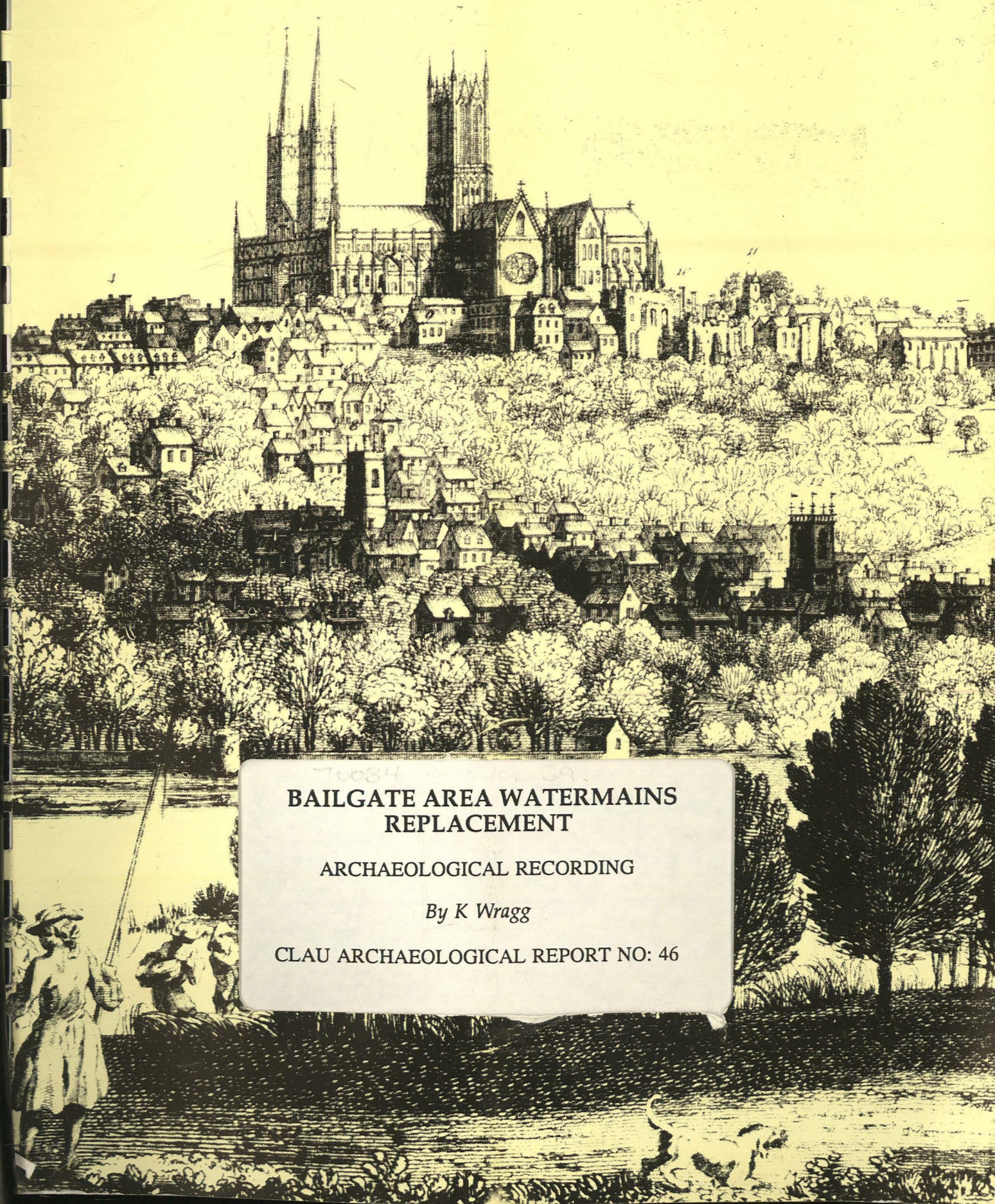


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CITY OF  
◇ LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY ◇  
UNIT



70084

**BAILGATE AREA WATERMAINS  
REPLACEMENT**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING

*By K Wragg*

CLAU ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT NO: 46

70018 }  
70084 } Roman  
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70403 70087 - Med.  
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70089 } Undated

SOURCE L15106  
EVENT L12219

## A Report to Anglian Water

SK 9766 7215

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*16 July 1993*

### **BAILGATE AREA WATERMAINS REPLACEMENT**

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# Bailgate Area Watermains Replacement Archaeological Recording

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# BAILGATE AREA WATERMAINS REPLACEMENT

## INTRODUCTION

As part of its ongoing scheme of watermain improvement, Anglian Water Services Limited carried out large scale pipelaying and service connection across the historic centre of Lincoln during the first quarter of 1993. In view of the archaeological importance of this area, as highlighted in reports on previous Anglian Water pipeline projects (Wragg, K. 1992) and in the desk top assessment (Hockley, J. 1992) commissioned by Anglian Water, efforts were made to utilise methods designed to minimise damage to both archaeological remains and existing carriageway surfaces. In locations where such provisions were not possible, AWSL asked CLAU to provide a watching brief on all open trench elements of the project, in order that at least a documentary and photographic record could be made of any remains disturbed during trenching.

The information in this document is presented with the proviso that further data may yet emerge. The Unit, its members and employees cannot, therefore, be held responsible for any loss, delay or damage, material or otherwise, arising out of this report. The document has been prepared in accordance with the terms of the Unit's Articles of Association, the Code of Conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and *The Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991).

The area encompassed by the project has been subdivided as follows, together with the codes allocated for the purpose of archaeological recording:

<i>Area no.</i>	<i>Location</i>
1	Westgate
2	Bailgate
3	Eastgate
4	St.Paul's Lane/Gordon Road
5	James Street
6	East Bight
7	Minster Yard
8	Priorygate - Pottergate
9	Greestone Place/Vicar's Court
10	Drury Lane/Gibraltar Hill

Of these areas only four involved large scale machine trenching (albeit making up approximately 60% of the linear pipeline length), two consisted of only hand dug service connections, and the remainder were carried out using guided 'moled' pipe installation. Owing to the nature of the areas concerned it was also necessary to reinstate carriageway surfaces and access at the end of each working day, with all spoil being taken off-site for disposal.

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## BACKGROUND

The historic centre of Lincoln has seen development and occupation for almost two thousand years, beginning with the Roman conquest c.AD50. Physical signs of earlier cultures abound, ranging from Roman walls, columns and other structures, the Norman castle and Cathedral, and several fine examples of early Medieval houses (Jew's House, Norman House etc). In addition to remains of a structural nature expected in this area of the City, the possibility existed that parts of three burial grounds could also be disturbed by trenching.

A more detailed investigation of the historical and archaeological background of the areas impacted by the trenching programme may be found in the aforementioned archaeological assessment document (CLAU archaeological report no.32).

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

### *Area 1 (Westgate), Area 3 (Eastgate). (Figs 1 and 3)*

Work in these areas was restricted to small scale, hand dug, service connections linking the recently installed main (see NE Lincoln mains reinforcement - CLAU report no.25) to properties along the route. In general holes were between 500mm and 1.2m deep into existing service and mains trenches with little or no previously undisturbed ground being uncovered.

### *Area 2 (Bailgate). (Fig 2)*

Running roughly N-S between the junction of Bailgate and Castle Square in the south, and Newport Arch in the north, this area was approximately 350m in length, and passed through one of the most potentially important areas covered by the project. The southern part, between Westgate and Castle Square, consisted entirely of small scale hand dug service connections to existing mains, and thus provided very little archaeological information. The northern section, however, from the junction with Westgate to Newport Arch, passed through areas known to be rich in Roman and later remains, and was carried out using open cut machine trenching, thereby affording the best possible opportunities (within a project of this type) for archaeological recording and/or retrieval. In the main, discoveries in this area were concentrated at the northern end of Bailgate, adjacent to Newport Arch, although isolated features were seen immediately north of the Assembly Rooms, and accordingly these two locations are dealt with individually below.

1) South of Newport Arch: The earliest remains uncovered during trenching 10m to the south of Newport Arch (at the junction of Bailgate, East Bight and Chapel Lane - see figs.11 and 12) consisted of the following. On the east side of the modern road, [225], part of a metalled surface made up of limestone and iron stained gravel, seemingly oriented N-S, was seen, bordered to the east by [224] a series of roughly worked limestone slabs. To the west, a layer of dark brown clayey earth [246] was sealed by a large piece of dressed limestone [243] (see fig.25), thought possibly to be part of a wall or similar structure. Overlying all of the aforementioned features was [245], a dump of dark grey sandy earth mixed with small pieces of limestone and mortar. To the north of this group, also at the limit of excavation (L.O.E.) was [226], a concentration of roughly squared blocks of limestone, appearing to form part of a rough wall, and [228] two large roughly worked limestone slabs. Finds recovered from these features included fragments of painted plaster, samian and grey ware pottery, indicating probable Roman origin. The possible wall [226], was overlain by a layer of grey-brown earth containing only small pieces of limestone and pebbles, [238]. Layers [238], [245] and the limestone slabs

[228] were sealed by [227], a dump of mixed limestone, degraded tile/brick and mortar up to 300mm thick, while to the west [245] also lay beneath a concentration of irregular limestone pieces [241]. The mixed dump [227] was then seen to lay beneath the remains of a possible wall or foundations [222], and three very large limestone slabs [239], which were in turn sealed by [237], a dump of limestone pieces and mortar.

Also seen at L.O.E., just south of the above features was a layer of yellow brown sand [229], forming a surface or possibly the remains of foundations for the overlying rough limestone wall [223] (see fig.24). This feature was oriented E-W and consisted of approximately six, loosely bonded, courses of irregularly shaped limestone pieces, present from 200mm below the modern road surface to L.O.E. (giving a total surviving height of 1.0m). Immediately to the north of wall [223] was a shallow cut [396], which could possibly be part of the construction trench for this feature although this is not certain. The cut [396] and the northern side of wall [223] were then sealed by [236], a yellow-brown mortar deposit containing small limestone pieces and one fragment of Roman pot, while to the south [223] was overlain by [221], a very mixed layer of mottled mid grey-brown earth, sand and clay containing only small-medium pieces of limestone.

Wall/foundations [222], fill/layer [236] and limestone concentration [241] were then sealed by a layer of mid-dark grey clay [235]. On the western side of the modern road this layer was cut by [244], a seemingly linear feature oriented N-S, with sides at approximately 45 degrees and a flat base, which was filled by both [242], a concentration of medium sized irregular limestone pieces, and [240] a light brown earth containing small rounded pebbles. Within the trench on the east side of the road [235] lay beneath a thin lense of yellow-brown mortar and limestone, [234], which then was sealed by [233], a dark grey clay layer. Deposits [233] and [240] were both overlain by a mixed rubble layer consisting of mid brown earth, small-medium sized pieces of limestone, mortar, concrete and brick/tile fragments [230]. This layer, and the previously mentioned limestone concentration [237], then lay immediately beneath the layer of limestone hardcore [201], which formed the bedding for the modern carriageway. In this location it was noted that several modern services cut through this hardcore layer, including cut [232] and gas pipe and fill [231], which was then sealed by the tarmac road surface [200].

2) Between Bailgate Assembly Rooms and the Methodist Church: The discoveries within this middle section of Area 2 were mainly concentrated in two locations, immediately to the north of the Assembly Rooms, and then adjacent to the Bailgate Methodist

Church. The earliest finds at the first location consisted of three limestone features seen at L.O.E., [207], [208] and [209]. Of these [207] comprised a line of three large pieces of roughly squared limestone, equally spaced at approximately 1.0m centres and oriented N-S, roughly 900mm below the modern road surface. [209] was directly to the north of this line of stonework, and appeared to be the remains of a small section of E-W wall, again 900mm below the carriageway. Finally, adjacent to the mid point of no.73 Bailgate, what appeared to be a large fallen limestone column was uncovered at the same depth as the previous discoveries, lying E-W across the trench. Unfortunately, no direct observation of these features was possible, and the decision to raise the level of the pipe above these obstructions and backfill the trench had already been made immediately before our arrival on site. It would appear however that the three pieces of stonework, [207], could be part of the southern end of a Roman colonnade on the east side of the street identified in the 19th century (see fig.10), with the small length of wall [209] possibly also associated with this same building. The possible fallen column, [208], would most likely have stood on the other side of the street, the west side, and could either have been part of the Forum colonnade, or part of an additional line of columns belonging to another building fronting the Roman street.

Adjacent to the Methodist Church a further wall, [217], was revealed at L.O.E., consisting of at least three courses of roughly squared limestone blocks oriented N-S. Face stones were intact for approximately 2.0m at the southern end of the wall, fronting onto the street to the west, but towards the northern end of the feature, which was 4.0m long in total, the stonework became much more disturbed. Overlying [217] was [220], a mottled orange/grey brown sandy, clay/earth layer containing limestone, bone and tile, which was sealed by a layer of mixed brown earth [219], containing charcoal and pieces of burnt limestone. This was in turn overlain by [218], a mix of orange sand and mid grey-brown earth containing flecks of charcoal, that lay immediately beneath the mixed dump layer [221] referred to in the Area 2 Newport area narrative given above.

All of the above discoveries in this part of the trench were then sealed by [203], a dump layer of brown sandy earth containing limestone rubble and brick/tile pieces. This layer was seen to be present over much of the area at the south end of the Bailgate and was overlain by three further deposits, [202], [204] and the previously mentioned layer [230]. [202] was a layer of grey clay/earth containing pieces of irregularly shaped limestone, up to 150mm x 100mm x 50mm in size, seen immediately north of the Westgate/Bailgate junction, while [204] appeared to be some form of possible surface made up of well

compacted limestone fragments. These three deposits were all then overlain by the hardcore [201], and the modern carriageway surface [200], although the surface at the southern end of Bailgate, adjacent to Castle Square, was formed by the mortar bedding [216], and yorkstone cobbles [215].

#### *Area 3 - See area 1 description*

#### *Area 4 (St. Paul's Lane/Gordon Road). (Fig 4)*

Lying to the south of Westgate, and to the west of Bailgate, the two streets covered by this area were completed entirely by 'moling'. No open trench work was therefore necessary, except to provide working areas for the hydraulic machinery, safety cage and 'receptor pits'. The average depth was 1.2m, and in general holes were no more than 3.0m x 1.5m in size.

The earliest deposit seen along the northern part of the route was [212], a layer of mid brown slightly clayey earth containing virtually no inclusions, and appearing very similar to layer [203] seen in area 2. At the west side of the junction of the two streets [212] was cut by the remains of a modern brick built cellar, [214], which had been filled with a large amount of building/demolition rubble, [213].

Above this dump of rubble infill was the modern surface of St.Paul's Lane, made up of a layer of cement mortar bedding, [211], in turn sealed by Yorkstone sets, [210].

To the south of the junction the stratigraphy was seen to be the same as before, with layer [203]/[212] overlain by a second layer of mortar bedding [206] and its associated cobbles [205]. In this area however the cobbles/ sets do not form the present carriageway surface, having been sealed by a layer of modern tarmac [200].

At the outset of the project a major concern was the possibility of encountering human remains at the junction of St.Paul's Lane and Westgate, a location that has previously shown evidence of burials during British Telecom work (in 1990) in the pavement to the east of the junction. In the event no sign of any existing remains was seen, indicating either that the burial ground of the St.Paul in the Bail church did not extend as far as the centre of the modern St.Paul's Lane, or that any evidence of the cemetery has been removed by subsequent development.

#### *Area 5 (James Street). (Fig 5)*

As with Area 4, James Street was carried out entirely by 'moling', and the only opportunity for archaeological observation was provided by excavation to create working areas for machinery and pipe insertion.

Very little of archaeological significance was revealed by trenching, with stratigraphy as follows. The earliest deposit noted was a layer of light brown

earth containing a mix of limestone pieces and mortar, [253], which was in turn sealed by a layer of dark brown clay [251] containing limestone pieces and occasional lenses of orange sand and pebbles [252]. These layers were present from L.O.E. to just below the modern road, which was made up of layers of limestone hardcore, [258]/[260], overlain by the tarmac carriageway surface [257] (see fig.26).

**Area 6 (East Bight). (Fig 5)**

Open trench excavation along this street, which runs parallel to the remains of the Roman City wall, was thought to hold great potential, but in the event, results reflected features of probable 19th century date with no evidence of earlier occupation being seen. Trenching was on average 1.2m deep and ran E-W for approximately 180m.

The earliest deposit noted was [250], a layer of well compacted limestone fragments, pebbles and mortar, seen adjacent to the western boundary of no.5 East Bight. This layer was seen at L.O.E. and could possibly represent some form of surface, although no definite indication of date or use was seen (see fig.27). Overlying [250] was a layer of dark brown sandy clay approximately 200mm-300mm thick. This layer, [249], contained no inclusions and was present across the whole trench. To the west, [249] was sealed by a mixed layer of limestone pieces, mortar and off-white sand [248], while adjacent to the eastern end of the surviving remains of the Roman wall to the north of the trenching it was cut by [259], a semi circular brick drain approximately 700mm deep and oriented N-S (see fig.28). This drain was made up of modern machine made red bricks, and was partially blocked to the north. Layer [248] and drain [259] were both overlain by [247], a layer of dark brown sandy clay up to 800mm thick, containing limestone pieces and present along the whole of area 6. Finally as in the majority of the areas making up this project, the surface layers consisted of approximately 200mm of modern limestone hardcore [256], sealed by the tarmac carriageway surface [255].

**Area 7 (Minster Yard). (Fig 6)**

For the purpose of the following narrative, this area, enclosing the Cathedral to the west and south, has been broken down into three distinct parts covering remains discovered at the following locations:

- (i) At the north end of Minster Yard, between the N.W. corner of the Cathedral and Eastgate,
- (ii) The area immediately to the west of the Cathedral, and
- (iii) Between the Cantilupe Chantry House and Pottergate, to the south and south-east of the Cathedral.

Location (i): The pipelaying in this area was carried out entirely by open cut trenching, resulting in a trench approximately 1.2m deep and 500mm wide. Very little of a structural nature was uncovered, and the stratigraphic progression was as follows (see also fig.29). To the north the earliest deposit recorded was a layer of brown sandy earth, [270], containing very frequent pieces of limestone, some showing evidence of working (worked fragments of stone recovered from the same general area have since been dated to the early 13th century). Overlying [270] was [269], a mid grey-brown earth containing limestone, although in this case not worked, and pebbles. This layer was sealed by [268] a thin (c.50mm-100mm) layer of pink/yellow-brown sand cement mortar containing small pieces of limestone, which was in turn sealed by [267], a very thin layer of grey mortar containing no obvious inclusions. Further south, at the N.E. corner of the Cathedral, a series of dump layers was seen. The earliest of these was a layer of dark brown earth containing limestone 'chips', [274], which was sealed by [277], and [276] apparent dumps of earth and limestone. Both [276] and [277] were overlain by [275], a concentration of limestone pieces, with [276] also sealed by a layer of yellow-brown sandy earth, [273], approximately 600mm thick. Layers [267], [273] and limestone dump [275] all lay beneath [266], part of the limestone bedding for the present cobbled carriageway surface. Immediately adjacent to the corner of the Cathedral, a 1.2m deep vertical sided cut [395] was seen in the east facing section, seemingly oriented E-W. This was then filled by [272], a concentration of large pieces of irregularly shaped limestone rubble (see fig.30). As with the discoveries found in part (ii) of the trenching (see below), this fill was sealed by [265], a pinkish-grey mortar forming the bedding for the surface of Minster Yard, stone cobbles [264].

Location (ii): The archaeological discoveries in this area were concerned almost exclusively with human burials contained within the western part of the old Cathedral burial ground. In order to comply with section 25 of the Burial Act 1857, application was required for the necessary Home Office licence. In all, twenty-three individual graves were revealed, at depths between 500mm and 1.3m below the modern street surface, with three or possibly four phases of burials being identified (see fig.13). Most of the burials were contained within stone cists, with only seven found in simple earth graves. All were oriented roughly E-W, with heads to the west, and unfortunately little in the way of finds was recovered from the graves to aid dating. If disturbance of the remains could be avoided, this was preferred and as a result, only burials immediately impacted by the proposed pipe route were removed.

Graves are not consecutively numbered within



each phase (which would have resulted in three numbering sequences), but are presented in one sequence, 1-23, with a new grave number given to each grave upon discovery.

The earliest deposits recorded within this sub-area were [313] and [330]. Layer [313] was uncovered at L.O.E. in the most westerly part of the trench, approximately 5m to the east of the Exchequergate archway, and comprised a well compacted mix of limestone pieces and mortar-like degraded limestone. Further east was [330], a mid-dark clayey earth containing only very small pieces and flecks of limestone. This was seen at L.O.E., approximately 1.30m below the modern surface, and was present across much of the trench. The earliest phase of burials seen during this work, graves 3 and 11 (see figs 14 and 17), were revealed at this level, cut into [330]. Of these, grave 3 was a simple earth grave, consisting of a rectilinear cut, [338], with steep sides and a rounded base. This was approximately 300mm deep and contained a largely articulated skeleton [288], lying supine E-W across the trench. As with many of the burials seen in this area, only part of the grave was revealed by the relatively narrow trench, with in this case only lower torso, pelvis and upper legs being visible. The final element of this grave was [334], a fill of mid brown-grey clayey earth, which was seen to cover body [288]. In contrast, grave 11 comprised a rectilinear cut, [387], containing a limestone cist burial, of which only the rough lid [297] was revealed. This lid was made up of several flat, roughly worked limestone slabs, up to 500mm x 500mm x 100mm in size, and as before only part of the grave was present within the trench. As this grave only appeared at L.O.E., and would therefore not be disturbed by trenching, no further attempts at recording were made. Both graves 3 and 11, and layer [313], were then overlain by a layer of mid-dark grey-brown sandy earth containing small flecks and pieces of limestone, [342].

This layer was subsequently cut by a total of thirteen individual inhumations, all but four contained within stone cists, at depths of between 700mm and 900mm below the modern street surface. It was also noted that this phase of burials included four cists containing some form of fill above, around, and beneath the body, indicating a form of burial custom unusual in Lincoln. It is not clear if this treatment was intended to preserve the body, to aid decomposition, or simply to prevent some of the more unpleasant by-products, and smells, of decay from intruding upon life above the graves. As before, virtually no dating evidence was uncovered from these burials, and therefore any chronological divisions or order cannot be determined. As a result the individual descriptions of the graves given below are shown in numerical order, which does not necessarily represent the actual

order of deposition.

The first burial uncovered in this phase was grave 4 (fig.14), consisting of a rectilinear cut [340], approximately 300mm deep, stone cist [339], body [289] and cist lid [373]. The cist was partially contained within the west facing section, but was seen to be made up of at least four roughly dressed slabs, approximately 300mm x 200mm x 120mm in size, with larger blocks used to reduce the internal dimensions of the cist around the head. Only the upper parts of the skeleton within were revealed, but all were seen to be in a very good state of preservation. Finally sealing this burial was [373], a lid formed by three large, flat roughly worked limestone slabs, dimensions approximately 500mm x 500mm x 100mm, resting on both sides of the cist. The next grave was no.5 (fig.15), which contained the same basic elements as that described above, but with the addition of a clay fill around the body. The cut [344] was rectilinear, 300mm deep and contained a small (c.1.3m long), well made cist [343], constructed of six or more vertically arranged roughly dressed limestone slabs (400mm x 300mm x 70mm on average). Within the cist, the badly decayed remains of a child, [290], were found encased in a fill of grey-brown sticky clay [291]. This deposit was approximately 200mm thick and lay beneath the lid, [345], an irregular assortment of very roughly worked slabs, placed upon the sides of the cist with no obvious bonding. Grave 7 (see fig.15) was almost identical in make-up to grave 5, again containing a grey-brown clay fill [349] within the cist. In this case however, the roughly built cist [347] held the partial remains of an adult, [293]. The cist, its contents and the rectilinear cut [348], had all been disturbed by modern work on a nearby service and very little appeared to remain in its original setting. The only surviving pieces of lid [329] were found broken and partially collapsed within the walls of the cist.

The following cist burial, grave 8 (fig.16), was found in a much better condition, and appeared substantially intact, although the majority of the grave was contained within the east facing section. The cut, [351], was seen to have vertical sides and a basically flat base, and was approximately 300mm - 400mm deep. This was lined with several roughly worked slabs of limestone, forming cist [350], which contained the apparently complete remains of an adult [294]. No cist fill was present in this grave and the burial was sealed by at least two large flat limestone slabs serving as the lid [376].

Grave no.9 occurred at the intersection of two elements of the trench (see fig.16) and was seen to consist of a rectilinear grave cut [385], containing a very neatly made cist [356] consisting of at least four large limestone slabs. This cist initially appeared to be made in one piece, although it was in fact made up of

large worked pieces of limestone, the largest of which measured 1000mm x 300mm x 100mm. The inside was narrowed at the head by means of slightly thicker pieces of limestone, and contained a layer of lime, [357], beneath the body. The remains [295] appeared only partially articulated, and large areas around the chest were absent, either as a result of disturbance, or through decay accelerated by the lime. This cist was then sealed by at least five roughly squared slabs of limestone [377], again forming a lid lying without bonding on the walls of the cist. To the west of grave 9 was a badly disturbed grave, no.10 (fig.17), while to the east two further burials, 12 and 13 were seen (see fig.18). The cut for grave 10, [386], contained the remains of a stone built cist [358], which in turn was sealed by the highly degraded and crystalized remains of an adult, [296]. This burial was then overlain by a lid [378], made up of three large slabs of limestone. Graves 12 and 13 were both quite badly disturbed, and consisted of rectilinear cuts, containing roughly built limestone cists with damaged limestone lids (cut [388], cist [361] and lid [379] for grave 12, and [389], [362] and [380] for burial 13). The occupants of these graves, [298] and [299] respectively, were both badly disturbed and quite well decayed, with many parts either missing or totally decomposed.

Still further to the east, another group of burials within this phase was identified, including two very badly disturbed groups of bones [301] and [302] (graves 15 and 16 - see fig.19), buried immediately one above the other, with no obvious sign of cists or grave cuts. Also nearby was grave 17 (see fig.19), whose cist [364] had been very badly damaged (almost totally removed), and contained only a small collection of bones, mainly hand and foot [303].

The final two burials in this group were situated close to the end of the westernmost leg of the trench, 5m to the east of the Exchequergate Arch. Of these, grave 22 (see fig.21) consisted of a rectilinear cut [311], approximately 400mm deep, lined with several large flat, roughly dressed limestone slabs, forming a stone cist, [309], approximately 2.10m long, with larger stones used to narrow the internal space around the head. This cist contained the almost complete, articulated remains of an adult, [308], which was lying supine with the arms folded over the abdomen, and was enclosed completely within a grey-brown clay cist fill, [310]. The cist and its contents were then sealed by a limestone lid, [312], made up of at least four roughly squared slabs of stone, lying horizontally across both sides of the cist with no visible bonding. Similarly grave 23 was also contained within a limestone built cist, but in this case the burial was only just revealed within the section of a small hole excavated to enable moled connection work to be carried out, and therefore little recording was possible.

Overlying all of the burials described above was a

layer of mid-light brown sticky clay, [341], containing frequent small pieces of limestone and occasional small pieces of degraded brick/tile, which was present over most of the southern part of the burial ground. This layer was then cut by seven graves making up the probable third phase of use for the graveyard. As before, owing to the lack of dating evidence the graves are described below in simple order of discovery (basically from north to south), rather than order of deposition.

The most northerly burial uncovered was grave 2 (see fig.14), a simple earth grave with a very indistinct cut, [337], approximately 300mm deep. Only the lower half of the body contained within, [287], was visible and appeared to be the articulated remains of an adult. The grave was then filled by [374] a mix of brown earth and clay containing only small pieces of limestone and very occasional small pebbles. Approximately 10m to the south of grave 2 further remains were uncovered, again contained within a rudimentary earth grave (see fig.15). This burial, no.6, seemed to have been quite extensively disturbed prior to this project, with the grave cut [346] very difficult to identify. Although apparently truncated to both the east and west, the cut still appeared to be roughly linear and approximately 150mm - 200mm deep, and contained only disarticulated parts of skull and torso [292].

The next burial, grave 14, to be discovered at this level (between 500mm and 700mm below the modern surface) was adjacent to the south west corner of the Cathedral (fig.18), and comprised a limestone cist [363] contained within a rectilinear grave cut [390]. This cist was quite badly damaged, probably by the insertion of a nearby modern gas pipe, and held only the partial remains of an adult [300], sealed by the broken remains of a stone lid, [381]. Approximately 5m to the south-east of the above grave were three further, closely grouped, cist burials (graves 18,19 and 20 - see fig.19), including another damaged example, grave 18, which was mainly contained within the north facing section. It comprised a rectilinear cut [391], lined with several flat slabs of limestone forming the damaged cist [365], which in turn contained remains of lower limbs and feet [304], with no visible signs of a surviving lid. Grave 19 was more complete, with [392], a rectilinear, steep sided 300mm deep cut, being sealed by the roughly worked limestone slabs making up cist [366]. The remains [305] contained within, however, still appeared to have been disturbed at some point in the past, and although largely complete and articulated, several major elements (notably the skull and jaw) had been displaced. Finally this grave was overlain by two large, irregularly shaped limestone slabs [382] forming a rough lid lying directly upon the sides of the cist. As with grave 20, a rectilinear cut [393] was identified

(although on this occasion a slight taper was evident towards the east end of the cut), which was lined with at least five roughly dressed pieces of limestone, cist [367]. In this case the human remains [306] contained by the cist appeared to be complete and undisturbed, but the process of decay was quite advanced with many of the bones crystallized and very fragile, showing heavy purple staining around the areas most affected by decay and disintegration. In addition to the decay it was also noted that some of the bones, especially the thigh bones, appeared deformed, with quite pronounced curvature. This grave was then covered by at least two roughly squared limestone slabs, [383]. The final grave seen within this phase, and the most easterly of all those revealed, was an earth grave, no.21, uncovered close to the entrance to the Subdeanery (no.17 Minster Yard). This consisted of a slightly tapering rectilinear cut [394], containing the heavily disturbed remains of what appeared to be a large child, or adolescent [307]. All of the graves contained within this third phase of burials were seen to be overlain by layer [274]/[278], as mentioned previously in the area 7/location (i) narrative above, a layer of clayey dark brown earth containing small flecks of limestone. The only remaining burial uncovered in this area was seen to seal this layer, almost directly opposite the west door of the Cathedral. This grave, no.1, had a linear cut [283] containing a limestone cist [284]. Within this cist was a thin lense of black brown clayey earth [286], apparently the staining from the process of decomposition, which lay directly beneath the remains [285]. These remains seemed to be only partially complete, and did not appear to represent a complete skeleton. The cist was then sealed by [372] the remains of the stone lid. Remains of the fill of the grave cut was present above this lid, consisting of a mid brown earth containing small limestone pieces, and this was subsequently overlain by a layer of mid brown earth containing limestone pieces and brick rubble, [282]. This layer was then seen to lie immediately beneath the bedding for the modern cobbled surface [265].

Location (iii) : This element of the pipelaying along this area was physically unconnected to that covered by locations (i) and (ii), and in the event revealed very little of archaeological interest as a large part of the work was carried out by moling. Immediately to the south of the Cathedral the earliest deposit seen consisted of [328], a layer of dark brown earth approximately 400mm thick (to L.O.E.). This was then sealed by [327], a possible surface of well compacted limestone pieces, which lay beneath a layer of loose light brown sandy earth and mortar [326]. Overlying this was [325] a layer of 'pitched' limestone pieces, whose purpose and origins were not revealed, as only a small section was uncovered and no dating

evidence seen (see fig.32). Also present at L.O.E., approximately 1.10m below the modern road surface, on the east side of the small square were two large slabs of limestone, [360]. These appeared to have been randomly placed, although little could be seen as the trench width was only 300mm-400mm. These slabs were directly sealed by [359], a layer of mixed clayey earth, modern brick and limestone. Both this layer, and limestone concentration [325] lay beneath the modern hardcore [201] and the associated tarmac surface [200].

#### *Area 8 (Priorygate - Pottergate). (Fig 7)*

This area comprised mainly machine excavated trench, approximately 1.2m deep and running roughly N-S for 200m. In view of possible difficulties foreseen in trying to machine through the Priorygate arch, it was decided that the northernmost 45m should be moled, with open trench continuing along the remaining route.

Stratigraphy recorded across this area consisted of isolated clusters of limestone pieces, sealed by layers of apparent dumping material, which were in turn cut to the south by modern drains of probable 19th century date or later. The earliest deposit uncovered was [271], a concentration of irregular limestone pieces seen to continue for at least 2.00m N-S, and lying approximately 1.0m below the modern road surface. This concentration was iron-stained in places, but no indication of dating or purpose was found. Above [271] was [262], a mid grey-brown very slightly clayey earth containing limestone, shell and small pieces of brick and tile. This was overlain by lenses of grey, slightly organic clay [263], which were in turn sealed by [261], a grey-brown clayey earth containing frequent small pieces of limestone, charcoal and pebbles. This latter deposit was approximately 500mm thick and present along the entire length of area 8 (see fig.33).

To the south of the area, approximately 25m north of the Pottergate Arch (fig.34), layer [261] was cut by [370], a linear feature oriented approximately N-S. This cut was sealed by a semi circular, flat topped brick drain [314], which in turn was covered by [369], a grey brown clayey earth containing small pieces of limestone, brick and tile. This drain was part of the network of surface water drains serving the carriageway in this location, and would appear to date to the 19th or 20th centuries. Directly overlying layer [261] and the fill of the drain cut, [369], was the limestone make-up for the modern road [201], and the associated tarmac [200].

#### *Area 9 (Greestone Place/Vicar's Court). (Fig 8)*

Consisting of 110m of moled pipework, this area to the south of Minster Yard and the Cathedral produced very little information of an archaeological nature. The

stratigraphy consisted of [333], a mixed mid brown clayey earth containing limestone flecks and pieces, approximately 550mm thick to L.O.E., which was sealed by [332], a layer of sand/cement mortar. This mortar formed the bedding for the present surface, [331], made up of Yorkstone slabs (see fig.36).

*Area 10 (Drury Lane/Gibraltar Hill). (Fig 9)*

The pipelaying along this area was divided between moled insertion and open-cut trenching, with 250m completed by the former method out of a total length of 350m. As a result, the main opportunities for archaeological recording were on the elements of trench excavated between Castle Square and the junction of Drury Lane and Wordsworth Street, although some recording was possible on the trenched part of Gibraltar Hill. Owing to the small scale of trenching required on Gibraltar Hill, however, only one archaeological deposit was recorded. This consisted of an irregular limestone concentration [323], made up of small-medium sized pieces of stone, partially bonded with orange-brown sand/cement mortar. This could possibly represent foundations for a small wall or perhaps part of the terracing along this part of Gibraltar Hill, although the feature was very rough and random with no obvious coursing or pattern, and no visible face stones. This concentration was approximately 1.0m deep/thick and seen to lay immediately below the modern surface [200], and could possibly have been oriented E-W (see fig.36).

On the main section of trenching, in and around Castle Square, the earliest layer was [320], a grey black earth and ash mix containing limestone pieces. This was sealed by [321], a mid brown sandy earth layer containing limestone pieces, very similar to [203] as seen in Area 2. To the north, [321] was cut by a 500mm deep feature [336] with vertical sides, orientation unknown, which was subsequently filled by [335], a mixed brown/orange-brown sandy earth containing gravel and brick/tile pieces. [335] lay immediately below [216], a layer of sand/cement mortar which made up the bedding for [215], Yorkstone sets forming the surface of Castle Square.

At the north end of Drury Lane, layer [321] was sealed by [319], a 100mm thick lense of sandy earth and mortar, mixed with small flecks of limestone. This was in turn sealed by [318], a layer, between 200mm and 500mm thick, made up of mid brown sandy earth and limestone pieces. Overlying [318] was a series of roughly worked limestone blocks and slabs, forming three 'steps' rising to the north (see fig.35). Some possible bonding was seen, in the form of mid-light grey sand/cement mortar. Overall dimensions were 1.8m N-S with a height of 600mm (max.). The feature only occurred in the east facing section, therefore its full extent was not revealed. A lack of dating evidence or associated features/structures makes interpretation

of this context difficult, and indeed it is not beyond the bounds of possibility that the arrangement of the stones represents accidental dumping rather than intentional construction. As this part of Drury Lane is relatively recent however, these 'steps' could be part of early structures destroyed by construction of the road. Lying above [317] was a layer of orange brown clayey earth [316], containing limestone pieces, some roughly squared, which was then sealed by [315], a layer of grey brown earth containing limestone and pebbles. As before, on Gibraltar Hill, layer [315] was overlain by the modern limestone hardcore [201], and tarmac layers [200]. Towards the junction of Drury Lane and Wordsworth Street the make-up of the ground again changed, with the only deposit present between the modern hardcore and L.O.E. being [371], a very mixed layer of brown earth, lenses of ash, brick, limestone and concrete rubble, forming a layer up to 800mm thick.

## CONCLUSIONS

Over recent years Anglian Water Services Limited has been undertaking an extensive programme to replace ageing watermains throughout the city, of which this project was a part. It is significant to note that work of this nature, carried out by the statutory undertakers in the public highway, does not require Local Authority planning consent. It is therefore appropriate again to applaud the proactive conservation policies and procedures adopted by Anglian Water for all projects. This ensured that the scheme received careful attention to measures designed to safeguard archaeological and conservation interests as well as the need to minimise obstruction of the already congested roads in the area.

As with most projects of this kind, the results produced offer a tantalising glimpse of the surviving archaeology in this very important area of the City. But, in the absence of accurate dating evidence, and considering the very small 'keyhole' through which our records are made, making anything other than a tentative interpretation for some of the features could produce misleading information. In general, work of this nature should be seen as a way of at least securing a record that, while not necessarily conclusive in its own right, can be used to add to the 'pool' of knowledge which will allow informed interpretation and discussion at some future date.

Notwithstanding this, the project has provided valuable information about the probable extent and nature of remains relating to the Roman city still extant along Bailgate, further helping to refine our understanding of its street plan and some of the elements of its construction. Of the discoveries adjacent to the Assembly Rooms, the three large limestone blocks and the small section of possible wall probably relate to a public building on the east side of the principal Roman street, while the possible fallen column may represent one of the columns of the Forum frontage having collapsed eastwards. At the junction of Bailgate and East Bight an additional group of features was unearthed, comprising an area of metalled surface, bounded to the east by rough paving, together with two sections of possible wall. In view of the location and orientation of these features, it seems likely that they represent the line of the Roman Street, passing through Newport Arch, together with remains of structures fronting onto this street from the east. As dating evidence was not forthcoming from the possible walls in this area, the origins of the structures cannot be determined. However, the Roman public baths are known to have been situated here and the walls could be associated with this building.

Of equal importance is the identification of further Medieval burials around the Cathedral, indicating both a large and densely 'populated' burial ground both to the west and south of the Minster. It is hoped that

further study of the remains will be possible, to increase our knowledge of contemporary burial practices and the lives, and deaths, of the previous inhabitants of the City.

Additionally, projects of this nature, allowing linear recording over relatively large distances, enable deposit profile and mapping information to be included in schemes such as the proposed 'Urban Archaeological Database' (U.A.D.), as well as providing AWSL with detailed information to aid the planning of future buried service work.

This project also provided AWSL with an opportunity to investigate alternative methods of mains replacement, including the possible option of 'mole'd pipe insertion. The successful implementation of this technique is largely dependent upon suitable (ie, non-obstructed) ground conditions, and it was therefore not deemed viable for several of the areas along the pipeline route, but in the locations where the required conditions were seen to exist, pipelaying proceeded quickly and with little apparent disturbance. In addition to the benefits to the contractor resulting from the lack of surface reinstatement necessary with this method, the minimal disturbance of existing archaeological remains make this procedure very interesting from a conservation point of view. It should be noted however, that the utmost care must be taken to avoid damage caused to neighbouring archaeological deposits, by deflection from the planned route caused by unexpected obstructions being encountered. In areas where conditions allow the use of guided mole pipe insertion, this option must be seen as being preferable to the destruction and disturbance caused by open cut trenching, and while not allowing current archaeologists the opportunity for 'hands-on' recording of our existing heritage, preservation in situ should be seen to be more valuable than 'preservation by record'.

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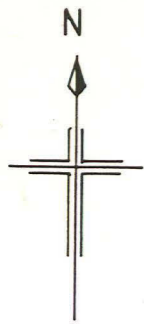
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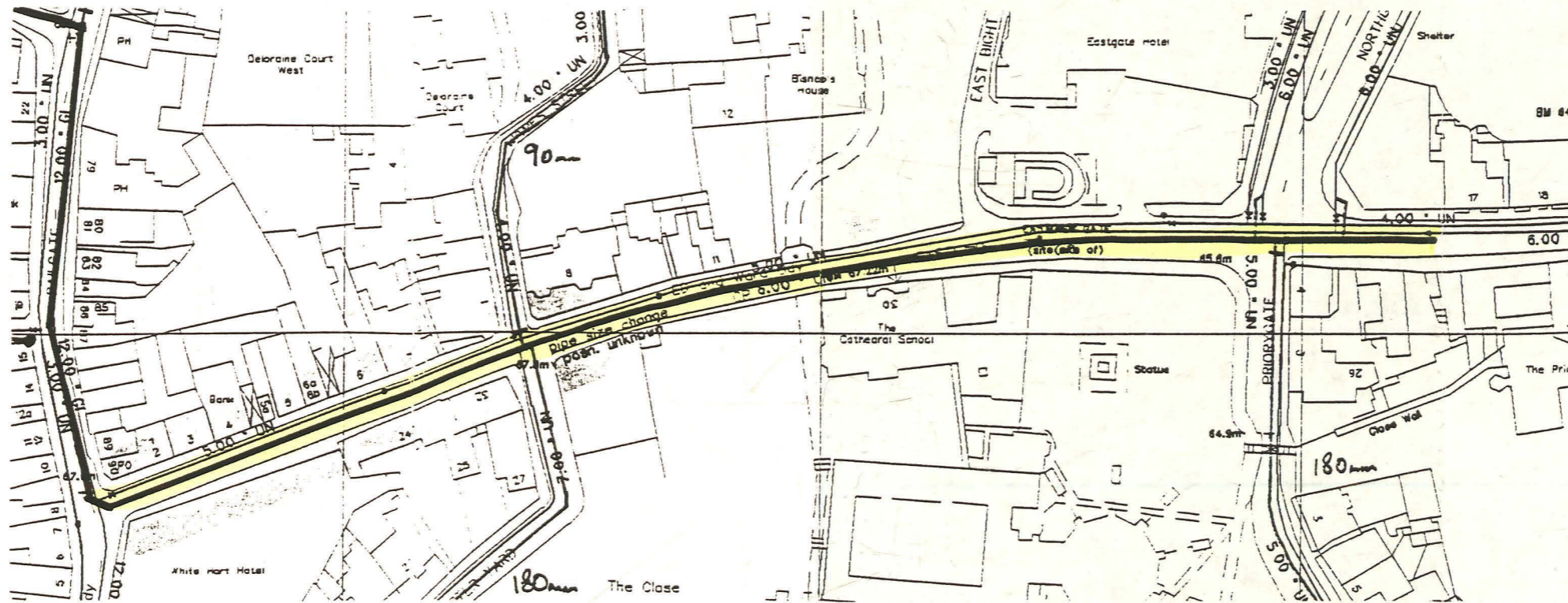


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DRAWN BY:	CHECKED:	DATE: 24/06/93



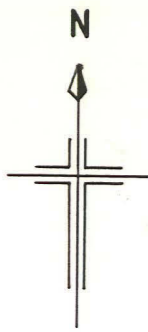
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 PIPELINE ROUTE



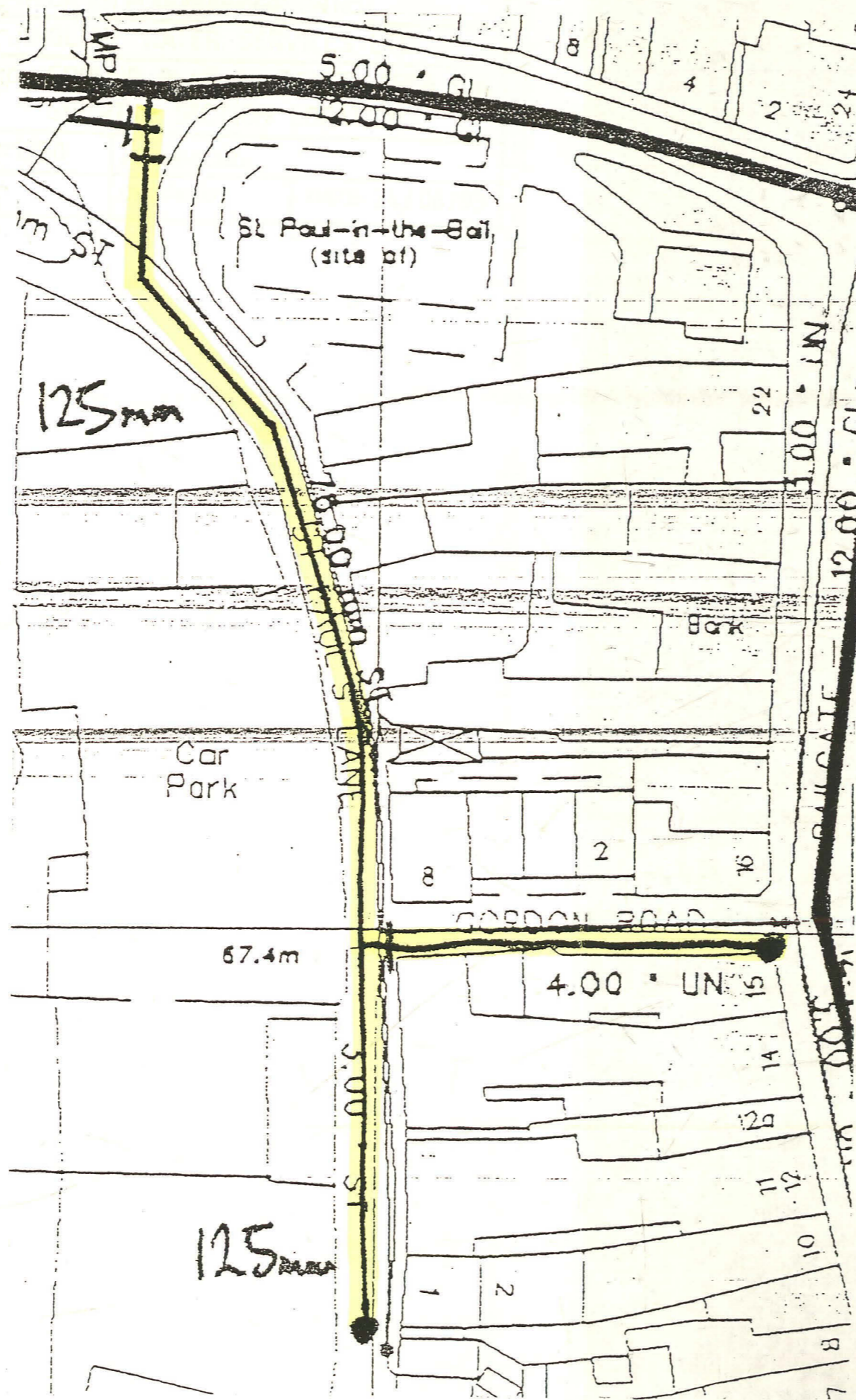
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Fig.3



KEY:

 PIPELINE ROUTE



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DRAWN BY:	CHECKED:	DATE: 24/06/93

SK 9757 7196 - SK 9764 7189,  
AND SK 9760 7185

Fig.4

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT

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SHOWING SECTION LOCATIONS

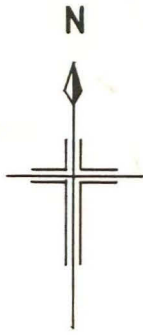
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CHECKED:

DATE: 24/06/93



KEY:

 PIPELINE ROUTE

 SECTION LOCATION

 SECTION NUMBER



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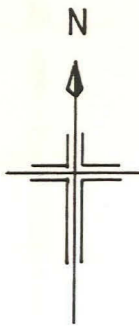
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SK 9774 7190 - SK 9776 7207




Fig.5

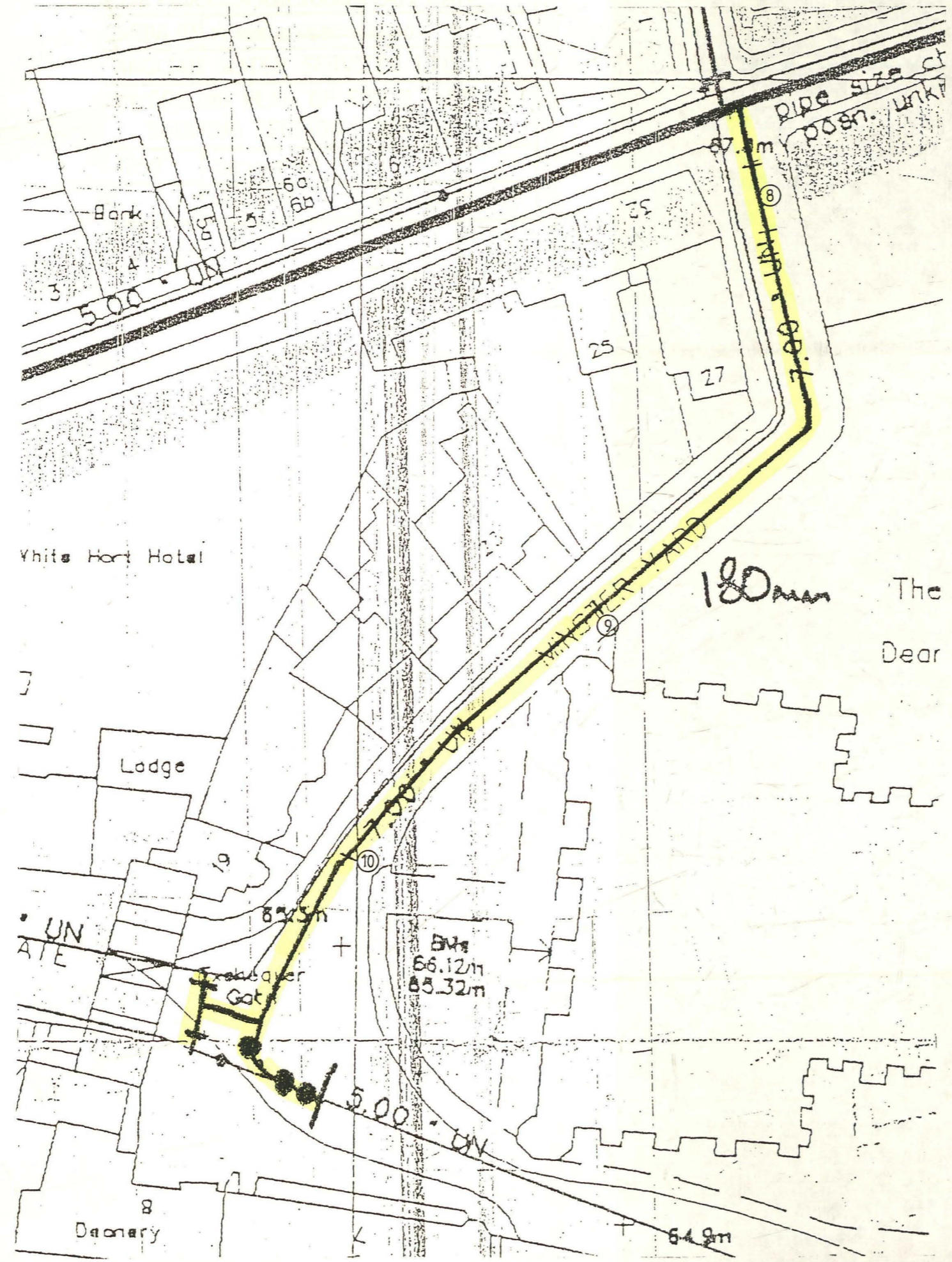
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DRAWN BY:	CHECKED:	DATE: 23/06/93



KEY:

-  PIPELINE ROUTE
-  SECTION LOCATION
-  SECTION NUMBER



SK97747190-SK97719179

Fig.6

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT

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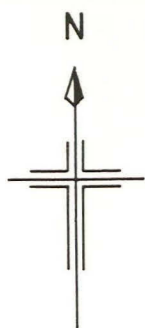
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DATE: 24/06/93



KEY:

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 SECTION LOCATION

 SECTION NUMBER



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Fig.7

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT

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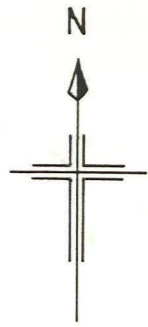
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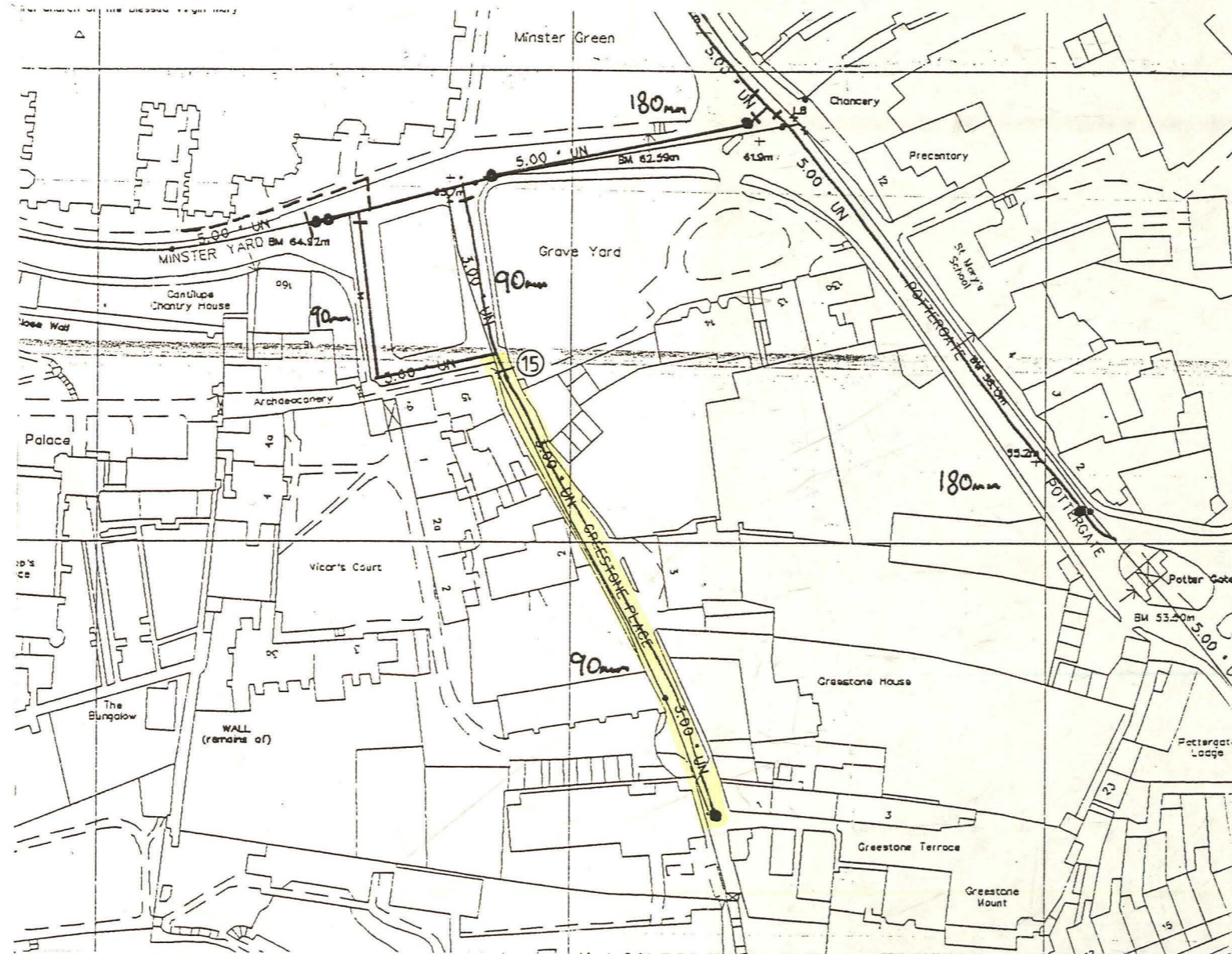


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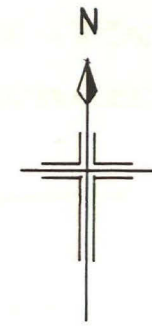
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 SECTION NUMBER






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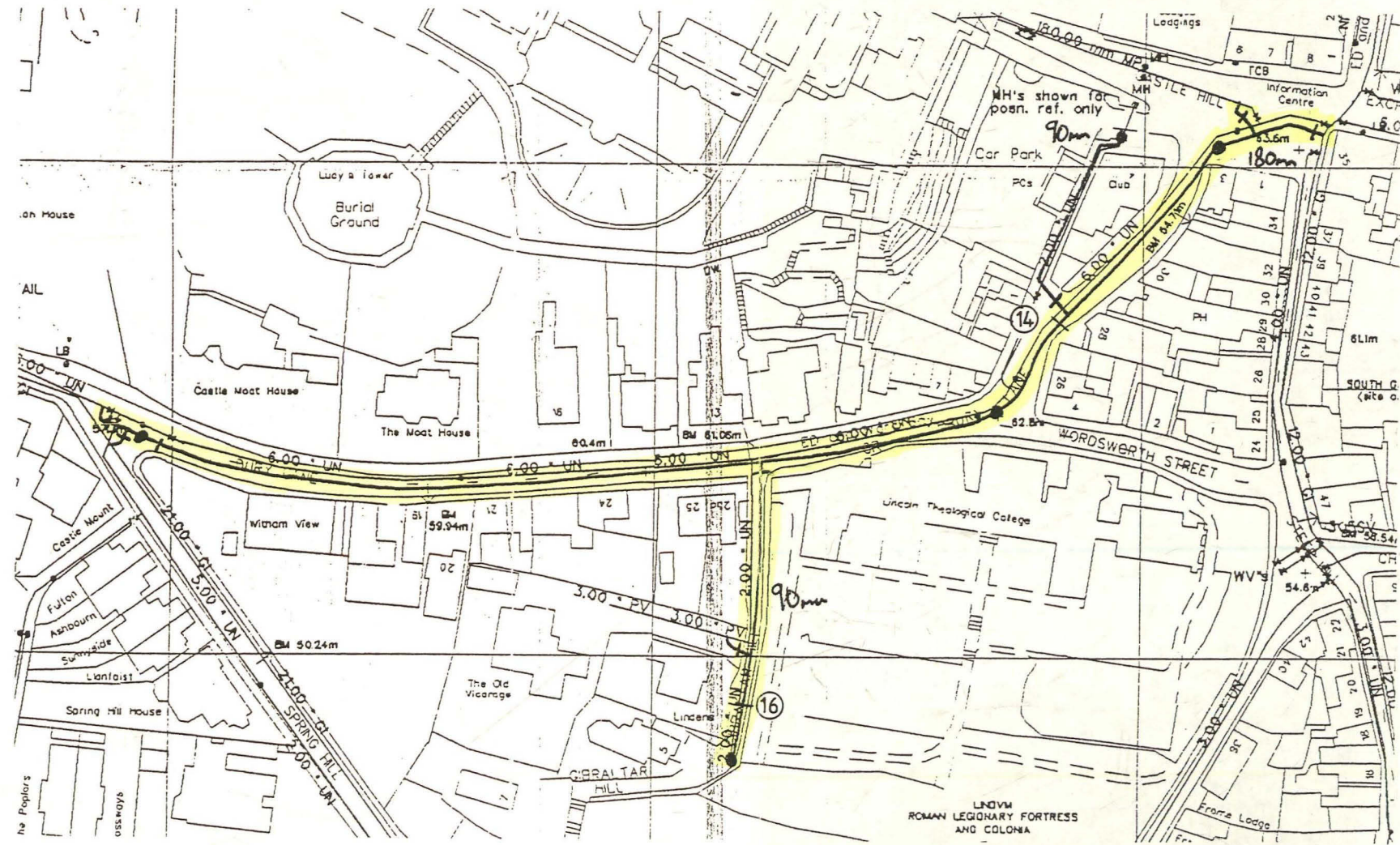
Fig.8



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-  SECTION LOCATION
-  SECTION NUMBER



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AND SK 97527167

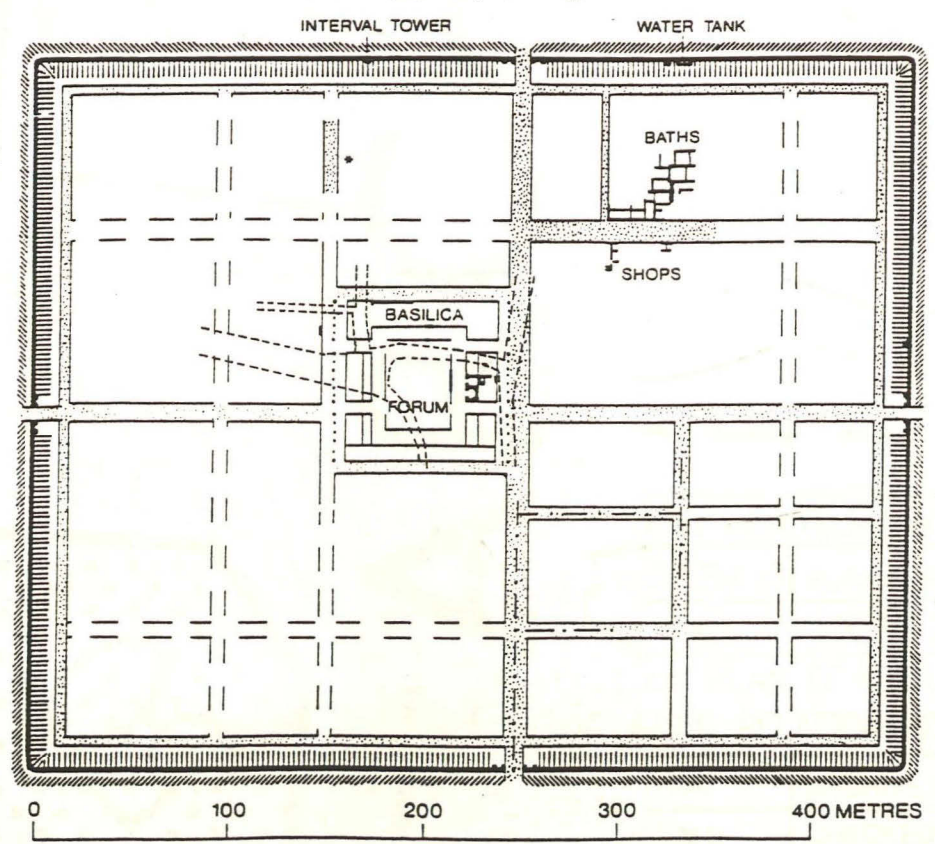
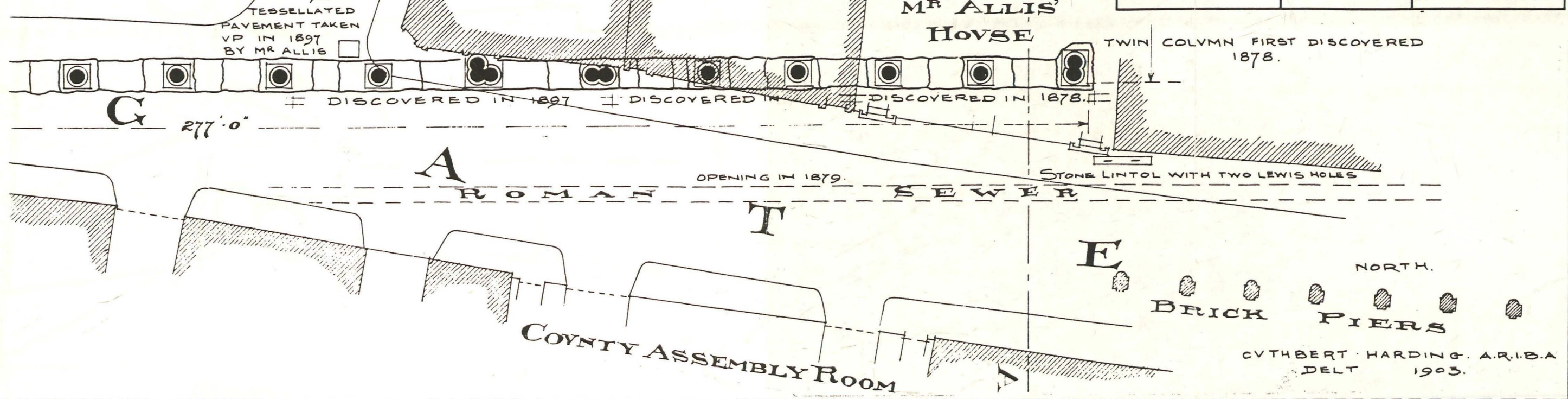
Fig.9

ST PAUL'S  
CHURCHYARD

WEST GATE

PLAN OF COLONNADES TO BOTH  
EAST AND WEST OF BAILGATE

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		
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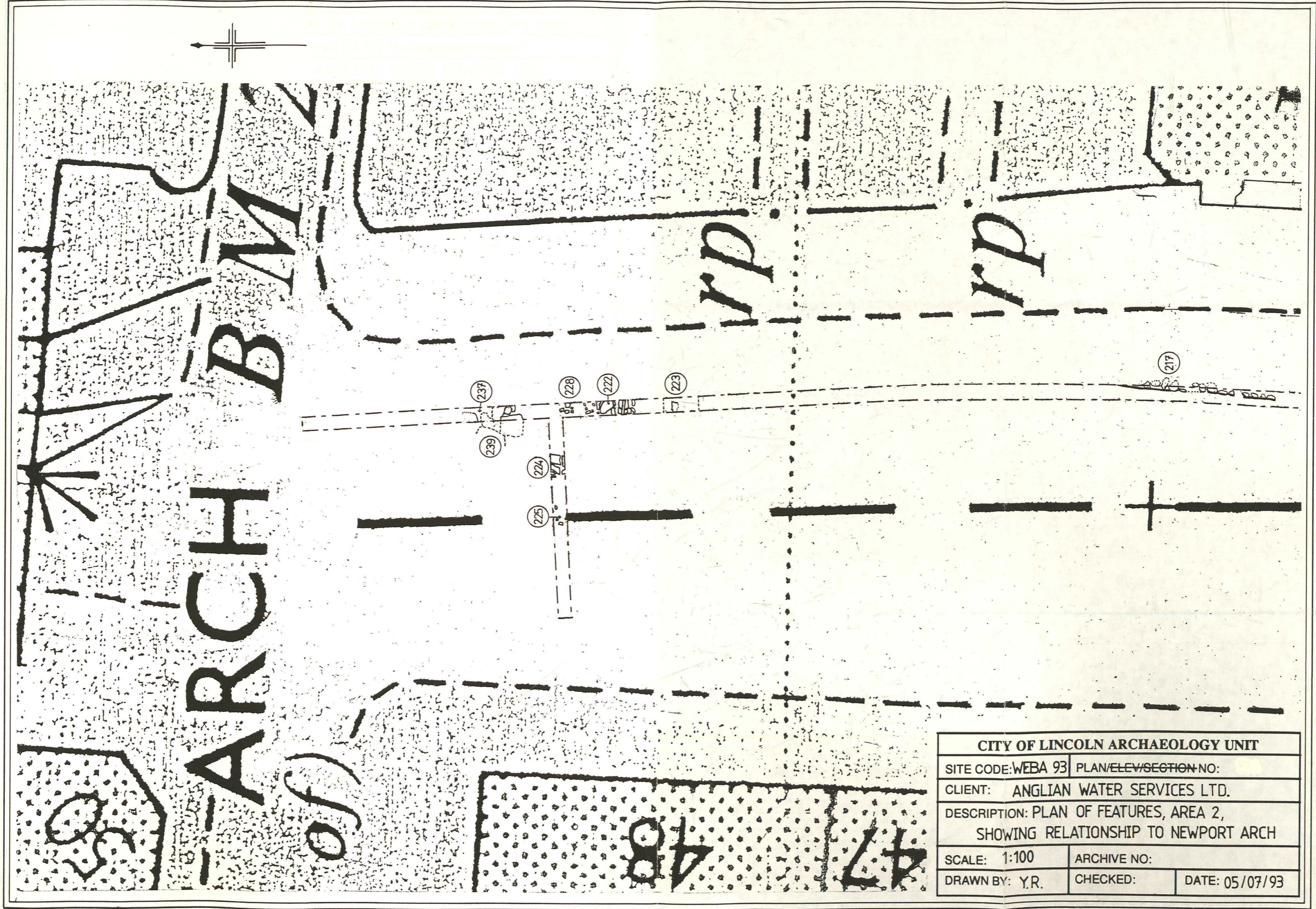
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- 2nd CENTURY STREET LATER BUILT OVER
- KNOWN STREETS
- PRESUMED STREETS
- - CONJECTURED STREETS
- ..... PRESENT STREETS



CONJECTURED ROMAN STREET PLAN  
SHOWING RELATIONSHIP TO MODERN  
ROADS AT BAILGATE / WESTGATE JUNCTION

Fig.10





CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		
SITE CODE: WEBA 93	PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO:	
CLIENT:	ANGLIAN WATER SERVICES LTD.	
DESCRIPTION: PLAN OF FEATURES, AREA 2, SHOWING RELATIONSHIP TO NEWPORT ARCH		
SCALE: 1:100	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY: Y.R.	CHECKED:	DATE: 05/07/93

Fig.11

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT

SITE CODE: WEBA 93 | PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO:

CLIENT: ANGLIAN WATER SERVICES LTD.

DESCRIPTION: PLAN OF AREA TO SOUTH OF  
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SCALE: 1:20

ARCHIVE NO:

DRAWN BY: Y.R.

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DATE: 21/01/93

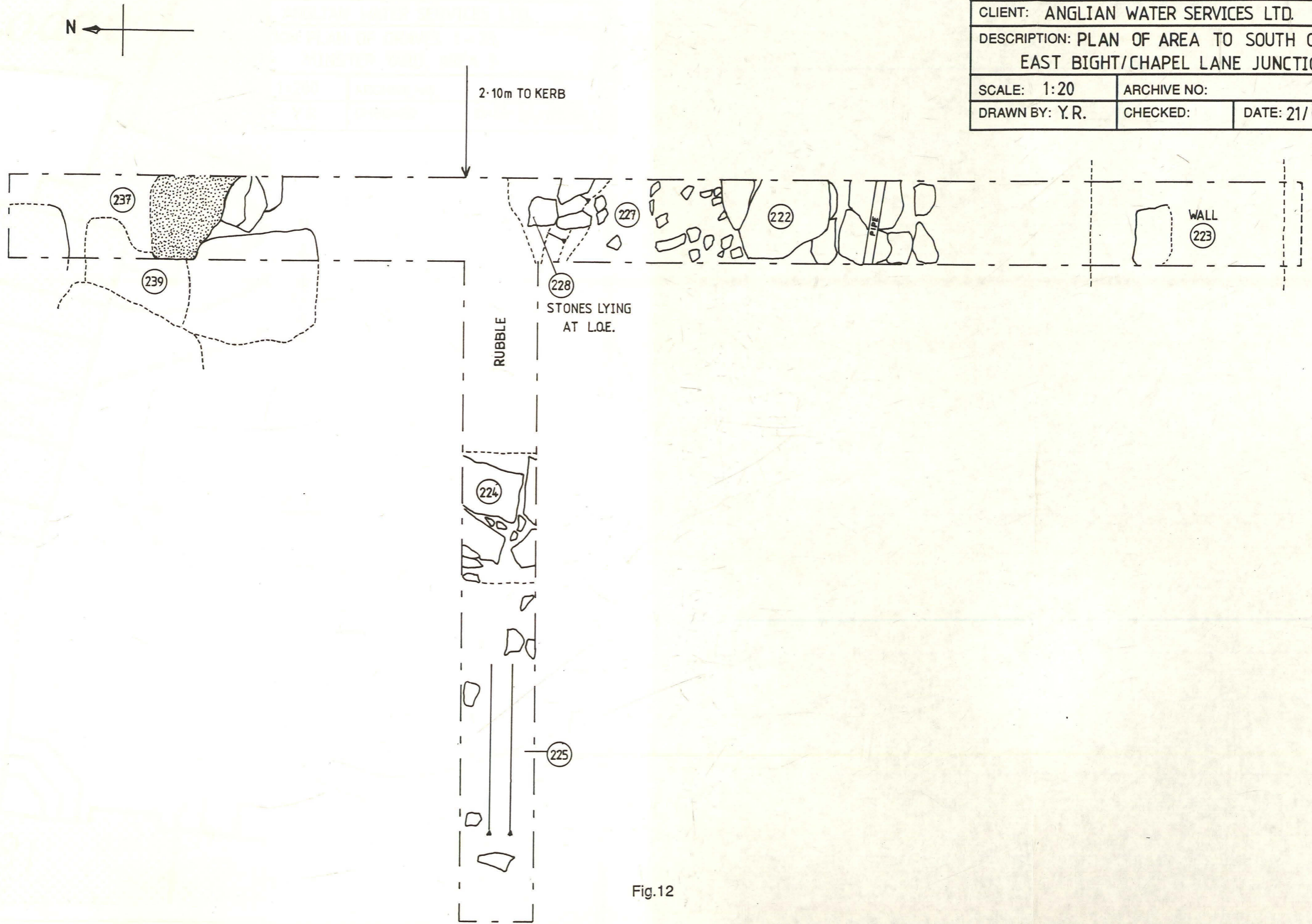
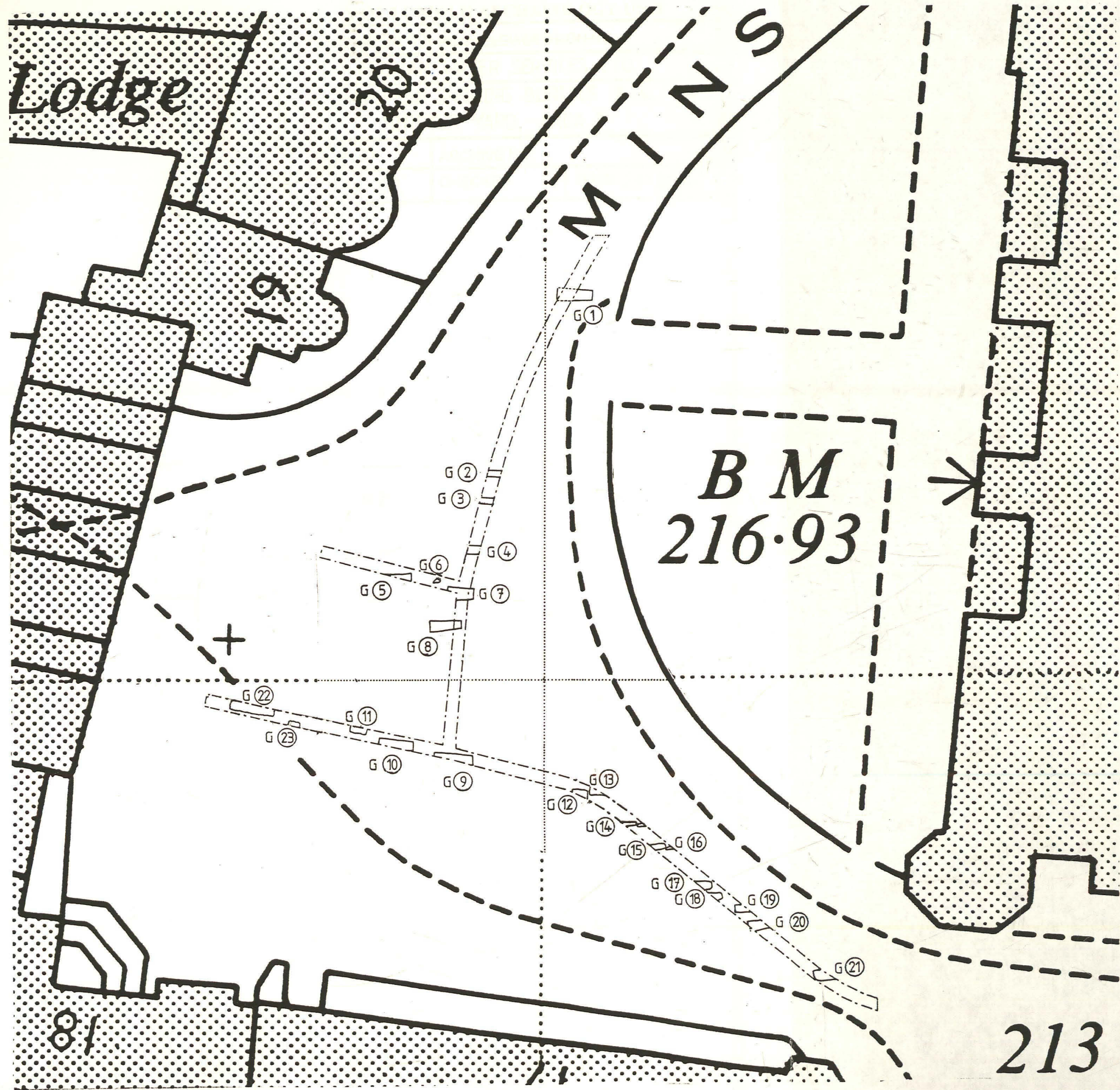
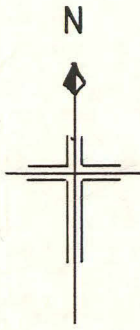


Fig.12



CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		
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SCALE: 1:200	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY: Y.R.	CHECKED:	DATE: 01/07/93



**KEY:**

☐ POSITION OF GRAVE

G○ GRAVE NUMBER

213

Fig.13

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT

SITE CODE: WEBA 93 | PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO:

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MINSTER YARD, AREA 7

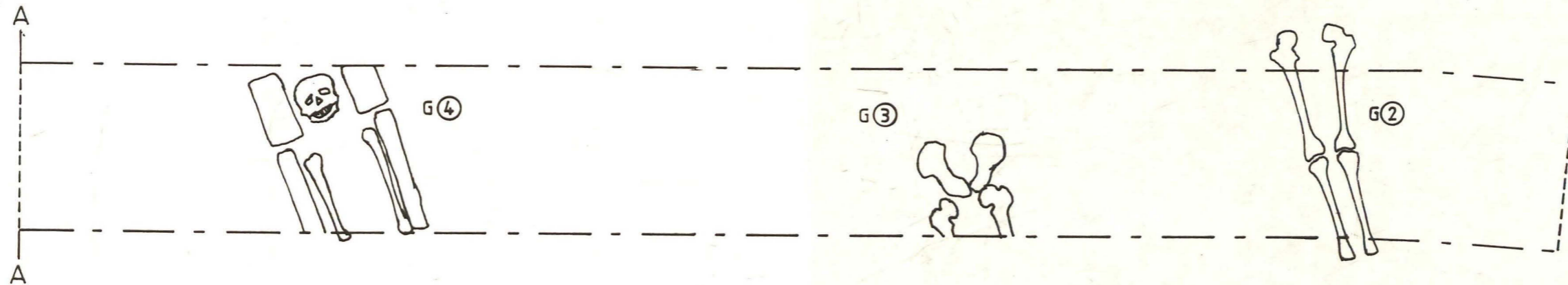
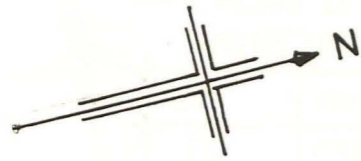
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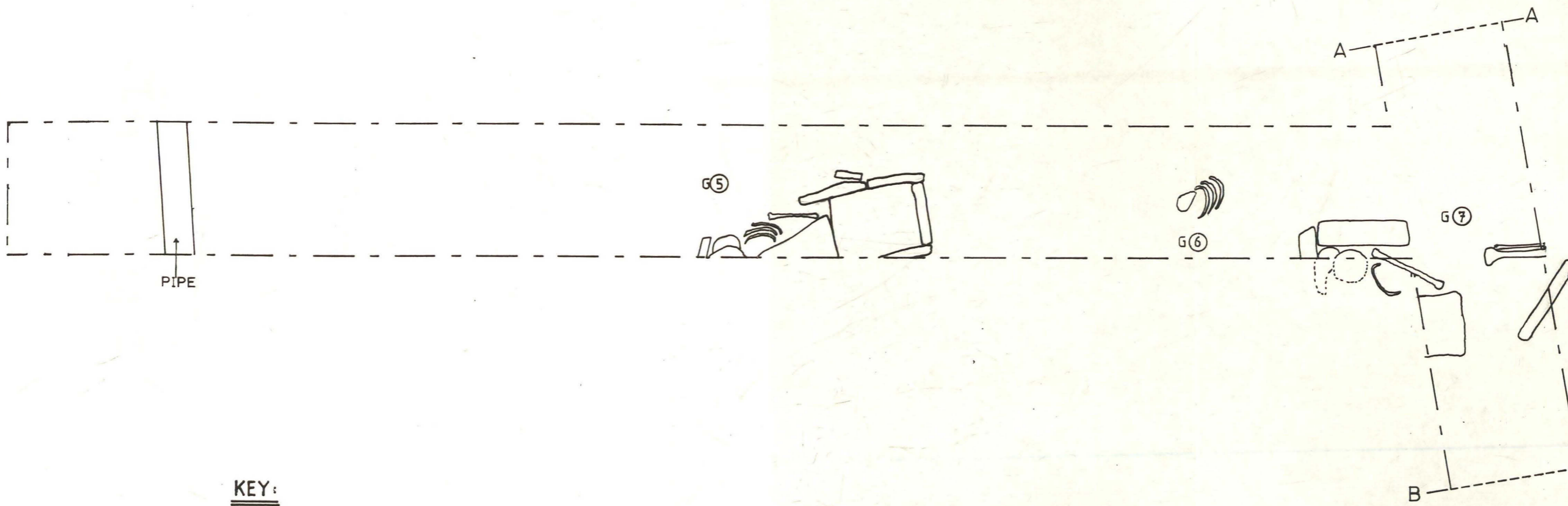
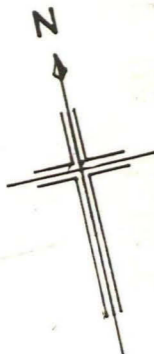


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Fig.14

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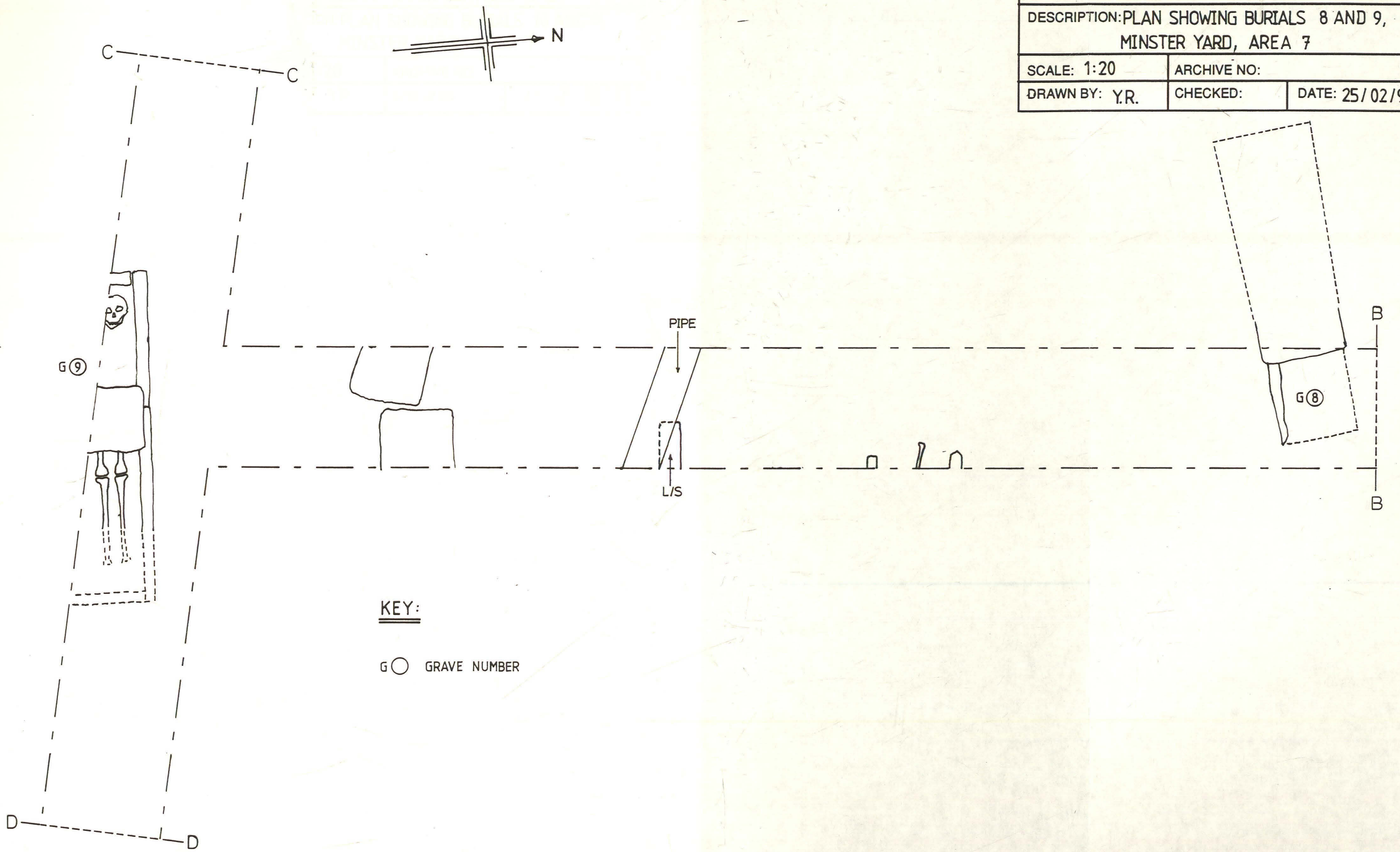


**KEY:**

G ○ GRAVE NUMBER

Fig.15

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SITE CODE: WEBA 93	PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO:	
CLIENT: ANGLIAN WATER SERVICES LTD.		
DESCRIPTION: PLAN SHOWING BURIALS 8 AND 9, MINSTER YARD, AREA 7		
SCALE: 1:20	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY: Y.R.	CHECKED:	DATE: 25/02/93



KEY:

G ○ GRAVE NUMBER

Fig.16

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT

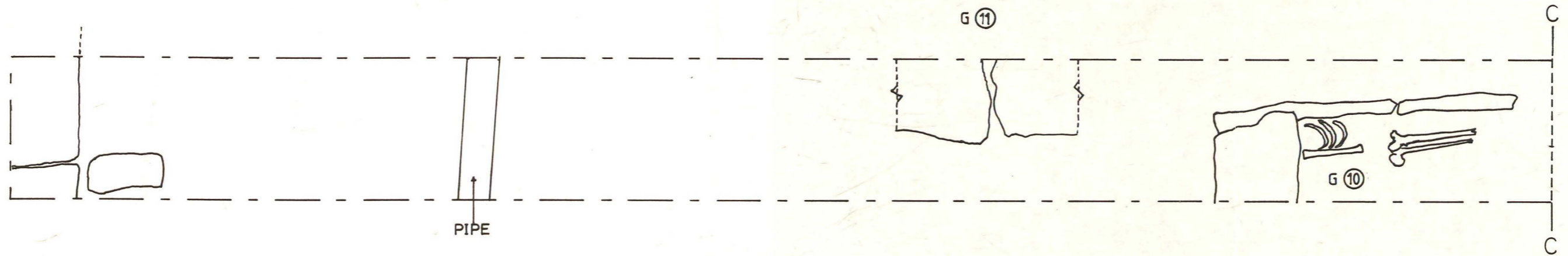
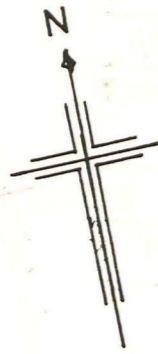
SITE CODE: WEBA 93 | PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO:

CLIENT: ANGLIAN WATER SERVICES LTD.

DESCRIPTION: PLAN SHOWING BURIALS 10 AND 11,  
MINSTER YARD, AREA 7

SCALE: 1:20 | ARCHIVE NO:

DRAWN BY: Y.R. | CHECKED: | DATE: 25/02/93



KEY:

G○ GRAVE NUMBER

Fig.17

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT

SITE CODE: WEBA 93 | PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO:

CLIENT: ANGLIAN WATER SERVICES LTD.

DESCRIPTION: PLAN SHOWING BURIALS 12-14,  
MINSTER YARD, AREA 7

SCALE: 1:20

ARCHIVE NO:

DRAWN BY: Y.R.

CHECKED:

DATE: 26/02/93

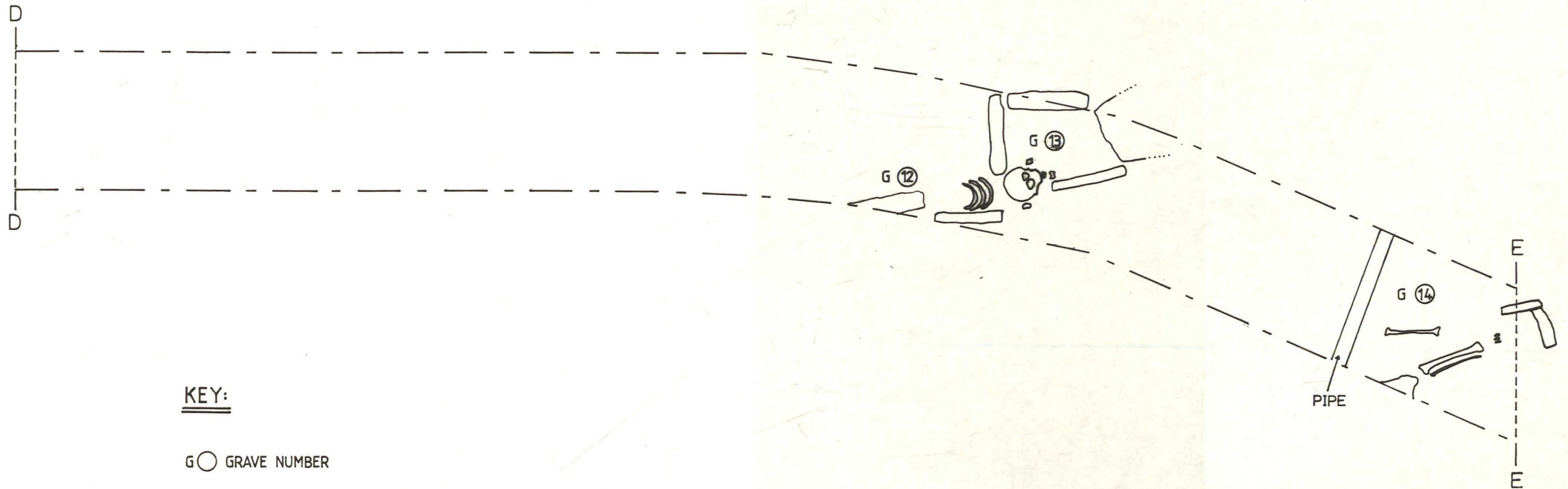
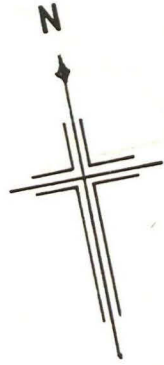


Fig.18



CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		
SITE CODE: WEBA 93	PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO:	
CLIENT: ANGLIAN WATER SERVICES LTD.		
DESCRIPTION: PLAN SHOWING BURIALS 15-20, MINSTER YARD, AREA 7		
SCALE: 1:20	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY: Y.R.	CHECKED:	DATE: 01/03/93

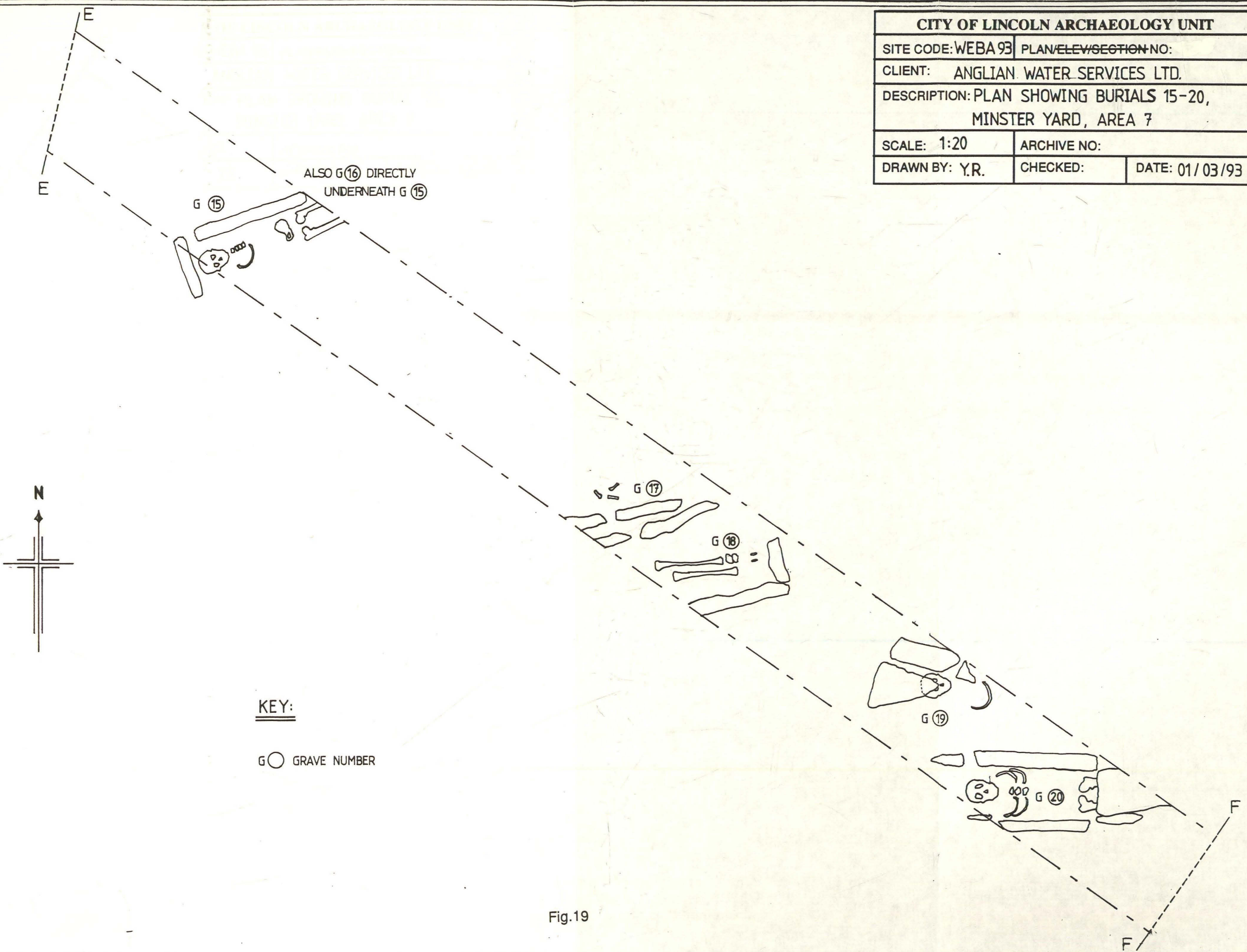
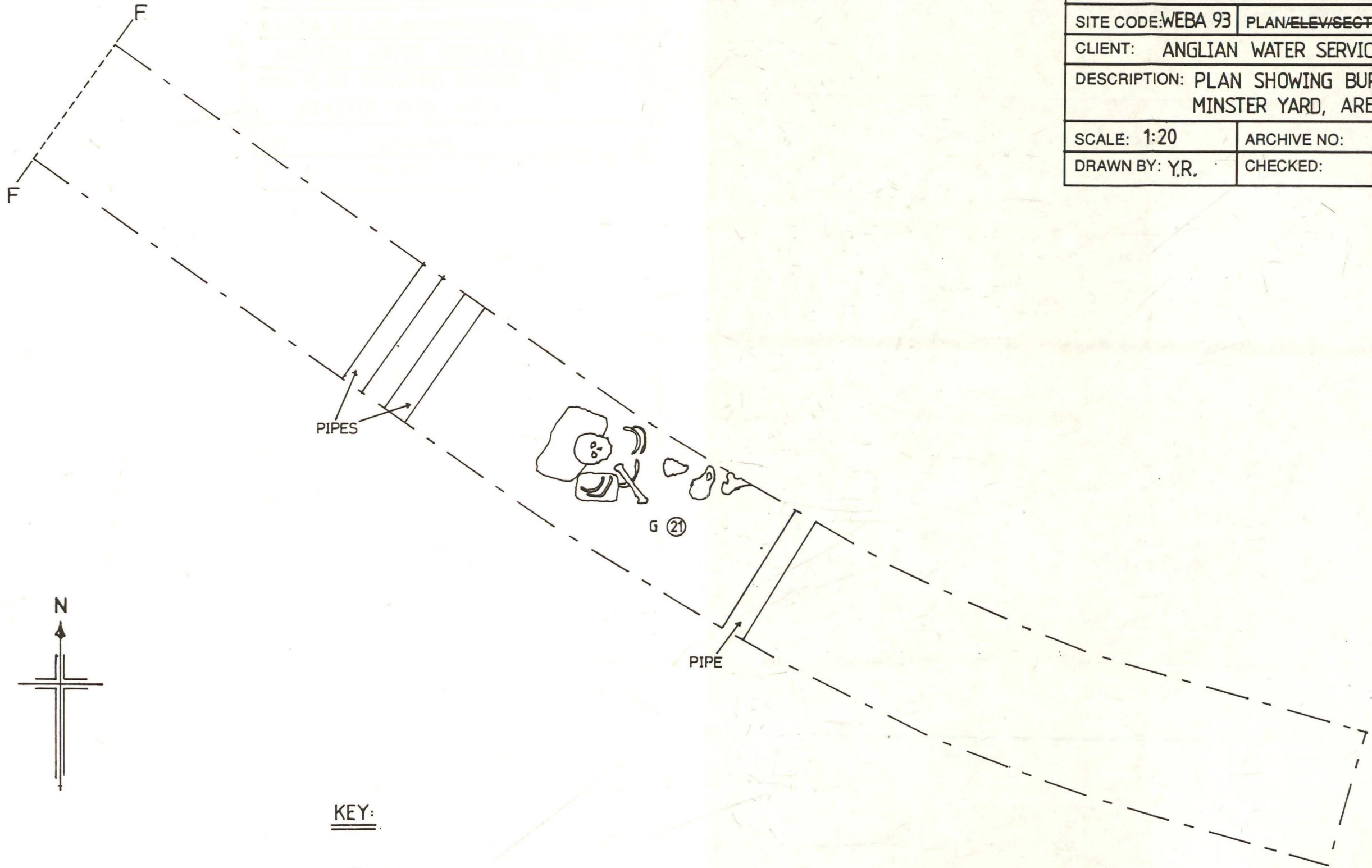


Fig.19

<b>CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT</b>		
SITE CODE: WEBA 93	PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO:	
CLIENT: ANGLIAN WATER SERVICES LTD.		
DESCRIPTION: PLAN SHOWING BURIAL 21, MINSTER YARD, AREA 7		
SCALE: 1:20	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY: Y.R.	CHECKED:	DATE: 01/03/93



KEY:  
 G ○ GRAVE NUMBER

Fig.20

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT

SITE CODE: WEBA 93 | PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO:

CLIENT: ANGLIAN WATER SERVICES LTD.

DESCRIPTION: PLAN SHOWING BURIAL 22,  
MINSTER YARD, AREA 7

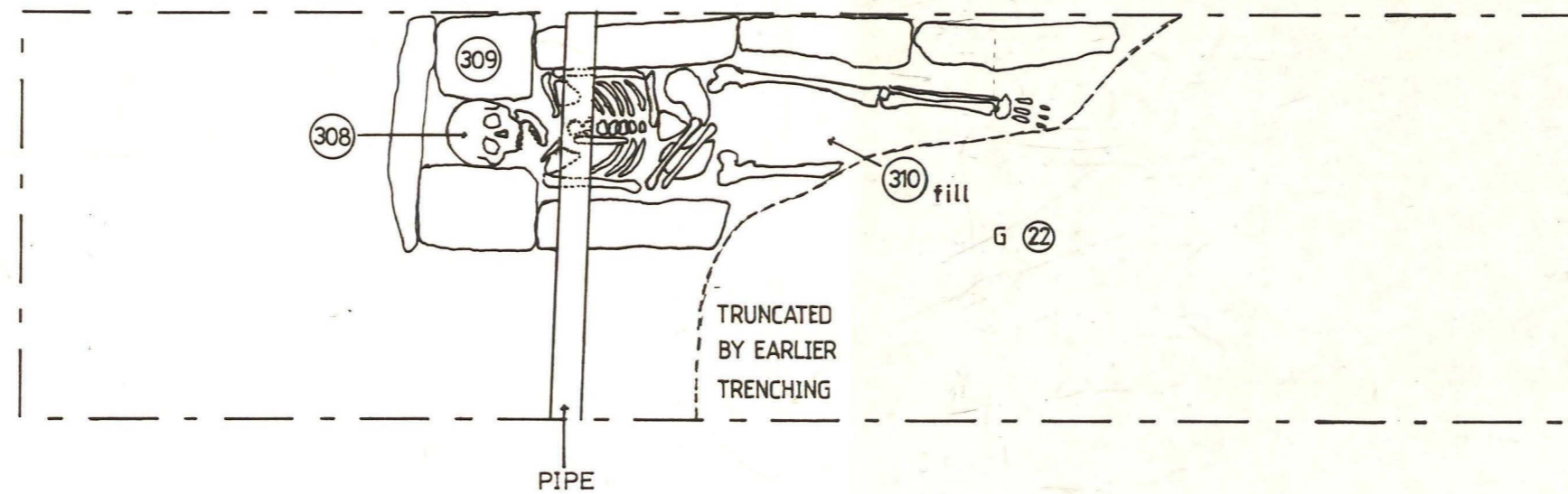
SCALE: 1:20

ARCHIVE NO:

DRAWN BY: Y.R.

CHECKED:

DATE: 19/03/93



KEY:

G ○ GRAVE NUMBER

Fig.21

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		
SITE CODE: WEBA 93	PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO: 1	
CLIENT: ANGLIAN WATER SERVICES LTD.		
DESCRIPTION: WEST-FACING SECTION, BAILGATE		
SCALE: 1:10	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY: K.W.	CHECKED:	DATE: 19/01/93

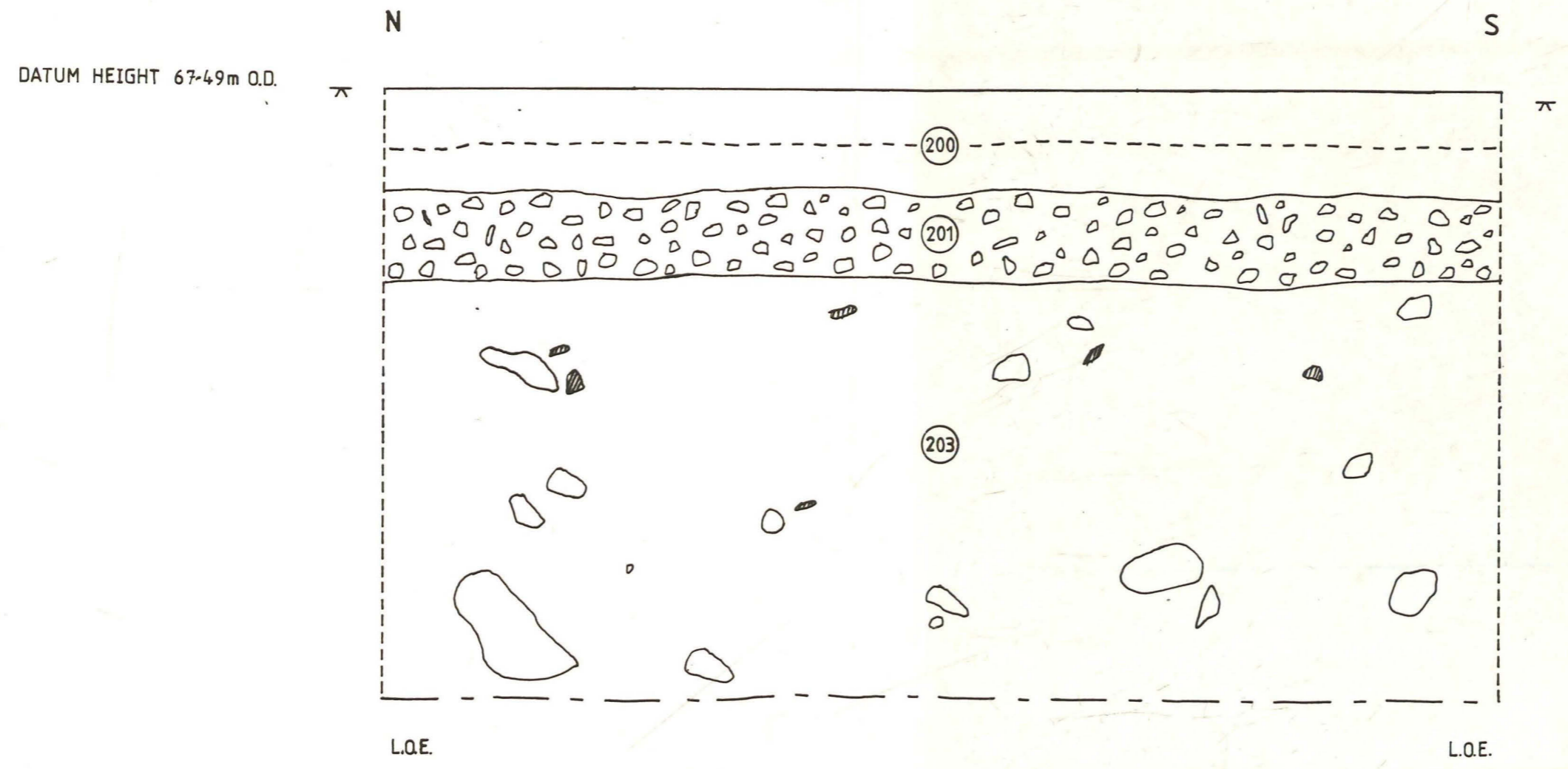


Fig.22

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		
SITE CODE: WEBA 93	PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO: 2	
CLIENT: ANGLIAN WATER SERVICES LTD.		
DESCRIPTION: PLAN AND WEST-FACING SECTION SHOWING REMAINS OF WALL (217), BAILGATE		
SCALE: 1:20	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY: K.W.	CHECKED:	DATE: 20/01/93

N ←

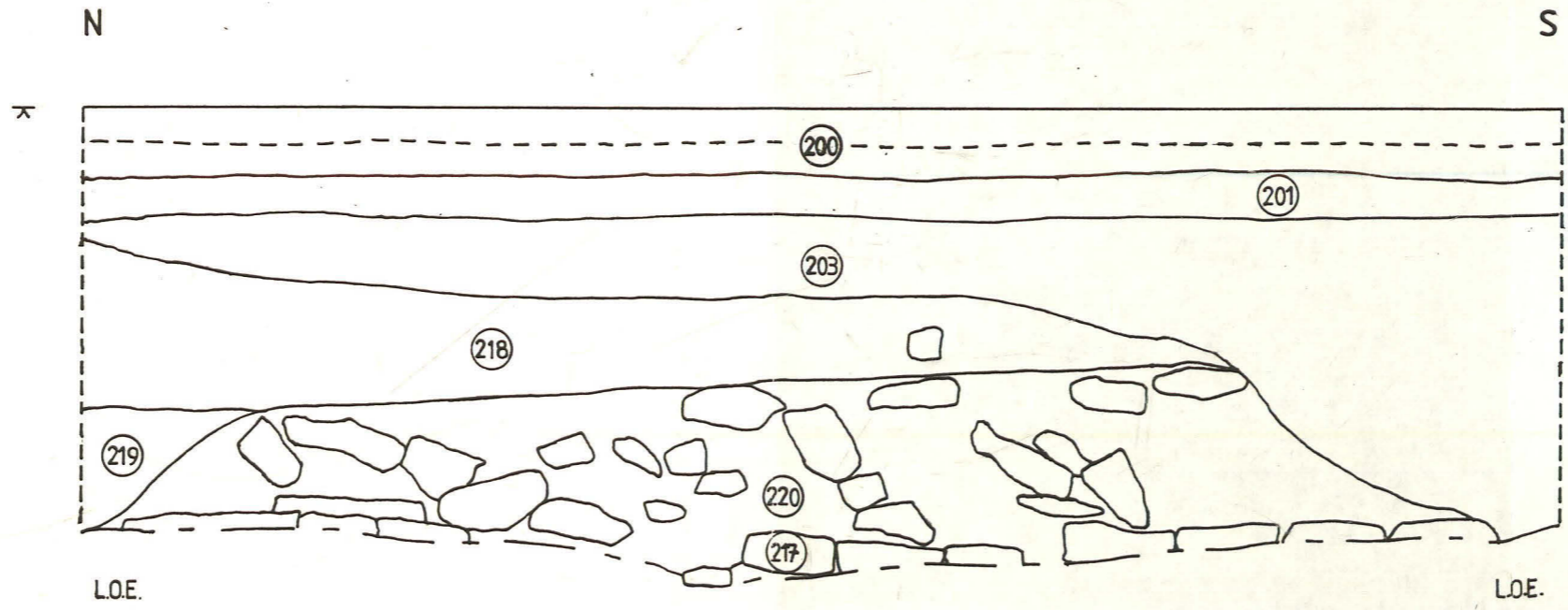
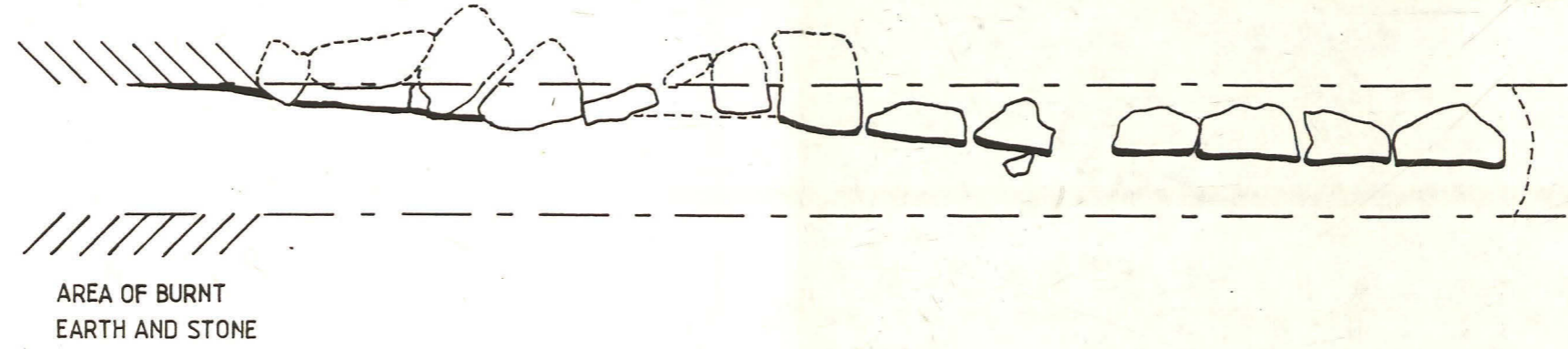


Fig.23

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		
SITE CODE: WEBA 93	PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO: 3	
CLIENT: ANGLIAN WATER SERVICES LTD.		
DESCRIPTION: EAST-FACING SECTION SHOWING REMAINS OF WALLS (222) & (223), BAILGATE		
SCALE: 1:20	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY: A.B.	CHECKED:	DATE: 21/01/93

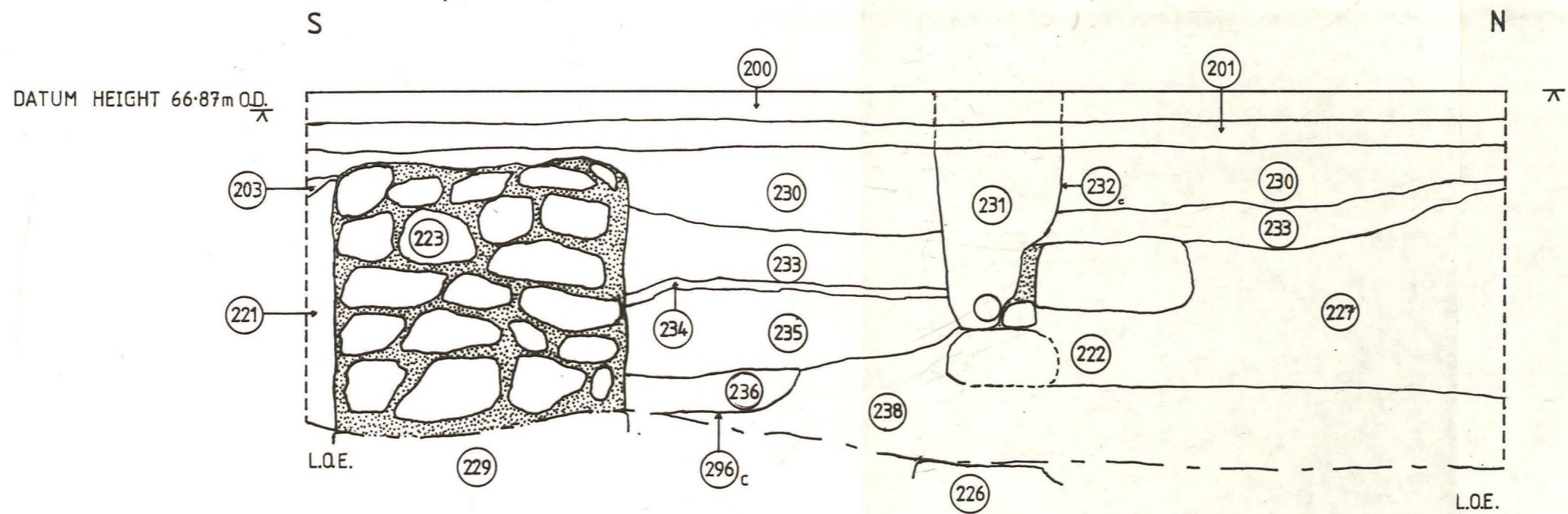


Fig.24

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT

SITE CODE: WEBA 93 | PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO: 4

CLIENT: ANGLIAN WATER SERVICES LTD.

DESCRIPTION: PLAN AND SOUTH-FACING SECTION,  
BAILGATE, AREA 2

SCALE: 1:20

ARCHIVE NO:

DRAWN BY: L.G.D.

CHECKED:

DATE: 22/01/93

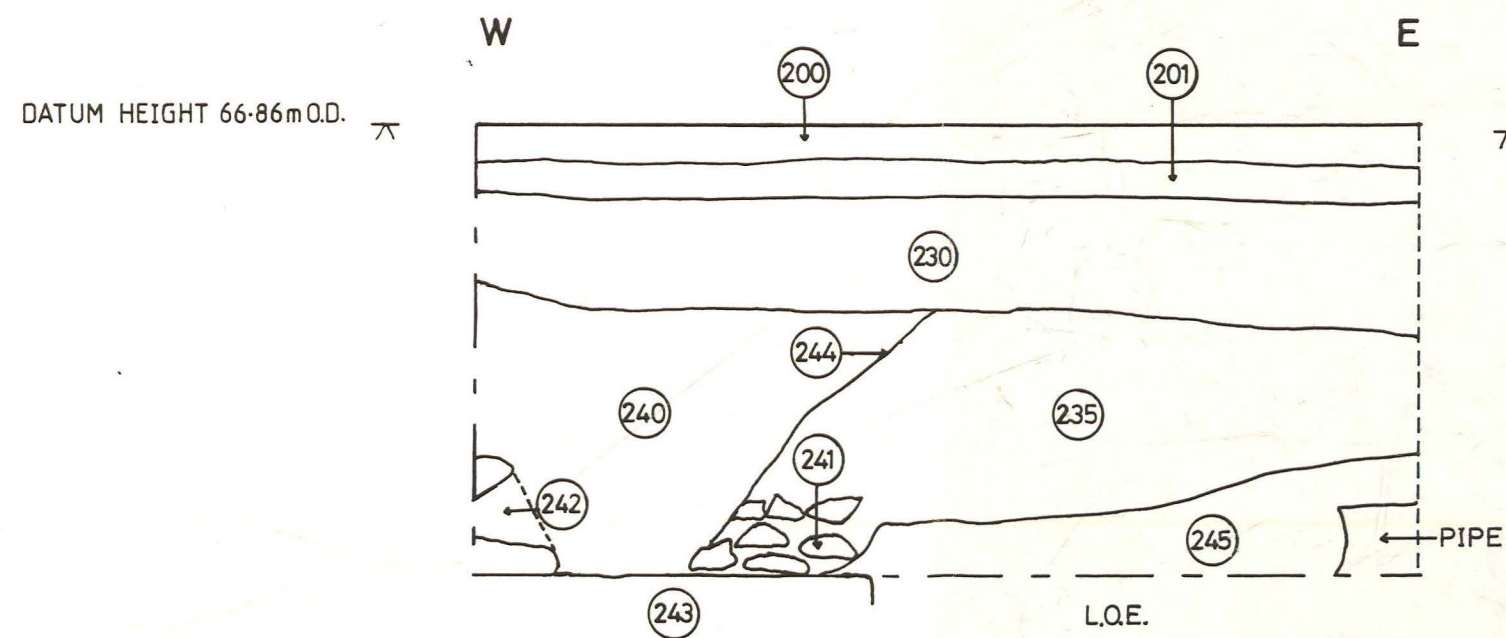
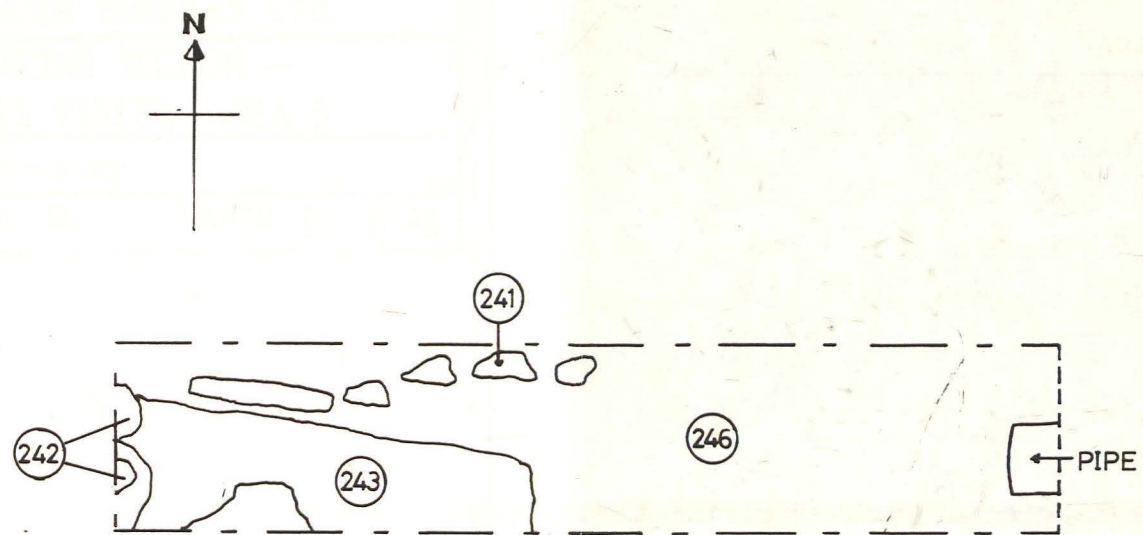


Fig.25

<b>CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT</b>		
SITE CODE: WEBA 93	PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO: 5	
CLIENT: ANGLIAN WATER SERVICES LTD.		
DESCRIPTION: WEST-FACING SECTION — JAMES STREET, AREA 5		
SCALE: 1:10	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY: LGD.	CHECKED:	DATE: 26/01/93

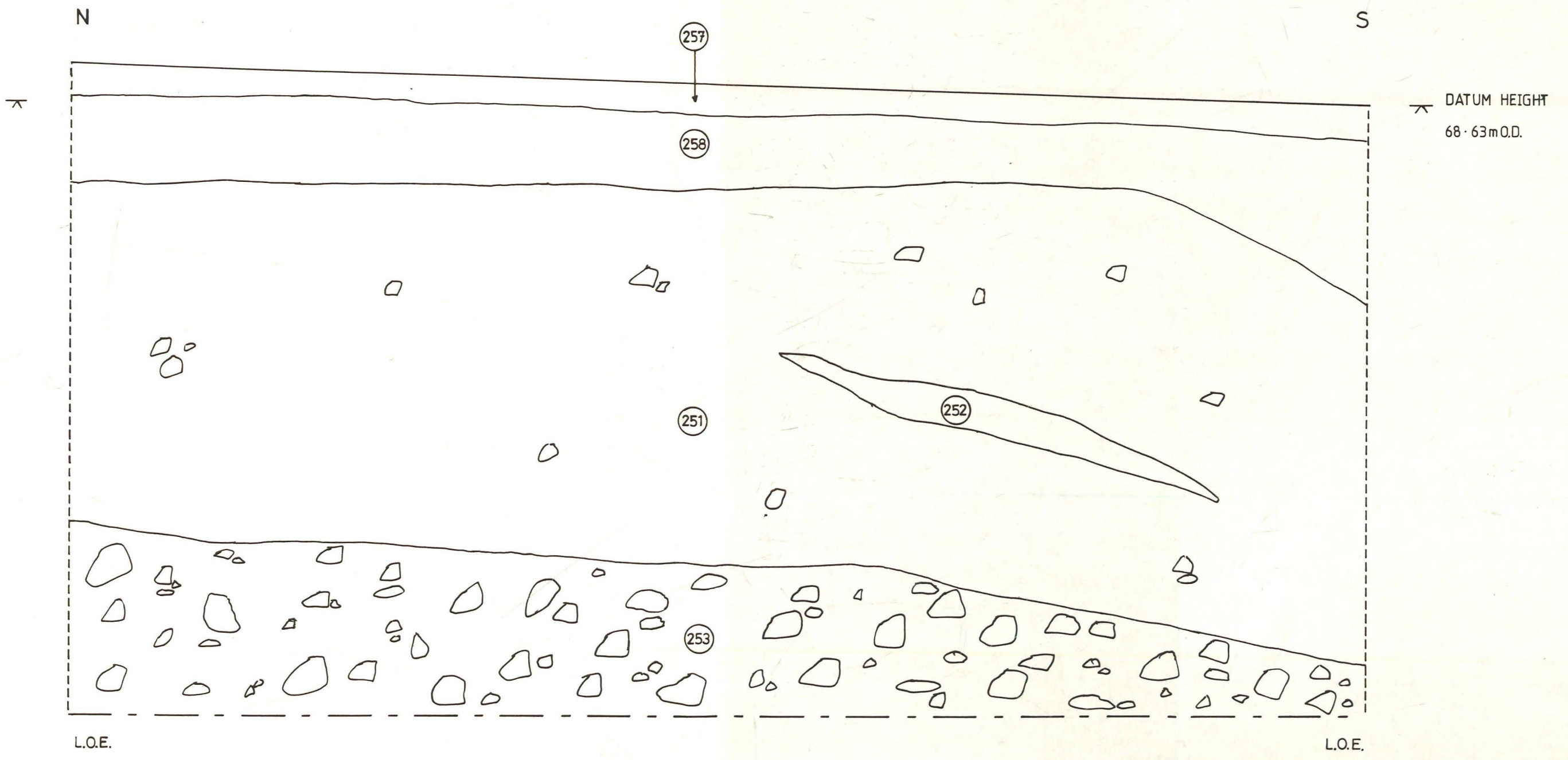


Fig.26



CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		
SITE CODE: WEBA 93	PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO:	6
CLIENT: ANGLIAN WATER SERVICES LTD.		
DESCRIPTION: SOUTH-FACING SECTION - EAST BIGHT, AREA 6		
SCALE: 1:10	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY: L.G.D.	CHECKED:	DATE: 25/01/93

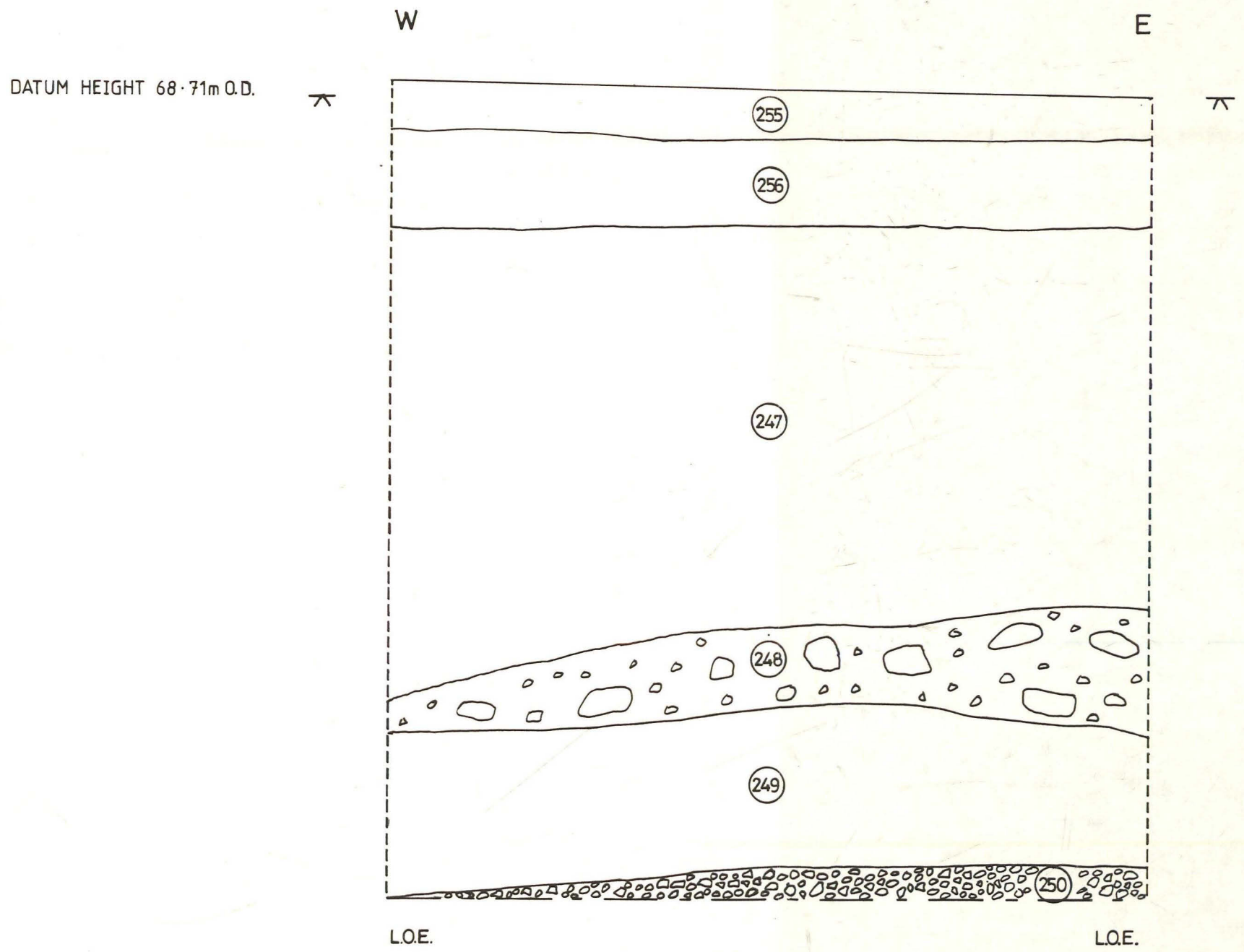


Fig.27

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		
SITE CODE: WEBA 93	PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO: 7	
CLIENT: ANGLIAN WATER SERVICES LTD.		
DESCRIPTION: SOUTH-FACING SECTION — EAST BIGHT, AREA 6		
SCALE: 1:10	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY: LGD.	CHECKED:	DATE: 29/01/93

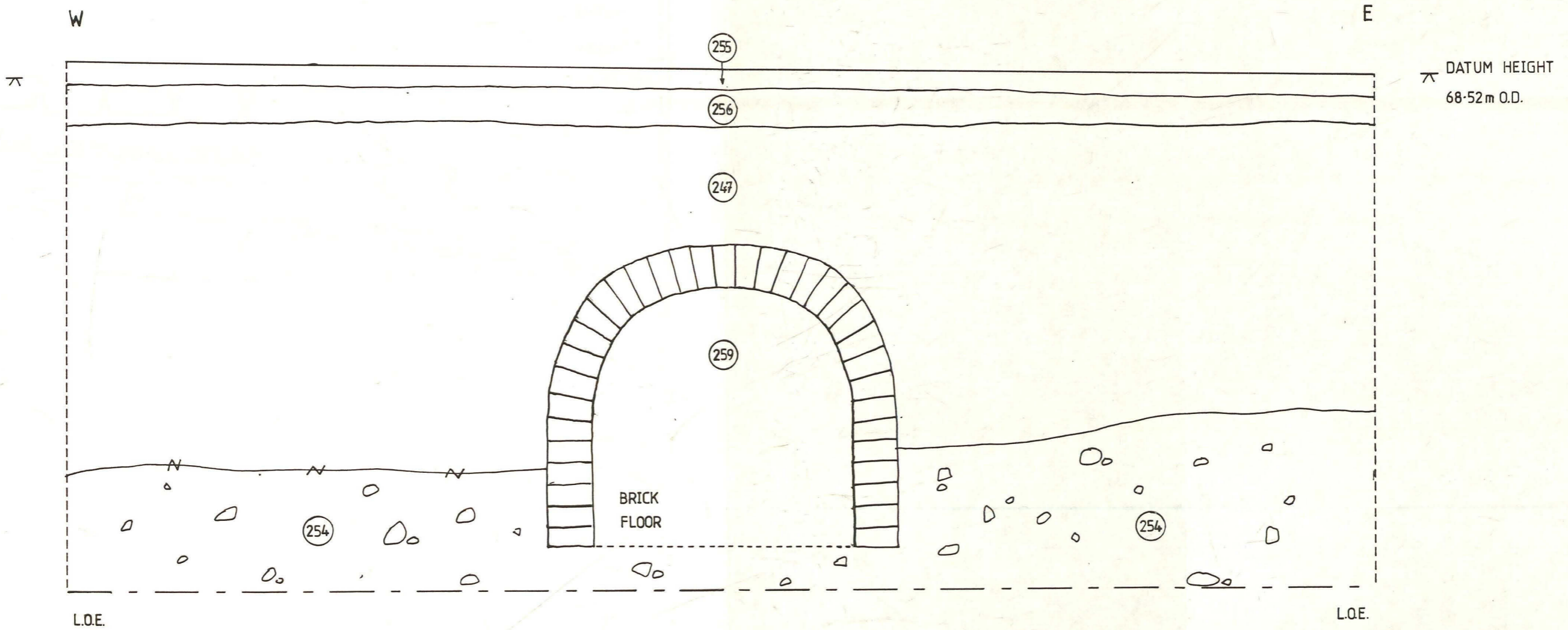


Fig.28

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		
SITE CODE: WEBA 93	PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO: 8	
CLIENT: ANGLIAN WATER SERVICES LTD.		
DESCRIPTION: WEST-FACING SECTION, MINSTER YARD, AREA 7		
SCALE: 1:20	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY: K.W.	CHECKED:	DATE: 15/02/93

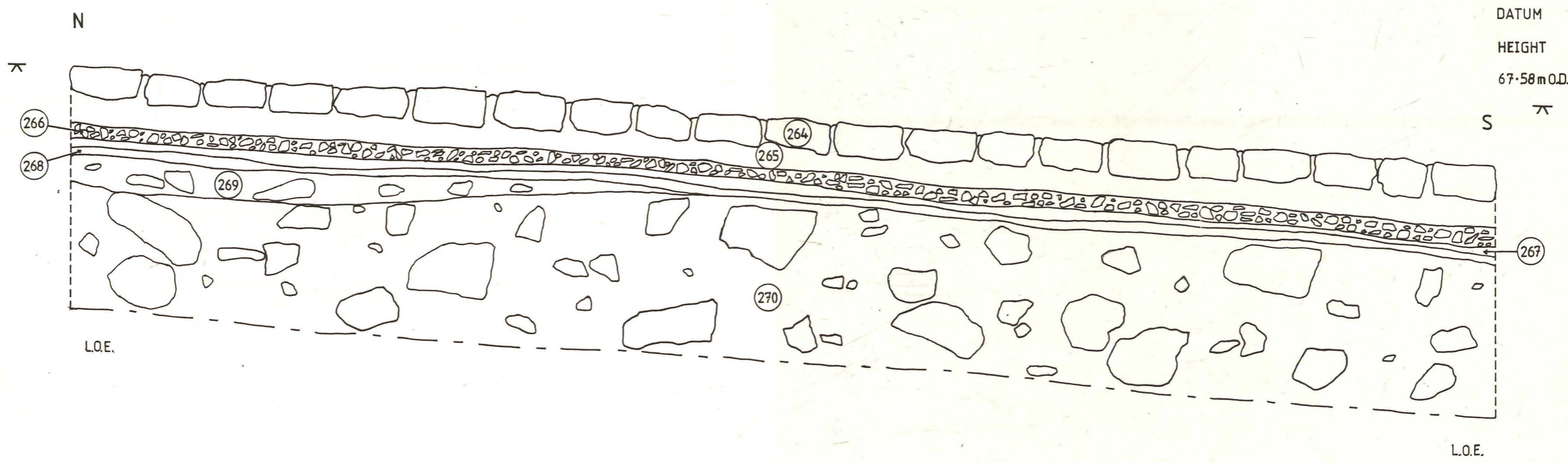


Fig.29

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		
SITE CODE: WEBA 93	PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO:	9
CLIENT: ANGLIAN WATER SERVICES LTD.		
DESCRIPTION: EAST-FACING SECTION — MINSTER YARD, AREA 7		
SCALE: 1:10	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY: LGD.	CHECKED:	DATE: 18/02/93

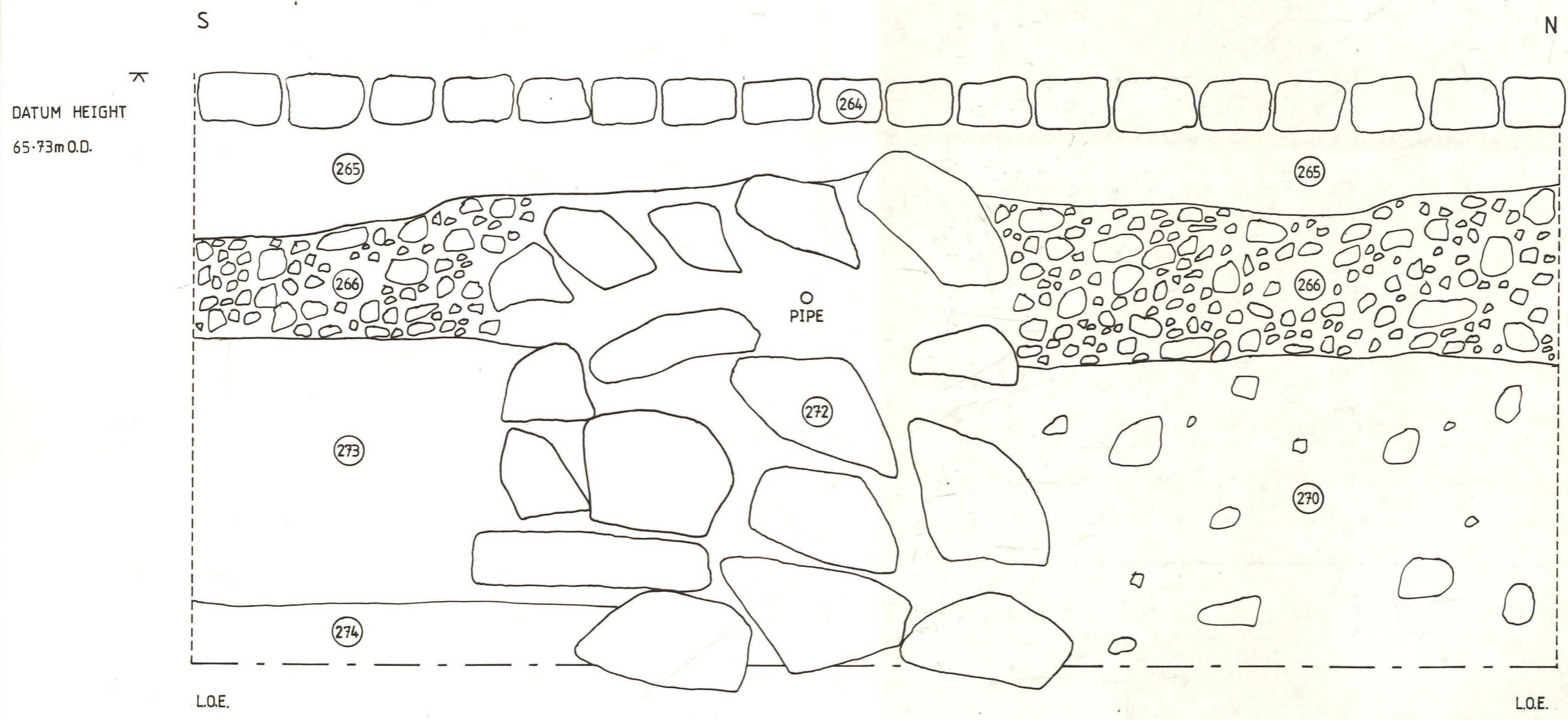


Fig.30

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		
SITE CODE: <b>WEBA 93</b>	PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO: 10	
CLIENT: ANGLIAN WATER SERVICES LTD.		
DESCRIPTION: WEST-FACING SECTION, MINSTER YARD, AREA 7		
SCALE: 1:10	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY: Y.R.	CHECKED:	DATE: 23/02/93

DATUM HEIGHT 65.19m O.D.

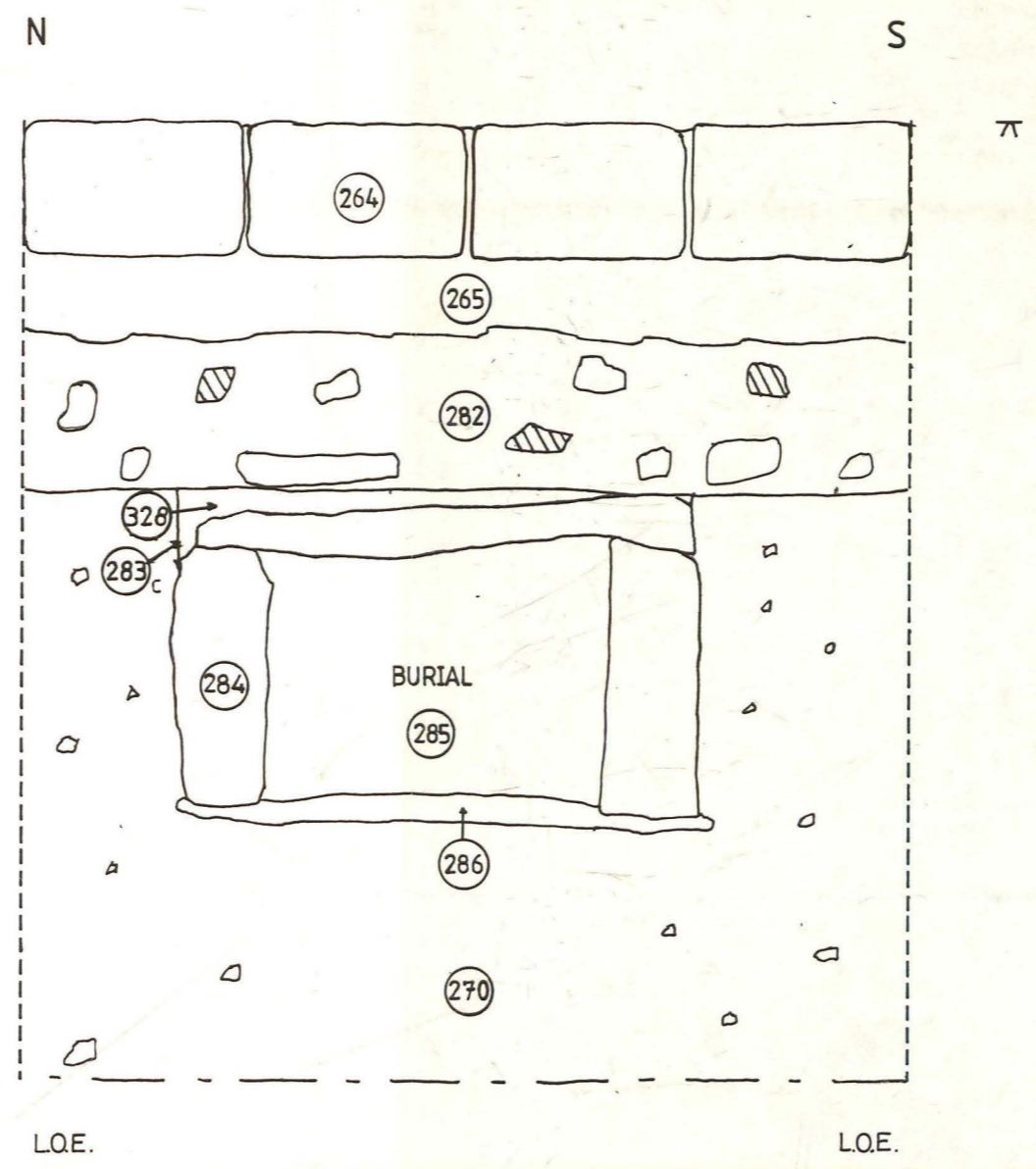


Fig.31

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		
SITE CODE: WEBA 93	PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO: 11	
CLIENT: ANGLIAN WATER SERVICES LTD.		
DESCRIPTION: NORTH-FACING SECTION, MINSTER YARD, AREA 7		
SCALE: 1:10	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY: Y.R.	CHECKED:	DATE: 25/02/93

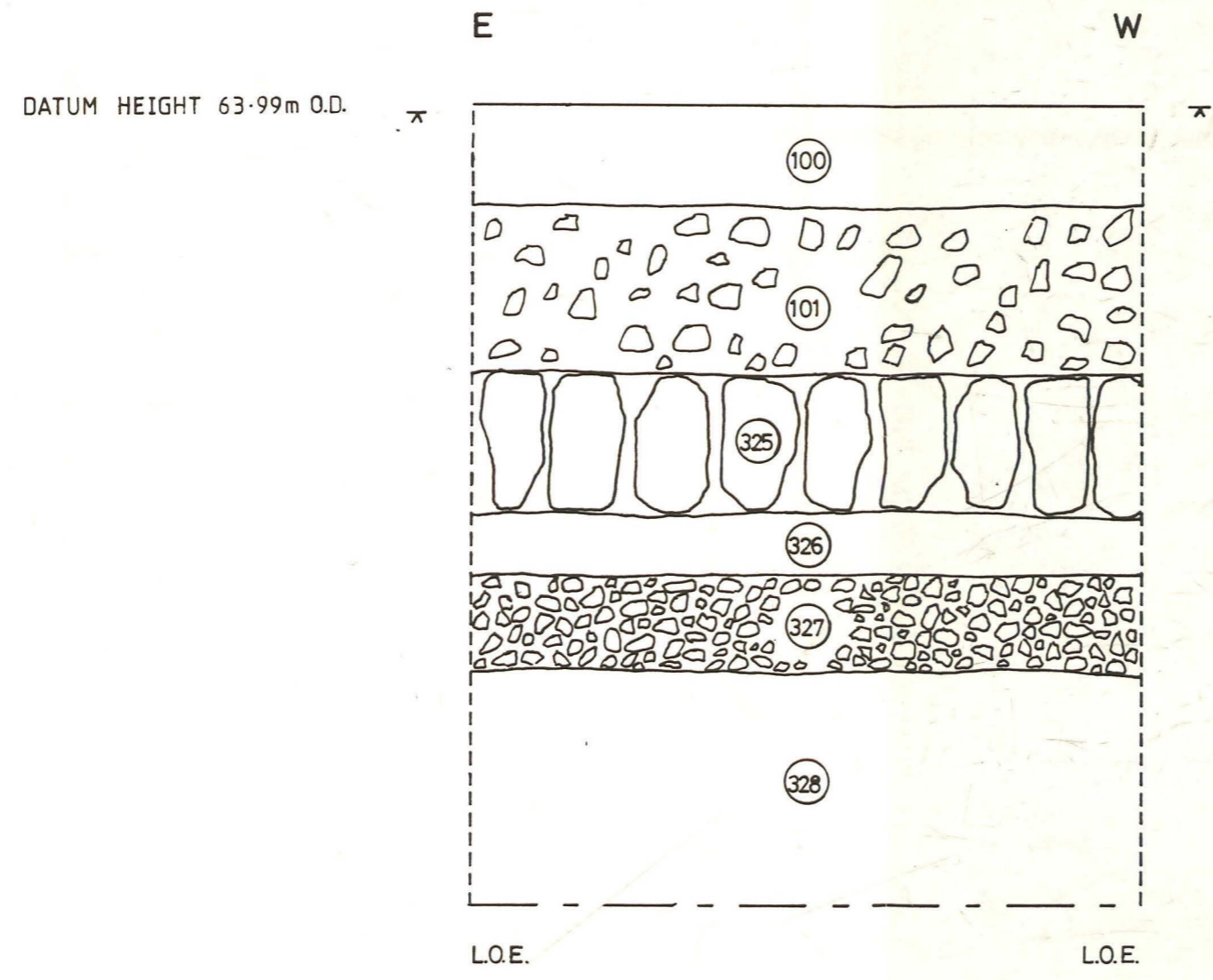


Fig.32

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		
SITE CODE: WEBA 93	PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO: 12	
CLIENT: ANGLIAN WATER SERVICES LTD.		
DESCRIPTION: WEST FACING AREA 8		
SCALE: 1:20	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY: K.W.	CHECKED:	DATE: 15/02/93

DATUM HEIGHT 63.93m O.D.

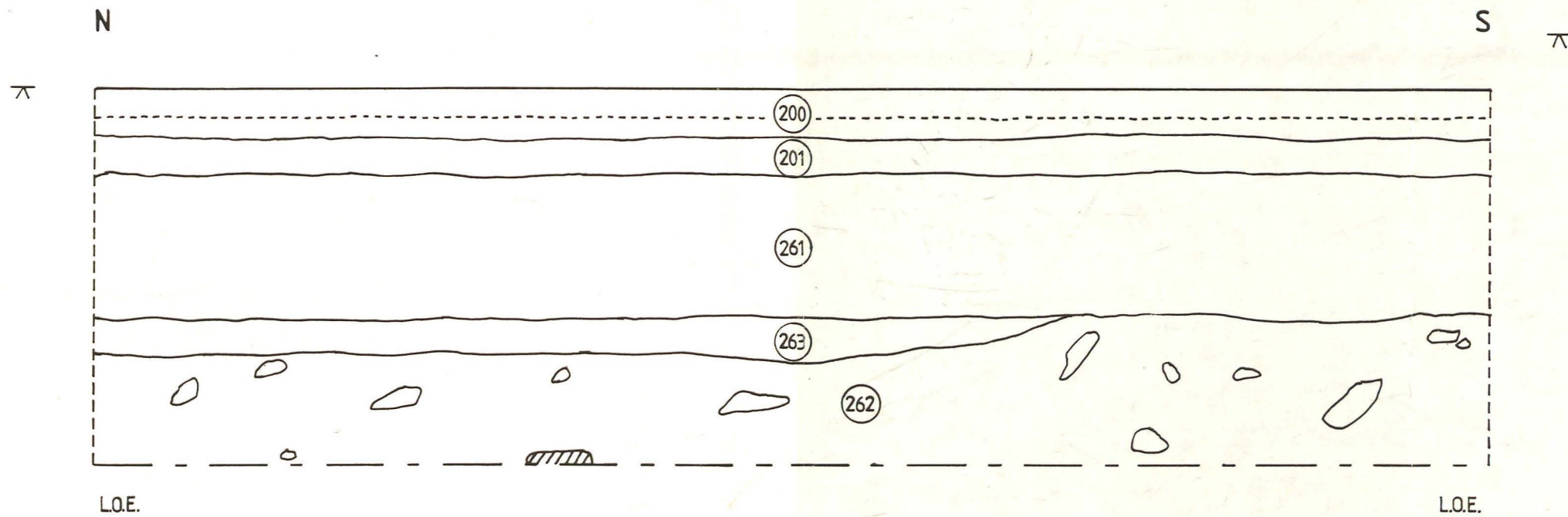


Fig.33

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		
SITE CODE: WEBA 93	PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO: 13	
CLIENT: ANGLIAN WATER SERVICES LTD.		
DESCRIPTION: WEST-FACING SECTION — POTTERGATE, AREA 8		
SCALE: 1:20	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY: K.W.	CHECKED:	DATE: 03/03/93

DATUM HEIGHT 55.19m O.D.

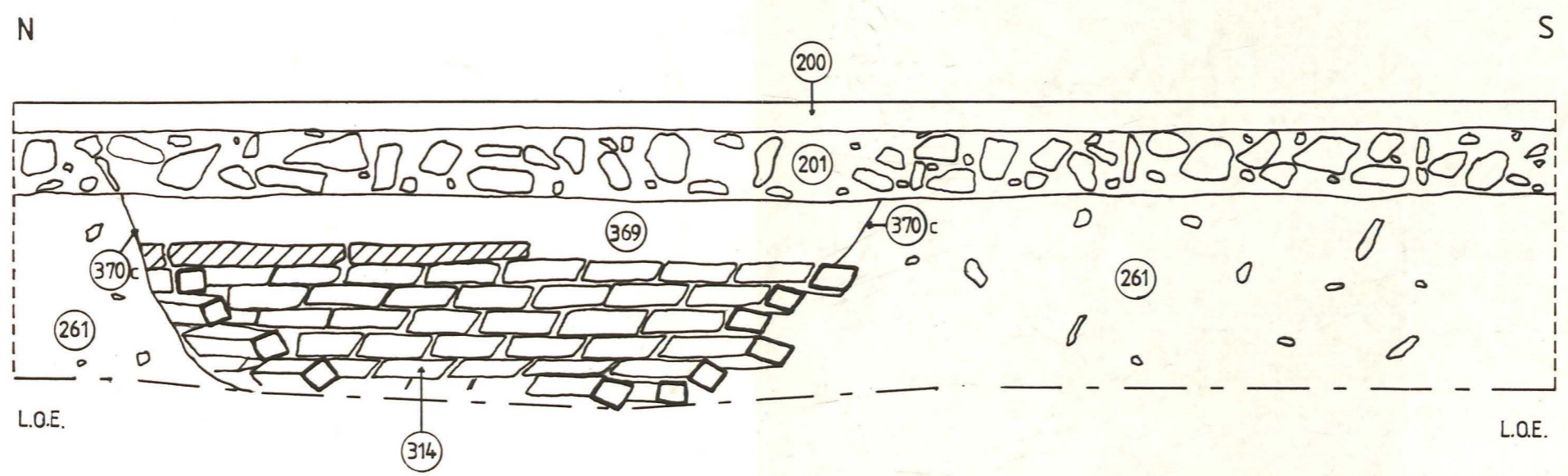


Fig.34



CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		
SITE CODE: WEBA 93	PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO: 14	
CLIENT: ANGLIAN WATER SERVICES LTD.		
DESCRIPTION: SE - FACING SECTION — DRURY LANE, AREA 10		
SCALE: 1:10	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY: K.W.	CHECKED:	DATE: 09/03/93

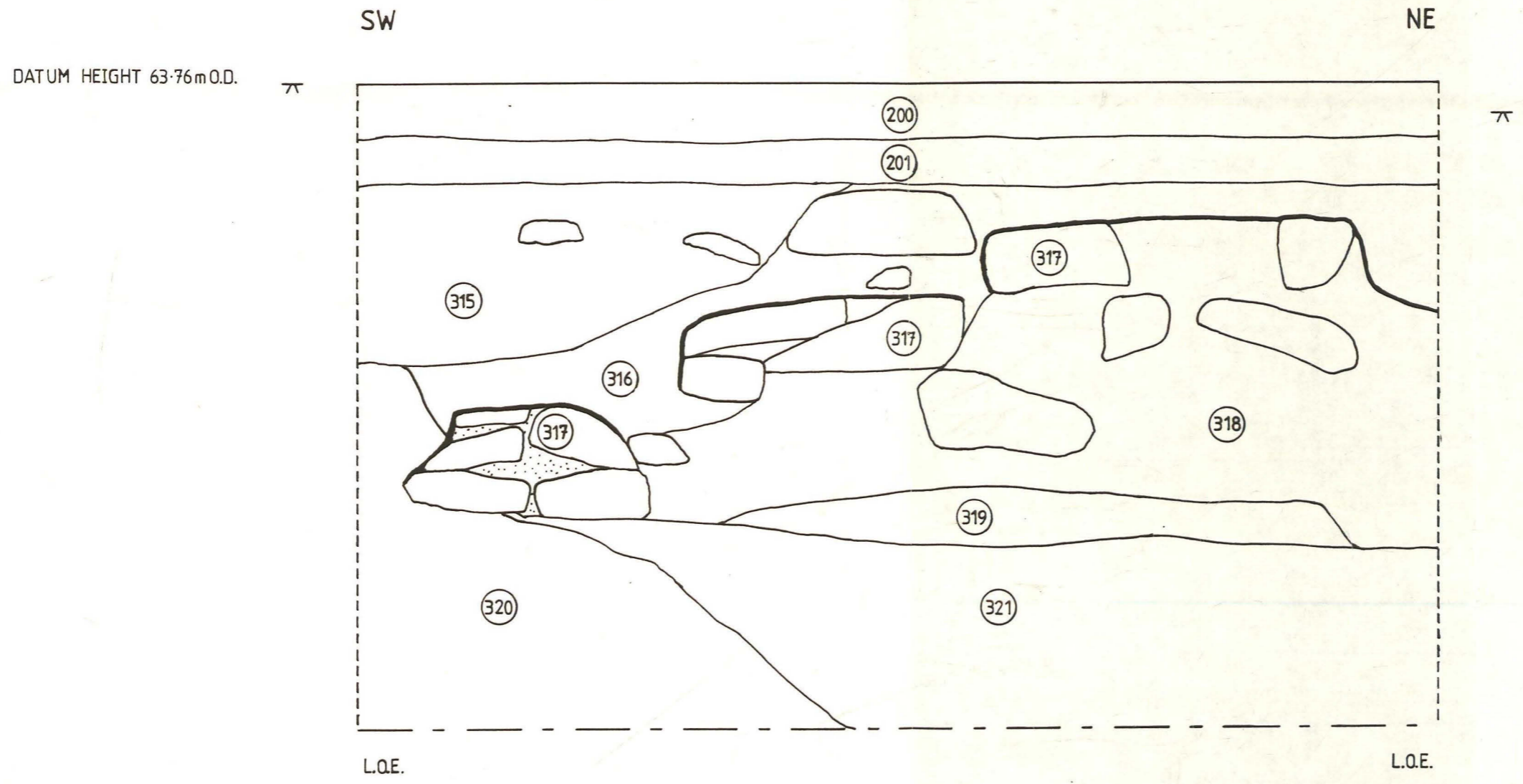
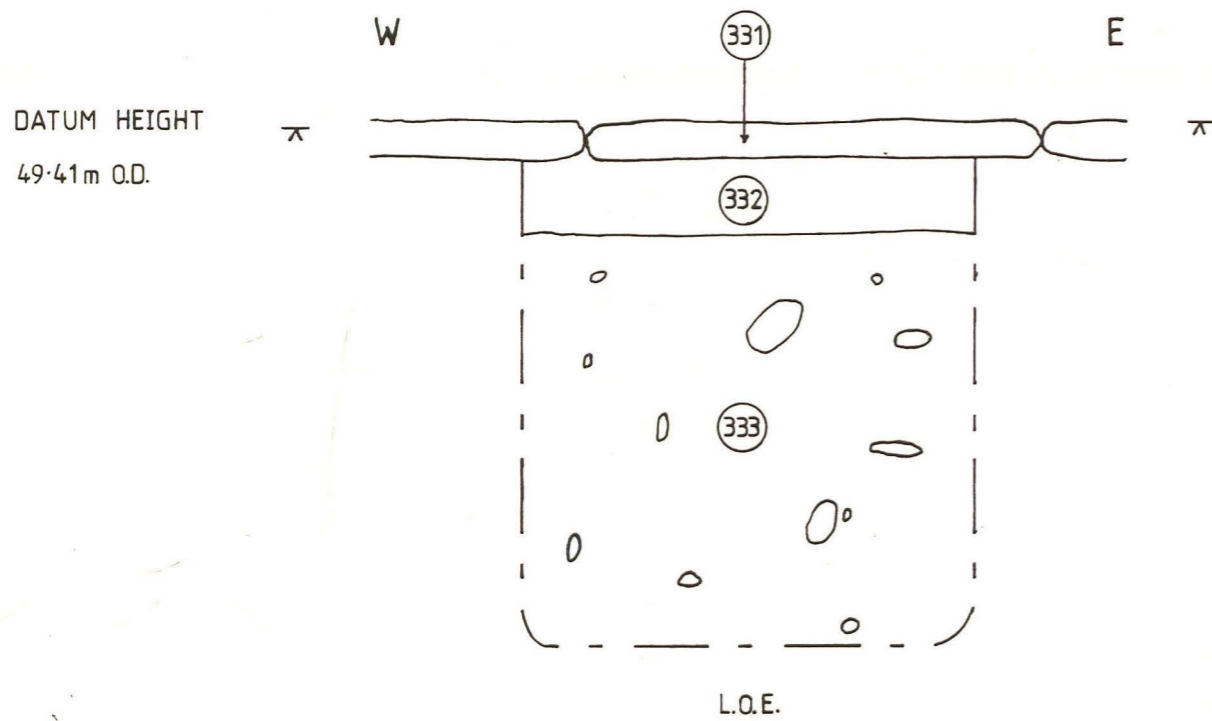
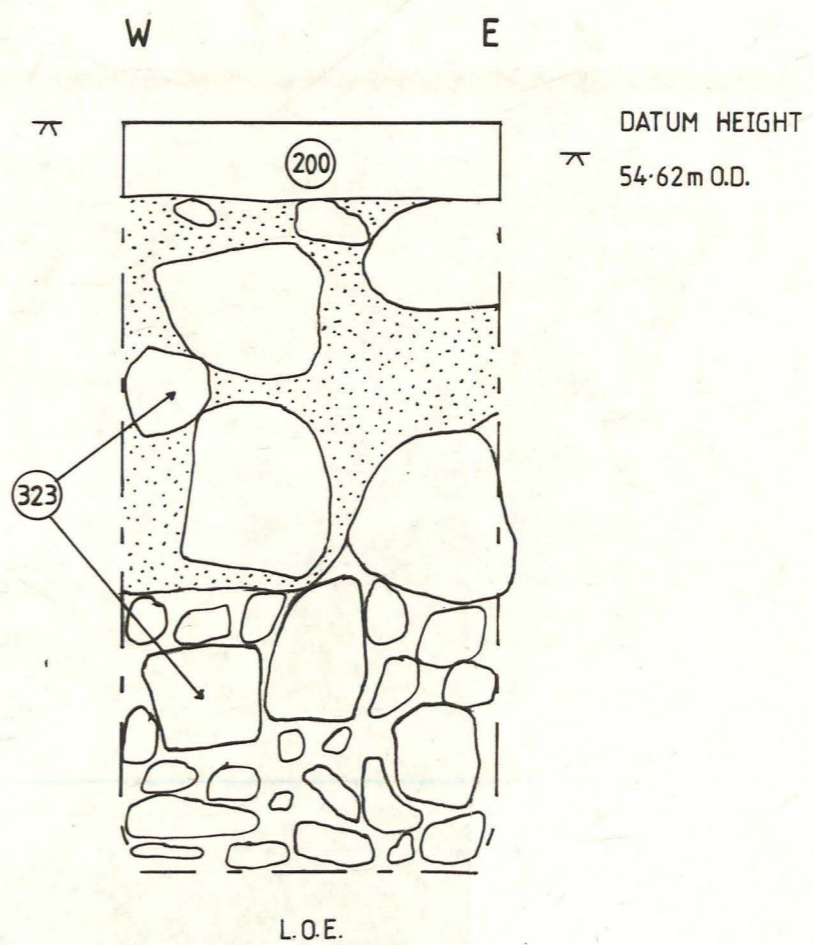


Fig.35

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		
SITE CODE: WEBA 93	PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO: 15/16	
CLIENT: ANGLIAN WATER SERVICES LTD.		
DESCRIPTION: 15—SOUTH-FACING SECTION, AREA 9 16—SOUTH-FACING SECTION, AREA 10		
SCALE: 1:10	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY: K.W.	CHECKED:	DATE: 24 & 16/03/93



SECTION 15



SECTION 16

Fig.36