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FREELANCE ARCHAEOLOGIST & CONSULTANT**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT 59/60, BAILGATE,
LINCOLN, LINCOLNSHIRE.

National Grid Reference: SK 497680 372063

Site Code: : BALI13

Accession No: LCNCC: 2013.127

Planning References: 2013/0227/F & 2013/0228/LBC

PREPARED FOR MS CLARE BUSHELL OF HOUSEMAN HOMES LTD.

By

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Summary

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Neville Hall MIFA during the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new single storey rear extension at 59/60, Bailgate, Lincoln. The archaeological monitoring was carried out at the development site on the 15th of August 2013.

The archaeological monitoring of the ground reduction within the area of the new build footprint, along with the excavation of a service trench within the interior of the existing dwelling and extending westwards to a new manhole identified a single modern made ground deposit. which did not yield any finds. Finds from this modern made ground deposit comprised several sherds of 20th century pottery along with a small number of fragments of clay pipe stem, but these were not retained.

The excavation of the new manhole beyond this new build footprint and within the rear yard identified a topsoil/garden soil deposit overlying an undated make-up deposit, which extended to the base of the excavation of the manhole. The topsoil/garden soil deposit yielded one sherd of 17th – mid 18th century pottery and one sherd of mid 18th – 19th century pottery.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Neville Hall MIFA was commissioned by Ms Claire Bushell of Houseman Homes Ltd. to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new single storey rear extension at 59/60, Bailgate, Lincoln, Lincolnshire, centred at National Grid Reference SK 497680 372063. The archaeological monitoring was carried out at the development site on the 15th of August 2013.
- 1.2 The work was carried out according to the requirements of two archaeological conditions, which were attached to the granting of planning consent for this development by Lincoln City Council, the Local Planning Authority (LPA), and acting on the advice of the Heritage Team Leader of Lincoln City Council, in their capacity as archaeological advisor on planning issues to the LPA. This is in accordance with the principles established in *NPPF: Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide* (Department of Culture, Media and Sport, 2010), and *Standard and guidance for archaeological watching briefs* (IFA, 2008).
- 1.3 Copies of the final report will be deposited with the clients, the Heritage Team Leader of Lincoln City Council, (on behalf of the local planning authority), Lincoln City Council Planning Department, the Lincoln Heritage Database, (LHD), the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record (HER) and The Collection, Lincoln, along with an ordered project archive for long term storage and curation.

2. Site Location and Description

- 2.1 The development site is located within the built up urban area of the City of Lincoln, on the eastern frontage of Bailgate, with other adjoining residential properties to the north, west and south respectively. The development site is situated at National Grid Reference SK 497680 372063, and at a height of approximately 68m AOD [**Figures 1 and 2**].
- 2.2 The development site is situated on the Jurassic limestone escarpment. The overlying soils of the area comprise fine loamy and fine clayey soils of the Wickham 2 Series, which in turn overlie the Lower Lias limestones of the Jurassic [BGS, 1973; Soil Survey 1983].

3. Planning Background

- 3.1 A planning application for the proposed erection of a new single storey rear extension at 59/60, Bailgate, Lincoln, Lincolnshire, (Planning References: 2013/0227/F & 2013/0228/LBC) has been submitted to and granted consent by Lincoln City Council, the Local Planning Authority [**Figure 3**]. However, as the proposed development is situated within an archaeologically sensitive area and in an area of high archaeological potential, two archaeological conditions were attached to this consent which stated that:

No development shall take place within the application area until the applicant has secured the implementation of an appropriate programme of archaeological work in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which has been submitted to and approved by the City of Lincoln Council as Local Planning Authority. The development shall be undertaken only in full accordance with the approved WSI. No variation shall be undertaken without the prior written consent of the Local Planning Authority.

The applicant shall notify the Local Planning Authority of the intention to commence all works at least 7 days before commencement. Thereafter, the programme of

archaeological work shall be completed in accordance with the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), including any necessary fieldwork, post-excavation analysis, report writing and archive deposition, as detailed in the approved scheme. The report shall be prepared and deposited with the City Council's Heritage Team within the LPA and the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record, within six months of completion of the archaeological works. The archive shall be deposited with The Collection (Lincolnshire Museums) within 12 months of the completion of site works. No variation shall take place without prior written consent of the LPA.

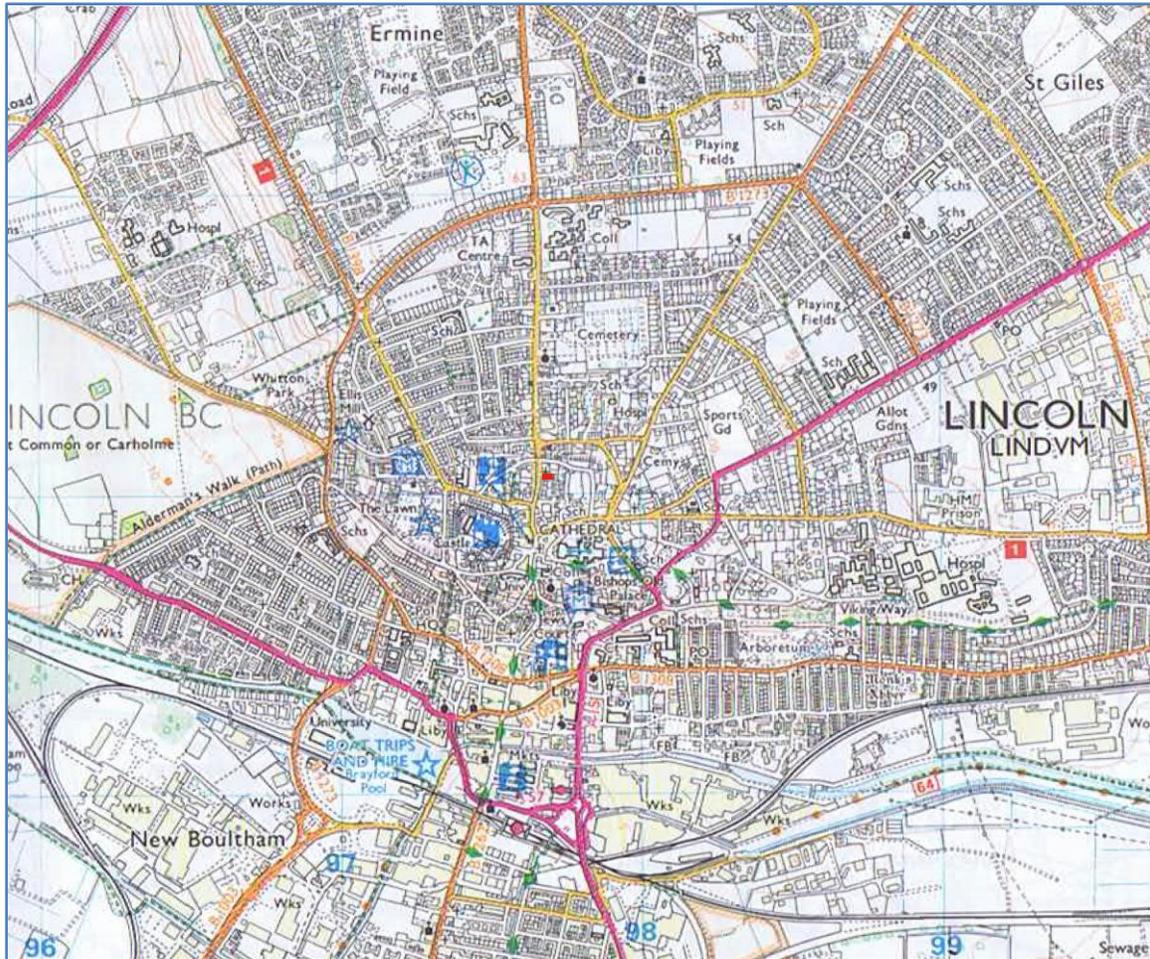


Figure 1: Site location at scale 1:25,000. The site is shown in red. (O.S. copyright licence number 100048723)

3.2 A specification or a written scheme of works for the archaeological watching brief was submitted to and agreed by the Heritage Team Leader of Lincoln City Council, (on behalf of the local planning authority), prior to the commencement of the on-site archaeological monitoring.

4. Aims and Objectives of the Archaeological Watching Brief

4.1 The aims of the watching brief were the continual archaeological monitoring and recording of the groundworks phase of development at the site, which comprised the hand excavation of the foundations for the new single storey rear extension and associated works.

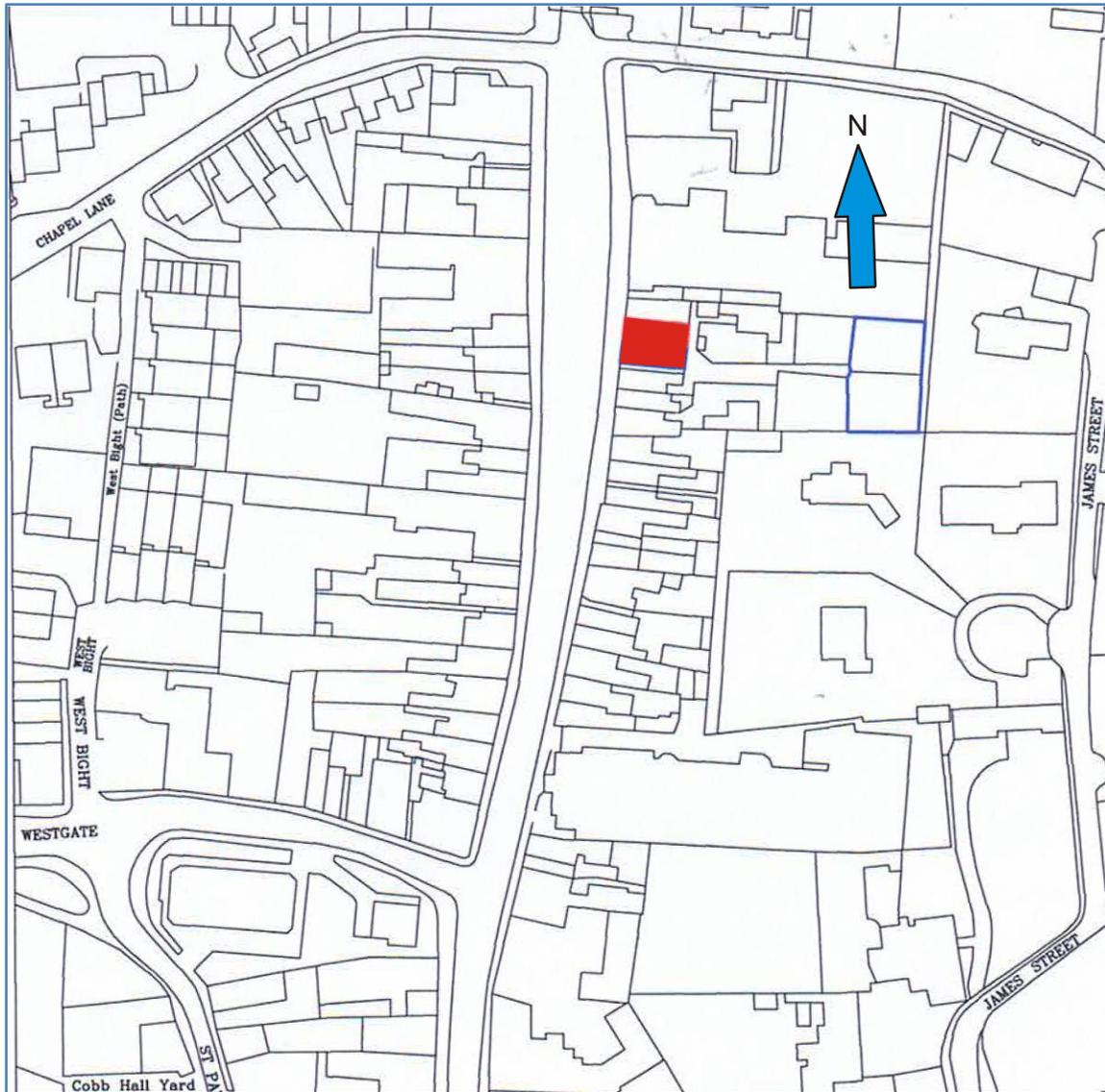


Figure 2: Site location at a scale of 1:1,250. The site is shown in red.

4.2 The objectives of the project were:

To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the area of the development site;

To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered;

To allow the preservation by record of archaeological deposits;

To produce a project archive for deposition with The Collection, Lincoln; and

To provide information for accession to the Lincolnshire County Historic Environment Record (HER) and the Lincoln Heritage Database (LHD).

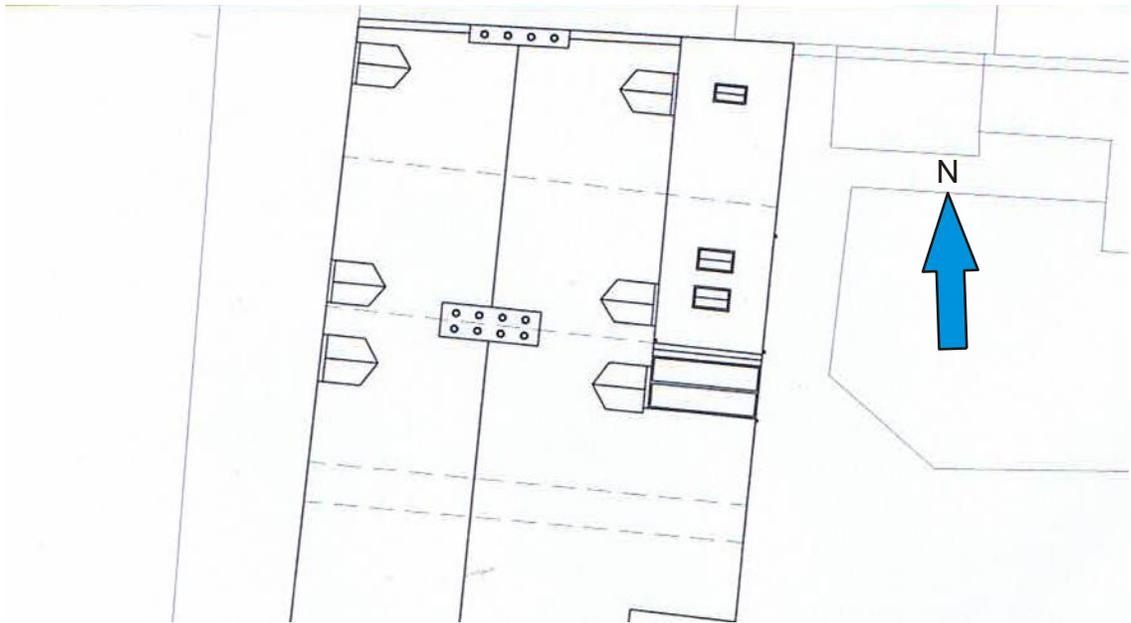
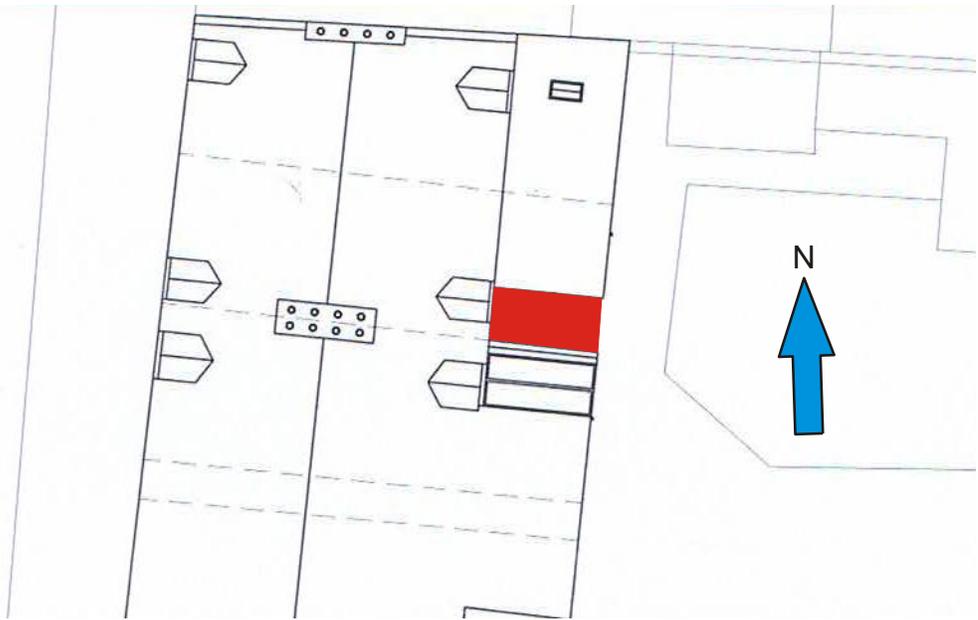


Figure 3: Block plans showing the site location and the proposed layout of the development site at scale of 1:200, (extracts from Architects plans)

4.3 The development site is situated within an area of high archaeological potential, within the area of the Roman *colonia* or civilian settlement, (though outside the scheduled area of same), and also within the area of the medieval and post-medieval settlements of Lincoln. Bailgate or The Bail as a street has a medieval origin, so one would expect to find medieval tenements and later post-medieval properties fronting onto the eastern side of it with the Cathedral Close boundary wall to the east of this. It is very likely therefore that archaeological activity associated with these various settlements will be encountered

on this development site. The specific objectives of the project were to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures or finds associated with these various settlements.

5. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 5.1 Background research sources were consulted at the Lincolnshire Archives, and the Lincoln Local Studies Library. A search was made of the Lincoln Heritage Database (LHD) of the immediate area of the development site.
- 5.2 A *colonia* was established in the late 90sAD for demobilised veterans, who occupied the evacuated fortress, the site of the old *praetorium* being used for a new timber built forum and basilica. The defences of the legionary fortress were embellished and strengthened with a stone cladding of 1.20m in thickness along the entire outer wall of the rampart. The gates were also clad in stone at this time. Part of this wall overlay the legionary fortress ditch which had been infilled. All four gateways were rebuilt in c.AD220-30. Various portions of the *colonia* walls were strengthened and refurbished and other parts completely rebuilt. Portions of this *colonia* are scheduled. The development site lies outside of the scheduled area of this Roman civilian settlement, though within the bounds of same (SM No 1003569. SAM115/32).
- 5.3 A Roman tessellated pavement was found in 1879 during the construction of the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel on Bailgate to the north of the development site (HER MON 1111, EVENT 3041). The pavement was found under the eastern end of the chapel. An archaeological excavation in 1967 at the Bailgate Methodist Church and to the north of the development site revealed a timber structure composed of a small length of a beam slot dated to the legionary period (HER MON 1439, EVENT 340, ON261). However, the build up of material associated with the later civilian settlement or *colonia* above this did not indicate that a building had stood on this site.
- 5.4 On the eastern side of the Bailgate is a Roman portico (HER MON 1112, EVENT 3040). This is composed of a line of stone and brick piers that was found in 1883. This probably represented the front of an arcade of tabernae, booths and shops. During a water main replacement in 1993, the remains of walls were identified, probably from this same building.
- 5.5 Ermine Street was a major thoroughfare from the south, taking a direct route up the hillside to the south gate of the *colonia* and thence through the civilian settlement, following the line of Bailgate northwards to the north gate of this settlement at Newport Arch. In 1993, an archaeological watching brief was maintained during the groundworks for a mains water replacement in the Bailgate area (HER EVENT 1392-3, Site code: WEBA93). This watching brief identified the remains of two Roman buildings situated on the eastern side of Ermine Street and within the vicinity of the development site. The first building remains comprised six courses in height of an east-west orientated limestone wall. The second consisted of the remains of a further limestone wall composed of squared blocks (HER MON 1411, 1434).
- 5.6 It is known that Roman north-south orientated water supply and drainage sewers extended beneath the Bailgate (HER MON 753). Such a sewer was inspected in 1838, when a length of 50 feet was cleaned out, running south from a property on the west side of Bailgate (Nos. 3 or 4), opposite the White Hart Hotel. To the south, a west-east branch from this was discovered in 1843 running in the direction of the north-west tower of the cathedral. In 1883 a section to the north was found, 100 yards long, 2-3 feet wide and 4 feet high. An east-west length was found in 1859 while a cellar was being deepened under 3 Bailgate, and another, aligned from north-south with east and west passages, in

- 1902 during cellar construction under 5 Bailgate. Two inspection shafts were found in Bailgate in 1879 and 1883. A section of the sewer was recorded outside 48 Bailgate in 2005, 850mm wide, at least 1m deep and lined with limestone blocks. Its capping stone was c 1.3m below the present road surface.
- 5.7 An archaeological watching brief outside 8, Bailgate in 2005 during the excavation of an access trench for a water pipe revealed a further section of the Roman sewer (HER EVENT 9360; Site code: LBCL05).
- 5.8 The site of the Roman public baths are located to the east and south-east of the development site. A public building interpreted as such was discovered during archaeological excavations at Cottesford Place in 1957-8 (HER EVENT 48; Site code: CP56). The bathhouse complex was composed of several phases expanding westwards over an earlier north-south orientated street. A colonnade marked its southern limit along an east-west orientated street. Otherwise its other limits remain unknown (HER MON 954-5). The aforementioned north-south orientated street was exposed beneath the later phases of this bathhouse complex (HER EVENT 48; HER MON 956). This street was found during the archaeological excavations at Cottesford Place and was interpreted as being the remnant of a military period street running parallel to Ermine Street to the west (HER EVENT 48; Site code: CP56). A further east-west orientated street was also exposed by the archaeological excavations at Cottesford Place (HER MON 957; Site code: CP56). This probably ran from the aforementioned north-south aligned street and also marked the aforementioned southern limit of the bathhouse complex.
- 5.9 Bailgate, which extends from Castle Hill northwards to Newport, as a thoroughfare has medieval origins (HER MON 735). The earliest documentary reference dates from c.AD1146-61 and refers to *Ballium*. In 1667, it is referred to as *the Bayle*. Bailgate became the street name norm from around 1850 onwards. A series of metalled surfaces were found at depths of between 1.0m-1.50m below street levels in 1997 during traffic calming measures. These surfaces were thought to be medieval in date. Other such contemporary surfaces were also recorded in 1992-3 during trenching operations and again in 2010 during the Bailgate Restored Project. This latter investigation involved an evaluation within Bailgate in advance of surface stripping and renovation of the carriageway to establish the presence of archaeological deposits (HER EVENT 10946, Site code: LBEB10). A sequence of three earlier road surfaces was recorded from the medieval and post-medieval periods. Modern cobbling and tarmac lay above these surfaces. The street had also been heavily disturbed by service trenches. Bailgate itself curves away eastwards and back to the line of the Roman street on the stretches both north and south of Westgate. Bailgate was widened in 1885 at Eastgate and at Chapel Lane in 1897.
- 5.10 In 2010, an archaeological watching brief took place at Bailgate on the groundworks associated with the construction of new road surfaces and drainage. This included the surface scraping of the road surface and the excavation of seven drainage gullies (HER EVENT 10995, Site code: LN BG10). To the north-west of the development site, a deposit of sandy clay with stone, tile and charcoal fragments, and one large piece of worked limestone was recorded. This was a probable Roman plinth (HER EVENT 10996, Site code: LN BG10). To the south-west of the development site, the excavation of two of the drainage gullies did not identify any archaeological deposits or finds (HER EVENT 11002-3, Site code: LN BG10).
- 5.11 At 44, Bailgate and at the Duke William Hotel, an archaeological evaluation involving the excavation of two trial trenches was undertaken in 1996. This identified a limestone wall foundation of one course in height, the possible north-western corner of a medieval building and two rough stone surfaces, which perhaps represented demolition material from a 14th - 15th century building (HER MON, 1042-3, EVENT 4355-7; Site code:

- BDW96). An archaeological watching brief was also carried out here in 1979 at the rear of the Duke William Hotel (HER EVENT 279, ON205). The excavation of a trench revealed a stone wall at a depth of 0.50m. This was thought to be part of a late medieval building.
- 5.12 The Grade II listed Duke William Hotel at 44, Bailgate is a building with 17th century origins, which absorbed 42 and 43 Bailgate (HER MON 7129) in the 20th century (HER MON 581). Kilns were removed from here in the 1890s with a rear extension being added in 1897. The building has probably been an inn since at least the 1680s. Nos. 42-43 Bailgate date from c.1700 (HER MON 7129). Prior to 1830, these buildings appear to have been used as a stable and a warehouse. After 1830, they were rebuilt as two workers cottages to be part of the Duke William public house and then incorporated a brewhouse, granary and a stable.
 - 5.13 At 37, Bailgate is the remnant of a medieval boundary wall, which occurs as a foundation in the north wall of an outbuilding (HER MON 935). This find was the subject of an archaeological watching brief undertaken in 1976 during alterations to the outbuildings here (HER EVENT 55).
 - 5.14 Outside 35, Bailgate, an archaeological watching brief was undertaken in 1980 during the relaying of a gas main (HER EVENT 384, ON3). Traces of a road surface composed of stones set in mortar was seen and was thought to date from the late medieval period.
 - 5.15 At the rear of the Bailgate Methodist Chapel and to the north of the development site, a grassy mound was levelled in 1979 to reveal a well shaft which was lined with limestone blocks (HER EVENT 716, ON54). This well was thought to be dated to either the medieval or post-medieval periods.
 - 5.16 No. 34 Bailgate, now the Bailhouse Hotel is a Grade II listed building (HER MON 1625). At the rear is a two bay hall of low stone walls with a central timber cruck supporting a crown post and collar purlin timber roof of 14th - 15th century date. The front part of this building was rebuilt in c1800. It had been a public house from 1673-1768, and was later a private house. The insertion of a lift shaft here in 1990 revealed evidence for earlier medieval buildings on the site. These comprised the remains of east-west and north-south orientated walls, a spread of burnt material and ash, a possible robber trench, a pit and evidence for clay/mortar and compacted pebble surfaces (HER ON292). Also at 34, Bailgate, large stones were removed from the south wall of this property in 1988; but the hole thus created had been infilled before any archaeological observations could be made (HER EVENT 568, ON42). In 2000, an archaeological watching brief was carried out during the excavation of a foundation trench for the rebuilding of the north wall of a summer house to the rear of 31-33, Bailgate (HER EVENT 11108). This recorded an undated stone lined well.
 - 5.17 The site of an inn which was variously known as the Half Moon, the Windmill and the Peacock was formerly located at 54, Bailgate, (HER MON 2195). This inn or public house was trading between 1662-1850. It was replaced by the present building at this location (HER MON 2512). This comprised a bakery in the 19th century and a shop in the 19th and 20th centuries.
 - 5.18 To the north of the development site is the site of the former George Inn, 57, Bailgate (HER MON 3564). This was first documented as an inn in 1564 and continued intermittently as such in the 17th and 18th centuries, to finally cease trading by 1798. Subsequently, the site became a dwelling house, a bakehouse and a dyers workshop in the 19th century. The plot was taken over for the construction of the adjacent Methodist Chapel in 1879. Also to the north of the development site is the site of the former Castle

- Tavern, 55, Bailgate (HER MON 2168). This was a public house from 1835 onwards. The site is now part of the gardens of the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel on Bailgate.
- 5.19 The development site at 59, Bailgate is situated within a Conservation Area (No. 1). No. 59 Bailgate is part of a terrace of Grade II listed six such houses comprising Nos. 58-63 Bailgate that were built in 1777-8 (HER MON 1635). The terrace was symmetrically planned about a central covered entry to the rear yard and gardens. Each house has a short projected rear wing. In the back gardens, a detached cottage may have served as a communal bakehouse or washhouse for this terrace and is now numbered as 60½ Bailgate. No. 63 was a former public house from 1825-1919 with a small rear brewhouse, which was demolished in 2006. An archaeological watching brief at 58, Bailgate in 2007 during the groundworks for a new extension identified a stone wall which pre-dated the existing house.
- 5.20 No. 68 Bailgate is the site of the former Wilkinsons School (HER MON 3993). This was founded in 1720 as a charity school and was finally closed in 1858 (HER MON 3522-3).
- 5.21 The Bailgate Methodist Chapel is located to the north of the development site (HER MON 891). This was built in 1879 and opened the following year. Two associated Sunday Schools were opened to its rear. The first being opened in 1879 and the second in 1898 (HER MON 3856-7).
- 5.22 Townrows Passage extended from Bailgate to East Bight between 1842-1935 (HER MON 2596). This was a passage with five workers dwellings situated to the rear of 54, Bailgate. No. 48 Bailgate was a house built in 1840, which subsequently became a shop (HER MON 4901). The adjacent property at 49, Bailgate was also constructed at the same time and later absorbed No. 48 in the 1960s to create a larger shop (HER MON 4902). No. 50 Bailgate was a shop on the corner of Bailgate and Chapel Lane, constructed in 1825 (HER MON 1736). The shop remained until 1933-4 and then became part of 49, Bailgate. 4, East Bight and 54A Bailgate were two stone cottages built in c.1800 and are now one cottage (HER MON 7753). These were once part of a small row of cottages which faced southwards onto Townrows Passage. The other cottages in this row were removed in c.1898.
- 5.23 In 2009, an archaeological watching brief took place at the rear of 48, Bailgate and on the groundworks for a new rear extension. As a raft foundation was constructed, excavations only reached a depth of 0.30m. This identified much disturbed modern material with redeposited stone, brick and concrete fragments (HER EVENT 10979, Site code: HTI09).
- 5.24 Dowse Lane was a street of uncertain location, but was documented between 1532-1550 as being within the Bail (HER MON 1398). Nos. 64, 65 and 66 Bailgate are a terrace of three houses dating from 1883 (HER MON 3522). Nos. 67 and 68 Bailgate are a house and shop also dating from 1883 (HER MON 3523). This pair of properties was originally residential.
- 5.25 There are a number of Grade II listed buildings located within the vicinity of the development site. These include: Greet Cottage, No. 45 Bailgate, predominantly an 18th century building incorporating earlier medieval timber framing; Nos. 46-47 Bailgate, two houses dating to 1700 or earlier, a tenement rebuilt in 1829-43 (HER MON 1625); Nos. 35-36, Bailgate, a pair of houses constructed in c.1780, later shops, (HER MON 1626); 37, Bailgate, a house built c.1750, formerly an inn, now a private house (HER MON 1628) and 38-40, Bailgate, a short terrace of three houses, Nos. 39 and 40 date from the late 17th century, but No. 38 incorporates late 13th century stonework (HER MON 1629).
- 5.26 An archaeological watching brief took place in 1997 during the installation of traffic calming measures in Bailgate (HER EVENT 4460-1, Site code: RLB97). No

archaeological deposits were recorded during the course of these works as all the work took place with the upper levels of the modern road surface layers.

- 5.27 As part of the background research for this project, a detailed map regression exercise was undertaken. Marrats map of 1817 shows tenements fronting onto the eastern side of 'The Bail' with probable gardens to the rear, which in turn are shown fronting onto James Street, further to the east. Marrats map of 1848 shows this same layout, though now with the Cathedral Close boundary wall featured for the first time to the east. The rear gardens are thus now shown fronting onto the western side of this boundary wall.
- 5.28 Padleys map of 1851 shows the area of Bailgate in much greater and more concise detail. The terrace of 58-63 Bailgate is shown on the eastern frontage of same. The communal washhouse/bakehouse is shown to the rear along with several small rear extensions. There is probably also a communal privy at the rear. The rear gardens are shown further to the east, which in turn front onto the western side of the Cathedral Close boundary wall.
- 5.29 Padley and Thropps map of 1883 shows the same layout to the area of the development site with the exception of the new Bailgate Methodist church which is shown located to the immediate north. The First Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey map of 1887 shows the same layout to the area of the development site. The gardens to the rear are featured in some detail representing formal gardens with pathways laid out. The Second Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey map of 1907 features the same layout, though the rear formal gardens are no longer shown in detail as earlier. The subsequent Third Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey map of 1930 and the 1:2,500 scale Ordnance Survey map of 1966 similarly show no change to the layout of the development site.

6. Methodology

- 6.1 The archaeological monitoring of the groundworks pertaining to this development was undertaken by Neville Hall MIFA on the 15th of August 2013. This comprised hand excavation consisting of ground reduction within the area of the new build footprint to accommodate a concrete raft foundation for the new rear extension and hand excavations for a new manhole.
- 6.2 Where necessary, surfaces were hand cleaned for examination and recording, and the deposits observed were recorded on standard *pro-forma* context recording sheets. A plan of the monitored groundworks was compiled on site at a scale of 1:50 and is reproduced in this report at this scale as **Figure 4**. Two sections [designated as **Representative Sections 1-2**] were also compiled on site at a scale of 1:20 of the deposit sequence observed and recorded. These are also reproduced at this scale in this report on **Figure 4**.
- 6.3 All site levels were taken from a spot height in the midst of Bailgate – 67.7mAOD from a map plot supplied by the Lincoln Heritage Database utilising a dumpy level. A complimentary colour digital photographic record was also maintained, which are reproduced as Plates **1-11**, **Appendix 1**. A list of the contexts recorded is detailed in **Appendix 2**.
- 6.4 All work was carried out according to the planning brief, subsequent approved Specification and to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) standards and guidance for archaeological watching briefs (2008).

7. Results [Figure 4; Appendix 1; Plates 1-11]

- 7.1 The brick walls of the former rear extension had already been demolished and the site cleared prior to arrival. The groundworks comprising ground reduction by hand were continually monitored under archaeological supervision. The area of ground reduction corresponded to that of the new build footprint of the new replacement rear extension. The ground reduction was undertaken in order to accommodate a concrete raft foundation for the new extension.
- 7.2 A modern made ground deposit (**001**) lay below the floor levels of the former extension. The hand reduction of the area of the new build footprint extended to average depths of 0.35m below ground levels with the made ground deposit (**001**) extending to the base of these excavations [Plates 1-3 and 8]. This deposit was recorded within the east facing **Representative Section 1** [Plate 9]. The finds from the modern made ground deposit (**001**) consisted of several sherds of modern 20th century pottery along with a small number of fragments of clay pipe stem, but these were not retained. In the course of this ground reduction, the foundation offset of the rear wall of the existing building was exposed to a height of two courses [Plate 4]. This foundation was composed of medium-large sized rectangular shaped limestone blocks, which were roughly worked and faced [Plate 4].
- 7.3 This was followed by the hand excavation of a service trench inside the ground floor of the existing building. This trench was excavated through a concrete floor of 0.08m in thickness, which in turn overlay an associated hardcore layer of 0.07m in depth. Below this was encountered the modern made ground deposit (**001**), which extended to the base of the trench to a depth of 0.35m below the interior floor levels [Plates 5 and 7].
- 7.4 The area of the monitored groundworks was then extended slightly to the west following the removal of a number of modern concrete paving slabs of 0.04m in thickness. This lay within the rear yard of this property and extended to the west and beyond the build footprint of the new rear extension. This was undertaken in order to accommodate the hand excavation of a new manhole [Plate 6]. Outside the build footprint of the former rear extension and below the modern concrete slabbing, a topsoil/garden soil deposit (**002**) was encountered. The manhole was hand excavated to depths of 0.70m below the yard levels. Below the topsoil/garden soil deposit (**002**), a make-up deposit (**003**) was encountered. This deposit (**003**) extended to the base of the excavations. This deposit sequence was recorded within the east facing **Representative Section 2** [Plate 10]. The deposit (**002**) yielded one sherd of 17th – mid 18th century pottery and one sherd of mid 18th – 19th century pottery. These finds are reported on in **Appendix 3** of this report.
- 7.5 Simultaneously with the hand excavation of the new manhole, modern ceramic pipes were removed along the northern edge of the new build footprint of the rear extension. These excavations extended to depths of between 0.60m-0.65m below ground levels.
- 7.6 The final element in this groundworks programme comprised the extension of the service trench inside the existing building to connect with the new manhole. This westerly extension of this service trench took place within and traversed the area of the new build footprint. The modern made ground deposit (**001**) was encountered throughout this whole area of new ground reduction, which extended to a further depth of 0.20m below reduced and levels and 0.55m below ground levels [Plate 11].

8. Discussion and Conclusions

- 8.1 The groundworks pertaining to this development were continually monitored and recorded. The archaeological monitoring of the ground reduction within the area of the

new build footprint, along with the excavation of a service trench within the interior of the existing dwelling and extending westwards to a new manhole identified a single modern made ground deposit. Finds from this modern made ground deposit comprised several sherds of 20th century pottery along with a small number of fragments of clay pipe stem, but these were not retained.

- 8.2 The excavation of the new manhole beyond this new build footprint and within the rear yard identified a topsoil/garden soil deposit overlying an undated make-up deposit, which extended to the base of the excavation of the manhole. The topsoil/garden soil deposit yielded one sherd of 17th – mid 18th century pottery and one sherd of mid 18th – 19th century pottery.

9. Effectiveness of Methodology and Confidence Rating

- 9.1 The methodology chosen clearly demonstrated the absence of archaeological activity and the nature of the deposit sequence observed and recorded during the course of the archaeological monitoring; while providing sufficient time to record the deposit sequence observed. A more detailed level of archaeological assessment and investigation clearly would not have been necessary. It is considered that the implemented methodology was sufficient to ensure the absence of archaeological activity and the nature of the deposit sequence present within the area of the development site with a high degree of confidence.

10. Acknowledgements

- 10.1 Thanks are gratefully extended to Ms. Claire Bushell for commissioning this work. Thanks are also extended to Mr. John Herridge of Lincoln City Council and to the staff of the Lincoln Local Studies Library, and the Lincolnshire Archives for their kind assistance.

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Appendix 1: Plates



Plate 1: Ground reduction in progress, from the west



Plate 2: Ground reduction in progress, from the west



Plate 3: Ground reduction in progress, from the west



Plate 4: Exposed offset of the rear wall of the existing building, from the west



Plate 5: Hand excavation of a service trench within the interior of the existing building, from the west



Plate 6: Excavation of the new manhole, from the south



Plate 7: Completed excavation of the service trench within the interior of the existing building, from the west



Plate 8: Ground reduction in progress, from the west



Plate 9: Representative Section 1, from the east



Plate 10: Representative Section 2, from the east



Plate 11: Completed groundworks, from the west

Appendix 2: List of Contexts

- 001** Modern made ground deposit encountered within the interior of the existing building and also within the area of the new build footprint of the new rear extension. Friable, dark grey brown sandy silt with small-medium brick/tile fragments 5%, small-medium fragments of mortar 5% and frequent small angular stones and small flint fragments. Recorded within **Representative Section 1**. Depth - >0.35m.
- 002** Topsoil/garden soil deposit outside the new build footprint and within the rear yard of the property. Friable, dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional small brick/tile fragments and moderate small-medium mortar fragments. Recorded within **Representative Section 2**. Below a modern yard surface and above **(003)**. This deposit yielded one sherd of 17th – mid 18th century pottery and one sherd of mid 18th – 19th century pottery. Depth - 0.35m.
- 003** Undated make-up deposit. Soft, mid grey brown clayey silt with frequent small-medium mortar fragments and small angular stones and occasional small brick/tile fragments. Recorded within **Representative Section 2**. Below **(002)**. Depth - > 0.35m.

Appendix 3: Pottery Analysis by Jane Young

Pottery Archive for 59 Bailgate, Lincoln (BALI 13)

Jane Young

Two large post-medieval sherds in a fairly fresh condition were recovered from the intervention. It is probable that the vessels are not contemporary with the large Black-glazed Earthenware bowl being the later of the two vessels. Jars similar to the Brown-glazed Earthenware one recovered from this site were found in the St. Paul in the Bail well fill in mid 17th to early 18th century deposits. The vessels should be retained for future study of post-medieval pottery in Lincoln.

context	cname	full name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	weight	part	action	description	date
002	BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	fine-med orange sandy	large handled jar	1	249	rim with UHJ	retain	large fresh fragment; int. & ext. flecked glaze; strap handle comes off rim; spacer scar on rim top; 19cm diameter	17th to mid 18th
002	BL	Black-glazed wares	fine-med orange sandy	large bowl	1	97	rim	retain	everted rim; int glaze; pre-firing cut marks on rim top; white deposit over breaks otherwise fairly fresh condition	mid 18th to 19th

Appendix 4: OASIS summary form

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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59 Bailgate, Lincoln, Lincolnshire - Neville Hall MIFA

OASIS ID - nevilleh1-165117

Versions

View	Version	Completed by	Email	Date
View 1	1	Neville Hall MIFA	nevillehallmifa@googlemail.com	25 November 2013

Completed sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1/1

Validated sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
No	No	No	No	0/1

File submission and form progress

Grey literature report submitted?	Yes	Grey literature report filename/s	Sent by other means
Report release delay specified?	Yes	Release delay	Release into ADS library once signed off
Boundary file submitted?	No	Boundary filename	
HER signed off?		NMR signed off?	

Email Lincoln City UAD about this OASIS record

OASIS:

Please e-mail English Heritage for OASIS help and advice

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