

CITY OF
◇ LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY ◇
U N I T

9812
YATES'S WINE LODGE,
274-277 HIGH STREET,
LINCOLN

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

By K Wragg

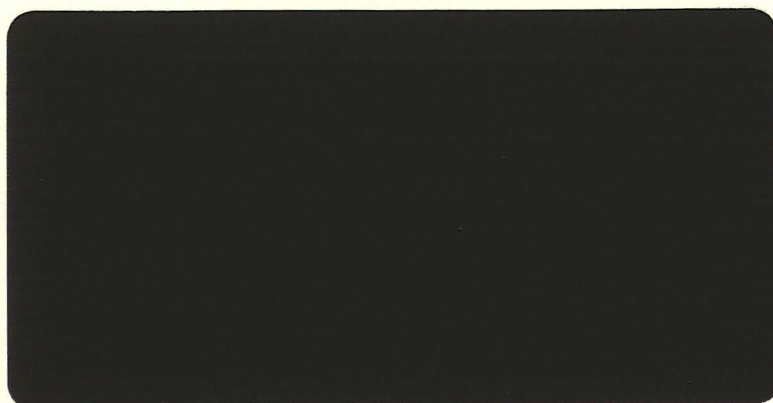
CLAU ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT NO: 334

Lincolnshire County Council
Archaeology Section

09 APR 98

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ELI 6805

SLI 1780

10823

70171 - Roman
70172 - Medieval

A
Report to
Masonwood Architectural Consultants Ltd.
on behalf of
Yates's Wine Lodges Ltd.

March 1998

Prepared by

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LCCM Accession No.: 86.97
NGR: SK 9760/7145

YATES'S WINE LODGE,
274-277 HIGH STREET,
LINCOLN

98/2

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Archaeological Watching Brief

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YATES'S WINE LODGE, 274-277 HIGH STREET, LINCOLN

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This project was prompted by plans to redevelop four shop premises fronting on to the east side of High Street, to form a single new restaurant and bar.

Considerable remodelling of the existing structures was proposed, including:

- 1) Removal of internal dividing walls between each property, and replacement with supporting columns;
- 2) Adjustment of differing existing floor levels to a common level, necessitating either excavation or infilling as required;
- 3) Limited demolition of existing structures to the rear of the properties, together with new construction in two locations.
- 4) Cutting back of the existing bank/retaining wall and establishment of an intermediate terrace, with new retaining walls.
- 5) Creation of a 'Beer Garden' in the upper yard area to the east of the property, including a raised area in the south-east corner, and new walls to the north and east, all requiring new excavation.
- 6) Provision of service connections and new pipe-runs, again requiring excavation.

In view of the potential archaeological importance of this area of the City, it was decided by the City of Lincoln Planning Committee that the groundworks should be monitored archaeologically, and planning permission was conditioned accordingly.

As a result, the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit (C.L.A.U.) was commissioned in April 1997 by Masonwood Architectural Consultants

Ltd, on behalf of Yates's Wine Lodges Ltd, to carry out an intermittent watching brief on the site. Observation was carried out between the 14th of April and the 17th of October 1997.

The subsequent watching brief found evidence of occupation on the site dating from the Roman period through to the 19th century.

Remains unearthed along the High Street frontage appear to relate to Roman buildings situated in what would have been the heart and principal street frontage of the lower Roman city. Unfortunately circumstances precluded proper investigation and interpretation of these remains

The work to the rear of the site revealed the possible remains of several stone structures, appearing to represent occupation dating from the early medieval period.

Although the surviving remains had been considerably truncated, there was positive evidence for at least two substantial stone buildings. It seems probable (on the basis of the pottery assessment) that these structures were originally constructed in the 12th or 13th century, continuing in use until demolition and robbing, probably in the 14th century or soon after. Floor surfaces and the remains of a probable hearth were also present within the more southerly of the two structures.

There was also a small fragment of stone wall which appeared to pre-date these two buildings, although this could not be confirmed.

At the upper level of the rear yard, further stone walls were revealed, although unfortunately no connection between the strata on the two yard levels could be established. It would seem likely, however, that these walls represent parts of later medieval, or possibly Post-medieval structures.

Finally in this location, remains of 19th and early 20th century structures were revealed.

This watching brief has further served to illustrate that important buried archaeological remains, potentially relating to all of the different periods in Lincoln's history, exist in this part of the City.

YATES'S WINE LODGE, 274-277 HIGH STREET, LINCOLN

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This project was prompted by plans to redevelop four shop premises fronting on to the east side of High Street, to form a single new restaurant and bar (see Fig.1).

It was proposed that the internal dividing walls between each property would be removed, and replaced by supporting columns, to provide a single large area for the main bars and restaurant accommodation. The differing floor levels within the existing structures were also to be adjusted to a common level, necessitating either excavation or infilling as required.

To the rear of the four properties some limited demolition of existing structures was proposed, together with new construction in two locations.

As the rear of the property is effectively on two different levels (the car parking/yard area at the eastern side of the development is approximately 2m higher than the lower yard immediately outside the rear wall of the buildings, which is at a similar level to the interior of the building), it was also proposed that the existing bank/retaining wall should be cut back, and an intermediate terrace established (with new retaining walls). This feature would then form part of the 'Beer Garden' proposed for the majority of the rear yard.

Although primarily consisting of surface hard landscaping, this 'Beer Garden' included a raised area in the south-east corner, and was enclosed to the north and east by new walls, all requiring new excavation (see Fig.2).

Service connections and new provision was also required in several areas, again requiring excavation.

In view of the archaeological importance of this area of the City, it was decided by the City of Lincoln Planning Committee that the groundworks should be monitored archaeologically, and planning permission was conditioned accordingly.

As a result, the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit (C.L.A.U.) was commissioned in April 1997 by Masonwood Architectural Consultants Ltd, on behalf of Yates's Wine Lodges Ltd, to carry out an intermittent watching brief on the site. Observation was carried out between the 14th of April and the 17th of October 1997.

The information in this document is presented with the proviso that further data may yet emerge. The Unit, its members and employees cannot, therefore, be held responsible for any loss, delay or damage, material or otherwise, arising out of this report. The document has been prepared in accordance with the terms of the Unit's Articles of Association, the Code of Conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and *The Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage, 1991).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The site is in an area of known archaeological importance, lying to the east of the Roman Ermine Street, the principal north-south route through the city (the modern High Street), approximately at the centre of the lower Roman *Colonia*. Consequently, the site was believed to contain evidence of Roman and medieval urban occupation, and this is borne out by the results of previous archaeological work undertaken in the immediate area.

Archaeological excavations to the east of the site have revealed evidence of Roman occupation from the late 1st-early 2nd century through to the late 4th century, including the remains of both timber and stone buildings, and several phases of the Roman street system. The nature of the recovered finds seems to suggest that most of the structures behind the principal street represent houses (some with tessellated floors), shops or workshops, some possibly associated with butchery and metalworking. Those on the street were more public in nature, and include a large late Roman building, possibly for official purposes.

While it would appear that this area was largely deserted during the early-mid Saxon periods, sites along Flaxengate, Grantham Place and Swan Street confirm intensive late Anglo-Scandinavian occupation. The occupation revealed included metalled road surfaces, and timber and stone structures, some of the latter apparently used for glass and metalworking. Several phases of development and re-development were identified and dated to between the late 9th and early 11th centuries.

From this time onwards, it would appear that this general area (particularly the High Street frontage) was continually occupied, developed and redeveloped. Parts of medieval houses, built in the 11th-15th centuries continued in use until the 17th century in some cases, but in others new structures were built in the 16th and 17th centuries. Further phases of demolition and rebuilding continued through to the 19th century, and the majority of the surviving buildings in the area around the site date from this period.

The Cardinal's Hat (266-268 High Street), to the north of the site, is a notable survivor. It was originally built as an inn surrounding a courtyard in the late 15th century and, with the exception of the 20th century brick frontage,

the majority of the building still dates to this time (Pevsner 1989; Roberts 1974).

Across High Street, at Garmston House (No.262-3), remains included a probable late 12th century house.

Also to the north, at 269 High Street, seven phases of occupation, including stone structures were recorded during work carried out in 1996. The earliest medieval stone building on this site appears to date to the late 12th - early 13th centuries. During the late 13th to late 14th century this original building was extended to the rear, with its long axis aligned with Grantham Street. This structure was divided into at least two separate rooms, with a small hearth and associated floor in the western room.

Sometime between the mid 14th and mid 15th centuries, at least the rear part of this building was demolished and a replacement erected, re-using, in part, its foundations. The new building extended east from the High Street to cover the strip of land forming the present day site. Again, floor deposits and a hearth were recorded within the building. The development of the Grantham Street frontage in this period reflects that found further east.

It was unclear from the archaeological record whether this second structure had been divided into more than one dwelling, but evidence from excavations to the east suggests that they had both domestic and commercial functions.

Evidence was also found suggesting that the later structure was rebuilt. Fragments of stone wall standing above ground level were observed and the analysis of tiles in the fabric of the wall suggests a date around the mid 15th to early 16th centuries. It was unclear whether the building was totally demolished and rebuilt or was only partially rebuilt during this period.

Traces of a further 'rebuild' were also noted, dating to the early 16th - mid 17th centuries, unfortunately, too little was revealed to establish the full extent of this second rebuild.

Occupation on the site between the 18th and 19th centuries saw the construction of the brick building of which elements survived until the present day (Jarvis 1996).

3.0 RESULTS

Excavations for elements of the redevelopment took place at various locations across virtually the whole of the site area, but the results described below were produced from three main areas:

- 1) Inside the existing building;
- 2) The lower yard level to the rear of the existing buildings;
- 3) The upper yard level.

As these areas were physically unconnected, the results for each part of the site are presented individually, as follows:

3.1 Inside the existing building

The archaeological investigations within the existing structures were limited to observation of two small geotechnical trial trenches. These were excavated to assess the extent and condition of the existing foundations.

3.1.1 Trial trench 1 (T.T.1 - see Fig.3)

This was located against the inside face of the northern wall of 277 High Street, and measured c. 1.1m (E-W) x 800mm (N-S). It was excavated to a depth approximately 850mm.

The earliest context recorded was [101], part of a limestone feature revealed at the north-west corner of the trench. This comprised 1 or 2 courses of roughly squared limestone pieces, bonded with a yellow-brown sandy lime mortar.

[101] was then overlain by a dump of moderate-loose compaction, friable, mid yellow-brown sandy mortar, containing only very occasional small limestone fragments. This deposit was only present in the vicinity of the limestone feature, in the north-west corner, and was itself overlain by [102], a 150mm thick layer of mid-dark grey-brown sandy silt containing small limestone flecks and mortar patches.

Layer [102] was present throughout the trench and was sealed firstly by a thin (i.e., c.20mm)

lense of light yellow-brown mortar, [106], and then by [105], a mid brown clayey, sandy silt.

This latter deposit was up to 200mm thick and contained small fragments of tile and limestone (some of which showed signs of burning). Above layer [105], a 200mm-300mm thick dump deposit, [104], was present. This comprised a friable mid-light yellow-brown sandy lime mortar containing frequent small-medium sized limestone pieces and charcoal flecks. The upper level of [104] was present approximately 300mm below the existing floor surface, at a nominal 17.70m O.D. Fragments of pottery and tile recovered from layers [104] and [105] were dated to between the 12th and 15th centuries.

[104] appeared to form the last archaeological deposit preserved at this location, as all remaining deposits and features above this point were of obvious modern origin. These included contexts [108]-[110], the fills and cut for a 100mm diameter plastic pipe containing an electrical cable, and [103], the 300mm thick reinforced concrete floor present throughout the former shop.

3.1.2 Trial trench 2 (T.T.2 - see Fig.4)

Trial trench 2 was situated against the inside of the north wall of 275 High Street, measuring approximately 650mm deep, and 1.0m (E-W) x 700mm (N-S).

The stratigraphy revealed in this trench was somewhat simpler than that seen in T.T.1, comprising only three contexts.

The earliest of these was [113], a brick surface, revealed at the limit of excavation. This was made up of modern (machine-made) red bricks bonded with hard grey-light brown sand/cement mortar, and extended across most of the base of the trench. There was some evidence of burning on parts of the surface.

[113] was overlain by a 200mm thick layer of very mixed limestone/brick rubble and yellow-brown mortar, [112]. This was present throughout the trench and lay immediately beneath the existing floor surface of the property. In common with that seen in 277 High Street, this surface ([111]) was made up of steel-reinforced concrete, although in this case it was substantially thicker, up to a maximum of 450mm.

3.2 The lower yard level (see Figs.5-7)

This part of the site was situated immediately to the east of the existing buildings, and was at a level approximately 2m below that of the upper yard area.

To the east, in preparation for the formation of the new terrace area, the original retaining bank had been cut back to the vertical, resulting in a 2m standing section. Investigation of this strata would have enabled direct correlation of the results from the work in the upper and the lower yards, but unfortunately this was not possible, owing mainly to Health & Safety concerns (the section was vertical and up to 2m in height, with heavy machinery often parked, or working, along its top edge).

Notwithstanding these problems, however, this area yielded by far the most evidence for earlier occupation of any of the areas investigated.

The earliest deposit, [117]/[123], was present across the site and comprised a moderate-well compacted mid-dark grey-brown clayey silt containing limestone, mortar and charcoal flecks.

Towards the southern end of the trench, this layer was cut by the partial remains of a limestone wall, [146]. This consisted of a least one course of very roughly laid limestone pieces with no obvious bonding, oriented E-W.

[146] probably represents the remains of foundations for an early medieval structure, although this could not be confirmed. The feature did however appear to have been robbed away, and was overlain by [145], which was a mixture of the underlying [117]/[123] and numerous small limestone pieces.

This possible 'robber-fill' was itself overlain by a layer of moderately compacted mid-light yellow-brown clayey, sandy silt, [130]. This was present across the majority of this part of the site, and appeared to represent the construction level for the next phase of occupation.

This phase included the construction of a substantial limestone structure, oriented E-W, and measuring between 5.5m and 6m wide (N-

S) (**Structure 1**). This comprised two limestone walls ([120], with its construction cut [121] to the north, and [122] to the south), enclosing a series of floors ([129]; [133], [134] & [136]), and the remains of a possible hearth ([126], [127], [128] & [140]). The walls featured at least five courses of loosely bonded roughly worked blocks, while the floors included layers of mortar, limestone pieces, ash and burnt silts and clays. The possible hearth was made up of a lining of clay bonded to a foundation of limestone blocks, all within a bowl-shaped cut. This was filled with ash and grey-black clayey silt.

The presence of this hearth, and the evidence of extensive burning in the surrounding floor layers could indicate that this structure was being used for some form of industrial process, although this could not be positively identified.

To the north of this building, a further stone structure (**Structure 2**) was constructed, with its south wall ([119]) virtually touching the north wall of its neighbour. Only the south side of this later building was revealed, but it was apparent that it was probably of a similar size to that to the south. No evidence for internal floors was preserved within this new structure, but the remains of a N-S internal dividing wall ([114]) were present.

The multiple floor layers present in **Structure 1** probably indicate that it was in use for some time (and this was probably true of **Structure 2** to the north), but eventually both buildings appear to have been abandoned, presumably becoming derelict. Later the walls appear to have been robbed of any usable stone.

This robbing activity is represented by several robber trenches and their associated fills ([115] & [116] for wall [114]; [164] & [116] for [119]; [135] & [118] for [120]; and [139] & [124] for wall [122]), excavated to allow the removal of any reusable building stone from the derelict walls. In general the robber trenches were linear and followed the alignments of the underlying walls. The fills were fairly consistent, comprising yellow-brown sandy silt mixed with limestone, tile, mortar and charcoal inclusions. Pottery from these deposits appears to date them to between the 13th and 14th centuries.

Two pit features (fill [131] & cut [141]; and fill [132] & cut [137]), were also recorded at this point, which although possibly not part of the robbing activity, are indicative of some form of occupation post-dating the demolition of the buildings.

The first feature was filled with a mottled yellow-green/brown silt/cess, and is probably the remains of a cess-pit. The second cut, [137], truncated this fill, and contained mid-dark grey-brown sandy silt ([132]), and possibly represents a rubbish pit.

Both of these features, and most of the possible robber-trench fills were then sealed beneath a layer of moderately compacted mid brown sandy silt, [138], which was present across most of the northern half of the site. This deposit appeared to form a possible garden/top-soil and was probably present across the whole site before truncation by modern construction.

At the north-western corner of the lower yard area, layer [138] was cut by a large pit ([155]), which contained multiple fills of sand, clayey silt, mortar and charcoal ([150] - [154]). This feature was unfortunately undated.

The remaining deposits and features recorded during the watching brief were all of definite modern origins, including: a 200mm diameter clay drainage pipe and its associated trench and fills ([142] - [144] & [147]) present towards the southern end of the site; a large cut [149] filled with limestone hardcore [148], adjacent to the rear of the existing buildings at the north-west corner of the site; and [125], a surface made up of limestone hardcore covering most of the south-western quadrant of the site.

3.3 The upper yard level (see Figs.2, 5, 8-9)

The works undertaken in this area were relatively limited in scope, comprising only the excavations required for the new boundary walls of the Beer Garden (including those for the raised platform in the south-east corner), and a connection to the main drain to the west. In general these excavations were between 500mm and 800mm in depth.

The earliest features recorded comprised two lengths of limestone wall, one located at the north-eastern corner of the foundation trench,

and the second present along the majority of the length of the surface-water drainage trench. Both were oriented approximately E-W.

The first, [160], comprised 1 or 2 rough courses of coarsely worked limestone blocks, with no obvious bonding. The blocks were up to 400mm x 300mm x 150mm in size, and the wall remnant was seen to extend approximately 2m (east to west). The top of the upper course was approximately 600mm below the existing yard surface.

The second wall [165] (see plate 2), was considerably more substantial, comprising up to seven courses of roughly worked limestone blocks. The individual stones of the wall were of a similar size to those of wall [160], but were bonded with light brown lime mortar. Approximately 8m of wall was revealed (E-W), with the upper course only 100mm below the existing yard surface. The wall appeared to continue below the limit of excavation.

Both walls were overlain by [159], a moderate-loose compaction mid-light yellow-brown sandy silt. [159] contained lenses of ash/charcoal, limestone pieces and flecks, tile, mortar patches and lenses, and occasional pot and bone inclusions, and was between 500mm and 600mm thick. This layer seems to date to between the 13th and 14th centuries, and appears to form the latest surviving medieval deposit in this part of the site.

Several features and layers were recorded above [159], but all were of definite modern date.

The earliest of these contexts comprised the remains of a brick built cellar and its foundation trench ([161] and [163] respectively). The later cellar infill [162] (probably deposited at the time of demolition), included numerous brick and tile fragments, ash, pottery, bottles and clay pipes, all of 19th - 20th century date.

This fill deposit was then itself overlain by [158], a well-moderately compacted mid-dark grey silt, containing only occasional pebble inclusions. This was in turn sealed by the limestone bedding [157], and tarmac surface [156] of the existing yard.

3.4 High Street connection

Further deep excavation, involving depths of up to 3m, was also carried out on the High Street frontage (to allow connection to both the main sewer and water-main). Unfortunately, the extent of this excavation was not identified at the planning stage of the project, and a subsequent lack of notification of its commencement resulted in no direct archaeological recording taking place during excavation.

When C.L.A.U. finally became aware of the trenching, the majority of the work had been completed. In addition, problems with access, lighting, and Health & Safety considerations (given the depth of the excavation) again precluded detailed recording.

Some artefacts were, however, recovered, including two large fragments of worked limestone. Preliminary investigation of these pieces appears to suggest they are Roman, and their size suggests they could possibly have originated from a public building. It was also possible that floor surfaces were present towards the limit of excavation of the trench, but this could not be positively confirmed.

4.0 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

This watching brief serves to further illustrate that important buried archaeological remains, potentially relating to all of the different periods in Lincoln's history, exist in this part of the City.

From the results, it would appear likely that the remains unearthed along the High Street frontage relate to Roman buildings situated in what would have been the heart of the lower Roman city. Given the importance of such remains, it is therefore doubly unfortunate that it was not possible to fully investigate the strata revealed by this work. If direct, safe, access had been possible, important evidence relating to the Roman (and later) occupation may have been revealed. The slight evidence revealed confirms the impression of earlier discoveries that the street frontage had a number of public monuments.

The work to the rear of the site revealed the possible remains of several stone structures, appearing to represent occupation dating from the early medieval period.

Although the surviving remains had been considerably truncated, there was positive evidence for at least two substantial stone buildings. It seems probable (on the basis of the pottery assessment) that these structures were originally constructed in the 12th or 13th century, continuing in use until demolition and robbing, probably in the 14th century (this would also follow the pattern identified immediately to the north at 269 High Street). Floor surfaces and the remains of a probable hearth were also present within the more southerly of the two structures. There was also a small fragment of stone wall which appeared to pre-date these two buildings, although this could not be confirmed.

At the upper level of the rear yard, further stone walls were revealed, although unfortunately no connection between the strata on the two yard levels could be established. It would seem likely, however, that these walls represent parts of later medieval, or possibly Post-medieval structures.

Finally in this location, remains of 19th and early 20th century structures were revealed.

5.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit would like to thank the following for their assistance during this project: Yates's Wine Lodges Ltd.; Messrs A.Hill & P.G.Littlewood of Masonwood Architectural Consultants Ltd., 73a London Road, Alderley Edge, Cheshire, SK9 7DY; Mr W.A.Veitch of The Gilbraithe Partnership, Consulting Civil & Structural Engineers, Mill House, 293 Palatine Road, Northenden, Manchester, M22 4HH; Mr Ian George, Lincoln City Council Archaeology Officer, Lincoln City Council, City Hall, Beaumont Fee, Lincoln LN1 1DH; Messrs A.Davies, M.Wake and D.Anton and all on-site staff of Street Construction (Wigan) Ltd., Canal Street, off Woodhouse Lane, Wigan, Greater Manchester, WN6 7NQ.

6.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Vince, Alan & Jones, Michael J (eds) 1990 (Revised edition) *Lincoln's Buried Archaeological Heritage*, City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit, Lincoln

7.0 LHA NOTE/ARCHIVE DETAILS

7.1 LHA NOTE DETAILS

CLAU CODE: HSG97

PLANNING APPLICATION NO.:

FIELD OFFICER: K.Wragg

NGR: SK 9760/7145

CIVIL PARISH: Lincoln

SMR No.: N/A

DATE OF INTERVENTION: 14/04/97 - 17/10/97

TYPE OF INTERVENTION: Watching Brief

UNDERTAKEN FOR: Masonwood Architectural Consultants Ltd, 73a London Road, Alderley Edge, Cheshire, SK9 7DY, on behalf of Yates's Wine Lodges Ltd.

7.2 ARCHIVE DETAILS

PRESENT LOCATION: City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit, Charlotte House, The Lawn, Union Road, Lincoln, LN1 3BL.

FINAL LOCATION: The City and County Museum, Friars Lane, Lincoln.

MUSEUM ACCESSION No.: 86.97

ACCESSION DATE: -

APPENDIX A - ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

The archive consists of:

No.		Description
1		Site diary
1		Report
66		Context records
9		Plan & Section drawings
1	set	Colour slides

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

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

It is intended that transfer to the City and County Museum, Friars Lane, Lincoln, in accordance with current published requirements, under Museum Accession Number 86.97, will be undertaken following completion of this project.

**APPENDIX B - COLOUR
PLATES**



Plate 1: Overhead view of walls [119] & [120], looking east

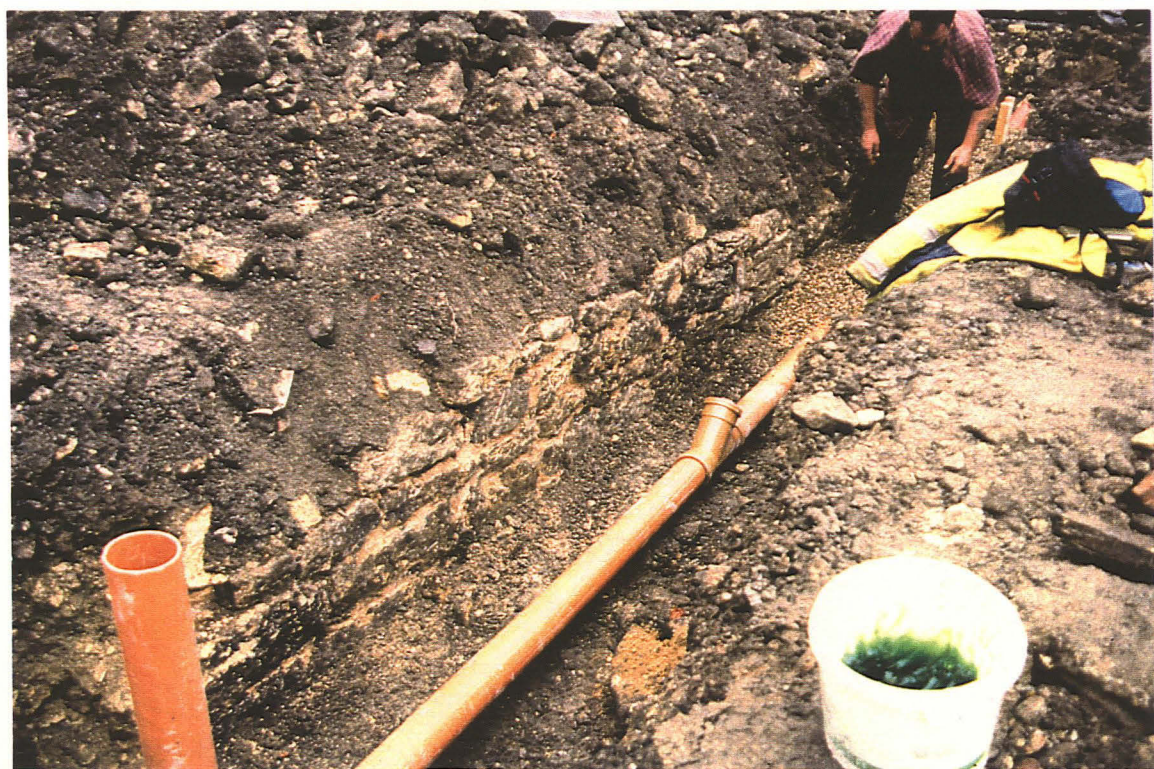

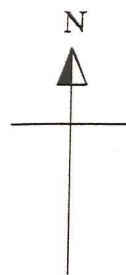


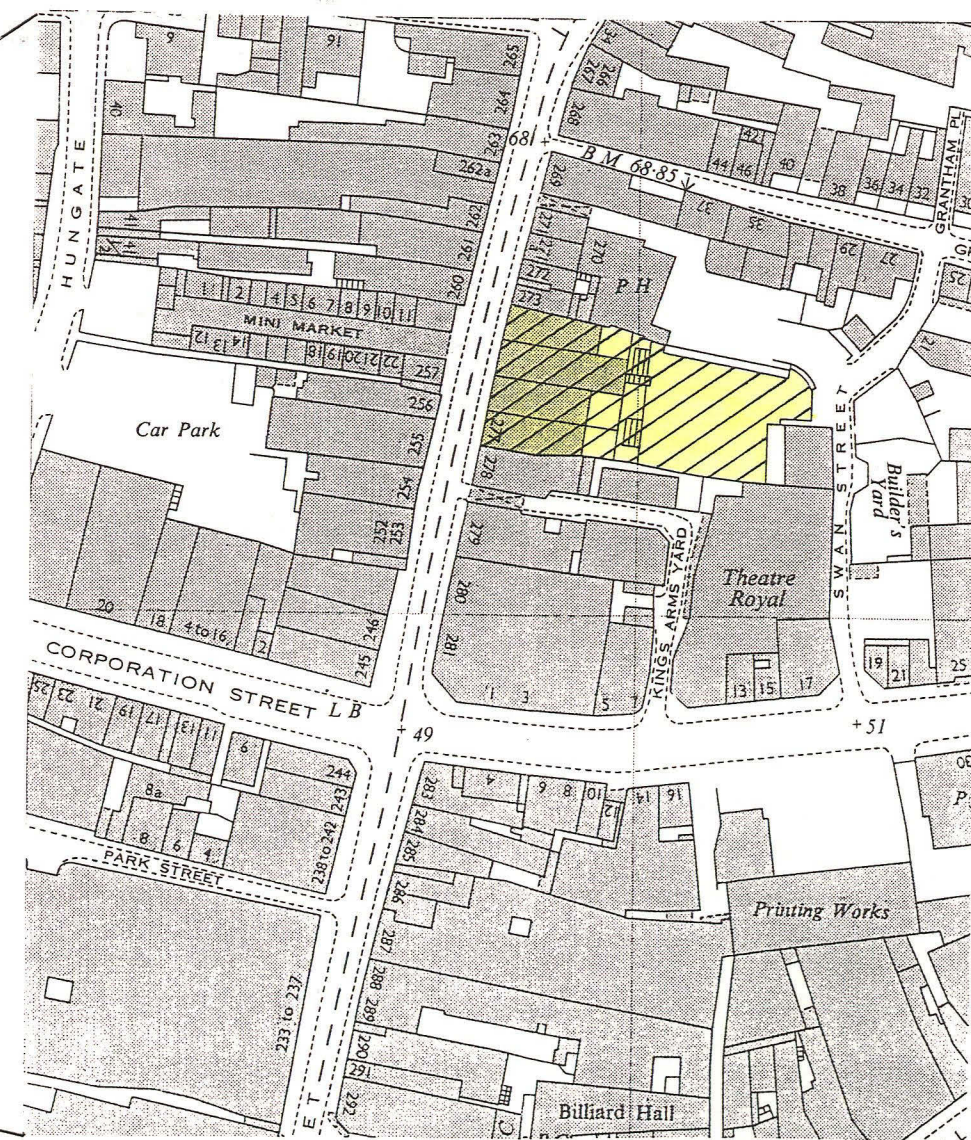
Plate 2: View of wall [165], looking north-east

KEY

 Location of Site



CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		
SITE CODE: HSG97	PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO:	
CLIENT: Masonwood Architectural Consultants Ltd	on behalf of Yates's Wine Lodges Plc	
DESCRIPTION: Site Location Plan		
SCALE:	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY:	CHECKED:	DATE:
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: 86.97		



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Reproduced from the 1967 Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown copyright.

Fig.1

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT

SITE CODE: HSG97 | PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO:

CLIENT: Masonwood Architectural Consultants Ltd
on behalf of Yates's Wine Lodges Plc



DESCRIPTION:
Plan of Proposed Development

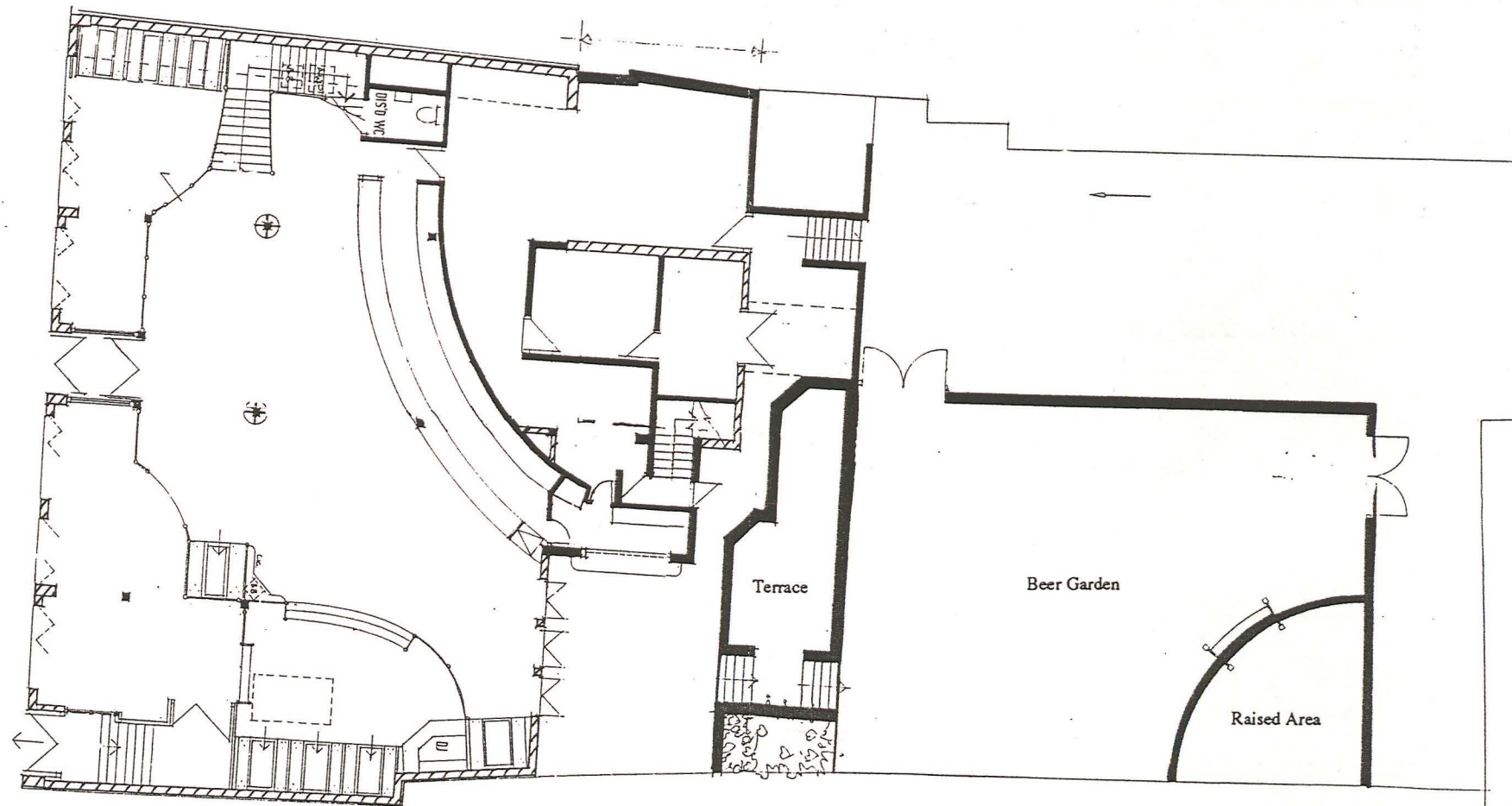
SCALE: 1:200 | ARCHIVE NO:

DRAWN BY: | CHECKED: | DATE:

MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: 86.97

KEY

-  Existing Structure (To Be Retained)
-  New Construction, Requiring Excavation



Based upon the Masonwood Architectural Consultants Ltd drawing no. 9596/3/K

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT

SITE CODE: HSG97 PLANE/LEVEL/SECTION NO: 1

CLIENT: Masonwood Architectural Consultants Ltd
on behalf of Yates's Wine Lodges Plc

DESCRIPTION:
Plan and East-Facing Section T.T.①

SCALE: 1:10

ARCHIVE NO:


DRAWN BY: K.W.

CHECKED:

DATE: 29/04/97

MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: 86.97

KEY

 Mortar

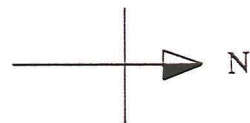
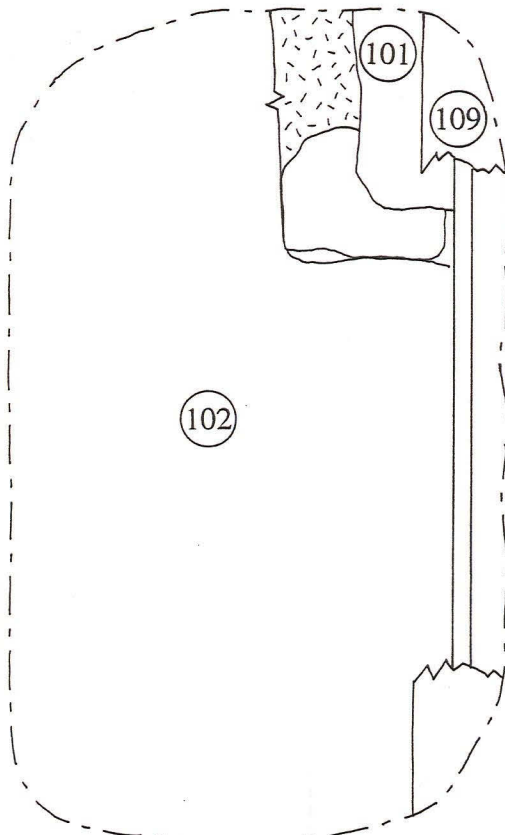
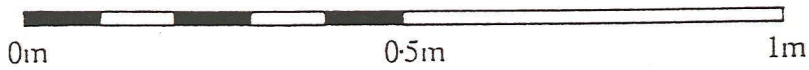
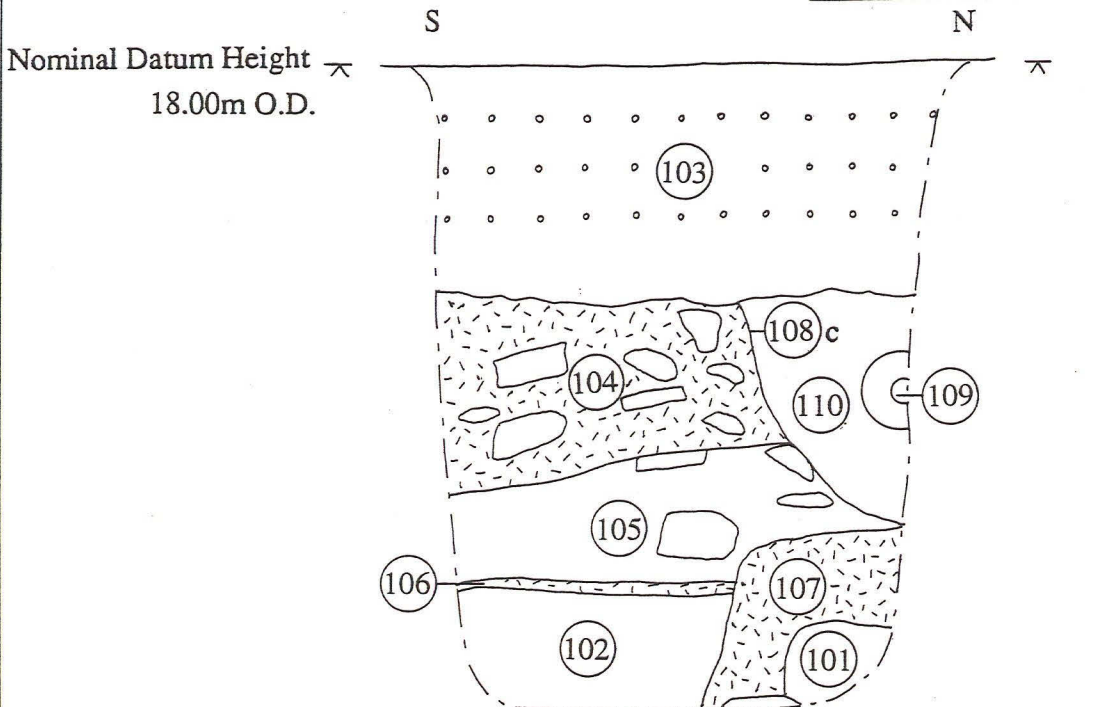



Fig.3

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT

SITE CODE: HSG97	PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO: 2	
CLIENT:	Masonwood Architectural Consultants Ltd on behalf of Yates's Wine Lodges Plc	
DESCRIPTION:	Plan and East-Facing Section T.T.②	
SCALE: 1:10	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY: K.W.	CHECKED:	DATE: 29/04/97
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: 86.97		

KEY

 Mortar

 Brick

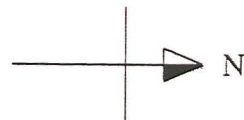
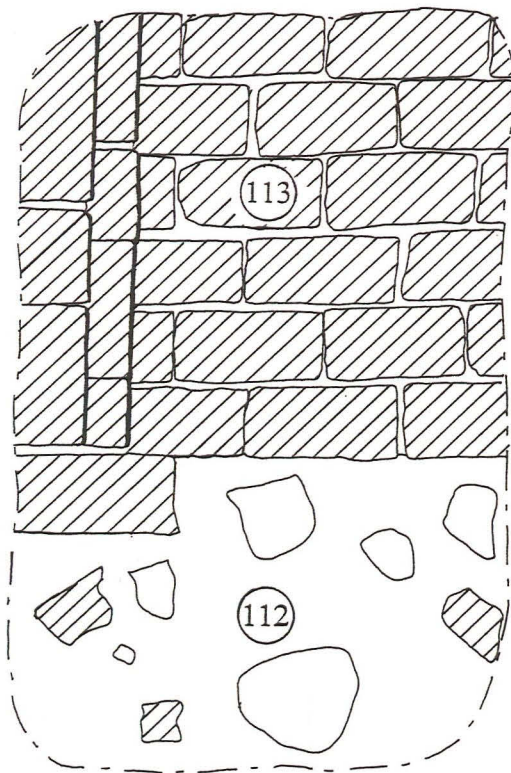
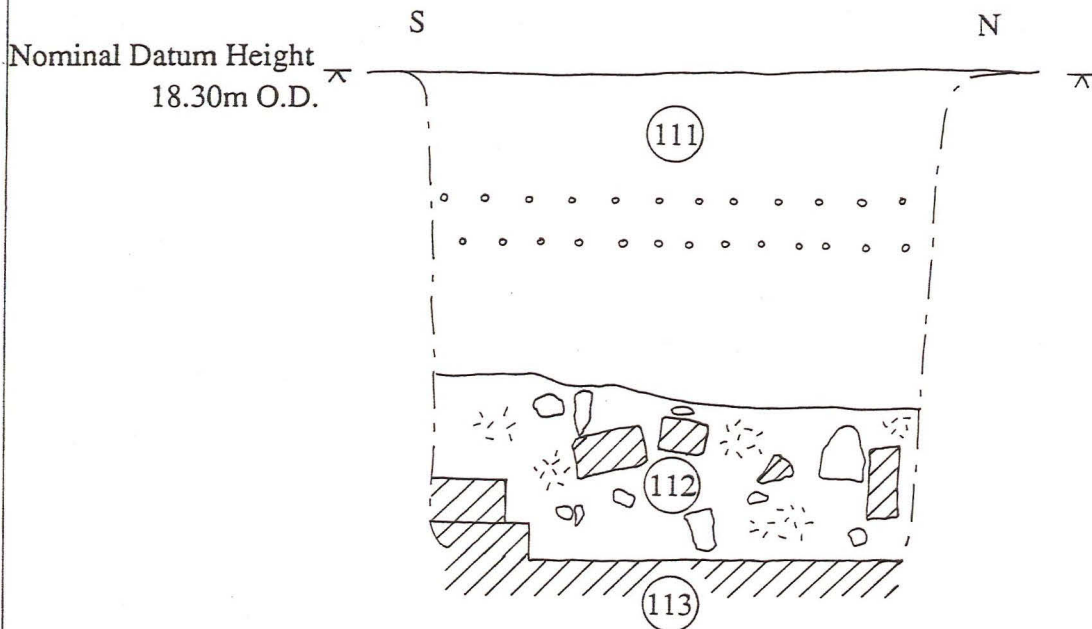


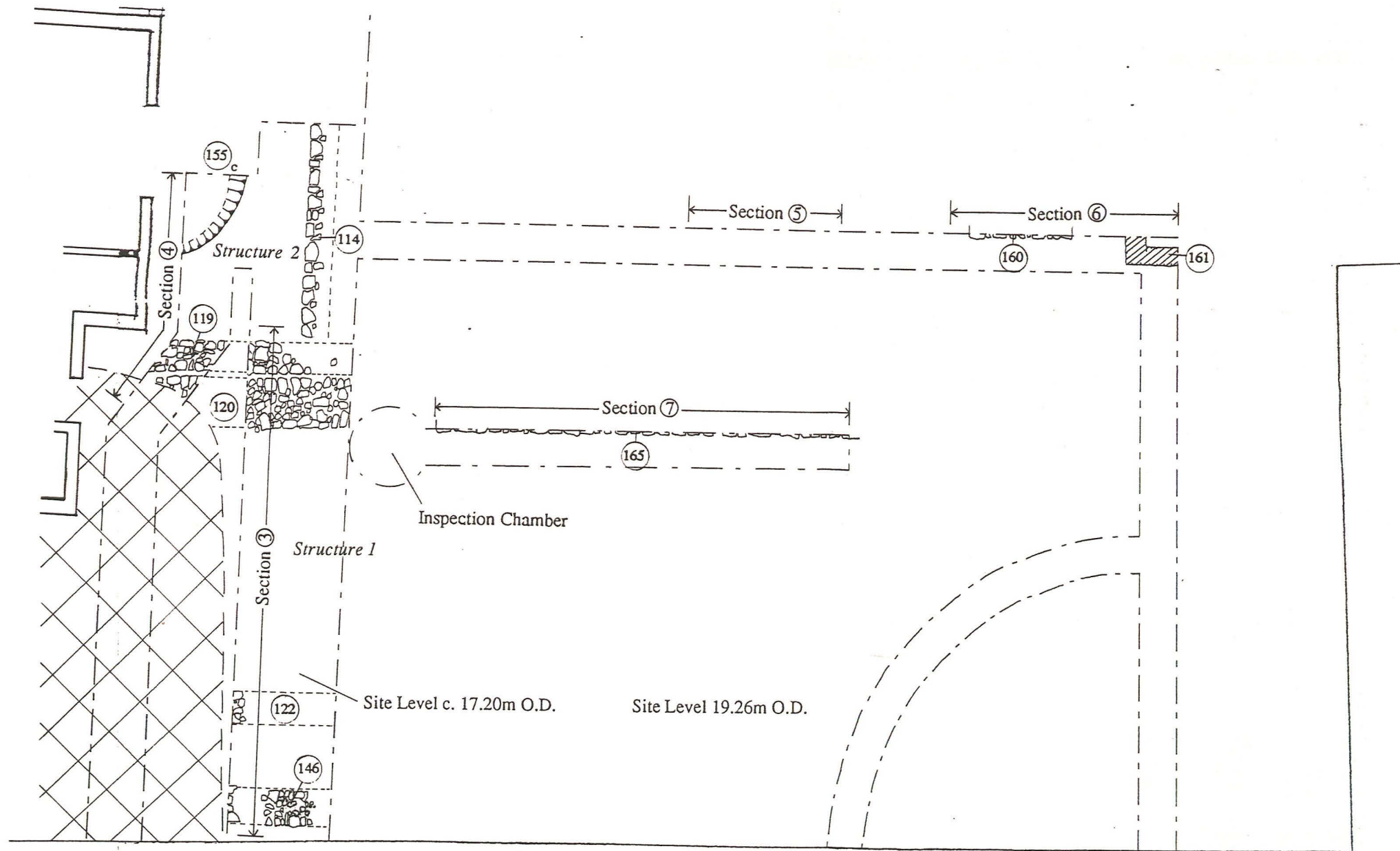
Fig.4

KEY

- Foundation Trench/Service Trench
- XXXX Area Truncated by Modern Disturbance
- ⊞ Limestone Wall/Feature
- ▨ Brick Wall/Feature
- ↔ Location of Section Drawing








CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		
SITE CODE: HSG97	PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO:	
CLIENT: Masonwood Architectural Consultants Ltd on behalf of Yates's Wine Lodges Plc		
DESCRIPTION: Plan of Features to the East Side of the Building		
SCALE: 1:100	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY:	CHECKED:	DATE:
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: 86.97		



Based upon the Masonwood Architectural Consultants Ltd drawing no. 9596/3/K

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		
SITE CODE: HSG97	PLANE/LEV/SECTION NO: 3	
CLIENT: Masonwood Architectural Consultants Ltd on behalf of Yates's Wine Lodges Plc		
DESCRIPTION: East-Facing Section		
SCALE: 1:20	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY: K.W.	CHECKED:	DATE: 29/09/97
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: 86.97		

KEY

-  Mortar
-  Clay
-  Sand
-  Brick/Tile
-  Wall (Showing Faced Edge)

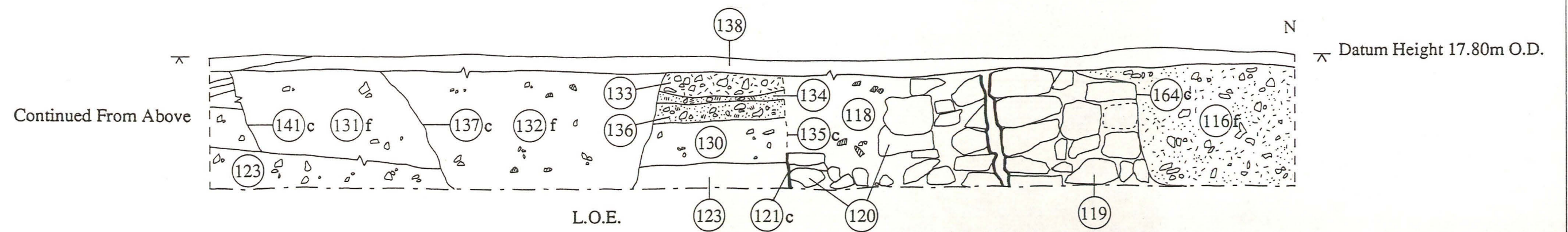
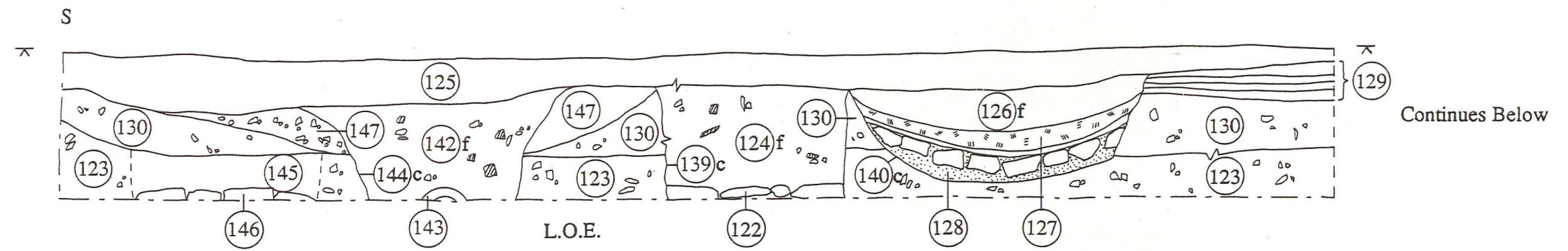






Fig.6

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		
SITE CODE: HSG97	PLANE/ELEV/SECTION NO: 4	
CLIENT:	Masonwood Architectural Consultants Ltd on behalf of Yates's Wine Lodges Plc	
DESCRIPTION:	East-Facing Section	
SCALE: 1:20	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY: K.W.	CHECKED:	DATE: 03/10/97
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: 86.97		

- KEY
-  Mortar
 -  Clay
 -  Sand
 -  Brick/Tile

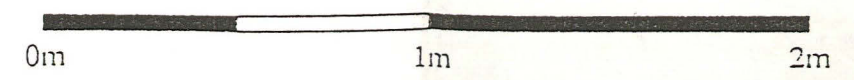
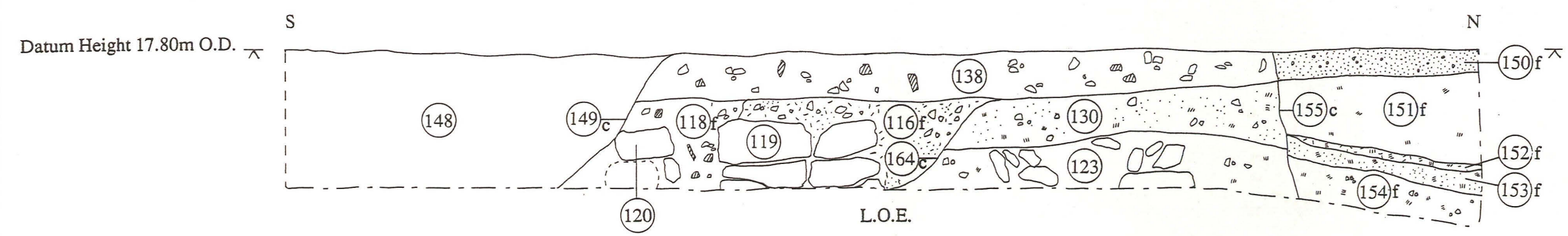





Fig.7

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		
SITE CODE: HSG97	PLANE/ELEV/SECTION NO: 5/6	
CLIENT:	Masonwood Architectural Consultants Ltd on behalf of Yates's Wine Lodges Plc	
DESCRIPTION:	South-Facing Section	
SCALE: 1:20	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY: K.W.	CHECKED:	DATE: 09/10/97
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: 86.97		

- KEY
-  Mortar
 -  Ash
 -  Brick/Tile

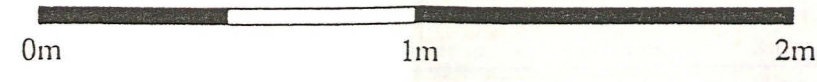
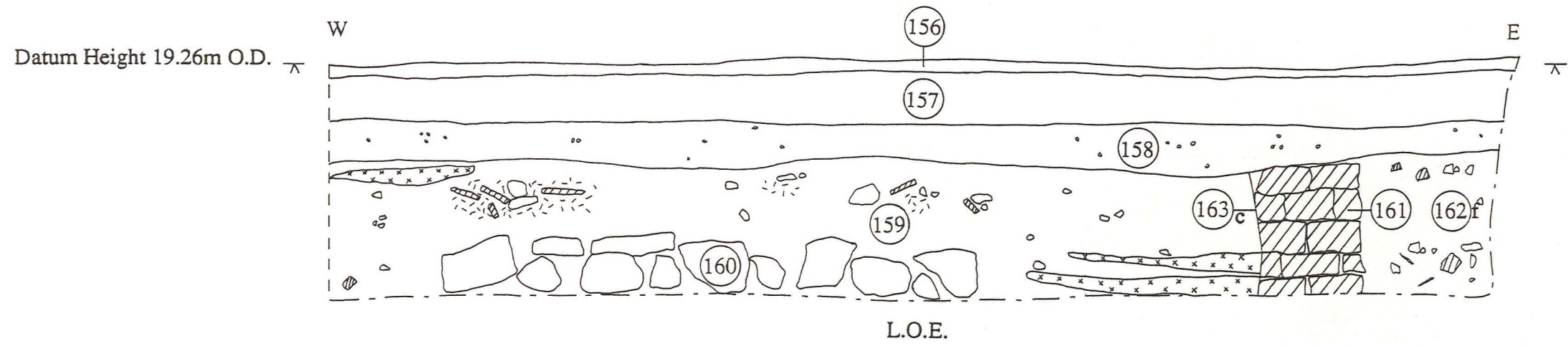





Fig.8

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		
SITE CODE: HSG97	PLANE/ELEV/SECTION NO: 7	
CLIENT: Masonwood Architectural Consultants Ltd on behalf of Yates's Wine Lodges Plc		
DESCRIPTION: South-Facing Section		
SCALE: 1:20	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY: K.W.	CHECKED:	DATE: 17/10/97
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: 86.97		

KEY

-  Mortar
-  Ash
-  Brick/Tile

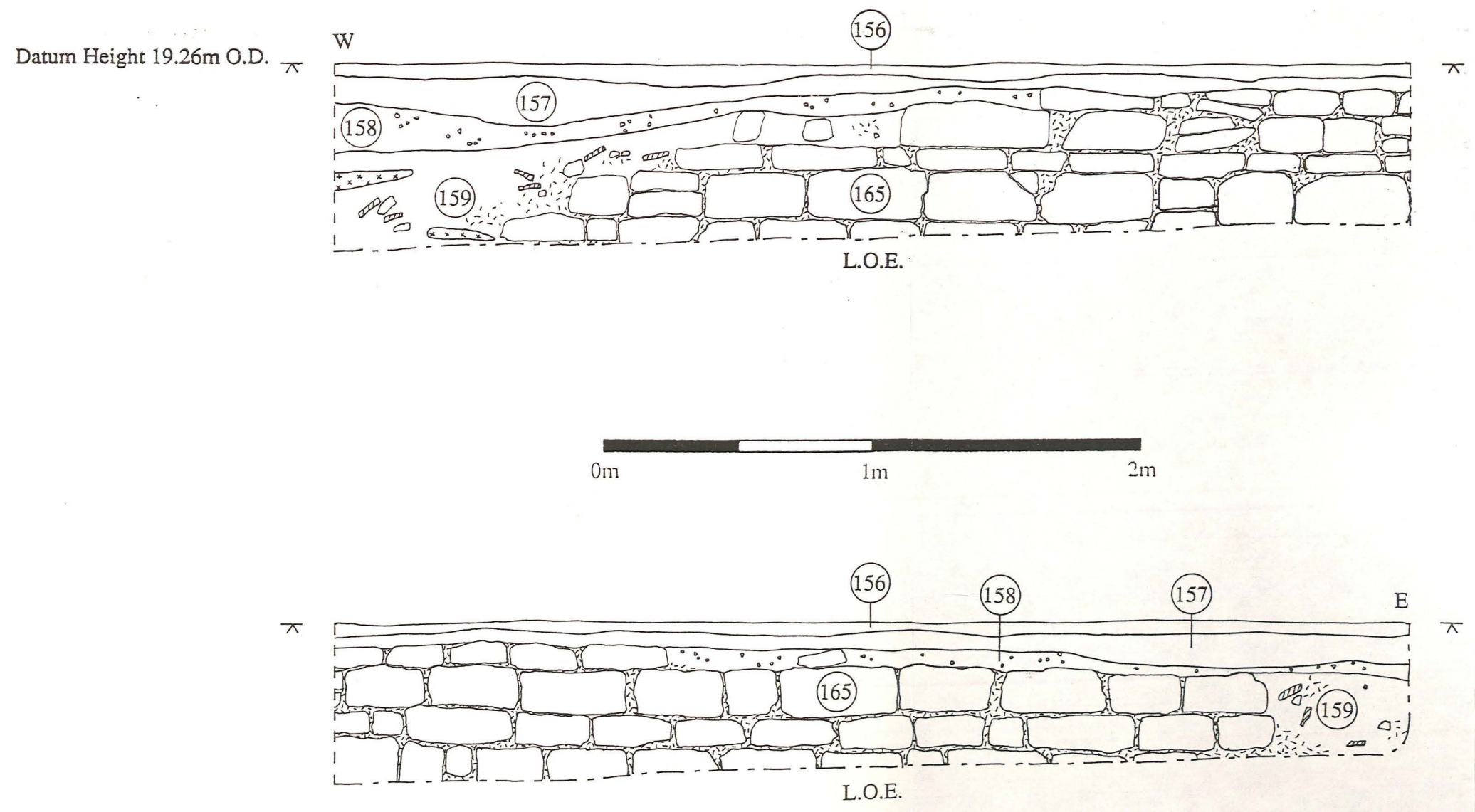


Fig.9