



LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

**Greestone Centre, Lindum Road, Lincoln
Archaeological Recording**

**NGR: SK 97382 71626
Site Code: GCWL 07
LCNCC Accn N^o. : 2007.62**

Report

for

University of Lincoln

by

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LAS Report No. 980

May 2007

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Greestone Centre, Lindum Road, Lincoln
Archaeological Recording
NGR: SK 97832 71626
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Summary

Archaeological recording of a standing section of the Lincoln Cathedral Close Wall was undertaken in the grounds of the Greestone Centre, Lindum Road, Lincoln after a portion of the 19th century orangery wall collapsed, revealing the fabric of the earlier Close Wall behind it. The newly exposed section of the Close Wall revealed evidence of post-medieval re-facing, an area of re-pointing also of a post-medieval date and a section of original medieval wall fabric along with a small area of which had been subject to possible repair.

Introduction

This report has been prepared for the University of Lincoln in accordance with a request from the City of Lincoln Heritage Team (ref. ADW/2007/0060/ENQ, dated 9th February 2007).

Site Location and Description

The recently exposed area of wall lies at approximately 48.50m OD, to the west of the main Greestone Centre Building and east of the Temple Gardens. The wall forms the northern boundary of the Greestone centre site and is located directly behind a newly constructed art block.

Planning Background

After a storm in 2006 caused a portion of the orangery wall to collapse a section of the Cathedral Close Wall was revealed which contained elements of medieval fabric. This portion of the Close Wall lies within Conservation Area 1 and has Grade I listed status (Ref 1941-1/9/122). The Heritage Team Leader of City of Lincoln Council, Arthur Ward, requested that archaeological recording of the newly exposed area of wall be undertaken.

Archaeological Background

The Close Wall encloses the Lincoln Cathedral Precinct and Bishops Palace. The wall was started in 1280 in order to protect the upper ecclesiastical part of the city and by the mid 14th century much of the wall was over 4.00m high with turrets and at least ten impressive gatehouses (Jones, Stocker and Vince 2003, 179 and 182-3). The wall has been subject to alteration and repair over the years resulting in many different building styles being used within it.

Immediately to the south of the Close Wall is a rolling grass hillside, most of which makes up the Temple Gardens. The gardens were created by local solicitor Joseph Moore between 1824 and 1864. Within the gardens lies a Victorian Temple folly with a statue of Niobe on the roof. The temple is in the

Grecian style and was modelled on the Choragic Monument of Thrasyllos (Website 1).

The churches of St. Andrews and Holy Trinity once occupied part of the Temple Gardens, but all trace of both of these churches is now gone.

The Lincoln College of Art and Design lies immediately to the east of recorded area. The building was originally constructed as a school in 1893 with typical Victorian moulded red brick scrollwork, numerous arches and impressive entrances. The school was enlarged in 1911. The western phase of the building was constructed in a similar style and adjoining the original building to the west.

The Temple Gardens and a large 19th century mansion at number 7 Lindum Road were acquired by the Lincoln-born jeweller James Ward Usher in c.1920. The house was demolished to make way for the Usher Art Gallery, but the Temple Folly and the majority of the gardens were spared; the folly is now a Listed Building. The Usher Gallery lies c.70.00m to the west of the site and was built between 1921- 1926 as a purpose-built gallery to house the collection bequeathed to the City of Lincoln by James Usher. The impressive neo-classical building was designed by Sir Reginald Blomfield R.A. and was formally opened by HRH Prince of Wales in 1927.

Until early 2007, a brick structure thought, to be the remains of a heated orangery wall, abutted the Close Wall, obscuring a section of the earlier structure. The orangery wall was 0.40m wide and constructed from two lines of yellow fire bricks with a cavity between. The wall would have been heated by a coal fire at its eastern end allowing exotic shrubs such as oranges and peaches to be grown in the adjoining south-facing greenhouse. The date of the orangery wall construction is unknown however it first appeared on Padleys 1842 map of Lincoln. The orangery must have fallen into disuse by 1911 when the next phase of school building was constructed, blocking access to the fire room and leaving the orangery as a standard unheated greenhouse.

A 20th century stilted wooden teaching block stood close to the orangery wall until it was destroyed by fire in 2004. The building was replaced in 2005 by an art block with a small gap left between the orangery wall and the new building. However, in early 2007 part of the orangery wall collapsed onto the rear wall of the new building, revealing a section of the Medieval Close Wall behind it.

Aims and Objectives

The purpose of the recording exercise was to:

- Provide a drawn record of the newly exposed section of the medieval Close Wall, showing, in particular, any areas of rebuild, repair or evidence of construction techniques.
- Produce a project archive for deposition with the city and County Museum.
- Provide information for accession to the County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and the Lincoln Urban Archaeological Database.

Method

A drawn record of the areas of the medieval Close Wall exposed as a result of the partial collapse of the orangery wall was undertaken, with a detailed record made of the newly exposed wall fabric, with particular emphasis on areas of the wall that had not been subject to later re-facing or repointing. In addition, the portion of the Close Wall previously visible above the orangery wall was recorded. Elevation drawings were made at a scale of 1:20 and the Ordnance Datum (OD) clearly indicated on the drawings.

A written record of the fabric types and construction data was also compiled with a standard archaeological context numbering system employed to differentiate between subsequent phases of construction, repair or alteration.

A photographic record of the wall was also compiled, however, this was limited in scope by the presence of the new arts block, situated adjacent to the wall, which limited the possibility of a more comprehensive photographic survey being undertaken.

Results (Fig. 3, Pl. 1-8)

The earliest recorded wall fabric, **103**, was situated at the base of the area exposed by the collapse of the orangery wall and measured 9.20m x 1.75m. It comprised roughly dressed and squared limestone blocks measuring up to 800mm x 300mm. The blocks were laid in regular courses but with no discernable bonding pattern and a light brown sandy mortar with lime or chalk flecks formed the bonding material. It is considered likely that this portion of the wall represents part of the original Close Wall which has not been re-faced or extensively repointed.

A second portion of wall, **104**, may have also been original medieval fabric. It was recorded directly above the area previously obscured by the orangery wall, albeit separated by a strip of repointed wall, and comprised squared and roughly dressed limestone blocks. In broad terms the blocks were of two, relatively standard sizes measuring 500mm x 300mm or 250mm x 100mm. All of the blocks were laid in regular courses but in no distinct pattern. A light grey chalky mortar formed the bonding material. The total area covered by wall fabric **104** covered 5.45m x 2.55m.

Wall areas **103** and **104** are both considered likely to represent the medieval fabric of the original Close Wall, however slight differences are apparent between the construction materials and coursing used in each area. These differences may represent two distinct chronological phases of construction or may reflect differences in construction materials and techniques driven by differences in ground level on either side of the wall. Larger masonry pieces have apparently been used in the lower portion of the wall where it acts as a retaining wall for the higher terrace to the north, with slightly smaller masonry blocks used in the upper courses where the wall stands clear of the ground surface on either side.

A small area of wall, **106**, measuring 0.58m x 0.40m was recorded within the lower visible courses of wall **103**. It comprised limestone blocks measuring up to 220mm x 120mm, which had been roughly squared and bonded with a light grey sand and chalk mortar but with no apparent coursing or pattern. The size of materials, the bonding material used and the lack of coursing all differ to that of the surrounding masonry and suggest that the area was not contemporary with the original construction of wall **103** and more likely represents a small area of repair.

A void and loose limestone blocks and irregular rubble, **105**, was revealed immediately to the east of the area of putative repair. It encompassed an area measuring 1.05m x 0.60m with loose blocks within the area measuring up to 300mm x 180mm x 150mm. The area is interpreted as probable collapse of part of the putative repair **106**, possibly a result of the collapse of the orangery wall.

An area of repointed wall, **102**, covered the majority of the recorded area, extending over approximately 10m x 3.60m. The repointing had been undertaken with hard grey cement which partially obscured much of the underlining stonework. The masonry blocks measured approximately 500mm x 300mm and it is possible that some re-facing had also been undertaken.

An area of refaced stonework, **101**, extended into the western limit of the recorded area. The refacing had been undertaken using limestone, ashlar blocks bonded with hard grey cement and is likely to be of relatively recent post-medieval origin.

A thin strip of bitumen, **100**, formed a horizontal line of flashing sealant adhered to the stone at a level of approximately 46.90m OD. It marked the position of the top of the orangery wall prior to its collapse.

Discussion

The collapse of a portion of the former orangery wall at Greestone College revealed a section of the Cathedral Wall which had previously been obscured by the orangery wall. This section of the wall included two areas where the medieval fabric of the wall had survived without repointing or refacing. The exposed medieval fabric suggests that this portion of the Close Wall had been constructed in two distinct styles, with substantial blocks forming the predominant building material in the lower half of the wall and slightly smaller blocks utilised for the upper half of the wall. The significance of the difference in scale of the masonry may be that the lower half of the wall acted as a retaining wall for the terrace to the north of the wall, whilst the upper wall did not perform this function.

Conclusion

The extent of the Close Wall which became visible has been fully recorded. However, spoil from the collapsed orangery wall remains between the Close Wall and the Art Block building. Removal of this material is likely to reveal more of the medieval fabric of the wall and therefore if such work was to be

undertaken further recording of the wall is likely to be necessary. In addition, whilst a portion of the orangery wall has collapsed, lower courses remain, along with a further extent the wall to the east. If demolition of parts of the remaining orangery wall was to be undertaken a further extent of the Close Wall is likely to be exposed and therefore further recording may be necessary.

Acknowledgements

The work was carried out on site by Gavin Glover and Ruben Lopez. The illustrations were produced by Ruben Lopez. The report was edited by Naomi Field.

Gavin Glover
Lindsey Archaeological Services
April 2007

References

Jones, Stocker and Vince 2003. *City by the Pool*, Oxbow, Oxford.

Contents of Site Archive

Correspondence

Developer's site plan

Site notes

7 context sheets and associated registers

2 sheets of 1:20 scale drawings:

Photographs LAS film number 07/41/01-37

APPENDIX 1

Context Summary			
Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
100	Deposit	Hard black bitumen, 10.20m x 0.08m	Bitumen sealant adhered to close wall marking the location of the top of the former orangery wall prior to its collapse
101	Wall	Ashlar limestone blocks up to 600mm x 300m	Post-medieval facing of the Close Wall
102	Wall	Limestone blocks, some squared, up to 500mm x 300mm, irregular coursing, SSW facing, bonded with grey cement, total area 10m x 3.60m	Heavily repointed area of Close Wall
103	Wall	Limestone blocks, roughly dressed and squared, up to 800mm x 300mm, regular courses but no pattern, SSW facing, bonded with a light brown sandy mortar - frequent lime/chalk flecks, 9.20m x 1.75m	Medieval Close Wall fabric
104	Wall	Limestone blocks, mainly squared, up to 500mm x 300mm, regular courses but no pattern, SSW facing, hard light grey chalky mortar, total area 5.35m x 2.55m	Medieval Close Wall fabric
105	Collapse	Limestone rubble, some unfinished some squared, up to 300mm x 180mm x 150mm, loose crumbly light grey sandy chalk mortar, 1.05m x 0.60m	Partial collapse of repair106
106	Wall	Limestone blocks, roughly squared, up to 220mm x 120mm, irregular coursing, SSW facing, light grey sand and chalk mortar, total area 0.58m x 0.40m	Possible wall repair

APPENDIX 2

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: lindseya1-27057

Project details

Project name	Greestone Centre, Lindum Rd, Lincoln
Short description of the project	Archaeological recording of a standing section of the Close Wall (Listed Grade 1) was undertaken in the grounds of the Lincoln Art College after a portion of the 19th century Orangery wall had collapsed during a storm, revealing the medieval wall behind it.
Project dates	Start: 05-03-2007 End: 06-03-2007
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	LGCE 05 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	2005.142 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Listed Building
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Other 6 - Land boundary
Monument type	WALL Medieval
Methods & techniques	'Targeted Trenches'
Development type	Public building (e.g. school, church, hospital, medical centre, law courts etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the planning process	Between deposition of an application and determination

Project location

Country	England
Site location	LINCOLNSHIRE LINCOLN LINCOLN Greestone Centre Lindum Rd, Lincoln
Study area	15.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	SK 97382 71626 53.23244329 -0.540894785609 53 13 56 N 000 32 27 W Point
Height OD	Min: 43.00m Max: 49.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES
 Project brief originator City/Nat. Park/District/Borough archaeologist
 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 University of Lincoln

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
 Digital Archive Exists? No
 Paper Archive recipient LCNCC
 Paper Archive ID 2007.62
 Paper Contents 'none'
 Paper Media available 'Plan', 'Report'

Project bibliography

1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Greestone Centre, Lindum Rd, Lincoln: Archaeological Recording
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Glover, G.
 Other bibliographic details LAS Report No. 980
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THE FIGURES

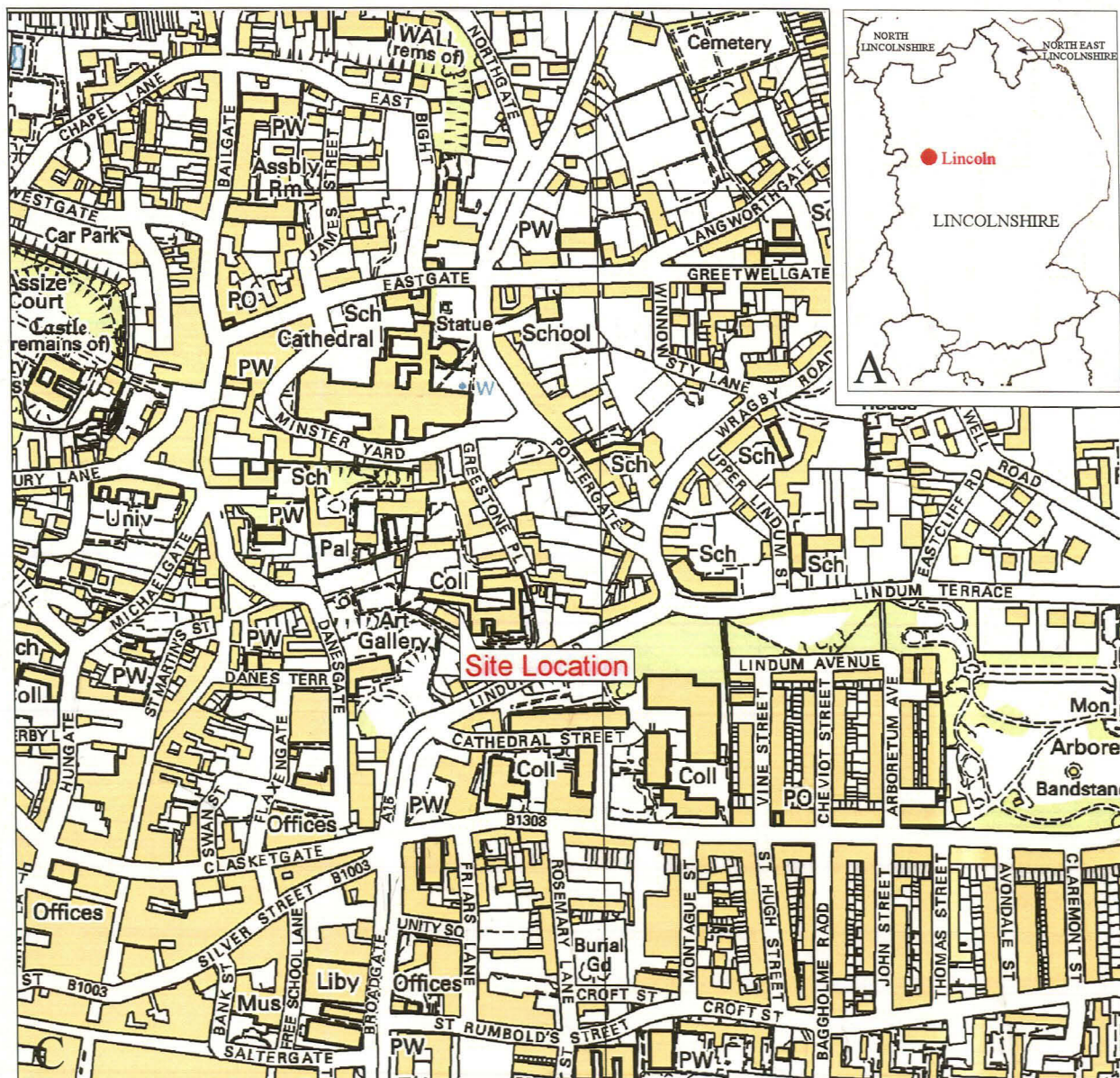
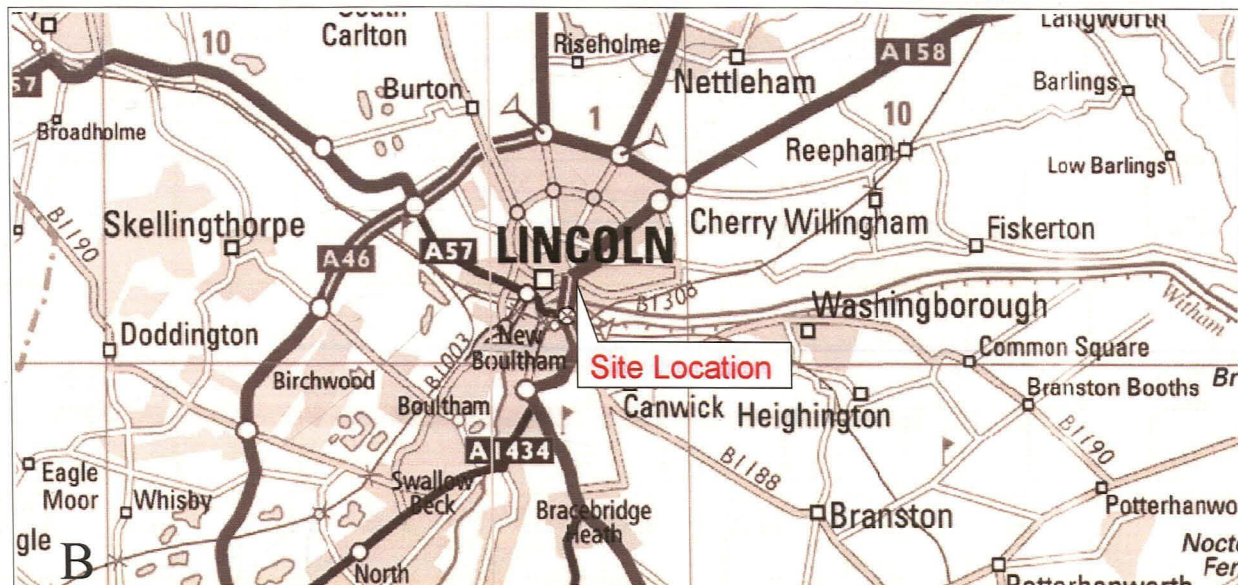


Fig. 1 Location of the Lincoln University Greestone site (C based on the Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 digital map SK97. © Crown Copyright, reproduced at enlarged scale with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. LAS Licence No. AL 10002165).

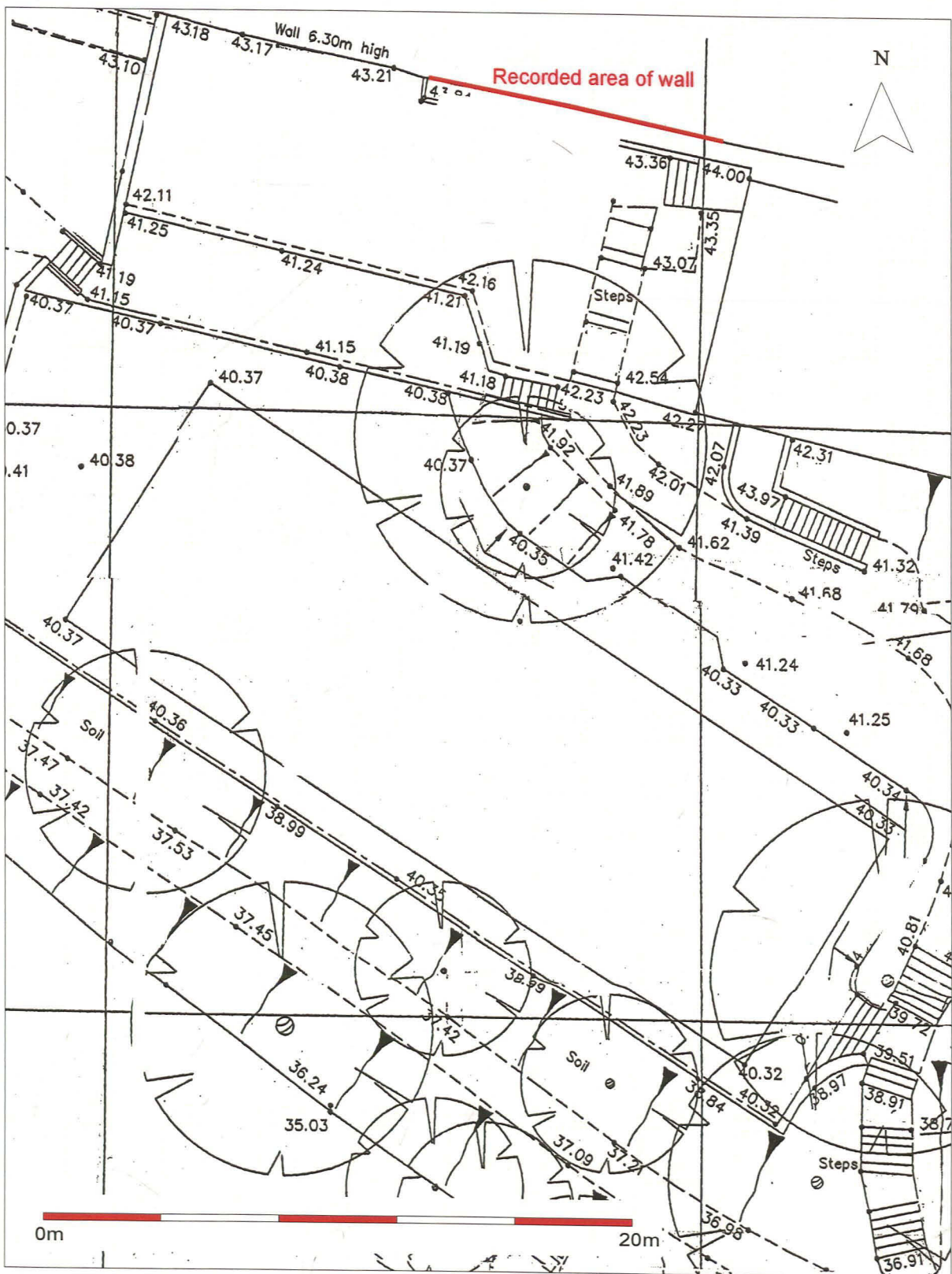
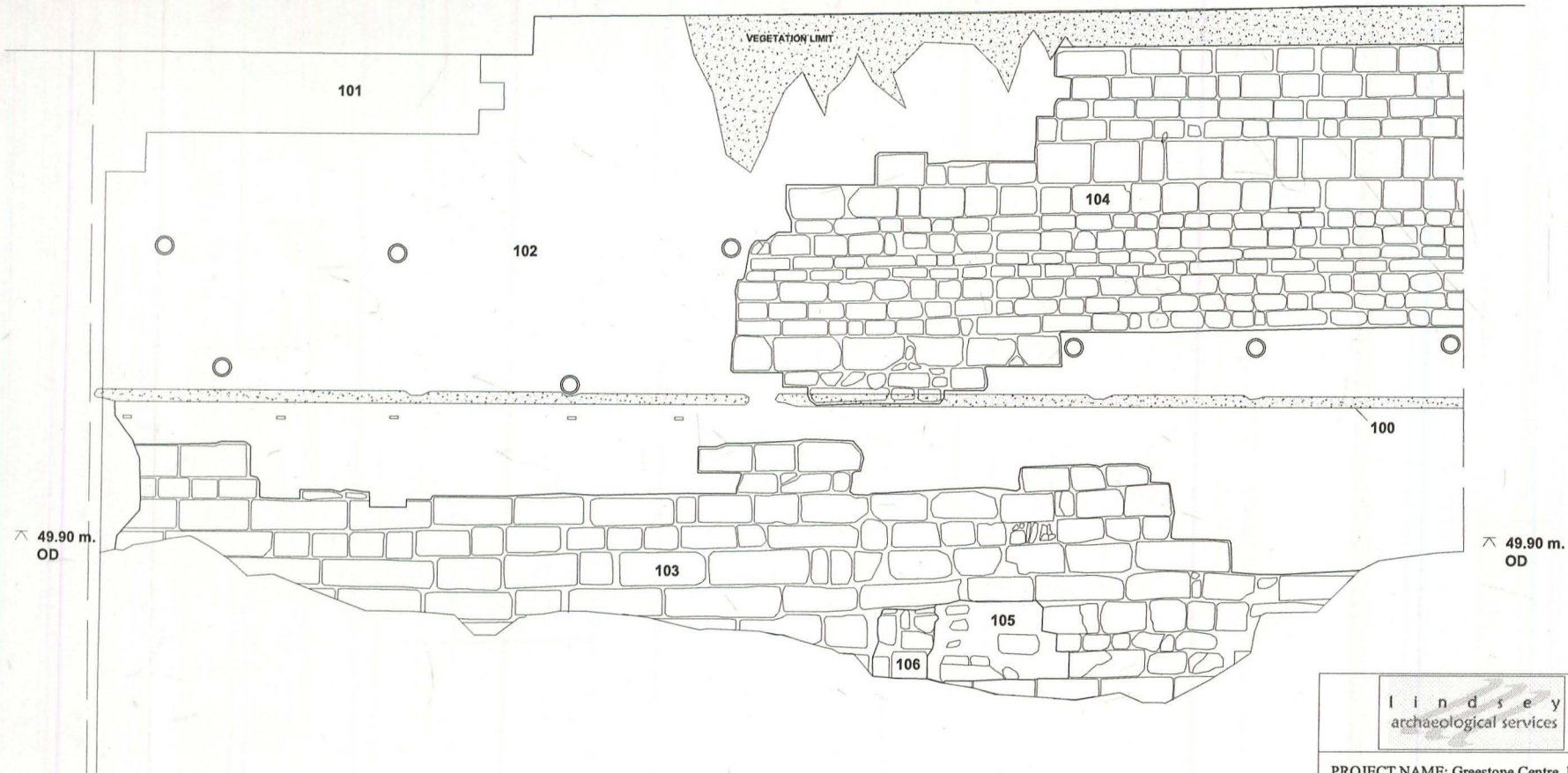


Fig. 2. Location of recorded area of Close Wall. Scale 1:200



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PROJECT NAME: Greestone Centre, Lindum Road, Lincoln.

SITE CODE: GCWL07 ACC.NO: 2007 . 62

PROJECT TYPE: Building recording.

DESCRIPTION: South facing elevation of Close Wall.

FIG. 3 SCALE: 1: 50

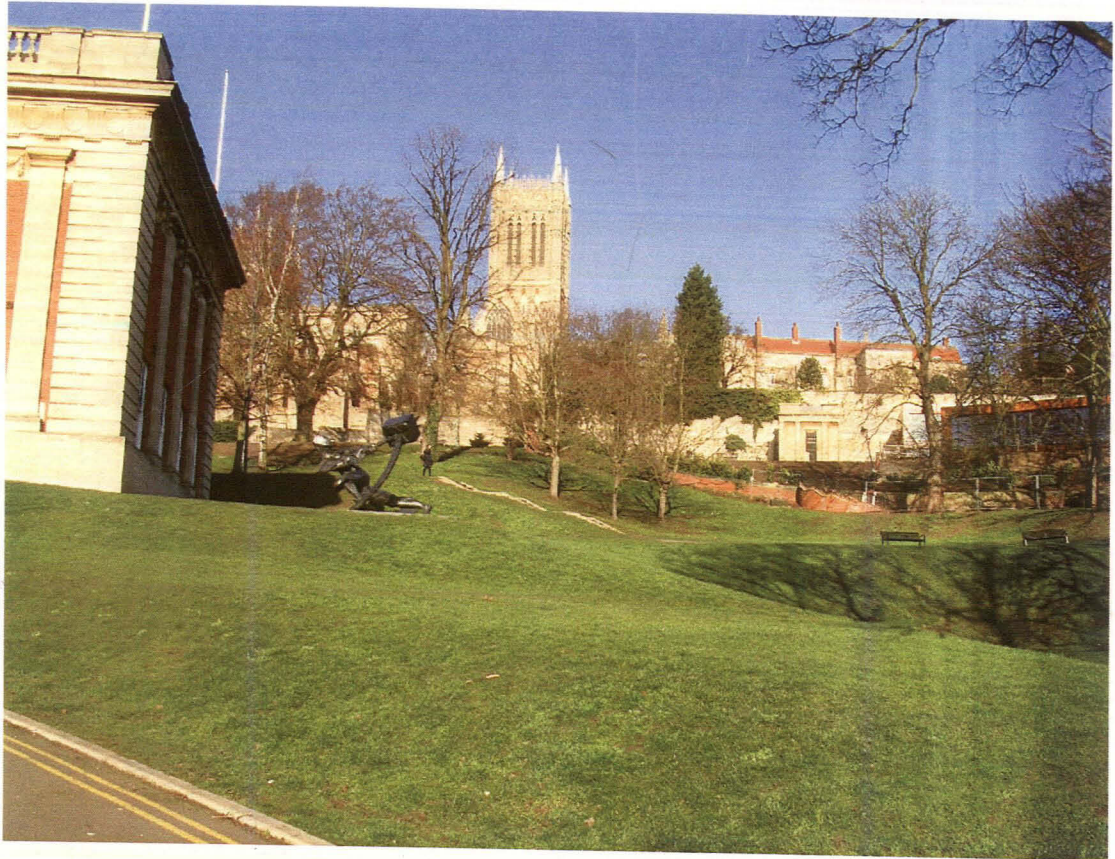
DRAWN BY: RL DATE: 24/05/07

NOTES:

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THE PLATES



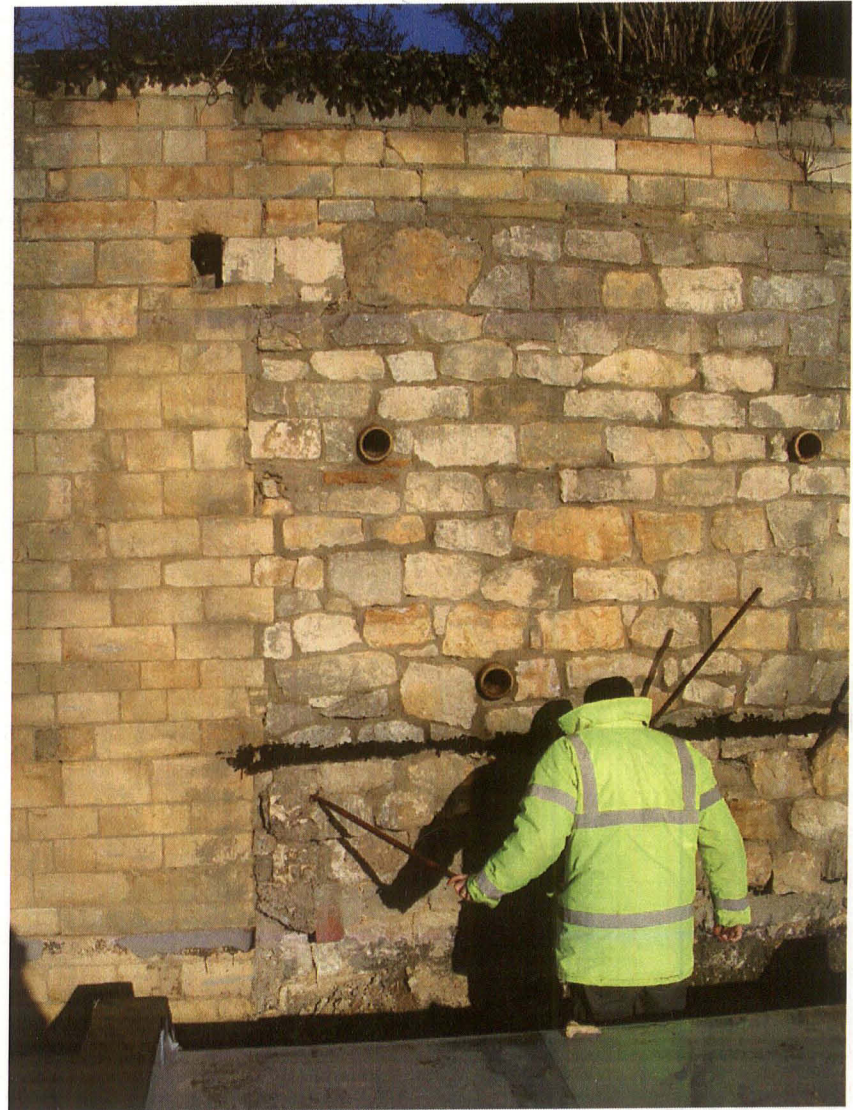
Pl. 1. General view of site. Looking north



Pl. 2. The Close Wall. Looking north



Pl. 3. Remnants of orangery wall. Looking west.



Pl. 4. Walls 101 (refaced) and 102 (repointed) during recording



Pl. 5. Surviving orangery wall. Looking north



Pl. 6. Bitumen sealant, 100, adhered to Close Wall



Pl. 7. Detail of medieval fabric of upper Close Wall 104. Looking north



Pl. 8. Detail of medieval fabric of lower Close Wall 103. Looking north. 2m scale

