

COMMANDE CONTENTS CON

A Report to Mr. N. W. Cawley

May 1995

Prepared by

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

Tel: Lincoln (01522) 545326 Fax: Lincoln (01522) 548089

© CLAU

LAND TO THE WEST OF MICHAELGATE, LINCOLN PLANNING APPLICATION No. LA13/0729/94 9515

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

By M Jarvis

CLAU ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION LAND TO THE WEST OF MICHAELGATE PLANNING APPLICATION No. LA13/0729/94

Contents	Pag
1. Introduction	1
2. Site Location	1
2.1 Topography and Geology	Named Land Real
22 Background	ii kulturiika coma
3. Aims and Methodology	1
4. Trench Location	2
5. Results	2
Trench 1	2
Trench 2	2
Trench 3	a known at the L2
6. Conclusions	2
7. Acknowledgements	condition of the control of 2
8. References	3

List of Figures

Fig. 1 Site and Trench Location Plan

Fig. 2 Trial Trench Sections

1. Introduction

This document has been prepared by the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit (CLAU) for Mr N. W. Cawley, to supply archaeological information in support of a planning application for the construction of a residential dwelling (application No. LA13/0729/94).

2. Site Location

The site is located on the west side of Michaelgate (National Grid Reference SK 9754 7164), immediately to the west of a block of residential apartments constructed in the mid 1980's (Fig. 1).

2.1 Topography and Geology

The site lies on the slopes of a Jurassic Limestone scarp, known as the Lincoln Edge. The 1:50000 scale geological map for the area (sheet 114) shows the site to lie on an outcrop of Upper Lias clay. The proposed site lies between the 37m and 45m contours.

2.2 Background

The proposed development lies in an area of high archaeological importance. Previous archaeological investigations on the hill slope in the vicinity of the site have revealed evidence for occupation dating from the Roman and Medieval periods. Excavations to the west of the site in 1973 revealed evidence for probable Roman and Medieval terracing. To the south of the development excavations in 1983-4 revealed a north-south Roman road and Roman town house, as well as the remains of the Medieval church and associated cemetery of St. Peter Stanthaket.

3. Aims and Methodology

Three geotechnical trial pits, primarily intended to establish ground conditions, were machine excavated on the site of the proposed development (see Fig. 1). A representative from the CLAU was present during their excavation to monitor for the presence of archaeological deposits.

The archaeological record was secured by means of trench-side observations, measured drawings and photography.

4. Trench Location (Fig. 1)

Trench 1 lay appoximately 2m to the south of a low, east-west terrace wall forming the northern boundary to the residential apartments and the proposed development area. Trench 2 was situated approximately 1m north of the southern access road to the apartments and 3m from their western boundary. Trench 3 was sited midway between Trenches 1 and 2, 5m to the west of the apartment building.

5. Results

Trench 1

Deposits of natural clay were encountered within Trench 1 approximately 300mm below the present ground level [002, 003]. Sealing natural was a deposit of clay intermixed with brick rubble [001]. This deposit may be attributed to the construction of the apartment buildings immediately east of the proposed development.

Trench 2

Natural clay [006], was recorded approximately 700mm below the top of the present ground level. Sealing the clay was a deposit of ashy soil containing frequent coal inclusions. This deposit may be associated with terrace buildings known to have existed on the site up until the early-mid 20th century. A topsoil [004] sealed this ash deposit.

Trench 3

Natural clay was present 400mm below ground level. This was sealed by a clay/rubble mix similar to that recorded in Trench 1 [001].

6. Conclusions

The excavation of the three trial trenches revealed no evidence for occupation earlier than the late 19th-early 20th centuries. However, due to the complicated nature of the Roman and later terracing on and in the vicinity of the site, the possibility of encountering earlier occupation during the construction of the proposed house cannot be discounted.

7. Acknowledgements

The City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit would like to thank Mr. N. W. Cawley for funding the monitoring works and post-field work analysis.

8. References

Hockley, J, 1993, Site of Former St. Cuthberts Nursery School, Michaelgate, Lincoln, Archaeological and Historical Study. CLAU. Archaeological Report 39

Snell, A M, 1983, *Spring Hill*, Archaeology in Lincoln 1983-1984, Annual Report of Lincoln Archaeological Trust **12**, 9-15, Lincoln Archaeological Trust, Lincoln

Jones, M J, Stocker, D A, Trueman, M, 1982, *Minor Sites and Watching Briefs*, Archaeology in Lincoln 1982-1983, Annual Report of the Lincoln Archaeological Trust 2, 27-28, Lincoln Archaeological Trust, Lincoln

Fig. 1: Site and Trench Location Plan

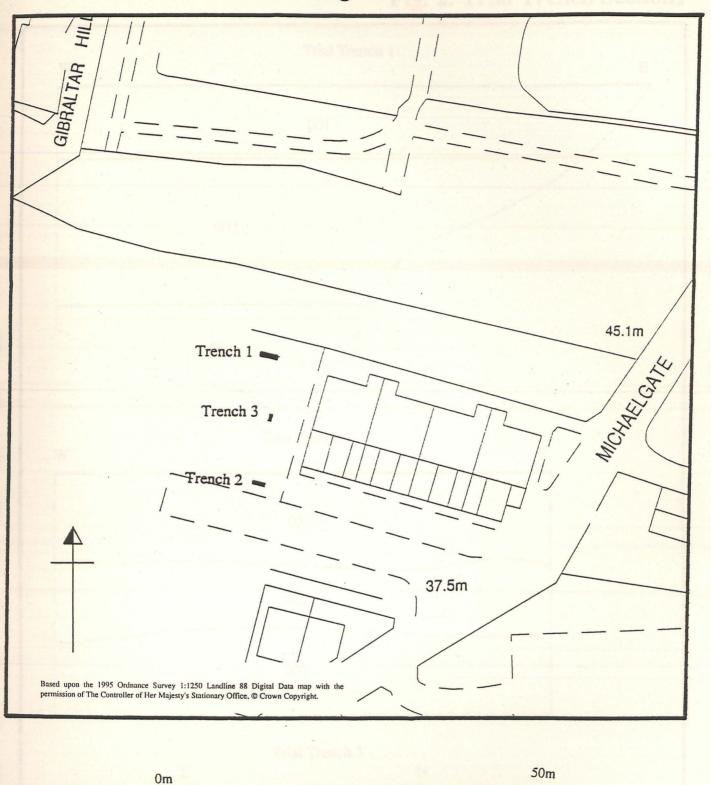


Fig. 2: Trial Trench Sections

