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LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

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

NGR: SK 97482 71550

Planning Application Nos: (2001/0413/CAC and 2001/0412/F)

Site Code: LHUN 01

LCNCC Accession No. :2001.414

heritage

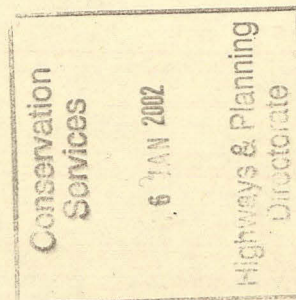
Report

for

Stamford Homes

LAS Report No: 561

January 2002



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Summary

Archaeological evaluation at the above site uncovered medieval remains only 0.30m below the existing ground level. At the east end of the trench was a hearth but much of this had been removed by later pits found immediately below the topsoil. Associated pottery in the pits was 13-14th centuries in date. A dump of rubble at the west end of the trench was dated to 14-15th centuries but does not appear to represent in situ remains of a building, more likely part of a former terrace. Proposed building foundation designs may encroach on the upper levels of the medieval rubbish pits in the area evaluated. It is not known how representative this is of the remainder of the site.

Introduction

Lindsey Archaeological Services (LAS) was commissioned by Stamford Homes to carry out an 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 brief set by the Department of Planning Lincoln City Council dated October 2001.

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. A school building covers much of the north and east part of the site and this area was not evaluated. The remainder was a tarmac play area, and was largely overgrown.

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 equate to 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 has now been granted for this additional development. Scheduled Monument Consent is pending.

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. The results of the archaeological evaluation undertaken by LAS are presented in a separate report (Williams 2001, LAS Report 560).

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. This report covers the first stage in the archaeological assessment of this part of the development site.

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 AD. 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 side of 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 they 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 1985 (Vince and Jones (eds) 1990) also produced evidence for 10th century deposits, containing 9th century residual material. This was in contrast to the extensive late 9th century dumps recorded at Flaxengate, east of High Street.

Current views on this part of the city which was in the parish of St Michael, are that it was an important suburb, with a mint and possibly a market place, but little is known of the character of occupation. Hungate itself is thought to have originated in the 9th-10th century with Motherby Lane being a little later. 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 site in Area C.

Documentary evidence indicates that Beaumont Fee was much later in date and the properties created along it may have encroached on the back of the plots fronting Hungate. Where the boundaries between the two were is unknown but the various modern terracing

walls 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

Excavation

This part of the site was not previously evaluated because of access problems. In order to allow machine access part of the retaining wall along the southern boundary of this terrace was demolished and a ramp was created giving access from Area C to the south.

A single trench was positioned at the western part of the site in order to investigate the potential of archaeological deposits below the line of the proposed west row of house units. A proposed line of a second row of houses to the east could not be evaluated because it lay beneath the existing school building.

The evaluation comprised one machine-excavated trench (Fig. 2), 10 x 1.6m in area. This is called Trench 3 because the work was undertaken at the same time as the evaluation of Area C, (Trenches 1 and 2), which is the subject of a separate report.

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 3 (Surface height, east 26.22m O.D, west 26.25 maximum height of archaeological horizons 25.4m O.D).

The trench was excavated to a depth of 1.20m at the eastern end of the trench and 1m at the western end of the trench. The tarmac surface of the school yard **300** extended across the whole trench. Beneath it was a make up / levelling layer consisting of loose brick and tile rubble **301**. This sealed a layer of mid brown silty sand soil **307** which appeared to be a former topsoil. The tarmac was disturbed by the roots of a large shrub, **340**.

Beneath the make up layer **301** but cut through **307** was a pit **305**. It was irregular in profile and dug into the top of an underlying rubble deposit **304** (see below). Its fill **302** comprised a firm brown soil containing limestone rubble, probably derived from the layers **307** and **304** through which it had cut. Pottery from this feature was dated to the 17th / 18th century and tile was dated from 14th to the 17th century (the earlier material probably came from deposit **304**).

All other features in recorded in the trench were sealed by the topsoil layer.

Below **307** was a series of intercutting pits along the north side of the trench. The earliest of these was **316** at the east end of the trench. It contained **317** a mid brown clayey soil. This pit was largely removed by **314** to the west and **318** to the east. The fill of pit **314**, **315** contained tile, mortar and 12th-13th century pottery. On its west side pit **314** was cut by pit **311** which contained **310** a grey cream clay with small limestone rubble and pottery dating to the 13th century. Cut into the top of pit **311** was a smaller pit **312**, which contained a mid brown clay soil **313** with 13th-14th century pottery. Pit **309** cut through the western edge of pits **312** and **311** below. It also cut across a kerb of rectangular limestone blocks (**306**) and into the rubble spread **304**.

306 comprised a row of limestone blocks measuring 0.37m by 0.12m which extended across the full width of the trench and beyond its limits. Behind this (to the west) was a deposit of limestone rubble (**304**) which contained tile dated from the 14th to 15th centuries. This deposit had been dug into on at least two occasions within the narrow confines of the trench, by pit **309** and the later pit **305**, see above. The kerb and rubble appear to be related but their function is unclear. The construction is unlike that of a conventional load-bearing wall. It is possible that it marked a terrace, but there was no surviving evidence for a kerb to the west of **304**. To the west of **304**, running to the western limit of the trench was a deposit of mid brown clayey soil (**303**). It appeared to run beneath the rubble **304** and kerb **306** and may have been another pit, but the excavation did not locate the base or edges of this deposit. No pottery or

other datable material was found but it must be earlier than the 14th–15th century date of the tile found in the rubble **304** above it.

The sequence of deposits on the south side of the trench was simpler than on the north side. **303** lay over deposit **324**, similar in colour and texture but containing mortar flecks. **324** in turn overlay **336** which contained charcoal flecks. To the east of **336** was layer **332**, almost impossible to distinguish from **336**, except that its texture was firmer. This deposit had been cut into by the pits **311**, **314**, **316** and **318** along the north side of the trench. A small area at the east end had been disturbed by the removal of part of wall **326**, revealing the deposit below **332**, a dark brown clay with mortar and charcoal flecks, **330**. **332** contained pottery which was difficult to date precisely, with a range of 11-15th centuries. However, given the more precise dating of pottery found in the pits cutting into it, it can be inferred that this deposit is probably 13th century in date at the latest.

At the east end of the trench was the corner of an oven defined by a limestone kerb, **325/326**, which ran beyond the southern and eastern limits of the excavation. Most of the wall running east-west (**326**) had been robbed away but the north-south wall **325** was two courses high. Contained within the corner defined by the walls was a thin spread of orange sandy clay **328**, less than 5mm thick. Close to the edge of the trench were several rows of tightly packed tiles set on edge (**329**). Overlying the tiles, but seen in section only, were thin layers of ash and charcoal, **343** and **337**. Medieval hearth bases, made from roof tiles have been recorded elsewhere in the city, and when used for industrial purposes such as brewing, are commonly found outside buildings as at St Marks (J. Young, pers. comm.). Much of the hearth had been destroyed by later pits, **338**, **342** and **318**.

A series of deposits (**320**, **321**, **322** and **323**) survived between pits **318** and **316**, to the north of the hearth and were recorded in section only. **320** and **321** were mainly ash and charcoal. It is possible that these deposits were associated with the hearth and may be rake out.

Discussion

Medieval deposits were encountered immediately beneath the topsoil layer **307** at a depth of c. 25.80-25.87m O.D, only 0.30m below the existing ground surface. Only one feature was recorded cutting through this deposit (**305**) which contained 17th-18th century pottery. It is of note that pottery and tile from the pits sealed by **307** was mainly 13-14th century, and possibly 15th century in date, leaving a gap of 200 years in the archaeological record. Perhaps terracing and levelling of the area removed these missing archaeological deposits. Kerb **306** and rubble **304** near the west end of the trench now lie some 3m east of the existing terrace wall but may have been a precursor.

The density of pits in this small trench is not in itself surprising. They are likely to be associated with buildings fronting onto Hungate, similar to those recorded in Area C to the south. Although no buildings were found in the trench the presence of oven **325/6** indicates their close proximity. The presence of a ridge tile and louvre fragment indicates that a building of some size lies in the vicinity of the evaluation trench.

Borehole evidence from this part of the site (see Appendix 3) shows that the western end was only 2.20m in depth above the natural clays, whereas the eastern part of the site was 3.80m deep. This supports the view that the west end of the site has been lowered in height.

Impact of Development on Archaeological Remains

Finished levels on this site will be critical and variations of only 200-300mm will mean the difference between disturbance and preservation to archaeological deposits.

Enabling Works

These consist of completion of demolition of the southern 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 existing school building, the foundations of which will be left in situ as far as possible thereby reducing the impact on the archaeological deposits. Finished levels will be slightly higher than existing ground levels across most of the site and the ground will be raised as part of the site preparation works.

The Buildings

The proposed development of Site B will include the construction of nine domestic dwellings with integral garages and associated landscaping. Vehicular access from Hungate will be provided at the south east end of the site. The general layout based on the architect's plan is shown on Fig. 4.

The northern and eastern part of the site is currently occupied by a school building, with a small tarmaced play area in the south-west quadrant. The play area is almost level ranging in

height from 26m at its south end to 26.40m at the north. Steps up the west side of the school building lead to a strip of land higher ground between the school building and the terrace wall which is 27.78m O.D. to the west and 30.2m O. D. to the east. This may have been a separate terrace before the construction of school and the building may have been built into the slope of the hill. Hungate drops by 2.50m from 28.25m O.D. to 25.50m O.D., along the eastern boundary of the site, echoing the land fall of the development site, at a slightly lower level.

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 5% of the 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). The area where excavation of the ground beams will have the greatest potential impact on archaeological deposits is Units 7-9 (Fig 5).

In order to accommodate the sloping site the new houses will be stepped from north to south with each subsequent Unit 0.50m lower than the one to the north. Unit 5 at 28m O.D, Unit 6 27.5m, Unit 7 27m, Unit 8 26.5m and Unit 9 26m (Fig. 4). Levels for the eastern range of units (1-4) will also be stepped in the same way, being 0.50m lower than their counterpart to the west, i.e. 4 at 27.5m, 3 at 27m, 2 at 26.5m and 1 at 26.25m. They lie almost entirely within the footprint of the existing building and the adjacent levels on Hungate indicate that there will be a slight lowering of ground level prior to construction of Units 4 and 3.

Borehole evidence indicates that deposits are far deeper on the eastern part of the site than the west and by inference the deposits immediately below the tarmac may be later in date than those found in Trench 3. Even if this proves not to be the case, and medieval remains similar to those found in Trench 3 were to be found only 0.30m below the tarmac, then the formation levels of the groundbeams for Units 2-4 would still be at a level above the archaeology with Unit 1 perhaps penetrating them by only 0.15m.

Excavation of the trench in the area of Unit 8 has shown that this part of the site was probably levelled in the late medieval period and archaeological deposits of 14th-15th century date are present only 0.30m below the existing ground level (at 25.80m O.D.). However, by raising the finished levels the proposed formation level of the groundbeams will be in the region of 25.85m O.D. thus avoiding disturbance to the archaeological remains. It is not known what the slope of the hill was from north to south. But the formation level of Unit 7 to the north, at

26.35m may well be clear of archaeological deposits. Equally, the formation level of Unit 9 to the south at 0.50m below that of Unit 8, may penetrate the top of any archaeological remains.

Access Roads

Access to the site, and to Area C will be from the south-east corner of the site. The street level at this point is 25.50m, and the proposed finished level of the road will be 26m. This means that the ground will be built up slightly in Area B. Area C is currently 1.50m lower than the southern end of Area B but is to be built up to the same level. The impact on archaeological deposits is therefore likely to be minimal, especially as the road crosses an area which is cellared.

Service Trenches

Service trenching (e.g. for mains sewer connection) will run along the line of the access road. As yet the extent and depth of these services is unknown but depth is likely to be at least 1m below ground level and may impact upon archaeological deposits.

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.

Watching Brief

Care has been taken in the ^{design} to ensure that the formation level of the groundbeams lies above the archaeological deposits. This has been achieved by providing for the raising of the existing ground level by about 0.50m. However, it is not known how representative the results from a single evaluation trench are for the rest of the site and inevitably there may be some disturbance to archaeological deposits. In order that these remains are recorded a watching brief during construction is recommended. The most sensitive area has been identified as covering Units 7-9, and it may prove necessary to excavate parts of the groundbeam trenches archaeologically. The remainder of the site will be monitored, especially the service trenches where archaeological deposits will be fully recorded if encountered.

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 disturbance to archaeological remains been minimised at the design stage of this scheme. Where disturbance cannot be avoided provision has been made for full recording of archaeological remains.

Naomi Field and Mark Williams

January 2002

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References

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

Vince A., and Jones, M. J. 1990, *Lincoln's Buried Archaeological Heritage* (revised edition).
City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit

THE APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

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

Context No	Context Type	Description	Date
<i>Trench 3</i>			
300	Layer	Tarmac	
301	Layer	Loose brick and tile rubble	
302	Fill of 305	Limestone rubble and numerous tile fragments	14 th to 17 th
303	Layer	Mid brown firm clayey soil	
304	Layer	Limestone rubble and tiles in loose light brown soil	14 th to 15 th
305	Cut	Steep sided pit, with sloping sides and a rounded base	
306	Structure	Stones across the trench	
307	Layer	Mid brown soil (earlier topsoil)	
308	Fill of 309	Pale brown clayey soil with limestone fragments	
309	Cut	Concave cut	
310	Fill of 311	Grey/cream clay with mortar patches	13 th
311	Cut	Near vertical eastern side, sloping western side.	
312	Cut	Irregular pit	
313	Fill of 312	Mid brown clayey soil	13 th to 14 th
314	Cut	Sloping concave sides	
315	Fill of 314	Mid brown soil with tile mortar and charcoal	12 th to 13 th
316	Cut	Concave pit, east side slopes gradually	
317	Fill of 316	Mid brown clayey soil	
318	Cut	Steep sided concave pit	
319	Fill of 319	Mid brown soil	
320	Layer	Mixed clay ash and charcoal	
321	Layer	Creamy pink ashy/clay	
322	Layer	Ash and charcoal	
323	Layer	Firm clay containing stone lumps	
324	Layer	Firm mixed deposit of mid brown clay soil with mortar	
325	Structure	Two courses of rough limestone blocks sloping downwards from E-W. It defines the W limit of a burnt area in SE corner of trench.	
326	Structure	Two courses of limestone blocks	
327	Layer	Burnt layer of ash and clay	
328	Layer	Clay sandy soil	
329	Structure	Vertical set of tiles forming a right angle in the south east of the trench	
330	Layer	Dark brown clay soil with mortar and charcoal flecks	
331	Cut	Pit	
332	Layer?	Very firm mixed clay	11 th to 15 th
333	Cut	Only part of the features seen in the trench	
334	Cut	Near vertical sides on the pit	
335	Fill of 338	Brown silty sand + blue grey clay and pieces of limestone	
336	Layer	Mid brown clayey soil containing charcoal	13 th
337	Layer	Light reddy brown ashy layer	
338	Cut	Possible steep sided pit	
339	Layer	Grey brown silty sand	
340	Cut	Modern pit	
341	Fill of 342	Grey brown sandy silt containing grey brown clay	
342	Cut	Shallow concave pit	
343	Layer	Black charcoal overlaying the hearth	
344	Layer	Grey brown silty sand	

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

Jane Young

Lindsey Archaeological Services

Introduction

Forty-eight sherds of post-Roman pottery were recovered from the site. The pottery ranges in date from the late Saxon to the early modern 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 22 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
BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	1550	1800	1
DUTR	Dutch Red Earthenware	1250	1650	1
HUM	Humberware	1250	1550	1
HUMB	Humber Basin fabrics	1250	1500	1
LEMS	Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shelly ware	1100	1230	1
LFS	Lincolnshire Fine-shelled ware	970	1200	5
LHUM	Late Humber-type ware	1550	1750	1
LLSW	Late Lincoln Glazed ware	1350	1500	2
LSLS	Late Saxon Lincoln Sandy ware	850	920	2
LSW	Lincoln Glazed Sandy Ware	970	1500	1
LSW1	12th century Lincoln Glazed ware	1100	1200	1
LSW1/2	12th-13th century Lincoln Glazed ware	1100	1300	1
LSW2	13th to 14th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	1200	1320	6
LSW2/3	13th to 15th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	1200	1450	3
LSW3	14th to 15th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	1280	1450	1
LSWA	Lincoln Glazed ware Fabric A	1100	1500	2
MEDX	Non Local Medieval Fabrics	1150	1450	3
NOTG	Nottingham glazed ware	1250	1500	2
NSP	Nottingham Splashed ware	1100	1250	5
POTT	Potterhanworth-type Ware	1250	1500	5
ST	Stamford Ware	970	1200	2
WHITE	Modern whiteware	1850	1900	1

The post-Roman pottery is summarised by trench in Table 2. Little 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, however two curfews were also represented.

Table 2: Pottery by ceramic period

Ceramic period	Trench 3
Late Saxon (9 th to 11 th)	2
Saxo-Norman (11 th to 12 th)	7
Early medieval (12 th)	8
Medieval (13 th to 15 th)	23
Late medieval (14 th to 15 th)	4
Post-medieval (16 th to 18 th)	2
Early modern (18 th to 20 th)	1
No date	1
Total sherds	48

Pottery was recovered from a number of stratified deposits; a suggested deposition date for each context is shown in table 3. The largest assemblage came from context 302 with a total of 38 sherds. The group is mixed, ranging in date from the Late Saxon to post-medieval periods, although the majority of the pottery is of 13th century date.

Table 3: Suggested Deposition Date for Stratified Contexts

context	date	sherds
302	very mixed latest late 17/18th	38
310	13th	1
313	late 13th to 14th	1
315	mid/late 12th to early 13th	4
332	11th to 15th	2
336	13th	1

Summary and Recommendations

The post-Roman material recovered dates between the Late Saxon and the early modern 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 B

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	decoration	part	description	date
3	301	WHITE		plate	1	1	blue edged rim	rim		late 18th to 19th
3	302	BERTH		?	1	1		BS		late 17/18th
3	302	DUTR		small jug ?	1	1		base	? ID	
3	302	HUM	4	jug	1	1		BS		
3	302	HUMB		jug	1	1		BS	bright glossy reduced green glaze orange at edges	
3	302	LEMS		?	1	1		BS	flake	
3	302	LFS		bowl ?	1	1		BS	soot;int dep	
3	302	LHUM		?	1	1		BS	abraded	
3	302	LLSW		jug	1	1		BS		
3	302	LLSW		jug	1	1		BS		
3	302	LSLS		jar	1	1		base	flat;soot	
3	302	LSLS		jar	1	1		base	ext soot;int dep;flat base	
3	302	LSW1		curfew	1	1		base	prefired perforation;int soot;? ID	
3	302	LSW1/2		jug	1	1		BS		
3	302	LSW2		jug	1	1		BS		
3	302	LSW2		jug	1	1		BS		
3	302	LSW2		jug	1	1	cordons at lower handle join	LHJ	triple foliate lower join	
3	302	LSW2		jug	1	1		BS		

trench	context	ename	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	decoration	part	description	date
3	302	LSW2		jug	1	1		rim	burnt glaze;light firing fabric;white slip obvious on int of rim	
3	302	LSW2		jug	1	1		BS		
3	302	LSW2/3		jug	1	1		LHJ		
3	302	LSW2/3		jar	1	1		BS		
3	302	LSW2/3		jar	1	1		BS		
3	302	LSWA		jug	1	1	app vertical strips	BS	mottled cu glaze	early to mid 14th
3	302	MEDX	light oxid;gritty;hard	jug	2	1		handle & BS	mod large quartz some reddened fe ? Sst ;thick yellow glaze	
3	302	MEDX	OX/R/OX;gritty;hard	large jar ?	1	1	applied thumbled strip	BS	spots glaze int & ext;? A gritty hhHumber type;large fresh frag	
3	302	NOTG	early fabric	jug	1	1	applied	BS	underfired mottled cu glaze ? ID	
3	302	NSP	sandy	small jug ?	1	1		base		
3	302	NSP	sandy	jug	1	1		BS		
3	302	NSP	sandy	jug	1	1		BS		
3	302	NSP	sandy	jug	1	1		BS		
3	302	POTT		?	1	1		BS		
3	302	POTT		bowl ?	1	1		base	soot	
3	302	POTT		curfew ?	1	1		BS	thick int soot	
3	302	POTT		jar	1	1		BS	soot	
3	302	POTT		jar	1	1		BS	soot	
3	302	ST	A	pitcher	1	1		handle	thick glaze	

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	decoration	part	description	date
3	302	ST	A/B	jar/pitcher	1	1		BS	pocked glaze	
3	310	NOTG	light firing	jug	1	1		BS	cu glaze	
3	313	LSW3		jug	1	1		handle	plain rod	
3	315	LFS		?	1	1		base		
3	315	LFS		?	1	1		BS	soot	
3	315	LFS		?	1	1		BS		
3	315	NSP	sandy	jug	1	1		BS		
3	332	LFS		?	1	1		BS		
3	332	LSW		?	1	1		BS	flake;soot	
3	336	LSWA		jug	1	1		LHJ	underfired cu glaze	

Tile Archive LHUN01 Site B

trench	context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	description	date
3	302	GRID			1	130	partly glzd;decorated; reduced glaze	13th to 14th
3	302	NIB		4a	1	150		14th to 15th
3	302	NIB		4	1	140		14th to 15th
3	302	NIB		4a	1	95		14th to 15th
3	302	NIB		4a	1	245	fingerprints	14th to 15th
3	302	NIB		moulded	1	40		12 to 13th
3	302	NIB		4	1	45	light firing fabric	14th to 15th
3	302	NIB		3	1	140	fingerprints	13th
3	302	NIBDISC		4	1	60		14th to 15th
3	302	NIBDISC			1	20	mortared	13th to 16th
3	302	NIBDISC		moulded	1	170	sooted	12 to 13th
3	302	NIBDISC		moulded	1	70		12 to 13th
3	302	NIBDISC		4c	1	65		14th to 15th
3	302	PNR			1	120		13th to 16th
3	302	PNR			1	215	corner	13th to 16th
3	302	PNRDISC			1	210		13th to 16th
3	302	PNRDISC			1	120	mortared	13th to 16th
3	302	PNRDISC			1	65		13th to 16th
3	302	PNRDISC			1	60		13th to 16th

trench	context	ename	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	description	date
3	302	PNRDISC			1	170		13th to 16th
3	302	PNRDISC			1	85		13th to 16th
3	302	PNRDISC			1	385	corner; mortared	13th to 16th
3	302	PNRDISC			1	170	mortared all surfaces	13th to 16th
3	302	PNRDISC			1	90		13th to 16th
3	302	PNRDISC			1	65		13th to 16th
3	302	PNRDISC			1	105	mortared all round	13th to 16th
3	302	PNRDISC			1	25	mortared	13th to 16th
3	302	PNRDISC			1	45		13th to 16th
3	302	PNRDISC			1	45		13th to 16th
3	302	PNRDISC			1	40		13th to 16th
3	302	PNRDISC			1	40		13th to 16th
3	302	PNRDISC			1	145	mortared; corner	13th to 16th
3	302	PNRDISC			1	120	corner	13th to 16th
3	302	PNRDISC			1	95	attached fe Obj;	13th to 16th
3	302	PNRDISC			1	70	mortared	13th to 16th
3	302	PNRDISC			1	40		13th to 16th
3	302	PNRDISC			1	80	mortared	13th to 16th
3	302	PNRDISC			1	300	mortared	13th to 16th
3	302	PNRDISC			1	60	mortared	13th to 16th
3	302	PNRDISC			1	165	v poor fabric; mortared	13th to 16th
3	302	PNRDISC			1	20		13th to 16th

trench	context	ename	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	description	date
3	302	PNRDISC			1	295	corner	13th to 16th
3	302	PNRDISC			1	170		13th to 16th
3	302	PNRDISC			1	200	corner; possible glaze spotting	13th to 16th
3	302	PNRDISC			1	100	corner	13th to 16th
3	302	PNRDISC			1	160		13th to 16th
3	302	PNRDISC			1	85	mortared	13th to 16th
3	302	PNRDISC			1	75	mortared	13th to 16th
3	302	PNRDISC			1	40		13th to 16th
3	302	PNRDISC			1	120	mortared	13th to 16th
3	302	PNRDISC			1	45		13th to 16th
3	302	PNRDISC			1	40		13th to 16th
3	302	PNRDISC			1	40		13th to 16th
3	302	PNRDISC			1	75		13th to 16th
3	302	PNRDISC			1	200	poor fabric	13th to 16th
3	302	PNRDISC			1	120		13th to 16th
3	302	PNRDISC			1	85		13th to 16th
3	302	PNRDISC			1	95		13th to 16th
3	302	PNRDISC			1	95		13th to 16th
3	302	PNRDISC			1	60		13th to 16th
3	302	PNRDISC			1	100		13th to 16th
3	302	PNRDISC			1	80		13th to 16th
3	302	PNRDISC			1	115		13th to 16th

trench	context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	description	date
3	302	PNRDISC			1	40		13th to 16th
3	302	PNRDISC			1	30		13th to 16th
3	302	PNRDISC			1	15		13th to 16th
3	302	PNRDISC			1	20		13th to 16th
3	302	PNRDISC			1	70		13th to 16th
3	302	PNRDISC			1	175		13th to 16th
3	302	PNRDISC			1	340	mortared	13th to 16th
3	302	PNRDISC			1	275	poor fabric	13th to 16th
3	302	PNRDISC			1	230	mortared	13th to 16th
3	302	PNRDISC			1	65		13th to 16th
3	302	PNRDISC			1	115	mortared	13th to 16th
3	302	PNRDISC			1	55		13th to 16th
3	302	PNRDISC			1	20	mortared	13th to 16th
3	302	PNRDISC			1	30		13th to 16th
3	302	PNRDISC			1	100		13th to 16th
3	302	PNRDISC			1	80		13th to 16th
3	302	PNRDISC			1	50		13th to 16th
3	302	PNRDISC			1	35		13th to 16th
3	302	PNRDISC			1	120	mortared	13th to 16th
3	302	PNRDISC			1	30		13th to 16th
3	302	PNRDISC			1	220	thumbprint	13th to 16th
3	302	PNRDISC			1	110	salt surfacing	13th to 16th

trench	context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	description	date
3	302	PNRDISC			1	25		13th to 16th
3	302	PNRDISC			1	75		13th to 16th
3	302	PNRDISC			1	115	mortared	13th to 16th
3	302	PNRDISC			1	65	corner	13th to 16th
3	302	PNRDISC			1	45	sooting	13th to 16th
3	302	PNRDISC			1	335	salt surfacing	13th to 16th
3	302	PNRDISC			1	85		13th to 16th
3	302	PNRDISC			1	15		13th to 16th
3	302	PNRDISC			1	10		13th to 16th
3	302	PNRDISC			1	15		13th to 16th
3	302	PNRDISC	7		1	80		12 to 13th
3	302	PNRDISC	7		1	260		12 to 13th
3	302	PNRDISC	7		1	145	corner	12 to 13th
3	302	PNRDISC	7		1	170		12 to 13th
3	302	PNRDISC	LSWA		1	85	corner; lmed to pmed	14th to 17th
3	304	GPNR			1	325	corner; 160mm	13th
3	304	NIB		4c	1	220	thumb impression; poor fabric	14th to 15th
3	304	NIB		3a	1	80		13th
3	304	NIB			1	165	poor fabric	13th to 16th
3	304	NIB		3	1	90		13th
3	304	NIB			1	225	finger marks; v poor fabric	13th to 16th
3	304	NIB	7	3a	1	160		13th

trench	context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	description	date
3	304	NIBDISC		4a	1	95		14th to 15th
3	304	PNR			1	580	corner; sooted	13th to 16th
3	304	PNR	7		1	205	corner	12 to 13th
3	304	PNRDISC			1	150	corner	13th to 16th
3	304	PNRDISC			1	260		13th to 16th
3	304	PNRDISC			1	185	mortared	13th to 16th
3	304	PNRDISC			1	45	13th	13th
3	304	PNRDISC			1	490	corner;mortared	13th to 16th
3	304	PNRDISC			1	165		13th to 16th
3	304	PNRDISC			1	570	all surfaces mortared	13th to 16th
3	304	PNRDISC			1	185	mortared	13th to 16th
3	304	PNRDISC			1	135	mortared	13th to 16th
3	304	PNRDISC			1	105	mortared	13th to 16th
3	304	PNRDISC			1	105	mortared	13th to 16th
3	304	PNRDISC			1	65	mortared	13th to 16th
3	304	PNRDISC			1	180	mortared	13th to 16th
3	304	PNRDISC			1	300	corner	13th to 16th
3	304	PNRDISC			1	250	sooted	13th to 16th
3	304	PNRDISC			1	135	corner	13th to 16th
3	304	PNRDISC			1	170		13th to 16th
3	304	PNRDISC	7		1	205	corner	12 to 13th
3	304	PNRDISC	7		1	215	corner	12 to 13th

trench	context	ename	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	description	date
3	304	RBRK			1	975	corner	Roman
3	315	RTILDISC			1	30		Roman

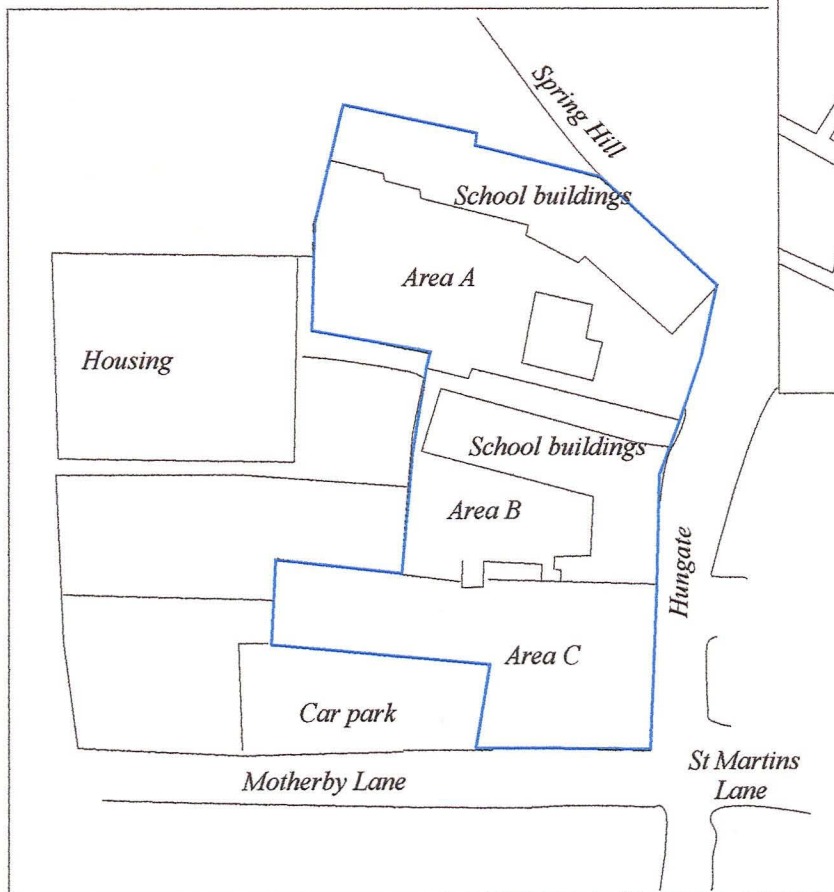
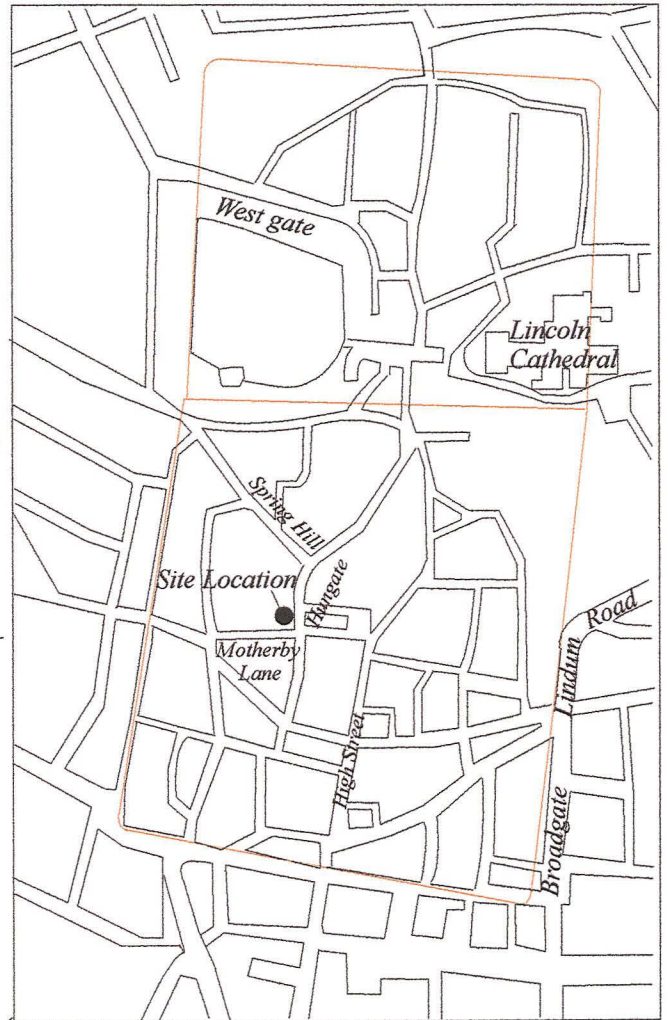
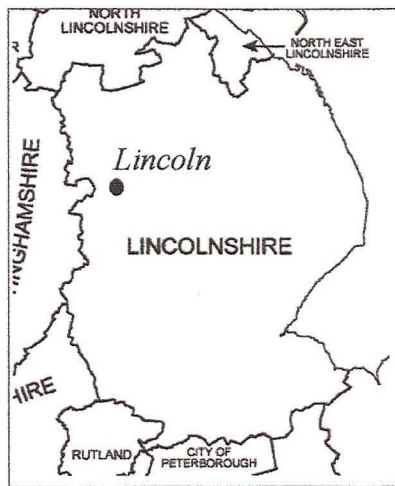
Key to Ceramic Codenames



GPNR	Glazed peg, nib or ridge
GRID	Glazed ridge tile (unidentified ware)
NIB	Nibbed tile
NIBDISC	Nibbed tile (discarded)
PNR	Peg nib or ridge tile
PNRDISC	Peg nib or ridge tile (discarded)
RBRK	Roman brick
RTILDISC	Roman tile (discarded)

St Martin's School, Hungate, Lincoln (LHUN01) Middle Terrace B

Borehole 3		
Depth (cm)	Description	Finds
0-25	tarmac and crushed brick/tile	
25-35	mid-brown sandy soil-topsoil	
35-55	missing	
55-90	dark brown sandy soil, charcol, mortar and limestone flecks	
90-100	limestone and tile pieces in dark brown sandy soil (as 55-90)	
100-220	ochre -brown sandy clay, charcoal flecks and shell frags, v. mixed, contaminated by standard penetration test (SPT) hole	
220-	natural sandy clay	
Borehole 4		
Depth (cm)	Description	Finds
0-15	tarmac	
15-30	crushed brick/tile	
30-50	mid-brown clay, limestone pieces	
50-65	missing	
65-85	dk brown silty clay, limestone pieces	
85-140	missing	
140-150	v. loose soil with crushed brick frags	
150-165	sticky, compact sandy clay, charcoal flecks	
165-180	missing	
180-200	mid-brown clay, charcoal flecks	
200-260	missing	
260-275	loose brown soil, brick/tile frags	
275-300	charcoal stained brown sticky clay, limestone pieces	
300-325	missing	
325-355	mixed brown soil + clay, charcaol, mortar, brick and limestone flecks	
355-360	4 large pieces Roman pot in dk brown sandy soil	3-4th century pot
360-390	brown sandy soil	
390-395	burnt black soil	
395-400	red-brown clay	
400-425	missing	
425-440	yellow-brown sandy clay	
440-	natural sandy+B12 clay	

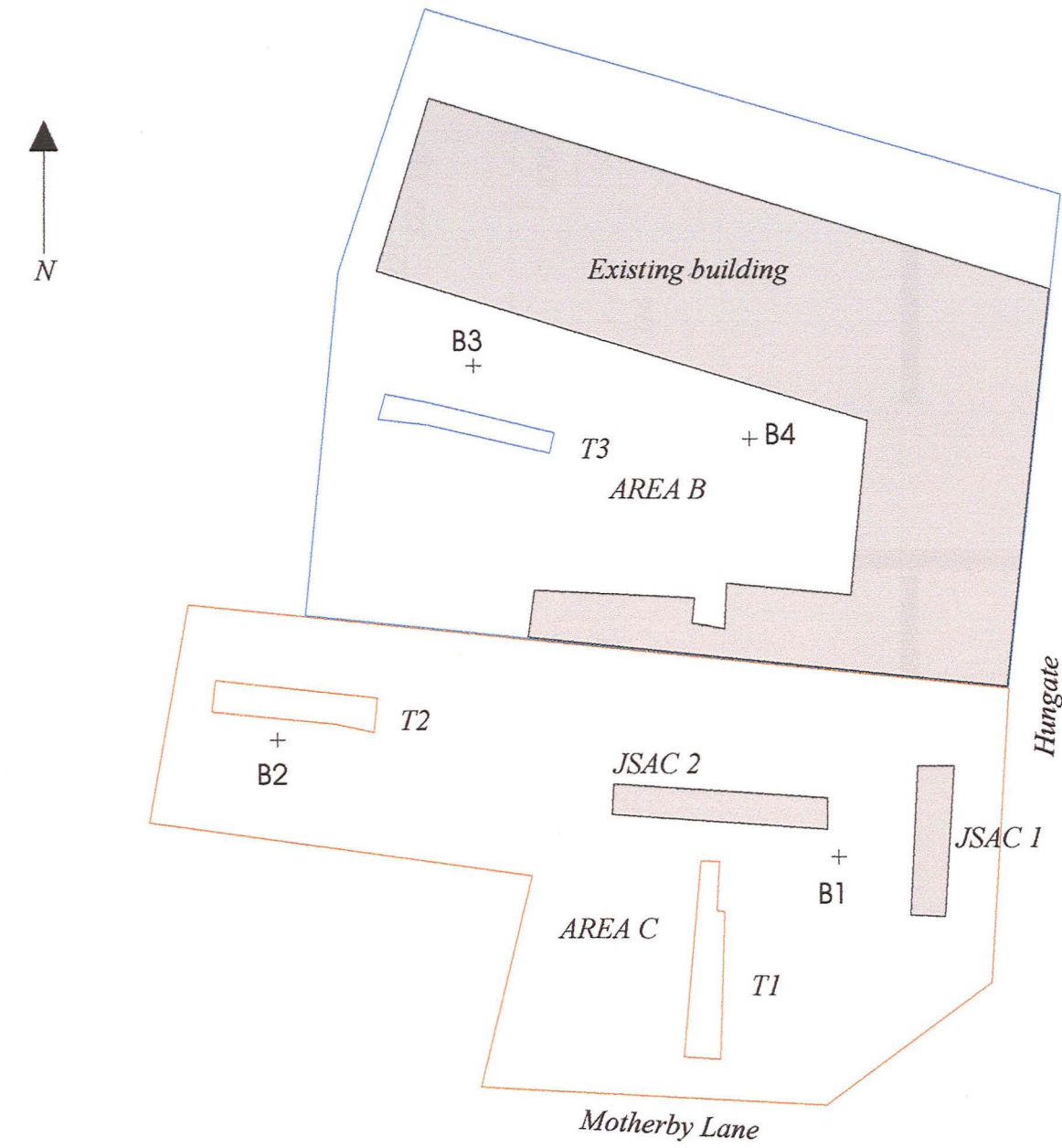
THE FIGURES



-  Location of Roman Colonia
-  Proposed development

1:400  20m

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

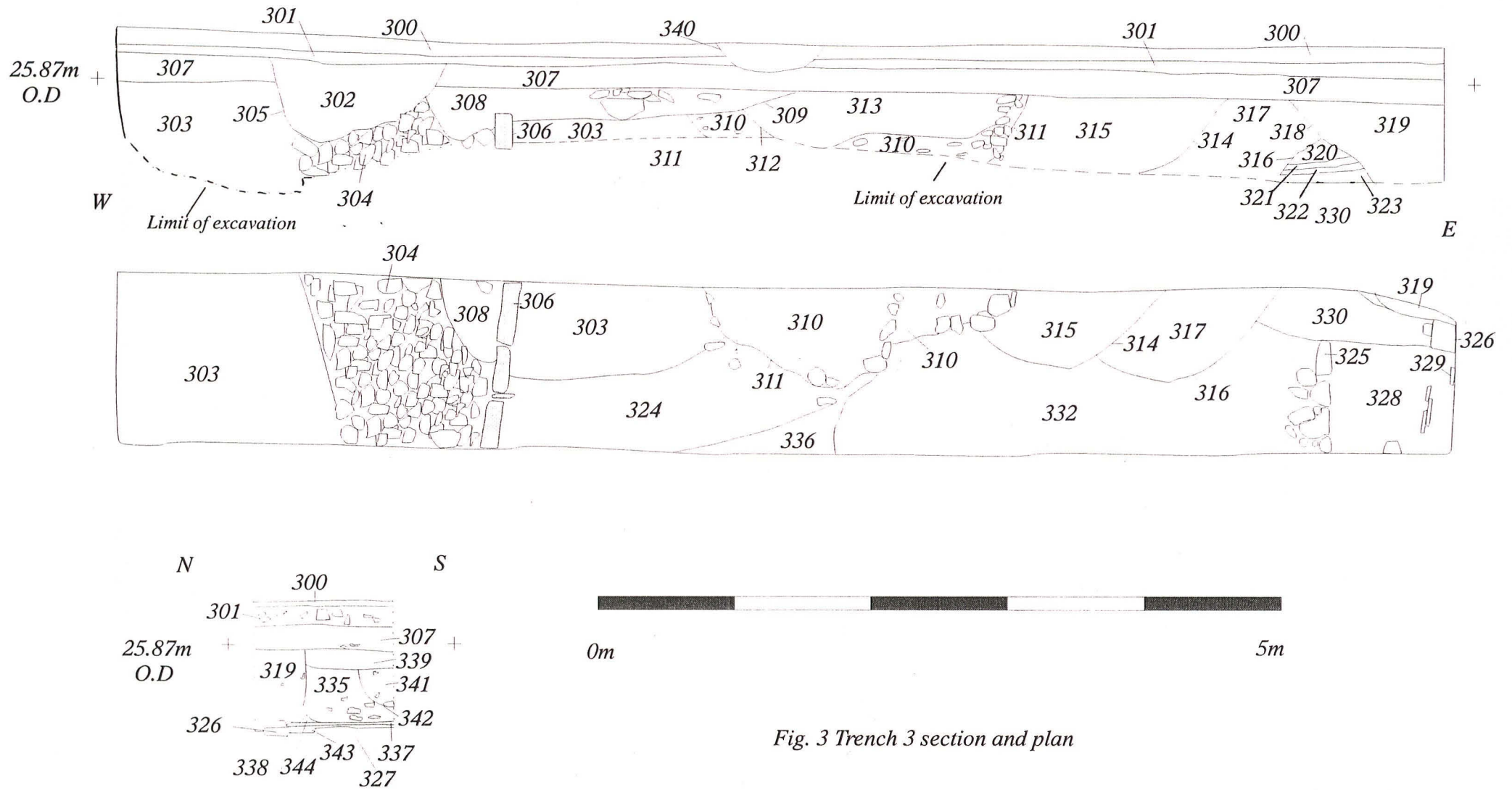


Fig. 3 Trench 3 section and plan

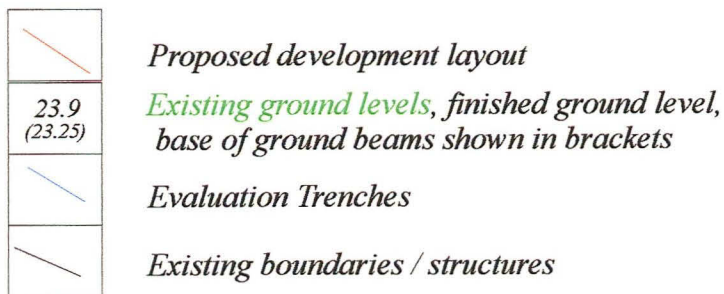
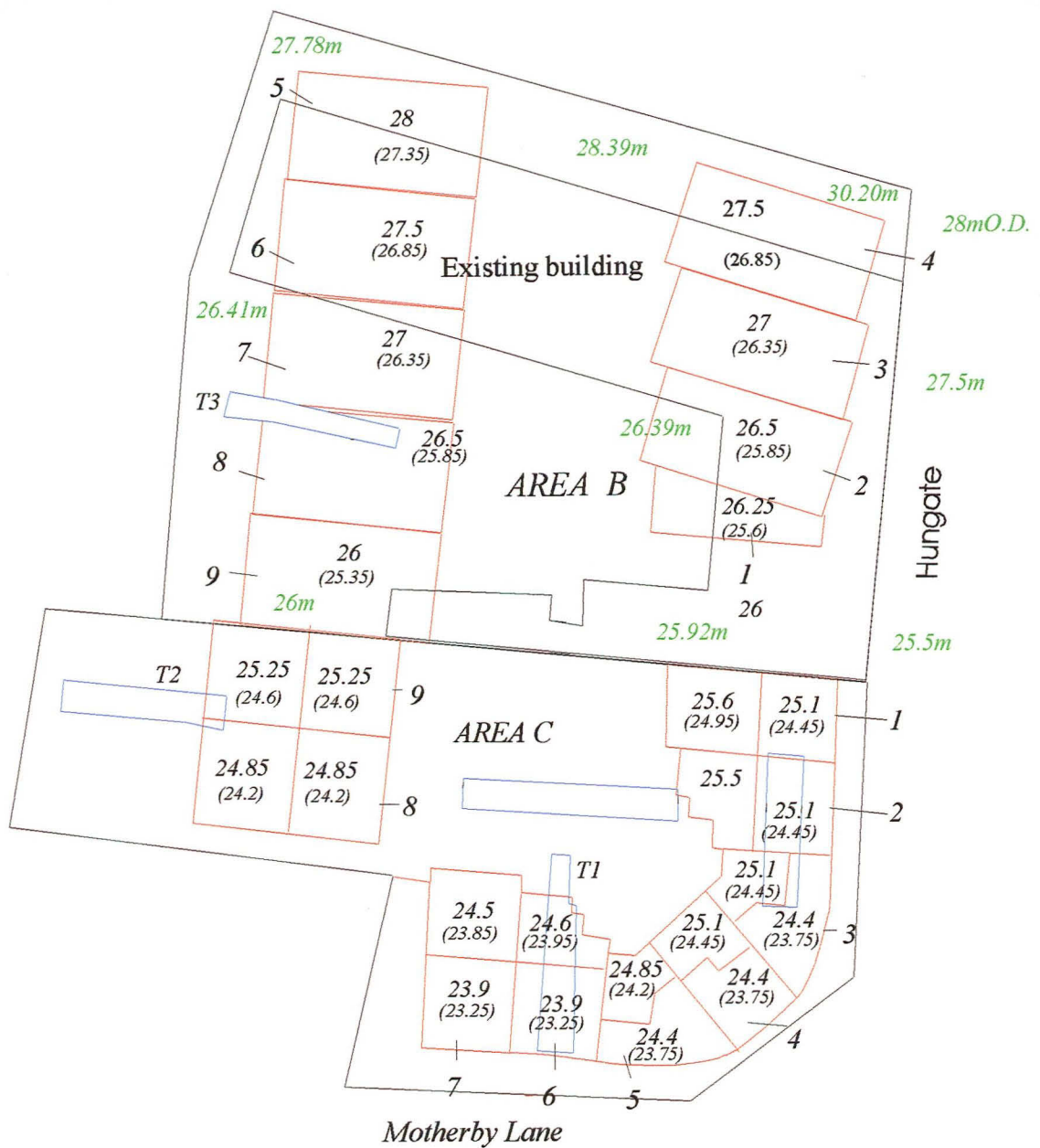


Fig. 4 Area B development layout showing current and proposed finished levels

THE PLATES



PI. 1 General view of site looking east

PI. 2 General view of site looking west showing Trench 3 in centre





PI. 3 Trench 3 with rubble 304 in foreground, looking east.

PI. 4 Kerb 306 and rubble spread 304, view south. Scale 2m





Pl. 5 Trench 3 looking west with hearth in foreground. Scales 2m

Pl. 6 Trench 3. Hearth looking south with clay base defined by wall 325 (right). Wall to north below the scale has been robbed out. Scale 2m





PI. 7 Trench 3. Hearth 325 looking west. Scales 2m and 0.30m.