

LAND BETWEEN NOS. 7 AND 9, GREETWELL ROAD, LINCOLN

SCHEME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING

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Report prepared for
CAD Associates on behalf of Mr. and Mrs. J. Thorpe

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Summary

A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out during the groundworks for the construction of a new house with garage on land between nos. 7 and 9, Greetwell Road in the city of Lincoln.

Greetwell Road runs along the course of a former Roman road eastwards out of the city, in an area that lies on or near the border of one of the Roman city's burial grounds with the farmlands that supplied the Roman fort and, later, the Roman city: two finds of human remains, one believed to be and one reliably dated as Roman, have been recorded within the 250m radius study area taken for a Heritage Impact Assessment of the site.

During the Middle Ages and into the post-medieval period, the area remained largely as agricultural land, but limestone quarrying and lime-burning are also known to have taken place in the vicinity. The large detached houses whose plots currently form and border the site were built at the beginning of the 20th century.

This monitoring and recording identified several features cut into the subsoil – several probable linear features, one pit and two further features that could not be definitely classified. Although a small amount of medieval pottery and CBM was retrieved, the features also produced 18th- and 19th-century material, and seem most likely to be garden features associated with the house, which was built in 1900.

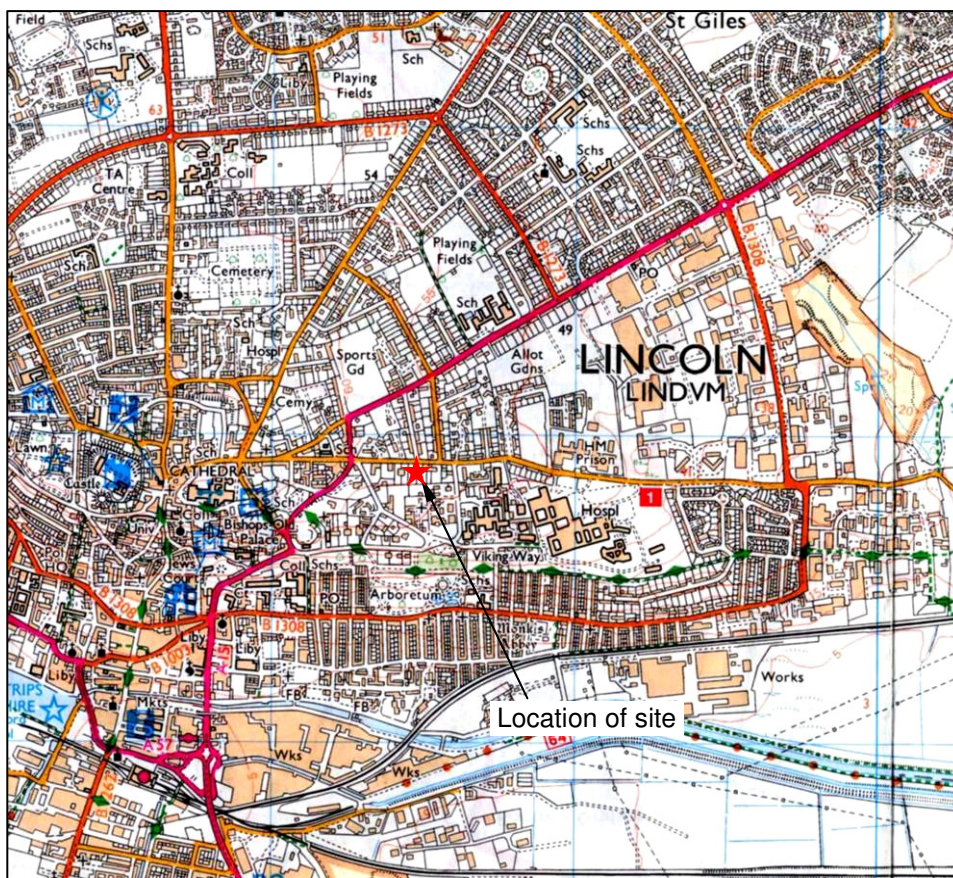


Figure 1: Site location plan at scale 1:25,000. The site is marked in red. OS mapping © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. PCAS licence no. 100049278.

1.0 Introduction

PCAS Archaeology Ltd. was commissioned by CAD Associates to prepare a specification for a scheme of archaeological monitoring and recording during the construction of a new house with garages on land between nos. 7 and 9, Greetwell Road in the city of Lincoln.

Greetwell Road runs along the course of a former Roman road eastwards out of the city, in an area that lies on or near the border of one of the Roman city's burial grounds with the farmlands that supplied the Roman fort and, later, the Roman city.

During the Middle Ages and into the post-medieval period, the area remained largely as agricultural land, but limestone quarrying and lime-burning are also known to have taken place in the vicinity. As remains from these periods may have been encountered during development groundworks, an archaeological monitoring and recording was required as a condition of planning permission.

2.0 Site Location and Description (Figs. 1 -3)

Greetwell Road runs eastward out of the historic City of Lincoln, roughly parallel to the course of the River Witham. It lies within the city's Conservation Area no. 3, 'Lindum and Arboretum': there is currently no appraisal for this Conservation Area (CLC, 2012). Nos. 7 and 9 lie on the south side of the street, opposite its junction with Curle Avenue and a short distance to the west of Lincoln County Hospital.

Nos. 7 and 9, Greetwell Road lie within the north-eastern corner of the 'Lindum Terrace' Character Area, whose northern boundary is formed by Greetwell Road. The townscape assessment of the Character Area notes that it is *'a mainly residential area located on the upper slopes of the northern escarpment. Houses in the area are often orientated to take advantage of long-ranging southerly prospects off the escarpment ridge. The area is dominated by large-scale residential villas that, as a group, illustrate a period of great growth, prosperity and affluence during the 19th century'* (CLC, 2008).

The Lincoln Heritage Database records no. 7, Greetwell Road as 'March House', a detached house built in 1901; stables on the road frontage pre-date the house. No. 9 and the adjoining no. 9a were built as a single detached dwelling built in 1900, with additions made in 1905; it was divided in two in 1931 (HCL).

The proposed development site measures 0.204 hectares in area, and currently forms the northern portion of the rear garden of no. 9, Greetwell Road. To the north of the site are the house and its hard-surfaced parking area, with the current access on to Greetwell Road; it is bordered by the neighbouring residential properties on Greetwell Road to the east and west, and by the garden of a large detached house, surrounded by mature trees, to the south.

3.0 Topography and Geology

The stretch of Greetwell Road on which nos. 7 and 9 lie runs along the limestone escarpment, a short distance beyond the top of the north side of the steep slope into the Witham valley. The site is at an approximate OD height of 55.5m above sea level. At the beginning of the archaeological monitoring, it had already been levelled, but the depth at which it was benched into the garden border at the west side suggested that it had previously sloped slightly to the east. Due to the steep southward slope, the south end of the garden is terraced to a considerable height above the neighbouring plot to the south.

The local solid geology of the area is recorded as undivided Lincolnshire Limestone with no overlying drift deposits (Evans, 2014); however, a layer of natural clay was encountered at the base of the monitored excavations.

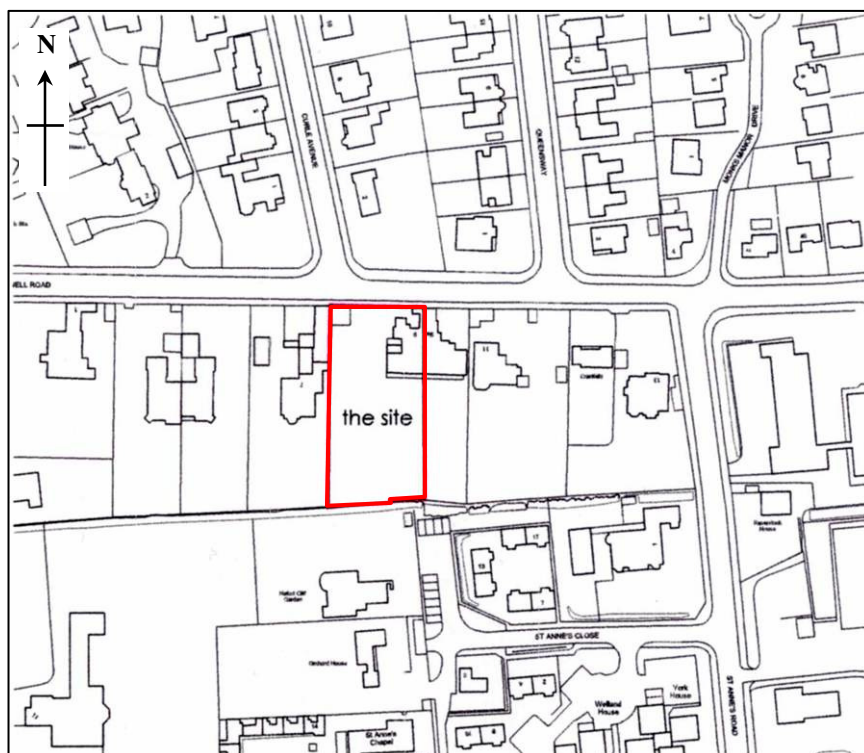


Figure 2: Location plan of the site at scale 1:1250. The site is outlined in red. Plan supplied by client.

4.0 Planning Background

Planning permission for the construction of a two-storey detached dwelling and associated garages, with the formation of a new vehicular access to Greetwell Road, was granted by the City of Lincoln Council in July 2015. This permission was granted subject to conditions: Condition 5 requires the implementation of a programme of archaeological monitoring during the groundworks for the development, and the provision of the record thus generated to the Local Planning Authority (planning application no. 2015/0622/F) (Savage, 2016).

5.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

An extensive archaeological and historical background may be found in the Heritage Impact Assessment and Settings Assessment already been completed for this site (Evans, 2014); its findings are briefly summarised here. A search of the Lincoln Heritage Database was also commissioned: a complete table of the search results appears as Appendix 4.

By the late Pre-Roman Iron Age, this part of the territory of the Corieltavi was a country of villages and open settlements. The land below the cliff face to the west of the 'Jurassic Way' both north and south of the river crossing is likely to have been favourable for settlement, above the 5m contour, and otherwise will have provided good summer pasture for livestock (LARA RAZ 5.9.1). However, neither the Heritage Impact Assessment carried out for this site (Evans, 2014) nor the search of the Lincoln Heritage Database commissioned for this project found any recorded evidence for prehistoric activity on or in the neighbourhood of the site.

Greetwell Road follows the line of a Roman road eastwards out of the city: the road has not been traced outside the modern city boundary, and it is possible that it ran no further than the Greetwell Villa. In addition to conveying traffic to and from the villa, this road gave access to suburbs directly outside the city walls, and to the eastern cemetery (LARA RAZ 7.1). During monitoring of groundworks for the Glebe Park Mains Replacement Scheme, a section of metalling of a Roman road was recorded on a roughly north-east to south-west axis near the junction of Greetwell Road and Ancaster Avenue, approximately 300m to the east of the site (Evans, 2014).

The site is believed to lie within the eastern edge of a Roman cemetery which has not been investigated in modern times, but which might date back to the original military occupation (LARA RAZ 6.15). The later Roman *colonia* was ringed with cemeteries, in compliance with the Roman law that forbade burials within the walls of a city. They appear to have been most extensive along the five main roads leading east, north-east and north from the upper city. The cemeteries alongside Greetwell Road, Wragby Road, Nettleham Road and Newport might have joined up to form a single area, beyond the extramural settlements, through which the roads passed (LARA RAZ 7.24). The 'Greetwell Fields' cemetery area was first documented in the 1730s, although it had been known about since the opening of quarries in the neighbourhood; between the 18th and early 20th centuries, the area has produced inhumation cists, cremations, funerary urns and Roman pottery and glass (LHD ref. 871). Two finds of human remains have been recorded in the vicinity of the site: a human skull, of unknown but probably Roman date, which was located opposite no. 6 Queensway some 95m to the north-east of the present site, and an inhumation burial with 3rd century pottery found in a drain on the north side of Gerald's Close, c. 240m to the north-east of the site (Evans, 2014).

The site may also have lain within the *territorium* of the legionary fortress – the area requisitioned by the legion for its own supply. It lies just outside the western edge of the RAZ denoting this region, but the boundary between the military-period cemetery RAZ 6.15 and the *territorium* is uncertain. The legion is likely to have drawn on the *territorium* for supplies of timber and stone, as well as for agricultural produce both arable and pastoral. Traces of Roman occupation, chiefly 2nd- to 3rd-century, have been found during archaeological work in two places within the 250m radius study area taken for the HIA, although both sites were at or near the outer edge of the study area (Evans, 2014).

During the Saxon and early medieval period Lincoln experienced a decline and the settlement probably retracted within the walled areas of the Roman city. Land within the area of the proposed development is likely to have remained open, and may have been used for farming. Greetwell Road probably continued in use, and was important in re-establishing Lincoln as a market centre during the more prosperous times of the later medieval period. An archaeological evaluation on the site of the former Eastgate Motors on Wragby Road in 2003, some 300m to west-north-west of the site, encountered a medieval oven or kiln dating to the 13th century, which contained redeposited, high-status, architectural stone fragments, and a contemporary wall foundation. One side of a medieval limestone quarry, whose backfill dated to the 13th to 14th century, was also exposed (*ibid.*; LHD refs. 3882 and 6754). Limestone quarrying is believed to have been extensive along this part of the Lincoln Edge throughout the Middle Ages, and it is highly likely that this area was the source of most of the stone for the great city building projects between the 11th and the 14th centuries (LARA RAZ 9.41.2).

Historic mapping records that the area of the proposed development remained as agricultural land up until the beginning of the 20th century when the dwellings along this stretch of Greetwell Road were constructed: nos. 7 and 9 were built in the first years of the 20th century (fig. 3). Throughout the 18th and 19th centuries the study area taken for the HIA went through various stages of development including quarrying, landscape gardens, and the construction of various buildings including an almshouse, church, school and domestic dwellings (Evans, 2014). Some 150m to the north-west of the current development site are the remains of a pair of lime kilns on land at The Dell, off Wragby Road. Documentary sources of the mid-19th

century refer to Nelthorpe's Quarry, owned by William Tweed Nelthorpe, lime burner. By 1877, however, both the quarry and the lime kilns had become disused. In the 1890s a house called The Dell was built on the eastern edge of the earlier quarry, the lime kilns were infilled and the bank within which they stood landscaped as part of the associated garden. The lime kilns were partly exposed at the end of the 20th century but still remain largely buried: they are designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 22776). The mid-19th-century Padley maps of Lincoln show a stone quarry directly to the south of the site, on land between St. Anne's Chapel and Bedehouses and the rear boundary of the land on which the houses along Greetwell Road were later to be built: the quarry had gone out of use by the 1868 Padley map, and had been incorporated into the grounds of Lindum House (LHD ref. 6353; Mills and Wheeler, 2004). The names 'Limefield' and 'The Quarry', given to houses in the neighbourhood and marked on early 20th-century mapping (fig. 3) reflect the former industrial use of the area.

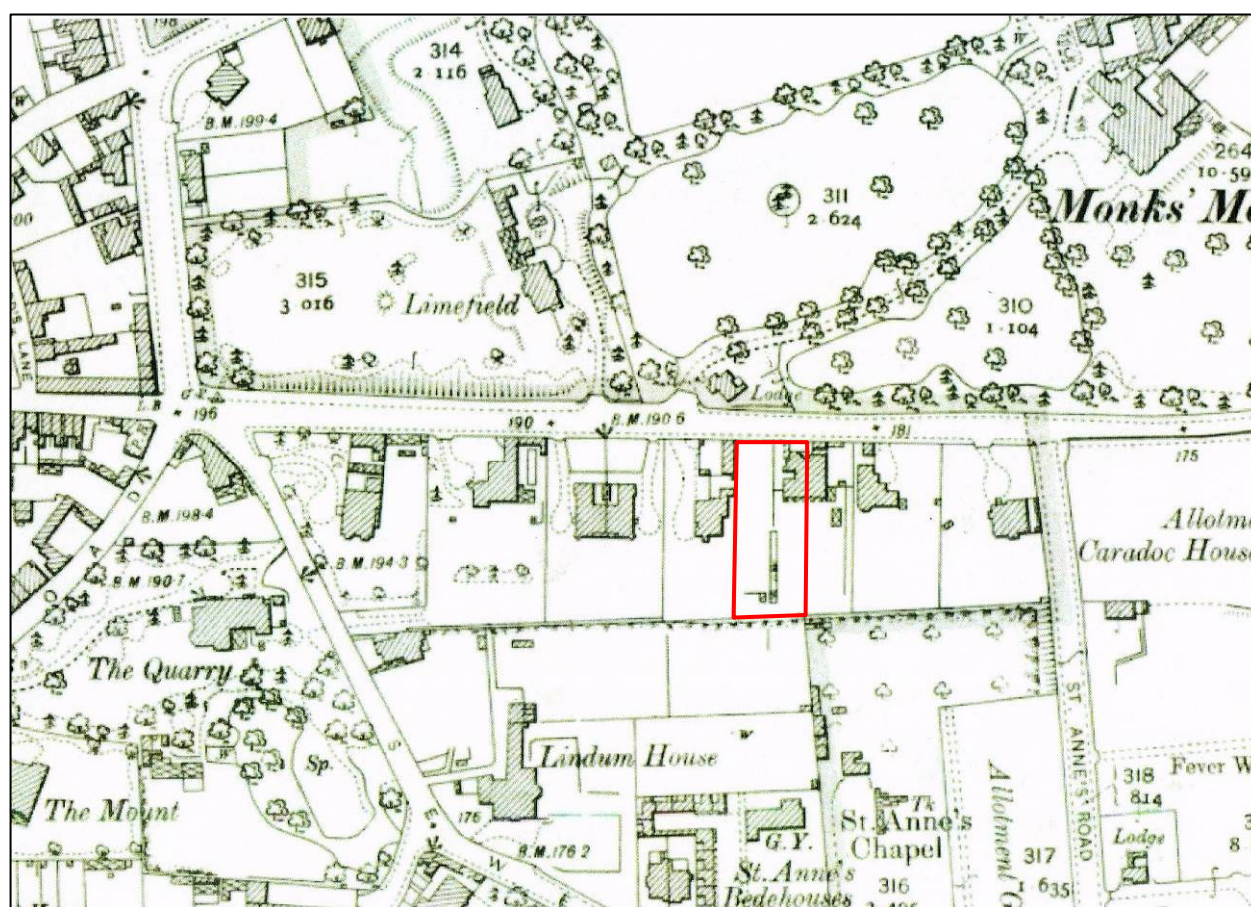


Figure 3: Extract from the 1:2500 (25-inch) 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1907 (not reproduced to scale), showing the development of large detached villas along Greetwell Road and Sewells Road. The site is outlined in red. The northern edge of the grounds of Lindum House, to the south-west of the site, was formerly occupied by a stone quarry.

Development on the south side of Greetwell Road began in the 1870s, but many of the large detached villa-type dwellings, set within generously-sized gardens, were built at the beginning of the 20th century. No. 7, Greetwell Road was built in 1901 for Rev. Walter Hicks; its stables, on the road frontage, are earlier than the house (LHD ref. 4988). Nos. 9 and 9a were built as a single dwelling for Dr. Stitt-Thomas in 1900: the building was divided into two houses in 1931 (LHD ref. 4978). No. 11, Greetwell Road was built in 1903 and no. 13 in 1877 (LHD refs. 3550, 5037). Opposite the site, much of the north side of Greetwell Road was first developed as the grounds of Monks Manor, a mansion built in 1870 for Joseph Ruston; the lodge opposite the site to the north-west of the site was added in 1912. Monks Manor was demolished in 1934, and the land has now been redeveloped (LHD ref. 2504). The large

house originally called Limefield, later Eastwood House, adjoining Monks Manor to the west was built for a wine merchant in 1880 (LHD ref. 2612). All these buildings are shown on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1907 (fig. 3).

5.1 Lincoln City Research Agenda Zones

Prehistoric Era (10,000 BC-AD 60): RAZ 5.9.1, Limestone Uplands. Areas of limestone heath north of the River Witham will have presented dry land and relatively easily worked soils. If there were organised Iron Age field systems of the type commonly seen in air photographs on the Lincoln Edge further north, this is where they will have been. Archaeological work in these areas might expect to find occasional field ditches which are the principal source of information about this agricultural economy.

Roman Military Era (AD 60-90): RAZ 6.15, Cemetery East of Fortress. The site lies within the eastern edge of the RAZ of a Roman cemetery which has not been investigated in modern times, but which might have had its origins in the military period and, if so, might also owe its status to the proximity of the focus of Iron Age ritual. The eastern border of the RAZ and the cemetery are currently speculative, but the research assessment notes that *'it is likely that the parts of this RAZ east of the western boundaries of properties along Curle Avenue will still retain some evidence of the early Roman Era'*.

Roman Military Era (AD 60-90): RAZ 6.18, Legionary *Prata* and *Territorium*. Many studies have identified the likely presence of 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. The site lies just outside the western edge of the RAZ denoting this region around the Lincoln fortress, but as the boundary of RAZ 6.15 is uncertain, it is possible that the site may have lain within the *territorium*. The legion is likely to have drawn on the *territorium* for supplies of timber and stone, as well as for agricultural produce both arable and pastoral. Work within the *territorium* will provide an excellent opportunity to study the impact of Roman military agricultural techniques, both when compared with any pre-existing Late Pre-Roman Iron-Age techniques and with contemporary Romano-British techniques outside areas of military occupation. The hill-top lands offer the lightest soils, and we need to explore the possibility that these areas were used for arable cultivation. Any evidence for quarrying of the limestone, ironstone or clay along the cliff edge dating from the military era will be of very great interest.

Roman *Colonia* Era (AD 90-410): RAZ 7.1, Roads Entering the City. The Roman road running eastwards out of the city, along the lines of Greetwellgate and Greetwell Road, has not been traced outside the modern city boundary, and it is possible that it ran no further than the Greetwell Villa. In addition to conveying traffic to and from the villa, this road gave access to suburbs directly outside the city walls, and to the eastern cemetery.

Roman *Colonia* Era (AD 90-410): RAZ 7.24, Cemeteries. As the record of the people of *Lindum Colonia*, the cemetery archaeology represents one of the most important sectors of Lincoln's archaeological resource. Whenever work is undertaken within RAZ 7.24 palaeo-osteology will be necessary, with the aim of eventually building up a detailed picture of the physical characteristics of the population. A particular research priority is to ascertain whether the large populations of the *colonia* burial grounds represent a large internal population within the *colonia* itself, or whether it was more the case that the population of the surrounding countryside was brought to the urban cemeteries for burial. Given that it is thought that Lindum was the seat of one of the early British bishoprics, it would be a matter of very great interest to identify specific Christian burials. Was the Christian community of Lindum buried in separate enclaves within the larger cemeteries or did it open up its own exclusive burial grounds?

Early Medieval Era (410-850): RAZ 8.3.1, Central Elements of Former Roman City and Roman Network. The RAZ includes the areas of the Roman burial grounds as these

extensive remains must have posed problems for the Anglo-Saxons. Evidence that monuments were left untouched, and that the land which they occupied went uncultivated, will be almost as valuable as evidence that monuments were deliberately removed or that the graveyards were re-used.

High Medieval Era (850-1350): RAZ 9.12.2, Intermediate Distance Roads. North and east of the city, 'intermediate' roads occupied the lines of Greetwell Road, Wragby Road, Nettleham Road and the road(s) to the west of the Castle. Any or all of these roads might have adopted the lines of Roman roads, so their stratigraphic and alignment relationships with the early routes will be of great interest. Information about the lines taken by the roads of this network will be of great help in understanding Lincoln's links with its surrounding villages, whilst any dating evidence for the first layout of these roads will be of great importance in understanding the reconstruction of the town as a local population centre following the early medieval period.

High Medieval Era (850-1350): RAZ 9.41.2, Quarries in the Cliff Face East of the City. There is very little documentation for quarrying of the cliff face east of the city. Nevertheless there is clear archaeological evidence for extensive early (though as yet undated) quarrying in the 'benches' cut into the top of the hill side, and it is highly likely that this area was the source of most of the stone for the great city building projects between the 11th and the 14th centuries. It is also possible that the cliff face east of the city was being used to win stone for lime-burning, and that lime-kilns may be encountered. Future research work in this area of the city needs to be aimed, initially, at understanding the sequence of steps by which the topography of this part of the city has been modified over time. Subsequently, because these represent such large-scale and apparently relatively well-dated operations, a great deal can be learnt about the development of quarrying techniques through time.

Early Modern Era (1350-1750): RAZ 10.12.2, Intermediate Distance Roads. These roads connected Lincoln with smaller towns and villages in the county and probably played an important part in establishing Lincoln as a regional market centre. All of these roads continued in use from the High Medieval Era and patterns in their repair may be detectable, allowing some comparison to be made of the weight of traffic carried to and from these various locations.

Early Modern Era (1350-1750): RAZ 10.41.2, Quarries in the Cliff Face East of the City. As in the High Medieval Era, there is very little documentation for quarrying of the cliff face east of the city. The quarries here were already very extensive, however, before c.1350. In the Early Modern Era, future research work on the quarries needs to be aimed at documenting and understanding the slow-down in quarry activity which we should expect following the collapse of the city's economy in the early 14th century. After the completion of the Cathedral's central tower, the only major building project here was the construction of the upper stages of the west towers (in the late 14th century) and after that, the Cathedral probably no longer required the great quantities of stone formerly supplied by these quarries. Quarrying techniques are unlikely to have changed during the long period of the city's economic decline, but working patterns within the quarry must have changed drastically. It is likely that this area contained private and commercial limekilns similar to those belonging to the Cathedral which are mentioned repeatedly in Dean and Chapter documentation from 1561. By the 19th century an area of lime-burning (or former lime-burning) is indicated in and around the quarries between Greetwell Road and Wragby Road by the field-name Limefield. This was Dean and Chapter land and is the most likely site for the 16th- and 17th-century kilns reported in their ownership. Further work in this part of the RAZ should be aimed at establishing the date at which the works here were founded and at assessing where and how the stone used was obtained.

Industrial Era (1750-1945): RAZ 11.7.1, Intermediate Road Routes. As RAZ 10.12.2.

Industrial Era (1750-1945): RAZ 11.28, Newly-built Victorian Housing for the Middle and Upper Classes c. 1850-1918. During this period, the area between the cliff edge and Newport became the principal area for the homes of both the factory owners and the professionals and senior managers who acted as their deputies. Many of these houses were large isolated villas standing in substantial, planted, grounds.

Industrial Era (1750-1945): RAZ 11.41.2, Stone and Clay Quarries in the Cliff Face East of the City. by the mid-Victorian period, the great belt of medieval and earlier building stone quarries between Wragby Road and Lindum Terrace was occupying land now valuable for housing, and it is likely that quarrying (at least surface quarrying for building stone), along with the burning of lime in Limefield, had ceased here by the mid-19th century. The limekilns were certainly out of use by 1889. Although there is little evidence for intense quarrying for building stone within this part of the RAZ in the late 18th and early 19th century, there are important remains of new pillar-and-stall mining for ironstone based in the ancient quarries. The mines were accessed from adits driven both into the natural cliff face between Milman Road and Frederick Street and into the north and west quarry faces of the open-cast sites on the cliff top south of Greetwell Road. It is not known whether the area between Curle Avenue and Greetwell Close was mined in this way, but given the extent of pillar-and-stall mining to both the east and the west, this remains a possibility and it is included in the RAZ.

6.0 Methodology

All the groundworks were monitored and recorded by an experienced archaeologist. The excavation of the boreholes was realized by hand and the rest of the areas were carried out using a 360° excavator, fitted with a flat-bladed bucket for most of the works, but requiring the use of a toothed bucket in the garage area due to the necessity of excavating through hardcore previously laid down during the construction of the new house (plate 1).

All features and deposits seen were recorded on standard PCAS context recording sheets, and the progress of the groundworks noted on standard PCAS site diary sheets. Significant features were drawn in plan and section at scale 1:20; in other areas, sample sections were drawn at intervals along the excavated areas. All drawn sections were plotted on a base plan. A digital photographic record was maintained.

The archaeological monitoring began on 21st March 2016 and was completed on 27st January 2017; monitoring was carried out by Ian Pringle, James Earley, Rachel Savage and Rebecca Dickinson. Weather conditions were variable, with occasional heavy rainstorms which interrupted the construction works and flooded the excavations.



Plate 1: The excavation of the garage footings, looking NW.

7.0 Results (Figs. 4-7)

The archaeological monitoring works consisted of four interventions: three boreholes, garage footings, new house footings and a soakaway (Plates 1-3).

The excavation of the garages, boreholes and soakaway did not expose any archaeological finds, layers or features of significance, but post-medieval features were recorded within the new house footings area.



Figure 4: Plan of the monitored works at scale 1:200, on base mapping provided by developer.



Plate 2: General shot of the site after the completion of the excavation for the house footings, looking NNW.



Plate 3: Working shot during the excavation of the soakaway, looking N.

These post-medieval features consisted of three or four sections through probable ditches, a pit and two other features that could not definitely be classified as either ditches or pits, all of which were cut into subsoil 002; most cut through it to the surface of natural clay 003. All features contained similar fills of mid-brownish-grey clay. The nature of the excavations, restricted to the area of the footings, produced a fragmented picture of the archaeological features, making it difficult to interpret their exact use and function.

It was considered that features **005** (Plate 5) and **016** could be part of the same north-to-south-oriented ditch. Features **008** (Plate 7) and **010** (Plate 8) were also considered as part of the same east-to-west-oriented ditch; the nature of the fills and the similar alignments suggest these two ditches were contemporary. The finds from these features ranged over a broad dating spectrum, with two fragments of medieval roof tile, a fragment of 18th to 19th-century brick, a piece of early modern pantile and a fragment of 19th-century clay tobacco pipe were retrieved from the single fill 004 of ditch section **005**, while fill 011 in ditch **010** produced a basal sherd from an 18th century vessel, which appears to have been cut down to form a c. 45mm diameter disc, possibly for use as a counter (Appendix 2).

The other two features, **014** (Plate 6) and **007**, were initially interpreted as ditches, but were each identified in only one section of foundation trench, although their orientations suggested that, if their lines were projected, they should each have appeared in at least one other portion of the groundworks. It seems most likely, therefore, that these features were pits rather than ditches, possibly of elongated oval shape, although it cannot be ruled out that continuations of these features were missed due to repeated flooding caused by heavy rain on the day that the interior trenches were excavated. The similarity of their fills suggests that they were contemporary with the linear features, and the range of finds was also broadly similar: a very small fragment of 18th-century pottery was retrieved from fill 006 in feature **007**, and two further fragments of medieval roof tile and a fragment of 19th-century clay tobacco pipe from fill 015 in **014**.

Feature **012** lay entirely within the easternmost trench of the house footings, and so could confidently be identified as a pit (Plate 9). It was much shallower than the other features, surviving only to a depth of 0.03m, but produced a sherd from a medieval jug in a local fabric (Appendix 2).

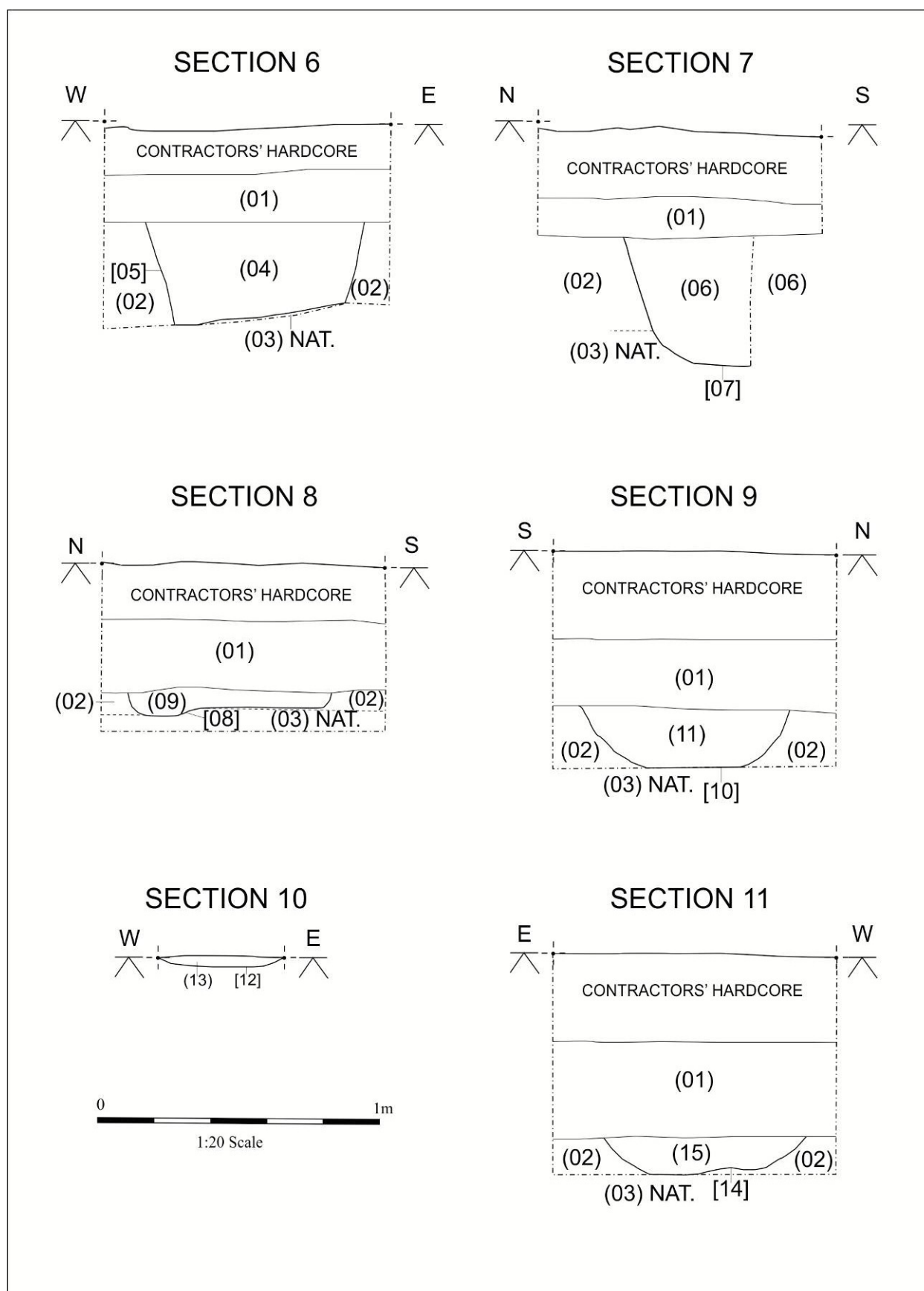


Figure 5: Sections through features identified during groundworks for the new house, all at scale 1:20.

Layer 017 (Plate 10) was a spread of angular limestone fragments some 2m wide: it overlay the subsoil, and was considered as a rubble demolition deposit from an unknown structure. During the groundworks for the garage, an unusually high frequency of brick rubble inclusions was observed in the topsoil, also suggesting that a structure had been demolished in the vicinity.



Plate 4: Stony deposit 017, looking W.



Plate 5: The general site stratigraphy, exposed in the soakaway excavation, looking W.

The natural layers were reached during this monitoring and recording works in most of the areas of intervention; just borehole 1 was not excavated to the natural. The general stratigraphy on site showed Lincolnshire Limestone and yellowish-brown clay natural deposits, covered by subsoil and topsoil layers containing occasional rubble and fragments of ceramic building material (Plates 11, 12). Three fragments of Roman roof tile were retrieved from subsoil 002 (Appendix 2).

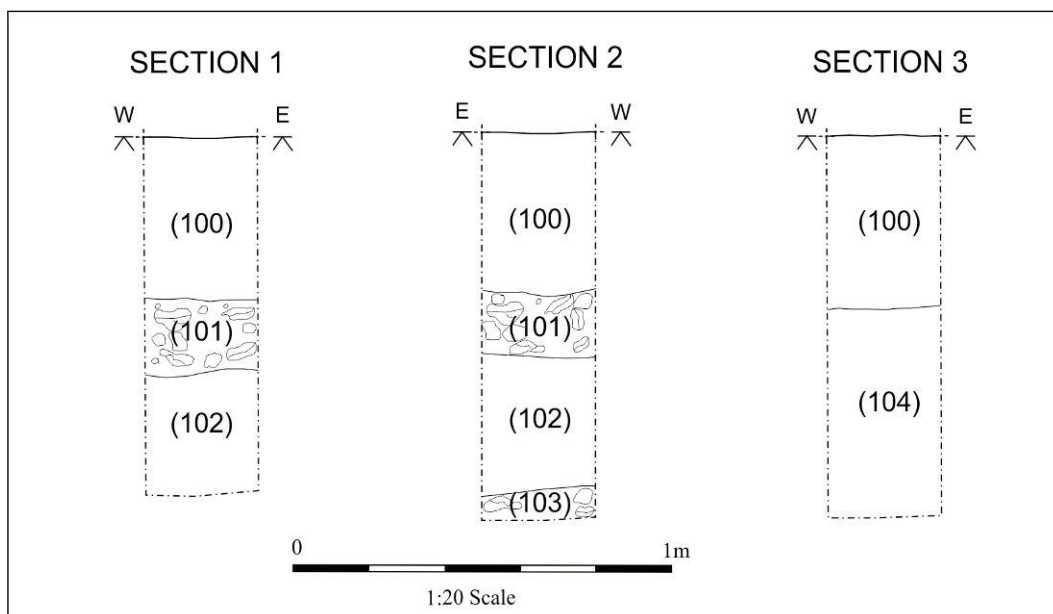


Figure 6: Sections through geotechnical boreholes excavated prior to construction groundworks, all at scale 1:20.

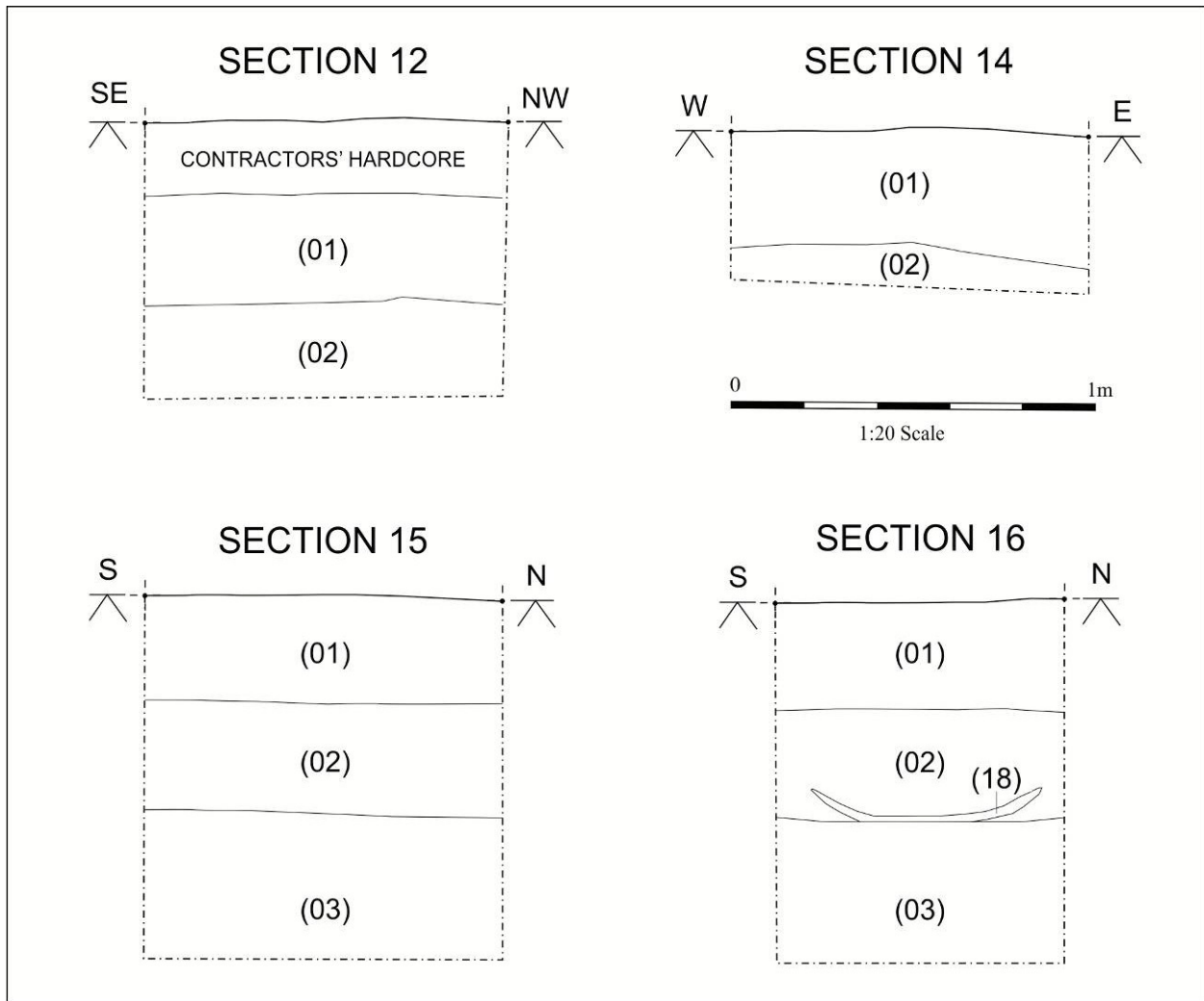


Figure 7: Sample sections recorded in areas where no archaeological features were encountered, all at scale 1:20.

8.0 Conclusion

The scheme of archaeological monitoring and recording demonstrated the presence of a low level of activity on the site. The features encountered appeared to be broadly contemporary, as they were all cut into the subsoil and contained similar fills. A stratigraphic date cannot easily be arrived at, as the subsoil itself was dated only by fragments of Roman tile: while these were the only Roman finds encountered on the site, they could well have been redeposited in material of a later date. The collective finds assemblage from the features shows a wide date range, but it seems likely that the latest date is the most accurate, and the earlier material is redeposited. The features may pre-date the house, which was built in 1900, but it seems more likely that they are contemporary with it. The 19th-century Padley Plans show no boundary divisions on the long, narrow plot of land running along the south side of Greetwell Road until each individual house plot is cut out of it (Mills and Wheeler, 2004), while the 1907 Ordnance Survey map shows internal divisions and small structures within the garden plot of no. 9: one of these divisions, running perpendicular to the road along the west side of the house, may correspond to the projected course of ditch **005/016** (fig. 3). An interpretation as garden features – footings trenches for dividing walls or small structures, and planting pits for trees and shrubs – therefore seems most plausible.

9.0 Effectiveness of Methodology

The methodology employed during this archaeological monitoring and recording achieved its primary objective, extending the archaeological record of the city and ensuring that the archaeological remains present on the site were not destroyed unrecorded, while causing the minimum of disruption to the construction process.

10.0 Acknowledgements

PCAS Ltd would like to thank CAD Associates and Mr. and Mrs. J. Thorpe for this commission.

11.0 Site Archive

The project archive is currently held at the offices of PCAS Ltd. in Saxilby, Lincolnshire while being prepared for deposition, the project archive will be deposited with The Collection, Lincoln within 12 months of the completion of site works; following deposition, the archive will be available for public consultation under the LCNCC archive accession number 2016.31.

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Appendix 1: Context Summary

Context	Type	Description	Finds/Dating
001	Layer	Topsoil. Dark grey friable organic fine sandy clay with occasional pebbles and small stone fragments and moderate small tree rooting inclusions. Cultivated garden topsoil	Modern flower pot, medieval CBM
002	Layer	Subsoil. Slightly plastic brown fine sandy clay with frequent small/large limestone fragment inclusions.	Produced Roman finds, but these are probably redeposited
003	Layer	Natural clay below layer 002. Plastic light yellowish brown clay.	
004	Fill	Fill of feature 005. Plastic and sticky mid brownish grey clay with occasional limestone and frequent charcoal coal fleck and coal fragment inclusions. Same as 006.	Medieval and 18 th to 20 th -century CBM, 19 th -century CTP
005	Cut	N-S aligned linear feature. Cuts layer 002. Very steep sides, flat base.	Late 19 th - early 20 th century?
006	Fill	Fill of feature 007. Same as 004.	18 th -century pottery
007	Cut	E-W aligned linear feature. Steep sides, flat base. Cuts layer 002.	Late 19 th - early 20 th century?
008	Cut	W-E aligned ditch.	Late 19 th - early 20 th century?
009	Fill	Fill of feature 008. Similar and contemporary to 004.	
010	Cut	W-E aligned ditch. Contemporary to 008. Shallow, with flat base. Post-medieval. Same as 004.	Late 19 th - early 20 th century?
011	Fill	Fill of feature 010. Occasionally medium size limestone fragment inclusions. Same as 009.	18 th -century pottery
012	Cut	Small and shallow circular pit. Flat base.	Late 19 th - early 20 th century?
013	Fill	Fill of pit 012. Similar to 009.	Medieval pottery
014	Cut	S-N aligned ditch. Flat base.	Late 19 th - early 20 th century?
015	Fill	Fill of ditch 014. Same as 009.	Medieval CBM, 19 th -century CTP
016	Fill	Not clear cut but was considered same as 05 ditch. Limestone demolition spread.	
017	Layer	Limestone fragments.	
018	Layer	Black organic silty clay. Rooting.	
100	Layer	Topsoil. Friable dark brown grey clayey silt with occasional small rounded stone inclusions.	
101	Layer	Layer of small/large angular limestone rubble.	
102	Layer	Mid reddish brown sandy gravel.	
103	Layer	Natural. Limestone. Loose mid reddish brown sandy gravel. Possible build up material?	
104	Layer	Natural. Mixed silt and crushed limestone.	
105	Layer	Dark brown crushed limestone. Loose-friable dark brown grey mixed silt and crushed limestone. Possible backfill from quarry.	
106	Object	Modern lid for possible old well. Left on site	

Appendix 2: The Ceramic Material

by Jane Young

Introduction

Seven pieces of pottery and ten fragments of ceramic building material 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 with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, *et al.* (2001) and the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (2001). The assemblage was quantified by three measures: number of pieces, weight and vessel/CBM 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 mainly in a slightly abraded condition.

The ceramic material

In total seven sherds of pottery, nine pieces of tile and one brick fragment were submitted for examination (Table 1). The material ranges in date from the Roman to early modern periods.

Table 1 Ceramic types with total quantities by fragment and vessel/CBM count

Codename	Full name	Total pieces	Total vessels/CBM	Weight in grams
BRK	Brick	1	1	56
IMB	Imbrex	1	1	95
LERTH	Late earthenwares	3	3	84
LSWV	Lincoln Sandy ware – variant	1	1	10
NOTS	Nottingham Stoneware	1	1	17
PANT	Pantile	1	1	29
PNR	Flat roof tile	5	5	242
SWSG	Staffordshire White Salt-glazed	1	1	1
TEG	Tegula	2	2	139
WHITE	Early modern Whiteware	1	1	13

Site sequence

Topsoil layer 001 produced a small sherd from a large Whiteware (WHITE) bowl of 19th or 20th century date. A very abraded fragment from a Roman Imbrex (IMB) in Lincoln Fabric 2 and two Tegula (TEG) in Fabrics 3 and 6 were recovered from subsoil layer 002. Linear feature **005** (fill 004) produced two fragments of late 12th to 14th century flat roof tiles in Lincoln Fabric 16 (PNR) and a piece of early modern pantile (PANT). A fragment from a handmade brick (BRK) of 18th or 19th century date is also listed as coming from the cut. A minute sherd from a tiny vessel in early/mid to late 18th century Staffordshire-type White Salt-glazed ware (SWSG) was recovered from equated linear feature **007** (fill 006). Ditch **010** (fill 011) produced a basal sherd from a Nottingham Stoneware vessel (NOTS) of 18th century date. The sherd appears to have been trimmed to form a c.45mm diameter disc. A sherd from a 13th or 14th century jug in a Lincoln Glazed Sandy ware-type fabric (LSWV) was recovered from pit **012** (fill 013). Ditch **014** (fill 015) produced two fragments of medieval flat

roof tile in Fabrics 1 and 16. These tiles date to between the late 12th to 14th centuries. Three sherds of pottery and another piece of flat roof tile in Fabric 16 were recovered from topsoil layer **100**. The sherds come from a flowerpot and two garden pots.

Discussion

The assemblage recovered from this site is too small to be useful. Material of Roman, medieval and early modern date was recovered. The brick, tile and late early modern pottery have been discarded, but the other sherds should be kept for future study.

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Appendix 2.1: Ceramic Material Catalogues

Pottery

Site Code	Context	Cname	Form Type	Sherds	Vessels	Weight	Part	Action	Description	Date
GREM16	001	WHITE	large bowl ?	1	1	13	BS	discarded		19th to 20th
GREM16	006	SWSG	tiny vessel	1	1	1	BS			early/mid to late 18th
GREM16	011	NOTS	?	1	1	17	base		? Trimmed to a 45mm disc	18th
GREM16	013	LSWV	jug	1	1	0	BS		abraded; possibly not Lincoln	13th to 14th
GREM16	100	LERTH	large garden	1	1	40	BS	discarded		19th to 20th
GREM16	100	LERTH	flower pot	1	1	15	BS	discarded	impressed SANK[EY]	20th
GREM16	100	LERTH	garden pot	1	1	29	BS	discarded		19th to 20th

CBM

Site Code	Context	Cname	Fabric	Frag	Weight	Action	Description	Date
GREM16	002	IMB	LRT Fabric 2	1	95	discarded	16mm;very abraded	Roman
GREM16	002	TEG	LRT Fabric 3	1	69	discarded	28mm	Roman
GREM16	002	TEG	LRT Fabric 6	1	70	discarded	18mm	Roman
GREM16	004	PANT	med red sandy	1	29	discarded		late 18th to 20th
GREM16	004	PNR	Lincoln Fabric 16	1	39	discarded	flat roofer; part thumb pressing on underside	late 12th to 14th
GREM16	004	PNR	med orange sandy	1	104	discarded	flat roofer; soot on underside	18th to 20th
GREM16	005	BRK	coarse orange	1	56	discarded	handmade; fabric incl comm mudrock & Fe	18th to 19th
GREM16	015	PNR	Lincoln Fabric 1	1	12	discarded	flat roofer	late 12th to 14th
GREM16	015	PNR	Lincoln Fabric 16	1	31	discarded	flat roofer; flake	late 12th to 14th
GREM16	100	PNR	Lincoln Fabric 16	1	56	discarded	flat roofer; near vitrified	late 12th to 14th

Appendix 3: Catalogue of Other Finds

Context	Material	No.	Weight (g)	Description	Date	Action
100	Cinders	10	15g	Fragments of cinder	Modern	Discard
004	Clay tobacco pipe	1	1g	Stem fragment, has been burnt	C19th	Discard
015	Clay tobacco pipe	1	3g	Stem fragment	C19th	Discard

Appendix 4: Lincoln Heritage Database extract

Mon no.	Name	NGR	Easting	Northing	Period	TPQ	TAQ	Mon type	Listed	SAM	Cons. Area	Description
2612	Eastwood House, Greetwell Road	SK	498399	371968	MOD	1880	2014	House	No	No	No	Detached house on the north side of Greetwell Road. William Ashley (Whitton and Ashley wine merchants) 1881. Called Limefield on early maps, named from the limestone quarry close by. Additions made to stable in 1882. Alterations and additions in 1914; southern extension added in 1926, architects Scorer and Gamble, now 2 Greetwell Road. Converted into 4 flats in 1948. The Limefields housing development was constructed in the garden c1969.
7642	1 St Annes Road	SK	498576	371829	MOD	1911	2014	House	No	No	No	Detached house built for G R Sills, solicitor (Hebb and Sills, St Peters Churchyard), architects Scorer and Gamble. Converted into 2 flats and a house in 1949, builders M Otter and Sons. The plot has been reduced in size for the building of part of St Annes Close, in the 1960s (MON9125).
1895	St Annes Chapel, Bedehouses, Sewell Road	SK	498489	371763	MOD	1854	2014	Chapel, almshouse	Grade II	No	3	By W Butterfield for R W Sibthorp, builder Charles Ward of Newland, Lincoln, at a cost of c£2000. Made of brick with stone dressing, with a roof of Staffordshire tiles; bell by Mears of Whitechapel; organ by Pilcher of Pimlico. Opened in June and consecrated by the Bishop of Lincoln 19th September 1854. Five windows were

Mon no.	Name	NGR	Easting	Northing	Period	TPQ	TAQ	Mon type	Listed	SAM	Cons. Area	Description
												damaged in WWII by bombing; a new window was inserted in 1955.
1892	11 Sewell Road, Lindum House	SK	498387	371774	MOD	1845	2014	House, school	Grade II	No	3	House now hostel/training centre, much extended, with attached wall and boundary wall. 1846 Mrs Simpson; 1863-85 George H Shipley, schoolmaster (boys school); 1895 The Ladies College run by Mr Thomas John and Mrs Catherine Hoare; c1901-1913 W S Richardson; 1919 Col J S Ruston. Alterations in 1901, additions in 1911, architect H H Dunn. A pig sty was built for Col J S Ruston, on land to the east now occupied by hospital housing, Teal House.
4588	26 Wragby Road	SK	498308	372068	MOD	1891	1990	House	No	No	3	Detached 3-storey house built for F Thornton, architects Goddard and Sons. Demolished in 1990.
2504	Monks Manor, Greetwell Road	SK	498635	372045	MOD	1870	1934	House	No	No	No	Large mansion in extensive grounds built for Joseph Ruston; picture gallery added in 1883, architect Goddard and Son; additions in 1887, 1897; later occupied by his son, Lieut. Col. Joseph Seward Ruston; 1912-1932, Charles Pratt, who built a lodge, 4 Greetwell Road (MON5353), in 1912. The ornamental gates, with the initials JR incorporated into the design, were erected at the entrance to Boultham Park. There was a tree-lined drive running north to Wragby Road c1900-1938, (exiting at modern 58 Wragby

Mon no.	Name	NGR	Easting	Northing	Period	TPQ	TAQ	Mon type	Listed	SAM	Cons. Area	Description
												Road). Monks Manor was demolished in 1934. After the demolition and during WWII parts of the grounds were used as allotment gardens on a site now occupied by Gerald's Close. Monks Manor Court, at the north end of Monks Manor Drive, incorporates part of the Manor's stables or coach house.
2828	Eastgate House/The Quarry, 18 Wragby Road	SK	498280	371838	MOD	1869	2014	House	No	No	3	Probably built for Cap Robert Swan RNLM: a large detached house situated on the south side of Wragby Road with a lodge on the main road (MON2829). The southern part of the garden was a stone quarry in the early 19th century, and the whole site equates with a detached area of the parish of St Nicholas until the 1880s. 1901-1943 Rev E Giles, church not established. The property was sold by the Giles family to the Diocesan Board of Finance in 1943, and it became a maternity home for unmarried mothers between August 1944 and 10 November 1969. 1961, 1970 Lincoln Diocesan Board for Social Welfare (later Work) Maternity Home; later Lincolnshire C C residential home for people with mental health issues; closed January 2010. Part of the original garden is occupied by Princess Royal Close (MON8257). Now occupied by The Minster School.

Mon no.	Name	NGR	Easting	Northing	Period	TPQ	TAQ	Mon type	Listed	SAM	Cons. Area	Description
2376	Eastcliff House, Eastcliff Road	SK	498368	371716	MOD	1877	1923	House	No	No	3	Mansion with extensive grounds built by Nathaniel Clayton and occupied by until his death in 1890. The designer was Mr Clutton. The grounds contained outbuildings, paths, trees, glass houses, including one of octagonal shape, a fountain and an ornamental bridge and grotto. Put on the market in 1895. It passed to one of his nephews; parcels of the grounds were sold for the building of houses. Occupied in 1901-1903 by G H Shipley, banker; Demolished in 1923-6 for building plots except for the coach house, now 6 Eastcliff Road. The grotto remains in the garden of 12 Lindum Terrace.
2823	9 Sewell Road, Hartley Lodge	SK	498346	371830	MOD	1845	2014	House	No	No	3	Large detached house situated on the east side of Sewell Road. Possibly built for a Mr Hartley in 1845. Garage added in 1925.
6325	Windmill, Greetwell Road / Lincoln County Hospital	SK	498621	371833	MOD	1750	1849	Windmill	No	No	No	Situated at the southern end of a track running south from Greetwell Road, probably in the area known as Coldbath Fields in the early 19th century. Padleys 1819-1830 map shows a pictorial symbol of a windmill, 1842 map seems to show the mill itself, 1851 map just the mound.
3403	1 Sewell Road Longdales House/St Hilary	SK	498330	371883	MOD	1876	2014	House	No	No	3	Detached house in grounds situated on the east corner of Sewell Road and Greetwell Road. Built for J S Battle, chemist;

Mon no.	Name	NGR	Easting	Northing	Period	TPQ	TAQ	Mon type	Listed	SAM	Cons. Area	Description
												architects Bellamy and Hardy; stable block erected on the north side against Greetwell Road in 1889, to be removed in 2007 (known as the Coach House).. Zero Greetwell Road was erected in the garden on the east side in 1960 (MON9107)
2820	2 Wragby Road, Eastgate Lodge	SK	498276	371902	MOD	1850	2014	House	No	No	3	House situated on the west corner of Sewell Road and Wragby Road. There are buildings here on pre 1851 maps but seem to have been removed.
6353	Quarry, Greetwell Road / Sewell Road	SK	498413	371798	MOD	1842	1860	Stone quarry	No	No	3	Stone extraction quarry situated on the south side of Greetwell Road, east of Sewell Road, shown on Padley maps of 1842 and 1851, north of St Annes Chapel and Bedehouses. Out of use by time of 1868 Padley map. The site is the gardens of Orchard House and Hafod Cliff Garden
6106	Lodge, Lincoln County Hospital, St Annes Road	SK	498629	371743	MOD	1902	2011	Lodge	No	No	No	Hospital lodge, architect W Watkins. Additions made in 1946, architects Watkins and Coombes. Demolished in 2011.
2247	23 Wragby Road. Peacock Hotel	SK	498243	371912	MOD	1850	2014	Public house, inn	No	No	3	First appears on Padley's 1851 map (not on 1842) and seems to occupy the same plot as earlier commercial buildings on the west side which were retained until 43-49 Greetwellgate (MON4525) were built in 1887.
3770	St Annes Road	SK	498611	371748	MOD	1892	2014	Road	No	No	No	Street running south from Greetwell Road to Sewell Road, laid out by the Governors of the County Hospital. Named after St

Mon no.	Name	NGR	Easting	Northing	Period	TPQ	TAQ	Mon type	Listed	SAM	Cons. Area	Description
												Annes Bedehouses.
8582	Fountain, Eastcliff House	SK	498395	371690	MOD	1886	1886	Fountain	No	No	3	Ornamental fountain in the grounds of Eastcliff House. Now within the garden of 30-32 Sewell Road
1882	6 St Annes Close, St Annes Cottage (Sewell Road)	SK	498519	371783	MOD	1860	2014	House	Grade II	No	No	House with original entrance via drive from Sewell Road. Two-storey dwelling built of stone with brick chimney stacks and slate roof. Not on Padley 1851 map, but present on 1868 onwards.
1514	Lindum Lodge, Sewell Road	SK	498505	371702	MOD	1845	1972	House	No	No	3	Detached house, or two houses, on Sewell Road opposite junction with Lindum Terrace. Alterations in 1928 by W G Watkins for the Trustees of Church of England Temperance Society and Police Court Mission. The site now contains the apartment block Sewell Court.
2051	Sewell Road	SK	498399	371734	MOD	1800	2014	Road	No	No	3	Sewells Road in 1828 and onwards. Called Allisons Road in early 1800s; the section east of Lindum Terrace also named Hill Top Road in 1880s. The junction with Lindum Terrace was smoothed off at some time between 1868 and the 1880s from map evidence. Widened in 1893 near Cold Bath House and in 1914. The part between the junction of Eastcliff Road and eastwards of Milman Road may follow a medieval route, possibly Halliwellgate or Wintergate, as a continuation of Winnowsty Lane towards Greetwell.

Mon no.	Name	NGR	Easting	Northing	Period	TPQ	TAQ	Mon type	Listed	SAM	Cons. Area	Description
4757	12 Lindum Terrace	SK	498439	371674	MOD	1896	2014	House	No	No	3	Detached house built within the former estate of Eastcliff House (MON2376). A grotto had been constructed at the east end of the garden. 1980 nurses home for Lincolnshire Partnership NHS Foundation Trust. 2008 acquired by the United Schools Church Trust.
6521	Well, Monks Manor	SK	498585	372071	MOD	1887	1907	Well	No	No	3	Situated on Monks Manor estate, now the south end of the garden of 2 Gerald's Close. On 1887 and 1907 OS maps
871	Roman cemetery Greetwell Fields	SK	498603	371726	ROM	60	400	Cemetery	No	No	1,3	Perhaps the most extensive of the Roman cemeteries, stretching from the east side of lower Wragby Road as far east as the Greetwell Villa in Jellicoe Avenue. It was first noted in 1730s but had been known about since opening of quarries in the area. Evidence includes inhumation cists, cremations, funerary urns and much related pottery and glass, mainly found in 18th C / 19th C / early 20th C.
8257	Princess Royal Close	SK	498314	371752	MOD	1957	2014	Road	No	No	3	Cul de sac with six detached dwellings off Eastcliff Road, erected as homes for retired clergy. It sits within the dip of a former quarried area, later the garden of Eastgate House (MON2828). The road entrance is on the site of a former drive entrance to Eastgate House.

Mon no.	Name	NGR	Easting	Northing	Period	TPQ	TAQ	Mon type	Listed	SAM	Cons. Area	Description
1896	Eastern Boundary Wall at St Annes Bedehouses, Sewell Road	SK	498509	371741	MOD	1850	2014	Boundary wall	Grade II	No	3	Red brick wall enclosing Bedehouses, chapel and cemetery
1897	Well house at north end of St Annes Bedehouses, Sewell Road	SK	498467	371762	MOD	1847	2014	Well house	Grade II	No	3	By A W N Pugin for R W Sibthorp
4911	Cemetery, St Annes Chapel, Bedehouses, Sewell Road	SK	498492	371752	MOD	1853	2014	Cemetery	No	No	3	Graveyard marked on OS maps south of chapel.
1429	St Annes Bedehouses, Sewell Road	SK	498463	371734	MOD	1847	2014	Almshouse	Grade II	No	3	Built on land purchased in 1846 by Rev Richard Waldo Sibthorp. Range of 14 Bedehouses by A W N Pugin for Sibthorp, built by G Myers and completed in 1848. Boundary wall added in 1850, foundation stone was laid in 1853. The houses were modernised in 1958, 1982 and (reroofed) 1994.
7250	21 Queensway	SK	498520	372052	MOD	1936	2014	House	No	No	No	Detached house built for Miss K Major, architects Watkins and Coombes
5377	8-10 Queensway	SK	498557	371976	MOD	1913	2014	House	No	No	No	Two houses built for T H Marshall, builders W Wright and Co. Rear extension added to 10 in 2006. Originally numbered 1-2 Queensway.
5380	12-14 Queensway	SK	498555	371997	MOD	1913	2014	House	No	No	No	Two houses built by W Wright and Son, architects Watkins and Son. Originally numbered 3-4 Queensway.
2120	Queensway	SK	498539	372011	MOD	1913	2014	Road	No	No	No	Residential street constructed in 1913-14 and made into a public street in 1937. It was part of J Rustons Monks Manor Estate and planned 1913-14, surveyors W

Mon no.	Name	NGR	Easting	Northing	Period	TPQ	TAQ	Mon type	Listed	SAM	Cons. Area	Description
												Watkins and Son, together with Curle Avenue and Gerald's Close.. Some houses were built 1913-1914, and there are 13 houses in the 1919 Ruddocks Directory, but it is likely that building was delayed by World War 1, and the remaining 13 houses were built in the 1920s and 1930s.
5928	17-19 Queensway	SK	498519	372026	MOD	1927	2014	Semi detached house	No	No	No	A pair of semi detached houses built by E Scarborough for C W Hooton and J B Sandy.
5417	7-9 Queensway	SK	498523	371979	MOD	1914	2014	Semi detached house	No	No	No	A pair of semi detached houses built by Wright and Son Ltd. Possibly two of the named houses in Ruddocks 1919 Directory (Rathgar, Deeping, Red Cottage and Lamberhurst)
5381	16-18 Queensway	SK	498555	372020	MOD	1913	2014	House	No	No	No	Two houses built by W Wright and Son, architects Watkins and Son
1707	Nurses Home, Lincoln County Hospital, Greetwell Road	SK	498681	371864	MOD	1914	2014	Nurses hostel	Grade II	No	No	Nurses Home by Henry Gamble (according to Pevsner) but the 1913 building application has W G Watkins as architect. In neo-Georgian style, originally H-shaped. 1934 additions by W G Watkins, comprising a new lateral extension and wing to the west. Damaged 2/8/1942 by enemy bomb.
7538	Bomb site, Nurses Home, Lincoln County Hospital	SK	498686	371860	MOD	1942	1942	Bomb site	No	No	No	Damaged 02/08/1942 by enemy bomb. It damaged the building east of the central block and probably along the south façade
4768	10-11 Lindum Terrace	SK	498407	371660	MOD	1896	2014	House	No	No	3	Two 3-storey houses with wine cellars and attic bedroom built as one project by Messrs W Wright

Mon no.	Name	NGR	Easting	Northing	Period	TPQ	TAQ	Mon type	Listed	SAM	Cons. Area	Description
												and Son, architect W Watkins and Son. Rear extension to 11 in 1930 and 1935. Built within the former estate of Eastcliff House. (MON2376).
4841	9 Lindum Terrace	SK	498374	371662	MOD	1898	2014	House	No	No	3	Detached house built for Walter Dawson (of James Dawson and Sons), architects W Watkins and Son. Wash houses added in 1899. Built within the former estate of Eastcliff House. (MON2376).
5918	42-44 Greetwellgate and 3 St Leonards Lane	SK	498240	371937	MOD	2006	2014	Flats	No	No	3	Block of 28 apartments on 3 and 4 storeys, replacing Eastgate Motors (MON3888). Completed summer 2006.
3550	13 Greetwell Road	SK	498581	371880	MOD	1877	2014	House	No	No	3	Detached house built for T C Lazenby, architect W Watkins
7253	3-5 Queensway	SK	498529	371954	MOD	1936	2014	Semi detached house	No	No	No	A pair of semi detached houses built by M Otter and Co
7197	25 Queensway	SK	498514	372084	MOD	1936	2014	House	No	No	No	House built for G A Vetch by W Middleton.
7205	37 Queensway	SK	498510	372119	MOD	1936	2014	House	No	No	No	Detached house built by E Grayson for J H Jackson
4657	28-30 Wragby Road, The Dell	SK	498379	372048	MOD	1893	2014	House	No	SAM 22776	10	Large residence in grounds built for Theodore Trotter, architect W Watkins. Later divided into two.
7083	1-12 Ancaster Avenue	SK	498699	371992	MOD	1934	2014	Semi detached house	No	No	No	Six pairs of semi detached houses built by Dowse and Quincey. 2-12 and 9-11 built first by 1938, 1-3 in 1940
1893	27 Sewell Road and attached boundary wall	SK	498443	371737	MOD	1864	2014	House	Grade II	No	3	St Annes House
2099	Curle Avenue	SK	498452	372035	MOD	1913	2014	Road	No	No	No	Residential street off Wragby

Mon no.	Name	NGR	Easting	Northing	Period	TPQ	TAQ	Mon type	Listed	SAM	Cons. Area	Description
												Road and Greetwell Road. It was part of J Rustons Monks Manor Estate and planned 1913-14, surveyors W Watkins and Son, together with Queensway and Gerald's Close. Most of the houses were built in the 1920s and 1930s.
1533	Greetwell Road	SK	498619	371914	MED-MOD	1050	2014	Road	No	No	3	The road east of Greetwellgate, i.e. east of junction with St Leonards Lane. Greetwell Lane in 1842-1851 at least. Armstrong's 1779 map shows the road leaving the city and making a junction with Monks Road before reaching Greetwell. A foot road on its south side is marked on 19th-century maps. Detached housing began here in the 1870s, including Monks Manor and the large properties on the south side.
7350	52 Greetwell Road	SK	498671	371935	MOD	1939	2014	House	No	No	No	Detached house built by Dowse and Quincey
7334	54-56 Greetwell Road	SK	498687	371937	MOD	1938	2014	Semi detached house	No	No	No	A pair of semi detached houses and garages built by Dowse and Quincey
2822	1 Greetwell Road, Combe Hurst	SK	498390	371895	MOD	1879	2014	House	No	No	3	Large detached house situated on the south side of Greetwell Road. Built for Charles Scorer, architects, Watkins and Scorer. Alterations applied for in 1883 (new wing on south-west corner) and 1899. 7 Sewell Road was built in the garden in the 1950s. (MON6128)
5764	4 Curle Avenue	SK	498484	371970	MOD	1924	2014	House	No	No	No	A detached house built by M Otter and Co for W H Worthington

Mon no.	Name	NGR	Easting	Northing	Period	TPQ	TAQ	Mon type	Listed	SAM	Cons. Area	Description
5758	7a Curle Avenue	SK	498432	372007	MOD	1924	2014	House	No	No	No	Originally 7. Detached house built by W Hewson for Brooke Revitt. A new bungalow, 7 Curle Avenue, was built in the garden of the house (which was 7a when built) in 1932, but since then the numbers have changed.
5757	2 Curle Avenue	SK	498486	371945	MOD	1924	2014	House	No	No	No	Detached house built by F W Horton for E C Midgeley
5755	Road off Sewell Road (unnamed)	SK	498514	371729	MOD	1923	2014	Road	No	No	3	Road running northwards from Sewell Road on the east side of St Annes Chapel grounds, leading to 6 St Annes Close.
5743	26 Queensway	SK	498544	372125	MOD	1923	2014	House	No	No	No	Detached house built for J H Gaze, architect F Baker.
5885	1 Queensway	SK	498523	371935	MOD	1926	2014	House	No	No	No	Detached house built for Miss A Noble, architect J Davis
5831	32 Curle Avenue	SK	498456	372133	MOD	1925	2014	House	No	No	No	Detached house built for R W Powell, architect E B Parkinson of Lincoln
5837	2 Queensway	SK	498566	371933	MOD	1925	2014	House	No	No	No	Detached house built by Wright and Sons for G Donnington.
5832	9 Curle Avenue	SK	498434	372041	MOD	1925	2014	House	No	No	No	Detached house built for R A Mackinder, builders Wright and Sons, garage later in year.
5382	3 and 5 Curle Avenue	SK	498443	371969	MOD	1914	2014	House	No	No	No	Two houses built by W Wright and Son, architects Watkins and Son
6976	15 Curle Avenue	SK	498427	372084	MOD	1932	2014	House	No	No	No	House and garage built for S M Gott by W Wright and Son (Lincoln) Ltd.
5424	11- 15 Queensway	SK	498523	372003	MOD	1915	2014	Semi detached house	No	No	No	A pair of semi detached houses built by Wright and Son.
5412	1 Curle Avenue	SK	498449	371949	MOD	1914	2014	House	No	No	No	Detached house built for Mrs H Watson, architects W Watkins and Son. Garage added in 1914.

Mon no.	Name	NGR	Easting	Northing	Period	TPQ	TAQ	Mon type	Listed	SAM	Cons. Area	Description
												Application in 1948 to convert to 2 flats.
5410	20-22 Queensway	SK	498553	372042	MOD	1914	2014	Semi detached house	No	No	No	A pair of semi detached houses built by Wright and Son Ltd
5397	24 Queensway	SK	498550	372068	MOD	1914	2014	House	No	No	No	Detached house built for Rev Reginald Echalaz, who was Chaplain-Warden of St Annes Bedehouses, architects Scorer and Gamble.
5353	4 Greetwell Road	SK	498589	371932	MOD	1912	2014	Lodge, house	No	No	No	Cottage built as a lodge for Monks Manor (MON2504) by Charles Pratt, architect W Mortimer. Monks Manor was demolished in the 1930s.
6981	7 Curle Avenue	SK	498445	371992	MOD	1932	2014	Bungalow	No	No	No	Originally 7a. Detached bungalow built by Lincoln Cooperative Society for Brooke Revitt in the garden of 7. Since then the numbers have been exchanged.
5442	19 Curle Avenue	SK	498418	372113	MOD	1920	2014	House	No	No	No	House built for H Hylton, architect J R Halkes. Another house has since been built in the garden on the west side.
5465	6 Eastcliff Road	SK	498365	371745	MOD	1877	2014	Coach house, house	No	No	3	Former coach house of Eastcliff House (MON2376), since extended
6902	11 Curle Avenue	SK	498428	372065	MOD	1931	2014	House	No	No	No	House built for F A Stimpson, builder W Middleton
6866	3-5 Greetwell Road	SK	498422	371881	MOD	1865	2014	Semi detached house	No	No	No	A pair of semi detached villa houses
5993	20-30 Curle Avenue	SK	498463	372076	MOD	1928	2014	Semi detached house	No	No	No	Three pairs of houses built by M Otter and Co.
6036	10 Curle Avenue	SK	498475	372007	MOD	1928	2014	House	No	No	No	Detached house built by M Otter

Mon no.	Name	NGR	Easting	Northing	Period	TPQ	TAQ	Mon type	Listed	SAM	Cons. Area	Description
												and Co for P J Bridges
6062	31-33 Sewell Road	SK	498487	371707	MOD	1928	2014	House	No	No	3	A pair of semi detached houses built for the porter and nurse of the adjoining St Annes Bede Houses, architect W G Watkins.
6128	7 Sewell Road	SK	498368	371849	MOD	1956	2014	House	No	No	3	Detached house, architect S Scorer, built in the garden of 1 Greetwell Road (MON2822)
6105	Baverstock House, Lincoln County Hospital	SK	498623	371843	MOD	1865	2014	House	No	No	No	Detached house, pre-dating Lincoln County Hospital, but absorbed within it by 1911 when alterations were made for hospital trustees, architects W Watkins and Son. Converted to office use in 1966.
6120	6 Curle Avenue	SK	498483	371987	MOD	1929	2014	House	No	No	No	Detached house built for F J Clarke, architect W Parkinson
7019	Ancaster Avenue	SK	498703	371985	MOD	1933	2014	Road	No	No	No	Residential cul-de-sac on north side of Greetwell Road.
5037	11 Greetwell Road	SK	498527	371890	MOD	1903	2014	House	No	No	3	Detached house built for F Howard Livens, engineer; architect F Clark.
7018	Monks Manor Drive	SK	498617	372011	MOD	1949	2014	Road	No	No	No	Cul-de-sac on north side of Greetwell Road proposed by Lincolnia Estates in 1948, surveyor C Warren Neil. Named after Monks Manor, the residence of Joseph Ruston (MON2504)
4988	7 Greetwell Road, March House	SK	498461	371882	MOD	1901	2014	House	No	No	3	Detached house built for Rev Walter Hicks, architect J Thropp. Stables on road frontage were built before house.
4978	9 and 9a Greetwell Road	SK	498505	371894	MOD	1900	2014	House	No	No	3	On the south side of Greetwell Road, a detached house built for Dr Stitt-Thomas, architects Goddard and Son. It was divided

Mon no.	Name	NGR	Easting	Northing	Period	TPQ	TAQ	Mon type	Listed	SAM	Cons. Area	Description
												into two in 1931.
4910	Allotment Gardens, St Annes Road	SK	498592	371736	MOD	1907	1957	Allotment	No	No	No	Allotments on the west side of St Annes Road. Now car park and housing of St Annes Close. A WWII bomb landed here.
570	Quarry, Wragby Road	SK	498284	371765	MED-MOD	1100	1868	Stone quarry	No	No	3	Known from archaeological investigation, and marked on Padley maps of 1842 to 1868 in the area between Sewell Road, Wragby Road, Upper Lindum Street, Lindum Terrace and Eastcliff Road. Princess Royal Close lies within the 19th-century part of the quarry. The area of quarrying here is extensive and of different periods, the quarrying activity probably moving south to north from the medieval period onwards. Three distinct phases/areas were recorded in 2008 and two worked stone fragments were recovered. The OS map of 1885/6 shows the site partly built on with the gardens and houses of The Quarry, Eastgate House and houses on the north side of Lindum Terrace.
4912	Allotment Gardens, Greetwell Road	SK	498676	371891	MOD	1907	1914	Allotment	No	No	No	Allotments on the south side of Greetwell Road, east side of St Annes Road. Now County Hospital Recreation Hall and Nurses Home site
2038	Foot Road, east of Eastcliff Road	SK	498358	371702	MOD	1842	1870	Road	No	No	3	Ran north-south from Lindum Terrace to Sewell Road, to the east of Eastcliff Road. Known from Padley maps.
6754	Quarry, Wragby Road	SK	498286	371993	PMED	1700	1800	Limestone	No	No	3	Quarry whose western edge was

Mon no.	Name	NGR	Easting	Northing	Period	TPQ	TAQ	Mon type	Listed	SAM	Cons. Area	Description
								quarry				recorded in 2003. It was not possible to ascertain the eastern and northern extents, but the land drops down considerably at Limelands. Further to the east was Nelthorpes Quarry (MON6361), marked on 19th-century maps. No dating evidence was recovered for the excavation and use of the quarry. It seemed to respect the line of Wragby Road.
1143	Medieval road to Greetwell (Halliwellgate)	SK	498532	371668	MED	1275	1500	Road	No	No	3	Possibly the Halliwellgate known from documentary sources and derived from Holy Well spring. The road towards Greetwell as a continuation of Winnowsty Lane (MON786), passing along Sewell Road and the slope north of Monks Road to the Tower Estate area
3888	Eastgate Motors, 25 Wragby Road/Greetwellgate	SK	498232	371939	MOD	1960	2004	Motor vehicle showroom, garage	No	No	3	New showrooms etc replacing reused maltings buildings etc used by Bull and Warner (MON6613; closed 2003 for redevelopment of housing (MON5918) and demolished.
3885	Early modern building, Wragby Road	SK	498244	371956	MOD	1800	1900	Building, floor, wall	No	No	3	Building probably part of maltings (MON6613); the evidence consisted of a mortar floor with rubble foundation, an east-west mortared limestone foundation wall of roughly-squared limestone blocks, and a pit.
3884	Post hole, Wragby Road	SK	498244	371956	PMED?	1700	1800	Post hole	No	No	3	Post hole with the base of a rotting post in situ.
3883	Limestone foundation,	SK	498242	371956	MED-	1150	1800	Building	No	No	3	Fragmentary remains of an

Mon no.	Name	NGR	Easting	Northing	Period	TPQ	TAQ	Mon type	Listed	SAM	Cons. Area	Description
	Wragby Road				PMED?							unmortared limestone foundation.
3882	Medieval kiln/oven, Wragby Road	SK	498243	371954	MED	1180	1272	Kiln, oven	No	No	3	Stone-lined, keyhole-shaped kiln or oven. The sides were of rough-cut limestone blocks. It was 2.9m long, and the surviving depth was 0.7m. Its function was not determined. A possible baking use (corn drier or oven) was suggested by the presence of cereal grains, but it also contained domestic refuse, implying backfilling with rubbish or cess. The fill contained some carved limestone pieces, including a beast head fragment. Dating was from pottery and a silver cross penny of c.1180-1272.
3401	Monks Manor Lodge, Greetwell Road	SK	498469	371930	MOD	1870	1913	Lodge	No	No	No	Lodge for Monks Manor (MON2504). It was removed for the construction of Curle Avenue.
5551	Building, Wragby Road	SK	498226	371881	MOD	1845	1970	Building	No	No	3	NW-SE running wall constructed of limestone. A brick wall was mortared to its northern face. The building is shown on Padley 1851 through to the 1960s, pre-dating but later becoming part of MON3680
4413	Tank trap, Sewell Road.	SK	498345	371760	MOD	1940	1944	Tank trap	No	No	3	Tank barrier across Sewell Road close to the junction with Lindum Terrace.
9125	St Annes Close	SK	498560	371800	MOD	1967	2014	Road	No	No	No	Cul-de-sac street serving housing for hospital staff. Constructed partly within the garden of 1 St Andrews Road (MON7642) and allotments (MON4910).
9124	Limelands	SK	498336	371964	MOD	1974	2014	Road	No	No	No	Cul-de-sac street serving housing. Constructed within the garden of

Mon no.	Name	NGR	Easting	Northing	Period	TPQ	TAQ	Mon type	Listed	SAM	Cons. Area	Description
												Eastwood House (MON2612).
7546	Bomb site, St Annes Road	SK	498583	371727	MOD	1942	1942	Bomb site	No	No	No	A High Explosive bomb landed on allotments on the west side of the road on 2nd August 1942. The site is now housing on the south side of St Annes Close (Priory House and Rowan House) and a car park
1740	3 Eastcliff Road	SK	498305	371726	MOD	1877	2014	House, stables	No	No	3	Groom's house and stables built for Nathaniel Clayton. Single-storey buildings later converted to residential and garages. The plot seems originally to have included the land now occupied by 1 and 2 Eastcliff Road. The stables served Eastcliff House across the road.
9107	Zero Greetwell Road/0 Greetwell Road	SK	498347	371901	MOD	1960	2014	Bungalow	No	No	3	Bungalow erected within the original garden of 1 Sewell Road (MON3403), for the Diocesan Board of Trust and Finance.
9106	Air raid Shelter, 19 Curle Avenue	SK	498400	372111	MOD	1939	1945	Air raid shelter	No	No	No	Located on the west side of 19 Curle Avenue, where a 1993 house now stands. It was noted and removed.
7888	Brick floor, Wragby Road	SK	498232	371889	PMED-MOD	1700	1900	Floor	No	No	3	Brick floor surface. Part of a building on Wragby Road.
8246	Hafod Cliff Garden, Sewell Road/St Annes Close	SK	498479	371813	MOD	1960	2014	House	No	No	3	Detached house with large extension added on west side in 1969. Situated at the west end of St Annes Close.
8247	Orchard House, Sewell Road/St Annes Close	SK	498485	371794	MOD	1961	2014	House	No	No	3	Detached house with western extension added in 1966. Situated at the west end of St Annes Close. Architects Parker and Roberts.

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