



---

Site Code: CYL10  
LCCM Accession No.: 2010.183  
Planning Application No.: 2008/0615/F  
NGR: SK 97363/72090

**A Report to  
J. A. Andrew & Son/  
Metheringham Construction**

February 2011

**Cuthbert's Yard,  
land between 21 & 23  
Burton Road, Lincoln**

*By K Wragg*

Buildings Recording (Level 1 Photographic Survey)

## Cuthbert's Yard, land between 21 & 23 Burton Road, Lincoln, LN1 3JY

Site Code: CYL10

LCCM Accession No.: 2010.183

Planning Application No.: 2008/0615/F

NGR: SK 97363 72090

### *Buildings Recording (Level 1 Photographic Survey)*

<i>Contents</i>	<i>Page</i>
Non-Technical Summary.....	1
1.0 Introduction.....	2
2.0 Planning Background.....	3
3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background.....	3
3.1 Historical Background.....	3
3.2 Archaeological Background.....	4
4.0 Methodology.....	5
4.1 Photographic Methodology.....	6
5.0 Results and Interpretation.....	6
5.1 Building 1.....	7
5.2 Building 2.....	8
5.3 Building 3.....	9
5.4 Building 4.....	10
5.5 Miscellaneous Structures .....	10
6.0 Discussion of Results and Conclusions.....	10
7.0 Acknowledgements.....	10
8.0 Selected References.....	11
9.0 Summary of Site Details.....	11

<i>Appendices</i>	<i>Page</i>
<b>APPENDIX A</b> Archive Deposition.....	12
<b>APPENDIX B</b> Colour Plates.....	13
<b>APPENDIX C</b> Photographic Archive Listings.....	18

### *List of illustrations*

<b>Figure 1</b>	Site location plan	Scale 1:25000 & 1:1250
<b>Figure 2</b>	Photographic location plan	Scale 1:250

# **Cuthbert's Yard, land between 21 & 23 Burton Road, Lincoln, LN1 3JY**

## **Buildings Recording (Level 1 Photographic Survey)**

### ***Non-Technical Summary***

---

- ❖ Cuthbert's Yard lies close to Lincoln's historic core, approximately 120m north of the castle and 200m north-west of the shopping area centred around Bailgate and Castle Square. It is bounded to the east by Reservoir Street, to the west by Burton Road, and by residential properties on the remaining sides. The 'yard' itself originally formed part of a farm, but was from the 1930s until 2010 used variously as the site for rented 'lock-up' garages and multiple-use workshops, a haulage yard, a motor repair garage, and a car sales business. The site is presently unoccupied.
- ❖ Redevelopment proposals for the site involve the demolition of the existing buildings and structures, to allow the construction of fourteen residential dwellings with associated car parking, for which planning permission was sought in August 2008.
- ❖ Full planning consent was subsequently granted by City of Lincoln Council on the 14<sup>th</sup> of November 2008, with a condition requiring that a photographic survey of the exterior and interior of the existing structures be carried out and submitted to the Local Planning Authority, in order to identify and document aspects of architectural, archaeological and industrial interest prior to the commencement of any alterations or demolition. In support of the condition, a buildings recording brief was produced by the City of Lincoln Council Heritage Team in December 2010, which broadly defined the aims of the project, together with reporting and archive requirements.
- ❖ Lincs Archaeo-tech was approached by the developer of the site, J. A. Andrew & Son/Metheringham Construction, for advice about the project on the 13<sup>th</sup> of December 2010 and subsequently commissioned to carry out the required archaeological services, with site investigation undertaken on the 17<sup>th</sup> of December 2010.

# Cuthbert's Yard, land between 21 & 23 Burton Road, Lincoln, LN1 3JY

## Buildings Recording (Level 1 Photographic Survey)

### *1.0 Introduction*

---

Cuthbert's Yard lies close to Lincoln's historic core, approximately 120m north of the castle and 200m north-west of the shopping area centred around Bailgate and Castle Square. It is bounded to the east by Reservoir Street, to the west by Burton Road, and by residential properties on the remaining sides. The 'yard' itself originally formed part of a farm, but was from the 1930s until 2010 used variously as the site for rented 'lock-up' garages and multiple-use workshops, a haulage yard, a motor repair garage, and a car sales business. The site is presently unoccupied (see Figure 1).

Redevelopment proposals for the site involve the demolition of the existing buildings and structures, to allow the construction of fourteen residential dwellings with associated car parking, for which planning permission was sought in August 2008.

Full planning consent was subsequently granted by City of Lincoln Council on the 14<sup>th</sup> of November 2008 (Application No.: 2008/0615/F), with a condition requiring that a photographic survey of the exterior and interior of the existing structures (to a level approximating to 'Level 1' as defined by English Heritage) be carried out and submitted to the Local Planning Authority, in order to identify and document aspects of architectural, archaeological and industrial interest prior to the commencement of any alterations or demolition (see **2.0**, below). In support of the condition, a buildings recording brief was produced by the City of Lincoln Council Heritage Team in December 2010, which broadly defined the aims of the project, together with reporting and archive requirements (see **4.0**, below).

Lincs Archaeo-tech was approached by the developer of the site, J. A. Andrew & Son/Metheringham Construction, for advice about the project on the 13<sup>th</sup> of December 2010 and subsequently commissioned to carry out the required archaeological services, with site investigation undertaken on the 17<sup>th</sup> of December 2010.

#### **Notes:**

- 1) This document is presented on the understanding that further data pertaining to this site may subsequently emerge, which may affect the conclusions drawn herein. Lincs Archaeo-tech, its employees, and/or principals cannot therefore be held responsible for any loss, delay or damage, material or otherwise, arising from use of any information contained in this report.*
- 2) Lincs Archaeo-tech has adopted, and subscribes to, the Code of Conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and its Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology.*
- 3) All maps and extracts are reproduced under Ordnance Survey Copyright Licence Number: 100043257 unless otherwise credited.*

## 2.0 Planning Background

---

Planning permission for the demolition of the majority of the existing buildings and structures on the site, and the erection of 14 residential dwellings with associated car parking was sought in August 2008, with full planning consent granted (conditionally) by City of Lincoln Council on the 14<sup>th</sup> of November 2008 (Application No.: 2008/0615/F).

The planning permission included the following condition relating to the existing structures:

*16. Prior to the commencement of any alterations or demolition, a photographic record survey of the exterior and interior shall be carried out and submitted to the Local Planning Authority on disc format. The survey shall conform to Level 1, as described in English Heritage's publication "Understanding Historic Buildings; a guide to good recording practice", English Heritage 2006.*

The reason for this condition was given as:

*In order that a building (sic) of local interest can be properly recorded.*

## 3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

---

The site is situated at a nominal elevation of 64m OD on the broad north-south Jurassic limestone ridge known as the 'Lincoln Cliff'. It lies close to the northern escarpment of the 'Lincoln Gap', the wide river valley which carries the River Witham eastwards, ultimately towards Boston and the sea (Wilson, 1948).

### 3.1 Historical Background

A prehistoric ridgeway known as 'The Jurassic Way' is conjectured to have followed the cliff edge to a presumed causeway in the river valley at Stamp End to the south-east of the site, and prehistoric flint artefacts together with 'native type' pottery have also been found in the vicinity (Jones *et al*, 2003, 19-33).

The area at the top of the northern escarpment of the 'Gap' subsequently became the site of a Roman legionary fortress (*Lindum*), which developed over time into a substantial walled enclosure (the 'upper city'). It was also extended southwards towards the River Witham (the 'lower' city), attaining the status of *colonia* (a settlement generally for retired military personnel) in around AD 90. The eastern boundary of Cuthbert's Yard lies approximately 30m to the west of the line of the defensive wall of the upper Roman city, and probably overlies the western side of the defensive ditch.

The Lincoln Archaeological Research Assessment (LARA) has identified a number of possible research agendas for the area surrounding the site, including 'The Jurassic Way' and the limestone uplands in the 'Prehistoric Era' (10,000 BC to AD 60), evidence for an early hilltop enclosure in the 'Roman Military Era' (AD 60-90), and suburban development (including cemeteries) outside the walls of the upper city, and the defences themselves in the 'Roman colonia Era' (AD 90-410) (Heritage Section, 2007).

Following the end of Roman administrative control in Britain in the early 5<sup>th</sup> century, the city appears to have gradually become virtually abandoned, although evidence suggests that the four Roman gates to the upper city (and probably other structures) remained in use throughout the Anglo-Saxon period (Jones *et al*, 2003, 147), with the possibility of continued settlement both within and beyond the city walls.

After the Danish Viking take-over of Lindsey in 874, Lincoln became a centre for a Viking army, and subsequently, part of the 'Kingdom of the Five Boroughs' (which comprised Derby, Leicester, Nottingham, Stamford & Lincoln), and was re-established as an urban location by the end of the 9<sup>th</sup> century.

Evidence for Scandinavian influence in the area around the site is most readily seen in the street and place names, in particular the term 'gate', which is derived from the Old Norse word *gata*, meaning 'a way, a path, or a road'. The modern names Bailgate and Westgate probably indicate streets established during this period.

Following the Norman Conquest of 1066, the town continued to grow in both size and importance, with several of its most notable buildings, including the Castle and Cathedral, erected during the 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> centuries. To the south west of Cuthbert's Yard, the short-lived suburb of Westcastle also seems to have developed during this time, eventually occupying the area to the west and north-west of the castle until its demise at the end of the 13<sup>th</sup> century (Jones *et al*, 2003, 218-221).

A gallows was also sited in this area by the late Middle Ages, and this use continued until the early 19<sup>th</sup> century when a new gallows was erected within the castle.

As for the earlier periods, LARA has again identified research agendas for the area which focus on the continuing use of elements of the former Roman city, and possible occupation near the castle west gate in the 'Early Medieval Era' (AD 410-850), the development of the upper city defences and Lincoln's common fields during the 'High Medieval Era' (AD 850-1350), and development of the city's arable fields and upper city defences during the 'Early Modern Era' (1350-1750) (Heritage Section, 2007).

As a consequence of both economic collapse and the effects of 'The Black Death', Lincoln's population declined drastically during the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries, with only around 2,500 inhabitants remaining from a population perhaps as high as 12,000 in 1086 (Jones *et al*, 2003, 167). The areas outside the walled city showed the most dramatic effects, with significant areas reverting to pasture and closes until the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.

On the site itself, the land appears to have remained open and undeveloped until the construction of a farm in the late 1860s. The owner was listed in directories as George Maddison, a 'farmer, cattle dealer and dairyman', who resided at 21 Burton Road from 1867 until at least 1913. By 1876 a new stable, granary and cow sheds had been added, followed by a further new shed built in 1877 (Heritage Section, 2010).

By the 1930s, a Mr Cuthbert owned the yard, and apparently used it in connection with his business as a haulier and coal merchant. He also built lock-up garages on part of the site in 1939, together with a large motor workshop which was used to service his vehicles. Following the Second World War, this was extended to accommodate larger lorries, and it remained in use until recently as an MoT testing centre and motor garage. Several of the original farm buildings and pre-war lock-up garages also survive, most recently used as workshops and as a car sales business (Heritage Section, 2010).

The research agendas identified by LARA for the 'Industrial Era' (1750-1945) include: the continued use of the city's arable fields; the use of the area as the site for a gallows; and the development of working-class housing estates, c. 1850-1945 (Heritage Section, 2007).

### **3.2 Archaeological Background**

The City of Lincoln Council Lincoln Heritage Database (LHD) records previous archaeological work, existing monuments, and specific find-spots in the immediate vicinity of the development site, as follows:

---

***LHD No.: Description:***

---

- |                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| <b>RE539</b>     | Watching brief on foundation trenches excavated in 1992 in Cuthbert's Yard revealed no archaeological features or finds. Stratigraphy consisted of 0.5m of soil/surface make-up sealing 1.5m of sandy clay (site code: ON399).   |
| <b>RE1249</b>    | Archaeological trial trench (Area B) excavated in 1989 adjacent to Burton Road entrance to Cuthbert's Yard revealed remains of a Second World War 'Anderson'* <sup>1</sup> air raid shelter and a modern electricity service cable (site code: CY89; Donel, 1992).   |
| <b>RE1595</b>    | Samian ware pottery (including a sherd stamped <b>MACI</b> ) and a small brooch (with pin and catchplate missing) found in Cuthbert's Yard in 1940.  |
| <b>MON1342</b>   | Gallows site (SK 97360/72051), possibly in use between c. 1700 and c. 1817. Marrat's map places the 'Old Gallows' on the east side of Burton Road just north of the junction with Westgate, in the area of Cuthbert's Yard, and both Grimm's drawing (c. 1784) and Stukeley's map show a 'football goalposts' type gibbet in this area. Padley's 1819-1830 map, however, shows only an open area of ground. 'Old Gallows Hill' is mentioned in an 1824 lease. The Struggler's Inn, Westgate, is purported to have been named after victims struggling while being taken for execution. Cobb Hall (MON592) in Lincoln Castle was the site for executions from 1817. |
| <b>MON6166</b>   | 1939-1945 period 'Anderson'* <sup>1</sup> air raid shelter, located south of 23 Burton Road at the entrance to Cuthbert's Yard (SK 97330/72095). Excavated in 1990, but had already been mostly removed.   |
| <b>(MON)6768</b> | Farm, Reservoir Street/Burton Road/Cuthbert's Yard (SK 497360 372080). Farm buildings now part of Cuthbert's Yard car dealers and workshops. New stable, granary and cow sheds built in 1876 for George Maddison, who is listed in directories as a farmer/cattle dealer/dairyman at 21  |

Burton Road from 1867-1913 at least. Maddison farmed land on the west side of Lower Long Leys Road in the 1920s-1930s. New shed built in 1877. A Mr Cuthbert, haulier and coal merchant, owned the yard in the 1930s and had lockup garages built there in 1939. Used as a maintenance and garaging depot for haulage vehicles. Some of the buildings survive (2010).

#### Notes:

\*<sup>1</sup> Based on comparisons of photographs of the Cuthbert's Yard shelters themselves and contemporary government literature relating to the Anderson shelter, it would appear that the structures on the site were not actually of the small pre-fabricated steel Anderson-type, but are likely to be the more substantial brick and reinforced concrete type built by many local councils in the pre-war and early war periods (this is also supported by personal recollection of substantial reinforced concrete remains found during the 1989 excavations)

Most recently, an archaeological evaluation was carried out by Lincs Archaeo-tech in July 2007, involving the excavation of two trenches, each measuring nominally 5m x 1m.

In the course of the investigation, evidence for a large ditch cut, several possible pit features, and a number of buried deposits was revealed. Artefacts recovered from both stratified and unstratified contexts generally suggested a post-17th century date for the majority of the activity, but pieces of 12th to 13th/15th century roofing tile and a few fragments of Roman pottery or tile were also retrieved, hinting at the possibility of earlier occupation.

Of the features, the size and position of the large linear cut present in both trenches suggested that it could be part of the late 3rd/early 4th century Roman Colonia ditch, but unfortunately this could not be proven conclusively - while it is likely that it is part of the Roman feature, it is also possible that it might be part of the later medieval ditch, or even perhaps associated with quarrying known to have taken place in the vicinity (Wragg, 2007).

## **4.0 Methodology**

---

In the project brief produced by the City of Lincoln Council Heritage Team, reference is made to the English Heritage document 'Understanding Historic Buildings - A guide to good recording practice' (published in 2006), which defines various levels of recording (with each level representing a minimum specification), and sets out guidelines for their practical application. It was determined by the Heritage Team that the buildings should be recorded to a level approximating to Level 1, which is defined as follows:

*Level 1 is essentially a basic visual record, supplemented by the minimum of information needed to identify the building's location, age and type. This is the simplest record, not normally an end in itself but contributing to a wider aim. Typically it will be undertaken when the objective is to gather basic information about a large number of buildings - for statistical sampling, for area assessments or historic landscape characterisation, for a pilot project, to identify buildings for planning purposes, or whenever resources are limited and much ground has to be covered in a short time. It may also serve to identify buildings requiring more detailed attention at a later date.*

*Level 1 surveys will generally be of exteriors only, although they may include superficial interior inspection for significant features. Only if circumstances and objectives allow will any drawings be produced, and these are likely to take the form of sketches.*

*A Level 1 record will typically consist of:*

#### Drawings

*1. Sketched plan, section, elevation or detail drawings (if required and if a more thorough drawn record is not made). Sketches may be roughly dimensioned.*

#### Photography

*1. A general view or views of the building (in its wider setting or landscape, if the views noted in 2. below are also adopted).  
2. The building's external appearance. Typically a series of oblique views will show all external elevations of the building, and give an overall impression of its size and shape. Where an individual elevation embodies complex historical information, views at right angles to the plane of the elevation may also be appropriate.*



#### Written account

1. The building's precise location, as a National Grid reference and in address form.
2. A note of any statutory designation (listing, scheduling or conservation area). Non-statutory designations (historic parks and gardens registers, local lists, etc.) may be added.
3. The date of the record, the name(s) of the recorder(s) and, if an archive has been created, its location.
4. A summary (if no further details are called for) of the building's type or purpose, historically and at present, its materials and possible date(s), in so far as these are apparent from a superficial inspection.

In accordance with these guidelines and the specific requirements of the project brief, this scheme of investigation was therefore designed to:

a) Produce a basic archive record of the surviving structures and buildings on the site prior to their demolition, including:

- (i) photography of external and internal elevations;
- (ii) general photographic views of the exterior and interior of the buildings from different directions;
- (iii) detailed photographic coverage of the buildings' internal and external appearance and detail;
- (iv) A brief written account comprising:
  - the precise location of the building, address, national grid reference, statutory or non-statutory status, dates of recording and names of recorders;
  - archive location;
  - planning background;
  - a brief account of the buildings' type or purpose, materials, date, architect, engineer and builder, owners, development and use (where applicable).

b) Produce a project archive for deposition with the appropriate museum (*The Collection*, Lincoln) together with a client report;

c) Provide information for accession to the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and the Lincoln Heritage Database (LHD).

#### **4.1 Photographic Methodology**

Detailed photographic recording was undertaken using tripod-mounted Nikon F301 35mm-format SLR cameras loaded with silver-based (non-chromogenic) monochrome/black and white negative film (Ilford FP4 Plus or HP5 Plus, dependent on lighting conditions). General photographic recording (primarily for publication purposes) was carried out using a Sony DSLR-A200K 10.2 megapixel digital SLR camera.

Once exposed, films were professionally processed by Ilford Lab Direct (HARMAN Technology Ltd.) using Ilford Ilfotec DD chemistry in a Refrema Dip and Dunk processor, and printed in a 6" x 4" format on Ilford Express Digital medium weight panchromatic black and white paper using Ilford 2000RT developer and fixer.

A photographic register was maintained during the course of the investigation, recording the frame number, location and direction of each photograph, together with a ground plan showing the same information (see Figure 2).

Buildings and structures were photographed both externally and internally (where it was deemed safe to do so).

### ***5.0 Results and Interpretation***

The buildings collectively making up Cuthbert's Yard comprise four main structures - three of which appear to have been associated with the mid-late 19<sup>th</sup> century farm - together with several additional ranges of lock-up garages. For the purposes of identification, the four main buildings have been designated 'Building 1' to 'Building 4', as follows (see also Figure 2):

- Building 1** two-storey brick-built structure on south side of Reservoir Street entrance;  
**Building 2** two-storey brick-built structure on north side of Reservoir Street entrance;  
**Building 3** two-storey brick-built structure opposite Reservoir Street entrance;



#### **Building 4** concrete block-built former vehicle workshop.

A brief assessment of the architectural characteristics and details of each structure, is as follows:

##### **5.1 Building 1 (see also Plates 4, 6, 9, 21-24)**

Building 1 stands to the south of the entrance onto Reservoir Street, and is adjoined at its south-west corner by a range of garages (an internal timber-framed doorway (with timber lintel) gives access between the two). It is constructed of machine-made red clay bricks with grey sand-cement mortar bonding (possibly a result of re-pointing), generally laid to an English Garden Wall Bond, although with somewhat inconsistent spacing (see below). Parts of the east elevation and the whole of the south are rendered.

The roof is of gable-pattern, constructed of red clay pantiles and semi-circular ridge tiles, with the ridge oriented approximately north-south. A small cluster of 39 clear/translucent glass pantiles forms a generally square 'roof-light' in the south-west quadrant of the roof.

Inside the building, the ground floor is formed from a simple concrete slab, and while originally two-storey, the first floor has since been removed. The south wall of the upper storey appears to be only single skin with three evenly-spaced rectangular brick pilasters providing reinforcement. A boarded ceiling is present (open beneath glass roof-light), which precludes further comment on the roofing structure.

##### **5.1.1 North elevation (gable end)**

Laid to English Garden Wall Bond with generally five courses of 'stretchers' between courses of 'headers' (although the spacing increases to seven and eight courses in two places). No fascia boards are present, with the eaves flush with the brickwork and closed with mortar. A small vent hole/aperture measuring approximately 8"-9" (200mm-225mm) square is present in the gable end.

To the first floor, there is a bricked-up doorway with timber lintel (with brick soldier arch over) to the right hand side of the elevation, while on the ground floor, there are two evenly-spaced timber framed windows with timber lintels (each with brick soldier arch over) and sills. There is also a small bricked-up ground floor entrance or access-way at the north-west corner (purpose unknown) with a replacement (possibly slate) lintel with concrete infill.

##### **5.1.2 East elevation**

Roof eaves feature only a very slight tile overhang and flush timber fascia boards with plastic guttering and downpipe.

Wall is laid to English Garden Wall Bond with generally three courses of 'stretchers' between courses of 'headers' (although the spacing increases to five courses at the top of the window and door apertures). The lower section of wall from the level of the bottom of the window/door lintels to ground level is covered with a sand/cement mortar render.

A doorway with timber lintel and concrete sill is present on the left hand side of the elevation, with two evenly-spaced steel-framed windows with timber lintels and brick sills to its right, all of which are fitted with steel security grilles.

##### **5.1.3 South elevation (gable end)**

Presents a very plain appearance, with sand/cement mortar render throughout and no fascia boards (eaves are flush with the brickwork and closed with mortar once again).

##### **5.1.4 West elevation**

Roof eaves have only a very slight tile overhang and flush timber fascia boards with cast iron guttering and downpipe.

Wall is laid to English Garden Wall Bond with variously three, five or seven courses of 'stretchers' between courses of 'headers'.

A timber framed window with timber lintel and concrete sill ( the latter possibly a replacement for a timber sill) is present on the first floor, while the visible ground floor wall is taken up almost entirely by a pair of side-hinged timber 'garage' style doors with replacement steel lintel and concrete infill above.

Foundation slippage is very noticeable in the central section of the elevation (especially from inside) with window and door lintels and roof eaves noticeably 'out of plumb'.

## **5.2 Building 2 (see also Plates 5, 7-8, 18-19, 26-28)**

Building 2 stands to the north of the entrance onto Reservoir Street, and is adjoined along its western side by a storeroom (and range of garages beyond), linked by a plain opening in the wall, and a flat-roofed building linking to Building 4 (with timber-framed inter-connecting doorway). A further range of garages adjoins its northern side.

Construction is again of machine-made red clay bricks with grey sand-cement mortar bonding (again possibly re-pointed), in this case laid to a combination of English Garden Wall Bond and more irregular patterns.

The roof is of gable-pattern, constructed of red clay pantiles and semi-circular ridge tiles, with the ridge oriented approximately north-south. Inside, no ceiling is present, revealing two traditional 'king post' roof trusses, which are likely to be replacements if the loft space was originally floored and designed to be used for storage, *etc.*

The ground floor is formed from a simple concrete slab, and evidence is still visible of the original first floor, together with a possible attic/loft floor (both since removed). It should be noted that the existing windows on the eastern side of the building and the large doorway in the south wall would all have cut across the first floor and must therefore post-date its removal.

### **5.2.1 North elevation (gable end)**

Only partially visible due to presence of adjoining garages. Laid very roughly to English Garden Wall Bond but with very irregular numbers of stretcher courses between sometimes incomplete courses of headers. Eaves have no fascia boards, and are instead flush with the brickwork and closed with mortar.

A single door/window opening is present, topped with a shallow, rough (i.e., standard brick voussoirs with tapering mortar joints) segmented arch. The aperture is divided at approximately attic floor level by a timber lintel/sill to form two separate opening windows.

### **5.2.2 East elevation**

Roof eaves feature only a very slight tile overhang, with no fascia boards, plastic guttering carried on iron 'rise and fall' brackets, and a cast iron downpipe.

The wall is laid to a regular English Garden Wall Bond with three courses of 'stretchers' between courses of 'headers' (except at just above ground level where the spacing increases to four courses). Two steel-framed windows with pre-cast concrete lintels and sills, and fitted with steel security bars (most missing) are present in the southern half of the wall, with a circular wall tie-plate and threaded tie-rod also in evidence close to the upper left corner.

### **5.2.3 South elevation (gable end)**

Laid to English Garden Wall Bond with variously three, four, five or seven courses of 'stretchers' between courses of 'headers'. No fascia boards are present once again, with the eaves flush with the brickwork and closed with mortar.

Central to the elevation, at attic level, is a window with a shallow, rough segmented arch and timber sill. A small carved stone wall plaque - in the apparent shape of a face - measuring approximately 8" (200mm) square is inset three courses above the arch.

Most of the lower half of the elevation is taken up by a pair of large side-hinged timber 'garage' style doors with galvanised steel lintel and timber frame. From the inside, it is apparent that this feature is a replacement for a larger doorway which originally extended up to the level of the attic floor.

### **5.2.4 West elevation**

Roof eaves again feature only a very slight tile overhang, with no fascia boards, plastic guttering carried on iron 'rise and fall' brackets, and a plastic downpipe.

The uppermost five courses are laid to English Garden Wall Bond, but the remainder of the wall appears to be laid to a straightforward 'stretcher' bond, although with interspersed 'header' bricks at irregular intervals.

Two apertures are present - a narrow opening with timber ventilation louvres positioned close to the centre-line of the wall; and a wider window opening with concrete lintel towards the left hand end - while a circular wall tie-plate and threaded tie-rod is found close to the upper right corner, corresponding to that seen on the east elevation.

### **5.3 Building 3 (see also Plates 1-3, 12-15, 30-35)**

Building 3 lies at the south-west corner of the site, opposite the entrance onto Reservoir Street. It is adjoined at its southern end by a range of garages, which ultimately link it to Building 1.

As with Buildings 1 and 2, construction is of machine-made red clay bricks with grey sand-cement mortar bonding (again possibly re-pointed), laid generally to an English Garden Wall Bond, albeit with some irregularity to the north and south elevations (see below).

The roof is again of gable-pattern, but in this case the ridge is oriented approximately north-west to south-east. Also, rather than the red clay pantiles found elsewhere on site, it is covered with interlocking asbestos roof tiles with galvanised steel capping on the ridge. A single timber-framed roof-light is fitted in the north-western quadrant, glazed with clear corrugated plastic sheeting. Inside, there is no ceiling, although the spaces between the exposed rafters and purlins are infilled with insulation with a hardboard covering. Collar beams are present every two rafters to provide some measure of rigidity to the structure.

The upstairs flooring comprises sheets of chipboard overlying the original floorboards, which themselves bear directly upon the joists, while the ground floor is formed from a simple concrete slab.

#### **5.3.1 North elevation (gable end)**

Generally laid to English Garden Wall Bond with variously four, five or seven courses of 'stretchers' between courses of 'headers' from ridge to first floor level, with basic stretcher bond brickwork below. No fascia boards are present once again, with the eaves flush with the brickwork and closed with mortar.

A door to the first floor lies to the left of the centre-line of the elevation, with a timber lintel, frame and sill. A steep fabricated steel staircase leading to a small steel platform gives access to the door from the ground.

Along the left hand side of the elevation, a cast iron downpipe services the gutter along the eastern side of the building, while adjacent to it to the right, a plastic hopper and downpipe collects water from a first floor sink.

#### **5.3.2 East elevation**

The roof eaves feature only a very slight tile overhang, with no fascia boards and plastic guttering carried on iron 'rise and fall' brackets.

The wall is laid to English Garden Wall Bond with variously four, five or six courses of 'stretchers' between courses of 'headers'.

At upper floor level, the wall has a small timber-framed doorway, while at the ground floor, the majority of the original brickwork has been removed to produce two large entrances either side of a central wide doorway. Each of these has a substantial timber lintel, and presumably gave access to lock-up garages formed by partitioning the original farm building. Only one of the entrances currently retains its side-hinged timber 'garage' style doors, however - those at the centre and to the south have been sealed with concrete masonry blocks, although a pedestrian door is installed in the central aperture.

Above the level of the timber lintels are the remains of three original openings evenly spaced around the centre-line. Each of these has a shallow, rough segmented arch, and likely represent the remains of original doors and/or windows. Unlike the other examples of brick archways on Building two, an attempt has been made here to introduce an element of basic decoration through the use of bricks of differing lengths. In the arch to the south (arch number 1), a slightly longer brick is present at each outer edge, with then four smaller bricks either side of four longer ones in the centre forming a composite 'key-stone'. For the arches in the centre and to the north (numbers 2 and 3), the longer outer bricks enclose five smaller bricks each side of a three-brick 'key-stone'.

Wall tie-plates of circular (two) and square/diamond pattern (one) are also in evidence across the right hand side of the elevation, just beneath first floor level, with rectangular tie-plates present either side of the central doorway.

#### **5.3.3 South elevation (gable end)**

Only partially visible due to presence of adjoining garages. Generally laid to English Garden Wall Bond with five courses of 'stretchers' between courses of 'headers' to eaves level, with basic stretcher bond brickwork above. Roofing material overhangs brickwork by up to 4" (c. 100mm), but no fascia boards are fitted once again.

A small window opening with a timber lintel is present at first floor level, with a bricked-up window (again with timber lintel) in evidence at the lower right hand corner (visible from inside).

#### 5.3.4 West elevation

The west elevation of Building 3 is not accessible from the site itself, but from an inspection of the inside of the ground floor wall it appears that it is laid to an English Garden Wall Bond, with between five and six courses of 'stretchers' between courses of 'headers'.

#### 5.4 Building 4 (see also Plates 16-17, 29)

Building 4 is positioned close to the centre of the site, and constructed entirely of grey concrete masonry blocks ('breeze blocks') bonded with sand/cement mortar, with the exterior partially painted.

Fitted with a gable roof of corrugated galvanised steel (or asbestos) sheeting with the ridge oriented approximately north-south. Several steel-framed windows to the west and south elevations, and a large galvanised roller-shutter door to the north.

The interior features a plain concrete floor, with apertures for hydraulic inspection ramp, brake testing rollers, *etc.* (since removed).

#### 5.5 Miscellaneous Structures (see also Plates 10-11, 18-20, 25)

The remaining structures on the site comprise various lock-up garages and small workshops of little obvious architectural merit.

The ranges in closest proximity to Buildings 1, 2 and 3 are constructed generally of brick, and therefore may have been associated with the mid-late 19<sup>th</sup> century farm, but with areas of repair, infill and extension carried out using concrete masonry blocks, any original purpose or layout is hard to determine.

The remaining structures, including several of those garages at the northern end of the site built wholly from concrete blockwork, appear much later in date, and are likely contemporary with (or later than) Building 4 (*i.e.*, immediately pre- or post-war).

Roofing materials used on these buildings range from corrugated steel or asbestos sheeting to interlocking asbestos roof tiles.

### ***6.0 Discussion of Results and Conclusions***

---

Buildings 1, 2 and 3 all appear to be survivors from the mid-late 19<sup>th</sup> century farm built by George Maddison, although their original role or use could not be determined as each structure has undergone considerable alteration over the intervening years since their construction.

Building 4 is obviously stylistically much different to the rest of the major structures on the site, and is almost certainly the motor workshop built by Mr Cuthbert in 1939 (albeit with later modifications), while the garages are a likely to be a combination of original open-fronted sheds associated with the farm (particularly those adjacent to Buildings 1 and 2), and the structures built immediately prior to the Second World War (*i.e.*, those across the northern and eastern parts of the site).

### ***7.0 Acknowledgements***

---

Lincs Archaeo-tech would like to thank J. A. Andrew & Son/Metheringham Construction for funding this project, and their representative, Mr D. Sparrow, for his support and assistance throughout the works.

Thanks are also due to: Mr J. Herridge (Heritage Officer) of the Heritage Team, Directorate of Development and Environmental Services, City of Lincoln Council, City Hall, Beaumont Fee, Lincoln, LN1 1DF.

## 8.0 Selected References

---

- Donel, L., 1992. *Cuthbert's Yard, Burton Road, Lincoln (1989-1991) - Archaeological Evaluation*. CLAU Archaeological Report 14. Unpublished archive report, Lincoln: City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit
- E.H., 2006. *Understanding Historic Buildings - A guide to good recording practice*. Swindon: English Heritage
- Heritage Team, 2007. *Cuthbert's Yard, Burton Road/Reservoir Street*. Unpublished archaeological project brief, Lincoln: City of Lincoln Council, Directorate of Development and Environmental Services
- Heritage Team, 2010. *Brief for buildings recording at Cuthbert's Yard, Lincoln*. Unpublished archaeological project brief, Lincoln: City of Lincoln Council, Directorate of Development and Environmental Services
- I.F.A., 2008. *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*. Reading: Institute for Archaeologists
- Jones, Michael J., 1980. *The Defences of the Upper Roman Enclosure*. The Archaeology of Lincoln VII-1. London: Council of British Archaeology
- Jones, Michael J., Stocker, D., & Vince, Alan, 2003. *The City by the Pool: Assessing the Archaeology of the City of Lincoln*. Lincoln Archaeological Studies 10. Oxford: Oxbow Books
- L.C.C., 2010 (revised edition). *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook: A Manual of Archaeological Practice*. Lincoln: Lincolnshire County Council
- Wilson, V., 1948 (reprinted 1974). *British Regional Geology: East Yorkshire and Lincolnshire*. London: Natural Environment Research Council, Institute of Geological Sciences, HMSO
- Wragg, K., 2007. *Proposed development at Cuthbert's Yard, Burton Road, Lincoln - Archaeological Evaluation (Trial Trenching)*. LAT Archaeological Report 34. Unpublished archive report, Martin, Lincolnshire: Lincs Archaeo-tech

## 9.0 Summary of Site Details

---

<b>Site Code:</b>	CYL10
<b>Museum Accession Number:</b>	2010.183
<b>Planning Application No.:</b>	2008/0615/F
<b>Supervising Archaeologist:</b>	K. Wragg
<b>NGR:</b>	SK 97363 72090
<b>Civil Parish:</b>	Lincoln
<b>Date of Intervention:</b>	17 <sup>th</sup> December 2010
<b>Type of Intervention:</b>	Buildings Recording (Level 1 Photographic Survey)
<b>Undertaken for:</b>	J. A. Andrew & Son/Metheringham Construction, 5 Hillcroft House, Whisby Road, Lincoln, LN6 3QJ

### **Archive Deposition**

The archive comprises:

<b>No.</b>	<b>Description</b>
1	Site sketch plan
3	Photographic record sheets
2	Scale drawings
2 copies	Report (plus digital copy on CD)
1 set	Monochrome (B&W) photographic prints & negatives (plus digital copy on CD)
1 set	Colour digital photographs (on CD)
Various	Miscellaneous supporting documentation

The primary archive material, as detailed above, is currently held by :

**Lincs Archaeo-tech,  
50 High Street,  
Martin,  
Lincolnshire,  
LN4 3QT**

It is intended that transfer to *The Collection* - the Museum of Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire - Danes Terrace, Lincoln, in accordance with current published requirements, under Museum Accession Number 2010.183, will be undertaken in April 2011.



**Colour Plates**



**Plate 1:** Building 3, north end - looking south (Digital image 1)



**Plate 4:** Building 1, west side - looking east (Digital image 9)



**Plate 5:** Building 2, south & west sides - looking north-east (Digital image 11)



**Plate 2:** Building 3, east side - looking west (Digital image 2)



**Plate 6:** Building 1, north & west sides - looking south-east (Digital image 18)



**Plate 3:** Building 3, south end - looking west (Digital image 6)



**Plate 7:** Building 2, south & east sides - looking north-west (Digital image 21)



## Colour Plates (continued)



**Plate 8:** Building 2, east side - looking north-west (Digital image 25)



**Plate 12:** Building 3, east side (close up view) - looking west (Digital image 31)



**Plate 9:** Building 1, south & east sides - looking north-west (Digital image 23)



**Plate 13:** Detail view of original door/window arch (1), Building 3, east side - looking west (Digital image 32)



**Plate 10:** Lock-up garages, adjacent to Building 2 - looking north (Digital image 28)



**Plate 14:** Detail view of original door/window arch (2), Building 3, east side - looking west (Digital image 33)



**Plate 11:** Lock-up garages, adjacent to Building 1 - looking south (Digital image 30)



**Plate 15:** Detail view of original door/window arch (3), Building 3, east side - looking west (Digital image 34)



## Colour Plates (continued)



**Plate 16:** Building 4, south side - looking north (Digital image 35)



**Plate 20:** Lock-up garages, northern end of site - looking north-west (Digital image 43)



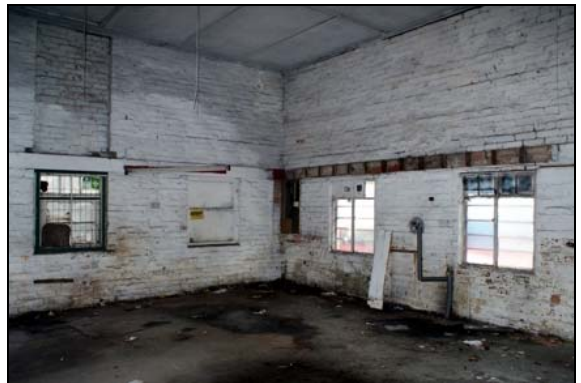
**Plate 17:** Building 4, north & west sides - looking south-east (Digital image 37)



**Plate 21:** Building 1, interior - looking south-east (Digital image 46)



**Plate 18:** Building 2, north end (including lock-up garages) - looking south-east (Digital image 39)



**Plate 22:** Building 1, interior - looking north-east (Digital image 47)



**Plate 19:** Building 2, north & west sides - looking south-east (Digital image 41)



**Plate 23:** Building 1, interior - looking west (Digital image 48)

## Colour Plates (continued)



**Plate 24:** Building 1, interior doorway to adjacent garage - looking south-west (Digital image 49)



**Plate 27:** Building 2, interior - looking south-west (Digital image 55)



**Plate 25:** Interior of garage adjacent to Building 1 - looking south-west (Digital image 50)



**Plate 28:** Building 2, interior (showing roof truss) - looking south (Digital image 56)



**Plate 26:** Building 2, interior (showing roof truss) - looking north (Digital image 52)



**Plate 29:** Building 4, interior - looking south (Digital image 57)



## Colour Plates (continued)



**Plate 30:** Building 3, first floor interior - looking south (Digital image 58)



**Plate 33:** Building 3, ground floor interior - looking north-west (Digital image 61)



**Plate 31:** Building 3, first floor interior (showing revealed brickwork) - looking south-west (Digital image 59)



**Plate 34:** Building 3, ground floor interior - looking south (Digital image 62)



**Plate 32:** Building 3, ground floor interior - looking north (Digital image 60)



**Plate 35:** Building 3, ground floor interior - looking south-east (Digital image 63)

### Photographic Archive Listings

Monochrome (B&W) Film 1 (Ilford FP4 Plus - ISO 125/22°)

Frame no.	Subject	Direction
1	Building 3, north end	looking south
2	Building 3, north end	looking south
3	Building 3, east side	looking west
4	Building 3, east side	looking west
5	Building 3, south end	looking west
6	Building 3, south end	looking west
7	Building 3, south end (close up view)	looking west
8	Building 3, south end (close up view)	looking west
9	Building 1, north end, west side	looking east
10	Building 1, north end, west side	looking east
11	Building 1, west side	looking east
12	Building 1, west side	looking east
13	Building 2, south & west sides	looking north-east
14	Building 2, south & west sides	looking north-east
15	Building 2, south & west sides	looking north-east
16	Building 2, south & west sides	looking north-east
17	Building 2, south side	looking north-east
18	Building 2, south side	looking north-east
19	Building 2, south side	looking north-east
20	Building 2, south side	looking north-east
21	Building 1, north end, west side	looking east
22	Building 1, north end, west side	looking east
23	Building 3, south end (close up view)	looking west
24	Building 3, south end (close up view)	looking west
25	Building 3, east side	looking west
26	Building 3, east side	looking west
27	Building 3, north end	looking south
28	Building 3, north end	looking south
29	Building 1, north end	looking south-east
30	Building 1, north end	looking south-east
31	Building 1, north end	looking south-east
32	Building 1, north end	looking south-east
33	Building 1, north & west sides	looking south-east
34	Building 1, north & west sides	looking south-east
35	Building 1, north & west sides	looking south-east
36	Building 1, north & west sides	looking south-east

## Photographic Archive Listings (continued)

### Monochrome (B&W) Film 2 (Ilford FP4 Plus - ISO 125/22°)

Frame no.	Subject	Direction
1	Building 2, south & east sides	looking north-west
2	Building 2, south & east sides	looking north-west
3	Building 2, south & east sides	looking north-west
4	Building 2, south & east sides	looking north-west
5	Building 1, south & east sides	looking north-west
6	Building 1, south & east sides	looking north-west
7	Building 1, south & east sides	looking north-west
8	Building 1, south & east sides	looking north-west
9	Lock-up garages, adjacent to Building 2 (close up view)	looking north
10	Lock-up garages, adjacent to Building 2 (close up view)	looking north
11	Lock-up garages, adjacent to Building 2 (close up view)	looking north
12	Lock-up garages, adjacent to Building 2 (close up view)	looking north
13	Lock-up garages, adjacent to Building 1	looking south
14	Lock-up garages, adjacent to Building 1	looking south
15	Lock-up garages, adjacent to Building 1	looking south
16	Lock-up garages, adjacent to Building 1	looking south
17	Building 3, east side (close up view)	looking west
18	Building 3, east side (close up view)	looking west
19	Building 3, east side (close up view)	looking west
20	Building 3, east side (close up view)	looking west
21	Building 4, south side	looking north
22	Building 4, south side	looking north
23	Building 4, south side	looking north
24	Building 4, south side	looking north
25	Building 4, north & west sides	looking south-east
26	Building 4, north & west sides	looking south-east
27	Building 4, north & west sides	looking south-east
28	Building 4, north & west sides	looking south-east
29	Building 2, north end (including lock-up garages)	looking south-east
30	Building 2, north end (including lock-up garages)	looking south-east
31	Building 2, north & west sides	looking south-east
32	Building 2, north & west sides	looking south-east
33	Building 2, north & west sides	looking south-east
34	Building 2, north & west sides	looking south-east
35	Lock-up garages, northern end of site	looking north-west
36	Lock-up garages, northern end of site	looking north-west

## Photographic Archive Listings (continued)

Monochrome (B&W) Film 3 (Ilford HP5 Plus - ISO 400/27°)

Frame no.	Subject	Direction
1	Building 1, interior	looking south-east
2	Building 1, interior	looking south-east
3	Building 1, interior	looking north-east
4	Building 1, interior	looking north-east
5	Building 1, interior	looking north-west
6	Building 1, interior	looking north-west
7	Building 1, interior doorway to adjacent garage	looking south-west
8	Building 1, interior doorway to adjacent garage	looking south-west
9	Building 2, interior (showing roof truss)	looking north
10	Building 2, interior (showing roof truss)	looking north
11	Building 2, interior	looking north-west
12	Building 2, interior	looking north-west
13	Building 2, interior	looking south-west
14	Building 2, interior	looking south-west
15	Building 2, interior (showing roof truss)	looking south
16	Building 2, interior (showing roof truss)	looking south
17	Building 4, interior	looking south
18	Building 4, interior	looking south
19	Building 3, first floor interior	looking south
20	Building 3, first floor interior	looking south
21	Building 3, first floor interior	looking south
22	Building 3, first floor interior	looking south
23	Building 3, first floor interior (showing revealed brickwork)	looking south-west
24	Building 3, first floor interior (showing revealed brickwork)	looking south-west
25	Building 3, first floor interior (showing revealed brickwork)	looking south-west
26	Building 3, first floor interior (showing revealed brickwork)	looking south-west
27	Building 3, ground floor interior	looking north
28	Building 3, ground floor interior	looking north
29	Building 3, ground floor interior	looking north-west
30	Building 3, ground floor interior	looking north-west
31	Building 3, ground floor interior	looking south
32	Building 3, ground floor interior	looking south
33	Building 3, ground floor interior	looking south
34	Building 3, ground floor interior	looking south
35	Building 3, ground floor interior	looking south
36	Building 3, ground floor interior	looking south



## Photographic Archive Listings (continued)

### Digital images

Frame no.	Subject	Direction
1	Building 3, north end	looking south
2	Building 3, east side	looking west
3	Building 3, east side	looking west
4	Building 3, south end (close up view)	looking west
5	Building 3, south end (close up view)	looking west
6	Building 3, south end	looking west
7	Building 1, north end, west side	looking east
8	Building 1, north end, west side	looking east
9	Building 1, west side	looking east
10	Building 1, west side (close up view)	looking east
11	Building 2, south & west sides	looking north-east
12	Building 2, south & west sides	looking north-east
13	Building 2, south side	looking north-east
14	Building 2, south side	looking north-east
15	Building 2, south & west sides	looking north-east
16	Building 1, north end	looking south-east
17	Building 1, north end	looking south-east
18	Building 1, north & west sides	looking south-east
19	Building 1, north & west sides	looking south-east
20	Building 2, south & east sides	looking north-west
21	Building 2, south & east sides	looking north-west
22	Building 1, south & east sides	looking north-west
23	Building 1, south & east sides	looking north-west
24	Building 2, east side	looking north-west
25	Building 2, east side	looking north-west
26	Lock-up garages, adjacent to Building 2 (close up view)	looking north
27	Lock-up garages, adjacent to Building 2	looking north
28	Lock-up garages, adjacent to Building 2	looking north
29	Lock-up garages, adjacent to Building 1	looking south
30	Lock-up garages, adjacent to Building 1	looking south
31	Building 3, east side (close up view)	looking west
32	Detail view of original window arch (1), Building 3, east side	looking west
33	Detail view of original window arch (2), Building 3, east side	looking west
34	Detail view of original window arch (3), Building 3, east side	looking west
35	Building 4, south side	looking north
36	Building 4, south side	looking north
37	Building 4, north & west sides	looking south-east
38	Building 4, north & west sides	looking south-east
39	Building 2, north end (including lock-up garages)	looking south-east
40	Building 2, north end (close up view)	looking south-east
41	Building 2, north & west sides	looking south-east
42	Building 2, north & west sides	looking south-east
43	Lock-up garages, northern end of site	looking north-west
44	Lock-up garages, northern end of site (close up view)	looking north-west
45	Lock-up garages, northern end of site	looking north-west
46	Building 1, interior	looking south-east
47	Building 1, interior	looking north-east
48	Building 1, interior	looking west
49	Building 1, interior doorway to adjacent garage	looking south-west
50	Interior of garage adjacent to Building 1	looking south-west
51	Building 2, interior	looking north
52	Building 2, interior (showing roof truss)	looking north
53	Building 2, interior	looking north-west
54	Building 2, interior (showing roof truss)	looking north-west
55	Building 2, interior	looking south-west
56	Building 2, interior (showing roof truss)	looking south
57	Building 4, interior	looking south
58	Building 3, first floor interior	looking south
59	Building 3, first floor interior (showing revealed brickwork)	looking south-west
60	Building 3, ground floor interior	looking north
61	Building 3, ground floor interior	looking north-west
62	Building 3, ground floor interior	looking south
63	Building 3, ground floor interior	looking south-east



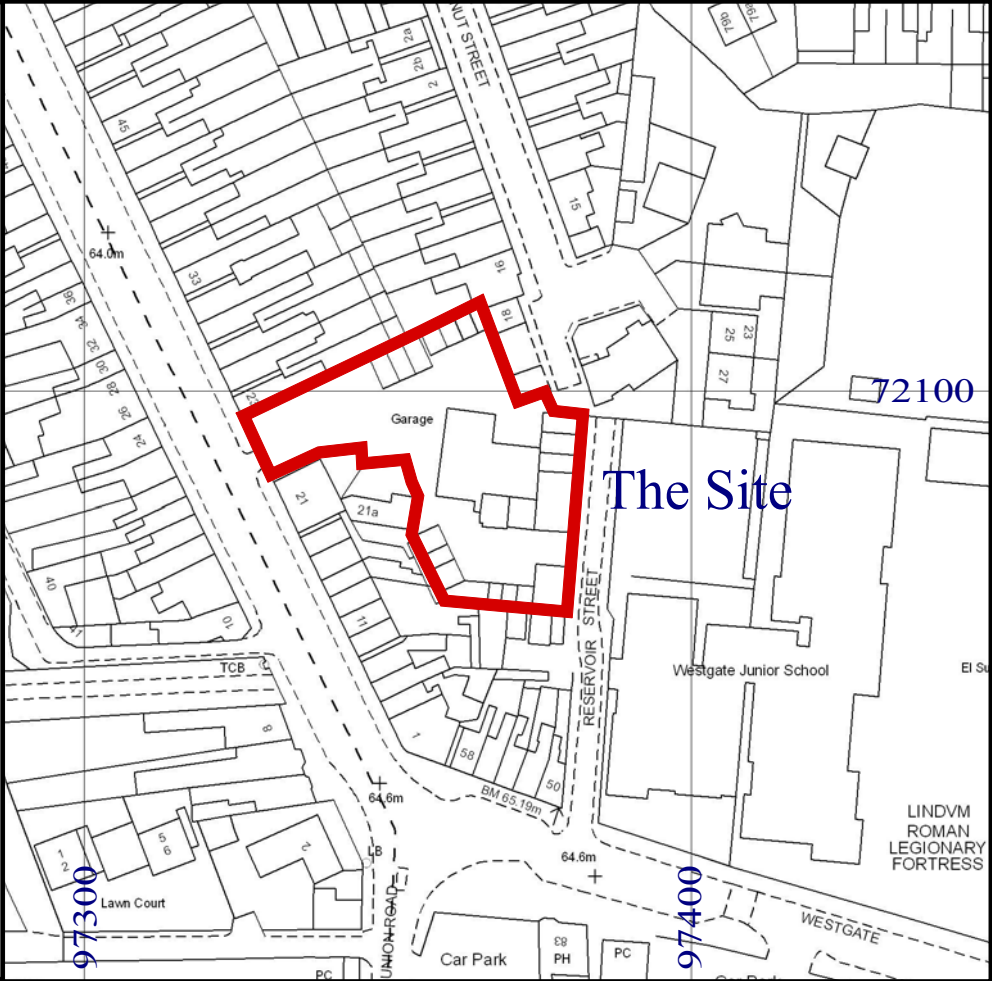
1:25000



Reproduced from Ordnance Survey mapping on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown Copyright 100043257 2010/11

0km 2.5km

1:1250



Reproduced from Ordnance Survey mapping on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown Copyright 100043257 2010/11

0m 125m



50 High Street, Martin  
Lincolnshire, LN4 3QT  
Telephone & Fax: (01526) 378 020  
Mobile: (07914) 145 078  
E-mail: lincs.archaeotech @btinternet.com

SITE CODE:	CYL10
CLIENT:	J. A. Andrew & Son/ Metheringham Construction
DESCRIPTION:	Site location plan
SCALE:	See individual plans
DRAWN BY:	-
DATE:	-
ARCHIVE NO:	-
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO:	2010.183
KEY:	

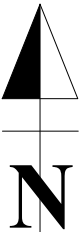


FIGURE NO:	1
------------	---



SITE CODE:	CYL10
CLIENT:	J. A. Andrew & Son/ Metheringham Construction
DESCRIPTION:	Photographic location plan
SCALE:	1:250
DRAWN BY:	-
DATE:	-
ARCHIVE NO:	
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO:	2010.183

KEY:	 Direction of photograph
------	---

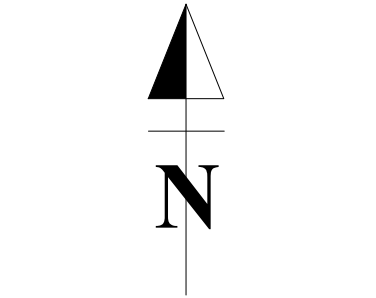
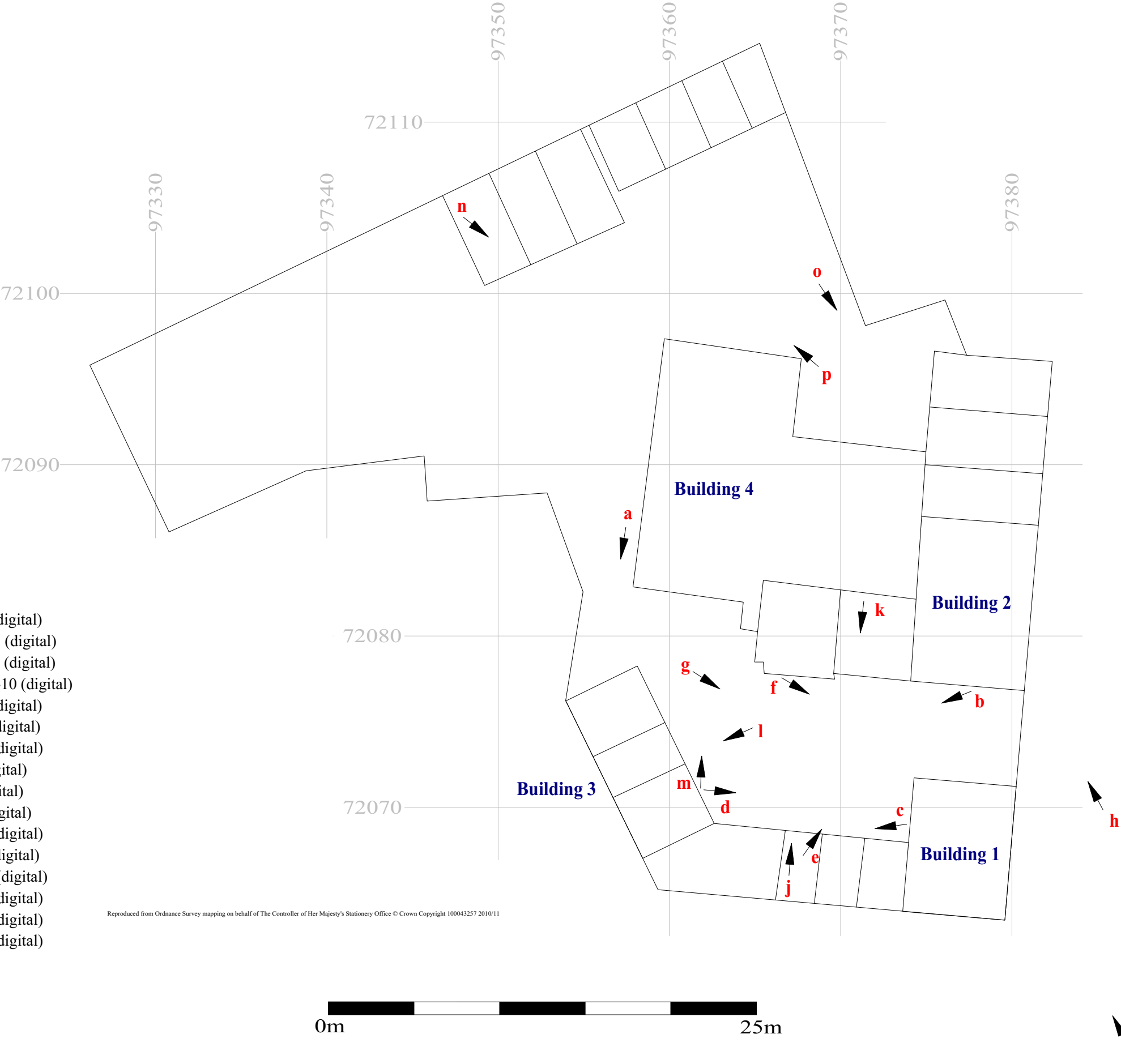


FIGURE NO:	2
------------	---

Key to locations of photographs

- a) 1-2, 27-28 (B&W Film 1); 1 (digital)
- b) 3-4, 25-26 (B&W Film 1); 2-3 (digital)
- c) 5-8, 23-24 (B&W Film 1); 4-6 (digital)
- d) 9-12, 21-22 (B&W Film 1); 7-10 (digital)
- e) 13-20 (B&W Film 1); 11-15 (digital)
- f) 29-32 (B&W Film 1); 16-17 (digital)
- g) 33-36 (B&W Film 1); 18-19 (digital)
- h) 1-4 (B&W Film 2); 20-25 (digital)
- i) 5-8 (B&W Film 2); 22-23 (digital)
- j) 9-12 (B&W Film 2); 26-28 (digital)
- k) 13-16 (B&W Film 2); 29-30 (digital)
- l) 17-20 (B&W Film 2); 31-34 (digital)
- m) 21-24 (B&W Film 2); 35-36 (digital)
- n) 25-28 (B&W Film 2); 37-38 (digital)
- o) 29-34 (B&W Film 2); 39-42 (digital)
- p) 35-36 (B&W Film 2); 43-45 (digital)

Reproduced from Ordnance Survey mapping on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown Copyright 100043257 2010/11





---

**50 High Street, Martin, Lincolnshire, LN4 3QT**

**Telephone & Fax: (01526) 378 020**

**Mobile: (07914) 145 078**

**E-mail: [info@lincs-archaeotech.co.uk](mailto:info@lincs-archaeotech.co.uk)**

**© Lincs Archaeo-tech 2011**