

# 10 Tempest Street, City of Lincoln

## Report on an Archaeological Evaluation

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2014

Project Code – TPS2

TPA Report No. 105/2014



*Trench 2 Looking east towards the Monks Abbey ruins (background)*

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## QUALITY ASSURANCE

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<b>Report Number</b>	105/2014
<b>Status</b>	FINAL

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## SUMMARY

- Trent & Peak Archaeology were commissioned by Richard Julian Associates, working on behalf of Framework Housing Association, to carry out trial trenching, comprising 2 trenches (each measuring 5m x 1.8m), in advance of a proposed redevelopment at 10 Tempest Street, Lincoln, centred on NGR SK 98819E, 71313N).
- An earlier desk-based assessment (DBA) identified numerous heritage assets and sites of archaeological and historical importance in the environs of the site, notably the site of Monk's Abbey a Scheduled Monument (SAM1005028) immediately to the east. Given the proximity to the Abbey it was suggested that there was a moderate-high potential for archaeological remains, in the form of sub-surface deposits to be present at the site.
- The work was carried out from September the 1<sup>st</sup> 2014 in accordance with the LCC approved Written Scheme of Investigation for Evaluation (Davies 2014). Monitoring was provided by Heritage Officer at Lincoln City Council.
- The trial trench evaluation identified no archaeological features that convincingly evidence any activity on the site prior to the later 18<sup>th</sup> century. On the basis of this evaluation it might be suggested that concentrated activity associated with the medieval occupation of Monks Abbey was restricted to areas located further to the west and outside the present development.
- The results of this archaeological evaluation will allow the archaeological advisors at Lincoln City Council, to make their recommendations as to whether further mitigation is required. On the basis of the evidence provided by the result of the evaluation it is considered unlikely that further work would be required in advance of (or during) construction.

**10 Tempest Street, City of Lincoln**  
**Report on an Archaeological Evaluation**

Prepared by G. Davies

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Plate 5: Trench 2 slate item AAD from surface of Soakaway cut [105]

### *Appendix 5*

Fig. 1 Site location

Fig. 2 Plan of Trenches 1 and 2

Fig. 3 Sections of Trenches 1 and 2

## **1. INTRODUCTION.**

1.1 Trent & Peak archaeology was contracted by Framework Housing Association to carry out an archaeological evaluation on at 10 Tempest Street. The plot of land, c.300m<sup>2</sup> in size, is situated to the south-east of Lincoln city centre, immediately north of the Grand Central Railway track (grid reference 98819E, 71313N, map square SK97).

1.2 An earlier desk-based assessment (DBA) identified numerous heritage assets and sites of archaeological and historical importance in the environs of the site, notably the site of Monk's Abbey a Scheduled Monument (SAM1005028) immediately to the east. Given the proximity to the Abbey it was suggested that there was a moderate-high potential for archaeological remains, in the form of sub-surface deposits to be present at the site.

1.3 Proposed construction of flats at the site will require relatively deep foundations and the DBA suggested that these may have potential to destroy sub-surface archaeological deposits. Based upon the recommendations in the DBA, the Historic Environment team at Lincoln City Council suggested an evaluative scheme comprising two 5m x 1.8m trenches. TPA devised a WSI on this basis which was approved by LCC (Appendix 3).

1.4 The size and location of the trenches were designed as a response to an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (DBA) which focused on the proposed development area and the surrounding 250m radius (Humphreys 2012). These trenches were conducted in September 2014 and are reported upon in this document.

1.5 The results of this evaluation will inform the City Council as to whether further mitigation against the loss of archaeological deposits is required. The main aim of the evaluation was to ascertain the depth, character and preservation of archaeological remains, features and deposits.

## 2. PROJECT BACKGROUND.

2.1 The site is located to the south-east of Lincoln City centre, within a residential area mostly erected during the Victorian and early 20<sup>th</sup> century expansion of the city. To the north, south and east it is bounded by residential terraced properties dating to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, first recorded on the Ordnance Survey 1907 edition. Tempest Street itself lies to the West, with Monk's Abbey Recreation Ground on the opposite side of the street. The site is small and broadly flat, measuring roughly 18m (north to south) by 17m (east to west), and is presently occupied by a residential property and garden first constructed during the 1960s and subsequently extended.

2.2 The 1: 50,000 British Geological Mapping shows that site is situated on geology of Scunthorpe Mudstone Formation and Charmouth Mudstone Formation (Undifferentiated). This is a sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 190 to 210 million years ago in the Jurassic and Triassic Periods. The local environment was previously dominated by shallow lime-mud seas (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>). No superficial deposits are recorded. At a macro-scale, the overlying soils are depicted as generally slow permeable seasonally wet, basic loams and soil, but to the north (higher land) shallow, lime-rich soils over chalk or limestone are present, whilst further south (lower land) interleaving deposits of naturally wet, loamy and clayey floodplain soils are present ([www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes](http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes)).

2.3 Topographically the site is roughly flat, with an incline from south to north (see Section 5), and located at a height of c. 23m AOD. Moving northwards the natural topography rises towards the elevated portion of Lincoln and reaching a height of c.35m AOD at the end of Tempest Street.

2.4 Prior to the archaeological evaluation, a DBA on the proposed redevelopment area demonstrated that the site is presently a residential property, constructed in the 1960's and extended in the 1970s. Cartographic regression demonstrated that the site remained empty until the early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, when it was developed into tennis courts. The surrounding area remained largely agricultural until the end of the Victorian period. Within the 250m study area the site of Monk's Abbey is the sole Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM1005028), with its extant ruins registered as listed buildings (LB 486157, LB 486158, LB 486156). There were 113 non designated heritage assets within the wider study area, with a further 10 assets encompassed under the scheduling order placed on the Abbey site and park these assets span the medieval, post-medieval and modern eras only. On the basis of this evidence a short historical and archaeological background can now be provided (Section 3).

### 3. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND.

3.1 The topography of the Lincoln area, a high ridge sitting at the confluence of the rivers Till and Witham that meet at Brayford Pool, would have been attractive to prehistoric settlement. The present site may have sat along the alignment of the 'Jurassic Way', a Prehistoric track which is thought to have extended from the Humber southwards for an unknown distance along the crest of the Jurassic scarp (Grimes 1951). However, little can be said about the possibility of human activity within the proposed development area at this time.

3.2 The Romans conquered the midlands of Britain in AD 48 and shortly afterwards a legionary fortress was built on the high point of present-day Lincoln. When the legion stationed at Lincoln moved north to York in AD71, Lincoln was transformed to a colonia for retired legionaries and, in addition to the former legionary fortress an extension to the walled city (to the south) was established further down the hillside. Lincoln thrived, expanded and was re-planned until the 4<sup>th</sup> century when decline in urban foci set in on a national basis. The proposed redevelopment area itself was located well beyond the eastern city wall of the Roman city on the eastern boundary of the 'northern and southern hillslope' areas it was potentially also located within the grounds of Greetwell villa, a large estate which was most likely the residence of the provincial governor (<http://www.heritageconnectlincoln.com/character-area/monks-abbey/3/related>). Whilst no heritage assets relating to the study area have been identified there remains a moderate possibility of archaeology from this period due to the intensity of known activity within the local area.

3.3 Evidence of early medieval activity in Lincoln remains enigmatic. Little evidence of any activity around the site of the proposed development occurs between the 4<sup>th</sup> century and 10<sup>th</sup> centuries. Although some Early Anglo-Saxon finds (450-650 AD) have been found within the former walled city (Jones, Stocker and Vince 2003 150), little is known about Early and Middle Anglo-Saxon activity in the lower city and suburbs. Finds are restricted to pottery sherds, although Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery loss close to the river may be significant and reflect concentrated use of the river or other waterfront activity (ibid. 152). It is widely believed that Lincoln became repopulated on a large scale in the 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> centuries. During the re-population, the Roman wall, which was aligned north-south along Broadgate, was re-enforced. No Early Medieval heritage assets have been recovered from the present study area and little can be said about the nature of human activity within the proposed development area at this time.

3.4 The site sits within the substantial 'Black Monk's Estate' (land associated with what is now known as Monk's Abbey). The Abbey itself sat directly opposite the proposed development site and was constructed during the High Medieval period, around the 12-13<sup>th</sup> century. This would, most likely, have been supported by a surrounding infrastructure of agricultural works, including a substantial 'home grange' which received large flocks of sheep for shearing at certain times of year, as practised at other local monasteries. Archaeological and documentary evidence suggest the presence of a mill and associated pond on the site (LHER 3430, 2180). Limited evidence of the domestic environment has also been recovered (LHER 2181, 5614).

3.5 The area of Monk's Abbey has been the subject of several excavations, the most extensive (Stocker 1984) dating to 1983, when 12 trial trenches revealed no activity earlier than the initial 12<sup>th</sup> century architecture relating to the Abbey itself. Further archaeological monitoring and recording of the SAM took place as part of a number of watching briefs during the more recent development of the park. With exception of a stone foundation on the south-west corner of the recreation ground, these excavations indicated that a demolition layer, medieval or post dissolution in date, and comprising mainly of limestone and roof tile fragments, was spread across the site. This has been interpreted as a demolition spread associated with the end of active use of the Abbey. No archaeological evidence has been recovered to suggest activity on the proposed development site during the Medieval period, but the 2014 DBA (Humphreys 2014) considered that there was a moderate-high potential for archaeological remains to be present.

3.6 Following the dissolution of the monasteries in the 16<sup>th</sup> century the site continued to be surrounded by agricultural land until the late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century, when the cities urban expansion reached the Monk's Abbey area. Tempest Street was constructed around 1900 however the proposed development site was left vacant and subsequently used as tennis courts until the construction of a bungalow around 1960. The surrounding terraced streets represent a planned urban development engineered to cope with Lincoln's expanding population.



## 4. OBJECTIVES.

4.1 The objective of the archaeological evaluation, as set out in the WSI, can be stated as:

- To characterise the archaeological potential of the site of the proposed development and to establish the depth, preservation and character of any archaeological features present. This will provide the basis for an assessment of the impact of the proposed development on the cultural heritage resource.

4.2 More specific aims and objectives were as follows:

To identify, investigate and record any such archaeological remains to the extent possible by the methods put forward in the WSI (Davies 2014);

To establish the character, extent, for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed development.

To determine (so far as possible) the stratigraphic sequence and dating of the deposits or features identified;

To establish any ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features; and to relate these remains to their potential to address research questions.

4.3 The results of the evaluation will inform the decision making process of the planning authority concerning the need for further archaeological mitigation prior to or during the proposed development.

## 5. METHODOLOGY.

5.1 All work was carried out in accordance with the requirements and standards set out in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment Project Planning Note 3: Archaeological Excavation* (MoRPHE PPN3) (English Heritage 2008), and the requirements and standards set by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) in their *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 1994; revised 2008) *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological material* (IfA 2001; Revised 2008); *Code of Conduct* (IfA 1985; revised to 2008) and *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (IfA, 2009).

5.2 A detailed methodology is set-out in the approved WSI (Appendix 3).

5.3 Each trench was 5m x 1.6m in plan and was excavated by a wheeled JCB mini-digger equipped with a ditching bucket in order to expose the first significant archaeological horizon. The first significant archaeological horizon was encountered at a minimum of 0.58m Below Ground Level (BGL) in Trench 1, and 0.61m BGL in Trench 2. The remaining depth of the trenches was cleaned and excavated by hand.

5.2. Trench sections and plans were recorded by scale drawing at a scale of 1:20 and by digital and black and white (35mm) photographic images.

5.3 All recorded layers and archaeological features were given a unique context number, e.g.001.

## 6. RESULTS.

6.1 *Trench 1:* Trench 1 measured 5m (east to west) by 1.7m (north to south), located to the south of the existing buildings at the site towards the southern boundary of the site (Figure 2). The ground surface before machine excavation was at a height of 9.35m AoD. Machine excavation was undertaken to a maximum depth of 0.76m (Figure 3). The latest deposit encountered was recently imported garden topsoil (101) (a friable dark brown humic sandy silt up to 0.7m deep) which was restricted to a landscaped area at the western extent of the trench. Deposit (101) overlay the contemporary topsoil, (101) (a mid-dark grey brown friable sandy silt up to 0.25m deep containing occasional brick/rubble and rooting).

6.2 Removal of the topsoil in Trench 1 revealed two distinct apparently deliberately dumped or imported deposits. Layer (102), a light yellow clean sand up to 0.07m deep overlay layer (103), a deposit comprising small red brick rubble (c.60%) and a mid-light grey sandy silt soil matrix (40%). Both deposits seem to represent a localised ground levelling event and it may be that this construction was associated with the use of the site as a tennis court in the earlier part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

6.3 Below deposits (102)/(103) a thick garden subsoil (104) (up to 0.26m deep) was observed comprising a mid-light grey friable sandy silt with occasional brick and stone inclusions. This deposit may have contained former land surface horizons now rendered invisible by the active nature of the deposit (rooting, bioturbation etc). Truncating subsoil horizon was a 7" ceramic pipe that led into the cut of a soakaway ([105]) (observed as sub square and a maximum of 1.05m long (east to west) and 0.75m wide (north to south) in plan). The infill of the soakaway (106) comprised loose brick rubble (c. 75%), with some accompanying mid brown sandy clayey silt soil matrix. Artefacts retrieved from fill (106) suggest a late 18<sup>th</sup> century of early 19th century date for the deposit.

6.4 Removal of subsoil (104) and subsequent hand-cleaning revealed the natural substrate (107), a mixed deposit of patches of extant degraded and weathered chalk bedrock interleaved with mid-dark orange brown clasts of iron stone. This material, in places, was overlain by presumed early post-glacial deposits of fine gravel, sitting within small hollows (see Figure 2)

6.5 No further features of archaeological interest were identified in Trench 1.

6.6 *Trench 2:* Trench 2 measured 5m (north to south) by 1.6m (east to was) and was located to the east of the existing buildings at the eastern frontage of the site (Figure 2). The ground surface before machine excavation was at a height of 9.4m AoD. Machine excavation was undertaken to a maximum depth of 0.70m (Figure 3). The latest deposit encountered was the contemporary topsoil, (200) (a mid-dark grey brown friable sandy silt up to 0.38m deep containing occasional brick/rubble and rooting).

6.7 Removal of the topsoil in Trench 2 revealed a thick garden subsoil (201) (up to 0.26m deep) comprising a mid-light grey friable sandy silt with occasional brick and stone inclusions. This deposit may have contained former land surface horizons now rendered invisible by the active nature of the deposit (rooting, bioturbation etc).

6.8 Removal of subsoil (201) and subsequent hand-cleaning revealed the natural substrate (202), a mixed deposit of patches of extant degraded and weathered chalk bedrock interleaved with mid-dark orange brown clasts of iron stone. This material, in places, was overlain by presumed early post-glacial deposits of fine gravel, sitting within small hollows (see Figure 2).

6.9 No further archaeological features or artefacts were identified in Trench 2.

6.10 No deposits suitable for archaeoenvironmental sampling were identified during the evaluation.

## 7. THE FINDS

*By Lee Elliott and Gareth Davies*

7.1 Three artefacts, a single item of pottery, ceramic building material (CBM) and oyster shell, were recovered from soakaway fill (106). The pottery sherd, from a rim of a small plate/saucer, was a hand painted white earthenware dated to the late 18<sup>th</sup> century or early 19<sup>th</sup> century. The CBM fragment, was identified as a piece of a brick, again dated to the late 18th century or early 19th centuries.

7.2 A single piece of slate was also recovered from the surface of the soakaway channel (probably acting as a cover). This piece bears an inscription (See Plate 1) of the letter 'F' and one further obscured letter (just possibly an 'a'). The slate item may represent the re-use of a plaque from a building. This item is undated, but on stylistic grounds a late 17<sup>th</sup> century or early 19th century date might be expected.

7.3 The artefacts recovered from fill (106) suggest a late 18<sup>th</sup> century or early 19th century construction date for the soakaway feature.

7.4 Following identification and analysis the artefacts, of little use for further research, were discarded.

## **8. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS**

8.1 The trial trench evaluation identified no archaeological features that convincingly evidence any activity on the site prior to the later 18<sup>th</sup> century.

8.2 On the basis of this evaluation it might be suggested that concentrated activity associated with the medieval occupation of Monks Abbey was restricted to areas located further to the west and outside the present development.

8.3 The results of this archaeological evaluation will allow the archaeological advisors at Lincoln City Council, to make their recommendations as to whether further mitigation is required. On the basis of the existing evidence, however, it is considered unlikely that further work would be required in advance of (or during) construction.

## ***Acknowledgments***

Trent & Peak Archaeology would like to thank Mike Lowe of Richard Julian and Associates and Phil Collins of Framework Housing Association for commissioning the work. We would also like to thank John Herridge, Heritage Officer for the City of Lincoln and Alistair Macintosh, acting Planning Archaeologist, for their visit to the site and their advice.

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### **Appendix 1. Summary context list.**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Trench</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Max. Thickness</b>
100	01	Layer. Garden Topsoil	0.28m
101	01	Layer. Imported Garden Topsoil	0.7m
102	01	Layer. Dumped/Imported Sand Deposit	0.07m
103	01	Layer. Dumped/Imported Brick Rubble Deposit	0.08m
104	01	Layer. Garden Subsoil	0.22m
105	01	Cut. C18th-C19th Soakaway feature	-
106	01	Fill. C18th-C19th Soakaway feature	0.31m (observed)
107	01	Natural Substrate	-
200	02	Layer. Garden Topsoil	0.38m
201	02	Layer. Garden Subsoil	0.32m
202	02	Natural Substrate	-

### **Appendix 2: Finds Catalogue**

<b>Cxt</b>	<b>Ref</b>	<b>Cname</b>	<b>Subtype</b>	<b>Form</b>	<b>NoS</b>	<b>NoV</b>	<b>W (g)</b>	<b>Part</b>	<b>Description</b>
106	AAA	POTT	Whiteware hand painted	Plate	1	1	3	Rim	C18th-19th
106	AAB	CBM	Brick Fragment	U/D	1	1	147	-	C18th-19th
106	AAC	Shell	Oyster		1	1	5	-	
106	AAD	Slate	Tile/Structural adornment		1	1	-	-	C17th-C19th



***Appendix 3: Written Scheme of Investigation.***

10 Tempest Street, LINCOLN

**Planning Application: 2014/0258/F**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

Written Scheme of Investigation

096/2014

Project Code TPS2

Prepared by Dr. G. Davies MIfA



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**10 Tempest Street, Lincoln**

**CITY OF LINCOLN**

**Archaeological Evaluation**

**Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)**

**1. BACKGROUND**

**Site Name:** 10 Tempest Street, Lincoln

**Client/Agent:** Framework Housing Association

**Planning Application No.**

**Proposed Development:** Construction of Residential Development.

Framework Housing wish to redevelop the site of 10 Tempest Street, Lincoln. The plot of land, c.300m<sup>2</sup> in size, at 10 Tempest Street, is situated to the south-east of Lincoln city centre, immediately north of the Grand Central Railway track. In line with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, an appropriate desk-based assessment describing the significance of any heritage assets affected (this report) is required.

The DBA demonstrated that the proposed redevelopment area is presently the site of a residential property, constructed in the 1960's and extended in the 1970s. Cartographic regression demonstrated that the site remained empty until the early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, when it was developed into tennis courts. The surrounding area remained largely agricultural until the end of the Victorian period.

Within the 250m study area lies the site of Monk's Abbey, a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM1005028), with its extant ruins registered as listed buildings (LB 486157, LB 486158, LB 486156). The area of Monk's Abbey has been subject several excavations, the most extensive (MA83; Stocker 1984; Stocker 1986) dating to 1983, when 12 trial trenches revealed no activity earlier than the initial 12<sup>th</sup> century abbey architecture. Excavations have also indicated that a demolition layer, medieval or post dissolution in date, and comprising mainly of limestone and roof tile fragments, was spread across the site. This has been interpreted as a demolition spread associated with the end of active use of the Abbey.

The DBA concluded that, although it is unknown if archaeological deposits survive beneath the proposed redevelopment site, there is a moderate-high potential for archaeological remains, given the proximity to the Abbey site. Any buried archaeological remains would represent a resource of at least regional significance and offer an opportunity to address research priorities highlighted in the Lincoln's archaeological assessment (Jones, Stocker and Vince 2003) and the recent East Midlands Updated Research Agenda and Strategy (Knight, Vyner and Allen 2012).

Previous excavations in the environs have indicated that the sensitive archaeological horizon may lie at a depth of 0.5-1m below ground).

The Trent & Peak Archaeology DBA concluded with a recommendation that because of this, further evaluation may be required to establish the presence/absence/character of archaeological deposits at 10 Tempest Street.

Subsequently, a condition has been placed upon the Grant of Planning Permission that:

'5. No development shall take place within the application area until the applicant has secured the implementation of an appropriate programme of archaeological work in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which has been submitted to and approved by the City of Lincoln Council as Local Planning Authority. The development shall be undertaken only in full accordance with the approved WSI. No variation shall take place without the prior written consent of the Local Planning Authority.

The applicant shall notify the Local Planning Authority of the intention to commence all works at least 7 days before commencement. Thereafter, the programme of archaeological work shall be completed in accordance with the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), including any necessary fieldwork, post-excavation analysis, report writing and archive deposition, as detailed in the approved scheme. The report shall be prepared and deposited with the City Council's Heritage Team within the LPA and the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record, within six months of completion of the archaeological works. The archive shall be deposited with The Collection (Lincolnshire Museums) within twelve months of the completion of site works. No variation shall take place without prior written consent of the LPA.

*Reason: To ensure the preparation and implementation of an appropriate scheme of archaeological mitigation.*

*Conditions to be discharged before use is implemented'*

**This document is that Written Scheme of Investigation and is for Archaeological Evaluation in the first instance.**

Following the implementation of the condition, verbal and e-mail communication with the Heritage Officer at Lincoln City Council has advised that the condition should first be addressed with an archaeological evaluation. To provide a 5% sample of the redevelopment area, two 1.8m x 5m trenches are required at the site (Figure 1).

The requirement for archaeological work is in accordance with the NPPF (National Planning Policy Framework), paras 128 and 141. The purpose of the work is to gather sufficient evidence to provide for the archaeological investigation of effected remains within the footprint of the proposed development.

The results of the trial trenching, where positive, may lead to further archaeological requirements including targeted archaeological excavation and/or a programme of monitoring and supervision of groundworks if there is to be further impact upon deposits of archaeological interest. This will be dealt with by a subsequent WSI

## **1. Trial Trenching**

This section of the WSI describes the Trial Trenching.

### **2. OBJECTIVES**

#### **2.1. *The objective of the archaeological evaluation can be stated as:***

- 2.1.1 To characterise the archaeological potential of the site of the proposed development and to establish the depth, preservation and character of any archaeological features present. This will provide the basis for an assessment of the impact of the proposed development on the cultural heritage resource.
- 2.1.2 All excavations potentially provide an opportunity to recover palaeoenvironmental samples which contribute to an understanding of the nature of the landscape and the uses to which it was put. A representative proportion of and excavated features will be sampled in line with the methodology set out in Appendix 1. The results of processing and analysis will be assessed in the light of the research objectives set out above.

#### **2.2. *The proposed archaeological fieldwork can be summarised as:***

- 2.2.1 **Trenching.** To provide a 5% sample of the redevelopment area, two 1.8m x 5m trenches are required at the site (Figure 1). There are no specific targets. Trenches will be located in the field by hand prior to machining and their final positioning will take account of surface topography, services/safety requirements and all existing site features including buried fuel tanks.
- 2.2.2 The client has been notified that a contingency sufficient to cover any specialist costs or additional staffing in the event of unexpected discoveries adjudged to be of significance should be set aside.  
  
***No expenditure will occur without the prior recommendation of the City of Lincoln Heritage Officer and the approval of the client.***
- 2.2.3 All recording will result in 'the preparation of a report and ordered archive', in line with the guidelines of the IfA Institute for Field Archaeologists, (*Standard and Guidance: for archaeological field evaluation*, published October 1994, revised September 2001 and October 2008)
- 2.2.4 The fieldwork and the report will aim to establish the presence or absence of any archaeological deposits and their significance, value and extent as set out in English Heritage, MoRPHE, 2008
- 2.2.5 Where archaeological deposits are present the report will aim to inform on the need for, scope and resourcing of future investigation as set out in English Heritage, MoRPHE 2008.
- 2.2.6 During the course of the trial trenching there may be a site visit by the City of Lincoln Heritage Officer, who will assess the need for any further archaeological investigation arising from the trial trenching. Should significant archaeology be present then another WSI will need to be written in order to comply with the planning consent.

### **3. PROJECT TIMETABLE**

- 3.1.1 The machining, recording and backfilling of the trenches will occur over a period of 2/3 days at times to be agreed with the client. Currently it is envisaged that the evaluation will take place in after the open area excavations on Monday 1st of September 2014. Timescales will vary relative to the depth and complexity of any archaeological deposits.
- 3.1.2 **Reporting**

Report to be supplied within 20 working days after completion of the fieldwork, dependent on the need for specialist contributions.

#### 4. GENERAL PROVISIONS

- 4.1 *Notice.* Trent & Peak Archaeology will liaise with the clients to ensure access to the site. T&PA will give at least one week's notice of the commencement of works to both the client and the Heritage Officer at Lincoln City Council.
- 4.1.2 *Services.* The client will provide plans of all services within the study area and/or confirm appropriate checks have been completed.
- 4.1.3 *Environmental Impact Statement.* The client will provide a copy of their Environmental Impact Statement in order that T&PA can take appropriate notice of it in the project design
- 4.1.4 *Base maps.* The client is requested to supply copies (preferably digital) of base maps for Trent and Peak Archaeology to use in the report and for locating the trenches during fieldwork.
- 4.1.5 ***Fencing* At the close of any period of work trenches that have not been backfilled will be fenced off using netlon fencing to prevent access either by members of the public. The site is to be made secure by the client**

#### 5. DETAILS OF SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

##### 5.1 Trench Excavation

- 5.1.1 All machining will be done with a toothless ditching bucket under archaeological supervision. Prior to excavation the area of the trench will be scanned with a CAT Scan to locate any services that are not shown on the services plan supplied by the client.
- 5.1.2 The trenches and any archaeological features will be located by hand or GPS, Leica CS15/GS15 RTK Differential GNSS prior to excavation. If it is impractical to use GPS Total Station or hand methods will be used as an alternative.
- 5.1.3 Trenches will be excavated to a level at which archaeological or natural deposits are present, or if not present, to a maximum (unsecured) depth of 1.m (see below), to comply with H&S restrictions (or to a perceived safe depth if the sides are unstable). Subsoil will be machined in spits no greater than 250mm. If it is necessary within the aims of the evaluation to look at deposits deeper than 1m then stepping/shoring of trenches will be carried out as appropriate.
- 5.1.5. The location of any artefacts recovered in the topsoil/subsoil will be recorded three-dimensionally or by context/spit if appropriate.
- 5.1.6 Trenches will be hand cleaned where appropriate and a minimum of one long section of each trench will be photographed, and drawn at 1:50/1:20 (recording will correspondingly increase with the presence of archaeological deposits). The position of each trench will be located with reference to the OS grid.
- 5.1.7 Where appropriate the depth of potential geological deposits may be determined by a combination of machine excavation and use of a 2m hand auger.
- 5.1.8 On completion of the fieldwork the trenches will be backfilled by machine; **this will not include full reinstatement.**

## 5.2 Cleaning/Hand Excavation

- 5.2.1 All fieldwork will be carried out in accordance with the code of conduct of The Institute for Archaeologists.
- 5.2.2 Features will be hand-cleaned and planned. Following scanning by a metal detector features will be sample excavated sufficient to determine their plan and form, and to recover any datable artefacts.
- 5.2.3 Feature fills will be removed by contextual change (the smallest usefully definable unit of stratification) and/or in spits no greater than 100mm. Substantial features will be hand excavated to a maximum depth of 1.m, or a perceived safe depth if the sides are unstable.
- 5.2.4. All finds of medieval date or earlier will be recorded three dimensionally. Post-medieval finds or abundant redeposited structural material will be recorded by context/spit.
- 5.2.5 Spoil will be searched for artefacts, including the use of a metal detector.**
- 5.2.6 In the event of the discovery of human remains disturbance will wherever possible be avoided. Where removal is deemed necessary following discussion with, and the approval of, the client and the Heritage Officer for Lincoln City Council, the necessary burial license will be obtained in line with the Ministry of Justice circular dated April 2008.
- 5.2.7 The sampling of features will follow procedures set out within the English Heritage Centre of Archaeology Guidelines, *Environmental Archaeology* 2002. Samples will be processed within the TPA Environmental Lab, under the supervision of TPA Environmental Officer Alison Wilson.

## 5.3 Recording

- 5.3.1 Plans of all contexts including features will be drawn on drafting film in pencil at a scale of 1:20/1:50, and will show at least:  
context numbers,  
all colour and textural changes,  
principal slopes represented as hachures,  
levels expressed as O.D. values, or levelled to permanent features if a benchmark is absent,  
sufficient details to locate the subject in relation to OS 1:2500 mapping.
- 5.3.2 Sections will show the same information, but levelling information will be given in the form of a datum line with O.D/arbitrary value; the locations of all sections will be shown on plan.
- 5.3.3 Digital images and B&W photos of each context will be taken (as per Brown 2007) together with general views illustrating the principal features of the excavations.
- 5.3.4 Written records will be maintained as laid down in TPA recording manual.

## 5.4 Post-excavation Processing

- 5.4.1 All finds will be cleaned and stored as recommended in "First aid for finds" (by the Archaeology section of the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 2nd edition 1987), and marked with the site and find codes, and relevant accession numbers. These will be deposited with the appropriate museum on completion of the report, subject to the provisions of the brief and the agreement of the client.**
- 5.4.2 Depending on availability any Prehistoric pottery will be submitted for assessment to Dr .D. Knight (TPA), Romano-British pottery to (J Young), Anglo-Saxon/Medieval pottery/tile to (A.

Irvine), Flint to Peter Webb (TPA). Other specialists recommended by Lincoln City Council will be used upon request.

## **5.5 Archive**

- 5.5.1 The archive will be fully indexed and contain where relevant:
- copies of correspondence relating to fieldwork
  - site notebooks/diaries
  - original photographic records
  - site drawings (plans, sections, elevations)
  - original context records,
  - matrix diagrams showing stratigraphic sequence of all contexts.
  - artefacts
  - original finds records
  - original sample records
  - original skeleton records
  - computer discs and printout

## **5.6. Archive and Finds Deposition**

- 5.6.1 Initial contact with Lincoln Museum (The Collection) via the Heritage Officer at Lincoln City Council will be made before the commencement of fieldwork.

Where necessary the documentary archive will be sent to the NMR for copying.

Finds will remain the property of the client with deposition to the relevant regional museum subject to their approval.

The paper and digital archive generated by TPA will remain the property of the Unit until deposited within the appropriate public archive/museum. An accession number will be obtained from Lincolnshire Museums.

The Heritage Officer at Lincoln City Council and the museum curator will be notified in writing on completion of fieldwork, with a proposed timetable for deposition of the archive. This should be confirmed in the project report.

The Heritage Officer at Lincoln City Council will be informed in writing on final deposition of archive.

- 5.6.3. Finds will remain the property of the client with deposition to the relevant regional museum subject to their approval.
- 5.6.4 The paper and digital archive generated by TPA will remain the property of the Unit until deposited within the appropriate public archive

## **5.7 Report**

- 5.7.1. A report will be provided to the client 20 working days after the completion of fieldwork, unless delayed by the supply of specialist contributions.
- 5.7.2. The report will include:
- background information, a summary of works carried out, a description and interpretation of the findings, and an assessment of the importance of the archaeology found with an appropriate location plan and illustrations.



5.7.4 Trent & Peak Archaeology shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved excepting that it hereby provides exclusive licence to the client and their appointed agent/consultant for the use of such documents in all matters directly relating to the project, with no limitation on the number of times that the client/consultant may reproduce any report.

## 5.8 Monitoring

5.8.1. Where possible a minimum 5 working days prior notice of the commencement of the development is to be given to the Heritage Officer at Lincoln City Council.

5.8.2 The Heritage Officer at Lincoln City Council may make monitoring visits throughout the duration of the evaluation and will be kept informed of all material facts relating to the excavation.

5.8.3. **All phases of the investigation will be undertaken in line with the relevant 'Standard and Guidance' documents prepared by the IFA.**

## 5.9 Access, Health & Safety, Insurances.

5.9.1. The client will arrange safe access to the land.

5.9.2. The client will provide plans showing all services/service routes within the development area.

5.9.3. **Any compensation claims for disruption to the land should be directly between the client and landowner.**

5.9.4 **All health and safety requirements will be adhered to. The procedures outlined in TPA's manual will be followed, a copy of which is available for inspection if required.**

5.9.5. **TPA will prepare and regularly update risk assessments of archaeological fieldwork and recording tasks for each stage of the archaeological project. Copies of all health and safety documentation prepared for the scheme by TPA will be made available to the client.**

5.9.6 **TPA carries the appropriate insurances, copies of which are available for inspection if required.**

## 5.10 Staffing

Provisional list of staffing. CVs can be supplied on request.

Project Manager

Dr Gareth Davies, Project Manager, TPA

Project Team,:

Paul Flintoft, Project Officer, TPA

### **Key Project Contacts**

Gareth Davies.....0115 896 7408

## **6. References**

Brown, D. 2007 *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*, Archaeological Archives Forum.

English Heritage Centre of Archaeology Guidelines 2002 *Environmental Archaeology*.

English Heritage 2008 *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment, PPN3 Archaeological Excavation*.

Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) 2008 *Standard and Guidance: for archaeological field evaluation*, (published October 1994, revised September 2001 and October 2008).

Jones, Stocker and Vince 2003. *The City By the Pool: Assessing the Archaeology of the City of Lincoln*. Lincoln Archaeological Studies No.10, Oxbow Books, Oxford

Knight, Vyner and Allen 2012 *East Midlands Heritage An Updated Research Agenda for the Historic Environment in the East Midlands*, Buxton Press.

Stocker, D. A., 1984. Recent work at Monks Abbey, Lincoln, Lincolnshire Historical Archaeology No.19 p.103-5. Society for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology

Stocker, D. A., 1986. Monks Abbey. Annual Report of the Lincolnshire Archaeological Trust no.2, p.29, Archaeology in Lincolnshire 1985-1986. Trust Lincolnshire Archaeology

**Appendix 1 1 – Preliminary Site Sampling Strategy\***

feature type	Sediment	Overall scope of sampling	MM	C14	Po/Dm	Ch	BP/BS	Bo	Wd
Sampling method:				A4x1cm (seal)	Film caps or column in gutter + Clingfilm	Min.30L+ Tubs (specialists to advise as to appropriate level of sub sampling of deposit)			wrap each bit sep.
Man-made feature	Waterlogged organic (looks 'peaty')	each occurrence series of samples if thick (>150mm)			*	*	*	*	*
buried soil	Dry visible charred material	each occurrence (C14 selected: best is twigs then layer then flecks)		*		*		*	
	Waterlogged organic	each occurrence, at thickest point	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Dry visible charred material	each occurrence, at thickest point, series of samples if thick (>150mm)	*	*	*	*		*	
Any	Wood structure	retain all, keep damp, bag each		*					*
Industrial residues / debris etc.		All process stages to be represented					*		
<p><b>Abbreviations</b> MM Micromorphology C14 Radiocarbon Po/Dm Pollen/diatoms Ch Charred material BP Waterlogged Beetles/Plant remains Bo small bone Wd wood. BS –Bulk Sample (industrial waste/residues/processing debris)</p>									

\*Adjustments to be made following specialist advice and liaison with Lincoln City where appropriate.

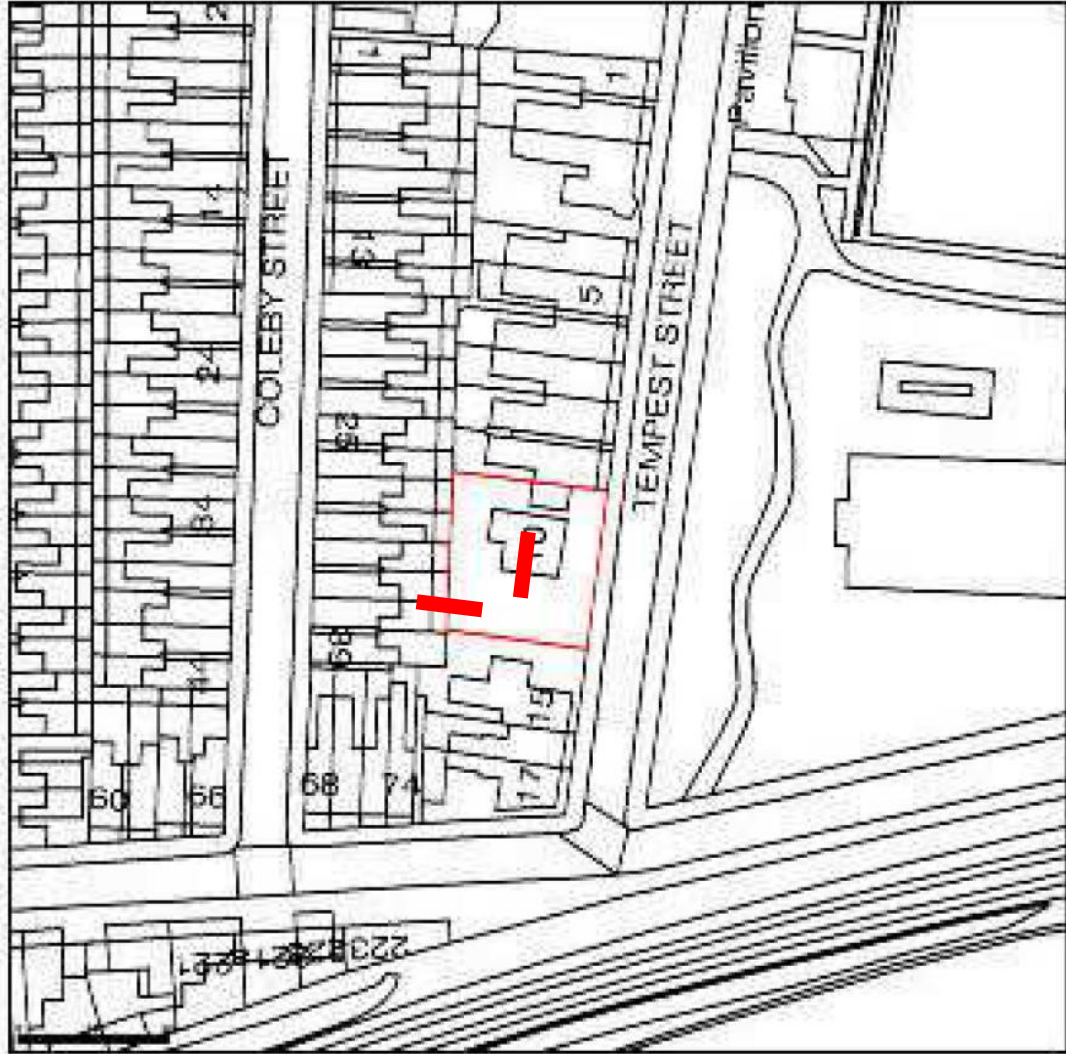


Figure 1: Site Location showing Trench Layout (Red Polygons). North at top page

*FLL, 1-3 Friars Lane, Lincoln, Report on an Archaeological Evaluation.*

**Appendix 4 and 5: Plates and Figures.**



*Plate 1: Trench 1 Post Excavation looking east*



*Plate 2: Trench 1 Soakaway cut [105]*



*Plate 3: Trench 2 Post Excavation looking east*



*Plate 4: Trench 2 Representative west facing section*



*Plate 5: Trench 2 slate item AAD from surface of Soakaway cut [105]*



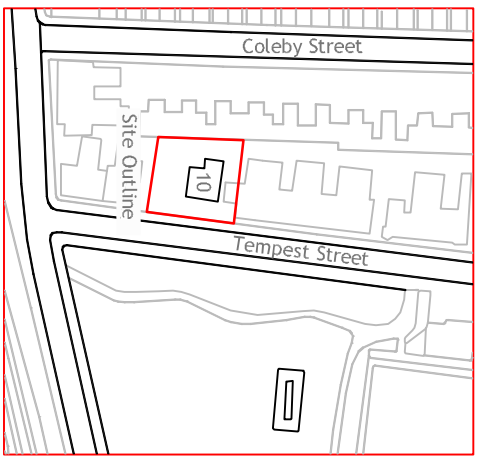
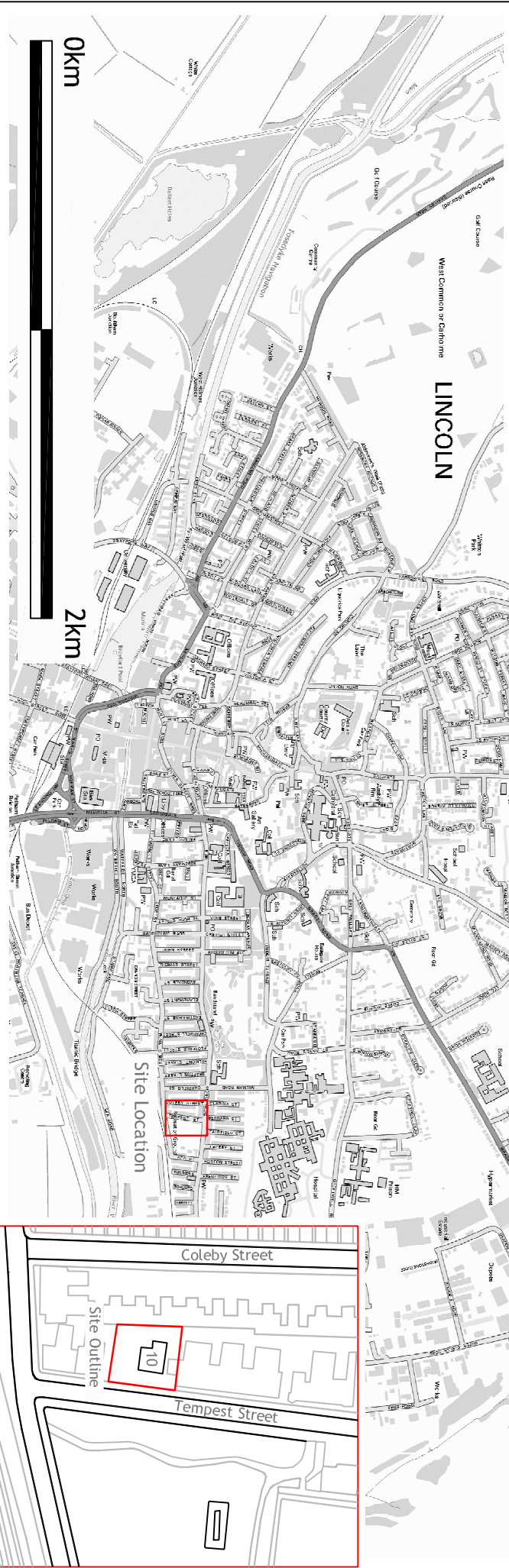
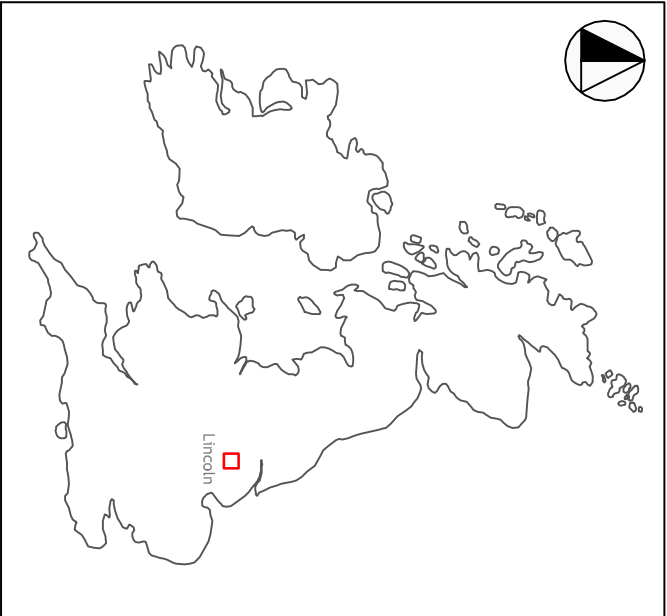
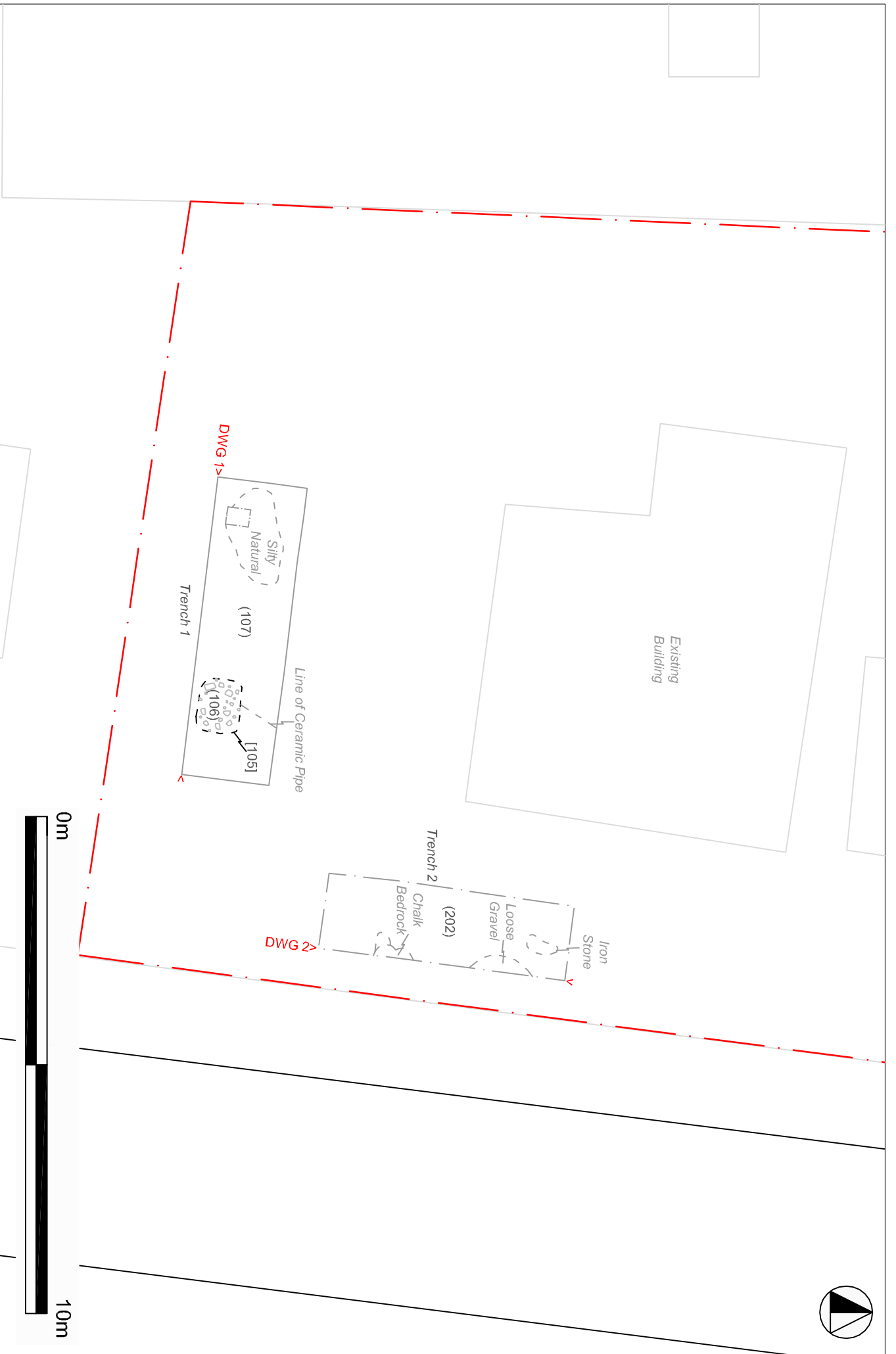
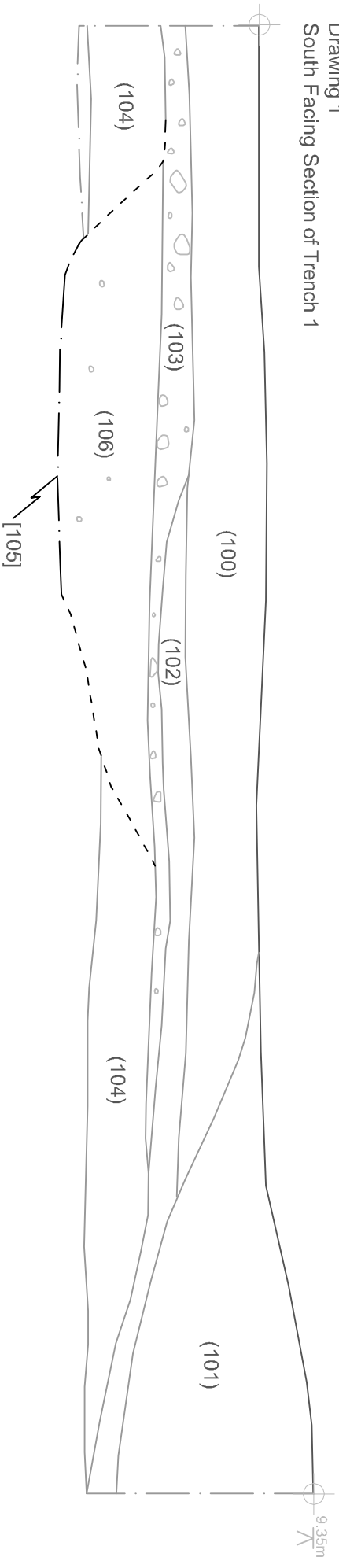


Figure 1: Location of the site within Lincoln City Centre

Figure 2: Plan of trenches 1 and 2



Drawing 1  
South Facing Section of Trench 1



Drawing 2  
West Facing Section of Trench 2

