

EVENT L14372

SOURCE L18953 L18954

95/1
373

NEGATIVE

7th July 1995

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT

PROPOSED REFURBISHMENT & EXTENSIONS TO 44 STEEP HILL, LINCOLN
PLANNING APPLICATION NO. LD14/0241/95

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF GEOTECHNICAL TRIAL PITS SHB95

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

On 3 July 1995, CLAU carried out archaeological recording in conjunction with geotechnical investigations at 44 Steep Hill, Lincoln (SK 9764 7175). The work was commissioned by Costall Allen Design on behalf of the owner of the property, Mr J Toogood, in order to secure information concerning the character and extent of archaeological deposits on the site of proposed first and second floor extensions to the rear of the property. The information obtained will be presented in support of an application for planning permission.

The investigation area comprised a lower level to the south of approximately 4 x 3.5m, and an upper level to the north of approximately 5 x 3m. The two areas are separated by an east-west limestone and brick retaining wall. A low brick structure occupies the south-west corner of the lower level, with a low brick wall forming the eastern boundary. The north-eastern part of the upper level is occupied by a brick outbuilding which abuts a brick boundary wall to the north and a limestone wall to the east.

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 2 (English Heritage, 1991).

1.2 Historical and Archaeological Background

The site lies immediately to the west of an area which is protected as a scheduled ancient monument under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. Although not itself scheduled under that Act, the archaeological significance of the site has been recognised by the local

planning authority.

The east-west "retaining" wall which separates the two levels, forms part of the Cathedral precinct or "Close Wall", and lies immediately north of the southern wall of the Roman upper city. Surviving masonry from the latter has previously been noted in the basement of No. 44 and a remnant of the Roman gateway to the upper city can be seen in the wall which divides the properties, nos. 25 and 26, on the west side of Steep Hill (Johnson and Vince 1992 and Jones 1980).

2.0 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The principal objectives of the archaeological monitoring were to:

1. establish the archaeological content and potential of the Site by gathering sufficient information on the presence/absence, extent, survival condition, character, quality and date of any deposits and remains.
2. assess the importance of any remains/deposits in a local, regional or national context.
3. assess the possible scale of development impact on such remains.
4. provide information which might influence development design proposals so that impact on archaeological remains may be avoided or minimised.
5. provide information that will allow the Local Planning Authority to reconcile the need for development and preservation of archaeological remains and make an informed and reasoned decision on a planning application.
6. provide site specific archaeological information which will allow for the design and integration of timing and funding of any further archaeological work (or other mitigating strategy) in advance of or during development.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

A total of four approximately 1m sq. geotechnical test pits was excavated at the locations indicated on the accompanying plan. Recording, through measured sketch sections/elevations and descriptive notes took place on a single day.

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Test Pit 1

Test Pit 1 was situated on the lower level in the angle formed by the retaining wall to the north, and the low brick wall to the east. The pit was excavated to a depth of 1m to expose the foundations of the "retaining wall". These consisted of five courses of limestone blocks contiguous with the single course of limestone visible at ground level, and a single course limestone plinth which projected approximately 0.10m from the main face. The total sub-surface depth was 0.9m. Very limited probing beneath the plinth produced no conclusive evidence of underlying masonry although a small fragment of limestone was noted. A cut for the wall could not be discerned and it seems likely that the loose grey sandy deposit containing occasional modern bottles which was present throughout the upper levels of Test Pit 1 represents a later build up of material. Disturbance from modern drainage was

noted.

The low, brick wall abutting the east-west wall to the east extended to approximately 0.3m below ground level and rested upon a shallow layer of greyish-brown mortar and brick.

4.2 Test Pit 2

Test Pit 2 was located at the angle formed by the rear wall of no.44 and the abutting brick structure. The below ground extents of both walls were continued in brick with a bitumen facing evident on the west wall. The pit was excavated to a depth of 1m, through a single deposit of mixed limestone, brick, tile and loose mid brown silty sand. Several sherds of post medieval or modern pottery were recovered from the pit.

4.3 Test Pit 3

Test Pit 3 was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.6m and was located at the angle formed between the northern boundary wall of the upper level and the west wall of the brick outhouse. The northern boundary wall rested upon a mix of limestone fragments and brick rubble. The outbuilding foundations comprised loose, unbonded limestone fragments extending to beyond the lower limit of excavation. It appears that the walls were probably trench built, possibly cutting through the loose mid grey- brown deposit containing occasional pipestems which extended throughout the pit.

4.4 Test Pit 4

Test Pit 4 was located in the angle between the north-south boundary wall and the southern wall of the brick outhouse. The limestone foundations of the outbuilding were identical to the foundations revealed in Test Pit 3. The north-south boundary wall appeared to rest upon a shallow foundation of limestone blocks. A comparable deposit to that encountered in Test Pit 1 was evident in the north and west sides of the Test Pit.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS

The results of the Test Pits indicate that the archaeological potential of the deposits likely to be affected by relatively shallow foundations is minimal. The record secured from the site does, nevertheless represent a valuable addition to knowledge of an archaeologically important area.

6.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author of this report would like to thank the site staff of DHV (UK) Limited and the owner of the property Mr Toogood for their cooperation during the project.

7.0 REFERENCES

Johnson, Christopher & Vince, Alan 1992 The South Bail Gates of Lincoln, Lincolnshire Hist Archaeol Vol no.27, 12-16

Jones, M J 1980 The Defences of the Upper Roman Enclosure, The Archaeology of Lincoln, CBA, London, 28

8.0 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

The archive consists of:

No.	Description
1	Site diary
1	Report
1 set	Photographic records - Colour slides
6	Sherds of pottery
3	Glass bottles
1	Clay pipe stem

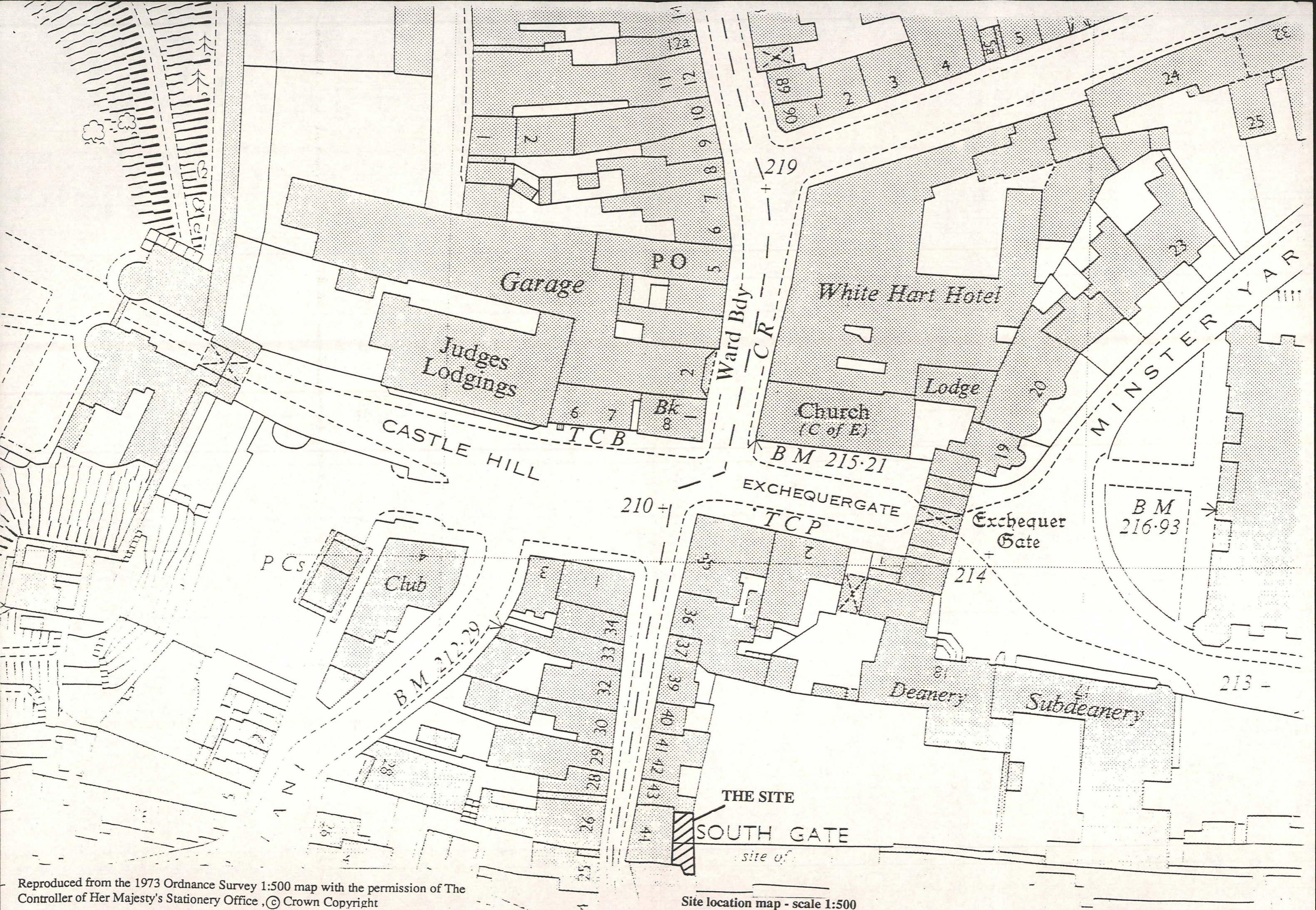
The primary archive material, as detailed above, is currently held by:

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

It is intended that transfer to the City and County Museum, Friars Lane, Lincoln, in accordance with current published requirements, under Museum Accession Number 86.95 will be undertaken within approximately six months of completion of this project.

Russell Trimble

7 July 1995



Reproduced from the 1973 Ordnance Survey 1:500 map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright

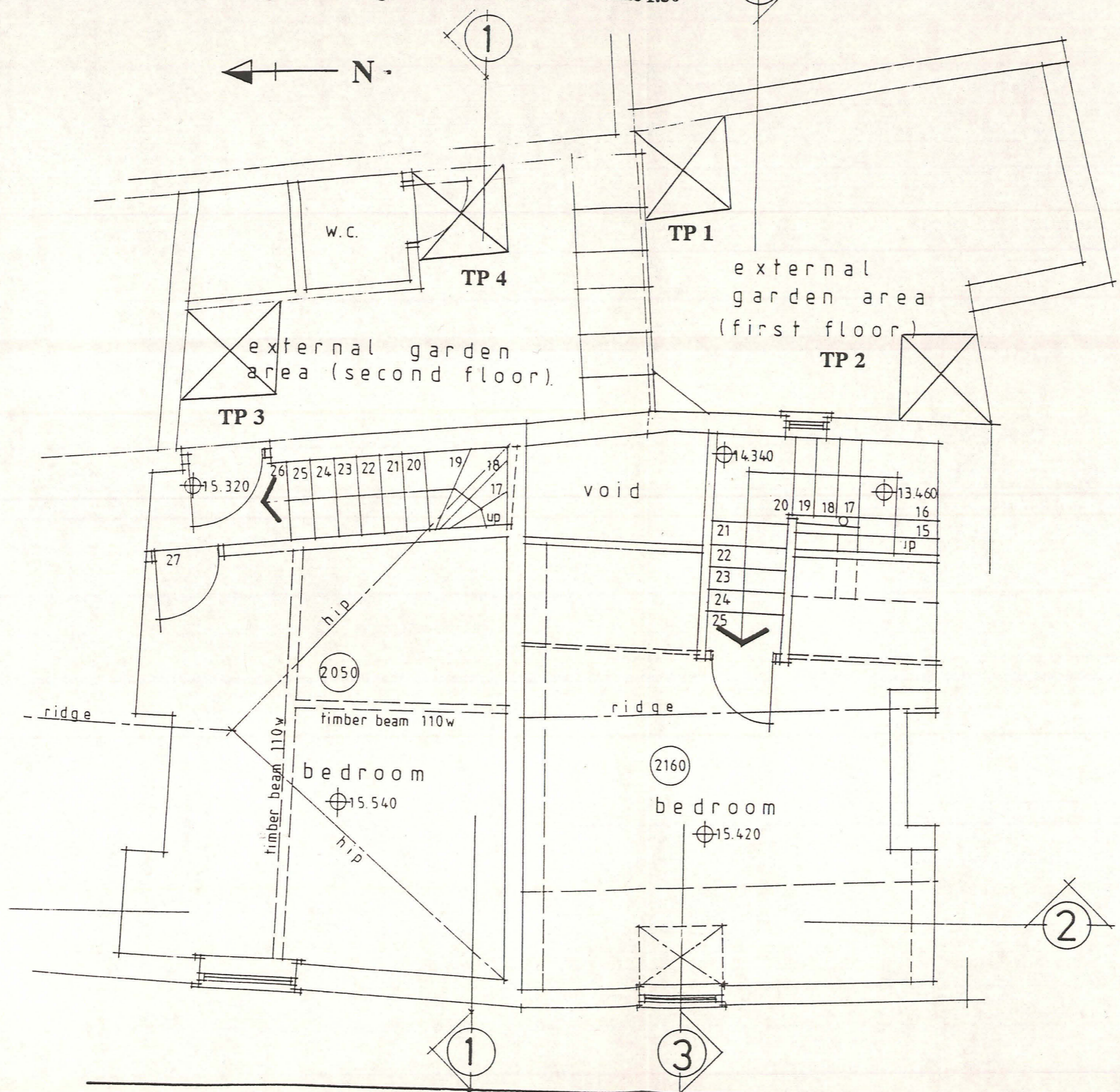
Site location map - scale 1:500

Plan showing locations of geotechnical Test Pits

Scale 1:50

3

N



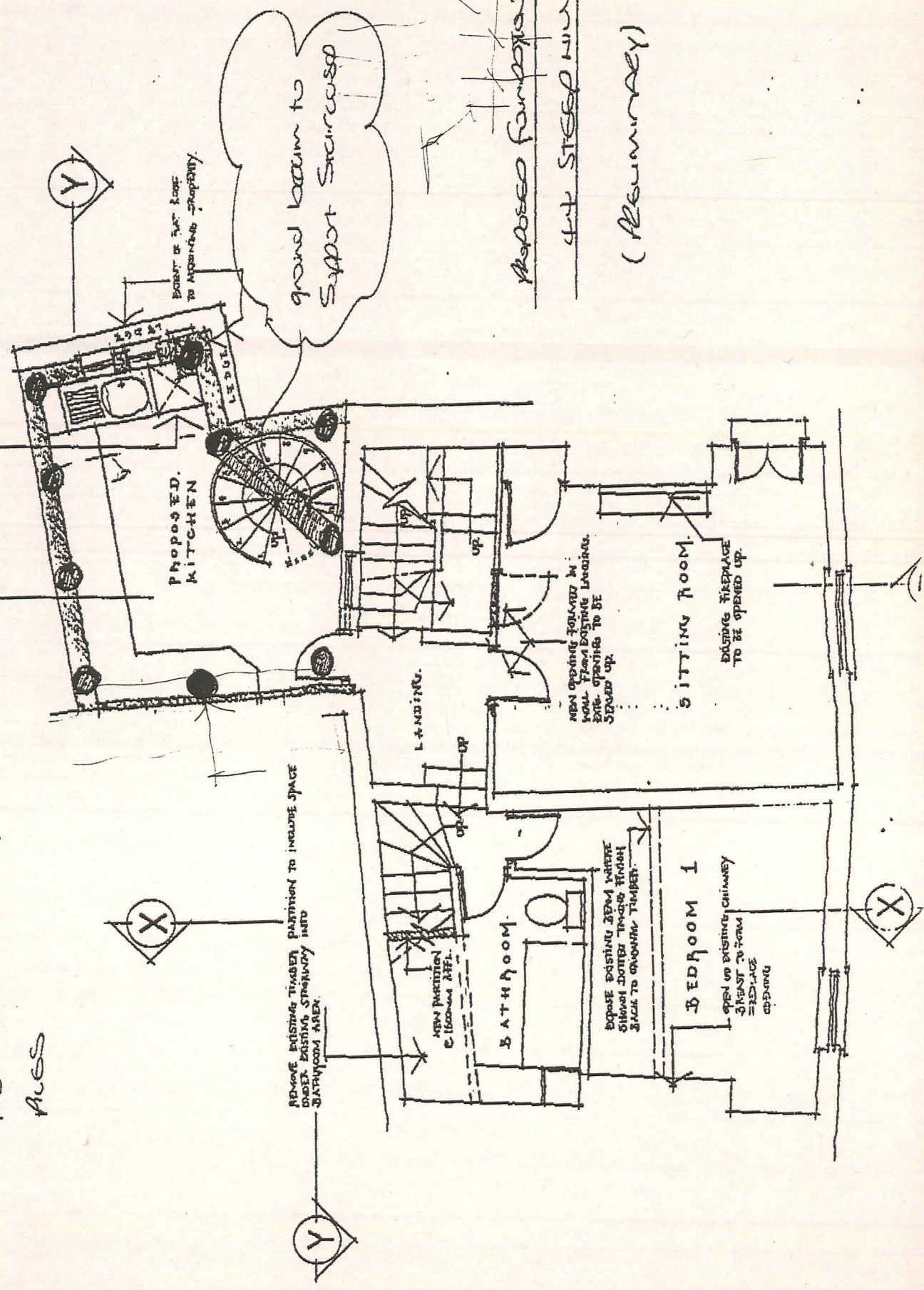
second floor plan

CELLAR PLAN (AS EXISTING)

SUB - CELLAR PLAN (AS EXISTING)

10 No. 150mm φ INSTU &
P.C. W.C. (R.S.J.)
A.C.S.

LOCATION OF BLOWER ADJACENT SINK AND SPANNER UNIT WITH FIVE RINGS UP THROUGH CHIMNEY INTERIOR AND ENCASED TO ACHIEVE 1/2 HOUR FIRE RESISTANCE. FUSE TO TERMINATE THROUGH W.P. AT HIGH LEVEL IN THE FORM OF A BRANCHED FUSE LOCATED MINIMUM 300mm AWAY FROM ADJACENT WINDOW OPENING.



grand beam to support staircase

PROPOSED FANPOT ON BEAMS
4x4 STEEP W.P.
(RESUMMARY)

GROUND FLOOR PLAN

STEEP HILL

Steel Reinforcement to top of foundation, proper means to be provided above flat roof level.

EXTERNAL AREA FOR SYSTEMS OVERHEADS

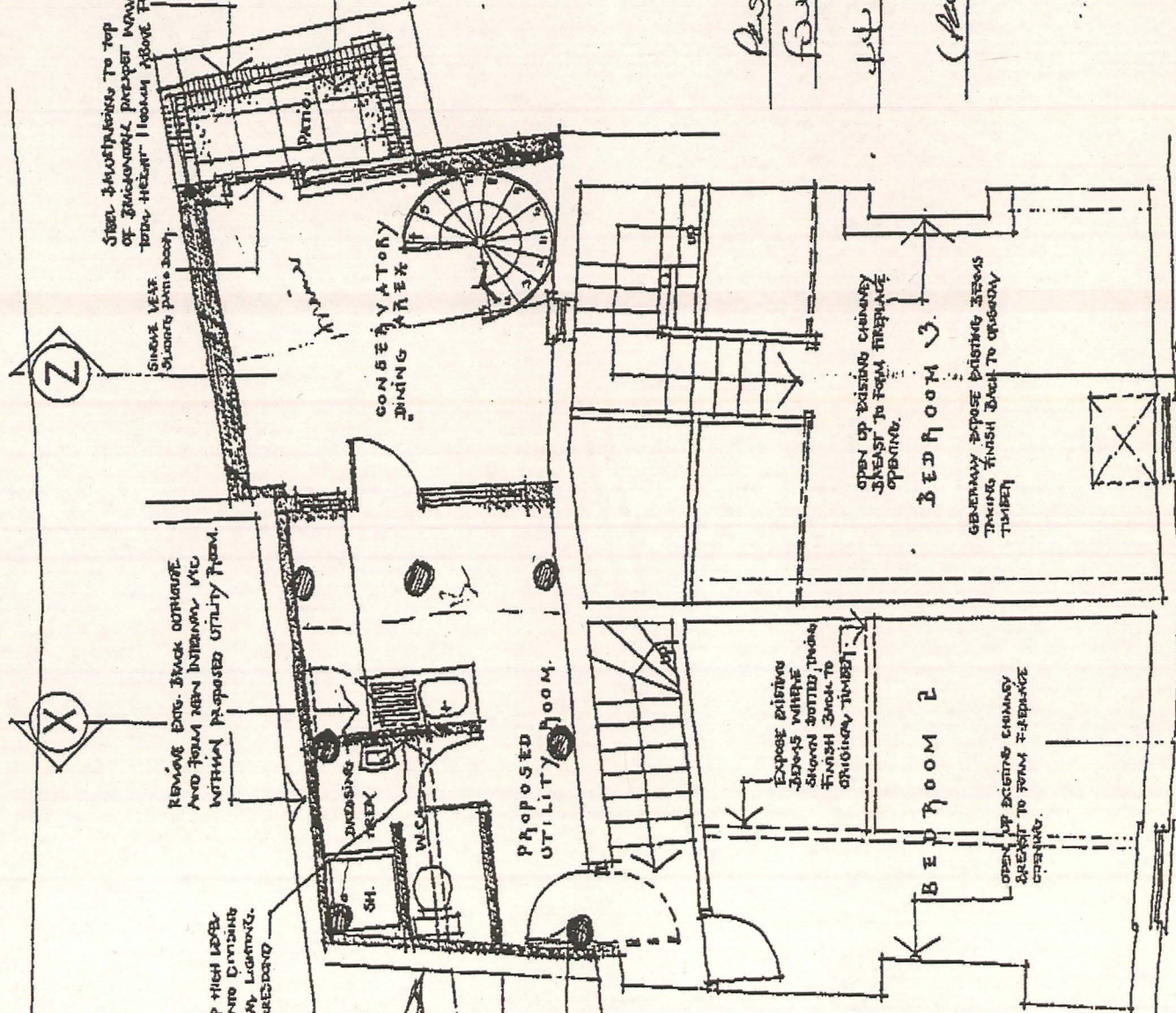
Rooms wide x 300mm deep with level ceiling to be incorporated into dividing partitions to provide natural lighting. Windows and doors to correspond with door head height.

REMOVE END BRICK OUTHOUSE AND FORM NEW INTERNAL W.C. WITHIN PROPOSED UTILITY ROOM.

6 No 150mm Ø WINDOAK P.C. WALL (OVERS) AREAS

EXT. DOOR SWING TO BE REVERSE.

Proposed
FOUNDATION AREAS
4ft STEEP HILL
(Recommended)



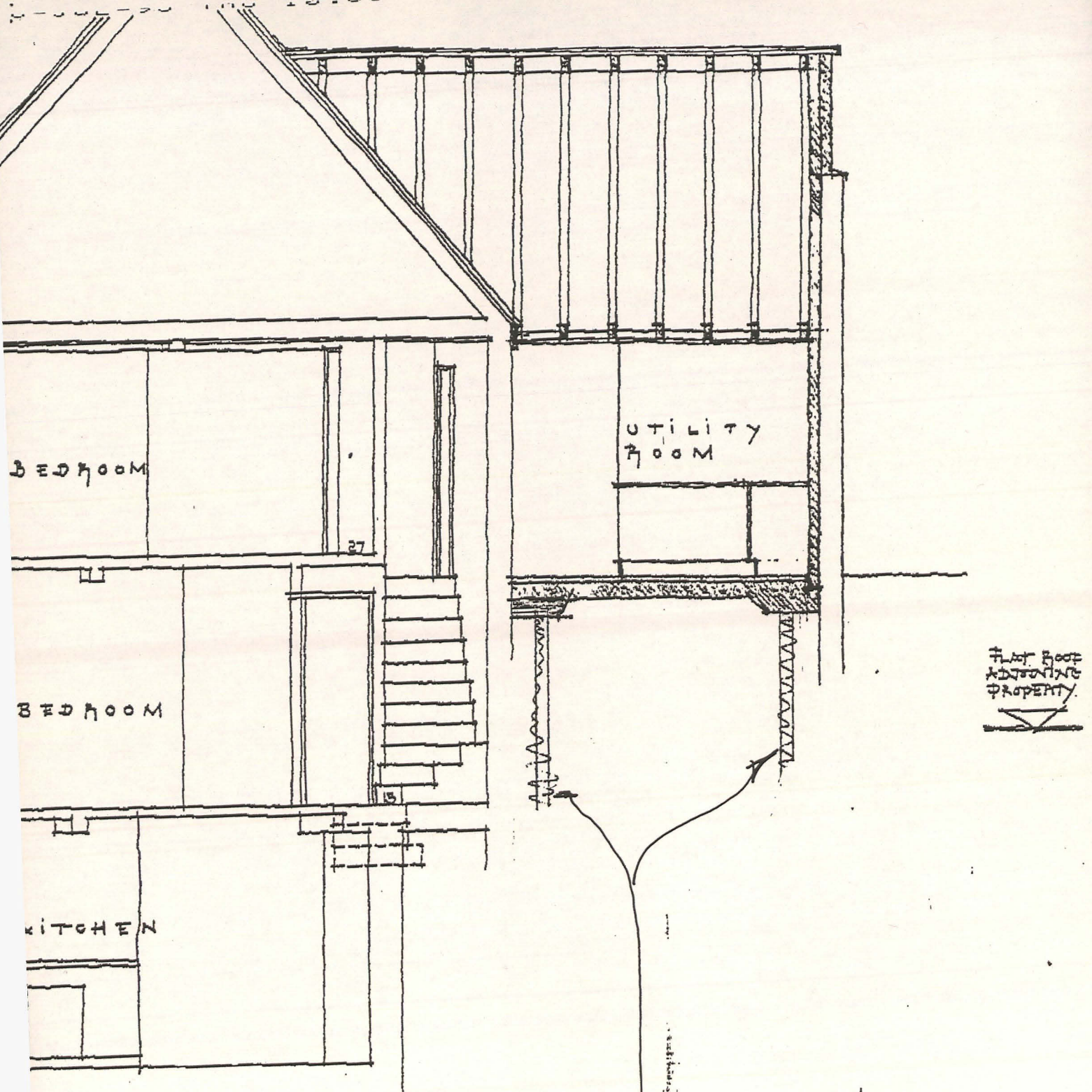
OTHER REQUIREMENTS TO INTERNAL FLOOR PLAN SUBJECT TO APPROVAL BY LOCAL AUTHORITY. GENERAL REVISIONS TO BE MADE TO DRAWING TO REFLECT THIS.

23.95

Z

X

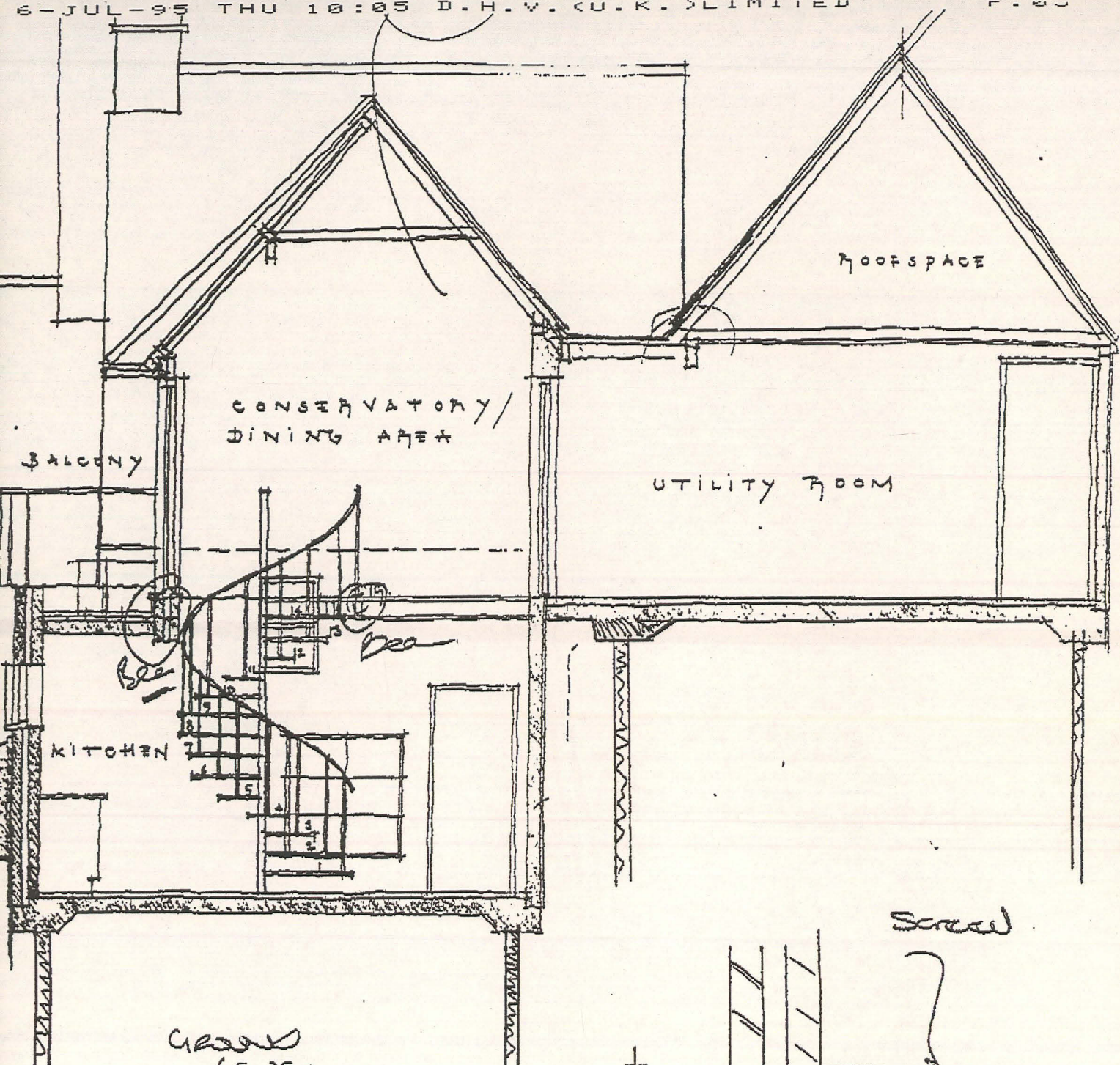
Y



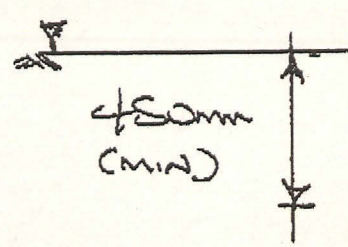
150mm ϕ RC. IN SITU.
OPEN AUGS

PROPOSED FOUNDATION
DETAILS
UP STEEP HILL
(APPROXIMATELY)

on at X:X



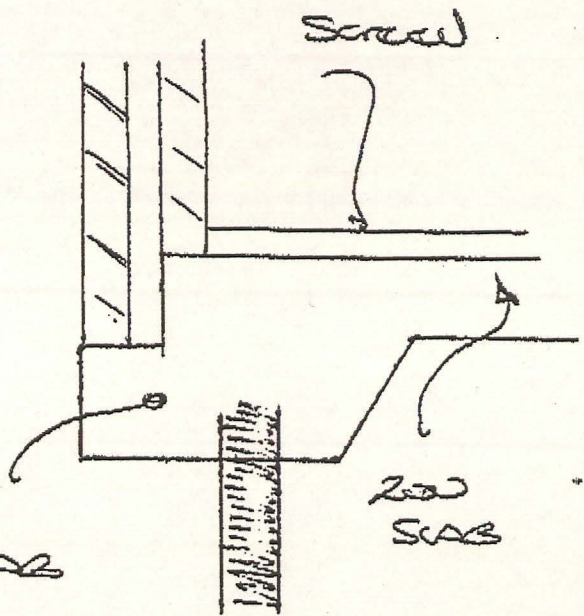
GROUND LEVEL



600 mm

450mm (MIN)

CONC RAFT SLAB



Screed

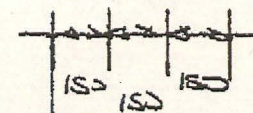
200 SLAB

Section at Y:Y

PROPOSED
FUNCTIONAL DETAILS
FOR STEEL FRAME

GOVERNED BY
 SITE CONDITIONS

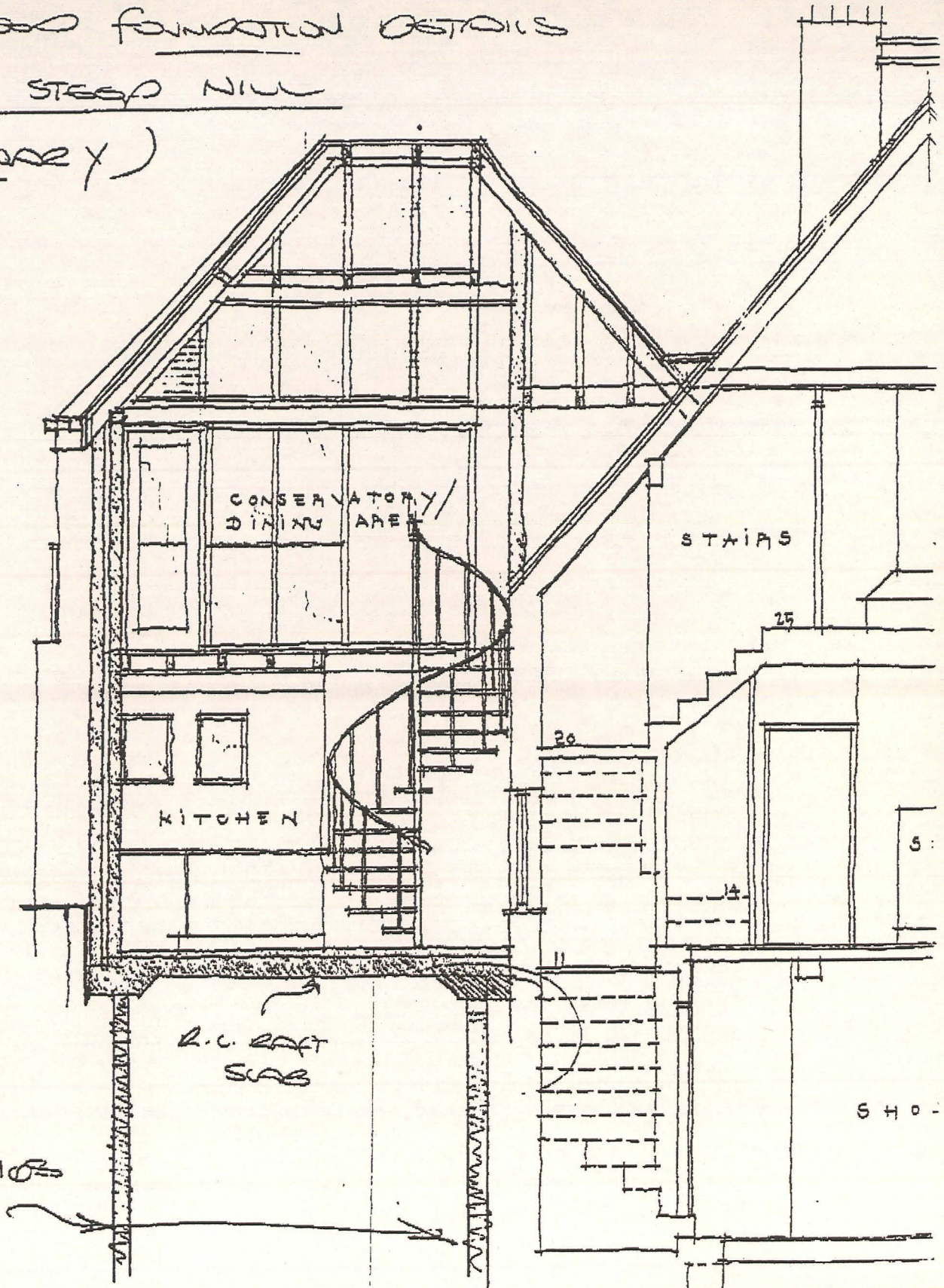
(PRELIMINARY)



Proposed Foundation Details

44 STEEP HILL

(Preliminary)



150mm ϕ
driven piles

R.C. RAFT
SLAB

CONSERVATORY/
DINING AREA

KITCHEN

STAIRS

25

26

5

14

640

CELLAR

section at Z:Z

PROVISIONAL