

FORMER BULL & CHAIN PUBLIC HOUSE, 7 LANGWORTHGATE, LINCOLN

**SCHEME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING
AND RECORDING**

NGR: SK 9810 7191 (centred)
WLDC Planning Ref.: 2011/1369/F
Conservation Area
Consent Ref: 2011/1376/CAC
Archive acc. no.: LCNCC: 2013.49
Site code: LBCM12
PCAS job no.: 931

Prepared for

Thomas Samuel Ltd

by

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Summary

A Planning Application has been made to City of Lincoln Council to erect 4 terraced dwellings and convert an existing public house with 2 storey rear extension and associated external alterations to accommodate 4 apartments' (LCC Planning Ref.: 2011/1369/F).

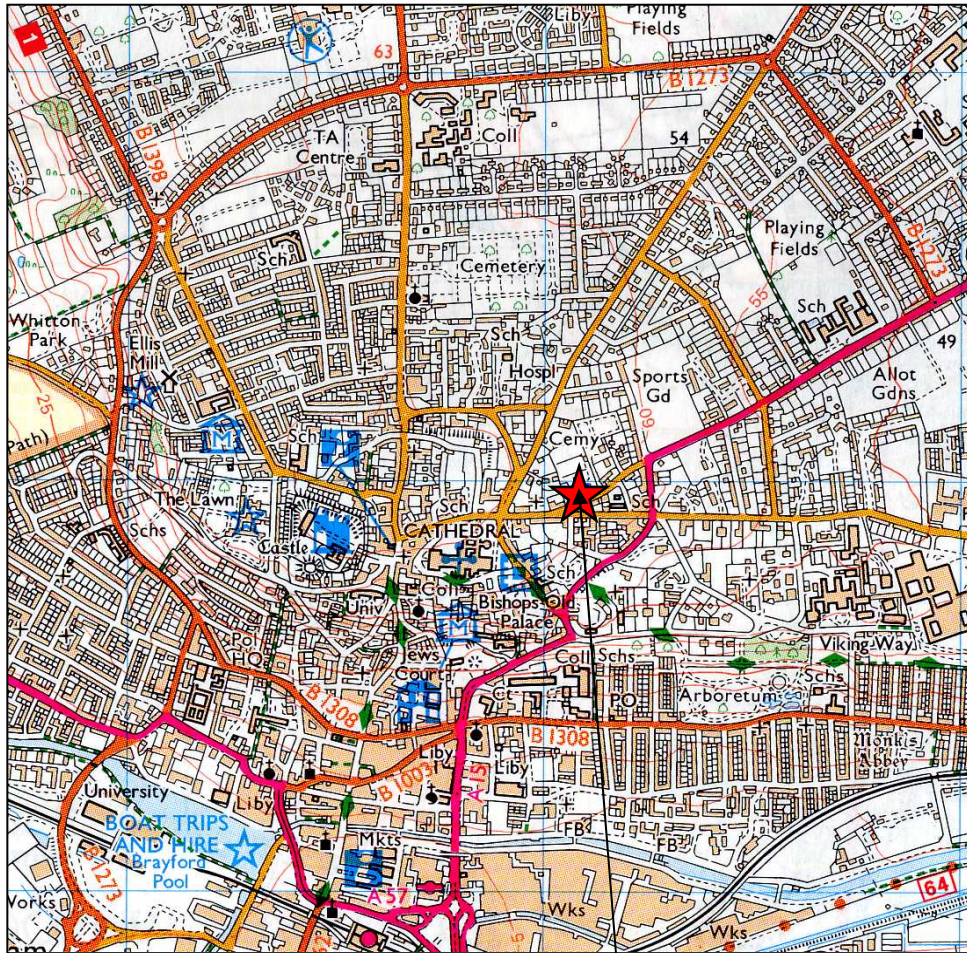
The proposed development site is the former Bull & Chain Public House at 7, Langworthgate, Lincoln, covering an area of c. 0.1ha. It is located in the central, eastern part of Lincoln City within Conservation Area No. 1: Cathedral and City centre; as well as within the city's Eastgate Character Area; and is centred on NGR: SK 9810 7197.

A Heritage Statement of the site prepared in 2011 by PCAS Ltd., recorded extensive evidence for Roman and medieval structures in the vicinity; as well as Roman to Post-medieval quarrying; and a post-medieval track-way. The report concluded that, in accordance with PPS5, the site should undergo further archaeological evaluation in the form of trial trenching, in order to establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains and the need for a scheme of mitigation.

During April and May 2012 Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd., commissioned by Thomas Samuel Ltd., undertook excavations within the pub's former beer-garden, consisting of two 10m x 2m trenches (Wood 2012). This work revealed the remains of stone-built walls marking the partial footprint of a large medieval building. Floor surfaces and a stone-lined feature were recorded; the latter possibly marking the site of a privy that had been backfilled with a large volume of semi-articulated animal remains.

The remains of a post-medieval stone wall were recorded just below the topsoil; a structure that will have related to the later occupation of the site, probably contemporary with a row of stone cottages which formed the street frontage. Additionally, some early medieval pottery recovered may be of a funerary origin and there is thus the potential for a cremation cemetery to exist within this general area.

This report concerns the monitoring of tree pits, a 6m x 3m soakaway and the excavation of construction footings during January 2013. This work concludes the documentary recording for the present works, thereby mitigating archaeological loss through preservation by record as required as a condition of planning consent.



Development Site

Figure 1: Location of the development site at 1:25,000 scale (© Crown copyright. All rights reserved. PCAS licence no. 100049278).

1.0 Introduction

Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd (PCAS) was commissioned by Thomas Samuel Ltd. to carry out a programme of observation and recording on land at 7 Langworthgate, Lincoln; site of the former Bull & Chain public house. This work took place to mitigate the effect on archaeological remains of constructing 4 terraced dwellings and conversion of an existing building with the addition a 2 storey rear extension.

2.0 Location and description

The development site covers an area of c.0.1ha and is located on Langworthgate in the central, eastern part of Lincoln City centre (centred on NGR: SK 9810 7197 (Fig. 1)). At the north end of the site are the outbuildings of the former public house; and a stone wall with the Eastgate Tennis Club beyond. To the east are the beer gardens bordered by a stone wall and mature trees, with the

garden of St Clement's Lodge B&B beyond. To the south is Langworthgate, on the opposite side of which is a Council-owned car park, with Greetwellgate beyond. To the immediate west of the site is a large, modern property fronting onto Langworthgate, with Eastgate Close beyond.

The site is a former public house built in the mid 19th century and known as the Bull & Chain. Research carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd. in 2011 found that a public house has existed on the site since at least 1842, although its actual date of construction could not be established. The topography of the area appears indicative of historic terracing: map regression clearly shows the presence of a low rise stone-built terrace (Francis 2011). Historical maps and photographs show that the existing pub garden once accommodated a row of modest terraced cottages, built of stone and fronting Langworthgate. Further evidence of this survives on the site in the form of a stone boundary wall that formed the front elevation of these properties, with the door and window openings, although in filled, still visible.

The Lincoln Townscape Assessment project (2005-2009) characterised the entire City of Lincoln Council authority area, developing and applying a new method for urban characterisation in the process. The Bull & Chain site lies within the City's Cathedral and City Centre Character Area, a residential zone located immediately outside the former East Gate of the upper Roman and Medieval city.

This Character Area covers the eastern side of Lincoln's historic city centre, with the site north east of the ecclesiastical core of the upper city. Alongside many features surviving from Lincoln's Roman history, the townscape of the area includes many elements associated with the city's growth and re-organisation during the medieval period (c.850-1350 AD). The area has a loose grid pattern of Roman and Medieval streets that converge on the former east gate of the Roman and Medieval cities. The funnelling of streets reflects the shape of a former High Medieval market in the area (<http://www.heritageconnectlincoln.com/character-area/eastgate/83/overview>), including a maypole at the junction of Langworthgate and Greetwellgate (shown on Stukeley's map of 1722).

3.0 Geology and topography

With a mean elevation of c. 60m AOD, the curtilage of the Public House plot extends eastwards and includes the grassed beer garden area which is approximately 500mm higher than the ground level of the rest of the site.

The solid geology in the area of the site is Lincolnshire Limestone: there is no superficial (drift) geology recorded. No boreholes or other geotechnical investigations are known to have been undertaken on or in the vicinity of the site (<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/GeoIndex>).

4.0 Planning background

In 2011, a Pre-Application enquiry was made to City of Lincoln Council (CLC) to explore the potential conversion of the former Bull & Chain Public House to apartments; and the development of the beer garden for a new housing scheme.

In December 2011, the Planning Officer for CLC advised that, given the location of the site, there was a distinct possibility of archaeological remains being present. A Heritage Statement was requested to address the previous structural history of the site, the known archaeological potential

and the likely impact of the development on any heritage features, together with a strategy for dealing with them.

A Planning Application was then made to City of Lincoln Council between 20/12/11 and 9/1/12 for the *erection of 4 terraced dwellings and conversion of existing public house with 2 storey rear extension and associated external alterations to accommodate 4 apartments* (LCC Planning Ref.: 2011/1369/F).

5.0 Archaeological and historical background

During the Roman period, commercial premises and perhaps a cemetery may have occupied the zone to the immediate east of the Roman East Gate, where an extensive surface of worn limestone brash was exposed. It has been suggested that this surface was a parade ground, or even a training area or *ludus* (Jones 2002, 46). There is possible evidence for Legionary period occupation at Greetwellgate, which lies on the course of the Roman road issuing from the East Gate of the upper Roman city. Roman roadside burials are to be expected in the area and have indeed previously been discovered (Steane 2006: 255). Approximately 100m east of the site was the former Church of St Leonard, probably within the grounds of the present Eastgate School. This church is believed to have been constructed in c.1150 AD and probably continued in use until its demolition in c.1535.

Prior to works connected with this scheme a small number of archaeological investigations had been undertaken in the vicinity of the former Bull & Chain public house. The closest to the site occurred in 1989 and 1990 in advance of the construction of 15-33 Langworthgate (site codes LG89 & LG90). One investigation trench, 19 test pits and multiple construction trenches revealed at least five phases of activity excluding 20th century development. These excavations revealed probable Roman quarry pitting to be the earliest activity recorded on the site, which of course necessitated the re-deposition of overburden in the vicinity. The pits discovered appear to fall from use in the 5th century before being re-exploited from the 12th until their backfilling in the late 15th or early 16th centuries. Immediately following this the area was built up and levelled incorporating a cobbled track which ran parallel to the modern road. The early to mid 18th century saw the construction of the terraced cottages which fronted Langworthgate, and the soil build, up and addition of quarry tile floors and piped drainage concludes the development of the street before the cottages were destroyed just prior to World War II (Vince & Jones 1990: c64, c74).

Earlier work had been carried out some 60-80m south of the site (site code WC87). This trench (Trench 1) revealed extensive use of the area during the Roman and medieval periods, as well as post-medieval and modern remains. A paved surface was found lying above the natural substrate, which probably represented the exterior courtyard of an adjacent Roman building. There was also part of a medieval building running at right-angles to Greetwellgate. To the south-west of this excavation a series of tunnels were found cut into the natural limestone for the quarrying of limestone blocks. It was suggested that these tunnels extended to the north below buildings still standing (Vince & Jones 1990: C52; Steane 2006: 255-66). This would place the tunnels beneath extant buildings on Langworthgate.

Excavations were also conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd. at the site of 7 Langworthgate as part of this development. These excavations revealed the stone foundations of a substantial medieval building lying parallel with the modern road. Underlying this is a layer of chalk rubble probably representing the destruction of an early 13th-15th century structure and a layer of accumulated debris containing diagnostic early medieval material. Additionally a stone lined feature

interpreted as a privy chute or cess-pit was discovered directly outside the footprint of the medieval building (Wood 2012).

The northern and southern road frontages of the site have been developed since at least the early 18th century, with northern properties shown on Stukeley's map of 1722. The Bull & Chain has been in existence on the current site since at least 1842, probably earlier, and 19th century maps show the site as part of the developed post-medieval frontage on the north side of Langworthgate. The area of the former beer garden on the eastern side of the site contained three street-front properties that no longer exist (see Mills and Wheeler 2004).

This evaluation confirmed and extended the archaeology discovered in earlier works, namely the high medieval building, it was also able to locate the earlier and larger medieval structure that's demolition rubble was also previously noted. To the west of the site, and behind the extant structure, was discovered the post-medieval occupation although there is much re-deposition of sediment in this area which has slightly confused the sites narrative.

6.0 Methodology

This post-evaluation archaeological programme comprised intermittent attendance and recording during the development groundworks. Investigation was made of exposed pits created by the removal of trees from the south east of the site, before attention moved to the soakaway, and finally the footings of the new build dwellings. Recording also took place during the excavation of footing trenches for an extension to the rear of the extant buildings.

All ground works were measured/drawn in plan and section at scales of 1:100 or 1:20 as appropriate; these drawings were supplemented by a colour photographic record, a selection from which is reproduced in Appendix 1. Deposits were recorded on standard PCAS context sheets, and an excavation site diary was also maintained. Finds were stored in labelled finds bags prior to their removal to the offices of PCAS for initial processing. Two environmental bulk samples were removed and sent to University of Leicester Archaeological Services for processing and analysis (Appendix 5).

Following fieldwork completion, pottery and ceramic building material (CBM) recovered from the site was submitted to Dr Anne Irving for identification, while a small corpus of animal bone was submitted to Jennifer Wood (Appendices 3 and 4 respectively).

The fieldwork was carried out by Rachel Savage, Mike Johnson, Mike Rowe and Julian Sleep, and took place between the 13th November 2012 and 13th January 2013. Monitoring finished once the last of the footing trenches had been dug.

7.0 Results

7.1 Tree Pits

During top soil stripping, the removal of two tree stumps and root balls in the south east corner of the site revealed the possible in filled footings (002) of one of the former cottages that had previously occupied the site. The material was a loose mixture of brick and stone rubble within a light brownish grey clayey sand matrix. Given the nature of the exposure, neither the edges nor bottom could be established and it is possible that the material exposed was merely a lens within

the subsoil. A small sample of modern pottery and ceramic building material was recovered (Appendix 3), along with a vertebra and rib of an unidentifiable medium sized mammal (Appendix 4). During the same works, a small (1.3m) section of wall footing was uncovered, built in header bond. This was probably associated with the existing building, sharing a distinctive dark grey mortar with the manholes that are related to the former public house.

7.2 Soakaway (see Figs 2 & 3)

The earliest deposit encountered in the soakaway pit, at a depth of 1.3m, was the Jurassic Upper Lincolnshire Limestone (009) which continued to the base of the excavation at 2.6m: This was overlain by a c.0.2m layer of mid-orange/brown sand (008) with an undulating contact to the natural layer below; interpreted as natural sand. At 1.1m the first of the archaeological layers was encountered (007): although no artefacts were recovered, this layer probably represents a former surface, only c.0.1m thick. It comprised a mix of fine light-yellow/brown sand with a small gravel component and occasional small fragments of the limestone bedrock. Above were two layers that most likely represented different phases of infilling and levelling, (006) and (005). Both were very similar in composition, consisting of limestone fragments in a grey/brown soil matrix, although the more recent deposit (005) also contained stone chips and brick rubble, and was slightly lighter in colour. The two divided at c.0.7m depth, although the cut of a pit [010] only truncated (006), with (005) deposited over the top (see below). Both of these overburden deposits contained pottery, with a sheep or goat metacarpal and a horse tooth also present in the lower layer (006). This material suggests an early medieval date for the lower deposit (006) and an early modern date for the higher (005). However, the material clearly speaks of re-deposition with deposit (005) which contained material ranging from the 14th-18th centuries and possibly even later (Appendix 3). The material from both deposits was abraded and worn in a manner corresponding with re-deposition.

The aforementioned pit [010] was seen at the western end of the soakaway and extended beyond the limit of excavation. It appeared to be of roughly circular shape with steep sides and a round base, with a maximum depth of 1.73m below the present ground surface. A sample of the its fill (011) was sent for archaeobotanical assessment but unfortunately this did not contain any botanical evidence (Appendix 5). The pottery discovered in this deposit, although again conforming to expected patterns of re-deposition, suggests a 13th-15th century date. However, this pit [010] was itself truncated by a further cut [012], representing the remains of a robbed out and in-filled cellar extending below the maximum depth of the excavation. The fill of this (013) was also sampled and also found to be barren (Appendix 5). However, this deposit confirms the redeposited nature of material on the site, with 13th-14th century pottery discovered (potentially earlier than that in deposit (011) through which it cuts).

As mentioned, both of these features were overlain by deposit (005), the finds from which reveal an 18th to early 19th century date, suggesting a period of possible hiatus between the deposition of (006) and (005).

At the eastern end of the soakaway, all of the deposits present were cut by a construction trench [014] for the building of wall (015). This structure was built of natural and roughly hewn limestone blocks laid dry with no bonding material. Within the structure was a natural soil build up (016) containing small fragments of limestone and post-medieval to early-modern pottery and glass.

A modern brick construction at the western end of the soakaway had cut through layers (005) and backfill (013). The uppermost deposit exposed was a layer of modern levelling material (017).

7.3 Footings to the north of the extant building

The earliest deposit reached in this area, as with the soakaway (above), was the natural limestone encountered 0.8m below the surface which continued below the base of excavation 1m further down. This depth was consistent with that seen in the soakaway, with the topsoil and modern overburden already having been stripped from this area. Directly above this natural layer was the continuation of the levelling represented by (006), retaining here the same thickness of 0.3m as seen in the soakaway (above). Rather than the further period of levelling represented by (005) elsewhere, this area sees a 0.5m thick rubble and mortar layer (004) connected with the construction of the buildings to the rear of the extant building (recently demolished as part of this scheme of works). Three layers were discernable within this; all are consistent with hardcore dumping and levelling within a short period of time, where it was thus not felt necessary to divide the deposit. Ceramic building material and two separate sheep or goat tibias were recovered from it, the CBM dated to the 13th-15th centuries. Whilst this is stratigraphically acceptable, the nature of the deposits and condition of the material confirm its re-deposition.

7.4 Trench 3

Trench 3 was excavated for the footings of the proposed new buildings, and ran east-west, parallel to the existing wall that fronts Langworthgate. It is labelled Trench 3 to distinguish it from similarly sized trenches excavated during the archaeological evaluation undertaken in April and May 2012 (Wood 2012). The excavation was 20m long by 1.6m wide and gently rose from c.0.9m deep at the eastern end to c.0.5m in the west. The earliest deposit encountered, at the deeper eastern end, was brownish-yellow firm clayey-silt with coarse sand inclusions and occasional fragments of limestone (304). It was potentially a bedding surface for a medieval structure that would have been orientated north-south, although no finds were recovered with which to date the deposit. Unfortunately, the nature of the excavation did not allow for the layer to be fully exposed or investigated, yet it seemed to be the same as (305) which occurred at the same level and orientation; indeed the two deposits were only separated by an intrusive feature [306]. This feature was a construction cut running north-south for the stone wall (303). The wall, almost certainly a continuation of (103) and (205) discovered in the previous evaluation (Wood 2012), was badly damaged and had no obvious facing stones, although no courses could be exposed due to the limit of the excavation. The wall can be dated from previous excavations and is clearly medieval. The building stood for sometime with a soft mixture of yellow silty-sand and grey sandy-silt containing occasional flecks of charcoal butting up against it. Pottery was recovered from this deposit that is consistent with a 16th-17th century date and may be connected with either the final stages of the quarrying or the very initial phases of the latter terraced cottages. All of this was overlain by a rubble layer (301), that may well correspond with layer (005) from the north-west area of the site, and was observed over the rest of the trench.

8.0 Discussion and conclusion

Above the Jurassic Limestone in the soakaway was a discontinuous natural sand (008) overlain by a probable medieval surface (007), although neither was seen in the area to the rear (north) of the extant buildings, where it seems likely that they were removed prior to the deposition of layer (006), which was widespread over the west of the site.

It is clear that medieval occupation occurred on the site, if only from the sheer quantity of artefacts of this date that were recovered; indeed the footings for a medieval structure were seen within Trench 3, (304) and (305). This was dissected by the construction cut [306] for a wall (303) which

ran north-west – south-east, itself connected to the large high-medieval building previously discovered on the site (Wood 2012). This stratigraphic relationship confirms an earlier date for the footings (304) and (305), and it is likely that they relate to a 13th-15th century structure, the demolition chalk rubble and CBM of which was discovered beneath the building (303) during the earlier work (Wood 2012). This later and larger medieval building (303) stood on the site into at least the 17th century, being clearly butted by a deposit containing remnants of a 16th-17th century brown glazed earthenware pot, glazed floor tile and clay pipe stem (302). This stem has a bore of 2.5mm, strongly suggesting a date in the early 18th century (Dymott 2012). It would seem likely that the earlier medieval property was connected with the re-exploitation of even earlier Roman quarries in the vicinity which were backfilled in the late 15th or early 16th century (Vince & Jones 1990). With this change of land use the larger high-medieval building was installed on the site following the destruction of its predecessor. With the development of the street frontage along Langworthgate, the later building would have been demolished and construction moved west.

Although containing a single sherd of 10-11th century Lincoln Sandy Ware pottery, it seems most likely that this stray artefact became included with the redeposition of sediment (006) for ground levelling before construction started on the earliest post-medieval buildings. No occupation from this early period has been found, or indeed is expected on the site, with the land during the early-medieval period being turned to agriculture (see Vince 2003). Deposit (006) was cut by a steep sided pit [010] which contained re-deposited material (011) and an array of pottery from Roman East Gaulish Samian ware to 14th-15th century Lincoln Glazed ware (see Appendix 3). It seems likely that this pit was cut during post-medieval construction and backfilled with soil and detritus from across the site. This pit was itself cut by a cellar [012], most likely connected to one of the earlier post-medieval buildings at this western side of the site that predated the construction of the former Bull & Chain inn c.1842. This cellar was filled with a deposit (013) also containing Lincoln Glazed ware, although a slightly earlier form than was found in the deposit it overlay (011), as well as Nottingham Splashed ware which is likely to be 11th-14th century (McCarthy & Brooks 1988: 277). This inclusion of material earlier than that found in a deposit lying stratigraphically lower confirms the redeposited nature of these sediments.

At some unknown date this area of the site witnessed the construction of a building, or part of a building, from roughly hewn limestone blocks that were laid dry, with no mortar (015). The cut for this structure [014] had clearly cut through the natural limestone (009), although its relationship to the other layers revealed in the soakaway was not so clear (whether it pre or post-dated the deposition of the made ground (006) is unknown). What is clear is that the structure stood until the early modern period, being filled internally with a soil horizon (016) which contained 18th-19th century pottery and CBM. Given the frequency with which buildings were erected and destroyed on the site, it seems most likely that this structure dates from the same time as the others in this area, being 18th-19th century.

Following this activity a further layer of redeposited material (005) was used to level the ground and this contained mainly 18th-19th century pottery and CBM; detritus derived from the destruction of the post-medieval buildings that were connected with the cellar [012] and pit [010]. A quite different deposit (004) was discovered at the top of the sequence directly to the rear of the extant building, although this was used for exactly the same purpose as (005); levelling the ground surface prior to the construction of the extant building and ancillary structures. Indeed this layer (004) provided a hardcore surface on which the structures to the rear of the extant building were built, structures demolished as part of this scheme of works.

9.0 Effectiveness of methodology

Monitoring and recording the ongoing groundworks was the appropriate method for gathering further information about the site as a follow-up to evaluation excavations. The body of data thus produced is sufficient to mitigate loss and to inform the planning and development process.

10.0 Project archive

The site records, currently in the custody of PCAS, will be deposited with a printed copy of this report at The Collection, Lincoln. It may be consulted there by citing the global accession number, 2013.49. The project finds are to be returned to Mr. and Mrs. Chambers after specialist study and reporting.

11.0 Acknowledgements

Pre-Construct Archaeological Services would like to thank Thomas Samuel Ltd for this commission and for their co-operation during the groundworks.

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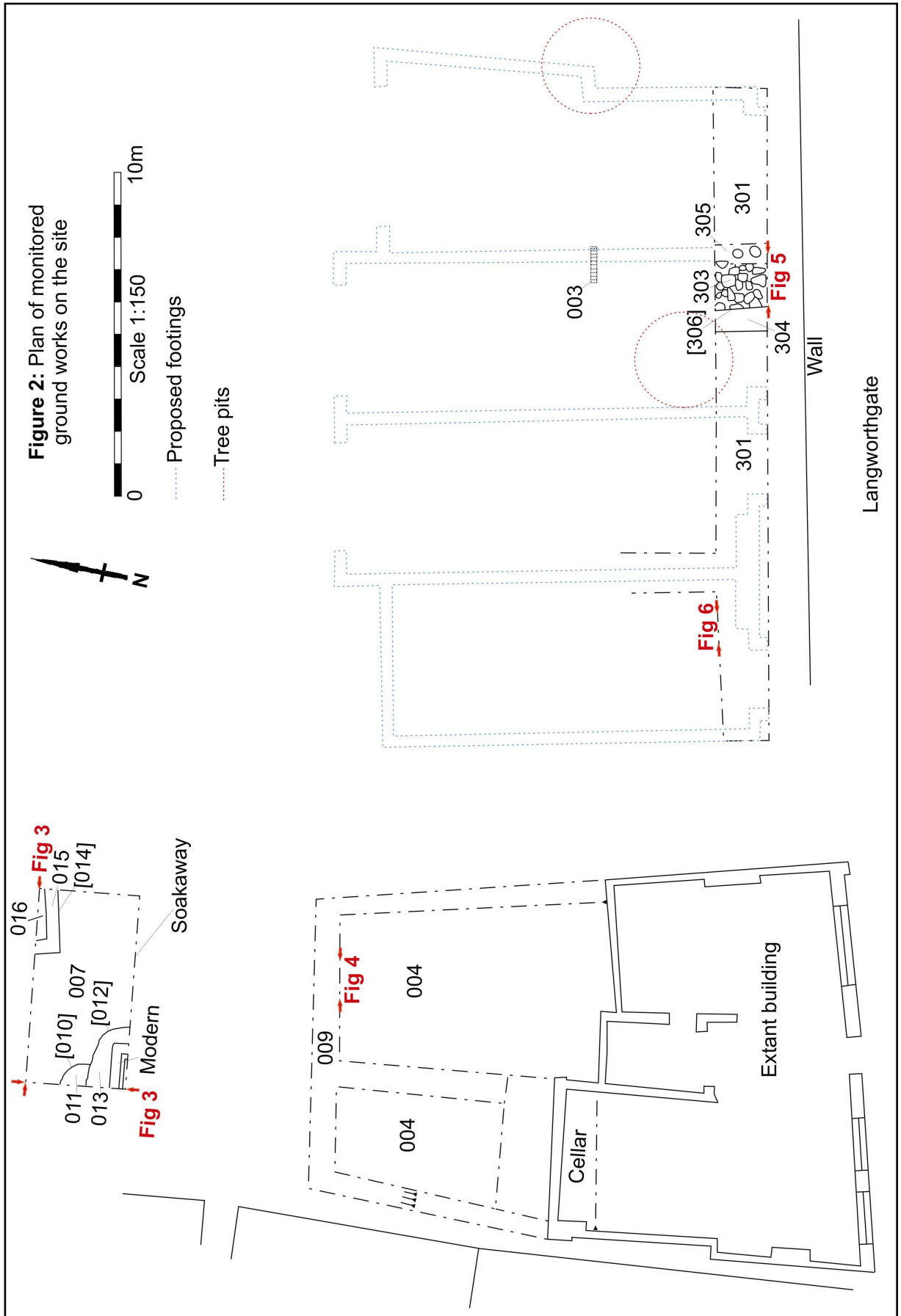
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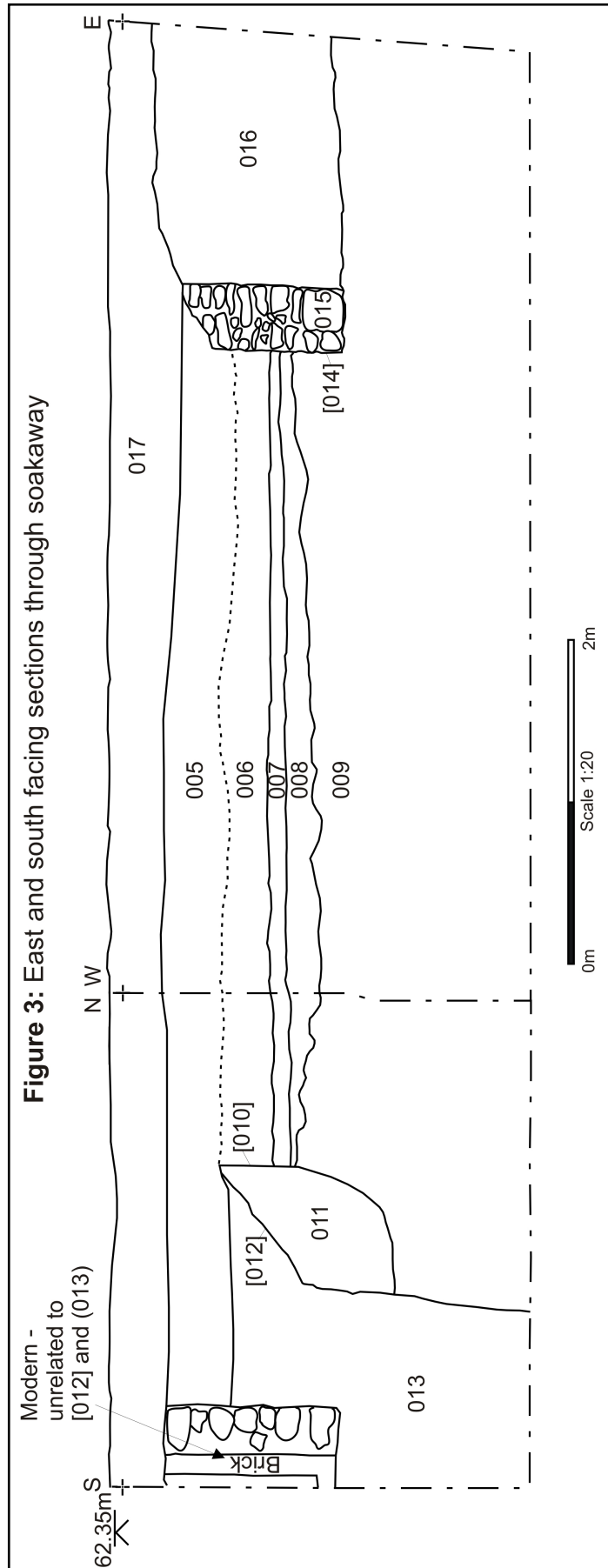


Figure 4: North facing sample section of footings north of existing building

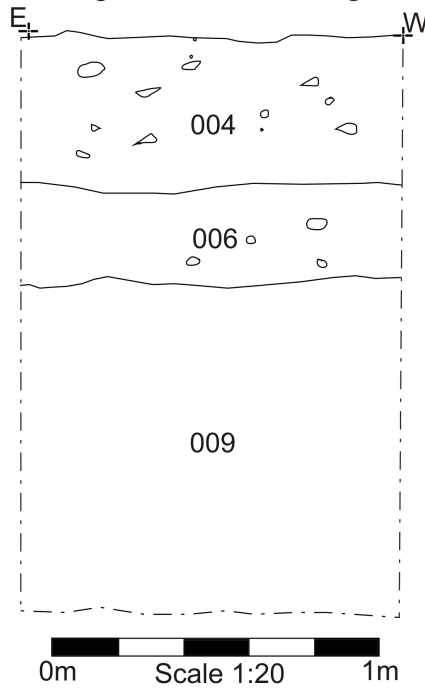


Figure 5: North facing section in Trench 3

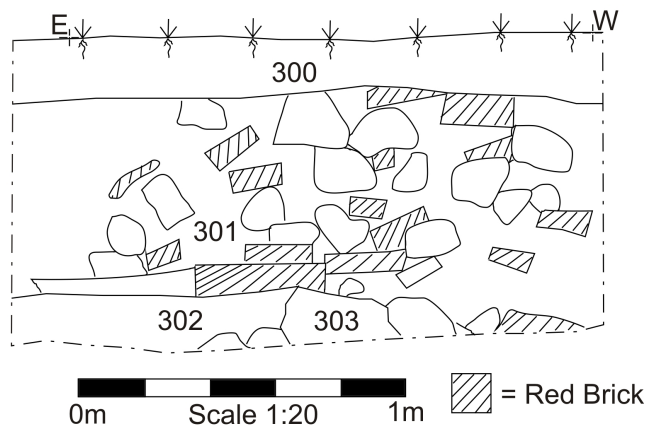
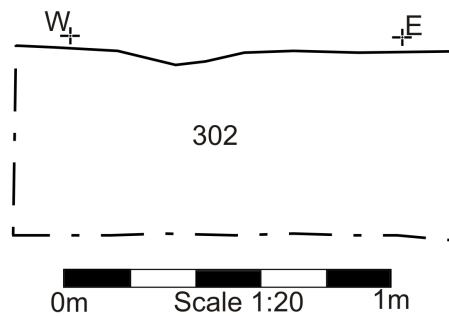


Figure 6: South facing sample section to west of Trench 3



Appendix 1: Colour Plates



Plate 1: Tree pit cut by trench 3



Plate 2: Wall section (003)



Plate 3: Wall (015) in eastern end of the soakaway (see Fig 2)



Plate 4: Robbed out cellar (013) and modern walls in western end of the soakaway (see Fig 2)



Plate 5: Rear (North) of extant building showing pre-excitation area of extension footings and cellar (looking south)



Plate 6: North facing representative section in extension footings to the North of extant building (see Fig 3)

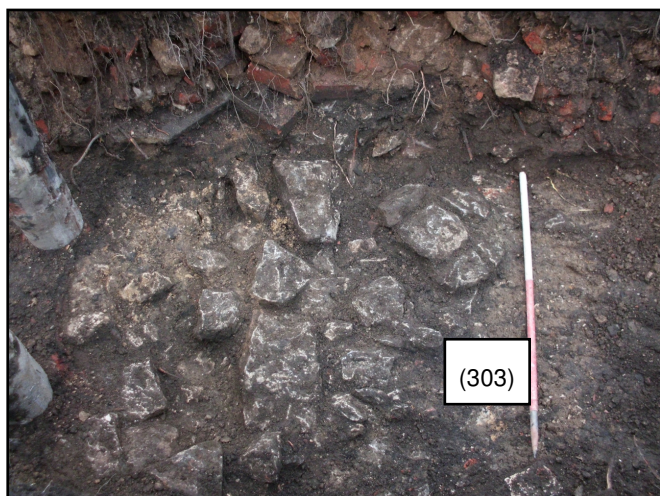


Plate 7: Wall (303) in eastern end of Trench 3 (looking south)



Plate 8: North facing section in Trench 3 (see

Appendix 2: Context Summary

Context no.	Type	Description	Finds/dating
001	Layer	Modern overburden	Modern
002	Deposit	Infill/made ground	Post-med to mod pot and CBM (glass seen) / 19 th -20 th century
003	Structure	Short, discrete wall footing section – Header bond with grey mortar	Unknown
004	Layer	Demolition layer covering made ground	Early Med CBM and bone / 13 th -15 th century
005	Layer	Modern levelling layer – mix of stone chips, limestone fragments, brick rubble and soil	Early Mod Pot and CBM / 18 th -early 19 th century
006	Layer	Infill/levelling very similar to 005 minus the brick and stone but including occasional animal bone	Early Med Pot and bone / 10 th -11 th century
007	Layer	Mix of fine light yellow sand and small natural gravel with occasional small limestone fragments – possible surface	Unknown
008	Layer	Mid orange brown sand, possibly natural	Natural
009	Layer	Lincoln Limestone	Jurassic - Natural
010	Cut	Cut of pit extending beyond westerly limit of excavations. Steep side and round base	Unknown
011	Fill	Fill of [010]. Mid slightly grey brown sandy silt with frequent limestone fragments	Med Pot / late 13 th -14 th century
012	Cut	Cut of robbed out cellar, steep-vertical sides, base not encountered	Unknown
013	Fill	Fill of [012]. Dark brown silty soil with frequent limestone fragments	Med Pot / 13 th -early 14 th century
014	Cut	Construction cut of wall 015. vertical sides and flat base	Unknown
015	Structure	Stone built wall using natural/roughly hewn limestone blocks. No bonding material	Unknown
016	Layer	Inside 015. mostly small limestone fragments and soil	Post-Med to Early Mod Pot and glass / 18 th -19 th century
017	Layer	Modern levelling	Modern
Trench 3			
300	Layer	Topsoil	Modern
301	Layer	Made ground	Modern pot, glass, plastic
302	Layer	Inter-digitated yellow silty sand and grey sandy silt	Post-Med Pot, CBM and clay pipe / late 16 th -17 th century
303	Structure	Wall footing (same as LBCE12 (103) and (205))	Medieval
304	Layer	Mortar / bedding layer cut by [306]	Medieval
305	Layer	Firm yellow sandy silt with frequent limestone fragments, cut by [306]	Medieval
306	Cut	Cut for wall 303, steep sides, orientated N-S	Medieval

Appendix 3: The Pottery and Ceramic Building Material

Dr Anne Irving

THE POTTERY

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Darling (2004), Slowikowski *et al.* (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the established type series for Lincoln (Young *et al.* 2005). A total of 23 sherds from 23 vessels, weighing 819 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

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 Table 1. The pottery ranges in date from the Roman to the early modern period.

Condition

Most of the pottery appears to be re-deposited and shows signs of abrasion. Soot deposits indicate vessels used for domestic tasks such as cooking.

Results

Table 1, Pottery archive

Cxt	Cname	Full name	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Description
002	LERTH	Late Earthenwares	Garden pot	1	1	54	Base	Pierced
002	NOTS	Nottingham stoneware	Lid	1	1	175	Near profile	
002	PEARL	Pearlware	Teapot	1	1	52	Spout	Blue transfer print
002	WHITE	Modern whiteware	Chamber pot	1	1	120	Base	Brown transfer print
005	CREA	Creamware	Hollow	1	1	25	Base	
005	CREA	Creamware	Hollow	1	1	14	BS	Blue sponge decoration
005	GREY	Miscellaneous Grey ware	Jar	1	1	17	Rim	
005	LEMS	Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shelly	Jar	1	1	64	BS	Soot
005	LSW3	14th to 15th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	Jug	2	2	31	BS	
005	SWSG	Staffordshire White Saltglazed stoneware	?	1	1	3	Rim	?ID
006	SNLS	Saxo-Norman Lincoln Sandy Ware	Jar	1	1	5	Rim	
011	GREY	Miscellaneous Grey ware	Shallow dish	1	1	2	Rim	
011	LSW2	13th to 14th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	Jug/ jar	1	1	8	BS	Burnt

011	LSW3	14th to 15th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	Jug	1	1	137	Handle	Grooved rod handle; cu mottled glaze
011	LSWA	Lincoln Glazed ware Fabric A	?	1	1	2	BS	
011	SAMEG	East Gaulish Samian ware	Jar/ bowl	1	1	1	BS	
013	LSW2	13th to 14th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	Jug/ jar	1	1	19	BS	
013	NSP	Nottingham Splashed ware	Jug	1	1	7	BS	
016	BS	Brown stoneware (generic)	Jug	1	1	51	BS	
016	PEARL	Pearlware	Hollow	1	1	5	BS	
016	WHITE	Modern whiteware	Bowl	1	1	13	Rim	Blue transfer print
302	BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	Jar	1	1	14	Rim	Late 16th to 17th

Range

Three Roman sherds are present, although these are residual in later contexts. Medieval pottery spanning the 11th to 15th centuries is present, along with post-medieval and early modern wares. The types present in the assemblage are typical of Lincoln; Anglo-Saxon pottery is absent from this group, although a previous excavation at the site did uncover material of this date.

Potential

All the pottery is stable and poses no problems for long-term storage. No further work is required on the assemblage.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

Introduction

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 six fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 832 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

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.

Condition

All of the material appears to be redeposited.

Results

Table 2, Ceramic building material archive

Cxt	Cname	Full name	Fabric	NoF	W (g)	Description
002	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	Shale	1	31	Flat roofer
002	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	Shale	1	338	Flat roofer; mortar
004	NIB	Nibbed tile	Shale	1	194	Small round moulded cut-back nib; upper right-hand corner

004	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	Shale	1	69	Flat roofer
005	PANT	Pantile		1	163	Soot
302	GFLOOR	Glazed floor tile		1	37	

Range

Medieval and post-medieval brick and tile is present in the assemblage, as is a single medieval glazed floor tile.

Potential

All the material is stable and poses no problem for long-term storage. .

PROVENANCE

A single Saxo-Norman sherd from layer (006) is probably redeposited. Medieval pottery was retrieved from layer (004), and pit [010] and robbed out cellar cut [012]. Post medieval material came from layer (302), and early modern sherds from deposit (002), layer (005) and backfill deposit (016).

CONTEXT DATES

The dating in Table 3 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 3, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Earliest Horizon	Latest Horizon	Comment
002	19th to 20th	EMH	EMH	
004	13th to 15th	MH4	MH10	Date on CBM
005	18th to early 19th	PMH8	EMH	
006	Late 10th to 11th	ASH11	ASH14	Date on a single sherd
011	Late 13th to 14th	MH6	MH8	
013	13th to early 14th	MH4	MH7	
016	18th to 19th	PMH8	EMH	Date on a single sherd
302	Late 16th to 17th	PMH4	PMH6	Date on a single sherd

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
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
TR	Trench
UHJ	Upper Handle Join
W (g)	Weight (grams)

REFERENCES

~ 2001, *Draft Minimum Standards for the Recovery, Analysis and Publication of Ceramic Building Material*, third version [internet]. Available from
<<http://www.geocities.com/acbm1/CBMGDE3.htm>>

Darling, M. J., 2004, 'Guidelines for the Archiving of Roman Pottery', *Journal of Roman Pottery Studies* 11, 67-74

Slowikowski, A. M., Nenck, B., and Pearce, J., 2001, *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

Young, J., Vince, A.G. and Nailor, V., 2005, *A Corpus of Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln*. Oxford, Oxbow

Appendix 4: The Faunal Remains

Jennifer Wood

Introduction

A total of 9 (254g) refitted fragments of animal bone were recovered by hand during archaeological works undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Services Ltd at Bull and Chain, Langworth Gate, Lincoln. The remains were recovered from a series of made ground deposits (002), (004) and (006).

Results

The remains were generally of a good overall condition, averaging at grade 2 on the Lyman criteria (1996).

No evidence of butchery, burning, gnawing or pathology was noted on the remains.

Table 1, Summary of Identified Bone

Context	Cut	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	Weight	Comments
002	N/A	Medium Mammal Size	Caudal Vertebra	X	1	4	Unfused
		Medium Mammal Size	Rib	X	1	2	Blade
004	N/A	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	L	1	16	Proximal Shaft in two pieces
		Sheep/Goat	Tibia	L	1	12	Distal shaft, Bd=23mm
006	N/A	Large Mammal Size	Rib	X	1	13	Blade in two pieces
		Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal	L	1	13	Proximal Shaft, Bp=21mm
		Equid (Horse Family)	Tooth	L	3	194	Upper PM/M 60mm

As can be seen Sheep/Goat remains were the most predominant species identified within the assemblage, followed by *Equid* (horse family), the remaining assemblage was not identifiable beyond size category.

The assemblage is too small to provide meaningful information on animal husbandry and utilisation on site, save the presence/use of the animals on site.

References

Lyman, R. L. 1996. *Vertebrate Taphonomy*. Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press,

Appendix 5: Archaeobotanical Remains

Anita Radini (ULAS, April 2013)

Introduction

During an archaeological evaluation at the Bull and Chain in Lincoln, conducted by Pre-construct Archaeological Services Ltd, two soil samples were taken for the recovery of plant and other remains in order to assess the potential preservation of evidence about past environment, food production and consumption, and industry at the site. The samples are thought to date to the Medieval period.

Materials and Methods

The samples each consisted of five litres of soil, of medium greenish brown sandy clay. The soil was wet-sieved in a sieving tank using a 0.5mm mesh with flotation through a 0.30mm mesh sieve. The residue in the tank mesh was air dried and sorted for all finds. The flotation fraction (flot) was air dried and scanned under a stereomicroscope at magnifications between 10x and 40x.

Results and Discussion

A summary of the results by sample are presented in table 1.

Table 1: Summary of results by sample.

Sample	Context	Feature	V in L	Ch flecks	Other charred plant remains
1	11	Fill of pit	5	x	none
2	13	Robbed cellar fill	5	x	none

V=volume, L=litres, Ch=charcoal, x=present in low quantity

A very low number of charcoal flecks were retrieved from both the samples. These could be the results of intrusive or residual material that accidentally entered the features. There were no identifiable plant remains such as charred seeds, cereal grains and fruits retrieved from the samples. A small number of rootlet fragments of possible modern origin was retrieved from both samples, indicating a degree of soil disturbance.

Other finds

No other finds were retrieved from either the tank mesh or flots.

Conclusion

The analysis was negative for archaeobotanical evidence. No material useful for C14 dating was found.

Statement of Potential and Recommendations

No further archaeobotanical analysis is recommended on these samples. However, it is important to take into account that soil conditions can vary widely across different areas of a site. Despite the paucity of remains recovered in this assessment, an appropriate sampling strategy is still highly advisable if future archaeological work is undertaken in the area.

Appendix 6: OASIS summary

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: preconst3-145679

Project details

Project name	Watching Brief Bull and Chain, Langworthgate, Lincoln. 2013
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	2011/1369/F - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	preconst3-125369 - OASIS form ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	HOUSE Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Conservation Area Consent

Project location

Country	England
Site location	LINCOLNSHIRE LINCOLN LINCOLN The Bull and Chain, 7 Langworthgate, Lincoln
Study area	0.10 Hectares
Site coordinates	SK 498104 371995 52 -1 52 55 46 N 001 15 32 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Position derived from charts
Height OD / Depth	Min: 60.00m Max: 62.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd
Project brief originator	Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd.

Project design originator	Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd
Project director/manager	Will Munford
Project supervisor	Rachel Savage, Mike Johnson, Mike Rowe, Julian Sleep
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Thomas Samuel Ltd
Entered by	David Underhill (dave@daveunderhill.co.uk)
Entered on	18 March 2013

OASIS:

Please e-mail [English Heritage](#) for OASIS help and advice

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