

# FAS HERITAGE

## LINCOLN CASTLE

### EAST GATE SLAB REPLACEMENT

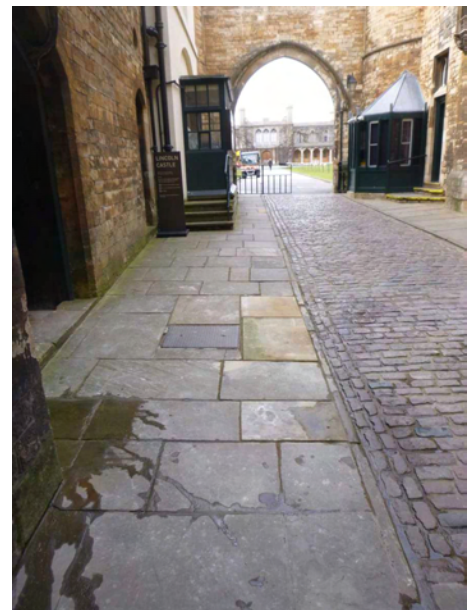
#### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document constitutes a report on the results of archaeological supervision and recording undertaken by FAS Heritage within East Gate, Lincoln Castle, during emergency slab replacement. The works were carried out under Class 5 Consent granted by Historic England (Ref: S00136362; Appendix A) and was undertaken at the request of Derry Flanagan, VINCI mouchel.

#### 1.1 LOCATION AND USE

Lincoln Castle (NGR: SK 975 719) lies in the Upper City of Lincoln, which occupies an elevated position on the western scarp of the Lincoln Edge, where the River Witham flows through a glacial gap in the Jurassic limestone ridge. The castle site overlooks the valleys of the rivers Trent and Witham, to the west and south respectively.

Lincoln Castle is a Scheduled Monument (National Heritage List Entry No.1005049). A number of York stone paving stones within the pavement to either side of the road within East Gate required replacement; the area lies within the Scheduled area (Figure 1; SK 9756 7183; Plate 1).



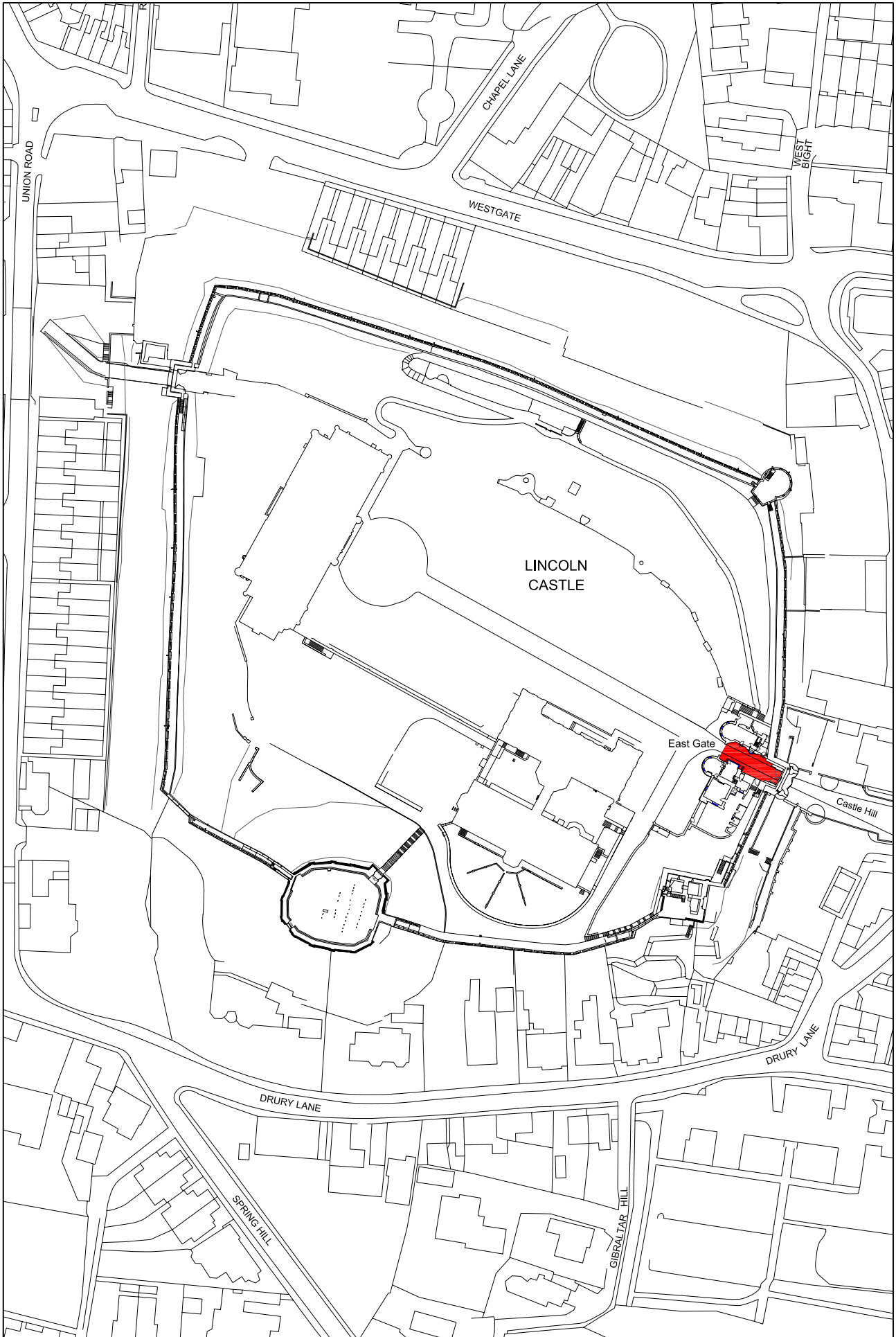
**Plate 1** East Gate looking west

#### 1.2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The key aim of the archaeological supervision and recording was to ensure that the groundworks required to reset slabs did not exceed the depth of existing bedding material and were kept to a minimum. The work was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by FAS Heritage and approved by Dr Helen Woodhouse, Inspector of Ancient Monuments, Historic England (Appendix B).

#### 1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Lincoln Castle was constructed in the 11th century, shortly after the Conquest in the southwestern corner of the upper city of the extant Roman *colonia* (Thompson 2004, 23-9). After quashing rebellion in the north, King William I secured the country with the construction of a castle at York and a further string of castles on his return journey to London. Among the new castles was the construction of a fortification at Lincoln, documented by Orderic Vitalis (Chibnall, II, 218), and the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* (Garmonsway 1953, 202). By 1070, this had been undertaken; when an



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Location plan

Scale 1:1500



Figure 1

uprising at Ely, led by Hereward of Lincolnshire, was quelled, William imprisoned hostages for all of Lindsey in the castle at Lincoln (Symeon of Durham *Historia Regum*, II 202).

The Norman west gate was probably constructed as part of a second phase of development to the castle in the period c.1080 to c.1105. This second phase marks the timber defences being replaced sequentially with masonry structures. The East and West Gates appear to have been constructed early in the sequence, with additional stone buildings to the south of both gates established either contemporary with or shortly thereafter. Of the Norman gate the outer gate archway survives supported upon a pair of square section responds, behind a 13th-century replacement, in addition to masonry to either side of the gate passage including a chamfered course. Behind the modern timber doors is a contemporary portcullis groove.

Between 1224 and 1229 East Gate was re-fronted with the construction of a two centre archway in front of the Norman arch, with a pair of bartizan turrets above. The turrets provided access to the walls of a contemporary barbican, which incorporated a pair of towers at their east ends flanking the approach to the gateway.

The barbican walls and towers were substantially taken down between 1785 and 1795 leaving the bottom parts of the towers.

### 1.3.1 Recent archaeological intervention

Recent archaeological work relevant to this WSI includes an archaeological watching brief undertaken during the installation of a signpost outside East Gate (FAS Heritage 2015)(see Figure 1). Archaeological remains were encountered at shallow depth and interpreted as the remains of a building which abutted the now lost East Gate barbican on its south side. A building is visible in this position in a late 18th-century view of the barbican and on contemporary maps; the East Gate barbican was demolished shortly after.

## 2.0 METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 FIELDWORK PROCEDURE

All groundworks involved in the slab replacement were carried out under strict archaeological supervision in order to minimise below-ground intervention.

### 2.2 RECORDING PROCEDURE

A series of general shots were taken of the slab surfaces within the East Gate prior to the onset of groundworks; close-up situational shots were taken during replacement and slabs located on photographs and in plan. The photographic record consists of digital colour photography.

## 2.4 ARCHIVE PREPARATION

The archaeological supervision and recording was undertaken using the site code and accession number agreed with The Collection: Intervention 38, Site Code: LCRP'16 LCNCC:2012.157. The drawn and photographic record has been curated in accordance with the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook and will be deposited in due course.

## 3.0 FIELDWORK RESULTS

A total of six slabs were selected for replacement (Figure 2; Plate 2 and 3). The broken slabs were lifted, discarded and replaced with new York stone slabs. The underlying bedding material was removed to a maximum depth of 75mm from the base of the slab and was replaced with a dry sand-cement mix. The depth of the existing bedding was not exceeded during slab replacement and no archaeological deposits were impacted by the groundworks.

## 4.0 ASSESSMENT, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The archaeological monitoring and recording successfully achieved its aims and no archaeological impact resulted from the replacement of the slabs. If the same methodology is applied to future slab replacement requirements such repairs will have no impact on below-ground remains.

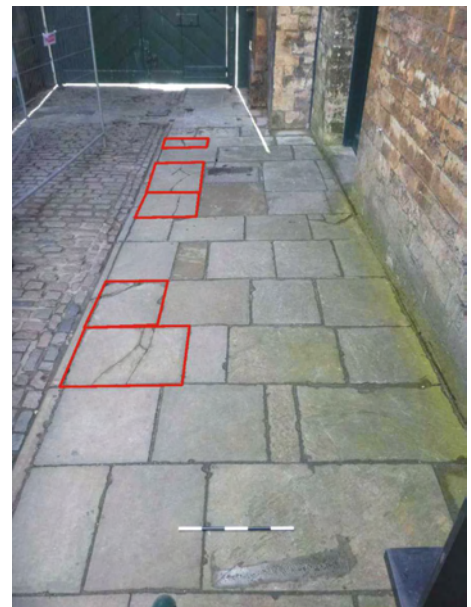
## 5.0 ARCHIVE

A paper and electronic copy of this report will be sent to Dr Beryl Lott, Historic Environment Team Leader, Lincolnshire County Council and Dr Helen Woodhouse, Inspector of Ancient Monuments, Historic England. The report will also be made available via OASIS (OASIS reference number: fieldarc1-252929).

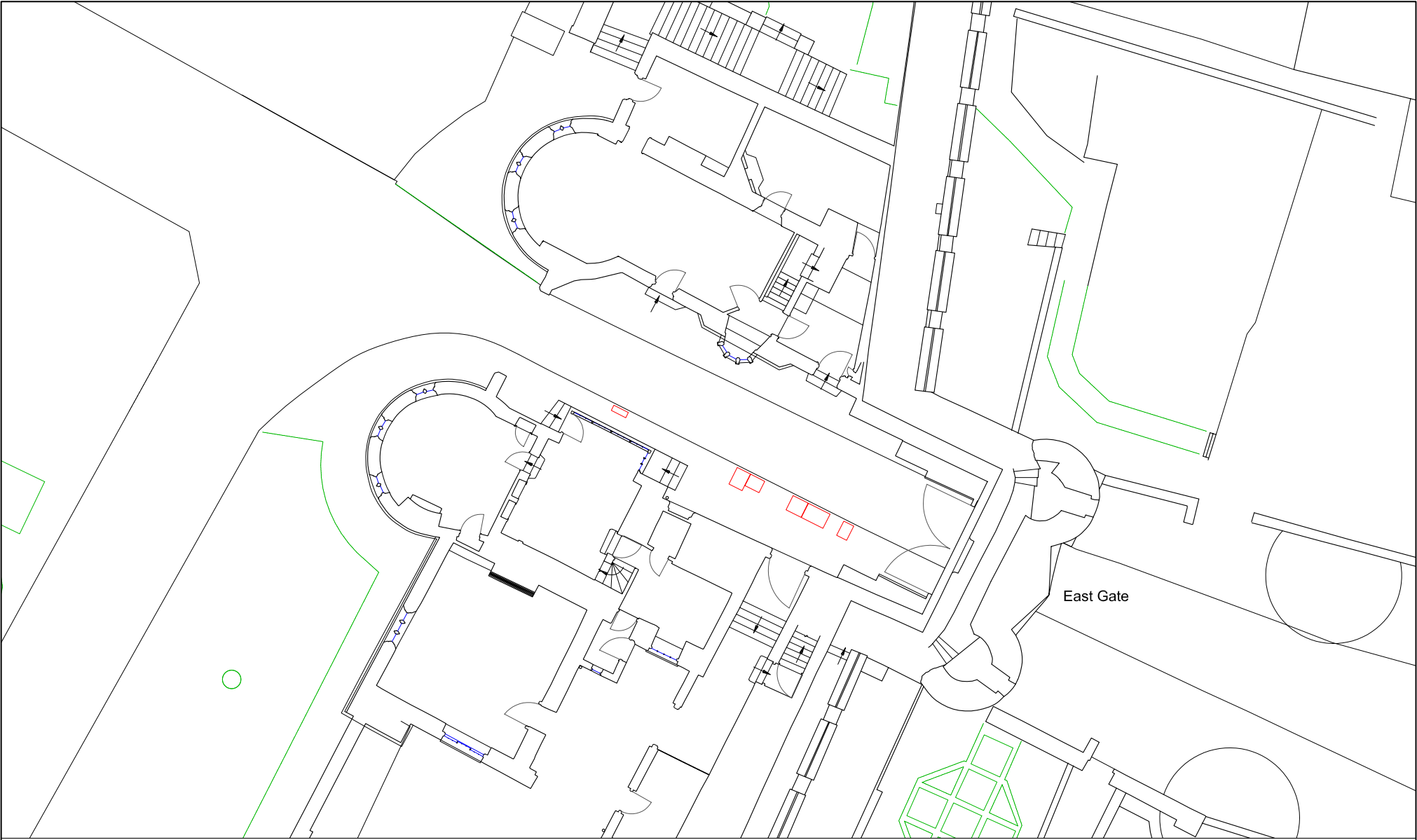
The paper and photographic archive along with a copy of this report will be deposited with The Collection under accession number LCNCC:2012.157, Site code LCRP '16, Intervention 38; deposition is scheduled for summer 2016.



**Plate 2** View of slab prior to replacement



**Plate 3** View of slabs prior to replacement



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Location of replaced slabs

Scale 1:200



Figure 2

**APPENDIX A CLASS 5 CONSENT**

Historic England

EAST MIDLANDS OFFICE

Mr Derry Flanagan  
 VINCI mouchel  
 Lincolnshire County Council Offices  
 Newland  
 Lincoln  
 LN1 1YL

Direct Dial: 01604 735460

Our ref: S00136362

28 April 2016

Dear Mr Flanagan

**Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended); Section 2  
 control of works  
 Invoking Class 5 Consent**

**LINCOLN CASTLE**  
**Scheduled Monument No: SM LI 1, HA 1005049**  
**Our ref: S00136362**

On 26 April 2016 you informed us of the need for emergency works within the boundary of the above scheduled monument because, following removal of the scaffolding erected to facilitate repairs to the East Gate, a number of badly broken York Stone slabs were identified adjacent to the reception close to the East Gate. You have indicated that these are understood to have been replaced by Robert Woodhead due to damage by their vehicles during the Lincoln Castle Revealed Project, may not have been bedded very well and have therefore broken again. In light of the number of visitors projected for the Poppy Sculpture you indicated concerns that this could be a Health and Safety Issue. Since the East Gate is currently closed with the replacement beam being installed it would be an ideal time to replace the broken ones in advance of the installation of the Poppy Sculpture in a few weeks time.

As you are aware, this site is a scheduled monument and consent is required before any works are carried out to it. However, where works are urgently necessary in the interests of health or safety, Class 5 of the Ancient Monuments (Class Consents) Order 1994 exists to enable them to proceed. In instances where such works are found to be required, they should not go beyond the minimum measures immediately necessary to secure health or safety.

Notice in writing, detailing the works and fully justifying the need for them, must be sent to me as soon as reasonably practicable. No works other than those notified to me should be carried out under this Class Consent.



2nd Floor, WINDSOR HOUSE, CLIFTONVILLE, NORTHAMPTON, NN1 5BE

Telephone 01604 735460  
 HistoricEngland.org.uk



*Historic England is subject to the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (FOIA) and Environmental Information Regulations 2004 (EIR). All information held by the organisation will be accessible in response to an information request, unless one of the exemptions in the FOIA or EIR applies.*

*Historic England will use the information provided by you to evaluate your application for Scheduled Monument Consent. Information contained in this application and any information obtained from other sources will be retained in all cases in hard copy form and/or on computer for administration purposes and future consideration where applicable.*



Historic England

EAST MIDLANDS OFFICE

Responsibility for determining what works are the minimum measures immediately necessary for the purposes of health or safety rests with you, and it is for you to decide whether such works may be carried out under Class 5 of the Ancient Monuments (Class Consents) Order 1994, or whether they are justified with regard to Section 2 (9) of the above-mentioned Act. If you are uncertain whether or not the proposed works are covered by the 1994 Order or the 1979 Act, you should contact me for advice.

Yours sincerely

**Dr Helen Woodhouse**

Inspector of Ancient Monuments

E-mail: [helen.woodhouse@HistoricEngland.org.uk](mailto:helen.woodhouse@HistoricEngland.org.uk)

For and on behalf of the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport

cc Timothy Payne, VINCI Mouchel  
Beryl Lott, Lincolnshire County Council  
Sarah Grundy, Lincolnshire County Council  
Cecily Spall, FAS Heritage



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## APPENDIX B WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document presents a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological supervision and recording within East Gate, Lincoln Castle during emergency slab replacement and has been prepared by FAS Heritage at the request of Derry Flanagan, VINCImouchel. The works are to be carried out under Class 5 Consent granted by Historic England (Ref: S00136362) and as such the archaeological supervision aims to minimise below-ground intervention. The WSI has been prepared with reference to a Method Statement prepared for the works by Rodden and Cooper Ltd.

#### 1.1 LOCATION AND USE

Lincoln Castle (NGR: SK 975 719) lies in the Upper City of Lincoln, which occupies an elevated position on the western scarp of the Lincoln Edge, where the River Witham flows through a glacial gap in the Jurassic limestone ridge. The castle site overlooks the valleys of the rivers Trent and Witham, to the west and south respectively.

Lincoln Castle is a Scheduled Monument (National Heritage List Entry No.1005049). A number of York stone paving stones within the pavement to either side of the road within East Gate require replacement; the area lies within the Scheduled area (Figure 1; Plate 1).

#### 1.2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The key aim of the archaeological supervision and recording is to ensure that the groundworks required to reset slabs do not exceed the depth of existing bedding material, unless it is clear that insufficient bedding is the cause of slab failure. Groundworks will be kept to a minimum and should not exceed 75mm below the base level of the slabs. Should any archaeological remains be revealed they will be preserved by record. This will involve the identification, investigation and recording of any surviving archaeological remains revealed by groundworks.

#### 1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Lincoln Castle was constructed in the 11th century, shortly after the Conquest in the southwestern corner of the upper city of the extant Roman *colonia* (Thompson 2004, 23-9). After quashing rebellion in the north, King William I secured the country with the construction of a castle at York and a further string of castles on his return journey to London. Among the new castles was the construction of a fortification at Lincoln, documented by Orderic Vitalis (Chibnall, II, 218), and the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* (Garmonsway 1953, 202). By 1070, this had been undertaken; when an uprising at Ely, led by Hereward of Lincolnshire, was quelled, William imprisoned hostages for all of Lindsey in the castle at Lincoln (Symeon of Durham *Historia Regum*, II 202).

The Norman west gate was probably constructed as part of a second phase of development to the castle in the period c.1080 to c.1105. This second phase marks the timber defences being replaced sequentially with masonry structures. The East and West Gates appear to have been constructed early in the sequence, with additional stone buildings to the south of both gates established either contemporary with or shortly thereafter.



**Plate 11** View of East Gate looking west



Of the Norman gate the outer gate archway survives supported upon a pair of square section responds, behind a 13th-century replacement, in addition to masonry to either side of the gate passage including a chamfered course. Behind the modern timber doors is a contemporary portcullis groove.

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## 2.0 METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 FIELDWORK PROCEDURE

All groundworks involved in the slab replacement will be carried out under strict archaeological supervision in order to minimise below-ground intervention (not in excess of 75mm below slab-base level). Should archaeological remains be revealed a reasonable period of access will be required for all necessary archaeological recording.

Should any archaeological remains revealed during the course of the groundworks will be cleaned, sampled and recorded.

### 2.2 RECORDING PROCEDURE

An existing site grid based on the Ordnance Survey National Grid and Ordnance Survey Datum will be established.

A full written, drawn and photographic record will be made of all material recovered during the course of archaeological supervision and recording. Archaeological deposits, features and structures will be recorded using a standard system of context and other record forms. A series of indexes, capable of interrogation, will be maintained. The planning of features will be at scales of 1:10 or 1:20; sections will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. The photographic record will consist of digital colour photography.

### 2.3 FINDS RECOVERY AND TREATMENT

All finds identified during excavation will be hand-collected and processed. Finds treatment will be undertaken in accordance with guidelines set down in *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 1998). Archive preparation will be undertaken in accordance with *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage* (Walker 1990).

The terms of the Treasure Act 1996 will be followed with regard to any finds which might fall within its purview. Any such finds will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner as required by the procedures as laid down in the "Code of Practice". Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.

## 2.4 ARCHIVE PREPARATION

The archaeological supervision and recording will be undertaken using the site code and accession number agreed with The Collection: Intervention 38, Site Code: LCRP'16 LCNCC:2012.157. After completion of the field investigation all records and material will be curated in accordance with the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook and will be indexed, ordered, quantified and checked for consistency.

## 2.5 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORTING PROCEDURES

Upon completion of the fieldwork, all finds, samples and stratigraphic information will be assessed for their potential for further analysis. A Report will be prepared and will include the archaeological background, fieldwork procedure, the results of the archaeological supervision and recording, the results of any specialist assessment, interpretation and phasing, illustrations (photographs, plans and sections) and assessment, conclusions and recommendations.

## 3.0 PUBLICATION AND DISSEMINATION

The results of the archaeological supervision and recording will be incorporated into the wider results of the Lincoln Castle Revealed Project.

An *Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) form will be submitted for the project.

## 4.0 PROJECT TEAM

Research Director, Jonathan Clark BA MA DPhil  
Project Officer, Richard Jackson BA

## 5.0 MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

The work will be monitored by Dr Helen Woodhouse, Inspector of Ancient Monuments, Historic England and the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, who will be notified prior to fieldwork.

## 6.0 HEALTH & SAFETY

FAS will operate with due regard for Health and Safety regulations, and will ensure that all relevant requirements are met with regard both to site personnel and to members of the public. A Risk Assessment will be prepared, in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Regulations prior to the start of the site investigation.

## 7.0 INSURANCE

FAS carry appropriate levels of Public Liability, Employers Liability and Professional Indemnity insurances.