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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
AT 14, OCCUPATION ROAD,  
LINCOLN, LINCOLNSHIRE.

**National Grid Reference: SK 497244 372126**  
**Site Code: ORLI14**  
**Accession No: LCNCC: 2014.18**  
**Planning Reference: 2011/0358/F**

PREPARED FOR MR STEVEN HAKE

By

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with a contribution 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 two storey side extension and a new single storey rear extension at 14, Occupation Road, Lincoln, Lincolnshire. The archaeological monitoring was undertaken at the development site on the 19th and the 26th of April and on the 10th of May 2014.*

*The archaeological monitoring identified a simple deposit sequence consisting of a modern topsoil horizon, a buried soil/ploughsoil horizon of probable medieval to post-medieval date and an underlying natural horizon of cornbrash in both of the monitored areas. During the monitoring of the ground reduction for the new rear extension, four sherds of 18th - 20th century pottery and three residual sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from the buried soil/ploughsoil horizon. In addition a 19th-20th century made ground deposit was also identified beneath the former 19th century rear extension and below an adjacent modern yard surface and was no doubt associated with their respective constructions.*

*This archaeological watching brief did not identify any archaeological activity on this site or of any activity and finds which could be associated with the postulated Roman road, or with the medieval Bradegate or with the medieval street of Cliffgate.*

## **1. Introduction**

- 1.1 Neville Hall MIFA was commissioned by Mr. Steven Hake to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new two storey side extension and a new single storey rear extension at 14, Occupation Road, Lincoln, Lincolnshire, centred at National Grid Reference SK 497244 372126. The archaeological monitoring was carried out at the development site on the 19th and the 26th of April and on the 10th of May 2014.
- 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 client, 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 at the side and rear of 14, Occupation Road, which is in turn located on the western frontage of that thoroughfare. There are other adjoining residential properties to the north and south respectively with the rear of 14 Occupation Road in turn fronting onto the eastern side of a back alley. The development site is situated at National Grid Reference SK 497244 372126 and at a height of approximately 65mAOD [Figures 1 and 2].
- 2.2 The development site is situated on the Jurassic limestone escarpment. The overlying soils of the area comprise shallow brashy fine calcareous fine loamy soils of the Elmtun 1 Series, which in turn overlie the Lower Lias limestones of the Jurassic [BGS, 1973; Soil Survey 1983].

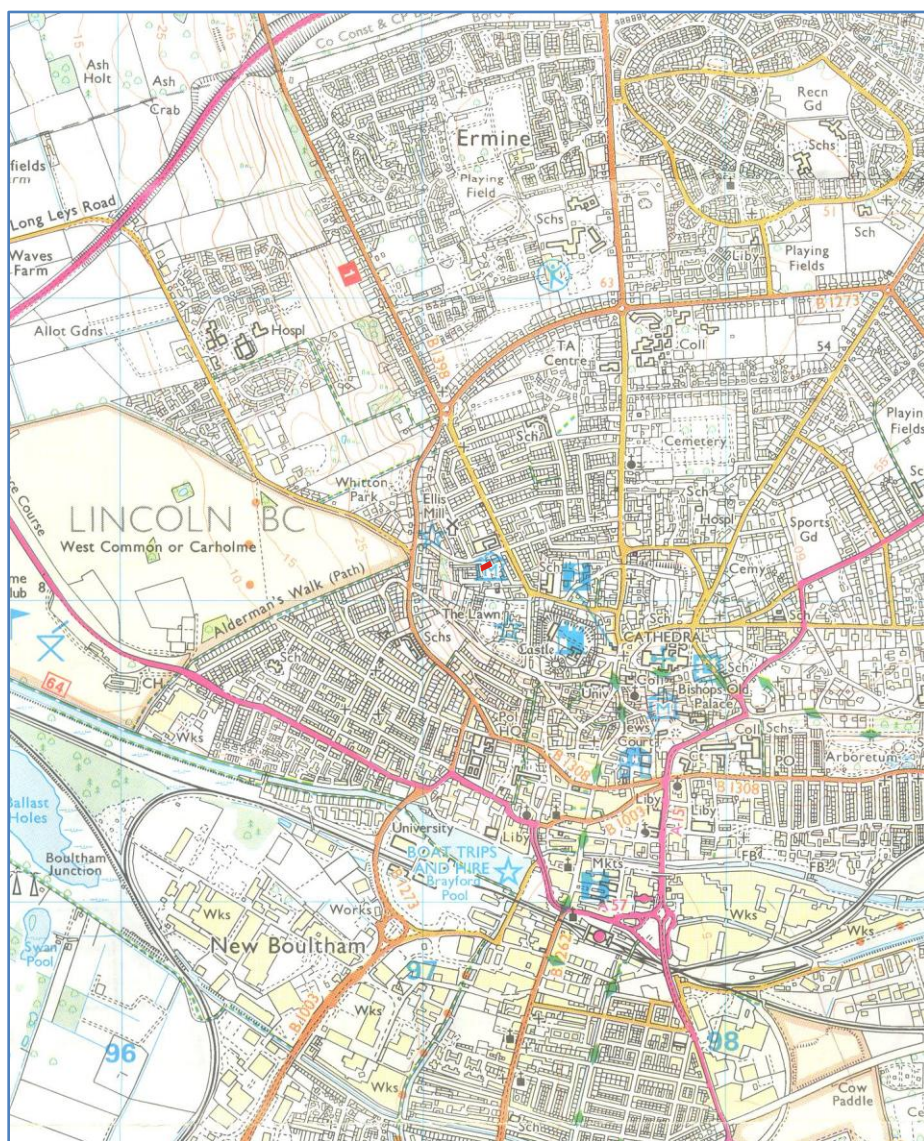
## **3. Planning Background**

- 3.1 A planning application for the proposed erection of a new two storey side extension and a new single storey rear extension at 14, Occupation Road, Lincoln, Lincolnshire, (Planning Reference: 2011/0358/F) has been submitted to and granted consent by Lincoln City Council, the Local Planning Authority. However, as the proposed development is situated within an archaeologically sensitive area and in an area of high archaeological potential, two archaeological conditions (Nos. 4 and 5) 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)





**Figure 2:** Site location at an original scale of 1:1,250, (extract from Architects plan). The site is shown outlined in red.

- 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 archaeological 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 foundation trenches for the new two storey side extension and hand excavated ground reduction for the foundations for the new single storey rear extension.

- 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).

- 4.3 The development site is situated within an area of archaeological potential. The development site is situated to the west of the modern Burton Road, which is thought to follow the postulated line of a Roman road. Similarly, the line of the medieval *Bradegate*, or the contemporary road from Burton to Lincoln may also be located in this area. It is possible that the development might encounter settlement activity associated with these Roman and medieval thoroughfares. The development site is also located to the south of the Upper Long Leys Road, the eastern end of which is the successor to the medieval street of Cliffgate. It is possible that associated medieval roadside settlement activity may also be encountered here. The specific objectives of the project will be to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures or finds associated with this Roman and medieval settlement activity.

#### 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) and of the Lincoln Archaeological Research Assessment (LARA) of the immediate area of the development site.

- 5.2 Consultation of LARA revealed that Occupation Road is located within the **Burton Road Character Area**. The Burton Road Character Area is composed of late Victorian and Edwardian terraced houses/residential development which are interspersed with 20th century and modern residential developments. Burton Road forms the backbone of this area with Occupation Road located within the south-western portion of this Character Area. The buildings along the length of Burrton Road illustrate the development of the settlement of Lincoln from the 18th century to present times. The layout of southern part



of the townscape are strongly influenced by the former Roman and medieval walled towns.

- 5.3 The Burton Road Character Area lies on the top of the limestone ridge to the north-west of the former Roman and medieval walled settlements of Lincoln. Much of this Character Area remained as open agricultural land until at least the mid 19th century. However, its proximity to the city centre has strongly influenced its development since the early Roman period. Elements of its former open agricultural character are preserved within the local built townscape.
- 5.4 Upper parts of the northern scarp of the Jurassic limestone escarpment have had a defensive role since the founding of Lincoln during the Roman military era (AD60-90), when a contemporary legionary fortress was constructed here. The line of the former north wall of the upper Roman settlement, which was consolidated in stone during the Roman colonia era (AD90-410), survives in the alignment of the southern boundary of this Character Area to the rear of Nos. 1-79 Cecil Street. Parts of the wall remain standing to the rear of Mary Sookias House. The eastern Boundary of the Character Area follows the rear plot boundaries of properties along Newport, a road which follows the line of Ermine Street, which was constructed during the Roman military era.
- 5.5 During the High Medieval period (AD850-1350) and Early Modern Period (AD1350-1750), Newport was the location of a large market and suburb. Towards the end of the High Medieval period, the area appears to have been enclosed by a ditch and possibly a wall, for either defensive or delineative reasons. The orientation of the western stretch of the former enclosure wall is partly preserved in the alignment of plot boundaries in the area, such as the rear plot boundaries of No. 9-33 St Nicholas Street, the eastern boundary of the park at the corner of Mildmay Street and Vere Street, and the north/south line formed by the eastern plot boundaries of Nos. 5, 12 and 14 Buckfast Road. The alignment of the western edge of Newport Market itself also partly survives in the orientation of Francis Street and the western plot boundary of St Nicholas's Gardens. Rasen Lane, which runs from east-west through the south of the Character Area was probably established during the High Medieval period.
- 5.6 It is likely that during the High Medieval and early Modern periods, much of the land in the Character Area remained open either as agricultural fields or as grazed heath. Much of the area was probably part of the City's North Field and may have been farmed in common. Towards the western edge of the Character Area, windmills were located along the top of the escarpment slope, probably as early as the High Medieval period. The 18th century Ellis Mill to the west of Mill Road survives as testament to the area's longstanding association with wind power. The alignment of Mill Road itself follows the alignment of Cliffgate, an earlier road of medieval date.
- 5.7 Land within the Character Area was probably enclosed during the early Industrial Period under an Act of Parliament of 1803, which stipulated the enclosure of many of Lincoln's open fields. Field boundaries associated with the enclosure of this land survive in the current townscape, notably in the orientation of streets and houses, such as in the orientation of Kingsley Passage, the rear plots of Nos. 13-53 Mount Street, and the northern boundary of the Character Area above Carisbrooke Close and Osborne Close. Both the Waggon and Horses Public House and the Georgian farmhouse immediately to the north of No. 171 Burton Road, survive from the early Modern period, and are likely to be contemporary with this land enclosure.
- 5.8 Parts of the Character Area were also used for the quarrying of limestone. Evidence for the small scale quarries, which were in operation until at least the late 19th century, may survive in localised undulations in ground levels. Stone was thus available as a local building material during the 19th century and a number of local buildings are composed of

this material e.g. Nos. 23-25 and 27 Rasen Lane and No. 9 Mid Saxon Street. This is an indication that small scale quarry was operations near too or within the Character Area.

- 5.9 During the Early Industrial period as well as subsequently, the population of Lincoln increased dramatically, requiring the provision of services and public buildings, as well as residential housing. The southern parts of the Character Area were initially a focus for development, lying closer to the city centre. The Lawn lunatic asylum, the northern boundary of which forms part of the southern boundary of the Character Area, was built in 1819. To the immediate north, and on the site of Willis Close residential development, the now demolished Lincoln Union Workhouse was built in 1837. A few elements of this work house, such as the former cemetery between Nos. 11 and 12 Long Leys Road and the original entrance way between Nos. 8 and 10 Burton Road, survive in the modern townscape. Militia barracks, now the Museum of Lincolnshire Life at the corner of Burton Road and Upper Long Leys Road, were built towards the end of the Early Industrial period.
- 5.10 Residential development, alongside other cottages industries and services e.g. The Plough Boy Public House at No. 60 Burton Road, initially developed in the south of the Character Area along Rasen Lane and the lower parts of Burton Road e.g. cottages on either side of Occupation Road and Nos. 82-110 Rasen Lane. The construction of residential properties on open agricultural land continued on open agricultural land throughout the Post-Railway Expansion Period, mostly along Burton Road and on the western side of the Character Area. The readily available amount of land for sale and its physical condition, are factors that are likely to have had a strong influence in the patterns of residential expansion within the Character Area. The grid iron pattern of streets to either side of Burton Road and to the north of Rasen Lane formed the basis of the earliest large scale residential development in this area. However, land to the south and west of Cecil Street in the south of the Character Area remained open, most likely as the area contained substantial earthworks associated with the Roman and medieval settlement defences. Land to the north of Good Lane and Saxon Street in the north-east of the area also remained open until the latter part of the 19th century. The dichotomous development of the Late Victorian/Edwardian suburb is illustrated in the different scales and exterior decor of the houses, but most clearly in the misalignment of the two grid-iron patterns of streets to the west of Mildmay Street and the east of Burton Road.
- 5.11 The modern Burton Road is thought to roughly follow the postulated line of a Roman Road that extended south-eastwards into the Roman settlement of Lincoln via Westgate, so it is possible that Roman suburban settlement and other land use activity might be expected to be found in this area [Jones, Stocker & Vince, 2003].
- 5.12 Rasen Lane was situated within the medieval suburb of Newport and is likely to be the successor to a minor medieval street in this suburb that was known as *Sextangate*, which was first recorded in the late 12th century. Since its name contains an Old English name as its first element, it is likely that this street is of late 11th or early 12th century date, *Sextangate* was a primary feature of the medieval suburb of Newport. Rasen Lane itself is first documented in 1828 and again in 1833 [*ibid*].
- 5.13 To the north-west of the development site is the line of the Upper Long Leys Road (LHD MON 2029). At its eastern end, it was the successor to the medieval street of *Cliffgate*. There are documentary references to the 'Long Leys' or long strips of meadow (from which this road derives its name) from c.1500. As a road it is mentioned in the local Enclosure Award of 1803. *Cliffgate* was one of two medieval routeways that approached the Upper City on its eastern side. *Cliffgate* itself was finally closed as a result of the enclosure of the nearby open fields in 1803 and by the construction of the modern Burton Road. The line of this road can be followed as property boundaries westwards to its junction with Long Leys Road. *Cliffgate* is likely to have had Pre-Conquest origins [*ibid*].

- 5.14 The present Burton Road is thought to date from around 1800 following the recently preceding parliamentary enclosure of the nearby open and common fields. From this time onwards, Burton Road became the main thoroughfare into Lincoln from the north-west. The modern village of Burton lies to the north-west of the city and the original road from this settlement (and the namesake of the modern Burton Road) to Lincoln was known as *Burtongate* and *Bradegate*, though the line of this route is unknown. *Bradegate* was first documented in the mid-late 13<sup>th</sup> century. Though the line of this route is uncertain, it was probably within the vicinity of the line of the modern Burton Road [*ibid*].
- 5.15 Lawn Cottages are a group of four cottages located on the south side of Occupation Road and were built in 1830 (LHD MON 2582). There were two dwellings before 1842 with a western extension creating the third by 1851 and the fourth erected by 1868. They were named as Lawn Cottages by 1913.
- 5.16 No. 12 Burton Road is a house constructed in 1840 and is situated on the western frontage of this street (LHD MON 8130). Nos. 22-24 Burton Road are a pair of two-storey houses on the western frontage of this street and were built in 1840 (LHD MON 8236). No. 40 Occupation Road is a house built in 1840 and situated on the eastern frontage of this street (LHD MON 9025). The house was converted from a former stables and abattoir.
- 5.17 Nos. 28-30 Burton Road are a pair of houses built in 1840 and situated on the western frontage of this street (LHD MON 8238). Nos. 36-42 Burton Road comprise a terrace of four houses situated on the western frontage of this street (LHD MON 8240). Nos. 44-58 Burton Road are a terrace of eight houses built in 1840 and situated on the western frontage of this street (LHD MON 8241). Sculleries added to Nos. 46-59 in 1908.
- 5.18 Occupation Road extends from Long Leys Road to Burton Road. (LHD MON 2580). The road appears to have been laid out between 1842 and 1851, though there are references to this road as early as 1835 and structures following its line are shown on Padley's map of Lincoln of 1842. It is also thought that there may have been an earlier lane at its southern east-west orientated part off Burton Road.
- 5.19 3, Long Leys Road is a terrace of eight houses, which were built in 1845 (LHD MON 6051). Sculleries, larders and WCs were all added in 1938.
- 5.20 Wilsons Row was a row of 7-9 cottages that were built in 1848 and were situated at the south-western end of Occupation Road (LHD MON 2581). They were demolished in the 1930s and were named as Union Row in the 1851 census. No. 5 Occupation Road is a house built in 1849 on the western frontage of this road (LHD MON 8868).
- 5.21 The Plough Boy Public House at 60, Burton Road was built in 1841 and stands on the corner of Burton Road with Long Leys Road (LHD MON 2129). It is listed in Directories of 1857-63 as a beer retailer and as a grocer between 1857-71. It was numbered as 52, Burton Road until the mid 1880s. The public house was closed down and boarded up in 2000, but reopened by 2001. A fish shop and stable on the west side as part of this public house was built in 1908 at the then numbered 3 Long Leys Road (LHD NON 5253).
- 5.22 10, Burton Road is a house on the western frontage of this street, which was built in 1850 (LHD MON 6913). Various alterations and additions were added to the rear in c1885, 1895, in 1932 and in 1951. A rear garage at the west end of the plot was added in 1931. Nos. 8-9 Occupation Road are a pair of brick houses built in 1850 and are first shown on Padley's 1851 map of Lincoln of 1851 with Occupation Road itself not named on this map (LHD MON 7935).

- 5.23 No. 6 Occupation Road is a house built in c1850 on the western frontage of this road (LHD MON 7939). Nos. 14-16 and 18-20 Burton Road are two pairs of houses situated on the western side of this road and were constructed in 1850 (LHD MON 8234-5). No. 26 Burton Road is a house on the western frontage of this road, which was constructed in 1850 (LHD MON 8237).
- 5.24 To the north-west of the development site is the site of the Grade II listed Royal North Lincoln Militia Barracks (LHD MON 1596). These were constructed in 1857 and included an armoury and store along with the barracks with a stable added in 1870. This was superseded by the Saboran Barracks by 1879/80. The 1881 census and a directory of 1885 lists non military families resident in the living quarters. Further alterations were carried out to the buildings in 1913 for the Lincolnshire County Territorial Force. The complex was converted to the Museum of Lincolnshire Life which opened in 1969. To the immediate west of the Museum is the Grade II listed 2, Mill Lane (LHD MON 1780). This building was constructed in 1857 and housed part of the former regimental band rehearsal room. The adjoining property at 4, Mill Lane is also Grade II listed (LHD MON 1781) and was also constructed in 1857 and housed part of the former regimental band rehearsal room.
- 5.25 The Grade II listed Elm House, 1, Upper Long Leys Road (LHD MON 1963) was also constructed in 1857 as part of the architectural scheme which encompassed the nearby 2 and 4, Mill Lane.
- 5.26 Arden House, 104 Rasen Lane, is located on its northern frontage and was constructed in 1860 (LHD MON 4843). The house was numbered as 34 up until 1896-8 and was then named as Arden House in c.1890. The rear part is now a separate dwelling as 17 Naam Place. Nos. 106-108 Rasen Lane are a pair of houses located on the northern frontage of this road and were constructed in 1860 (LHD MON 7446). Adjoining this to the west is 110 Rasen Lane, a house dating to 1860 on the corner of Burton Road and Rasen Lane (LHD MON 7447).
- 5.27 Nos. 10-14 Occupation Road are a row of five houses built in 1860 and encompass the present development site (LHD MON 7936). These are first shown on Padley's map of Lincoln of 1868, in which Occupation Lane is shown, but not named. Sculleries were added in 1913. Nos. 3-4 Occupation Road are a pair of houses built in 1860. A pig sty was added to No. 33 in 1920 with sculleries being added to both in 1935 (LHD MON 7938). Nos. 63-65 Burton Road are a pair of houses built in 1860 on the eastern frontage of this road (LHD MON 8115).
- 5.28 Nos. 32-34 Burton Road are a pair of houses built in 1865 on the western frontage of this road. They were two dwellings until c 1909 when 32-34 became a butchers shop (LHD MON 8239).
- 5.29 Nos. 19-20 Naam Place are a pair of houses built in 1866 and situated to the rear of 63-65 Burton Road (LHD MON 8260). A wall was recorded in 2010 on the eastern boundary which was possibly part of 18 or 19 Naam Place. The site now contains two lock-up garages.
- 5.30 Nos. 7-7.5 Occupation Road are a pair of houses built in 1875 on the western frontage of this street (LHD MON 7937).
- 5.31 A late 19th century water pump is presumably located over a water well on the outside boundary wall of the nearby barracks, serving Nos. 2-16 Mill Road and is marked as a P" on the 1887 O.S. town plan (LHD MON 8516). A late 19th century water pump is presumably located over a water well in the rear yard of No. 110 Rasen Lane and as marked as a P" on the 1887 O.S. town plan (LHD MON 8517). A late 19th century water

pump is presumably located over a water well on the rear extension at No. 106 Rasen Lane and as marked as a P" on the 1887 O.S. town plan (LHD MON 8518). A late 19th century water pump is presumably located over a water well in the rear yard of Nos. 19-20 Naam Place and as marked as a P" on the 1887 O.S. town plan (LHD MON 8519). A late 19th century water pump is presumably located over a water well in the rear yard of Nos. 4-11 Upper Long Leys Road and is marked as a P" on the 1887 O.S. town plan (LHD MON 8520).

- 5.32 A late 19th century water pump is presumably located over a water well to the south of the house at No. 3 Occupation Road and is marked as a P" on the 1889 O.S. town plan (LHD MON 8869). A late 19th century water pump is presumably located over a water well to the south of the houses on Wilsons Row, Occupation Road and is marked as a P" on the 1889 O.S. town plan (LHD MON 8970). The site is now occupied by Nos. 60-66 Willis Close. A late 19th century water pump/well is located to the east of the main building of the Lincoln Union Workhouse and is marked as a P" on the 1889 O.S. town plan and as a "W" or "P" on subsequent O.S. maps of 1907-1956 (HER MON 8925). The site is now below the pavement west of 11 Willis Close.
- 5.33 Nos. 35-57 Burton Road are a row twelve houses and shops located on its eastern side (LHD MON 4553). They were built in 1889. Nos. 95-101 Rasen Lane are a row of four houses built in 1896 on the southern frontage of this street (HER MON 4774). Nos. 23-33 Burton Road are a row of six terraced houses built in 1891 and on the eastern frontage of this road (LHD MON 6819).
- 5.34 A tank barrier dating from the Second World War was constructed across the Upper Long Leys Road close to its junction with Mill Road (LHD MON 4419). An air raid shelter from the Second World War is located at Cuthberts Yard, and to the south of 23 Burton Road. It was excavated in 1990 but had already been mostly removed (LHD MON 6166).
- 5.35 There have been a number of previous archaeological investigations within the vicinity of this development site. An archaeological watching brief was undertaken in 1990 at 5 Lawn Cottages, Castle Lane (LHD EVENT 352, ON273). Foundation trenches were observed and a possible wall was noticed. There was demolition debris in the south of the trench and the garden soil cut into limestone brash. There were no early features visible.
- 5.36 An archaeological watching brief took place in 1991 in Naam Place during the excavation of a service trench in the road (LHD EVENT 500, ON372). A service trench was cut to tap into a drainage system to a depth of 1.50m below ground levels. The stratigraphy was much disturbed by the pipe excavation, but dark brown soil appeared to be overlain by trench backfill, (which was composed of limestone fragments, yellow sand and brown soil) and make-up for road surface of Naam Place.
- 5.37 An archaeological watching brief took place in 1991 at the rear of 3, Occupation Road and to the south of the development site (LHD EVENT 525, ON387). Observations were made during the excavation of foundation trenches for a new garage to a depth of 0.50m below ground levels. The trenches were excavated through an existing concrete raft into late make-up and hardcore only. No archaeological features/deposits or finds were found.
- 5.38 Nearby, a further archaeological watching brief took place in 1993 at the rear of 3, Occupation Road and to the south of the development site (LHD EVENT 636, ON475). Observations were made during the construction of a new rear extension. The foundation trenches were excavated to depths of between 0.45m-0.60m below ground levels. The findings comprised a garden soil which consisted of mainly broken brick and tile rubble from a demolished brick outhouse.

- 5.39 An archaeological watching brief took place in 1994 at 26/28 Burton Road on the groundworks for a new extension to a bakery (LHD EVENT 686, ON502). The foundations were excavated to a depth of 0.60m below ground levels. The watching brief identified a layer of redeposited building material which overlay a buried soil which contained occasional limestone and tile fragments. No archaeology was in evidence.
- 5.40 In 1989, an archaeological investigation took place at Cuthberts Yard (LHD EVENT 1249, Site code: CY89). Area B of these excavations took place to the immediate east of Burton Road. Much modern disturbance was encountered here by the remains of a WWII air-raid Shelter and an electricity service cable trench.
- 5.41 An archaeological watching brief took place in 1995 during the laying of new water mains in the Burton Road area. Area 7 of this watching brief took place during the laying of the water main to the south of the southern end of Occupation Road and in a park to the west of Burton Road (LHD EVENT 4391, ON575). No archaeological deposits were recorded. Area 8 of this watching brief was due to take place during the laying of the water main in Willis Close to the south-west of the development site (LHD EVENT 4392, ON575). However the work on this had not been carried out by the time of reporting. Area 9 of this watching brief took place during the laying of the water main along the western pavements of Burton Road (LHD EVENT 4393, ON575). No archaeological deposits were recorded.
- 5.42 An archaeological watching brief took place in 1997 at Mark Popham Car Sales, Cuthberts Yard/Burton Road (LHD EVENT 4591, ON585). The watching brief took place during the removal of a wall and 0.30m depth of topsoil on the south side of the car lot and on the eastern side of sales entrance from Burton Road was identified. No archaeological finds or features were present.
- 5.43 An archaeological watching brief took place in 2006 on land to rear of 110 Rasen Lane (LHD EVENT 9755, Site code: LRRL06). The watching brief took place during the lowering of ground levels for the construction of a house. No pre-modern features were recorded. A buried topsoil and 19th-century levelling overlay natural limestone brash. No archaeological features were observed.
- 5.44 An archaeological watching brief took place in 2010 at 17 Naam Place (LHD EVENT 10970, Site code: SNPL10). The watching brief took place during the groundworks for the construction of a new residential dwelling. Above a natural limestone rubble layer was a deposit of buried soil. There were no finds. A boundary or building wall was recorded on the western boundary.
- 5.45 As part of the background research for this project, a detailed map regression exercise was undertaken. Marrat's map of Lincoln of 1817 shows the area of the development site as an open field to the south of Long Leys Road and to the west of Burton Road. Dewhurst and Nichols map of Lincoln of 1839 shows the same open field to the south of Long Leys Road and to the west of Burton Road. The Lincoln Union Workhouse is shown to the west [Mills & Wheeler, 2004].
- 5.46 Padley's map of Lincoln of 1842 shows that some change took place to the area of the development site at this time. The area of the assessment site itself is shown within an open area with the eastern boundary wall of the Lincoln Union Workhouse situated to the west. A series of houses are located on what was to be the eastern frontage of Occupation Lane, though the line of Occupation Lane itself is not shown. Further houses line the western frontage of Burton Road to the east. To the west are formal gardens associated with the Workhouse and to the south an entrance drive also to the workhouse is also shown [*ibid*].



- 5.47 Padley's map of Lincoln of 1851 shows that further change to the area of the development site had taken place. Further houses are shown on the western frontage of Burton Road and new houses are featured on the southern frontage of the Long Leys Road. The line of Occupation Road is featured for the first time from Long Leys Road in the north with the south-eastwards turn to Burton Road in the south. Houses are featured on the eastern frontage along with several new houses on the corresponding western frontage, though the area of the development site is still within an open area *[ibid]*.
- 5.48 Padley's map of Lincoln of 1868 shows yet further change to the area of the assessment site. Further new houses are featured along the western frontage including the house at 14 Occupation Road, which is shown for the first time. Further new residential development has also take place along the corresponding eastern frontage with the southern frontage of both Long Leys Road and the western frontage of Burton Road now fully occupied by residential development. New buildings are now featured up against the eastern boundary wall of the Workhouse and are accessed by rear entries extending from the rear of the properties on the western frontage of Occupation Lane. These buildings appear to be outbuildings associated with the properties fronting onto the western side of Occupation Road, including No. 14 *[ibid]*.
- 5.49 Padley and Thropps map of Lincoln of 1883 shows the pace of change to the area of the development site slowing down. The only changes are the addition of further new residential development along the western frontage of Occupation Lane *[ibid]*.
- 5.50 The extract from the First Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey map of 1886-7 shows additional development to the north and north-west of the development site consisting of outhouses and rear entries to the properties fronting onto the southern side of Long Leys Road. Further outbuildings have been added against the eastern boundary wall of the Workhouse *[ibid]*.
- 5.51 The extract from the Second Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey map of 1907 shows that little change took place to the layout of the area of the development site or of its vicinity with fewer buildings located against the eastern boundary wall of the Workhouse .
- 5.52 The extract from the 1932 Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey map similarly shows little change to the layout of the area of the development site or of its vicinity, though there has been further reduction in the number of buildings located against the eastern boundary wall of the Workhouse. Rear sculleries have to been added to the house at 14, Occupation Road and of adjacent properties.
- 5.53 The extract from the 1:1,250 scale Ordnance Survey map of 1966 shows that further change had taken place to the layout of the development site of its environs by 1966. To the west, the Lincoln Union Workhouse has gone. There is only one building remaining against the former eastern workhouse boundary wall. The outbuildings and rear entries to the north and north-west of the development site, which were associated with the properties fronting onto the southern side of the Long Leys Road have also gone.

## **6. Methodology**

- 6.1 The archaeological monitoring of the groundworks pertaining to this development was undertaken by Neville Hall MIFA on the 19th and the 26th of April and on the 10th of May 2014. This comprised the hand excavation of the foundations for the new two storey side extension and the new single storey rear extension.
- 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 hand excavated foundation trenches of the new side extension was compiled on site at a scale of 1:50 and is reproduced in this report at this same scale on **Figure 3**. Three sections [designated as **Representative Sections 1-3**] were also compiled on site at a scale of 1:20 of the deposit sequence observed and recorded here. These are also reproduced at this scale in this report on **Figure 3**. A second plan at a scale of 1:50 was also compiled on site of the groundworks for the new rear extension. This is similarly reproduced at this same scale on **Figure 4**. A further section of the identified deposit sequence here [designated as **Representative Section 4**] was also compiled on site at a scale of 1:20 and is reproduced at this scale also on **Figure 4**.

- 6.3 All site levels were taken from a spot height in the midst of Burton Road of 63.70mAOD 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 **1-35**, **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 [Figures 3-4; Appendix 1; Plates 1-35]

### 7.1 The Side Extension

- 7.1.1 The first part of the groundworks programme consisted of the hand excavation of the strip foundation trenches for the new side extension. An area of concrete hardstanding of some 0.25m-0.30m in depth had already been removed prior to arrival [**Plate 1**].
- 7.1.2 A small trial hole had been hand excavated prior to arrival against the north wall of the existing house on the site. This excavation measured 1.70m in length, 0.70m in width and extended to depths of between 0.70m-0.80m below the reduced ground site levels [**Plate 2**]. This open excavation provided an opportunity to examine and to record the deposit sequence identified elsewhere on this site. This deposit sequence, which was recorded within **Representative Section 1**, comprised a modern topsoil horizon (**001**), the buried soil or ploughsoil horizon (**002**) and the underlying natural horizon (**003**) of cornbrash [**Plate 3**]. This small excavation also exposed the brick stretcher foundations of the north wall of the existing house, which were revealed to be of five courses in height resting on a single basal course or offset of headers. The cut and fill of the associated foundation trench (**004**) was also identified [**Plate 4**]. This foundation trench was sealed by the topsoil horizon (**001**) and was cut into the buried soil or ploughsoil horizon (**002**) and the underlying natural horizon (**003**) of cornbrash. Modern sherds of 20th century pottery were found within the topsoil horizon (**001**), but were not retained.
- 7.1.3 The foundation trenches for the new side extension were hand excavated to varying lengths as shown on **Figure 3**, to a width of 0.60m and to depths of 0.90m-1.05m below the site reduced levels [**Plates 5, 7-11 and 13**]. These excavations identified the same deposit sequence consisting of the modern topsoil horizon (**001**), the buried soil or ploughsoil horizon (**002**) and the underlying natural horizon (**003**) of cornbrash. This deposit sequence was recorded within **Representative Sections 2 and 3** [**Plates 6 and 12**].

### 7.2 The Rear Extension

- 7.2.1 The groundworks for this new rear extension comprised the hand excavated ground reduction of the new build footprint to accommodate a concrete raft foundation. Some site

clearance and demolition works relating to a former rear extension had already taken place and the boundaries of the new build footprint set out prior to arrival [**Plate 14**].

- 7.2.2 The extent of the build footprint of the new rear extension is shown on **Figure 4**. The first phase of this hand ground reduction extended to depths of 0.50m-0.60m below ground levels [**Plates 15-28**]. The removal of the former rear extension had revealed a 19th-20th century made ground deposit (**100**) underlying this. This was also found to underlie a former adjacent yard surface. Sherds of 20th century pottery were recovered from this deposit in the area below the former yard surface, but were not retained.
- 7.2.3 Below the made ground deposit (**100**), the deposit sequence varied according to the area of the site. To the north and below the former rear extension, further hand ground reduction revealed that the made ground deposit (**100**) overlay a buried soil/ploughsoil horizon (**101**). Within the area of the former rear extension, this deposit showed some signs of disturbance presumably from the construction of this former extension in the 19th century. This deposit corresponded to the deposit (**002**) within the area of the new side extension.
- 7.2.4 To the south, within the area of the former adjacent yard and outside the build footprint of the former rear extension, further hand excavation here revealed that the made ground deposit (**100**) overlay a buried modern topsoil horizon (**102**). The deposit (**102**) corresponded to the modern topsoil horizon (**001**) within the area of the new side extension. The removal of this deposit (**102**) revealed the buried soil/ploughsoil horizon (**101**) below this. Within the area of the former yard surface, the deposit (**101**) showed no disturbance and could be also equated to the deposit (**002**) in the area of the side extension.
- 7.2.5 At the western end of the new build area, remnants of the former 19th century rear extension were removed by hand consisting of concrete floor foundations on bases of modern sharp sand of up to 0.25m in depth and brick foundations of up to 0.30m in depth. These were found to overlie the made ground deposit (**100**) and the buried soil/ploughsoil horizon (**101**).
- 7.2.6 These hand excavations also exposed the rear brick stretcher foundations of the existing 19th century dwelling on the site of up to four courses in height. These four courses in turn rested on a basal brick offset of headers. This area of ground reduction was also heavily disturbed by a series of modern services, which included a manhole, a lead water pipe, and several foul sewer pipes within the area of the former yard surface.
- 7.2.7 This was followed by a second phase of hand excavated groundworks comprising further ground reduction from the levels of the first phase of ground reduction of 0.50m-0.60m below ground levels. It was apparent that when the first phase of ground reduction had terminated at these levels, the underlying natural horizon of cornbrash (**103**) was exposed in places. The deposit sequence comprising the topsoil horizon (**102**), the buried soil/ploughsoil horizon (**101**) and the underlying natural horizon of cornbrash (**103**) was recorded within **Representative Section 4** [**Plate 29**].
- 7.2.8 The extent of this second phase of ground reduction within the new build footprint is shown on **Figure 4**. This ground reduction measured 0.30m in width and extended to final depths of between 0.80m-0.90m below ground levels, hence being a further 0.30m in depth and extending exclusively into the natural horizon of cornbrash (**103**) [**Plates 30-35**].
- 7.2.9 The buried soil/ploughsoil horizon (**101**) yielded four sherds of 18th - 20th century pottery and three residual sherds of Roman pottery.

## **8. Discussion and Conclusions**

- 8.1 The groundworks pertaining to this development which comprised the hand excavation of foundation trenches for the side extension and ground reduction to facilitate the construction of a concrete raft foundation for the rear extension were continually monitored and recorded over a three day period.
- 8.2 The archaeological monitoring identified a simple deposit sequence consisting of a modern topsoil horizon, a buried soil/ploughsoil horizon of probable medieval to post-medieval date and an underlying natural horizon of cornbrash in both of the monitored areas. During the monitoring of the ground reduction for the new rear extension, four sherds of 18th - 20th century pottery and three residual sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from the buried soil/ploughsoil horizon. In addition a 19th-20th century made ground deposit was also identified beneath the former 19th century rear extension and below an adjacent modern yard surface and was no doubt associated with their respective constructions.
- 8.3 This archaeological watching brief did not identify any archaeological activity on this site or of any activity which could be associated with the postulated Roman road, with the medieval *Bradegate* or with the medieval street of Cliffgate.

## **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 sequences observed and recorded during the course of the archaeological monitoring; while providing sufficient time to record the deposit sequences 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 Mr. Steven Hake 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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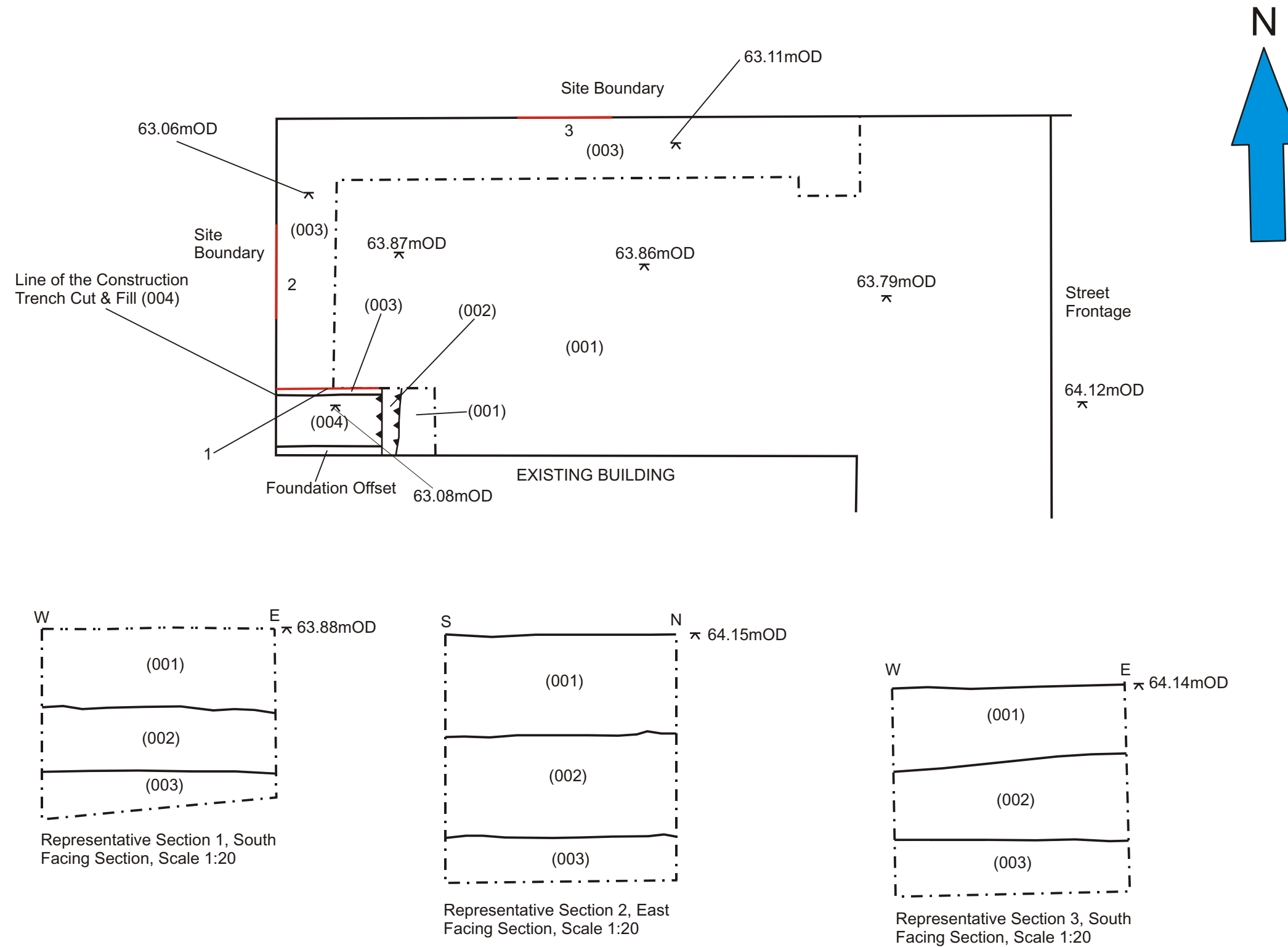


Figure 3: Plan of the Monitored Side Extension at a scale of 1:50 & Representative Sections 1-3 at a scale of 1:20



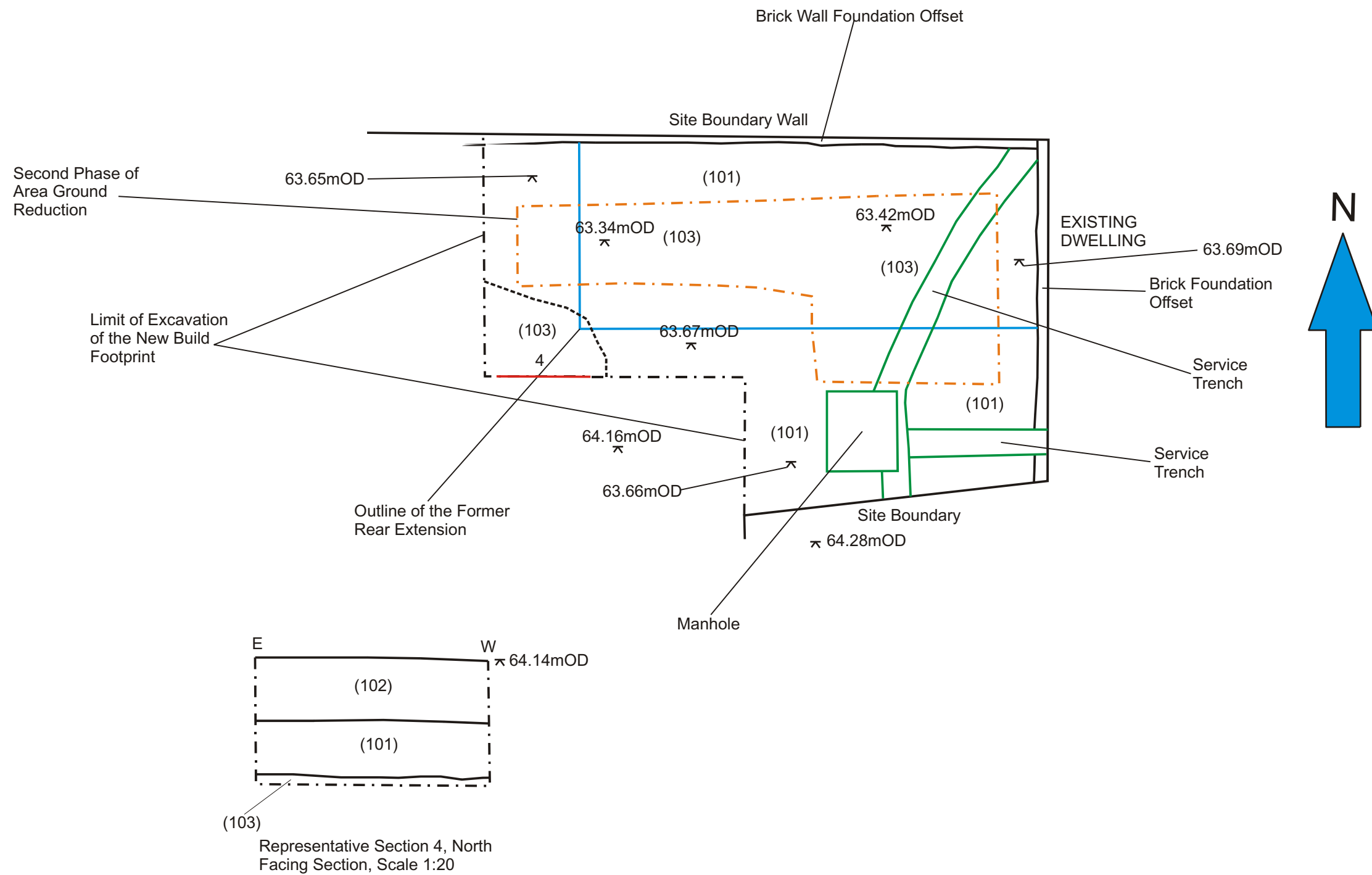


Figure 4: Plan of the Monitored Rear Extension at a scale of 1:50 & Representative Section 4 at a scale of 1:20

## Appendix 1: Plates

### The Side Extension



**Plate 1:** Pre-groundworks, from the east



**Plate 2:** Trial hole against the north wall of the existing house on the site, from the north-east



**Plate 3:** Representative Section 1, from the south



**Plate 4:** Foundation trench & fill (004), from the east





**Plate 5:** Hand excavation of the foundations, from the east



**Plate 8:** Hand excavation of the foundations, from the east



**Plate 6: Representative Section 2,** from the east



**Plate 9:** Hand excavation of the foundations, from the east



**Plate 7:** Hand excavation of the foundations, from the east



**Plate 10:** Hand excavation of the foundations, from the east





**Plate 11:** Hand excavation of the foundations, from the east



**Plate 12:** Representative Section 3, from the south



**Plate 13:** Completed hand excavation of the foundations, from the east

## The Rear Extension



**Plate 14:** Set out Rear Extension, from the west



**Plate 15:** Hand ground reduction, from the west



**Plate 16:** Hand ground reduction, from the west





**Plate 17:** Hand ground reduction, from the west



**Plate 20:** Hand ground reduction, from the west



**Plate 18:** Hand ground reduction, from the west



**Plate 21:** Hand ground reduction, from the west



**Plate 19:** Hand ground reduction, from the west



**Plate 22:** Hand ground reduction, from the west





**Plate 23:** Hand ground reduction, from the west



**Plate 26:** Hand ground reduction, from the west



**Plate 24:** Hand ground reduction, from the west



**Plate 27:** Hand ground reduction, from the west



**Plate 25:** Hand ground reduction, from the west



**Plate 28:** Hand ground reduction, from the west





**Plate 29: Representative Section 4,**  
from the north



**Plate 32:** Hand ground reduction, from  
the west



**Plate 30:** Hand ground reduction, from  
the west



**Plate 33:** Hand ground reduction, from  
the west



**Plate 31:** Hand ground reduction, from  
the west



**Plate 34:** Hand ground reduction, from  
the west



**Plate 35:** Hand ground reduction, from the west

## Appendix 2: List of Contexts

### The Side Extension

- 001** Modern topsoil horizon. Friable, dark grey brown sandy silt with small-medium angular stones 5%, small-medium brick/tile fragments 5% and frequent small fragments of light buff lime mortar & flecking. Above **(002)**. Same as **(102)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 1-3**. Depth - 0.44m.
- 002** Ploughsoil or buried soil horizon. Friable, mid grey brown sandy silt with frequent small angular stones and small limestone fragments, small fragments of light buff lime mortar & flecking, small charcoal fragments & flecking & small brick/tile fragments & flecking. Below **(001)** & above **(003)**. Same as **(101)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 1-3**. Depth - 0.45m.
- 003** Natural horizon of cornbrash. Friable, mid orange brown sandy silt matrix with small-medium angular limestone fragments 70%. Below **(002)**. Same as **(103)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 1-3**. Depth - >0.24m.
- 004** Cut and fill of the foundation trench of the north wall of the existing dwelling on the site, which was exposed by a small trial hole. Friable, dark grey brown sandy silt with small fragments of light buff lime mortar 5%, small fragments of brick/tile & flecking 1% and frequent small fragments of charcoal & flecking and small angular stones and small flint fragments. Below **(001)** & cut into **(002)** & **(003)**. Depth - >0.35m.

### The Rear Extension

- 100** 19th century made ground deposit underlying the former rear extension and adjacent yard. Friable, dark grey brown sandy silt matrix with small-medium brick/tile fragments 10%, small fragments of light buff lime mortar 1%, small-medium angular limestone fragments 1% and frequent small angular stones & small flint fragments. Above **(101)**. Depth - 0.35m.
- 101** Ploughsoil or buried soil horizon. Friable, mid grey brown sandy silt with small fragments of light buff mortar and flecking 10%, small-medium brick tile fragments 5%, small-medium angular limestone fragments 5%. Above **(103)** & below **(100)**. Same as **(002)**. Recorded within **Representative Section 4**. The buried soil/ploughsoil horizon **(101)** yielded four sherds of 18th - 20th century pottery and three residual sherds of Roman pottery. Depth - 0.25m.
- 102** Buried modern topsoil horizon. Friable, dark grey brown sandy silt with small-medium angular limestone fragments 10%, small-medium angular stones 5%, small-medium brick/tile fragments 5% and frequent small fragments of light buff lime mortar & flecking. Below **(100)** & above **(101)**. Same as **(001)**. Recorded within **Representative Section 4**. Depth - 0.20m.
- 103** Natural horizon of cornbrash. Friable, mid orange brown sandy silt matrix with small-medium angular limestone fragments 70%. Below **(101)**. Same as **(003)**. Recorded within **Representative Section 4**. Depth - >0.30m.

**Appendix 3: Pottery Analysis by Jane Young**

# Pottery Archive for 14 Occupation Road, Lincoln (ORLI 14)

Jane Young

A small group of seven sherds representing five vessels was recovered from the site. The group comprises three vessels of late post-medieval to early modern date and two residual Roman vessels. Two of the later sherds can be discarded but the large Light-bodied Midlands-type storage jar is unusual and should be retained as should the two residual Roman sherds.

context	ename	full name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	action	description	date
101	MLBSL	Midlands Light-bodied	coarse light orange	large side handled cylindrical storage jar	2	1	444		rim & base		unusual fabric & form; indark brown glaze over red slip; ext orange slip	mid/late 18th to 19th
101	R	Roman pottery	OXL:Light Oxidised	flagon ?	2	1	5		neck		abraded; fine pale to light orange; fe	Early to mid Roman
101	R	Roman pottery	SHEL:Shell-tem pered ware	jar/bowl	1	1	5		BS		abraded; reduced med to coarse shelly; leached surfaces	Roman
101	NOTS	Nottingham		jar	1	1	10	machine decorated	BS	discard	misfired;? Or Derbyshire	18th
101	BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	red med sandy	large lipped bowl	1	1	106		rim	discard	mid brown int glaze; wear mark around inner rim edge; late 18th to mid 20th	late 18th to mid 20th

#### **Appendix 4: The Archive**

The archive consists of:

Eight context records  
Two site plans at a scale of 1:50  
Four section drawings at a scale of 1:20  
One context register  
One photographic register  
One bag of pottery

All records are currently held at:  
38 Finningley Road  
Lincoln  
LN6 0UP 9BE

And will be deposited in due course at:

The Collection  
Danes Terrace  
Lincoln  
LN2 0UP

Under the accession number **LCNCC: 2014.18** and the site code **ORLI14**



**Appendix 5: Photographic Register**

# PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

Camera No.	Date Loaded / /	Time Loaded :	Comments	B&W Col. Digi. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Frame	Comments	View	Scale	Init & Date	Site
	Identification Shot	N/A	N/A		
	THE SIDE EXTENSION				
1	Pre-groundworks	E		19/4/14	ORLI14
2	Trial hole against the north wall of the existing house on the site	NE		" "	" "
3	Representative Section 1	S		19/4/14	ORLI14
4	Foundation trench & Fill (004)	E		19/4/14	ORLI14
5	Hand excavation of the Foundations	E		19/4/14	ORLI14
6	Representative Section 2	E		19/4/14	ORLI14
7	Hand excavation of the Foundations	E		19/4/14	ORLI14
8	Hand excavation of the Foundations	E		19/4/14	ORLI14
9	Hand excavation of the Foundations	E		19/4/14	ORLI14
10	Hand excavation of the Foundations	E		19/4/14	ORLI14
11	Hand excavation of the Foundations	E		19/4/14	ORLI14
12	Representative Section 3	S		19/4/14	ORLI14
13	Completed hand excavation of the Foundations THE REAR	E		19/4/14	ORLI14

# PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

Camera No.	Date Loaded / /	Time Loaded :	Comments		B&W Col. Digi. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Frame	Comments	View	Scale	Init & Date	Site
	Identification Shot	N/A	N/A		
	EXTENSION				
14	Set out Rear Extension	w		At 26/4/14	ORLI14
15	Hand ground reduction	w		At 26/4/14	ORLI14
16	Hand ground reduction	w		At 26/4/14	ORLI14
17	Hand ground reduction	w		At 26/4/14	ORLI14
18	Hand ground reduction	w		At 26/4/14	ORLI14
19	Hand ground reduction	w		At 26/4/14	ORLI14
20	Hand ground reduction	w		At 26/4/14	ORLI14
21	Hand ground reduction	w		At 26/4/14	ORLI14
22	Hand ground reduction	w		At 26/4/14	ORLI14
23	Hand ground reduction	w		At 26/4/14	ORLI14
24	Hand ground reduction	w		At 26/4/14	ORLI14
25	Hand ground reduction	w		At 26/4/14	ORLI14
26	Hand ground reduction	w		At 26/4/14	ORLI14
27	Hand ground reduction	w		At 10/5/14	ORLI14
28	Hand ground reduction	w		At 10/5/14	ORLI14
29	Representative Section 4	w		At 10/5/14	ORLI14
30	Hand ground	w		At 10/5/14	ORLI14

## PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

[illegible]

**Appendix 6: OASIS summary form**

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

## 14, Occupation Road, Lincoln, Lincolnshire - Neville Hall MIFA

OASIS ID - nevilleh1-192270

### Versions

View	Version	Completed by	Email	Date
View 1	1	Neville Hall MIFA	nevillehallmifa@googlemail.com	10 October 2014

### 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
Boundary file submitted?	No	Boundary filename	
HER signed off?		NMR signed off?	

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[Request record re-opened](#)

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Email Lincoln City UAD about this OASIS record

## OASIS:

Please e-mail English Heritage for OASIS help and advice

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Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/formctl.cfm?OID=nevilleh1-192270> for this page



## **Appendix 7: Specification For Archaeological Monitoring**



**Specification for an Archaeological Watching Brief  
at 14, Occupation Road,  
Lincoln, Lincolnshire.**

**Prepared for Mr Steven Hake**

National Grid Reference: SK 497244 372126

Site Code: ORLI14

Accession No: LCNCC: 2014.18

Planning Reference: 2011/0358/F

**Prepared by Neville Hall MIFA, Freelance  
Archaeologist & Consultant**

January 2014

## **S Non-technical summary**

- S1 *A scheme of works comprising archaeological monitoring and recording is required during the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new two storey side extension and a new single storey rear extension at 14, Occupation Road, Lincoln, Lincolnshire.*
- S2 *The development site is situated within an area of archaeological potential. The development site is situated to the west of the modern Burton Road, which is thought to follow the postulated line of a Roman road. Similarly, the line of the medieval Bradegate, or the contemporary road from Burton to Lincoln may also be located in this area. It is possible that the development might encounter settlement activity associated with these Roman and medieval thoroughfares. The development site is also located to the south of the Upper Long Leys Road, the eastern end of which is the successor to the medieval street of Cliffgate. It is possible that associated medieval roadside settlement activity may also be encountered here. The specific objectives of the project will be to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures or finds associated with this Roman and medieval settlement activity.*
- S3 *The archaeological monitoring and recording will be continuous, and will be undertaken during the groundworks stage of development comprising the excavation of foundations for the new two storey side extension and a new single storey rear extension. Any archaeological features, structures and/or deposits will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- S4 *On the completion of the monitoring, a report will be produced detailing the results of the archaeological investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

## **1. Site location and description, geological & topographical background**

- 1.1 The development site is located within the built up urban area of the City of Lincoln at the rear of 14 Occupation Road, which is in turn located on the western frontage of that thoroughfare. There are other adjoining residential properties to the north and south respectively with the rear of 14 Occupation Road in turn fronting onto the eastern side of a back alley. The development site is situated at National Grid Reference SK 497244 372126, and at a height of approximately 65mAOD.
- 1.2 The development site is situated on the Jurassic limestone escarpment. The overlying soils of the area comprise shallow brashy fine calcareous fine loamy soils of the Elmton 1 Series, which in turn overlie the Lower Lias limestones of the Jurassic.

## **2. Planning background**

- 2.1 This document comprises a Specification or a written scheme of works for an archaeological watching brief, which is to be undertaken during the groundworks for the erection of a new two storey side extension and a new single storey rear extension at 14, Occupation Road, Lincoln.
- 2.2 A planning application for the proposed erection of a new two storey side extension and a new single storey rear extension at 14, Occupation Road, Lincoln (Planning Reference: 2011/0358/F) has been submitted to and granted consent by Lincoln City Council, the Local Planning Authority. However, as the proposed development is situated within an area of 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.*

- 2.3 This specification or written scheme of works was submitted for approval to the Heritage Officer of Lincoln City Council, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority and agreed by same prior to the start of the archaeological site works.

### **3. Historical and Archaeological Background**

- 3.1 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) and of the Lincoln Archaeological Research Assessment (LARA) of the immediate area of the development site.
- 3.2 Consultation of LARA revealed that Occupation Road is located within the **Burton Road Character Area**. The Burton Road Character Area is composed of late Victorian and Edwardian terraced houses/residential development which are interspersed with 20th century and modern residential developments. Burton Road forms the backbone of this area with Occupation Road located within the south-western portion of this Character Area. The buildings along the length of Burrton Road illustrate the development of the settlement of Lincoln from the 18th century to present times. The layout of southern part of the townscape are strongly influenced by the former Roman and medieval wall towns.
- 3.3 The Burton Road Character Area lies on the top of the limestone ridge to the north-west of the former Roman and medieval walled settlements of Lincoln. Much of this Character Area remained as open agricultural land until at least the mid 19th century. However, its proximity to the city centre has strongly influenced its development since the early Roman period. Elements of its former open agricultural character are preserved within the local built townscape.
- 3.4 Upper parts of the northern scarp of the Jurassic limestone escarpment have had a defensive role since the founding of Lincoln during the Roman military era (AD60-90), when a contemporary legionary fortress was constructed here. The line of the former north wall of the upper Roman settlement, which was consolidated in stone during the Roman colonia era (AD90-410), survives in the alignment of the southern boundary of this Character Area to the rear of Nos. 1-79 Cecil Street. Parts of the wall remain standing to the rear of Mary Sookias House. The eastern Boundary of the Character Area follows the rear plot boundaries of properties along Newport, a road which follows the line of Ermine Street, which was constructed during the Roman military era.

- 3.5 During the High Medieval period (AD850-1350) and Early Modern Period (AD1350-1750), Newport was the location of a large market and suburb. Towards the end of the High Medieval period, the area appears to have been enclosed by a ditch and possibly a wall, for either defensive or delineative reasons. The orientation of the western stretch of the former enclosure wall is partly preserved in the alignment of plot boundaries in the area, such as the rear plot boundaries of No. 9-33 St Nicholas Street, the eastern boundary of the park at the corner of Mildmay Street and Vere Street, and the north/south line formed by the eastern plot boundaries of Nos. 5, 12 and 14 Buckfast Road. The alignment of the western edge of Newport Market itself also partly survive in the orientation of Francis Street and the western plot boundary of St Nicholas's Gardens. Rasen Lane, which runs from east-west through the south of the Character Area was probably established during the High Medieval period.
- 3.6 It is likely that during the High Medieval and early Modern periods, much of the land in the Character Area remained open either as agricultural fields or as grazed heath. Much of the area was probably part of the City's North Field, and may have been farmed in common. Towards the western edge of the Character Area, windmills were located along the top of the escarpment slope, probably as early as the High Medieval period. The 18th century Ellis Mill to the west of Mill Road survives as testament to the areas longstanding association with wind power. The alignment of Mill Road itself follows the alignment of Cliffgate, an earlier road of medieval date.
- 3.7 Land within the Character Area was probably enclosed during the early Industrial Period under an Act of parliament of 1803, which stipulated the enclosure of many of Lincoln's open fields. Field boundaries associated with the enclosure of this land survive in the current townscape, notably in the orientation of streets and houses, such as in the orientation of Kingsley Passage, the rear plots of Nos. 13-53 Mount Street, and the northern boundary of the Character Area above Carisbrooke Close and Osborne Close. Both the Waggon and Horses Public House and the Georgian farmhouse immediately to the north of No. 171 Burton Road, survive from the early Modern period, and are likely to be contemporary with this land enclosure.
- 3.8 Parts of the Character Area were also used for the quarrying of limestone. Evidence for the small scale quarries, which were in operation until at least the late 19th century, may survive in localised undulations in ground levels. Stone was thus available as a local building material during the 19th century and a number of local buildings are composed of this material e.g. Nos. 23-25 and 27 Rasen Lane and No. 9 Mid Saxon Street. This is an indication that small scale quarry was operations near too or within the Character Area.
- 3.9 During the Early Industrial period as well as subsequently, the population of Lincoln increased dramatically, requiring the provision of services and public buildings, as well as residential housing. The southern parts of the Character Area were initially a focus for development, lying closer to the city centre. The lawn lunatic asylum, the northern boundary of which forms part of the southern boundary of the Character Area, was built in 1819. To the immediate north, and on the site of Willis Close residential development, the now demolished Lincoln Union Workhouse was built in 1837. A few elements of this work house, such as the former cemetery between Nos. 11 and 12 Long Leys Road and the original entrance way between Nos. 8 and 10 Burton Road, survive in the modern townscape. Militia barracks, now the Museum of Lincolnshire Life at the corner of Burton Road and Upper Long Leys Road, were built towards the end of the Early Industrial period.
- 3.10 Residential development, alongside other cottages industries and services e.g. The Plough Boy Public House at No. 60 Burton Road, initially developed in the south of the Character Area along Rasen Lane and the lower parts of Burton Road e.g. cottages on either side of Occupation Road and Nos. 82-110 Rasen Lane. The construction of

residential properties on open agricultural land continued on open agricultural land throughout the Post-Railway Expansion Period, mostly along Burton Road and on the western side of the Character Area. The readily available amount of land for sale and its physical condition, are factors that are likely to have had a strong influence in the patterns of residential expansion within the Character Area. The grid iron pattern of streets to either side of Burton Road and to the north of Rasen Lane formed the basis of the earliest large scale residential development in this area. However, land to the south and west of Cecil Street in the south of the Character Area remained open, most likely as the area contained substantial earthworks associated with the Roman and medieval settlement defences. Land to the north of Good Lane and Saxon Street in the north-east of the area also remained open until the latter part of the 19th century. The dichotomous development of the Late Victorian/Edwardian suburb is illustrated in the different scales and exterior decor of the houses, but most clearly in the misalignment of the two grid-iron patterns of streets to the west of Mildmay Street and the east of Burton Road.

- 3.11 The modern Burton Road is thought to roughly follow the postulated line of a Roman Road that extended south-eastwards into the Roman settlement of Lincoln via Westgate, so it is possible that Roman suburban settlement and other land use activity might be expected to be found in this area.
- 3.12 Rasen Lane was situated within the medieval suburb of Newport and is likely to be the successor to a minor medieval street in this suburb that was known as *Sextangate*, which was first recorded in the late 12th century. Since its name contains an Old English name as its first element, it is likely that this street is of late 11th or early 12th century date, *Sextangate* was a primary feature of the medieval suburb of Newport. Rasen Lane itself is first documented in 1828 and in 1833.
- 3.13 To the north-west of the development site is the line of the Upper Long Leys Road (LHD MON 2029). At its eastern end, it was the successor to the medieval street of *Cliffgate*. There are documentary references to the 'Long Leys' or long strips of meadow (from which this road derives its name) from c.1500. As a road it is mentioned in the local Enclosure Award of 1803. *Cliffgate* was one of two medieval routeways that approached the Upper City on its eastern side. *Cliffgate* itself was finally closed as a result of the enclosure of the nearby open fields in 1803 and by the construction of the modern Burton Road. The line of this road can be followed as property boundaries westwards to its junction with Long Leys Road. *Cliffgate* is likely to have had Pre-Conquest origins.
- 3.14 The present Burton Road is thought to date from around 1800 following the recently preceding parliamentary enclosure of the nearby open and common fields. From this time onwards, Burton Road became the main thoroughfare into Lincoln from the north-west. The modern village of Burton lies to the north-west of the city and the original road from this settlement (and the namesake of the modern Burton Road) to Lincoln was known as *Burtongate* and *Bradegate*, though the line of this route is unknown. *Bradegate* was first documented in the mid-late 13<sup>th</sup> century. Though the line of this route is uncertain, it was probably within the vicinity of the line of the modern Burton Road.
- 3.15 Lawn Cottages are a group of four cottages located on the south side of Occupation Road and were built in 1830 (LHD MON 2582). There were two dwellings before 1842 with a western extension creating the third by 1851 and the fourth erected by 1868. They were named as Lawn Cottages by 1913.
- 3.16 No. 12 Burton Road is a house constructed in 1840 and is situated on the western frontage of this street (LHD MON 8130). Nos. 22-24 Burton Road are a pair of 2 two-storey houses on the western frontage of this street and were built in 1840 (LHD MON 8236). No. 40 Occupation Road is a house built in 1840 and situated on the eastern

frontage of this street (LHD MON 9025). The house was converted from a former stables and abattoir.

- 3.17 Nos. 28-30 Burton Road are a pair of houses built in 1840 and situated on the western frontage of this street (LHD MON 8238). Nos. 36-42 Burton Road comprise a terrace of four houses situated on the western frontage of this street (LHD MON 8240). Nos. 44-58 Burton Road are a terrace of eight houses built in 1840 and situated on the western frontage of this street (LHD MON 8241). Sculleries added to Nos. 46-59 in 1908.
- 3.18 Occupation Road extends from Long Leys Road to Burton Road. (LHD MON 2580). The road appears to have been laid out between 1842 and 1851, though there are references to this road as early as 1835 and structures following its line are shown on Padley's map of Lincoln of 1842. It is also thought that there may have been an earlier lane at its southern east-west orientated part off Burton Road.
- 3.19 3, Long Leys Road is a terrace of eight houses, which were built in 1845 (LHD MON 6051). Sculleries, larders and WCs were all added in 1938.
- 3.20 Wilsons Row was a row of 7-9 cottages that were built in 1848 and were situated at the south-western end of Occupation Road (LHD MON 2581). They were demolished in the 1930s and were named as Union Row in the 1851 census. No. 5 Occupation Road is a house built in 1849 on the western frontage of this road (LHD MON 8868).
- 3.21 The Plough Boy Public House at 60, Burton Road was built in 1841 and stands on the corner of Burton Road with Long Leys Road (LHD MON 2129). It is listed in Directories of 1857-63 as a beer retailer and as a grocer between 1857-71. It was numbered as 52, Burton Road until the mid 1880s. The public house was closed down and boarded up in 2000, but reopened by 2001. A fish shop and stable on the west side as part of this public house was built in 1908 at the then numbered 3 Long Leys Road (LHD NON 5253).
- 3.22 10, Burton Road is a house on the western frontage of this street, which was built in 1850 (LHD MON 6913). Various alterations and additions were added to the rear in c1885, 1895, in 1932 and in 1951. A rear garage at the west end of the plot was added in 1931. Nos. 8-9 Occupation Road are a pair of brick houses built in 1850 and are first shown on Padley's 1851 map of Lincoln of 1851, with Occupation Road itself not named on this map (LHD MON 7935).
- 3.23 No. 6 Occupation Road is a house built in c1850 on the western frontage of this road (LHD MON 7939). Nos. 14-16 and 18-20 Burton Road are two pairs of houses situated on the western side of this road, and were constructed in 1850 (LHD MON 8234-5). No. 26 Burton Road is a house on the western frontage of this road, which was constructed in 1850 (LHD MON 8237).
- 3.24 To the north-west of the development site is the site of the Grade II listed Royal North Lincoln Militia Barracks (LHD MON 1596). These were constructed in 1857 and included an armoury and store along with the barracks with a stable added in 1870. This was superseded by the Saboran Barracks by 1879/80. The 1881 census and a directory of 1885 lists non military families resident in the living quarters. Further alterations were carried out to the buildings in 1913 for the Lincolnshire County Territorial Force. The complex was converted to the Museum of Lincolnshire Life which opened in 1969. To the immediate west of the Museum is the Grade II listed 2, Mill Lane (LHD MON 1780). This building was constructed in 1857 and housed part of the former regimental band rehearsal room. The adjoining property at 4, Mill Lane is also Grade II listed (LHD MON 1781) and was also constructed in 1857 and housed part of the former regimental band rehearsal room.

- 3.25 The Grade II listed Elm House, 1, Upper Long Leys Road (LHD MON 1963) was also constructed in 1857 as part of the architectural scheme which encompassed the nearby 2 and 4, Mill Lane.
- 3.26 Arden House, 104 Rasen Lane, is located on its northern frontage and was constructed in 1860 (LHD MON 4843). The house was numbered as 34 up until 1896-8 and was then named as Arden House in c.1890. The rear part is now a separate dwelling as 17 Naam Place. Nos. 106-108 Rasen Lane are a pair of houses located on the northern frontage of this road and were constructed in 1860 (LHD MON 7446). Adjoining this to the west is 110 Rasen Lane, a house dating to 1860 on the corner of Burton Road and Rasen Lane (LHD MON 7447).
- 3.27 Nos. 10-14 Occupation Road are a row of five houses built in 1860 and encompass the present development site (LHD MON 7936). These are first shown on Padley's map of Lincoln of 1868, in which Occupation Lane is shown, but not named. Sculleries were added in 1913. Nos. 3-4 Occupation Road are a pair of houses built in 1860. A pig sty was added to No. 33 in 1920 with sculleries being added to both in 1935 (LHD MON 7938). Nos. 63-65 Burton Road are a pair of houses built in 1860 on the eastern frontage of this road (LHD MON 8115).
- 3.28 Nos. 32-34 Burton Road are a pair of houses built in 1865 on the western frontage of this road. They were two dwellings until c 1909 when 32-34 became a butchers shop (LHD MON 8239).
- 3.29 Nos. 19-20 Naam Place are a pair of houses built in 1866 and situated to the rear of 63-65 Burton Road (LHD MON 8260). A wall was recorded in 2010 on the eastern boundary which was possibly part of 18 or 19 Naam Place. The site now contains two lock-up garages.
- 3.30 Nos. 7-7.5 Occupation Road are a pair of houses built in 1875 on the western frontage of this street (LHD MON 7937).
- 3.31 A late 19th century water pump is presumably located over a water well on the outside boundary wall of the nearby barracks, serving Nos. 2-16 Mill Road and is marked as a P" on the 1887 O.S. town plan (LHD MON 8516). A late 19th century water pump is presumably located over a water well in the rear yard of No. 110 Rasen Lane and as marked as a P" on the 1887 O.S. town plan (LHD MON 8517). A late 19th century water pump is presumably located over a water well on the rear extension at No. 106 Rasen Lane and as marked as a P" on the 1887 O.S. town plan (LHD MON 8518). A late 19th century water pump is presumably located over a water well in the rear yard of Nos. 19-20 Naam Place and as marked as a P" on the 1887 O.S. town plan (LHD MON 8519). A late 19th century water pump is presumably located over a water well in the rear yard of Nos. 4-11 Upper Long Leys Road and is marked as a P" on the 1887 O.S. town plan (LHD MON 8520).
- 3.32 A late 19th century water pump is presumably located over a water well to the south of the house at No. 3 Occupation Road and is marked as a P" on the 1889 O.S. town plan (LHD MON 8869). A late 19th century water pump is presumably located over a water well to the south of the houses on Wilsons Row, Occupation Road and is marked as a P" on the 1889 O.S. town plan (LHD MON 8970). The site is now occupied by Nos. 60-66 Willis Close. A late 19th century water pump/well is located to the east of the main building of the Lincoln Union Workhouse and is marked as a P" on the 1889 O.S. town plan and as a "W" or "P" on subsequent O.S. maps of 1907-1956 (HER MON 8925). The site is now below the pavement west of 11 Willis Close.

- 3.33 Nos. 35-57 Burton Road are a row twelve houses and shops located on its eastern side (LHD MON 4553). They were built in 1889. Nos. 95-101 Rasen Lane are a row of four houses built in 1896 on the southern frontage of this street (HER MON 4774). Nos. 23-33 Burton Road are a row of six terraced houses built in 1891 and on the eastern frontage of this road (LHD MON 6819).
- 3.34 A tank barrier dating from the Second World War was constructed across the Upper Long Leys Road close to its junction with Mill Road (LHD MON 4419). An air raid shelter from the Second World War is located at Cuthberts Yard, and to the south of 23 Burton Road. It was excavated in 1990 but had already been mostly removed (LHD MON 6166).
- 3.35 There have been a number of previous archaeological investigations within the vicinity of this development site. An archaeological watching brief was undertaken in 1990 at 5 Lawn Cottages, Castle Lane (LHD EVENT 352, ON273). Foundation trenches were observed and a possible wall was noticed. There was demolition debris in the south of the trench and the garden soil cut into limestone brash. There were no early features visible.
- 3.36 An archaeological watching brief took place in 1991 in Naam Place during the excavation of a service trench in the road (LHD EVENT 500, ON372). A service trench was cut to tap into a drainage system to a depth of 1.50m below ground levels. The stratigraphy was much disturbed by the pipe excavation, but dark brown soil appeared to be overlain by trench backfill, (which was composed of limestone fragments, yellow sand and brown soil) and make-up for road surface of Naam Place.
- 3.37 An archaeological watching brief took place in 1991 at the rear of 3, Occupation Road and to the south of the development site (LHD EVENT 525, ON387). Observations were made during the excavation of foundation trenches for a new garage to a depth of 0.50m below ground levels. The trenches were excavated through an existing concrete raft into late make-up and hardcore only. No archaeological features/deposits or finds were found.
- 3.38 Nearby, a further archaeological watching brief took place in 1993 at the rear of 3, Occupation Road and to the south of the development site (LHD EVENT 636, ON475). Observations were made during the construction of a new rear extension. The foundation trenches were excavated to depths of between 0.45m-0.60m below ground levels. The findings comprised a garden soil which consisted of mainly broken brick and tile rubble from a demolished brick outhouse.
- 3.39 An archaeological watching brief took place in 1994 at 26/28 Burton Road on the groundworks for a new extension to a bakery (LHD EVENT 686, ON502). The foundations were excavated to a depth of 0.60m below ground levels. The watching brief identified a layer of redeposited building material which overlay a buried soil which contained occasional limestone and tile fragments. No archaeology was in evidence.
- 3.40 In 1989, an archaeological investigation took place at Cuthberts Yard (LHD EVENT 1249, Site code: CY89). Area B of these excavations took place to the immediate east of Burton Road. Much modern disturbance was encountered here by the remains of a WWII air-raid Shelter and an electricity service cable trench.
- 3.41 An archaeological watching brief took place in 1995 during the laying of new water mains in the Burton Road area. Area 7 of this watching brief took place during the laying of the water main to the south of the southern end of Occupation Road and in a park to the west of Burton Road (LHD EVENT 4391, ON575). No archaeological deposits were recorded. Area 8 of this watching brief was due to take place during the laying of the water main in Willis Close to the south-west of the development site (LHD EVENT 4392, ON575). However the work on this had not been carried out by the time of reporting. Area 9 of this



watching brief took place during the laying of the water main along the western pavements of Burton Road (LHD EVENT 4393, ON575). No archaeological deposits were recorded.

- 3.42 An archaeological watching brief took place in 1997 at Mark Popham Car Sales, Cuthberts Yard/ Burton Road (LHD EVENT 4591, ON585). The watching brief took place during the removal of a wall and 0.30m depth of topsoil on the south side of the car lot and on the eastern side of sales entrance from Burton Road. No archaeological finds or features were present.
- 3.43 An archaeological watching brief took place in 2006 on land to rear of 110 Rasen Lane (LHD EVENT 9755, Site code: LRRL06). The watching brief took place during the lowering of ground levels for the construction of a house. No pre-modern features were recorded. A buried topsoil and 19th-century levelling overlay natural limestone brash. No archaeological features were observed.
- 3.44 An archaeological watching brief took place in 2010 at 17 Naam Place (LHD EVENT 10970, Site code: SNPL10). The watching brief took place during the groundworks for the construction of a new residential dwelling. Above a natural limestone rubble layer was a deposit of buried soil. There were no finds. A boundary or building wall was recorded on the western boundary.
- 3.45 As part of the background research for this project, a detailed map regression exercise was undertaken. Marrat's map of Lincoln of 1817 shows the area of the development site as an open field to the south of Long Leys Road and to the west of Burton Road. Dewhurst and Nichols map of Lincoln of 1839 shows the same open field to the south of Long Leys Road and to the west of Burton Road. The Lincoln Union Workhouse is shown to the west.
- 3.46 Padley's map of Lincoln of 1842 shows that some change took place to the area of the development site at this time. The area of the assessment site itself is shown within an open area with the eastern boundary wall of the Lincoln Union Workhouse situated to the west. A series of houses are located on what was to be the eastern frontage of Occupation Lane, though the line of Occupation Lane itself is not shown. Further houses line the western frontage of Burton Road to the east. To the west are formal gardens associated with the Workhouse and to the south an entrance drive also to the workhouse is also shown.
- 3.47 Padley's map of Lincoln of 1851 shows that further change to the area of the development site had taken place. Further houses are shown on the western frontage of Burton Road and new houses are featured on the southern frontage of the Long Leys Road. The line of Occupation Road is featured for the first time from Long Leys Road in the north with the south-eastwards turn to Burton Road in the south. Houses are featured on the eastern frontage along with several new houses on the corresponding western frontage, though the area of the development site is still within an open area.
- 3.48 Padley's map of Lincoln of 1868 shows yet further change to the area of the assessment site. Further new houses are featured along the western frontage including the house at 14 Occupation Road, which is shown for the first time. Further new residential development has also take place along the corresponding eastern frontage with the southern frontage of both Long Leys Road and the western frontage of Burton Road now fully occupied by residential development. New buildings are now featured up against the eastern boundary wall of the Workhouse and are accessed by rear entries extending from the rear of the properties on the western frontage of Occupation Lane. These buildings appear to be outbuildings associated with the properties fronting onto the western side of Occupation Road, including No. 14.

- 3.49 Padley and Thropps map of Lincoln of 1883 shows the pace of change to the area of the development site slowing down. The only changes are the addition of further new residential development along the western frontage of Occupation Lane.
- 3.50 The extract from the First Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey map of 1886-7 shows additional development to the north and north-west of the development site consisting of outhouses and rear entries to the properties fronting onto the southern side of Long Leys Road. Further outbuildings have been added against the eastern boundary wall of the Workhouse.
- 3.51 The extract from the Second Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey map of 1907 shows that little change took place to the layout of the area of the development site or of its vicinity with fewer buildings located against the eastern boundary wall of the Workhouse.
- 3.52 The extract from the 1932 Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey map similarly shows little change to the layout of the area of the development site or of its vicinity, though there has been further reduction in the number of buildings located against the eastern boundary wall of the Workhouse. Rear sculleries have to been added to the house at 14, Occupation Road and of adjacent properties.
- 3.53 The extract from the 1:1,250 scale Ordnance Survey map of 1966 shows that further change had taken place to the layout of the development site of its environs by 1966. To the west, the Lincoln Union Workhouse has gone. There is only one building remaining against the former eastern workhouse boundary wall. The outbuildings and rear entries to the north and north-west of the development site, which were associated with the properties fronting onto the southern side of the Long Leys Road have also gone.

#### **4. Aims and objectives of the project**

- 4.1 The aims of the watching brief are the continual archaeological monitoring and recording of the groundworks phase of development at the site, which will comprise the mechanical excavation of the foundations for the new for the erection of a new two storey side extension and a new single storey rear extension.
- 4.2 The objectives of the project are:
- 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).
- 4.3 The development site is situated within an area of archaeological potential. The development site is situated to the west of the modern Burton Road, which is thought to follow the postulated line of a Roman road. Similarly, the line of the medieval *Bradegate*, or the contemporary road from Burton to Lincoln may also be located in this area. It is possible that the development might encounter settlement activity associated with these Roman and medieval thoroughfares. The development site is also located to the south of

the Upper Long Leys Road, the eastern end of which is the successor to the medieval street of Cliffgate. It is possible that associated medieval roadside settlement activity may also be encountered here. The specific objectives of the project will be to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures or finds associated with this Roman and medieval settlement activity.

## 5. Methodology

- 5.1 The archaeological watching brief will be undertaken during the groundworks phase of development at the site, and will include the **continual monitoring and recording** of the mechanical excavation of the foundations for the new single storey rear extension. The mechanical excavations will be undertaken by a machine of sufficient power that will be equipped with a toothless bucket. All mechanical excavation will be undertaken under the supervision of an experienced archaeologist.
- 5.2 All work will be carried out according to the Institute for Archaeologists (IFA) standards, and will be under the management of a Member of the IFA (MIFA).
- 5.3 All work will be undertaken following all statutory Health and Safety requirements and legislation in operation at the time of the monitoring.
- 5.4 A Risk Assessment will be prepared for the site.
- 5.5 Neville Hall MIFA shall reach agreement with the applicants on the arrangements of such matters as site access, health and safety (including public safety and security) and on the location of existing buried services.
- 5.6 Sections of the foundations will be continually observed to identify any archaeological features and/or deposits which may be exposed. Should this be necessary, this may be followed by the hand cleaning and excavation of discrete archaeological features.
- 5.7 Section drawings at a scale of 1:10 will be made of any archaeological features, structures and/or deposits identified in the course of the groundworks, including representative sections at appropriate intervals. These will be related to a site plan drawing at a scale of 1:20, which may also record archaeological features and/or deposits identified. Any significant archaeological features in plan will also be recorded at a scale of 1:20.
- 5.8 Written descriptions detailing the nature of archaeological features and/or deposits encountered will be compiled on pro-forma context *record sheets*.
- 5.9 The heights of all archaeological deposits, archaeological features and the natural horizons encountered will be recorded in relation to the Ordnance Datum using a dumpy level.
- 5.10 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for further analysis. All relevant finds will be ordered into an archive. Most modern material will not be retained, although notes will be made of the appropriate context. An appropriate sample of materials such as ceramic building materials will be made.
- 5.11 Any and all artefacts found during the monitoring and thought to come under the provisions of the *Treasure Act* (1996), will be removed from the site to a secure location, and will be promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office. All such finds will also be reported to the local Portable Antiquities Scheme Officer.
- 5.12 Throughout the monitoring a digital colour photographic record will be compiled, and will comprise an overview of the site prior to work starting, and during as well as after

completion of the work, and will include any excavated features, sections and other relevant details that aid interpretation.

- 5.13 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ*, and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Proper respect will be accorded to these remains, which will be cleaned to allow positive identification. Should removal be required, the appropriate Ministry of Justice Licence will be obtained prior to the removal of the remains. In addition, any remains will be reported to the local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.
- 5.14 The fieldwork will be undertaken by Neville Hall MIFA, and will take up to two days on site to complete. Additional suitably qualified personnel may be appointed if required.

## **6. Post-fieldwork methodology**

- 6.1 On the completion of the fieldwork, all of the written, drawn and photographic records produced by the archaeological monitoring will be checked, ordered, labelled (where appropriate) and catalogued to compile a distinctive site archive.
- 6.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which there were recovered. They will also be ordered into (and form part of) the site archive.
- 6.3 An assessment of significant finds will be made in light of general site information.
- 6.4 Any finds requiring specialist treatment and/or conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at The Collection, Lincoln, and in consultation with the relevant curator.
- 6.5 The site archive will be examined to enable the determination of various phases of activity on the site (if appropriate).
- 6.6 Relevant finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.
- 6.7 The post-excavation work including report preparation will be completed within two days.

## **7. Monitoring arrangements**

- 7.1 Provision will be made for the Heritage Officer of Lincoln City Council, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority) to monitor the project during the fieldwork stage and any other aspect of the archaeological project as required including the post fieldwork analysis and report preparation stages of the project.
- 7.2 The Heritage Officer of Lincoln City Council will be notified at least two weeks in advance of the start date of groundworks on the site.
- 7.3 All aspects of the archaeological programme will be undertaken in accordance with this project specification.
- 7.4 Any variation to the project programme in terms of works or recording on or off site will be fully discussed and agreed with the Heritage Officer of Lincoln City Council.
- 7.5 Arrangements will be made for the Heritage Officer of Lincoln City Council to have access to the site to undertake monitoring visits, and such visits will be accounted for in the final report preparation.

- 7.6 The Heritage Officer of Lincoln City Council shall be kept fully informed of any unexpected or unforeseen discoveries made during the course of the archaeological monitoring and recording programme.

## **8. Archive preparation and deposition**

- 8.1 The documentation and records generated by the archaeological monitoring will be sorted and ordered in the format acceptable to The Collection, Lincoln, and to the standards and requirements as laid out in their '*Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives*'.
- 8.2 The archive will be deposited at The Collection, Lincoln.
- 8.3 A unique accession number will be obtained from The Collection for the site archive prior to the start of the fieldwork stage of the project.
- 8.4 It is anticipated that the project archive will be deposited with The Collection, Lincoln by August 2014.

## **9. Reporting procedures**

- 9.1 A report detailing the findings of the archaeological monitoring will be completed within three months after the completion of the fieldwork according to the standards outlined in '*The Management of Archaeological Projects*', Appendix 3, (Third Edition, English Heritage, 1991). Any delays will be related to the relevant authorities.

- 9.2 The report will consist of:

A title page, with project name and location, national grid reference, planning reference, site code, accession number, client name, author and date;

A contents page listing report sections, illustrations and appendices;

A non-technical summary of the results of the monitoring;

An introduction, site description and location, including a description of the site topography and geology;

Planning background to the project;

A statement of the aims and objectives of the archaeological monitoring and recording;

A section on the archaeological and historical background to the project;

A description of the methodology used in the project;

A section describing the results of the monitoring;

A section on the discussion and results of the project including a consideration of the findings of the project in a local, regional and national context;

A consideration of the effectiveness of the project methodology and a confidence rating of the results;

Acknowledgements;

A Bibliography of the published and unpublished sources consulted;

Illustrations including: site location plans, a plan of the groundworks, plans and sections of the trial pits with appropriate horizontal scales, datum lines and level heights above AOD.

Appendices comprising appropriate colour photographs of the site and of specific and significant archaeological features and representative sections, a tabulated list of contexts and any specialist reports on finds from the site.

An index to and the location of the site archive.

A summary of the project data will be prepared for entry onto the Lincoln Heritage Database (LHD).

An electronic copy of the report will be deposited with the OASIS project (On-line Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/index.cfm>. A summary form of the OASIS record will be reproduced as an additional appendix to this report.

## **10. Publication and dissemination**

- 10.1 Copies of the final report will be deposited with the clients, the Heritage Officer of Lincoln City Council (on behalf of the local planning authority), Lincoln City Council Planning Department, the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record and the Collection, Lincoln (along with the project archive). The deposition of the final report with the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record will place this information into the public domain.
- 10.2 A note will be placed in 'Lincolnshire History and Archaeology' describing the results.
- 10.3 The deposition of the site archive will be in accordance with guidelines outlined in the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook (LCC, 2012).
- 10.4 Should the results of the archaeological investigation merit it, a note will also be placed in appropriate national journals e.g. *Medieval Archaeology*.

## **11. Other factors (including contingency)**

- 11.1 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the Heritage Officer of Lincoln City Council.
- 11.2 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation, additional financial resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 11.3 Any additional financial contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the Heritage Officer of Lincoln City Council and the client.

## **12. Variations to the proposed scheme**

- 12.1 Variations to the proposed scheme will only be made following written confirmation with the Heritage Officer of Lincoln City Council.

### 13. Resources

13.1 The monitoring will be undertaken by Neville Hall using standard archaeological field techniques.

13.2 Post-excavation analysis will be undertaken by Neville Hall and where available specialist analysis from:-

Jane Young	Medieval and Post-medieval Ceramics
Ian Rowlandson	Roman and Iron Age Ceramics
James Rackham	Environmental
Carol Allen	Neolithic and Bronze Age
Laura Keal	Osteoarchaeology
Jane Cowgill	Metallurgy

13.3 Small finds requiring conservation will be conserved by the City and County Museum Laboratory.

13.4 Recognised specialists will be sought in the event that other data are retrieved in the course of the monitoring.

### 14. Insurance statement

14.1 Public indemnity of £2,000,000 with Towergate Insurance.

### 15. Copyright

15.1 Copyright will remain that of the author. Licence will be given to the client to present any reports, copyright of the author, to the planning authority in good faith of satisfactory settlement of account.

### 16. Ownership

16.1 It will be asked of the client, at the outset, that the ownership of any portable objects discovered in the course of the monitoring be donated along with the archive.

### 17. Bibliography

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Mills, D., Wheeler, R., (2004), *Historic Town Plans of Lincoln*.

Extract from the First Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1887, map sheet no. Lincolnshire LXX.7.

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Jones, M., Stocker, D., Vince, A., (2003), *The City By the Pool*.

Ordnance Survey, 1:25,000 scale Explorer Map Sheet No. 272, Lincoln, Sleaford, Metherringham & Navenby, (2006).

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