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LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

**Land to the south of the Tap & Spile Public House,
Hungate, Lincoln
Archaeological Evaluation**

**NGR: SK 97499 71477
Site Code: LTAP 06
LCNCC Accession No.: 2006.57
Planning Application: N/A**



Report for

Paul Daubney

By

I. M. Rowlandson

**LAS Report No: 910
April 2006**

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Conservation
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 26 APR 2006

 Highways & Planning
 Directorate

Figures

Fig. 1 Location of the proposed development site, Hungate, Lincoln. (a) 1:50,000 Ordnance Survey Map (b) based on a 1:1250 map. Crown copyright ©, reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. LAS Licence number AL 100002165.

Fig 2 The proposed development site showing the location of the evaluation trench and the current layout of the terrace walls. Scale 1:250.

Fig. 3 Plan showing brick surface **6** cut by robber pit **4**.

Fig. 4 Plan showing coal cellar **13**.

Fig. 5 Plan showing cellar **5** and stone filled pit **16**.

Fig. 6 The sections

Fig. 7 The 1889 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 Lincolnshire Kesteven Sheet LXX.7 map, surveyed 1887 at an enlarged scale showing the proposed development area.

Fig. 8 Development plan showing proposed basements Scale 1:100 (after LKR Architects LLP Preliminary General Arrangement Drawing; Proj. No LK/402; Drwg. (20)001; date 25/08/05).

Fig. 9 Proposed sections through dwelling as marked on Fig. 8. Scale 1:100. (after LKR Architects LLP Preliminary General Arrangement Drawing; Proj. No LK/402; Drwg. (20)001; date 25/08/05).

Fig. 10 Plan showing full extent of potential impact zones. Scale 1:250 (after Fig 2 & 8).

Plates

PI. 1 The extant Hungate street frontage (Hungate 19, 20 & 20a). (06/23/34)

PI. 2 The car park looking northeast towards Hungate showing the current terrace walls. (06/23/28)

PI. 3 The evaluation trench during excavation looking east towards Hungate. (06/17/6A)

PI. 4 Looking west across car park showing the backfilled evaluation trench (car parking bay 17, in front of the silver car on the upper terrace). (06/23/23)

PI. 5 The evaluation trench during machining showing brick surface **6**, looking southeast. Scale 1m. (06/18/21)

PI. 6 Coal cellar **13** and wall **5**, looking southeast. Scale 1m. (06/18/23)

PI. 7 The evaluation trench with wall **5** partially removed and stone filled pit **16**, looking southeast. Scale 1m. (06/17/5A)

PI. 8 Section of trench with pit **16** in the foreground, looking west. Scale 1m. (06/17/8A)

PI. 9 Trench section looking northwest. Scale 1m. (06/17/9A)

PI. 10 Looking west across car park with archaeological impact zones (**Fig. 10**) overlaid onto extant ground level. (06/23/2)

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Summary

An evaluation trench was excavated to the south of the Tap & Spile Public House to assess the potential impact of a new housing development on archaeological remains. The development area occupies plots 19, 20 and 20a Hungate, Lincoln occupying an upper and lower terrace area which is used for a car parking. The first archaeological deposits, dated to 15th-16th century, were encountered at a depth of 19.75m OD, 0.89m beneath the car park surface. They were partially truncated by cellars of buildings present on the OS 1:2,500 1st edition survey of 1889, which penetrated to a depth of 19.39m OD, 1.24m beneath the car park surface.

If no basements are constructed there would be no archaeological impact except for the pile caps. If basements are constructed the northern basement (Flat 2) will have an archaeological impact of at least 0.5m across the area excavated and an additional impact for pile caps. The area of the proposed southern basement (Flat 1) was not evaluated but would require the excavation of an irregular wedge of ground to a depth of between 0.5m- 1.2m beneath the current surface and additional excavations for pile caps. The impact of these excavations is unknown but a portion of the material removed is likely to consist of modern levelling and building rubble.

Reduction in height of the area of upper terrace to the west of the new building would result in an average impact upon archaeological remains of between 0.85m and 1.10m in depth across the area remaining 12m x 3.5m area.

Details of foundation specification, construction methodology, services and drainage are required to fully assess the impact of the proposed development. These have not yet been finalised

Introduction

Lindsey Archaeological Services was commissioned by Paul Daubney in February 2006 to undertake an archaeological evaluation at the above site. The work was carried out in accordance with general requirements set out in *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* published by the Archaeology Section, Lincolnshire County Council (1998). Work commenced 7/3/2006 and was completed 8/3/2006.

Site Location and Description

The proposed development site was located south of Motherby Lane on the west side of Hungate. The Tap and Spile public house forms its northern boundary (occupying plots 21 and 23 Hungate) and the Samaritans (18 Hungate) its southern boundary. It is a rectangular plot running 16.5m (north-south) along the street frontage and extends 16m west, giving an approximate total development area of 264m². It was used as a car park accessed from Motherby Lane.

Planning Background

Planning permission was granted in 2005 for the construction of two properties fronting onto Hungate subject to conditions including a requirement for archaeological investigations (2005/0400/F). It is now proposed to modify the application and the results of this evaluation will form part of the revised submission.

The site lies within Conservation Area 1 *Cathedral and City Centre*.

Archaeological Background

The site is located in the south-western corner of the lower Roman *colonia* which has been occupied for at least the 2nd century AD. Several excavations over the past 20 years in the vicinity of the site, at the corner of St Martins Lane and Hungate, and to the north at St. Michael's Terrace and Stanthaket Court (between Spring Hill and Michaelgate) have revealed evidence of Roman occupation. Surfaces found in excavations on the east side of Hungate and at Spring Hill/Michaelgate and may be part of a SSE/NNW aligned Romano-British street.

Current views on this part of the city which was in the parish of St Michael, are that it was an important suburb, with a mint and possibly a market place, but little is known of the character of occupation. Hungate itself is thought to have originated in the 9th-10th century while Motherby Lane is a little later.

Excavations to the north of Motherby Lane on the site of the former St Martin's school revealed deposits containing 9th and 10th century pottery, the first evidence for occupation of this period on the west side of Hungate. The earliest post-Roman deposits encountered during excavations on the site of the NCP car park in 1985 also produced evidence for 10th century deposits, containing 9th century residual material (Jones, Stocker and Vince 2003, 153). This was in contrast to the extensive late 9th century dumps recorded at Flaxengate, east of High Street.

Excavations at both St Martin's School and the NCP car park have revealed later medieval and post-medieval remains immediately below present ground levels.

The proposed development site was occupied by a garage at no.19 Hungate, whose double gates are still present. To the north of the garage were Nos 20 and 20a Hungate which were occupied by a stone building, whose front wall still survives. Marrat's map of Lincoln, published in 1817 shows buildings on the corner of Motherby Lane and Hungate on the site of the Tap and Spile public house

and the area of the proposed development. The detail of this map is not good enough to define single properties but the survey published by Padley in 1842 clearly shows individual buildings in the northern part of the proposed development site (Field 2004, Fig. 4). 19th century directories of Lincoln indicate that this was a public house known as the Green Man, from at least 1791 to 1860 and subsequently as the Red Lion. By 1877 the building had become a domestic dwelling as recorded in the local trade directory of that year. The Tap and Spile was built in 1920 on the site of an earlier building (also shown on Marrat's map), which was also a public house, called the White Horse. Its name was only changed in the 1990s.

Aims and Objectives

The purpose of the evaluation was to

- Assess the depth and quality, below the modern surface, of surviving archaeological deposits which would be affected by any proposed groundworks.
- Assess the possible scale of impact on any remains and other information which might influence development design so that such impact can be avoided or minimized.
- Provide information that will allow the local planning authority to reconcile development proposals with their policy of preserving archaeological remains wherever possible.
- Provide site specific information which (if necessary) will allow for the design and integration of timing and funding of any further archaeological work (or mitigation strategy) which may be required in advance of, or during, any subsequent development programme.
- Produce a project archive for deposition with the City and County Museum (*The Collection*).
- Provide information for accession to the County Historic Environment Record (HER) and the Lincoln Urban Archaeological Database.

Method

One evaluation trench, c. 3.5m by 1.6m, was excavated using a small 3 tonne 360° mechanical excavator, using a toothless dyking bucket, to the first horizon. Asphalt and brick walls were broken with a pneumatic concrete breaker and a toothed bucket. Modern features were recorded in plan in stages and section. The trench was subsequently machined to the first archaeological horizon. All machine excavation was monitored by an experienced archaeologist. Archaeological recording was carried out by a team of 2 experienced archaeologists, including a Site Director (the author). A full written (single context) and photographic record was made of the site, including site plans and sections at a scale of 1:20.

The trench was excavated within car park space 17 and the spoil was piled in space 18 to facilitate the continued use of the other car park spaces. The trench was refilled and all spoil was replaced flush to the tarmac surface.

The trench was hand-cleaned to reveal features in plan and a shallow sondage was excavated to assess deposits at the base of the trench to enable sufficient information about form, development

date and stratigraphic relationships to be recorded without prejudice to more extensive investigations should they prove to be necessary.

A temporary bench mark (22m) was established on the door step of the surviving frontage of the existing stone frontage (No.20 Hungate) to the south of the Tap & Spile Public House from a bench mark (30.6m) located on the brickwork of 31½ Hungate on the north corner of the street frontage.

A level survey was conducted across the proposed development site to assist with assessing the archaeological impact of the proposed development.

Results (Fig. 2-6, Pl. 5-9)

A thin, 0.03-0.05m, layer of asphalt (1) was bedded on a 0.34-0.50m thick layer of limestone rubble (2) which covered the whole trench.

Beneath the car park surfacing layers was part of a backfilled cellar (wall 5) (Pl. 5-6). Abutting wall 5 was a dark grey layer which may have been formed during the demolition of the buildings (3) which produced material dating to the late 18th- mid 19th century (Appendix 2). The cellar had been in filled with mixed light grey and dark grey silt sand with limestone and brick fragments (24). Beneath layer 3 was a brick surface (6, Fig. 3, Pl. 5) which had been constructed of handmade bricks. Cutting through the brick floor was a robber pit (4) which had removed the majority of the walls associated with a brick built coal cellar (wall 13) and was backfilled with a mixed dark grey-black silt sand(8).

The large cellar (wall 5) had been built within foundation cut 11. The wall was constructed of red bricks (230x120x50mm) and was approximately 0.24m wide. The wall was north- south aligned and an east-west return (also 5) was exposed when the cellar was emptied. The mortar bonding was flush on the outside showing that the cellar wall had been a free standing construction prior to the cellar foundation (11) being packed with a mixed grey sand silt (10). Wall 5 had also been given a render finish on the inside of the cellar of the same mortar used to bond the bricks. It had a brick floor (19, Fig. 5) which was constructed of similar bricks to the wall and was probably of contemporary construction.

To the north of the trench was the smaller coal cellar (wall 13) which had been robbed by pit 4. Pit 4 had been backfilled with a mixed dark grey-black silt (8) which was dated to late 18th to early 19th century. The walls of the cellar (13) were heavily truncated with the majority of the surviving wall was only exposed in the sections of the trench (Fig 4, Fig 6 B & C). The wall was constructed of red bricks bonded with a light grey-white mortar within foundation cut 25. In contrast to wall 5 wall 13 was built tightly against the construction cut. The cellar construction was probably contemporary with the brick surface 6. It is unclear whether 6 is an internal or external surface. Within the coal cellar was a brick floor (14) and a thin layer of coal and cinders which remained in situ from when the coal cellar was in use (23). It is likely that the removal of cellar walls occurred at the same time as the destruction of an associated building. It is possible that the destruction of these buildings occurred during the levelling of

the site for the construction of the car park. Wall 13 (Fig. 6.B) may also have been the foundation for an east-west aligned superstructure. The destruction caused by 4 removed any relationship between the two structures but it is likely that they were contemporary. It is possible that the coal cellar was within a freestanding structure.

Brick floor 6 overlay a soil build up, layer 7, which was above a thin layer of mid grey silt sand (21). Layer 21 was above soil layer 9 which produced a clay pipe stem and a tile which dated to between 15th-19th centuries. Beneath layer 9 was a thin sand lens (22). Beneath 22 was a mid- dark green grey brown sand clay silt which produced pottery dating to the late 15th – 16th century (12/17). The top of 12/17, the first pre-modern layer, was encountered at 19.75m OD. Layer 12 was cut by a stone filled pit (16, fill 15) which produced material of a similar date (Pl. 7-8). Layer 12/17 and pit 16 produced fresh pottery of a mid 15th- 16th century and a quantity of fresh 13th century pottery. The absence of any material dating to the 14th century is notable (Jane Young *pers. com.*). This 13th century material may represent landscaping of earlier deposits or a hiatus of activity during the 14th century.

Discussion

The uppermost undisturbed archaeological horizon was found at 19.75m OD, 0.89m beneath the existing car park level. The two cellars cut through this level to a depth of 19.21m OD, 1.25m below the existing car park level.

The small area of the evaluation does not tell us whether there were cellars along the street frontage but given that the upper terrace was the site of a former public house, it is likely that there was. No evaluation of the southern part of the site has been made but it appears that the terrace wall is the one depicted on the 1842 Padley map. Although buildings are evident on the area of the proposed development on the 1817 and 1819 maps they show insufficient detail to confirm that the terrace was in existence at this time (Mills and Wheeler *eds* 2004). It is possible that material has been imported to build up the ramp which is currently in existence. The property was used as a garage for part of the 20th century but it is unclear when the ground level was raised.

Potential Impact of the Proposed Development on Archaeological Remains

Planning permission has been granted for the construction of two smaller residential properties without basements (Field 2004, 3-4, Fig. 3). The current proposed design has not yet been formalised but either one or two basement flats have now been proposed for the site (Fig. 8, 9 and 10; Pl. 10).

It is not possible to make a precise prediction about the impact as the site levels alter from west to east and north to south. No indication of foundation designs have been supplied but it is presumed that a piling solution will be required. Recent projects undertaken by LAS have highlighted the archaeological impact associated with the excavation of pile pits (McDaid 2006a; McDaid 2006b). Any piling solution is likely to be associated with excavations beneath the expected pile cap depth. Pits on sites elsewhere have typically been excavated through archaeological deposits some 1.3m beneath

the base of the pile caps with some pits excavated to a depth of 3m. These trial holes removed archaeological remains in a considerable area around the piles themselves. Such groundworks are likely to have a considerably greater impact than if replacement piles are bored from the agreed pile cap height (McDaid 2006a; McDaid 2006b).

Details about the proposed plans for drainage and services are not currently available but they may have a further archaeological impact.

Laid out is the potential impact for the development using data provided, the results of the single evaluation trench and a level survey taken across the plot-

1- No basements

If building proceeds with no basements the impact of the construction on the archaeological remains will be limited to the pile caps. The evaluation results and the site assessment (Field 2004) suggest the possibility of cellarage along the frontage of the building and the current height of the ground would require minimal groundworks (**Fig. 8-10, Pl. 10** Green areas).

The ground beam invert level on the drawing supplied (**Fig. 9**) at 22.05m OD, is considerably above the height of the current car park surface (21.15m), will require no reduction of level for the ground beams. The assumed top of pile cap height in the northeast corner would lie at a maximum of 0.20m below the existing surface. As piling methodology has not been formalised the total impact depth cannot be predicted (see above) but this solution is likely to have the least archaeological impact.

2- 'Flat 1' Basement

The proposed basement would be set back from the street frontage so the impact along Hungate would be the same as highlighted in Option 1 above (**Fig 8-10, Pl. 10** Green and light blue areas). Excavation of the basement to the rear of the plot would require the removal of an irregular wedge of ground to the south of the existing terrace line. This would reduce the ground approximately 1.2m at the eastern wall of the flat tapering down to as little as 0.5m to the west of the plot. Although predictions about the deposits to the south of the plot have not been confirmed by the evaluation it is possible that at least some of the deposits consist of material associated with the garage which was previously on the plot and levelling material to raise the area to construct the ramp to the upper terrace.

The depth for the southern foundation of 16.625m OD indicated on the plans (**Fig. 9, Section 'B-B'**) would require the excavation of a minimum of 2.5m.

An evaluation across the proposed area for Flat 1 would identify the uppermost level of undisturbed archaeological remains.

3- 'Flat 2' Basement

The evaluation has provided evidence for the presence of archaeological deposits in the area proposed for 'Flat 2' (Fig. 8-10, dark blue and green areas). The proposed invert level for the ground beams for the northern basement flat is 19.225m. The construction of this basement would disturb a minimum of 0.5m of archaeological deposits across its footprint. If pile pits were required for piling to be conducted the impact depth may be considerably deeper. The drawing shows a foundation impact of at least 1m deeper than the base of the ground beams (Fig. 9). This would increase the depth of impact into known archaeological deposits to 1.5m.

4- Flats 1 and 2 Basements

The construction of the both basement flats will have the combined impact set out in options 2 and 3 (Fig. 8-10, all blue and green areas).

The Upper Terrace West of New Building

The proposed use of the remaining western portion of the upper terrace is not yet decided (Fig. 10, Pl. 10 grey area). Construction of the dwellings on the Hungate frontage will leave an area of approximately 12m x 3.5m. Access for parking would only be retained by reducing the 2m height difference between the existing upper and lower terrace surfaces. A reinforced terrace wall on the north side of the plot would also be required. The evidence from the evaluation suggests that a reduction of level in this area would remove archaeological deposits with a thickness of between 0.85m to 1.10m across the area.

Conclusion

The area is highly significant for the understanding of the archaeology of Lincoln from the Roman to modern periods. The area falls within 10 of the 'Research Agenda Zones' (Jones, Stocker and Vince 2003, 5.9.1; 5.4; 6.13; 7.20; 8.3.1; 8.3.4; 9.25; 9.36; 10.25 and 11.26).

Whatever alternative is chosen there will be some impact on the archaeology if only from the excavation of the pile cap pits. However the excavation of basements and reducing the height of the upper terrace all have considerably greater impact than if the site is developed without basements by raising the ground level. Excavations on the upper (northern terrace) are likely to encounter archaeological deposits at 19.75m OD.

A full assessment of the impact of the development upon the archaeological deposits on the site would require an investigation of the lower (southern) terrace to provide details about the height of surviving archaeological horizons and details of foundation design and construction methodology.

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April 2006

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Site Archive

Context and register sheets- 28
Plans- 1 sheet
Sections- 1 sheet
Correspondence
Photographs: LAS film nos. 06/17/1A-11A; 06/18/1-36; 06/23/17-34
Finds list
Specialist report

APPENDIX 1

APPENDIX 1

Land to the south of the Tap & Spile Public House Hungate, Lincoln: Archaeological Evaluation (LTAP 06)

Context	Type	Fill of	Description
1	Layer	-	Car park surface. Dark grey asphalt
2	Layer	-	Bedding for cap park surface. Yellow limestone rubble with small cobble sized clasts
3	Layer	-	Dark grey silt, occ stones and charcoal
4	Cut	-	Roughly rectangular cut robbing 'coal cellar' 13/14
5	Structure	11	Cellar wall. Orange bricks with a running bond two bricks thick east-west and north-south aligned forming corner of cellar. Bonded with white grey mortar and finished both sides (not pressed against foundation cut for cellar, free standing when constructed)
6	Layer	25	Brick floor
7	Layer	-	Dark grey gritty sand silt, mod charcoal flecks
8	Fill	4	Fill of Robber cut 4. Mixed dark grey black silt sand, freq ash, coal limestone
9	Layer	-	Dark grey gritty sand silt, mod large flecks of charcoal
10	Fill	11	Backfill of construction trench after the construction of 5. Mixed mid-dark grey sand silt occ limestone mortar, brick and coal
11	Cut	-	Construction cut for large cellar (5).
12	Layer	-	Mid-Dark grey brown sand clay silt, mod charcoal, occ small stones
13	Structure	25	Brick built coal cellar walls
14	Layer	25	Brick floor for coal cellar 13.
15	Fill	16	Cobble sized angular limestones in a brown sand silt matrix
16	Cut	-	Pit containing 15
17	Layer	-	As 12
18	Layer	11	Rendering on inside of cellar wall 5
19	Layer	11	Brick floor of large cellar (5)
20	Structure?	-	Possible disturbed remnants of a limestone wall predating wall 5
21	Layer	-	Mid grey silty gritty sand, occ small stones
22	Layer	-	Dirty yellow sand, mod flecks of charcoal
23	Layer	-	Crusty cinder layer with occ coal above brick floor 14
24	Fill	-	Backfill of cellar 5. Mixed light grey and dark grey silt sand with limestone and brick fragments
25	Cut	-	Construction cut for 'coal cellar'

APPENDIX 2

Pottery Archive LTAP06

Jane Young

context	cname	full name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
03	PEARL	Pearlware		small jar	1	1	4		base	blue banded	
03	BL	Black-glazed wares		large jar	2	1	119		BS		18th to 19th
03	PEARL	Pearlware		jug	1	1	6		handle		
03	PEARL	Pearlware		bowl ?	1	1	17		base		
07	STSL	Staffordshire/Bristol slipware		cup	1	1	3	brown trailed dec	rim	white fabric	
07	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware		jar	1	1	4		BS		16th to 18th
08	PEARL	Pearlware		cup	3	1	153	transfer print	rim base & BS	brown painted rim	late 18th to early 19th
08	BL	Black-glazed wares		bowl	6	1	427		rim base & BS	profile; fresh breaks; everted rim; external concretions	18th
08	NOTTS	Nottingham Late Saxon sandy ware		chamber pot	14	1	734		rim base & BS		
10	PEARL	Pearlware		jug	1	1	12	transfer print	handle		
10	PEARL	Pearlware		mug	2	1	34	blue and brown slip banded	base LHJ	industrial slip	
10	PEARL	Pearlware		dish	1	1	4	transfer print	base		
10	PEARL	Pearlware		dish	1	1	8	transfer print	rim		

context	cname	full name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
10	PEARL	Pearlware		cup	1	1	3	transfer print	base		
10	PEARL	Pearlware		mug jar	1	1	9	blue slip banded	BS		
12	DST	Developed Stamford ware		jug	1	1	14	applied pressed vert strip	BS		
12	LSW2	13th to 14th century Lincoln Glazed Ware		jug	1	1	10		BS		
12	LSW2	13th to 14th century Lincoln Glazed Ware		small jar/pipkin	1	1	8		BS	ridged shoulder	
12	LSW1	12th century Lincoln Glazed ware		jug	1	1	23		BS	inturned rim with lip	
12	LSW2/3	13th to 15th century Lincoln Glazed Ware		jug	1	1	13		BS		
12	NOTG	Nottingham glazed ware		jug	1	1	7		BS		
12	TOYH	Toynton Late Medieval ware		jug/jar	1	1	34		BS	base cracked during firing; comm large ca lumps;	
12	BOU	Bourne D ware	slightly bumpy	jug/jar	1	1	15		BS		
12	HUM	Humberware		large jug	1	1	48		BS	int glaze; poss LHUM	
12	MP	Midlands Purple ware		jug; bunghole?	1	1	104		rim with UHJ and cutout	orange purple fabric	
12	LSW2	13th to 14th century Lincoln Glazed Ware		jug	1	1	14		BS		
12	NSP	Nottingham Splashed ware	sandy	jug	1	1	4		BS		
12	MEDLOC	Medieval local fabrics	A	jar/bowl	1	1	48		base	soot on wall	
12	LEMS	Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shelly		small jar	1	1	20		BS	soot external and pattern internal; ? ID	

context	cname	full name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
12	POTT	Potterhanworth-type Ware		jar/bowl	1	1	32		base	thick internal deposit	
12	POTT	Potterhanworth-type Ware		jar/bowl	1	1	12		BS	soot and internal deposit; ?id	
12	POTT	Potterhanworth-type Ware		jar	1	1	18		BS	soot and internal deposit; ?id	
12	MEDLOC	Medieval local fabrics	A	jar/bowl	1	1	5		BS	soot	
12	MEDLOC	Medieval local fabrics	A	jar/bowl	1	1	58		BS	part sooted	
12	LSW2	13th to 14th century Lincoln Glazed Ware		small jug/jar	1	1	7		BS	soot and heat altered glaze	
12	MEDLOC	Medieval local fabrics	A	jar/bowl	1	1	65		BS	thick external soot some internal	
12	LSW2	13th to 14th century Lincoln Glazed Ware		jug	1	1	8		base		
12	MEDLOC	Medieval local fabrics	A	jar/bowl	1	1	22		BS		
12	LSWA	Lincoln Glazed ware Fabric A		jug	1	1	28	pressed basal edge	base		
12	MEDLOC	Medieval local fabrics	A	jar	1	1	23		BS	?id	
12	LSW2	13th to 14th century Lincoln Glazed Ware		jug	1	1	11		BS	internal deposit	
12	MEDLOC	Medieval local fabrics	A	bowl	1	1	58		rim	everted rim; bright red fabric ?id	
12	LSW1/2	12th-13th century Lincoln Glazed ware		small jug	1	1	3		BS	multi cordoned; internal deposit	
12	LSW2	13th to 14th century Lincoln Glazed Ware		jug	1	1	8		BS		
12	POTT	Potterhanworth-type Ware		jar	1	1	36		rim	round everted rim; sharp edge	
12	POTT	Potterhanworth-type Ware		j/bowl	1	1	12		BS		

context	cname	full name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
12	POTT	Potterhanworth-type Ware		jar	1	1	14		BS	sooted	
12	POTT	Potterhanworth-type Ware		jar/bowl	1	1	8		BS		
12	LSW2	13th to 14th century Lincoln Glazed Ware		jug	1	1	13		BS		
15	TOYII	Toynnton Late Medieval ware		jug	3	1	181		BS		
15	POTT	Potterhanworth-type Ware		curfew	1	1	41	applied pressed strip	BS	thick internal and part external soot	
15	LSW1	12th century Lincoln Glazed ware		jug	1	1	8		BS	internal deposit	
15	LSW1/2	12th-13th century Lincoln Glazed ware		jug	1	1	13		BS	multi cordoned?	
17	POTT	Potterhanworth-type Ware		industrial base	1	1	57		base	flange	
17	MP	Midlands Purple ware		bunghole vessel	1	1	30	pressed bung edges	BS	? ID or LSW4;semi vitrified	

Ceramic Building Archive LTAP06

Doug Young and Jane Young

context	cname	full name	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	description	date
06	BRK	Brick	very poor fabric		1	1146	110x53; low fired; comm shale inclusions; end; handmade;	16th to 19th
06	BRK	Brick	vitrified		1	965	fabric includes comm shale and pebbles; light firing; sanded base; sharp arrises; handmade; mortar; 105x54; end	L16 to 19th
07	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	orange sandy		1	124	flat roofer	17th to 19th
09	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	poor fabric 1		1	208	flat roofer; some white lenses	15th to 18th
10	PANTDISC	Pantile (discarded)			1	97	mortar; orange fabric striated with white clay	18th to 20th
10	PANTDISC	Pantile (discarded)			1	255		18th to 20th
10	GRID	Glazed ridge tile (unidentified ware)	7		1	49	fe glaze; applied pressed crest	
12	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	1		1	30	flat roofer; mortar; hard fired	
12	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	7		1	29	flat roofer; mortar; oxidised	
12	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	vitrified		1	86	flat roofer; mortar	
12	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	1		1	267	flat roofer; mortar	
14	BRK	Brick	very poor fabric		1	2408	mortar; near complete; 245x110x50; handmade; comm light shale frags; one edge and part upper sooted; uneven arrises; struck upper; sanded stretches; mortar; underside smoothed; possible re use	17th to 19th

context	cname	full name	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	description	date
15	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	fine oxidised		1	170	flat roofer; mortar	late med?
15	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	vitrified		1	61	flat roofer; corner; odd fabric; comm ca inclusions; flat roofer	
15	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	7		2	116	flat roofer; oxidised	
15	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	7		2	200	flat roofer; vitrified; different tiles	
15	PNRDISC	Discarded peg, nib or ridge tile	1/7		2	98	flat roofer	
15	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	1		1	118	flat roofer	
15	PNRDISC	Discarded peg, nib or ridge tile	1		2	214	flat roofer; mortar	
15	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	1		2	275	flat roofer; mortar	
15	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	1		1	58	flat roofer; mortar; corner	
15	NIB	nibbed tile	poor fabric 1	molded nib	1	96	mortar	
15	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	7		1	58	reused chipped to form disc; mortar; thin tile	
15	GPNR	Glazed peg, nib or ridge	7		1	30	reduced glaze; flat roofer	
15	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	poor fabric 1		1	286	flat roofer; corner	
15	NIB	nibbed tile	poor fabric LSWA	type 3a nib	1	61		
15	PNRDISC	Discarded peg, nib or ridge tile	poor fabric 1		4	208	flat roofer	
15	HIP	hip tile	7		1	48	triangular point	
15	NIB	nibbed tile	1	moulded nib	1	63	cloth impression	
15	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	1/7		1	381	corner; mortar	
15	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	1		1	274	fractured to odd shape; mortar; flat roofer; finger pulls down length	late med?

context	cname	full name	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	description	date
15	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	late med/BE VO		1	198	flat roofer; fine oxidised fabric; corner; salt surfacing	late med ?
15	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	poor fabric 1		1	244	flat roofer	
15	NIB	nibbed tile	1/7	type 3a nib	1	105		
17	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	7		1	132	flat roofer; mortar; hard fired	
17	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	7		1	63	flat roofer; soot?	
17	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	vittrified		1	59	flat roofer	
17	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	7		1	133	flat roofer; mortar; hard fired	
19	BRK	Brick			1	2832	complete; handmade; sanded under and stretchers; poss cloth marks; uneven arrises sharp under and rounded upper; (recovered from cellar floor)	18th to 20th

Dating Archive LTAP06

Jane Young

context	date	comments
03	late 18th to mid 19th	fresh condition
06	late 16th to 19th	date on brick only
07	18th	
08	late 18th to early 19th	fresh condition;part complete vessels
09	15th to 19th	date on single tile
10	late 18th to mid 19th	fresh condition
12	late 15th to mid 16th	also high early13th content;all in fresh condition
14	17th to 19th	date on single brick
15	mid 15th to 16th	also high early13th content;all in fresh condition
17	mid 15th to 16th	also high early13th content;all in fresh condition
19	18th to 20th	date on single brick

APPENDIX 3

Land To the South of the Tap and Spile PH Finds List

<i>Context</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Object Type</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Discar</i>	<i>description</i>
3	Pipe clay	Clay pipe stem	2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
3	Pottery		5	<input type="checkbox"/>	
6	CBM	Brick	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7	CBM	Tile	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7	Pottery		2	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8	Glass		3	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8	Pipe clay	Clay pipe bowls	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8	Pottery		23	<input type="checkbox"/>	
9	CBM	Tile	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	
9	Pipe clay	Clay pipe stem	1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
10	CBM	Tile	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 piece glazed
10	Pipe clay	Clay pipe stem	1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
10	Pottery		7	<input type="checkbox"/>	
12	Animal bone		2	<input type="checkbox"/>	
12	CBM	Tile	4	<input type="checkbox"/>	
12	Pottery		34	<input type="checkbox"/>	
14	CBM	Brick (whole)	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	
15	Animal bone		1	<input type="checkbox"/>	
15	CBM	Brick fragment	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	
15	CBM	Tile	27	<input type="checkbox"/>	
15	CBM	Tile (shaped)	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	
15	CBM	Tile disc	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	
15	Pottery		6	<input type="checkbox"/>	
17	CBM	Tile	4	<input type="checkbox"/>	
17	Pottery		2	<input type="checkbox"/>	
19	CBM	Brick (whole)	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	

THE FIGURES

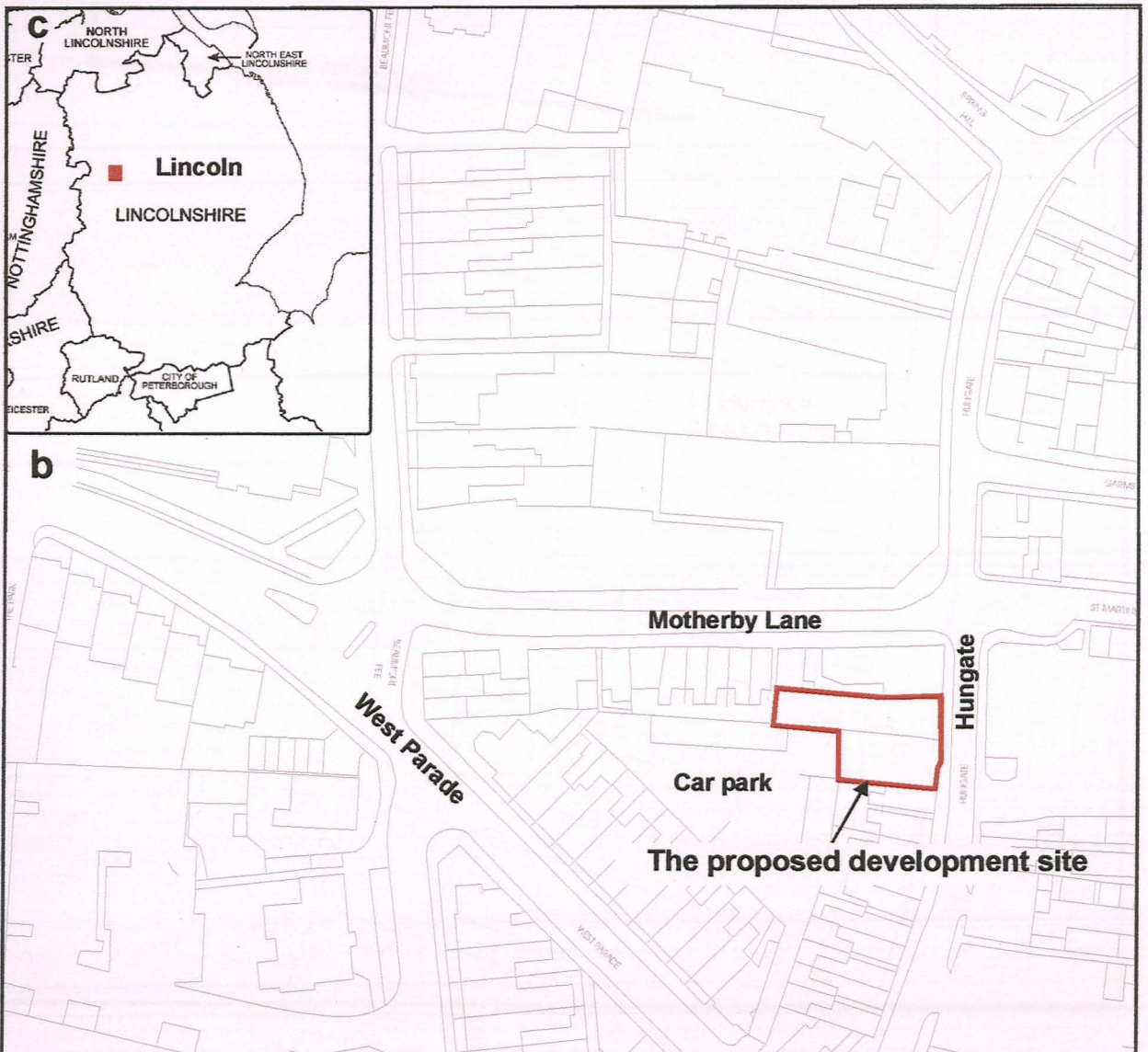
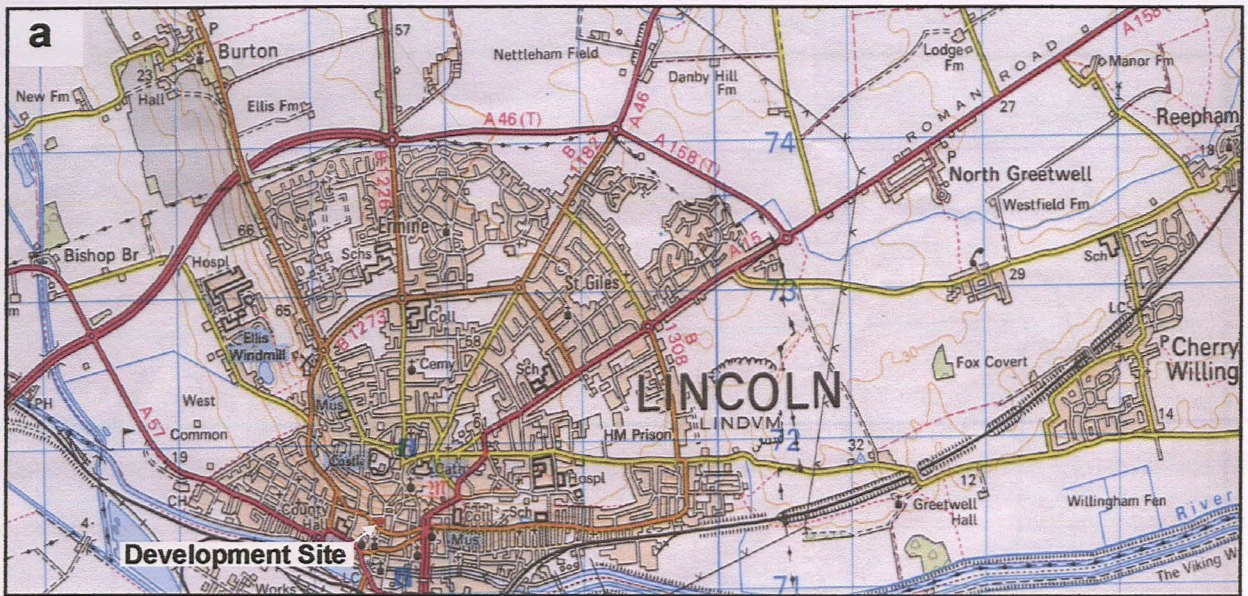


Fig. 1 Location of the proposed development site, Hungate, Lincoln. (a) 1:50,000 Ordnance Survey Map (b) based on a 1:1250 map. Crown copyright ©, reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. LAS Licence number AL 100002165.



Fig 2 The proposed development site showing the location of the evaluation trench and the current layout of the terrace walls. Scale 1:250.

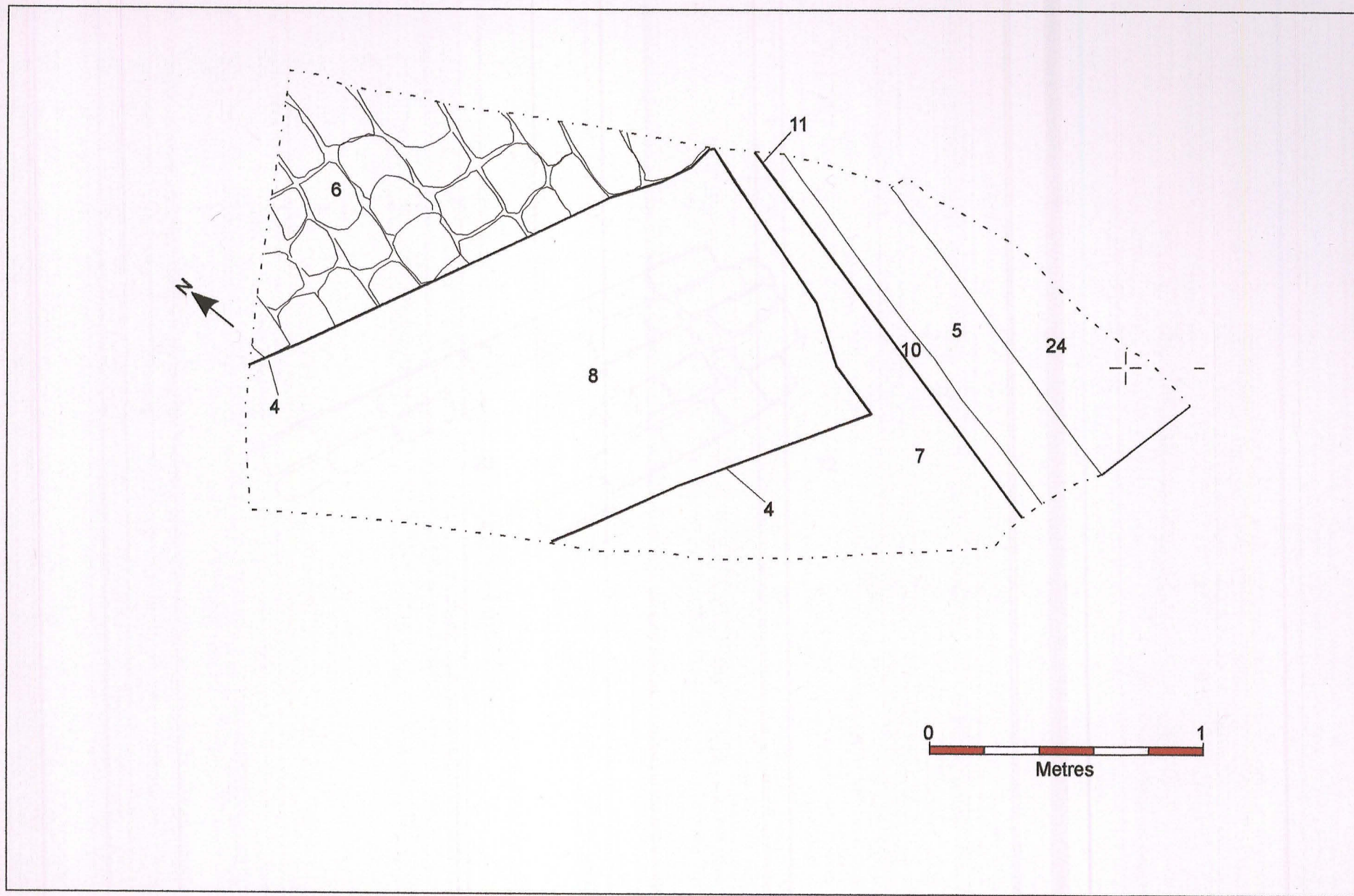


Fig. 3 Plan showing brick surface 6 cut by robber pit 4.

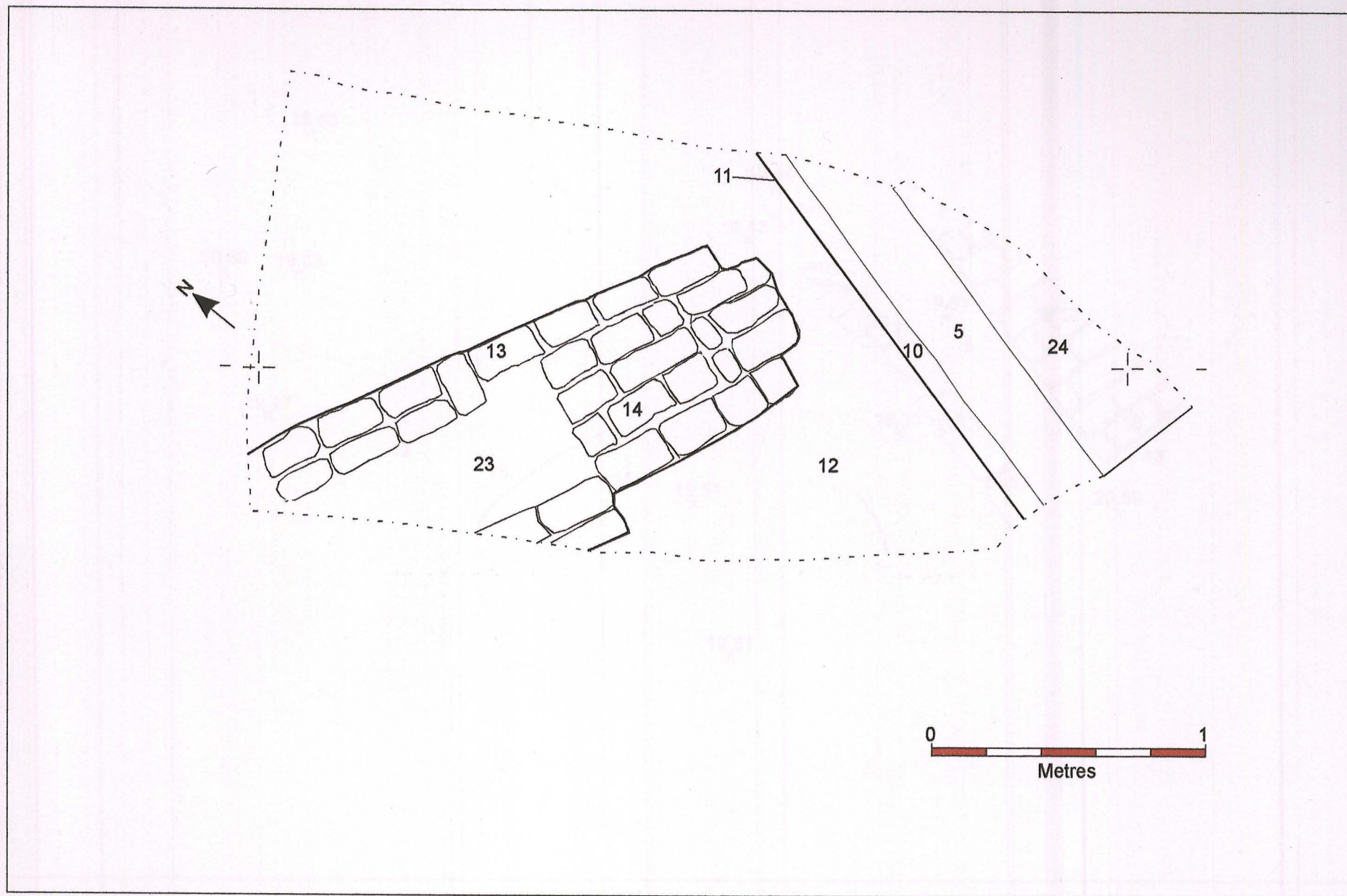


Fig. 4 Plan showing coal cellar 13.

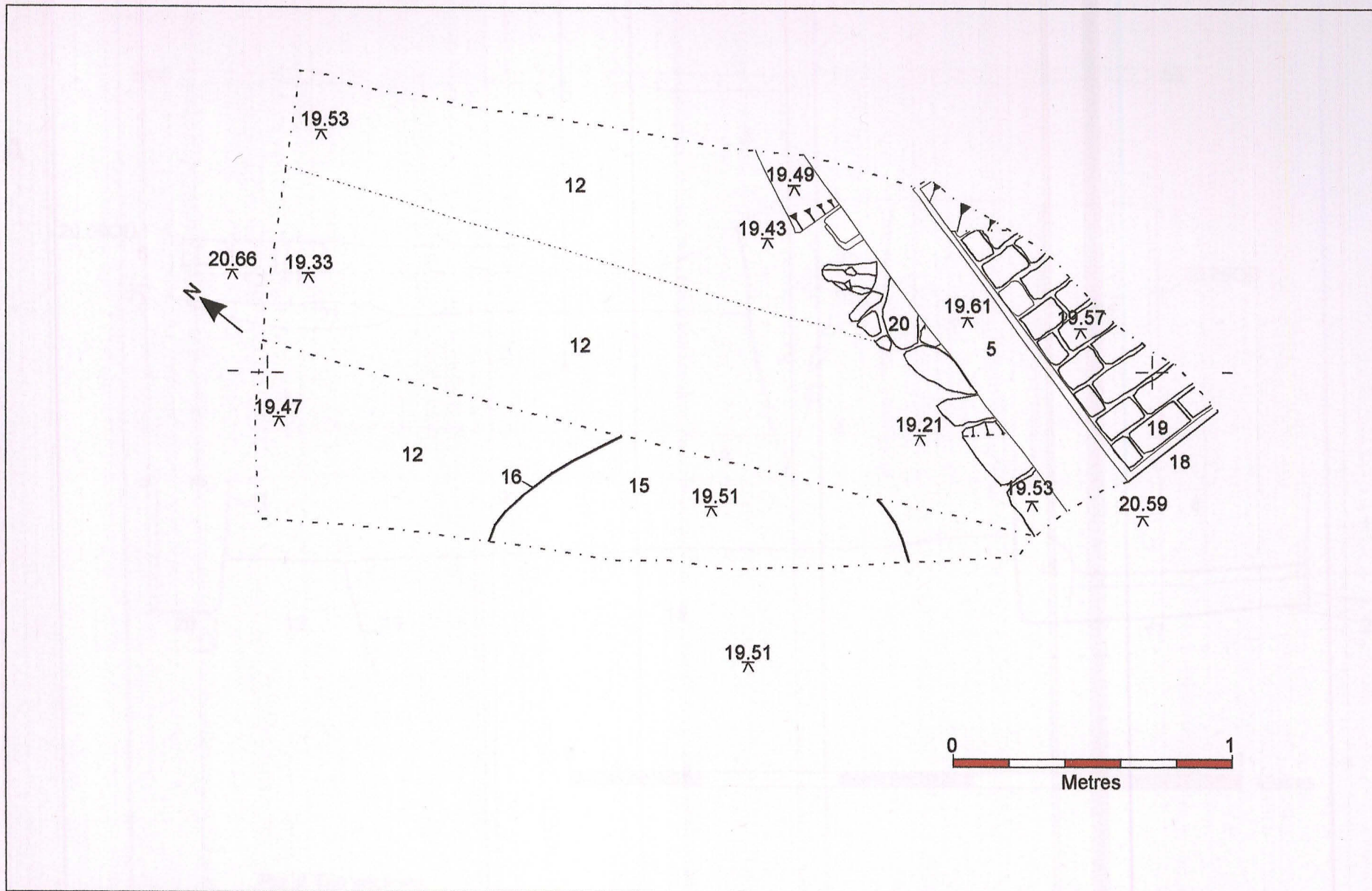


Fig. 5 Plan showing cellar 5 and stone filled pit 16.

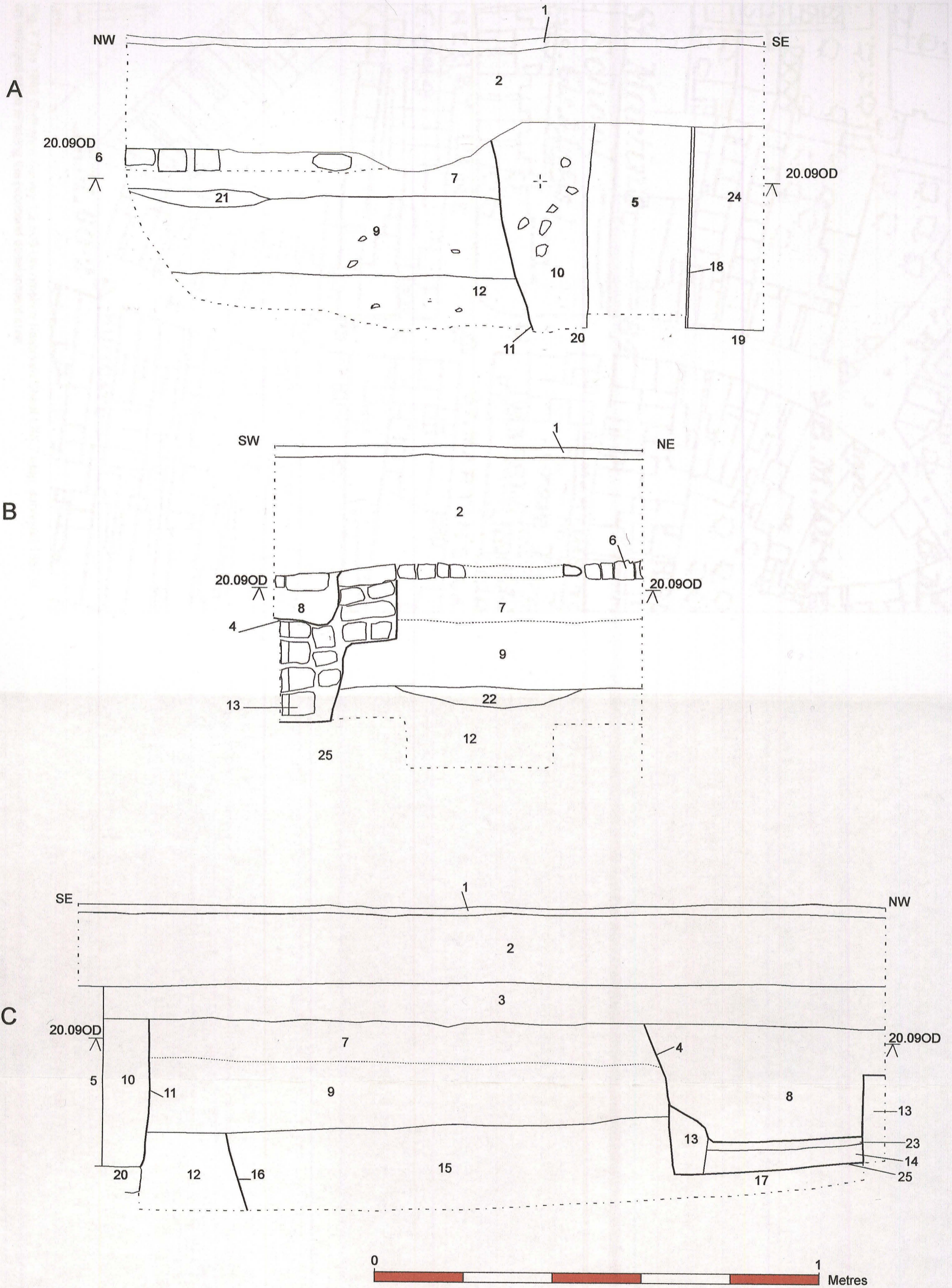


Fig. 6 The sections.

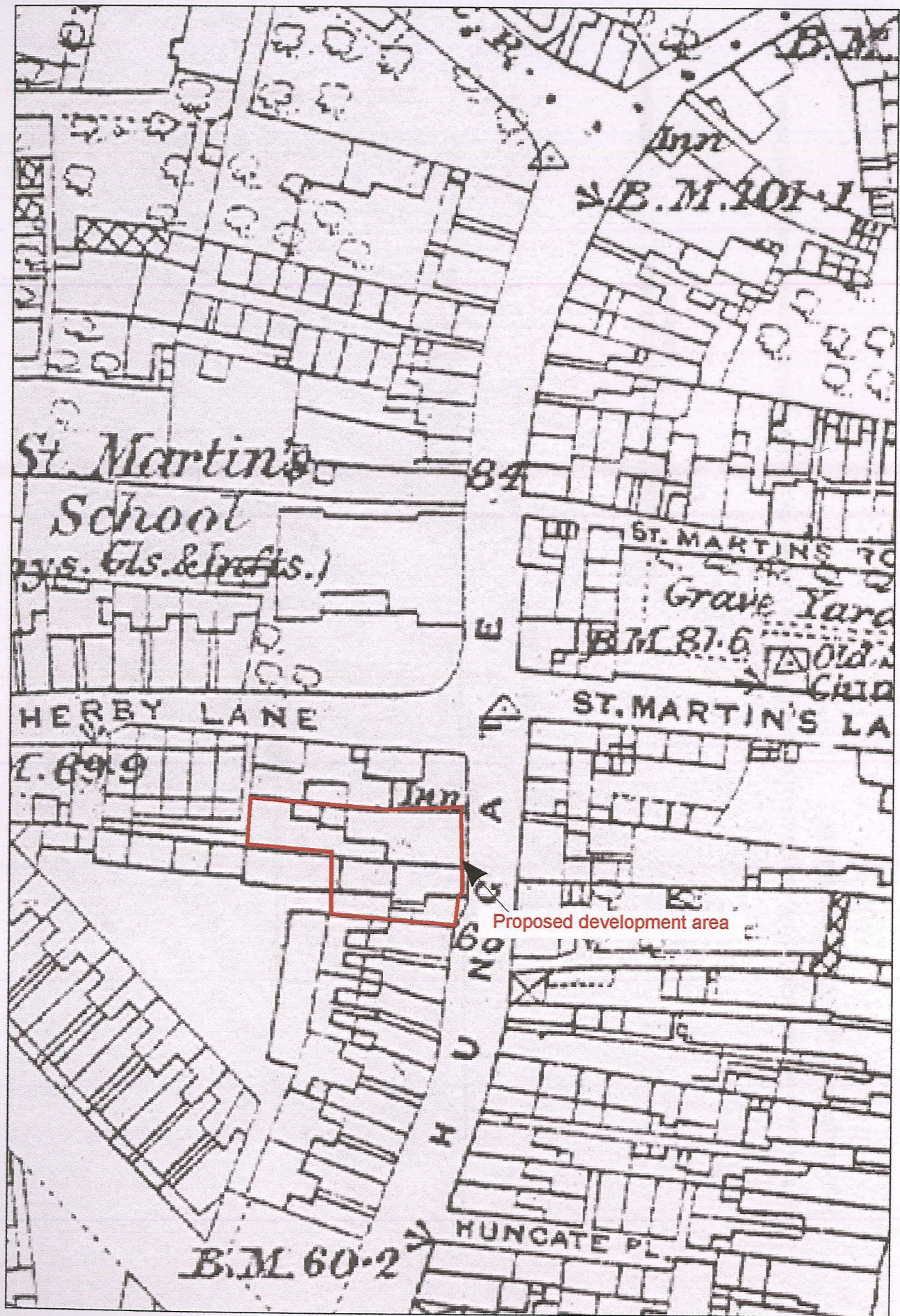
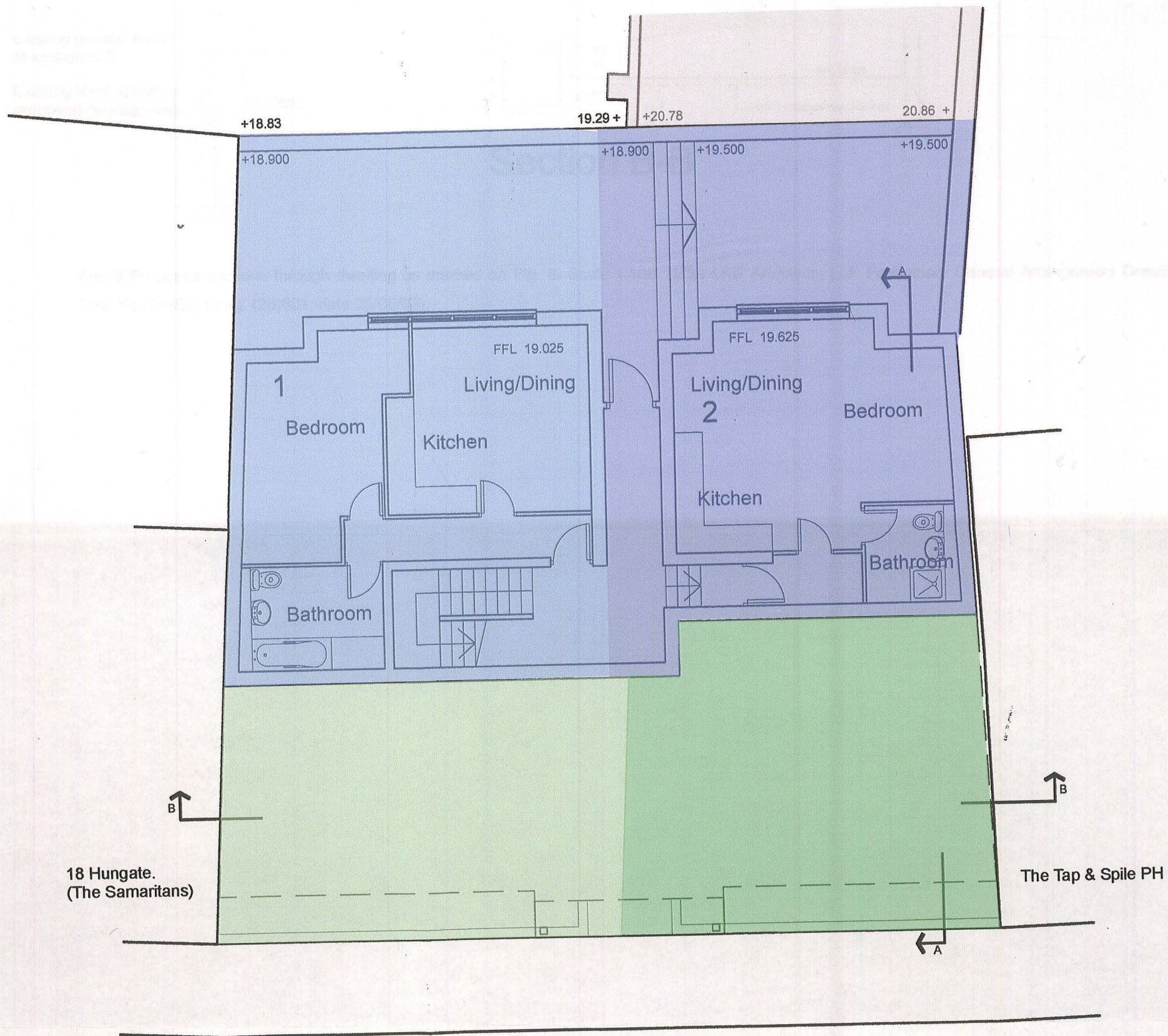


Fig. 7 The 1889 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 Lincolnshire Kesteven Sheet LXX.7 map, surveyed 1887 at an enlarged scale showing the proposed development area.



Hungate

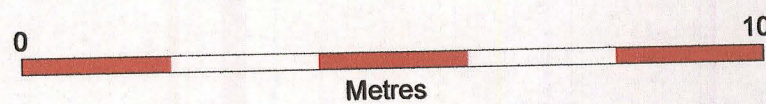
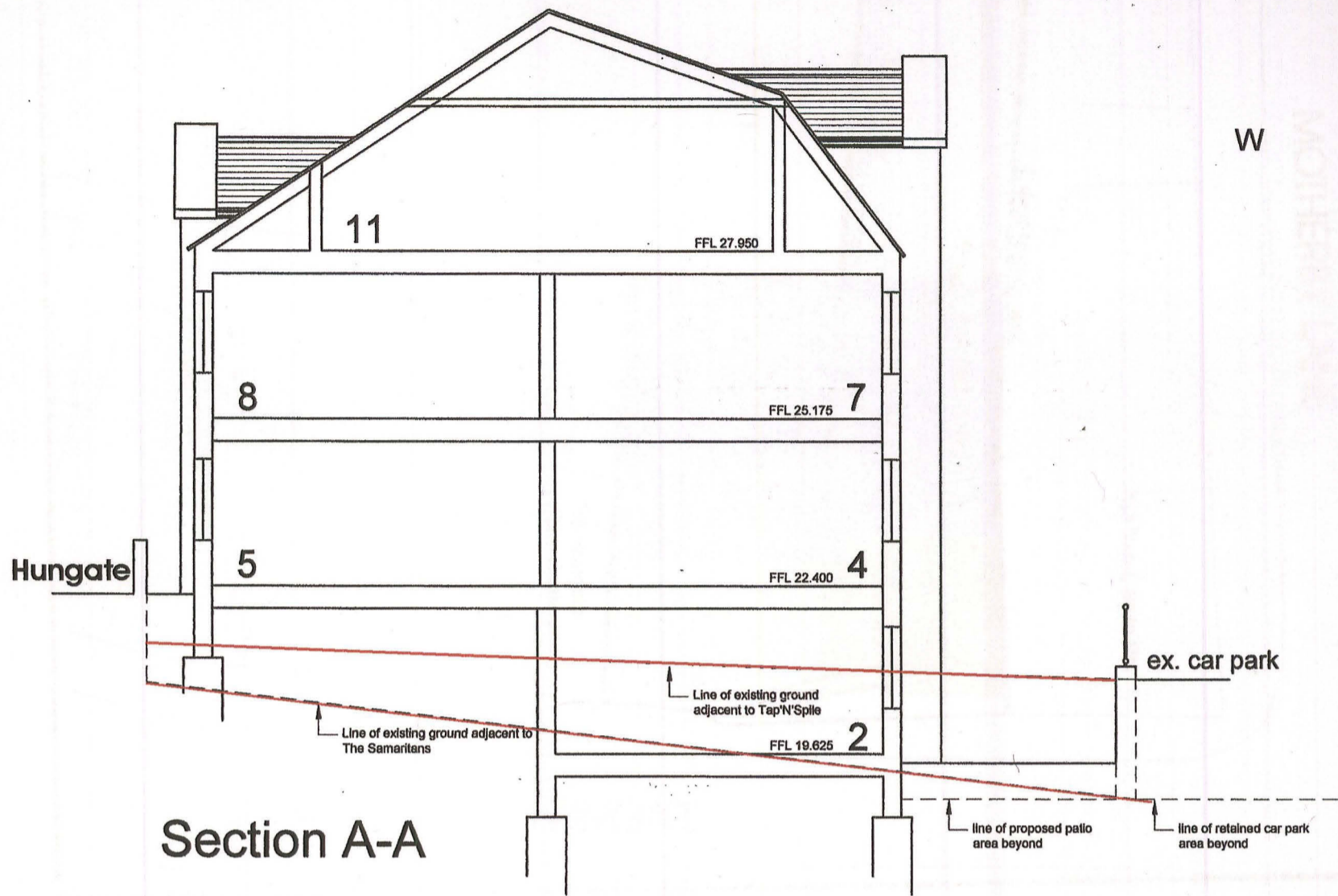


Fig. 8 Development plan showing proposed basements Scale 1:100 (after LKR Architects LLP Preliminary General Arrangement Drawing; Proj. No LK/402; Drwg. (20)001; date 25/08/05).

E

W



S

N

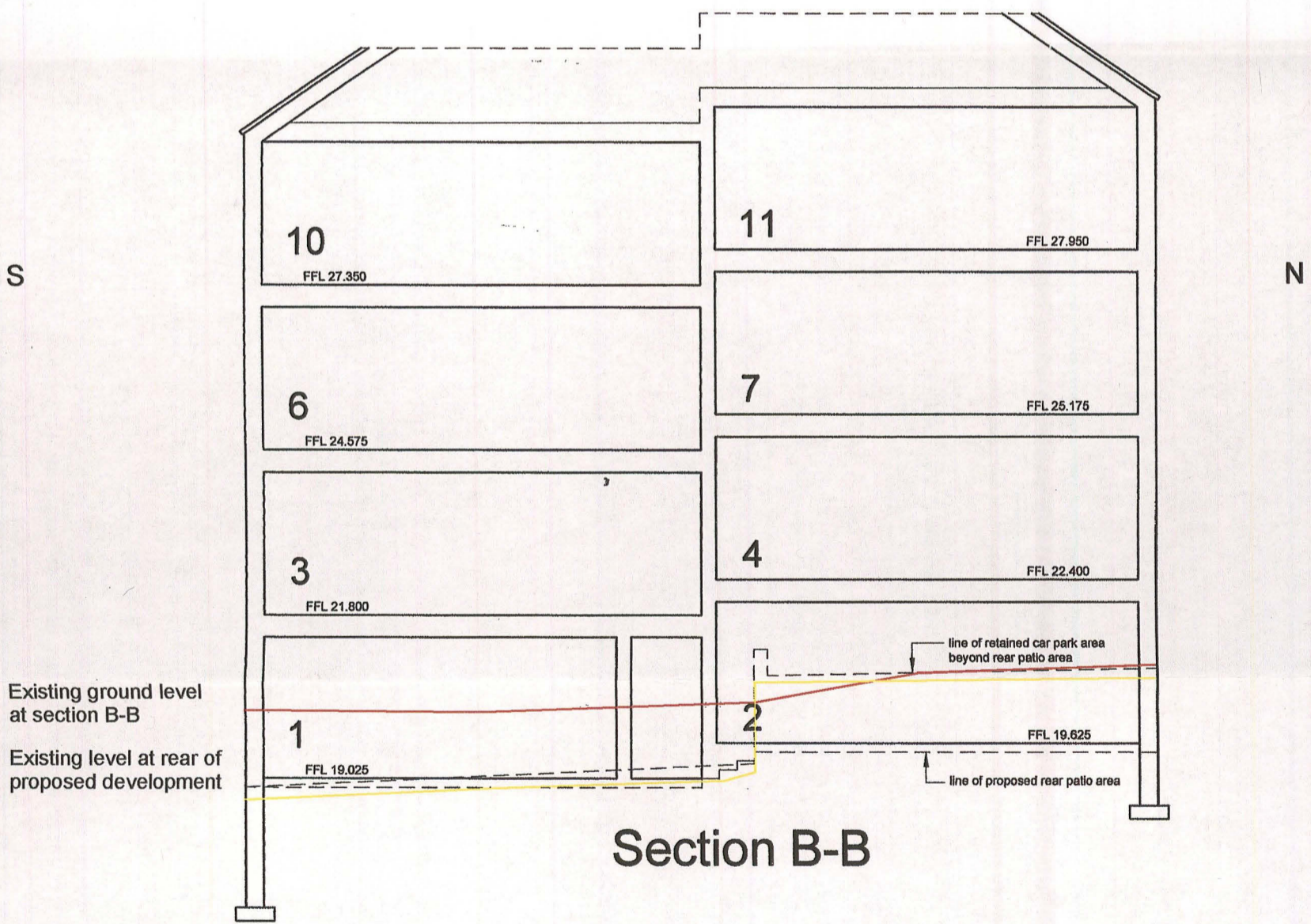


Fig. 9 Proposed sections through dwelling as marked on Fig. 8. Scale 1:100. (after LKR Architects LLP Preliminary General Arrangement Drawing; Proj. No LK/402; Drwg. (20)001; date 25/08/05).



Fig. 10 Plan showing full extent of potential impact zones. Scale 1:250 (after Fig 2 & 8).

THE PLATES



PI. 1 The extant Hungate street frontage (Hungate 19, 20 & 20a). (06/23/34)



PI. 2 The car park looking northeast towards Hungate showing the current terrace walls. (06/23/28)



PI. 3 The evaluation trench during excavation looking east towards Hungate. (06/17/6A)



PI. 4 Looking west across car park showing the backfilled evaluation trench (car parking bay 17, in front of the silver car on the upper terrace). (06/23/23)



PI. 5 The evaluation trench during machining showing brick surface 6, looking southeast. Scale 1m. (06/18/21)



PI. 6 Coal cellar 13 and wall 5, looking southeast. Scale 1m. (06/18/23)



PI. 7 The evaluation trench with wall 5 partially removed and stone filled pit 16, looking southeast. Scale 1m. (06/17/5A)



PI. 8 Section of trench with pit 16 in the foreground, looking west. Scale 1m. (06/17/8A)



Pl. 9 Trench section looking northwest. Scale 1m. (06/17/9A)