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JSAC JOHN SAMUELS ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS

Archaeological Investigations

at

Lincoln Minster School

NGR SK 98105 71651

Planning Application ref: 2000/0620/F

prepared by

John Samuels Archaeological Consultants

on behalf of

Franklin Ellis Architects

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Archaeological Investigations at Lincoln Minster School

by

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edited by

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Summary

Franklin Ellis Architects, acting on the behalf of Lincoln Minster School, commissioned John Samuels Archaeological Consultants to undertake an archaeological evaluation of land on Lindum Road/Lindum Terrace, Lincoln. The site constitutes Phase 1 of a major redevelopment to upgrade the facilities of the School, and is located c. 300m southeast of Lincoln Cathedral. The site covers an area of approximately 0.5 hectares and is centred on NGR SK 98105 71651.

The evaluation originally comprised two test pits located to assess archaeological survival within the footprint of a three-storeyed building. Subsequent changes in design to a two-storeyed building with a basement increased the impact of the proposed development, and a second stage of trenching was commissioned. This comprised the extension of one of the earlier test pits, and the excavation of a further test pit and trench.

Preceding desk-based assessment of the site indicated that there was potential for the existence of buried remains from the Romano-British period onwards.

The first stage of the evaluation appeared to confirm this as a small quantity of Roman pottery was recovered from an intrusive feature exposed in the corner of Trench 1. Extension of the trench during the second stage determined that the feature containing the Roman pottery was, however, a quarry pit.

Documentary sources record quarrying within the vicinity during the seventeenth century. Unlocated reports of the discovery of Roman cremations, also dating from the seventeenth century, may have been associated with these works. It was therefore proposed that the Roman pottery discovered during the evaluation is residual and not indicative of an <u>*in situ*</u> *archaeological feature dating to the Romano-British period.*

Although the site was demonstrated to have been extensively quarried, the finding of residual pottery from secondary contexts suggested that there may be limited archaeological survival of the Roman period existing between these pits.

Consequently, it was agreed that an archaeological watching brief would be maintained during sensitive ground works associated with the main construction phase. In practice, this comprised monitoring and recording during the reduced level excavation for the basement of the new classroom, with further monitoring of underpinning excavations of the north wall of an existing structure to the south.

The watching brief confirmed the low archaeological potential of the site as characterised by the earlier trial trenching. It did, however, identify the extent of the quarry in the northeast corner of the reduced level dig. The basal deposit exposed at formation level was still consisting of quarry infill and contained a few fragments of transfer printed earthenware suggesting that the quarry was backfilled at sometime after the late eighteenth century.

1.0 Introduction - *Simon Johnson*

1.1 Franklin Ellis Architects commissioned John Samuels Archaeological Consultants to undertake an archaeological evaluation in support of planning application 2000/0620/F. The application constituted Phase 1 of a master-plan to improve the teaching and administrative buildings of the School, and proposed the construction of a replacement teaching block. The evaluation was undertaken in two stages and, following consultation with the City Archaeologist, a further stage of archaeological works comprising a watching brief was maintained during development.

1.2 The site is centred on NGR SK98105 71651 and covers an area of approximately 0.5ha. It lies within two conservation areas (CA 1 Cathedral and City Centre and CA 3 Lindum and Arboretum), and is bounded by Lindum Terrace to the south, Lindum Road to the west, and existing school buildings and grounds to the east. Lindum Holme Lodge and the Adam and Eve Public House lie to the north and are both Grade II listed buildings. Parts of the Cathedral Close Wall, including the Pottergate Arch, lie to the north of the site and are Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM nos 114 and 68).

1.3 The site was occupied by a two storeyed Science Block situated on the middle of three terraces retained by old stone and brick walls. It is underlain by Middle Jurassic Lincolnshire Limestone (BGS Sheet 114, Lincoln). Bore hole data supplied by WSP Environmental Ltd indicated made ground, up to 4.50m, overlying the solid geology.

1.4 This report details the results of a programme of archaeological evaluation and a subsequent watching brief which was maintained during site works to mitigate the effects of the development. The works were undertaken in accordance with the provisions of written schemes of investigation (*JSAC 773/01/01 & 01b*) approved by the local planning authority. It conforms to 'Archaeology and Planning' *Planning Policy Guidance Note* 16, is in accordance with current best archaeological practice, and the appropriate national standards and guidelines, including:

Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage 1991);

Code of Conduct (Institute of Field Archaeologists 1994 *revised* 1997);

Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations (Institute of Field Archaeologists 1994 *revised* 2001);

Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (Institute of Field Archaeologists 1994 *revised* 2001);

Archaeological Handbook (Lincolnshire County Council, 1998).

2.0 Methodology -*Simon Johnson*

2.1 Prior to the commencement of fieldwork a walkover survey was undertaken by Simon Johnson (JSAC), Steve Moore (Franklin Ellis) and Mick Jones (City Archaeologist). The purpose was to examine the topography of the site, to identify any previously unrecorded above ground archaeological remains; and to determine the best possible location of the trial excavations.

2.2 The evaluation was undertaken in two phases. Phase I comprised the excavation of test pits

adjacent to the existing teaching block (Test Pit 1) and the lodge (Test Pit 2) and was summarised within a preliminary archaeological evaluation report (*JSAC 773/01/04*). Phase II comprised an extension to Test Pit 1, the excavation of a third test pit within the grounds of the Edam and Eve Public House; and a trench perpendicular to the retaining wall with Lindum Road.

2.3 The second stage of evaluation confirmed the low-potential of the site to contain significant archaeological remains, and it was agreed to proceed to an archaeological watching brief during development.

2.3 *Research Framework*

2.3.1 The objective of field evaluation is to assess the site's archaeological significance so that the local planning authority can make an informed decision regarding the implications of archaeology as a material consideration within the planning process.

2.3.2 To this end, the primary aim of the evaluation element was to determine the presence, or otherwise, of archaeological remains, and to investigate and record any remains within the limits defined by the project specification.

2.3.3 Where remains are identified, an evaluation seeks to discover their date, extent, density, state of preservation and (where possible) nature and function. This is done primarily through analysis and comparison of the results of the evaluation, but may also require further research. This forms the basis of an *assessment of importance* of the remains, in relation to what information they may add to the current state of knowledge at local, regional and national levels. Where remains are shown to be of national importance, then there is a presumption of their physical preservation *in situ*.

2.3.4 Presently, no specific regional research frameworks identifying the academic priorities for archaeological fieldwork have been developed. The objectives of the current project were outlined by the City Archaeologist. Section 1.4.1 of the project specification lists these as:

i. provide information on the depth and quality, below the modern surface, of surviving archaeological deposits which would be affected by any proposed groundwork.

ii. provide information which will allow for the assessment of the possible scale of development impact on any remains and other information which might influence development design so that such impact can be avoided or minimised.

iii. provide information that will allow the local planning authority to reconcile development proposals with their policy of preserving archaeological remains and make an informed and reasoned decision on a planning application

iv. provide site-specific archaeological information which (if necessary) would allow for the design and integration of timing and funding of any further archaeological work (or other mitigation strategy) which may be required in advance of, or during, any subsequant development programme.

v. produce a project archive for deposition with the City and County Museum

vi. provide information for accession to the County Site & Monuments Record and the Lincoln Urban Archaeological Database.

2.4 *Fieldwork -evaluation, Phase I and II*

2.4.1 Each trench was machine excavated to the first significant archaeological horizon or sterile natural. Machining was undertaken by 360^0 plant fitted with a smooth ditching bucket and proceeded under continual archaeological supervision. The spoil generated during machining was mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with a safe working distance between spoil and the trench side. Mechanical excavation ceased when archaeological features were identified. All subsequent excavation was by hand.

2.4.2 The sections and bases of each trench were cleaned by hand. Discrete archaeological features were investigated to determine (where possible) their date, extent, sequence and depth. Plans and sections of trenches are included in the report.

2.4.3 The recording system was based upon the Museum of London's *Archaeological Site Manual* (1994). The system is centred upon scale drawing in both plan and section format supplemented with pro-forma context sheets for the description of discrete deposits. The locations of the trenches were plotted according to the site boundaries and levels were related to Ordnance Datum by a calibrated engineering grade level.

2.4.4 A full photographic record was maintained during fieldwork in colour slide, black and white, and colour print. Each trench was photographed before excavation of individual features, and single/groups of features following half -sectioning.

2.4.5 All artefacts were treated according to the UKIC guidelines, *'First Aid for Finds'* (1981). The finds were bagged and marked according to the deposit (context) where they were recovered, and (following completion of fieldwork) the finds were processed in-house and submitted for assessment.

2.5 *Watching Brief*

2.5.1 Although the results of the two phases of trial trenching were largely negative, there remained the possibility for intact archaeological deposits to remain between quarry pits. Given the documentary references to Roman cremations and the residual Roman pottery recovered during test pitting, it was agreed that a watching brief would be maintained during sensitive groundworks.

2.5.2 The watching brief comprised the observation of reduced level excavations associated with the new teaching block, and enabling works associated with the underpinning of an adjacent classroom.

2.5.3 In practice, an archaeologist was present during the reduced level excavation and monitored ground reduction, to assess the archaeological significance of deposits, on a comprehensive basis. Monitoring of underpinning works associated with the classroom were undertaken on an intermittent basis.

2.6 Copies of this report will be sent to the client, the Local Planning Authority, the County Sites and Monuments Record, and the City Archaeologist.

2.7 Following project completion, an ordered site archive will be prepared according to *Conditions for the Acceptance of Archaeological Archives* (City & County Museum, Lincoln). Once deposited, it may be accessed by quoting accession no: LCNCC LMS 17.2001

2.8 Acceptance of this report by the Local Planning Authority and its deposition with the County Sites and Monuments Record will effectively place the results of the evaluation in the public domain. A summary report, however, will be submitted to the county journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology* for inclusion in a future edition.

2.9 *Personnel*

2.9.1 Historic and archaeological research was undertaken by Clare Herring, BA, MPhil. and production of the report by Simon Mortimer MA_{Oxon} and Simon Johnson, BA, FSA Scot, AIFA, in Consultation with John Samuels, BA., Ph.D, FSA, MIFA, MLI. The trial trenching was undertaken by Mike Garret, BA, and Richard Pullen, PIFA. The watching brief was undertaken by Mark Chambers, FRICS assisted by Martin Griffiths, BA, AIFA.

3.0 Archaeological and historical background *-Clare Herring*

3.1 Nothing of a prehistoric date has been found within the vicinity of the proposed development or on the site itself. However, the first element of the place-name Lindum, which refers to Lincoln or *Lindon*, derives from the British word *linn* or *lindo* meaning pool or lake (Cameron 1985) no doubt associated with the Brayford Pool where 1st century BC settlement activity is known. Even earlier prehistoric finds have been found in the River Witham to the south of the proposed development site (Jones 1993:2).

3.2 *Roman, Saxon and Medieval*

3.2.1 The site lies c 200m outside the east wall of the Roman city and several areas of Roman activity are known in the vicinity of the proposed development site. Roman burials were noted in the 17th and 18th century in the area north of Lindum Terrace but were not precisely located (*pers comm* Mick Jones). During an archaeological investigation in 1936, in the area between Cathedral Street and Monk's Road, to the south west of the proposed development, much Roman pottery and a unique 2nd century pottery kiln were found (Baker 1936).

3.2.2 During excavations and a watching brief in the late 1990's, in the grounds of St Mary's School to the north of the site, several phases of occupation relating to the Roman and Medieval periods was revealed. Roman tombstones, fragments of tombstones, and coins have also been found on Lindum Road and Pottergate. Unfortunately the locations given for these finds in the current Sites and Monuments Records may be incorrect, as the numbering of Lindum Road has since been changed (pers. comm Mick Jones). Further Roman sherds and a Roman coin have also been found south of Lindum Road.

3.2.3 An evaluation during 1993-4, in the area between Lindum Road and Cathedral Street to the

south of the site, revealed late Saxon deposits with large assemblages of late Saxon pottery nearby indicating industrial activity -specifically pottery making (Wragg 1996, CLAU Report no 229). Part of a kiln, found adjacent to the Sessions House in 1997 has been dated to the 10th to 11th centuries (Mick Jones *pers comm*). Other workshops found at Flaxengate and Wigford, to the south-west of the proposed development site, suggests specialists in various crafts were working in Lincoln soon after the Danish conquest in the late 9th century (Schofield & Vince 1994). The place-name of Pottergate is first mentioned in the 12th century and means *'potters way'* or *'road'*. (Cameron 1985: 90). The gate itself, although much rebuilt, is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 68) and is part of the Cathedral Close wall. Very recently, in November 2000, an evaluation at Greestone Stairs to the west of the proposed development site, and adjacent to Pottergate, revealed further evidence of pottery manufacturing in the form of wasters (Mick Jones pers comm).

3.2.4 While Pottergate is now isolated, the original Cathedral Close Wall continued from its south-east and north-east corners. The Close Wall was built to mark the boundary of the cathedral church property and is first mentioned in 1285. A recent survey of the wall dated its earliest phase to the 13th and 14th centuries (Mouraille and Trimble 1998). Sections of the Wall are Scheduled (SAM 114a-e). It has also been suggested that a medieval path may have run from the Close Wall southwards, thus through the site of Lincoln Minster School, continuing as a footpath through Medieval Blackfriary, and surviving as the path on the east side of the North Lincs College site and onwards south from Lindum Terrace to Monks Road (Wragg 1996).

3.3 *Post Medieval*

3.3.1 Cartographic evidence shows buildings bending round the frontage of the Adam and Eve Public House and curving round Lindum Terrace by the early 17th century (Figure 5). The remains of these Post-Medieval, or earlier, buildings may thus lie hard up against the road under the proposed development site. However, the structures may have been truncated by modern developments. It is also known that the original Pottergate street 'stretched obliquely on the hillside east of the wall, from the Close as far south as Clasketgate, until the easier gradient of Lindum Road was made in 1785' (cited in Cameron 1985: 91). The building of this new road would have removed the buildings seen on Speed's map of 1610.

3.3.2 It is known that areas to the east and north of the site were substantially quarried in the Post Medieval period, and perhaps earlier. Evidence for this was seen during a watching brief in the grounds of St Mary's School, Pottergate and other quarry pits have been found in the immediate vicinity (CLAU Report no 381). Quarries are also seen on 18th and 19th century maps but the workings are poorly mapped and their full extent is therefore unknown. The general impression is of quarries located further up the hill, to take advantage of stone being available at a shallower depth than the site. It is therefore possible that quarrying may have taken place in the grounds of the Adam and Eve pub (Mick Jones pers. comm.)

3.3.3 A large number of the buildings fronting both the east and west sides of Lindum Road are listed and have fabric dating from the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries. Two buildings lie on the north edge of the application area: the Adam and Eve Public House which is first mentioned as being used as an inn in 1701 (Lincolnshire Echo Jan 2 2001). It has surviving fabric dating to the late 17th century with 18th, 19th and 20th century additions. Lindum Holme Lodge dates to the early 19th and has late 20th century fabric. Both buildings are listed Grade II.

4.0 Results -*Simon Johnson and Simon Mortimer*

4.1 The archaeological works were undertaken in three stages, comprising two phases of small scale evaluation excavation and a third phase consisting of a watching brief during ground works. The results of each successive phase of works increased the sample size of the site deposits exposed. This necessitated the revision of earlier recording and interpretation as an increased understanding of the site unfolded. For this reason, this section presents the results of the works as narrative, rather than context-based, description.

4.1 *Test Pit 1 & 1A*

4.1.1 Natural limestone was exposed at a depth of 0.58 m below existing ground level (EGL). The natural was cut by a linear feature, considered to be a small ditch, and a large pit containing pottery dating to the late 2nd/3rd century AD (Romano-British).The fill of the pit survived to a depth in excess of 1.6 m, and was sealed by a layer of subsoil/made ground. This layer was cut by what appeared to be the remains of a stone wall, which was inturn sealed by 0.4 m of topsoil.

4.1.2 Extension of the test pit during the phase II trial trenching allowed the stratigraphy to be examined in greater detail, resulting in revision of the earlier interpretations. Rather than the changes in deposits relating to a wall, ditch and pit, it was clear that they merely represented different fills of a much larger feature interpreted as a quarry pit.

4.2 *Test Pit 2*

4.2.1 Test pit 2 was outside of the footprint of the proposed development. Natural was exposed at a depth of 0.56 m below EGL within the test pit, and was cut by a large quarry pit. This contained a series of superimposed fills comprised of angular limestones within a yellow-brown silty clay matrix. These deposits were cut by a series of undated pits that were archaeologically sterile, and their original purpose was thus unclear. Obviously, they were not for domestic or industrial rubbish disposal, but may perhaps indicate secondary prospecting to identify possible stone sources.

4.3 *Test Pit 3*

4.3.1 This was located adjacent to the 'Adam and Eve' Public House car park and was excavated in order to test for archaeological survival on the higher ground northeast of an existing boundary wall.

4.3.2 Natural was exposed 0.5m below EGL and was overlain by a mixed dump-deposit comprised of angular limestones within a mid grey-brown silt matrix. This was sealed by a mid grey-brown silty subsoil which was cut by a linear feature.

4.3.3 This entered the trench through the east section and turned south to run adjacent to the west section. It had an overall depth of 1.30m and was sealed by the current topsoil. The ditch contained an upper fill comprised of a compact light yellow-brown silt with angular limestone inclusions. It overlay the basal fill which consisted of a mid grey-brown silt matrix with angular limestones. Finds recovered from the basal fill included two small abraded fragments of bone, aluminium foil and a peanut-wrapper, all signifying a relatively recent date.

4.4 *Test Pit 4*

4.4.1 Test pit 4 was excavated to test for archaeological survival towards the frontage with Lindum Hill where early post-medieval buildings are thought to have existed.

4.4.2 No significant archaeological remains were exposed, and the deposit sequence was again characterised by various infill deposits associated with quarry workings.

4.4.3 Natural limestone was revealed at 2.05m below the existing ground level, where it was truncated by a quarry pit, and was overlain by a series of infill deposits comprised of calcareous loams with limestone inclusions. These were sealed by the current topsoil horizon. Ceramic artefacts recovered included fragments of clay pipe stems and pottery with a *terminus post-quem* of the eighteenth century.

4.5 *Watching Brief -reduced level excavation*

4.5.1 Continuous observation during the reduced level excavation confirmed that the majority of the site had been extensively quarried during the post-medieval period.

4.5.2 The overall depth of the quarry workings was not determined since they were locally deeper than the formation level of the new classroom block. The edge of the quarry was, however, identified in the northeast quadrant of the site. The quarry face was ragged owing to the loose bedding of the upper strata of the limestone, and consequently no tooling marks were evident; the stone presumably being prised out by bar rather than by cutting. In the north east corner of the site, the reduced level excavation revealed a further back-filled quarry. Its chronology with those sampled during the evaluation was not ascertained as the reduced level excavation impacted on it only slightly, and no dating evidence was recovered from the small sample seen.

4.5.3 In addition to identifying the edge of the quarry on two sides, the watching brief also resulted in the recording of two sub-circular brick-lined features interpreted as wells.

4.5.4 Well No. 1 was located north of the science block. As exposed, it comprised a sub-circular structure with the lower portion, *c.* 1.10m, being constructed from dry-bonded rough limestone blocks. This was built over by brick corbelling, in header bond, for a further 0.70m. The bricks were bonded with a lime mortar and gradually reduced the internal radius of the well from *c.* 0.94m to *c.* 0.54m. The corbelling was built over by three vertical courses of brick work, and this appeared, in plan, as a curved walling in header-bond without cropping. The bricks were handmade in a red fabric and measured (L)230mm, (B)100mm and (H)60mm -roughly equivalent to the 1625 statute size. Bricks cannot be reliably dated on their dimensions alone, however, but the form and fabric of the bricks and the construction detail of the well would suggest a *terminus post quem* of the late eighteenth century.

4.5.5 Well 2 was exposed south of the Lodge and was of more rudimentary construction. It was again corbelled to form a bottle neck with reduced opening at the top. It was constructed entirely of dry-bonded, press moulded, bricks probably no earlier than the nineteenth century in date, and may thus be contemporary with the construction of the adjacent Lodge. The portion below the corbelling was sub-circular in plan with an average diameter of 1.00m. All the brick courses were layed in stretcher-bond, and the corbelling gradually reduced the circumference and shape of the shaft to a pentagram of five bricks, arris to arris, and with a maximum throat of 380mm.

4.5.6 Pottery recovered during the watching brief comprised a typical assemblage dating from the eighteenth century onwards, and confirms the earlier suggestions that the Romano-British material was residual.

4.6 *Watching Brief -underpinning of adjacent classroom*

4.6.1 The existing science block required underpinning owing to the proximity of the reduced level excavation for the new teaching block. The ground works for the underpinning were hand-dug and were monitored until either natural limestone was exposed, or (in the case of made ground) it was determined no significant archaeological remains would survive.

4.6.2 The pits were excavated essentially as 2 x 1m pits spaced at 2m intervals. When concrete for the first line of pits was cured, a second series of pits was excavated between the first set, in effect resulting in a concrete filled trench. Of the fourteen pits excavated, nine were monitored and their deposit sequence recorded. The pits that were not monitored were those excavated between pits that had been excavated through disturbed ground.

4.6.3 Of the nine pits monitored, only four comprised undisturbed deposits (Pits 2-5). No archaeological features or artefacts were exposed and the deposit sequence can be characterised as:

EGL to -0.40m	Made ground: mid brown silty and undifferentiated matrix with frequent modern brick inclusions and frequent small to medium limestone fragments.
-0.40m to -2.0m	Limestone brash
-2.0m >	Limestone

5.0 Summary and Conclusions -*Simon Johnson*

5.1 It is clear from the combined results that the majority of the site was heavily disturbed in the post-medieval period. There has been considerable landscaping during this period, involving the importation of considerable quantities of material onto the site, and possibly also some truncation of stratified deposits.

5.2 The works also demonstrate the difficulties in interpreting deposit sequences identified in small trial excavations viz the incorrect identification of a wall during the Phase I evaluation.

5.3 The limited assemblage of residual Romano-British pottery recovered is too small to infer any significance, but it is worth remembering the antiquarian accounts of cremation found during quarrying in the eighteenth century. There is thus the possibility that the material recovered during the present works may be derived from funerary practices outside the Roman town.

5.4 No traces of the structures suggested by seventeenth century mapping fronting Lindum Hill were identified. This may be due to the quarrying having completed destroyed all trace, but the current alignment of Lindum Hill is known to have changed since Speed's time, and remains of

these may yet survive further to the west.

5.5 The reduced level excavation and monitoring of the underpinning of the adjacent classroom confirmed that the majority of the site had been quarried. The quarry edge was exposed in the north west of the site but no 'face' exhibiting signs of quarry working was identified. The stone was loosely bedded and it is assumed that the stone was won by prizing out rather than by cutting. There is limited evidence for secondary working, or at least prospecting, from Test Pit 2, and the identification of a further quarry pit in the northeast corner of the reduced dig suggesting that the wider area may be characterised by a series of inter-cutting pits rather than by a single working. This may be the result of working practice, differences of ownership or in chronological sequence.

5.6 In conclusion, the works have demonstrated that the new development has not had any adverse effect on buried archaeological remains, but has confirmed the historic accounts of quarrying in the locality. The finding of a small assemblage of residual Romano-British pottery adds credence to antiquarian accounts of Roman cremations being found during the eighteenth century.

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(CLAU = City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit)
(APS=Archaeological Project Services)

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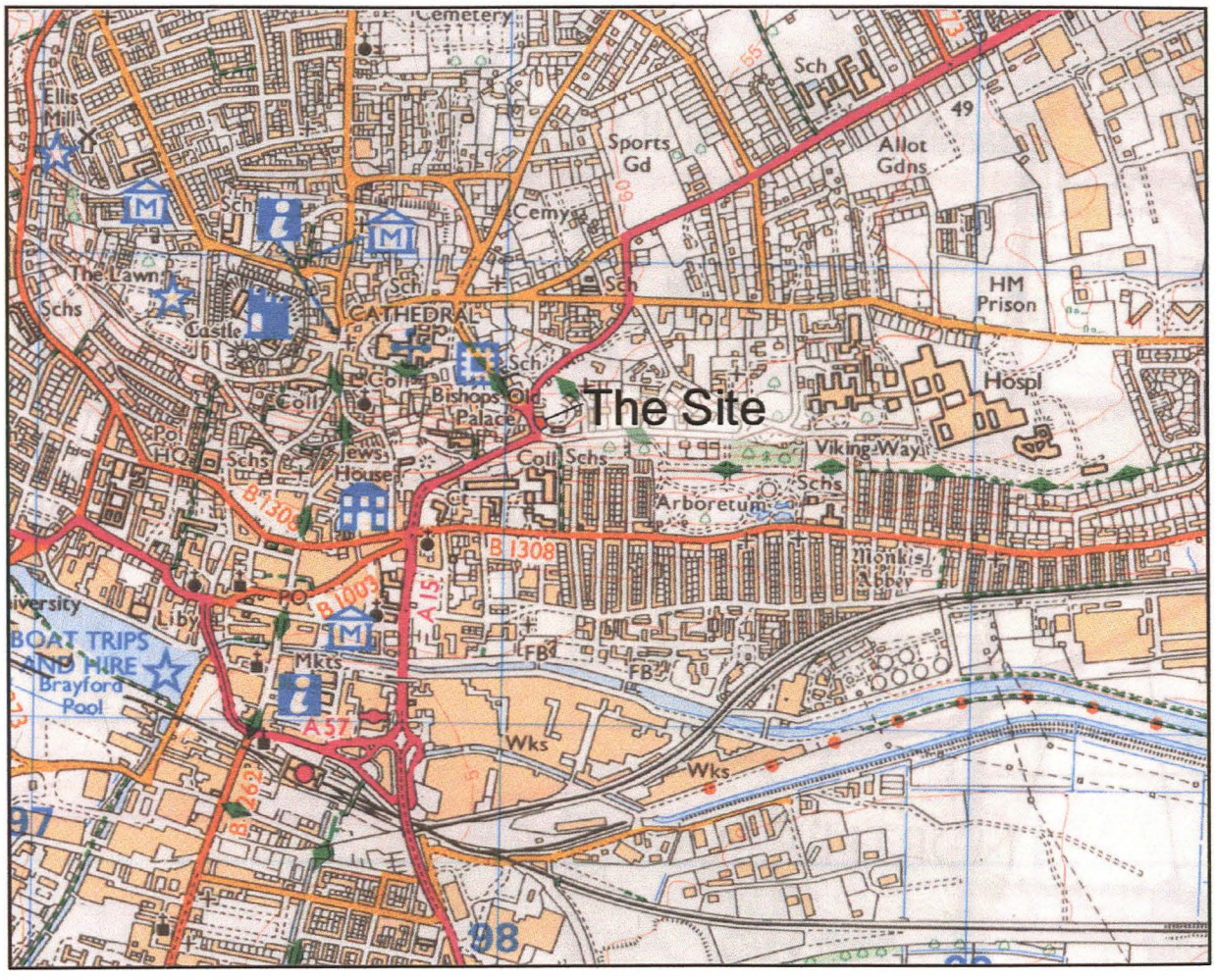
7.0 Figures

Figure 1 Site location
Figure 2 Site Development
Figure 3 Trench Locations
Figure 4 Watching Brief Plan
Figure 5 Wells
Figure 6 Evaluation Pits/Trenches



Note: Map based upon Ordnance Survey with the sanction of the Controller of H.M. Stationary Office, Crown Copyright Reserved.

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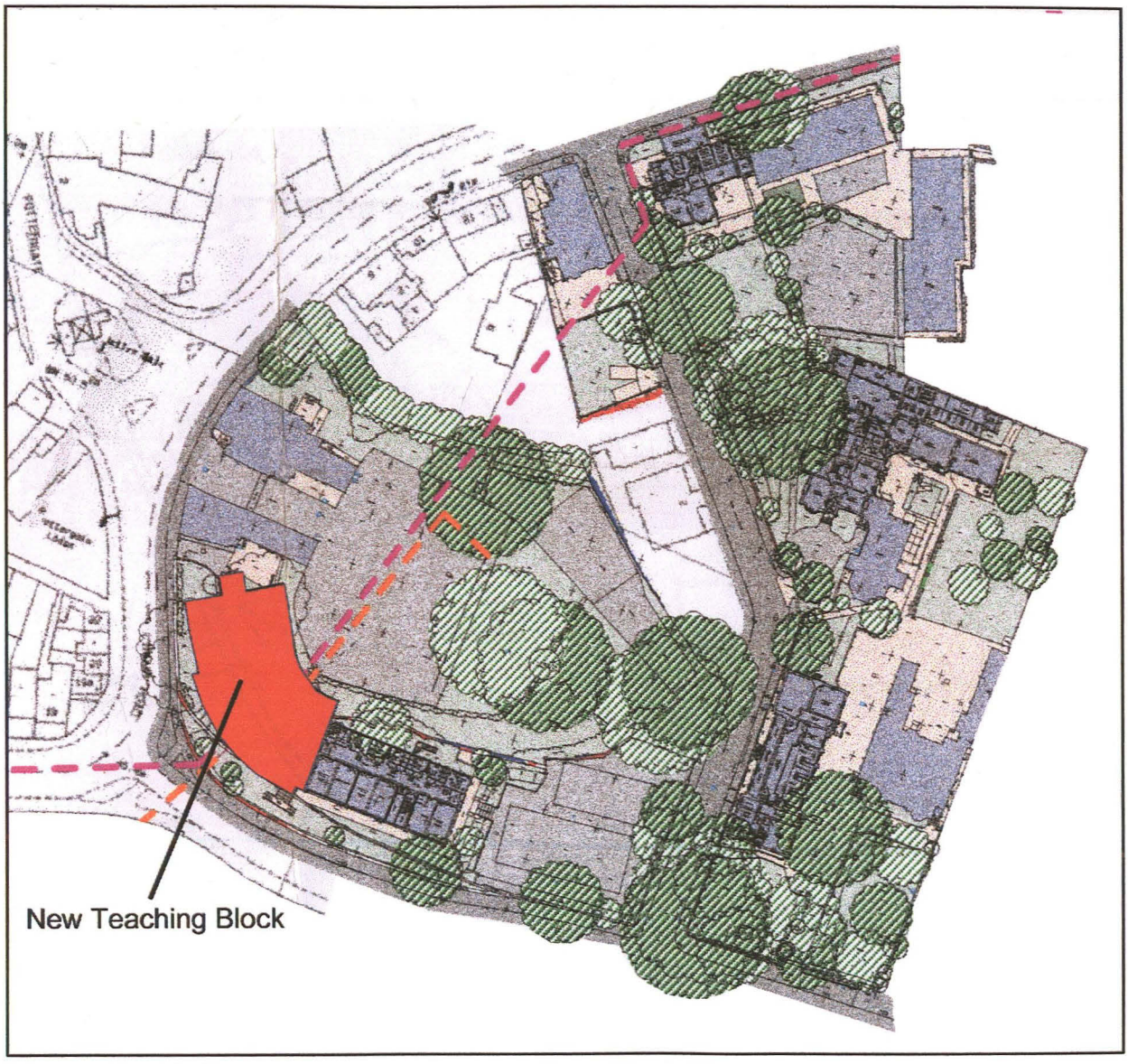
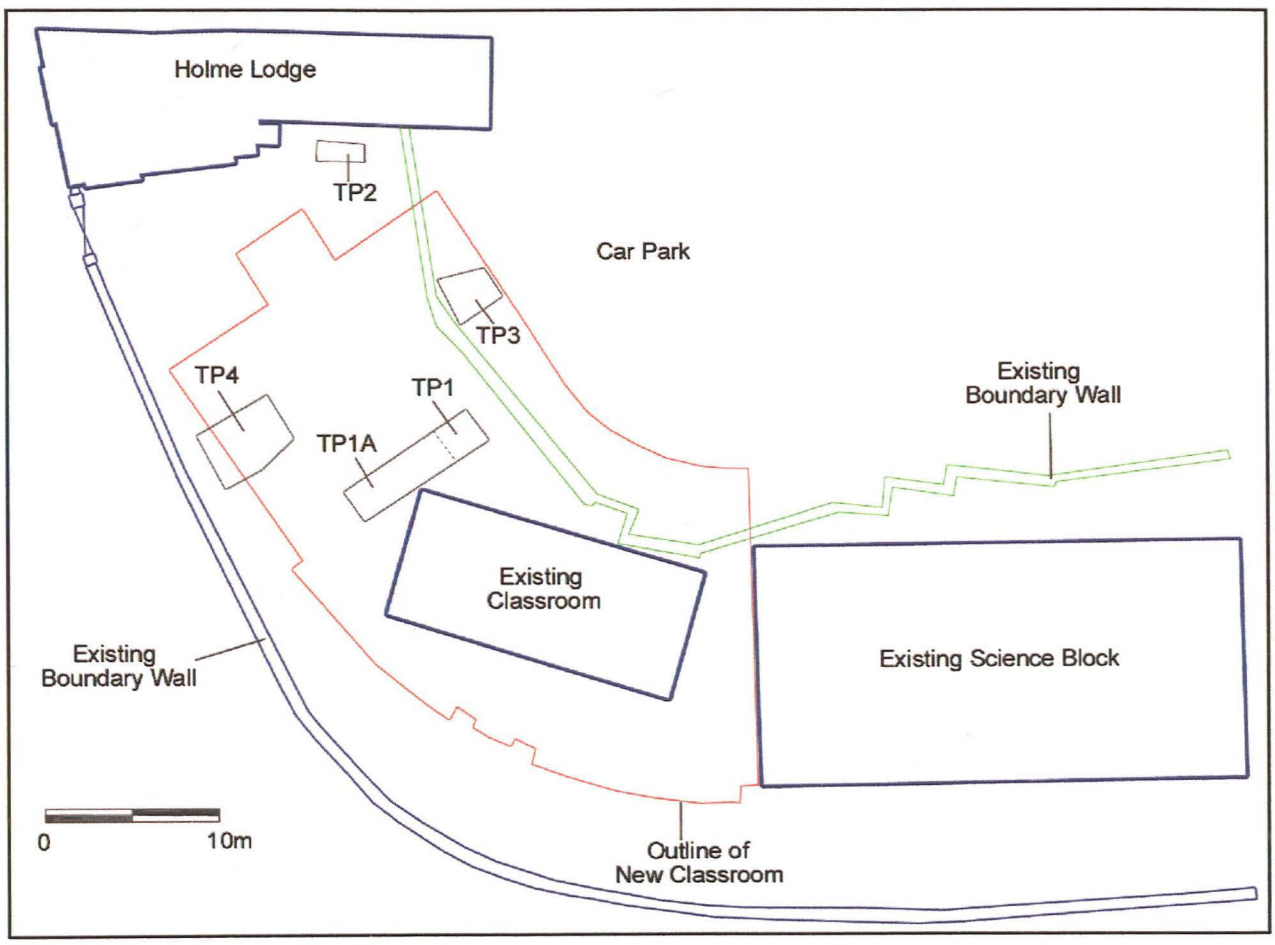
JSAC JOHN SAMUELS ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS	
Title	Figure 1: Site Location
Contract	Lincoln Minster
Scale	NTS -based on OS 1:25 000



JSAC JOHN SAMUELS ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS	
Title	Figure 2: Site Development
Contract	Lincoln Minster
Scale	NTS -based on Client Drawing L.130



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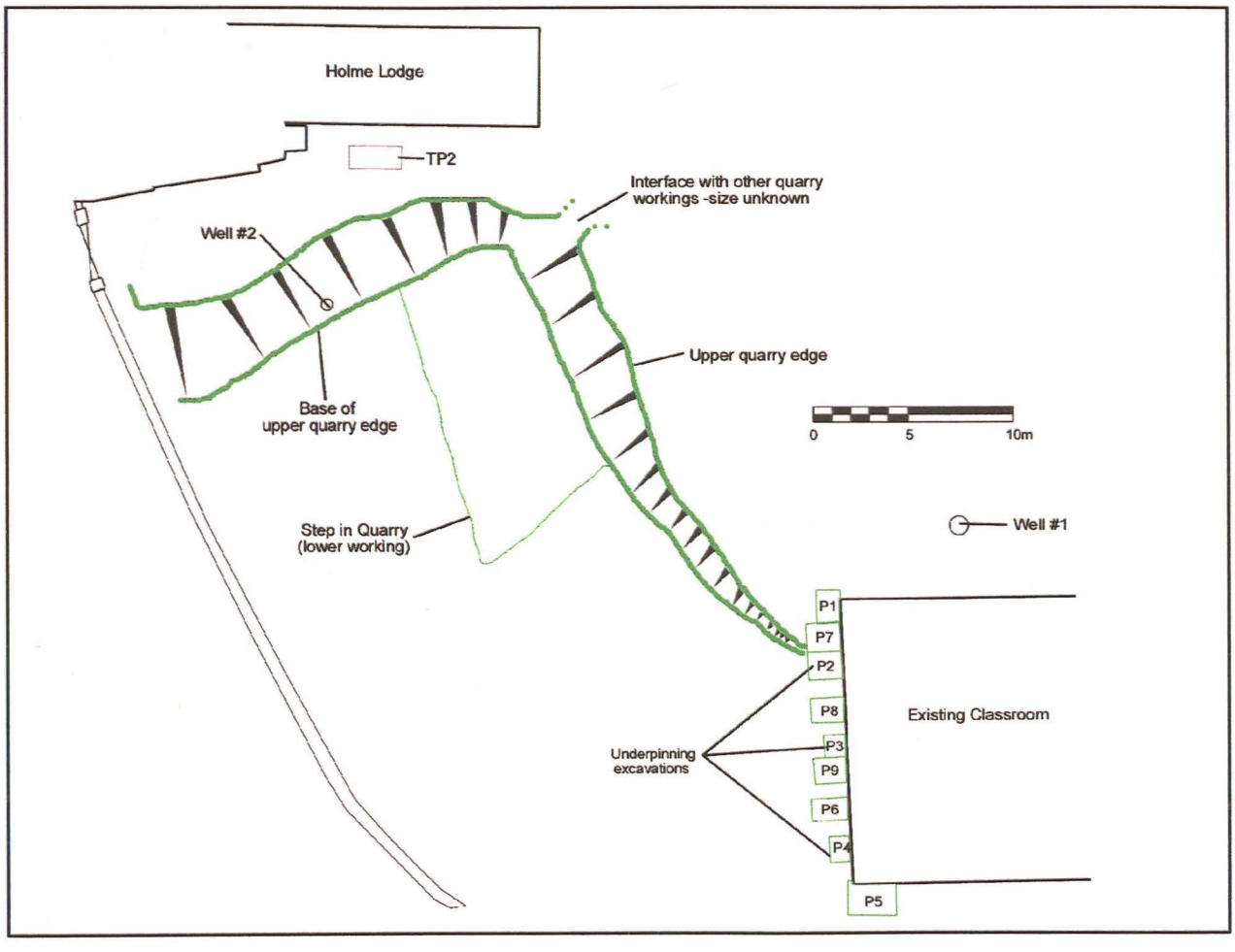
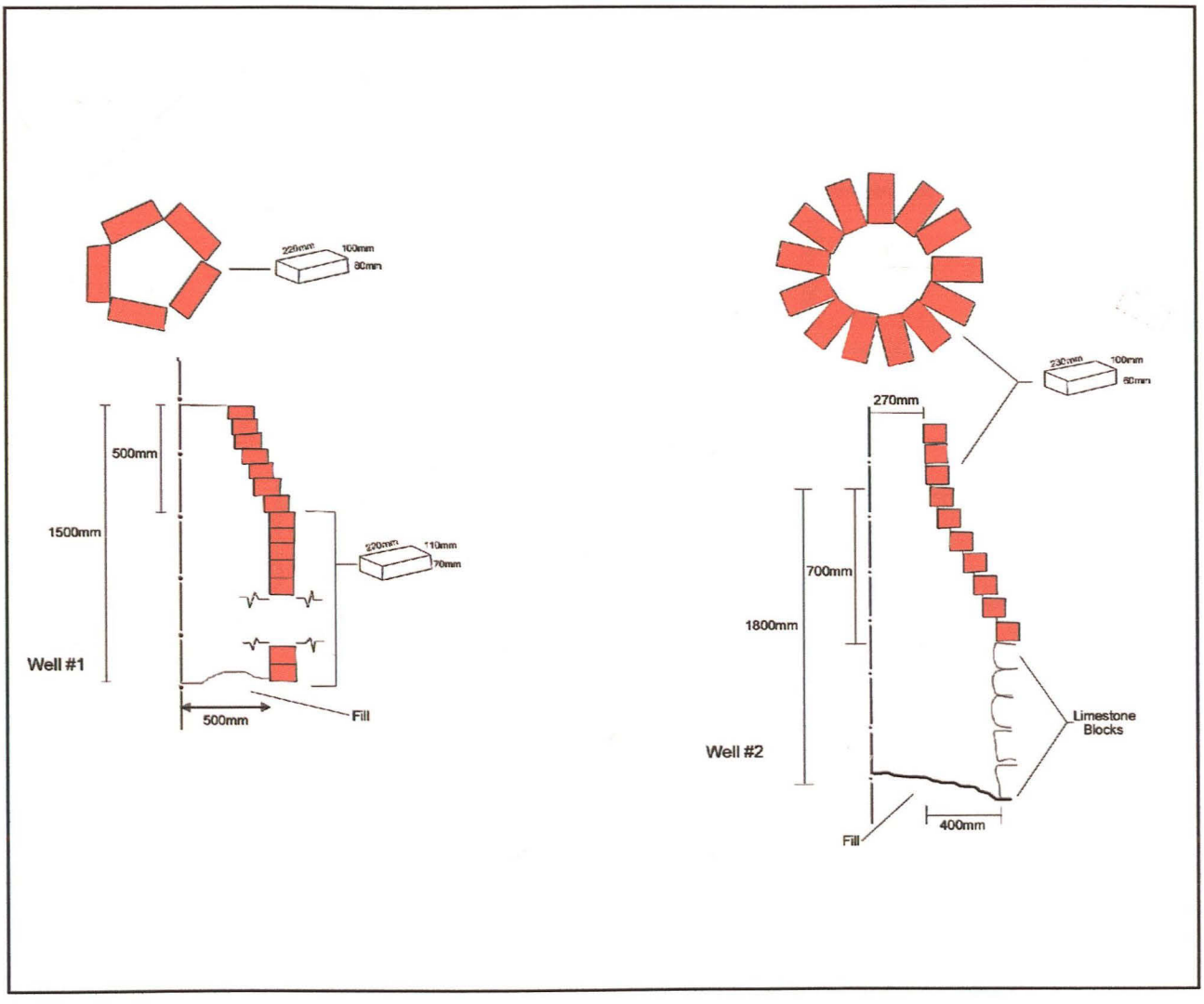
Title	Figure 3: Trench Locations
Contract	Lincoln Minster
Scale	As drawn



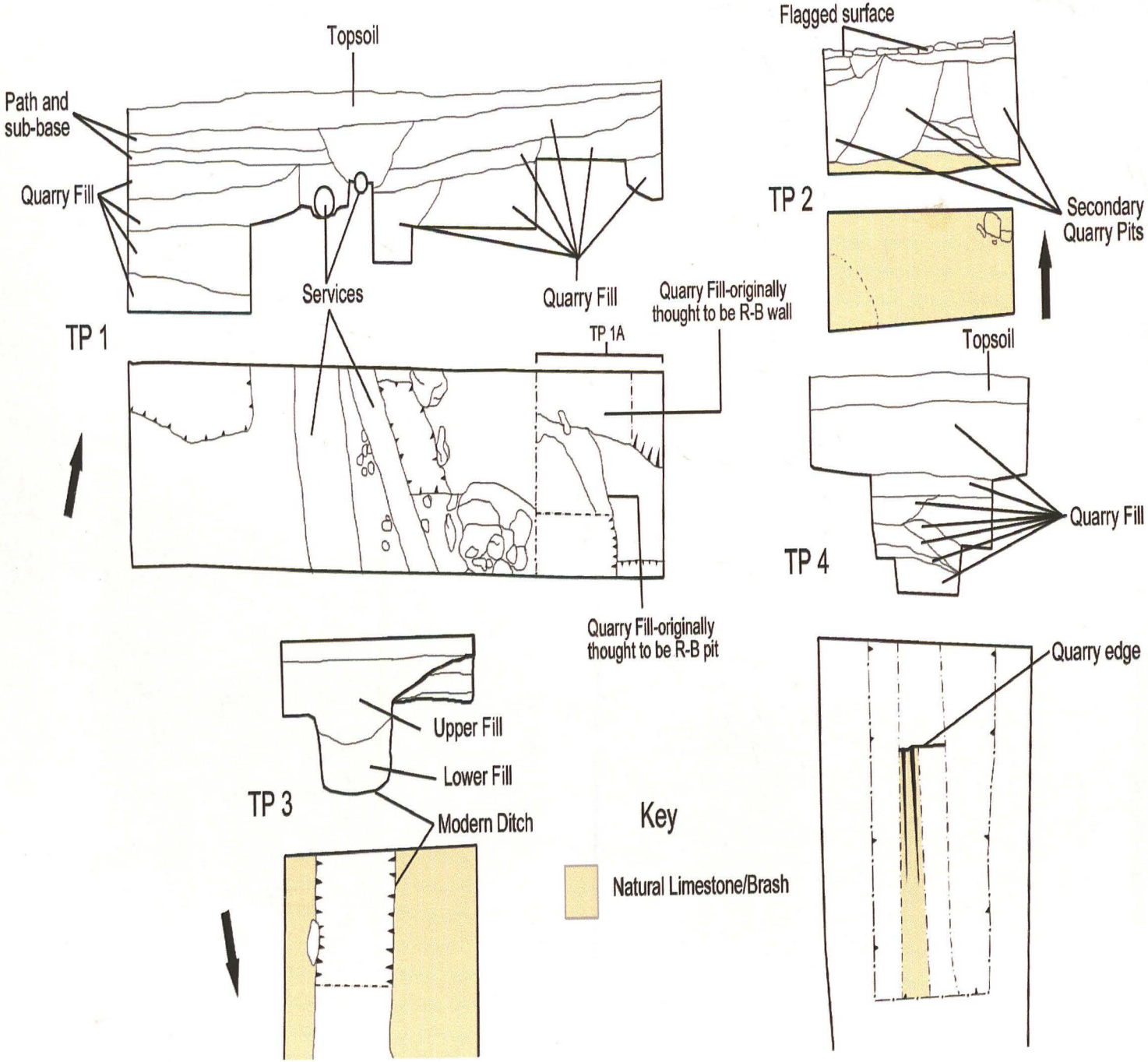
JSAC	JOHN SAMUELS ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS
Title	Figure 4: Watching Brief Plan
Contract	Lincoln Minster
Scale	As drawn



JSAC

JOHN SAMUELS ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS

Title	Figure 5: Wells
Contract	Lincoln Minster


Topsoil
Path and sub-base
Quarry Fill
Services
Quarry Fill
Quarry Fill-originally thought to be R-B wall
TP 1
TP 1A
Quarry Fill-originally thought to be R-B pit
Flagged surface
TP 2
Secondary Quarry Pits
Topsoil
Quarry Fill
TP 4
Quarry edge
Upper Fill
Lower Fill
TP 3
Modern Ditch
Key
Natural Limestone/Brash