

**NEVILLE HALL MIFA
FREELANCE ARCHAEOLOGIST & CONSULTANT**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING
AT 13-15 MANOR ROAD,
LINCOLN, LINCOLNSHIRE.

National Grid Reference: SK 9806 7242
Site Code: MRLI15
Accession No: LCNCC: 2015.116
Planning References: 2015/0154/F & 2015/0199/F

PREPARED FOR MR. PAUL WATSON

By

Neville Hall MIFA

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Summary

A programme of works comprising archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken by Neville Hall MIFA during the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new single storey rear extension at 15, Manor Road and the erection of a new two storey side and single storey rear extensions at 13, Manor Road, Lincoln, Lincolnshire. The archaeological monitoring was undertaken on the development site between the 14th and the 17th of July 2015.

Throughout the whole monitored areas, the findings from this archaeological monitoring and recording comprised a simple deposit sequence which consisted of a topsoil horizon, an undated buried soil/ploughsoil horizon and an underlying natural horizon of cornbrash. This deposit sequence was recorded within a total of five representative sections. No archaeological activity was identified within this area and there were no finds.

It was clear from this archaeological monitoring that the known Roman inhumation and cremation cemetery which has been identified within the nearby modern Newport Cemetery or that of the postulated line of the Lincoln Aqueduct or indeed that of the line of the Fosse Way, do not extend into this area.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Neville Hall MIFA was commissioned by Mr. Paul Watson to undertake a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording during the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new single storey rear extension at 15, Manor Road and the erection of a new two storey side and single storey rear extensions at 13, Manor Road, Lincoln, Lincolnshire, National Grid Reference SK 9806 7242. The archaeological monitoring was carried out at the development site between the 14th and the 17th of July 2015.
- 1.2 The work was carried out according to the requirements of an archaeological condition, which was 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 Mr. Alastair Macintosh, City Archaeologist of Lincoln City Council, in his capacity as archaeological advisor on planning issues to the LPA. This is in accordance with the principles established in *NPPF: Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide* (Department of Culture, Media and Sport, 2010), and *Standard and guidance for archaeological watching briefs* (IFA, 2008).
- 1.3 Copies of the final report will be deposited with the clients, Mr. Alastair Macintosh, City Archaeologist 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 at Nos. 13 and 15 Manor Road is located within the built up urban area of the City of Lincoln and on the southern frontage of Manor Road. The Nettleham Road is one of the main thoroughfares into Lincoln from the north-east. The development site is situated at a height of approximately 61mAOD and at National Grid Reference SK 9806 7242 [Figures 1 and 2].
- 2.2 The development site is situated within an undulating upland area of the Jurassic limestone escarpment. The overlying soils of the area comprise shallow well drained brashy calcareous fine loams of the Elmtou 1 Series, which in turn overlie the Lower Lias limestones of the Jurassic [BGS, 1973; Soil Survey 1983].

3. Planning Background

- 3.1 Two planning applications for the proposed erection of a new single storey rear extension at 15, Manor Road (Planning Reference: 2015/0154/F) and for the proposed construction of a new two storey side and single storey rear extensions at 13, Manor Road, Lincoln, Lincolnshire (Planning Reference: 2015/0199/F) have been submitted to and granted consent by Lincoln City Council, the Local Planning Authority. However, as the proposed developments are situated within an area of known archaeological significance, an archaeological condition was 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 take place 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 WSI, including any necessary fieldwork, post-excavation analysis 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 the completion of the archaeological works. The archive shall be deposited with The Collection, (Lincolnshire Museums) within 12 months of the completion of site works. No variation shall take place without prior written consent of the LPA.

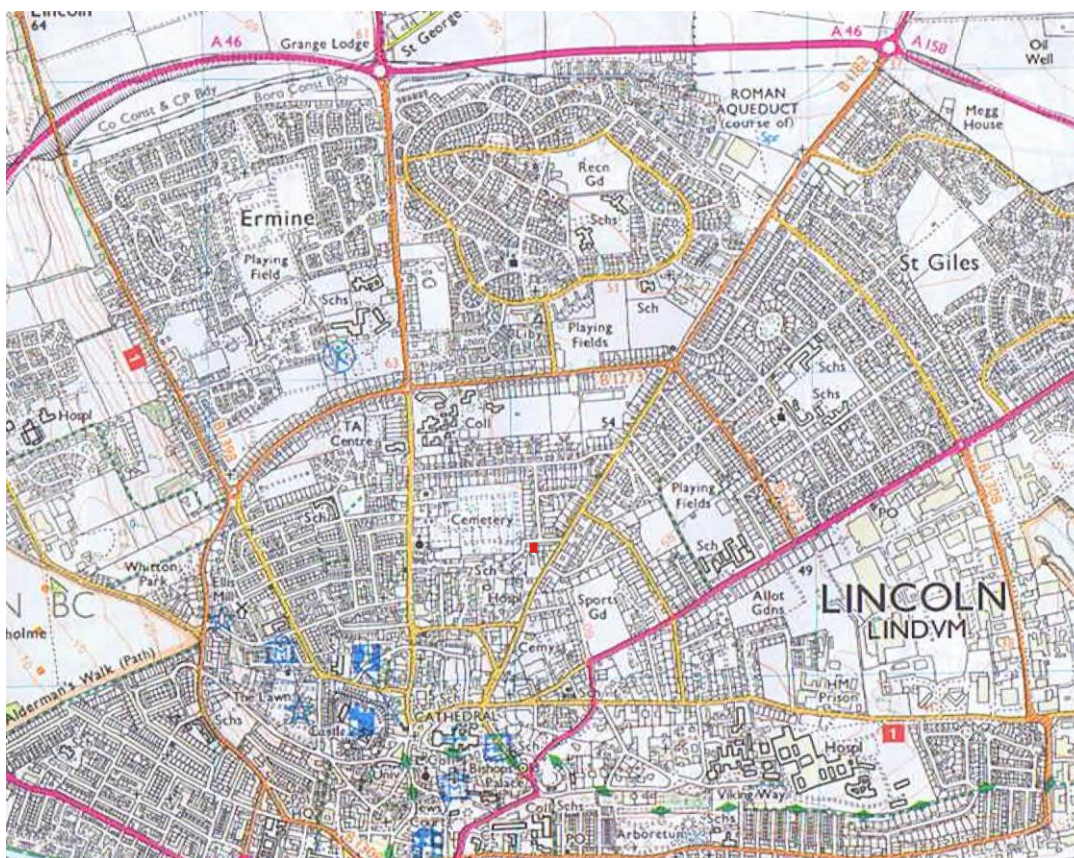


Figure 1: Site location at scale 1:25,000. The site is shown in red. (O.S. copyright licence number 100048723)

- 3.2 A specification or a written scheme of works for a programme of site archaeological monitoring and recording was subsequently submitted to and agreed by Mr. Alastair Macintosh, City Archaeologist 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 scheme of works for monitoring and recording were the continual archaeological monitoring and recording of the groundworks phase of development at the site, which comprised the archaeological monitoring of all excavations including the mechanical excavation and hand excavation of the foundations for the new single storey rear extension at 15, Manor Road and for the new two storey side and single storey rear extensions at 13, Manor Road.

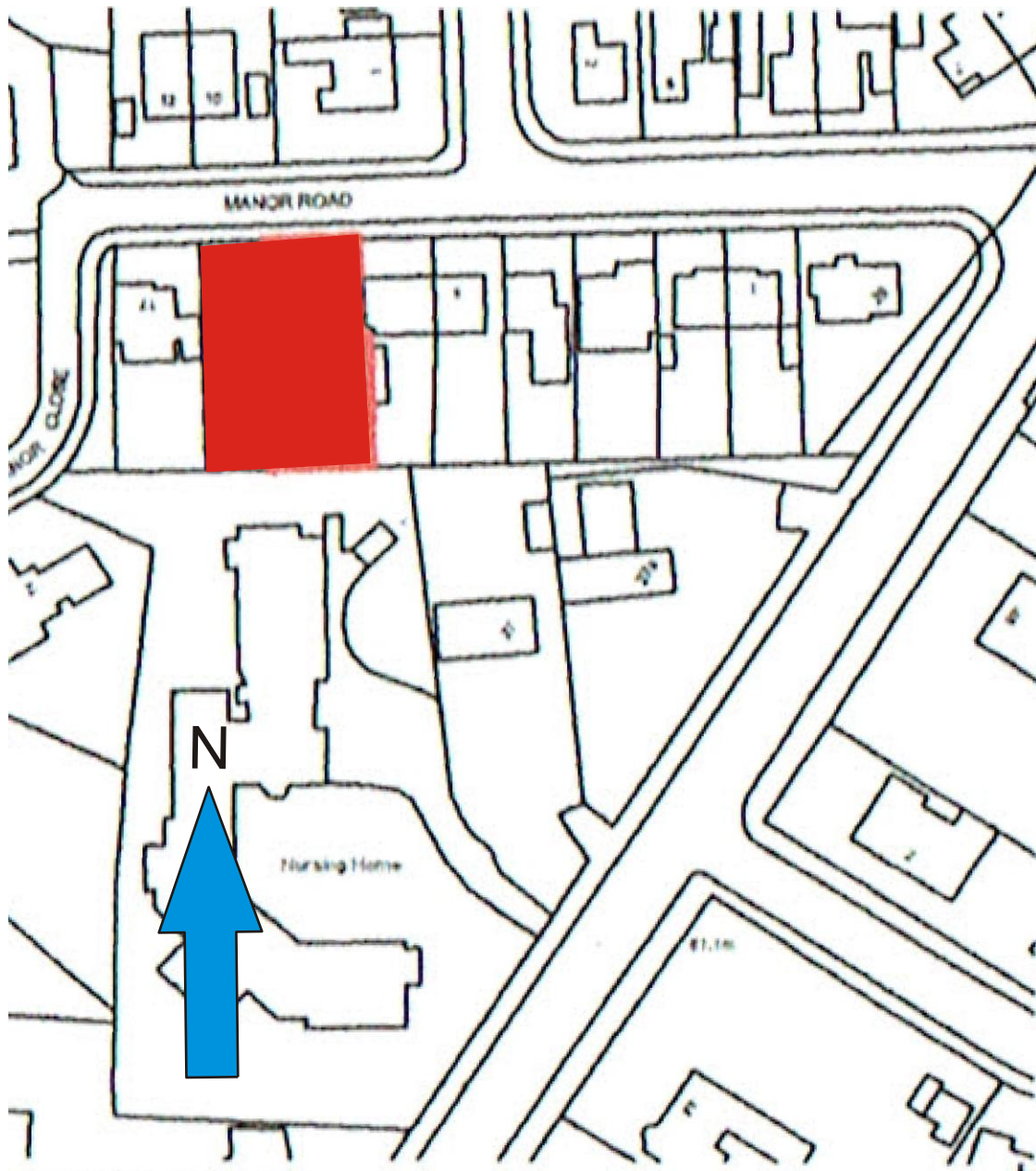


Figure 2: Site location at an original scale of 1:1,250 (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan). The site is shown in red.

4.2 The objectives of the project were:

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

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

To allow the preservation by record of archaeological deposits;

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

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

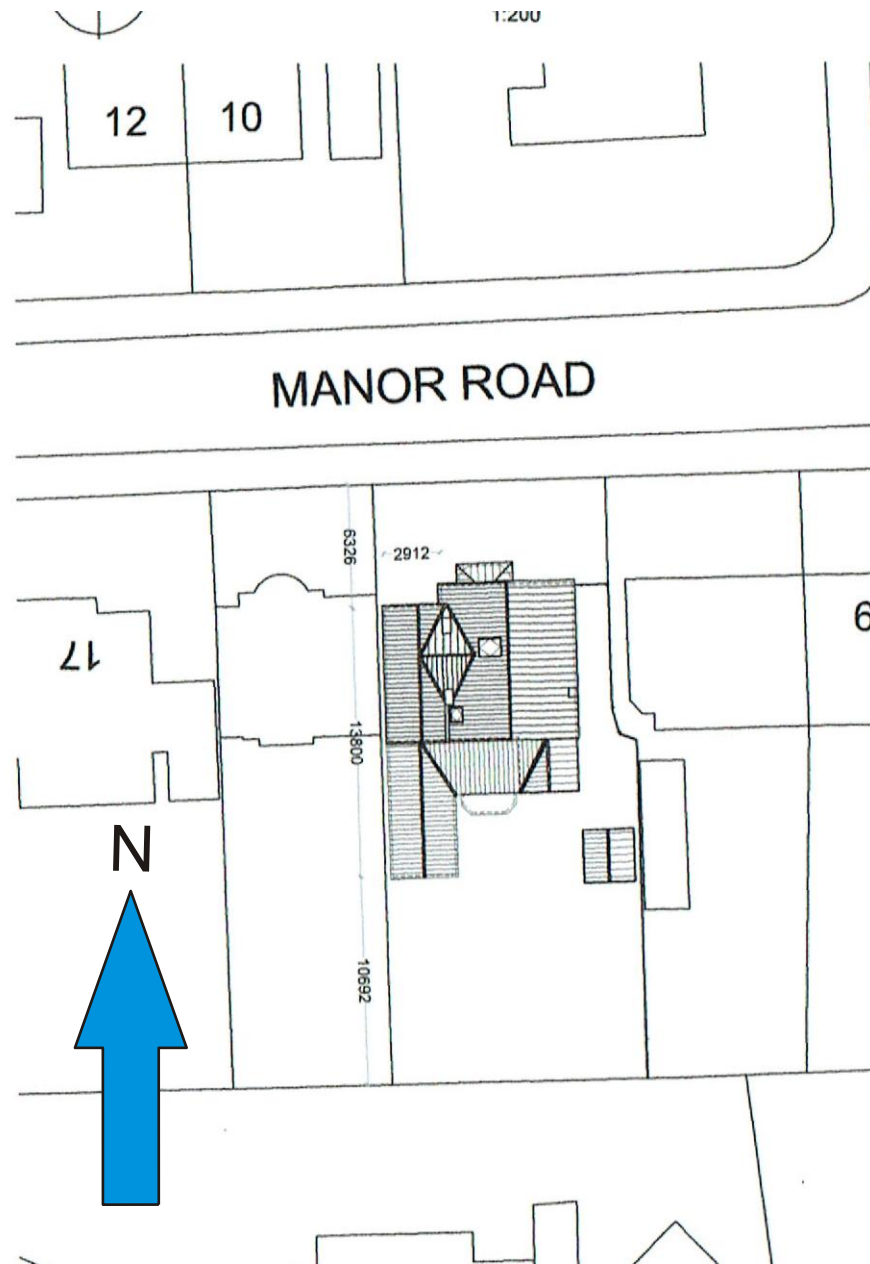


Figure 3: Block plan showing the proposed layout of the development site at 13, Manor Road at an original scale of 1:200, (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan).

- 4.3 The development site may be situated on the postulated line of the Roman Lincoln Aqueduct as shown on Stukeleys' map of 1722 and on Marrat's map of Lincoln of 1819. The development site is also situated to the south-east of a known Roman cemetery site which has been identified around the area of the Newport Cemetery and is known to extend as far south as No. 43, Broadway. The development site is also situated to the west of the line of Fosse Way. Despite the fact that previous archaeological investigations at 8, Manor Road, at 2, Bruce Road and to the south at the Cathedral Nursing Home did

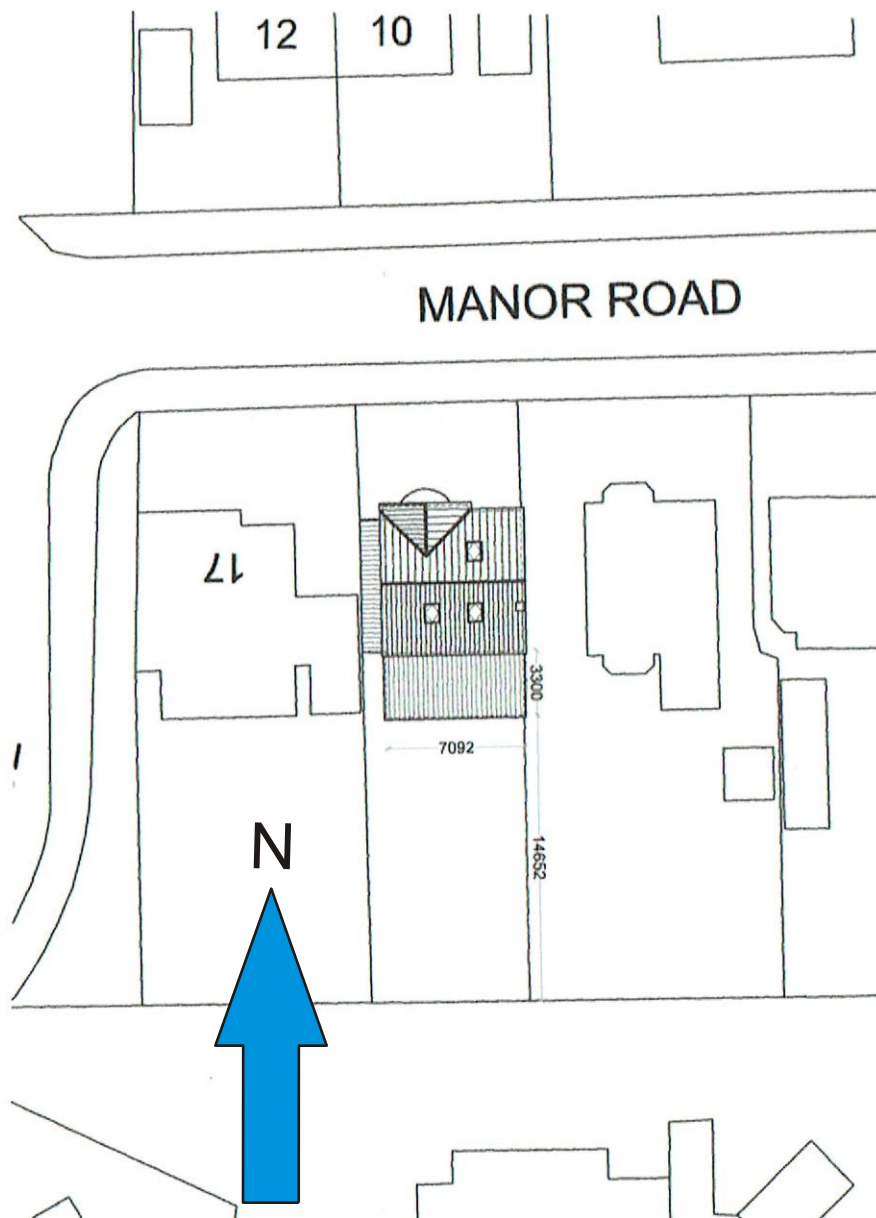


Figure 4: Block plan showing the proposed layout of the development site at 15, Manor Road at an original scale of 1:200, (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan).

not identify any archaeological activity or finds, it is considered highly likely that archaeological features, deposits and finds associated with the aforementioned Roman cemetery, the Lincoln Aqueduct or the Fosse Way may well be identified on this site. The specific objectives of the project were therefore be to record any archaeological activity and finds associated with these known archaeological sites should they be encountered during the course of the archaeological monitoring. With particular respect to the potential discovery of any human inhumation and/or cremation burials on this site, the specific objectives of this project were to leave these remains *in situ* if possible, or where this was not feasible, the remains would be exhumed under the auspices of with the appropriate Ministry of Justice licence.

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 the development site at 13 and 15 Manor Road is located to the south-west of the southern end of the Nettleham Road component of the **North Lincoln Ribbon Development Character Area**.
- 5.3 The majority of the North Lincoln Ribbon Development Character Area is composed of residential developments built for the middle classes during the Inter-War period. The backbone of this Character Area is formed by the four main radial roads in the north of Lincoln (including the Nettleham Road), alongside connecting roads which form a circular route around the historic core of the city. Properties along roads in the Character Area are mostly semi-detached and detached houses dating to the Inter-War Period. Late Victorian and Edwardian properties, mostly in the form of terraced rows are located more towards the city centre, whereas modern development here is more dispersed and sporadic. During the late Victorian/Edwardian periods ribbon development occurred along the radial roads such as the Nettleham Road, mostly in the form of large individual villas close to the city centre.
- 5.4 Land within the Limestone Uplands RAZ may have been cultivated and grazed from the Prehistoric Era, although no evidence of early field boundaries has yet been found. During the Roman Military Era and the Roman Colonia Era, the area may have been part of the Roman Legionary 'territorium' RAZ, an area of land surrounding the major Roman fortresses in which the agricultural production and services were dedicated to the service of the legion rather than the local population. It is likely that the modern Nettleham Road, which radiates from the historic core of the city, was first established during the Roman Military Era. This lies within the Canabae RAZ.
- 5.5 Economic decline of the city in the Early Medieval Era may have resulted in much of the land within the Lincoln Common Fields RAZ becoming less intensively farmed., although it is likely that heathland in the area continued to be grazed. During the reorganisation of the landscape in the High Medieval Era, lands within the Lincoln Common Fields RAZ became part of the north and east common fields of Lincoln. The open fields may have been made up of several small strip fields.
- 5.6 Much of the land between the radial roads in the Lincoln Common Fields RAZ may have remained unenclosed until the Industrial Era as the open fields around Lincoln were enclosed by Act of Parliament in 1803. The process of enclosure entailed the division of former open lands in a pattern of rectilinear fields, the orientations of which are retained in housing plot boundaries within the Character Area. Common lands belonging to parishes such as Nettleham outside of the former city boundaries were also enclosed by Act of Parliament during the Industrial Era.
- 5.7 From possibly as early as the Roman Military Era, lands in the Stonepits North-East of the Upper City RAZ have been used for the quarrying of limestone. Growth of the city during the Industrial Era required raw materials quarried from within the Stonepits North-East of the Upper City RAZ. Several small and now abandoned quarries were active during the Industrial Era Post Railway expansion of the mid-late 19th century and the late Victorian and Edwardian periods.
- 5.8 The areas of dry and flat land within the Jurassic limestone, within the Limestone Uplands RAZ, and in the general area of the development site would have provided easily worked

and cultivable soils in the Iron Age. It is possible that contemporary field systems may be located in this area, though as yet there is no evidence for this.

- 5.9 The development site may be located to the west of the postulated line of the Foss Way, within the area of the Canabae RAZ and Roman Cemeteries RAZ. The Foss Way was one of the main thoroughfares into and out of the Roman fortress and *colonia* of *Lindum* (LHD 714). The line of this road lies to the immediate west of the line of the modern Nettleham Road, though it is uncertain whether the line of the road will pass through the area of the development site. It was a common ritual practice of the Romans to bury their dead outside civilian settlements and alongside such roads. It is possible that Roman cremation and inhumation burials could also be encountered in this area.
- 5.10 To the west of the Fosse Way, with the area of the Canabae RAZ and running parallel to it is the line of the Lincoln Aqueduct (LHD 454, 951). This brought a piped water supply to the Roman settlement from the Roaring Meg Spring to the north. It is uncertain whether the line of the Aqueduct extended as far south as the general area of the development sites.
- 5.11 The development site lies to the west of the postulated southern end of the area of the Nettleham Road Roman cemetery and the Roman Cemeteries RAZ. This is marked as "Roman Burial Places" on William Stukeley's map of 1722 and repeated by Marrat on his map of Lincoln of 1817 in the general area to the east of the Nettleham Road (LHD MON870). Recent archaeological work in this area has identified several cremation and inhumation burials.
- 5.12 William Stukeley's map of 1722 shows the line of the Lincoln Aqueduct running from north east-south west and parallel to the Nettleham Road (LHD 2240). Marrat's map of Lincoln of 1817 also features the subterranean Roman Lincoln Aqueduct running north east-south west along the northern side of the Nettleham Road (LHD 2792). Marrat's map of Lincoln of 1848 also shows the line of the Lincoln Aqueduct running from north east-south west along the northern side of the Nettleham Road (LHD 2260).
- 5.13 There have been a number of attempts to locate the line of the Lincoln Aqueduct in the vicinity of the development site. An archaeological watching brief on the groundworks for a new extension at 33, Nettleham Road in 2001 did not identify any archaeological deposits or the line of the Aqueduct (LHD 7054, Site code: NGR01). An archaeological watching brief took place in 2002 on the groundworks associated with the construction of two extensions and the excavation of a soakaway at 33, Nettleham Road (LHD 7098-7101, Site code: NRI02). No archaeological features or deposits were found predating the early 18th-19th centuries and no evidence for the Roman Lincoln Aqueduct was found.
- 5.14 Nearby, at No. 35, Nettleham Road, a further archaeological watching brief was carried out in 2002 on the groundworks for two new extensions and a soakaway. This was a further attempt to locate the line of the Lincoln Aqueduct, but it did not identify any archaeological features or deposits that pre-dated the early 18th-19th centuries (LHD 7098-7101, Site code: NRI02). A site visit by the City Archaeologist in 2003 to observe the foundations for a new extension at 53, Nettleham Road, similarly did not identify the line of the Aqueduct and found only natural deposits (LHD 7698, HT30).
- 5.15 An archaeological watching brief took place in 2005 during the excavation of foundation and service trenches and topsoil stripping at the Lincoln Nuffield Hospital, Nettleham Road (LHD 9377-9381; 9387-9390, 9407-9415, MON5494-5496, Site code; NUF05) This was a further attempt to locate the line of the Roman Lincoln Aqueduct, though no trace of it was found. The watching brief identified early modern and modern demolition layers, deposits such as topsoils, levelling deposits and hardcore layers, an earlier ground surface, a brick filled and backfilled cellar, which had been a part of Dormer House along

with natural subsoils. Other findings from this watching brief comprised an irregularly shaped modern pit or dump, the foundations for a modern east-west orientated garden wall and a modern north-south aligned gully which was possibly either a foundation cut or a disused service trench.

- 5.16 No trace of the Lincoln Aqueduct was found during the course of an archaeological excavation at No. 39, Nettleham Road in 1978 (LHD 10686). The site was much disturbed.
- 5.17 A Roman cemetery is known to be situated in the area of the Newport Cemetery and extended as far south as Middletons Field (LHD MON43). A small fragment of a Roman inscribed sandstone grave slab dating to AD150 was found during grave digging in 1976 at the Newport cemetery (LHD MON8409). The inscription reads... IVS. C, forming part of the name of the deceased. A flagon of Late Roman date was found in 1927 at Massey Road (LHD 4334). Further Roman finds were been made at the Newport Cemetery in 1975 (LHD 1517-8). The first find comprised a jar in Lincoln Racecourse of Black-Burnished ware of mid-late 3rd century AD date. The jar contained a cremation. Further sherds of a Black-Burnished dish were also found associated with the jar. A further Black-Burnished jar of later 2nd century AD date was also found here at the same time. This second jar had also contained a cremation but the contents were thrown away. Further sherds of Black-Burnished dish associated with this second jar were also found. A pennanular brooch of 1st century AD date was found at the Newport Cemetery, Newport in 1978 (LHD 147). Other Roman finds from this cemetery comprise the arm of a small figurine and sherds of Samian pottery that were found here in 1960 (LHD 6125), and a Roman amphora handle that was also found here in 1959 (LHD 1621) along with a bronze boss that was found here in 1914 (LHD 1543).
- 5.18 Grave digging at the Newport Cemetery in 1975 unearthed Roman cremation urns plus fragments of associated dishes - amphora handle, samian base, lead figurine - plus an inscribed Roman tombstone. Probably represents the burial ground of a single family not part of the main colonia cemeteries (LHD 169, ON 109).
- 5.19 A probable part of the Roman cemetery at the Newport cemetery may have been found at No. 43, Broadway as the result of previous finds there of at least three probable cremation burials (LHD MON458). At No. 43, Broadway, a grave group from a Roman cremation burial was found in 1953 by workmen during the excavation of a drainage trench behind the new house (LHD 162, 1601-1603, ON 102). This grave group comprised a screw neck flagon, a cinerary urn and a small jar. The cinerary urn contained fragments of burnt bone and was contained in turn within a small oval pit, along with the other finds and coins of Domitian or Trajan.
- 5.20 The Nettleham Road is first referred to in documentary sources of the early 13th century as *Nettelhamgate*, *Netllhamgate* or *Netelhamgate* or the 'road to Nettleham' leading from the Nettleham gate of the city [Cameron, 1995]. The line of this major thoroughfare follows that of the Roman Fosse Way (LHD MON60). It was known as Nettleham Road by 1842 and was widened to the west of The Grove on the south side in 1900, at the north-eastern corner of The Grove in 1902 and improved from Ruskin Avenue to the city boundary in 1934-5 (LHD MON 787, ON 50, ON 52).
- 5.21 A lead alloy button of early medieval date was found at 33, Nettleham Road in 1978 (LHD 1655).
- 5.22 A token of 17th century date was found in 1973 at Haffenden Road (LHD 10641). Its exact location remains uncertain.

- 5.23 No. 66, Nettleham Road is a Grade II listed stone cottage that was extended in brick in 1929 or 1930 (LHD MON1836). This east extension is now No. 48, Lee Road. Additions were made in 1934. There are references to it also being a beer house in 1847.
- 5.24 The rectory for the church of St Peter at Arches was built in 1854 on five acres of glebe land (LHD MON3179). This is a detached house at No. 23, Nettleham Road and is located on the western side of the road. It was known as St Peters Rectory and was also called The Old Rectory by 1913. It is now the Cathedral Nursing Home. Alterations were made in 1867 and in 1933 and four extensions were added in 2004.
- 5.25 Stonefield House on Church Lane was a large detached residence which was constructed in 1860 (LHD MON2564). The house also included a stable block, a dairy and silos, which date from the late 19th century. This became the Lincoln Minster Preparatory School from the 1990s to 2011. The site was a Territorial Army Centre in 1960s-1970s.
- 5.26 The Stonefield Dairy on Williamson Street and Church Road was a dairy which was marked with associated kennels on the 1887 O.S. map (LHD MON6400). The site of the north part of the dairy site, with an east-west range, is now Ockbrook Court and the roadway to the north with the 1884 dairy building is now Stonefield Close (LHD MON7666). Part was used as a builders yard in the 1930s-1960s. Stonefield Close is a detached house that was built in 1885 as part of the Stonefield Dairy (LHD MON7666).
- 5.27 The present Lincoln Nuffield Memorial Hospital along with an associated nurses hostel are Grade II listed (LHD MON1849). The plot had been bought in 1873 for an orphanage, but this came to nothing. The building was originally called the Bromhead Memorial Building and was opened in 1888. It was detailed in directories of 1899 and 1913 as the Bromhead Memorial Nurses Home, The Red House. Further additions were made in 1900, 1902, 1920, 1922, 1927, 1990 and 2000. The site was purchased by a private consortium in 1981, was taken over by The Nuffield Trust in 2001 and was renamed as the Lincoln Nuffield Memorial Hospital. Archaeological investigations on the site have recorded landscaping and car park surfaces.
- 5.28 The Grove is a residential cul-de-sac running east from Nettleham Road that was constructed in 1871 (LHD MO2605). It was adopted by the Lincoln Corporation in 1914.
- 5.29 Stoneycroft, No. 1, The Grove is a detached villa that was built in 1907 (LHD MON5901). Nos. 3-4, The Grove is a detached house, which was built in 1876 (LHD MON4179). No. 3, which was originally called Grove House, has been subdivided into Nos. 3 and 4. A garage was added to No. 3 in 1906. No. 4 was converted into two flats in 1951.
- 5.30 No. 7, The Grove is a detached house built in 1873 (LHD MON4108). Another house, Foley House, was erected in the north part of the garden in 1963. Leyland House, No. 2, The Grove was a house constructed in 1875 (LHD MON2606). It was subsequently used as a nursing home from 1972-1984. Originally the plot included 2a to the east and Ryland to the west. The east part of 2 (an extension? and garages) was removed for the construction of 2a. Ryland, The Grove is a detached house built in 1960 in the grounds of No. 2, The Grove (LHD MON5920).
- 5.31 Lytton Lodge, No. 8, The Grove is a detached house built in 1873 with additions made in 1878 (LHD MON3181). An outbuilding was added in 1884 and a garage in 1925. Nos. 5 and 6, The Grove are a pair of villas built in 1907 (LHD MON5900). Foley House, The Grove is a detached house that was built in the garden of No. 7, The Grove in 1963 (LHD MON8024).

- 5.32 Manor Road is a residential street running west from Nettleham Road to Manor Close (LHD MON3749). Its construction was first proposed in 1907 and was intended to extend westwards to Newport south of St Nicholas Church. In the event it did not cross into Newport cemetery.
- 5.33 No. 5, Manor Road is a detached house that was built in 1928 with a garage (LHD MON6004). No. 2, Manor Road and No. 31, Nettleham Road are a pair of semi detached house built in 1924 (LHD MON5774). No. 8, Manor Road is a pair of semi detached house built in 1925 (LHD MON5829). No. 7, Manor Road is a pair of semi detached houses built in 1931 (LHD MON6912). Nos. 1-3 Manor Road are a pair of semi detached houses built in 1928 (LHD MON5996).
- 5.34 No. 17, Manor Road is a detached house built in 1932 (LHD MON6957). No. 15, Manor Road is a detached house built in 1932 (LHD MON6956). Nos. 9-11, Manor Road are a pair of semi-detached houses that were built in 1931 (LHD MON6935). No. 13, Manor Road is a detached house built in 1931 (LHD MON6944). Nos. 4-6, Manor Road are two houses built in 1907 (LHD MON5233).
- 5.35 An allotment that is shown on O.S. maps of 1904 is now occupied by modern housing on Bruce Road, Manor Road and Nettleham Road (LHD MON7801). The allotments were closed in 1934, but the plot had been mostly taken for the east part of an expanded Newport Cemetery and housing in the 1920s.
- 5.36 Massey Road is a residential street running north-east from Mainwaring Road to Lee Road and was constructed in 1904 (LHD MON3752). No. 19, Massey Road is a detached house constructed in 1936 (LHD MON7249). No. 12, Massey Road is a detached house constructed in 1929 (LHD MON6094). Nos. 3-5, Massey Road were two houses built in 1904 (LHD MON5083). A garage was added to No. 3 in 1925. Nos. 7-9 Massey Road are two houses built in 1904 (LHD MON5100). No. 1, Massey Road was a house constructed in 1903 (LHD MON5072). Nos. 11-13, Massey Road are two houses built in 1907 (LHD MON5231). Nos. 27-29 Massey Road are two houses built in 1911 (LHD MON5323). Nos. 8 and 10, Massey Road are two houses constructed in 1905 (LHD MON5164).
- 5.37 Mainwaring Road is a residential street running east from Nettleham Road to Lee Road that was constructed in 1904 (LHD MON3748). No. 23, Mainwaring Road is a detached house built in 1922 (LHD MON5704). No. 9, Mainwaring Road is a detached house constructed in 1923 (LHD MON5734). No. 19, Mainwaring Road is a detached house built in 1923 (LHD MON5745). Nos. 15-17 Mainwaring Road are a pair of houses constructed in 1927 (LHD MON5744). No. 2, Mainwaring Road is a detached house built in 1905 (LHD MON5163).
- 5.38 Haffenden Road is a residential street on the west side of Nettleham Road that was constructed in 1926 (LHD MON5515). No. 21, Haffenden Road is a detached house constructed in 1934 (LHD MON7070). Nos. 22-24, Haffenden Road are a pair of semi-detached houses built in 1933 (LHD MON7007). No. 15, Haffenden Road is a detached house constructed in 1933 (LHD MON6988). No. 20, Haffenden Road is a detached house built in 1932 (LHD MON6996). Nos. 17-19 Haffenden Road are a pair of semi-detached houses constructed in 1933 (LHD MON6997). Nos. 3-5, Haffenden Road are a pair of semi-detached houses built in 1931 (LHD MON6900). No. 8, Haffenden Road is a detached house constructed in 1928 (LHD MON5992). Nos. 7-9 Haffenden Road are a pair of semi-detached houses that were built in 1930 (LHD MON6135). Nos. 4-6, Haffenden Road are a pair of semi-detached houses that were constructed in 1929 (LHD MON6121). Nos. 10-12 Haffenden Road are a pair of semi-detached houses that were built in 1928 (LHD MON6066). No. 14, Haffenden Road is a detached house that was constructed in 1929 (LHD MON6101). Nos. 11-13 Haffenden Road are two pairs of semi-detached houses that were built in 1929 (LHD MON6119). No. 26, Haffenden Road and

- No. 24, Bruce Road are a pair of semi-detached houses that were constructed in 1934 (LHD MON7045).
- 5.39 Bruce Road is a residential street running north from Manor Road to Broadway that was constructed in 1935 (LHD MON5516). It was extended to connect with Manor Road and Broadway in 1939. Before that, it was only a short stub north and south of the junction with Haffenden Road. Nos. 18-20, Bruce Road are a pair of semi-detached houses that were built in 1934 (LHD MON7075). No. 26, Bruce Road is a detached house constructed in 1934 (LHD MON7046). No. 28, Bruce Road is a house built in 1951 (LHD MON9046).
- 5.40 No. 64, Nettleham Road, is a house built in 1904 (LHD MON5128). A rear stable block was part of the original build. Alterations to the house were subsequently made in 1919. No. 58, Nettleham Road is a detached house which was built in 1924 with a garage being added in 1934 (LHD MON5779). No. 44, Nettleham Road is a detached house with a large garden that was built in 1899 and had additions dated to 1924 (LHD MON8166). No. 42, Nettleham Road is a house constructed in 1899 (LHD MON4890). No. 52, Nettleham Road is a detached house that was constructed in 1929 (LHD MON6082). No. 29, Nettleham Road is a detached house that was built in 1930 (LHD MON6126). No. 48, Nettleham Road is a detached house that was constructed in 1902 (LHD MON5922). A garage was added in 1926 and the house was extended in 1930.
- 5.41 No. 53, Nettleham Road is a detached house that was constructed in 1928 (LHD MON5991). No.25, Nettleham Road is a detached house that was built in 1960 (LHD MON6789). No. 19, Nettleham Road is a detached house that was constructed in 1908 (LHD MON5270). A garage was added in 1912. A well that was originally in the garden of No. 21, Nettleham Road is now situated to the south of No. 19, Nettleham Road (LHD MON8463). It is shown on an 1879 sales plan and on OS maps. No. 37, Nettleham Road is a detached house that was constructed in 1925 (LHD MON5853). No. 35, Nettleham Road is a detached house that was constructed in 1925 (LHD MON5825).
- 5.42 No. 39, Nettleham Road is a detached house that was built in 1925 (LHD MON5859). No. 41, Nettleham Road is a bungalow that was constructed in 1926 (LHD MON5888). No. 47, Nettleham Road is a bungalow that was built in 1923 (LHD MON5741). No. 50, Nettleham Road is a detached house that was constructed in 1922 (LHD MON5714). No. 43, Nettleham Road is a house that was built in 1924 with a garage added in 1928 (LHD MON5782). No. 33, Nettleham Road is a detached house that was built in 1924 (LHD MON5776). No. 45, Nettleham Road is a detached bungalow that was constructed in 1924 (LHD MON5777). No. 51, Nettleham Road is a detached house that was constructed in 1925 (LHD MON5846).
- 5.44 Nos. 38-40, Nettleham Road are a pair of houses that were constructed in 1899 (LHD MON4885). A garage was added to No. 38 in 1920 and to No. 40 in 1934. Essendon House, No. 36, Nettleham Road is a detached house on the east side of Nettleham Road/The Grove that was built in 1872 as a boarding school (LHD MON3180). Additions were made in 1887 and by 1907, the house was used as a nursing home when the north extension was added. Dormer House, No. 17, Nettleham Road is a detached house on the west side of Nettleham Road that was built in 1883 (LHD MON3178). A garage was added in 1912. In 1926, the house was bought by the Bromhead Nursing Home. A cellar on the west side was excavated archaeologically in 2005, and other modern deposits were recorded. The house is now part of the Lincoln Nuffield Hospital.
- 5.45 Newport cemetery is a modern cemetery that is situated on the eastern side of Newport (LHD MON2562). It replaced St Nicholas Church Cemetery on the corner of Newport and Church Lane and a small plot behind the church of St Nicholas and St John. Its consecration took place in 1855. The cemetery was initially one acre in area immediately to the east of the church, though it expanded into the large plot to the east in c.1900 as

far east as Bruce Road. One such addition was consecrated in 1869. An entrance road to the cemetery was made in 1857 on the south side of the church. The path from Newport south of Willsons Cottages was opened up c.1950. The cemetery contains WW1 and WW2 war graves and a memorial cross.

- 5.46 The Newport Cemetery Cross of Sacrifice is a War memorial of World War II dating from 1960 (LHD MO7131).
- 5.47 A WWII tank barrier was constructed across the Nettleham Road and on the pavement outside the Cathedral Nursing Home (LHD MON8015). Five surviving square concrete shafts, with square concrete removable covers were designed to take vertically slotted barriers, such as lengths of railway track. Presumably these holes extended across the road.
- 5.48 No. 54, Nettleham Road is a detached house built in 1951 (LHD MON7126).
- 5.49 No. 29, Church Lane is a detached house that was built in 1960 (LHD MON7097).
- 5.50 There have been a number of previous archaeological investigations within the search area. An archaeological watching brief on the groundworks for a new residential dwelling at 48, Nettleham Road in 2008 identified a deposit sequence which consisted of a topsoil, a sandy subsoil with limestone pieces and an underlying natural horizon of cornbrash. No archaeological features or finds were recorded, suggesting agricultural use before the construction of the house (LHD 10234, Site code: LINR07). An archaeological watching brief on the groundworks for a new extension and garage at 2, Bruce Road in 2001 also yielded negative results (LHD 7102, Site code: LBR01).
- 5.51 The archaeological observation of the excavation of the foundation trenches for a rear extension at 14, Bruce Road in 2003 did not identify any archaeological activity or finds (LHD 7675, HT23). An archaeological watching brief of trenches excavated during the relining and reconfiguration of water mains on the Nettleham Road in 2002 did not identify any archaeological deposits (LHD 7935, Site code: LWMR02). Although the site contractor reported the finding of large limestone blocks, these were probably removed off site before they could be examined. This same watching brief also took place on the trenches excavated during relining and reconfiguration of water mains in The Grove. No archaeological deposits were observed (LHD 7396, Site code: LWMR02).
- 5.52 An archaeological watching brief which took place in 1995 at the Lodge Hotel, 38-40, Nettleham Road during excavation work for the construction of a structure incorporating a lift well and service trenches did not identify any archaeological activity or finds (LHD 4411, ON552). Natural limestone brash was reached at c1.30m below the ground surface. The overlying sandy deposits could not be dated. The archaeological observation of the excavation of the foundation trenches for a garage in 2012 at 19, Mainwaring Road did not identify any archaeological activity or finds (LHD 11143, HT116). Topsoil overlay sandy stony clayey natural layers. No archaeological features were observed.
- 5.53 An archaeological watching brief at 8, Manor Road in 1998 yielded negative results (LHD 4690; Site code: MR98). An archaeological watching brief which took place during the excavation of foundation trenches for the construction of four extensions at the Cathedral Nursing Home, Nettleham Road in 2004 did not identify any archaeological deposits or finds (LHD 8452-6, Site code: NRL03). The watching brief identified recent garden activity, undated and natural deposits. An earlier archaeological watching brief took place here in 1991 on the excavation of the foundations for a 2-storey garage/extension (LHD 486-7, ON364). The earliest deposits encountered during the monitoring of Trench 1 were sandy clay with considerable tabular limestone fragments, which were overlain by

sandy clay with occasional limestone fragments and a layer of late destruction debris to topsoil and fill. Similar stratigraphy was identified in Trench 2. A north-south orientated wall was exposed consisting of 3-4 courses of roughly dressed mortar bonded limestone. It was cut by drains and displaced by tree roots and had formed the foundations for later brick wall now gone. A further archaeological watching brief took place here in 1994 on the excavation of the foundations for a further extension. This did not identify any archaeological features or finds (LHD 668-9, ON497).

- 5.54 An archaeological watching brief took place at the Bromhead Hospital, Nettleham Road in 2000 during the groundworks for a car-parking area and associated infrastructure (LHD 7081, Site code: NRE00). No archaeological features were observed except for a possible east-west orientated pit or ditch. No dating evidence was recovered from it to date the feature. An archaeological watching brief took place at the Dormer House, Bromhead Hospital, 17, Nettleham Road in 1992 (LHD 598, ON 444). A 1m deep L-shaped excavated trench for a new extension cut through all previously disturbed service trenches. An archaeological watching brief on the groundworks for the creation of a new car park at the Bromhead Hospital, Nettleham Road in 1992 meant excavating an area of lawn to a depth of 0.50m. A dark grey/brown topsoil with occasional limestone fragments was revealed, but no archaeological features or finds (LHD 534, ON 394).
- 5.55 An archaeological watching brief took place in 1988 at No. 33, Nettleham Road/The Grove on the groundworks for a new extension (LHD 754, ON 87). There was considerable overburden of modern topsoil, presumably brought in when the house was constructed in the 19th century. Then straight down to limestone brash where excavation penetrated to 1m in depth. An archaeological watching brief took place in 1988 at the Bromhead Nursing Home, Nettleham Road (LHD 727-728, ON 62, ON 86). No archaeological deposits were noted in the deep foundations for a new basement. Natural was reached at around 1m in depth.
- 3.56 Dewhirst and Nicholl's map of Lincoln of 1839 shows the area of the development site as being situated within a large enclosure off the western frontage of the Nettleham Road. Padley's map of Lincoln of 1842 shows the same layout to the area of the development sites as does Padley's map of Lincoln of 1851 and Padley's map of Lincoln of 1868. Paley and Thropp's map of Lincoln of 1883 shows the area of the development site as still being located within the same open field. St Peter's Rectory is shown to the south-east [Mills & Wheeler, 2004].
- 5.57 Extracts from various O.S. maps were obtained from the Lincoln Heritage Database. An extract from the First Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1889 shows the area of the development site to be situated in the south-western corner of a large field, which is in turn situated to the west of the Nettleham Road. St Peter's Rectory is shown to the south-east. The same layout to the development site is featured on the Second Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1907. On this map the larger field is denoted as 'Allotments'. By 1938, the Provisional Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S. map shows the eastern portion of Manor Road laid out with housing fronting to either side. Modern residential development has not yet extended as far westwards as to the area of the development site, which is shown within remaining portions of the large field which are denoted on this map as 'Allotment Gardens'. The 1:1,250 scale O.S. map of 1982 shows the current layout of the development site at 13 and 15 Manor Road.

6. Methodology

- 6.1 The archaeological monitoring and recording of the groundworks pertaining to this development were undertaken by Neville Hall MIFA between the 14th-17th of July 2015. This comprised the mechanical and hand excavation under archaeological supervision of

ground reduction within the various build footprints followed by the mechanical and hand excavation of the foundations for the new rear extensions and side extension. The mechanical excavations were undertaken by a 5-ton 360° mechanical excavator equipped with a 0.60m wide toothed bucket and a 1.20m wide toothless bucket.

- 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. Plans of the monitored groundworks were compiled on site at a scale of 1:50. These are reproduced at a reduced scale of 1:100 on **Figure 5**. A total of five representative sections of the identified deposit sequence [designated as **Representative Sections 1-5**] were also compiled on site at a scale of 1:20. These are reproduced at this same scale also on **Figure 5**.
- 6.3 All site levels were taken from an Ordnance Survey benchmark situated on the eastern Frontage of the Nettleham Road and opposite to Manor Road of 61.14mAOD 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 [Figure 5; Appendix 1; Plates 1-39]

7.1 The Rear Extension to No. 15, Manor Road

- 7.1.1 The first phase of the monitored groundworks comprised mechanical ground reduction of the area of the new build footprint of this rear extension. This reduction was undertaken under archaeological supervision and extended to depths of between 0.30m-0.40m below ground levels [**Plates 2-6**]. These excavations extended through a topsoil horizon (**001**) and into the upper levels of the underlying buried soil/ploughsoil horizon (**002**). All newly exposed surfaces were walked over and were scanned for any surface finds, of which there were none. A single sherd of 20th century pottery was noted, but was not retained.
- 7.1.2 The foundation trenches for this new rear extension were mechanically excavated under archaeological supervision. These foundation trenches were excavated to varying lengths, to a width of 0.60m and to depths of 0.80m below ground levels [**Plates 7-9, 11-14 and 15-19**]. The foundation trenches were excavated through the remainder of the buried soil/ploughsoil horizon (**002**) and into the natural horizon of cornbrash (**003**), which extended to the base of these excavations. This deposit sequence was recorded within two sections which were designated as **Representative Sections 1-2 [Plates 10 and 14]**. During the course of this ground reduction and foundation trench excavations, the foundation offset of No. 15 Manor Road was exposed.
- 7.1.3 No archaeological activity was identified within this area of the site and there were no finds.

7.2 The Side and Rear Extensions to No. 13, Manor Road

- 7.2.1 The completion of the excavation of the foundation trenches for the rear extension at No. 15, Manor Road was followed by the mechanical and hand ground reduction under archaeological supervision of the new build areas for the side and rear extensions combined. These excavations extended to depths of between 0.40m-0.50m below ground levels with the deeper excavations being attained to the south reflecting a corresponding

slight rise in ground levels also to the south [**Plates 20-28**]. These excavations extended through the topsoil horizon (**001**) and into the upper levels of the underlying buried soil/ploughsoil horizon (**002**). All newly exposed surfaces were walked over and were scanned for any surface finds, of which there were none. During the course of this ground reduction and foundation trench excavations, the foundation offset of No. 13, Manor Road was exposed.

- 7.2.2 This was followed by the mechanical and hand excavation under archaeological supervision of the foundation trenches for the new side and rear extensions. The foundation trenches were excavated to varying lengths, to widths of 0.60m-0.70m and to depths of 0.80m-1.0m below the reduced and ground levels [**Plates 29-32, 34 and 36-38**]. The foundation trenches were excavated through the remainder of the buried soil/ploughsoil horizon (**002**) and into the natural horizon of cornbrash (**003**), which extended to the base of these excavations. This deposit sequence was recorded within a further three sections which were designated as **Representative Sections 3-5** [**Plates 33, 35 and 39**].
- 7.2.3 No archaeological activity was identified within this area and there were no finds.

8. Discussion and Conclusions

- 8.1 The groundworks for this development consisting of both hand and mechanical ground reduction within the new build areas followed by the mechanical and hand excavation of the foundation trenches for the new extensions were undertaken under continual archaeological supervision.
- 8.2 Throughout the whole monitored areas, the findings from this archaeological monitoring and recording comprised a simple deposit sequence which consisted of a topsoil horizon, an undated buried soil/ploughsoil horizon and an underlying natural horizon of cornbrash. This deposit sequence was recorded within a total of five representative sections. No archaeological activity was identified within this area and there were no finds.
- 8.3 It was clear from this archaeological monitoring that the known Roman inhumation and cremation cemetery which has been identified within the nearby modern Newport Cemetery or that of the postulated line of the Lincoln Aqueduct or indeed that of the line of the Fosse Way, do not extend into this area.

9. Effectiveness of Methodology and Confidence Rating

- 9.1 The methodology chosen clearly demonstrated the absence of archaeological activity and finds and the nature of the deposit sequence observed and recorded during the course of the archaeological monitoring; while providing sufficient time to record the deposit sequence observed. A more detailed level of archaeological assessment and investigation clearly would not have been necessary. It is considered that the implemented methodology was sufficient to ensure the absence of archaeological activity and finds 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. Paul Watson for commissioning this work. Thanks are also extended to Mr. Alastair Macintosh 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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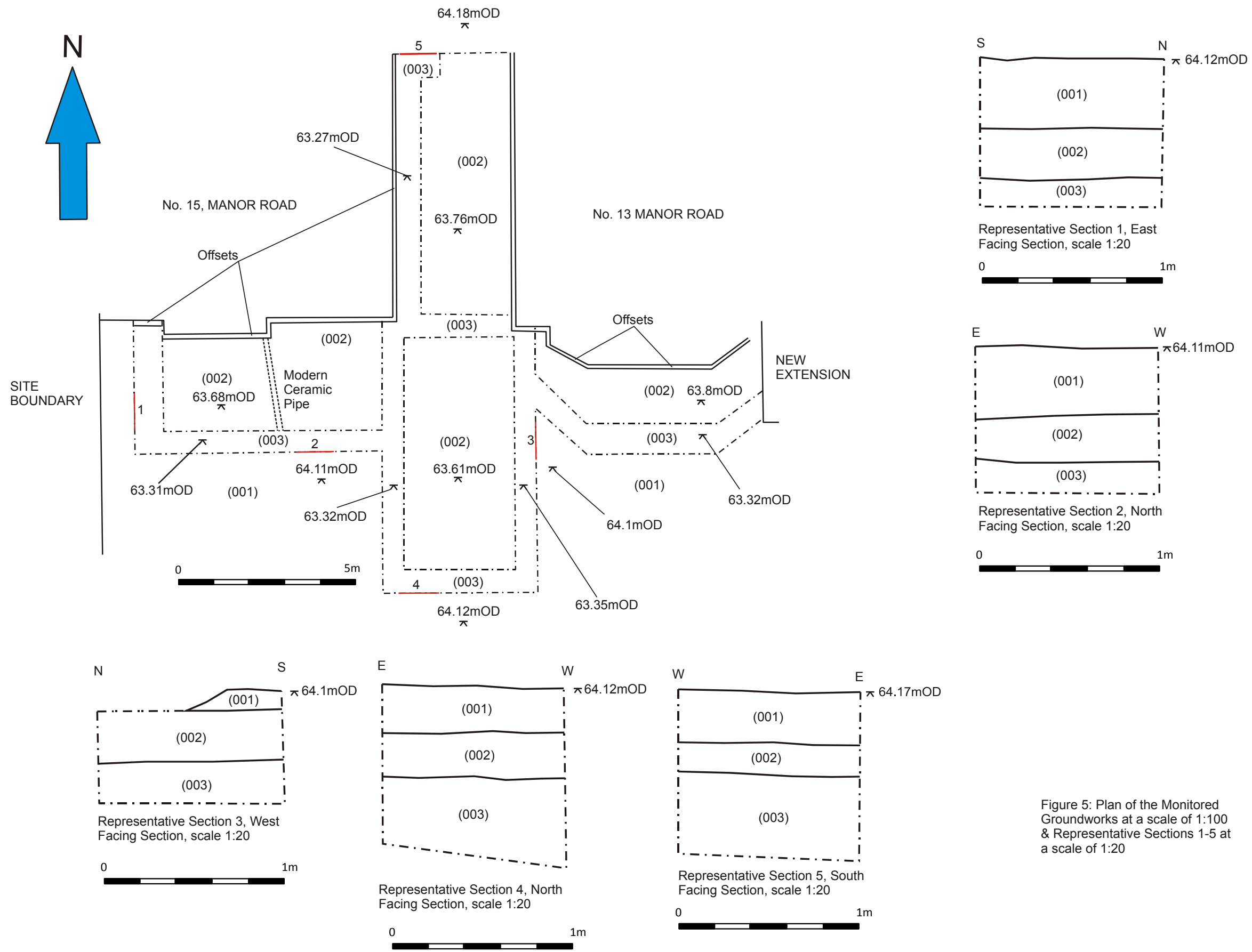


Figure 5: Plan of the Monitored Groundworks at a scale of 1:100 & Representative Sections 1-5 at a scale of 1:20

Appendix 1: Plates

Rear Extension to No. 15, Manor Road



Plate 1: View of the site from the Manor Road, from the north



Plate 2: Ground reduction within the build footprint of the rear extension, from the east



Plate 3: Ground reduction within the build footprint of the rear extension, from the south



Plate 4: Ground reduction within the build footprint of the rear extension, from the south



Plate 5: Ground reduction to the east of the rear extension, from the east



Plate 6: Ground reduction to the east of the rear extension, from the east



Plate 7: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 10: Representative Section 1, from the east



Plate 8: Excavation of the foundations, from the south-east



Plate 11: Excavation of the foundations, from the south-east



Plate 9: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 12: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 13: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 16: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 14: Representative Section 2, from the north



Plate 17: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 15: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 18: Excavation of the foundations, from the south-east



Plate 19: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 22: Ground reduction within the new build footprints, from the east

The Rear & Side Extensions to No. 13, Manor Road



Plate 20: Ground reduction within the new build footprints, from the south



Plate 23: Ground reduction within the new build footprints, from the south



Plate 21: Ground reduction within the new build footprints, from the south



Plate 24: Ground reduction within the new build footprints, from the south-east



Plate 25: Ground reduction within the new build footprints, from the south-east



Plate 28: Ground reduction within the new build footprints, from the south



Plate 26: Ground reduction within the new build footprints, from the south



Plate 29: Excavation of the foundations, from the south-east



Plate 27: Ground reduction within the new build footprints, from the east



Plate 30: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



Plate 31: Excavation of the foundations, from the south-east



Plate 34: Excavation of the foundations, from the south-east



Plate 32: Excavation of the foundations, from the south-east



Plate 35: Representative Section 4, from the north



Plate 33: Representative Section 3, from the west



Plate 36: Excavation of the foundations, from the south-east



Plate 37: Excavation of the foundations, from the south-east



Plate 38: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 39: Representative Section 5, from the south

Appendix 2: List of Contexts

- 001** Topsoil horizon. Friable, dark grey brown sandy silt with frequent small angular limestone fragments, small brick/tile fragments & small angular stones. Above **(002)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 1-2**. Depth - 0.37m.
- 002** Undated buried soil or ploughsoil horizon. Friable, dark orange brown sandy silt with small-medium irregular & angular limestone fragments 2% & moderate small brick/tile fragments. Below **(001)** & above **(003)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 1-2**. Depth - 0.27m.
- 003** Natural horizon of cornbrash. Soft & friable, light orange brown sandy silt matrix with small-large angular limestone fragments 80%. Below **(002)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 1-2**. Depth - >0.42m.

Appendix 3: The Archive

The archive consists of:

Three context records

Two site plans at a scale of 1:50 and five section drawings at a scale of 1:20 on two sheets of drawing film

One context register

One photographic register

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: 2015.116** and the site code **MRLI15**

Appendix 4: Photographic Register

| 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 | | | | |
| | REAR EXTENSION TO 15, MANOR ROAD | | | | | | |
| 1 | View of the site from the Manor Road | N | | At 14/7/15 | MRL115 | | |
| 2 | Ground reduction within the build footprint of the rear extension | E | | At 14/7/15 | MRL115 | | |
| 3 | Ground reduction within the build footprint of the rear extension | S | | At 14/7/15 | MRL115 | | |
| 4 | Ground reduction within the build footprint of the rear extension | S | | At 14/7/15 | MRL115 | | |
| 5 | Ground reduction to the east of the rear extension | E | | At 14/7/15 | MRL115 | | |
| 6 | Ground reduction to the east of the rear extension | E | | At 14/7/15 | MRL115 | | |
| 7 | Excavation of the Foundations | E | | At 14/7/15 | MRL115 | | |
| 8 | Excavation of the Foundations | SE | | At 14/7/15 | MRL115 | | |
| 9 | Excavation of the Foundations | E | | At 14/7/15 | MRL115 | | |
| 10 | Representative Section 1 | E | | At 14/7/15 | MRL115 | | |

| 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 | | |
| 11 | Excavation of The Foundations | SE | | At 14/7/15 | MRL115 |
| 12 | Excavation of The Foundations | E | | At 14/7/15 | MRL115 |
| 13 | Excavation of The Foundations | E | | At 14/7/15 | MRL115 |
| 14 | Representative Section 2 | N | | At 14/7/15 | MRL115 |
| 15 | Excavation of The Foundations | E | | At 14/7/15 | MRL115 |
| 16 | Excavation of The Foundations | E | | At 14/7/15 | MRL115 |
| 17 | Excavation of The Foundations | E | | At 14/7/15 | MRL115 |
| 18 | Excavation of The Foundations | SE | | At 14/7/15 | MRL115 |
| 19 | Excavation of The Foundations | E | | At 14/7/15 | MRL115 |
| | THE REAR & SIDE EXTENSIONS TO 13, MANOR ROAD | | | | |
| 20 | Ground reduction within the new build footprints | S | | At 14/7/15 | MRL115 |
| 21 | Ground reduction within the new build footprints | S | | At 15/7/15 | MRL115 |
| 22 | Ground reduction within the new build footprints | E | | At 15/7/15 | MRL115 |
| 23 | Ground reduction within the new build footprints | S | | At 15/7/15 | MRL115 |

| 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 | | |
| 24 | Ground reduction within the new build footprints | SE | | At 15/7/15 | MRL115 |
| 25 | Ground reduction within the new build footprints | SE | | At 15/7/15 | MRL115 |
| 26 | Ground reduction within the new build footprints | S | | At 15/7/15 | MRL115 |
| 27 | Ground reduction within the new build footprints | E | | At 15/7/15 | MRL115 |
| 28 | Ground reduction within the new build footprints | S | | At 15/7/15 | MRL115 |
| 29 | Excavation of the Foundations | SE | | At 15/7/15 | MRL115 |
| 30 | Excavation of the Foundations | W | | At 15/7/15 | MRL115 |
| 31 | Excavation of the Foundations | SE | | At 15/7/15 | MRL115 |
| 32 | Excavation of the Foundations | SE | | At 15/7/15 | MRL115 |
| 33 | Representative Section 3 | N | | At 15/7/15 | MRL115 |
| 34 | Excavation of the Foundations | SE | | At 15/7/15 | MRL115 |
| 35 | Representative Section 4 | N | | At 15/7/15 | MRL115 |
| 36 | Excavation of the Foundations | SE | | At 15/7/15 | MRL115 |
| 37 | Excavation of the Foundations | SE | | At 15/7/15 | MRL115 |
| 38 | Excavation of | N | | At 17/7/15 | MRL115 |

Appendix 5: OASIS summary form

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13-15, Manor Road, Lincoln, Lincolnshire - Neville Hall MIFA

OASIS ID - nevilleh1-218798

Versions

| View | Version | Completed by | Email | Date |
|--------|---------|--------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| View 1 | 1 | Neville Hall | nevillehallmifa@gmail.com | 25 July 2015 |

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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Appendix 6: Specification For Archaeological Monitoring

**Specification for a Scheme of Works for Archaeological
Monitoring and Recording
at 13 and 15 Manor Road,
Lincoln, Lincolnshire.**

Prepared for Mr. Paul Watson

National Grid Reference: SK 9806 7242

Site Code: MRL115

Accession No: LCNCC: 2015.116

Planning References: 2015/0154/F & 2015/0199/F

Prepared by Neville Hall MIFA, Freelance Field Archaeologist & Consultant

June 2015

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 single storey rear extension at 15, Manor Road and the erection of a new two storey side and single storey rear extensions at 13, Manor Road, Lincoln, Lincolnshire.*
- S2 *The development sites may be situated on the postulated line of the Roman Lincoln Aqueduct as shown on Stukeleys' map of 1722 and on Marrat's map of Lincoln of 1819. The development sites are also situated to the south-east of a known Roman cemetery site which has been identified around the area of the Newport Cemetery and is known to extend as far south as No. 43, Broadway. The development sites are also situated to the west of the line of Fosse Way. Despite the fact that previous archaeological investigations at 8, Manor Road, at 2, Bruce Road and to the south at the Cathedral Nursing Home did not identify any archaeological activity or finds, it is considered highly likely that archaeological features, deposits and finds associated with the aforementioned Roman cemetery, the Lincoln Aqueduct or the Fosse Way may well be identified on this site. The specific objectives of the project will therefore be to record any archaeological activity and finds associated with these known archaeological sites should they be encountered during the course of the archaeological monitoring. With particular respect to the potential discovery of any human inhumation and/or cremation burials on this site, the specific objectives of this project will to leave these remains in situ if possible, or where this is not feasible, the remains will be exhumed under the auspices of with the appropriate Ministry of Justice licence.*
- 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 side and rear extensions. 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. The project archive will be deposited with The Collection, Lincoln. It is anticipated that this will be undertaken by February 2016.*

1. Site location and description, geological & topographical background

- 1.1 The development sites at 13 and 15 Manor Road are located within the built up urban area of the City of Lincoln, and on the southern frontage of Manor Road. The Nettleham Road is one of the main thoroughfares into Lincoln from the north-east. The development sites are situated at a height of approximately 61mAOD and at National Grid Reference SK 9806 7242.
- 1.2 The development site is situated within an undulating upland area of the Jurassic limestone escarpment. The overlying soils of the area comprise shallow well drained brashy calcareous fine loams 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 a Scheme of Works for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording which is to be undertaken during the groundworks pertaining to the erection of a new single storey rear extension at 15, Manor Road and the erection of a new two storey side and single storey rear extensions at 13, Manor Road, Lincoln, Lincolnshire.

- 2.2 Two planning applications for the proposed erection of a new single storey rear extension at 15 Manor Road (Planning Reference: 2015/0154/F) and for the proposed construction of a new two storey side and single storey rear extensions at 13, Manor Road, Lincoln, Lincolnshire (Planning Reference: 2015/0199/F) have been submitted to and granted consent by Lincoln City Council, the Local Planning Authority. However, as the proposed developments are situated within an area of known archaeological significance, an archaeological condition was attached to this consent, which stated that:

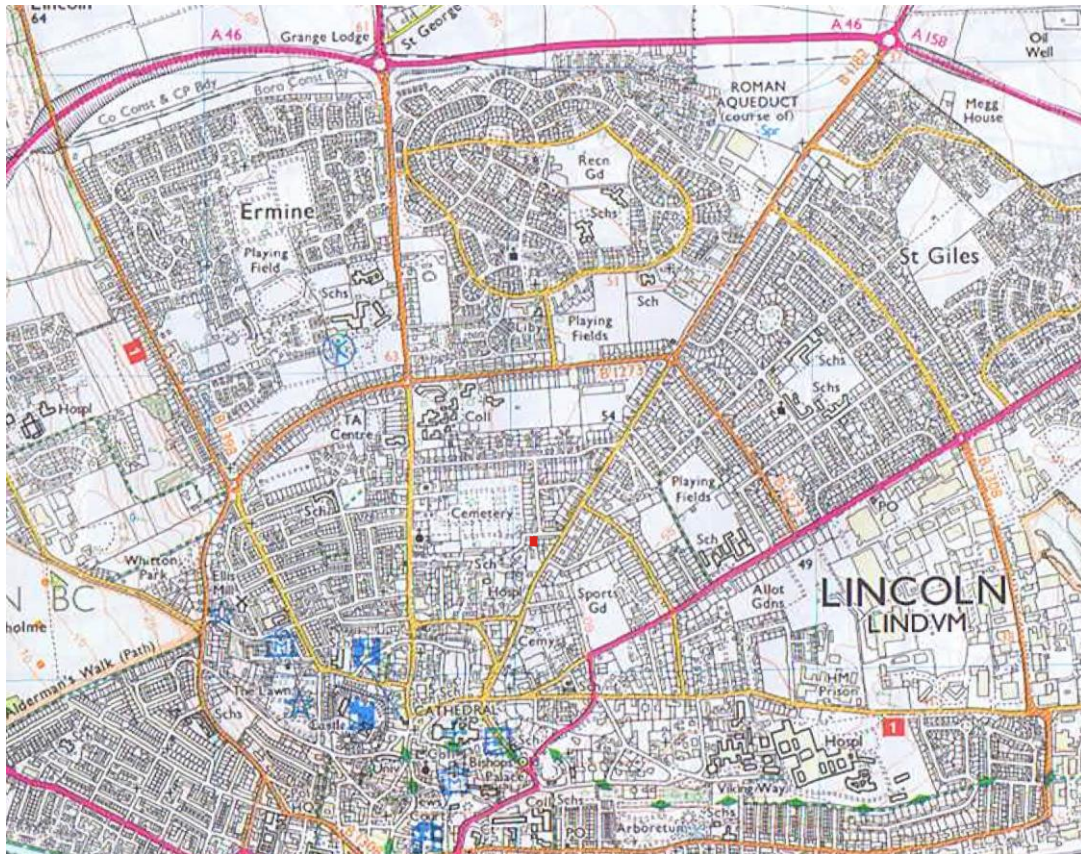


Figure 1: Site location at scale 1:25,000. The sites are shown in red. (O.S. copyright licence number 100048723)

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 take place 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 WSI, including any necessary fieldwork, post-excavation analysis 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 the 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 Mr. Alastair Macintosh, City Archaeologist 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.

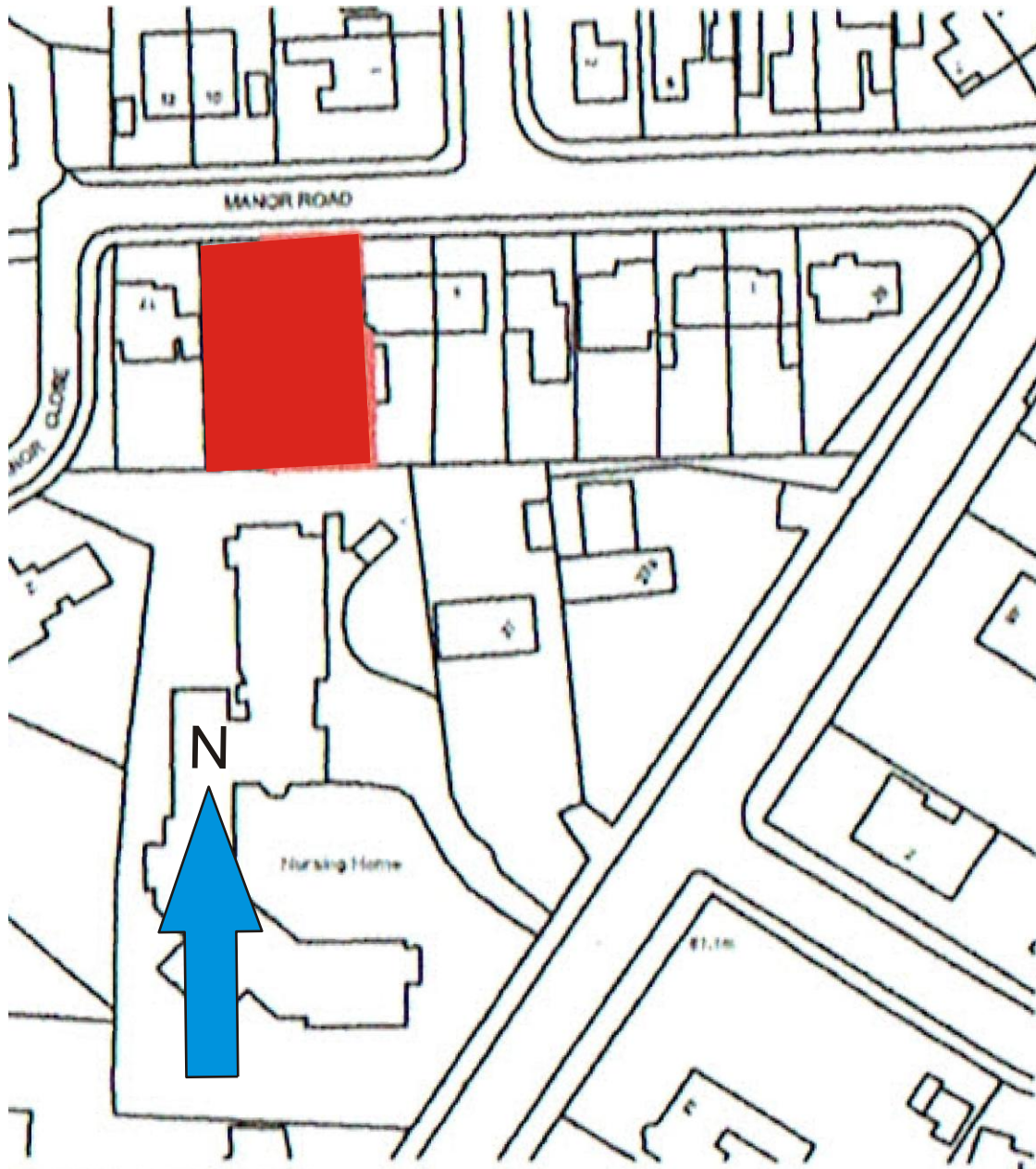


Figure 2: Site locations at an original scale of 1:1,250 (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan). The site is shown in red.

- 3.2 Consultation of LARA revealed that the development sites at 13 and 15 Manor Road are located to the south-west of the southern end of the Nettleham Road component of the **North Lincoln Ribbon Development Character Area**.

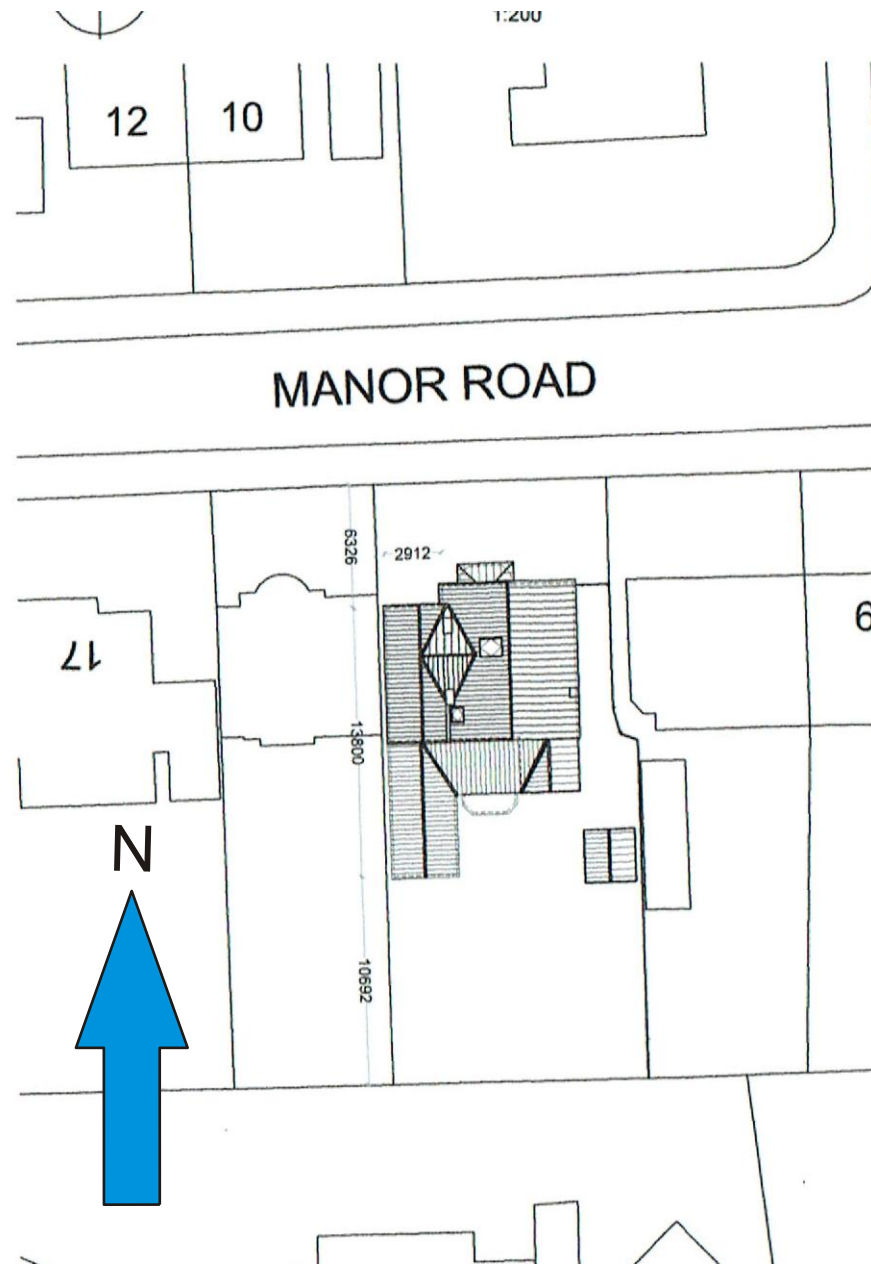


Figure 3: Block plan showing the proposed layout of the development site at 13, Manor Road at an original scale of 1:200, (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan).

- 3.3 The majority of the North Lincoln Ribbon Development Character Area is composed of residential developments built for the middle classes during the inter-War period. The backbone of this Character Area is formed by the four main radial roads in the north of Lincoln (including the Nettleham Road), alongside connecting roads which form a circular route around the historic core of the city. Properties along roads in the Character Area are mostly semi-detached and detached houses dating to the Inter-War Period. Late Victorian and Edwardian properties, mostly in the form of terraced rows are located more

towards the city centre, whereas modern development here is more dispersed and sporadic. During the late Victorian/Edwardian periods ribbon development occurred along the radial roads such as the Nettleham Road, mostly in the form of large individual villas close to the city centre.

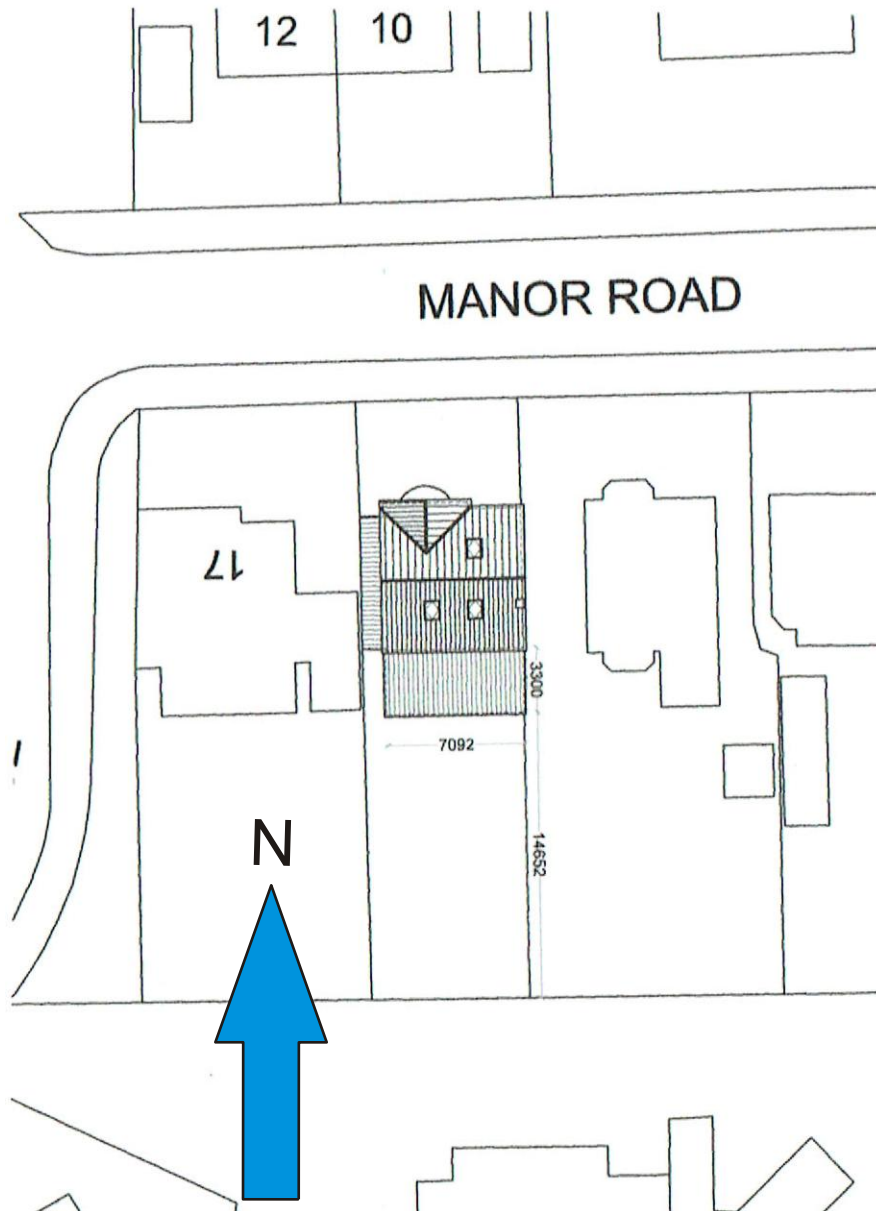


Figure 4: Block plan showing the proposed layout of the development site at 13, Manor Road at an original scale of 1:200, (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan).

- 3.4 Land within the Limestone Uplands RAZ may have been cultivated and grazed from the Prehistoric Era, although no evidence of early field boundaries has yet been found. During the Roman Military Era and the Roman Colonia Era, the area may have been part of the Roman Legionary 'territorium' RAZ, an area of land surrounding the major Roman fortresses in which the agricultural production and services were dedicated to the service of the legion rather than the local population. It is likely that the modern Nettleham Road,

which radiates from the historic core of the city, was first established during the Roman Military Era. This lies within the Canabae RAZ.

- 3.5 Economic decline of the city in the Early Medieval Era may have resulted in much of the land within the Lincoln Common Fields RAZ becoming less intensively farmed., although it is likely that heathland in the area continued to be grazed. During the reorganisation of the landscape in the High Medieval Era, lands within the Lincoln Common Fields RAZ became part of the north and east common fields of Lincoln. The open fields may have been made up of several small strip fields.
- 3.6 Much of the land between the radial roads in the Lincoln Common Fields RAZ may have remained unenclosed until the Industrial Era as the open fields around Lincoln were enclosed by Act of Parliament in 1803. The process of enclosure entailed the division of former open lands in a pattern of rectilinear fields, the orientations of which are retained in housing plot boundaries within the Character Area. Common lands belonging to parishes such as Nettleham outside of the former city boundaries were also enclosed by Act of Parliament during the Industrial Era.
- 3.7 From possibly as early as the Roman Military Era, lands in the Stonepits North-East of the Upper City RAZ have been used for the quarrying of limestone. Growth of the city during the Industrial Era required raw materials quarried from within the Stonepits North-East of the Upper City RAZ. Several small and now abandoned quarries were active during the Industrial Era Post Railway expansion of the mid-late 19th century and the late Victorian and Edwardian periods.
- 3.8 The areas of dry and flat land within the Jurassic limestone, within the Limestone Uplands RAZ, and in the general area of the development site would have provided easily worked and cultivable soils in the Iron Age. It is possible that contemporary field systems may be located in this area, though as yet there is no evidence for this.
- 3.9 The development site may be located to the west of the postulated line of the Foss Way, within the area of the Canabae RAZ and Roman Cemeteries RAZ. The Foss Way was one of the main thoroughfares into and out of the Roman fortress and *colonia* of *Lindum* (LHD 714). The line of this road lies to the immediate west of the line of the modern Nettleham Road, though it is uncertain whether the line of the road will pass through the area of the development sites. It was a common ritual practice of the Romans to bury their dead outside civilian settlements and alongside such roads. It is possible that Roman cremation and inhumation burials could also be encountered in this area.
- 3.10 To the west of the Fosse Way, with the area of the Canabae RAZ and running parallel to it is the line of the Lincoln Aqueduct (LHD 454, 951). This brought a piped water supply to the Roman settlement from the Roaring Meg Spring to the north. It is uncertain whether the line of the Aqueduct extended as far south as the general area of the development sites.
- 3.11 The development sites lie to the west of the postulated southern end of the area of the Nettleham Road Roman cemetery and the Roman Cemeteries RAZ. This is marked as "Roman Burial Places" on William Stukeley's map of 1722 and repeated by Marrat on his map of Lincoln of 1817 in the general area to the east of the Nettleham Road (LHD MON870). Recent archaeological work in this area has identified several cremation and inhumation burials.
- 3.12 William Stukeley's map of 1722 shows the line of the Lincoln Aqueduct running from north east-south west and parallel to the Nettleham Road (LHD 2240). Marrat's map of Lincoln of 1817 also features the subterranean Roman Lincoln Aqueduct running north east-south west along the northern side of the Nettleham Road (LHD 2792). Marrat's map

of Lincoln of 1848 also shows the line of the Lincoln Aqueduct running from north east-south west along the northern side of the Nettleham Road (LHD 2260).

- 3.13 There have been a number of attempts to locate the line of the Lincoln Aqueduct in the vicinity of the development sites. An archaeological watching brief on the groundworks for a new extension at 33, Nettleham Road in 2001 did not identify any archaeological deposits or the line of the Aqueduct (LHD 7054, Site code: NGR01). An archaeological watching brief took place in 2002 on the groundworks associated with the construction of two extensions and the excavation of a soakaway at 33, Nettleham Road (LHD 7098-7101, Site code: NRI02). No archaeological features or deposits were found predating the early 18th-19th centuries and no evidence for the Roman Lincoln Aqueduct was found.
- 3.14 Nearby, at No. 35, Nettleham Road, a further archaeological watching brief was carried out in 2002 on the groundworks for two new extensions and a soakaway. This was a further attempt to locate the line of the Lincoln Aqueduct, but it did not identify any archaeological features or deposits that pre-dated the early 18th–19th centuries (LHD 7098-7101, Site code: NRI02). A site visit by the City Archaeologist in 2003 to observe the foundations for a new extension at 53, Nettleham Road, similarly did not identify the line of the Aqueduct and found only natural deposits (LHD 7698, HT30).
- 3.15 An archaeological watching brief took place in 2005 during the excavation of foundation and service trenches, and topsoil stripping at the Lincoln Nuffield Hospital, Nettleham Road (LHD 9377-9381; 9387-9390, 9407-9415, MON5494-5496, Site code; NUF05) This was a further attempt to locate the line of the Roman Lincoln Aqueduct, though no trace of it was found. The watching brief identified early modern and modern demolition layers, deposits such as topsoils, levelling deposits and hardcore layers, an earlier ground surface, a brick filled and backfilled cellar, which had been a part of Dormer House along with natural subsoils. Other findings from this watching brief comprised an irregularly shaped modern pit or dump, the foundations for a modern east-west orientated garden wall and a modern north-south aligned gully which was possibly either a foundation cut or a disused service trench.
- 3.16 No trace of the Lincoln Aqueduct was found during the course of an archaeological excavation at No. 39, Nettleham Road in 1978 (LHD 10686). The site was much disturbed.
- 3.17 A Roman cemetery is known to be situated in the area of the Newport Cemetery and extends as far south as Middletons Field (LHD MON43). A small fragment of a Roman inscribed sandstone grave slab dating to AD150 was found during grave digging in 1976 at the Newport cemetery (LHD MON8409). The inscription reads... IVS. C, forming part of the name of the deceased. A flagon of Late Roman date was found in 1927 at Massey Road (LHD 4334). Further Roman finds were made at the Newport Cemetery in 1975 (LHD 1517-8). The first find comprised a jar in Lincoln Racecourse or Black-Burnished ware of mid-late 3rd century AD date. The jar contained a cremation. Further sherds of a Black-Burnished dish were also found associated with the jar. A further Black-Burnished jar of later 2nd century AD date was also found here at the same time. This second jar had also contained a cremation but the contents were thrown away. Further sherds of Black-Burnished dish associated with this second jar were also found. A pennanular brooch of 1st century AD date was found at the Newport Cemetery, Newport in 1978 (LHD 147). Other Roman finds from this cemetery comprise the arm of a small figurine and sherds of Samian pottery that were found here in 1960 (LHD 6125), and a Roman amphora handle that was also found here in 1959 (LHD 1621) along with a bronze boss that was found here in 1914 (LHD 1543).
- 3.18 Grave digging at the Newport Cemetery in 1975 unearthed Roman cremation urns plus fragments of associated dishes - amphora handle, samian base, lead figurine - plus an

inscribed Roman tombstone. Probably represents the burial ground of a single family not part of the main colonia cemeteries (LHD 169, ON 109).

- 3.19 A probable part of the Roman cemetery at the Newport cemetery may have been found at No. 43, Broadway as the result of previous finds there of at least three probable cremation burials (LHD MON458). At No. 43, Broadway, a grave group from a Roman cremation burial was found in 1953 by workmen during the excavation of a drainage trench behind the new house (LHD 162, 1601-1603, ON 102). This grave group comprised a screw neck flagon, a cinerary urn and a small jar. The cinerary urn contained fragments of burnt bone and was contained in turn within a small oval pit, along with the other finds and coins of Domitian or Trajan.
- 3.20 The Nettleham Road is first referred to in documentary sources of the early 13th century as *Nettelhamgate*, *Netllhamgate* or *Netelhamgate* or the 'road to Nettleham' leading from the Nettleham gate of the city. The line of this major thoroughfare follows that of the Roman Fosse Way (LHD MON60). It was known as Nettleham Road by 1842 and was widened to the west of The Grove on the south side in 1900, at the north-eastern corner of The Grove in 1902 and improved from Ruskin Avenue to the city boundary in 1934-5 (LHD MON 787, ON 50, ON 52).
- 3.21 A lead alloy button of early medieval date was found at 33, Nettleham Road in 1978 (LHD 1655).
- 3.22 A token of 17th century date was found in 1973 at Haffenden Road (LHD 10641). Its exact location remains uncertain.
- 3.23 No. 66, Nettleham Road is a Grade II listed stone cottage that was extended in brick in 1929 or 1930 (LHD MON1836). This east extension is now No. 48, Lee Road. Additions were made in 1934. There are references to it also being a beer house in 1847.
- 3.24 The rectory for the church of St Peter at Arches was built in 1854 on five acres of glebe land (LHD MON3179). This is a detached house at No. 23, Nettleham Road and is located on the west side of the Nettleham Road. It was known as St Peters Rectory and was also called The Old Rectory by 1913. It is now the Cathedral Nursing Home. Alterations were made in 1867 and in 1933 and four extensions were added in 2004.
- 3.26 Stonefield House on Church Lane was a large detached residence which was constructed in 1860 (LHD MON2564). The house also included a stable block, a dairy and silos, which date from the late 19th century. This became the Lincoln Minster Preparatory School from the 1990s to 2011. The site was a Territorial Army Centre in 1960s-1970s.
- 3.27 The Stonefield Dairy on Williamson Street and Church Road was a dairy which was marked with associated kennels on the 1887 O.S. map (LHD MON6400). The site of the north part of the dairy site, with an east-west range, is now Ockbrook Court and the roadway to the north, with the 1884 dairy building is now Stonefield Close (LHD MON7666). Part was used as a builders yard in the 1930s-1960s. Stonefield Close is a detached house that was built in 1885 as part of the Stonefield Dairy (LHD MON7666).
- 3.28 The present Lincoln Nuffield Memorial Hospital along with an associated nurses hostel are Grade II listed (LHD MON1849). The plot had been bought in 1873 for an orphanage, but this came to nothing. The building was originally called the Bromhead Memorial Building and was opened in 1888. It was detailed in directories of 1899 and 1913 as the Bromhead Memorial Nurses Home, The Red House. Further additions were made in 1900, 1902, 1920, 1922, 1927, 1990 and 2000. The site was purchased by a private consortium in 1981, was taken over by The Nuffield Trust in 2001 and was renamed as

the Lincoln Nuffield Memorial Hospital. Archaeological investigations on the site have recorded landscaping and car park surfaces.

- 3.29 The Grove is a residential cul-de-sac running east from Nettleham Road that was constructed in 1871 (LHD MO2605). It was adopted by the Lincoln Corporation in 1914.
- 3.30 Stoneycroft, No. 1, The Grove is a detached villa that was built in 1907 (LHD MON5901). Nos. 3-4, The Grove is a detached house, which was built in 1876 (LHD MON4179). No. 3, which was originally called Grove House, has been subdivided into Nos. 3 and 4. A garage was added to No. 3 in 1906. No. 4 was converted into two flats in 1951.
- 3.31 No. 7, The Grove is a detached house built in 1873 (LHD MON4108). Another house, Foley House, was erected in the north part of the garden in 1963. Leyland House, No. 2, The Grove was a house constructed in 1875 (LHD MON2606). It was subsequently used as a nursing home from 1972-1984. Originally the plot included 2a to the east and Ryland to the west. The east part of 2 (an extension? and garages) was removed for the construction of 2a. Ryland, The Grove is a detached house built in 1960 in the grounds of No. 2, The Grove (LHD MON5920).
- 3.32 Lytton Lodge, No. 8, The Grove is a detached house built in 1873 with additions made in 1878 (LHD MON3181). An outbuilding was added in 1884 and a garage in 1925. Nos. 5 and 6, The Grove area a pair of villas built in 1907 (LHD MON5900). Foley House, The Grove is a detached house that was built in the garden of No. 7, The Grove in 1963 (LHD MON8024).
- 3.33 Manor Road is a residential street running west from Nettleham Road to Manor Close (LHD MON3749). Its construction was first proposed in 1907 and was intended to extend westwards to Newport south of St Nicholas Church. In the event it did not cross into Newport cemetery.
- 3.34 No. 5, Manor Road is a detached house that was built in 1928 with a garage (LHD MON6004). No. 2, Manor Road and No. 31, Nettleham Road are a pair of semi detached house built in 1924 (LHD MON5774). No. 8, Manor Road is a pair of semi detached house built in 1925 (LHD MON5829). No. 7, Manor Road is a pair of semi detached houses built in 1931 (LHD MON6912). Nos. 1-3 Manor Road are a pair of semi detached houses built in 1928 (LHD MON5996).
- 3.35 No. 17, Manor Road is a detached house built in 1932 (LHD MON6957). One of the development sites at No. 15, Manor Road is a detached house built in 1932 (LHD MON6956). Nos. 9-11, Manor Road are a pair of semi-detached houses that were built in 1931 (LHD MON6935). One of the development sites at No. 13, Manor Road is a detached house built in 1931 (LHD MON6944). Nos. 4-6, Manor Road are two houses built in 1907 (LHD MON5233).
- 3.36 An allotment that is shown on O.S. maps of 1904 is now occupied by modern housing on Bruce Road, Manor Road and Nettleham Road (LHD MON7801). The allotments were closed in 1934, but the plot had been mostly taken for the east part of an expanded Newport Cemetery and housing in the 1920s.
- 3.37 Massey Road is a residential street running north-east from Mainwaring Road to Lee Road and was constructed in 1904 (LHD MON3752). No. 19, Massey Road is a detached house constructed in 1936 (LHD MON7249). No. 12, Massey Road is a detached house constructed in 1929 (LHD MON6094). Nos. 3-5, Massey Road were two houses built in 1904 (LHD MON5083). A garage was added to No. 3 in 1925. Nos. 7-9 Massey Road are two houses built in 1904 (LHD MON5100). No. 1, Massey Road was a house constructed in 1903 (LHD MON5072). Nos. 11-13, Massey Road are two houses built in 1907 (LHD

- MON5231). Nos. 27-29 Massey Road are two houses built in 1911 (LHD MON5323). Nos. 8 and 10, Massey Road are two houses constructed in 1905 (LHD MON5164).
- 3.38 Mainwaring Road is a residential street running east from Nettleham Road to Lee Road that was constructed in 1904 (LHD MON3748). No. 23, Mainwaring Road is a detached house built in 1922 (LHD MON5704). No. 9, Mainwaring Road is a detached house constructed in 1923 (LHD MON5734). No. 19, Mainwaring Road is a detached house built in 1923 (LHD MON5745). Nos. 15-17 Mainwaring Road are a pair of houses constructed in 1927 (LHD MON5744). No. 2, Mainwaring Road is a detached house built in 1905 (LHD MON5163).
- 3.39 Haffenden Road is a residential street on the west side of Nettleham Road that was constructed in 1926 (LHD MON5515). No. 21, Haffenden Road is a detached house constructed in 1934 (LHD MON7070). Nos. 22-24, Haffenden Road are a pair of semi-detached houses built in 1933 (LHD MON7007). No. 15, Haffenden Road is a detached house constructed in 1933 (LHD MON6988). No. 20, Haffenden Road is a detached house built in 1932 (LHD MON6996). Nos. 17-19 Haffenden Road are a pair of semi-detached houses constructed in 1933 (LHD MON6997). Nos. 3-5, Haffenden Road are a pair of semi-detached houses built in 1931 (LHD MON6900). No. 8, Haffenden Road is a detached house constructed in 1928 (LHD MON5992). Nos. 7-9 Haffenden Road are a pair of semi-detached houses that were built in 1930 (LHD MON6135). Nos. 4-6, Haffenden Road are a pair of semi-detached houses that were constructed in 1929 (LHD MON6121). Nos. 10-12 Haffenden Road are a pair of semi-detached houses that were built in 1928 (LHD MON6066). No. 14, Haffenden Road is a detached house that was constructed in 1929 (LHD MON6101). Nos. 11-13 Haffenden Road are two pairs of semi-detached houses that were built in 1929 (LHD MON6119). No. 26, Haffenden Road and No. 24, Bruce Road are a pair of semi-detached houses that were constructed in 1934 (LHD MON7045).
- 3.40 Bruce Road is a residential street running north from Manor Road to Broadway that was constructed in 1935 (LHD MON5516). It was extended to connect with Manor Road and Broadway in 1939. Before that, it was only a short stub north and south of the junction with Haffenden Road. Nos. 18-20, Bruce Road are a pair of semi-detached houses that were built in 1934 (LHD MON7075). No. 26, Bruce Road is a detached house constructed in 1934 (LHD MON7046). No. 28, Bruce Road is a house built in 1951 (LHD MON9046).
- 3.41 No. 64, Nettleham Road, is a house built in 1904 (LHD MON5128). A rear stable block was part of the original build. Alterations to the house were subsequently made in 1919. No. 58, Nettleham Road is a detached house which was built in 1924 with a garage being added in 1934 (LHD MON5779). No. 44, Nettleham Road is a detached house with a large garden that was built in 1899 and had additions dated to 1924 (LHD MON8166). No. 42, Nettleham Road is a house constructed in 1899 (LHD MON4890). No. 52, Nettleham Road is a detached house that was constructed in 1929 (LHD MON6082). No. 29, Nettleham Road is a detached house that was built in 1930 (LHD MON6126). No. 48, Nettleham Road is a detached house that was constructed in 1902 (LHD MON5922). A garage was added in 1926 and the house was extended in 1930.
- 3.42 No. 53, Nettleham Road is a detached house that was constructed in 1928 (LHD MON5991). No. 25, Nettleham Road is a detached house that was built in 1960 (LHD MON6789). No. 19, Nettleham Road is a detached house that was constructed in 1908 (LHD MON5270). A garage was added in 1912. A well that was originally in the garden of No. 21, Nettleham Road is now situated to the south of No. 19, Nettleham Road (LHD MON8463). It is shown on an 1879 sales plan and on OS maps. No. 37, Nettleham Road is a detached house that was constructed in 1925 (LHD MON5853). No. 35, Nettleham Road is a detached house that was constructed in 1925 (LHD MON5825).

- 3.43 No. 39, Nettleham Road is a detached house that was built in 1925 (LHD MON5859). No. 41, Nettleham Road is a bungalow that was constructed in 1926 (LHD MON5888). No. 47, Nettleham Road is a bungalow that was built in 1923 (LHD MON5741). No. 50, Nettleham Road is a detached house that was constructed in 1922 (LHD MON5714). No. 43, Nettleham Road is a house that was built in 1924 with a garage added in 1928 (LHD MON5782). No. 33, Nettleham Road is a detached house that was built in 1924 (LHD MON5776). No. 45, Nettleham Road is a detached bungalow that was constructed in 1924 (LHD MON5777). No. 51, Nettleham Road is a detached house that was constructed in 1925 (LHD MON5846).
- 3.44 Nos. 38-40, Nettleham Road are a pair of houses that were constructed in 1899 (LHD MON4885). A garage was added to No. 38 in 1920 and to No. 40 in 1934. Essendon House, No. 36, Nettleham Road is a detached house on the east side of Nettleham Road/The Grove that was built in 1872 as a boarding school (LHD MON3180). Additions were made in 1887 and by 1907, the house was used as a nursing home when the north extension was added. Dormer House, No. 17, Nettleham Road is a detached house on the west side of Nettleham Road that was built in 1883 (LHD MON3178). A garage was added in 1912. In 1926, the house was bought by the Bromhead Nursing Home. A cellar on the west side was excavated archaeologically in 2005, and other modern deposits were recorded. The house is now part of the Lincoln Nuffield Hospital.
- 3.45 Newport cemetery is a modern cemetery that is situated on the eastern side of Newport (LHD MON2562). It replaced St Nicholas Church Cemetery on the corner of Newport and Church Lane and a small plot behind the church of St Nicholas and St John. Its consecration took place in 1855. The cemetery was initially one acre in area immediately to the east of the church, though it expanded into the large plot to the east in c.1900 as far east as Bruce Road. One such addition was consecrated in 1869. An entrance road to the cemetery was made in 1857 on the south side of the church. The path from Newport south of Willsons Cottages was opened up c.1950. The cemetery contains WW1 and WW2 war graves and a memorial cross.
- 3.46 The Newport Cemetery Cross of Sacrifice is a War memorial of World War II dating from 1960 (LHD MO7131).
- 3.47 A WWII tank barrier was constructed across the Nettleham Road and on the pavement outside the Cathedral Nursing Home (LHD MON8015). Five surviving square concrete shafts, with square concrete removable covers were designed to take vertically slotted barriers, such as lengths of railway track. Presumably these holes extended across the road.
- 3.48 No. 54, Nettleham Road is a detached house built in 1951 (LHD MON7126).
- 3.49 No. 29, Church Lane is a detached house that was built in 1960 (LHD MON7097).
- 3.50 There have been a number of previous archaeological investigations within the search area. An archaeological watching brief on the groundworks for a new residential dwelling at 48, Nettleham Road in 2008 identified a deposit sequence which consisted of a topsoil, a sandy subsoil with limestone pieces and an underlying natural horizon of cornbrash. No archaeological features or finds were recorded, suggesting agricultural use before the construction of 48 Nettleham Road (LHD 10234, Site code: LINR07). An archaeological watching brief on the groundworks for a new extension and garage at 2, Bruce Road in 2001 also yielded negative results (LHD 7102, Site code: LBR01).
- 3.51 The archaeological observation of the excavation of the foundation trenches for a rear extension at 14, Bruce Road in 2003 did not identify any archaeological activity or finds (LHD 7675, HT23). An archaeological watching brief of trenches excavated during the

- relining and reconfiguration of water mains on the Nettleham Road in 2002 did not identify any archaeological deposits (LHD 7935, Site code: LWMR02). Although the site contractor reported the finding of large limestone blocks, these were probably removed off site before they could be examined. This same watching brief also took place on the trenches excavated during relining and reconfiguration of water mains in The Grove. No archaeological deposits were observed (LHD 7396, Site code: LWMR02).
- 3.52 An archaeological watching brief which took place in 1995 at the Lodge Hotel, 38-40, Nettleham Road during excavation work for the construction of a structure incorporating a lift well and service trenches did not identify any archaeological activity or finds (LHD 4411, ON552). Natural limestone brash was reached at c1.30m below the ground surface. The overlying sandy deposits could not be dated. The archaeological observation of the excavation of the foundation trenches for a garage in 2012 at 19, Mainwaring Road did not identify any archaeological activity or finds (LHD 11143, HT116). Topsoil overlay sandy stony clayey natural layers. No archaeological features were observed.
- 3.53 An archaeological watching brief at 8, Manor Road in 1998 yielded negative results (LHD 4690; Site code: MR98). An archaeological watching brief which took place during the excavation of foundation trenches for the construction of four extensions at the Cathedral Nursing Home, Nettleham Road in 2004 did not identify any archaeological deposits or finds (LHD 8452-6, Site code: NRL03). The watching brief identified recent garden activity, undated and natural deposits. An earlier archaeological watching brief took place here in 1991 on the excavation of the foundations for a 2-storey garage/extension (LHD 486-7, ON364). The earliest deposits encountered during the monitoring of Trench 1 were sandy clay with considerable tabular limestone fragments, which were overlain by sandy clay with occasional limestone fragments and a layer of late destruction debris to topsoil and fill. Similar stratigraphy was identified in Trench 2. A north-south orientated wall was exposed consisting of 3-4 courses of roughly dressed mortar bonded limestone. It was cut by drains and displaced by tree roots and had formed the foundations for later brick wall now gone. A further archaeological watching brief took place here in 1994 on the excavation of the foundations for a further extension. This did not identify any archaeological features or finds (LHD 668-9, ON497).
- 3.54 An archaeological watching brief took place at the Bromhead Hospital, Nettleham Road in 2000 during the groundworks for car-parking area and associated infrastructure (LHD 7081, Site code: NRE00). No archaeological features were observed except for a possible east-west orientated pit or ditch. No dating evidence was recovered from it to date the feature. An archaeological watching brief took place at the Dormer House, Bromhead Hospital, 17, Nettleham Road in 1992 (LHD 598, ON 444). A 1m deep L-shaped excavated trench for a new extension cut through all previously disturbed service trenches. An archaeological watching brief on the groundworks for the creation of a new car park at the Bromhead Hospital, Nettleham Road in 1992 meant excavating an area of lawn to a depth of 0.50m. A dark grey/brown topsoil with occasional limestone fragments was revealed, but no archaeological features or finds (LHD 534, ON 394).
- 3.55 An archaeological watching brief took place in 1988 at No. 33, Nettleham Road/The Grove on the groundworks for a new extension (LHD 754, ON 87). There was considerable overburden of modern topsoil, presumably brought in when the house was constructed in the 19th century. Then straight down to limestone brash where excavation penetrated to 1m in depth. An archaeological watching brief took place in 1988 at the Bromhead Nursing Home, Nettleham Road (LHD 727-728, ON 62, ON 86). No archaeological deposits were noted in the deep foundations for a new basement. Natural was reached at around 1m in depth.

- 3.56 Dewhirst and Nicholl's map of Lincoln of 1839 shows the area of the development site as being situated within a large enclosure off the western frontage of the Nettleham Road. Padley's map of Lincoln of 1842 shows the same layout to the area of the development sites as does Padley's map of Lincoln of 1851 and Padley's map of Lincoln of 1868. Paley and Thropp's map of Lincoln of 1883 shows the area of the development sites as still being located within the same open field. St Peter's Rectory is shown to the south-east.
- 3.57 Extracts from various O.S. maps were obtained from the Lincoln Heritage Database. An extract from the First Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1889 shows the area of the development sites to be situated in the south-western corner of a large field, which is in turn situated to the west of the Nettleham Road. St Peter's Rectory is shown to the south-east. The same layout to the development site is featured on the Second Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1907. On this map the larger field is denoted as 'Allotments'. By 1938, the Provisional Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S. map shows the eastern portion of Manor Road laid out with housing fronting to either side. Modern residential development has not yet extended as far westwards as to the area of the development sites, which are shown within remaining portions of the large field which are denoted on this map as 'Allotment Gardens'. The 1:1,250 scale O.S. map of 1982 shows the current layout of the development sites at 13 and 15 Manor Road.

4. Aims and objectives of the project

- 4.1 The aims of the scheme of works for monitoring and recording will be the continual archaeological monitoring and recording of the groundworks phase of development at the site, which will comprise the archaeological monitoring of all excavations including the mechanical excavation and hand excavation of the foundations for the new single storey rear extension at 15, Manor Road and for the new two storey side and single storey rear extensions at 13, Manor Road.
- 4.2 The objectives of the project will be:
- 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 sites may be situated on the postulated line of the Roman Lincoln Aqueduct as shown on Stukeleys' map of 1722 and on Marrat's map of Lincoln of 1819. The development sites are also situated to the south-east of a known Roman cemetery site which has been identified around the area of the Newport Cemetery and is known to extend as far south as No. 43, Broadway. The development sites are also situated to the west of the line of Fosse Way. Despite the fact that previous archaeological investigations at 8, Manor Road, at 2, Bruce Road and to the south at the Cathedral Nursing Home did not identify any archaeological activity or finds, it is considered highly likely that archaeological features, deposits and finds associated with the aforementioned Roman cemetery, the Lincoln Aqueduct or the Fosse Way may well be identified on this site. The specific objectives of the project will therefore be to record any archaeological activity and

finds associated with these known archaeological sites should they be encountered during the course of the archaeological monitoring. With particular respect to the potential discovery of any human inhumation and/or cremation burials on this site, the specific objectives of this project will to leave these remains *in situ* if possible, or where this is not feasible, the remains will be exhumed under the auspices of with the appropriate Ministry of Justice licence.

5. Methodology

- 5.1 The scheme of works for archaeological monitoring and recording will be undertaken during the groundworks phase of development at the site, and will include the **continual monitoring and recording of all excavations** including the mechanical and hand excavation of the foundations for the new two story rear extension and a new single storey front 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 of Field 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. Safe working practices will be maintained on site at all times as required either by the archaeological contractors health and safety policies and those of the main site contractor.
- 5.4 No member of staff will work within deep and unsupported trenches. Where such support is required, this will be provided by the main site contractor. If the excavation of a trench is to exceed maximum recognised safe working depths of 1.20m below ground levels, they will be stepped back or shoring shall be provided by the main site contractor.
- 5.5 The applicant or the main site contractor shall provide information on possible contamination issues and the location of all 'live' services before the commencement of the archaeological site works.
- 5.6 A Risk Assessment will be prepared for the site.
- 5.7 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.
- 5.8 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.
- 5.9 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.
- 5.10 *Written descriptions detailing the nature of archaeological features and/or deposits encountered will be compiled on pro-forma context record sheets.*
- 5.11 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.

- 5.12 Where appropriate, a programme of sampling of archaeological contexts will be carried out for subsequent analysis. A sampling strategy [to gather a statistically viable sample] will be used to sample all intrusive features excavated e.g. from the fills of pits and ditches, which are considered to be relatively undisturbed in order to assist in the establishment to their date, nature, extent and condition. In some instances purposive sampling will also be implemented. The samples taken will ideally be a minimum of 10 litres, and these will be sieved using a flotation tank [screen sieving to 1mm and with a flot screen of 250um]. The residues produced will be air-dried, sorted and assessed as part of the post-excavation phase, and the results will be produced in the final project report. It is understood that this sampling strategy is based on a Scheme of Works for Monitoring and Recording condition. In the event of significant archaeology being exposed consultation with Mr. Alastair Macintosh will take place to revise/modify sampling procedures. The recommendations for environmental sampling as detailed in Environmental Archaeology. *A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation.*, English Heritage (2002) will be adhered to.
- 5.13 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.
- 5.14 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. Should removal not be possible at the same time as the discovery, suitable security will be taken to protect the finds from theft.
- 5.15 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.
- 5.16 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 and in accordance with the *Disused Burial Ground (Amendment) Act, 1981*.
- 5.17 The fieldwork will be undertaken by Neville Hall MIFA and will take up to two days on site to complete. Additional 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 in accordance with the UK Institute for Conservation (UKIC) *First Aid for Finds* (1998). 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 in three days.

7. Monitoring arrangements

- 7.1 Provision will be made for Mr. Alastair Macintosh, the Lincoln City Council Archaeologist, (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 Mr. Alastair Macintosh, the Lincoln City Council Archaeologist 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 Mr. Alastair Macintosh, the Lincoln City Council Archaeologist.
- 7.5 Arrangements will be made for Mr. Alastair Macintosh, the Lincoln City Council Archaeologist to have access to the site to undertake monitoring visits, and such visits will be accounted for in the final report preparation.
- 7.6 Mr. Alastair Macintosh, the Lincoln City Council Archaeologist 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*'. The preparation of the site archive will take one working day to complete.
- 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 February 2016,

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

Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment, The MoRPHE Managers Guide, (English Heritage, 2009). 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.

9.3 Hard and digital copies of the final report will be deposited with Mr. Alastair Macintosh, the Lincoln Heritage database and the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record within six months of the completion of the site work.

10. Publication and dissemination

- 10.1 Copies of the final report will be deposited with the clients, Mr. Alastair Macintosh, the Lincoln City Council Archaeologist of Lincoln City Council (on behalf of the local planning authority), Lincoln City Council Planning Department, the Lincoln Heritage database, the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record, The Collection, Lincoln (along with the project archive) and with the National Monuments Record of English Heritage. 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 Mr. Alastair Macintosh, the Lincoln City Council Archaeologist.
- 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 Mr. Alastair Macintosh, the Lincoln City Council Archaeologist.

12. Variations to the proposed scheme

- 12.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation with Mr. Alastair Macintosh, the Lincoln City Council Archaeologist.

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 |
| Val Fryer | Environmental |
| Carol Allen | Neolithic and Bronze Age |
| Malin Holst | 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 and private indemnity insurance of £250,000 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.