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ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION ON LAND SOUTH
OF 20 MICHAELGATE
LINCOLN
LINCOLNSHIRE
(MGL05)

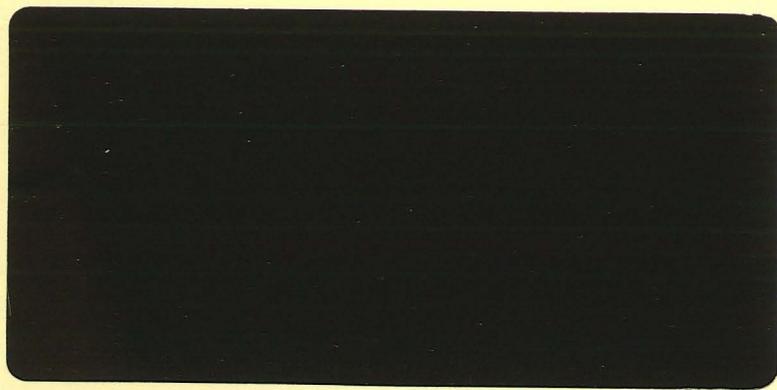
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION ON LAND SOUTH
OF 20 MICHAELGATE
LINCOLN
LINCOLNSHIRE
(MGL05)**

Work Undertaken For
Alex Rosen Associates Ltd

August 2005

Report Compiled by
Thomas Bradley-Lovekin MA PIFA

National Grid Reference: SK 97597 71645
Planning Reference: 2004/0114/RN
LCC Accession No: 2005.46

A.P.S. Report No. **061/05**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation, consisting of two trial-trenches was undertaken at No. 20 Michaelgate, Lincoln. The site lies within the well-documented historic core of the Roman and Medieval city, immediately west of the course of the Ermine Street and fronting onto the eastern side of medieval Michaelgate.

The site is located within both a Scheduled Ancient monument (SAM 115 Lincoln Roman Colonia (Lindum)) and a Conservation Area (No.1 Cathedral and City Centre).

Structural features including a floor surface and wall footings of medieval date, were identified along with a later phase of post-medieval walls, relating to a sequence of buildings adjacent to the Michaelgate frontage. Three pits were found within Trench 2 although the majority of the deposits identified were dumped deposits.

Significant recent intrusions into the remains consisted of a pit within Trench 1 and a brick-lined culvert with associated drainage within Trench 2.

Finds consisted of a single sherd of residual Roman pottery, late Saxon and medieval wares of predominantly local origin, animal bone an iron nail and fragments of post-medieval pottery, tile glass and clay pipe.

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

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land to the south of 20 Michaelgate, Lincoln as a condition of an outline planning permission (2004/0114/RN) for the erection of three dwellings. The evaluation was intended to assess the impact any development would have upon any archaeological remains present on the site.

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Alex Rosen Associates to undertake the excavation of two archaeological evaluation trenches within the footprint of the proposed building. The work was undertaken between the 14th and 17th of February 2005, in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the City Archaeologist, Lincoln City Council.

The proposed development lies within a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 115 Lincoln Roman Colonia (Lindum)) and is located within a Conservation Area (No.1 Cathedral and City Centre).

The investigations were carried out within the guidelines specified by the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Field Evaluation* (IFA 1999).

2.3 Topography and Geology

The development site lies close to the city centre, on the east side of Michaelgate and

forms part of the western (rear) end of the gardens of No 11, Steep Hill (Plates 1 and 2). No. 11 is located on the southern slope of Steep Hill, below Lincoln Cathedral and Castle (Fig. 2).

The development site is centred on National Grid Reference SK 97597 71645, and lies at approximately 44m OD (Fig.3).

As the site lies in an urban area, soils have not been mapped by the British Geological Survey, although nearby deposit mapping would indicate that the site is underlain by the Lower Estuarine Beds, Northampton Sand and Ironstone overlying Upper Lias clay and shale from the Jurassic period (Hodge *et al* 1984). Recent geotechnical investigations in the grounds of No. 11 Steep Hill identified natural limestone and clay occurring between 0.70 and 1.90m beneath the present ground surface (JPA, 2004). However extensive terracing occurs in this part of Lincoln and earlier archaeological work undertaken on the site, established natural clay 4 to 5m below ground level (Snell, 1985).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

The Lincoln Urban Archaeological Assessment classified the investigation area as having potential for archaeological remains from the prehistoric (10000BC - AD60) period through to the Industrial era (AD1750 - AD1945) (Stocker (ed) 2003).

An evaluation undertaken in 1984-5 in relation to a previous application at the site (located immediately east of the current development, revealed, natural clay buried 4 to 5m below the ground surface beneath deeply stratified archaeological remains, including those of an early-mid Roman building and a north-south flight of monumental steps, associated with Ermine Street (UAD Monument 339) (Snell, 1985).

A verbal reference, given prior to 1946, refers to the discovery of a Roman tessellated pavement (mosaic) in the garden of Chestnut House, 11 Steep Hill 'just inside the large back gate leading to Michaelgate' (UAD Monument 3479). (Richmond, 1946).

A 10th century metalled surface, identified during the 1984-5 evaluation suggests that a road extended north-south across the site during the Anglo-Scandinavian period, whilst timber and stone buildings found on the site attest to occupation from the 10th to 15th centuries. Changes to the alignment of the buildings indicate that Michaelgate was established as a street by the early 12th century. Crucible fragments attest to metalworking within the area during the period AD950-1200, whilst a large stone kiln stood on the site during the 14th century (Snell, 1985).

The investigation site is located in the gardens of No.11 Steep Hill, a semi-detached red brick house with cellar, circa 1895. The house and gardens are built on a south-facing terrace, with the garden gently sloping from north to south.

A recent evaluation undertaken, adjacent to No.11 Steep Hill, 14.75m east of the present site, identified recent dumping and levelling deposits extending to a depth of 1.2m below ground level (Hall, 2005).

3. AIMS

The aim of the evaluation was:

- to the depth and quality, below the modern ground surface, of surviving archaeological deposits which would be affected by any proposed groundworks.
- to establish as far as possible the date and character of

archaeological remains that may be present within the site

- to determine the state of preservation of archaeological remains in the area
- to determine the extent to which surrounding archaeological remains extend into the site

4. METHODS

4.1 Trial Trenching

Two trial trenches measuring 6.5m x 1.8m were excavated on land south of 20 Michaelgate, Lincoln, within the footprint of a proposed residential development (Fig 3). The evaluation was intended to establish the depth at which surviving archaeological deposits lay and to characterise these deposits. Remains present at this level were cleaned and recorded and excavated only as far as was necessary to determine the character of these deposits.

Removal of overburden was undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket (Plate 2). The exposed surfaces of the trenches were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains. Where present datable artefacts were retrieved from the exposed 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 trenches were surveyed with an EDM in relation to fixed points on boundaries and 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.

5. RESULTS

Evaluation revealed deposits of medieval, post-medieval and recent origin, along with associated undated deposits that can be stratigraphically related to these phases.

Natural, Romano-British and Saxon deposits, known from an earlier investigation (Snell, 1985) were not encountered, as the purpose of the evaluation was to establish the horizon of the uppermost archaeological deposits. Full information on context descriptions is contained in Appendix 2.

5.1 Trench 1

This trial trench was excavated in the central part of the proposed development area (Figs 3, 4, 6 and 7, Plates 2-8).

The earliest exposed deposit, a firm dark greyish brown sandy silt (114), lay at the base of Trench 1 (Fig. 7, Fig. 4 Section 1, Fig. 6 and Plates 3 and 5). At least 0.36m thick, (114) was cut by [132], the foundation trench for north-south wall footings (115), that ran parallel to Michaelgate. The footings were 1.12m wide, at least 0.30m deep and consisted of roughly hewn limestone rubble set within a matrix of sandy silt (Fig. 7, Fig. 4 Section 1, Fig. 6 and Plates 3 and 5).

Although no dating evidence was recovered from [115], the footings were sealed by a 0.54m thick deposit of mid greyish brown sandy silt (109), which contained fragments of charcoal, shell,

bone, ceramic building material and 9th to 13th century pottery. Clearly related to occupation, this deposit dated to the 13th century, indicating that the wall which stood upon [115] had been demolished by this date (Fig. 6, Section 5) (Appendix 3).

A robber trench [130] ran parallel with the western side of [115], (Fig. 4, Section 1 and Fig. 7), suggesting that the footings were originally 1.43m wide. The robber trench was filled with a dark greyish brown deposit containing a frequent quantity of angular limestone fragments (131).

Both (114) and (131) were partially covered by a moderate dark grey sandy silt (113) which was in turn overlain by a 0.16m thick deposit of yellowish brown sandy clay (112), which represented a clay floor surface or construction horizon. (Fig. 4 Sections 1 and 2). Sealing (112) and (113), a 0.15m thick layer of mid brown sandy silt (111) was in turn overlain by a mixed deposit of loose dark grey fine sandy silt and limestone rubble (110).

The dating of (131), (113), (112), (111) and (110) is uncertain due to the absence of artefactual evidence, although the robbing of [115], presumably predates the constructed of post-medieval wall [116], whilst the final deposit in the sequence (110), possibly relates to the use or demolition of [116]. The date of the dark greyish brown sandy silt (108) overlying the northern end of (109) is similarly uncertain.

South of [115] a mid-greyish brown sandy silt (126) extended across the base of the trench, most probably cut by [132] and equivalent to (114). This deposit was 0.18m thick and was cut by a vertical 1.11m wide cut [123] containing a hard mortar fill (122), which may represent the further wall foundations (Fig 4 Section 2, Fig 7, Plate 8).

Constructed of roughly hewn limestone blocks, wall [116] overlay (109), but clearly dates to the post-medieval period as ceramic building material of this date was found within its bonding (Appendix 4). The wall crossed Trench 1 on the same alignment as [115] (Fig. 7, Fig. 4 Sections 1 and 2, and Plates 3, 4 and 5), was 1.55m wide and survived to a height of three courses (0.33m). [116] and was bonded with pale brown sandy clay. No foundation trench was evident suggesting that the wall was built tight to the edge of the cut ([133]).

The wall was sealed by three deposits, a yellowish brown sandy clay mortar (128), most probably related to its demolition, a 0.70m deep dumped deposit of mid-greyish brown sandy silt (121), and a 0.49m deposit of dark-greyish brown sandy silt (125) (Fig.4 Sections 1 and 2).

The foundation trench [127] for a second limestone wall (124), cut (121). Aligned east-west and connecting at a right angle to (116), wall (124) was constructed of roughly hewn limestone fragments, bonded with sandy clay and survived to a height of three courses (0.48m) (Fig. 4 Section 2, Fig 7 and Plate 7). The base of the wall, consisting of slightly larger stones projected out slightly, indicating a single foundation course. Ceramic building material recovered from within this wall dates its construction to the post-medieval period (Appendix 4).

Recent features identified within Trench 1 included a steep sided pit ([102]) which cut deposits in the southwest corner of Trench 1 (Fig. 5 Section 4, Fig.7 Plate 6). At least 0.68m deep and measuring 2.12m in diameter [102] which contained five fills of white lime (107), mid-greyish brown sandy silt (106), mottled dark grey brownish yellow sandy silt (105), dark grey sandy silt (104) and pale yellow

hardcore (103). Pottery of Roman and medieval date recovered from (106) was clearly residual (Appendix 3).

Wall [124], was partially overlain by dumped deposit of dark grey sandy silt and pea gravel (120), partially truncated by a shallow flat based cut ([129]), filled with deposits of dark greyish brown sandy silt (119) and pale yellow hardcore (118).

All deposits within Trench 1 were sealed by a single deposit of mid to dark grey sandy silt topsoil (101, 117,), which was up to 0.56m thick.

5.2 Trench 2

This trial trench was excavated in the southern part of the proposed development area (Figs 3, 5 and 7, Plates 2-8).

A pale yellowish brown mortar floor (231) extended across the southern portion of the base of the trench (Fig 7 and Plate 9). Unexcavated, the floor was partially covered by a 0.45m deep deposit of greyish brown sandy silt (223), containing pot of early 14th to mid 15th century date (Appendix 3).

Two deposits, a mid-brown clayey sandy silt (214), containing fragments of charcoal and shell and a mid-grey sandy silt (229) containing fragments of charcoal, limestone and ceramic building material were present at the base of Trench 2 (Fig. 6, Sections 3 and 4, Plates 10 and 11). On the eastern side of Trench 2 (Fig. 5 Section 4) (214) was cut by a gradually sided rounded cut ([213]), which was at least 0.25m deep, at least 1.46m wide and sloping sided. Extending 0.83m into the trench, [213] contained a single fill of mid-brownish grey sandy silt (212), through which a second, steep sided feature [215] was cut. Only partially exposed [215] was at least 0.45m deep, had a minimum width of 1.24m, was filled with a pale brownish

grey sandy silt (210) and was sealed by a 0.27m thick mid-brownish grey sandy silt (209), from which a single fragment of mid-12th to mid 13th century pot was recovered (Appendix 3) (Fig.5 Section 3).

Medieval deposit (223) was partially covered by a lens of white lime (222), sealed by greyish brown sandy silt (221) (Fig.5, Section 4). Cutting (223) a 2.10m diameter gradual sided rounded cut [224], at least 0.48m deep, extended 0.65m into the trench. Most probably a pit cut, and only partially excavated [224] contained at least four fills, two lower fills consisting of mid and dark greyish brown sandy silt (227 and 228) of mottled mid-yellowish brown and grey clayey sandy silt (226), beneath a dark greyish yellow brown sandy clayey silt. All the fills of [224] contained fragments of coal, charcoal, shell or ceramic building material, indicative of occupation within the vicinity.

Fragments of oolitic limestone rubble (232) evident at the northwestern end of the trench (Fig.5 Section 3 and Plate 10) possibly represent the remains of a demolished wall, although truncation by a recent cistern [203] prevents a clear interpretation. Two deposits a 0.07m thick reddish yellow sandy clay floor surface (211) and a 0.25m thick demolition deposit pale yellowish brown to grey silty clay (208) containing fragments of post-medieval tile (Appendix 4) butted (232).

Within Trench 2 the archaeological horizon (top of post-medieval deposits) was overlain by deposits of cement (207), hardcore (202 and 220), sandy silt (219), sand (218), overburden (206 and 217) and topsoil (205) (Fig. 5 Sections 3 and 4, Plates 10 and 11). The cut ([203]) for a brick cistern (204), along with an associated construction deposit ([230]), truncated (202).

All deposits within Trench 2 were sealed by a single deposit of mid to dark grey sandy silt topsoil (201 and 216), which was up to 0.48m thick which represents the same topsoil as Trench 1 (101, 117).

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits were not encountered as the purpose of the evaluation was to establish the depths of the uppermost significant archaeological horizons. A previous evaluation on the property undertaken in 1984-5 found natural clay buried 4-5m below ground level and established the presence of Roman remains.

Archaeological remains dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods were encountered during the evaluations. Undated remains beneath these deposits, are most probably of similar date.

The earliest exposed medieval structural deposit, a mortar surface (231), was encountered at the base of Trench 2. Sealed by a deposit containing a single sherd of early 14th to mid-15th century pottery (223) probably formed the floor of a building.

Three possible pit cuts, two of medieval or earlier origin [215] and [213], and a third of medieval or later date ([224]) cut deposits within Trench 2 and provide further evidence of occupation.

Limestone walls, footings, a floor surfaces and demolition deposits, of medieval and post-medieval date were identified. The earliest wall footings (115), were undated but sealed by a medieval deposit (109). Aligned north south, these footings most probably represent the rear wall of a building on the Michealgate frontage and were partially removed by robber trench [130]. A second wall (116), of post-

medieval date, overlay (109) on the same alignment as (115), indicating that the earlier building was replaced at this time. A further wall (124), butted (116) at a right angle to it and extended westwards, most probably as far as the Michealgate frontage. No floor levels associated with these structures were identified.

It is unclear how a further set of undated possible mortar foundations ([123]/122), extending 0.27m into Trench 1, east of [115] (Fig 4 Section 2, Fig 7, Plate 8) relate to the street front structures and they may relate to another building.

The majority of the medieval pottery fabrics found are of local manufacture, the products of the Toynton, Lincoln and Potterhanworth kilns and are of types commonly found during the investigation of late medieval contexts in Lincoln. The ceramic building material, iron, glass and clay pipe assemblages are of low local potential or significance (Appendix 4), whilst the small quantity of animal bone is recovered are from domestic species cattle, rabbit, pig and sheep/goat, Three of the bone fragments displayed evidence of butchery (Appendix 5).

Recent disturbance consisted of a pit [102] containing redeposited medieval and Roman pottery within Trench 1 and brick lined culvert ([203]) with associated drainage within Trench 2. Deposits of overburden and topsoil of recent origin sealed the archaeological layers across both trenches.

7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological investigations to the south of No.20 Michaelgate, Lincoln were carried out to assess the likely impact of any development and to assist in the determination of the planning application for residential development at the site. The

evaluation was intended to establish the level of the horizon of the uppermost archaeological deposits and to characterise as far as possible these deposits. These of medieval and post-medieval origin. Earlier contexts, particularly those of Roman and Anglo-Scandinavian date, known from previous investigations to lie within close proximity to the proposed development were not encountered.

The proposed development lies within a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 115 Lincoln Roman Colonia (Lindum)) and is located within a Conservation Area (No.1 Cathedral and City Centre).

Structural features including a floor surface (231) and wall footings (115) of medieval date, were identified along with a later phase of post-medieval walls (116) and (124), relating to a sequence of buildings adjacent to the Michaelgate frontage. Two undated pits ([215] and [213]), and a third of medieval or later date ([224]) cut deposits within Trench 2 and provide further evidence of occupation.

The finds assemblage recovered during the evaluation consisted of a single sherd of residual Roman pottery, late Saxon and medieval wares of predominantly local manufacture, undated iron and fragments, post-medieval pottery, tile glass and clay pipe. A small assemblage of animal bone was also recovered.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr. A. Rosen of Alex Rosen Associates. The project was coordinated by Mark Williams; the report was edited by Mark Williams and Tom Lane.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Mark Williams
 Site Assistants: Robert Garland and Mary Nugent
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 CAD Illustration: Rachael Hall and Neil Parker
 Post-excavation Analyst: Thomas Bradley-Lovekin

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services
 IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

SMR Sites and Monuments Record

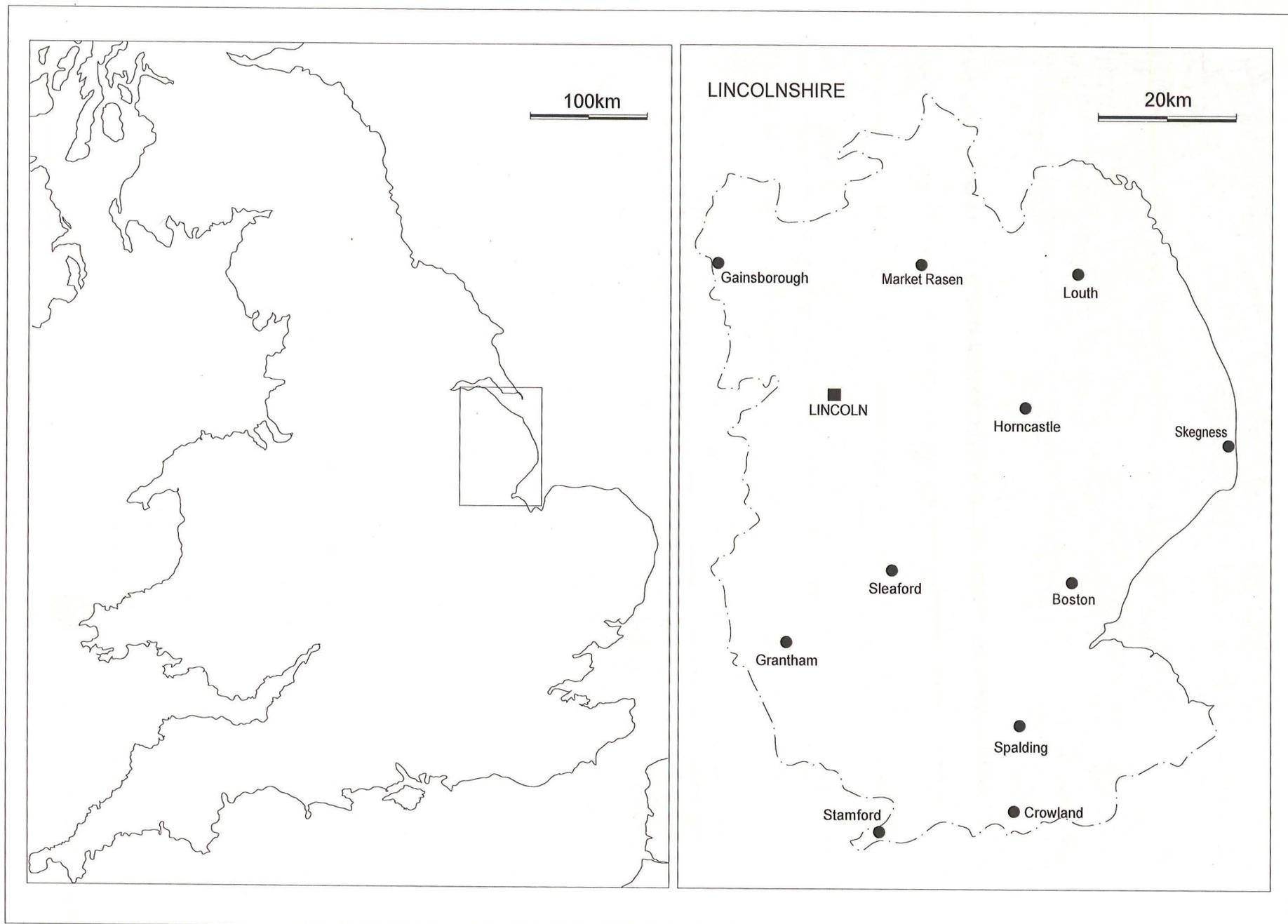
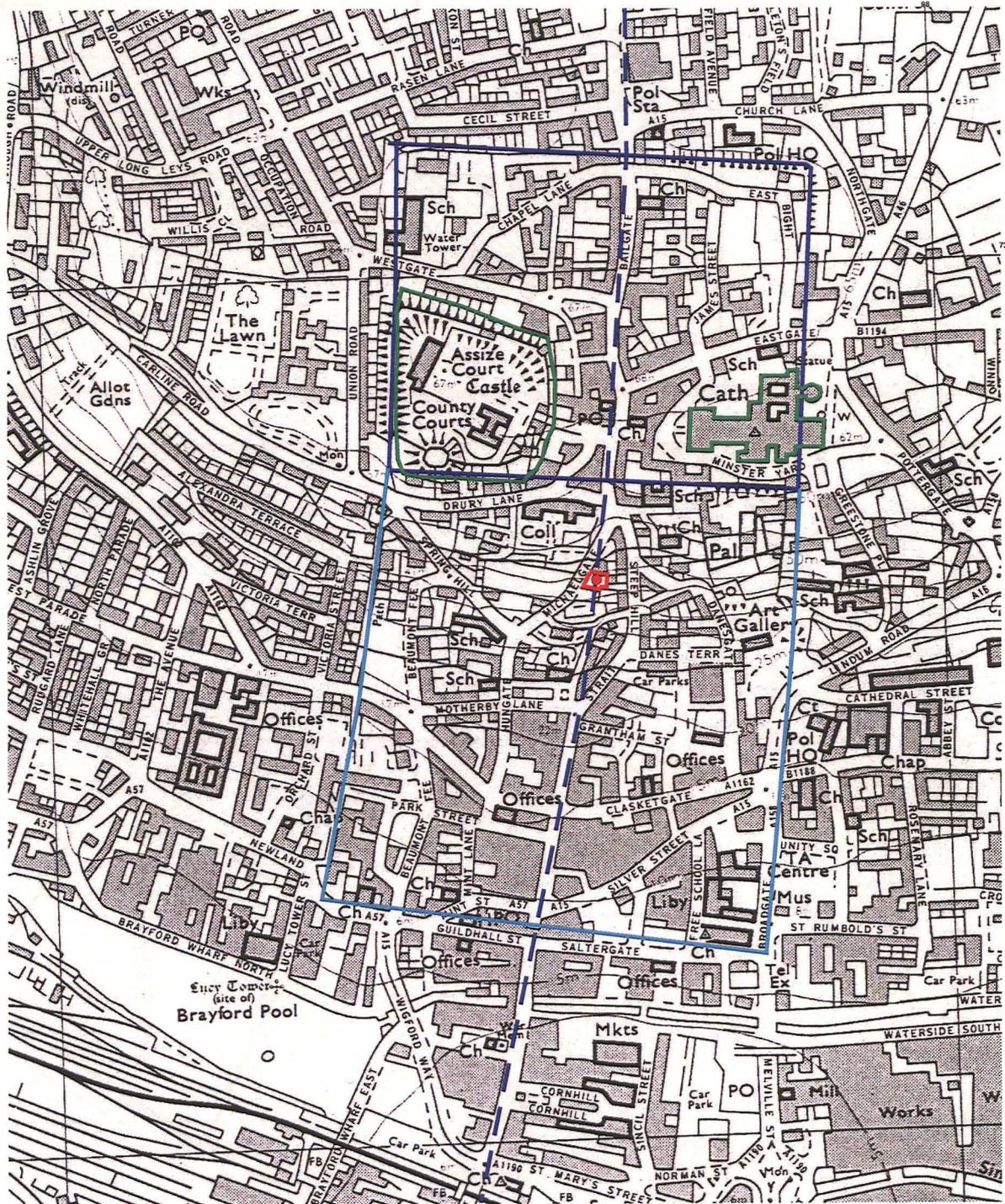


Figure 1: General Location Plan



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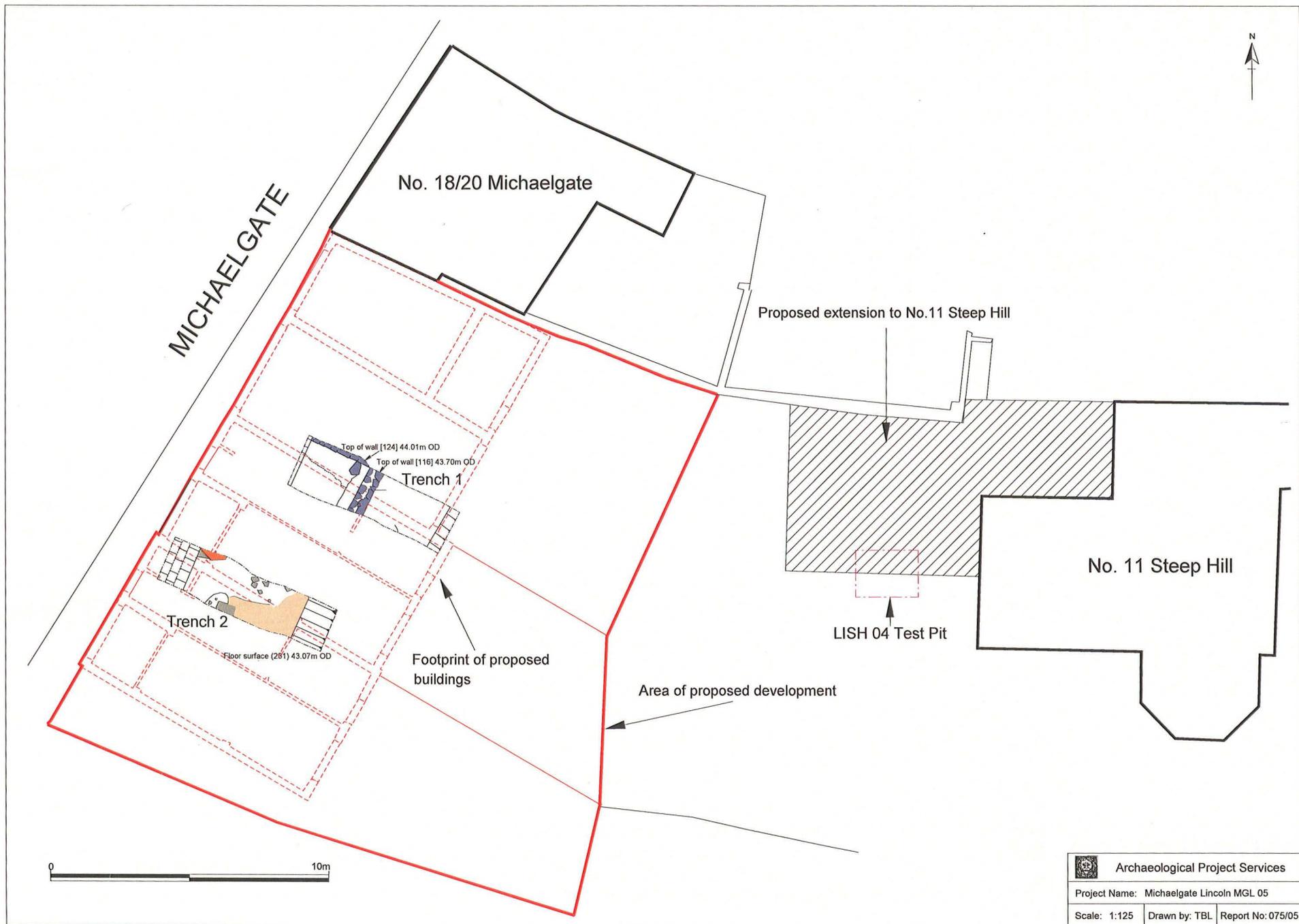
-  Site location
-  Position of Ermine Street located by excavation in 1984-5
-  Course of Ermine Street
-  Extent of Roman Legionary Fortress
-  Course of Roman Colonia (City) walls
-  Extent of medieval castle and cathedral



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Figure 2 Map of the historic core of the city of Lincoln, showing site location



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Project Name: Michaelgate Lincoln MGL 05	
Scale: 1:125	Drawn by: TBL Report No: 075/05

Figure 3 Site layout plan showing proposed development and the location of the trial trenches

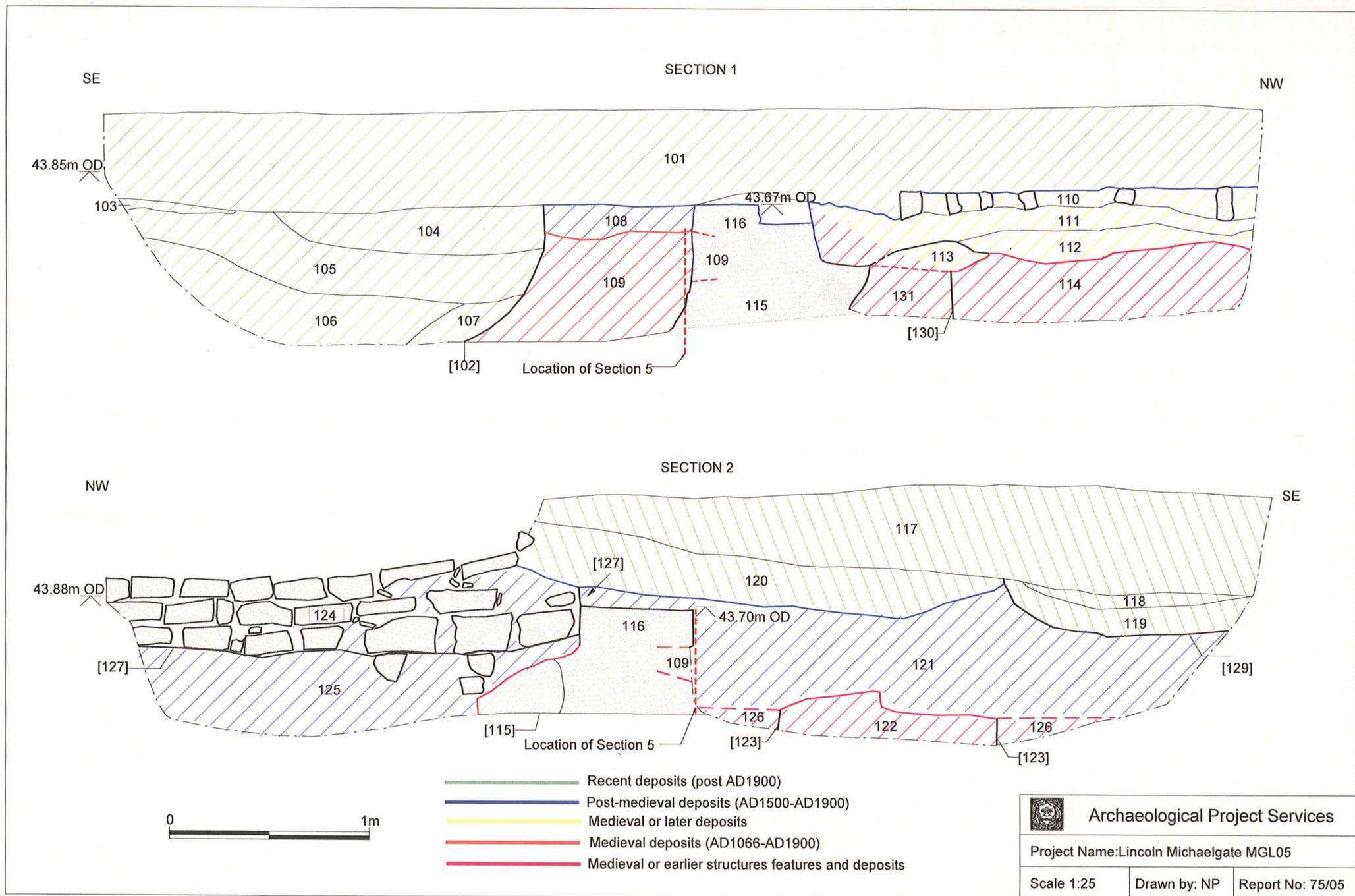


Figure 4 Trench 1: Sections 1 and 2

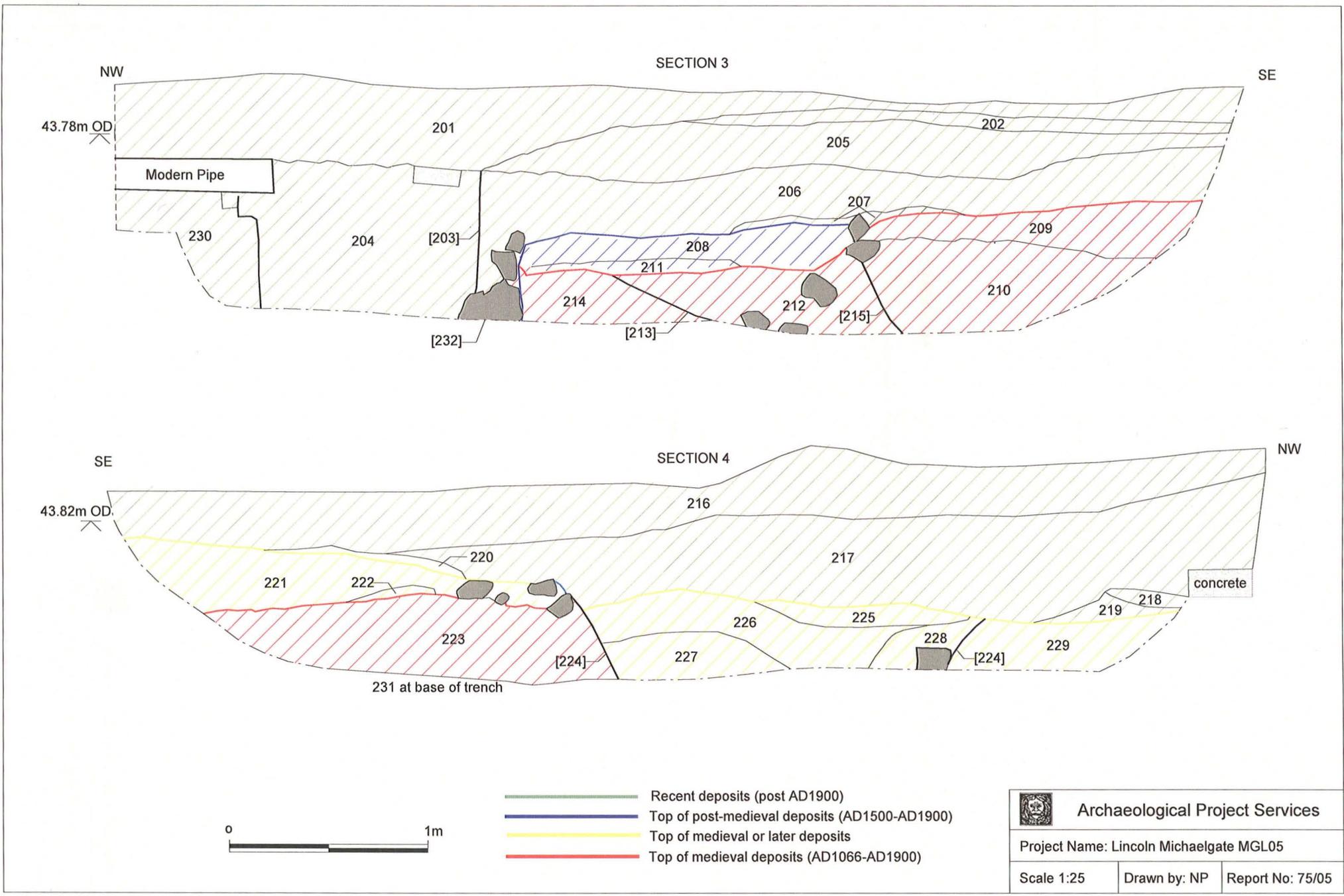
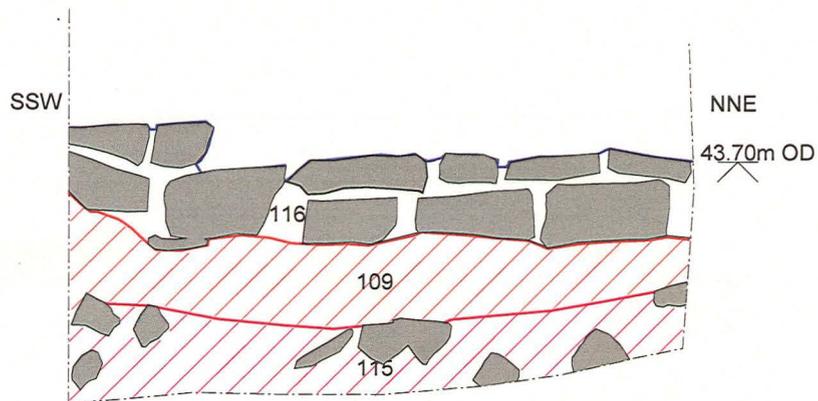


Figure 5 Trench 2: Sections 3 and 4

SECTION 5



- Top of post-medieval deposits (AD1500-AD1900)
- Top of medieval deposits (AD1066-AD1900)
- Top of medieval or earlier deposits



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Figure 6 Section 5



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Figure 7 Plans of Trenches 1 and 2



Plate 1 Northeast facing view of proposed development area from Michaelgate



Plate 2 North facing view, showing excavation of Trench 1



Plate 3 East facing view Trench 1 showing footings (115) and wall (116)



Plate 4 West facing view Trench 1 showing wall (116)



Plate 5 South facing
view west end Section 1
showing (116), (115) and
(112)



Plate 6 South facing
view east end Section 1
showing pit [102]



Plate 7 North facing
view west end Section 2
showing walls (124) and
(116)



Plate 8 North facing view Section 2 showing [123]



Plate 9 East facing view Trench 2 showing mortar surface (231)



Plate 10 North facing view west end Section 3



Plate 11 North facing view east end Section 3

**LAND SOUTH OF 20 MICHAELGATE LINCOLN
SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

PREPARED FOR ALEX ROSEN ASSOCIATES LTD

**BY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES
Institute of Field Archaeologists' Registered Organisation No. 21**

FEBRUARY 2005

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *An archaeological evaluation is required at Land South of 20 Michaelgate. NGR SK9762571647.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying line of Ermine Street through the centre of the Roman town. Evidence of the road line or of buildings fronting the street might survive on the site.*
- 1.3 *Evaluation will be undertaken through trial trenching. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 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 of a proposed development at Land South of 20 Michaelgate, Lincoln.
- 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 on the east side of Michaelgate, south of 18 Michaelgate, north of the drive of 9 Steep Hill.
- 3.2 The site lies within the Scheduled Ancient monument area 115.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Outline planning permission has been granted for the construction of two dwellings.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies on the steep hillslope below the Lincoln Edge at c. 50m O.D. close to the spring line where the Lincolnshire limestone gives way to the Lias clays.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The site is on or alongside the line of Ermine Street through the centre of the Roman town. Excavations at Chestnut House on Michaelgate nearby revealed a flight of stone steps in the course of Ermine Street as it climbed the steepest part of the hill. Further evidence of the road line or of buildings fronting the street might survive on the site.

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;

8.2.5 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 two trenches measuring 10m x 1.5m placed within the site in accordance with the layout agreed by the City Archaeologist. 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 It is anticipated that the work will take 3 days for 2 people.
- 14.2 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.

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.
- 15.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator (Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook 1998, Sections 5.7 and 18).
- 15.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis
- 15.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

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

Specification: Version 1, 14/2/04

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench 1

No.	Trench	Description	Depth	Interpretation
100	Trench 1	Unstratified material recovered during machining.		
101	Trench 1	Fairly loose mid to dark grey sandy silt	0.50m	Topsoil
102	Trench 1	2.12m diameter steep sided pit cut	>0.68m	Pit cut
103	Trench 1	Loose pale yellow hardcore	0.06m	Upper fill [102]
104	Trench 1	Loose dark grey sandy silt	0.25m	Upper fill [102]
105	Trench 1	Loose dark grey, mottled yellowish brown sandy silt	0.32m	Intermediary fill [102]
106	Trench 1	Loose mid-greyish brown sandy silt	0.35m	Secondary fill [102]
107	Trench 1	Firm white lime deposit	0.20m	Lowest exposed fill [102]
108	Trench 1	Moderate dark greyish brown sandy silt	0.18m	Deposit
109	Trench 1	Moderate mid-greyish brown sandy slit	0.54m	Deposit
110	Trench 1	Loose mixture of dark grey fine sandy silt and limestone	0.15m	Rubble deposit
111	Trench 1	Moderate mid-brown sandy silt	0.15m	Deposit
112	Trench 1	Moderate to soft yellowish brown sandy clay	0.16m	Possible clay floor surface
113	Trench 1	Moderate dark grey sandy silt	0.15m	Occupation/ demolition deposit
114	Trench 1	Firm dark greyish brown sandy silt	0.36m	Deposit
115	Trench 1	Limestone rubble mixed mid-brown sandy silt (20%)	0.30m	Wall footings
116	Trench 1	Southeast northwest aligned wall, constructed from roughly hewn limestone pieces which varied in size from 0.33 x 0.25m to 0.21 x 0.13m. Three bonded courses identified, 0.56m wide.	0.32m	Foundation Wall
117	Trench 1	Fairly loose mid to dark grey sandy silt	0.56m	Topsoil
118	Trench 1	Loose pale yellow hardcore	0.07m	Hardcore
119	Trench 1	Moderate dark greyish brown sandy silt	0.15m	Deposit
120	Trench 1	Loose dark grey mixture of sandy silt and pea gravel	0.30m	Deposit
121	Trench 1	Moderate to loose mid greyish brown sandy silt	0.80m	Deposit
122	Trench 1	Hard very pale yellowish brown mortar deposit	0.23m	Fill of [122]
123	Trench 1	Vertically sided cut, 1.11m wide only partially exposed.	0.14m	Possible robber trench
124	Trench 1	Limestone wall extending for >2.4m along northern edge of trench, 3 courses, roughly hewn limestone blocks average size 0.50 x 0.20m. Bonded with sandy clay.	0.48m	Limestone wall
125	Trench 1	Dark greyish brown sandy silt	>0.49m	Deposit
126	Trench 1	Mid-greyish brown sandy silt	0.18m	Deposit
127	Trench 1	Foundation cut for wall 124	0.48m	Foundation Trench

No.	Trench	Description	Depth	Interpretation
128	Trench 1	Yellowish brown sandy clay	0.15m	Deposit
129	Trench 1	Flat based cut through, 120 filled with 119 and 118	0.22m	Cut feature
130	Trench 1	Near vertical cut, at least 0.75m wide, filled with 114	>0.37m	Cut feature
131	Trench 1	Dark greyish brown deposit containing frequent angular limestone fragments	>0.35m	Deposits
132	Trench 1	Foundation trench for wall footings 115	0.30m	Foundation Trench
133	Trench 1	Foundation trench for wall 116	0.32m	Foundation Trench

Trench 2

No.	Trench	Description	Depth	Interpretation
200	Trench 2	Unstratified material recovered during machining		
201	Trench 2	Fairly loose mid to dark grey sandy silt	0.48m	Topsoil
202	Trench 2	Loose pale yellow hardcore	0.09m	Hardcore
203	Trench 2	Cut for modern cistern	0.75m	Drainage feature
204	Trench 2	Modern drainage cistern containing ceramic pipe 0.23 x 0.11m	0.75m	Drainage feature
205	Trench 2	Fairly loose dark greyish brown sandy silt	0.27m	Topsoil
206	Trench 2	Moderate grey / brown sandy silt	0.32m	Subsoil
207	Trench 2	Very firm pale grey cement	0.07m	Demolition deposit
208	Trench 2	Firm mixed pale yellowish brown / grey	0.25m	Demolition deposit
209	Trench 2	Moderate mid-brownish grey sandy silt	0.27m	Demolition/ occupation deposit
210	Trench 2	Moderate pale brownish grey sandy silt	0.46m	Deposit
211	Trench 2	Moderate reddish yellow sandy clay	0.07m	Floor surface
212	Trench 2	Very loose mid-brownish grey sandy silt	0.42m	Fill of [213]
213	Trench 2	Shallow cut, >1.46m wide but only partially exposed	0.25m	Pit cut
214	Trench 2	Moderate mid-brown clayey sandy silt	0.27m	Deposit
215	Trench 2	Steep sided cut, >1.24m wide, unclear as only partially exposed	0.45m	Cut of possible pit
216	Trench 2	Fairly loose mid to dark grey sandy silt	0.31m	Topsoil
217	Trench 2	Loose mid to dark brown sandy silt	0.65m	Subsoil
218	Trench 2	Loose mid-yellow coarse grained sand	0.07m	Deposit (Modern)
219	Trench 2	Loose mid to dark brown sandy silt	0.15m	Deposit (Modern)
220	Trench 2	Loose mid yellow hardcore	0.06m	Hard core
221	Trench 2	Loose greyish brown sandy silt	0.35m	Demolition/ occupation deposit
222	Trench 2	Moderate white lime deposit	0.05m	Deposit
223	Trench 2	Loose mid-greyish brown sandy silt, re-deposited natural, possibly same as 229	0.45m	Deposit
224	Trench 2	Gradually sided, 2.10m diameter cut only partially exposed.	0.48m	Pit cut
225	Trench 2	Loose dark greyish yellowish brown slightly clayey sandy silt	0.12m	Upper fill of [224]
226	Trench 2	Loose mid yellowish brown, mottled grey slightly clayey sandy silt	0.27m	Fill of [224]
227	Trench 2	Moderate to loose mid grey sandy silt	0.24m	Fill of [224]

228	Trench 2	Loose dark grey sandy silt	0.23m	Fill of [224]
229	Trench 2	Moderate mid-grey sandy slit	0.26m	Deposit
230	Trench 2	Loose mid-greyish brown sandy silt	0.56m	Deposit
231	Trench 2	Pale yellowish brown mortar deposit, unexcavated	-	Possible surface/ bedding
232	Trench 2	Fragments of oolitic limestone rubble, possibly representing disturbed remains of wall footings	0.46m	Rubble deposit or wall footings

Appendix 3: Pottery Archive MGL05

Jane Young

context	cname	full name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
100	BL	Black-glazed wares		bowl	1	1	40		BS	internal glaze	late 17th to 18th
100	CIST	Cistercian-type ware		tall cup	1	1	27		BS		16th
100	BL	Black-glazed wares	GRE type	drinking vessel	1	1	16		BS		mid 16th to mid 17th
100	LSW3	14th to 15th century Lincoln Glazed Ware		large jug	1	1	149		handle	abraded; large grooved rod handle	14th to mid 15th
100	TOYII	Toynton Late Medieval ware		small jug	1	1	9	thumbed pressed strip	BS		mid 15th to mid 16th
100	TOYII	Toynton Late Medieval ware		jug/jar	1	1	7	incised horizontal grooves	BS	? ID	mid 15th to mid 16th
101	CREA	Creamware		?	1	1	1		base		late 18th to 19th
101	CREA	Creamware		open	1	1	4		base		late 18th to 19th
106	LSW3	14th to 15th century Lincoln Glazed Ware		jug	1	1	30	thumbed basal angle	base		14th to mid 15th

context	cname	full name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
106	POTT	Potterhanworth-type Ware		large jar	2	1	379		base &	quite fine shell;? ID;large fresh fragments;leached internal shell inclusions - acidic contents;worn underneath base	13th to 15th
106	R	Roman pottery	greyware	jar ?	1	1	3		BS		Roman
109	LSH	Lincoln shelly ware		jar	1	1	21		rim	EVERA3 rim	late 9th to late 10th
109	LSW2	13th to 14th century Lincoln Glazed Ware		jug	1	1	6	applied strip	BS		13th
109	NSP	Nottingham Splashed ware	sandy	jug	1	1	9		BS		mid/late 12th to early/mid 13th
200	LSW2	13th to 14th century Lincoln Glazed Ware		jug;tall-necked	1	1	107	applied fleur de lys	BS	burnt/misfired glaze;thick white ext slip/surface;cu glaze	mid to late 13th
209	NSP	Nottingham Splashed ware	sandy	jug	1	1	10		BS		mid/late 12th to early/mid 13th
223	LSW3	14th to 15th century Lincoln Glazed Ware		jug	1	1	127		LHJ	rod handle	early 14th to mid 15th

Appendix 4

THE FINDS

by Rachael Hall and Gary Taylor

A quantity of artefacts, mostly brick/tile but also clay pipe, glass and metal, comprising 15 items weighing a total of 777g, was retrieved from 7 separate contexts.

Provenance

The material was recovered from deposits (101, 109, 120), walls/foundations (116, 124), demolition debris (208) and as unstratified artefacts (100).

Most of the brick/tile and clay pipe was probably made in or close to Lincoln.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
100	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 5/64"	1	4	18 th century
101	CBM	Tile, post-medieval	3	155	20 th century
	Glass	Colourless window glass, 20 th century	1	3	
	Glass	Green bottle glass, 20 th century	1	1	
109	Iron	Nail	1	6	
116	CBM	Tile	1	112	Post-medieval
120	CBM	Blue glazed tile, 20 th century	1	8	20 th century
	Glass	Colourless window glass, 20 th century	1	6	
124	CBM	Tile	3	204	Post-medieval
208	CBM	Tile, overfired/distorted, post-medieval	1	110	Post-medieval
	CBM	Tile, post-medieval	1	168	

Condition

All the material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems. Archive storage of the collection is by material class.

Documentation

There have been numerous previous archaeological investigations at Lincoln that are the subjects of reports. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Lincoln Urban Archaeological Database and the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

All of the collection reported here is of late post-medieval to early modern date and consequently of low local potential and significance. The brick/tile probably indicates buildings on or in the vicinity of the site during the post-medieval period.

Appendix 5

The Animal Bone Assemblage by Jennifer Kitch

A total of 11 fragments (74g) of animal bone was recovered from the archaeological works at MGL 05.

The remains are of a good condition, scoring an average grade of 2 on the Lyman (1996) criteria (where 1 is pristine and 5 is unrecognisable).

Table 1 below summarises the identified taxa.

Taxon	Context		Total
	101	109	
Cattle	1		1
Large Mammal	1	2	3
Medium Mammal	1		1
Pig	1	1	2
Rabbit		1	1
Sheep/Goat		2	2
Unidentified	1		1
Grand Total	5	6	11

Three fragments of bone display evidence of butchery, all consistent with jointing. A fragment of pig femur displayed evidence of rodent gnawing on the shaft, indicating that the remains had been left open to scavengers.

The small number of fragments identifiable represent the main domestic species, a single rabbit metatarsal was recovered from context (109), the condition of the bone was pristine, due to the burrowing nature of the species the presence within the assemblage should be viewed with caution.

The assemblage is small providing little further information save the presence of the species.

Appendix 6

GLOSSARY

Anglo-Saxon	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
Anglo-Scandinavian	Pertaining to the period of 'Viking' occupation of northern and eastern Britain during the 9 th and 10 th century. Lincoln was one of the five <i>Boroughs of the Danelaw</i> during this period.
Context	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 interpretation 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].
Colonia	Settlement established by Roman Imperial authorities for the benefit of retired legionaries. In Britain they were commonly established within the boundaries of former legionary fortresses.
Cut	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.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Neronian	Period of rule by Emperor Nero during mid to late 1 st century AD.
Old English	The language used by the Saxon (<i>q.v.</i>) occupants of Britain.
Posthole	The hole cut to take a timber post, usually in an upright position. The hole may have been dug larger than the post and contain soil or stones to support the post. Alternatively, the posthole may have been formed through the process of driving the post into the ground.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC,

until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.

Romano-British

Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Saxo-Norman

This term is used to define the transition from the Anglo-Saxon to the Medieval period which occurred between approximately AD 850-1150. The Domesday Survey was compiled towards the end of this period in AD 1086.

Transformed

Soil deposits that have been changed. The agencies of such changes include natural processes, such as fluctuating water tables, worm or root action, and human activities such as gardening or agriculture. This transformation process serves to homogenise soil, erasing evidence of layering or features.

Appendix 7

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

62	Context records
14	Scale drawing sheets
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Box 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 Council Museum Accession Number:	LCNCC: 2005.46
Archaeological Project Services Site Code:	MGL05

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.

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