

**Land at the former Lord Tennyson public house,
72 Rasen Lane, Lincoln, LN1 3HD**

Archaeological Evaluation

NGR: SK 97390 72232
Planning Authority: City of Lincoln Council
Planning App. No: 2015/0530/F
PCAS Site code: TPLE 15
PCAS Job No.: 1568
Archive acc. code: 2015.213

Prepared for
LCT Properties Ltd.

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Fig. 2: Extract from 1851 map of Lincoln.

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Non-Technical Summary

This document presents the results of a scheme of archaeological trial trenching on Land at the former Lord Tennyson public house, 72 Rasen Lane, Lincoln, to advise the construction of new apartments and support a forthcoming planning application.

The site lies less than 100m from the projected north wall of the Roman fort and colonia, and the area may have been occupied or utilised during this period before the settlement contracted within the town walls following the withdrawal of the Roman administration from Britain. The Norman castle lies less than 250m to the south of the site, and a number of religious establishments are known to have developed to the north of the castle in the early medieval period, although much of this area appears to have remained open common land prior to enclosure in the 17th – 18th century. Rasen Lane was in existence by the early 19th century, with historic mapping indicating the first buildings on the site in the middle of that century. Archaeological investigations on Cecil Street and further along Rasen Lane have confirmed the presence and survival of Roman and medieval remains in this area.

Two 5m trenches were investigated. Of these, only one revealed any archaeology: two north-east to south-west aligned walls and an associated passageway or path of mid 19th century date, as well as the partial remnants of a small medieval pit and associated buried soil horizon.

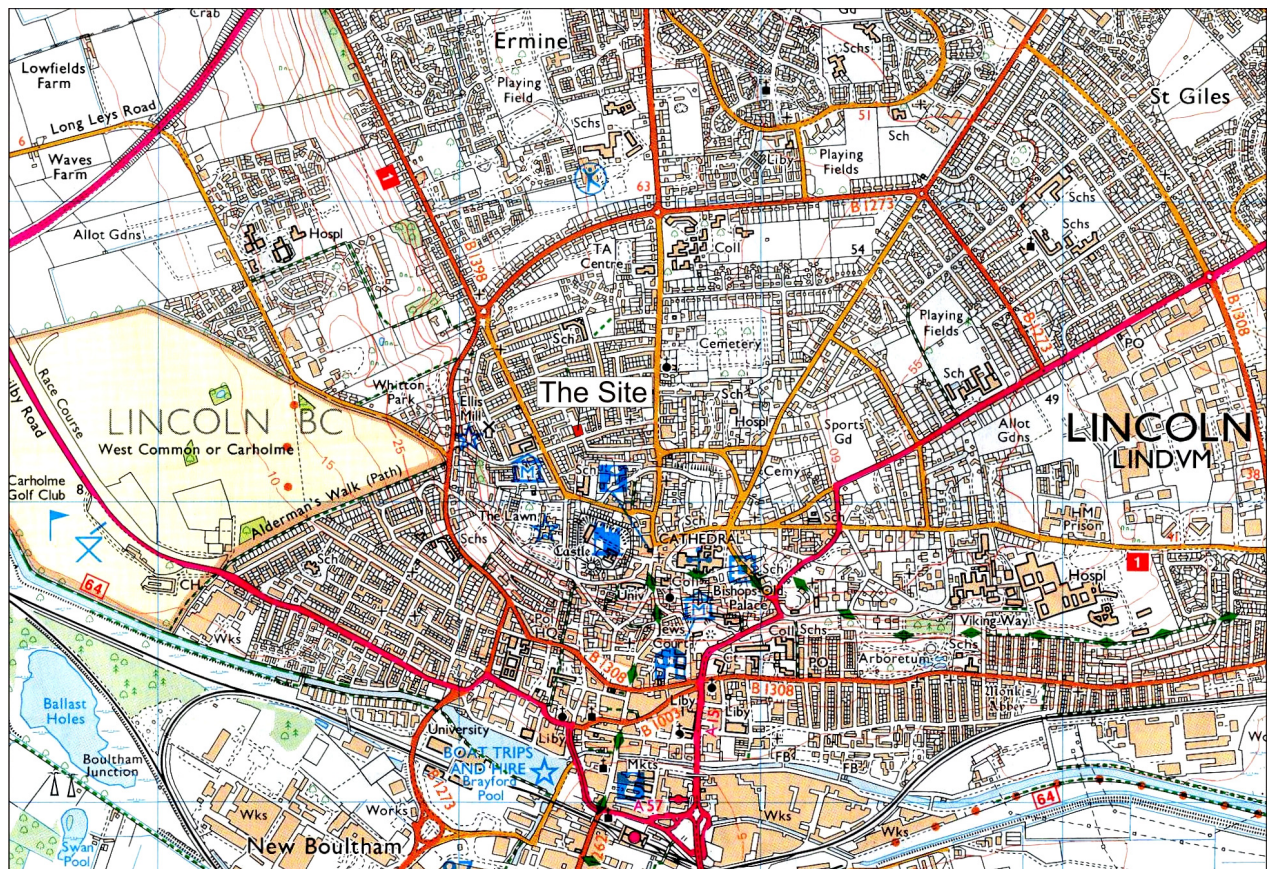


Figure 1: Site location map at scale 1:25,000. Site indicated in red. (OS mapping © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. PCAS licence no. 100049278).

1.0 Introduction

Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd (PCAS) was commissioned by LCT Properties Ltd. to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at the former Lord Tennyson public house, 72 Rasen Lane, Lincoln.

A programme of trial trench archaeological evaluation was recommended by the City of Lincoln Archaeologist to inform a planning application for residential development. The results of the evaluation, as presented in this report, can be used if necessary to mitigate the impact of the development on any historic assets.

This document follows current best practice and national guidance, including:

- NPPF, National Planning Policy Framework, 2012;
- CIFA Code of Conduct (2008 as revised);
- CIFA Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations (2008);
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE v1.1, English Heritage 2009)
- Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook (Lincolnshire County Council, 2010).

2.0 Site Location and Description (fig. 1)

The development site lies in the upper city, c.250m north of the curtain wall of Lincoln Castle. It lies on the north side of Rasen Lane which links Newport with Burton Road.

The former Lord Tennyson public house lies opposite the junction of Cecil Street with Rasen Lane, on the corner of the cul-de-sac of Sastangate House. The site is roughly rectangular, measuring c.35m N-S and 27m E-W giving a total area of c. 945m². The majority of the site was built over or tarmac at the time of writing.

The approximate central National Grid Reference for the site is SK 97390 72232.

3.0 Topography and Geology

The site lies on the edge of the Lincoln cliff. This part of the city is generally flat, and a cut benchmark in the wall of No. 84 Rasen Lane, less than 50m west along Rasen Lane, is recorded at 63.289m OD.

Bedrock geology in this area is Lincolnshire Limestone. There are no recorded overlying drift deposits (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

4.0 Planning Background

A planning application was submitted to the City of Lincoln Council for the demolition of the former Lord Tennyson public house and the construction of new residential units. The new development focuses on the construction of a part 2-storey, part 3-storey building to accommodate 12 apartments, including 12 car parking spaces, refuse area and new boundary wall to front and side elevations (Planning ref: 2015/0530/F).

The results of this evaluation will be presented in support of the application, and will be used to inform any archaeological mitigation strategy, if required.

5.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

The site lies in the Burton Road Character Area as defined on the Heritage Connect Lincoln website. The area is composed of Late Victorian/Edwardian terraced houses interspersed with later Post-War and Modern infill and redevelopment. The layout of southern parts of the townscape is strongly influenced by the former Roman and Medieval walled cities (<http://www.heritageconnectlincoln.com/character-area/>).

The development site within the Burton Road Character Area has the following research agendas as classified by Lincoln Urban Archaeological Assessment (LARA):

Prehistoric Era (-10000 – 60); 5.1 Jurassic Way a Prehistoric track which is thought to have extended from the Humber southwards along the crest of the Jurassic scarp; 5.3 Hilltop activity; 5.9.1 Limestone uplands dry land and relatively easily worked soils that may have been attractive to later prehistoric communities for occupation and agriculture.

Roman Military Era (60 – 90); 6.16 Canabae outside east, north and west gates; 6.17 Farm at Bishop Grosseteste College; 6.18 Legionary 'prata' and 'territorium' large areas of land surrounding major Roman fortresses in which agricultural production and services were dedicated to the service of the legion rather than the local population; 6.22 Northern and southern hill slopes; 6.8 An early hilltop enclosure?; 6.9 Neronian Fortress; 6.9.1 Fortifications.

Roman colonia Era (90-410); 7.1 Roads entering the city; 7.12 The defences; 7.14 Area of centuriation around the city; 7.24 Cemeteries The Roman colonia was, typically, ringed with cemeteries with those around the roads leading east, northeast and north from the Walled Roman city, including Newport, being the most extensive around Lincoln; 7.4.1 Racecourse kiln and associated industrial zone; 7.7 Newport 'farm'.

Early Medieval Era (410-850); 8.2 Possible occupation site near castle west gate; 8.3.1 Central elements of former Roman city and Roman network what did the Anglo-Saxons do with the massive remains of Roman infrastructure; 8.3.4 Reserved enclosures defined by the Roman city walls; 8.4 Land around city potentially usable for settlement and agriculture.

High Medieval Era (850 - 1350); 9.12.2 Intermediate distance roads connecting Lincoln with the smaller outlying towns and villages; 9.16 Newport Market; 9.24 Houses in the Bail; 9.26 Houses in Newport; 9.27 Houses in Westcastle; 9.41.4 Common & quot; Diggings & quot; in the cliff faces northwest and south of the city; 9.42 Windmills west of Bradegate; 9.45.2 Broken cross at Westcastle; 9.46 Battle Place; 9.47 Upper city defences; 9.51.1 Newport boundaries; 9.53.1 Augustinian friary; 9.57 St. Bartholomews and St. Leonard hospitals; 9.60.3 St. Bartholomews Westcastle; 9.9.1 Lincoln common fields the city fields lay exclusively to the north and east of the walled city

Early Modern Era (1350 – 1750); 10.12.2 Intermediate roads. 10.16 Newport Market; 10.24 Houses in the Bail; 10.26 Houses in Newport; 10.27 Housing in Westcastle; 10.41.1 Common quarries in the cliff faces northwest and south of the city; 10.42 Windmills west of Bradegate; 10.45.2 Broken cross at Westcastle; 10.46.1 Battle Place; 10.47 Upper city defences; 10.51.1 Newport boundaries; 10.53.1 Augustinian friary; 10.57 St. Bartholomews and St. Leonard hospitals; 10.60.3 St. Bartholomews Westcastle; 10.9.1 Lincoln common fields the city fields lay exclusively to the north and east of the walled city

Industrial Era (1750 – 1945); 11.10.2 Bus garage, Burton Road; 11.14 enclosed pasture and meadow east and west of the city; 11.17 City's arable fields; 11.25 Working class housing of the late 18th and early 19th century in Newport, The Bail, the lower city and Wigford; 11.26 working class housing estates c.1850-1945 in Newport, Newland, Butwerk Wigford and elsewhere; 11.28 Newly built Victorian housing for the middle and upper classes c.1850 – 1918; 11.31 Middle class house building between the

wars; 11.35 Smithies; 11.37 Animal processing industries; 11.38 Food processing industries and brewing industry; 11.41.4 Stone pits north and northeast of the upper city; 11.46 Water supply industry; 11.53 Lunatic Asylum (The Lawn Hospital); 11.61 Elementary schools; 11.68 House of Industry, the Workhouse and House of the Girls Friendly Society; 11.69 Gallows; 11.7.1 Intermediate road routes; 11.82 the Militia Barracks; 11.87 anti-tank walls and perimeter defences 1939-45; 11.96 Wesleyan and Methodist chapels.

(<http://www.heritageconnectlincoln.com/character-area/burton-road/84/related>)

There are no recorded Prehistoric monuments recorded on the Lincolnshire HER within 250m of the site. The cliff top was probably utilised as a prehistoric trackway (Jurassic Way) or for later prehistoric agriculture, however to date no evidence of these activities has been confirmed in the vicinity of the site. Settlement in Lincoln began in the Iron Age, concentrated around the confluence between the Rivers Witham and Till in the lower city, and it is around the river basin and the natural springs to the north of the city where evidence of earlier occupation is concentrated (Jones et al, 2003).

Occupation at the top of the Lincoln Cliff dates from the mid 1st century AD. Soon after the Roman invasion of Britain in 43AD a Roman fort was established on the cliff top, overlooking the Witham Basin and the Iron Age settlement which had developed there. The fort covered an area of c.41.5 acres, the north wall of the early Roman fort is projected to extend through the rear gardens of the houses on the south side of Cecil Street, less than 80m south of the site. In the early years of the fort the surrounding area was probably used for agricultural purposes that fed the occupants of the fort. The fort was accessed by gates with roads leading north, south, east and west, with Ermine Street, today represented by Newport, being the main road to the north. A second road extending northwest from the west gate is roughly represented by Burton Road. Occupation quickly developed around the fort; canabae developed around these major roads around the fort, particularly to the north of the fort on the higher, flatter ground where occupation and construction would have been considerably easier than on the south facing cliff slopes, and the area of the development site may have been utilised for domestic or industrial purposes. The fort later expanded into a *colonia* when the Second Legion Adiutrix was transferred to Chester, and the settlement expanded down the slope to incorporate the Iron Age settlement on the river bank. The roadside locations are also where Roman burials have been located, Roman burials traditional being outside the settlement walls. The identified Roman Colonia is protected as a Scheduled Monument, with the known fragments of the Roman town walls also scheduled (List entry ID 1005057; 1005479). Roman features and pottery have been recovered during archaeological recording at No. 6 Rasen Lane (LHER ref: 71128), with the colonia ditch revealed at St. Cuthberts Yard, 150m south of the site (LHER ref: 71036).

Evidence suggests that following the withdrawal of the Roman Empire occupation in Lincoln collapsed back within the safety of the walls of the fort. The roads and buildings of the Roman period were probably utilised, but it is likely the area of the colonia to the north of the walled city gradually fell back into agricultural use in the Saxon period, continuing into the early medieval period. There are no known Saxon monuments within 250m of the site, although trenching at Chapel Lane has revealed two stone cist burials dating from the 10th – 12th century and pottery of a similar date (LHER ref: 70630).

In the 9th and 10th century, Lincoln was brought under the control of a Viking administration. Current understanding of Lincoln at this time is that the settlement was focused around the River Witham, in the lower city, where the transport options offered by the river may have made the site more attractive to a trading community. Archaeological evidence from the lower town indicates that the population increased at this time, and Lincoln became a prosperous, comparatively large town by the mid 11th century.

Documentary sources referring to Lincoln date from the 4th, 7th and 8th centuries, in slightly differing forms. The name is derived from the Primitive Welsh word *Linn*, meaning a pool, with the suffix *coln*, a distortion of the Roman word *colonia* (Cameron, 1998). The use of

these place name elements suggest the prehistoric settlement was close to the Brayford Pool, with the addition of the roman settlement perhaps initiating the expansion of the settlement to what we now know as the upper and lower cities.

Five late Saxon churches are recorded in Lincoln in the Domesday survey of 1086AD, the closest of which is probably All Saints in the Bail church which is thought to lie close to the east entrance to the later castle. There is some suggestion that the four churches may have been linked forming an early monastery, but there is little evidence for this in documentary sources. Lincoln appears in 13 Domesday entries, all of which were Royal manors held of King Edward at the time of his death and by King William by 1086. the combined Lincoln manors were a wealthy holding, made all the more so by the presence of an early Norman motte and bailey castle on which construction had commenced immediately following the Norman Conquest, and the Cathedral, which was started in the early 1070's. Lincoln is almost unique in having two mottes, both lying on the southern boundary of the castle, affording the best possible views across the city, roads and river crossing, with a second on the western boundary. It is likely the early castle buildings were timber, and quickly replaced by the more substantial stone structure seen today. The north wall of the castle lies c.250m south of the site; the castle site is protected as a scheduled monument (List entry ID: 1005049).

Lincoln Castle came under siege on two occasions during the civil war between Empress Matilda and King Stephen in the 12th – 13th century; it is possible features or artefacts relating to this period may be encountered within or in the vicinity of the site.

Situated in such close proximity to the Castle and Cathedral, the site was probably quickly developed for domestic medieval occupation. Lincoln quickly grew as a market town, thriving on the medieval Wool Trade and the ecclesiastical links of the city. Within 200m of the site lies an Augustinian Friary which was established in the mid 13th century and the lost Saxon church of St. Clement in the Bail (160m east and 190m south respectively). However the medieval settlement spread south towards the lower city and river banks, and this area to the north of the castle may have been part of the common land of the city. The presence of the leper hospital of St Bartholomews and St Leonards Hospital less than 200m southwest of the site is indicative of the peripheral nature of this area.

Lincoln again came under siege in the 17th century Civil War; in 1644 Parliamentary forces took just four days to take both the lower and upper city, storming the castle and overpowering the incumbent Royalist garrison it in May of that year.

In the late 17th – early 18th century, the land immediately surrounding the castle was gradually enclosed and sold off for initially agricultural purposes, but as innovations in industry lead to the development of a new base for Lincolns economy, the area of the upper city around the castle and cathedral became attractive housing plots for both the wealthy and working classes. Rasen Lane is first shown on the 1817 town plan, with no domestic dwellings shown along the road supporting the suggestion that this area was open common land prior to the early post-medieval enclosures. Historic mapping shows buildings and therefore likely occupation gradually extending along Rasen Lane from Newport towards Burton Road throughout the first half of the 19th century, with the first evidence of buildings in close proximity to the site on the corner with what became Saxon street shown on the 1848 map, but mapping from 1851 suggests a building on the site by this date, fronting onto Rasen Lane. Cecil Street is laid out around the turn of the century. The Lord Tennyson pub is

labelled on the 1956 OS map, with the building appearing in plan to be very similar if not the same as the original mid 19th century building (Mills et al, 2004).

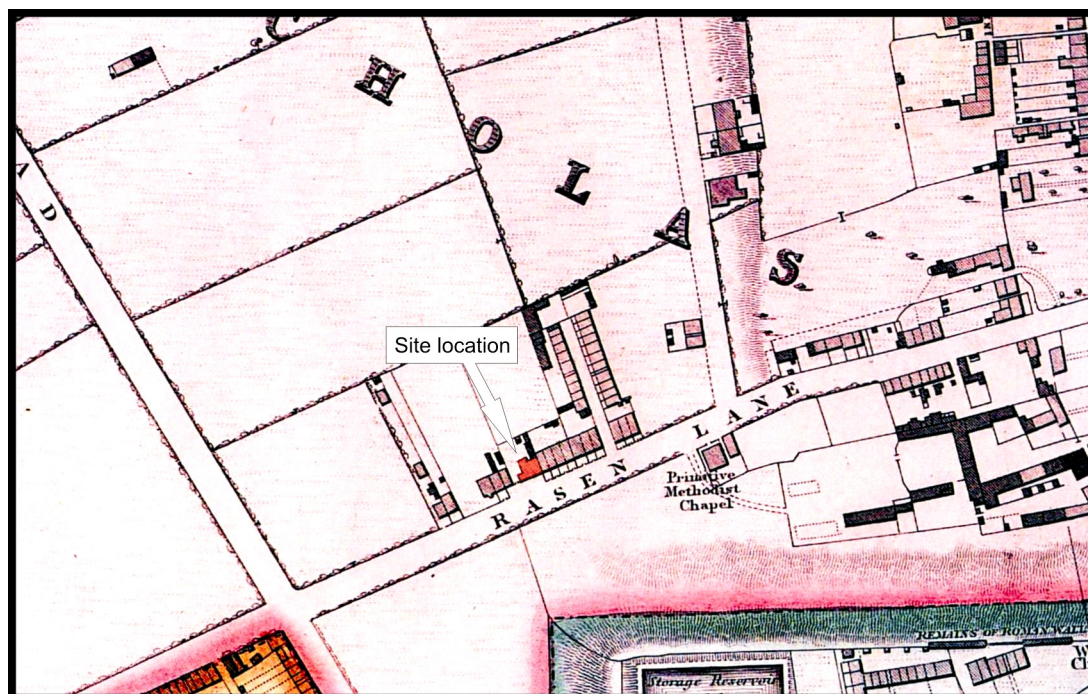


Figure: 2. Extract from 1851 map of Lincoln by J. S. Padley, highlighting in red the location of the dwelling later to become the Lord Tennyson public house. (Mills, & Wheeler, 2004, Historic Town plans of Lincoln 1610-1920, The Lincoln Record Society, Lincoln)

6.0 Methodology (fig. 3)

The two evaluation trenches were opened by machine, equipped with a toothless bucket under archaeological supervision; to the first archaeologically significant horizon within Trench 2 and natural geology within Trench 1. The trenches were then cleaned and defined by hand.

Where identified, archaeological features were examined sufficiently to determine their date, character and survival condition and then recorded by measured plan and section drawings at appropriate scales (1:20 or 1:50), incorporating Ordnance Survey datum heights.

A written record of each significant stratigraphic horizon and archaeological feature was made on standard PCAS context recording forms. These were supplemented by a narrative account in the form of a site diary.

A digital photographic record, supplemented by colour slide and monochrome film photography as appropriate, was maintained during the course of the archaeological intervention.

All artefacts were treated in accordance with UKIC guidelines, *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson & Neale 1998). All artefacts encountered during the groundworks were retrieved and returned to PCAS offices for cleaning, marking and in-house assessment and subsequent dispatch to external specialists.

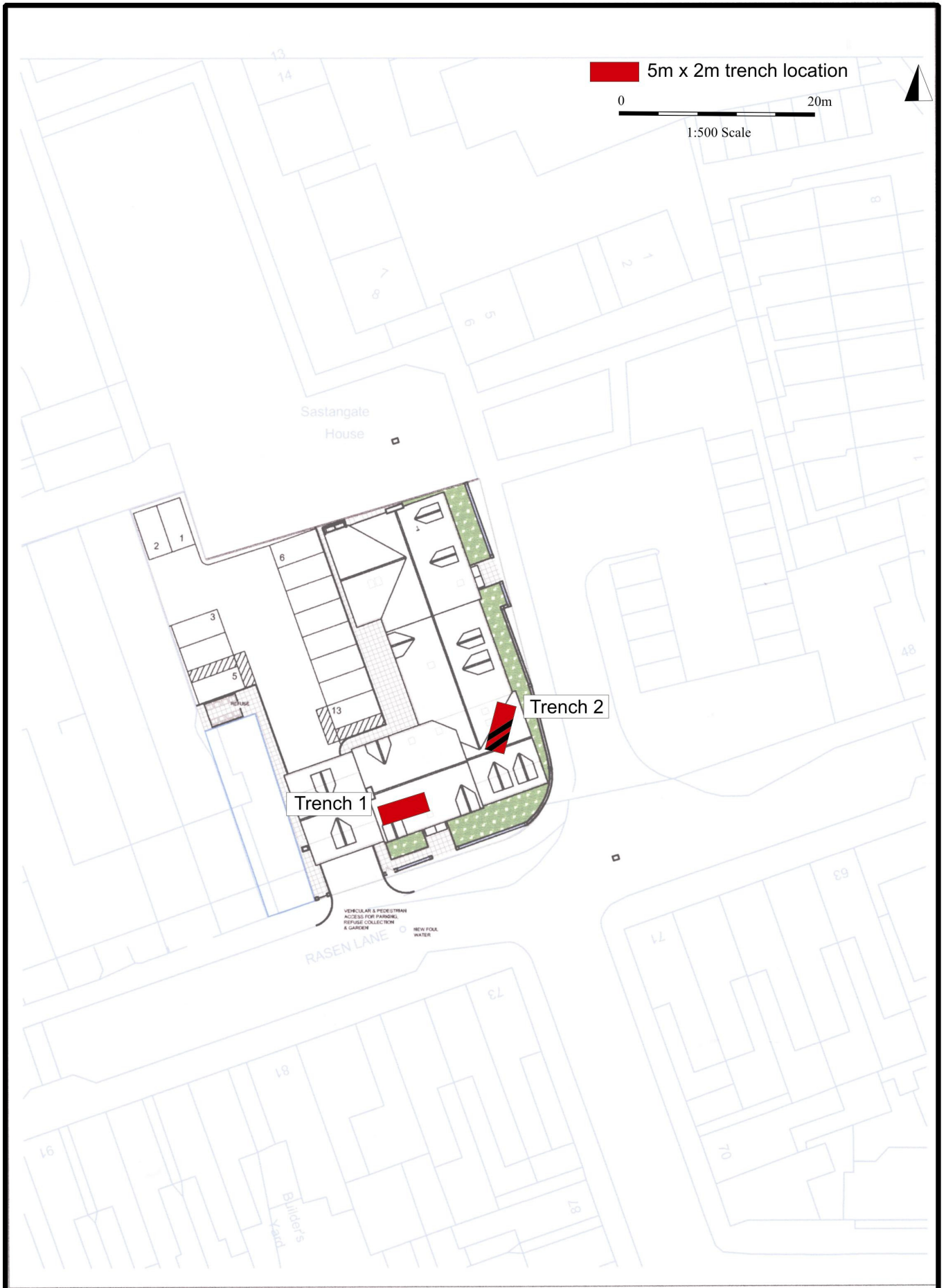


Figure: 3. Trench location plan. Scale 1:500

7.0 Results (fig.4)

Trench 1 (fig: 4a)

Summary

Negative trench, exposing modern demolition material above made ground and natural limestone brash.

Trench 1 located towards the southern extent of the site, parallel with Rasen Lane revealed natural limestone brash (103) as the basal deposit encountered at c. 1.0m below existing ground level .

Above this was c. 50cm of possible made ground deposit (102), below a buried topsoil horizon (101), which itself was sealed by a modern demolition deposit (100).

Trench 2 (figs: 4b & 4c)

Summary

Trench 2 revealed two north-east to south-west aligned walls with an associated passageway/path of mid 19th century date, as well as the partial remnants of a small medieval pit and buried soil horizon.

Trench 2 was located towards the south-east corner of the site and revealed natural limestone brash (214) as the earliest deposit encountered at c. 1.0m below existing ground level.

Directly above the natural substrate was a 0.36m thick deposit of mid grey brown sandy silt (213) containing frequent, small limestone fragments and interpreted as a medieval buried soil horizon. Cut into this in the southern corner of the trench was a small, shallow pit [212] containing a single deposition of mid grey sandy silt (211) which yielded two small fragments of medieval tile, one partially glazed and a residual outer flake from a Roman Tegula or brick.

Sealing deposit (213) and pit [212] was 0.26m of dark grey silt (210), probably a 19th century buried soil horizon which contained a small section of clay pipe. This layer was subsequently covered by (209), a 0.34m thick mixed deposit of dark brown/black silty clay with frequent limestone fragments; interpreted as made ground to facilitate the construction of two walls, (204) and (207).

Cut through deposit (209) were two north-east to south-west aligned walls (204) and (207), approximately 1.0m apart. Both construction trenches [203] and [206] were of similar dimensions, 0.65m wide and 0.38m deep and filled with a loose yellow sand (205), (208) surrounding the remnants of roughly hewn limestone footings from which two sherds of mid 19th century transfer printed pearl ware were recovered (from (205) and a sherd from a Chinese export porcelain dish.

The 1.0m wide space between the walls had been consolidated with a 0.14m thick surface comprised of brick rubble sealed with very compact yellow sandy silt clay (201). Initially interpreted as a demolition layer, this material was probably a consolidated and compacted surface forming a narrow passageway between both walls (204) and (207).

All the above was subsequently sealed by a 0.12m thick deposit of modern limestone hardcore (200).

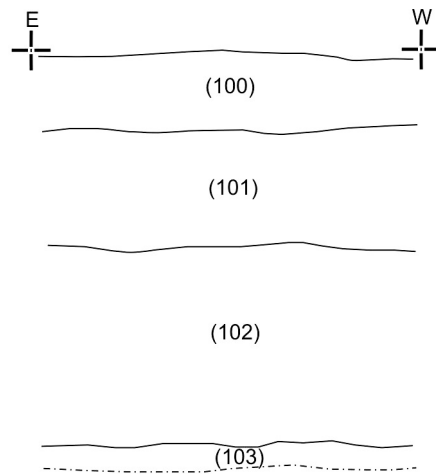


Figure: 4a
North facing representative section Trench 1
0 1m
Scale

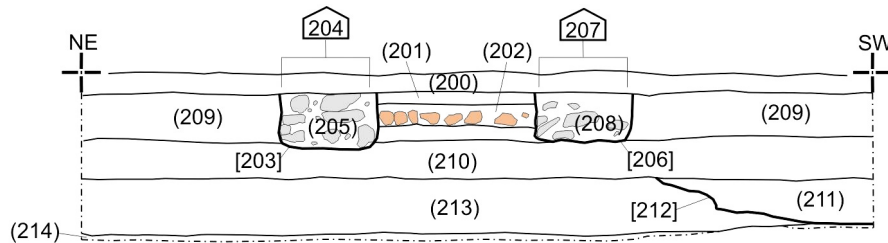


Figure: 4b
North-west facing section of walls 204 & 207 in Trench 2
0 2m
Scale

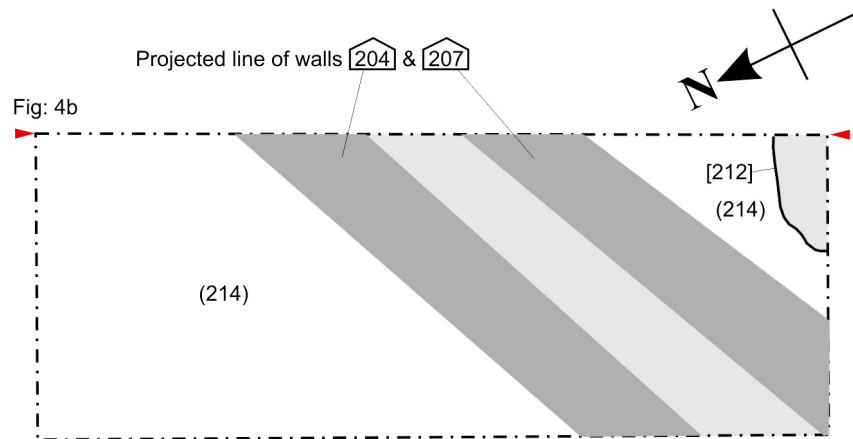


Figure: 4c
Trench 2 plan
0 2m
Scale

Figure: 4
Trenches 1 & 2

8.0 Discussion and Conclusion

Trench 1 was for all intent and purpose negative, exposing thick deposits of made ground and buried soil, the earliest of which (102) was similar in appearance to the possible medieval soil horizon (213) revealed in Trench 2 – although the lack of any dating evidence cannot substantiate this.

The earliest feature recorded within Trench 2 was the part-exposed shallow medieval pit, cut into a possible medieval buried soil horizon (213). No other features associated with this deposit were encountered, and this may be indicative of the low level activity within what was thought to be common land during this period.

The two recorded wall footings (204) and (207) appeared to align with Rasen Lane and presumably form part of the dwelling indicated on the 1851 map (fig: 2) which is similar in plan to later OS mapping of 1956 where the Lord Tennyson public house is clearly labelled. The associated 'passageway' between the walls clearly implies some form of subdivision of the original property although no visible change in the surrounding deposit (209) could be seen to suggest either floor or yard surfaces which, had they survived, were more than likely to have been truncated at a later date.

9.0 Effectiveness of Methodology

Intrusive evaluation was an appropriate method for gathering further information about the sites archaeological potential. The body of data produced by this evaluation is considered sufficient to inform the planning and development process.

10.0 Project Archive

The site records, currently in the custody of PCAS, will be deposited with a printed copy of this report at The Collection, Lincoln, where it can be accessed using the accession number LCNCC 2015.213. A digital copy of this report will be uploaded to OASIS, where it will be accessible via the ADS website.

11.0 Acknowledgements

Pre-Construct Archaeological Services would like to thank LCT Properties Ltd. for this commission.

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Appendix: 1. Plates



Plate: 1. Development looking south.



Plate: 2. Trench 1 looking south-east.



Plate: 3. Trench 1 representative section, looking south-west.



Plate: 4. Trench 2 looking north-east.



Plate: 5. Pit [212] looking south-east.



Plate: 6. Walls (204) & (207) with surface (202) looking south-east.

Appendix: 2. Context Summary

Trench	Ctx	Type	Description	Dimensions
1	100	Layer	Modern demolition deposit	0.2m thick
1	101	Layer	Mid grey brown sandy silt, frequent limestone fragments. Made ground, possible buried soil.	0.32m thick
1	102	Layer	Light grey brown sandy silt. Made ground, possible buried soil.	0.5m thick
1	103	Layer	Natural limestone brash.	

Trench	Ctx	Type	Description	Dimensions
2	200	Layer	Modern limestone hardcore	0.12m thick
2	201	Layer	Compact yellow sandy silt/clay. Possible floor surface.	0.1m thick
2	202	Surface	Brick rubble consolidation situated between walls 204 & 207. Possible path?	1.04m wide 0.14m thick
2	203	Cut	Construction cut for wall 204. Vertical sides, flat base.	0.65m wide 0.38m deep
2	204	Structure	Rough hewn limestone block wall, aligned north-east to south-west.	0.65m wide 0.38m deep
2	205	Fill	Loose yellow sand. Fill of construction cut [203].	0.65m wide 0.38m thick
2	206	Cut	Construction cut for wall 207. Vertical sides, flat base.	0.62m wide 0.34m deep
2	207	Structure	Rough hewn limestone block wall, aligned north-east to south-west.	0.62m wide 0.34m deep
2	208	Fill	Loose yellow sand. Fill of construction cut [207].	0.62m wide 0.34m thick
2	209	Layer	Mixed deposit of dark brown/black silty clay, frequent limestone fragments. Made ground.	0.34m thick
2	210	Layer	Dark grey silt, limestone fragments. Possible buried soil.	0.26m thick
2	211	Fill	Mid grey sandy silt. Single fill of pit [212]	1.4m wide 0.3m thick
2	212	Cut	Partially visible pit with shallow sloping sides descending to a flat base.	1.4m wide 0.3m deep
2	213	Layer	Potential medieval buried soil horizon. Mid grey brown sandy silt containing frequent limestone fragments.	0.36m thick
2	214	Layer	Natural limestone brash.	

THE POST-ROMAN POTTERY FROM ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE
FORMER LORD TENNYSON PUB, RASEN LANE, LINCOLN (TPLE 15).

JANE YOUNG

INTRODUCTION

Three pieces of pottery were presented for examination. The material has been fully archived to the standards for acceptance to the Collection in Lincoln in accordance with Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeological Handbook* (sections 13.4 and 13.5) and within the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, *et al.* (2001). The assemblage was quantified by three measures: number of pieces, weight and vessel count within each context. The data was entered on an access database using fabric codenames (see Table 1) developed for the Lincoln Ceramic Type Series (Young, Vince and Nailor 2005).

CONDITION

The material is in a slightly abraded condition.

THE CERAMIC MATERIAL

In total three sherd of pottery representing two vessels were submitted for examination (Table 1).

Table 1 Pottery types with total quantities by sherd and vessel count

Codename	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	Total sherds	Total vessels
CHPO	Chinese Export Porcelain	1640	1850	1	1
PEARL	Pearlware	1770	1850	2	1

The cut for wall **203** produced three sherds from two vessels of early modern date. A tiny basal sherd is from Chinese Export Porcelain drinking bowl or small dish. The two Pearlware sherds come from a large oval dish and are decorated with a blue printed pastoral scene.

DISCUSSION

The assemblage recovered from this site is too small to be useful other than suggest wall 203 may have been constructed in the early part of the 19th century. The Pearlware sherd has been discarded but the Chinese sherd should be retained for future study.

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**REPORT ON THE CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL FROM THE FORMER LORD
TENNYSON PUB, RASEN LANE, LINCOLN (TPLE 15)**

JANE YOUNG

INTRODUCTION

A total of three fragments of ceramic building material weighing a total of 14 grams recovered from the site were presented for examination. The material was examined both visually and at where appropriate at x 20 binocular magnification. The Lincoln Roman and Medieval Fabric Tile Type Series were consulted. The resulting archive was then recorded on an Access database and complies with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, *et al.* (2001), the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (2001) and the Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeological Handbook* (sections 13.4 and 13.5).

CONDITION

The material is in variable but stable condition.

THE CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

A limited range of ceramic building material of Roman to medieval date was recovered from pit 212. The types are shown and quantified in Table 1.

Table 1: Ceramic Building material codenames and total quantities by fragment count and weight

Codename	Full name	Total fragments	Total weight in grams
GPNR	Glazed peg, nib or ridge	1	5
PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	1	3
RTIL	Roman tile	1	6

An outer flake in Lincoln Roman Tile Fabric 4 is from a Tegula or Roman brick. This fabric is quite commonly found in Lincoln but cannot be closely dated. A small fragment with a reduced glaze is from a flat roof tile in Fabric 7. This tile is likely to be of early to mid 13th century date. The other fragments from a flat roof tile in Fabric 45. The chronology of this rare fabric is not yet understood but is probably dates to between the 13th and 14th centuries.

DISSCUSSION

This is a small mixed group of Roman and medieval tile of types previously found in Lincoln.

The material is in a stable condition and should be kept for future study.

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OASIS ID: preconst3-228524

Project details

Project name	Archaeological evaluation at the former Lord Tennyson Pub, Rasen Lane, Lincoln
Short description of the project	This document presents the results of a scheme of archaeological trial trenching on Land at the former Lord Tennyson public house, 72 Rasen Lane, Lincoln, to advise the construction of new apartments and support a forthcoming planning application. The site lies less than 100m from the projected north wall of the Roman fort and colonia, and the area may have been occupied or utilised during this period before the settlement contracted within the town walls following the withdrawal of the Roman administration from Britain. The Norman castle lies less than 250m to the south of the site, and a number of religious establishments are known to have developed to the north of the castle in the early medieval period, although much of this area appears to have remained open common land prior to enclosure in the 17th - 18th century. Rasen Lane was in existence by the early 19th century, with historic mapping indicating the first buildings on the site in the middle of that century. Archaeological investigations on Cecil Street and further along Rasen Lane have confirmed the presence and survival of Roman and medieval remains in this area. Two 5m trenches were investigated. Of these, only one revealed any archaeology: two north-east to south-west aligned walls and an associated passageway or path of mid 19th century date, as well as the partial remnants of a small medieval pit and associated buried soil horizon.
Project dates	Start: 12-11-2015 End: 13-11-2015
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	TPLE 15 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 3 - Retailing
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Roman
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	LINCOLNSHIRE LINCOLN LINCOLN Former Lord Tennyson pub, Rasen Lane
Postcode	LN1 3HD
Study area	816 Square metres
Site coordinates	SK 97390 72232 53.237887905364 -0.540589710277 53 14 16 N 000 32 26 W Point

Height OD /
Depth Min: 1.02m Max: 1.06m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd

Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body

Project design originator Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd

Project director/manager Will Munford

Project supervisor Leigh Brocklehurst

Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient The Collection, Lincoln

Physical Contents "Ceramics"

Digital Archive recipient The Collection, Lincoln

Digital Contents "none"

Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography"

Paper Archive recipient The Collection, Lincoln

Paper Contents "none"

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Diary", "Drawing", "Map", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Land at the former Lord Tennyson public house, 72 Rasen Lane, Lincoln, LN1 3HD

Author(s)/Editor(s) 'Sleap, J.'

Other bibliographic details 1568

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