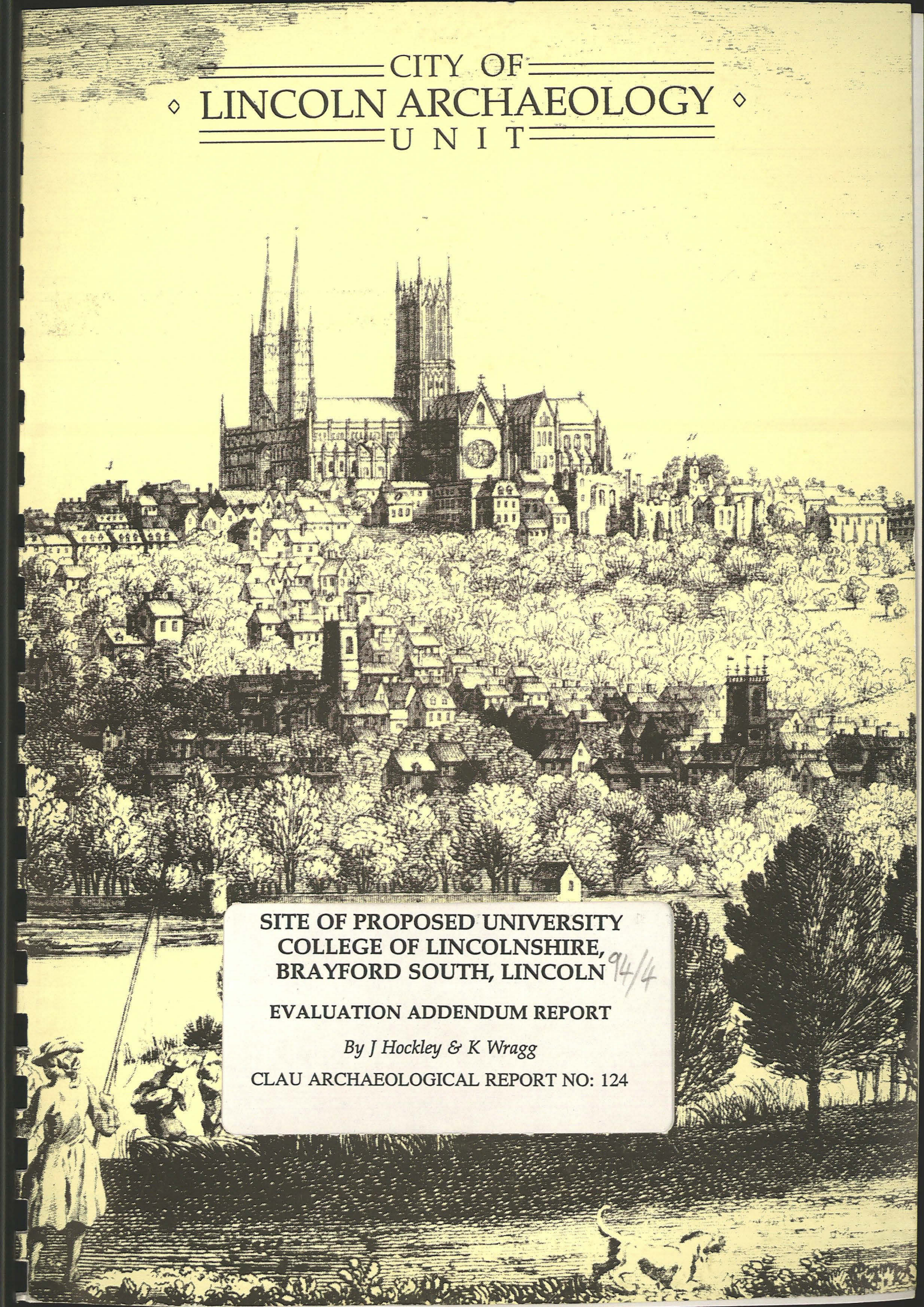


CITY OF  
◇ LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY ◇  
U N I T



SITE OF PROPOSED UNIVERSITY  
COLLEGE OF LINCOLNSHIRE,  
BRAYFORD SOUTH, LINCOLN 94/4

EVALUATION ADDENDUM REPORT

*By J Hockley & K Wragg*

CLAU ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT NO: 124



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Report to

*The University College for Lincolnshire Company*

September 1994

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**SITE OF PROPOSED UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF  
LINCOLNSHIRE, BRAYFORD SOUTH, LINCOLN.**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION - ADDENDUM REPORT**

**1. INTRODUCTION**

Earlier this year the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit (CLAU) was commissioned by RMJM London Limited, on behalf of the University College for Lincolnshire Company, to provide an archaeological evaluation of the above site in conjunction with Phase II environmental and geotechnical investigation undertaken by Delta-Simons Environmental Consultants Limited (Delta-Simons).

The results of this initial phase of archaeological recording are described in CLAU Archaeological Report No.106 dated May 1994.

Further environmental site investigation (Phase IIB), carried out by Delta-Simons during July and August 1994, produced additional information relating to existing archaeological deposits, and a brief summary of the results of this part of the project together with proposals for further archaeological investigation are presented below. This report supplements the results from the original archaeological investigation carried out in January 1994, and is issued as an addendum, to be consulted in conjunction with CLAU Report No.106.

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 and the Code of Conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.

**2. SCOPE**

The Delta-Simons Phase IIB investigation consisted of sixty-one test pits, ten probeholes and ten boreholes. A number of the test pits were examined and recorded by an archaeologist from CLAU. However, it was decided to curtail site attendance prior to the completion of all test pits when it was established that most of the remaining pits would be excavated in close proximity to earlier points of investigation. The justification for this decision was later confirmed by the results recorded by Delta-Simons, which, in archaeological terms, revealed deposits and a stratigraphic sequence very similar to those recorded by the Phase II investigation.

This report is therefore substantially based on the data contained in the following reports of investigations



kindly provided by Delta-Simons:

- \* Delta-Simons Phase II report reference 93-168 dated February 1994 including a geotechnical report of site investigations carried out by Harrison & Company.
- \* Delta-Simons Phase IIB records of Boreholes, probeholes and test pits.
- \* Delta-Simons Phase IIB draft report reference 93-168.02 (received by CLAU on the 20th September 1994 together with a draft copy of a 1:10,000 scale survey plan of the site showing points of investigation).

Details of the nature and sequence of deposits, and their respective Ordnance Datum (O.D.) heights, are currently being transferred to a computer database, and this data will be used to produce a deposit model for the site which will reconstruct the topography prior to the formation of the organic deposits, and the extent of the organic layers themselves.

### 3. RESULTS

While further analysis of the deposit model might reveal the possible course of early river channels and the changing form of the Brayford Pool, the preliminary interpretation of the Delta-Simons records of localised intervention generally support the statements made in the Non-technical Summary (page 1) and the Summary of Results and Conclusions (Item 4, page 10) and Appendix II and III of our report No.106.

For ease of reference these can be further summarised as;

- \* evidence obtained from documentary sources and localised evaluation indicates a date for occupation or other use of the site to no earlier than the 18th Century. However, in view of Roman, Anglo-Saxon/Scandinavian and medieval settlement north and east of the Brayford Pool and its associated waterways and their probable use for transport and as a source of food and other materials, the possibility that the site might contain evidence of earlier human activity cannot be entirely discounted.
- \* the site is of great importance as a representative of inland wetland post-glacial sites in this region of England. Extensive organic deposits of detrital peat and humic silts appear to survive over most of the site. Two deposits sampled close to the southern edge of the Brayford Pool have been dated by radiocarbon assay to 2850 B.C. to 1150 B.C. ie, late Neolithic and Bronze Age. Although preliminary bioarchaeological examination of these and other samples appeared to offer no indication of human activity they have demonstrated high quality survival of pollens and other microfossil remains including plants, insects, molluscs, etc, (particularly in the northern and central parts of the sampled area). Further sampling and more detailed analysis would allow the reconstruction of the environmental history, particularly the prehistoric environment, in the immediate environs of the city.
- \* preliminary analysis of the profile of sub-surface deposits suggests the existence of early channels and possible high spots (supporting fen woodland) within the surrounding area of marsh. A map showing the coarse profile of organic deposits together with preliminary interpretation overlay is included as Fig.1. It is hoped that continuing work on the deposit model and the opportunity to obtain additional points of deposit height data will result in a high resolution representation of the early landscape.



#### 4. PROPOSALS FOR FURTHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

The evidence to date has not indicated occupation, localised temporary settlement or other ancient land use on the site which would merit any further pre-development archaeological work. However, we believe the results justify a measured archaeological response (in the form of a Watching Brief) in conjunction with both preliminary or enabling groundwork and any excavation for foundations and buried services which are likely to expose, disturb or destroy stratified deposits which existed on the site prior to the commencement of late 18th and early 19th century drainage, reclamation and industrial/railway development.

##### 4.1 Archaeological objectives

We therefore propose that a scheme (or schemes) of archaeological investigation in the form of a Watching Brief be prepared based on a specification designed to address the following primary archaeological objectives;

1. To obtain information regarding the changing form and structure of the Brayford Pool and its relationship to the adjacent river Witham and other early watercourses.
2. To investigate the possibility of human activity along the neolithic/Bronze Age and later shoreline of the Brayford Pool for which there might be evidence preserved in the peats, particularly in the north and east of the site.
3. To obtain evidence relating to the formation (during the Roman period) of the Foss Dyke from the pre-existing river Till and associated watercourses.
4. To carry out a controlled programme of deposit sampling for environmental analysis, C14 dating etc, as proposed by the Environmental Archaeology Unit, York (see Appendix II and III of CLAU report No.106). This is particularly important if any threat to the long-term survival of organic layers is posed by development.
5. To survey exposed deposits and obtain height and other data to augment the deposit model of the area.
6. To monitor all groundwork which will affect deposits of archaeological potential and carry out all appropriate archaeological recording.
7. To provide for rapid response which might be necessitated by unexpected discoveries (see also item 4.4 below).

##### 4.2 Investigation strategy

In accordance with the archaeological policies of both Central Government and the Local Authority the primary objective is to ensure maximum in situ preservation of buried deposits and remains. However, as some destruction of archaeological levels is inevitable, an archaeological scheme of investigation should be designed to:

1. provide archaeological monitoring and any necessary recording/deposit sampling in conjunction with contractors' excavation for remediation, site levelling and any other enabling groundwork, localised engineering investigations and piling operations, excavation for lift pits, pile caps, groundbeams and any other groundwork associated with roads, landscaping, utility services etc, some or all of which might expose, disturb or destroy surviving archaeological deposits and/or remains.



2. allow contingency for possible archaeological investigation and/or excavation of any important, and previously unsuspected, remains which would be destroyed by development groundwork.
3. produce a comprehensive site archive including a detailed record of deposits, remains, artefacts and samples, etc, for deposition with an appropriate museum.
4. produce client and assessment reports describing the preliminary results of investigation and the potential offered by the site archive for further study, academic research and publication with appropriate recommendations (see also item 4.3 below).
5. accession of reports and other data to the County Sites and Monument Record and interim publication of summary results in a local archaeological journal.

#### **4.3 Proposed costing structure**

We recommend that a costed project design be prepared based on the guidelines set out by English Heritage in 1991 (The Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd Edition, English Heritage, 1991: hereafter MAP 2). This provides for a programme of archaeological work to be divided into five phases so as to allow for effective management of a project as a whole, an assessment of potential for further analysis and detailed publication following completion of the fieldwork and maximum accuracy in the costing of the main aspects of an archaeological project. The five phases are;

PHASE 1 - Project Planning, preparation of project design and specification.

PHASE 2 - Fieldwork

PHASE 3 - Post-fieldwork, including processing of finds/samples, preparation of site archive, assessment of potential for analysis, production of a preliminary (client) report, interim publication (in local journal only) of a summary of preliminary results and accession to museum archive and County Sites and Monuments Record,

AND, IF JUSTIFIED BY THE ACADEMIC, RESEARCH AND OTHER OBJECTIVES SET OUT IN THE PROJECT DESIGN AND SUBJECT TO THE APPROVAL OF THE CLIENT;

PHASE 4 - Further analysis and research as appropriate to the site archive.

PHASE 5 - Dissemination, ie detailed publication of results from Phase 4.

A project design would usually set out cost details (including if necessary a schedule of rates to allow for variation in scope of work or flexibility of work programme and any appropriate contingencies) for Phases 1 to 3 only.

As it is not possible to establish the scope of work (if any) for Phase 4 and 5 at the project design stage the client is usually recommended to set aside a provisional sum to cover the possible costs of these items.

#### **4.4 Contingency**

By its nature archaeology is not totally predictable. While it is possible to set out primary archaeological objectives and recording methods, etc, it is not possible to fully anticipate the nature, quantity or survival condition of remains which might be encountered as the work progresses.

We therefore recommend that a project design makes provision for an appropriate contingency sum(s) (and procedures to authorise expenditure) to cater for variation due to unexpected discoveries. It is also important to establish clear lines of communication to deal with such an event so as to minimise disruption to contract progress. It is also advisable to ensure that the main contractor, and other groundwork contractors, are aware of the potential implications of archaeological attendance by including details of the archaeological project design with documentation issued for tender purposes.

## **5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESPONSE - THE CURRENT STATUS**

A primary archaeological specification is being designed to accommodate archaeological objectives for the site as a whole. This will be incorporated into individual project designs which will respond to specific groundwork and other circumstances pertaining to each of the following elements of the scheme;

\* Site Remediation - general and localised groundwork to an approved scheme. Archaeological response recommended to all areas where archaeological levels exposed. CLAU have been requested by Lincoln City Council to prepare a draft costed archaeological project design to respond to this element of the scheme.

\* University Phase I - construction of Academic Accommodation, Infrastructure Services, Car Parking and Landscaping. Archaeological response recommended to all areas where archaeological levels exposed. CLAU have been requested by GTMS, on behalf of the University Company, to prepare a draft costed archaeological project design to respond to this element of the scheme.

\* Ropewalk - Carholme Link Road - Construction of new road by Lincolnshire County Council. Archaeological response recommended to all areas where archaeological levels exposed. CLAU have been requested by ECS, on behalf of Lincolnshire County Council, to prepare a draft costed archaeological project design to respond to this element of the scheme.

City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit

September 1994



KEY : □ Peat deposits lying above 1.50m O.D.

● Peat deposits lying below 1.50m O.D.

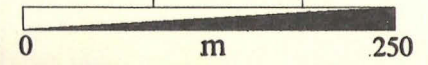


Fig.1. - Map showing coarse profile of organic deposits, together with preliminary interpretation Scale : 1:5000



KEY : □ Peat deposits lying above 1.50m O.D.

● Peat deposits lying below 1.50m O.D.

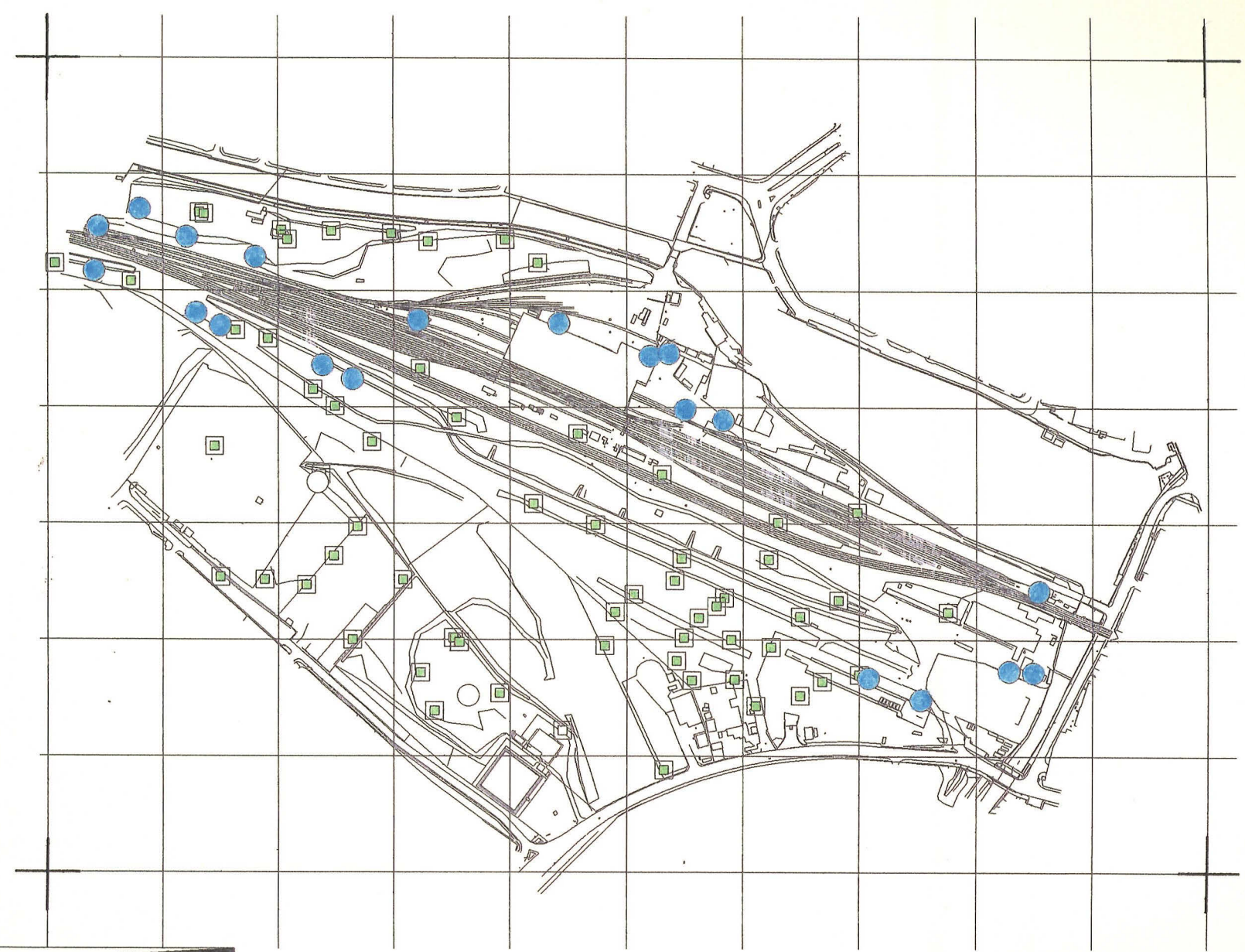


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