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# LINCOLN archaeology

## Temple Gardens, Lindum Road, Lincoln

### Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

*By R Trimble*

Report No.: 474

**LINCOLN**  
archaeology

Event L12626

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CLAU Report No. 474: Temple Gardens, Lincoln. Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

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# TEMPLE GARDENS, LINDUM ROAD, LINCOLN

Site Code: LRD01  
LCCM Accession No.: 2001.281  
Planning Application No.: -  
NGR: SK 97823 71600

## *Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*

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The results of an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment undertaken by the City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit (CLAU) in advance of a proposed scheme involving landscape, earthworks and buildings at Temple Gardens, Lincoln. The project, completed during the period 16th November 2005 to 17th February 2006, was commissioned by Land Use Consultants at the request of the Director of Planning, City of Lincoln.

This document is presented with the proviso that further data may yet emerge. The CLAU therefore, be held responsible for any loss, delay or damage, material or otherwise, which may result. The document has been prepared in accordance with the Code of Practice for Field Archaeology, the document *The Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Assessment* (IPA 1997), and the *Lincolnshire Archaeology Handbook* (2004 revised 1995).

**TEMPLE GARDENS, TOPOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY (Fig.1)**

The site is located on the north-western side of the A153, which includes the Under Art Gallery and the Old Art Gallery. The site is bounded to the west by the Temple Gardens, which lie between Dunstons to the west, the Old Art Gallery to the north, Lincoln Road residential properties and de Montfort University's buildings and completed offices to the south.

The site is situated on a south-facing slope of varying steepness, broken by occasional gullies. The highest part of the Roman rampart still visible as a deep hollow extending north-south across the site.

The site is situated on the south-facing slope of the break known as the 'The Gap' which is a gap in the Roman rampart, and north and south of Lincoln. The gap, through which the Roman road passed, was crossed by a now extinct east-west river and by a Roman bridge.

# TEMPLE GARDENS, LINDUM ROAD, LINCOLN

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

### SUMMARY

*This document presents the results of an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment undertaken by the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit (CLAU) in advance of a proposed scheme involving landscape, footpath and other alterations at Temple Gardens, Lincoln. The project, completed during the period 16 - 25 October 2001, was commissioned by Land Use Consultants at the request of the Director of Planning, Department of Planning, City of Lincoln.*

*The study area, which includes the Usher Art Gallery and surrounding landscaped grounds known as the Temple Gardens, occupies a predominantly south-facing slope of varying steepness broken by occasional level terraces. The site lies at the eastern periphery of the Roman and medieval lower city. A section of the eastern defences falls within the boundaries of the site and the ditch is still visible as a deep north-south hollow.*

*Formal archaeological work on the site itself has been limited, but work in adjacent areas to the east and west has demonstrated a potential for remains from all periods from the Romano-British onwards.*

### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document presents the results of an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment undertaken by the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit (CLAU) in advance of a proposed scheme involving landscape, footpath and other alterations at Temple Gardens, Lincoln. The project, completed during the period 16 - 25 October 2001, was commissioned by Land Use Consultants at the request of the Director of Planning, Department of Planning, City of Lincoln.

The information in this document is presented with the proviso that further data may yet emerge. Lincoln City Council 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 Code of Conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, the document *The Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment* (IFA 1999), and the *Lincolnshire Archaeology Handbook* (Lincolnshire County Council 1998).

### 2.0 SITE LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY (Fig.1)

The site (approximate centre - NGR SK97823 71600) includes the Usher Art Gallery and the landscaped grounds known as the Temple Gardens. It lies between Danesgate to the west; the Old Bishops Palace to the north; Lindum Road, residential properties and de Montfort University's Greestone Centre to the east; and commercial offices to the south.

The gardens occupy a predominantly south-facing slope of varying steepness broken by occasional level terraces. The eastern defences of the Roman city are still visible as a deep hollow extending north-south along the eastern side of the area.

A geology of upper lias clay and shale (OS Geological Survey of Great Britain - Solid and Drift map: Sheet 114) underlies the area - forming part of the south-facing slope of the break (known as the 'Lincoln Gap') in the Jurassic limestone ridge which runs north and south of Lincoln. The gap, through which the River Witham now flows, was originally formed by a now extinct east-west river and by glacial outflows.

The site includes three Scheduled Ancient Monuments requiring Scheduled Monuments Consent for any development (see Appendix A, Table 1 and Fig. 2), five listed buildings (see Appendix A, Table 3 and Fig. 4) and lies within Cathedral and City Centre Conservation Area No.1.

### 3.0 THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS

The following description of the proposed works is provided in a brief issued by the Heritage Team, Department of Planning, City of Lincoln. It is based on a programme itemised by Land Use Consultants and specified in drawings TG.MP.01 and TG.DEM.01.

#### 3.1 Proposed Demolition

1. Breaking out and removal of all concrete path surfacing – depth unknown and base course unknown
2. Breaking out and removal of all concrete hard-standing – depth unknown, and capping off of all associated pipe work
3. Breaking out and removal of paddling pool – depth unknown and base course unknown
4. Removal of three mature trees in the vicinity of the Garden Temple
5. Removal of all fencing/railings that divide up the northern section of the site
6. Breaking through brick retaining wall to the south of the Garden Temple to construct flight of steps
7. Removal of steps and retaining wall to the south of the Garden Temple
8. Removal of ivy scrub from Close Wall, gateway and ruined building (folly) in north-eastern part of the site
9. Removal of shrub beds from northern boundary and other inappropriate planting particularly in the northern section of the site
10. Removal of concrete flagstones in front of and around shelter
11. Removal of concrete flagstones in front of the Usher Art Gallery entrance (provisional)
12. Removal of railings on the eastern boundary

#### 3.2 Proposed Construction Work

1. Resurfacing of footpaths and create new footpaths – maximum depth of excavation required 225mm. All to be surfaced with resin bound gravel
2. Repair or reconstruction of flights of steps where required – maximum depth of excavation 350mm
3. Installation of metal edging to all footpaths and granite/concrete edge restraints to steps
4. Where footpaths etc. have been removed and not replaced, ground levels area to be made up to existing contour levels and seeded with grass
5. Restore existing granite/concrete edging where required
6. Installation of 14 benches and associated litter bins – maximum depth of associated excavation would be 300mm
7. Replacement of railings on the eastern boundary
8. Installation of 5 interpretation boards – maximum depth of excavation where posts enter the ground 300mm
9. Restoration of Temple, shelter and cottage within the gardens
10. Laying of new Yorkstone paving in front of and around shelter
11. Laying of new Yorkstone paving in front of Usher Art Gallery entrance (provisional)
12. Laying of new Yorkstone paving around the Garden Temple to create new terrace and widen front terrace
13. Installation of spot lighting to Garden Temple. Approximate depth of ducting trench will be 600mm

#### 4.0 AIMS & OBJECTIVES

This document has been compiled in accordance with a brief issued by the Heritage Team, Department of Planning, City of Lincoln. It is designed to comply with the requirements of the Head of Heritage, Department of Planning, City of Lincoln, and the Inspector of Ancient Monuments, English Heritage, East Midlands Region and aims to:

- Provide information from documentary sources placing the site in its historical context and to record prevailing site circumstances.
- Provide site specific archaeological information which (if necessary) would allow for the design of any further archaeological investigation which might be required.
- Produce a project archive for deposition with the appropriate museum.
- Provide information for accession to the County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR).

#### 5.0 METHODOLOGY

A site visit was made on 17 October 2001.

Sources of documentary information consulted for the purposes of this project included:

- Historic maps
- Site reports (those of particular relevance listed below):

Usher Gallery: Donel 1996

Sessions House: Jarvis 1997

Greestone Centre, De Montfort University: Wragg 2000

Danesgate Car Park: Trimble 2001

- Secondary sources (See 9.0 Bibliography).

#### 6.0 SUMMARY OF RESULTS BY PERIOD

Formal archaeological work on the site itself has been confined to Archaeological Watching Briefs during the construction of a sign (see Fig. 2, 1), and during the excavation of a series of Geotechnical Test Pits (see Fig. 2, - 2, 3, 4, 5). This work has produced only limited information on the nature of archaeological deposits in the area (see Appendix A - Table 4 and 6.4 below). A watermain trench just east of the site (see Fig. 2, 6) encountered only recent deposits comprising the backfills of earlier service runs.

##### 6.1 Prehistoric (1<sup>st</sup> century B.C and earlier)

There is no record of prehistoric activity in the immediate area. However, the landscape north of the Witham and along the limestone ridge is rich in prehistoric remains - the potential for remains of the period should not, therefore, be disregarded.

##### 6.2 Romano-British (1<sup>st</sup> - 4<sup>th</sup> century A.D)

The site lies on the eastern periphery of the Roman lower city and includes a section of the east wall and ditch making up the eastern defences (Scheduled Ancient Monument Nos. 19 & 20). Sections of the wall have been identified just beyond the site boundary to the south in 1969 and to the north at the northern end of the Temple Gardens in 1889 (Colyer, Gilmour & Jones 1999, 256 - not on plan). There is no record of detailed archaeological work on the site itself but Roman pottery was found by workmen

during the construction of an extension to the gallery in 1958. Another chance find of Roman pottery in 1992 (exact location uncertain) provides further evidence for activity in the immediate vicinity.

Despite the absence of information from the site itself the results of excavation from adjacent land suggests intensive activity during the Roman period.

#### Settlement

Several relatively large-scale excavations have been carried out beyond the western boundary of the study area - beneath Danesgate multi-storey car park, and along Grantham Street and Swan Street. This work has produced evidence for Roman occupation beginning in the late 1<sup>st</sup> century and continuing into the late 4<sup>th</sup> century. Excavations west of Danesgate in 1945-8 (see Fig. 2, No. 11; Coppack 1973), revealed extensive remains spanning this period including terrace walls, stone buildings, pits, and concrete/gravel floors. Yet further to the west, excavations along Grantham Street in 1972-6 (Fig. 2, 21) located second century (or possibly earlier) timber buildings and evidence for later Roman settlement including a substantial 4<sup>th</sup> century stone building (Colyer and Jones (eds) 1979, 53-5). Further evidence for Roman activity was found during excavations at Grantham Place in 1981 (Fig. 2, 25; Tann & Jones 1982) and to the south of Grantham Street and east of Swan Street in 1982-3 (Fig. 2, 24; Magilton 1983, 16-8).

#### Extramural Cemetery

Roman law required that the cemeteries of major Roman settlements were placed beyond the walls of the occupied area - for this reason they usually lined the main roads (Whitwell 1970, 38). Tombstones and burials found along and to the east of the lower city wall at Temple Gardens almost certainly belonged to an extensive cemetery (Scheduled Ancient Monument No. 269). Probable Roman inhumation burials have been found north of Monks Road and more recently (possibly including a stone coffin) during building work north of Cathedral Street at North Lincolnshire College (Fig. 2, 7).

In 1859, cremation burials were found to the east of the site, during the construction of Nos 1-3, Temple Gardens (Fig. 2, 20). Further north, c. 40m east of the north-eastern corner of the study area, an almost complete Roman pot (possibly a cremation urn) was found during the digging of foundations for an extension to the Art College in 1989 (Fig. 2, 18). The pot lay within a deposit of brown loam immediately beneath the topsoil. Two inscribed tombstones were found to the south of the site - opposite Sessions House and north of Clasketgate - during the digging of foundations for new houses in 1830. One, found in the east wall of the Roman lower city, was inscribed *To the spirits of the departed (and) to Claudia Crysis; she lived ninety years. Her heirs had this set up* (Collingwood & Wright 1965, 88 RIB 263). The other, re-used in the foundations of the east wall of the lower city, was in memory of Lucius Sempronius Flavinus, a Spanish soldier of the Ninth Legion (Ibid, 85 RIB 256). Fragments of another tombstone were seen built into the an outbuilding of Greestone House to the north-east of the site (Ibid, 86 RIB 259). In 1889 carved stone was found in association with the east wall at the northern end of the Temple Gardens.

#### Industrial Activity

It has been suggested (Whitwell 1970, 38) that an industrial quarter may have been located to the east of the Roman lower city in the Sessions House/North Lincs College area.

In 1936, workmen excavating the foundation trenches for an extension to the college at Cathedral Street located a pottery kiln (Fig. 2, 8) with pots still in situ ready to be fired. The kiln, which was excavated by FT Baker, was producing *mortaria* (mortars), each stamped with the name of the potter (VITALIS), in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD.

A number of clay coin moulds (precise location uncertain) found on the site of Sessions House and in the immediate vicinity are thought to comprise equipment of coin casters working in the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries AD (Whitwell 1970, 38).

### 6.3 Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Scandinavian (5<sup>th</sup> – 11<sup>th</sup> centuries)

The only evidence for activity of this period on the site itself consists of chance single find of an Edward the Confessor silver penny of 1050-3 (Blackburn et al 1983, 27). Its precise find spot is not known.

#### *Late Anglo-Saxon/Anglo-Scandinavian Settlement*

Excavations in the eastern part of the lower city have thus far failed to produce evidence for early and middle Anglo-Saxon occupation. There is, however, ample evidence, from excavations on sites in adjacent areas, for settlement in the late Anglo-Saxon/Scandinavian period.

Excavations in 1972-6 (Perring 1981) along Flaxengate/Grantham Street, at Grantham Place in 1981 (Tann & Jones 1982), and in the angle between Swan Street and Grantham Street in 1982-3 (Magilton 1983) have revealed evidence for late Anglo-Saxon/Anglo-Scandinavian occupation from the late 9<sup>th</sup> century onwards in the form of metalled road surfaces and buildings in both timber and stone (Perring 1981a). Recent work to the west of Danesgate and along Danes Terrace has indicated that remains of the period survive at shallow depth, less than 1m below existing ground level (Trimble 2001 – see Fig. 2; 13, 14, 15, 16, 17).

The street name Danesgate implies a Danish origin while the results of archaeological work along Flaxengate (mentioned as Haraldstigh in documents from the 13<sup>th</sup> century - Perring 1981b, 1) indicate that this street was in existence by the late 9<sup>th</sup> century (ibid, 6-7).

#### *The Pottery Industry*

Recent work on sites to the east and south-east at Sessions House (Fig. 2, 9) and Cathedral Street (Fig. 2, 7) and to the east at De Montfort University's Greestone Centre (Fig. 2, 19), has highlighted the potential for an extensive late Anglo-Saxon/Anglo-Scandinavian pottery industry east of the lower city defences.

A late 10<sup>th</sup> century kiln located immediately north of the Sessions House during a trial trench evaluation in 1997 (Fig. 2, 9) provides the most conclusive evidence for this industry. Waste vessels from the site included two ware types – shell tempered (*LSH*), and reduced quartz sand tempered (*SNLS*). The association of the chronologically later ware type (*SNLS*) with the earlier *LSH* hints at an experimental stage in the production of the latter ware type. In the light of this, the material may be regarded as of regional or even national importance (Jarvis 1997, 12-13).

Further evidence for 10<sup>th</sup> century pottery manufacture, in the form of shell tempered pottery wasters, has been found further to the north, in the angle between Cathedral Street and Lindum Road (Trimble 1994; and see Fig. 2, 7), and yet further to the north from an evaluation at the Greestone Centre (c.50m east of the study area) where stratified deposits were found to contain late 9<sup>th</sup> – late 10<sup>th</sup> /early 11<sup>th</sup> century pottery (mainly reduced sand tempered wasters) together with fragments of kiln furniture. Two reduced sand tempered Lincoln wares are known, both with similar fabrics. The earlier industry (*LSLS*) dates to between the late 9<sup>th</sup> and early/mid 10<sup>th</sup> centuries while the later industry (*SNLS*) started in the late 10<sup>th</sup> century and continued until the mid to late 11<sup>th</sup> century. The assemblage from the Greestone Centre shared characteristics of both and therefore could not be securely placed within either. However, the presence of a few shell-tempered jars in apparently experimental fabrics narrowed the end date range for the group to between the late 10<sup>th</sup> and early 11<sup>th</sup> centuries (Young, J in Wragg 2000).

Before the construction of Lindum Road in 1785, Pottergate (“the street of the potters”) formed the main north-south route east of the lower city, running from Monks Road (east of the line of Lindum Road) to the beginning of the north-eastward section of Lindum Road where the roads merge. The road name, which may be Late Anglo-Saxon/Scandinavian in origin (“gate” is Scandinavian for street), is mentioned in a document of 1179. It has been suggested that the Sessions House kiln possibly formed one element of an extensive production centre centred on Pottergate (Jarvis 2000, 2 & 13).



## 7.0 SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

This study has highlighted the potential for the following specific categories of information:

### 7.1 Romano-British

- The eastern defences of the Roman lower city
- Occupation within the lower city
- Possible extra-mural burials at the eastern periphery of the site
- Possible industrial activity – particularly across the eastern periphery of the site

### 7.2 Anglo-Saxon/Scandinavian

- Settlement both east and west of the lower city defences
- Evidence relating to the Late Saxon pottery industry (particularly to the east)

### 7.3 Medieval

- Evidence for occupation within the lower city and in the suburb of Butwerk
- Evidence for re-use of the Roman defences

### 7.4 Post Medieval

- Evidence for development of the Temple Gardens

## 8.0 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Previous work on the hill-side has demonstrated that the effects of terracing can result in the occurrence of some remains at extremely shallow depths while others remain buried beneath deep deposits of hill-wash material. This is borne out by results of work at the Greestone centre where kiln material was found at very shallow depth. Any ground intrusive work therefore has the potential to reveal archaeologically significant remains. Areas of particular concern when considered in relation to the potential scope of works are:

- St Andrews Church and churchyard (breaking out and removal of paddling pool, see 3.1.3)
- Wall of the Roman and later lower city (removal of trees – particularly if roots grubbed out, see 3.1.4)
- Possible Roman cremations near the Grecian Temple (600mm deep ducting trench to spotlights, see 3.2.13)
- The Close Wall, ruined building and gateway in north-eastern part of site (removal of Ivy, see 3.2.8)

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DATE OF INTERVENTION: 18-23.10.2001

TYPE OF INTERVENTION: Desk-Based Assessment

UNDERTAKEN FOR: Land Use Consultants

#### 10.2 ARCHIVE DETAILS

PRESENT LOCATION: City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit, Charlone House, The Lawn, Union Road, Lincoln; LN1 3BL

FINAL LOCATION: The City and County Museum, Friars Lane, Lincoln

MUSEUM ACCESSION No.: 2004.281

ACCESSION DATE:

#### The Archive Consists of:

Colour Print Photographs	2
Research Notes	1

*It is intended that transfer of the archive, in accordance with current published requirements, will be undertaken following completion of this project.*

**10.0 PROJECT/ ARCHIVE DETAILS**

**10.1 LHA NOTE DETAILS**

CLAU CODE: LRD01

PLANNING APPLICATION No.: -

FIELD OFFICER: R Trimble

NGR: SK 97823 71600

CIVIL PARISH: Lincoln

SMR No.:

DATE OF INTERVENTION: 18-25.10.2001

TYPE OF INTERVENTION: Desk-Based Assessment

UNDERTAKEN FOR: Land Use Consultants

**10.2 ARCHIVE DETAILS**

PRESENT LOCATION: City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit, Charlotte House, The Lawn, Union Road, Lincoln, LN1 3BL

FINAL LOCATION: The City and County Museum, Friars Lane, Lincoln

MUSEUM ACCESSION No.: 2001.281

ACCESSION DATE: -

*The Archive Consists of:*

Colour Print Photographs

Research Notes

2

1

*It is intended that transfer of the archive, in accordance with current published requirements, will be undertaken following completion of this project.*

## APPENDIX A – SITES AT TEMPLE GARDENS

Table 1 - Scheduled Ancient Monuments (See Fig.2)

Mon. No.	NGR	Period/Date	Description
115	-	Roman	Lincoln Roman Colonia
20	SK 978 716	Roman	Roman fosse and mound at Temple Gardens
19	SK 97814 71646	Medieval – Modern	Close Wall at Temple Gardens c. 30m long. Perhaps incorporating part of the Roman colonia wall.

Table 2 - Listed Buildings (See Fig.3)

Plan No.	Listing No.	NGR	Period/Date	Description	Grade
I	1941 – 1.9.383	SK 97814 71646	Medieval - Modern	Ruined building with adjoining section of Close Wall (SAM 19)	I
II	1941 – 1.9.384	SK 97832 71632	Late Post Medieval – Modern	Garden Temple	II
III	1941 – 1.9.196	SK 97789 71562	Modern	Usher Art Gallery.	II
IV	1941 – 1.9.198	SK 97847 71540	Modern	Garden Pavilion and Terrace wall.	II
V	1941 – 1.9.197	SK 97825 71519	Modern	Gate pier and wall.	II

Key to Abbreviations

WB WATCHING BRIEF

DBA DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

Table 3 - Other Sites and Monuments (See Fig.7)

Location	NGR	Period/Date	Description
A	SK 97757 71627	Early – Late Medieval	St Andrews Church under Palace. Dropped by 1549.
B	SK 97758 71563	Late Post Medieval – Modern	Temple Cottage
C	SK 97794 71548	Modern	Fountain in Temple Gardens. Removed for construction of the Usher Gallery?
*	SK 97812 71567	Late Saxon	Edward the Confessor silver penny (issued 1050-53) found somewhere in the Usher grounds in 1977.
*	SK 97765 71548	Roman – Early Medieval	Roman, Saxo-Norman and Early Medieval pottery found by workmen building extension to gallery in 1958.
*	SK 9799 71643	Roman – Modern	Roman, Late Saxon, Saxo-Norman, medieval and modern pottery found by chance in 1992. Exact location unknown. (ON488).

\* Precise location not known

Table 4 - Previous Archaeological Recording Within Temple Gardens (See Fig.2)

No.	NGR	Type	Description
-	SK 97811 71519	DBA	Usher Gallery – Desk-based Assessment prior to sign erection.
1	SK 97811 71519	WB	Trench for new sign. No archaeologically significant deposits.
2	SK 97813 71583	WB	Pit 1 (loamy deposit contained medieval pottery)
3	SK 97849 71538		Pit 2
4	SK 97848 71601		Pit 3 (pits 2,3 and 4 within construction cut backfills)
5	SK 97761 71506		Pit 4

Key to Abbreviations

WB WATCHING BRIEF  
 DBA DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

**APPENDIX B – PREVIOUS FINDS (WIDER AREA)**

(See Fig.2)

No.	NGR	Period/Date	Type/ Site Code	Description
*	SK 97922 71542	Roman	- (PA01) - (Trench 4)	Section of Roman Aqueduct found during construction of Lindum Rd in 1857.
*	*	Roman	- (Trench 5)	Tombstones of Claudia Crysis and Lucius Sempronius Flavinus found during construction of houses on Lindum Road. Also carved stones seen in fragment of east wall in 1969.
6	SK 97855 71527	Modern	WB (LRA95)	Laying of Watermains along Lindum Road. Trenches at 1.0 – 1.1m deep encountered only previous service runs.
7	SK 97866 71514	Multi-Period	WB (TC93 & TCA94)	During construction of student accommodation
8	SK 97935 71515	Roman	- (Trench 7)	Cathedral Street (Technical college extensions –1936) Pottery kiln producing late 1 <sup>st</sup> - early 2 <sup>nd</sup> century mortaria.
9	SK 9785 7145	Multi Period	Evaluation (SES97 – Trench 6)	10 <sup>th</sup> century Pottery kiln.
10	SK 97714 71487	Multi-period	Excavation (FB88)	Late medieval dumps with high proportion of residual late Saxon pottery.
11	SK 97723 71507	Multi-period	Excavation	During period 1945-7 on site of Flaxengate car park. Roman and medieval buildings.
12	SK 97750 71500	Multi-period	DCP00 – WB	Geotechnical test pits. Possible evidence of Roman occupation, and Late Saxon activity in the form of pottery waste similar to Silver Street kiln material.
13	SK 97727 71539	Late Saxon – Early Modern	Evaluation (DCPA01 – Trench 1)	Late Saxon occupation at c. 1m below surface
14	SK 97721 71548	Late medieval to	Evaluation	

		modern	(DCPA01 - Trench 2)	
15	SK 97749 71547		Evaluation (DCPA01 - Trench 3)	Late medieval and early post-medieval deposits
16	SK 97747 71568	Medieval/Post Medieval	Evaluation (DCPA01 - Trench 4)	
17	SK 97734 71561	Medieval/Post Medieval	Evaluation (DCPA01) - Trench 5	
18	*	Roman	WB (ON96)	Near complete Roman pot. Containing cremation?
19	SK 97900 71600		Evaluation (LRB00)	Late Saxon pottery kiln material.
20	*	Roman	Chance find 1859	Cremation burials at Nos. 1-3 Temple Gardens
21	SK 9767 7147		Excavation (F72-76)	Flaxengate 1972-6
22	SK 9764 7154		Excavation (DT74-78)	Danes Terrace 1974-8
23	SK 9770 7154		Excavation (DT74)	Danes Terrace 1974
24	SK 9766 7144		Excavation (SW82)	Swan Street 1982-3
25	SK 9765 7148		Excavation (GP81)	Grantham Place 1981

\* Precise location uncertain

#### Key to Abbreviations

WB WATCHING BRIEF

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