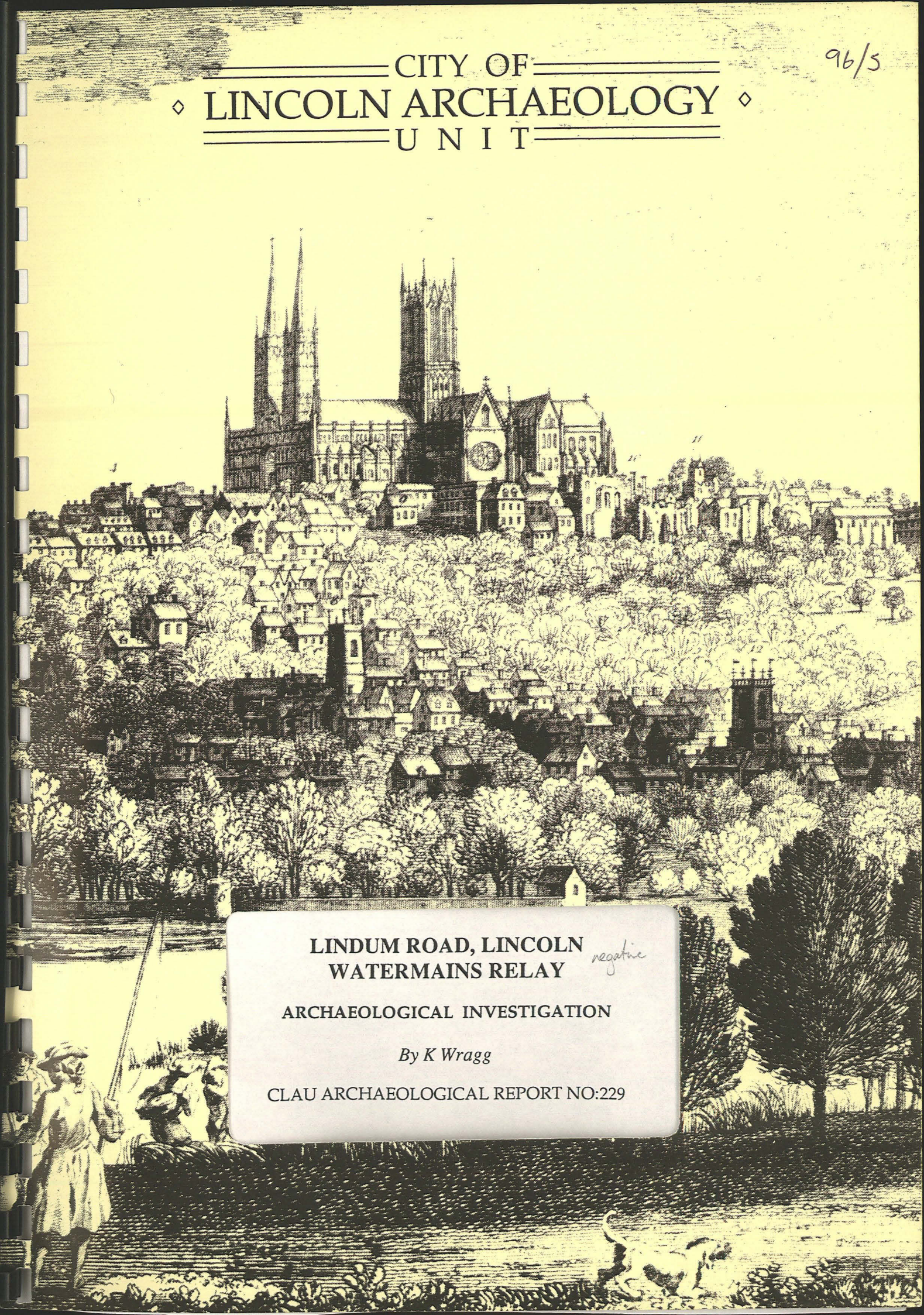


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— CITY OF —
◇ LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY ◇
— U N I T —



LINDUM ROAD, LINCOLN *negative*
WATERMANS RELAY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

By K Wragg

CLAU ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT NO:229

Ev: L12224
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A
Report to
Anglian Water Services Ltd.

March 1996

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LINDUM ROAD, LINCOLN *negative*
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LINDUM ROAD, LINCOLN - WATERMAINS RELAY

Archaeological Investigation

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Fig.1 Site Location Plan - scale 1:1250

LINDUM ROAD, LINCOLN - WATERMAINS RELAY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

1.0 INTRODUCTION

During November 1994 the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit (C.L.A.U.) was notified by the Conservation Division of Anglian Water Services Limited (A.W.S.L.) of plans to re-lay watermains along Lindum Road, between Monks Road and Pottergate (see Fig.1), and was invited to comment on the archaeological implications of the scheme.

The original proposals were for a machine-excavated trench, approximately 300m long (situated mainly in the footway of the northbound carriageway of Lindum Hill), containing a 180mm diameter watermain. This original scheme proposed that the northern end of the trench would pass beneath Pottergate Arch, which is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (County Scheduled Monument No.68). However, during consultations with A.W.S.L., the view was put forward that a much less disruptive route for the pipeline would be to pass to one side of the monument, thereby avoiding both unnecessary disturbance of the standing monument, and the need to apply for Scheduled Monument Consent. Accordingly this element of the design was subsequently modified, with trenching continuing within the footway to a point north of the archway (which would still cross the line of the Close Wall, but should involve minimal disturbance).

In addition to the concerns for the standing monuments along the route, it was also possible that important buried archaeological remains might be revealed, as detailed below, and it was recommended that the trenching be monitored archaeologically by means of a watching brief.

As a result, the C.L.A.U. was commissioned by A.W.S.L. to carry out an intermittent watching brief on the pipe-laying works, and observation was carried out between February and May 1995.

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).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

During the Roman period the area under consideration in this report lay immediately outside the east wall of the lower city, to the north of a road which appears to have followed the line of the present Monks Road.

Roman burials have been identified at the top of Lindum Road (a Legionary tombstone was found at no.17) and between Cathedral Street and Monks Road (this latter area is now a designated Scheduled Ancient Monument (County Monument No.269)), and quantities of Roman pottery were revealed in 1936, while workmen excavated the foundation trenches for an extension to the Technical College on Cathedral Street. An archaeological excavation, carried out by Mr F.T.Baker, then Curator of the City and County Museum, revealed the site of a Roman pottery kiln with the pots still in situ ready to be fired. The kiln, dated to the 2nd century AD, is unique to Great Britain (Baker 1936).

Occupation continued in this area during both the Saxon and medieval periods, and during 1993/4 an evaluation, together with a subsequent watching brief, was carried out between Lindum Road and Cathedral Street, which revealed various deposits and features dating from these periods.

A thick deposit of homogeneous material revealed over much of the site was interpreted as a cultivation horizon of probable late Saxon date, and this was overlain by deposits of charcoal rich material, which could indicate industrial activity, either in the actual area or further up the hillslope.

A large assemblage of late Saxon pottery, mostly Lincoln late-Saxon shelly ware (dated to the mid 10th century), was also discovered, including a large amount of under-fired, and more commonly, over-fired waste pottery. In view of the high proportion of "wasters" included in the assemblage, together with evidence of soot, charcoal, ash lenses and burnt limestone noted during the evaluation phase, this suggested pottery manufacture in the immediate locality, although the kiln itself was not revealed (the name of Pottergate itself also has a direct association with the manufacture of pottery, originally meaning "the street of the potters" (Cameron 1984), further reinforcing the likelihood of kilns in the area).

Cathedral Street also lies to the north-east of the medieval suburb of Butwerk, and much of the hillside has been shown to have been terraced. It was therefore possible that evidence of this, as well as early occupation, might be preserved above the natural clays in the area to be investigated.

During the 13th century, the area to the south of the present Lindum Road was held by the Dominican (Black) Friars, and it was possible that a north-south lane, which ran between Friars Lane and Greestone Stairs, acting as the western limit of their property, might be revealed during trenching.

Finally, prior to the construction of Lindum ("New") Road in 1785, an earlier road linking Clasketgate and Pottergate was in existence, and remnants of a metalled surface probably representing a section of this medieval road were revealed during the 1993/4 investigations (refs Baker, 1936; Donel, 1993; Trimble, 1994).

3.0 RESULTS

The size of the individual trenches made the probability of discovery of substantial archaeological remains somewhat low. This was ultimately borne out by the results, which revealed no signs of archaeological occupation in the areas investigated.

The recorded stratigraphy represented wholly modern activity and appeared fairly constant across the whole area. The earliest features were brick culverts and similar service runs, all either late 19th century or early 20th century in date, which were revealed at the limit of

excavation (c.1.0m-1.1m deep) at various points along the trench. The majority of these features were then overlain by a layer of mixed mid grey-brown sandy clay containing gravel and irregular limestone inclusions.

This latter deposit was then cut by a second phase of services, including clay and lead water pipes, gas pipes, and electricity cables, which appeared more recent than those seen previously. This series of features were similarly found along the whole length of the excavated area, and were sealed by the sand bedding and the paved footway surface.

Some slight changes occurred as trenching progressed uphill, but only in the type of modern intrusive features.

4.0 CONCLUSIONS

Notwithstanding the potential of the site, as related above, the results from this watching brief have proved to be largely negative, with no evidence of any archaeological features or finds predating the 19th or 20th centuries. This of course has only been confirmed in the areas (and at the depths) investigated during this project, and does not preclude the survival of archaeological remains in other locations.

5.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit would like to thank the following for their assistance during this project: Messrs P.Hickey & B.Wadsworth, A.W.S.L. Conservation Division, Histon, Cambs.; Messrs B.Ramsden & M.Vickers, A.W.S.L. Lincoln; together with the on-site contractors, M.P.Burke Plc.

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7.0 LHA NOTE/ARCHIVE DETAILS

7.1 LHA NOTE DETAILS

CLAU CODE: LRA95

PLANNING APPLICATION NO.: n/a

FIELD OFFICER: K.Wragg

NGR: SK 9781/7142

CIVIL PARISH: Lincoln

SMR No.:

DATE OF INTERVENTION: 14/2/95-12/5/95

TYPE OF INTERVENTION: Watching Brief

UNDERTAKEN FOR: Anglian Water Services Limited.

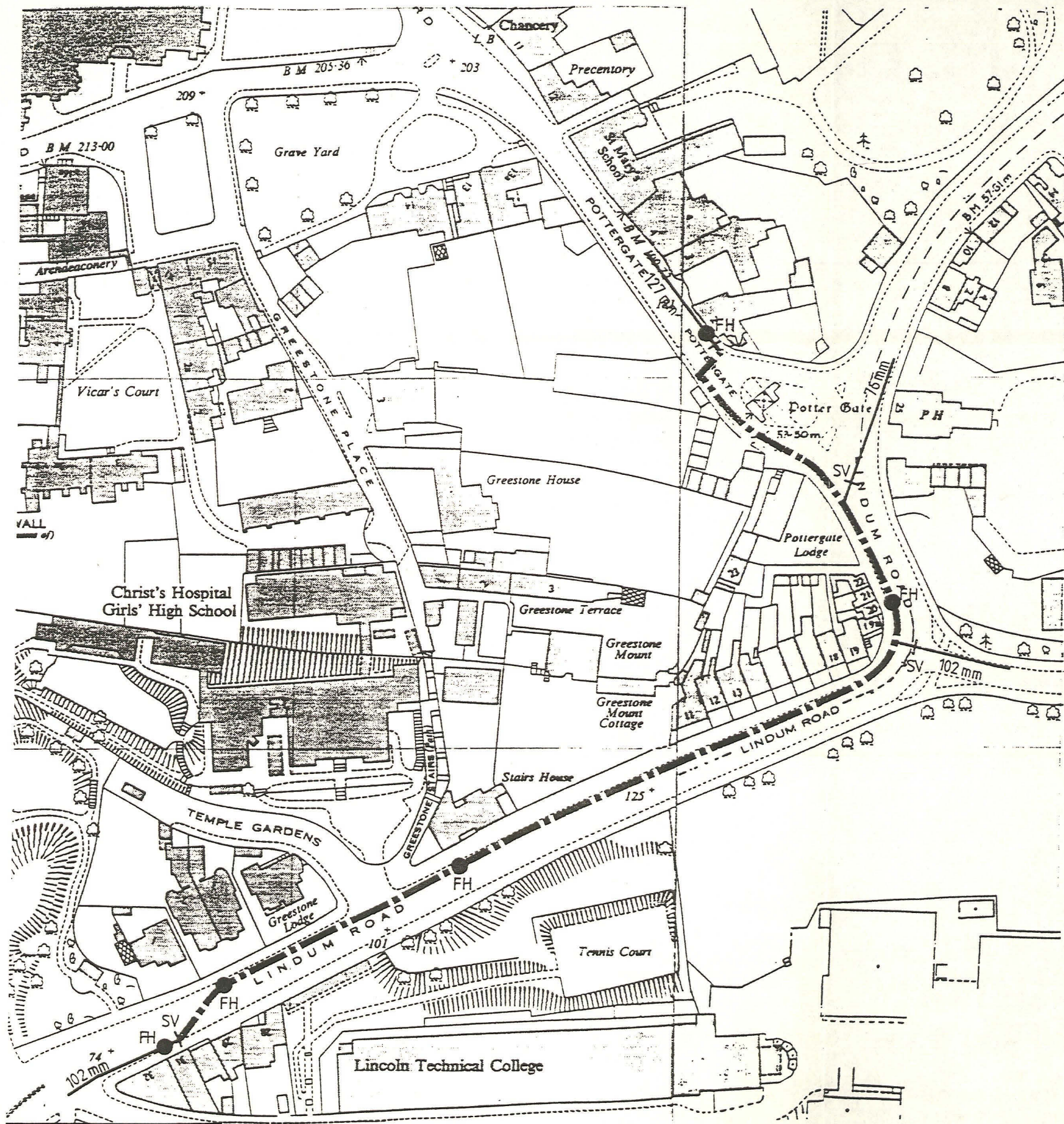
7.2 ARCHIVE DETAILS

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.: 19.95

ACCESSION DATE:



CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		
SITE CODE: LRA95	PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO:	
CLIENT: Anglian Water Services Ltd.		
DESCRIPTION: Site Location Plan		
SCALE: 1:1250	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY:	CHECKED:	DATE: 29/03/96
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: 19.95		

KEY
 - - - - - Route of Pipeline

Based on A.W.S.L. drawing no.3W/32306/1

Fig.1