

ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EVALUATION ON LAND AT  
FLAXENGATE  
LINCOLN  
(LFG05)



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES

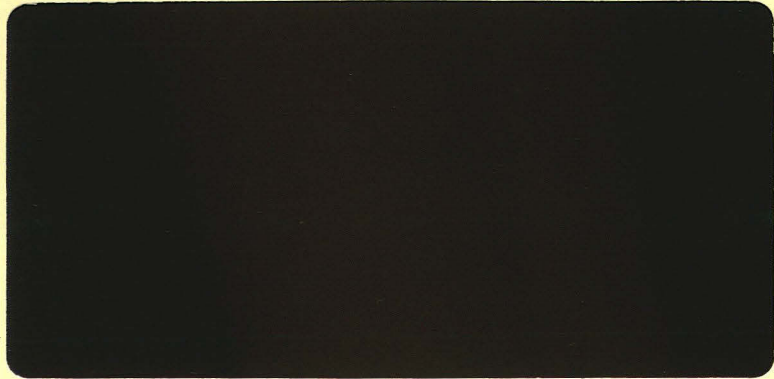


Conservation  
Services

31 OCT 2005

Highways & Planning  
Directorate

ack 31/10/05



ELI 6411

SLI 10379 10380

PRN 70470

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EVALUATION ON LAND AT  
FLAXENGATE  
LINCOLN  
(LFG05)**

Work Undertaken For  
**Lincoln City Council**

August 2005

Report Compiled by  
S J Malone PhD MIFA

National Grid Reference: SK 97675 71475

A.P.S. Report No. 123/05

LCNCC 2005-149

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES**



**CONTENTS**

List of Figures

List of Plates

1.	SUMMARY.....	1
2.	INTRODUCTION.....	1
2.1	DEFINITION OF AN EVALUATION.....	1
2.2	PLANNING BACKGROUND.....	1
2.3	TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.....	1
2.4	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SETTING.....	1
3.	AIMS.....	2
4.	METHODS.....	2
4.1	TRIAL TRENCHING.....	2
4.2	POST-EXCAVATION.....	3
5.	RESULTS.....	3
5.1	DESCRIPTION OF THE RESULTS.....	3
5.3	PHASE 1: EARLY MEDIEVAL DEPOSITS.....	3
5.4	PHASE 2: LATE MEDIEVAL DEPOSITS.....	3
5.5	PHASE 3: POST-MEDIEVAL AND MODERN DEPOSITS.....	3
6.	DISCUSSION.....	3
7.	CONCLUSIONS.....	4
8.	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	4
9.	PERSONNEL.....	5
10.	BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	5
11.	ABBREVIATIONS.....	5

**Appendices**

1	Project Specification
2	Context Summary
3	The Finds by <i>Jane Young</i>
4	Glossary
5	The Archive

**List of Figures**

Figure 1 Site location

Figure 2 Trench location showing previously excavated areas



Figure 3 Plan of excavated trench

Figure 4 S-facing section of excavated trench

Figure 5 Trench location in relation to Ordnance Survey 1888

**List of Plates**

Plate 1 General view of evaluation area, looking north.

Plate 2 Excavated trench, looking east.

Plate 3 South-facing section of excavated trench.

## 1. SUMMARY

*Archaeological evaluation was undertaken in order to determine the archaeological implications of proposed development on land at Flaxengate, Lincoln.*

*The development site lies in the southeast quarter of the Roman and medieval lower city. Previous archaeological investigations within the site and in the vicinity have demonstrated the depth of significant archaeological deposits surviving in the area.*

*The southern half of the site, on the Grantham Street frontage, was subject to large scale open-area excavation between 1972 and 1976 revealing a complex sequence of development from the Roman period onwards. Limited excavation was also undertaken in the northern half of the car park in 1969. Here, Saxo-Norman and Roman deposits were encountered in excess of 3.5m below the surface.*

*The archaeological evaluation identified a possible occupation horizon of early Medieval activity at 2.3m below the current ground surface (19.50m OD). No evidence was found for structures on this part of the site in the medieval period, the site apparently remaining vacant until post-medieval redevelopment.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

*An archaeological evaluation is defined as, 'a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and*

*extent, quality and preservation, and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate' (IFA 1999).*

### 2.2 Planning Background

Planning permission has been granted for development of the site. Permission is subject to a condition requiring archaeological evaluation of the site in order to determine the archaeological implications of the proposed development.

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Lincoln City Council to undertake the archaeological evaluation of the site. The work was undertaken on the 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> August 2005.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

The development site is located in the centre of Lincoln 100m east of High Street / The Strait. The site lies on the hill slope of the lower city on the west side of Flaxengate at its junction with Grantham Street (National Grid Reference SK 97675 71475). The proposed development site is approximately 1690 square metres in extent (Figs 1, 2; Plate 1).

The site lies on the lower slopes of the Jurassic escarpment, between c. 19m and 22m OD above a solid geology of Lower Lias clays (BGS 1992; Jones *et al* 2003, 17-18). The ground slopes steeply from north to south and more subtly from west to east. However, this topography has been much altered by occupation of the site over centuries.

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

The site lies within the core of the Roman and medieval lower town. Deeply stratified archaeological deposits have been identified on numerous sites in the vicinity. This background is presented in



more detail in the desk-top assessment for the site (Malone 2004). The main points only are summarised here.

The southern half of the site, on the Grantham Street frontage, was subject to large scale open-area excavation between 1972 and 1976. A sequence of occupation from the Roman period through to the 20<sup>th</sup> century was identified. A late Roman building of Basilican plan occupied the western end of the excavated area, the size of the structure suggesting a public building, or perhaps a large town house. The building was abandoned by the end of the 4th century, but it is suggested that some remains were standing until final demolition and levelling as late as *c.* 1100.

Most significant perhaps was the identification of thirteen phases of timber building between the late 9<sup>th</sup> and late 12th centuries with a range of domestic and industrial uses including glass and copper-alloy working. These structures clearly continued at least some way to the north and deposits of similar date were also identified further up Flaxengate during excavations on the Museum site in 2003.

Stone buildings were constructed on the corner of Flaxengate and Grantham Street from the late 12th century and by *c.* 1300 the Grantham Street frontage was fully developed and prosperous. Halls were added to the rear of some of the properties in the 14th century, but the Grantham Street frontage was now the main focus and there is no clear evidence for such buildings on Flaxengate.

The earliest maps of the site show some occupation of the frontage in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, but the area did not become fully developed until the end of the century.

### 3. AIMS

The aim of the evaluation was to gather information to establish the presence or absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits in order to enable the archaeological curator to formulate a policy for the management of archaeological resources present on the site

### 4. METHODS

#### 4.1 Trial Trenching

One trench was excavated measuring *c.* 5m x 3.5m and stepping down into a deeper 3m x 1.5m slot (Figs 2-4; Plates 2, 3), the deepest point being some 2.5m below the modern ground surface.

After breaking of tarmac surfacing, removal of overburden was undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. The exposed surfaces of the trench was then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains. Limited hand-excavation was undertaken in order to further characterise these deposits.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and plans at a scale of 1:20. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

The location of the excavated trench was surveyed in relation to fixed points on boundaries and on existing buildings.



## 4.2 Post-excavation

Following excavation, all records were checked and ordered to ensure that they constituted a complete Level II archive and a stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced. Artefacts recovered from excavated deposits were examined and a period date assigned where possible. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Context numbers are identified in the text by brackets. An equals sign between context numbers indicates that the contexts once formed a single layer or feature. Phasing was based on artefact dating and the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

## 5. RESULTS

### 5.1 Description of the results

These are divided into three phases: early medieval, late medieval, and post-medieval and modern.

Phase 1: Early Medieval deposits

Phase 2: Late Medieval deposits

Phase 3: Post-medieval and modern deposits

Archaeological contexts are described below. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

### 5.2 Phase 1: Early Medieval deposits

A series of deposits was identified at the base of the trench containing pottery of late 12<sup>th</sup>- to early/mid 13<sup>th</sup>-century date (Appendix 3; Figs 3, 4). (007), a compact, dark grey-brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks, lay at the limit of excavation. Immediately above was a 0.05m thick, friable, reddish-brown sandy silt (006) from which was recovered pottery, animal bone, and one or two iron nails. Above this

lay at least 0.2m of greyish mid-brown sandy silt (005), and a yellowish brown sandy silt (004). These were all sealed, along the northern edge of the site, by a dark greyish-brown horizon (003), containing frequent charcoal, small fragments of shell and pottery of 12<sup>th</sup> century date. A 0.7m-thick deposit mid-dark brown sandy silt (002) overlay these deposits. This contained fragments of brick, tile, shell and limestone and further pottery of late 12<sup>th</sup>- early/mid 13<sup>th</sup>-century date.

### 5.4 Phase 2: Late Medieval deposits

Immediately above these deposits was a further 0.5m of yellowish-brown sandy silt (001) which contained large fresh fragments of pottery of 15<sup>th</sup>-century date.

### 5.5 Phase 3: Post-medieval and modern deposits

Yellowish to dark brownish grey sandy silts (008) (009) and (010), together some 0.85m in depth, seem to represent post-medieval build-up/levelling of the site before the construction of a brick-built structure (011). This was of machine-made bricks, c. 220mm x 110mm x 50mm, rising off limestone foundations. Demolition and clearance of the site resulted in a series of dumped deposits and layers (013, 014, 015, 016, 017) containing brick rubble. (018), composed largely of crushed brick and mortar, served to level the area for use as a car park which was surfaced with c. 20mm of hardcore (019) and tarmac (020).

## 6. DISCUSSION

A charcoal-rich horizon, with quantities of shell and a small amount of pottery of late 12<sup>th</sup>- to early/mid 13<sup>th</sup>-century date was identified at 2.25m below the modern ground surface. This represents a period of prosperity within the city and



archaeological remains of the period have been found on virtually all sites in the vicinity.

Stone-built houses are known in this period at the lower end of Flaxengate, fronting onto Grantham Street, and at the uphill end on the corner of Danes Terrace (Colyer and Jones 1979; Jones 1980). However, a trench dug in 1969, probably somewhere in what is now the northern half of the car park, exposed no structural remains down to a depth of 3.6m, below which 0.3m of Saxo-Norman and 0.9m of Roman deposits were identified. Similarly, excavations on the east side of Flaxengate in 1988 revealed only a succession of dumps and cut features of unknown purpose filled with similar garden soil.

The street was described as a *venella* in 1310 (D & C MSS, Dii 75/2/25), a term usually applied to lanes of little importance, and this status is also reflected in documentary references from the 16th century onwards where it is generally referred to as 'a common lane'. It is clear from Dean and Chapter leases from the 14<sup>th</sup> century that properties fronting onto The Strait extended back as far as Flaxengate. The area of the evaluation lies at the rear of a property which passed into the ownership of the cathedral in the 14<sup>th</sup> century. It is described in leases as containing a hall, parlour, kitchen, brewhouse, buttery, five lodging chambers, one stable adjoining with a hay loft over and including a garden and orchard. Until 19<sup>th</sup>-century redevelopment it seems that the west side of Flaxengate here was abutted by the gardens and orchards associated with these long tenements stretching back from The Strait (Jones 1980, 52).

The interface between (002) and (001) may represent a terracing of the site with deposits of 15<sup>th</sup> century date directly overlying others of late 12<sup>th</sup>- to 13<sup>th</sup>-

century date. However, the amount of pottery recovered from (002) is small and this may represent a longer period in the history of the site, if apparently one of no great activity.

The investigation area is shown as largely vacant land on mapping of the early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries onwards becoming gradually more developed throughout the century (Mills and Wheeler 2004). It has remained vacant since clearance in the 1960s and is currently in use as a car park. The trench lay in an area apparently subject to less 19<sup>th</sup> century disturbance than its immediate surroundings (Fig. 5). Brick walls were identified nonetheless and 19<sup>th</sup>-century and later deposits accounted for the upper 1.3m of stratigraphy on the site.

## 7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological evaluation was undertaken in order to determine the archaeological implications of proposed development on land at Flaxengate, Lincoln. The site lies within the core of the Roman and medieval lower town in an area where substantial depths of significant archaeological stratigraphy have been identified.

The first recognisable archaeological horizon comprised evidence of early Medieval occupation at a depth of 2.25m below the modern ground surface. Above this lay deposits of garden soil containing further medieval material. The site appears to have lain to the rear of a property fronting onto The Strait in the medieval period and remained largely undeveloped until the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Phil North of Lincoln City Council who



commissioned the work. The project was coordinated by Steve Malone; the report was edited by Tom Lane.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Steve Malone  
 Site Supervisor: Steve Malone  
 Site Assistant: Bob Garland  
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
 CAD Illustration: Steve Malone  
 Post-excavation Analyst: Steve Malone

## 10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

British Geological Survey, Sheet 114, Lincoln

Colyer, C. and Jones, M.J. 1979 'Excavations at Lincoln. Second Interim Report: Excavations in the Lower Town 1972-8', *Antiquaries Journal* 59, 50-91

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13

IFA, 1999, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*.

Jones, R.H., 1980 *Medieval Houses at Flaxengate, Lincoln*, The Archaeology of Lincoln XI-1

Jones, M. J., Stocker, D. and Vince, A. 2003 *The City by the Pool*

Malone, S. 2004 *Desk-based Assessment of the Archaeological Implications of Proposed Development on Land at Flaxengate, Lincoln*, unpublished APS report 53/04

Mills, D. R. and Wheeler, R.C. 2004 *Historic Town Plans of Lincoln 1610-1920*

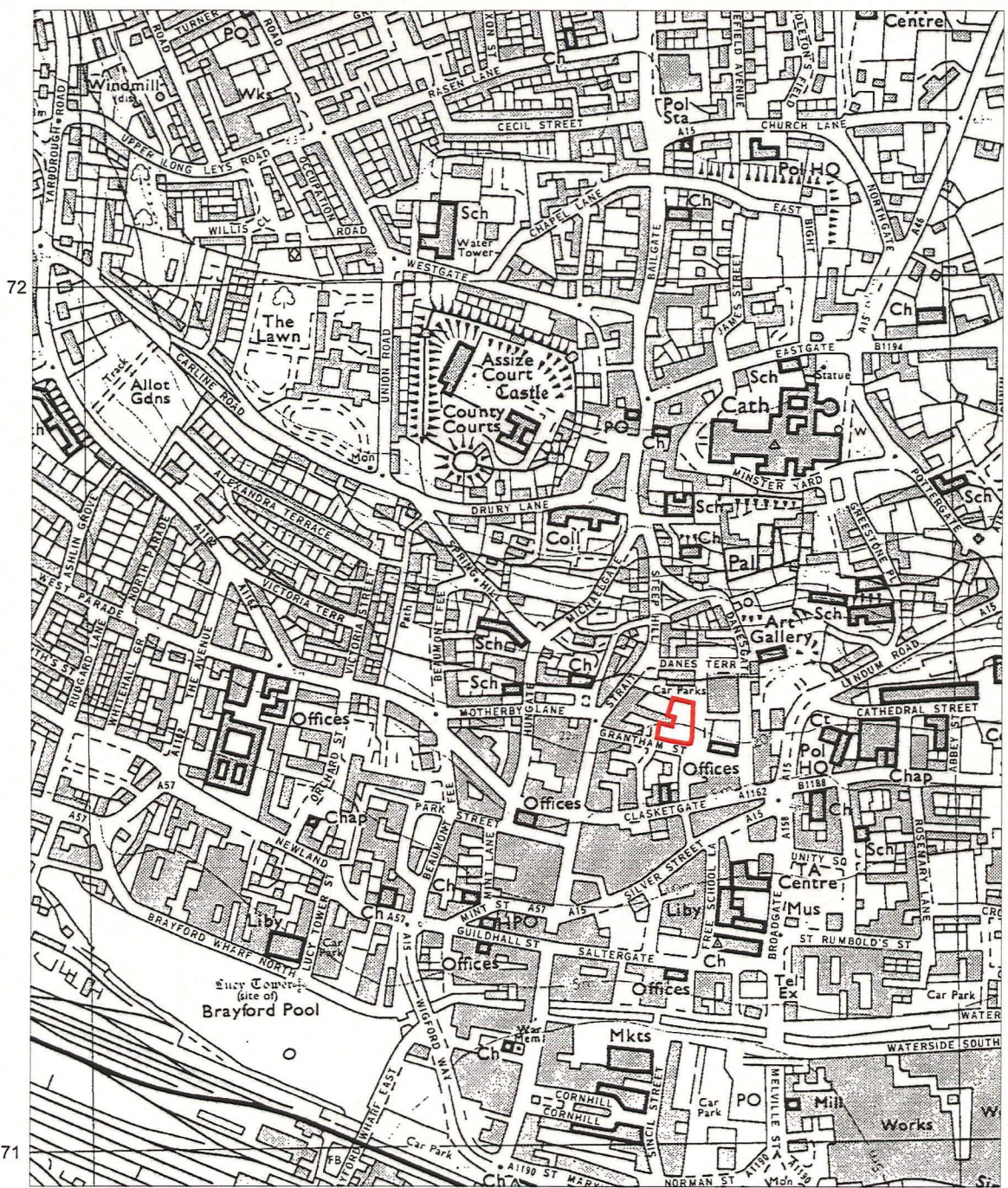
## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services  
 BGS British Geological Survey  
 IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists  
 SMR Sites and Monuments Record

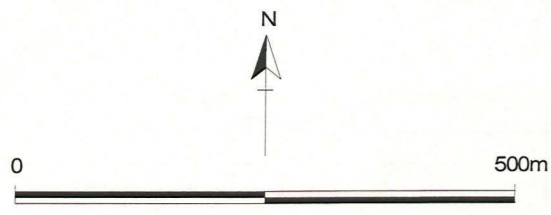
### *Deposit Model Surfaces*

EMEDT	19.61
LMEDB	20.25
LMEDT	20.63
PMEDB	20.50
PMEDT	21.38
EMODB	20.63
EMODT	21.42
MODT	21.83





Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:10000 map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. (C) Crown Copyright HTL LTD Licence No AL5041A0001




 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>	
Project Name: Lincoln Flaxengate LFG05	
Scale 1:7500	Drawn by: SM Report No: 123/05

Figure 1 Site location



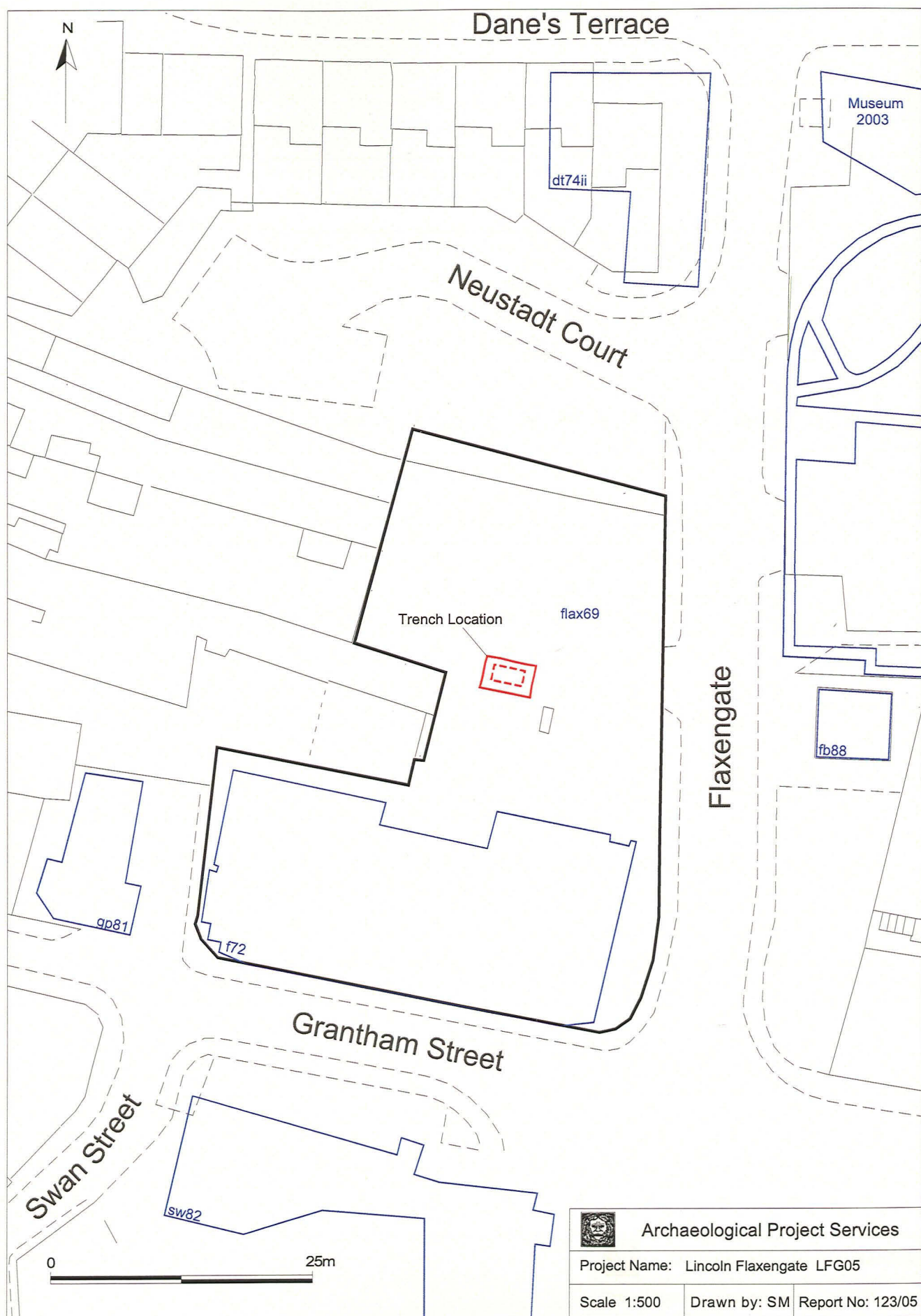
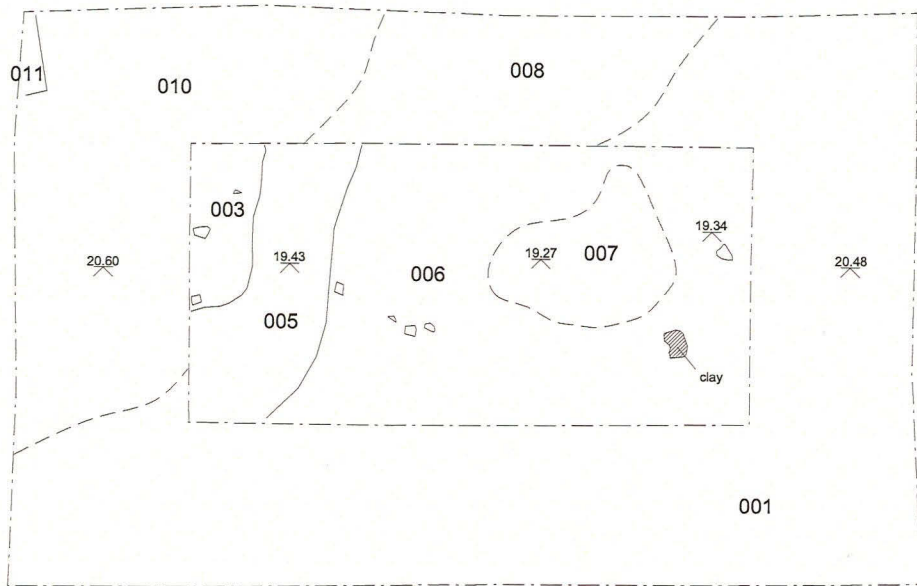


Figure 2 Trench location showing previously excavated areas.



Section



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Lincoln Flaxengate (LFG05)

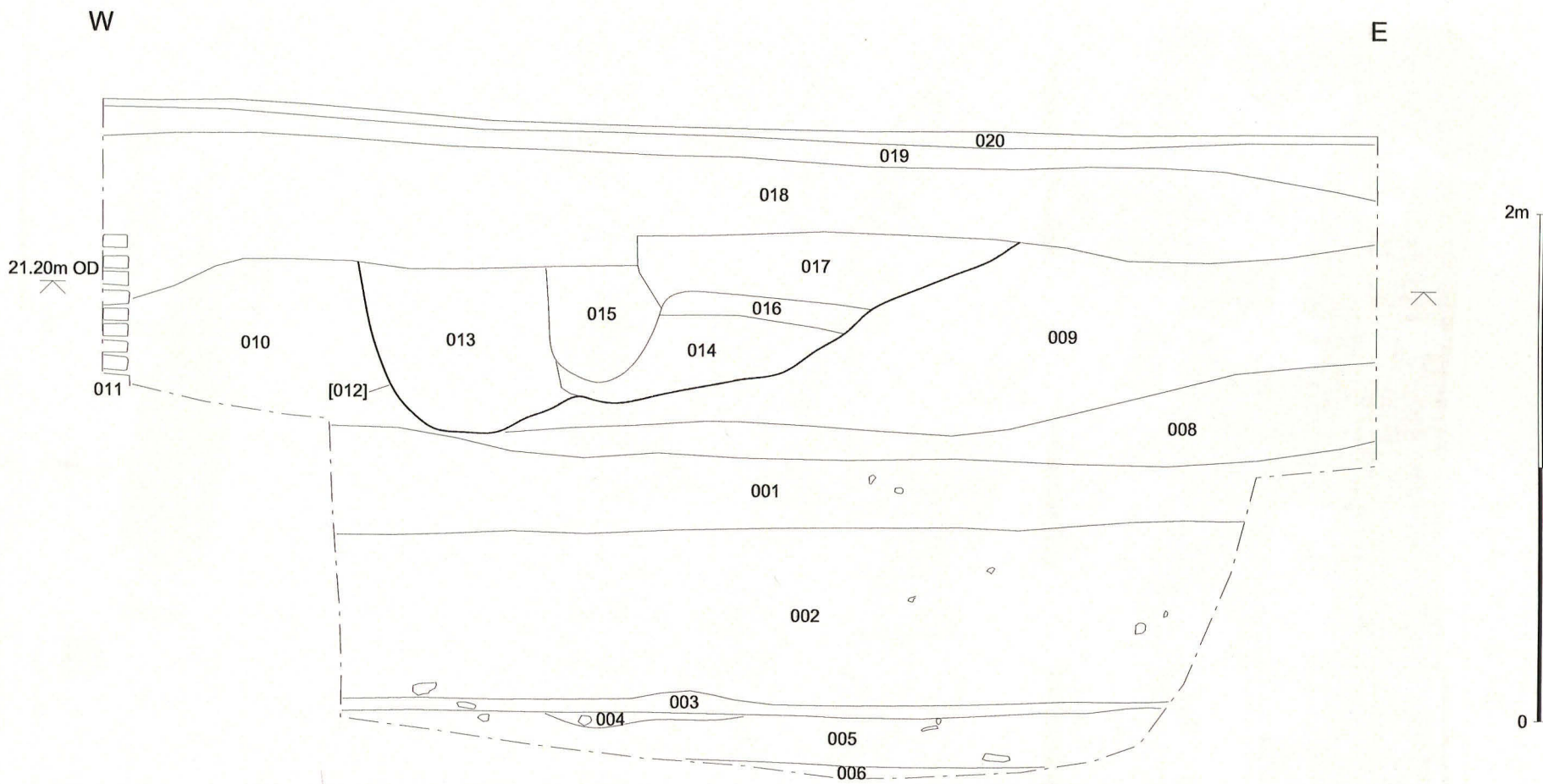
Scale 1:40

Drawn by: SJM

Report No: 123/05

Figure 3 Plan of excavated trench






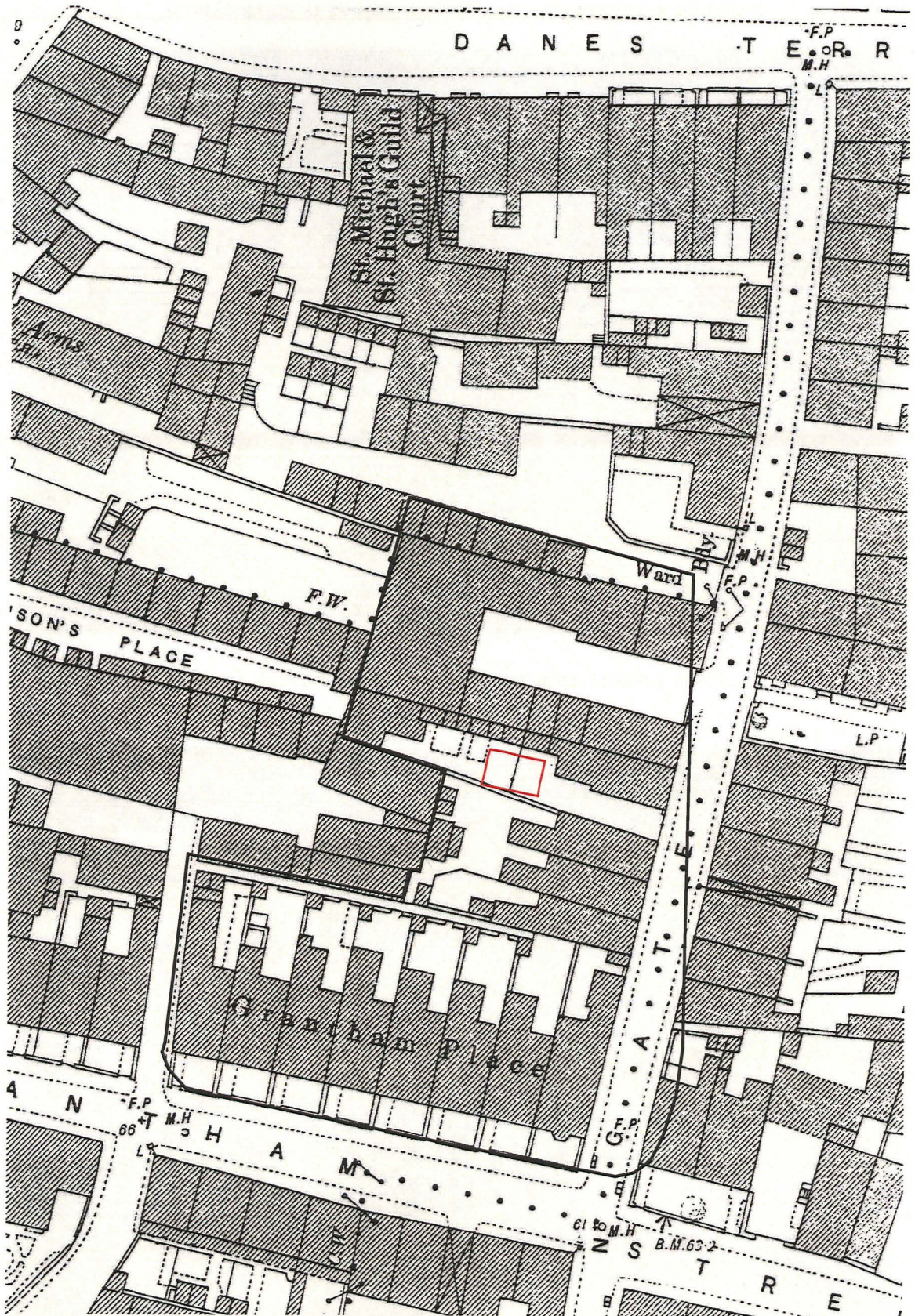
 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
Project Name: Lincoln Flaxengate (LFG05)		
Scale 1:25	Drawn by: SJM	Report No: 123/05

Figure 4 South-facing section of excavated trench






 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
Project Name: Lincoln Flaxengate (LFG05)		
Scale 1:500	Drawn by: SM	Report No: 123/05

Figure 5 Trench location in relation to Ordnance Survey 1888



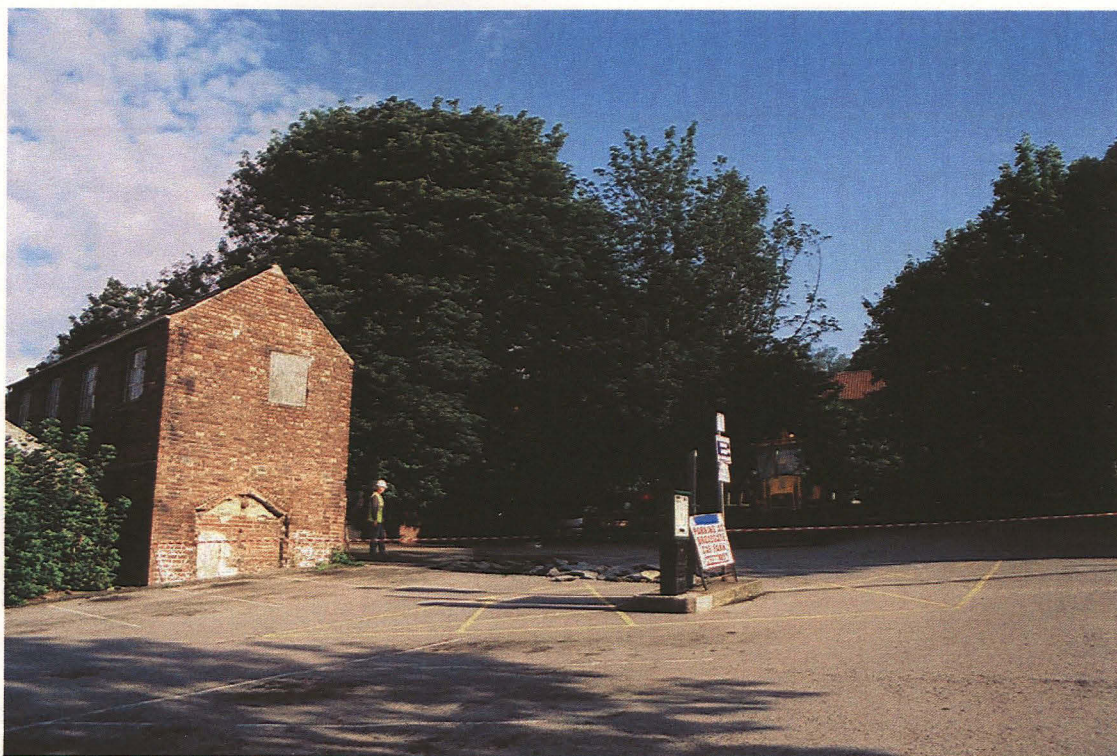


Plate 1 General view of evaluation area, looking north.



Plate 2 Excavated trench, looking west.





Plate 3 South-facing section of excavated trench.



## Appendix 1 Specification for Archaeological Evaluation

### 1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *An archaeological evaluation is required in advance of redevelopment of the area of the Flaxengate Car Park, Flaxengate, Lincoln.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, within the heart of the lower Roman town. Excavations in the lower part of the car park revealed significant remains of the Roman, Anglo-Scandinavian and medieval periods and deposits of similar character are to be expected in the northern area.*
- 1.3 *Redevelopment of the site is to be undertaken. The new structures will lie mostly within areas previously excavated, but archaeological evaluation is required in order to assess the likely impact at the northern end of the site. The evaluation will comprise trial trenching on the site.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the evaluation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

### 2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological evaluation on land at the Flaxengate Car Park, Flaxengate, Lincoln. NGR SK97685 71247.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
  - 2.2.1 Overview.
  - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
  - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
  - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

### 3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 The site is located to the west of Flaxengate and north of Grantham Street at the junction of the two streets at National Grid Reference SK97685 71247 and comprises the southern half of the existing car park.

### 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning permission (2004/0989/RG3) has been granted for the erection of three buildings on the site. Permission is subject to the undertaking of a scheme of works to evaluate, preserve and/or record the archaeological content of the site. In the first instance this will comprise archaeological evaluation by trial trenching.

### 5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies at c. 20m O.D on the lower hill slopes of the escarpment of the Lincoln edge. Local soils have not been mapped as the area is urban but are likely to be silty or loamy over clayey soils of the Wickham 2 Association developed on Jurassic clay (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 351).



## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The development site lies in the southeast quarter of the Roman and medieval lower city and occupation of the site is to be expected from the Roman period onwards, if not earlier. Previous archaeological investigations within the site and in the vicinity have demonstrated the depth of significant archaeological deposits surviving in the area.
- 6.2 The southern half of the site, on the Grantham Street frontage, was subject to large scale open-area excavation between 1972 and 1976 which revealed a complex sequence of occupation from the Roman period onwards, including significant evidence for extensive Anglo-Scandinavian occupation.
- 6.3 Limited excavation had also been undertaken in the northern half of the car park in 1969. Here Saxo-Norman and Roman deposits were encountered in excess of 3.5m below the surface. However, the uncertain nature of past terracing of the hill slope means that significant deposits might survive at shallower depth in some areas.
- 6.4 Cartographic sources indicate that the site was occupied by housing and workshops from the 19<sup>th</sup> century until demolition in the 1960s. Terracing or cellaring associated with these structures might have had an adverse effect on archaeological deposits.

## 7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aim of the work will be to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.
- 7.2 The objectives of the work will be to:
  - 7.2.1 Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site;
  - 7.2.2 Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site;
  - 7.2.3 Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site;
  - 7.2.4 Determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site;
  - 7.2.5 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.

## 8 SITE OPERATIONS

- 8.1 Reasoning for this technique
  - 8.1.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.
  - 8.1.2 The trial trenching will consist of the excavation of one trench measuring c. 6m x 2m, placed along the northernmost limit of the proposed new build. In order to achieve sufficient depth the trench may be widened and stepped down. Excavation will cease at the first recognisable archaeological horizon, such deposits being cleaned and recorded but not excavated.
- 8.2 General considerations
  - 8.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the evaluation.



8.2.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.

8.2.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

### 8.3 Methodology

8.3.1 Removal of concrete surfaces and other overburden will be undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. To ensure that the correct amount of material is removed and that no archaeological deposits are damaged, this work will be supervised by Archaeological Project Services. On completion of the removal of the overburden, the nature of the underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation before any further mechanical excavation that may be required. Thereafter, the trenches will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.

8.3.2 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at a larger scale.

8.3.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.

8.3.4 Throughout the evaluation a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

- the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
- Individual features or groups of features where their relationship is important.

8.3.5 Should human remains be located they will be left *in situ* and only excavated if absolutely necessary. If exhumation is required, the appropriate Home Office licences will be obtained before the excavation of such remains. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed.

## 9 POST EXCAVATION

### 9.1 Stage 1

9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the evaluation will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

9.1.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

### 9.2 Stage 2

9.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.



9.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

### 9.3 Stage 3

9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the evaluation will be prepared.

9.3.2 This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the evaluation.
- Description of the topography of the site.
- Description of the methodologies used during the evaluation.
- A text describing the findings of the evaluation.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the evaluation findings.
- Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

## 10 REPORT DEPOSITION

10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client; the City of Lincoln Archaeologist; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

## 11 ARCHIVE

11.1 The documentation and records generated during the evaluation will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives* for long-term storage and curation.

## 12 PUBLICATION

12.1 A report of the findings of the evaluation will be presented as a condensed article to the editor of the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.



### 13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- 13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the City of Lincoln Archaeologist.

### 14 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 14.1 The evaluation will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.
- 14.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of evaluations will undertake the work.
- 14.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one person-day) will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half-person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

### 15 VARIATION AND CONTINGENCIES

- 15.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.

### 16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 16.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist Anglo-Saxon-later - J Young, Independent Specialist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

### 17 INSURANCES

- 17.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability Insurance of £10,000,000, together with Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.



## 18 COPYRIGHT

- 18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.
- 18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

## 19 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13

Malone, S. 2004 *Desk-based Assessment of the Archaeological Implications of Proposed Redevelopment at Flaxengate, Lincoln*, unpublished APS Report 53/04

Specification: Version 1, 15 July 2005



**Appendix 2**  
**Context Summary**

<b>Cxt No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Dwg</b>
001	Yellowish-brown sandy silt	Garden soil	S2
002	Mid-dark brown sandy silt	Garden soil	S2
003	Greyish dark brown sandy silt	Occupation horizon	S2
004	Yellowish brown sandy silt		S2
005	Greyish mid-brown sandy silt	Levelling/occupation	S2
006	Reddish brown sandy silt		S2
007	Dark grey-brown sandy silt		P1
008	Yellowy brown sandy silt	Levelling	S1
009	Dark brown sandy silt	Levelling	S1
010	Dark brown sandy silt	Levelling	S1
011	10 courses of brick walling; bricks 110mm x 50mm x 220mm	C19th foundation	S1
012	2.6m wide x 0.9m deep cut	Demolition	S1
013	Loose mid grey sandy silt + brick rubble	Demolition	S1
014	Brick rubble	Demolition	S1
015	Dark brown sandy silt	Redeposited = 010?	S1
016	Friable purplish-brown ashy degraded mortar	Demolition	S1
017	Mid-brown sandy silt + freq mortar flecks	Demolition	S1
018	Mixed brick/mortar	Demolition	S1
019	Limestone hardcore	Modern car park	S1
020	Tarmac	Modern car park surface	S1



## Appendix 3

### THE FINDS

*Spot-dating by Jane Young*

#### Provenance

The material was recovered from deposits (001), (002), (003) and (006).

*Table 1: Pottery*

Cxt.No	S.F.No	Plot No.	Sample No.	Material	Object	No.	Context Date
001				ceramic	tile	1	C15th
				ceramic	pot	8	
002				ceramic	pot	3	L12th-EM13th
003				ceramic	pot	3	C12
006				ceramic	pot	11	L12th-EM13th
				ceramic	?	1	

*Table 2: Other Artefacts*

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
006	Fe	Iron nail	1	120	L12th-EM13th



## Appendix 4

### GLOSSARY

<b>Context</b>	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
<b>Cut</b>	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
<b>Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.



## Appendix 5

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

20	Context records
1	Context summary sheet
5	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Plan record sheet
1	Section record sheet
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Daily record sheet
1	Bag of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services  
The Old School  
Cameron Street  
Heckington  
Sleaford  
Lincolnshire  
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Lincolnshire City and County Museum  
12 Friars Lane  
Lincoln  
LN2 1HQ

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives*, produced by the Lincolnshire City and County Museum.

Lincolnshire City and County Museum Accession Number: 2005.149

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: LFG 05

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.