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LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

**St Mary's Preparatory School, Chancery Garden,
Pottergate, Lincoln**

NGR: SK 98030 71834

Site Code: LPCG 01

LCNCC Museum Accn No.: 2001.192

Lincoln City Council Planning Application: 2001/0223/F

Archaeological Watching Brief

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**Report prepared for Michael Gerry Associates
(on behalf of St Mary's School)**

by G. Tann

LAS Report No. 604

July 2002

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Summary

Groundworks for a new all-weather sports pitch remained above archaeological deposits across most of the site. In the west corner, the partly robbed foundation of a NW-SE stone wall was exposed. The alignment seemed to be parallel to the existing stone boundary wall, with an intervening gap of about 6m. The space between these walls is approximately in the anticipated position of St Peter's Lane, a medieval thoroughfare blocked by the Close Wall in the early fourteenth century.

Insufficient of the foundation was exposed to allow dating of construction of the wall, but finds associated with the robber trench and a tile-lined drain cut around the end of the unrobbed foundation have been dated to the thirteenth-fifteenth century. Ash and stone chips were recorded only on the west side of the wall (within the gap) but there was no obvious metal surface within the site. To the east of the wall the exposed deposits were brown mixed soils, probably cultivated. The drain continued into this area, but was deeper than the groundworks disturbance. Its alignment may have been the same as a former garden path leading from a door in the extant wall, shown on a map of 1888.

Deeper deposits were augered by the contractors as post holes for a fence around the pitch. This work provided glimpses of other archaeological deposits, including a probable hearth, which may be of Roman date.

Introduction

Lindsey Archaeological Services (LAS) was commissioned by Michael Gerry Associates (on behalf of St Mary's Preparatory School) in August 2001 to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks for the construction of an all-weather pitch on land at St Mary's School, Pottergate, Lincoln (Figs. 1 and 2). Planning permission was granted by Lincoln City Council for the construction of the new pitch subject to an archaeological watching/recording brief being carried out during groundworks. The Chancery Garden lies within Conservation Area 1, *Cathedral and City Centre*, and is immediately south of Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) 114, the Close Wall; the groundworks for the new pitch extended to within 3m of the Close Wall. Scheduled Monument Consent for the works was received from English Heritage (subject to the removal from the application of a proposal to erect a 2.8m high fence and floodlighting). A project design prepared by LAS in accordance with the requirements of the brief (dated 9/8/2001) was approved by the Archaeological Officer of Lincoln City Council.

Site Location and Description

St Mary's School is located SE of Lincoln Cathedral, between Pottergate and Winnowsty Lane. The 1300m² new pitch was constructed in an open area to the rear of the grounds, previously known as the Chancery Garden (from the name of one of the adjoining premises).

The site consisted of a slightly sloping lawn area with adjacent tarmac tennis courts (Pls. 1 and 2). The garden area is defined to the north and NE by the high stone Close Wall with two towers, to the NW by a stone wall with brick buttresses, to the SW by a repaired 3m high stone wall, and on the SE side by a brick wall. The ground is highest in the west, where mature sycamore trees are growing and where play equipment has been sited. Against the NW tower is a smaller area of higher ground.

Archaeological Background

The site is located east of the Roman walled area of the city but within the medieval cathedral close walls. In 1997, an archaeological evaluation conducted by the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit in advance of construction of an extension to the school buildings (south of the present area) established that Roman deposits of up to 1m in depth are present on the site. Several pits of second/third century AD date were identified. The ground appeared to have been landscaped or truncated by terracing, and there was little surviving evidence for medieval and post-medieval occupation. The excavators anticipated that any groundworks deeper than 0.5m below present ground level would encounter archaeological deposits (*St. Mary's School, Pottergate, Lincoln: Archaeological Evaluation, Interim Report*. CLAU Report No. 323, December 1997).

The predicted line of a medieval lane passes approximately north-south in the vicinity of the western edge of the new play area (Dr A. Vince, pers. comm.). The lane, known as St Peter's Lane, ran past the edge of the now-demolished St. Peter's at Eastgate church; it is known from documentary sources to have passed east of Pottergate, but may also have extended north of St Peter's churchyard. The lane was blocked when the Close Wall was constructed (between 1285-1316). It is thought that a ditch may flank the eastern side of the lane, but that medieval land-use to the east is likely to have been pasture.

The Close Wall was built to provide the Lincoln cathedral clergy with greater security, but had the added advantage of enclosing a larger area of land. Use of the land varied, but the site lies within what was the Chancery Garden, ground belonging to the Chancery on Pottergate. The groundworks were also expected to offer an opportunity to identify a construction surface associated with the medieval Close Wall, and a chance to recover any stratified pottery assemblage.

The Watching Brief (Figs. 3-5)

Method

Groundworks for this project began at short notice over the weekend of 10-12th August 2001, and were monitored by G. Tann. Context numbers were assigned by LAS for recording purposes; these are used in the text (in bold), on the illustrations, and are listed in Appendix 1. Provision was arranged

for curatorial cover if this was needed, but all archaeological features remained visible until Monday 13th August, when an inspection was made by Mick Jones (City of Lincoln Archaeologist). A further visit was made on 24th August 2001 to record the augering of the post-holes for the pitch perimeter.

Ground Level

Beside the Close Wall, ground level near the NW corner is 61.15m OD, falling by about 0.4m to the NE. To the south of the new pitch, the turf is at 60.60m OD, except on the mound by SW corner, where it is 62.18m OD. Ground level in the adjacent property to the west is c. 62.15m OD, indicating a reduction in level of about 1.5m at the western side of the Chancery Garden.

Turf was stripped from the area of the new courts (and a 0.2m wide zone around it for merging purposes), and tarmac from the existing courts was removed. The tarmac was found to have been laid directly on to a buried topsoil and no features were exposed. The turf and topsoil was then spread onto the area around the new pitch site, and raised to merge with the proposed pitch level. Remaining topsoil was then reduced to a level surface, using a ditching bucket; this produced seven Romano-British pottery sherds, medieval and later sherds, and animal bone fragments (Appendices 2-4). The required base level for the foundation of the new pitch remained within the existing topsoil layer, except in the west corner, where a 10m² area of the underlying deposits was revealed (Pls. 3 and 4).

Wall Foundation 9 (Figs. 4, and 5a and b)

The latest deposit visible in the west corner was a 0.15m thick spread of soil and limestone rubble 2 immediately below the topsoil 1. It was unclear whether the rubble was restricted to this corner or whether it was present across the former garden, but it appeared to derive from a stone wall foundation 9 which survived to within 0.3m of the ground surface (Pls. 5 and 6). The 0.8m wide foundation was unmortared, and was aligned NW-SE, approximately 6m from the upstanding stone wall to the south (Pl. 7). It was difficult to be certain of the wall's precise alignment (and whether it was, in fact, parallel to the upstanding wall) because of a robber trench 8 which had removed the foundation on the south side of the exposed area, and disturbed the facing blocks of the surviving foundation (Pl. 5). However, immediately to the west of the excavated section is a mound in the SW corner of the school grounds, on which trees are growing and play equipment is installed (Pl. 8). It seems likely that the mound reflects underlying masonry, of either the lower part of the wall *in situ*, or a spread of rubble from its collapse. It is significant that this mound does not extend east of the surviving foundation. Yet another clue as to the survival and alignment of the wall is evident in the school boundary wall beyond the mound. The short section of SW-NE aligned boundary wall, constructed of brick, but on visible lower courses of stone, has a structural crack 5.3m from its western corner; this probably results from an underlying anomaly creating instability, and it lies on the projected alignment of wall foundation 9.

To the SE of the surviving stone wall foundation 9, the robber trench backfill 7 contained a high proportion of cream mortar, with small pieces of limestone. The mortar indicates that the removed wall had been at least partly mortared.

Tile-lined Drain 4 (Figs. 4, and 5c)

Although the wall robber trench was not excavated, the approximate earliest possible date of the robbing can be gauged from the structure of a tile-lined drain 4 which had been cut through the robber trench backfill at the limit of the surviving foundation (Pls. 5, 6 and 9). From the alignment of the drain, past the edge of the remaining foundation, it seems either that the survival of the wall foundation reflects either a removed land boundary (of which there was no other indication) or, more probably, a section of the wall to the north remained upstanding and in use when the robbing of below-ground material took place. The drain extended at least 0.7m NE of the wall, falling slightly towards the east, but this area was not threatened by the groundworks and its extent was not traced. Its alignment coincides with the course of a path leading from the rear of the Chancery into the former Chancery Garden, as shown on the Ordnance Survey 1:500 plan surveyed 1885-6 (Fig. 6; OS 1888).

The drain was a roughly constructed feature, with re-used ceramic roof tiles placed as a lining along its base. The tiles had adhering mortar, but they had not been mortared in this position. One tile bore a 'nib', and has been dated on the basis of that feature to the fourteenth - seventeenth century. Other tiles were larger, with no surviving nibs, suspected to represent kiln damage. The drain sides were of limestone rubble placed on end, one stone high (0.15m - 0.2m), and 0.17m apart. A flat stone surviving in the excavation edge appeared to be evidence for a simple capping, but this may have been fortuitous arrangement of the more widespread rubble layer 3. The resultant 0.17m high channel was not entirely filled, but the 0.09m thick silt 3 contained fragments of bird bones and numerous land snails. The deposit was sampled for possible environmental analysis, but discarded after consultation with the environmental archaeologist.

Deposits west of wall foundation 9

To either side of the line of the stone wall foundation 9 were markedly different deposits. Disturbance around the visible foundation was too great to determine the stratigraphic sequence with certainty, but it is probable that a grey ashy layer 12 on the western side (and an underlying 0.05m thick layer of stone chips 14) were contemporary with the standing wall (Pl. 10). The very small area seen this side of the foundation makes it impossible to make any conclusions regarding the medieval ground surface here.

Deposits east of wall foundation 9

The mixed brown deposit 13 on the eastern side of the wall was at least 0.1m thick, but this area was not threatened with further disturbance and no investigation of its extent took place. The layer could be contemporary with wall 9, but it may represent an earlier ground surface pre-dating the wall. It is likely to have been a cultivated soil, and the numerous oyster shell inclusions probably derived from mixed Roman occupation deposits.

Post-medieval and Twentieth Century features (Fig. 3)

Clearance of the remainder of the new pitch area exposed parts of later features, which were not examined in detail. The most extensive was the former tennis court at the SE end of the new pitch, extending to the NE-SW aligned garden wall. This enclosed area was about 20m x 37m, with

perimeter fence posts set in buried drums of concrete. Beneath the 0.07m thick tarmac surface was 0.12m of crushed limestone, overlying a buried topsoil layer. In preparation for the new pitch, all the court was removed, and topsoil stripped from the pitch area was used to fill the resultant depression.

At the northern edge of the area stripped for the new pitch, the SE corner of two small brick foundations were exposed below the turf (Pl. 11). The northerly one **15** survived to at least two courses deep (brick dimensions 225mm x 110mm x 75mm), while the other **16**, about 1m to the south, was at least three courses deep (225mm x 110mm x 80mm). This structure seemed to be a support for a garden or school activity feature, such as a coldframe or barbecue. Isolated patches of ash and pea-grit, apparently from a removed, relatively modern, path, were not assigned context numbers.

A mortared stone rubble foundation **17**, aligned west-east, was visible across the site between the tile-lined drain and the former tennis court (Pl. 4). This was not a regular width, and may have been a garden wall with adjacent structures or buttresses. It did not survive as far west as the robbed wall **9**, and it is not thought to have been contemporary with it. It could be contemporary with the upstanding wall to the SW of the new pitch.

Post-Holes for the New Fence (Fig. 3)

A machine-mounted auger was used to excavate post-holes around the perimeter of the new pitch, 55 of which were inspected after excavation (Pl. 12). The holes were 0.25m diameter, with the edges of most holes at spacings of about 2.05m. The base of the holes was at about 0.6m below the stripped surface. Loose soil partly obscured the base of the holes, and the auger action pushed material into the sides of the holes, but some indication of the deposits present was obtained from the visible sides. Numbers were assigned to each hole by LAS for recording purposes, starting with **31** and continuing anti-clockwise to **82** in the NW corner of the new pitch, with **83-85** in the other corners.

Alongside the Close Wall, stone rubble and yellow clay was revealed in **62** and **68**, with a sherd of Roman pottery in **66** and oyster shell fragments in **65** indicating a rubbish deposit probably of Roman date. The NW side produced mixed results, with brick rubble, cream-coloured clay and stone rubble. In the western corner, either side of the exposed archaeological remains, oyster shells and Roman pottery indicated another Roman rubbish deposit (Pl. 13). **41**, near the southern corner, cut through a compact thin layer of brown ash (black at its base) which may have been a hearth or bonfire site of unknown date (Pl. 14).

Conclusion

Earthmoving in preparation for the new pitch caused only limited disturbance of significant archaeological remains. Recently abandoned paths and deposits associated with the use of the grounds as school premises were identified, as were other features indicating open ground behind the Pottergate buildings.

The observation of most interest was the partly robbed wall foundation at the western corner of the new pitch. Although only a small part was exposed, it coincided with the change from a completely

robbed section of the wall to a surviving foundation, and this contrast may equate to a medieval or post-medieval boundary; the division lies close to a door through the mid-sixteenth century or earlier stone wall to the rear of the Pottergate premises. With existing information, it is not certain that the buried wall foundation was contemporary with the still extant parallel wall, but, assuming that at some period both walls were standing, the width of the defined space within them becomes significant. The 5-6m space could represent a walled passageway, and may be interpreted as the course of St. Peter's Lane. The first tentatively identified reference to the lane is from a charter of 1231 or 1232, when a path formed the eastern extent of lands held by Thomas of Ashby (Jones, Major and Varley 1984, 51). St. Peter's Lane was blocked when the Close Wall was constructed across it, by 1316.

A projection of the alignment of wall foundation 9 passes the western edge of the Church of St Peter in Eastgate, the conjectured position of the lost St Peter's Lane. Although no features are apparent within the lawn of the garden NW of the school premises, a 6m wide stone and brick blocking of the Close Wall (on the projected alignment) may mark a former entrance through the Close Wall (Pls. 15 and 16). The blocking bricks are 223mm x 105mm x 55mm (probably later than sixteenth century), above pecked dressed limestone blocks.

There is a change in level between the main area of the former Chancery Garden and higher ground at the western corner and beside the western tower. The Close Wall tower entrance in the northern corner is over 1m higher than modern ground level at that end of the site, although the equivalent entrance of the eastern tower is at modern ground level. Beside the northern tower, a small area of ground remains at the entrance level, and, at the western corner of the garden, levels on the mound are about 0.4m lower than the tower entrance. Between these points, the boundary wall has been buttressed, which could indicate that it has had to be strengthened, and that it now serves a retaining function. Within the adjoining garden, the ground level is up to 1m higher than in the school grounds, which seems to confirm other indications that the NW end of the school grounds have been lowered in a terracing operation.

The auger hole observations confirm that there is high potential for further archaeological remains within the Chancery Garden area. The groundworks for the new pitch did not allow the lower deposits to be studied, and it remains unclear whether the Roman material is from layers within buildings or dumped material on open ground. The date range of finds from the auger holes, from first century AD to fourth century, with most sherds towards the end of that spread, supports the interpretation of upper deposits having been removed within the Chancery Garden. Archaeological deposits of late Roman and pre-fourteenth century date must have been of considerable thickness for any Roman deposits to have survived truncation. The implication is that undisturbed deposits in properties west of Chancery Garden could retain an important sequence of archaeological remains, although within the school grounds only the earlier remains can be anticipated.

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Alastair Plant (Michael Gerry Associates); St. Mary's School: Mr Upton (Headmaster) and the site

manager; W. Hammond Associates; Simon Fountain; Neil Tasker (machine operator); Mick Jones (Lincoln City Archaeologist), John Herridge; Dr Alan Vince; Ann Senior
Fieldwork was conducted by the author, with assistance from Mark Williams and Dave Marshall; pottery was identified by Maggi Darling and Jane Young, and the animal bone was examined by Richard Moore. Illustrations were prepared by Andy West and Mick McDaid. The report was collated and produced by Jane Frost.

Geoff Tann
Lindsey Archaeological Services
25th July 2002

References

Jarvis, M. 1997 *St.Mary's School, Pottergate, Lincoln: Archaeological Evaluation, Interim Report*. City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit, Report No. 323, December 1997.

Jones, S., Major, K. and Varley, J. 1984 *The Survey of Ancient Houses in Lincoln I: Priorygate to Pottergate*. Lincoln Civic Trust.

OS 1888 *Ordnance Survey* 1: 500 map, Sheet Lincs. 70.7.8. Surveyed 1885-6.

Archive Summary

Archaeological finds: pottery and animal bone

Developer's plans and annotated copies

Field section drawings

Photographs: LAS colour print film nos. 01/64/0-21; 01/66/0-36; 01/67/30-37; 01/70/0-7; 02/45/0-19
(including those used in this report).

Correspondence

APPENDIX 1

Lincoln, Pottergate, Chancery Garden (LPCG 01)
Context Summary

Context No.	Type	Relationships	Description	Finds	Date
1	layer	over 2	modern topsoil	Roman pottery, medieval and post-medieval pottery, animal bones	modern
2	layer	below 6, above 7	0.15m thick layer of mortar and small stone rubble, restricted to SW corner		post-med
3	fill	below 2, fill of 4	0.12m thick fill of drain; dark brown loam with snails and animal bone fragments	medieval and early post-medieval roof tile frags.	post-med
4	drain	filled by 3, in 5	2.3m exposed length of SW-NE tiled floored drain with stone sides. Possibly stone-covered. 0.15m internal width. Drain falls towards east.	roof tile frags.	post-med
5	fill	below 4, fill of 6	fill of drain construction trench, 0.45m wide	post-medieval roof tile frag., Roman pot	post-med
6	cut	filled by 5, cuts 2	drain construction trench		post-med
7	fill	below 2, fill of 8	robber trench fill; much mortar with brown loam and some limestone rubble		post-med
8	cut	filled by 7, cuts 9	wall robber trench		post-med
9	wall	cut by 8, above 10	limestone wall foundation, aligned NW-SE, parallel to existing adjacent stone wall		medieval
10	fill	below 9, fill of 11	wall construction trench fill, only seen to east of wall foundation. Contains densely packed pitched thin pieces of limestone, extending up to 0.3m beyond wall foundation face		medieval
11	cut	filled by 10 and 9, cuts 12 and 13	1.4m wide wall construction trench		medieval
12	layer	abuts 9, over 14	layer of ashy grey soil to west side of wall. Cut by drain 4	medieval pottery, Roman and medieval roof tile frags., Roman pottery sherds	medieval
13	layer	?abuts 9	layer of brown crumbly loam with limestone chips and oyster shells, to east of wall	Roman pottery sherd	?medieval
14	layer	below 12	layer of limestone chips		?medieval
15	wall		northern brick foundation		?post-med
16	wall		southern wall foundation		?post-med
17	wall		mortared foundation, stone and brick		?post-med
18-30	not used				
31	auger hole	0.25m diam, 0.6m deep auger hole	dark brown soil		
32	auger hole	0.25m diam, 0.6m deep auger hole	dark brown soil		

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33	auger hole	0.25m diam, 0.6m deep auger hole	yellow/white sandy clay below topsoil; oyster shell frags.		
34	auger hole	0.25m diam, 0.6m deep auger hole	dark brown soil		
35	auger hole	0.25m diam, 0.6m deep auger hole	dark brown soil, with dense oyster shells at base		
36	auger hole	0.25m diam, 0.6m deep auger hole	yellow clay loam below topsoil		
37	auger hole	0.25m diam, 0.6m deep auger hole	dark brown soil		
38	auger hole	0.25m diam, 0.6m deep auger hole	dark brown soil		
39	auger hole	0.25m diam, 0.6m deep auger hole	yellow clay at base		
40	auger hole	0.25m diam, 0.6m deep auger hole	dark brown soil		
41	auger hole	0.25m diam, 0.6m deep auger hole	0.15m topsoil seals 0.1m thick compact brown ash, with black ash at base of layer		
42	auger hole	0.25m diam, 0.6m deep auger hole	dark brown soil		
43	auger hole	0.25m diam, 0.6m deep auger hole	dark brown soil		
44	auger hole	0.25m diam, 0.6m deep auger hole	dark brown soil		
45	auger hole	0.25m diam, 0.6m deep auger hole	dark brown soil		
46	auger hole	0.25m diam, 0.6m deep auger hole	dark brown soil		
47	auger hole	0.25m diam, 0.6m deep auger hole	dark brown soil		
48	auger hole	0.25m diam, 0.6m deep auger hole	dark brown soil		
49	auger hole	0.25m diam, 0.6m deep auger hole	dark brown soil		
50	auger hole	0.25m diam, 0.6m deep auger hole	dark brown soil		
51	auger hole	0.25m diam, 0.6m deep auger hole	dark brown soil		

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52	auger hole	0.25m diam, 0.6m deep auger hole	dark brown soil		
53	auger hole	0.25m diam, 0.6m deep auger hole	stony soil below topsoil		
54	auger hole	0.25m diam, 0.6m deep auger hole	dark brown soil		
55	auger hole	0.25m diam, 0.6m deep auger hole	dark brown soil		
56	auger hole	0.25m diam, 0.6m deep auger hole	brick and stone rubble in side		
57	auger hole	0.25m diam, 0.6m deep auger hole	stone rubble		
58	auger hole	0.25m diam, 0.6m deep auger hole	dark brown soil		
59	auger hole	0.25m diam, 0.6m deep auger hole	brick and stone rubble, above yellow clay at base		
60	auger hole	0.25m diam, 0.6m deep auger hole	dark brown soil		
61	auger hole	0.25m diam, 0.6m deep auger hole	dark brown soil		
62	auger hole	0.25m diam, 0.6m deep auger hole	stone rubble 0.6m below turf, on yellow clay		
63	auger hole	0.25m diam, 0.6m deep auger hole	dark brown soil	Roman pottery sherd	
64	auger hole	0.25m diam, 0.6m deep auger hole	dark brown soil		
65	auger hole	0.25m diam, 0.6m deep auger hole	oyster shells and yellow clay		
66	auger hole	0.25m diam, 0.6m deep auger hole	Roman pottery base sherd		
67	auger hole	0.25m diam, 0.6m deep auger hole	dark brown soil		
68	auger hole	0.25m diam, 0.6m deep auger hole	stone rubble, above yellow clay		
69	auger hole	0.25m diam, 0.6m deep auger hole	dark brown soil		
70	auger hole	0.25m diam, 0.6m deep auger hole	dark brown soil		

Lincoln, Pottergate, Chancery Garden (LPCG 01)
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71	auger hole	0.25m diam, 0.6m deep auger hole	dark brown soil		
72	auger hole	0.25m diam, 0.6m deep auger hole	brick rubble		
73	auger hole	0.25m diam, 0.6m deep auger hole	cream-coloured clay		
74	auger hole	0.25m diam, 0.6m deep auger hole	stone rubble 0.55m below turf		
75	auger hole	0.25m diam, 0.6m deep auger hole	dark brown soil		
76	auger hole	0.25m diam, 0.6m deep auger hole	brown/yellow clay loam with oyster shells		
77	auger hole	0.25m diam, 0.6m deep auger hole	brown clay loam with numerous oyster shells	Roman pottery sherds	
78	auger hole	0.25m diam, 0.6m deep auger hole	brown clay loam with numerous oyster shells		
79	auger hole	0.25m diam, 0.6m deep auger hole	brown clay loam with few oyster shells	Roman pottery sherds	
80	auger hole	0.25m diam, 0.6m deep auger hole	brown clay loam with few oyster shells	Roman pottery sherd	
81	auger hole	at north edge of stone wall foundation. 0.25m diam, 0.6m deep	dark brown soil	Roman pottery sherd	
82	auger hole	0.25m diam, 0.6m deep auger hole	dark brown soil	Roman pottery sherd	
83	auger hole	0.25m diam, 0.6m deep auger hole	dark brown soil		
84	auger hole	0.25m diam, 0.6m deep auger hole	dark brown soil		
85	auger hole	0.25m diam, 0.6m deep auger hole	dark brown soil		
86	auger hole	0.25m diam, 0.6m deep auger hole	dark brown soil		

APPENDIX 2

**REPORT 103 ON POTTERY FROM ST MARY'S
PREPARATORY SCHOOL, CHANCERY GARDEN,
POTTERGATE, LINCOLN WATCHING BRIEF, LPCG01**

for LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

by Margaret J. Darling, M.Phil., F.S.A., M.I.F.A.

21 March 2002

INTRODUCTION

The pottery consists of 30 sherds, weighing 374g, from 10 contexts. The condition is generally average, although there are some abraded sherds. No problems are anticipated for long term storage. The pottery has been archived using count and weight as measures according to the guidelines laid down for the minimum archive by *The Study Group for Roman Pottery*, using the fabric and forms codes set up for the City of Lincoln Publication Project. A copy of the database is attached (and can be supplied on disk), and will be curated for future study.

DETAILS

The quantities and dates by context are shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Quantities and dates by context

Cxt	Sherds	Weight	Date	Comments
01	7	89	ML3 PROB	
05	2	2	3C+	
12	8	108	M3-4	abraded
13	1	21	3-4C?	abraded
63	1	39	ROM	
77	3	23	EM2+	
79	5	71	M2?	incls 1st c pot
80	1	5	EM2+	
81	1	5	2C	
82	1	11	1-2C	
	30	374		

No sherd links were noted between deposits.

OVERVIEW OF FABRICS AND VESSELS

The fabrics represented are detailed on Table 2.

Table 2 Fabrics

Fabric	Code	Sherds	%	Weight	%
Black Burnished I	BB1	1	3.33	5	1.34
Cream	CR	1	3.33	7	1.87
Dalesware shell-gritted	DWSH	1	3.33	26	6.95
Grey	GREY	18	60.00	258	68.98
Cologne colour-coated	KOLN	1	3.33	1	0.27
Legionary grey	LEG	2	6.67	27	7.22
Nene Valley colour-coated	NVCC	3	10.00	5	1.34
Oxidized sandy	OXSA?	1	3.33	7	1.87
Shell-gritted	SHEL	2	6.67	38	10.16
Total		30		374	

The pottery provides evidence for activity in the Roman period from the earliest 1st century occupation in the legionary period, through to the mid 3rd to 4th century.

A fragmentary and very abraded jar or bowl rim from context 12 is possibly of 4th century date, and the single body sherd from context 13 is not closely datable, but suggests a later Roman date. Thus, the evidence for 4th century activity in the area has a tenuous basis. The earliest sherds are the two joining body sherds from a closed form, probably a jar, in LEG fabric, a fabric associated with legionary period deposits in Lincoln. A notable fine ware occurrence is a body sherd from a rough-cast colour-coated beaker in Cologne ware, a fairly rare find in Lincoln, which can only be loosely dated to the period from the later 1st to early to mid-3rd century.

The dates for all the sherds from the augured post-holes for the new pitch appear to fall into the 2nd century.

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Cxt	Fabric	Form	Manuf+	Ves	Details	Shs	Wt
01	OXSA?	CLSD	-	-	BS THIN 4MM;SANDY;BURNISH EXT	1	7
01	GREY	BWM?	-	-	RIM FRAG;U'CUT;SANDY	1	14
01	GREY	BD	-	-	BASE FRAG;DKGRY	1	13
01	GREY	BD	-	-	BASE FRAG;LTGRY;THIN WALL	1	2
01	GREY	CLSD	-	3	BSS	3	53
01	ZDATE	-	-	-	ML3 PROB	-	-
05	NVCC	BK?	-	-	BS TINY;CR FAB	1	1
05	GREY	BS	-	-	BS TINY	1	1
05	ZDATE	-	-	-	3C+	-	-
12	NVCC	BKFO	ROUZ	-	BS CR FAB	1	3
12	NVCC	BK	-	-	BS CR FAB;ABR	1	1
12	DWSH	JDW	-	-	RIM FRAG;VABR;LGE JAR	1	26
12	GREY	JB	-	-	RIM FRAG;VABR;BEAD&FLANGE	1	44
12	GREY	-	-	-	BSS VABR	4	34
12	ZDATE	-	-	-	M3-4	-	-
13	GREY	-	-	-	BS VABR	1	21
13	ZDATE	-	-	-	3-4C?	-	-
63	GREY	J	-	-	BASE;PLAIN;STD GRY	1	39
63	ZDATE	-	-	-	ROM	-	-
77	CR	-	-	-	FTM BASE FRAG;F.SANDY	1	7
77	GREY	-	-	-	BS	1	11
77	BB1	CP	-	-	BS	1	5
77	ZDATE	-	-	-	EM2+	-	-
79	KOLN	BKRC	RCC	-	BS CR FAB	1	1
79	SHEL	CLSD	HM?	-	BS EARLIER TYPE;HARD FIRED	1	27
79	LEG	CLSD	ROUZ	1	BSS J;DKER EXT	2	27
79	GREY	BDTR	-	-	RIM FRAG	1	16
79	ZDATE	-	-	-	M2?	-	-
79	ZZZ	-	-	-	INCLS 1ST POT	-	-
80	GREY	BD?	-	-	BS BBT VESS;TRACES BURNISH LINE DEC	1	5
80	ZDATE	-	-	-	EM2+	-	-
81	GREY	BKEV	-	-	RIM FRAG ONLY;BURNISH INT RIM	1	5
81	ZDATE	-	-	-	2C	-	-
82	SHEL	JS?	-	-	RIM CHIP;LGE VESS;RB SURFS;DKGRY FB	1	11
82	ZDATE	-	-	-	1-2C	-	-

APPENDIX 3

Pottery Archive LPCG01

Jane Young

Lindsey Archaeological Services

context	cname	full name	form type	sherds	part	description	date
01	BL	Black-glazed wares	?	1	BS		17th to 18th
01	CIST	Cistercian-type ware	cup	1	BS		16th to 17th
01	LERTH	Late earthenwares	plant pot	1	BS		18th to 19th
01	LSW2/3	13th to 15th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	jar/pipkin	1	BS		13th to 15th
01	NOTS	Nottingham stoneware	jar	1	BS		18th to 19th
12	LSW2	13th to 14th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	jug	1	BS		13th
12	LSW2/3	13th to 15th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	jug	1	handle	grooved rod handle;bright cu glaze	late 13th to early 14th
12	LSW2/3	13th to 15th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	jug	1	handle	small grooved rod	late 13th to early 14th
12	POTT	Potterhanworth-type Ware	large jar	1	rim		13th

Tile Archive LPCG01

Jane Young Lindsey Archaeological Services

context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	description	date
03	NIBDISC		3A	1	101		13th
03	PNRDISC	LSWA		1	73		13th to 15th
04	NIB		7 ?	6	1749	complete profile;no nib ? Broken off in kiln;170x280x20;nib on smooth side	late to post-med
04	NIB		7O	1	988	applied & pulled;new type add to Lincoln Type Series;width 190mm	late to post-med
05	PNRDISC			1	13		med to early modern
12	RTILDISC			2	65		Roman
12	PNRDISC	7		2	41		12th to 13th
12	PNRDISC			10	339		13th to 15th
13	PNRDISC			1	10		med
82	RTILDISC			1	18		Roman

Codename Glossary

NIB	Nibbed roof tile
NIBDISC	Nibbed roof tile [discarded]
PNRDISC	Flat roof tile [discarded]
RTILDISC	Roman tile [discarded undiagnostic]

APPENDIX 4

Lincoln, Pottergate, Chancery Garden (LPCG 01)
Archive List of Animal Bones
(R. Moore)

Context	Species	Comments
3	chicken	left tibio-tarsus; proximal end and part of shaft
3	?chicken	synsacrum
3	bird, possibly crow	ulna; shaft
3	bird, ?chicken	left humerus; shaft
4	cow-sized	shaft fragment; ?femur or metapodial
5	chicken	right caracoid; small, bantam sized
5	cow-sized	small piece of ?tibia, shaft end
12	cow	2nd phalanx, complete but fairly small
12	pig	left ulna; unfused tuberosity, epiphysis missing
12	sheep	left tibia; shaft, with ?cut marks on proximal end
12	sheep sized	lumber vertebra, with unfused anterior epiphysis. neural arch and part of centrum missing
12	cow sized	sacrum; large fragment, diaphysial surfaces unfused left hand side
12	sheep sized	vertebra fragment; cervical, left hand side. Split longitudinally, but probably post-depositional rather than during butchery
12	sheep sized	two rib blade fragments
12	cow sized	posterior vertebra; centrum epiphysis
12	cow sized	three shaft fragments, ?humerus
13	sheep sized	vertebra; base of neural spine, with knife cut transversely across spine
79	cow	horn core, left, small

THE FIGURES

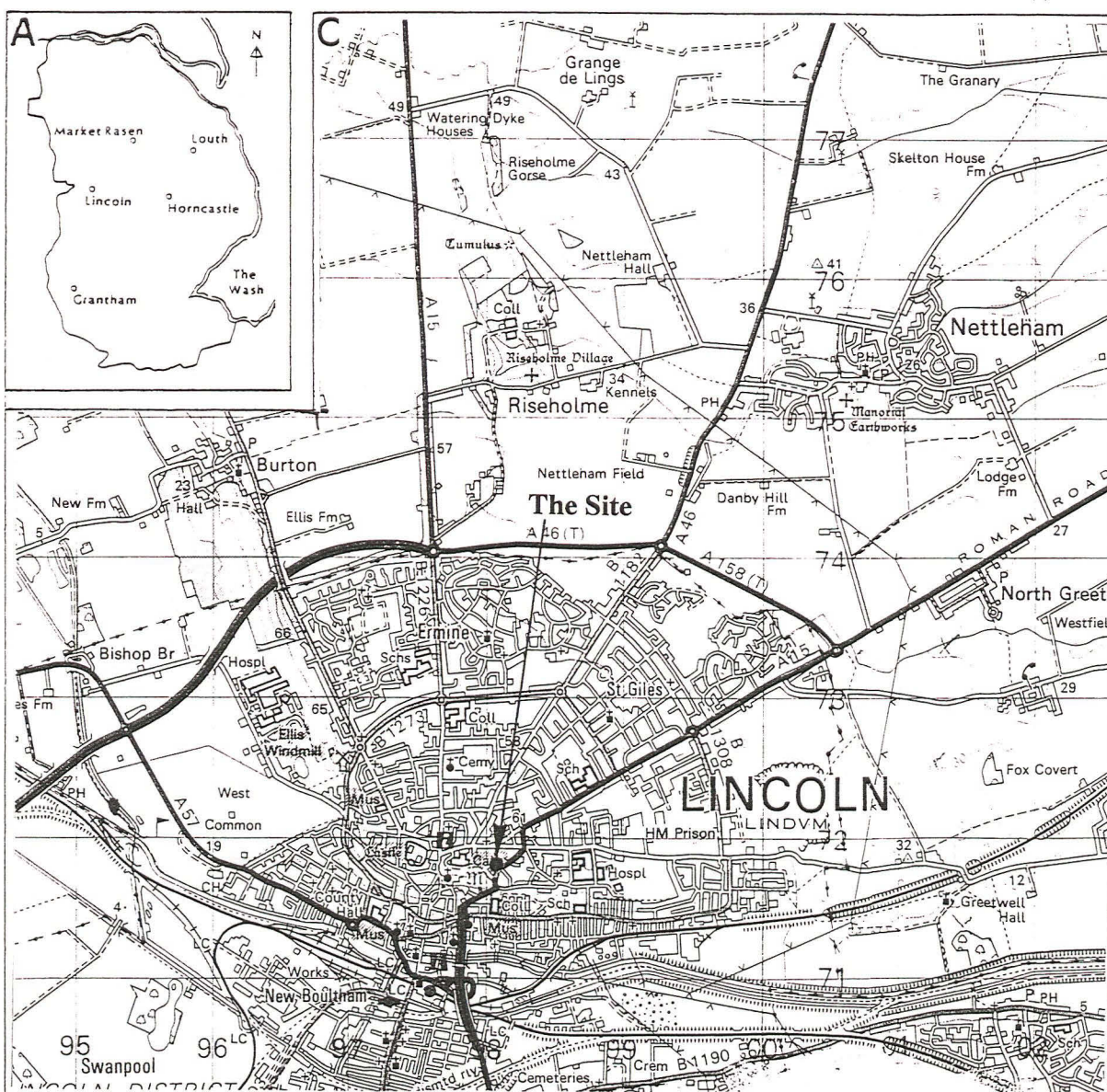
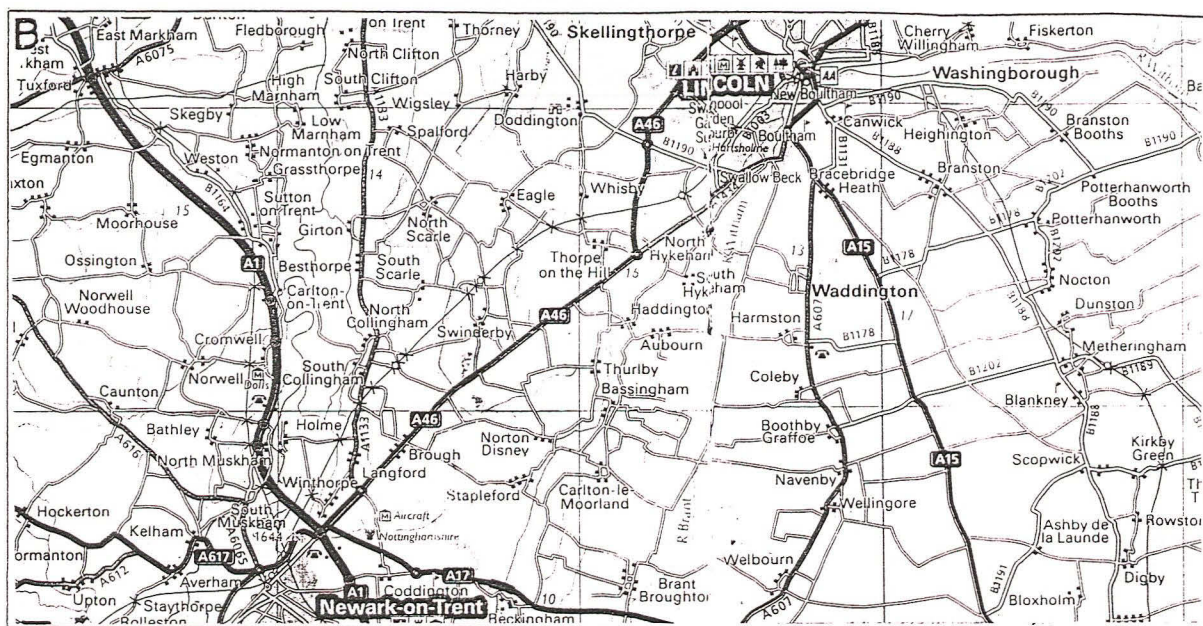


Fig. 1 Location of Pottergate, Lincoln (C based on the 1987 Ordnance Survey 1:50,000 Landranger map, Sheet 121. © Crown Copyright, reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. LAS Licence No. AL 10002165).

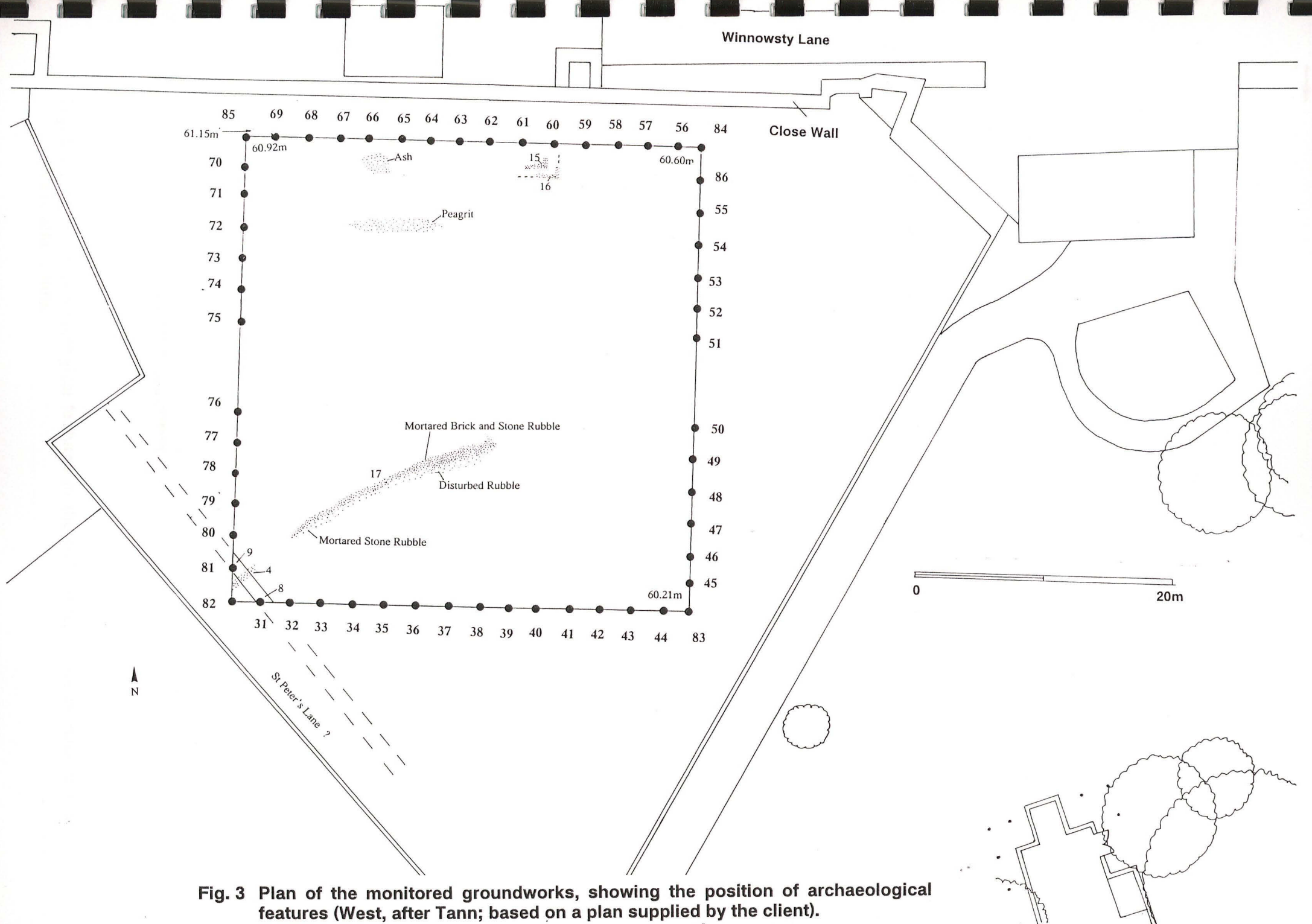


Fig. 3 Plan of the monitored groundworks, showing the position of archaeological features (West, after Tann; based on a plan supplied by the client).

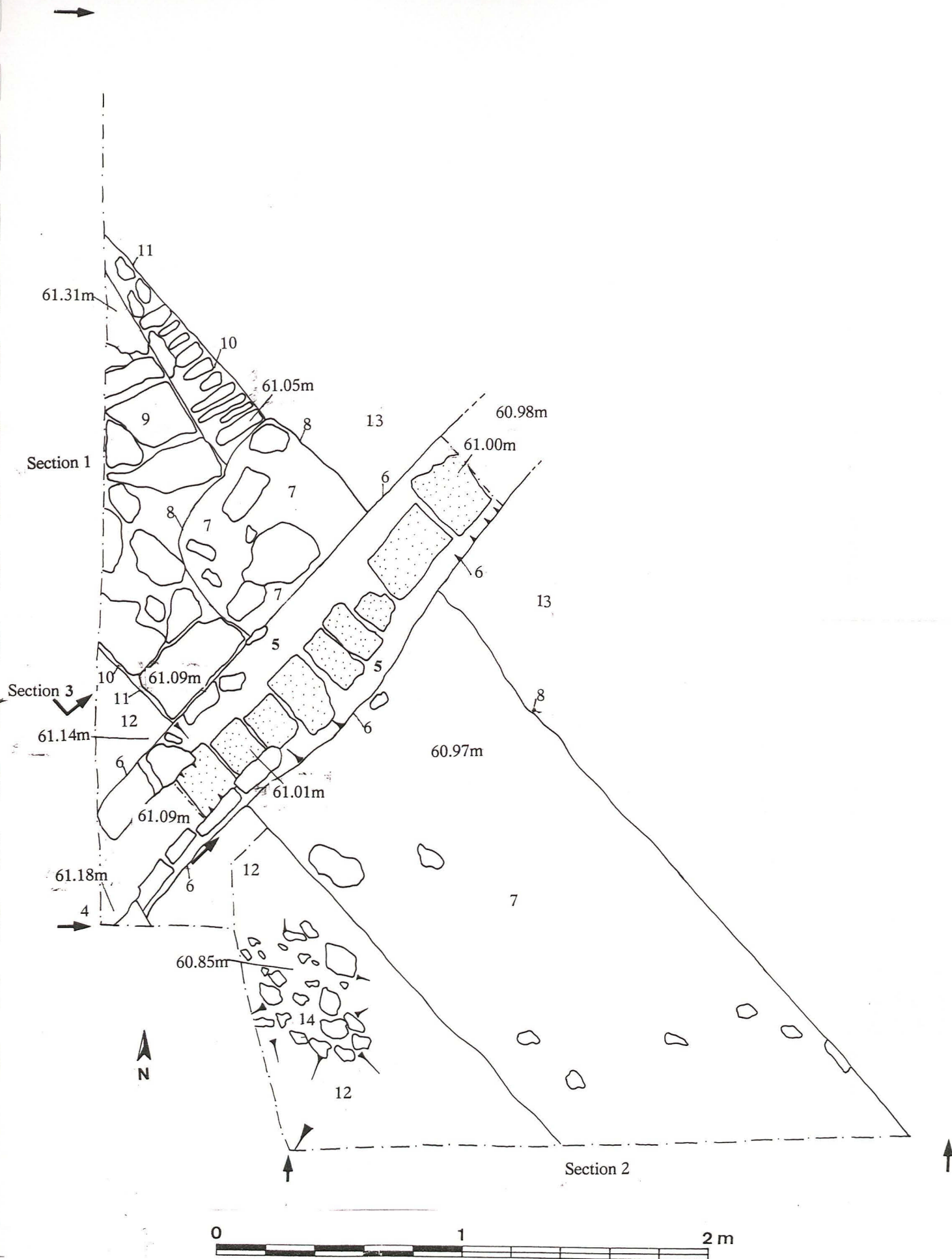


Fig. 4 Detail of the archaeological features in the SW corner of the monitored area (West, after Tann).

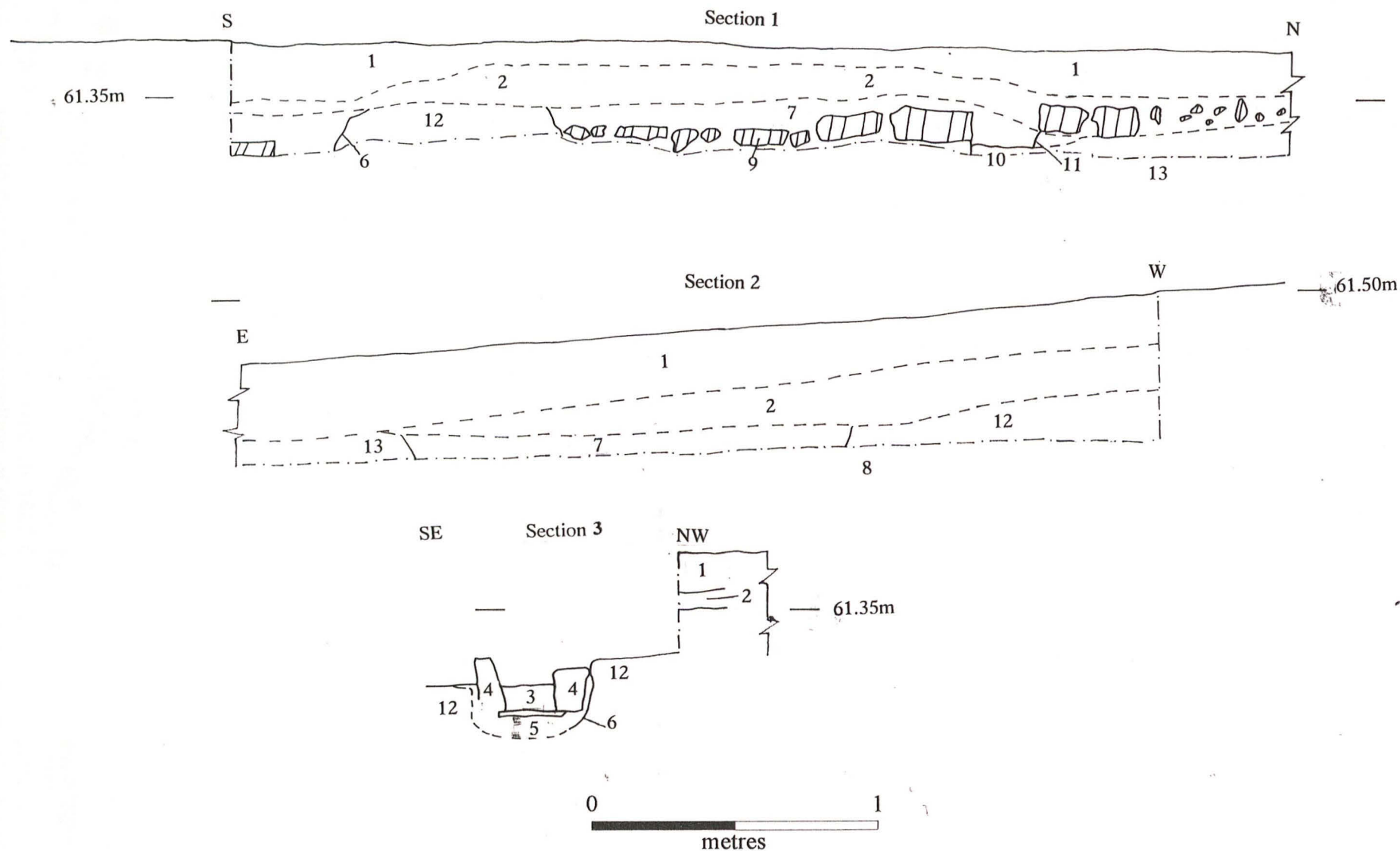


Fig. 5 Sections across archaeological features in the SW corner of the monitored area (West, after Tann):
a) Section 1 (western edge of excavation)
b) Section 2 (southern edge of excavation)
c) Section 3 (across tile-lined drain 4).



Fig. 6 Chancery Garden, as surveyed in 1885-6, showing the mound and a garden path in the approximate position of drain 4 (reproduced, at reduced scale, from the 1888 Ordnance Survey 1:500 map, Sheet Lincs. 70.7.8).

THE PLATES



Pl. 1 Area of the new pitch, prior to topsoil stripping. The tarmac tennis courts are against the stone garden wall (background); to the left is the repaired Close Wall. School buildings can be seen (right background). Looking SE.



Pl. 2 Area of the new pitch, looking NW. The Close Wall is to the right, with a buttressed wall leading from the tower. Play equipment is in place on an earth mound (upper left).



Pl. 3 Eastern side of the pitch area, after reduction to the required base level (looking east).



Pl. 4 Western side of the pitch area, after reduction. Stone rubble can be seen exposed (left foreground), as well as the mortar and rubble wall foundation 17 crossing the site. Looking east.



Pl. 5 Stone rubble of wall foundation 9, in the NW corner of the new pitch (looking NW). The 1m scale is aligned along the eastern edge of the robbed foundation, distinguishable by the cream mortar inclusions.

Pl. 6 Detail of the stone wall foundation 9, with the tile-lined drain 4 passing its southern edge. Looking NW.





Pl. 7 Position of the wall foundation 9 (upper corner of pitch area) in relation to the upstanding boundary wall (upper left). Looking west from the Close Wall tower beside Winnowsty Lane.



Pl. 8 Projection of the alignment of wall foundation 9 leads below the tree-planted earth mound, and coincides with a crack in the brickwork of the short brick wall beyond (looking NW).

Pl. 9 Tile-lined drain 4 (after partial excavation of its silt fill), at the southern extent of the unrobbed wall foundation 9. Looking SW.





Pl. 10 Section at the trench edge, west of the robbed wall foundation. The turf and topsoil cover a layer of disturbed mortar and stone rubble, derived from the adjacent foundation. Below that deposit is a grey ashy layer, covering a thin band of small limestone chips. Looking SW.

Pl. 11 Mortared brick foundations 15 (upper) and 16 (foreground), near the upstanding repaired Close Wall (looking NE). The foundations are interpreted as the base for a coldframe or other garden feature.





Pl. 12 Augered fence posts around the NW perimeter of the new pitch (looking SW).
Oyster shells can be seen in the upcast beside some holes.



Pl. 13 Smeared side of auger hole 65, where numerous oyster shell fragments
suggested underlying Roman rubbish deposits.



Pl. 14 Auger hole 41 cut through a feature with burnt material, possibly a hearth.



Pl. 15 The Close Wall forms part of the northern boundary wall of the garden of 10, Pottergate (looking north). On the projected line of the wall foundation 9, the Close Wall is of different construction, with pecked limestone blocks in the lower courses, and brickwork above. This may mark a blocked entrance on the line of the medieval lane.



Pl. 16 The pecked limestone blocks in the Close Wall extend as far west as the corner of the wall (looking NE).