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LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

**18a and 20 Carline Road
Lincoln
Archaeological Watching Brief
NGR: SK97182 71829
Site Code: LCAR 07
LCNCC Accession No.: 2007.61
Planning Application No.: 2005/0517/F**

**Report for
Manorcrest Homes Ltd.**

**By
Gavin Glover**

LAS Report No.: 975

April 2007

25 WEST PARADE · LINCOLN · LN1 1NW
TELEPHONE 01522 544554 · FACSIMILE 01522 522211 · EMAIL las@linarch.co.uk

VAT Registration No. 813 8029 41

Lindsey Archaeological Services LLP Registered in England and Wales No. OC304247
Registered Address 25 West Parade · Lincoln · LN1 1NW

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**18a and 20 Carline Road, Lincoln.
Archaeological Watching Brief**

NGR: SK97182 7129.

Site Code: LCAR 07.

LCNCC Accession No.: 2007.61.

Planning Application No.: 2005/0517/F

Summary

A Watching Brief was undertaken by Lindsey Archaeological Services at 18a and 20 Carline Road, Lincoln during the machine excavation of six platforms created to form level areas for geotechnical drilling rigs to work on. No archaeological features were encountered at the site, however, a deposit of reworked clay was observed sealing natural clay deposits which may have derived from medieval landscaping of the area.

Introduction

Lindsey Archaeological Services was commissioned by Manorcrest Homes Ltd in December 2006 to undertake an archaeological watching brief at 18a to 20 Carline Road, Lincoln (Fig. 1). The work was carried out in accordance with the Project Design, dated December 2006, and general requirements set out in the *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* published by the Archaeology Section, Lincolnshire County Council (1998). Work was undertaken on 3rd April 2007.

Site Location and Description

The site is located on the south-west side of Carline Road, with 20 Carline Road to the north-west, 18a Carline Road to the south-east, and the rear gardens of 71-115 Alexandra Terrace to the south. It is situated within Conservation Area No. 8 (Carline). The site is currently open land with bushes and vegetation.

Planning Background

An application for full planning permission (Ref 2005/0517/F) for the erection of 16 dwellings and associated parking (resubmission) (In accordance with revised plans 10/1636/003 C dated 7th September 2005) was granted with conditions on 23 September 2005.

The grant contains the following condition:

"No development, geotechnical investigation, site clearance or other enabling work shall take place on the site until details of the measures to be taken to evaluate, preserve and/or record the archaeological content of the site, which shall include a timescale for the investigation, have been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority. All archaeological work shall thereafter proceed in accordance with the approved programme".

Archaeological Background

The site is located to the west of the upper Roman city walls on the edge of the hilltop. There has been little by way of archaeological investigation in this vicinity and it is not known whether the steep hillside was ever occupied in either the Roman or the medieval period. Other sites outside the city walls have been found to be densely occupied. Equally it is possible that this was an area used for quarrying in the medieval period. By the post-medieval period the area was enclosed pasture and meadow.

Evaluation on Carline Road to the east of the site in 1998 revealed only natural and modern deposits (Wragg 1998). Monitoring of the Westgate Water Mains Replacement scheme along Carline Road revealed limestone rubble beneath the road surface which lay over natural grey/brown clay (Tann 2003). Possible post-medieval topsoil and subsoil horizons were recorded on Belle Vue Terrace to the north of Carline Road, during the same scheme.

Aims and Objectives

The purpose of the watching brief was to record any archaeological features or deposits revealed during groundworks to inform further any further mitigation that may be required.

Method

Six areas were monitored as part of the Watching Brief. Each area measured approximately 5m x 4m, cut into the steep south facing slope of the site to produce a level platform. Machine excavation of the platforms was undertaken by a 360° tracked excavator fitted with a wide blade, toothless ditching bucket. Areas 2-6 had been excavated prior to the attendance of the monitoring archaeologist, Area 1 was excavated under archaeological supervision.

A full written (single context), drawn and photographic record was made of the site, with measured sections produced where appropriate.

The bases and sides of the areas were hand-cleaned, when appropriate, to reveal features in plan and sections to enable sufficient information about form, development date and stratigraphic relationships to be recorded.

Results (Fig. 3, Plates 3-4)

The latest deposit encountered at the site comprised the modern topsoil and scrub which formed the present ground surface.

In Area 1 the topsoil, **100**, sealed a layer, **101**, comprising friable, mid orange brown silty clay measuring 0.20m thick. The layer is interpreted as a subsoil and may represent a former land surface. The putative former land surface sealed a 0.40m thick layer of stiff mid greyish brown clay, **102**. The deposit is interpreted as made ground and most likely represents a period of deliberate dumping of clay in the area, possibly in an attempt at landscaping the steep slope of the site.

The made ground sealed a thin layer of soft light brown clay, **103**, measuring 0.10m thick which may represent an old land surface or possible trample derived from the deposition of the overlying layer, **102**. A single sherd of 12th-13th century pottery was recovered from it.

Natural clay comprising mottled light brown/light grey clay, **104**, formed the earliest deposit encountered at the site. It is possible that this deposit represents further dumping of redeposited clay, similar to deposit **102**, however, given its extremely clean nature it seems more likely that the layer represents an *in situ* geological deposit.

A 0.25m thick layer of topsoil, **600**, formed the latest deposit encountered in Area 6. It represents a continuation of the topsoil recorded in Area 1, a deposit which extended across the entire site. The topsoil sealed a 0.30m thick layer, **601**, comprising light brownish grey clay. The layer is interpreted as reworked natural clay and most likely represents dumped material similar to layer **102** in Area 1. The reworked clay sealed a deposit comprising mottled light brown/light grey clay, **602**, which is interpreted as an extension of the natural geological clay 104 recorded in Area 1.

Discussion

No archaeological features were encountered within the monitored areas, however, archaeologically sensitive layers survive at the site. These were revealed at a minimum of 0.25m below the present ground surface, extending to over 1m in depth. A single sherd of 12th-13th century pottery recovered from a layer of dumped clay suggests that a degree of landscaping was undertaken at the site during the medieval period. Similar dumped deposits were recorded in Areas 1 and 6, located in the northwest and southeast corners of the site respectively and suggest that the landscaping was widespread, most likely extending across the entire site. No evidence for occupation of the site during the period was encountered and the area may have been given over to pasture. Equally however, the landscaping may have been an attempt at making the site more useable, perhaps ahead of occupation.

Conclusion

The presence of medieval layers of made ground at the site suggest any archaeological remains which pre-dated the deposition of this material may have been protected by the dumped deposits and may survive relatively undisturbed outside the monitored areas.. It is therefore possible that further medieval remains may survive at the site beyond the confines of the recorded areas.

Gavin Glover
Lindsey Archaeological Services
4th April 2007

Acknowledgements

LAS would like to thank Manorcrest Homes Ltd for their help. This report was edited by Naomi Field.

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Correspondence

Photographs: LAS film no. 07/38

Specialist reports

APPENDIX 1

LCAR 07 Context Index

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
100	Layer	Friable dark brown silty clay, 0.40m thick	Topsoil
101	Layer	Friable mid orange brown silty clay, frequent sandstone flecks, 0.20m thick	Subsoil
102	Layer	Stiff, mid greyish brown clay, occasional fragments of weathered ?limestone	Reworked clay, possible made ground
103	Layer	Soft, light brown clay, occasional ?limestone flecks, 0.10m thick	Possible trample or land surface
104	Natural	Firm, mottled light brown/light grey clay, 0.20m thick (as seen)	Natural clay
600	Layer	Friable dark brown silty clay, 0.25m thick	Topsoil
601	Layer	Stiff, light greyish brown clay, 0.30m thick	Reworked clay, possible made ground
602	Natural	Firm, mottled light brown/light grey clay, 0.45m thick (as seen)	Natural clay

APPENDIX 2

LCAR 07 Pottery Archive

context	cname	full name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	weight	part	description	date
103	NSP	Nottingham Splashed ware	sandy	jug ?	1	5	BS	part of another vessel/spacer sherd stuck to ext surface;abraded	mid/late 12th to early/mid 13th

APPENDIX 3

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

Printable version

OASIS ID: lindseya1-26785

Project details

Project name 18a and 20 Carline Road, Lincoln

Short description of the project Monitoring of ground clearance on 6 areas for placing a geotechnical drilling rig failed to locate any archaeological features. A layer of reworked clay was found beneath the topsoil which immediately overlay the natural clay deposits across the site.

Project dates Start: 03-04-2007 End: 03-04-2007

Previous/future work No / Not known

Any associated project reference codes LCAR 07 - Contracting Unit No.

Any associated project reference codes 2007.61 - Museum accession ID

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status Conservation Area

Current Land use Other 13 - Waste ground

Methods & techniques 'Visual Inspection'

Development type Housing estate

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Position in the planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country England

Site location LINCOLNSHIRE LINCOLN LINCOLN 18a and 20 Carline Road

Postcode LN1 XXX

Study area 2850.00 Square metres

Site coordinates SK 97182 71829 53.2343043245 -0.543828471847 53 14 03 N 000 32 37 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body

Project design originator Naomi Field

Project director/manager M. MCDAID

Project supervisor Gavin Glover

Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Name of sponsor/funding body Manorcrest Homes Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No

Digital Archive Exists? No

Paper Archive recipient LCNCC

Paper Contents 'none'

Paper Media available 'Context sheet', 'Correspondence', 'Drawing', 'Manuscript', 'Photograph', 'Plan', 'Report', 'Section'

Entered by Naomi Field (naomi@linarch.co.uk)

Entered on 8 May 2007

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THE FIGURES

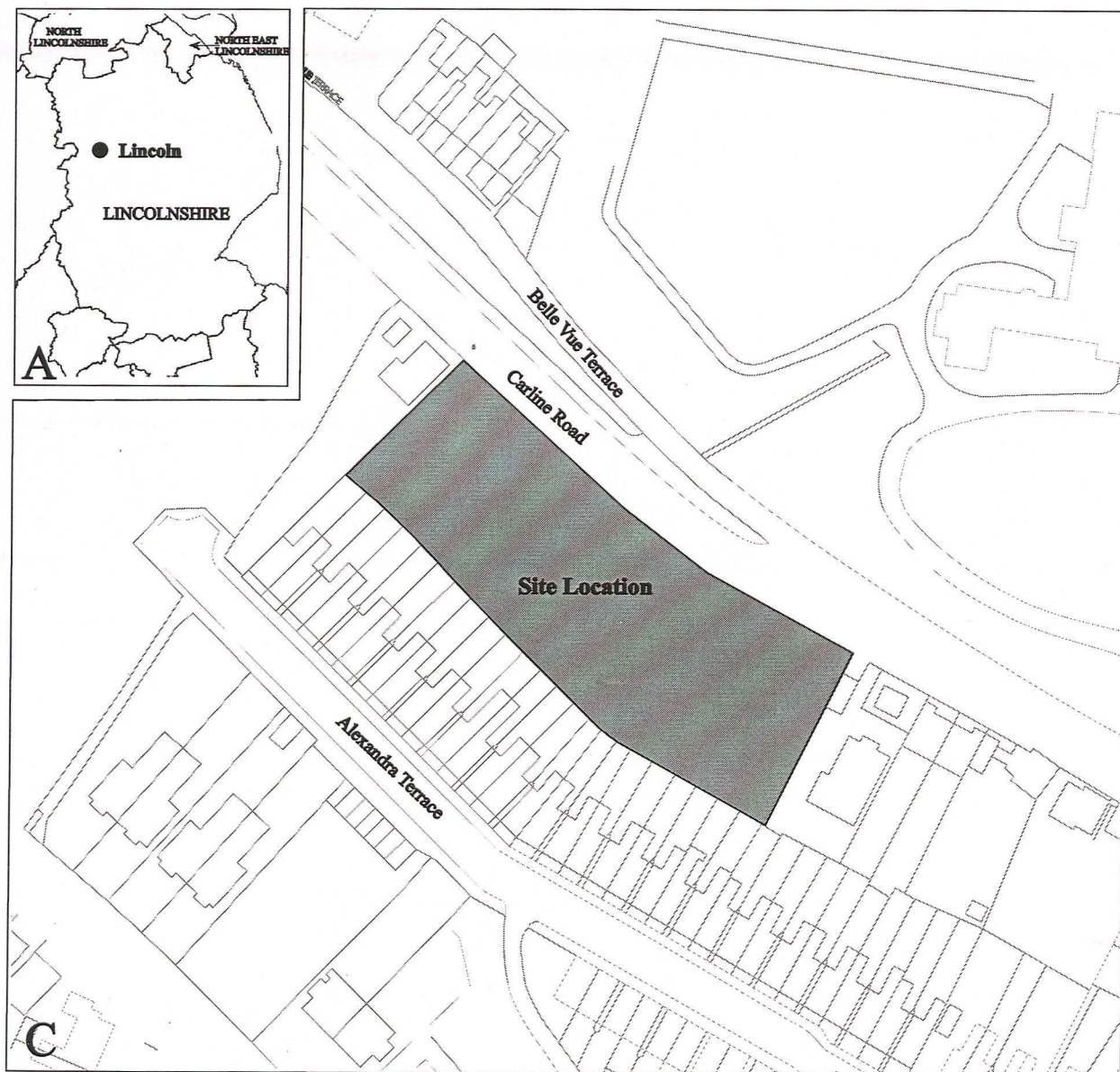
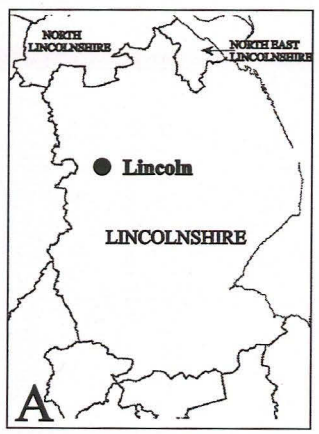
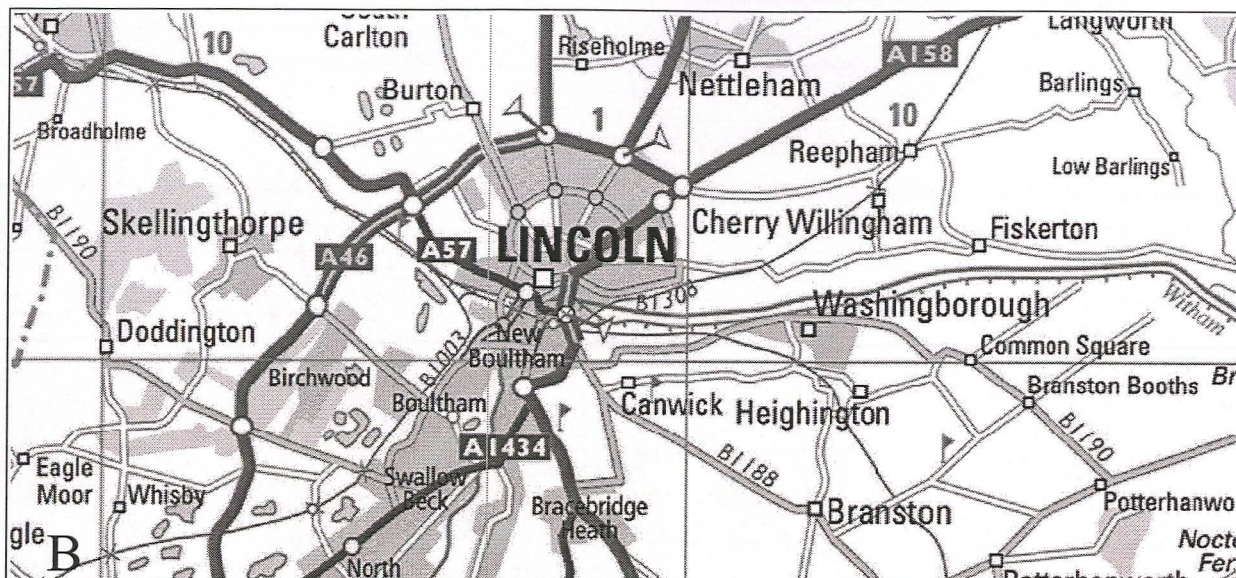


Fig. 1. Location of site. C based on Ordnance Survey 1:1250 digital map ©Crown Copyright, reproduced with permission of the Controller of HMSO. LAS Licence No. ND 17438

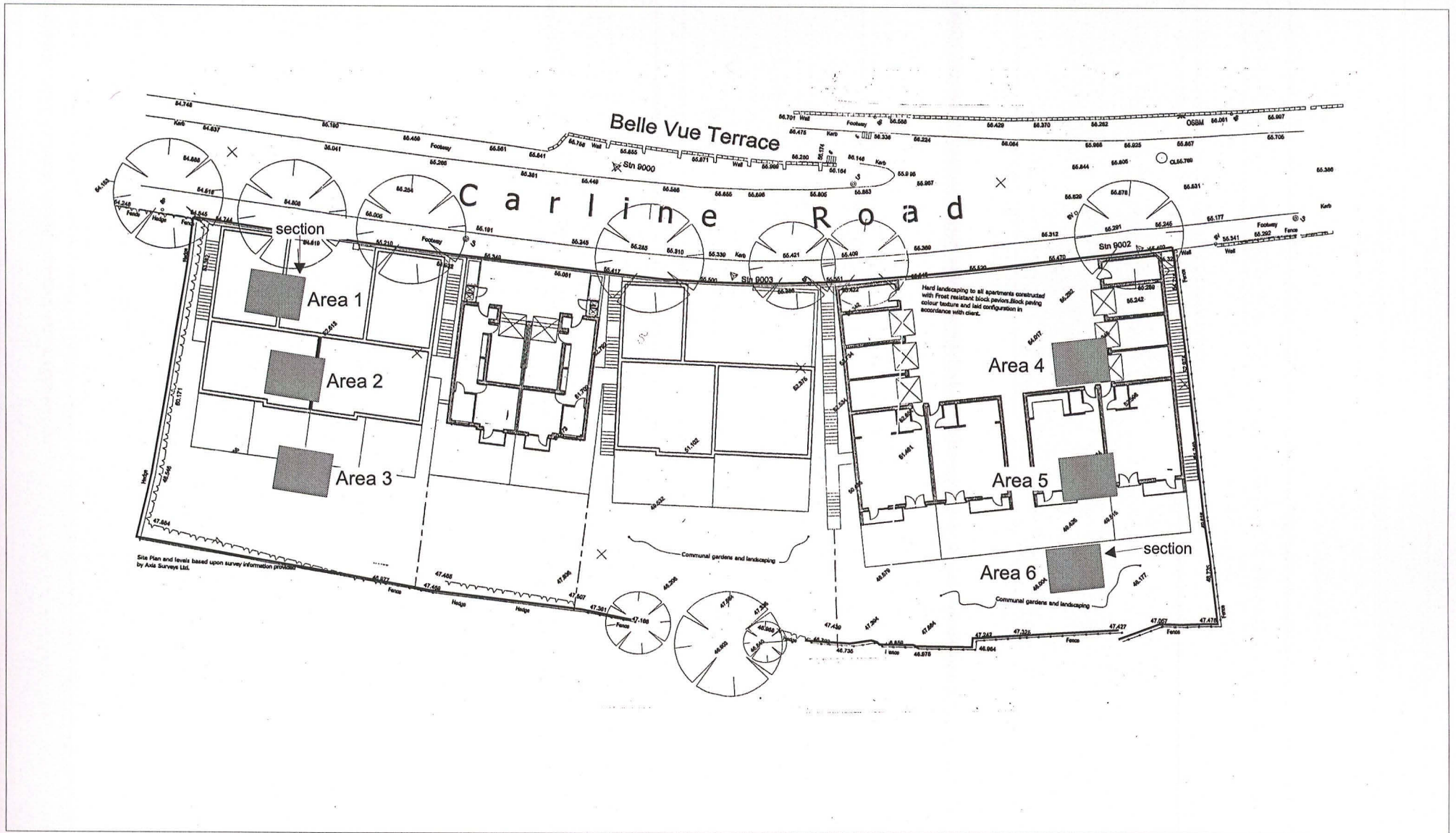
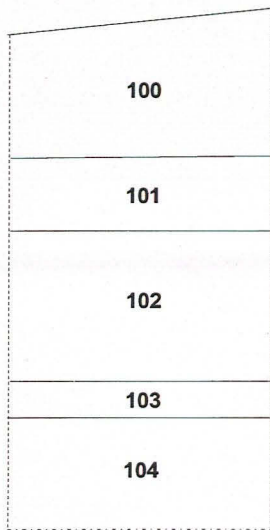
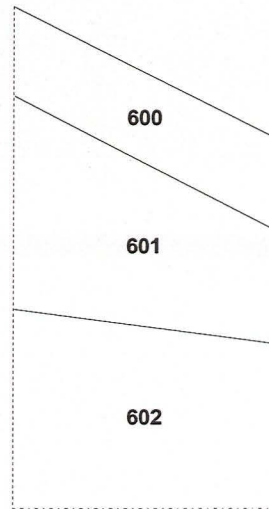


Fig. 2. Location of monitored areas. Scale 1:500 (based on plan supplied by client, drawing no. 631M/19)



South facing representative section through Area 1



West facing representative section through Area 6



Fig 3. Representative sections through Areas 1 and 6. Scale 1:20

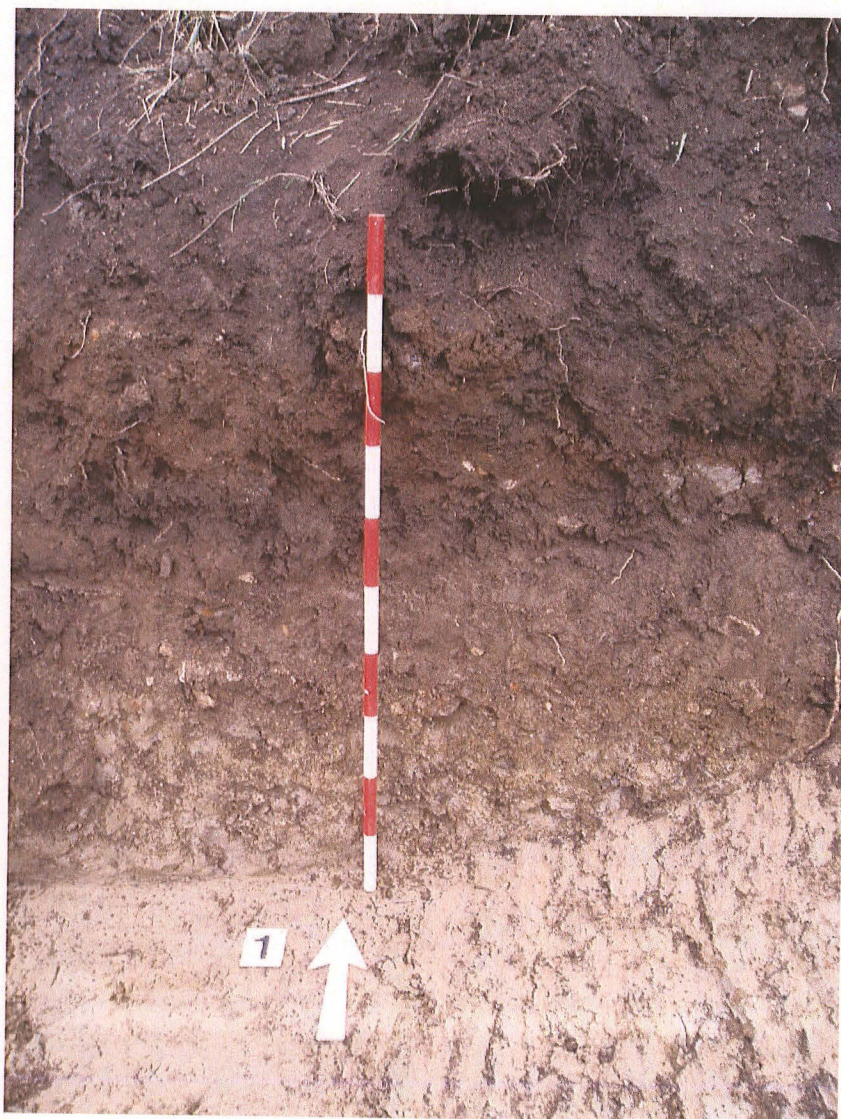
THE PLATES



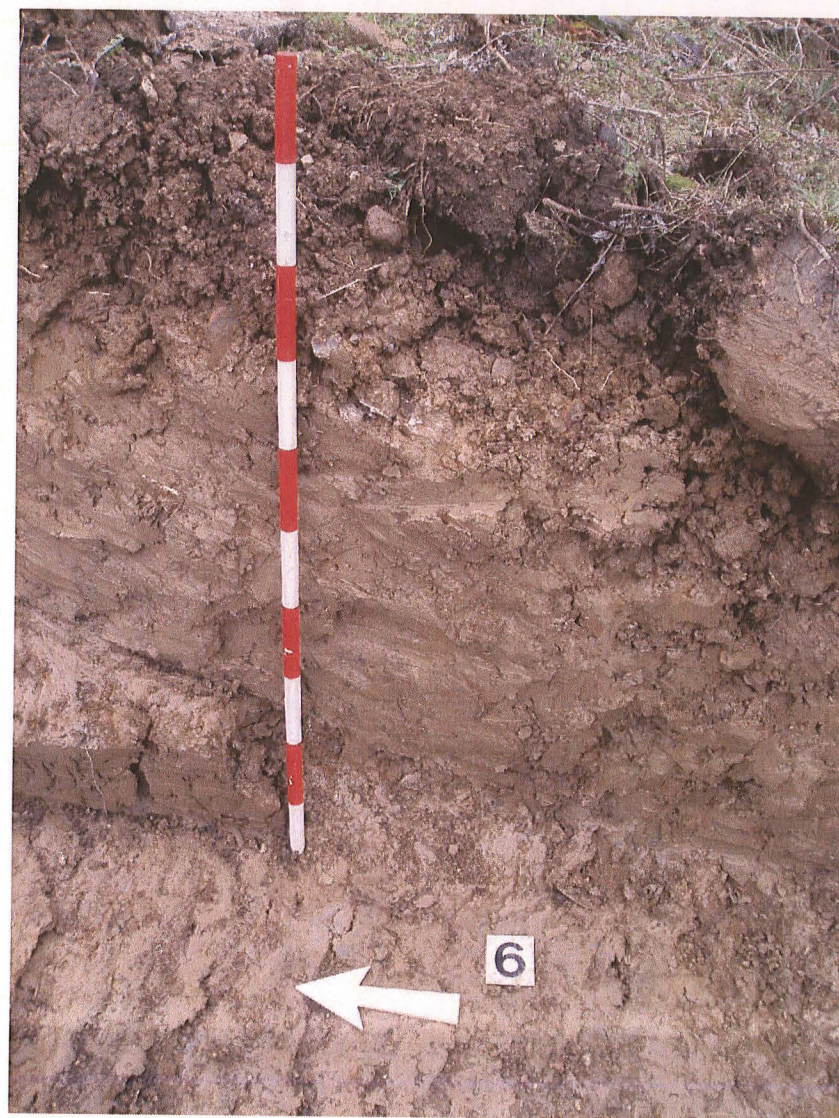
Pl. 1. General view of site, looking west



Pl. 2. General view of site looking southeast



Pl. 3. Representative section through Area 1. Looking north. 1m scale.



Pl. 4. Representative section through Area 6. Looking east. 1m scale.