
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING
AND RECORDING AT
5 MAINWARING ROAD,
LINCOLN,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(LIMA 14)**

Work Undertaken For
Laing Properties Limited

July 2014

Report Compiled by
Mark Peachey BA (Hons)

National Grid Reference: SK 98130 72367
Planning Application No: 2014/0193/F
The Collection Accession No: 2014.135
OASIS Record No: archaeo11-185314

APS Report No. **83/14**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



Quality Control

Archaeological Monitoring and Recording at
5 Mainwaring Road,
Lincoln
Lincolnshire
LIMA 14

Project Coordinator	Gary Taylor
Site Supervisor	Fiona Walker
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
CAD Illustration	Mark Peachey
Photographic Reproduction	Mark Peachey
Post-excavation Analyst	Mark Peachey

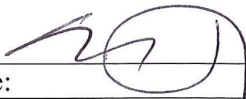
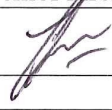
Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Gary Taylor	 Tom Lane
Date: 23 July 2014	Date: 23 July 2014

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Plates

1.	SUMMARY	1
2.	INTRODUCTION.....	1
2.1	DEFINITION OF A WATCHING BRIEF.....	1
2.2	PLANNING BACKGROUND.....	1
2.3	TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.....	1
2.4	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SETTING	1
3.	AIMS	2
4.	METHODS	2
5.	RESULTS	2
6.	DISCUSSION	3
7.	CONCLUSION	3
8.	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	3
9.	PERSONNEL	3
10.	BIBLIOGRAPHY	3
11.	ABBREVIATIONS	3

Appendices

1. Context descriptions
2. The Finds *by Alex Beeby and Gary Taylor*
3. Glossary
4. The Archive

List of Figures

- Figure 1 General location plan
- Figure 2 Site location plan
- Figure 3 Trench Location Plan
- Figure 4 Trench Plan
- Figure 5 Sections

List of Plates

- Plate 1 Re-excavated conservatory footings, Area 1, looking north
- Plate 2 Area 1, Section 1, looking northwest
- Plate 3 Completed extension footings, Area 2, looking northeast
- Plate 4 Area 2, Section 2, looking south

1. SUMMARY

A scheme of archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken during development groundwork at 5 Mainwaring Road, Lincoln, Lincolnshire.

The site was archaeologically sensitive, lying close to the main Roman route northeast out of Lincoln. In addition to Roman civilian settlement being located in the area there were also cemeteries.

However, no archaeological remains were identified and the investigation revealed only a sequence of subsoil, topsoil and modern overburden.

Finds retrieved comprised a sherd of early modern pottery and fragments of late or post medieval roofing tile and clay pipe.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as “a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed.” (IfA 2008).

2.2 Planning Background

The site was the subject of a planning application (2014/0193/F) for the replacement of a conservatory and the construction of an extension to a garage/workshop. Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Laing Properties Limited to undertake archaeological monitoring and recording during groundworks. This work was carried out on 3rd July 2014 in accordance

with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by Lincoln City Heritage Officer.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Newport runs northward through the northern part of the city of Lincoln (Fig 1). The site is about 750m northeast of the centre of Lincoln as defined by the cathedral. It lies to the east of Nettleham Road, on the south side of Mainwaring Road, at national grid reference SK 98130 72367 (Fig. 2). The site lies at approximately 55m OD on a gentle slope down to the east. As an urban area local soils have not been mapped but are likely to be Elmton 1 Association shallow brown rendzinas developed on Jurassic limestone (Hodge et al. 1984, 179).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

The city of Lincoln contains significant archaeological remains from the Iron Age to the present day. Lincoln is first mentioned by Ptolemy c.150 AD as *Lindon*, derived from the Primitive Welsh *Linn* or pool, referring to Brayford Pool (Cameron 1998).

After the Roman conquest in 43 AD Lincoln became a major military installation. Later, after the legions had left, Lincoln became a military colony or *colonia*, a settlement for veteran soldiers.

At the time of the Domesday survey in c. 1086, over 970 residences were accounted for in the city (Foster and Longley 1976). Lincoln cathedral was founded at the end of the 11th century (Pevsner and Harris 1989) and lies approximately 750m southwest of the development site.

The development site falls within several Research Agenda Zones (RAZ), as identified by the Lincoln Archaeological Resource Assessment (LARA). It lies in the area of *Canabae* (LARA RAZ 6.16),

civilian settlement along the Roman road, the Fosse Way, (Lincoln Heritage Database [LHD] 797) leading northeastwards out from the legionary fortress of Lincoln. Following the military era and into the colonial period the area continued to be used for settlement, and there were associated cemeteries (LARA RAZs 7.11.3 & 7.24). In particular, the development site lies within the extents of the Nettleham Road Roman cemetery. The site is also located within the central elements of the former Roman city and Roman road network that continued in use into the early medieval era (LARA RAZ 8.3.1) (Jones *et al.* 2003).

Archaeological monitoring of development a short distance to the north and east did not identify any archaeological remains (LHD 10234 & 11143 respectively). However, a Roman flagon was found nearby on Massey Road (LHD 4334).

3. AIMS

The aims of the investigation, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), were to record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the development groundwork.

The objectives were to determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered, their spatial arrangement, as far as practicable recover dating evidence from them and to establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

4. METHODS

Footings trenches for a new conservatory and an extension were hand dug under archaeological supervision. Following excavation, sections of the sides of the trench were cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were excavated further to retrieve artefactual material and to

determine their function. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 1. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Following excavation finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 2). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

5. RESULTS (Fig 3)

Archaeological contexts are listed below and described. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

Area 1 (Fig 4, Plate 1)

This area comprised the re-excavated footings following removal of the old conservatory. An at least 0.19m thick mid yellow brown sandy silt subsoil with frequent limestone fragments (102), of possible natural origin, was overlain by 0.26m thick brownish grey sandy silt topsoil (101) containing a sherd of 19th/20th century garden pot and a piece of clay pipe. Above this was a 0.22m thick layer of brick, tarmac and modern rubble (Fig 5, Section 1, Plate 2).

Area 2 (Fig 4, Plate 3)

This area comprised the footings trench for an extension to the garage and workshop, east of the house.

An at least 0.22m thick yellow brown clayey silt subsoil (201) containing a

fragment of late or post medieval roofing tile, was overlain by 0.43m thick topsoil (200).

6. DISCUSSION

A sequence of subsoil, topsoil and modern overburden was revealed on the site. No archaeological remains were identified.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at 5 Mainwaring Road, Lincoln, as the site lay close to the main Roman route northeast out of Lincoln. In addition to Roman civilian settlement there were also cemeteries in the area.

However, only a sequence of subsoil, topsoil and modern overburden was revealed on the site. No archaeological remains were evident.

Finds retrieved comprised early modern garden pot, post-medieval tile and clay pipe.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Laing Properties Limited for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. Thanks are also due to John Herridge and Alistair McIntosh of Lincoln City Council Heritage Team. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Tom Lane.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
 Site Supervisor: Fiona Walker
 Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Mark Peachey
 CAD Illustration: Mark Peachey

Post-excavation analysis: Mark Peachey

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Foster, CW and Longley, T (eds), 1976 *The Lincolnshire Domesday and Lindsey Survey*, The Lincoln Record Society 19

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Jones, M, Stocker, D, and Vince, A, 2003 *The City by the Pool*

IfA, 2008 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*

Pevsner, N and Harris, J, 1989 *Lincolnshire*, The Buildings of England (2nd edition, revised N Antram)

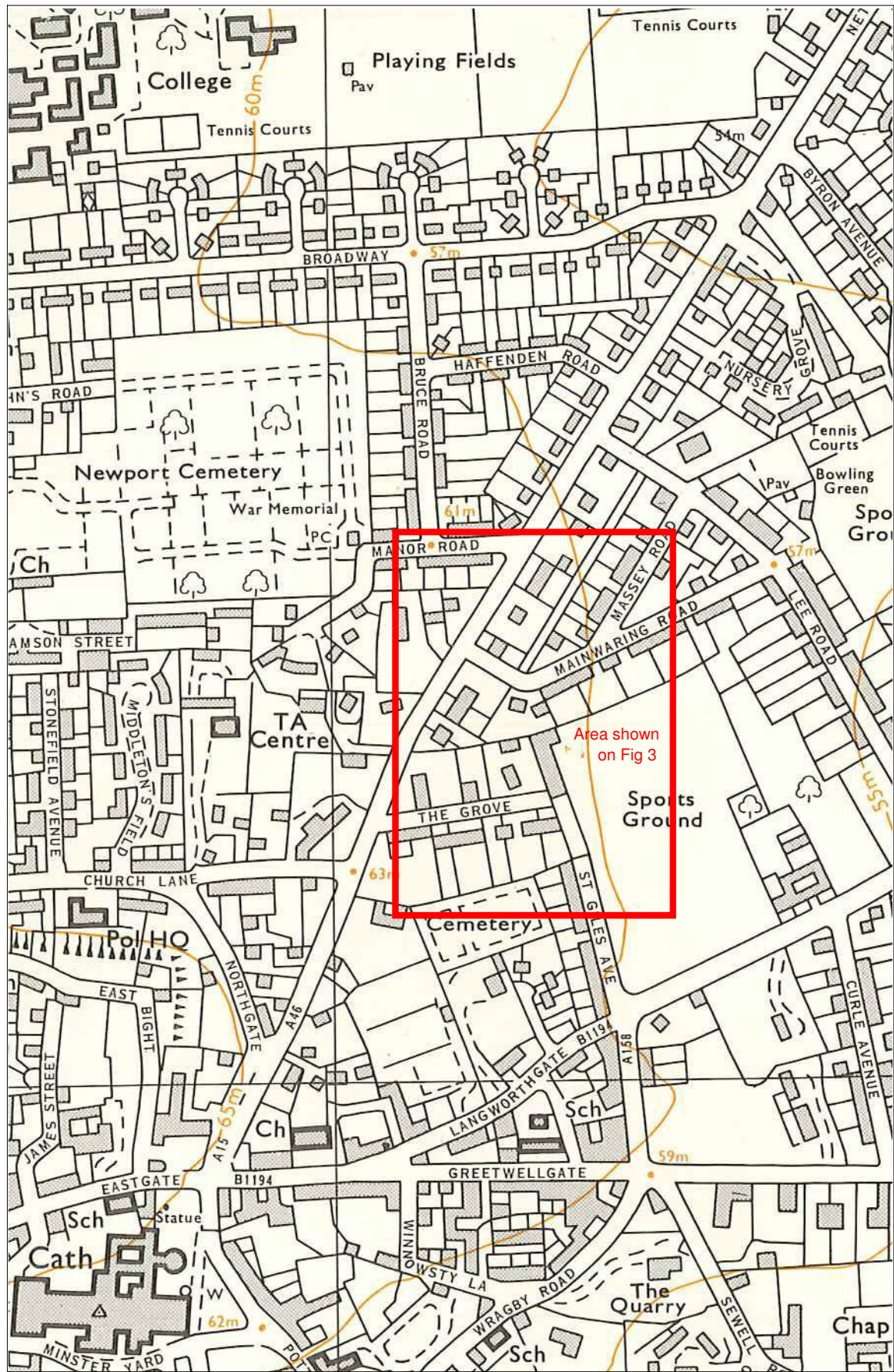
11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists



Figure 1. General Location Plan



SK

98

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Project Name: Lincoln Mainwaring Road LIMA 14

Scale 1:5000 Drawn by: MJP Report No: 83/14

Figure 2. Site Location Plan



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 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Lincoln Mainwaring Road LIMA 14		
Scale 1: 1500	Drawn by: MJP	Report No: 83/14

Figure 3. Trench Location Plan

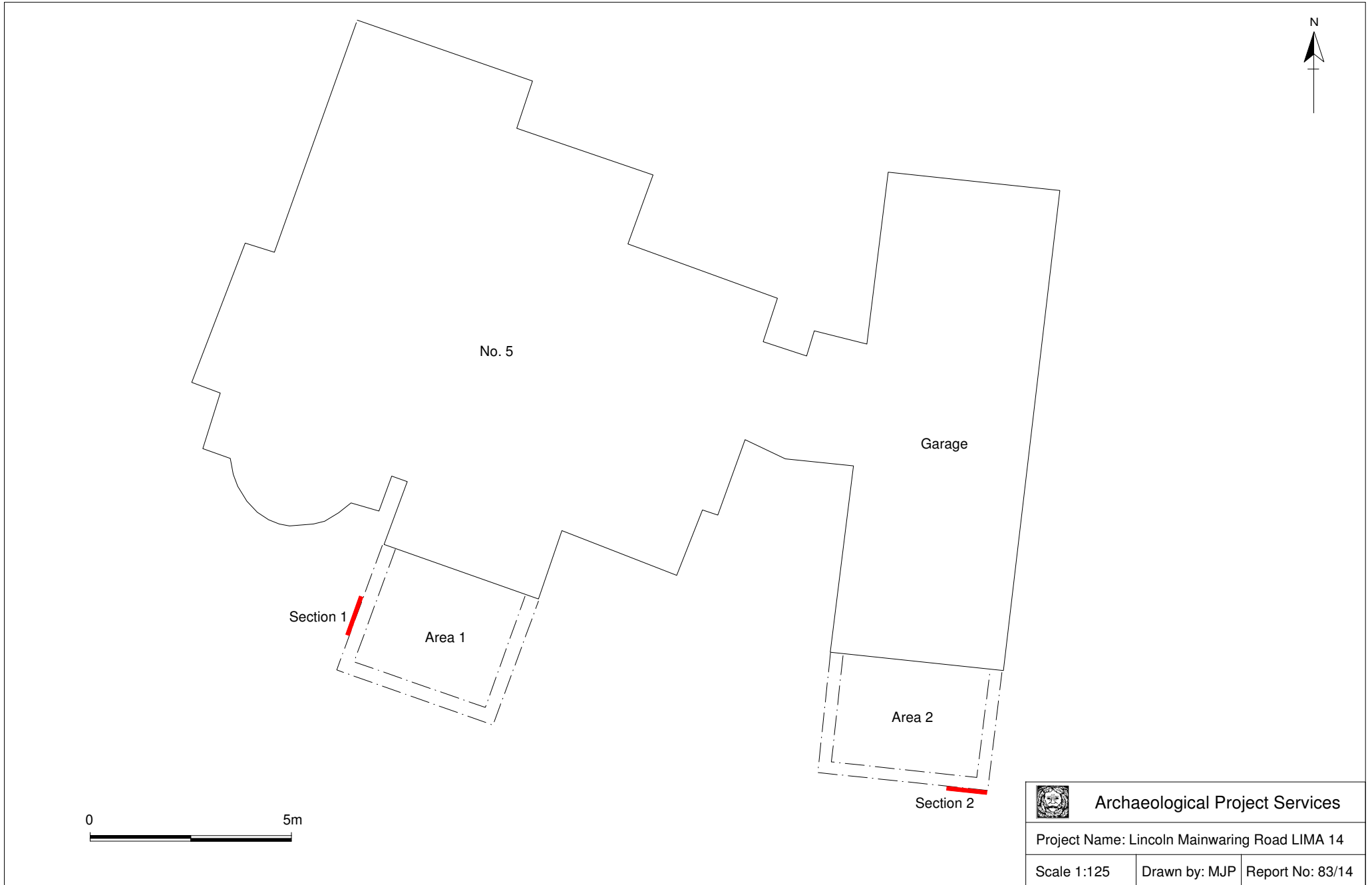
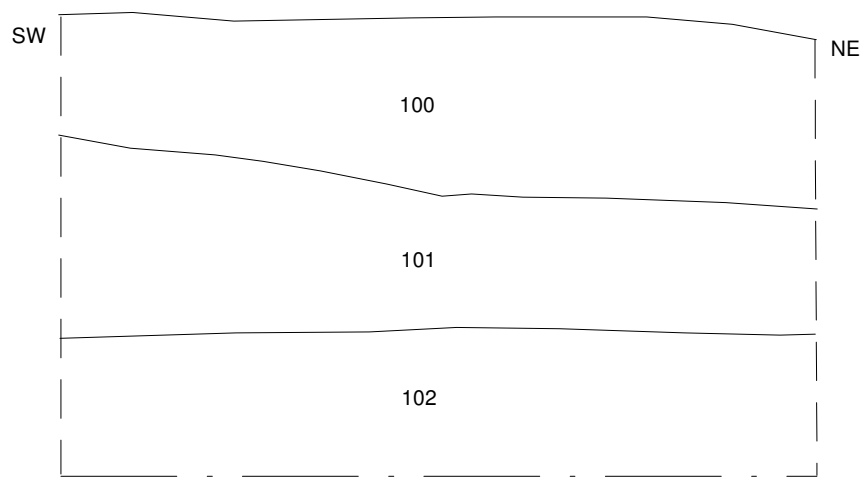
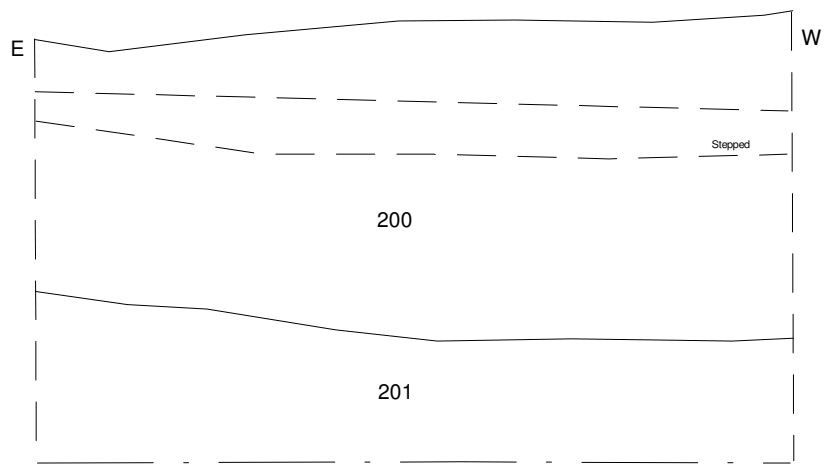


Figure 4. Trench Plan



Section 1



Section 2



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Lincoln Mainwaring Road LIMA 14

Scale 1:10 | Drawn by: MJP | Report No: 83/14

Figure 5. Representative sections



Plate 1. Re-excavated conservatory footings, Area 1, looking north



Plate 2. Area 1, Section 1, looking northwest



Plate 3. Completed extension footings, Area 2, looking northeast



Plate 4. Area 2, Section 2, looking south

Appendix 1

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Area	Description	Interpretation	Date
100	1	Brick, tarmac and concrete rubble, 0.22m thick	Modern hardstanding	Modern
101	1	Friable dark brownish grey sandy silt with occasional small rounded pebbles, 0.26m thick	Topsoil/garden soil	Modern
102	1	Fairly firm mid yellow brown sandy silt with frequent small rounded and sub-angular pebbles and limestone fragments, at least 0.19m thick	Subsoil, possibly natural	
200	2	Friable mid to dark grey sandy silt with occasional sub-rounded small stones, rare brick fragments, 0.43m thick	Turf + topsoil	Modern
201	2	Fairly firm mid yellow brown clayey silt with frequent small sub-angular stones and rare limestone plates, at least 0.22m thick	Subsoil	

Appendix 2

THE FINDS

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Alex Beeby

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. The pottery codename (Cname) used is in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005). A single sherd from one vessel, weighing 16 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was viewed and weighed and then examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 1 below. The pottery dates to the early modern period.

Condition

There is a single, fresh sherd.

Results

Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Form	NoS	NoV	W(g)	Part	Date
101	LERTH	Late Earthenware	Garden Pot	1	1	16	Rim	19th-20th

Provenance

The sherd was recovered from topsoil/ garden soil (101).

Range

There is a single sherd from a garden pot, of 19th or 20th century date.

Potential

There is no potential for further work. The sherd is of no further interest and should be discarded.

Summary

A single fragment from a garden pot of 19th or 20th century date was recovered. This piece came from the topsoil (101).

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Alex Beeby

Introduction

The material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (2002) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. A single fragment of ceramic building material, weighing 70 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and weighed before being examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Table 2 below.

Condition

The piece has mortar adhered over the broken edge, suggesting the item has been reused. There is also evidence of partial reoxidisation along the break in one area.

Results

Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
201	PNR	Peg, Nib or Ridge tile	OX/R/OX; medium sandy; shale	1	69	Highly fired; mortar adhered over break; reoxidised break; flat	15th-18th

Provenance

The fragment was recovered from subsoil layer (201).

Range

There is a single fragment of flat roofing tile of later medieval or Post medieval date.

Potential

There is limited potential for further work and the piece is of no real archaeological interest. The fragment should be discarded.

Summary

A single piece of tile, or 15th to 18th century date, was recovered during the watching brief.

CLAY PIPE

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Analysis of the clay pipe followed the guidance published by Davey (1981) and the material is detailed in the accompanying table.

Condition

The clay pipe is in good condition, though slightly abraded.

Results

Table 3, Clay Pipes

Context no.	Bore diameter /64"					NoF	W(g)	Comments	Date
	8	7	6	5	4				
101		1				1	1	stem only, mouthpiece, slightly abraded	17 th century

Provenance

The clay pipe was recovered from the topsoil. It is probably a local Lincoln product.

Range

A single piece of probable 17th century clay pipe stem was recovered.

Potential

The clay pipe is of limited potential and should be discarded.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 4 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 4, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
101	19th-20th	Topsoil

201	15th-18th	Based on CBM
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ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
W (g)	Weight (grams)

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- Young, J., Vince, A.G. and Nailor, V., 2005, *A Corpus of Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln* (Oxford)

Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, e.g. [004].
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

1	Context register sheet
5	Context record sheets
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Section record sheet
1	Daily record sheet
1	Sheet of scale drawings
1	Bag of finds

All primary records are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

The Collection
Danes Terrace
Lincoln
LN2 1LP

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives*, produced by the Lincolnshire City and County Museum.

The Collection Accession Number: 2014.135

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: LIMA 14

OASIS Record No: archaeo11-185314

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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OASIS ID: archaeol1-185314

Project details

Project name	Archaeological Monitoring and Recording at 5 Mainwaring Road, Lincoln
Short description of the project	A watching brief on the re-excavated footings for a conservatory and a new garage/workshop extension revealed only a sequence of subsoil, topsoil and modern overburden.
Project dates	Start: 03-07-2014 End: 03-07-2014
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	2014.135 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	LIMA 14 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	2014/0193/4 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	LINCOLNSHIRE LINCOLN LINCOLN 5 Mainwaring Road
Postcode	LN2 4
Study area	30.00 Square metres

Site coordinates SK 98130 72367 53.238964713 -0.529463039839 53 14 20 N 000 31 46 W
Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 60.00m Max: 60.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeological Project Services

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

Project design originator Gary Taylor

Project director/manager Gary Taylor

Project supervisor Fiona Walker

Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Name of sponsor/funding body Laing Properties Limited

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient The Collection

Physical Contents "Ceramics"

Digital Archive recipient The Collection

Digital Contents "Ceramics"

Digital Media available "Text"

Paper Archive recipient The Collection

Paper Contents "Ceramics"

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Drawing", "Photograph", "Report", "Section"

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