

# 1-3 Friars Lane, City of Lincoln

## Report on an Archaeological Evaluation

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*Vertical shot of evaluation trench at Friars Lane, Lincoln*

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## **1. INTRODUCTION.**

1.1 Trent & Peak archaeology was contracted by Framework Housing Association to carry out an archaeological evaluation on the corner of Friars Lane and St Rumbold Street (1-3 Friars Lane) in the centre of Lincoln, grid reference 497860E, 371251N, map square SK97. The intention of the investigation was to ascertain the depths, character and levels of preservation of archaeological remains, features and deposits ahead of potential disruption from the ensuing development.

1.2 Construction of 15 flats on Friars Lane will require potentially destructive concrete piling. The results of this evaluation will inform the City Council as to which approach they will employ for future archaeological mitigation in reaction to the building methods and depths of the piling.

1.3 The size and location of the trench was designed as a response to an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (DBA) which focused on the proposed development area and the surrounding 100m radius (Davies 2012). The DBA identified numerous heritage assets and sites of archaeological and historical importance including the potential for sub-surface archaeological deposits of Roman to Medieval date on the site. Based upon the recommendations in this document, the Historic Environment team at Lincoln City Council suggested an evaluative scheme comprising a single 5m x 5m square trench. These works were conducted in May 2013 and are reported upon in this document.

## **2. PROJECT BACKGROUND.**

2.1 Located to the east of Lincoln city centre, the site is on the southeast corner of a built-up block presently containing a Premier Inn hotel and an NCP multi-storey carpark bounded by Broadgate (to the west), Unity Square (north), Friars Lane (east) and St Rumbolds Street (south). The site is a small and broadly rectangular, flat parcel of land which measures roughly 15m (north to south) by 20m (east to west). A car showroom has recently been demolished on the plot, which resulted in the presence of dismantled building materials distributed across the site.

2.2 The 1: 50,000 British Geological Mapping shows that site is situated on a superficial 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. Local environment was previously dominated by shallow lime-mud seas (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

2.3 Topographically the site is roughly flat (although see section 5) and located at a height of c. 8.5m AoD. Further north (by the junction of Friars Lane and Unity Square) the natural topography rises towards the elevated portion of Lincoln and is at a height of c.11m AOD, whilst to the southwest, towards the St. Swithin's Church, the land falls towards the Brayford Pool and lies at a height of 7.7m AOD.

2.4 The River Witham is located approximately 100m to the south of the proposed development. The course of the river has been altered, both naturally and at the hands of the occupants of Lincoln since the city has been largely populated.

2.5 Prior to the archaeological evaluation, a series of six bore holes were placed across the site to determine the geology and anthropogenic layers which have developed and been deposited in this locality. This survey identified mixed silts in the upper 1.5m and very mixed silty clays which contained shell and medieval tile within the retrieved sample up to a depth of 3.5m. Natural sands were documented between 3.5m and 4m. The information provided by the bore hole survey assisted with the decision to locate the trench in the eastern part of the plot.

## **3. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND.**

3.1 Early human activity within the city of Lincoln is scant until the later prehistoric periods. Archaeological investigations have discovered Iron Age settlement remains which suggest that a modest settlement developed in Lincoln during this period (Jones 2002, 25).

3.2 After the Roman conquest, a legionary fortress was constructed to the north of what is now the modern city. As well as the military installation a flourishing major urban walled settlement to the south

was established and continued to flourish until the 4<sup>th</sup> century when the town population declined. Domestic buildings extraneous to the main city were constructed from the 1<sup>st</sup> century until the 4<sup>th</sup> (Steane K & Jones M J, forthcoming). Evidence of such suburban developments have been discovered to the east of the walled city, very close to where 1-3 Friars Lane is sited. These include a high status stone building, which appears to have had iron smelting associated with it, dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century. Additional Romano-British remains have also been discovered under the Premier Inn which is only 60m to the west of Friar Lane (Hobson & Savage 2012).

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. 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 repopulation, the Roman wall, which was aligned north-south along Broadgate, was re-enforced.

3.4 In the high medieval period a suburb known as Butwerk was established outside the fortified medieval wall, demarcated by Friars Lane, the city wall and the River Witham. Excavations in 1973 along Friars Lane revealed a series of superimposed stone buildings fronting onto Friars Lane which dated to the 12-13<sup>th</sup> and the 13-14<sup>th</sup>/15<sup>th</sup> centuries. It is during this period that Friars Lane, Broadgate and Unity Square are formalised as streets.

3.5 Evidence of Post Medieval archaeology appears to suggest a decline in the suburb settlement of Butwerk. Although there is little evidence for continuing settlement on Friars Lane, early maps demonstrate that buildings along Broadgate and Unity Square continue to be occupied. Post medieval industrial activities evidenced by malt and lime kilns have been discovered in the vicinity of the proposed development.

3.6 Numerous buildings were constructed at 1-3 Friars Lane in the modern period. These include a row of cottages, believed to date to 1887, and later commercial buildings such as a car dealerships and workshops with open spaces for car parks and access to garages..

#### **4. OBJECTIVES.**

4.1 The objective of the trial trenching was to identify and characterise (date, extent), any archaeological features and deposits that may be impacted upon by the development (as set out in the approved Written Scheme of Investigation, Appendix 2). 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 The trench was 5m x 5m and was excavated by a wheeled JCB 3CX in order to expose the first significant archaeological horizon. Due to the depth of this horizon, the edges of the trench were stepped at 1m depth for health and safety reasons. The first significant archaeological horizon was reached at 1.2m below ground level and the remaining depth of the trench (up to c.1.5m) was excavated and cleaned 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 Based on insights from the archaeological desk based assessment and the bore hole data, the trench was placed close to the corner of Friar Lane and St Rumbold Street. It was expected that this positioning would provide an insight into the survival of the medieval street frontage of Friars Lane and to investigate the uncertain history of St Rumbold Street.

6.2 During the machine excavation of the upper layers of the plot, several layers of very silty material were encountered. These layers, (002) (021) and (023), were a soft and light grey silt with occasional inclusions of charcoal, mollusc shell and ceramic building material (CBM). Sandwiched in-between these layers were relatively thin layers of whitish yellow mortar and further CBM (020) and (022) (Figure 9 and 10).

6.3 The proximity to the River Witham may explain the presence of the silty layers. Successive events of manipulation of the riparian environment may have resulted in an abundance of silty soils. A convenient use of this may have been to 'level off' the ground for river side developments.



Figure 9. North facing photograph of trench section

The silty layers were truncated by cut [016] for the foundations for a wall (017), probably of C19th date, towards the south of the trench, which was clearly seen to progress westerly and then turn 90° to the south (Figure 9 and 10). The foundation was particularly deep, measuring up to 1.03m. This depth may be due to the soft silts which presumably cannot readily support substantial buildings without being of a reasonable depth (Figure 2 and 5).



Figure 10. West facing photograph of trench section

Towards the north of the trench, the cuts of two large features, [018] and [010], were identified. Both of these features were only partially identified and appear to continue to the north. These were filled with (012), (013) and (019), which were recorded as a whitish yellow mortar, charcoal and CBM fill, a charcoal and CBM rich brown silt and a soft brown silt with frequent inclusions of charcoal respectively. The frequent inclusions of more industrial residues such as charcoal suggest that these may be more recent than the foundation wall. These are cut by two ceramic drains [008] and [006] (Figure 6 and 11).



Figure 11. South facing photograph of trench section

6.4 At 1 metre depth the trench was stepped in. By this point context (002) was reached. After the trench had been stepped the machine excavation continued through this context for another 0.47m (maximum depth). This layer contained 222g of pottery. The dates of the pottery ranged from 1200-1900, the majority of the pottery however related to activity in the 13<sup>th</sup> to the 16<sup>th</sup> century. Some of the pottery sherds which pertain to later periods, such as the fragment of midlands yellow ware, creamware and the 19<sup>th</sup> century buff ware, may be present as the result of later intrusive activities such as the introduction of deep drains or foundations. A piece of glazed peg tile dating from the late 12<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> century was also recovered from context (002).

The removal of (002) then revealed a compact mixed clayey silt with frequent inclusions of small, medium and large angular and sub angular stones (001). The pottery assemblage recovered from (001) ranged from 850-1650. With the exception of the earlier wares such as Lincoln kiln-type shelly ware, 12<sup>th</sup> century Lincoln glazed wares, Lincolnshire early medieval shelly ware and two sherds of potential 17<sup>th</sup> century provenance, there was an emphasis on pottery from 1200-1500.

A single oval pit, [004], measuring 1.2m x 0.73m was discovered which was cut into (001). At this point the machine excavation ceased and hand excavation and cleaning commenced. Hand excavation revealed that the pit was very shallow, measuring only 0.12m deep, and containing a single light grey silty fill (005) (Figure 1 and 12). A single piece of Potterhanworth-type ware pottery (1250-1500) was recovered from (005).





Figure 12. South facing photograph of trench section

6.5 A 1.3m x 1.5m sondage was excavated in the western corner of the trench. The hand excavation of context (001) revealed the layer to be 0.23m deep and was sealing (028). Context (028) can be characterised as a friable orangy brown silty sand with frequent inclusions of angular stones and occasional inclusions of shell and charcoal. This layer was found to have a maximum depth of 0.29m (Figure 9).

6.6 The removal of (028) revealed some of the most interesting archaeology in the trench (c.1.5m BGL). This included (029), a beaten occupation surface comprising a very light brown silty sand with inclusions of limestone, shell, charcoal and CBM. Into this material, two features were cut, both of which appeared to be linear in form but from such a small investigative sondage conclusive interpretation is impossible. One of these apparently linear features [024] was aligned north to south and another cut [025], was a broadly east to west aligned linear feature. These features were filled with (026) and (027) a soft friable greyish brown clay silt and a friable greenish grey sandy silt respectively. Interestingly, both of the features contained obliquely laid un-worked stone. It is believed that these may be remnants of a wall foundation (Figure 13). A total of three sherds of pottery were recovered from (0026). This included a single sherd of 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century Lincoln Glazed ware, a sherd of 14<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> century Lincoln glazed ware and a sherd of late Lincoln glazed ware. The pottery suggests a use of these features between 1200-1500 but a more refined hypothesis of the pottery chronologies indicates that the use may have ranged from the mid 14<sup>th</sup> century to the 15<sup>th</sup>.



Figure 13. Features [024] and [025], right angled ditches in the deepest part of the trench

## 7. THE CERAMIC FINDS

By Dr Anne Irving

7.1 All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by Slowikowski *et al.* (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. All of the pottery codenames (Cname) are those established for Lincolnshire (Young *et al.*, 2005). A total of 78 sherds from 63 vessels, weighing 1888 grams was recovered from the site.

7.2 The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Archive Catalogue 1, with a summary in Table 1.

7.3 Some of the pottery shows signs of abrasion and all the material comes from mixed-date deposits.

### Results

Table 1, Summary of the Pottery

Period	Cname	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	NoS	NoV	W (g)
Roman	GREY	Miscellaneous Grey ware	R	R	1	1	15
Late Saxon	LKT	Lincoln kiln-type shelly ware	850	1000	1	1	6
Early medieval	LEMS	Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shelly	1130	1230	7	6	198
	LSW1	12th century Lincoln Glazed ware	1100	1200	1	1	8
Medieval	LLSW	Late Lincoln Glazed ware	1350	1500	1	1	3
	LSW2	13th to 14th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	1200	1320	26	22	506
	LSW2/3	13th to 15th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	1200	1450	12	6	123
	LSW3	14th to 15th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	1280	1450	14	12	561



	POTT	Potterhanworth-type Ware	1250	1500	6	4	174
	TOY	Toynton Medieval Ware	1280	1500	1	1	7
	HUM	Humberware	1250	1550	1	1	26
Late to Post medieval	CIST	Cistercian-type ware	1480	1650	3	3	192
	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	1500	1650	1	1	5
	MY	Midlands Yellow ware	1550	1650	1	1	34
Early Modern	CREA	Creamware	1770	1830	1	1	6
	NCBW	19th-century Buff ware	1800	1900	1	1	24
				<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>1888</b>

### CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

7.4 All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. A total of 13 fragments weighing 1051 grams was recovered from the site.

7.5 The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments were counted and weighed within each context. The ceramic building material was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Table 2.

7.6 The tile is abraded.

### Results

Table 2, Summary of the Ceramic Building Material

Cxt	Ref	Cname	Full name	Fabric	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
0001	ABP	NIB	Nib tile	Lincoln sandy/shale	5	705	Flat roofer; moulded round nib	
0001	ABP	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	Lincoln sandy	4	230	Flat roofer; mortar;	
0002	ABV	GPNR	Glazed Peg, nib or ridge tile	Lincoln sandy + fe	1	13	Flat roofer; splashed glaze	Late 12th to 13th
0005	ACP	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	Lincoln sandy	3	103	Flat roofer; mortar;	

7.7 All of the material is stable and poses no problems for long-term storage. No further work is required on either the pottery or the ceramic building material.

7.8 The pottery and tile recovered from the site is typical of assemblages from Lincoln and primarily includes locally produced wares from the city and county.

7.9 A collection of medieval pottery and ceramic building material was recovered from the site, along with small amounts of Roman, late Saxon and early modern pottery.

### ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group	UHJ	Upper Handle Join
		W (g)	Weight (grams)
BS	Body sherd		
CBM	Ceramic Building Material		
CXT	Context		
LHJ	Lower Handle Join		
NoF	Number of Fragments		
NoS	Number of sherds		
NoV	Number of vessels		

## 8. DISCUSSION.

8.1 The evaluation appeared to confirm that cellars are absent on the site.

8.2 The evaluation demonstrated that there is an abundance of silty soils across the site. The build up of silt and the proximity of the River Witham is probably no coincidence. Programmes of remodelling, slight re-routing and canalisation would have resulted in a profusion of material and such works potentially required the raising of the ground level to the same height as newly instated river banks. The silt may have been used for this purpose.

8.3 The foundation wall encountered during the evaluation (017) must relate to one of the numerous phases of activity from 1887 onwards. The relatively 'clean' in-filling within the backfill of the construction cut hints at a probable earlier modern building, perhaps one of the 1887 cottages. This is contrasted with cuts such as [018] which were full of charcoal, brick and broken drains which may be associated with the later buildings such as the garages built in 1966.

8.4 Layer (001) (1.3m BGL) was the first significant archaeological horizon. The provenance of this material is however not apparent. The context was found to contain a great deal of mollusc shell, pottery and un-worked stone. It could be argued that some of this material may have been midden material or perhaps the detritus from a programme of local demolition. If, however, this layer represents building demolition then there would presumably be more worked stone from the domestic structures (although note 7.5 below). This material appears to have ceased accumulating in the 15<sup>th</sup> century.

8.5 The solitary feature which was cut into (001), pit [004] was particularly shallow. This may have been subjected to some level of truncation, possibly just prior to the introduction of the silty layers on the site. This may hint at further evidence for the forceful re-organisation of this part of Lincoln as a result of the remodelling of the River Witham.

8.6 Located in the deepest part of the trench, features [024] and [025] formed a right angle on an east to west/north to south orientation. These features are not only akin to the ground plan of the medieval buildings excavated in 1973, but also share the same orientation (Figure 13). Interestingly, the right angled ditches, [024] and [025], are packed with un-worked obliquely angled un-bonded dry stone. Perhaps this was a building which was entirely constructed out of un-worked dry stone and was an ephemeral ancillary building or the quarters of a particularly poor occupant. The demolition of a structure of this style, built in this material, could account for the presence of the un-worked stone in the upper layers and may further suggest that 001 is a layer of combined demolished building material and domestic waste.

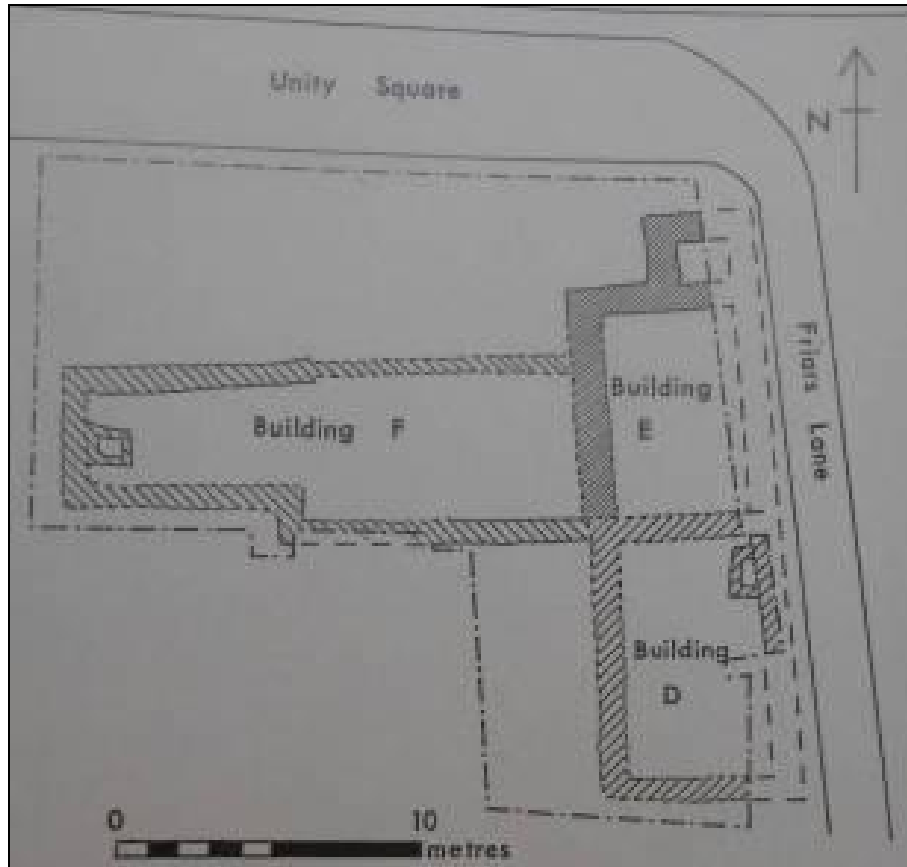


Figure 14. Plan of medieval buildings excavated in 1973

## 9. CONCLUSIONS.

9.1 The deep 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century foundations (wall (017) offer cautionary advice for any future building developments. The silty material may be an inappropriate material in which to utilise shallow building footings.

9.2 In the eastern part of the proposed development where the trench was located, the first sensitive archaeological horizon, (001), was observed at 1.3m. Although this is certainly true for this part of the site, the layer may undulate across the remainder of the site. Further opportunities to observe the spatial limits of (001) may offer further indications as to the nature of the material, what it actually is (natural accumulation or man-made deposit) and where it originates from.

9.3 It is widely believed that much of the suburb of Butwerk was abandoned in the 15<sup>th</sup> century and results from the evaluation, with medieval cut features [024] and [025] overlain by deep deposits, certainly appear to confirm this. Cartographic evidence suggests that part of the suburb up the hill to the north continued to flourish. Perhaps buildings in this part of Lincoln were demolished at this time for the re-organisation of the River Witham or a general socio-economic re-modelling of this district.

### ***Acknowledgments***

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**Appendix 1. Summary context list.**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Thickness</b>
001	01	Layer. Compact mixed clayey silt	0.28m
002	01	Layer. Compact brown silt	0.74m
003	01	Unstratified finds	N/A
004	01	Cut. Shallow oval pit with gradual break of slope and break of base.	1.18m +
005	01	Fill. Soft light grey silt	0.53m
006	01	Cut. Drain	0.53m
007	01	Fill. Soft mixed brown grey silt	0.53m
008	01	Cut. Modern drain	0.72m
009	01	Fill. Soft dark brown grey silt	0.72m
010	01	Cut. Gradual break of slope	0.42m
011	01	VOID	VOID
012	01	Fill. Loose whitish yellow mortar and CBM	0.16m
013	01	Deposit. Soft mid brown silt	0.26m
014	01	Layer. Compact black silty charcoal	0.41m
015	01	Layer. Soft light grey silt	0.45m
016	01	Cut. Vertical edges with flat base	1.12m
017	01	Structure. Sandstone bonded with mortar	0.53m
018	01	Cut. Irregular	Unknown
019	01	Fill. Soft mid brown silt	0.93m
020	01	Layer. Whitish yellow mortar and CBM	0.13m
021	01	Layer. Soft light grey silt	0.48m
022	01	Layer. Whitish yellow mortar and CBM	0.17m
023	01	Layer. Soft light grey silt	0.18m
024	01	Cut. North to south aligned feature	Unknown
025	01	Cut. East to west aligned feature	Unknown
026	01	Soft friable greyish dark brown clayey silt and un-cut limestone obliquely arranged	Unknown
027	01	Fill. Friable greenish grey brown sandy silt	Unknown
028	01	Layer. Friable orangy brown silty sand	Unknown
029	01	Layer. Compact friable orangy light brown silty sand	Unknown

## Appendix 2: The pottery archive

Cxt	Ref	Cname	Subtype	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Description
0001	AAA	POTT		Jar/ bowl	1	1	18	BS	Flashing; ?ID
0001	AAB	LEMS		Jar/ bowl	1	1	9	BS	Soot; white internal deposit
0001	AAC	POTT		Jar/ bowl	2	1	46	BS	Soot and carbonised deposit
0001	AAD	LEMS		Jar/ bowl	1	1	69	BS	Soot; internal white deposit
0001	AAE	LEMS		Jar/ bowl	1	1	73	BS	Soot
0001	AAF	LEMS		Jar/ bowl	2	1	28	BS	Soot; internally leached
0001	AAG	LEMS		Jar/ bowl	1	1	13	BS	
0001	AAH	LKT		Jar/ bowl	1	1	6	BS	Soot; ?ID
0001	AAI	LEMS		Jar/ bowl	1	1	6	BS	Soot; abraded
0001	AAJ	LSW3		Jug	2	1	64	Rim	Stacking scar on rim top and cuff
0001	AAK	LSW3		Jug	1	1	42	BS	Applied pads
0001	AAL	LSW2/3		Jug	2	1	33	BS	SV as AAQ
0001	AAM	LSW2		Baluster jug	2	1	57	BS	Cu mottled glaze
0001	AAN	LSW2		Jug	2	1	65	Base	Pinched basal angle; no glaze
0001	AAO	LSW2		Jug/ jar	1	1	23	BS	No glaze
0001	AAP	LSW2		Bowl	1	1	15	BS	Soot including over break
0001	AAQ	LSW2/3		Jug	3	1	30	BS	Applied cordon; cu suspension glaze; SV as AAL
0001	AAR	GREY		Jar	1	1	15	BS	
0001	AAS	LSW1		Jug/ jar	1	1	8	BS	Soot
0001	AAT	LSW2		Jar	1	1	7	BS	No glaze
0001	AAU	LSW2/3		Jug	1	1	14	Base	Fabric includes large ca inclusions; cu glaze; stacking scar
0001	AAV	LSW2		Jug	1	1	8	Rim	SV as AAY
0001	AAW	LSW2		Jug	1	1	6	BS	
0001	AAX	GRE	CU bichrome	Jar/ bowl	1	1	5	BS	
0001	AAY	LSW2		Jug	1	1	5	BS	Finger pressed UHJ; SV as AAV
0001	AAZ	LSW2		Jug	1	1	4	BS	Cu mottled glaze
0001	ABA	LSW2		?	2	1	19	Rim + BS	Unusual form; small rod handle
0001	ABB	LSW2		Jug/ jar	1	1	4	BS	
0001	ABC	LSW3		Jug	1	1	72	BS	Rod handle; misfired
0001	ABD	LSW3		Jug/ jar	2	1	22	BS	Cu glaze
0001	ABE	LSW3		Jug/ jar	1	1	18	BS	
0001	ABF	LSW2/3		Jug/ jar	4	1	20	BS	
0001	ABG	LSW3		Baluster	1	1	33	BS	Pressed applied

				jug					strip; cu suspension glaze
0001	ABH	LSW2		Jug	1	1	11	Handle	Rod handle; cu mottled glaze
0001	ABI	CIST		Drinking vessel	1	1	170	Base	
0001	ABJ	LSW3		Jug	1	1	157	BS	
0001	ABK	LSW3		Jug	1	1	79	BS with handle	Rod handle; cu glaze
0001	ABL	LSW2		Jug	1	1	124	Rim with handle	Pressed UHJ; cu suspension glaze; rod handle
0002	ABQ	CREA		Open	1	1	6	Base	
0002	ABR	MY		Bowl	1	1	34	Base	Stamped design; may be SLIP
0002	ABS	NCBW		Jar/ bowl	1	1	24	Base	Mottled brown/purple
0002	ABT	LSW2		Jug	1	1	37	Base	Pinched basal angle; very abraded
0002	ABU	LSW3		Baluster jug	1	1	30	BS	Internal white deposit
0002	ABW	LSW3		Jug	1	1	17	BS	Applied fe strip stamped with circles; abraded
0002	ABX	CIST		Chalice	1	1	19	Base	Pedestal base
0002	ABY	TOY		Jug/ jar	1	1	7	BS	
0002	ABZ	LSW2		Jug/ jar	1	1	7	BS	?ID
0002	ACA	LSW2/3		Jug/ jar	1	1	11	BS	?ID
0002	ACB	LSW2		Jug/ jar	1	1	8	BS	Very abraded; splashed glaze
0002	ACC	LSW3		Jug/ jar	1	1	10	Base	Stacking scar on base
0002	ACD	LSW2		Jug	2	1	9	BS	Cu suspension glaze; cordon
0002	ACE	CIST		Drinking vessel	1	1	3	Handle	Abraded
0003	ACG	POTT		Jar/ bowl	2	1	80	Base + BS	Soot; internally leached
0003	ACH	LSW2		Jug	1	1	40	BS	Applied strips; cu suspension glaze; SV as ACI
0003	ACI	LSW2		Jug	1	1	29	BS	Lower part of ACH; cu suspension glaze
0003	ACJ	LSW2		Jug	1	1	12	BS	Abraded
0003	ACK	LSW2		Jug	1	1	9	BS	Cu mottled glaze
0003	ACL	LSW2/3		Jug/ jar	1	1	15	BS	
0003	ACM	HUM		Jug/ jar	1	1	26	BS	Splashed glaze?
0005	ACQ	POTT		Jar/ bowl	1	1	30	BS	Internally leached; external soot
0026	ACS	LSW3		Jug/ jar	1	1	17	BS	
0026	ACT	LSW2		Jug/ jar	1	1	7	BS	
0026	ACU	LLSW		Jug/ jar	1	1	3	BS	Combed wavy line

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

1-3 FRIARS LANE, LINCOLN

**Planning Application: 2013/0019/F**

## **ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

Written Scheme of Investigation

045/2013

Project Code FLL2



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**1-3 Friars Lane, Lincoln**

**CITY OF LINCOLN**

**Archaeological Evaluation**

**Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)**

**1. BACKGROUND**

**Site Name:** *Friars Lane Lincoln*

**Client/Agent:** Framework Housing Association

**Planning Application No.:**

**Proposed Development:** Construction of Flats.

Framework Housing wishes to redevelop a presently flat, built-up plot of land, some 300m<sup>2</sup> in size, at 1-3 Friars Lane, to the centre-east of Lincoln city centre. 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 and this was undertaken by Trent & Peak Archaeology.

The DBA demonstrated that the site has been the site of a number of buildings from at least 1817. These buildings are described as stables in the 1870's (LHD6745), but a number of structural changes clearly occurred on the site during the Nineteenth century. A number of the buildings at times may have been cellared, but this is unknown.

However, the results of previous excavations demonstrate that site lies within an area of high archaeological interest outside the Roman and Medieval walled city and but within an area of both Roman and Medieval buildings and medieval street frontages. Friar's lane is a street of medieval origin, and we might expect structures to be located beneath the proposed redevelopment area if later cellars have not truncated them away. There is also a possibility that medieval burials relating to the now demolished St. Augustine's church (beneath the Lincolnshire Archives building) may have extended as far west as 1-3 Friars Lane.

At present it is unknown if archaeological deposits survive beneath the proposed redevelopment site, however, there is an extremely high potential for archaeological remains. 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).

The Trent & Peak Archaeology DBA concluded with a recommendation that:

*6.4.4 A small trial trench evaluation within the footprint of the proposed redevelopment would be able to rapidly establish the depth at which the sensitive archaeological horizon lies (likely between 1m or 2.5m below ground surface). The proposed redevelopment area is 300m<sup>2</sup> in size. To provide a 3% sample of the redevelopment area, 9m<sup>2</sup> of evaluation trench (3 x 3m) would be required. Given the potential depth of overburden, an evaluation trench would need to be a minimum of c.5 x 5m at ground surface level to provide a safe 3 x 3m window onto deposits at 2.5m below ground level using 1m steps (or a brace-shored trench 4 x 4m could be used).*

*6.4.5 If an archaeological evaluation can establish that the sensitive archaeological horizon lies at a*

*depth of 2.5m or over below ground surface, and Lincoln City Council deem that some form of piling is an appropriate construction method at 1-3 Friars Lane, then no further archaeological work would be required in relation to the proposed development. If the evaluation established that the sensitive archaeological horizon lies at a depth of 1m below ground surface, and piling caps and wall beams would impact to a depth of 2.5m in places, then further mitigation of buried archaeological deposits might be required.*

As a result a condition has been placed upon the Grant of Planning Permission that:

*'4. 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.*

*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.**

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

## 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.** A single evaluation trench measuring 5m x 5m at surface level, and 3m x 3m at up to 2.5m below ground level will be excavated. As agreed with the City of Lincoln Heritage Officer, the trench will be located following TPA observations of geotechnical cores at the site; this will allow for the trench to be located in an optimum position to characterise the buried archaeology. Trenches will be located in the field by GPS/Total Station 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 Tuesday the 2<sup>nd</sup> of April. 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 GPS, Leica CS15/GS15 RTK Differential GNSS prior to excavation. If it is impractical to use GPS the Total Station 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 Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire County 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 (V.Nailor), Flint to Peter Makey (Independent). 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 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 Leicestershire 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  
Matt Hobson, Site Assistant, 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).

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

**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.