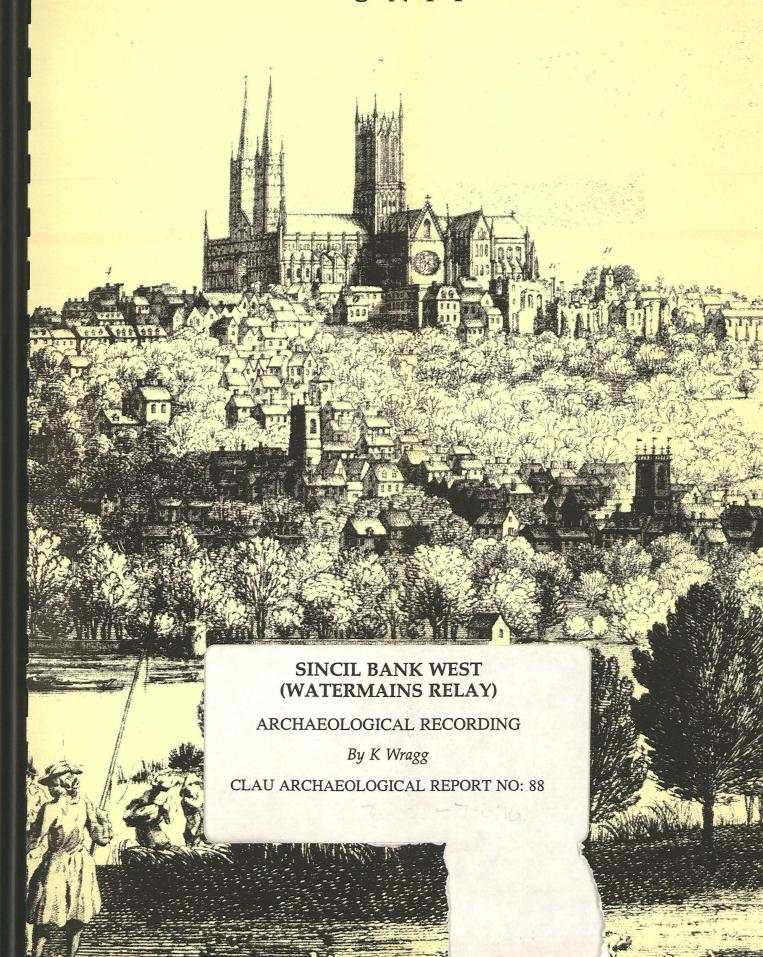
CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY OF UNIT



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Report to
Anglian Water

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February 1994

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SINCIL BANK WEST (WATERMAINS RELAY)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING

By K Wragg

CLAU ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT NO: 88

Sincil Bank West (watermains relay)

Archaeological recording

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SINCIL BANK WEST (WATERMAINS RELAY)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT

Introduction

Since the route of this pipeline would impact on an area known to contain archaeological remains dating from as early as the Roman period, it was considered important that archaeological recording be carried out in conjunction with the contractors' groundwork. Accordingly, the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit was commissioned by Anglian Water Services Limited to provide an intermittent watching brief for the duration of the project.

The project was begun in November 1992, and continued until June 1993. It involved the laying of small diameter pipes linking previously laid watermains to the east of High Street. Twelve streets were affected, bounded by High Street to the west, Sincil Dyke to the east and Portland Street to the north, with an individual Area number being allocated to each street (see fig.1).

The Area designations used were as follows:

Area Location

- Sewell's Walk
 (SK 9746/7015 to SK 9727/7021)
- Pennell Street (SK 9744/7019 to SK 9727/7025)
- 3 Scorer Street (SK 9749/7025 to SK 9728/7032)
- 4 Nelthorpe Street (SK 9751/7047 to SK 9746/7029)
- 5 Abbot Street(SK 9744/7040 to SK 9741/7031)
- 6 Prior Street (SK 9739/7042 to SK 9736/7033)
- 7 Sibthorpe Street(SK 9749/7039 to SK 9731/7045)
- 8 Monson Street (SK 9732/7051 to SK 9753/7047)
- 9 King Street (SK 9740/7055 to SK 9733/7056)
- 10 Chaplain Street (SK 9742/7059 to SK 9735/7061)
- 11 Portland Street (SK 9757/7063 to SK 9737/7066)
- 12 Hermit Street (SK 9749/7053 to SK 9755/7063)

Various sizes of pipe were used, but in general trenches were 300mm wide and 1.0 - 1.2m deep, extending for a total length of approximately 1900m.

Several archaeological objectives were identified for the project as follows:

- 1) To locate the western bank and any dating for Sincil Dyke,
- 2) To record any further evidence of the two Roman roads (Fosse Way and Ermine Street) which appeared to deviate from the line of the modern High Street around King Street, and have been recorded along Sibthorpe Street, beneath St.Mary's Guildhall,
- 3) To record and recover any human remains encountered during trenching. (This was particularly important as the possibility existed that three Medieval graveyards, and a possible Roman cremation site, could lie along the proposed line of 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).

Background

Several archaeological investigations have taken place around the area of the development, with finds uncovered along Monson Street, Chaplin Street, High Street, within St.Mary's Guildhall, and to the north on the former St.Mark's station site.

Of particular interest to this scheme were the remains seen along Monson Street and Chaplin Street (Areas 8 and 10), and within St.Mary's Guildhall (Sibthorpe Street - Area 7). In Chaplin Street, a series of N-S oriented ditches/gullies were uncovered in 1973, dating to the Roman period (2nd-4th Centuries), and thought to perhaps represent agricultural/horticultural activity. The discoveries on Monson Street (1982-86) were

more substantial, and comprised four late 1st century Roman cremations, together with the foundations for a rectilinear structure of the same date (thought possibly to be a mausoleum), and there were later, possibly commercial, structures fronting on to the Roman Ermine Street to the west. In addition to the discoveries of more recent times, several fragments of Roman Legionary tombstone were also unearthed here during the 19th century.

The work carried out within and around St.Mary's Guildhall, however, provides us with the greatest density of archaeological evidence (not surprising when it is considered that elements of the upstanding structure are thought to be original and date from the 12th century). Here the remains of the two major Roman roads that converged on the city from the south, the Fosse Way and Ermine Street, appear to have been identified, together with parts of Roman "strip buildings" (possibly traders' houses) enclosed by the roads (the eastern road, Ermine Street, was also revealed during building work at No.382 High Street immediately to the north of the Guildhall). This occupation was overlain by 10th - 12th century dumping activity, and the subsequent construction of the Guildhall, thought to have taken place in the 1150's - 1160's. Evidence for substantial Medieval development and redevelopment is also to be seen within the remaining buildings and in the surrounding areas, giving a cross section of almost all periods of occupation within the City of Lincoln.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

Area 1 - Sewell's Walk (see figs. 2 and 15-19)

The stratigraphic progression in this area can be subdivided into two halves, changing around nos.20 and 21 Sewell's Walk. Relatively intense dumping activity was present to the east (possibly associated with land reclaimation), in contrast to the western half, where very little indication of any form of occupation was seen.

Observation of the eastern section showed a series of isolated dumps and layers, all overlain by a common levelling deposit ([102]). The discoveries (from east to west) in this Area began with [104], a layer of yellow-brown clayey sand, which was recorded at the limit of excavation (L.O.E.) in the easternmost 5m of the trench. [104] was seen to disappear below L.O.E., and was subsequently replaced by [105], a mid grey brown sandy silt containing patches of orange-brown sand. This layer initially appeared at L.O.E., approximately 1.0m below the modern road surface, and was seen to rise towards the west, only to fall away below L.O.E. after approximately 30m (adjacent to no.25 Sewell's Walk).

Further westward, opposite no.23 Sewell's Walk, three further layers of dumping material were seen to rise above L.O.E. The earliest of these, [111], consisted of a 300mm thick deposit of rich black organic material, mixed with a red-brown ash-like material, which was overlain by [108], a mid orange, slightly clayey, coarse grained sand containing no inclusions. The final deposit in this group, [112], was also seen at L.O.E. but approximately 3-4m to the west (close to no.22), and comprised a grey-brown clay, 500mm thick and containing no inclusions.

The last dump layer recorded in this half of Sewell's Walk was a mixed orange brown sand containing no obvious inclusions, [113], which together with the five previously mentioned dump deposits, was overlain by [102], a mixed/ mottled red-brown/grey sandy earth containing only very occasional small pieces/flecks of limestone. This latter deposit was present throughout the entire eastern half of the trench, between nos.19 and 34.

As noted at the beginning of this narrative, the ground make-up encountered across the western half of the street (westwards from nos.20/21) was considerably less intense than that witnessed to the east. The earliest layer recorded, [116], was initially seen adjacent to no.20 Sewell's Walk and consisted of a mixed mid grey-brown sand containing frequent patches/ mottles of mid orange-brown sand and iron staining. This layer continued for approximately 20m (E-W) before falling away below L.O.E., and was sealed by two deposits, [115] and [118]. [115] was a thin lense of well

compacted mixed yellow-grey/brown sand or ash, which was on average only 50mm thick, but present in both north and south facing sections, and seen to dip towards the east, while [118] was a mid grey-brown coarse grained sand containing frequent patches of light brown and rich orange sand, seen for most of the eastern half of the Area. Lense [115] was overlain by layer [102], as described in the preceeding paragraph, which was in turn sealed four features and a further dump layer.

Of the four features seen to seal layer [102], at least two definitely date to the 20th century, being a modern ceramic drainpipe [103], and a brick built sewer inspection chamber [114] (with its' associated cut [172]). The two remaining features represent possibly linear cuts oriented N-S, but owing to a lack of finds these are of an uncertain date. The most easterly of these cuts was seen close to no.24 Sewell's Walk, and consisted of a 4.0m wide, shallow (c.500mm), possibly linear cut with sides at approximately 20-30 degrees to the horizontal, and a rounded base. This cut [107] was filled by a mid-dark orange/grey-brown coarse grained sand [106], containing only small flecks and pieces of limestone. The second possible cut feature was seen opposite no.22, and consisted of a 2.0m wide (E-W) cut, [110], probably oriented N-S, and seen to be approximately 400mm deep to L.O.E. The fill of this feature was seen to be very similar to the underlying layer [102], being a mottled red-grey/brown sandy earth containing no inclusions.

The final deposit seen to seal layer [102] was seen between nos. 16 and 19 Sewell's Walk, and was a layer of moderate-well compacted mid-dull orange-brown coarse grained sand containing no inclusions [117]. This layer, together with the four cut features, and the previously mentioned layer [118] (as seen in the western half of the street), were all sealed by the layer of limestone, [101], which formed the hardcore for the modern carriageway surface [100].

Area 2 - Pennell Street (see figs.3 and 20/21)

The earliest deposit recorded in this Area, was [131], a layer of slightly red-brown clayey earth mixed with small pieces of limestone. This layer was seen at L.O.E. at the western end of Pennell Street, adjacent to the St. Peter at Gowts primary school, and was sealed by a series of nine possible burials ([126]/[127]/[128]/[130]/[132]/[133]/[134]/[135]/[136]). Almost all of the burials were heavily disturbed, and owing to the confined nature of the trench, only limited excavation and investigation was possible. Only one burial, [128], appeared to be formally laid out, and was oriented E-W with the head to the west. As recovery was hampered by the size of the trench and the majority of

the remains were relatively undisturbed by the trenching, it was decided (following consultation with the Home Office) that a Licence to remove the remains was not necessary. Accordingly all disturbed elements of the burials were reburied in their original locations following pipelaying, prior to the backfilling of the trench.

Lying above this series of burials was [129], a 200mm thick layer of red- brown slightly clayey earth containing small pieces of tile and limestone, which was in turn sealed by [119], a layer of dark grey-brown sandy, clayey earth containing only very occasional small flecks of limestone, shell and brick. This latter deposit was present throughout the entire length of this area, and was later seen to be very similar to deposits seen in other areas of the project. Approximately 20m from the eastern end of Pennell Street layer [119] was cut by a large, possibly linear, flat bottomed cut, [124], which was at least 3.50m wide (E-W), 500mm deep, and seen to continue into both north and south facing sections. This cut had a flat base and vertical sides, and was filled by [125], a dark grey brown earth (seemingly redeposited [119]) which contained modern inclusions and a small ceramic water pipe. [125] was then sealed by the modern hardcore layer [101], which lay immediately beneath the modern carriageway surface [100].

Area 3 - Scorer Street (see figs. 4 and 22)

As with many other locations on this project, this Area was seen to be almost totally devoid of any archaeological finds or features. The earliest deposit recorded was [121], seen at the extreme western end of Scorer Street. This layer comprised a mid-light grey-brown coarse grained sand containing pebbles and some iron staining, which was at least 400mm thick to L.O.E. and dipped below L.O.E. to the east. [121] was overlain by [163], a layer of mid-dark brown earth (almost identical to [119] as seen in Area 2), which was present for the entire length of Scorer Street. To the west, [163] was sealed by a layer of rubble hardcore [123], forming the foundations for the adjacent footpath, which was in turn overlain by a 50mm thick layer of mortar/ concrete bedding [122]. [122] lay beneath a layer of roughly worked limestone "kerb" stones [120], which were approximately 500mm to the south of the present kerb and footpath, and would seem to represent part of an earlier road/foot way (possibly Victorian?). This earlier feature was then sealed by [101] and [100], the hardcore and surface for the modern carriageway, as seen in all the Areas of this project.

Area 4 - Nelthorpe Street (see figs. 5 and 23-24)

Very little of archaeological significance was recorded during this section of trenching, with the only features encountered representing modern service trenching. The earliest layer present was [164], a mid-dark brown earth almost identical to the layers [119]/[163] as seen previously. This layer was approximately 1.0m thick, and was present from immediately below the modern hardcore to L.O.E. It was cut in at least three places by the following modern services (mainly gas and water), cut [175]/ pipe [176]/ fill [174], cut [178]/ pipe [177]/ fill [179] and cut [181]/ pipe [182]/ fill [180]. The fills of these three features, [174], [179] and [180] were all overlain by the modern carriageway hardcore [101], which was present over the whole length of Area 4. Towards the northern end of Area 4, a concentration of much larger pieces of limestone, [137], was seen contained within, and sealing hardcore [101]. Rather than representing any possible archaeological activity, it is most likely that this concentration is simply a chance dumping of larger limestone pieces during the construction of the road. Both concentration [137] and hardcore [101] were subsequently sealed by the tarmac road surface [100], as before.

Areas 5/6 - Abbot Street and Prior Street (see figs. 6 and 7).

No evidence of archaeological remains was seen during the excavations along these two relatively short lengths of trench to the south of Sibthorp Street. Only one deposit, [164] (as seen in Areas 4 and 5), was present beneath the hardcore [101] and the tarmac [100] forming the modern road carriageway.

Area 7 - Sibthorpe Street (see figs. 8, 14 and 25-30)

This Area was one of few in this project seen to produce archaeological results of any importance, with several features present at the western end of Sibthorpe Street, adjacent to the St.Mary's Guildhall. The series of features were seen at, or immediately above L.O.E., beginning adjacent to No.3 Sibthorpe Street (approximately 60m to the east of High Street). At this point a layer of compact crushed mortar and limestone "chips", [141], was seen in the base of the trench, approximately 1.20m below the present ground level. This layer was then overlain by a surface, or possible wall, [140], made up of at least 2 courses of irregularly shaped, roughly flat limestone pieces, seemingly oriented N-S and between 200mm and 300mm thick (see fig.26).

Approximately 40m further to the west, at a point 20m east of the High Street, a second concentration of

limestone, [142], was recorded (fig.29). This feature consisted of two courses of roughly squared/worked limestone blocks, present only in the south facing section of the trench, but extending for approximately 1.60m (E-W). Traces of yellow-orange sandy mortar were present between some of the stones, together with small patches of pebbles/gravel (used as packing?).

At a point approximately 17m to the east of High Street two layers became visible at L.O.E. in both the north and south facing sections of the trench. The earliest was [145], a layer of gravel and "pea-grit" mixed with tile, pot and small fragments of bone, which was overlain by [144]/[152], a 300mm thick layer of compact, dark orange-brown sandy silt containing no obvious inclusions. As the trench crossed Sibthorpe Street (from south to north), layer [145] was seen to disappear below L.O.E., while [144]/[152] was sealed by [151], a 100mm thick layer of small limestone fragments, sand and pebbles, again with no further inclusions. This layer was overlain by two possible road/track surfaces, [150] and [149]. [150] was a 150mm thick, moderately compact mix of small-medium sized limestone pieces and dark greybrown sandy silt, which was present for approximately 10m E-W, while [149] was a finer metalled layer, seen only in the NW-SE "dog-leg" area of the trench (see fig. 28). This latter layer was only 100mm thick and comprised small pieces of limestone, "pea-grit"/gravel and light brown sand, and appeared at a depth of approximately 600mm below the modern road surface.

As excavation progressed towards the west, along the northern side of Sibthorpe Street, the previously mentioned surfaces came to an end approximately 10m to the east of High Street, with no further evidence of surfaces present until trenching reached a point 6.0m to the east of High Street. Here, between 750mm and 1.10m below the modern road surface, a series of up to six well compacted layers were seen in both the north and south facing sections, extending for at least 4.0m E-W (see fig.30) and appearing to continue beneath High Street. The earliest five layers [166] - [170] were each only approximately 50mm thick, and comprised a mid orange sand-silt mixed with "pea-grit"/gravel and very small limestone fragments. The uppermost layer of this group, [166], was then sealed by a more substantial 100mm thick surface [147], made up of sandy silt mixed with crushed limestone and limestone pieces (some up to 100mm x 150mm x 100mm in size). This latter surface, possibly representing part of the Roman Fosse Way, was overlain by an irregular dump layer [146], which consisted of a dark brownorange mixed sandy-silt containing crushed limestone and small irregular limestone pieces.

All of the foregoing features, including the possible walls [140] and [142], were sealed by a layer of

dark-mid brown earth [164], which contained occasional small irregular limestone and brick fragments, and appeared identical to the layers [119]/ [163] etc. as seen in most of the other Areas of this project. This layer was sealed by at least two modern features including a concrete surface [138] and its' associated hardcore [139] seen at the junction of Sibthorpe Street (Area 7) and Abbot Street (Area 5), and a gas service trench (fill [173]/ pipe [171]/ cut [148]) seen adjacent to St.Mary's Guildhall. Finally in this Area, these two features were overlain by the hardcore [101], and the tarmac surface [100], for the modern carriageway.

Area 8 - Monson Street (see figs. 9 and 31-34)

The earliest deposits seen in this Area were uncovered approximately 15-20m to the east of the High Street, and consisted of a small random limestone concentration [158], and a larger, more uniform limestone feature [153]. The former feature, [158], was roughly 20m to the east of the High Street and was made up of small, irregular pieces of limestone mixed with orange sandy mortar and degraded limestone. This appeared to be oriented N-S, and was 800mm wide (E-W) and extended approximately 300mm above L.O.E. The second feature, [153], was much larger and again seemed to be oriented N-S, measuring at least 1.0m wide and present up to 600mm above L.O.E. It consisted of a loose, random concentration of small irregularly limestone pieces, mixed with sandy orangebrown earth, and was sealed by [154], a deposit of friable red sandy clay, possibly showing signs of burning. Both this clay deposit and the previously mentioned limestone concentration [158], were overlain by a layer of moderate-dark grey brown earth [157], containing only small pieces of limestone. This layer was present from immediately below the modern hardcore to L.O.E., and appeared virtually identical to layers [119]/[163] and [164] seen previously in other Areas.

Layer [157] was recorded, to a greater or lesser extent, along the entire length of Area 8, and was cut to the west by a modern service trench, cut [155]/pipe [183]/fill [156], and sealed to the east by three layers, [159]/ [165] and [188]. Of these three layers, [159] was a dark brown-black sandy earth containing orange sand lenses, seen adjacent to No.15 Monson Street, [165] was a 200mm thick layer of clayey, sandy earth mixed with brick and limestone rubble and gravel, appearing at No.27 Monson Street, and [188] consisted of a thin (c.100mm) lense of brick rubble present at the junction of Monson Street and Nelthorpe Street (Area 4). The latter two deposits, and possibly also the first, were obviously modern and could be associated with several nearby service trenches.

Layer [159] was subsequently overlain by a very mixed layer of clayey earth, gravel and sand, [162], which together with the aforementioned layers [165] and [188], was sealed by a layer of gravel, limestone and grey-brown sandy earth [161]. This layer formed the bedding/hardcore for a layer of cobbles [160], apparently part of an earlier road or footway surface, and was cut by a modern service trench cut [187]/ pipe [185]/ fill [186]. The fill of this trench [186] was sealed by the cobbled surface [160], which provided a base for the modern carriageway surface [100] at the eastern end of the trench. At the west end of the trench the layer of limestone hardcore [101] reappeared (as seen in every other Area of the project), sealing layer [157] and trench fill [156], and overlain by road surface [100].

Area 9 - King Street (see fig. 10)

The stratigraphy revealed in this Area proved to be very basic, with only one layer present between L.O.E. and the modern hardcore. This layer, [191], was a dark grey-brown sandy earth containing up to 30% clay, together with flecks of limestone, shell and brick, and appeared to be almost identical to [119] as seen previously in Area 2 (see also layers [157], Area 8 and [164], Areas 4-7, etc.). As with all the Areas of this project, the surface layers were made up a layer of limestone hardcore [101], overlain by a tarmac carriageway surface [100].

Area 10 - Chaplin Street (see figs. 11 and 35)

This Area revealed a basically similar ground build-up to that seen in King Street (Area 9), although in this case the earliest layer, [189], was seen to contain several small dumps of Human bone, [192]. Layer [189] was again very similar to [119]/[191] etc. as recorded in Areas 2-12, while the Human remains were mixed with tile, limestone and animal bones. No evidence for formal graves was seen, and it seems very unlikely that the position of this discovery indicates the exact position of a burial ground. It is, however, possible that the remains were displaced during construction of the relatively recent Thomas Cooper Memorial Church, immediately north of Chaplin Street.

At the junction of Chaplin Street and High Street, a modern brick feature [190], approximately 6-7 courses high, was seen to cut into layer [189]. This was oriented N-S and was possibly associated with modern services, and lay immediately beneath the modern hardcore and tarmac, [101] and [100].

Areas 11/12 - Portland Street and Hermit Street (see figs. 12, 13 and 36)

Absolutely no evidence of archaeological occupation was present in these two adjacent Areas, along Portland Street (E-W) and Hermit Street (N-S). The stratigraphic progression was almost identical to that seen in Area 9, with the earliest layer recorded being a dark grey-brown sandy earth (in this case allocated no. [193]), identical in appearance to the previously recorded [119]. This layer was present from L.O.E. and was sealed by the modern hardcore [101], which itself was overlain by the carriageway surface [100].

Conclusions

As has been stated previously within past reports on projects of this type, this kind of undertaking offers less than ideal circumstances for archaeological recording, owing to the intermittent nature of the observation, and to constraints imposed by the dimensions of the trenches involved. With this in mind it should not be too surprising that the information recovered during this project provides far more negative evidence for survival of archaeological remains, at the depths involved, than positive. Whilst somewhat disappointing from a research point of view, this information is not however without value, enabling more accurate advice to be given in the future, should further development be considered in the areas covered by this report.

While not comprehensive or widespread, the results produced by this watching brief are still, however, important and help to add to the overall picture of past occupation in the lower City. The archaeological features that were discovered can be divided into two groups, the Human remains in Areas 2 and 10, and the possible structures and road/lane surfaces revealed in Area 7.

Of the human remains discovered, those on Chaplin Street (Area 10) were very disturbed, with identification of individual graves impossible. In view of the animal bone, pot and tile found intermixed with the human bones, it is likely that this is a dump produced during the clearance of the site of the nearby Holy Trinity Church (originally on the site of the existing Thomas Cooper Memorial Church to the north) and does not indicate the position of a surviving burial ground. In contrast, the information provided by the burials found on Pennell Street does help us locate precisely part of the graveyard of St.Michael in Wigford, a medieval church demolished in 1533. Nine graves were recorded, possibly marking the southern extent of the graveyard, all containing well preserved remains (albeit very disturbed) at a depth of

approximately 900mm below the modern road surface. The burials lay immediately south of the Victoria infants school, which now occupies the site of the church.

The second group of features occured at the western end of Sibthorp Street, just to the south of St. Mary's Guildhall, and would appear to be connected with the Roman streets, or their later replacements, known to be present in this location. The features uncovered during this project included two small sections of possible rough stone walls, or foundations. The easternmost of these, [140], perhaps represents part of a structure to the east of the Roman Ermine Street. Orientation of these features was difficult to determine owing to the size of the trench but, immediately to the west of the second of these possible walls [142], evidence for a rough metalled surface was seen. This occured 17m to the east of High street, approximately 1.1m below the modern road, and appears to be the eastern edge of the westernmost Roman road, the Fosse Way. As the trenching moved closer to High street, this rough surface was seen to develop into a much more substantial one (as would befit a major route), made up of a layer of limestone pieces overlying at least four layers of sandy mortar and gravel. The upper parts of this feature lay 700mm below the modern road and the surfaces were seen to continue to a point approximately 6m to the east of High street, where trenching ended (the western edge of this surface was not seen, as the layers continued into the trench section). No dating evidence was recovered from any of these features, with only one architectural fragment being recovered from dump layers above these surfaces, dating to the 13th-14th centuries. It is therefore difficult to say which period these features date from with any certainty. The depth and location of the surfaces in particular, however, appear to suggest a Roman origin when viewed together with more definite evidence seen during excavations within the confines of the St.Mary's Guildhall and more recently further to the north.

Acknowledgements

The Unit would like to thank Anglian Water Services Limited, and their contractors, M.P.Burke, for their support and assistance during this project, and would again like to acknowledge the positive conservation policies and procedures carried out by AWSL in its' approach to archaeological matters.

APPENDIX A

Archive Deposition

The archive consists of:

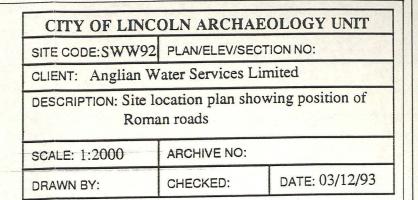
No. Description

- 1 Site diary
- 1 Report
- 94 Context records
- 40 Scale drawings
- 1 set Photographic records Colour slides
- 1 Stratigraphic matrix

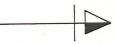
The primary archive material, as detailed above, is currently held by :

The City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit, Charlotte House, The Lawn, Union Road, Lincoln, LN1 3BL.

It is intended that transfer to the City and County Museum, Friars Lane, Lincoln, in accordance with current published requirements, will be undertaken within approximately six months of completion of this project.





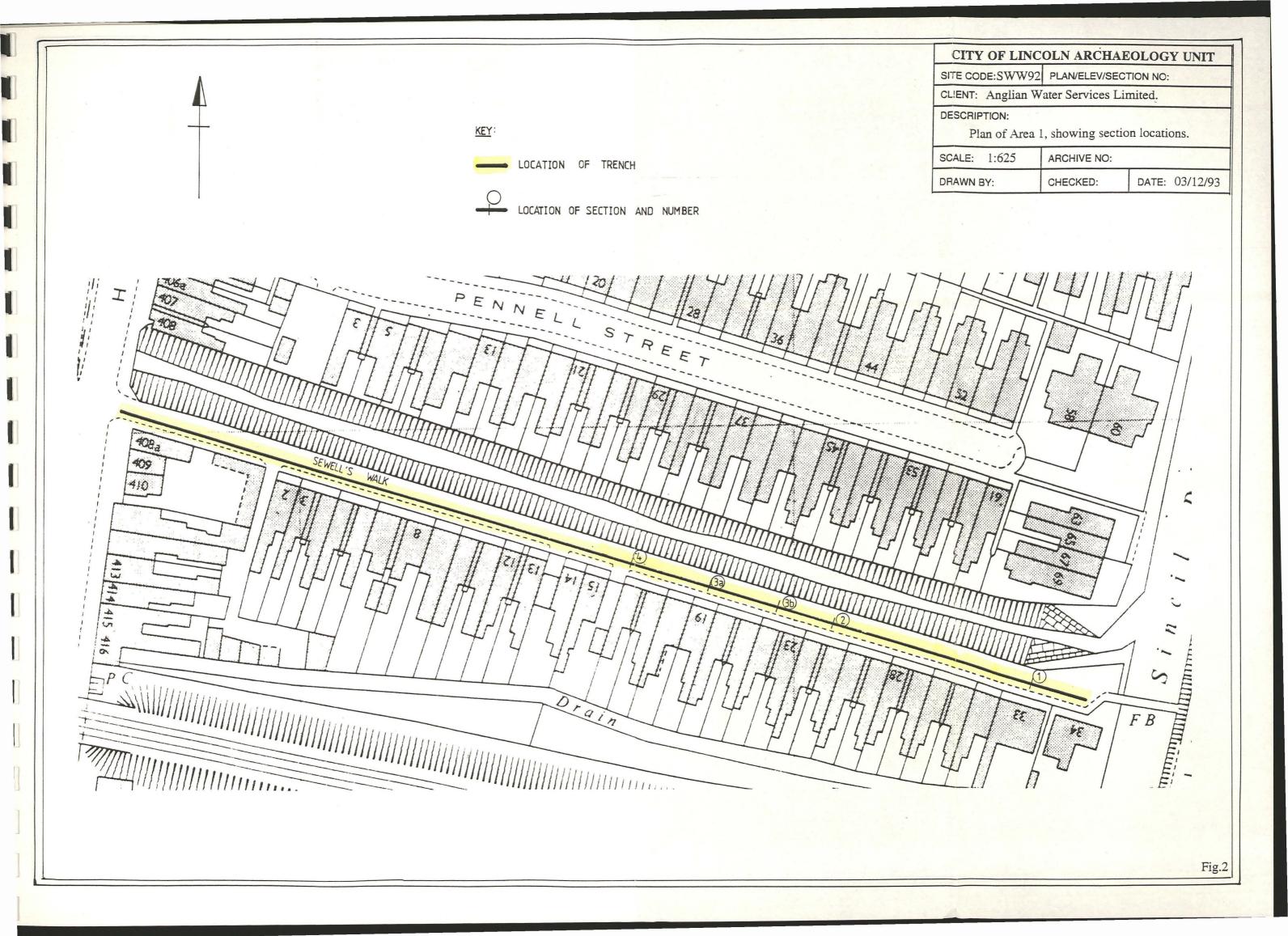


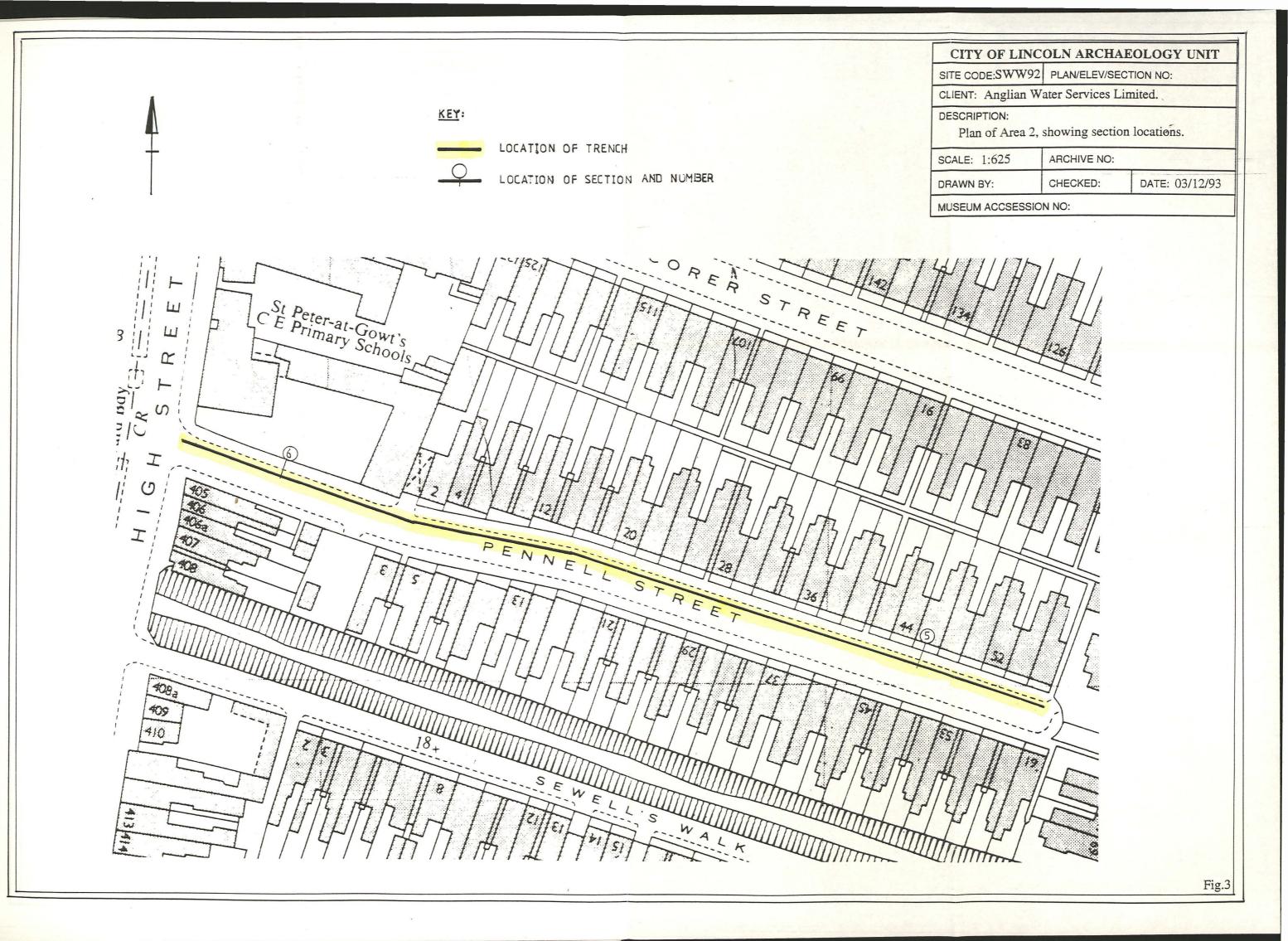
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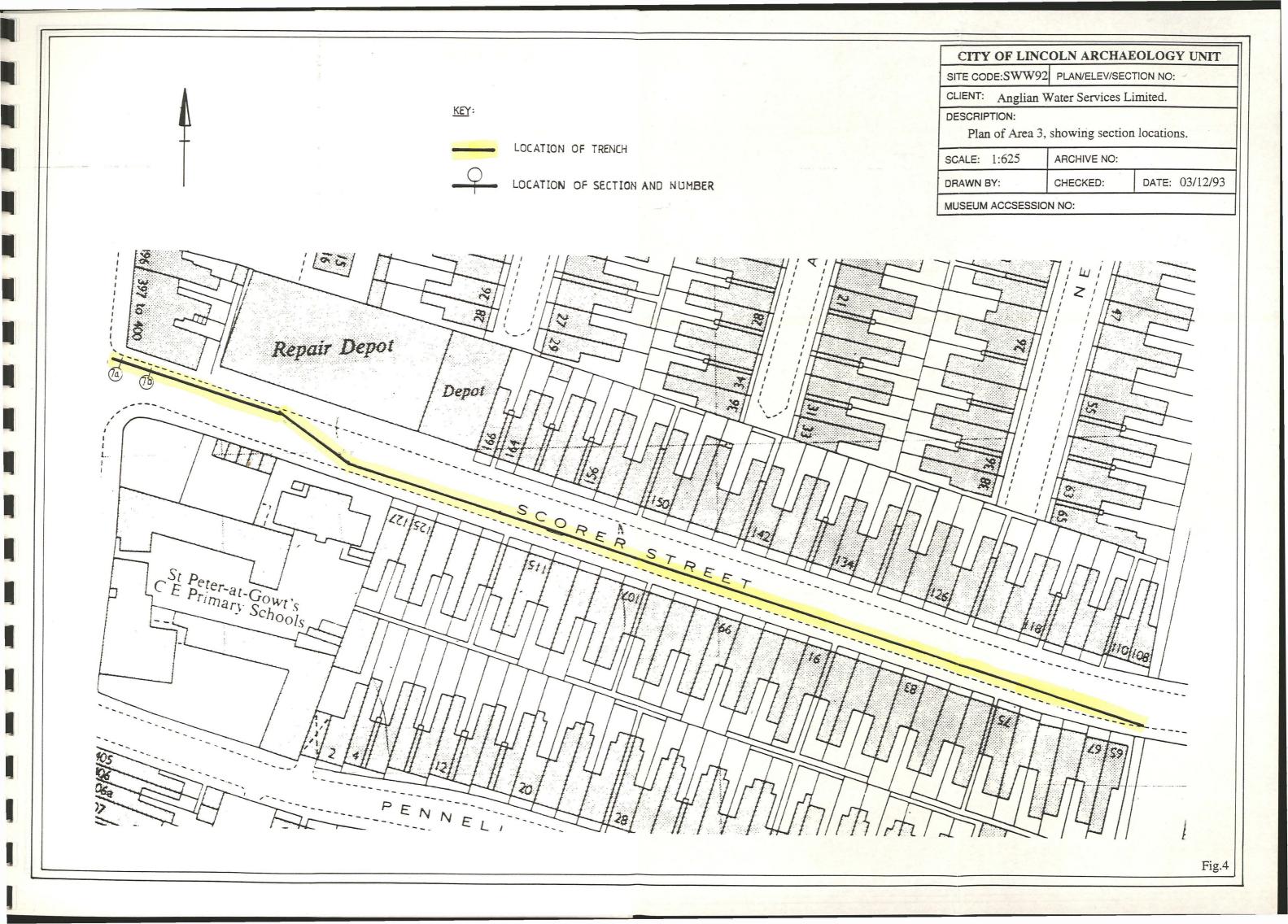
LINE OF TRENCH AND AREA CODE

CONJECTURED LINE OF ROMAN STREET - THE FOSSE WAY

CONJECTURED LINE OF ROMAN STREET - ERMINE STREET









SITE CODE:SWW92 PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO:

CLIENT: Anglian Water Services Limited.

DESCRIPTION:

Plan of Area 4, showing section locations.

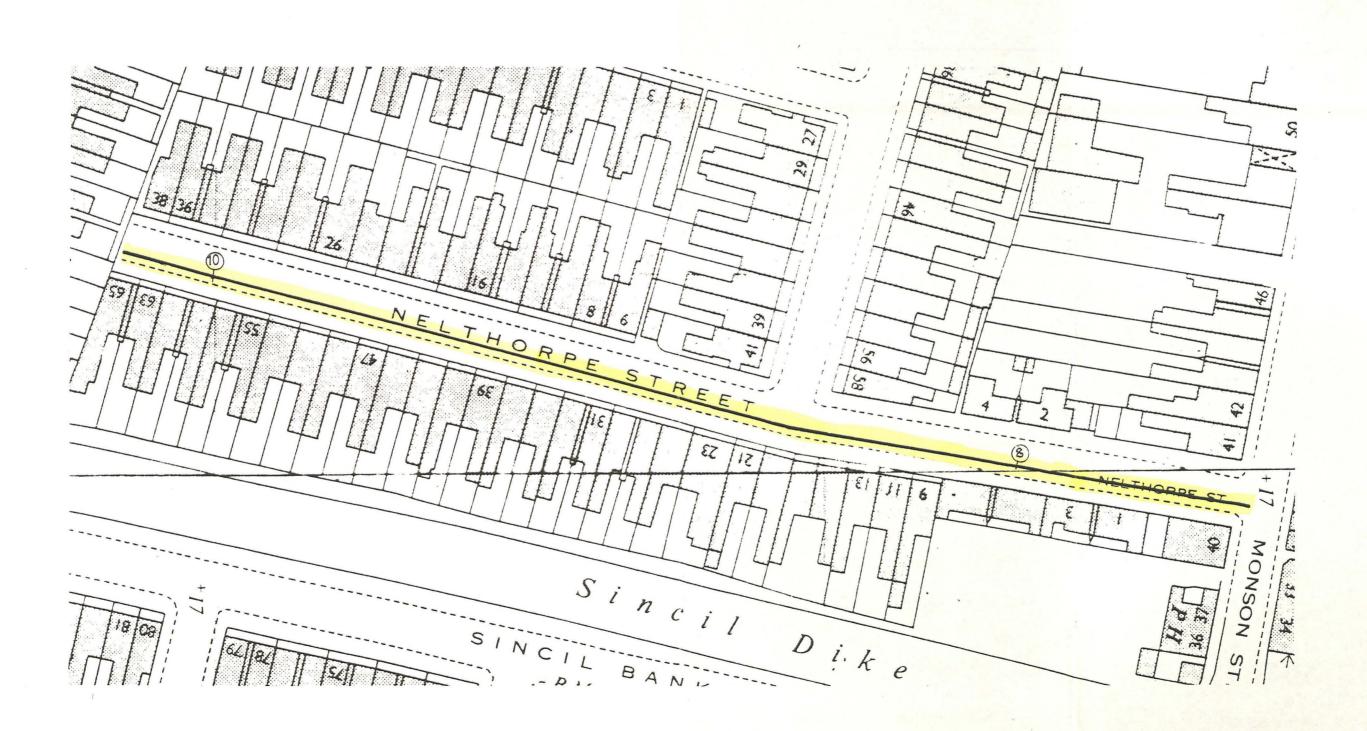
SCALE: 1:625 ARCHIVE NO:

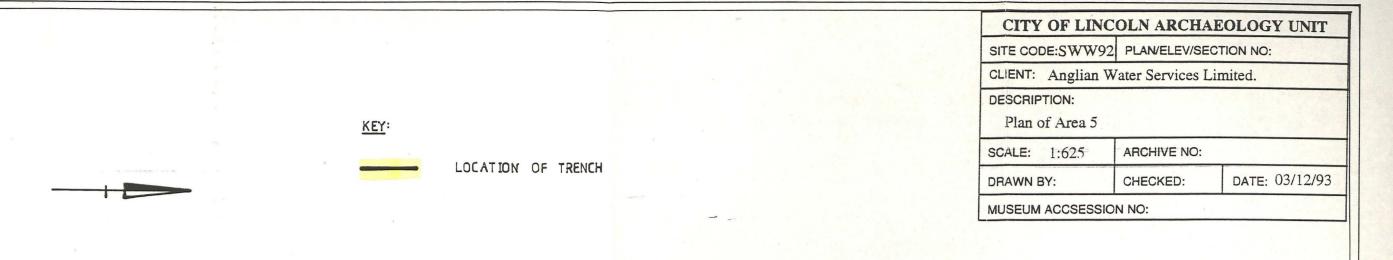
DRAWN BY: CHECKED: DATE: 03/12/93

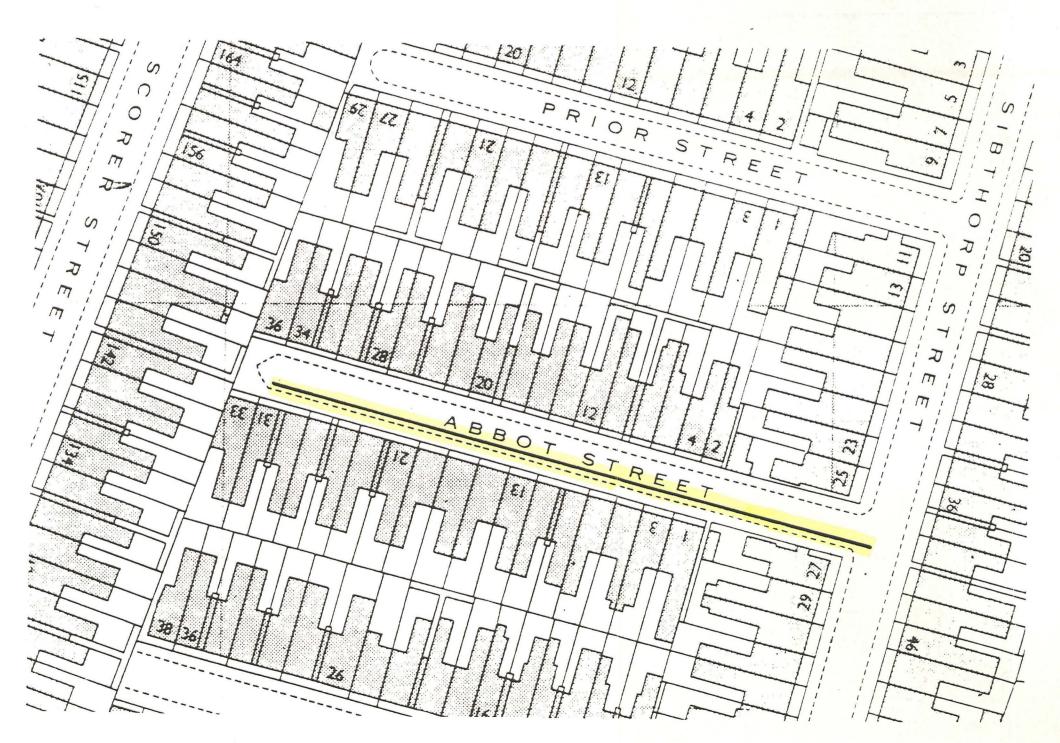


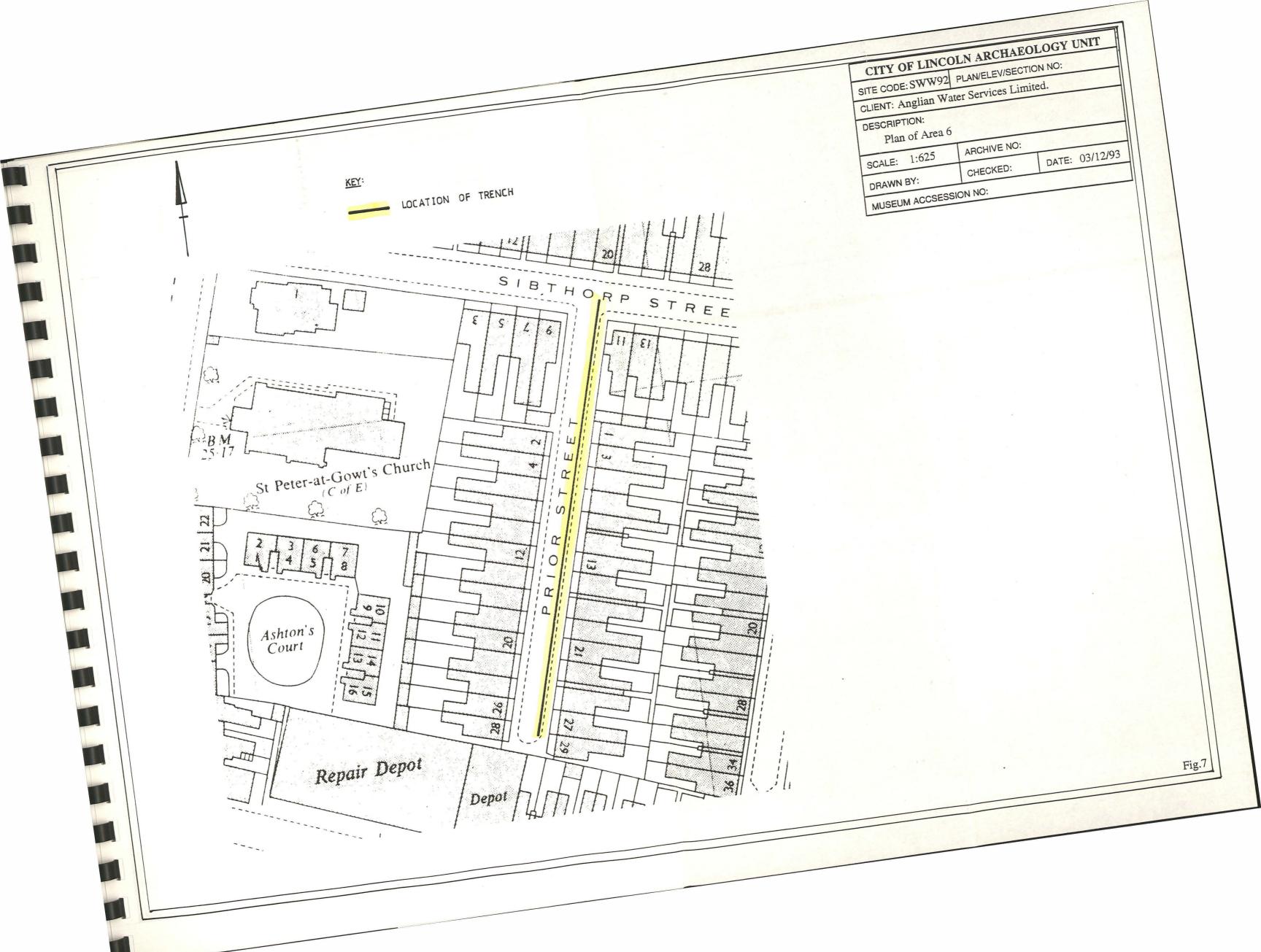


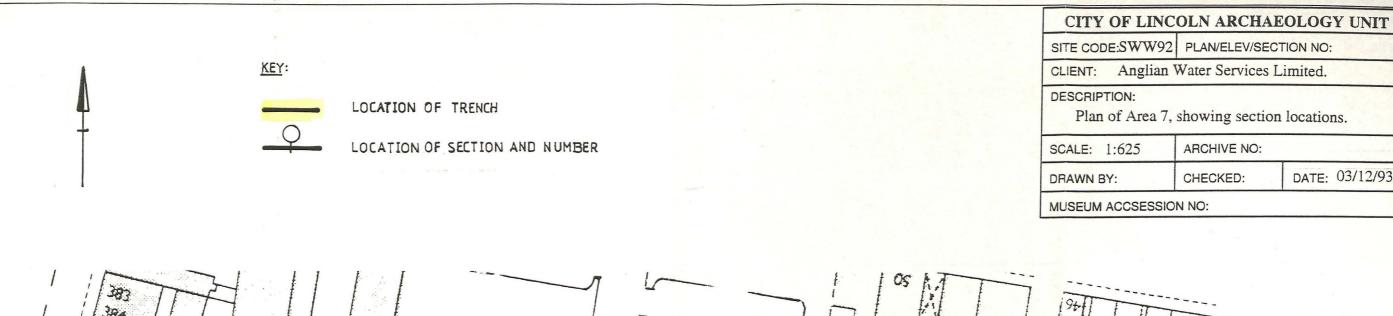
LOCATION OF SECTION AND NUMBER





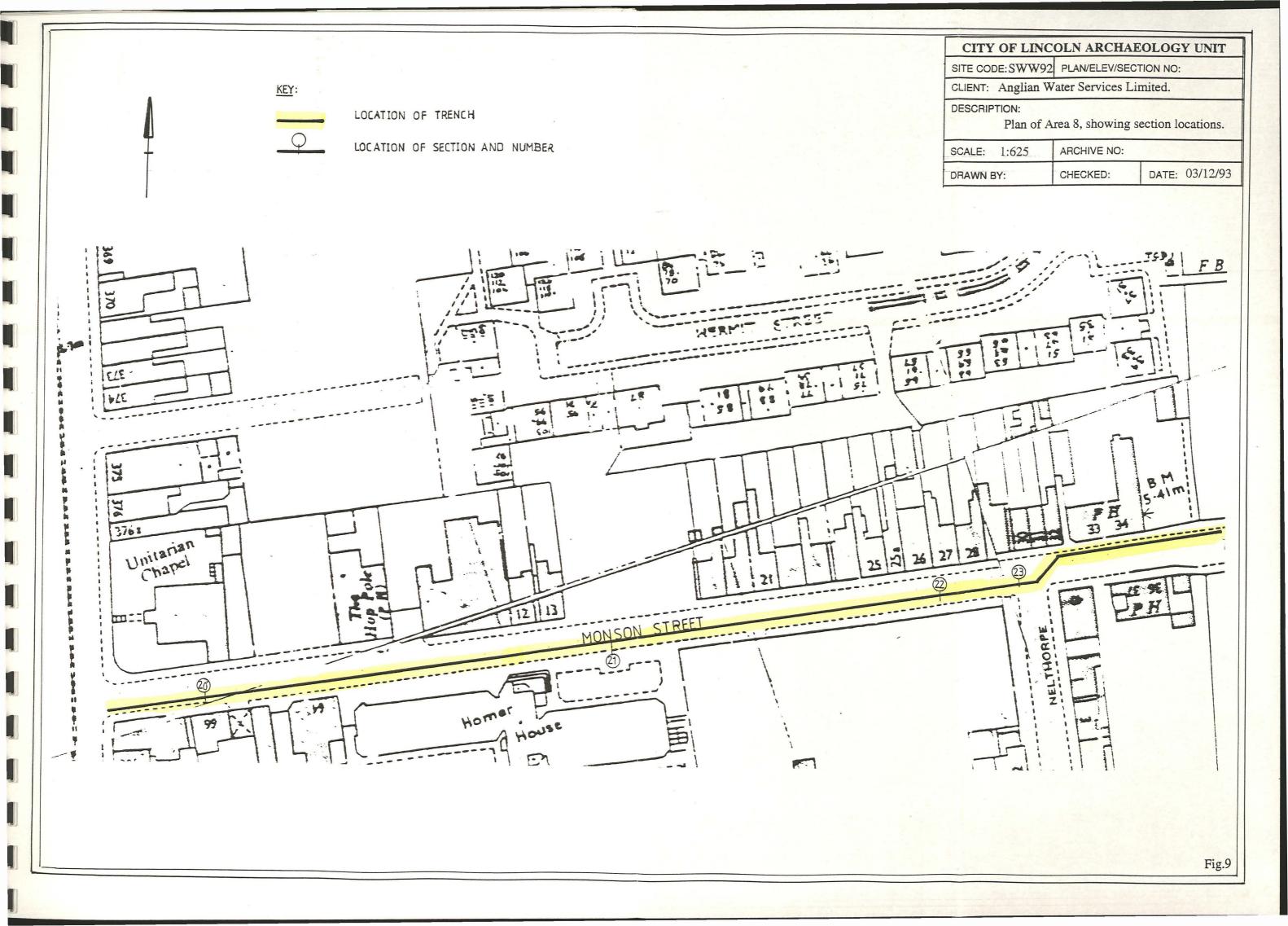








DATE: 03/12/93



KEY: LOCATION OF TRENCH PH373 urch Unitarian Chapel MONSON

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT

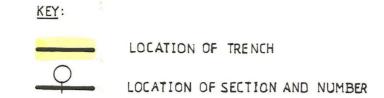
SITE CODE: SWW92 PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO:

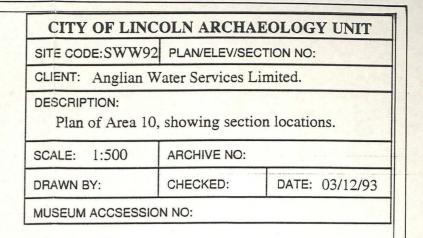
CLIENT: Anglian Water Services Limited.

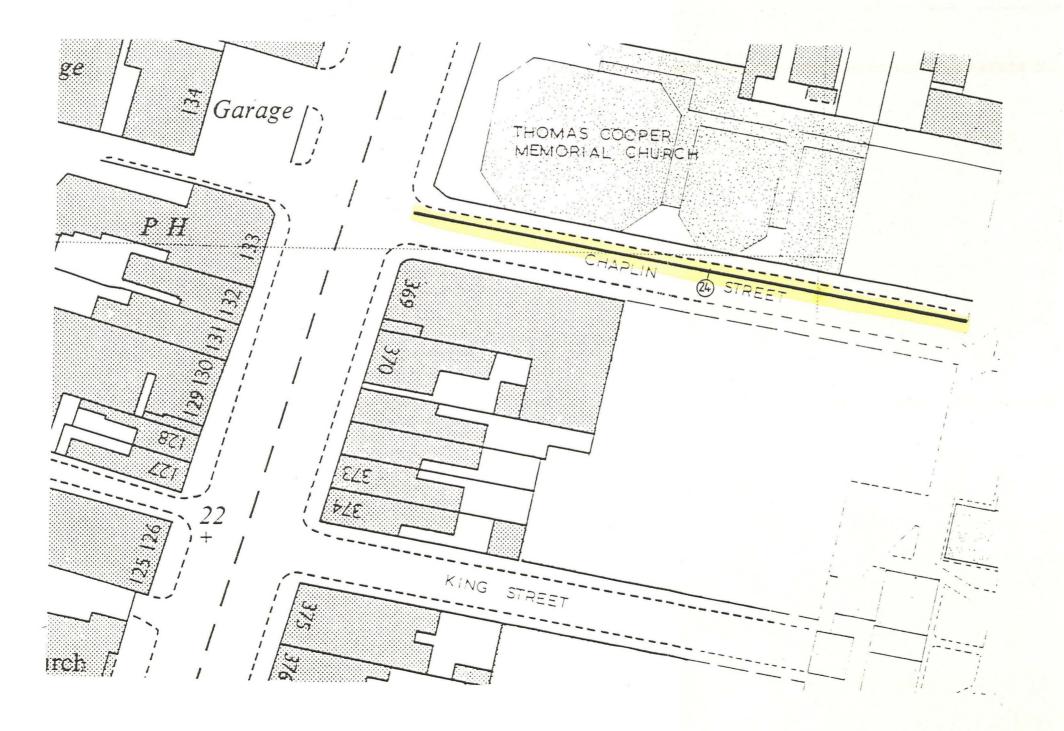
DESCRIPTION:
Plan of Area 9

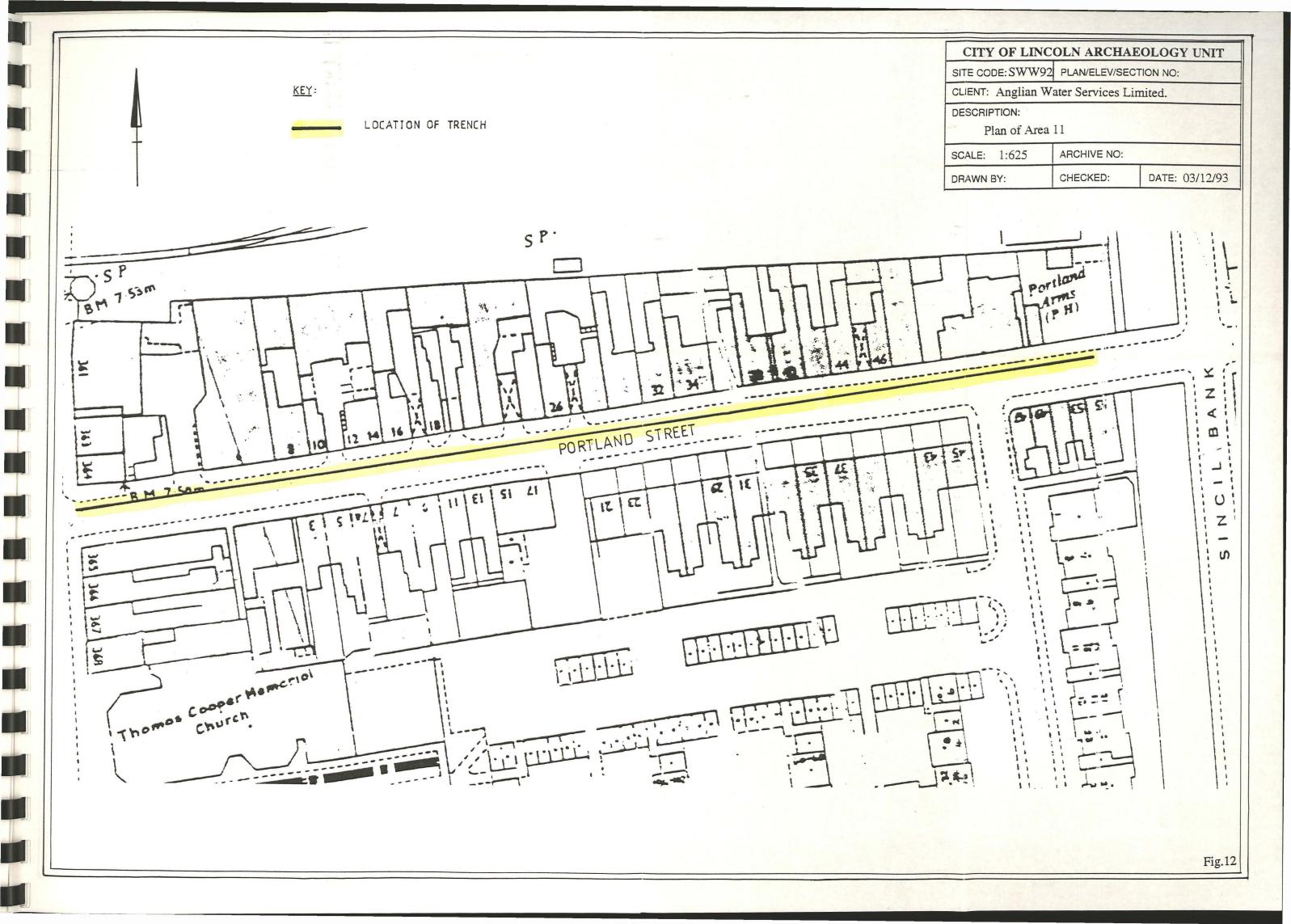
SCALE: 1:500 ARCHIVE NO:

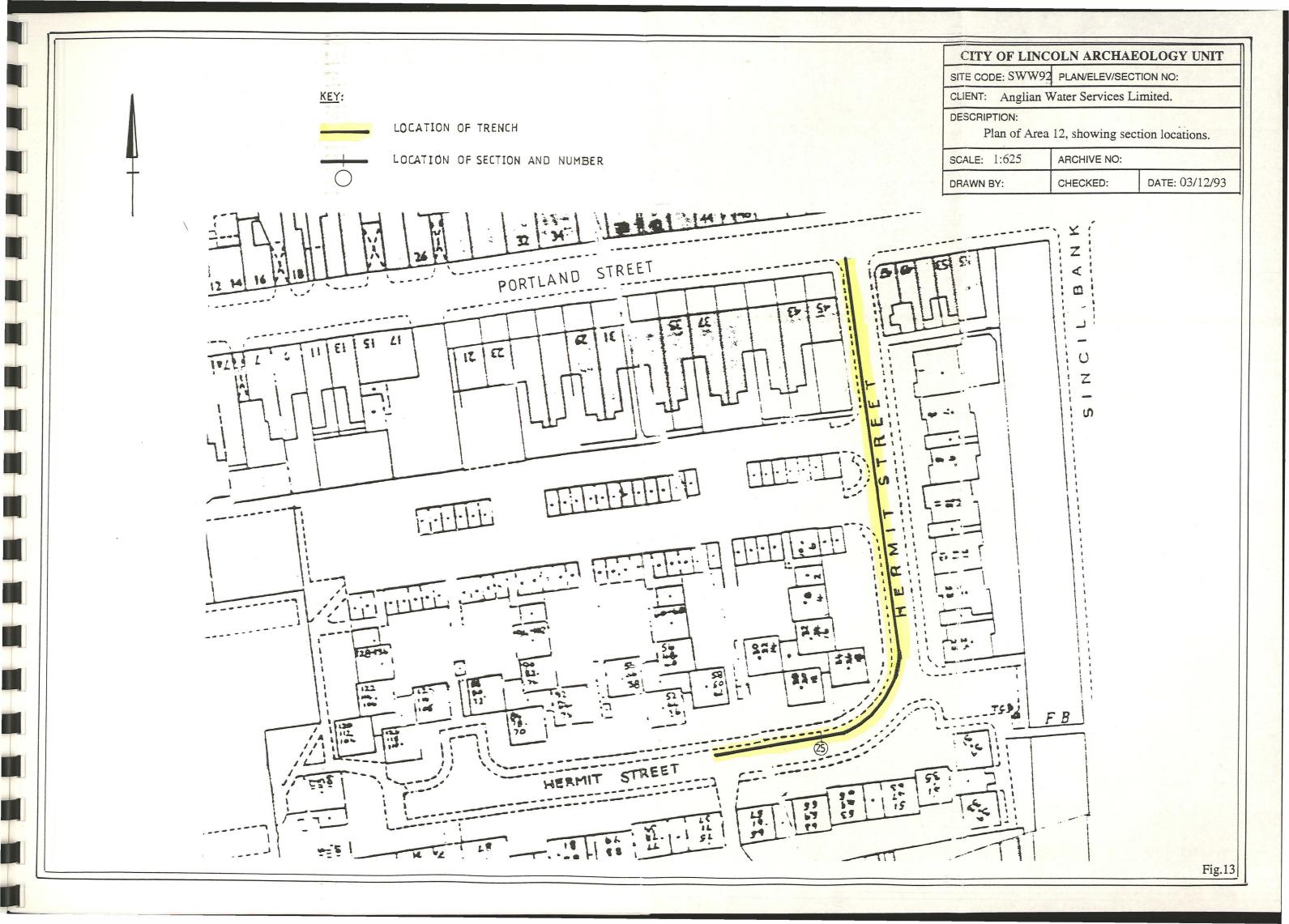
DRAWN BY: CHECKED: DATE: 03/12/93



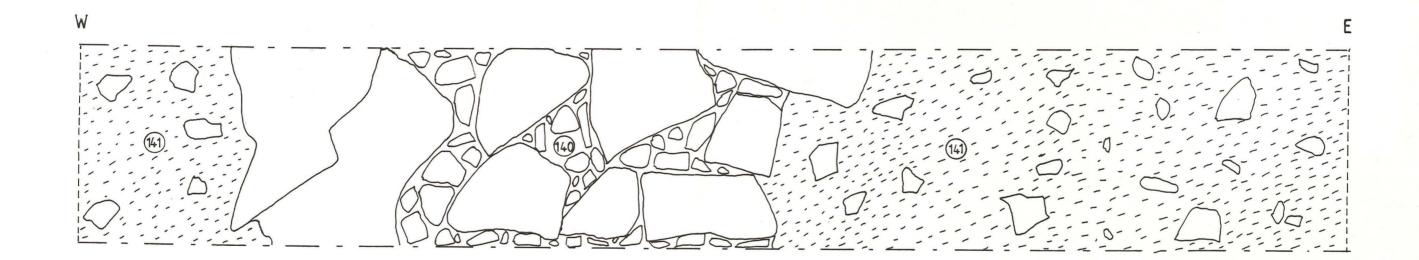








CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		
SITE CODE:SWW 92	PLAN/ELEV/SECT	TION NO:
CLIENT: ANGLIAN	WATER SERV	ICES LTD
DESCRIPTION: PLAN OF SURFACE 140 SIBTHORPE ST. AREA 7		
SCALE: 1: 10 ARCHIVE NO:		
DRAWN BY: M.G.	CHECKED:	DATE: 15/02/93



CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT

SITE CODE: SWW 92 PLAN/ELEY/SECTION NO: 1

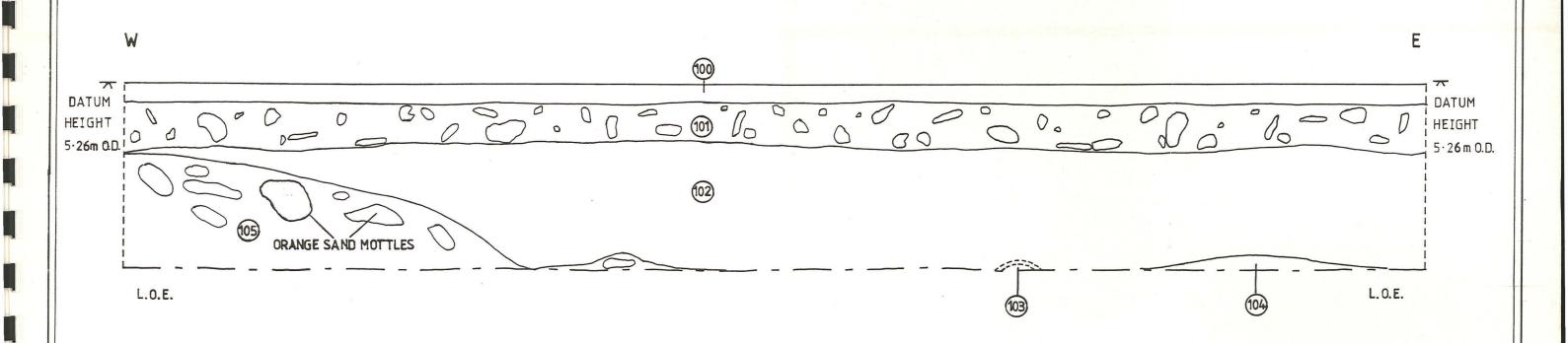
CLIENT: ANGLIAN WATER SERVICES LTD.

DESCRIPTION: SOUTH-FACING SECTION —

AREA 1

SCALE: 1:20 ARCHIVE NO:

DRAWN BY: K.W. CHECKED: DATE: 10/11/92



LEVELS FOR DATUM

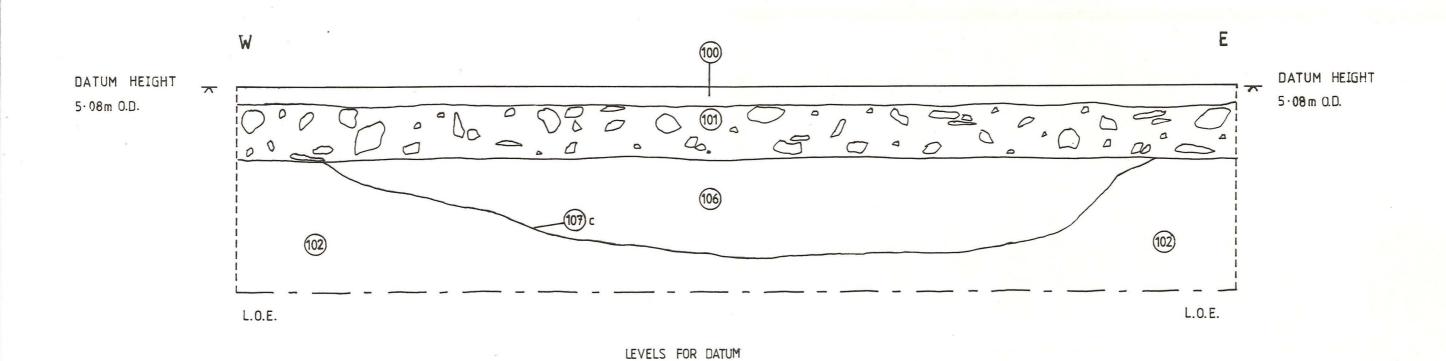
B.M. : 7-47m O.D.

B.S.: 0.40

F.S. : 2-61

R.R. : .5·26m O.D.

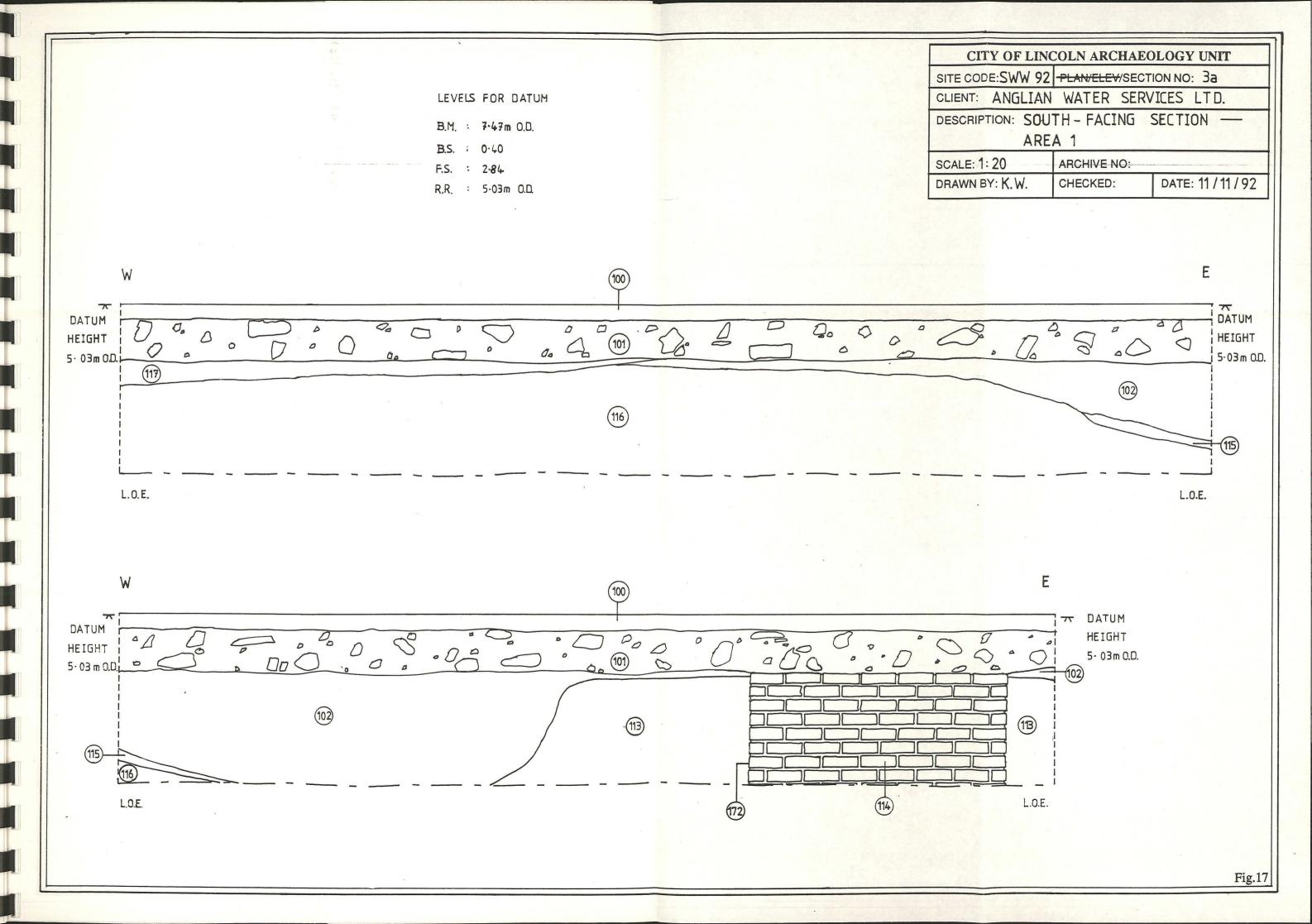
	CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT			
	SITE CODE: SWW 92 PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO: 2			
	CLIENT: ANGLIAN	WATER SERVI	CES LTD.	
	DESCRIPTION: SOUTH-FACING SECTION —			
	AREA 1			
-	SCALE: 1:20	ARCHIVE NO:		
-	DRAWN BY: K.W.	CHECKED:	DATE: 11/11/92	
- 1				



B.M. : 7 · 47m O.D.

R.R. : 5 · 08 m O.D.

B.S. : 0·40 F.S. : 2·79



BM. : 7-47m O.D.

B.S. : 0.40

F.S. : 2-84

R.R. : 5.03m O.D.

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT

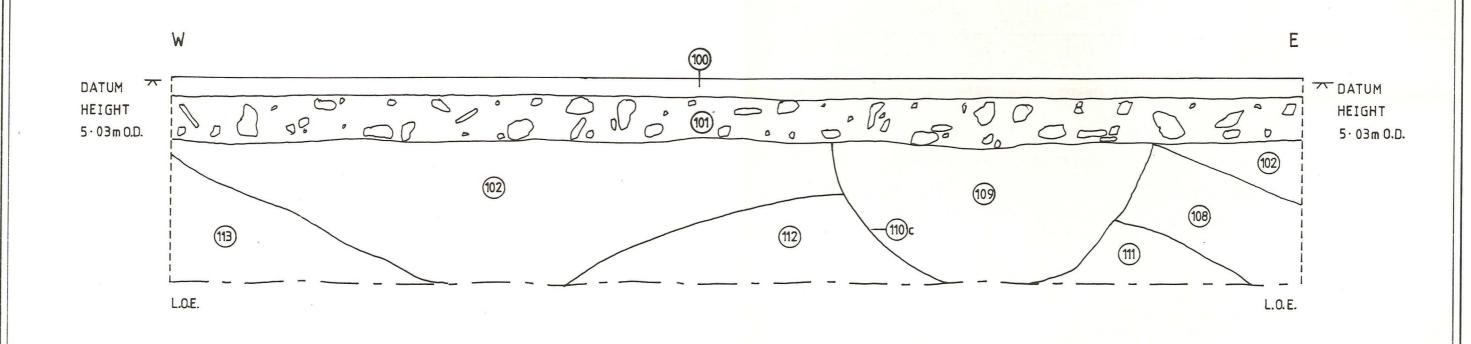
SITE CODE: SWW 92 PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO: 3b

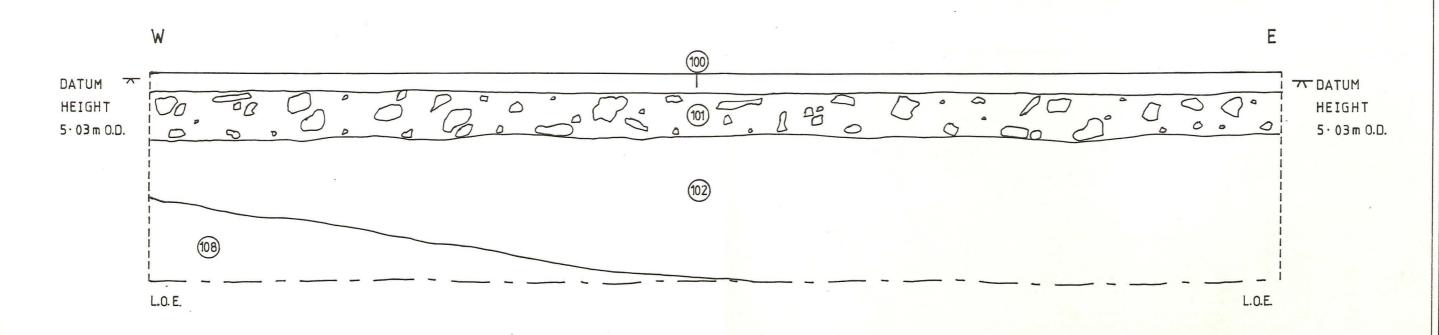
CLIENT: ANGLIAN WATER SERVICES LTD.

SCALE: 1:20 ARCHIVE NO:

DRAWN BY: K.W. CHECKED:

DATE: 11 / 11 / 92





B,M. : 7.47m O.D.

B.S. : 0-40

F.S. : 2.77

R.R. : 5.10m O.D.

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT

SITE CODE: SWW 92 PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO: 4

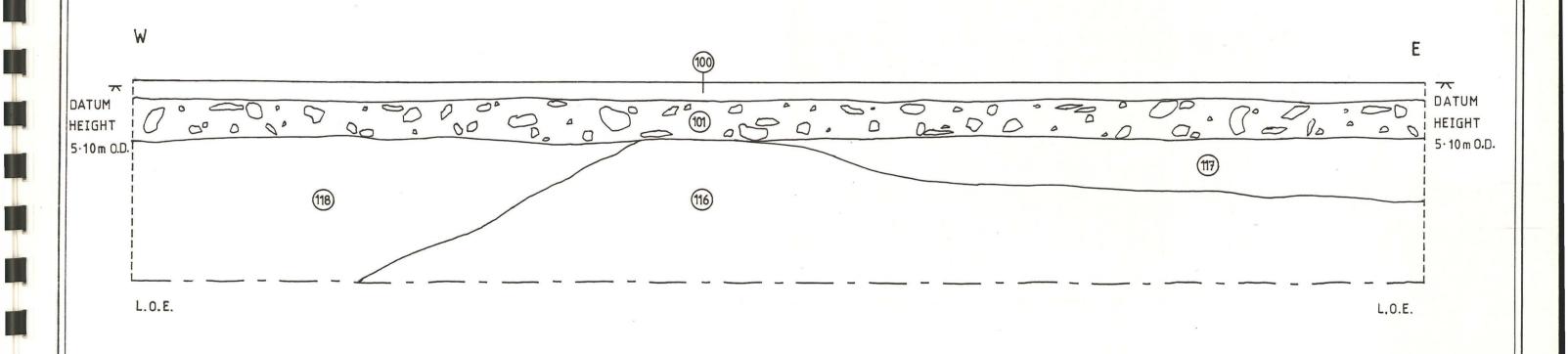
CLIENT: ANGLIAN WATER SERVICES LTD.

DESCRIPTION: SOUTH-FACING SECTION —

AREA 1

SCALE: 1:20 ARCHIVE NO:

DRAWN BY: K.W. CHECKED: DATE: 12/11/92



B.M. : 7.47m O.D.

B.S. : 0.38

F.S. ; 2:51

R.R. : 5.34m O.D.

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT

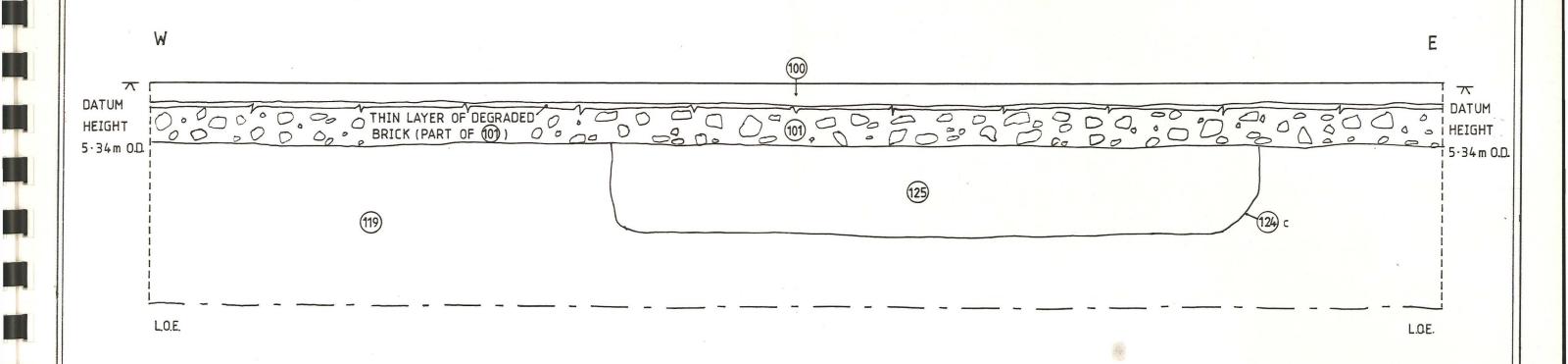
SITE CODE: SWW 92 PLAN/ELEY/SECTION NO: 5

CLIENT: ANGLIAN WATER SERVICES LTD.

DESCRIPTION: SOUTH-FACING SECTION —
AREA 2

SCALE: 1:20 ARCHIVE NO:

DRAWN BY: K.W. CHECKED: DATE: 07/12/92



B.M. : 7.47m O.D.

B.S. : 0-38

F.S. : 1.88

R.R. : 5.97m O.D.

SITE CODE: SWW 92 PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO: 6

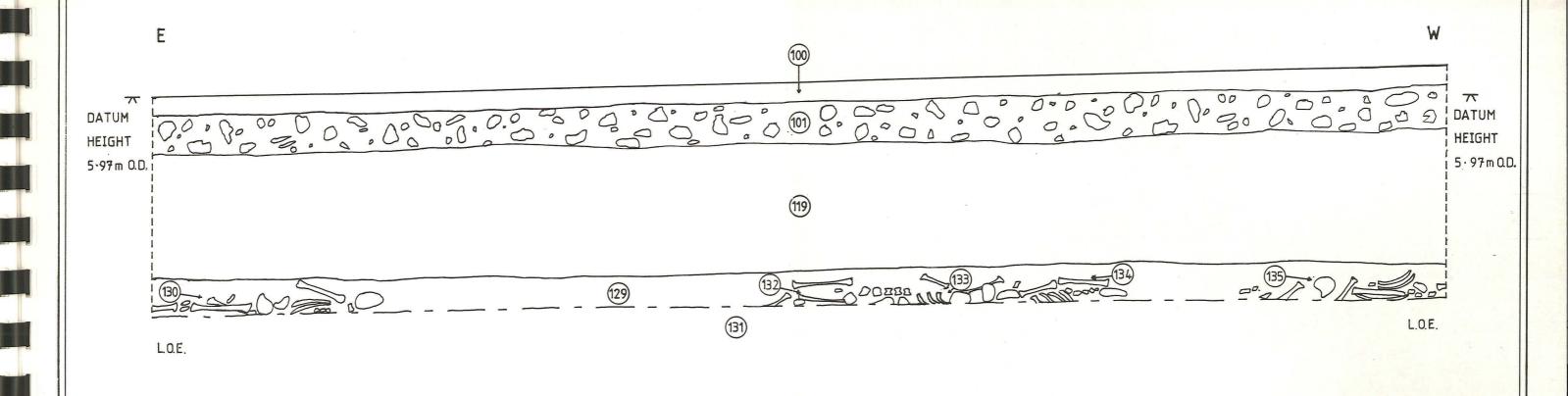
CLIENT: ANGLIAN WATER SERVICES LTD.

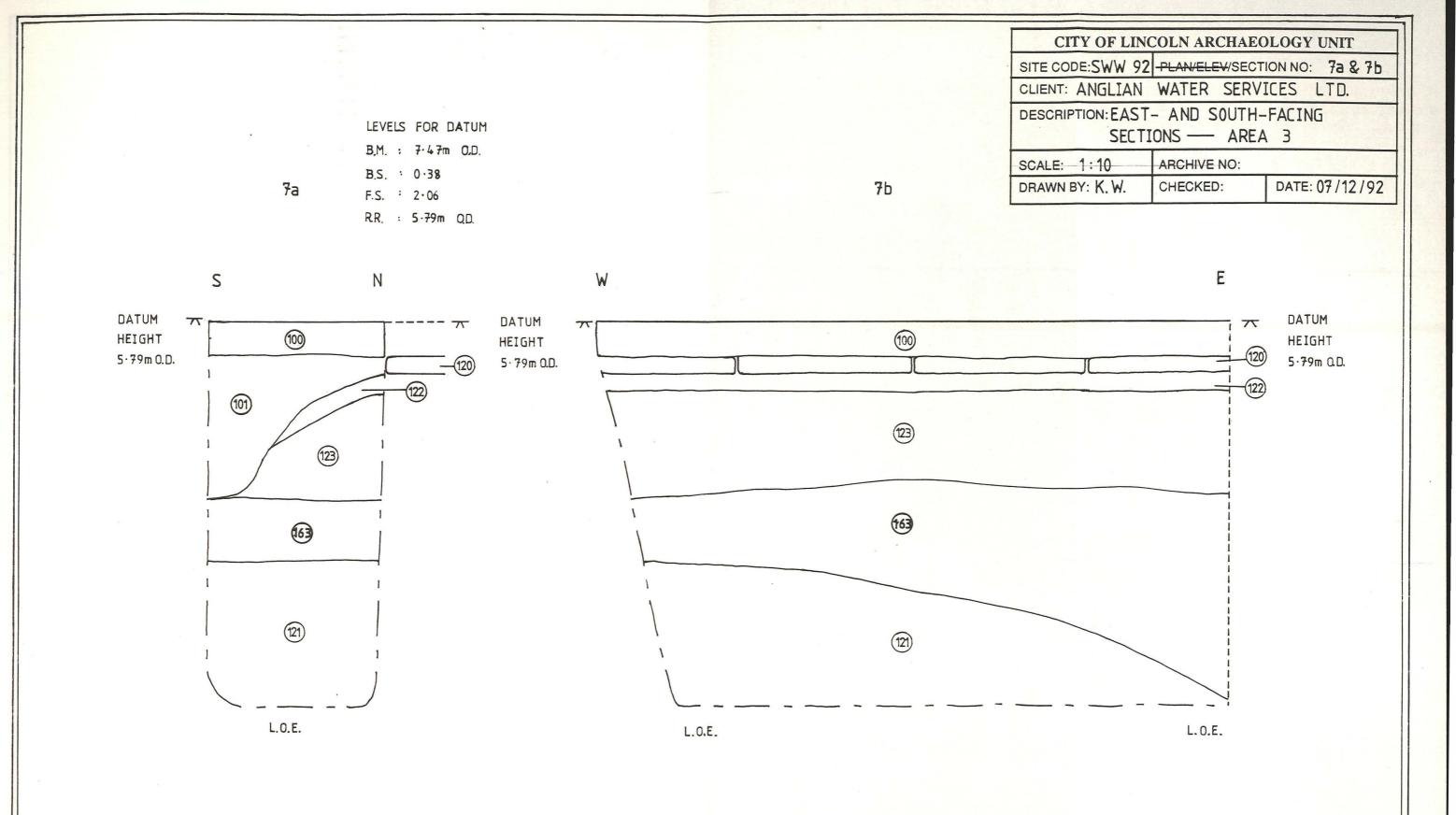
DESCRIPTION: NORTH-FACING SECTION —
AREA 2

SCALE: 1:20 ARCHIVE NO:

DRAWN BY: KW. & YR. CHECKED:

DATE: 11/12/92





CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT

SITE CODE:SWW 92 PLAN/ELEW/SECTION NO: 8

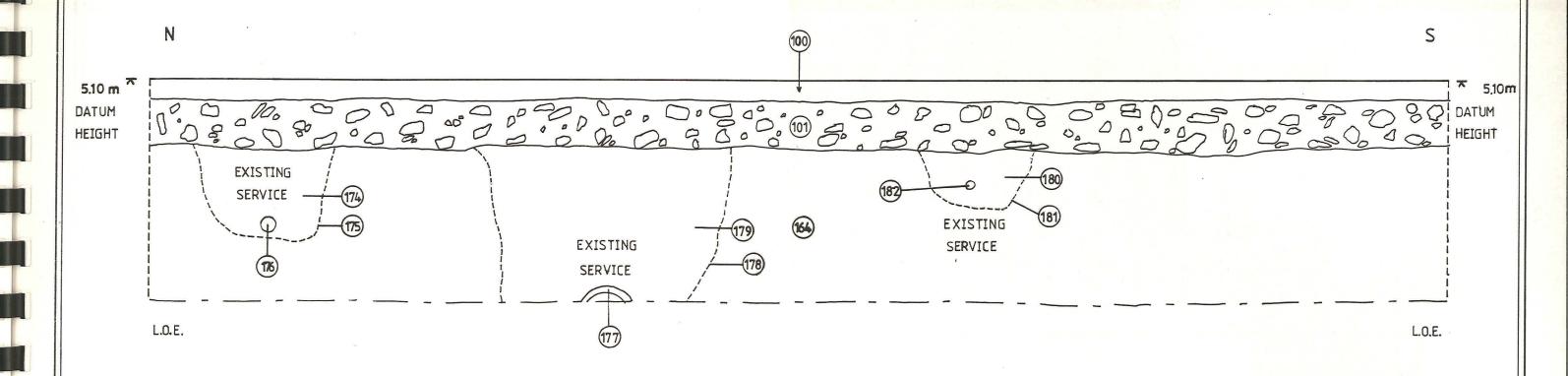
CLIENT: ANGLIAN WATER SERVICES LTD.

DESCRIPTION: WEST - FACING SECTION —

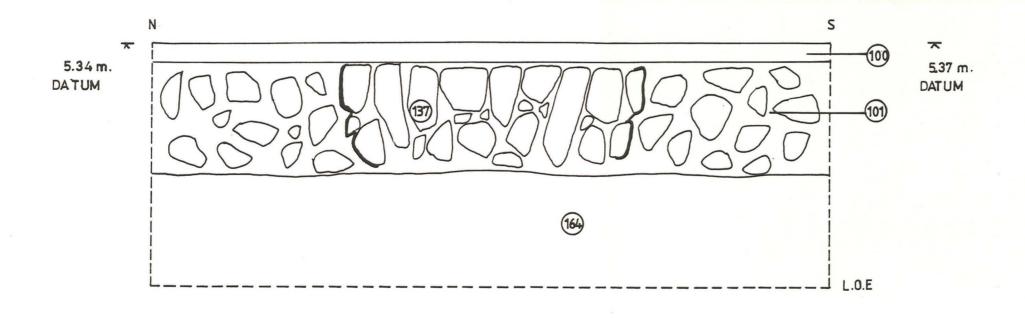
AREA 4

SCALE: 1:20 ARCHIVE NO:

DRAWN BY: K.W. CHECKED: DATE:08/01/93



CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT			
SITE CODE: SWW 92	PLAN/ELEV/SECTI	EV/SECTION NO: 10	
CLIENT: ANGLIAN	WATER SEF	RVICES LTD	
DESCRIPTION: WEST FACING SECTION AREA 4			
SCALE: 1 / 20	ARCHIVE NO:		
DRAWN BY: A.B.	CHECKED:	DATE: 29/1/93	



CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT

SITE CODE:SWW 92 PLANVELEW SECTION NO: 12

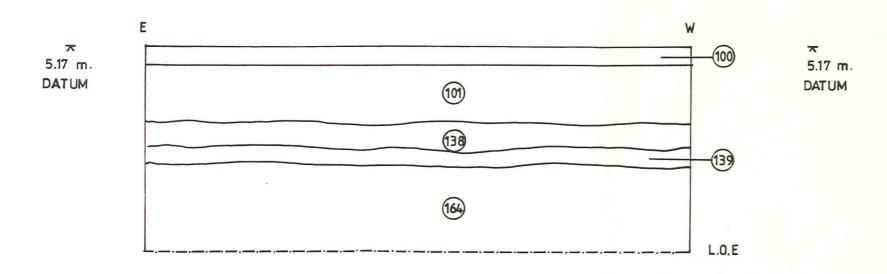
CLIENT: ANGLIAN WATER SERVICES LTD

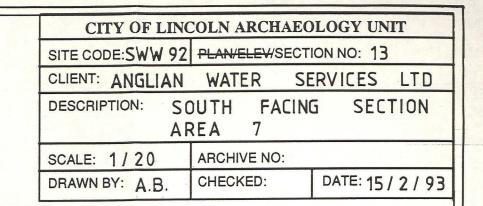
DESCRIPTION: NORTH FACING SECTION

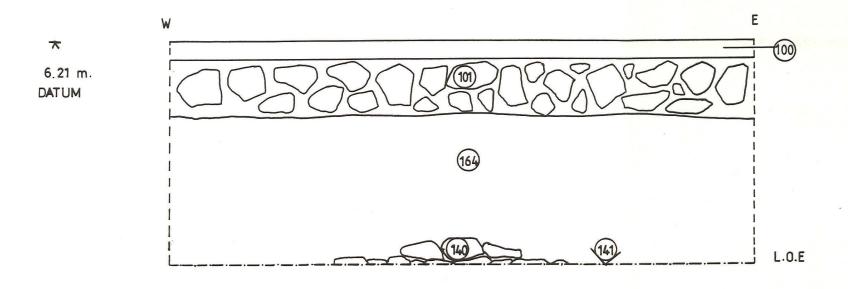
AREA 7

SCALE: 1 / 20 ARCHIVE NO:

DRAWN BY: A.B. CHECKED: DATE: 4/2/93







6.21 m.

DATUM

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT

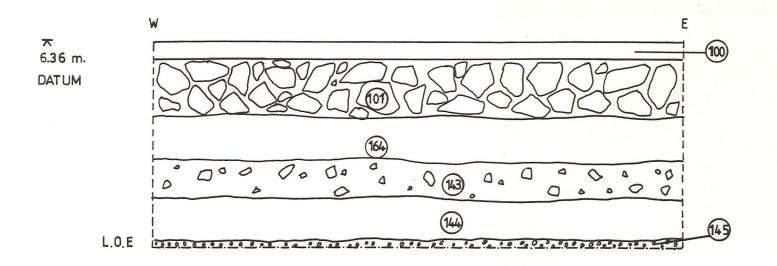
SITE CODE:SWW 92 PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO: 15

CLIENT: A NGL I AN WATER SERVICES LTD

DESCRIPTION: SOUTH FACING SECTION AREA 7

SCALE: 1 / 20 ARCHIVE NO:

DRAWN BY: A.B. CHECKED: DATE: 16 / 2 / 93

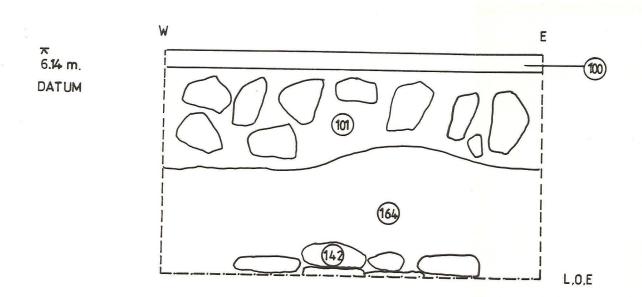


6.36 m.

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT				
SITE CODE:SWW 92	W 92 PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO: 16			
CLIENT: ANGLIAN	WATER	SE	RVICE	S LTD
DESCRIPTION: NORTH EAST FACING SECTION AREA 7			SECTION	
SCALE: 1 / 20	ARCHIVE NO:			
DRAWN BY: A. B.	CHECKED:		DATE:	11 / 2 / 93

6.09 m.

_				
	CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT			
	SITE CODE:SWW 92	PLAN/ELEV/SECT	TON NO: 17	
	CLIENT: ANGLIAN			
	DESCRIPTION: SOUTH FACING SECTION AREA 7			
	SCALE: 1 / 20	ARCHIVE NO:		
	DRAWN BY: A.B.	CHECKED:	DATE: 11 / 2 / 93	



6.14 m.

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT

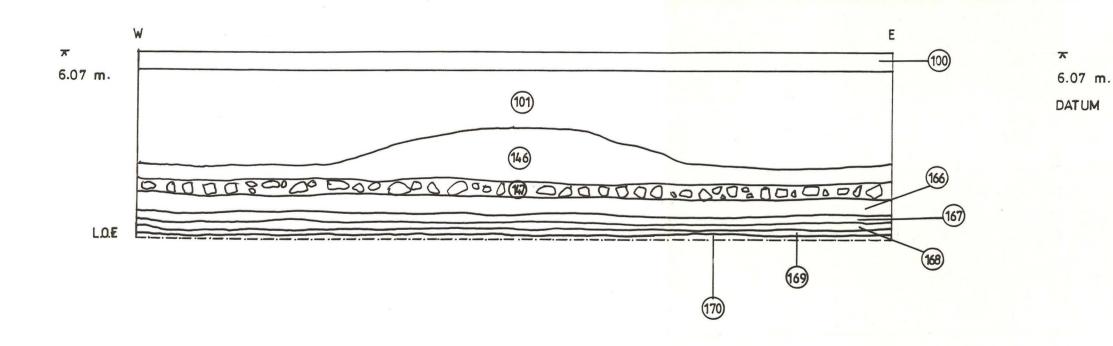
SITE CODE:SWW 92 PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO: 18

CLIENT: ANGLIAN WATER SERVICES LTD

DESCRIPTION: SOUTH FACING SECTION AREA 7

SCALE: 1 / 20 ARCHIVE NO:

DRAWN BY: A.B. CHECKED: DATE: 17 / 2 / 9 3



CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT

SITE CODESWW 92 PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO: 20

CLIENT:ANGLIAN WATER SERVICES LTD

DESCRIPTION:

AREA 8

SCALE: 1 / 20 ARCHIVE NO:

DRAWN BY: A.B. CHECKED: DATE: 19/3/93

6.23 m.

DATUM

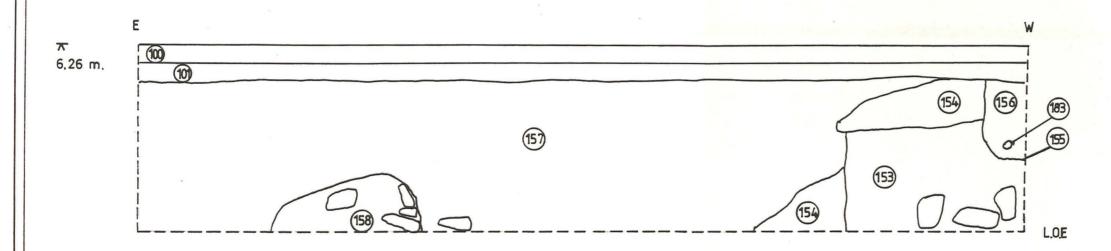


Fig.31

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT

SITE CODE: SWW 2 PLANVELEY/SECTION NO: 21

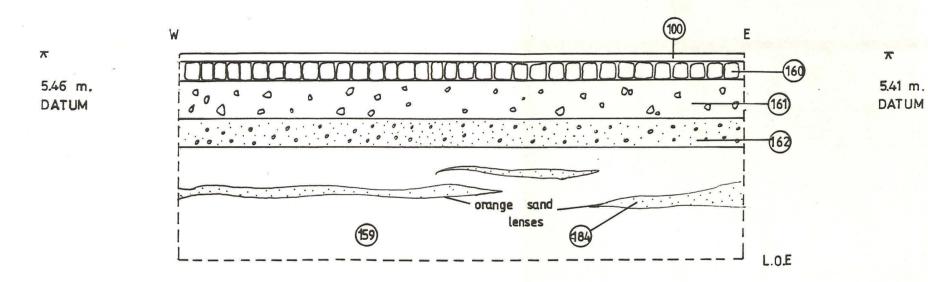
CLIENT: ANGLIAN WATER SERVICES LTD

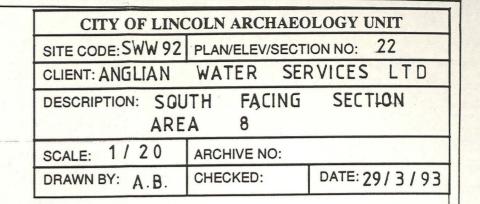
DESCRIPTION: SOUTH FACING SECTION

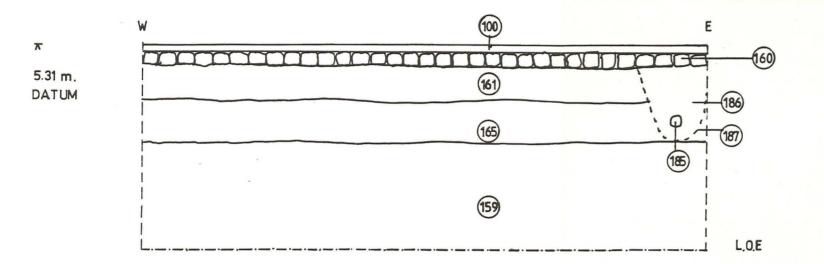
AREA 8

SCALE: 1/20 ARCHIVE NO:

DRAWN BY: A.B. CHECKED: DATE: 22/3/93







5.25 m

5.25 m. DATUM

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT

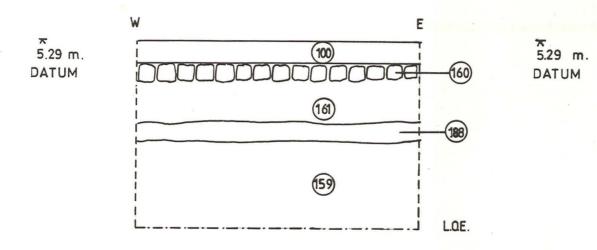
SITE CODE: SWW 92 PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO: 23

CLIENT: ANGLIAN WATER SERVICES LTD

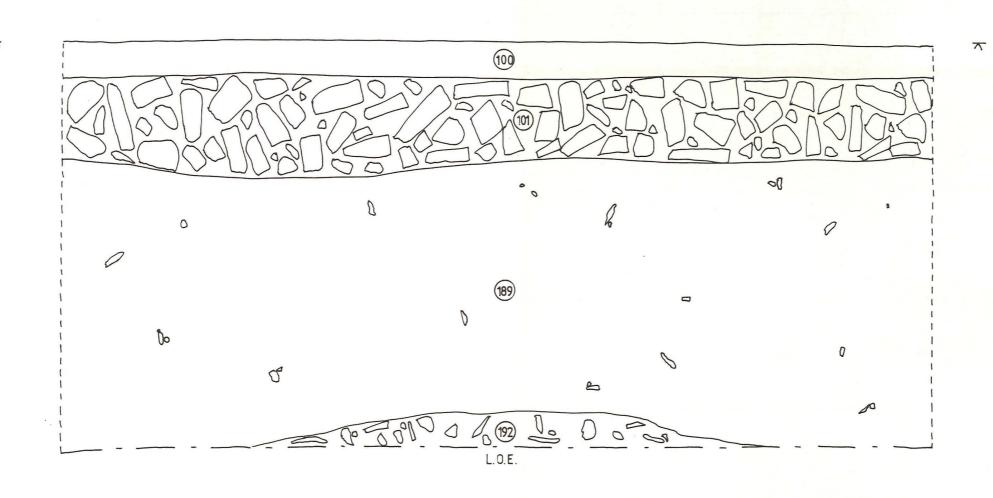
DESCRIPTION: SOUTH FACING SECTION
AREA 8

SCALE: 1/20 ARCHIVE NO:

DRAWN BY: A.B, CHECKED: DATE: 1/4/93



CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT			
SITE CODE: SWW92	PLAN/ELEV/SECT	TION NO: 24	
CLIENT: ANGLIAN	WATER SERVI	ICES LTD	
DESCRIPTION: SOUTH FACING SECTION AREA 10			
SCALE: 1:10	ARCHIVE NO:		
DRAWN BY: K.W.	CHECKED:	DATE: 22/04/98	



CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT			
SITE CODE: SWW92 PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO: 25			
CLIENT: ANGLIAN	WATER SERVI	CES LTD	
DESCRIPTION: SOUTH FACING SECTION AREA 12			
SCALE: 1:10	ARCHIVE NO:		
DRAWN BY: K W CHECKED: DATE: 05/		DATE: 05/05/93	

