St. Matthews' Church Lincoln

Archaeological Monitoring of Ground Works

Prepared by T. Linington

2014

Project Code – LIC

TPA Report No. 046/2015

Trent & Peak Archaeology ©
Unit 1, Holly Lane
Chilwell
Nottingham
NG9 4AB
0115 8967400 (Tel.)
0115 925 9464 (Fax.)

Trent & Peak ARCHAEOLOGY

QUALITY ASSURANCE

Prepared by **Date**	Thomas Linington, Project Supervisor
Checked by **Signed** **Date**	Gareth Davies, Project Manager  27/11/14
Approved by **Signed** **Date**	Lee Elliott, Head of Projects  27/11/14
Report Number	046/2015
Status	Version 1.1

DISCLAIMER

This Report has been prepared solely for the person/party which commissioned it and for the specifically titled project or named part thereof referred to in the Report. The Report should not be relied upon or used for any other project by the commissioning person/party without first obtaining independent verification as to its suitability for such other project, and obtaining the prior written approval of York Archaeological Trust for Excavation and Research Limited ("YAT") (trading as Trent & Peak Archaeology) YAT accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this Report being relied upon or used for any purpose other than the purpose for which it was specifically commissioned. Nobody is entitled to rely upon this Report other than the person/party which commissioned it. YAT accepts no responsibility or liability for any use of or reliance upon this Report by anybody other than the commissioning person/party.

SUMMARY

- Trent & Peak Archaeology (TPA) was commissioned by Framework Housing, to carry out archaeological monitoring and recording of the ground works; comprising 2 machine excavated trenches, at their site, on Church Drive, Lincoln, Lincolnshire.

- The work was carried out between the 17th March 2015 and 27th March 2015 with archaeological monitoring by staff from TPA.

- The site was an 875m^2 area, with two trenches, comprising 287.5m² and 319.5m², respectively. Both were stripped to a depth of 0.4m BGL, at which point the natural geology of mid-brown-yellow silty-sand was observed.

- Archaeological features were observed within both trenches.

- Within Trench 01 the brick footings of the 1912 structure were observed. In Trench 02, the pits, to hold the concrete pads of the 1924 extension to the church were recorded. No archaeology pre-dating the tin tabernacle church was observed.

Report on the archaeological watching brief for the Walkers Wood, Ranby Solar Farm

Prepared by T. Linington

CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Trent & Peak Archaeology was commissioned by Framework Housing, to carry out a watching brief, consisting of archaeological monitoring and recording of ground works, comprising the stripping of the compound /car park area, as well as the footprint of the house itself, during of the St. Matthews Church Development, in Lincoln.

1.2 The development, hereafter 'the Site', comprised of a plot of land, c.875m² in size, situated to the south-west of Lincoln city centre, in the suburb of New Boultham.

1.3 The archaeological monitoring was conducted as part of the requirement set out by the Heritage Team of Lincoln City Council, to observe and record the potential surviving archaeological deposits within the proposed development area.

2. PROJECT BACKGROUND

2.1 Framework Housing intended to construct a single structure, with an adjoining car park on the ca. 875m² site and was located south-west of Lincoln city centre, in the suburb of New Boultham.

2.2 The potential for archaeological remains on the site had been identified during early consultation between Framework Housing, Trent and Peak Archaeology and the archaeological advisors at Lincoln City Council. These were mainly associated with the building of St. Matthew's Church, which was placed on the listed buildings register (MLI87373) but this had been removed following its destruction in August 2008. It was still classified as a non-designated heritage asset (2078) by Lincoln City Council HER.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Site Topography and Geology

3.1.1 The development area (DA) was approximately centred on the OS grid reference of 96695E, 70261N, map square SK96.

3.1.2 The 1: 50,000 British Geological Mapping showed that site was situated on geology of Scunthorpe Mudstone Formation and Charmouth Mudstone Formation (Undifferentiated). This was 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). Superficial deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel were formed approximately 2 million years ago in a riverine environment.

3.1.3 At a macro-scale, the overlying soils were depicted as generally loamy and clayey food plain soils with naturally high groundwater. To the immediate west of the site the soils were slowly permeable and seasonally wet. They were slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils associated with arable and grassland (www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes).

3.1.4 Topographically the site was roughly flat and located at a height of c. 4m AOD.

3.2 Historic Background

3.2.1 Prehistoric

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. Prehistoric settlement before the Iron Age was represented by stray finds of Mesolithic and Neolithic flints, Bronze Age cremation urn finds derived from barrows located to the east of the city and, from the later Bronze Age, ritually deposited metal objects within watercourses (Jones and Stocker 2003 19-25).

Excavations since the 1970's had revealed a small amount of Iron Age activity in Lincoln itself. Structures and associated artefacts of uncertain function had been observed south of the present river line. In addition, an extensive linear ditch system had been traced to the north and northeast of the city, although whether its function was symbolic or practical was uncertain. It was generally felt that a small clustered settlement instead of a quasi-urban settlement (*oppidum*) existed in Lincoln during the Iron Age (Jones 2002 25).

According to the Lincoln Archaeological Research Assessment (LARA), the site would have been covered by valley floor peat deposits. This was evident in the geological strata revealed in the previous excavations in the surrounding area. No prehistoric archaeological evidence had been recovered from the study area.

3.2.2 Romano-British

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 4th century when decline in urban foci set-in on a national basis.

The proposed redevelopment area itself was located well beyond the southern city wall of the Roman city on river valley, peat deposits.

No Roman archaeological material had been recovered from the site or immediately surrounding area.

3.2.3 Early Medieval *(410-850 AD)*

Following the Roman period, human activity in Lincoln itself has been hard to discern. It appears that activity within the city walls had almost completely ceased by the mid-5th century. Within the city walls this was characterised by a cessation of coin loss and the reduction in scale, leading to eventual abandonment, of buildings and streets. In the lower city at least the formation of dark earth deposits are indicative of a transformation to the character of the Roman urban focus (Jones 2002 125-127). Nevertheless, the presence of successive timber churches located in the former Roman forum at St Paul-in–the-Bail, associated with 4th-6th century burials suggest that some high-status post –Roman activity may have persisted (ibid.129).

Although some Early Anglo-Saxon finds (450-650 AD) have been found within the former walled city (Jones, Stocker and Vince 2003 150), little was known about Early and Middle Anglo-Saxon activity in the lower city and suburbs. Finds have been restricted to pottery sherds, although Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery loss close to the river may have been significant and reflect concentrated use of the river or other waterfront activity (ibid. 152). It was known that water levels in the Witham basin rose slowly between the 5th and 9th centuries and that this brought about a stagnant river with many pools (Wilkinson 1986-7 54).

No Early Medieval heritage assets had been recovered from the site or immediately surrounding area.

3.2.4 Late Anglo-Saxon and Medieval (*850-1500 AD)*

Following an enigmatic period of possible post-Roman occupation in Lincoln's eastern suburbs, much more evidence from the end of the 9th century AD was available. Lincoln was effectively re-founded towards the end of the 9th century (Jones, Stocker and Vince 2003 159) and Scandinavian impact upon urban development was key at this time (Knight, Vyner and Allen 2012 82).

The city extended during the Late Anglo-Saxon (850-1050 AD) period but the study area remained beyond the limits of this urban development. There was no archaeological material recovered from the site or immediately surrounding area, relating to this period.

3.2.5 Post-Medieval

During the Post Medieval period, the city of Lincoln went through a period of decline and, later, regeneration after losing many of its major industries in the later medieval era.

Growth of the city was slow at this time and there was no archaeological material recovered from the site or immediately surrounding area, relating to this period.

3.2.6 Modern

By the early modern period little had changed in the rural nature of the proposed development site. It was not until the late Victorian and early 20th century that the city's urban expansion reached the Church Drive area. The PDA itself was developed in the early 20th century with residential properties continuing to be built in the area to the present day. This also included the construction of a pre-fabricated tin-tabernacle church in 1912, which was extended in 1924. (LCC 2007)

The current character of the area was entirely shaped in the modern period. The non-designated heritage assets across the study area illustrated a growing community including shops, public houses, industrial buildings and residential properties. To the west of the site, LARA noted the existence of a tank testing ground, as the city was pivotal in the development of early military tanks.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1. All archaeological work was to be carried out to the standards of the Institute of Field Archaeologists ***Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*** (1998 revised 2004).

General Standards

4.1.1 The following statutory provisions and codes of practice were to be adhered to where relevant:

a) All statutory provisions and by-laws relating to the work in question, especially the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974;
b) The Institute of Field Archaeologists Code of Conduct;
c) All post-excavation procedures, archiving and report production (including publication as appropriate) will be in accordance with IFA Standards and Guidance

4.2 Fieldwork methodology

4.2.1 A formal programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was to be permanently maintained during any ground works during the development. Any archaeological deposits revealed were to be cleaned by hand and recorded in plan before being excavated and recorded at an appropriate level. An opportunity was to be given for archaeologists to hand excavate archaeological features which might have been present. No archaeological deposits were to be destroyed until they had been sampled, excavated and recorded. A permanent presence was to be maintained by the archaeological contractor during the removal of topsoil and the excavation of trenches and stripping of any groundworks.

4.2.3 Archaeological features exposed by the groundworks were to be accurately mapped. Isolated features were to be excavated, linear features sampled and finds recovered and recorded following the guidelines below and taking into account the physical constraints such as the width of the cable trenches.

4.2.4 In addition, all topsoil and spoil was to be scanned by eye for artefacts, worked flint as well as pottery sherds. Such artefacts were to be recovered for post-excavation analysis. It was essential that the archaeologist on site be able to recognize worked flint as well as pottery sherds.

Excavation methodology

4.2.5 The topsoil and subsoil was to be mechanically removed. A permanent watch was to be maintained during the stripping and excavations for cable trenches, inverter cabins and access track, and an opportunity was to be given to hand excavate archaeological features which might have been present. ***Where archaeological deposits were exposed by the aforesaid construction works, the archaeologist recorded the plan and section and reasonably sampled the deposits for character and date, without undue delay to the construction works***.

4.2.6 Stripped surfaces were not to be overrun by plant or moving machinery in any circumstances except where the archaeologist had given express approval in order to avoid obscuring the surface of the stripped soil and impede the identification of archaeological features which may have been present. Only after the clean stripped surface had been inspected, and if and where archaeological features were present they had been recorded and sampled was traffic to be allowed in the area of archaeological deposits.

4.2.7 Where archaeology was identified the area of archaeology was to be maintained free from plant to ensure the deposits remained clean and to ensure the safety of the archaeologists investigating them. Where there was machinery running on site near the area of archaeological interest, an additional 10m safety zone around the area of the archaeology,

was to be demarcated with tape and machines kept out until the archaeological works ceased. Enough time was to be given to the archaeologist on site to sample the archaeological deposits in order to fulfil the aims of the WSI.

4.2.8 Where features appeared in plan they were be hand-cleaned and accurately planned and related to the National Grid. Features were to be sample excavated by hand to determine their plan and form, and to recover datable artefacts. Significant archaeological features were to be excavated by hand (trowel, shovel or mattock) as set out below, as much as possible as the narrowness of the trenches represented a practical constraint. Hand excavation was to proceed until it was not practically feasible or safe. The features were be accurately surveyed with GPS or off a site grid.

4.2.9 Where deep features were present, and when they could not be totally excavated by hand because of the limits of the width of the trench and Health and Safety considerations, once hand excavation had taken place in safety, mechanical excavation could proceed. The resulting sections were to be drawn and photographed.

4.2.10 Features (Pits & Postholes): Pits were to be half sectioned in spits in order to determine form and function and retrieve dating evidence and environmental samples. Significant pits (structurally or rare e.g. Mesolithic to Bronze Age, finds rich etc.) may have required full excavation. All artefacts were to be recorded by context in order to distinguish between feature fills.

4.2.11 Features (Ditches): Sufficient sections were to be excavated by hand in spits across ditches to determine the form as well as to retrieve possible dating and environmental evidence (if present). To establish the structural development of any elements on site intersections between ditches/features, were to be excavated (by context or in spits) to identify any stratigraphic sequences or relationships present. All artefacts were to be recorded by context in order to distinguish between feature fills.

4.2.12 All topsoil or spoil was to be scanned carefully by eye for artefacts and where appropriate with a metal detector.

Recording

4.2.13 Single context recording was used. Each context was to be recorded on pro-forma records which included the following minimum details: character; contextual relationships; detailed description (dimensions and shape; soil components, colour, texture and consistency); associated finds; interpretation and phasing as well as cross-references to the drawn, photographic and finds registers. Normally each context was to be recorded on an individual record. Sections were to be drawn through all significant cut features. All stratified finds were to be collected by context. A photographic and drawn record was also to be maintained.

4.2.14 Plans of all contexts including features were to be drawn on drafting film in pencil at a scale of 1:20/1:50 and were to 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 benchmark absent,
sufficient details to locate the subject in relation OS 1:2500 map (national grid).

4.2.15 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.

4.2.16 The locations of plans and sections will be surveyed and be tied into the National Grid

4.2.17 A photographic record was to be made of the evaluation project, consisting of digital image and b/w print (contact sheet). It was to record the principal features and finds discovered, both in detail and in their general context.

4.2.18 Discovery of any human remains was to be be reported to the coroner and excavated following receipt of the appropriate Ministry of Justice licence. Any gold and silver artefacts were to be reported to the Coroner in line with the Treasure Act 1996.

Sampling

4.2.19 The sampling strategy remained flexible and subject to review in the field, including the use of further techniques when appropriate. Where necessary sampling was to involve consultation with the appropriate specialist opinion, and follow where practicable, the English Heritage Centre of Archaeology Guidelines, *Environmental Archaeology* 2002.

4.2.20. Sampling was to be restricted to securely dateable deposits of known archaeological or geo-archaeological character, with preference for well-preserved or regionally significant deposits.

4.2.21. Environmental sampling (for pollen, plant macro and insect remains) was to pay particular consideration to waterlogged features or deposits within palaeochannels, as sediments most likely to provide positive results.

4.2.22 Those dateable deposits clearly exhibiting industrial or domestic function/activity (including by products of metalworking or charred plant content) such as hearths, kilns, ovens etc, were to be prioritised and appropriately sampled.

4.2.23 The size of the samples were to conform to standard practice of 40 litres where possible or 100% of small features for bulk sample of plant macro, sub-sampled for pollen and insect remains.

Unexpected finds

4.2.26 In the event that unexpected discoveries were to occur, which did not fall within the expected archaeology outlined above or were exceptionally complex or well preserved these discoveries were to constitute unexpected archaeological finds including the potential finds. In the case of exceptionally complex or well preserved discoveries, the Client as well as NCC were to be immediately notified and all works in the area were to cease immediately (including stripping).

4.3 Variations

4.3.1 Variations to the Specification that the contractor may have wished to make were to be approved in advance by Lincoln City Council Archaeological Service.

4.4 Curatorial Monitoring

4.4.1 It was expected that the fieldwork was to be monitored by the Lincoln City Archaeological Officers. Access was to be given to LCC Archaeological Officers.

4.4.2 A minimum of two weeks notification of the start of works was to be provided to the LCC.

4.4.3 The LC Archaeological Officers was to be kept fully informed of the progress of the excavations, and was to be consulted if modifications to the excavation strategy was required as a result of unexpected archaeological discoveries. Access was to be given to the LCC Senior Archaeological Officer subject to the necessary health and safety requirements.

5. POST EXCAVATION METHODOLOGIES

5.1 Post–excavation Processing

5.1.1 All finds and samples were to be treated in a proper manner and to the standards of the UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines and the **Standard and Guidance For The Collection, Documentation, Conservation And Research Of Archaeological Materials** (Institute of Field Archaeologists 2001). Artefacts/ecofacts were to be cleaned, conserved and prepared for long term museum storage and marked with the site and find codes, and relevant accession numbers. These were to be deposited with the appropriate museum, in this case the Bassetlaw Museum, on completion of the report, subject to the provisions of the brief and the agreement of the client.

5.1.2 Artefacts were to be submitted for specialist assessment. Specialist reports were to be prepared on the artefacts recovered

5.1.3 A list of specialists was to be provided to the Client and the Curatorial Authority prior to the start of the works.

5.2 Archive and Finds Deposition

5.2.1 Finds were to remain the property of the client with deposition to the relevant regional museum subject to their approval. The client was to be subject to deposition costs to the recipient museum.

5.2.2 The written, drawn, and photographic record were be collated, ordered and indexed.

5.2.3 The archive was to be prepared to the guidelines included in *MoRPHE, TheManagement of Archaeological Projects* (revised edition, 1992) and *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage* (Walker for UKIC,1990), and those issued by recipient Museum, expected to be Bassetlaw Museum.

5.2.4 The archive was to be fully integrated 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
digital copy on CD and printout

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

5.2.6 The site archive, including the retained artefacts (subject to the landowner's agreement), were to be donated to the Bassetlaw Museum. The archive was to be deposited at Bassetlaw Museum in due course. The project manager was to consult the intended archive depository before the archive was prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation (including the digital archive), and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition. Where necessary the documentary archive was to be sent to the NMR for copying

5.2.7 Following completion of the report an OASIS form was to be filled out and an electronic copy of the report was to be sent to the Archaeology Data Service.

6. REPORTING AND PUBLICATION

6.1 Report

6.1.1 A full report on the findings was to be sent to the LCC Senior Archaeologist, HER, and the Client, within 6 months of the completion of all fieldwork, dependent on specialist reporting.

6.1.2 The report was to include:
background information,
a summary of works carried out,
methodology
a description and interpretation of the findings,
an assessment of the importance of the archaeology found
appropriate location plans and illustrations.
specialist reports if appropriate as appendices
Location and reference of archive
Date and duration of project

6.2 Publication

6.2.1 Two hard copies and an electronic copy were to be sent to Nottinghamshire County Council. Two hard copies and an electronic copy were to be sent to the Client. One hard copy and an electronic copy of the report were to form part of the site archive once approved by NCC.

6.2.2 A summary of any findings was to be submitted for publication to the annual county wide archaeological round-up section within the Transactions of the Thoroton Society of Nottinghamshire. Depending on the importance of the results a further publication in a national journal was to be arranged.

7. RESULTS

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 An outline narrative of the results of the archaeological monitoring during the ground works is presented below. A plan of site, showing all the features discussed below is attached as Figure 2.

7.2 Trench 01

7.2.1 This Trench was located on the western half of the site, was rectangular in shape and covered an area of 287.5m². The area was heavily overgrown, following the removal of the modern topsoil and demolition material (0001), to a depth of 0.03m BGL; the remains of St. Matthews Church were uncovered. Following the removal of the footings and associated features, to a depth of 0.14m BGL, a buried soil, consisting of mid-brown sandy-clayey-silt was observed to a depth of 0.34m BGL, at which point the natural geology of mid-brown-yellow silty-sand (0013) was observed, which extended to the limit of the excavation at 0.4m BGL.

7.2.2 The footings that survived within Trench 01 consisted of 11 brick footings.

Footings (0003) & (0030)

7.2.3 These footings were aligned east-west; with (0003) forming the southern limit of the structure and (0032) the northern limit. Both survived one course high, and were two courses wide. The outer course of bricks was laid as headers, the inner courses as stretchers. No mortar bonding was present.

Footings (0004) (0008) (0029) & (0031)

7.2.4 These footings were aligned north-south, with (0004) and (0031) forming footing of the western exterior wall and (0008) and (0029) forming the footings of the eastern exterior wall of the structure. All four footings survived only one course high. (0008), (0029) and (0031) were two courses wide, with the outer course of bricks laid as headers, the inner courses as stretchers. (0004) was only two courses wide, fat the southern end of the structure, with a change occurring after 4.5m, when the footings were only one course wide. Where (0004) was only one course wide, the bricks were laid as headers. No mortar bonding was present. At the northern end of the structure, where (0031) formed footings of the exterior wall, (0004), was actually part of the internal part of the structure.

Footings (0014) & (0032)

7.2.5 These footings were aligned east-west, forming part of the internal division of the structure. Both only survived one course high, were two courses wide with the southern course laid as stretchers and the northern course laid as headers. Both were intersected by the north-south aligned footings (0004), (0005), (0006), (0007) and (0008). No mortar bonding was present.

Footings (0005) (0006) & (0007)

7.2.6 These footings were aligned north-south, forming part of the internal division of the structure. They all survived one course high and were one course wide, with the bricks laid as headers. They intersected the internal footings (0014) and (0032) and were abutting the external footings (0003) and (0030). Footing (0006) also was divided in two by a concrete slab (0009), which is discussed below.

Concrete Slab (0009)

7.2.7 This concrete slab, measured 4.8m x 0.9m x 0.15m and was set into the footing (0006), dividing it into two distinct sections. The function of this was unclear, but could have been part of repair, or maybe related to later alterations to the structure.

Possible Floor Remains (0010)

7.2.8 This deposit consisted of compact, black klinker material, and was located between the internal footings (0006), (0007) and around the concrete slab (0009). It was only 0.02m thick, and could represent the only remaining bedding of the internal floor surface of the structure.

Ceramic Drains (0002)

7.2.9 A number of ceramic drains were observed within the works, all were at the southern limit of the structure and probably were linked into the main drain on Church Street.

7.3 Trench 02

7.3.1 This Trench was located on the eastern half of the site, was L-shaped and covered an area of 319.5m². The area was heavily overgrown, following the removal of the modern topsoil and demolition material (0001 to a depth of 0.15m BGL, a buried soil, consisting of mid-brown sandy-clayey-silt was observed to a depth of 0.34m BGL, at which point the natural geology of mid-brown-yellow silty-sand (0013) was observed, which extended to the limit of the excavation at 0.4m BGL. A number of features were observed to be cutting through both the subsoil and into the natural.

Pits [0015 - 0017] & [0033 -0036]

7.3.2 Of these pits, only [0015], [006] and [0017] were excavated. This showed that these were shallow modern pits. These pits formed a rough rectangular shape along with [0033 -0036], it is possible that these might have held concrete pads associated with a structure in the eastern part of the site.

Pit [0020]

7.3.3 This Pit was separate from the ones discussed above. It was circular in plan, 0.87m across and of unknown depth. It was excavated to a depth of 0.3m, at which a Turkish delight wrapper was found and excavation ended. The pit was interpreted to be a soak away pit, with a drain running into, and the barrel used to stop the side falling in. The wrapper indicated a very modern backfilling of the feature.

Pit [0019]

7.3.4 This pit was rectangular, with rounded corners in plan, was 1.78m long, 1.58m wide and 0.31m deep. Excavation showed that the fill contained fragments of a plastic coated coaxial cable. This indicated that the feature could not have been more than 30 years old and was possibly related to the demolition of the structure following the fire in 2006.

Modern Water Pipe [0024]

7.3.5 A 20-th century water pipe dissected the trench, running on an east-west alignment.

8. CONCLUSION

8.1 The excavation seemed to marry very well with what was previously known about the site. The brickwork recorded within Trench One, was probably related to the initial phase of construction of St. Matthews Church in 1912. Due to the nature of the survival, not much more could be said about this part of the development.

8.2 The pits recorded as possible concrete pads were probably related to extension to the structure in 1924. Again, due to the nature of the initial structure, not much more could be said about these features.

8.3 No archaeology pre-dating the early 20th century was observed across the entirety of the site.

9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

British Geological Survey, *Map Viewer*; http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html

City of Lincoln Council, July 2007, Lincoln *Townscape Assessment, St. Matthews Inherited Character Area Statement*

Cranfield Soil and Agrifood Institute, *Soilscape Map* www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes

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

Jones, M. *Roman Lincoln. Conquest, Colonia & Capital*. Tempus.

Knight, D., Vyner, B. and Allen, C. 2012. *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands*, University of Nottingham and The York Archaeological Trust.

Wilkinson, T.J., 1986-7, *'Palaeoenvironments of the upper Witham Fen: a preliminary view'*, Fenland Research 4, 52-6

Appendix 1 - Context Register

Appendix 2 - Index of Archive and Arrangements for Deposition

Field Records	***Description***	***Number***
Context Record Sheets	Record of each context	39
Drawing Sheets	Drawings of all Trenches and Features on A3/4 drafting paper	3
Registers	Registers of Drawings/Photos/Contexts/Samples	1
Photographs:-		
Digital	All views	251
Black and White	All views	5
Documents	***Description***	***Number***
Written scheme of investigation	Statement of the aims, objectives and methodology for the project.	1
Health & Safety	Safe working statement & risk assessment	1
Report to client	Report of findings of the watching brief.	1

The archive is currently held in the offices of Trent & Peak Archaeology, Unit 1, Holly Lane, Chilwell, Nottingham, NG9 4AB. It will be deposited at an appropriate museum by the completion of the Northwich FRMS.

Appendix 3 – Written Scheme of Investigation

1. BACKGROUND

Site Name: *St Matthew's Church*, Church Drive, Lincoln.
NGR: SK 96695 70261
Client: Framework Housing.
Planning Application No.: 2014/0380/F
Brief: N.A.
Proposed Development: Construction of a housing block, containing 8 flats.
Geology: Scunthorpe Mudstone Formation/Charmouth Mudstone Formation Bedrock
Previous Archaeological Evidence: *TPA Desk-based assessment undertaken for the same development in 2014 (TPA Report No. 045/2014)*

The development area was previously the site of St Matthew's Church and Church Hall, which were destroyed during a fire in 2006. The DBA demonstrated that a number of heritage assets may have been present within a 250m radius of the site. Planning consent was granted, with an archaeological condition requiring a Watching Brief to be carried out on the development.

St Boultham's Primary school lies directly north-west of the site, and was subject to archaeological mitigation as part of redevelopment works in the early 1990s (bpr92; Hockley, 1992). Archaeological monitoring and recording (watching brief) was carried out during groundworks in advance of construction of dwellings, roads and car-park on Dixon Street/Coulson Road (cr95; Wragg, 1996). No archaeological deposits were found. A further watching brief was carried out at 88-94 Dixon Street (DISL03; Savage, 2003), and revealed no additional archaeology. The former Boultham Dairy site (LIBO12; Piiranien, 2012) was also recently subject to trial trenching in advance of redevelopment and again, no archaeological features were recovered.

This WSI is written to both address and comply with the requirements set within the archaeological condition (Condition 4) attached to Planning Consent 2014/0380/F.

2. OBJECTIVES

2.1. The objective of the archaeological watching brief can be stated as:

To identify the presence of any archaeological remains to be affected by any intrusive aspects of the development and to achieve an appropriate level of *preservation by record.* Where practical (within the constraints of the watching brief and development), this will include an assessment of the overall extent, date and state of preservation of archaeological remains. Any features of geoarchaeological significance will also be recorded and where there is the potential for palaeoenvironmental data, an appropriate level of sampling will be undertaken.

2.2. The proposed archaeological work comprises:

Continuous archaeological monitoring of intrusive ground works with the potential to impact on features and layers of archaeological significance. All intrusive groundworks undertaken by the contractor will be carried out under an archaeological watching brief. Where present, archaeological features and materials will be recorded by the attending archaeologist.

N.b. Where groundworks expose complex and/or extensive archaeological remains (and or deposits of palaeoenvironmental significance) there may be a requirement for additional resources beyond that of a watching brief. Additional personnel may be required and time must be allowed within the construction programme to permit excavation and recording to proceed unhindered sufficient to allow appropriate characterisation and to achieve preservation by record – as per the requirements of the City Archaeologist for Lincoln City Council.

All recording will result in 'the preparation of a report and ordered archive, in line with the guidelines of the CIfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (*Standard and Guidance: for an archaeological watching brief* published October 1994, revised September 2001 and October 2008).

If extensive highly significant remains are exposed the advice of the City Archaeologist (Alastair MacIntosh) will be sought immediately.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 General conditions

Staffing. The work will be undertaken by suitably qualified members of TPA according to accepted archaeological practice and the 'Standards & Guidance' produced by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

Notice of the commencement of the Watching Brief. The Watching Brief will begin on a date to be agreed with the client and will continue until the groundworks have been completed.

Services. The client will be responsible for carrying out service checks prior to groundworks, and will provide plans of all services within the development area.

Base maps. The client is requested to supply copies (preferably digital) of base maps for Trent & Peak Archaeology to use in the report.

Contingency. If an unusually high volume of artefacts, or deposits worthy of palaeoenvironmental investigation are recovered, these may be subject to a request for contingency funding covering additional staffing and/or specialist attendance and post-excavation analysis. No requests for contingency funding would be made without the approval of the Project Manager. Should archaeological remains be encountered that cannot be treated to a satisfactory and proper standard within the resources allocated to the watching brief the Development Control Archaeologist will immediately be informed. This may entail cessation of site-work until resourses are in place to either ensure preservation *in situ* or adequate treatment of the archaeological remains.

Report. A record of the results, whether positive or not, will be made and presented in an appropriate report format to the Development Control Archaeologist within 6 weeks of the completion of the fieldwork. For further details of the report structure see below (Detailed Specification of Archaeological Recording).

Fencing. The client will be responsible for securing the site from unauthorised public access.

3.2 Fieldwork

The archaeological contractor will implement the following procedure:

TPA will provide archaeological monitoring of excavations for all groundworks on the former site of St Matthew's Church, Church drive, Lincoln.

Machining

Initial stripping of topsoil and overburden in all areas will be carried out under archaeological supervision, **and the client must ensure that the contractor has been made aware of the archaeological constraint on their operations.**

The contractor **must ensure the use of a toothless ditching bucket on any excavator/machine** so that a clean surface can be exposed and the archaeologist can inspect the deposits revealed. Foundation/service trenches should also be excavated with a toothless bucket where possible. Any exceptions to this must only occur following agreement with the archaeologist on site. There should be no trafficking by vehicles on the exposed surface until the archaeologist has agreed that there are no archaeological deposits of significance.

Exposed trenches

Within Health & Safety constraints, the contractor will ensure access to service and/or foundation trenches to permit examination/cleaning and where necessary recording of sections. **It is essential that adequate time is allowed for the inspection, cleaning and recording of the deposits exposed within the groundworks, both during excavation if significant deposits are present and before any backfilling occurs by the contractor.** Inspection time will depend on the **extent and complexity of the archaeological deposits exposed,** and may include possible limited excavation to record and remove archaeological remains. Where excavation can be quickly demonstrated not to have revealed significant archaeological deposits, delay will be minimal.

All archaeological deposits or remains, in particular those medieval or earlier in date, will where possible be cleaned by hand, examined and recorded

Recording of all works will include the position and depths of the excavations and the deposits exposed, both in plan and section, by drawing and photograph (wherever applicable). For further details of recording see below (Detailed Specification of Archaeological Recording by Watching Brief).

Spoil-heaps

Where practical and safe to do so, all spoil heaps will be regularly examined for archaeological material, this will include the use of a metal-detector.

3.3 General Provisions

The client is requested to give notice of at least two weeks of the commencement of works to both the City Archaeologist and TPA.

Should human remains be present, prior to any removal, the City Archaeologist will be consulted and the relevant burial license obtained from the Ministry of Justice (April 2008)

Should substantial structural remains or artefacts of similar archaeological significance be encountered, the immediate advice will be sought of the client and the City Archaeologist (Alastair MacIntosh).

Recording on site is dependent on the quantity of archaeological deposits found and the time spent by the main contractor in excavating the groundwork and exposing the archaeology. A close liaison with the on-site contractor and client will be maintained to co-ordinate activities and therefore help minimise the number of attendances required

Recording will as a minimum include the location and extent of the monitored areas of excavation, their depth, and the deposits exposed, both by scale drawing (section and/or plan where applicable) and photograph (monochrome prints/digital). For further details of the recording methodology see below.

The client is requested to supply copies (preferably digital) of base maps for use in the report.

Project staff

The watching brief will be managed by Gareth Davies (Project Manager) and the attending archaeologist will be decided based on staffing commitments when a commencement date for the work is confirmed. A commencement date on the 26th February 2015 is currently anticipated. The attending archaeologist will be fully qualified, suitably experienced, and in possession of a valid CSCS card.

Reporting and Liaison

A report on the results, whether positive or not, will be prepared in the appropriate format and presented to the client and the curator within 20 working days of the completion of the fieldwork. Should the results of the watching brief warrant it then a detailed report will also be submitted for publication in an appropriate specialist publication covering the period from which the remains have been dated. For further details of the contents of the report see below (Detailed Specification of Archaeological Recording by Watching Brief).

The City Archaeologist will be given notice of the commencement of the watching brief, and TPA will continue to liaise closely throughout the period of the works. The curator will be free to visit the site to monitor fieldwork subject to access conditions imposed by the client and/or landowner, and adherence to relevant health and safety guidance.

3.4 Welfare, Access and Insurance

The client will ensure safe access to the ground-works and if possible make toilet and hand-washing facilities available to archaeological staff.

Services Checks

The client will make available all information relating to buried services prior to the commencement of intrusive groundworks.

Insurance/compensation

As part of York Archaeological Trust, TPA carries the appropriate public, third party and employee insurances, copies of which are available for inspection if required.

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

3.5 Health and Safety

TPA will adhere to all relevant health and safely regulations. No archaeological staff will be allowed to enter the site until they have undergone a health and safety induction organised by TPA and/or the principal contractor. TPA will complete a task-specific Risk Assessment and safe working Method Statement before the commencement of the watching-brief, copies of which will be made available to the client and carried by TPA field-staff. This will be in compliance with the industry guidelines laid out in FAME Manual, *Health & Safety in Field Archaeology.* TPA staff will wear appropriate personal protective equipment at all times.

4 DETAILED SPECIFICATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING

The investigation will be carried out in accordance with the code of conduct of The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

Within the confines of site safety, contexts (the smallest usefully-definable unit of stratification) will be cleaned by hand and recorded.

All finds will be assigned an individual finds code. *In-situ* finds will be recorded three dimensionally, while finds from spoil will be noted in relation to their location within the trench/stripped area.

Excavation will be sufficient to securely establish the character and where possible date, and stratigraphic relationship of features.

Additional Resources

In the event that important archaeological remains are uncovered, the client's site representative will be informed immediately, with a proposal for the most effective measures for dealing with the remains. If they cannot be preserved *in situ,* their

excavation may require contingency resources and additional time, the City Archaeologist will be informed of such events and their input requested.

Should ground works expose complex or extensive remains of either archaeological or paelaeoenvironmental significance then, following negotiation with the client and the City Archaeologist for Lincoln, there may be a requirement for additional resources beyond that of a single person watching brief. Additional resourcing/time would be agreed sufficient to achieve an appropriate level of excavation, sampling and recording in compliance with the planning condition and the principal of preservation by record. This would include, but not be limited to, additional staffing, specialist site attendance and funding of specialist assessment during post-excavation reporting.

Where archaeological features are exposed during the stripping of open areas there may be a requirement to restrict vehicular access to the area/s immediately following exposure for a period of time to be agreed with the client/contractor and, where appropriate, City Archaeologist. This would mean potential delays to the construction programme, although we would work closely with all parties to keep this to a minimum whilst satisfying the requirements of the planning condition and City Archaeologist.

Human Remains

Should human remains be uncovered they will initially be left in situ and provided with appropriate protection. The City Archaeologist and the Coroner will be informed immediately and a Ministry of Justice burial license obtained to permit removal where necessary.

Recording

Plans of all contexts including features will be drawn on drafting film in pencil at a scale of 1:20 or 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 benchmark absent,
- sufficient details to locate the subject on a 1:500 plot of the area of ground-works and OS 1:2500 map (i.e the national grid).

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 the plan.

Photographs of each context will be taken as monochrome prints and digital images (as per Brown 2007), together with general views illustrating the principal features of the excavations.

Written records will be maintained as laid down in TPA recording manual (as accepted by all regional county archaeologists).

Sampling (Palaeoenviromental & Industrial residues)

Appropriate sampling of deposits of palaeoenvironmental potential and residues and debris from industrial processes will be conducted in accordance with Table 1 (see below), with appropriate amendments following subsequent specialist advice. Specialist palaeoenvironmental advice will be provided by James Rackham and/or members of the School of Geography, University of Nottingham. Samples (both palaeoenvironmental and industrial) will be assessed, followed by full analysis and reporting where appropriate following receipt of specialist advice and liaison with the English Heritage Principal Inspector.

Table 1 – Preliminary Site Sampling Strategy*

feature type	Sediment condition	Overall scope of sampling	MM	C14	Po/Dm	Ch	BP/BS	Bo	Wd
Sampling method:	S			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 timber		*					*
Industrial residues / debris etc.		All process stages to be represented					*		
*Adjustments to be made following specialist advice and liaison with Licoln City Archaeologist where appropriate.									

Abbreviations 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)

4.1 Post excavation Processing

All finds will be stored as recommended in "First aid for finds" (by the Archaeology section of the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation), and marked with the site and find codes, and relevant accession numbers. These will be deposited with Lincoln Museum under the assigned accession number on completion of the report, subject to the provisions of the brief and the agreement of the client.

Artefacts will be submitted to:

- Prehistoric pottery will be submitted for assessment to Dr.D.Knight (TPA)
- Romano-British pottery to Ruth Leary (Independent
- Anglo-Saxon/Medieval pottery/tile to L.Elliott & Dr.H.Jones (TPA)
- Flint to J.Brown (Associate of TPA) or P.Webb (University of Southampton)
- Palaeoenvironmental remains to A.Wilson (TPA) Dr.Jennifer Miller (YAT-Northlight)
- Zooarchaeological remains to Dr.N Sykes (University of Nottingham)
- Palaeopathology to L.Elliott/K.Mapplethorpe (TPA)
- Wood artefacts/Conservation to Ian Panter (YAT-York).
- Roman to Medieval metalwork to Dr. H Jones, L.Elliott, Dr.Steve Malone(TPA),
- Coins to R.Gurney (Independent),
- Industrial Residues to Rachel Cubbitt (YAT-York)

4.2 Archive

The archive will be prepared according to Procedures for the transfer of archaeological archives (Museums in Derbyshire 2003). 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

4.3 Archive and Finds Deposition

Notification to Lincoln Museum, will be made prior to commencement of fieldwork. Depositional arrangements will then proceed through completion of a "Deposition of Archaeological Archive Request Form". Copies of the Report will also to be lodged with the HER and OASIS.

- Finds will remain the property of the client with deposition subject to their approval.

- The paper and digital archive generated by TPA will remain the property of the Unit until deposited within the Lincoln Museum Store.

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.

4.4 Report

A verbal report and where appropriate textual summary will be provided to the client on completion of fieldwork. Within 20 working days of the end of the fieldwork, a final report on results will be completed and copies provided to:

The client.

The City Archaeologist for accession to the HER. This will include a copy of the report in PDF format on CD along with indexed copies of all digital on site photography.

The report will include:

- Non-technical summary
- Introductory statement
- Aims and purpose of the project
- Methodology
- An objective summary statement of results
- Conclusion
- Illustrations at appropriate scales, all to include levels tied to Ordnance Datum.
- Illustrative site photography, including key features and working shots
- Supporting data - tabulated or in appendices, including as a minimum a basic quantification of all artefacts, ecofacts and structural data including recommendations for retention/discard and proposals for conservation.
- Index to archive and details of archive location; confirmation of archive transfer arrangements including a provisional timetable for deposition.
- References
- A copy of the OASIS form

Dissemination

If significant results are discovered then an individual report of an appropriate level of detail, will also be submitted for publication to a suitable academic journal.

Copyright

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 for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project, with no limitation on the number of times that the client may

reproduce any report. The client's contribution will be acknowledged in any future use of the work by TPA.

4.5 OASIS

Prior to commencement of the fieldwork an OASIS online record will be initiated (http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/). A copy of this document will be included in the report.

4.6 Monitoring

All phases of the investigation will be undertaken in line with the relevant *'Standard and Guidance'* documents prepared by the CIfA (Institute for Archaeologists).

A minimum of 10 working-days notice of the commencement of the development is to be given to the archaeological contractor and City Archaeologist

TPA will keep the client informed of all material facts of the archaeological investigations. This will include agreeing any changes to the approved methodology or programme of works, and invitations to inspect any uncovered remains at appropriate stages in the fieldwork programme. The City Archaeologist will be free to visit the site at any stage of the fieldwork

5. PROVISIONAL TIMETABLE

A provisional timetable will be agreed once a date for commencement of the main ground works has been confirmed. Commencement of groundworks is currently expected for the 26th of February 2015. As soon as a project start date is confirmed the City Archaeologist will be informed.

References

Brown, D.H. 2007 *Archaeological Archives – A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (IFA/AAF).

BGS Geology Viewer http//maps.bgs.uk/geologyviewer

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

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

Hockley, J. 1992. Boultham Park Road (Former Boultham Primary School). Archive Report.

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.*

Lewis C. 2006 *The Medieval Period* in Cooper N. *The Archaeology of the East Midlands. Leicester University Press.*

Piirainen, M. 2012. Archaeological Evaluation Report: Trial Trenching at the Former Boultham Dairy site, Boultham Park Road, AAA Report, AAL 2012098, Allen Archaeological Associates, Lincoln.

Savage, S. A. 2003. 88-94 Dixon Street, Lincoln. Archaeological Watching Brief and Environmental Sampling Report. Pre-Construct Archaeology, Lincoln.

Willis S. 2006 *The Later Bronze Age and Iron Age* in Cooper N. *The Archaeology of the East Midlands. Leicester University Press.*

Wragg K 1996, Land Between Dixon Street and Coulson Road. Archaeological Investigation. CLAU Archaeological Report 234. City Lincoln Archaeology Unit, Lincoln.

Appendix 4 – Plates

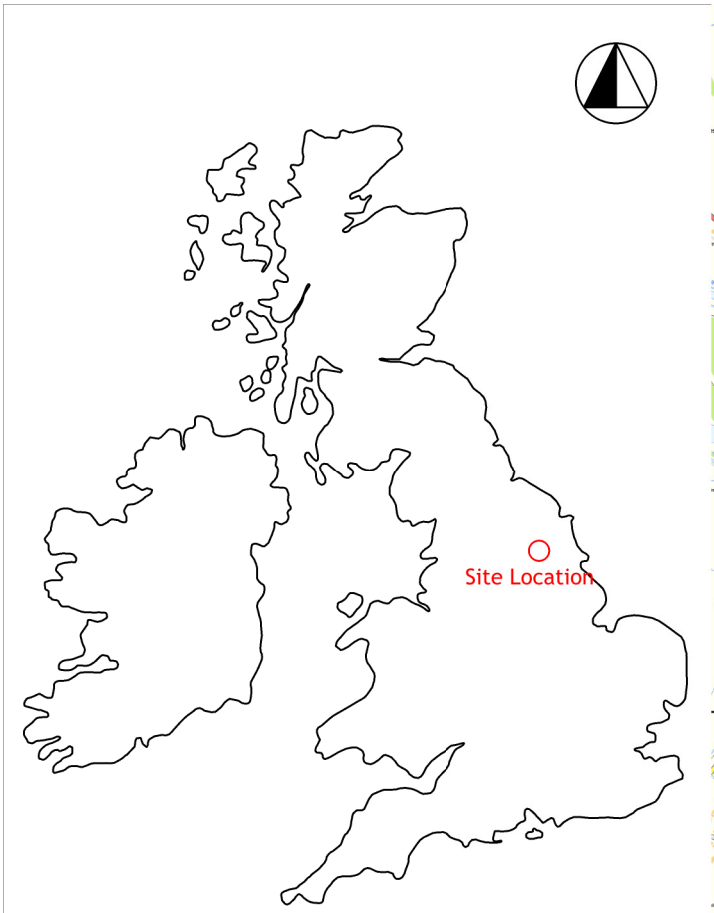
Plate 1: South-East Corner of Trench 1, showing footings of the 1912 structure

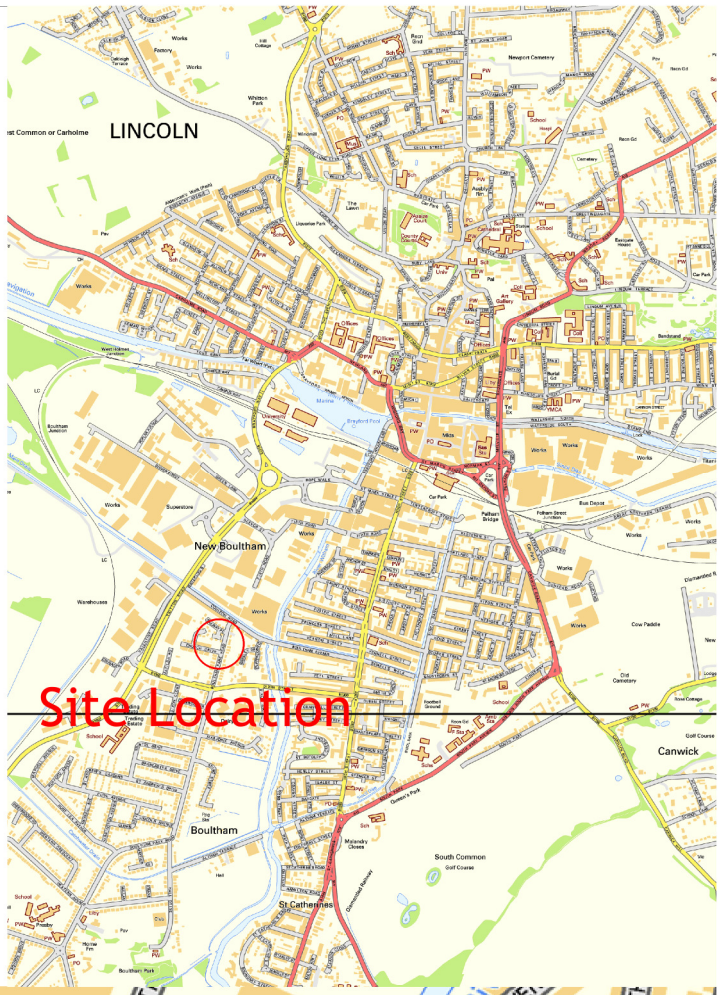
Plate 2: South-West Corner of Trench 1, showing footings of the 1912 structure

Plate 3: General view of south end of Trench 1, showing footings of the 1912 structure

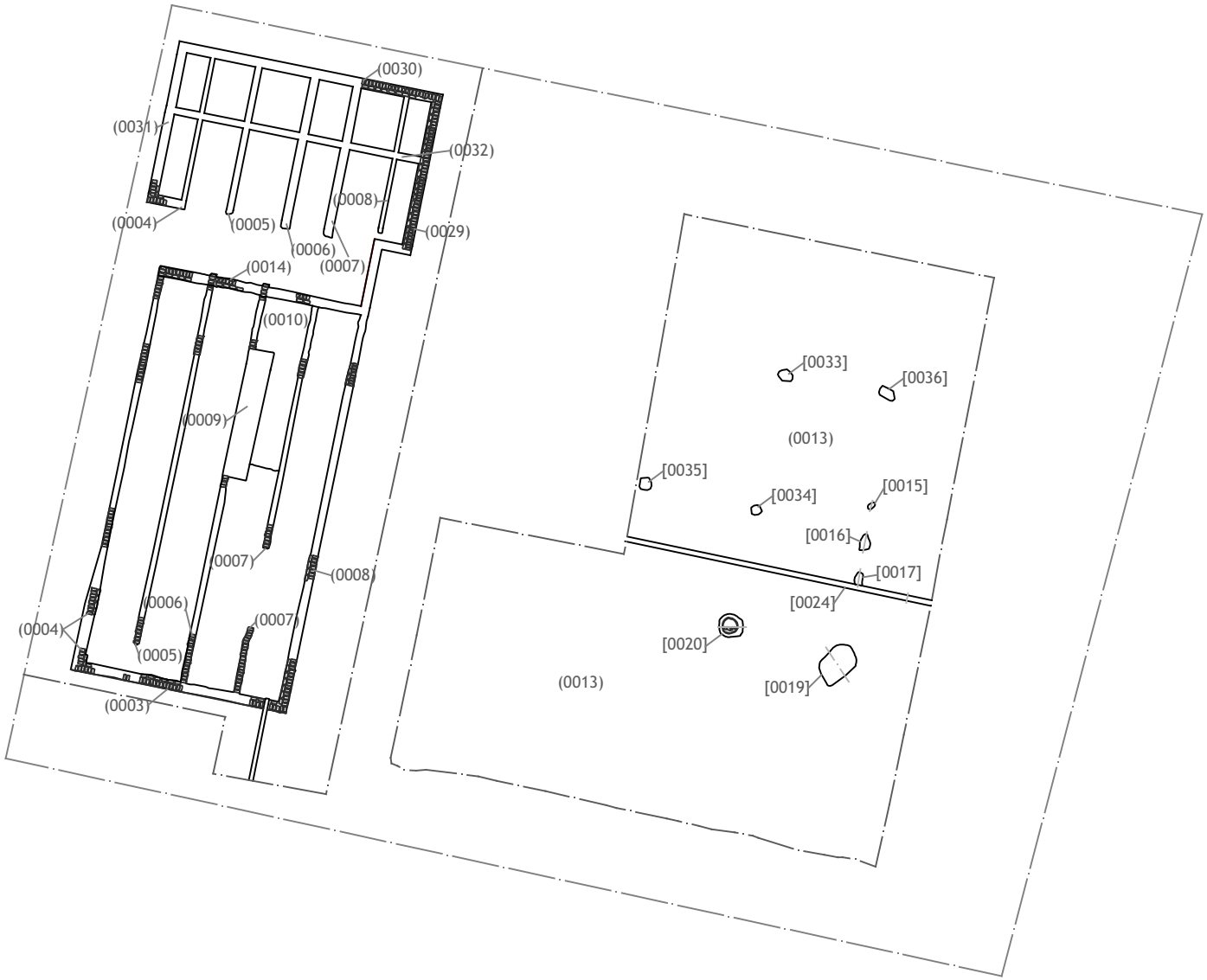
Plate 4: South End of Trench 1, after the removal of the 1912 footings

Appendix 5 – Figures





tp	LIC	St. Matthews Church Lincoln - Archaeological Monitoring of the Ground Works
	Figure 1	Site Location



Scale

0 10m

Trent & Peak ARCHAEOLOGY	LIC Figure 2	St. Matthews Church Lincoln - Archaeological Monitoring of the Ground Works Site Plan Initials:TL