35	corner	13th to 16th
1	101	PNRDISC			1	13		13th to 16th
1	101	PNRDISC	7		1	60		12 to 13th
1	101	RFURN			1	35	glazed louvre frag; 13th c	13th
1	101	RIDDISC			1	435	modern	modern
1	101	RTILDISC			1	45		Roman
1	102	MISCDISC			1	10		no date
1	102	NIB			1	100		13th to 16th
1	102	NIBDISC		6	1	65		13th
1	102	PNRDISC			1	10		13th to 16th
1	102	PNRDISC			1	10		13th to 16th
1	102	PNRDISC			1	15		13th to 16th

trench	context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	description	date
1	102	PNRDISC			1	15		13th to 16th
1	102	PNRDISC			1	20		13th to 16th
1	102	PNRDISC			1	20	mortar	13th to 16th
1	102	PNRDISC			1	30		13th to 16th
1	102	PNRDISC			1	30	corner	13th to 16th
1	102	PNRDISC			1	30		13th to 16th
1	102	PNRDISC			1	45		13th to 16th
1	102	PNRDISC			1	40	mortared	13th to 16th
1	102	PNRDISC			1	55		13th to 16th
1	102	PNRDISC			1	75	? Roman	Roman or med
1	102	PNRDISC			1	20	mortar	13th to 16th
1	102	RTMISCDISC			1	40		Roman or late med
2	208	PNRDISC			1	75		13th to 16th
2	209	PNR	7		1	150	glazed	12 to 13th
2	209	PNRDISC			1	5		13th to 16th
2	209	PNRDISC	LSWA		1	40		med to late med
2	209	RTILDISC			1	10		Roman

trench	context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	description	date
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Key to Ceramic Codenames

BRKDISC	Brick (discarded)
MISCDISC	Miscellaneous roof tile (discarded)
NIB	Nibbed tile
NIBDISC	Nibbed tile (discarded)
PNR	Peg nib or ridge tile
PNRDISC	Peg nib or ridge tile (discarded)
RFURN	Roof furniture
RIDDISC	Ridge tile (discarded)
RTILDISC	Roman tile (discarded)
RTMISCDISC	Roman or post Roman miscellaneous tile (discarded)

St Martin's School, Hungate, Lincoln (LHUN01) Lower Terrace Area C

Borehole 1		
Depth (cm)	Description	Finds
0-20	topsoil	
20-35	subsoil	
35-70	mortared brick fragments and limestone frags	
70-95	dark crumbly soil	china 19th-20th c
100-135	loose crumbly soil, brick and limestone frags	
135-160	mid-brown soil, small limestone frags	
160-175	dk brown sticky soil, mortar and limestone flecks	
175-200	limestone chunks in dark soil matrix	
200-250	missing	
250-280	limestone chunks and tile frags in soil matrix	
280-295	compact dk brown soil	
295-300	limestone piece	
300-330	small limestone and tile pieces in firm brown soil, similar to 280-295	
330-360	mid-brown clay with limestone and tile	Roman mortarium frag
360-	natural light brown clay	
Borehole 2		
Depth (cm)	Description	Finds
0-30	turf over clay, modern dumping	
30-50	old topsoil level, v. cindery and loose	
50-70	clayey soil with brick and limestone fragments	
70-95	loose dk brown soil	
100-140	mainly missing, may be same as 70-95	
140-165	mid-brown soil with mortar and charcoal flecks	
165-175	mid-brown clay	
175-200	limestone and tiel frags in crumbly light brown clay soil	roof tile frag 13-15th c
200-235	missing	
235-260	mixed mid-brown firm soil with mortar and limestone flecks, charcoal	
260-300	missing	
300-380	slightly clayey sandy soil with shell, tile and limestone pieces	
380-420	limestone pieces in dk soil	
420-460	mixed sandy clay with charcoal flecks	
460-	ochre clay	

THE FIGURES

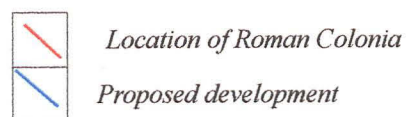
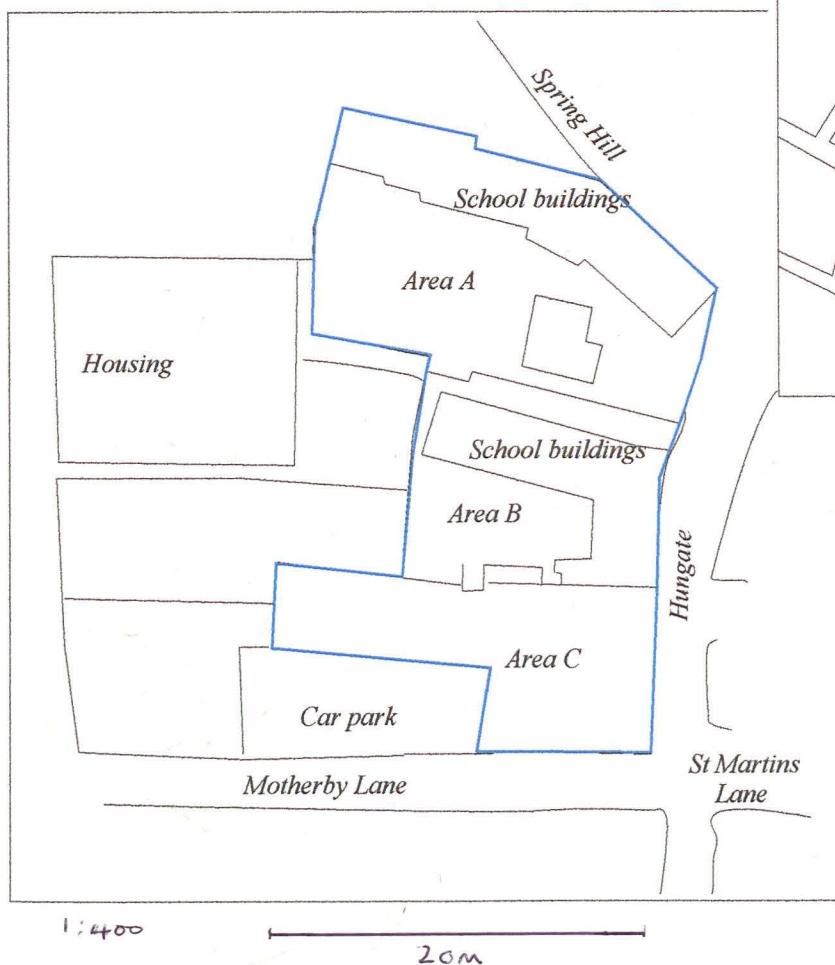
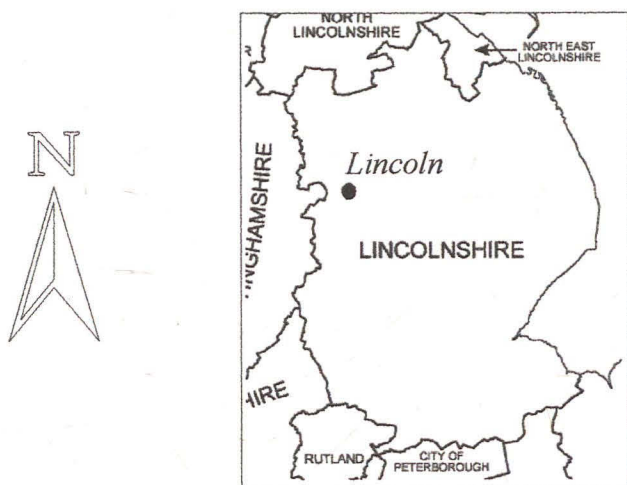
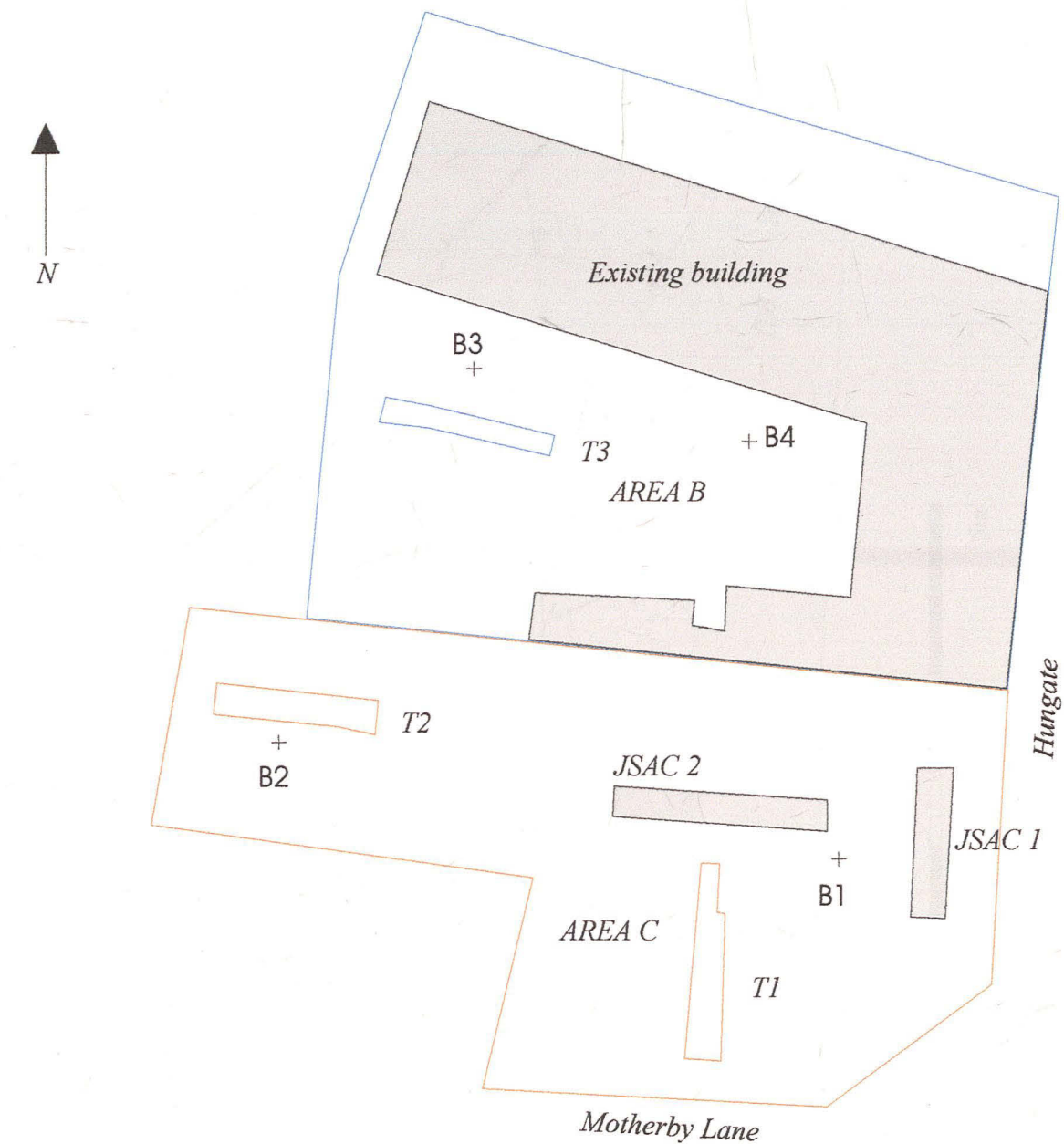


Fig. 1: Location of St Martin's School Hungate, Lincoln.








KEY	
	Area 1
	Area 2
	Previous evaluation trenches
	November 2001 evaluation trenches
	Borehole location



Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches

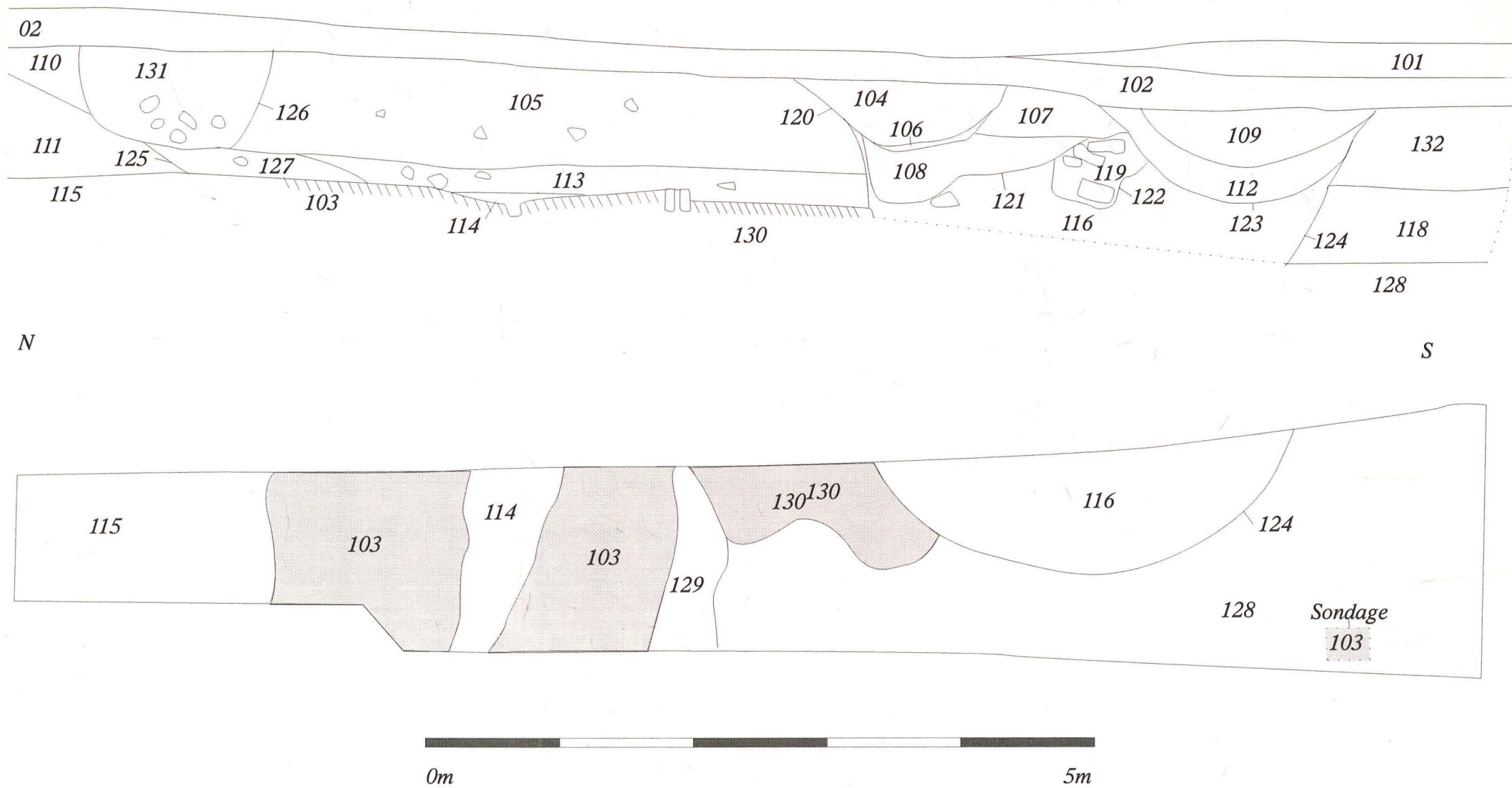


Fig. 3 Trench 1, plan and section

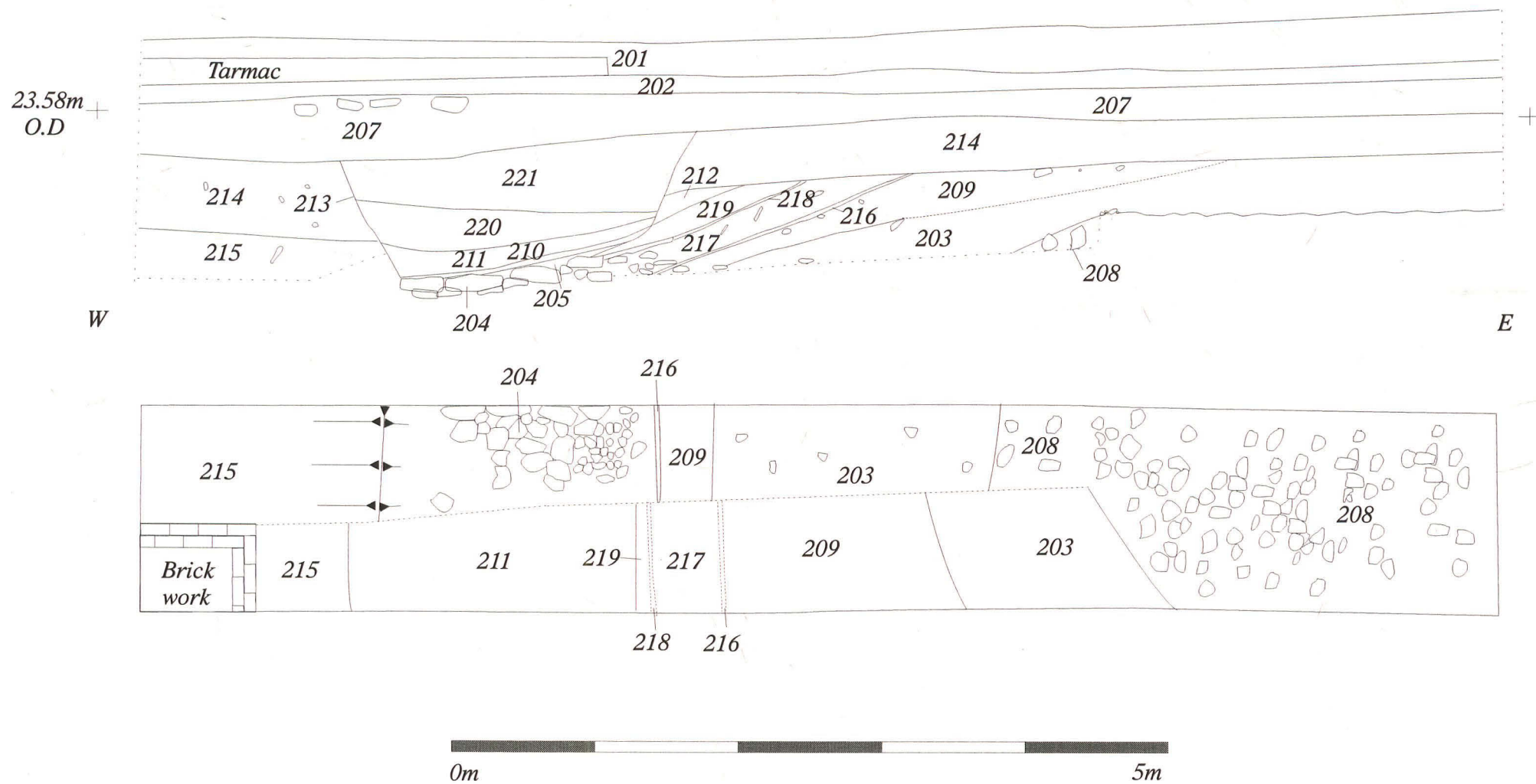


Fig. 4 Trench 2, plan and section

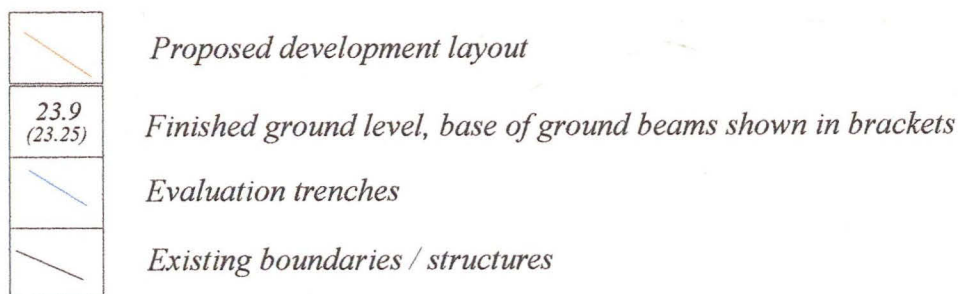
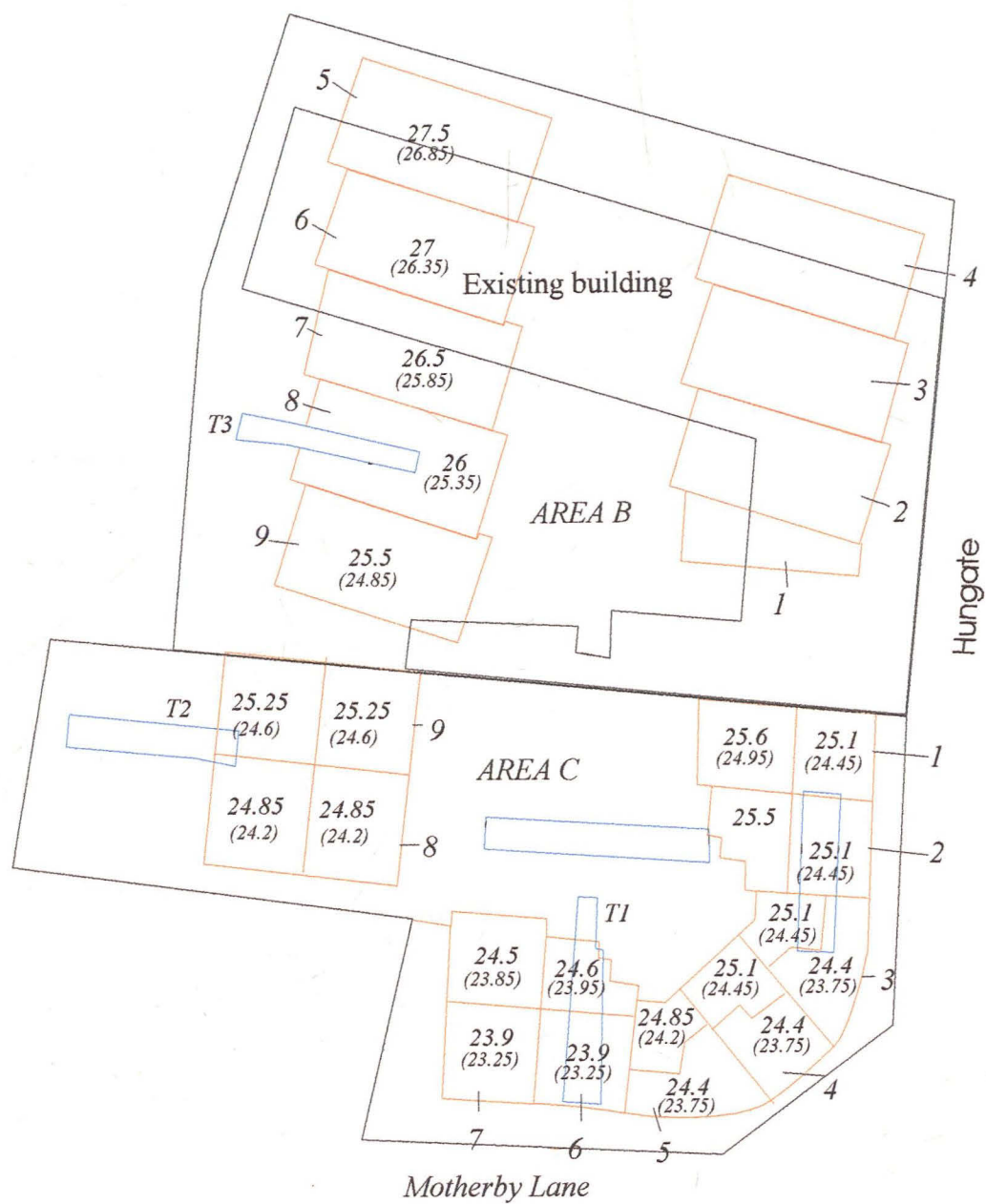


Fig. 5 Proposed development showing finished levels

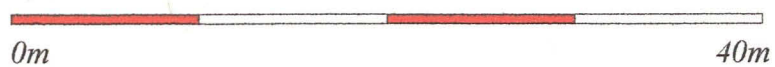
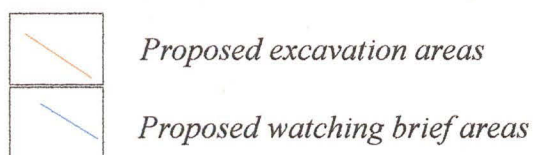


Fig. 6 Location of proposed further archaeological works

THE PLATES



Pl. 1 General view of the site looking south-east showing Trench 1

Pl. 2 Trench 1 looking north showing pit 124 in foreground





Pl. 3 Trench 1 close up of pit 124 with later pit cuts 120, 121, 122 and 123 above

Pl. 4 Trench 1 looking south, showing cobbled surface 103





Pl. 7 Trench 2 view looking west with limestone rubble tip 208 in foreground

Pl. 8 Trench 2 Section at west end of trench showing tip lines running towards robbed out wall 204 (left)





Pl. 5 Trench 1 close up view of cobbled surface 103 and drain through centre, with earlier metallised surface 130 top right

Pl. 6 General view of site looking north-west showing Trench 2

