

**NEVILLE HALL MIFA
FREELANCE ARCHAEOLOGIST & CONSULTANT**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING
AT, 3, NAAM PLACE,
LINCOLN, LINCOLNSHIRE.

National Grid Reference: SK 9729 7219
Site Code: NPLI16
Accession No: LCNCC: 2016.14
Planning Reference: 2015/0797/F

PREPARED FOR MR. PAUL LYNCH OF BAILFARM LTD.

By

Neville Hall MIFA

March 2016

List of Contents:

- Summary**
- 1. Introduction**
- 2. Site Location and Description**
- 3. Planning Background**
- 4. Aims and Objectives of the Archaeological Monitoring & Recording**
- 5. Archaeological and Historical Background**
- 6. Methodology**
- 7. Results**
- 8. Discussion and Conclusions**
- 9. Effectiveness of Methodology and Confidence Rating**
- 10. Acknowledgements**
- 11. Bibliography**

List of Figures:

- Figure 1:** Site location at scale 1:25,000.
- Figure 2:** Block plan showing the site location and proposed layout of the development site at an original scale of 1:200, (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan).
- Figure 3:** Plan of the Monitored Groundworks at a scale of 1:50.
- Figure 4:** **Representative Sections 1-8** at a scale of 1:20.

Appendices:

- Appendix 1:** Plates
- Appendix 2:** List of Contexts
- Appendix 3:** The Archive
- Appendix 4:** Photographic Register
- Appendix 5:** OASIS Summary Sheet
- Appendix 6:** Specification for Archaeological Monitoring

Summary

A programme of works comprising archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken by Neville Hall MIFA during the groundworks pertaining to the construction of three new two storey residential dwellings at 3, Naam Place, Lincoln, Lincolnshire. The archaeological monitoring was undertaken on the development site on the 3rd of March 2016.

The groundworks for this development consisting of the mechanical reduction of the foundation trenches for the new build were undertaken under continual archaeological supervision.

This programme of archaeological monitoring and recording did not identify any archaeological activity on this site and there were no finds. The findings consisted of a series of deposit sequences which consisted of an undated buried soil or ploughsoil horizon, a modern made ground deposit which was associated with a former demolished outbuilding on the site, a redeposited modern topsoil and an underlying natural horizon of cornbrash. These various deposit sequences were recorded within a total of eight representative sections across the monitored area.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Neville Hall MIFA was commissioned by Mr. Paul Lynch of Bailfarm Ltd. to undertake a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording during the groundworks pertaining to the construction of three new two storey residential dwellings at 3, Naam Place, Lincoln, Lincolnshire, situated at National Grid Reference SK 9729 7219. The archaeological monitoring was carried out at the development site on the 3rd of March 2016.
- 1.2 The work was carried out according to the requirements of various archaeological conditions, which were attached to the granting of planning consent for this development by Lincoln City Council, the Local Planning Authority (LPA) and acting on the advice of 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 3, Namm Place is located within the built up urban area of the City of Lincoln. Namm Place in turn extends eastwards from the eastern frontage of Burton Road. The development site is situated at a height of approximately 64mAOD and at National Grid Reference SK 9729 7219 [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 Elmton 1 Series, which in turn overlie the Lower Lias limestones of the Jurassic [BGS, 1973; Soil Survey 1983].

3. Planning Background

- 3.1 A planning application for the proposed erection of three new two storey residential dwellings at 3, Naam Place, Lincoln, Lincolnshire (Planning Reference: 2015/0797/F) has been submitted to and granted consent by Lincoln City Council, the Local Planning Authority. However, as the proposed development is situated within an area of known archaeological significance, two archaeological conditions (Nos. 6 and 7) were attached to this consent, which stated that:

No development shall take place within the application area until the applicant has secured the implementation of an appropriate programme of archaeological work in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which has been submitted to and approved by the City of Lincoln Council as Local Planning Authority. The development shall be undertaken only in full accordance with the approved WSI. No variation shall 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.

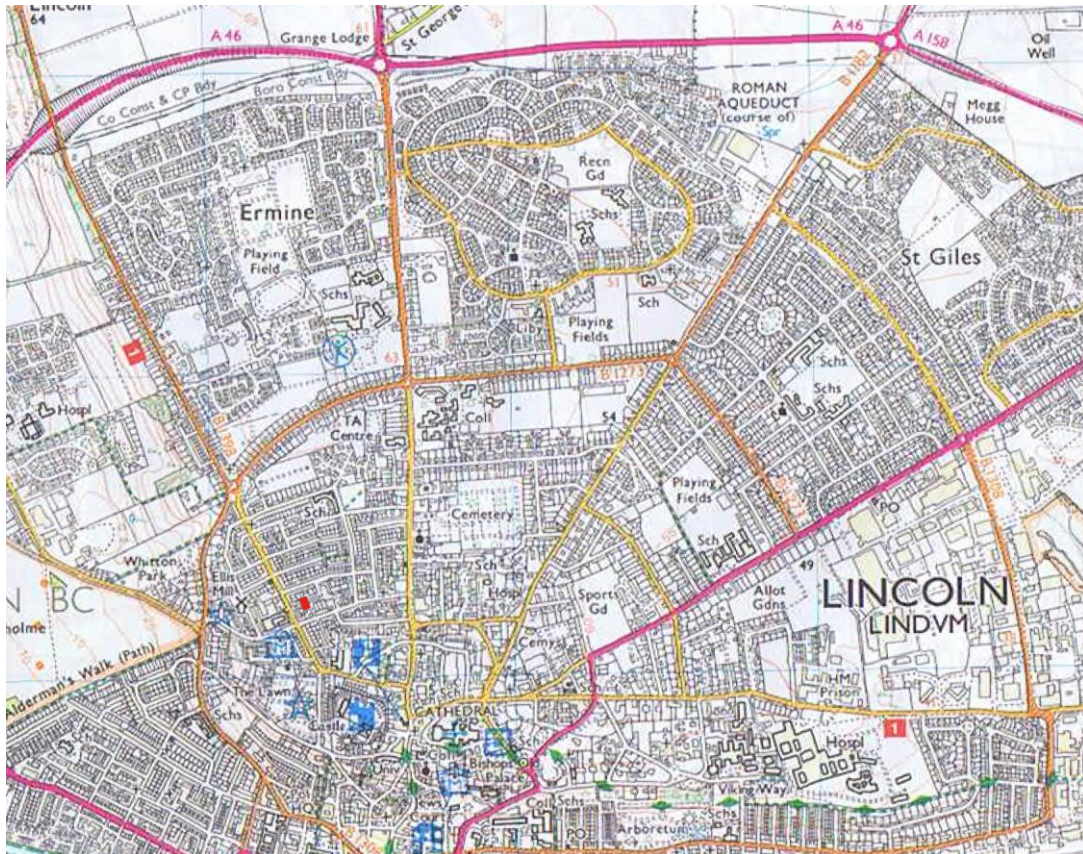


Figure 1: Site location at scale 1:25,000. The site is shown in red. (O.S. copyright licence number 100048723)

- 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 the mechanical excavation of the foundations for the three new two storey residential dwellings at 3, Namm Place.
- 4.2 The objectives of the project were:

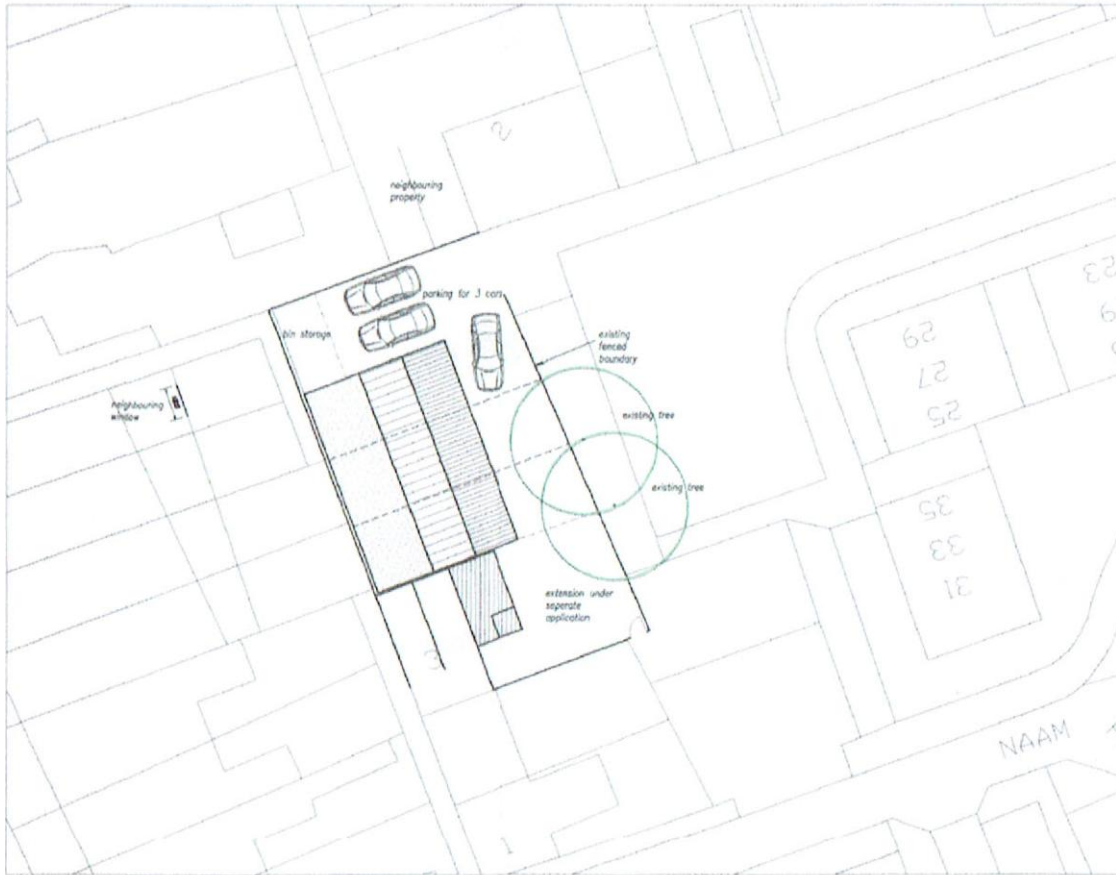


Figure 2: Block plan showing the site location and proposed layout of the development site at an original scale of 1:200, (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan).

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 map regression has established that this development site lay within enclosed fields (City's Arable Fields RAZ) until the late 19th century. An archaeological watching brief at 17, Naam Place in 2010 identified buried soils and underlying natural cornbrash deposits. The location of the development site within these open fields renders this the most likely outcome of this archaeological investigation. The development site also lies to the east of the postulated line of the Jurassic Way, that of a Roman road (thought to underlie Burton Road), which extended north-westwards from the Roman settlement and the medieval *Bradegate* (the medieval precursor of Burton Road). The development site lies to the north of Rasen Lane, the precursor of the medieval *Sextangate*. It is considered possible that associated roadside settlement activity related to these linear movement zones may be encountered on this site. The development site also lies within the boundaries of the

Elements at the former Roman City and Roman Network RAZ. It is considered that there may be potential for former elements of Roman settlement activity being reused during the Anglo-Saxon period to be found here. The specific objectives of the project were therefore to record any archaeological activity and finds associated with this multi-period archaeological potential within the context of the identified RAZs and within the context of the research objectives of the *East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework* (2015).

5. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 5.1 Background research sources were consulted at the Lincolnshire Archives and the Lincoln Local Studies Library. A search was made of the Lincoln Heritage Database (LHD) of the vicinity of the development site and of the Lincoln Archaeological Research Assessment (LARA).
- 5.2 Consultation of LARA revealed that the development site at 3, Namm Place is located within the **Burton Road Character Area**.
- 5.3 The Burton Road Character Area is composed of Late Victorian and Edwardian terraced houses which are interspersed with later post-war and modern infill and redevelopment. The area is mainly residential in nature with a dispersed number of civic and commercial properties. Burton Road forms the backbone of this Character Area and the buildings along its length demonstrate the development of Lincoln from the 18th-21st centuries. The layout of the southern parts of this Character Area are strongly influenced by the proximity of the former Roman and medieval walled settlements.
- 5.4 This Character Area lies on the top of the Jurassic limestone escarpment to the north-west of the former Roman and medieval walled settlements. Much of this Character Area remained as open agricultural land until the Late Victorian and Edwardian periods. However, its proximity to the city centre has strongly influenced its development since the Roman Military Era (AD60-90). Elements of this former open agricultural character are preserved within a built townscape which illustrates Lincoln's development and expansion during the 19th and 20th centuries.
- 5.5 Much of this townscape is divided into small urban blocks which are defined by poorly interconnected grid-iron pattern of streets of terraced houses. Properties are regular in form and scale and consist of rows of terraced houses with dispersed groups of individual detached and semi-detached buildings.
- 5.6 Upper parts of the northern scarp of the Jurassic limestone escarpment have had a defensive role since the founding of Lincoln during the Roman military era (AD60-90), when a contemporary legionary fortress was constructed here. The line of the former north wall of the upper Roman settlement, which was consolidated in stone during the Roman colonia era (AD90-410), survives in the alignment of the southern boundary of this Character Area to the rear of Nos. 1-79 Cecil Street. Parts of the wall remain standing to the rear of Mary Sookias House. The eastern Boundary of the Character Area follows the rear plot boundaries of properties along Newport, a road which follows the line of Ermine Street, which was constructed during the Roman military era.
- 5.7 During the High Medieval period (AD850-1350) and Early Modern Period (AD1350-1750), Newport was the location of a large market and suburb. Towards the end of the High Medieval period, the area appears to have been enclosed by a ditch and possibly a wall, for either defensive or delineative reasons. The orientation of the western stretch of the former enclosure wall is partly preserved in the alignment of plot boundaries in the area, such as the rear plot boundaries of No. 9-33 St Nicholas Street, the eastern boundary of

the park at the corner of Mildmay Street and Vere Street, and the north/south line formed by the eastern plot boundaries of Nos. 5, 12 and 14 Buckfast Road. The alignment of the western edge of Newport Market itself also partly survives in the orientation of Francis Street and the western plot boundary of St Nicholas's Gardens. Rasen Lane, which runs from east-west through the south of the Character Area was probably established during the High Medieval period.

- 5.8 It is likely that during the High Medieval and early Modern periods, much of the land in the Character Area remained open either as agricultural fields or as grazed heath. Much of the area was probably part of the City's North Field, and may have been farmed in common. Towards the western edge of the Character Area, windmills were located along the top of the escarpment slope, probably as early as the High Medieval period. The 18th century Ellis Mill to the west of Mill Road survives as testament to the areas longstanding association with wind power. The alignment of Mill Road itself follows the alignment of Cliffgate, an earlier road of medieval date.
- 5.9 Land within the Character Area was probably enclosed during the early Industrial Period under an Act of Parliament of 1803, which stipulated the enclosure of many of Lincoln's open fields. Field boundaries associated with the enclosure of this land survive in the current townscape, notably in the orientation of streets and houses, such as in the orientation of Kingsley Passage, the rear plots of Nos. 13-53 Mount Street, and the northern boundary of the Character Area above Carisbrooke Close and Osborne Close. Both the Waggon and Horses Public House and the Georgian farmhouse immediately to the north of No. 171 Burton Road, survive from the early Modern period, and are likely to be contemporary with this land enclosure.
- 5.10 Parts of the Character Area were also used for the quarrying of limestone. Evidence for the small scale quarries, which were in operation until at least the late 19th century, may survive in localised undulations in ground levels. Stone was thus available as a local building material during the 19th century and a number of local buildings are composed of this material e.g. Nos. 23-25 and 27 Rasen Lane and No. 9 Mid Saxon Street. This is an indication that small scale quarry was operations near too or within the Character Area.
- 5.11 During the Early Industrial period as well as subsequently, the population of Lincoln increased dramatically, requiring the provision of services and public buildings, as well as residential housing. The southern parts of the Character Area were initially a focus for development, lying closer to the city centre. The Lawn lunatic asylum, the northern boundary of which forms part of the southern boundary of the Character Area, was built in 1819. To the immediate north, and on the site of Willis Close residential development, the now demolished Lincoln Union Workhouse was built in 1837. A few elements of this work house, such as the former cemetery between Nos. 11 and 12 Long Leys Road and the original entrance way between Nos. 8 and 10 Burton Road, survive in the modern townscape. Militia barracks, now the Museum of Lincolnshire Life at the corner of Burton Road and Upper Long Leys Road, were built towards the end of the Early Industrial period.
- 5.12 Residential development, alongside other cottages industries and services e.g. The Plough Boy Public House at No. 60 Burton Road, initially developed in the south of the Character Area along Rasen Lane and the lower parts of Burton Road e.g. cottages on either side of Occupation Road and Nos. 82-110 Rasen Lane. The construction of residential properties on open agricultural land continued on open agricultural land throughout the Post-Railway Expansion Period, mostly along Burton Road and on the western side of the Character Area. The readily available amount of land for sale and its physical condition, are factors that are likely to have had a strong influence in the patterns of residential expansion within the Character Area. The grid iron pattern of streets to either side of Burton Road and to the north of Rasen Lane formed the basis of the earliest

large scale residential development in this area. However, land to the south and west of Cecil Street in the south of the Character Area remained open, most likely as the area contained substantial earthworks associated with the Roman and medieval settlement defences. Land to the north of Good Lane and Saxon Street in the north-east of the area also remained open until the latter part of the 19th century. The dichotomous development of the Late Victorian/Edwardian suburb is illustrated in the different scales and exterior decor of the houses, but most clearly in the misalignment of the two grid-iron patterns of streets to the west of Mildmay Street and the east of Burton Road.

- 5.13 The modern Burton Road is thought to roughly follow the postulated line of a Roman Road that extended south-eastwards into the Roman settlement of Lincoln via Westgate, so it is possible that Roman suburban settlement and other land use activity might be expected to be found in this area.
- 5.14 Rasen Lane was situated within the medieval suburb of Newport and is likely to be the successor to a minor medieval street in this suburb that was known as *Sextangate*, which was first recorded in the late 12th century. Since its name contains an Old English name as its first element, it is likely that this street is of late 11th or early 12th century date, *Sextangate* was a primary feature of the medieval suburb of Newport. Rasen Lane itself is first documented in 1828 and in 1833 (LHD 8100).
- 5.15 To the north-west of the development site is the line of the Upper Long Leys Road (LHD MON 2029). At its eastern end, it was the successor to the medieval street of *Cliffgate*. There are documentary references to the 'Long Leys' or long strips of meadow (from which this road derives its name) from c.1500. As a road it is mentioned in the local Enclosure Award of 1803. *Cliffgate* was one of two medieval routeways that approached the Upper City on its eastern side. *Cliffgate* itself was finally closed as a result of the enclosure of the nearby open fields in 1803 and by the construction of the modern Burton Road. The line of this road can be followed as property boundaries westwards to its junction with Long Leys Road. *Cliffgate* is likely to have had Pre-Conquest origins.
- 5.16 The present Burton Road is thought to date from around 1800 following the recently preceding parliamentary enclosure of the nearby open and common fields. The road to Burton was thus laid out at the time of the Parliamentary Enclosure of the open fields (LHD MON 791, 4616). It was named as Kirton Road by the Enclosure Commissioners in 1803 and was named as Burton Road by 1820. From this time onwards, Burton Road became the main thoroughfare into Lincoln from the north-west. The modern village of Burton lies to the north-west of the city and the original road from this settlement (and the namesake of the modern Burton Road) to Lincoln was known as *Burtongate* and *Bradegate*, though the line of this route is unknown. *Bradegate* was first documented in the mid-late 13th century and was the precursor of Burton Road. Though the line of this route is uncertain, it was probably within the vicinity of the line of the modern Burton Road.
- 5.17 The boundaries of the Jurassic Way RAZ (5.1) lie to either side of the Burton Road and to the west of this development site. This prehistoric trackway is the earliest known archaeological feature within the City of Lincoln and is thought to have extended from the Humber southwards for an unknown distance along the crest of the Jurassic limestone escarpment. The line of this trackway may extend along part of the line of the modern day Burton Road, though this is speculative.
- 5.18 The development site lies within the boundaries of the Central Elements of the former Roman City and Roman network RAZ (8.3.1). This research agenda area relates to the early medieval period and deals with elements of the former Roman settlement and road network etc. which may or may not have been reused or simply left alone during the Angle-Saxon period.

- 5.19 The development site is also located within the boundaries of the City's Arable Fields RAZ (11.17). The city's arable fields were enclosed by Act of Parliament in 1803 and lay to the north and east of the walled settlement. This RAZ includes the whole area of the enclosed field system of Lincoln field extending from Burton Road in the west to the Greetwell Road in the south-east.
- 5.20 The development site is also situated within the boundaries of the Working Class housing estates c1850-1945 in Newport, Newland, Butwerk, Wigford and elsewhere RAZ (11.26). The locations of this RAZ are based on the First Edition O.S. map and account for these areas that had developed by 1905, but which were not occupied by industrial plant. These comprised large estates of brick built terraced housing and included an area to the north-west of the upper city of an area of former agricultural land between the Burton Road and Newport.
- 5.21 Consultation of the *East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework* (2015) has established the following research objectives which frame this project within the context of relevant research questions and agenda for this particular area of Lincoln. Research Objective 5F - this will be to add further information to the Lincoln Urban Archaeology Database in respect of Roman settlement activity within the hinterland of the Roman settlement of Lincoln. Research Objective 6E - to assist further research in urban development in the Anglo-Saxon period and in particular to provide further evidence for Anglo-Saxon occupation at the Roman public town of Lincoln within the context of the aforementioned RAZ. Research Objective 7A - to use this archaeological investigation to promote and to develop understanding of medieval town development in relation to the defended settlement of Lincoln.
- 5.22 The Plough Boy Public House at 60, Burton Road was built in 1841 and stands on the corner of Burton Road with Long Leys Road (LHD MON 2129, 5501). It is listed in Directories of 1857-63 as a beer retailer and as a grocer between 1857-71. It was numbered as 52, Burton Road until the mid 1880s. The public house was closed down and boarded up in 2000, but reopened by 2001. A fish shop and stable on the west side as part of this public house was built in 1908 at then was as numbered 3 Long Leys Road (LHD NON 5253).
- 5.23 Ivy House/Ellis House, Nos. 78-80 Burton Road was a detached house which was divided into two properties sometime in 1935. It was generally occupied at the beginning as the adjutants house by army officers and Padley's 1868 map shows it clearly associated with the nearby barracks. It was the only house on the west side of Burton Road north of the barracks at the time of the 1868 Padley map. The garden of No. 78 now contains Nos. 1-6 Cliff Court (LHD MON 3581, 6770).
- 5.24 No. 84, Rasen Lane was a two storey house, which was built in 1850 and which was part of a varied row numbered as 74-86 Rasen Lane that were built from the 1840s-1870s (LHD MON 7440). No. 86, Rasen Lane was a two storey house with a side entrance through a yard, which was part of a varied row numbered as 74-86 Rasen Lane, which were built from the built 1840s-1870s (LHD MON 7441). No. 88, Rasen Lane was a detached house at the rear of No. 86 Rasen Lane, which was also built in 1850 (LHD MON 7442). It has been extended on its north side and appears to have absorbed part of the garden of No. 90 ,Rasen Lane (LHD MON 7443).
- 5.25 No. 90, Rasen Lane was a detached house at the rear of Nos. 86 and 88 Rasen Lane that dates from 1850 (LHD MON 7443). In 1889, it was extended on its eastern side and appears to have absorbed part of the gardens of Nos. 80-84 Rasen Lane to the east. The site is now the carriageway of Naam Grove.

- 5.26 Nos. 92-96, Rasen Lane was a terrace of three houses which were built sometime between 1851-1867 (LHD MON 7444). Nos. 98-102, Rasen Lane was a terrace of three houses which were built sometime between 1851-1867 (LHD MON 7445).
- 5.27 Nos. 106-108 Rasen Lane are a pair of houses located on the northern frontage of this road and were constructed in 1860 (LHD MON 7446). Arden House, 104 Rasen Lane, is located on its northern frontage and was constructed in 1860 (LHD MON 4843). The house was numbered as 34 up until 1896-8 and was then named as Arden House in c.1890. The rear part is now a separate dwelling as 17, Naam Place.
- 5.28 Nos. 67-73, Burton Road are a terrace of four houses built in 1860 (LHD MON 7731). No. 75, Burton Road comprised a house and yard with outbuildings which were constructed in 1860 (LHD MON 7732). A wash house and cart shed were added in 1897. No. 110 Rasen Lane is a house dating to 1860 on the corner of Burton Road and Rasen Lane (LHD MON 7447). Nos. 63-65 Burton Road are a pair of houses built in 1860 on the eastern frontage of this road (LHD MON 8115).
- 5.29 Nos. 15-18, Namm Place were two pairs of houses joined by rear outbuildings dating to 1866 (LHD MON 8259). The present number 15 is 15 and 16 combined. Nos. 17 and 18 were removed in c.1972, and the rear part of No. 104 Rasen Lane is now numbered as 17. A house was built on the site of numbers 17 and 18 in 2010. A wall was recorded in 2010 on the western boundary which was possibly part of Nos. 18 or 19 Naam Place.
- 5.30 Nos. 19-20 Naam Place are a pair of houses built in 1866 and situated to the rear of Nos. 63-65 Burton Road (LHD MON 8260). A wall was recorded in 2010 on the eastern boundary which was possibly part of Nos. 18 or 19 Naam Place. The site now contains two lock-up garages.
- 5.31 The origin for the name of Namm Place is uncertain (LHD MON 2584, 6056). This is a road with dwellings between Burton Road and Rasen Lane, which was adopted in 1871.
- 5.32 To the west of the Burton Road development site is the site of the Grade II listed Royal North Lincoln Militia Barracks (LHD MON 1596). These were constructed in 1857 and included an armoury and store along with the barracks with a stable added in 1870. This was superseded by the Saboran Barracks by 1879/80. The 1881 census and a directory of 1885 lists non military families resident in the living quarters. Further alterations were carried out to the buildings in 1913 for the Lincolnshire County Territorial Force. The complex was converted to the Museum of Lincolnshire Life which opened in 1969.
- 5.33 Gray Street is a residential street extending eastwards from Burton Road to Saxon Street and St Nicholas Street. It absorbed Saxon Place in c1880 and was adopted in 1873 (LHD MON 3187, 6764).
- 5.34 Nos. 80-82, Rasen Lane were a pair of houses built in 1874 (LHD MON 4136). They were originally numbered as 43-44, Rasen Lane until c.1898 when they were called Cappstone Villas with No. 82 named as Cappstone House in 1881. The northern end of the gardens are now occupied by houses/maisonettes in Naam Grove. Nos. 81-93, Burton Road and 1a/1b, Gray Street were a row of houses that were constructed in 1874 (LHD MON 4115). Alterations to No. 81 were made in 1916.
- 5.35 Naam Cottages, Gray Street were three cottages built in 1874 (LHD MON 3398, 7013). These were situated to the south of, and were reached by a passage between Nos. 17 and 19 Gray Street. It is now the site of five lockup garages.
- 5.36 Nos. 6-8, Gray Street are a pair of two storey houses that were built in 1874 (LHD MON 8242). No. 10, Gray Street is a two storey house dating to 1874 (LHD MON 8243). This

was originally part of a row numbered 10-14. A rear stable was added at the rear of the yard in 1884. This has been converted to a dwelling (10a). Other alterations to the house were made in 1922-3.

- 5.37 Nos. 12-14 Gray Street are a pair of two-storey houses dating to 1874, which were once part of a longer row originally 10-14 (LHD MON 8244). The 1887 Town Plan shows two central covered passageways centrally between the houses, now removed, and a large yard to the side and rear of No. 14 with greenhouses. This yard was occupied by a Salvation Army Citadel from the 1950s-1990s (LHD MON 6115, 8728) and then by Nos. 14a and 14b Gray Street.
- 5.38 Taylors Cottages, Gray Street were a terrace of ten houses built in 1875 on the south side of the street (LHD MON 88771). Nos. 16-24, Gray Street are a terrace of five two-storey houses, that were once part of a longer row (LHD MON 8245).
- 5.39 Nos. 19-21, Gray Street are a pair of houses dating to 1875 (LHD MON 8990). No. 19 was used as a branch store by the Lincoln Cooperative Society in 1876. The store then moved to No. 95 Burton Road in 1878, and 19 reverted to residential use.
- 5.40 Eden Terrace, which is situated on the eastern side of Burton Road was first recorded in a Directory of 1877 as Nos. 1, 2 3, and 5, Eden Terrace and were probably Nos. 101-109 Burton Road. (LHD MON 3391).
- 5.41 West View, Burton Road was situated on the east side of the street, possibly as Nos. 89-93 Burton Road, but this precise location has not been established (LHD MON 3390, 7004). It was recorded as Nos. 1-3 West View in a Directory of 1877. West Cliff Villas, Burton Road was situated on the east side of the street, possibly as Nos. 81-87, Burton Road, but this precise location has not been established (LHD MON 3389, 7003). It was recorded as Nos. 1-3 West View in a Directory of 1877.
- 5.42 Nos. 95-97 Burton Road and No. 2, Gray Street housed Branch No. 2 of the Lincoln Equitable Cooperative Industrial Society (LHD MON 3212). These were situated on the north corner of Gray Street and were built as shops, and a dwelling house and stable, replacing the first shop on this site, which was opened in 1879. The original Gray Street carriage entrance is now bricked in and Nos. 2-4 Gray Street are now part of a warehouse. A new shop front added in the 1990s.
- 5.43 No. 82, Burton Road was a detached house built in 1887 (LHD MON 4532). Nos. 35-57 Burton Road are a row twelve houses and shops located on its eastern side (LHD MON 4553). They were built in 1889. Nos. 89-91, Rasen Lane were two houses constructed in 1894 (LHD MON 4693). No. 93, Rasen Lane was a house built in 1894 (LHD MON 4699). Nos. 85-87 Rasen Lane were a pair of houses with a central passageway (LHD MON 7902).
- 5.44 The Bakery, Gray Street and Nos. 91-93, Burton Road comprise a bakery and stables dating to 1896 (LHD MON 6592). This was a rebuilding of the original buildings dating from 1874. The buildings have been converted to residential use. Nos. 95-101 Rasen Lane are a row of four houses built in 1896 on the southern frontage of this street (HER MON 4774). The building was recorded and photographed as part of 1998 Industrial Archaeology Survey project (LHD 4267).
- 5.45 The site of the former Salvation Army Citadel, built in 1958 is now occupied by Nos. 14, 14a and 14b Gray Street (LHD MON 6115). Construction was first proposed in 1938 and again in 1948.

- 5.46 There have been a number of previous archaeological investigations within the search area. An archaeological watching brief undertaken in 1991 on Gray Street during road/path works to a depth of 0.50m only identified make up deposits sealing a gritty soil that contained brick and tile (LHD 300, Site code: ON310).
- 5.47 An archaeological watching brief on a service trench in Rasen Lane in 1991 to a depth of 1.40m revealed an orange/red/brown soil which was overlain by road make-up and disturbed by a service pipe (LHD 498, Site code: ON371).
- 5.48 An archaeological watching brief on a service trench in Naam Place in 1991 to a depth of 1.50m identified stratigraphy which was disturbed by modern pipe work. A dark soil was overlain by service trench backfill consisting of limestone fragments, yellow sand and brown soil along with road make-up (LHD 500, Site code: ON372).
- 5.49 An archaeological watching brief on the excavation of two trial pits took place at the Museum of Lincolnshire Life on Burton Road in 1994 (LHD 658-9, Site code: ON490). The trial holes were excavated as an aid to foundation design to depths of 0.50m. These excavations identified a topsoil which overlay a layer of limestone brash. No archaeological features or finds were made.
- 5.50 An archaeological watching brief took place in 1996 on the groundworks for a new rear extension at Nos. 95-99, Burton Road, rear of the Cooperative Retail Store and No. 2 Gray Street (LHD 4354, Site code: ON565). No pre 19/20th century archaeological deposits were revealed .
- 5.51 An archaeological watching brief on the excavation of trenches for new water mains on Burton Road in 1996 to depths of 0.90m-1.0m did not identify any archaeological deposits or finds (LHD 4384, Site code: ON575).
- 5.52 An archaeological watching brief took place in 2006 on land to rear of No. 110, Rasen Lane (LHD 9755, Site code: LRRLO6). The watching brief took place during the lowering of ground levels for the construction of a house. No pre-modern features were recorded. A buried topsoil and 19th-century levelling deposit overlay natural limestone brash. No archaeological features were observed.
- 5.53 An archaeological watching brief on the groundworks for a new residential dwelling at No. 17, Naam Place in 2010 identified a buried soil deposit above a layer of natural limestone rubble. There were no finds. A boundary or building wall was recorded on the western site boundary (LHD 10970, Site code: SNPL10).
- 5.54 An archaeological evaluation at the Museum of Lincolnshire Life, Burton Road took place in 2012 in advance of the formation of a children's play area on the former parade ground. (LHD 11290, Site code: MOLL12). A single trench was excavated to a depth of 0.75m with a sondage at the southern end extended to a depth of 1m. The base deposits were the rubble preparation and gravel surface of the parade ground. This was sealed by a clinker surface and made ground. Above this was a rubble layer containing brick, breeze block and ironwork, debris from the construction of the 1970s Industry and Agriculture Hall, with topsoil above this.
- 5.55 Dewhirst and Nicholl's map of Lincoln of 1839 shows the area of the development site as being situated within a rectangular shaped enclosure that is situated off the eastern frontage of the Burton Road. Padley's map of Lincoln of 1842 shows the same layout to the area of the development site as being situated within the same enclosure as does Padley's map of Lincoln of 1851 and Padley's map of Lincoln of 1868. Padley and Thropp's map of Lincoln of 1883 shows that by this time, urban development has been established to the east of the Burton Road with Namm Place and Gray Street for example

being laid out by this time The area of the development site is now situated to the rear of two properties which front onto the northern side of Naam Place. This development site is situated within their rear gardens.

- 5.56 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 1888 shows the area of the development site as being situated within the same rear gardens of properties fronting onto the northern side of Naam Place. 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 the 1932 Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S. map, on the 1:1,250 scale O.S. map of 1967 and on the 1:1,250 scale O.S. map of 1982.

6. Methodology

- 6.1 The archaeological monitoring and recording of the groundworks pertaining to this development were undertaken by Neville Hall MIFA on the 3rd of March 2016. This comprised the mechanical excavation under archaeological supervision of the foundations for the new residential dwellings. The mechanical excavations were undertaken by a 3-ton 360° mechanical excavator equipped with a 0.50m wide toothed 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. A plan of the monitored groundworks was compiled on site at a scale of 1:50. This is reproduced at the same scale on **Figure 3**. A total of eight representative sections of the identified deposit sequences [designated as **Representative Sections 1-8**] were also compiled on site at a scale of 1:20. These are reproduced at this same scale on **Figure 4**.
- 6.3 All site levels were taken from an Ordnance Survey benchmark situated on the northern frontage of Rasen Lane of 63.29mAOD utilising a dumpy level. A complimentary colour digital photographic record was also maintained, which are reproduced as **Plates 1-28, 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 3; Appendix 1; Plates 1-28]

- 7.1 The groundworks for this development, which comprised the mechanical excavation under archaeological supervision of a series of foundation trenches for the new build were continually monitored and recorded.
- 7.2 The foundation trenches were excavated to varying lengths, to a width of 0.50m and to depths of 0.50m-0.60m below ground levels [**Plates 1-3, 8-9, 11, 13-14, 16-18, 20-21, 23-24 and 26-28**]. The first of these trenches to be excavated which was against the north wall of the adjoining residential dwelling - 3, Naam Place, revealed a deposit sequence below the foundations which consisted of an undated buried soil or ploughsoil horizon (**001**) above the natural horizon of cornbrash (**002**), which extended to the base of this excavation. This deposit sequence was recorded within **Representative Section 1 [Plates 4-5]**.
- 7.3 Over the bulk of the monitored area, there had been a former outbuilding, which had been attached to 3, Namm Place to the south and to an extant outbuilding to the north.

This outbuilding had been demolished and the site cleared prior to this groundworks programme. The excavation of the foundation trenches within this area of the site identified a variation to the deposit sequence which consisted of a modern made ground deposit (003), (which had been associated with the construction of this former outbuilding) which overlay the natural horizon of cornbrash (002). This deposit sequence was recorded within **Representative Sections 2-3 [Plates 6-7 and 10]**.

- 7.4 Towards the northern end of the area of this former outbuilding, there was a further variation to this deposit sequence. Within the northernmost west-east orientated foundation trench, the mechanical excavations extended through the modern made ground deposit (003), the undated buried soil/ploughsoil horizon (001) and the natural horizon of cornbrash (002) at the base of the excavation. This deposit sequence was recorded within **Representative Section 4 [Plate 12]**.
- 7.5 At the north-eastern corner of the new build area, there was a further change to the deposit sequence where the foundation trenches extended to a slightly greater depth. Underlying a modern concrete slab, a redeposited topsoil horizon (004) was identified. This lay directly above the made ground deposit (003), the buried soil/ploughsoil horizon (001) and the natural horizon of cornbrash (002) at the base of the excavation. This further deposit sequence was recorded within **Representative Section 5 [Plate 15]**.
- 7.6 A further deposit sequence was identified along the eastern fringes of the new build area and in particular within the eastern north-south orientated foundation trench. This further sequence lay to the east of the area of made ground (003), the extent of which is featured on **Figure 3**. Here the deposit sequence comprised the undated buried soil/ploughsoil horizon (001) overlying the natural horizon of cornbrash (002). This final deposit sequence was recorded within **Representative Sections 6-8 [Plates 19, 22 and 25]**.
- 7.7 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 the mechanical reduction of the foundation trenches for the new build were undertaken under continual archaeological supervision.
- 8.2 This programme of archaeological monitoring and recording did not identify any archaeological activity on this site and there were no finds. The findings consisted of a series of deposit sequences which consisted of an undated buried soil or ploughsoil horizon, a modern made ground deposit which was associated with a former demolished outbuilding on the site, a redeposited modern topsoil and an underlying natural horizon of cornbrash. These various deposit sequences were recorded within a total of eight representative sections across the monitored 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 sequences observed and recorded during the course of the archaeological monitoring; while providing sufficient time to record the deposit sequences observed. A more detailed level of archaeological assessment and investigation clearly would not have been necessary. It is considered that the implemented methodology was sufficient to ensure the absence of archaeological activity and finds and the nature of the deposit sequences 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 Lynch of Bailfarm Ltd. 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.

11. Bibliography

British Geological Survey, (1973), *Lincoln, Solid & Drift Edition*, 1:50,000 scale series; Sheet No. 114.

Cameron K., (1985), *The Place Names of the City and County of Lincoln*, English Place Name Society, Vol. LVIII, Part 1.

Extract from the First Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1887, map sheet no. Lincolnshire 70.3.

Extract from the 1932 Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map, map sheet no. Lincolnshire 70.3.

Extract from the 1:1,250 scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1967.

Extract from the 1:1,250 scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1982.

Mills, D., Wheeler, R., (2004), *Historic Town Plans of Lincoln 1610-1920*. Lincoln Record Society Vol. 92.

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

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

Soil Survey of England & Wales, (1983), *Soils of Eastern England*, Sheet 4.

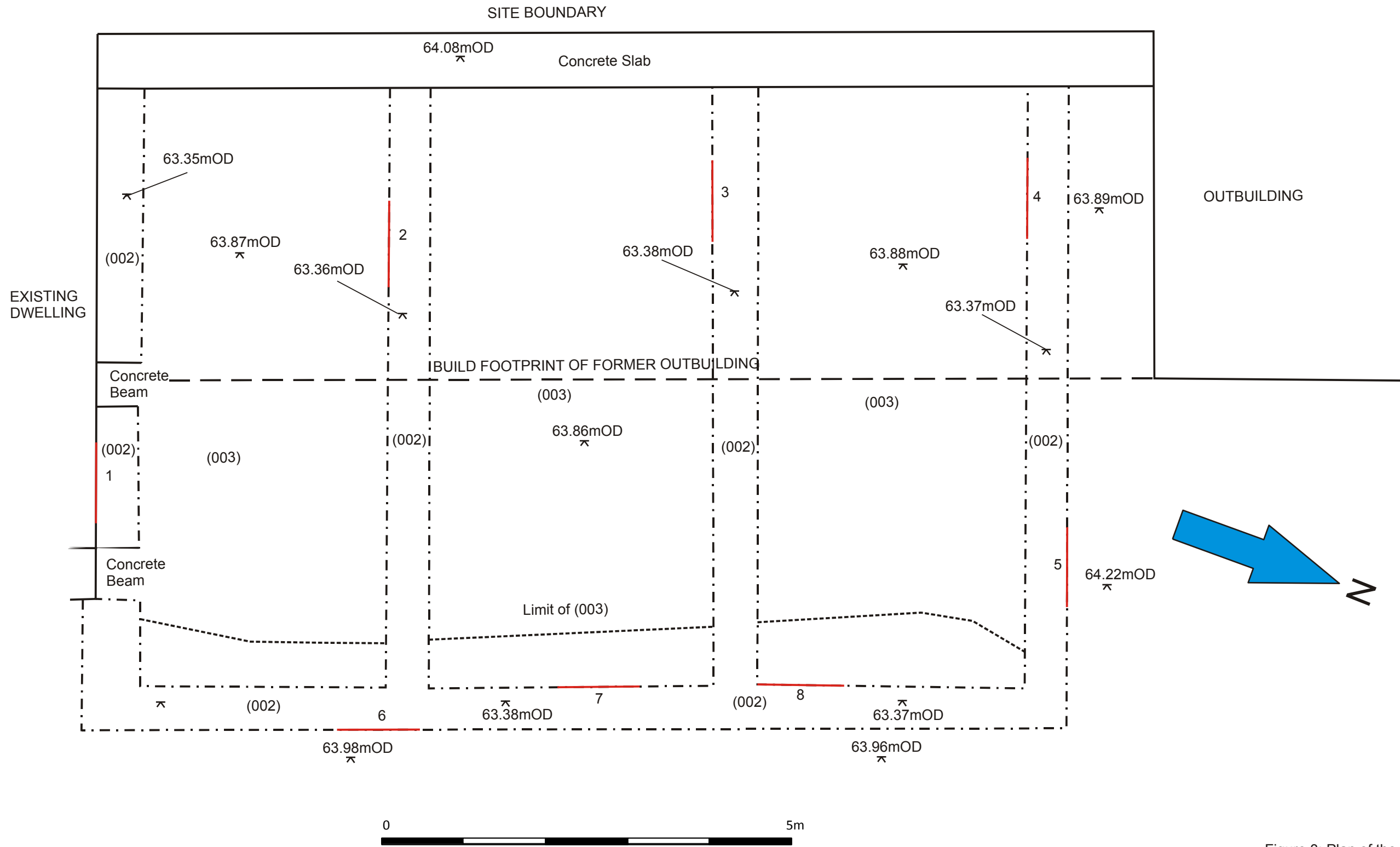
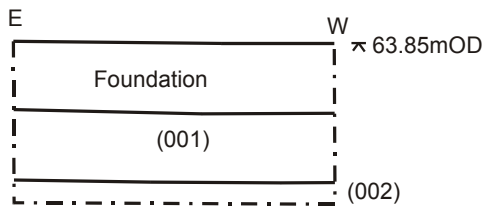
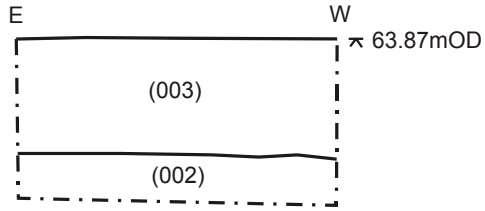


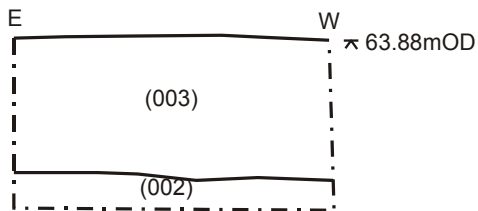
Figure 3: Plan of the Monitored Groundworks at a scale of 1:50



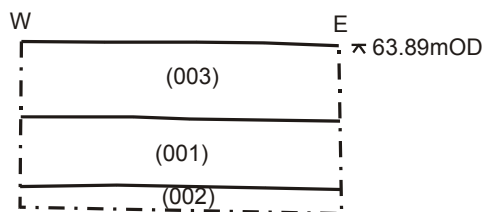
Representative Section 1, North Facing Section, scale 1:20



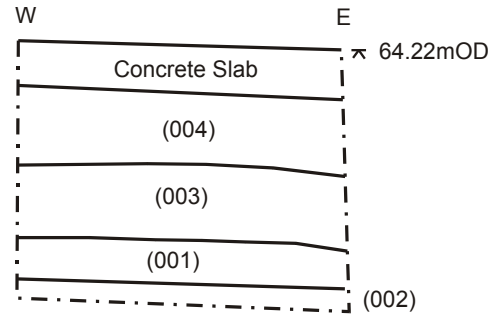
Representative Section 2, North Facing Section, scale 1:20



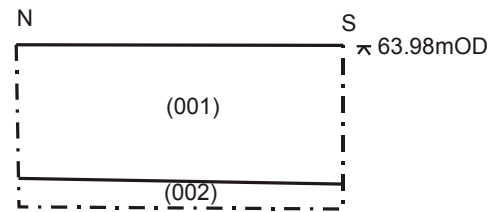
Representative Section 3, North Facing Section, scale 1:20



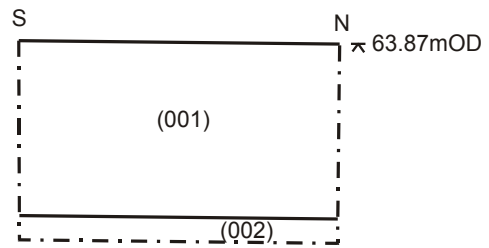
Representative Section 4, North Facing Section, scale 1:20



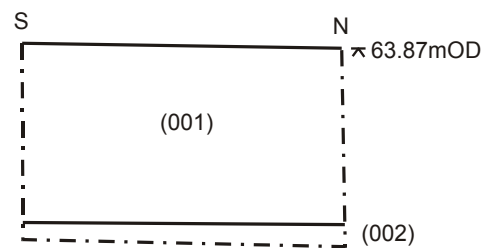
Representative Section 5, South Facing Section, scale 1:20



Representative Section 6, West Facing Section, scale 1:20



Representative Section 7, East Facing Section, scale 1:20



Representative Section 8, East Facing Section, scale 1:20



Figure 4: Representative Sections 1-8 at a scale of 1:20

Appendix 1: Plates



Plate 1: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 2: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 3: Excavation of the foundations, from the north-east



Plate 4: Representative Section 1, from the north



Plate 5: Representative Section 1, from the north-west



Plate 6: Representative Section 2, from the north



Plate 7: Representative Section 2,
from the north-west



Plate 10: Representative Section 3,
from the north



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 south-east



Plate 12: Representative Section 4,
from the north



Plate 13: Excavation of the foundations, from the south-east



Plate 16: Excavation of the foundations, from the south-east



Plate 14: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 17: Excavation of the foundations, from the south-east



Plate 15: Representative Section 5, from the south



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



Plate 19: Representative Section 6,
from the west



Plate 22: Representative Section 7,
from the east



Plate 20: Excavation of the foundations,
from the south-east



Plate 23: Excavation of the foundations,
from the south-east



Plate 21: Excavation of the foundations,
from the south-east



Plate 24: Excavation of the foundations,
from the south-east



Plate 25: Representative Section 8,
from the east



Plate 28: Completed foundation
excavations, from the south-east



Plate 26: Excavation of the foundations,
from the south-east



Plate 27: Excavation of the foundations,
from the south-east

Appendix 2: List of Contexts

- 001** Undated buried soil or ploughsoil horizon. Soft, dark orange brown sandy silt with frequent small angular limestone fragments, small brick/tile fragments and small fragments of charcoal and flecking. Above **(002)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 1 and 5-8**. Depth - 0.54m.
- 002** Natural horizon of cornbrash. Friable, light orange brown sandy silt matrix with small-medium angular limestone fragments 80%. Below **(001)** and **(003)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 1-8**. Depth - >0.15m.
- 003** Modern made ground deposit. Soft and friable, light range brown clayey silt matrix with lenses of friable mid orange brown mortar, small-medium brick/tile fragments 2%, small angular stones and small angular limestone fragments 2% and lenses of friable mid buff sandy mortar. Above **(002)**, **(001)** and below **(004)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 2-5**. Depth - 0.33m.
- 004** Modern redeposited topsoil horizon. Soft, dark orange brown clayey silt with frequent small angular stones and small concrete fragments. Recorded only within **Representative Section 5**. Above **(003)**. Depth - 0.23m.

Appendix 3: The Archive

The archive consists of:

Four context records

One site plan at a scale of 1:50 of the monitored groundworks and eight section drawings at a scale of 1:20 on one sheet 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: 2016.14** and the site code **NPLI16**

Appendix 4: Photographic Register

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

Camera No.	Date Loaded / /	Time Loaded :	Comments		B&W Col. Digi. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Frame	Comments	View	Scale	Init & Date	Site
	Identification Shot	N/A	N/A		
1	Excavation of the Foundations	E		AT 3/3/16	NPL116
2	Excavation of the Foundations	N		AT 3/3/16	NPL116
3	Excavation of the Foundations	NE		AT 3/3/16	NPL116
4	Representative Section 1	N		AT 3/3/16	NPL116
5	Representative Section 1	NW		AT 3/3/16	NPL116
6	Representative Section 2	N		AT 3/3/16	NPL116
7	Representative Section 2	NW		AT 3/3/16	NPL116
8	Excavation of the Foundations	SE		AT 3/3/16	NPL116
9	Excavation of the Foundations	SE		AT 3/3/16	NPL116
10	Representative Section 3	N		AT 3/3/16	NPL116
11	Excavation of the Foundations	SE		AT 3/3/16	NPL116
12	Representative Section 4	N		AT 3/3/16	NPL116
13	Excavation of the Foundations	SE		AT 3/3/16	NPL116
14	Excavation of the Foundations	N		AT 3/3/16	NPL116
15	Representative Section 5	S		AT 3/3/16	NPL116
16	Excavation of the Foundations	SE		AT 3/3/16	NPL116
17	Excavation of the Foundations	SE		AT 3/3/16	NPL116

Appendix 5: OASIS summary form

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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

3, Naam Place, Lincoln, Lincolnshire - Neville Hall MIFA

OASIS ID - nevilleh1-245226

Versions

View	Version	Completed by	Email	Date
View 1	1	Neville Hall	nevillehallmifa@gmail.com	9 March 2016

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?	

Email Lincoln City UAD about this OASIS record

OASIS:

Please e-mail Historic England for OASIS help and advice

© ADS 1996-2015 Created by Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham, email Last modified Wednesday 16 December 2015

Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/formct1.cfm?oid=nevilleh1-245226> for this page

Appendix 6: Specification For Archaeological Monitoring

**Specification for a Scheme of Works for Archaeological
Monitoring and Recording
at 3, Naam Place,
Lincoln, Lincolnshire.**

Prepared for Mr. Paul Lynch of Bailfarm Ltd.

National Grid Reference: SK 9729 7219

Site Code: NPLI16

Accession No: LCNCC: 2016.14

Planning Reference: 2015/0797/F

Prepared by Neville Hall MIFA, Freelance Field Archaeologist & Consultant

February 2016

Non-technical summary

- S1 *A scheme of works comprising archaeological monitoring and recording is required during the groundworks pertaining to the construction of three new single storey residential dwellings at 3, Naam Place, Lincoln, Lincolnshire.*
- S2 *The map regression has established that this development lay site within enclosed fields (City's Arable Fields RAZ) until the late 19th century. An archaeological watching brief at 17, Naam Place in 2010 identified buried soils or ploughsoils and underlying natural cornbrash deposits. The location of the development site within these open fields renders this the most likely outcome of this archaeological investigation. The development site also lies to the east of the postulated line of the Jurassic Way, that of a Roman road (thought to underlie Burton Road), which extended north-westwards from the Roman settlement and the medieval Bradegate (the medieval precursor of Burton Road). The development site lies to the north of Rasen Lane, the precursor of the medieval Sextangate. It is considered possible that associated roadside settlement activity related to these linear movement zones may be encountered on this site. The development site also lies within the boundaries of the Elements at the former Roman City and Roman Network RAZ. It is considered that there may be potential for former elements of Roman settlement activity being reused during the Anglo-Saxon period to be found here. The specific objectives of the project will therefore be to record any archaeological activity and finds associated with this multi-period archaeological potential within the context of the identified RAZs and within the context of the research objectives of the East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework (2015).*
- 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 three new single storey residential dwellings. 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 October 2016.*

1. Site location and description, geological & topographical background

- 1.1 The development site at 3, Namm Place is located within the built up urban area of the City of Lincoln. Namm Place in turn extends eastwards from the eastern frontage of Burton Road. The development site is situated at a height of approximately 64mAOD and at National Grid Reference SK 9729 7219.
- 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 Archaeological Monitoring and Recording which is to be undertaken during the groundworks pertaining to the erection of three new single storey residential dwellings at 3, Naam Place, Lincoln, Lincolnshire.
- 2.2 A planning application for the proposed erection of three new single storey residential dwellings at 3, Naam Place, Lincoln, Lincolnshire (Planning Reference: 2015/0797/F) has been submitted to and granted consent by Lincoln City Council, the Local Planning

Authority. However, as the proposed development is situated within an area of known archaeological significance, archaeological conditions (Nos. 6 and 7) were attached to this consent, which stated that:

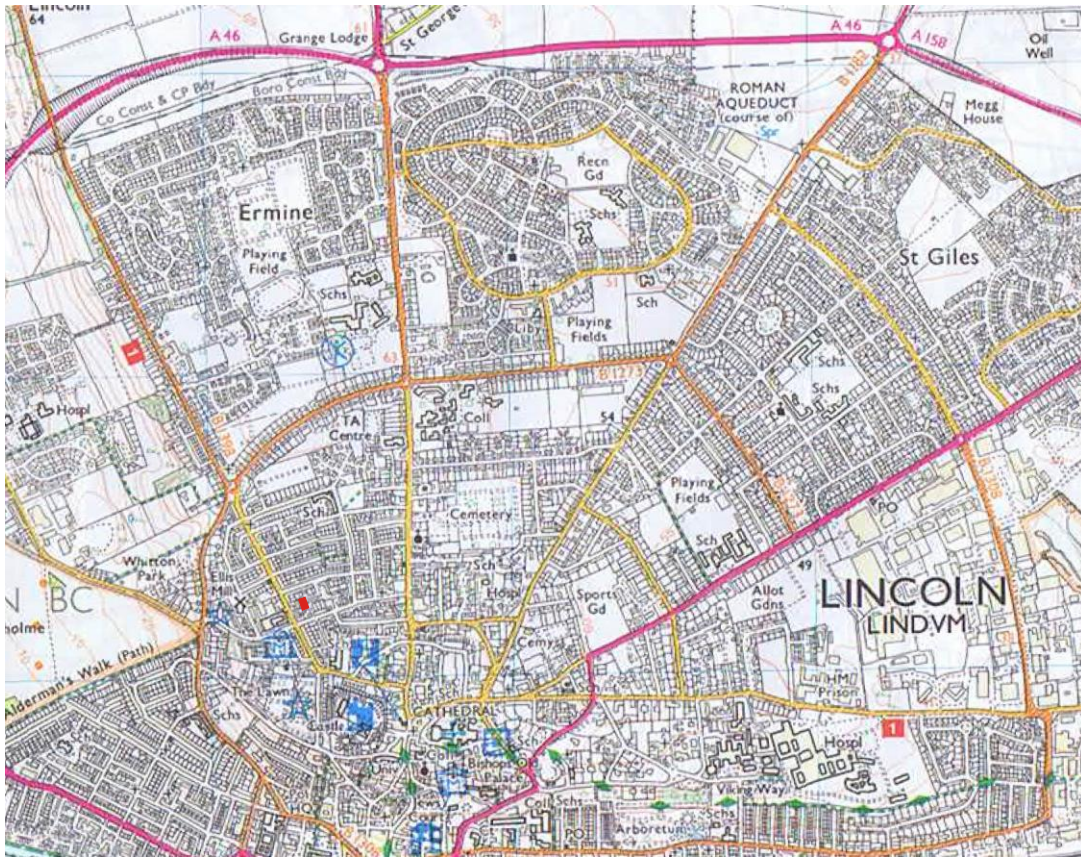


Figure 1: Site location at scale 1:25,000. The site is shown in red. (O.S. copyright licence number 100048723)

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) of the vicinity of the development site and of the Lincoln Archaeological Research Assessment (LARA).

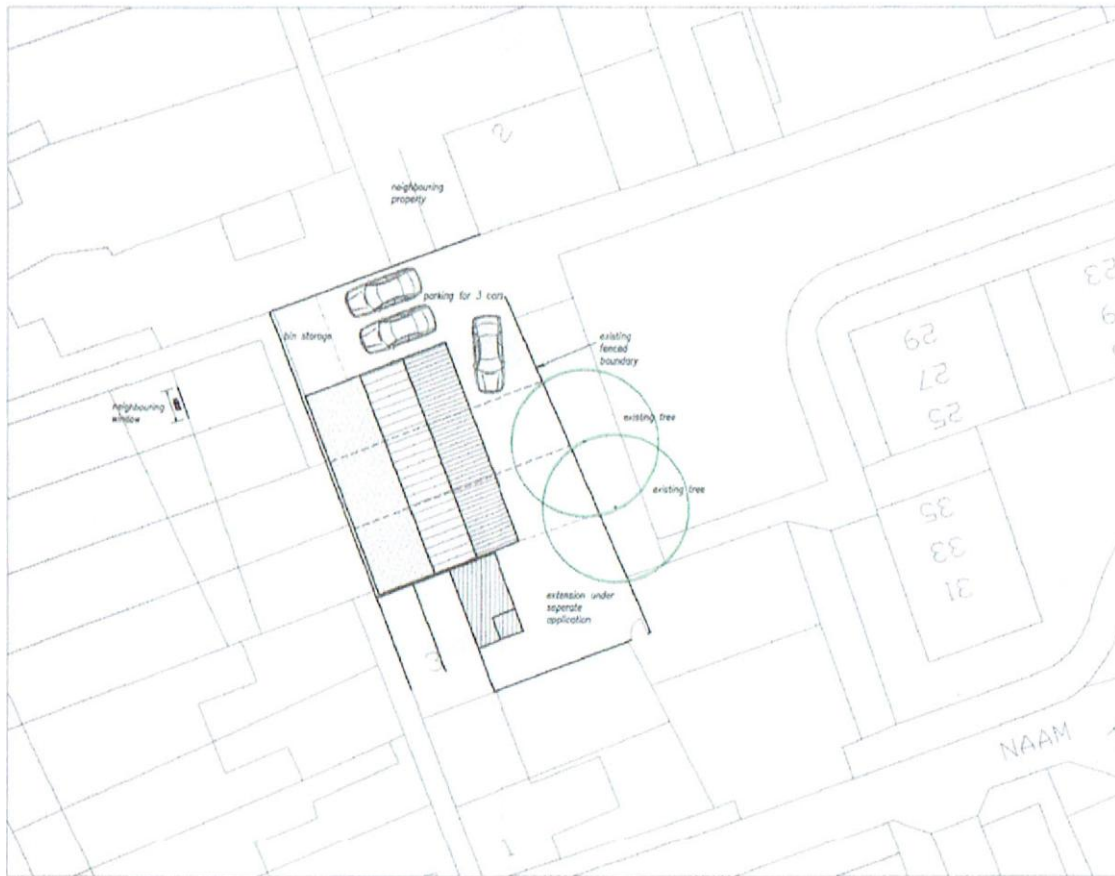


Figure 2: Block plan showing the site location and proposed layout of the development site at an original scale of 1:200, (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan).

- 3.2 Consultation of LARA revealed that the development site at 3, Namm Place is located within the **Burton Road Character Area**
- 3.3 The Burton Road Character Area is composed of Late Victorian and Edwardian terraced houses which are interspersed with later post-war and modern infill and redevelopment. The area is mainly residential in nature with a dispersed number of civic and commercial properties. Burton Road forms the backbone of this Character Area and the buildings along its length demonstrate the development of Lincoln from the 18th-21st centuries. The layout of the southern parts of this Character Area are strongly influenced by the proximity of the former Roman and medieval walled settlements.
- 3.4 This Character Area lies on the top of the Jurassic limestone escarpment to the north-west of the former Roman and medieval walled settlements. Much of this Character Area remained as open agricultural land until the Late Victorian and Edwardian periods. However, its proximity to the city centre has strongly influenced its development since the

- Roman Military Era (AD60-90). Elements of this former open agricultural character are preserved within a built townscape which illustrates Lincoln's development and expansion during the 19th and 20th centuries.
- 3.5 Much of this townscape is divided into small urban blocks which are defined by poorly interconnected grid-iron pattern of streets of terraced houses. Properties are regular in form and scale and consist of rows of terraced houses with dispersed groups of individual detached and semi-detached buildings.
 - 3.6 Upper parts of the northern scarp of the Jurassic limestone escarpment have had a defensive role since the founding of Lincoln during the Roman military era (AD60-90), when a contemporary legionary fortress was constructed here. The line of the former north wall of the upper Roman settlement, which was consolidated in stone during the Roman colonia era (AD90-410), survives in the alignment of the southern boundary of this Character Area to the rear of Nos. 1-79 Cecil Street. Parts of the wall remain standing to the rear of Mary Sookias House. The eastern Boundary of the Character Area follows the rear plot boundaries of properties along Newport, a road which follows the line of Ermine Street, which was constructed during the Roman military era.
 - 3.7 During the High Medieval period (AD850-1350) and Early Modern Period (AD1350-1750), Newport was the location of a large market and suburb. Towards the end of the High Medieval period, the area appears to have been enclosed by a ditch and possibly a wall, for either defensive or delineative reasons. The orientation of the western stretch of the former enclosure wall is partly preserved in the alignment of plot boundaries in the area, such as the rear plot boundaries of No. 9-33 St Nicholas Street, the eastern boundary of the park at the corner of Mildmay Street and Vere Street, and the north/south line formed by the eastern plot boundaries of Nos. 5, 12 and 14 Buckfast Road. The alignment of the western edge of Newport Market itself also partly survives in the orientation of Francis Street and the western plot boundary of St Nicholas's Gardens. Rasen Lane, which runs from east-west through the south of the Character Area was probably established during the High Medieval period.
 - 3.8 It is likely that during the High Medieval and early Modern periods, much of the land in the Character Area remained open either as agricultural fields or as grazed heath. Much of the area was probably part of the City's North Field, and may have been farmed in common. Towards the western edge of the Character Area, windmills were located along the top of the escarpment slope, probably as early as the High Medieval period. The 18th century Ellis Mill to the west of Mill Road survives as testament to the areas longstanding association with wind power. The alignment of Mill Road itself follows the alignment of Cliffgate, an earlier road of medieval date.
 - 3.9 Land within the Character Area was probably enclosed during the early Industrial Period under an Act of parliament of 1803, which stipulated the enclosure of many of Lincoln's open fields. Field boundaries associated with the enclosure of this land survive in the current townscape, notably in the orientation of streets and houses, such as in the orientation of Kingsley Passage, the rear plots of Nos. 13-53 Mount Street, and the northern boundary of the Character Area above Carisbrooke Close and Osborne Close. Both the Waggon and Horses Public House and the Georgian farmhouse immediately to the north of No. 171 Burton Road, survive from the early Modern period, and are likely to be contemporary with this land enclosure.
 - 3.10 Parts of the Character Area were also used for the quarrying of limestone. Evidence for the small scale quarries, which were in operation until at least the late 19th century, may survive in localised undulations in ground levels. Stone was this available as a local building material during the 19th century and a number of local buildings are composed of

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

- 3.11 During the Early Industrial period as well as subsequently, the population of Lincoln increased dramatically, requiring the provision of services and public buildings, as well as residential housing. The southern parts of the Character Area were initially a focus for development, lying closer to the city centre. The Lawn lunatic asylum, the northern boundary of which forms part of the southern boundary of the Character Area, was built in 1819. To the immediate north, and on the site of Willis Close residential development, the now demolished Lincoln Union Workhouse was built in 1837. A few elements of this work house, such as the former cemetery between Nos. 11 and 12 Long Leys Road and the original entrance way between Nos. 8 and 10 Burton Road, survive in the modern townscape. Militia barracks, now the Museum of Lincolnshire Life at the corner of Burton Road and Upper Long Leys Road, were built towards the end of the Early Industrial period.
- 3.12 Residential development, alongside other cottages industries and services e.g. The Plough Boy Public House at No. 60 Burton Road, initially developed in the south of the Character Area along Rasen Lane and the lower parts of Burton Road e.g. cottages on either side of Occupation Road and Nos. 82-110 Rasen Lane. The construction of residential properties on open agricultural land continued on open agricultural land throughout the Post-Railway Expansion Period, mostly along Burton Road and on the western side of the Character Area. The readily available amount of land for sale and its physical condition, are factors that are likely to have had a strong influence in the patterns of residential expansion within the Character Area. The grid iron pattern of streets to either side of Burton Road and to the north of Rasen Lane formed the basis of the earliest large scale residential development in this area. However, land to the south and west of Cecil Street in the south of the Character Area remained open, most likely as the area contained substantial earthworks associated with the Roman and medieval settlement defences. Land to the north of Good Lane and Saxon Street in the north-east of the area also remained open until the latter part of the 19th century. The dichotomous development of the Late Victorian/Edwardian suburb is illustrated in the different scales and exterior decor of the houses, but most clearly in the misalignment of the two grid-iron patterns of streets to the west of Mildmay Street and the east of Burton Road.
- 3.13 The modern Burton Road is thought to roughly follow the postulated line of a Roman Road that extended south-eastwards into the Roman settlement of Lincoln via Westgate, so it is possible that Roman suburban settlement and other land use activity might be expected to be found in this area.
- 3.14 Rasen Lane was situated within the medieval suburb of Newport and is likely to be the successor to a minor medieval street in this suburb that was known as *Sextangate*, which was first recorded in the late 12th century. Since its name contains an Old English name as its first element, it is likely that this street is of late 11th or early 12th century date, *Sextangate* was a primary feature of the medieval suburb of Newport. Rasen Lane itself is first documented in 1828 and in 1833 (LHD 8100).
- 3.15 To the north-west of the development site is the line of the Upper Long Leys Road (LHD MON 2029). At its eastern end, it was the successor to the medieval street of *Cliffgate*. There are documentary references to the 'Long Leys' or long strips of meadow (from which this road derives its name) from c.1500. As a road it is mentioned in the local Enclosure Award of 1803. *Cliffgate* was one of two medieval routeways that approached the Upper City on its eastern side. *Cliffgate* itself was finally closed as a result of the enclosure of the nearby open fields in 1803 and by the construction of the modern Burton Road. The line of this road can be followed as property boundaries westwards to its junction with Long Leys Road. *Cliffgate* is likely to have had Pre-Conquest origins.

- 3.16 The present Burton Road is thought to date from around 1800 following the recently preceding parliamentary enclosure of the nearby open and common fields. The road to Burton was thus laid out at the time of the Parliamentary Enclosure of the open fields (LHD MON 791, 4616). It was named as Kirton Road by the Enclosure Commissioners in 1803 and was named as Burton Road by 1820. From this time onwards, Burton Road became the main thoroughfare into Lincoln from the north-west. The modern village of Burton lies to the north-west of the city and the original road from this settlement (and the namesake of the modern Burton Road) to Lincoln was known as *Burtongate* and *Bradegate*, though the line of this route is unknown. *Bradegate* was first documented in the mid-late 13th century and was the precursor of Burton Road. Though the line of this route is uncertain, it was probably within the vicinity of the line of the modern Burton Road.
- 3.17 The boundaries of the Jurassic Way RAZ (5.1) lie to either side of the Burton Road and to the west of this development site. This prehistoric trackway is the earliest known archaeological feature within the City of Lincoln and is thought to have extended from the Humber southwards for an unknown distance along the crest of the Jurassic limestone escarpment. The line of this trackway may extend along part of the line of the modern day Burton Road, though this is speculative.
- 3.18 The development site lies within the boundaries of the Central Elements of the former Roman City and Roman network RAZ (8.3.1). This research agenda area relates to the early medieval period and deals with elements of the former Roman settlement and road network etc. which may or may not have been reused or simply left alone during the Angle-Saxon period.
- 3.19 The development site is also located within the boundaries of the City's Arable Fields RAZ (11.17). The city's arable fields were enclosed by Act of Parliament in 1803 and lay to the north and east of the walled settlement. This RAZ includes the whole area of the enclosed field system of Lincoln field extending from Burton Road in the west to the Greetwell Road in the south-east.
- 3.20 The development site is also situated within the boundaries of the Working Class housing estates c1850-1945 in Newport, Newland, Butwerk, Wigford and elsewhere RAZ (11.26). The locations of this RAZ are based on the First Edition O.S. map and account for these areas that had developed by 1905, but which were not occupied by industrial plant. These comprised large estates of brick built terraced housing and included an area to the north-west of the upper city of an area of former agricultural land between the Burton Road and Newport.
- 3.21 Consultation of the *East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework* (2015) has established the following research objectives which frame this project within the context of relevant research questions and agenda for this particular area of Lincoln. Research Objective 5F - this will be to add further information to the Lincoln Urban Archaeology Database in respect of Roman settlement activity within the hinterland of the Roman settlement of Lincoln. Research Objective 6E - to assist further research in urban development in the Anglo-Saxon period and in particular to provide further evidence for Anglo-Saxon occupation at the Roman public town of Lincoln within the context of the aforementioned RAZ. Research Objective 7A - to use this archaeological investigation to promote and to develop understanding of medieval town development in relation to the defended settlement of Lincoln.
- 3.22 The Plough Boy Public House at 60, Burton Road was built in 1841 and stands on the corner of Burton Road with Long Leys Road (LHD MON 2129, 5501). It is listed in Directories of 1857-63 as a beer retailer and as a grocer between 1857-71. It was numbered as 52, Burton Road until the mid 1880s. The public house was closed down

and boarded up in 2000, but reopened by 2001. A fish shop and stable on the west side as part of this public house was built in 1908 at then was as numbered 3 Long Leys Road (LHD NON 5253).

- 3.23 Ivy House/Ellis House, Nos. 78-80 Burton Road was a detached house which was divided into two properties sometime in 1935. It was generally occupied at the beginning as the adjutants house by army officers and Padley's 1868 map shows it clearly associated with the nearby barracks. It was the only house on the west side of Burton Road north of the barracks at the time of the 1868 Padley map. The garden of No. 78 now contains Nos. 1-6 Cliff Court (LHD MON 3581, 6770).
- 3.24 No. 84, Rasen Lane was a two storey house, which was built in 1850 and which was part of a varied row numbered as 74-86 Rasen Lane that were built from the 1840s-1870s (LHD MON 7440). No. 86, Rasen Lane was a two storey house with a side entrance through a yard, which was part of a varied row numbered as 74-86 Rasen Lane, which were built from the built 1840s-1870s (LHD MON 7441). No. 88, Rasen Lane was a detached house at the rear of No. 86 Rasen Lane, which was also built in 1850 (LHD MON 7442). It has been extended on its north side and appears to have absorbed part of the garden of No. 90 ,Rasen Lane (LHD MON 7443).
- 3.25 No. 90, Rasen Lane was a detached house at the rear of Nos. 86 and 88 Rasen Lane that dates from 1850 (LHD MON 7443). In 1889, it was extended on its eastern side and appears to have absorbed part of the gardens of Nos. 80-84 Rasen Lane to the east. The site is now the carriageway of Naam Grove.
- 3.26 Nos. 92-96, Rasen Lane was a terrace of three houses which were built sometime between 1851-1867 (LHD MON 7444). Nos. 98-102, Rasen Lane was a terrace of three houses which were built sometime between 1851-1867 (LHD MON 7445).
- 3.27 Nos. 106-108 Rasen Lane are a pair of houses located on the northern frontage of this road and were constructed in 1860 (LHD MON 7446). Arden House, 104 Rasen Lane, is located on its northern frontage and was constructed in 1860 (LHD MON 4843). The house was numbered as 34 up until 1896-8 and was then named as Arden House in c.1890. The rear part is now a separate dwelling as 17 Naam Place.
- 3.28 Nos. 67-73, Burton Road are a terrace of four houses built in 1860 (LHD MON 7731). No. 75, Burton Road comprised a house and yard with outbuildings which were constructed in 1860 (LHD MON 7732). A wash house and cart shed were added in 1897. No. 110 Rasen Lane is a house dating to 1860 on the corner of Burton Road and Rasen Lane (LHD MON 7447). Nos. 63-65 Burton Road are a pair of houses built in 1860 on the eastern frontage of this road (LHD MON 8115).
- 3.29 Nos. 15-18, Namm Place were two pairs of houses joined by rear outbuildings dating to 1866 (LHD MON 8259). The present number 15 is 15 and 16 combined. Nos. 17 and 18 were removed in c.1972, and the rear part of No. 104 Rasen Lane is now numbered as 17. A house was built on the site of numbers 17 and 18 in 2010. A wall was recorded in 2010 on the western boundary which was possibly part of Nos. 18 or 19 Naam Place.
- 3.30 Nos. 19-20 Naam Place are a pair of houses built in 1866 and situated to the rear of Nos. 63-65 Burton Road (LHD MON 8260). A wall was recorded in 2010 on the eastern boundary which was possibly part of Nos. 18 or 19 Naam Place. The site now contains two lock-up garages.
- 3.31 The origin for the name of Namm Place is uncertain (LHD MON 2584, 6056). This is a road with dwellings between Burton Road and Rasen Lane, which was adopted in 1871.

- 3.32 To the west of the Burton Road development site is the site of the Grade II listed Royal North Lincoln Militia Barracks (LHD MON 1596). These were constructed in 1857 and included an armoury and store along with the barracks with a stable added in 1870. This was superseded by the Saboran Barracks by 1879/80. The 1881 census and a directory of 1885 lists non military families resident in the living quarters. Further alterations were carried out to the buildings in 1913 for the Lincolnshire County Territorial Force. The complex was converted to the Museum of Lincolnshire Life which opened in 1969.
- 3.33 Gray Street is a residential street extending eastwards from Burton Road to Saxon Street and St Nicholas Street. It absorbed Saxon Place in c1880 and was adopted in 1873 (LHD MON 3187, 6764).
- 3.34 Nos. 80-82, Rasen Lane were a pair of houses built in 1874 (LHD MON 4136). They were originally numbered as 43-44, Rasen Lane until c.1898 when they were called Cappstone Villas with No. 82 named as Cappstone House in 1881. The northern end of the gardens are now occupied by houses/maisonettes in Naam Grove. Nos. 81-93, Burton Road and 1a/1b, Gray Street were a row of houses that were constructed in 1874 (LHD MON 4115). Alterations to No. 81 were made in 1916.
- 3.35 Naam Cottages, Gray Street were three cottages built in 1874 (LHD MON 3398, 7013). These were situated to the south of, and were reached by a passage between Nos. 17 and 19 Gray Street. It is now the site of five lockup garages.
- 3.36 Nos. 6-8, Gray Street are a pair of two storey houses that were built in 1874 (LHD MON 8242). No. 10, Gray Street is a two storey house dating to 1874 (LHD MON 8243). This was originally part of a row numbered 10-14. A rear stable was added at the rear of the yard in 1884. This has been converted to a dwelling (10a). Other alterations to the house were made in 1922-3.
- 3.37 Nos. 12-14 Gray Street are a pair of two-storey houses dating to 1874, which were once part of a longer row originally 10-14 (LHD MON 8244). The 1887 Town Plan shows two central covered passageways centrally between the houses, now removed, and a large yard to the side and rear of No. 14 with greenhouses. This yard was occupied by a Salvation Army Citadel from the 1950s-1990s (LHD MON 6115, 8728) and then by Nos. 14a and 14b Gray Street.
- 3.38 Taylors Cottages, Gray Street were a terrace of ten houses built in 1875 on the south side of the street (LHD MON 88771). Nos. 16-24, Gray Street are a terrace of five two-storey houses, that were once part of a longer row (LHD MON 8245).
- 3.39 Nos. 19-21, Gray Street are a pair of houses dating to 1875 (LHD MON 8990). No. 19 was used as a branch store by the Lincoln Cooperative Society in 1876. The store then moved to No. 95 Burton Road in 1878, and 19 reverted to residential use.
- 3.40 Eden Terrace, which is situated on the eastern side of Burton Road was first recorded in a Directory of 1877 as Nos. 1, 2 3, and 5, Eden Terrace and were probably Nos. 101-109 Burton Road. (LHD MON 3391).
- 3.41 West View, Burton Road was situated on the east side of the street, possibly as Nos. 89-93 Burton Road, but this precise location has not been established (LHD MON 3390, 7004). It was recorded as Nos. 1-3 West View in a Directory of 1877. West Cliff Villas, Burton Road was situated on the east side of the street, possibly as Nos. 81-87, Burton Road, but this precise location has not been established (LHD MON 3389, 7003). It was recorded as Nos. 1-3 West View in a Directory of 1877.

- 3.42 Nos. 95-97 Burton Road and No. 2, Gray Street housed Branch No. 2 of the Lincoln Equitable Cooperative Industrial Society (LHD MON 3212). These were situated on the north corner of Gray Street and were built as shops, and a dwelling house and stable, replacing the first shop on this site, which was opened in 1879. The original Gray Street carriage entrance is now bricked in and Nos. 2-4 Gray Street are now part of a warehouse. A new shop front added in the 1990s.
- 3.43 No. 82, Burton Road was a detached house built in 1887 (LHD MON 4532). Nos. 35-57 Burton Road are a row of twelve houses and shops located on its eastern side (LHD MON 4553). They were built in 1889. Nos. 89-91, Rasen Lane were two houses constructed in 1894 (LHD MON 4693). No. 93, Rasen Lane was a house built in 1894 (LHD MON 4699). Nos. 85-87 Rasen Lane were a pair of houses with a central passageway (LHD MON 7902).
- 3.44 The Bakery, Gray Street and Nos. 91-93, Burton Road comprise a bakery and stables dating to 1896 (LHD MON 6592). This was a rebuilding of the original buildings dating from 1874. The buildings have been converted to residential use. Nos. 95-101 Rasen Lane are a row of four houses built in 1896 on the southern frontage of this street (HER MON 4774). The building was recorded and photographed as part of 1998 Industrial Archaeology Survey project (LHD 4267).
- 3.45 The site of the former Salvation Army Citadel, built in 1958 is now occupied by Nos. 14, 14a and 14b Gray Street (LHD MON 6115). Construction was first proposed in 1938 and again in 1948.
- 3.46 There have been a number of previous archaeological investigations within the search area. An archaeological watching brief undertaken in 1991 on Gray Street during road/path works to a depth of 0.50m only identified make up deposits sealing a gritty soil that contained brick and tile (LHD 300, Site code: ON310).
- 3.47 An archaeological watching brief on a service trench in Rasen Lane in 1991 to a depth of 1.40m revealed an orange/red/brown soil which was overlain by road make-up and disturbed by a service pipe (LHD 498, Site code: ON371).
- 3.48 An archaeological watching brief on a service trench in Naam Place in 1991 to a depth of 1.50m identified stratigraphy which was disturbed by modern pipe work. A dark soil was overlain by service trench backfill consisting of limestone fragments, yellow sand and brown soil along with road make-up (LHD 500, Site code: ON372).
- 3.49 An archaeological watching brief on the excavation of two trial pits took place at the Museum of Lincolnshire Life on Burton Road in 1994 (LHD 658-9, Site code: ON490). The trial holes were excavated as an aid to foundation design to depths of 0.50m. These excavations identified a topsoil which overlies a layer of limestone brash. No archaeological features or finds were made.
- 3.50 An archaeological watching brief took place in 1996 on the groundworks for a new rear extension at Nos. 95-99, Burton Road, rear of the Cooperative Retail Store and No. 2 Gray Street (LHD 4354, Site code: ON565). No pre 19/20th century archaeological deposits were revealed.
- 3.51 An archaeological watching brief on the excavation of trenches for new water mains on Burton Road in 1996 to depths of 0.90m-1.0m did not identify any archaeological deposits or finds (LHD 4384, Site code: ON575).
- 3.52 An archaeological watching brief took place in 2006 on land to rear of No. 110, Rasen Lane (LHD 9755, Site code: LRRLO6). The watching brief took place during the lowering

- of ground levels for the construction of a house. No pre-modern features were recorded. A buried topsoil and 19th-century levelling deposit overlay natural limestone brash. No archaeological features were observed.
- 3.53 An archaeological watching brief on the groundworks for a new residential dwelling at No. 17, Naam Place in 2010 identified a buried soil deposit above a layer of natural limestone rubble. There were no finds. A boundary or building wall was recorded on the western site boundary (LHD 10970, Site code: SNPL10).
- 3.54 An archaeological evaluation at the Museum of Lincolnshire Life, Burton Road took place in 2012 horizon in advance of the formation of a children's play area on the former parade ground. (LHD 11290, Site code: MOLL12). A single trench was excavated to a depth of 0.75m with a sondage at the southern end extended to a depth of 1m. The base deposits were the rubble preparation and gravel surface of the parade ground. This was sealed by a clinker surface and made ground. Above this was a rubble layer containing brick, breeze block and ironwork, debris from the construction of the 1970s Industry and Agriculture hall, with topsoil above this.
- 3.55 Dewhirst and Nicholl's map of Lincoln of 1839 shows the area of the development site as being situated within a rectangular shaped enclosure that is situated off the eastern frontage of the Burton Road. Padley's map of Lincoln of 1842 shows the same layout to the area of the development site as being situated within the same enclosure as does Padley's map of Lincoln of 1851 and Padley's map of Lincoln of 1868. Padley and Thropp's map of Lincoln of 1883 shows that by this time, urban development has been established to the east of the Burton Road with Namm Place and Gray Street for example being laid out by this time The area of the development site is now situated to the rear of two properties which front onto the northern side of Naam Place. This development site is situated within their rear gardens.
- 3.56 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 1888 shows the area of the development site as being situated within the same rear gardens of properties fronting onto the northern side of Naam Place. 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 the 1932 Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S. map, on the 1:1,250 scale O.S. map of 1967 and on the 1:1,250 scale O.S. map of 1982.

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/or hand excavation of the foundations for the three new two storey residential dwellings at 3, Namm Place.
- 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 map regression has established that this development lay site within enclosed fields (City's Arable Fields RAZ) until the late 19th century. An archaeological watching brief at 17, Naam Place in 2010 identified buried soils and underlying natural cornbrash deposits. The location of the development site within these open fields renders this the most likely outcome of this archaeological investigation. The development site also lies to the east of the postulated line of the Jurassic Way, that of a Roman road (thought to underlie Burton Road), which extended north-westwards from the Roman settlement and the medieval *Bradegate* (the medieval precursor of Burton Road). The development site lies to the north of Rasen Lane, the precursor of the medieval *Sextangate*. It is considered possible that associated roadside settlement activity related to these linear movement zones may be encountered on this site. The development site also lies within the boundaries of the Elements at the former Roman City and Roman Network RAZ. It is considered that there may be potential for former elements of Roman settlement activity being reused during the Anglo-Saxon period to be found here. The specific objectives of the project will therefore be to record any archaeological activity and finds associated with this multi-period archaeological potential within the context of the identified RAZs and within the context of the research objectives of the *East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework* (2015).

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 three new two storey residential dwellings. 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 maxim 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 they 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 October 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, 2015).
- 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.