

# Lincoln, England

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

**Lincoln** (/ˈlɪnkən/) is a cathedral city and the county town of Lincolnshire, within the East Midlands of England. The non-metropolitan district of Lincoln has a 2012 population of 94,600.<sup>[4]</sup> The 2011 census gave the entire urban area of Lincoln (which includes North Hykeham and Waddington) a population of 130,200.<sup>[5][6]</sup>

Lincoln developed from the Roman town of *Lindum Colonia*, which developed from an Iron Age settlement. Lincoln's major landmarks are Lincoln Cathedral, a fine example of English Gothic architecture, and Lincoln Castle, an 11th-century Norman castle. The city is also home to the University of Lincoln and Bishop Grosseteste University. Lincoln is situated in a gap in the Lincoln Cliff 141 miles (227 kilometres) north of London, at an elevation of 20.4 metres (66.9 feet) above sea level by the River Witham, stretching up to 75 metres (246.1 feet) above sea level in the uphill area around the cathedral.

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### City of Lincoln

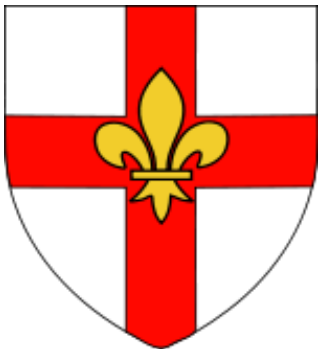
#### City & Borough



The Cathedral and Castle Square from the Castle observation tower



Flag



Coat of arms



Lincoln shown within Lincolnshire

Coordinates: 53.23272°N 0.537661°W

|                            |                |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| <b>Sovereign state</b>     | United Kingdom |
| <b>Constituent country</b> | England        |
| <b>Region</b>              | East Midlands  |
| <b>Non-</b>                | Lincolnshire   |

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History

Earliest history: *Lincoln*



The Brayford Pool

The earliest origins of Lincoln can be traced to the remains of an Iron Age settlement of round wooden dwellings (which were discovered by archaeologists in 1972) that have been dated to the 1st

century BC. This settlement was built by a deep pool (the modern Brayford Pool) in the River Witham at the foot of a large hill (on which the Normans later built Lincoln Cathedral and Lincoln Castle).



View of Lincoln Castle

The origins of the name Lincoln may come from this period, when the settlement is thought to have been named in the Brythonic language of Iron Age Britain's Celtic inhabitants as *Lindon* "The Pool",<sup>[7]</sup> presumably referring to the Brayford Pool (compare the etymology of the name Dublin, from the Gaelic *dubh linn* "black pool"). The extent of this original settlement is unknown as its remains are now buried deep beneath the later Roman and medieval ruins, and modern Lincoln.

Roman history: *Lindum Colonia*

|                                            |                                                                                   |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>metropolitan county</b>                 |                                                                                   |
| <b>Status</b>                              | Non-metropolitan district, Borough, City                                          |
| <b>Admin HQ</b>                            | Lincoln                                                                           |
| <b>Incorporated</b>                        | 1 April 1974                                                                      |
| <b>Government</b>                          |                                                                                   |
| <span> </span> • <b>Type</b>               | Non-metropolitan district council                                                 |
| <span> </span> • <b>Body</b>               | City of Lincoln Council                                                           |
| <span> </span> • <b>Leadership</b>         | Leader & Cabinet (Labour)                                                         |
| <span> </span> • <b>MPs</b>                | Karl McCartney                                                                    |
| <b>Area</b>                                |                                                                                   |
| <span> </span> • <b>City &amp; Borough</b> | 13.78 sq mi (35.69 km2)                                                           |
| <b>Area rank</b>                           | 300th (of 326)                                                                    |
| <b>Population</b> (mid-2014 est.)          |                                                                                   |
| <span> </span> • <b>City &amp; Borough</b> | 119,541[1]                                                                        |
| <span> </span> • <b>Rank</b>               | 247th (of 326)                                                                    |
| <span> </span> • <b>Urban</b>              | 130,200[2]                                                                        |
| <span> </span> • <b>Ethnicity</b>          | 95.6% White<br>0.8% S. Asian[3]<br>0.8% Irish<br>0.5% Chinese<br>0.5% African     |
| <b>Time zone</b>                           | GMT (UTC0)                                                                        |
| <span> </span> • <b>Summer (DST)</b>       | BST (UTC+1)                                                                       |
| <b>Postcodes</b>                           | LN1-LN6                                                                           |
| <b>Area code(s)</b>                        | 01522                                                                             |
| <b>ONS code</b>                            | 32UD (ONS)<br>E07000138 (GSS)                                                     |
| <b>OS grid reference</b>                   | SK9771                                                                            |
| <b>Website</b>                             | <span>www.visitlincoln.com</span><br>( <span>http://www.visitlincoln.com</span> ) |



Newport Arch, a 3rd-century Roman gate

*Main article: Lindum Colonia*

The Romans conquered this part of Britain in AD 48 and shortly afterwards built a legionary fortress high on a hill overlooking the natural lake formed by the widening of the River Witham (the modern day Brayford Pool) and at the northern end of the Fosse Way Roman road (A46). The Celtic name *Lindon* was subsequently Latinised to *Lindum* and given the title *Colonia* when it was converted into a settlement for army veterans.<sup>[8]</sup>

The conversion to a *colonia* was made when the legion moved on to York (*Eboracum*) in AD 71. **Lindum colonia** or more fully, **Colonia**

**Domitiana Lindensium**, after its founder Domitian, was established within the walls of the hilltop fortress with the addition of an extension of about equal area, down the hillside to the waterside below.

It became a major flourishing settlement, accessible from the sea both through the River Trent and through the River Witham. On the basis of the patently corrupt list of British bishops who attended the 314 Council of Arles, the city is now often considered to have been the capital of the province of Flavia Caesariensis which was formed during the late-3rd century Diocletian Reforms. Subsequently, however, the town and its waterways fell into decline. By the close of the 5th century the city was largely deserted, although some occupation continued under a *Praefectus Civitatis*, for Saint Paulinus visited a man of this office in Lincoln in AD 629.

## AD 410–1066

*Main article: Lincoln Castle*

During this period the Latin name *Lindum Colonia* was shortened in Old English to become 'Lincylene'.<sup>[9]</sup>

After the first destructive Viking raids, the city once again rose to some importance, with overseas trading connections. In Viking times Lincoln was a trading centre that issued coins from its own mint, by far the most important in Lincolnshire and by the end of the 10th century, comparable in output to the mint at York.<sup>[10]</sup> After the establishment of Dane Law in 886, Lincoln became one of The Five Boroughs in the East Midlands. Excavations at Flaxengate reveal that this area, deserted

since Roman times, received new timber-framed buildings fronting a new street system, *ca* 900.<sup>[11]</sup> Lincoln experienced an unprecedented explosion in its economy with the settlement of the Danes. Like York, the Upper City seems to have been given over to purely administrative functions up to 850 or so, while the Lower City, running down the hill towards the River Witham, may have been largely deserted. By 950, however, the banks of the Witham were newly developed with the Lower City being resettled and the suburb of Wigford quickly emerging as a major trading centre. In 1068, two years after the Norman conquest, William I ordered Lincoln Castle to be built on the site of the former Roman settlement, for the same strategic reasons and controlling the same road.<sup>[12]</sup>



Lincoln Castle east gate

## Cathedral

*Main articles: Lincoln Cathedral and Bishop of Lincoln*

Construction of the first Lincoln Cathedral, within its *close* or walled precinct facing the castle, began when the see was removed from the quiet backwater of Dorchester-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, and was completed in 1092;<sup>[13]</sup> it was rebuilt after a fire but was destroyed by an unusual earthquake in 1185. The rebuilt Lincoln Minster, enlarged to the east at each rebuilding, was on a magnificent scale, its crossing tower crowned by a spire reputed to have been 525 ft (160 m) high, the highest in Europe. When completed the central of the three spires is widely accepted to have succeeded the Great Pyramids of Egypt as the tallest man-made structure in the world.<sup>[14][15][16]</sup>

The bishops of Lincoln were among the magnates of medieval England: the diocese of Lincoln, the largest in England, had more monasteries than the rest of England put together, and the diocese was supported by large estates.

When Magna Carta was drawn up in 1215, one of the witnesses was Hugh of Wells, Bishop of Lincoln. One of only four surviving originals of the document is preserved in Lincoln Castle.



The Norman West Front of Lincoln Cathedral



View of Lincoln Cathedral

Among the most famous bishops of Lincoln were Robert Bloet, the magnificent justiciar to Henry I, Hugh of Avalon, the cathedral builder canonised as St Hugh of Lincoln, Robert Grosseteste, the 13th-century intellectual, Henry Beaufort, chancellor of Henry V and Henry VI, Thomas Rotherham, a politician deeply involved in the Wars of the Roses, Philip Repyngdon, chaplain to Henry IV and defender of Wycliffe, and Thomas Wolsey, the lord chancellor of Henry VIII.

The administrative centre was the Bishop's Palace, the third element in the central complex. When it was built in the late 12th century, the Bishop's Palace was one of the most important buildings in England.

Built by Hugh of Lincoln, its East Hall range over a vaulted under-croft is the earliest surviving example of a roofed domestic hall. The chapel range and entrance tower were built by Bishop William of Alnwick, who modernised the palace in the 1430s. Both Henry VIII and James I were guests of bishops here; the palace was sacked by royalist troops during the Civil War in 1648.

Following a recent break-in, some of the stained glass windows of the cathedral have had to be replaced.

## Medieval town

During the Anarchy, in 1141 Lincoln was the site of a battle between King Stephen and the forces of Empress Matilda, led by her illegitimate halfbrother Robert, 1st Earl of Gloucester. After fierce fighting in the city's streets, Stephen's forces were defeated. Stephen himself was captured and taken to Bristol.

By 1150, Lincoln was among the wealthiest towns in England. The basis of the economy was cloth and wool, exported to Flanders; Lincoln weavers had set up a guild in 1130 to produce Lincoln Cloth, especially the fine dyed 'scarlet' and 'green', the reputation of which was later enhanced by Robin Hood wearing woollens of Lincoln green. In the Guildhall that surmounts the city gate called the *Stonebow*, the ancient Council Chamber contains Lincoln's civic insignia, probably the finest collection of civic regalia.

Outside the precincts of cathedral and castle, the old quarter clustered around the *Bailgate*, and down *Steep Hill* to the High Bridge, which bears half-timbered housing, with the upper storeys jutting out over the river. There are three ancient churches: St Mary le Wigford and St Peter at Gowts are both 11th century in origin and St Mary Magdalene, built in the late 13th century, is an unusual English dedication to the saint whose cult was coming greatly into vogue on the European continent at that time.



12th-century Jew's House

Lincoln was home to one of the five most important Jewish communities in England, well established before it was officially noted in 1154. In 1190, anti-semitic riots that started in King's Lynn, Norfolk, spread to Lincoln; the Jewish community took refuge with royal officials, but their habitations were plundered. The so-called 'House of Aaron' has a two-storey street frontage that is essentially 12th century and a nearby Jew's House likewise bears witness to the Jewish population.<sup>[17][18][19]</sup> In 1255, the affair called 'The Libel of Lincoln' in which prominent Jews of Lincoln, accused of the ritual murder of a Christian boy ('Little Saint Hugh of Lincoln' in medieval

folklore) were sent to the Tower of London and 18 were executed.<sup>[19][20]</sup> The Jews were expelled en masse in 1290.<sup>[19]</sup>

During the 13th century, Lincoln was the third largest city in England and was a favourite of more than one king. During the First Barons' War, it became caught up in the strife between the king and the rebel barons, who had allied with the French. It was here and at Dover that the French and Rebel army was defeated. In the aftermath of the battle, the town was pillaged for having sided with Prince Louis.<sup>[21]</sup>

During the 14th century, the city's fortunes began to decline. The lower city was prone to flooding, becoming increasingly isolated, and plagues were common. In 1409, the city was made a county corporate.

## 16th century

The Dissolution of the Monasteries exacerbated Lincoln's problems, cutting off its main source of diocesan income and drying up the network of patronage controlled by the bishop, with no fewer than seven monasteries closed down within the city alone. A number of nearby abbeys were also closed, which led to a further diminution of the region's political power. When the cathedral's great spire rotted and collapsed in 1549 and was not replaced, it was a significant symbol of Lincoln's economic and political decline. However, the comparative poverty of post-medieval Lincoln preserved pre-medieval structures that would probably have been lost in a more prosperous scenario.

## Civil War



Lincoln Guildhall coat of arms



Frontage of Jews' Court on Steep Hill.

Between 1642 and 1651, during the English Civil War, Lincoln was on the frontier between the Royalist and Parliamentary forces and changed hands several times.<sup>[22]</sup> Many buildings were badly damaged. Lincoln now had no major industry and no easy access to the sea and was poorly situated. Thus while the rest of the country was beginning to prosper at the beginning of the 18th century, Lincoln suffered immensely, travellers often commenting on the state of what had essentially become a 'one street' town.<sup>[22]</sup>

## Georgian Age

By the Georgian era, Lincoln's fortunes began to pick up, thanks in part to the Agricultural Revolution. The re-opening of the Foss Dyke canal allowed coal and other raw materials vital to industry to be more easily brought into the city.

As well as the economic growth of Lincoln during this era, the city boundaries expanded to include the West Common. To this day, an annual Beat the Boundaries walk takes place along the perimeter of the common.

## Industrial Revolution

Coupled with the arrival of the railway links, Lincoln boomed again during the Industrial Revolution, and several world-famous companies arose, such as Ruston's, Clayton's, Proctor's and William Foster's. Lincoln began to excel in heavy engineering, building locomotives, steam shovels and all manner of heavy machinery.

A permanent military presence was established in the city with the completion of the "Old Barracks" (now the Museum of Lincolnshire Life) in 1857; these were replaced by the "New Barracks" (now Sobraon Barracks) in 1890.<sup>[23]</sup>

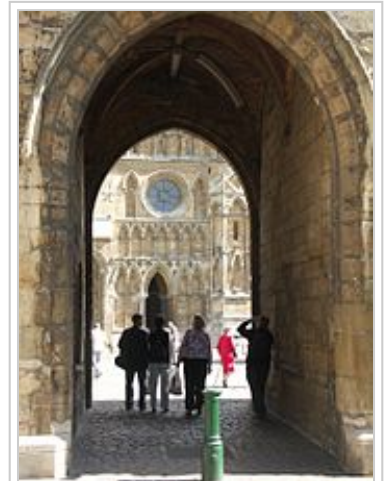
## 20th century

Lincoln was hit by a major typhoid epidemic between November 1904 and August 1905 caused by polluted drinking water from Hartsholme Lake and the River Witham. Over 1,000 people contracted the disease and fatalities totalled 131,<sup>[24]</sup> including the very man responsible for the city's water supply, Liam Kirk of Baker Crescent. Near the beginning of the epidemic, Dr. Alexander Cruickshank Houston installed a chlorine disinfection system just ahead of the poorly operating slow sand filter to kill the bacteria causing the epidemic.<sup>[25]</sup> Chlorination of the water supply continued until 1911 when a new water supply was implemented.<sup>[26]</sup> The Lincoln chlorination episode was one of the first uses of the chemical to disinfect a water supply.<sup>[27]</sup> Westgate Water Tower was constructed to provide new water supplies to the city.

In the world wars, Lincoln switched to war production. The first ever tanks were invented, designed and built in Lincoln by William Foster & Co. during the First World War and population growth provided more workers for even greater expansion. The tanks were tested on land now covered by *Tritton Road* (in the south-west suburbs of the city). During the Second World War, Lincoln produced a vast array of war goods, from tanks, aircraft, munitions and military vehicles.



16th-century High Bridge



The west front of Lincoln Cathedral viewed through the *Exchequer Gate*, one of a number of surviving gates in the Cathedral Close walls.

Ruston & Hornsby produced diesel engines for ships and locomotives, then by teaming up with former colleagues of Frank Whittle and Power Jets Ltd, in the early 1950s, R & H (which became RGT) opened the first ever production line to build gas turbine engines for land-based and sea-based energy production. Hugely successful, it was the largest single employer in the city, providing over 5,000 jobs in its factory and research facilities, making it a rich takeover target for industrial conglomerates.

It was taken over by English Electric in November 1966, who were then bought by GEC in 1968, with diesel engine production being transferred to the Ruston Diesels Division in Newton-le-Willows, Lancashire of GEC at the former Vulcan Foundry, which was eventually bought by the German MAN Diesel (now MAN Diesel & Turbo) in June 2000.



Siemens Pelham Works

It merged with Alstom of France in the late 1980s, then in 2003 was bought out by Siemens AG of Germany, now being called Siemens Industrial

Turbomachinery. This also includes what is left of Napier Turbochargers. Plans were announced early in 2008 for the construction of a new plant just outside the city boundary at Teal Park, North Hykeham.<sup>[28]</sup> Unfortunately Siemens made large scale redundancies and moved jobs to both Sweden and the Netherlands. The factory now employs 1300 people. R&H's former Beavor Foundry is now owned by Hoval Group who make industrial boilers (wood chip).

The Aerospace Manufacturing Facility (AMF) at the *Firth Road* site was divested to ITP Engines UK, in January 2009 from Alstom Aerospace Ltd.<sup>[29][30]</sup>

Lincoln's second largest private employer is James Dawson and Son, a belting and hose manufacturer founded in Lincoln in the late 19th century, which is located on the city's *Tritton Road* next to the University of Lincoln, it still operates using a coal-fired boiler. Dawson's became part of the Hull-based Fenner group in the late 1970s.

In the post-war years after 1945, new suburbs were built, but heavy industry declined towards the end of the 20th century, mimicking the wider economic profile of the United Kingdom. More people are nevertheless still employed today in Lincoln building gas turbines than anything else.

## Economy

Lincoln's economy is based mainly on public administration, commerce, arable farming and tourism, with industrial relics like Ruston (now Siemens) still in existence. However, many of Lincoln's industrial giants have long ceased production in the city, leaving large empty industrial warehouse-like buildings. More recently, these buildings have become multi-occupant units, with the likes of Lincs FM radio station (in the *Titanic Works*) and LA Fitness gym taking up space. The main employment sectors in Lincoln are; public administration, education and health, which accounts for 34% of the workforce. Distribution, restaurants and hotels account for 25% of the workforce.<sup>[31]</sup>

Like many other cities in Britain, Lincoln has developed a growing IT economy, with many e-commerce mail order companies setting up in or around the city. A plethora of other, more conventional small industrial businesses are located in and around Lincoln. One of the reasons for building the University of Lincoln was to



The first tanks were built in Lincoln

increase inward investment and act as a springboard for small companies. The University's presence has also drawn many more licensed premises to the town centre around the Brayford Pool. A new small business unit next door to a university accommodation building, the Think Tank, opened in June 2009.<sup>[32]</sup>

The Extra motorway services company is based on *Castle Hill*, with most new UK service areas being built by Swayfields who are the parent company. There are two main electronics companies in the town: Chelmsford-based e2V (formerly Associated Electrical Industries before 1961) is situated between *Carholme Road* (A57) and the Foss Dyke next-door to Carholme Golf Club,<sup>[33]</sup> and Dynex Semiconductor (formerly Marconi Electronic Devices) is on *Doddington Road* (B1190) near the A46 bypass just inside the borough boundary, and near North Hykeham. Bifrangi, an Italian company, makes crankshafts for off-road vehicles (tractors), using a screw press; it is based at the former *Tower Works* formerly owned by Smith-Clayton Forge.



County council building on Newland

Lincoln is also the functional hub of a wider area that encompasses several satellite settlements such as Welton, Saxilby, Skellingthorpe and Washingborough. These villages look to Lincoln for most of their service and employment needs, and effectively boost its population to around 165,000.<sup>[6]</sup> Due to its size and central location, Lincoln is the main centre for jobs and facilities in Central Lincolnshire, and performs a wider regional role that extends to cover much of Lincolnshire and parts of Nottinghamshire. According to a document entitled "Central Lincolnshire Local Plan Core Strategy" Lincoln is within a "travel-to-work" area with a population of about 300,000. This "includes a large part of Lincolnshire and extends into Nottinghamshire."<sup>[6]</sup>

## Retail parks

Around the *Tritton Road* (B1003) trading estate, many new businesses have begun trading from large units with car parking. Lincoln has a choice of five large national supermarkets. The St Mark's Square complex has Debenhams as its flagship store and has an accompanying trading estate with well-known chain stores such as BHS.

Another development, originally expected to be completed by 2015, is named Lindongate (<http://www.lindongate.com/index.html>). It includes plans for a new department store, shops, hotel, flats and new transport facilities. The viability of proposed developments such as this was, however, called into question by the sudden economic downturn which started late in 2007. The scheme depends on a continuing demand for retail space, and a continuation of a strong housing market, but by mid-2008 both of these factors had become conspicuously absent. Outline planning permission was granted, however, by Lincoln City Council in 2012 and financing arrangements are being put into place to commence the project.

## Tourism

The city is a tourist centre and those who come do so to visit the numerous historic buildings including the cathedral, the castle, and the Medieval Bishop's Palace.

The Collection, of which the Usher Gallery is now a part, is an important attraction. Housed partly in a recently opened, purpose-built venue, it currently contains over 2,000,000 objects, and was one of the four finalists for the 2006 Gulbenkian Prize. Any material from official archaeological excavations in Lincolnshire is eventually deposited at in The Collection so it is growing all the time.

Other attractions include the Museum of Lincolnshire Life and the Sir Joseph Banks Conservatory at the Lawn, adjacent to Lincoln Castle. Tranquil destinations close by include Whisby Nature Reserve and Hartsholme Country Park (including the Swanholme Lakes Local Nature Reserve), while noisier entertainment can be found at Waddington airfield, Scampton airfield (base of the RAF's Red Arrows jet aerobatic team), the County Showground or the Cadwell Park motor racing circuit near Louth.



Waterside *Empowerment*  
2002 sculpture

Because of its climate, Lincoln attracts many of its tourists in summer, but also on the first Thursday of December until the following Sunday when the *Bailgate* area of the city holds its annual Christmas Market in and around the Castle grounds. The market is based upon the traditional German-style Christmas market as found in several German cities, including Lincoln's 'twin town' Neustadt an der Weinstrasse. In 2010, for the first time in the history of the Christmas Market, the event was cancelled due to 'atrocious conditions' of heavy snowfall across Lincolnshire and most of the United Kingdom.<sup>[34][35]</sup>



A view up *Steep Hill* towards the historic quarter of *Bailgate*.

## Topography: 'uphill' and 'downhill'

Lincoln is situated in a gap in the Lincoln Cliff (a major escarpment that runs north-south through Lindsey and Kesteven, in central Lincolnshire and rising to 200 feet (61 metres) in height).<sup>[36]</sup> The River Witham flows through this gap. Lincoln is thus divided informally into two zones, known locally as 'uphill' and 'downhill',<sup>[37]</sup> with uphill at 72.8 metres (238.8 feet) above sea level in the area near Lincoln Cathedral, and downhill at a height of 20.4 metres (66.9 feet) above sea level by the River Witham.



Uphill Lincoln

The uphill area comprises the northern part of the city, on top of the Lincoln Cliff (to the north of the gap). This area includes the historical quarter, including Lincoln Cathedral, Lincoln Castle and the Medieval Bishop's Palace, known locally as 'the Bail' (although described in tourist promotional literature as 'the Cathedral Quarter').<sup>[37]</sup> It also includes residential suburbs to the north and northeast. The downhill area comprises the city centre (located in the gap) and the suburbs to the south and south-west. The aptly named street 'Steep Hill' connects the two (although it is too steep for vehicular traffic, which must take a more roundabout route).

This divide marks out Lincoln from other historic cities in England and elsewhere in Europe. Whereas in most such cities, the chief historical buildings (cathedrals and castles) tend to be centrally located and intermingled with the present-day city centre, in Lincoln they are separate.

The divide was also once an important class distinction, with 'uphill' more affluent and 'downhill' less so. This distinction dates from the time of the Norman conquest, when the religious and military elite occupied the hilltop.<sup>[37]</sup> The construction and expansion of suburbs in both parts of the city since the mid-19th century has

diluted this distinction, nevertheless 'uphill' residential property continues to fetch a premium, and is almost invariably referred to as such in literature emanating from local estate agents.

## Climate

Like the rest of the British Isles, Lincoln has a maritime climate with cool summers and mild winters. The nearest Met Office weather station is at Waddington, about 4 miles (6 kilometres) to the south of the city centre. Temperature extremes since 1948 have ranged from as high as 34.8 °C (94.6 °F) in August 1990,<sup>[38]</sup> to as low as −15.6 °C (3.9 °F) in February 1956.<sup>[39]</sup> A now closed weather station still holds the record for the lowest daytime maximum temperature recorded in England in the month of December: −9.0 °C (15.8 °F) on 17 December 1981.<sup>[40]</sup> The coldest temperature reported in recent years was −10.4 °C (13.3 °F) during December 2010,<sup>[41]</sup> although another weather station, at Scampton, a similar distance north of the city centre, fell to −15.6 °C (3.9 °F), thus equalling Waddington's record low set in 1956.<sup>[42]</sup>



High Bridge 'Glory Hole'

| Climate data for Waddington 68m (223 ft) asl, 1981-2010, extremes 1948- (Weather station 4 miles (6 km) to the south of Lincoln) |              |              |              |              |              |             |              |              |              |              |              |              |                |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| Month                                                                                                                            | Jan          | Feb          | Mar          | Apr          | May          | Jun         | Jul          | Aug          | Sep          | Oct          | Nov          | Dec          | Year           |
| Record high °C (°F)                                                                                                              | 13.9 (57)    | 17.4 (63.3)  | 22.4 (72.3)  | 26.1 (79)    | 27.8 (82)    | 32.4 (90.3) | 33.1 (91.6)  | 34.8 (94.6)  | 30.0 (86)    | 29.2 (84.6)  | 17.8 (64)    | 15.1 (59.2)  | 34.8 (94.6)    |
| Average high °C (°F)                                                                                                             | 6.6 (43.9)   | 7.1 (44.8)   | 9.8 (49.6)   | 12.5 (54.5)  | 15.9 (60.6)  | 18.7 (65.7) | 21.3 (70.3)  | 21.1 (70)    | 18.0 (64.4)  | 13.9 (57)    | 9.5 (49.1)   | 6.7 (44.1)   | 13.5 (56.3)    |
| Average low °C (°F)                                                                                                              | 1.3 (34.3)   | 1.2 (34.2)   | 2.9 (37.2)   | 4.4 (39.9)   | 7.2 (45)     | 10.2 (50.4) | 12.4 (54.3)  | 12.3 (54.1)  | 10.3 (50.5)  | 7.2 (45)     | 4.0 (39.2)   | 1.7 (35.1)   | 6.3 (43.3)     |
| Record low °C (°F)                                                                                                               | −13.8 (7.2)  | −15.6 (3.9)  | −11.1 (12)   | −4.7 (23.5)  | −2.0 (28.4)  | 0.0 (32)    | 3.3 (37.9)   | 3.9 (39)     | 0.0 (32)     | −3.2 (26.2)  | −6.7 (19.9)  | −14 (7)      | −15.6 (3.9)    |
| Average precipitation mm (inches)                                                                                                | 50.2 (1.976) | 36.8 (1.449) | 41.6 (1.638) | 46.6 (1.835) | 48.1 (1.894) | 57.4 (2.26) | 58.9 (2.319) | 60.3 (2.374) | 53.4 (2.102) | 56.3 (2.217) | 55.5 (2.185) | 49.3 (1.941) | 614.6 (24.197) |
| Mean monthly sunshine hours                                                                                                      | 61.8         | 83.2         | 117.0        | 159.6        | 205.6        | 187.5       | 206.5        | 192.7        | 144.2        | 113.3        | 71.5         | 55.4         | 1,598.3        |
| Source #1: Met Office <sup>[43]</sup>                                                                                            |              |              |              |              |              |             |              |              |              |              |              |              |                |
| Source #2: Royal Dutch Meteorological Institute <sup>[44]</sup>                                                                  |              |              |              |              |              |             |              |              |              |              |              |              |                |

## Transport

### Rail

Lincoln was once served by two railway stations, but since the closure of Lincoln St. Marks in 1985, Lincoln Central is the only station serving the city. Lincoln Central has five platforms and a steady flow of trains and passengers. Trains run to various destinations including Newark-on-Trent, Grimsby and Peterborough. Virgin

Trains East Coast run a direct train service to London, calling at Newark, Peterborough and Stevenage. One service in each direction operates daily.<sup>[45]</sup>

## Road



Lincoln Central

The £19-million A46 bypass was opened in December 1985. The B1190 is an east-west road through Lincoln, starting from the Nottinghamshire-Lincolnshire boundary on the (Roman) Foss Dyke and A57 and finishing in the east at Thimbleby on the A158 near Horncastle. It originally terminated at the *Canwick Road* junction, then was extended to the west.

For many years the two main roads through Lincoln were the A46 and A15; there were no other main roads, and they both passed along the High Street. At the intersection of *Guildhall Street* and the High Street, these two roads met the A57, where it terminated. North of the city centre, the former route of the A15, *Riseholme Road* is the B1226, and that of the A46, *Nettleham Road*, is the B1182. The early northern inner ring-road, formed of *Yarborough Road* and *Yarborough Crescent* was originally the B1193, then an A road for many years, the A1102, from the mid-1930s and after the bypass was built, this distributor road became the B1273.

## Education

### Higher education

Lincoln has two higher education institutions, the older being Bishop Grosseteste University, which started life as a teacher training college linked to the Anglican Church in 1862. During the 1990s, the college branched out into new subject areas with a focus on the arts and drama. Bishop Grosseteste College, as it was, became a University College in 2006 when it was awarded taught degree powers, so that students graduate with degrees from BGUC and not the University of Leicester as previously. The college became a university in 2012. A graduation celebration takes place every year in Lincoln Cathedral. Bishop Grosseteste University has no links with the University of Lincoln.

The larger University of Lincoln started life as the University of Lincolnshire and Humberside in 1996, when the University of Humberside opened a Lincoln campus next to Brayford Pool, attracting additional students to the city.<sup>[46]</sup> Lincoln School of Art & Design (which was Lincolnshire's main outlet for higher education) and Riseholme Agricultural College, which had previously been part of De Montfort University in Leicester, were absorbed into the University of Lincoln in 2001, and subsequently the Lincoln campus took priority over the Hull campus.<sup>[46]</sup>

Most buildings were built after 2001. The University changed its name to the University of Lincoln in September 2002. In the 2005–06 academic year, 8,292 full-time undergraduates were studying at the university and by 2010–11, 11,900 students were registered as studying there.<sup>[47]</sup>



The University of Lincoln seen from The Swan (pub) balcony

## Further education

Further education courses in Lincoln are provided by Lincoln College, which is the largest education institution in Lincolnshire, with 18,500 students, of whom 2,300 are full-time.<sup>[48]</sup> There is also a specialist music college, Access To Music, currently with approximately 140 students, all full-time.<sup>[49]</sup>

## Schools

The school system in Lincoln is anomalous within Lincolnshire despite being part of the same local education authority (LEA), as most of Lincolnshire retained the grammar school system. Other areas near Lincoln, such as North Hykeham North Kesteven School, Branston and Cherry Willingham, also have comprehensive schools.

In 1952, William Farr School was founded in Welton, a nearby village. Lincoln itself had four single-sex grammar schools until September 1974.

The Priory Academy LSST converted to academy status in 2008 in turn establishing The Priory Federation of Academies. The Federation has three schools in Lincoln and one, The Priory Ruskin Academy, in Grantham. The Priory Witham Academy was formed when the federation absorbed Moorlands Infant School, Usher Junior School and Ancaster High School. The Priory City of Lincoln Academy was formed when the City of Lincoln Community College merged into the federation, with a new multimillion pound campus and access to federation funding and networks.



Former Lincoln Christ's Hospital Girls' High School, is now occupied by Lincoln College

The Lincolnshire LEA was ranked 32nd in the country based on the percentage of pupils attaining at least 5 A\*–C grades at GCSE including maths and English (62.2% compared with the national average of 58.2%).<sup>[50]</sup>

There are three Special Needs schools in Lincoln: Sincil Sports College (11y-16y), St Christopher's School (3y-16y) and St Francis Community Special School (2y-18y). All provide specialist care for children and youngsters in the locality.

## Media

The local newspaper is the *Lincolnshire Echo*, which was founded in 1894. Local radio stations are BBC Lincolnshire on 94.9FM, its commercial rival Lincs FM on 102.2FM and Lincoln City Radio on 103.6FM a community radio station catering primarily for people aged over 50 years.<sup>[51]</sup> The *Lincolnite* is the online and mobile publication covering the greater Lincoln area.<sup>[52]</sup> Local listeners can also tune into Siren FM, which broadcasts on 107.3FM from the University of Lincoln.

Student publication *The Linc*<sup>[53]</sup> is available both online and in print and targets the University of Lincoln's growing student population.

BBC Look North have a bureau in Lincoln as an integral part of their coverage of Lincolnshire and East Yorkshire. There are three TV reporters based in Lincoln serving both BBC Look North and East Midlands Today. ITV News also hold a newsroom in Lincoln.

Other local media outlets include Bailgate Independent,<sup>[54]</sup> and Lincolnista.<sup>[55]</sup>

Two popular culture websites are based from the city of Lincoln; Faux Magazine (<http://www.ireadfaux.com/>), an online arts & culture website & Shout4Music (<http://www.shout4music.com/>), an online music publication.

## Sport

Lincoln has a professional football team, Lincoln City F.C., nicknamed 'The Imps', which plays at the Sincil Bank stadium on the southern edge of the city. The collapse of ITV Digital, which owed Lincoln City FC more than £100,000, in 2002 saw the team faced with bankruptcy but it was saved after a massive fund-raising venture by the fans that returned ownership of the club to them where it has remained since. The club was famously the first team to be relegated from the English Football League, when automatic relegation to the Football Conference was introduced from the 1986–87 season. Lincoln City regained its league place at the first attempt and has held onto it until the 2010–11 season when they were once again relegated to the Football Conference. Their most successful era was arguably in the early 1980s; they won promotion from the Fourth Division in 1981 and narrowly missed out on promotion to the Second Division in the two years that followed.<sup>[56]</sup>



Sincil Bank, home of Lincoln City

Lincoln City were notably the first club managed by Graham Taylor, who managed the English national football team from 1990 to 1993. He was at Lincoln City from 1972 to 1977, during which time the club won promotion from the Fourth Division as champions in 1976 – The club also won the Football League Division Three North title on three separate occasions, a joint record.

Lincoln is also home to Lincoln United F.C, Lincoln Moorlands Railway F.C. and Lincoln Griffins Ladies F.C. Lincoln also hosts upcoming sports teams the Lincolnshire Bombers Roller Girls, the Imposters Rollergirls and hosts Lincoln Rowing centre located on the River Witham. Since 1956 the city has played host to the Lincoln Grand Prix one-day cycle race, which for around 30 years or so has used a city-centre finishing circuit incorporating the challenging 1-in-6 cobbled ascent of Michaelgate.<sup>[57]</sup>

## Notable people associated with Lincoln

- Kelly Adams – television and film actress, was born in Lincoln in 1979
- Nonso Anozie – actor was born in Lincoln in 1979
- Marlon Beresford – former Premiership footballer, a veteran of 20 years in the game was born in Lincoln in 1969 (a former pupil of Lincoln Christ's Hospital School).
- George Boole – mathematician and developer of Boolean logic, born in Lincoln in 1815<sup>[58]</sup>
- Frank Bramley – painter, member of the Royal Academy and the Newlyn School, born in Lincoln 1857
- Jim Broadbent – Oscar-winning actor
- Mark Byford – BBC Deputy Director-General, went to Lincoln School
- William Byrd – Renaissance composer and organist who resided near the Cathedral.
- George Francis Carline – oil and watercolour painter, born in Lincoln 1855
- Benjamin Carrington (1827-1893) botanist, born in Lincoln
- Lee Chapman – former footballer who scored more than 200 first-team goals as a striker, was born in Lincoln

- Daniel Cox – British juniors tennis player was born in the city in 1990
- Peter Day – BBC broadcaster went to Lincoln School
- Jane Eaglen – opera singer was born in the city in 1962
- Frederick William Elwell – painter and member of the Royal Academy, born in Lincoln 1870
- James Fenton – poet, journalist and literary critic, born in the city in 1949
- Penelope Fitzgerald – novelist and biographer, born Penelope Mary Knox in the city in 1916.<sup>[59]</sup>
- Sheila Gish – RADA actress, including roles in *Highlander*
- Darrell Hair – former international cricket umpire who recently was stood down after a ball tampering dispute with the Pakistan cricket team. He lives just outside the city, in Nettleham
- Marion Rose Halpenny – equestrian writer and horsewoman known for her pioneering book *British Racing and Racecourses*, was born in Lincoln
- Alex Henshaw – Spitfire chief test pilot, went to Lincoln School
- John Hurt – actor, attended Lincoln School<sup>[60]</sup>
- Jonathan Kerrigan - television, film and stage actor, is from Lincoln
- John de Lacy 1192 – 22 July 1240, son of Roger, became Earl of Lincoln
- William Logsdail – impressionist painter, born in Lincoln, 1859
- Neil McCarthy (1932–1985) British actor, born in Lincoln.
- Mary Mackie, novelist and writer, born in Lincoln.
- Sir Neville Marriner - conductor who arranged and conducted the music for the film *Amadeus*, was born in Lincoln and attended Lincoln School from 1935–42
- Paul Palmer – swimmer, born in Lincoln, who won the silver medal in the 400 metres freestyle at the 1996 Olympics in Atlanta, Georgia, USA (also a former pupil of Lincoln Christ's Hospital School)
- Allison Pearson – newspaper columnist, went to Lincoln Christ's Hospital School
- Steve Race – radio broadcaster and host of Radio 4 programme *My Music* from 1967–93, was born in Lincoln. He attended Lincoln School from 1932–39<sup>[61]</sup>
- Chris Rankin is an actor from the Harry Potter series, he was a student of the University of Lincoln
- Martyn Stanbridge – actor, born in Lincoln
- James Upton, recipient of the Victoria Cross
- James Ward Usher, jeweller and philanthropist.<sup>[62]</sup>
- William (Billy) Jackson, World Indoor Bowls Singles Champion 2009, Pairs 2006, 2007



Swans on Boultham Drain at Tritton Road, Lincoln

## International relations

*See also: List of twin towns and sister cities in the United Kingdom*

### Twin towns

Lincoln is twinned with:<sup>[63]</sup>

-  Neustadt an der Weinstraße, Germany (since 1969)<sup>[63]</sup>
-  Port Lincoln, Australia (since 1991)<sup>[63]</sup>
-  Radomsko, Poland (since 2007)<sup>[63]</sup>
-  Tangshan, Hebei, China (since 1988)<sup>[63]</sup>
-  Nanchang, Jiangxi, China (since 2014)<sup>[64]</sup>

## See also

### Attractions

- Empowerment
- Jew's House
- Jew's Court
- Lincoln Arboretum
- Lincoln Castle
- Lincoln Cathedral
- Lincoln City F.C.
- Lincoln Imp
- Museum of Lincolnshire Life
- Newport Arch
- Steep Hill
- The Collection (Lincolnshire)
- The Sir Joseph Banks Conservatory at The Lawn, Lincoln
- Usher Gallery
- Viking Way

### Places

- Boultham, Lincoln
- Engine Shed
- Hartsholme Country Park
- High Street, Lincoln
- Theatre Royal, Lincoln
- Lincoln Drill Hall
- Lincoln Medieval Bishop's Palace
- Lincoln Performing Arts Centre
- Lincoln Racecourse
- St. Catherines, Lincoln
- Steep Hill
- University of Lincoln
- Bishop Grosseteste University

### People

- Aaron of Lincoln
- Hugh of Lincoln
- Little Saint Hugh of Lincoln

### Societies and groups

- The Lincoln Philosophy Café
- Lincoln Record Society
- Lincoln Hockey Club (<http://www.lincolnhockeyclub.co.uk/>)
- Anglo-Saxon, Viking and Norman living history and re-enactment group (<https://sites.google.com/site/lincolnlivinghistory/>)
- Lincoln Uphill Gardeners' Society (<http://doctorn9.wix.com/uphill-gardeners/The>)

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## External links

- City of Lincoln Council (<http://www.lincoln.gov.uk/>)
- University of Lincoln (<http://www.lincoln.ac.uk/>)
- Bishop Grosseteste University (<http://www.bishopg.ac.uk/>)
- Lincoln (<http://domesdaymap.co.uk/place/SK9771/lincoln/>) in the *Domesday Book*

## Video links

- Pathe Newsreel, 1950, Europes largest foundry opens in Lincoln (<http://www.britishpathe.com/record.php?id=33300>)
- Pathe newsreel, 1934, about Lincoln (<http://www.britishpathe.com/record.php?id=9657>)
- Pathe newsreel, 1933, Lincolnshire regiment parade (<http://www.britishpathe.com/record.php?id=4687>)
- Pathe newsreel, 1933, Lincoln Handicap, racing in Lincoln (<http://www.britishpathe.com/record.php?id=4687>)



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