Archaeology in Lincolnshire
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In recent years fundamental changes have occurred in the way in which archaeological projects are carried out. Most are now undertaken in response to the requirements of local planning authorities by professional organisations. In line with the ‘polluter pays’ principle such projects are now funded by developers rather than national or local government. Largely these developments have been the result of the publication in 1990 of the Department of the Environment’s Planning Policy Guidance Note 16, Archaeology and Planning. Large-scale rescue excavations have been replaced by smaller projects carried out in cooperation with developers always aiming to achieve a scheme of preservation in situ. Many such projects never warrant wider publication in their own right. To ensure that the results of such work are more widely known it was felt that a formal obligation should be placed upon archaeologists to publish summaries of their work. The scheme will be fully implemented in the 1995 volume of this journal however this year we are presenting an initial if incomplete collection of such reports. There will continue to be longer traditional notes about artefacts and other work but these are renamed Archaeological Reports and follow below. Fuller accounts of the fieldwork summarised in the Archaeological Notes are available at the county Sites and Monuments Record. It is hoped that this new system will more accurately reflect the wide variety of archaeological work being done in the county.

Much of the following material has been compiled with the assistance of Lincolnshire County Council and the staff of the Archaeology Section. Their assistance is much appreciated. Ken Steedman and Gary Taylor coordinated the contributions from Humberside Archaeology Unit and Heritage Lincolnshire respectively.

Abbreviations
Organisations
ARCUS Archaelogical Research Centre of the University of Sheffield
CLAU City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit
DAC Diocesan Advisory Committee
GSB Geophysical Surveys of Bradford
HAU Humberside Archaeology Unit
HTL Heritage Lincolnshire
LADC Lindsey Archaeological Services
LCC Lincolnshire County Council
LCNCC Lincoln City and County Museum
LRC Landscape Research Centre
PCA Pre-Construct Archaeology
SMR County Sites and Monuments Record
TPT Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL NOTES
Addlethorpe: Broden’s Farm, TF 549 677, SMR No. 43067
A watching brief in March 1994 was carried out by LAS on behalf of Mrs S. Hobbins on a site close to several Roman sallens. No sign of archaeological remains was found on the site; the building footings were probably too shallow to expose earlier ground surfaces.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.: 118.94

Ashby de la Launde: RAF Digby, TF 048 564, SMR Nos. 60490/6081/60482
Land within the southern part of the camp at RAF Digby, Ashby de la Launde, was evaluated by HTL ahead of redevelopment. The RAF base is located close to the major Roman road, King Street, and adjacent to an area of known prehistoric remains and Romano-British settlement. Flintwork of early Neolithic date was recovered together with two pottery sherd, one Romano-British and the other early Saxon, which may have entered the area in ancient manuring. Ditches and postholes of unknown age were recognised thinly distributed across the site. Though no clear function could be identified for these, some may be connected with land parcelling. Active and disused service trenches, together with associated building foundations were also identified.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 49.93

Aubourn: water main relay, SK 924 626, SMR No. N/A
A 0.5m wide Anglian Water Services replacement water main trench through part of the village was observed periodically by GT of LAS from April 1994. No archaeological features were seen and no finds were made. An extension of an existing pond was noted below the road at Hop Hill, but ridge and furrow in a roadside field was not present in the trench section.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 119.94

Bardney: Abbey, TF 113 706, SMR No. N/A
Two trenches for the installation of display panels were excavated by HTL as a requirement of Scheduled Monument Consent for works at Bardney Abbey. Although located by the Abbey guesthouse and in the cloister area, the trenches were dug into dumped soils of recent date and no deposits associated with the use or dissolution of the abbey were disturbed.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. pending

Barton-upon-Humber: Vestry Lane, TA 0310 2195, SMR No. 9000
A watching brief was undertaken in October 1993 by the HAU on behalf of A.M.C. Investments (Lincoln) Ltd during the initial stages of construction of a retail store and associated facilities on land at the corner of Chapel Lane and Vestry Lane, Barton-upon-Humber. One probable pit, undated, was observed during digging of trial pits and the subsequent construction works.
Site code no. CLB93

Blankney: Carr Dyke Farm, TF 121 614, SMR No. 60483
Archaeological recording was undertaken by PCF of HTL during the construction of agricultural buildings at Car Dyke Farm, adjacent to the Romano-British waterway. The south side of a large feature, filled with layers of sand and clay, was observed. Whether this was natural, perhaps a relict stream course, or a manmade ditch it was not possible to determine. However, some suggestion of recutting favours the latter interpretation.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 28.94

Boston: Wide Bargate, TF 3308 4463, SMR Nos. 13307/13308
A field evaluation was undertaken by CPB of PCA on behalf of Asda Stores Ltd on the former site of a petrol filling station in advance of redevelopment during January 1994. A well-
preserved and significant density of settlement features was exposed, dating to within the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, demonstrating that commercial and domestic development in Boston was more widespread in the later medieval period than hitherto suspected. A series of intercutting pits and ditches, probably reflecting the presence of structures on the street frontage, has shown the ability of the population to overcome the threats posed by poor drainage and intermittent seasonal flooding.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 3.94

**Bourne: Main Road, Dyke, TF 107 222, SMR No. 34830**

FW of HTL monitored the excavation of foundation trenches at Main Road, Dyke, near Bourne. The Car Dyke Romano-British waterway passes close by the site and finds of pottery and coins of Roman date have been made in and near the village. Cropmarks of ring ditches, possibly prehistoric burial mounds, occur locally and Bronze Age artefacts have been retrieved from the vicinity. A single undated gully, possibly an ancient field boundary, was observed cutting into natural sands.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 74.93

**Bourne: Mill Drove, TF 1030 2125, SMR No. 34835**

Geophysical survey by OSB identified an extensive enclosure and drayway complex of several phases on the north side of Mill Drove and on the periphery of a known Romano-British site, SMR 34115, to the west of Car Dyke. Evaluation trenches by JT for LAS on behalf of M Parker & Sons Ltd produced early, middle and later Iron Age pottery in ditches whose lower deposits were waterlogged. More extensive excavations, in advance of development, will be completed in 1994.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 5.94

**Branston and Mere: Branston Booths water pumping station, TF 857 696, SMR Nos. 60484/60485**

An evaluation, commissioned by Anglian Water Services Ltd, was undertaken by HTL at Branston Booths, in response to a proposal for redevelopment. Several Romano-British sites and finds spots, including the Car Dyke Roman waterway, are located in the vicinity of the development area. Flintwork of late Mesolithic date was recovered from a small, isolated pit, but no material or features of Roman date were encountered. An early phase of agriculture, perhaps medieval, was represented by the bases of furrows and a single posthole.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 56.93

**Burgh le Marsh, Orby, Addelthorpe, Ingoldmells: rising main, TF 504 649 to TF 559 676, SMR Nos. 43068 - 43080**

An Anglian Water Services Ltd sewer pipe trench was observed during 1993 by GT of LAS. Traces of briquetage dumps from eleven saltern sites were recorded close to the base of the 0.5m wide trench, below the post-Roman marne flood layer. One saltern site produced two unstratified sherds of Late Iron Age pottery, the others produced no datable finds but are thought to be Romano-British. The briquetage has been examined, and described by Dr C. Allen and pieces have been thin-sectioned by CLAU. A dense scatter of medieval pottery on Addelthorpe Marsh appeared to have derived from a removed house-platform beside backfilled drainage ditches. The source of another medieval pottery scatter close to the sewage works in Ingoldmells was not located within the easement.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. pending

**Caistor: Grammar School, TA 1160 0135, SMR No. 51476**

Three watching briefs were carried out during piling and other groundworks for a new science block on North Kelsey Road in 1993-94, by MC for LAS on behalf of the Governors of Caistor Grammar School. Evaluation excavation in September 1992 had located Anglo-Saxon pits overlying Roman deposits adjacent to the Roman defences (See 'Archaeological Notes 1993'). Building foundations were subsequently redesigned to minimise disturbance and no further remains were recorded.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. pending

**Cleethorpes and Tetney: Project Clearwater, TA 332 032, SMR No. 43081**

An Anglian Water Services Ltd sewer pipe trench was observed during 1993 by LAS as part of a continuing programme of work associated with the Tetney Sewage Treatment Works and Project Clearwater '95. A virtually complete medieval pottery jar was after discovered by contractors close to Cleethorpes Golf Course. Two sherds of Romano-British pottery were retrieved associated with sand and gravel deposits of the former marine inundation. At Newton Marsh Lane, Tetney, further evidence of the Late Bronze Age salt pan site was noted, with dense briquetage filling shallow depressions. Two hearths were photographed in flooded conditions near the previous excavation area, and a single posthole was located within a small additional excavation area to the north. Excavations by CPB produced large quantities of briquetage including pebbles, dops and clay fragments. South of the Treatment Works, no archaeological finds were made along the Outfall pipeline.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. pending

**Coleby: Village water main, SK 97 60, SMR Nos. 60486/60487**

An Anglian Water Services Ltd replacement water main trench of width 0.5m through part of the village was observed at intervals by CPB and GT of LAS from May to September 1993. A small undatable pit-like feature was glimpsed in the trench section in Church Lane; elsewhere a sherd of local ninth-early tenth century pottery was found close to the churchyard.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. pending

**Dragonby: water main, SE 9027 1424 to SE 9088 1429, SMR No. 1851**

A watching brief was undertaken in February and March 1994 by the HAU on behalf of Anglian Water Services Ltd, during the laying of the Dragonby mains relay. The pipeline passed north of the scheduled site of the 'Money Field', but no evidence of early activity was noted there. East of the village, a 100m-long ditch seen on air photographs was encountered, but no dating evidence was recovered from it. There were no other finds of note.

Site code nos. ESL94 and SLE94

**East Halton: Scrub Lane, TA 1415 1898, SMR No. 1593**

Watching briefs were undertaken in June and July 1994 by the HAU during construction of houses on Plots 2 and 3, Scrub Lane, East Halton, on behalf of Mr and Mrs P. Owen and Mr and Mrs G. Robinson. Nothing was found.

Site code nos. ESL94 and SLE94

**East Keal: A16 bypass, TF 3714 6348 to TF 3841 6442, SMR No. N/A**

The Preferred Route of the proposed bypass was fieldwalked by LAS in early 1993 for Roger Stringer Landscape Architects. Earlier and Later Mesolithic flints were recovered across one field on the steep hillside, close to previous finds spots (SMR 40978, 40998). Neolithic and Bronze Age flints were also found. Some Roman and Anglo-Saxon pottery was also collected from the route. This project has been deferred indefinitely.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. pending

**Fiskerton: Perrins Cottages, TF 0485 7191, SMR No. 51467**

In June 1994, an eight day intrusive field investigation was undertaken by PCA on behalf of David Perkins and Associates on land to the rear of the Five Mile Hotel, Fiskerton, ahead of a proposed housing development. Seven evaluation trenches were
sited within proposed impact areas associated with the scheme. In two of these trenches, part of an extensive Romano-British rubble 'hard' was exposed, adjacent to a relict course of the River Witham. Beneath the 'hard' within a boggy land surface adjacent to the extinct creek, a quantity of struck flints was recovered, as well as sherds of Iron Age pottery. The site has interesting implications for furthering our understanding regarding the navigability of the Witham between Fiskerton and Lincoln, and has demonstrated that occupation at Fiskerton during the Roman period was more than just transient (following the evaluation, a potentially large Romano-British site was identified at TF 0440 7212).

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 91.94

Friston: Hough Lane, SK 940 476, SMR No. 13309
A watching brief was carried out by HTL during the excavation of foundation trenches at Hough Lane, Friston, a Domesday vill whose place-name means 'enclosure of the Frisians'. A deposit containing medieval pottery sealed the butt end of a stone wall, also of probable medieval date.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 59.93

Fulbeck: Fulbeck and Sud thorpe water main, SK 947 502, SMR No. 34831/34832
Anglian Water Services Ltd funded the archaeological monitoring by MD for HTL of a water pipe trench that traversed much of Fulbeck and Sudthorpe. Several Romano-British sites are located in the vicinity of the villages. Additionally, St. Nicholas' church, of Norman origin, and other medieval and later remains, are situated in the Domesday vill of Fulbeck. Towards the west end of Rectory Lane, on the north side of Fulbeck, an undated cobble surface was recorded. Beneath the road surface at Bulby Lane, northwest of Fulbeck, a brick track or paved area was observed. Undated stone culverts were recorded along Washdyke Road, southeast of Fulbeck.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 56.94

Gainsborough: town centre water main, TF 81 90, SMR No. 51468/51469
An Anglian Water Services Ltd replacement water main trench along parts of Gladstone, Morley Cobden, Bright and Lord Streets was monitored by MC of LAS between June and October 1992. One edge of a steeply cut feature of unknown depth was identified in Morley Street and conjectured to be on the southern side of the moat surrounding the Old Hall. Traces of brick wall foundations of the now altered post-medieval layout of this area (known from cartographic material) were recorded.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. pending

Gainsborough: Old Hall, TF 813 900, SMR No. 51470
A watching brief in July 1993 by MC of LAS on behalf of English Heritage recorded structural remains associated with the Hall exposed during construction of new paths around the south side of the building. These included slight indications of the anticipated curtain wall and fragments of brick foundations for other removed walls. Part of a twelfth century copper alloy brooch was also found.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. pending

Gainsborough: Ulster Road, SK 815 909, SMR No. 51471/51472
An evaluation by GT for LAS in August 1993 on behalf of Stamford Construction found no medieval or earlier archaeological features apart from remnants of ridge and furrow, a single worked flint and a few sherds of medieval pottery.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 34.93

Goxhill: Howe Lane/Chapel Street, TA 1036 2145, SMR No. 17721
A watching brief was undertaken in July 1994 by the HAU on behalf of M. Farrow, during the excavation of footings for new houses on the corner of Howe Lane and Chapel Street, Goxhill. A large pit containing eighteenth/nineteenth century pottery, glass and clay pipes were recorded, as well as an infilled hollow containing pottery of a similar date and two fragments of worked masonry of late medieval or post-medieval date.

Site code no. HLG94

Goxhill: Chapel Field Road, TA 1280 2315 to TA 1330 2273, SMR No. 8780
In March 1994 the HAU undertook a watching brief on behalf of Yorkshire Electricity, during construction of a power line close to Chapel Field Road, Goxhill. No archaeological features were observed in the pits dug for the poles.

Site code no. CFG94

Great Coates: Landfill site, TA 2400 1280, SMR No. 1252
A watching brief was undertaken in November 1993 by the HAU on behalf of Courtaulds Fibres Ltd., during the initial stages of the development of a landfill site at their Great Coates factory, and following a desk-based assessment by the Oxford Archaeological Unit. No archaeological features were observed during the removal of 0.5m of topsoil and subsoil.

Site code no. HCL93

Great Gonerby: Belvoir Gardens, TF 8930 3814, SMR No. 34836/34837
A field evaluation was undertaken by CPB of PCA in February 1994 on a site on the southwest side of Great Gonerby in advance of a proposed housing development. Seven trenches were excavated within areas likely to be affected by the proposed scheme. The evaluation proved that sporadic settlement evidence, dating from within the Mesolithic, the Iron Age and Romano-British periods survives within the proposed development area. However, the archaeology has been severely disturbed as a result of post-medieval quarrying, probably for iron. Almost all finds occurred in secondary contexts, including several large sherds of Iron Age coarse pottery.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. pending

Harmston: village water main, SK 97 62, SMR No. 60468
A 0.5m wide Anglian Water Services replacement water main trench through part of the village was observed periodically by CPB and GT of LAS at intervals from May to September 1993. A single sherd of Saxon pottery (Maxey fabric B) was recovered from the fill of a feature of unknown function, possibly a wall robber-trench or rubbish pit, in Church Lane. Several stone foundations of walls or culverts were found below the surface of Station Road on Harmston Hill; some of these may relate to field boundaries pre-dating this road but no cartographic evidence of road network changes was located. Much of the trench cut through natural limestone immediately below the tarmac road surfaces.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 37.93

Harrington: Harrington Hall, TF 368 718, SMR No. 42455
Recording and survey were carried out by MC and NF on behalf of Mr & Mrs D Price during repair work. A major fire revealed medieval features, previously hidden by eighteenth century wood panelling. These included two brick fireplaces in the Great Hall, and a brick service wall with two openings, probably contemporary with the late-fifteenth to sixteenth century brick porch, all that was previously known of the medieval building. The position of the Great Hall screen survived as a linear ston on an early tile floor. Stripping of plaster from an unusually thick internal wall on the northeast side of the Hall revealed its construction in sandstone, confirming the presence of a medieval wing of the building.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. pending

Heckington: Heckington Fen water main relay, TF 148 449 to TF 199 432, SMR No. N/A
The replacement water main was 11km in length, its route being
along Littleworth Drove, Star Fen Lane, Sidebar Lane from
Five Willow Wath to A17 where it continued to East
Heckington and from here across fields to Hall Farm, Great
Hale Fen. A watching brief was started in January 1994
and completed by the end of April. As the pipeline was planned
to go past Winkhill Manor with its moated site, four Romano-
British domestic sites, the Car Dyke and three Romano-British
salters, it was anticipated that additional information could be
recorded for some if not all of these sites. In practice, however,
with the exception of the uppermost layers of the Car Dyke,
nothing was found.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 09.94

**Horncastle: Banovallum Gardens, TF 2670 6925, SMR No.
N/A**

Evaluation by GT for LAS on behalf of Stamford Construction
Ltd in August 1993 identified two areas of possible
archaeological activity and two paleochannels. Assessment of
environmental samples by ARCUS showed poor pollen, flora
and fauna survival. Geophysical survey by LRC in April 1994
failed to locate any archaeological remains.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 32.93

**Immingham: Church Lane, TA 1780 1536, SMR No. 9630**

A watching brief was carried out in May 1994 by the HAU on
behalf of Mr. T. McNamara, during digging of foundation
trenches on land adjacent to Churchfield Manor, Immingham.
Waterlogged silts of possible late medieval date overlay natural
clay and were sealed beneath 0.5m of clay probably dumped
during the eighteenth century.

Site code no. CLI94

**Kirkstead: Abbey Farm, TF 1919 6180 SMR No. N/A**

In February 1994 a watching brief was carried out by VP of
TPAT on excavations for footings of a new building at Abbey
Farm, Kirkstead. The work was commissioned by the
University of Nottingham due to the farm’s proximity to the
ruins of Kirkstead Abbey, a Cistercian Abbey founded in 1139.
Twelve holes were excavated by a machine to a depth of two
metres. The excavations were observed throughout but no
archaeological features or artefacts were retrieved.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 121.94

**Kirton: Hubbert’s Bridge, TF 268 438, SMR No. N/A**

A watching brief was undertaken of the excavation of
foundation trenches at Hubbert’s Bridge, Lincolnshire.
Although the site lies within an area of considerable Romano-
British activity represented by cropmarks and pottery scatters,
no archaeological remains were evident within the trenches.
However, a relict stream channel, containing peaty deposits,
was observed crossing the area.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 60.93

**Leasingham: Lincoln Road, TF 053 488 to TF 044 501, SMR
No. N/A**

A watching brief was conducted by PCF of HTL on the
excavation of a water pipe line alongside Lincoln Road, north of
Leasingham. Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon pottery has
been discovered locally and medieval remains occur in the area.
Make-up and foundation layers for the modern road were
observed. In places these took the form of roughly hewn limestone blocks. No earlier archaeological deposits were
encountered.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 97.94

**Lincoln, Nettleham, Grange-de-Lings, Welton: sewer, TF
014 814 to SK 976 740, SMR No. N/A**

An Anglian Water Services sewer pipeline was monitored
through fields by LAS from Grange de-Lings roundabout to
Welton pumping station between October 1992 and July 1993.
Scatters of worked flints, Romano-British and medieval pottery
were recovered at intervals along the route although the only
visible features were at locations excavated at Netleyfield Field
and Riselholme Lane. Peripheral Late Iron Age and Romano-
British occupation features were found at the former, and a
section through the extensive triple-linear ditch system at
Riselholme Lane suggested it to be of Iron Age origin although
a Roman site was in the vicinity. Several microliths and
Mesolithic flint preperation waste was found on a field surface
at Grange-de-Lings. Investigation at Welton found a small
number of Saxon sherds but no trace of the Roman settlement
or Saxon cemetery close to the village. Limited fieldwalking on
another known Roman site beside the pipeline in Welton
showed it to be of restricted extent and it was not damaged by
the pipeline.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. pending

**Lincoln: Vicar’s Court, SK 9785 7165, SMR No. N/A**

A major programme of excavation, survey and recording by
MC, NF and CPB for LAS on behalf of the Dean and Chapter
of Lincoln, commenced in October 1993, a culmination of
evaluation work which began in 1988. Archaeological
recording was an integral part of repairs to the south range of
the complex, partially funded by English Heritage, and
comprised three main elements. Excavation of the eastern half of
the East garderobe, prior to underpinning produced a
collection of post medieval pottery, clay tobacco pipes, together
with medieval painted glass and pottery. Building rubble in the
fill included 98 architectural fragments. The material appears to
have been deposited at a later date than that found in the west
shard by Andrew White in 1977-78 (LHA vol 14 1979). A
detailed record was made of the surviving elements of the
medieval roof and its seventeenth-century replacement, prior
to repairs and conservation work. A stone-by-stone drawn record
was made of the west, south and east elevations based upon a
commercial photogrammetric survey. Written accounts and
analysis of the data are in progress.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 48.93

**Little Carlton: St. Edith’s Church, TF 4037 8536, SMR No.
43082**

A watching brief and measured ground survey by LAS on
behalf of the Church Commissioners in June 1993 recorded
medieval features of the church exposed during its demolition.
These included blocked opposing doorways in the nave and the
discovery of a reused tenth or eleventh century grave cover in
the nave south wall.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. pending

**Little Hale: Little Hale Drove, TF 154 414 to TF 166 408,
SMR No. N/A**

A water pipeline alongside Little Hale Drove was subject to a
watching brief carried out by PCF of HTL. The route crossed
the Car Dyke Romano-British waterway and passed through an
area of cropmarks and artefact scatters ranging in date from
Neolithic through to Anglo-Saxon. However, the Carr Dyke had
been culverted and sealed by road make-up layers and only
recent deposits were observed. An unidentified metal object and
a fragment of slag were recovered as unstratified finds from the
pipe trench.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 95.94

**Market Deeping: A15 bypass, TF 131 998 to TF 174 129,
SMR No. N/A**

A watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of
geochemical pits along the course of the proposed Market
Deeping bypass, Lincolnshire. The proposed route of the road
crosses the Car Dyke Romano-British waterway and passes
through areas of dense cropmarks recorded on aerial
photographs. These cropmarks are considered to represent the
remains of archaeological sites of prehistoric and Roman date.
Natural deposits dipped south towards the River Welland and,
with a more pronounced decline, to the east where marine
alluvium was encountered. An ice wedge and a possible relict stream channel were also identified. One side of a ditch, probably an old field boundary, was recorded immediately east of the A15 highway. Possible road make-up layers were observed northeast of Market Deeping, alongside North Field Road. None of the archaeological features recorded on aerial photographs, or any associated remains, were clearly recognised.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 73.93

North Hykeham: North Kesteven, SK 938 664, SMR No. N/A
A watching brief by LAS in August 1993 of new footings for a school building extension found no archaeological finds or features.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. pending

Osbourney: The Drove, TF 071 381 to TF 089 387, SMR No. N/A
Located on the east side of Osbourney village, The Drove runs between the medieval church and the Roman road, Marcham Lane, and also crosses enclosures of apparently Roman date. Archaeological monitoring by HTL of the excavation of a series pipeline alongside the highway established that The Drove was a probable causeway road. Consequently, no evidence of the remains responsible for nearby cropmarks was revealed in, nor affected by, the pipeline excavation.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 24.94

Osgodby: Osgodby House, TF 072 4465, SMR No. 51473
A watching brief was conducted in June 1992 by NF and MC for LAS on behalf of Mr and Mrs Wilkinson during groundwork on land beside Osgodby House, in the heart of the medieval village. Features of a possible Saxon sunken-floor dwelling were recorded, in association with a sherd of late seventh century pottery. A rubbish pit also contained Saxon pottery and other ditch or pit features were noted. A single Saxon sherd contained greensand inclusions, a previously unrecorded fabric.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. pending

Quarrington: Town Road, TF 059 445, SMR No. 60487
DB of HTL supervised an enhanced watching brief ahead of development by Chartdale Homes, who funded the archaeological investigations. Previous geophysical examination had identified enclosure ditches, drowesways and pits and an evaluation in 1992 recovered mould and crucible fragments indicating Saxon metalworking. Several ditches and pits were identified and stamped Early Saxon pottery was recovered. Excavations are continuing.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 50.93

Rauceby to Silk Willoughby: water main relay, TF 035 440 to TF 057 428, SMR Nos. 60-490 - 60-494
A watching brief was conducted by BS of PCA along the route of the water main from August to December 1993. The route started in Silk Willoughby and followed the line of Gorse Lane, London Road from Manor Farm to the village pond, then Church Lane to the end of the churchyard. From the churchyard it followed the length of School Lane to Gables Farm and then across fields to meet Rauceby Lane eventually finishing on the north side of the Stee offensive Grantham road (A153). During the watching brief the following were recorded: half of the top of a Romano-British quern, the cobble surface of an early road, a probable ring ditch of a Bronze Age barrow, a section of a house platform in the deserted medieval village of Silkby and the location of a spread of Anglo-Saxon pottery associated with iron (?) slag. Cropmarks on aerial photographs at TF 038 437 proved negative on the ground.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.: 53.93

Ruskington: Church of England Primary School, TF 087 508, SMR Nos. 60-495 - 60-497
Situated towards the southeastern limit of Ruskington village, the Church of England Primary School is located in an area of archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period onwards. In particular, neolithic axes have been found approximately 100m from the site. Romano-British, Early Saxon and medieval pottery was recovered during monitoring by HTL of foundation trenches at the school, though no archaeological deposits were encountered.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 25.94

Ruskington: Reynolds Farm, TF 074 515, SMR No. N/A
A watching brief by PCF of HTL monitored the excavation of foundation trenches at Reynolds Farm, Ruskington. The development site is located in an area of cropmarks that define prehistoric activity. Marcham Lane, a Roman road, passes near to the site, which is also close to Anglo-Saxon cemeteries. However, foundation works were shallow and no archaeological remains were revealed, though a refuse pit of possible Victorian date was noted just outside the development area.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 27.94

Ruskington: Land to the north of Westcliffe Road, TF 075 5125, SMR Nos. 60-498/60-499
A three acre site was evaluated by PCA prior to housing development by N J Allen (Builders) Ltd. Fourteen magnetic anomalies were identified during a geophysical survey and twelve small excavation trenches were sited to sample the archaeology. The exercise revealed part of a native-style enclosure, dating to within the later Iron Age on the south side of the site, though few features were examined elsewhere, except for traces of ridge and furrow, as well as natural depressions filled with iron-rich soil. One small pit, which was truncated by one of the Iron Age enclosure ditches, contained late Neolithic/Beaker pottery.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 34.94

Sandtoft: Hatfield Road, SE 7420 0814, SMR No. 920
A watching brief in March 1994 by the HAU on behalf of Miss A Young, during erection of a dwelling in Hatfield Road, Sandtoft recorded several features which might be interpreted as part of the settlement of French and Dutch workers established in 1626 by Cornelis Vermuyden. A series of layers and linear features containing concentrations of charcoal and a small quantity of probable seventeenth century pottery may represent the destruction of one or more buildings by fire, perhaps in the 1651 attack on the settlement by disaffected commoners.

Site code no. BSIR49

Saxby: All Saint's Church, SK 8951 7617, SMR No. 51474
The removal of the D'Aubeny Monument from the chancel for repair was monitored in June 1993 by GT for LAS on behalf of the DAC. The supporting structure was recorded and the infilling rubble produced fragments of painted wall plaster, glazed medieval floor tiles, window glass and unfired earth 'bricks'. A small area of wall plaster survived on the west wall behind the monument, but has since been obliterated.

Finds at Sandtoft Church; report at SMR

Scoter: Primary School, SK 8870 0057, SMR No. N/A
A watching brief in May 1994 by GT for LAS on behalf of LCC Land and Buildings Consultancy found no evidence for earlier activity on the site of new buildings.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 117.94

South Thoresby: Haugh Lane, TF 406 770, SMR No. 42083/43084
Fossil walking in April 1993 by LAS for Singleton Birch Ltd of 4.5ha arable land in advance of a chalk quarry extension found
mostly Neolithic/Bronze Age flint flakes in a concentration at the top of a slope. There were few tools and no associated pottery. Other finds consisted of medieval and later pottery.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. pending

Spalding: A151 bypass, TF 245 195, SMR No. 23516

Geophysical survey by Oxford Archaeotechnics and evaluation by LAS for Bisce Construction in July 1993, on the site of an intended ballast borrow-pit, located shallow ditch features of enclosure cropmarks thought to be Iron Age/Romano-British but found no artefacts. Numerous post-medieval field ditches on a different alignment were found elsewhere on the 15ha site. Part of a late medieval clay extraction and brick kiln site was investigated but no structures were found. A watching brief by LAS on the area approved for removal found no features other than post-medieval field ditches.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 35.93

Stamford: Austin Friars Lane, TF 025 068, SMR No. 34833

Anglian Water Services Ltd were to construct a 50m length of sewer link to connect a new manhole at the north end of Austin Friars Lane with an existing manhole at the south end. In so doing, it was expected that the new trench would cut through existing remains of the eastern part of the Austin Friary, the history and archaeology of which is imperfectly known. In the event, the ensuing watching brief carried out by LAS was pre-empted by an earlier sewer immediately to the west of the proposed sewer whose existence was not known beforehand. The trench for this earlier sewer had already destroyed any archaeology which there might have been and, although a careful watch was maintained on its entire length, nothing was discovered except for the vestigial remains of a cobbled road surface below the modern one.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. pending

Stamford: Priory Road, TF 037 074, SMR No. N/A

A geophysical survey by GSB was followed by an evaluation in April 1994 by NF for LAS on behalf of David Wilson Homes Ltd. Apart from allotment features, no sign of archaeological activity was found on the building plot close to Greynyn's, White Friar's and St Leonard's Priory. Soil creep or terracing was observed, probably associated with conversion of the land to allotments in the later nineteenth century.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 37.94

Stamford: Sutherland Way, TF 016 074, SMR No. N/A

A watching brief by PCF of HTL on construction of a water pipeline along Sutherland Way, between Empingham Road and Castleton Road, Stamford, established that natural bedrock occurs within 0.6m of the present ground surface. An area of leached subsoil may indicate the line of Ermine Street, the Roman highway known to cross the area. However, no metalling of the Roman road survived.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 96.94

Stickford: Main Road, TF 356 602, SMR No. 43085

A geophysical survey in October 1993 by Landscape Research Centre on a proposed building plot located a hollow way and a possible ditch. A subsequent watching brief by NF for LAS on behalf of Messrs Chatterton and Scarborough in January 1994 noted the earthwork of the hollow way and a shallow gully crossing the house footings trenches that may have contained a sherd of medieval shelly ware pottery, but found no reason for the geophysical anomalies.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 54.93

Sutton-on-Sea, Trusthorpe, Mablethorpe: sewer rising main, TF 5226 8058 to TF 4899 8256, SMR Nos. 43089/43090

An Anglian Water Services Ltd sewer pipeline was monitored across fields by LAS during 1993. Scatters of medieval pottery were recovered although the only features consisted of ditches and pits north of the Alford to Sutton-on-Sea road (excavated by FC for LAS), where surviving earthworks suggested a possible medieval house site. A worked flint and Romano-British pottery fragments had certainly been redeposited, but the pipe trench did not penetrate the post-Roman marine inundation.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. pending

Tattershall: Castle, TF 211 575, SMR No. 00002

A series of seven small watching briefs has been carried out by MC and NF for LAS on behalf of the National Trust during the laying of electricity cables to the gatehouse and keep essential repair work to the inner moat in the period 1992-94. Drawn records were made of exposed medieval brickwork in the moat. At no time did excavations for service trenches locate any undisturbed ground, but unstratified medieval pottery and tiles were recovered.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. pending

Tetney: Newton Marsh Lane, TF 332 032, SMR No. 43081

An Anglian Water Services sewage treatment works under construction has been monitored by GT for LAS during 1993-4 after an excavation by CBP for LAS in 1993 located a saltmarsh site. Flood-disturbed Late Bronze Age charcoal was recorded close to the Bronze Age saltmarsh, but only two further contemporary features (small stakeholes) were found within the 15ha area.PEAT samples were taken for pollen analysis at Durham University. The fieldwork will be completed in 1994.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 47.93

Ulceby with Fordington: water main relay, TF 4115 7370 to TF 4162 7138, SMR Nos. 43057/43088

An Anglian Water Services replacement water main trench was observed during August 1993 by GT for LAS. No sign of the anticipated Roman road was seen close to the Gate Inn, although four worked flints (including a Neolithic/Bronze Age arrowhead) and a small number of medieval sherds were found in the vicinity. Trenching close to Fordington desert village found no evidence for settlement extending across the present lane.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 29.93

Walcott: water main relay, TF 073 368 to TF 075 351, SMR No. N/A

A watching brief by DJ of HTL was undertaken during the excavation of a water pipe trench alongside the A15 between Osbournby roundabout and Walcott Bar. Prehistoric stone tools have previously been recovered from points east and northeast of the pipe trench. The A52, which forms the northern limit of the pipeline, preserves the course of the Salter's Way, a prehistoric track and later Roman road and Romano-British occupation of the area is known through several separate concentrations of pottery and other artefacts. Anglo-Saxon metalwork has also been recovered from the vicinity of the pipeline. Natural subsoil deposits were recorded beneath the A15 throughout much of the length of the pipeline. Additionally, earlier tarmac road surfaces occurred beneath the present verge, indicating modern re-alignment of the highway to improve. No archaeological deposits were recognised nor artefacts recovered during the watching brief.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 26.94

Well: Miles Cross Hill, TF 4331 7455, SMR No. 43086

A 9m easement was stripped of soil for an Anglian Water Services Ltd replacement water main trench between Alford and Ulceby Cross in August 1993, as a result of which an archaeologicial site was reported to Lincolnshire SMR. An excavation by GT of LAS in August 1993 located two rectangular ditched enclosures producing late second-fourth century Romano-British pottery from what was possibly a small
hilltop farmstead. Part of a small pit with comb-impressed Beaker pottery, worked flints and flint-working waste, hazelnuts and charcoal were recorded. No features are visible on available air photographs.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 29.93

Wilsford: village water main relay, TF 00 43, SMR No. 60495
A 0.5m wide Anglian Water Services replacement water main trench was observed periodically by LAS through part of the village at intervals from April to July 1993. Brick and stone foundations and a small pit were seen below the present road surface under High Street but the trench size prevented the nature of these being understood. A late medieval date seems likely. Evidence of a streambed at the southern limit of the medieval settlement was recorded, apparently reclaimed after the eighteenth century. A realignment before 1775 of the Wilsford Heath road, through medieval crofts, is probable, although no finds or features were present there. A single medieval rim sherd was found below the Ancaster Road.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 46.93

Winteringham: Eastfield Farm, SE 9435 2107, SMR No. 2068
A watching brief was undertaken in January and February 1994 by the HAU during the removal of topsoil from part of field OLS, 3714 by Mr. Dowson of Eastfield Farm, Winteringham, in preparation for land infill. Several Romano-British features were recorded over a sizeable area. These included two E-W ditches, flanking a trackway, running towards Ermine Street (projected to run through this field, but not affected by the stripping), and five graves containing six individuals. The latter were accorded on-site palaeopathological recording in April 1994 before their reinterment in Winterton burial ground. A small quantity of pottery was recovered during the work that dated from the late second/early third century.

Site code no. WEP94

Winterston: widening of A1077, NGR various, SMR 100
A watching brief was undertaken in December 1993 and January 1994 by the HAU on behalf of Humberside County Council’s Technical Services Department, during road widening on the A1077 between Mere Cross Roads and Low Farm. A small quantity of second century pottery was found at SE 9431 2093, on the west side of modern Ermine Street. The Roman road itself was recorded, made from compacted gravel, 0.6m thick, laid directly onto the original ground surface; its west side was seen at SE 9420 2062 and the east side at SE 9418 2056.

Site code no. TSS93

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORTS

Baston: Hall Farm, TF 114 138, SMR No. 34834
Gary Taylor
Excavation, part funded by English Heritage, was undertaken by Mike Jarvis of HTL in advance of development. Previous investigations had identified an apparent east-west aligned droveway and a large rectangular enclosure associated with a dense concentration of geophysical anomalies.

Preliminary dating of finds indicates the site, which appears to have been located to the rear of the main Saxon habitation areas, was occupied from around the ninth to twelfth century AD, with some sparse later medieval activity evident. Postholes defining timber structures, and walls of imported limestone represent several phases of building. Considerable quantities of, frequently massive, dressel 1a goblets were recovered from the vicinity. Subsequent monitoring of further development work recorded two substantial, east-west aligned stone foundations in the same area. Located away from the stone and timber buildings was an industrial complex. Iron working, represented by plano-convex hearth bottoms and areas of hdramscale, was identified as the main process. A sunken structure considered to represent a smithy contained a possible carburisation hearth. Iron objects, tentatively identified as small ingots, were recovered from the working floor of the structure. No smelting furnaces were discovered and the virtual absence of tap slag further militates against on-site smelting. Charred cereal, perhaps indicating grain storage, was recorded in several areas and a number of pits contained waterlogged organic material. A 3m long, boat-shaped feature was located between the terminal ends of an interrupted ditch. This ‘boat’, which resembled a log canoe, had been placed within a similar shaped pit and burnt. Close by, stakes apparently described a second boat shape of comparable size and orientation. Fragmentary remains of two human crania were recovered from the interrupted ditch. One skull had been cut to produce a mask-like object. Little evidence for the droveway and large rectangular enclosure was found. It is probable that the geophysical anomalies considered to represent the droveway were actually produced by a series of cross-cutting boundary ditches.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 22/94

Grimsby: Cartergate, TA 2654 0919, SMR No. 17720
Gary Taylor
During March 1994, five trial trenches were excavated by the HAU under the supervision of J. Tibbles on an area of land adjacent to Cartergate, Grimsby on behalf of Topcon (Builders and Contractors) Ltd Archaeological features survived in all sampled areas. The site was located close to the western limits of medieval Grimsby, and the bulk of the features were of medieval date, though a few earlier features were recorded. These included a pit of probable prehistoric date, and a dumped layer which contained sherds of Romano-British pottery. In addition, a few sherds of Late Saxon pottery were recovered from later contexts.

Within trenches either side of the Chantry Lane was recorded evidence of occupation commencing in the thirteenth or early fourteenth centuries. On the north side, remains of timber buildings fronting Cartergate were replaced by substantial boundary or drainage ditches and clay quarries. These were sealed beneath extensive clay dumps in the late fourteenth or early fifteenth century, but the area did not appear to have been built upon, subsequent activity being restricted to the digging of a few pits. Further dumping sealed these, sporadic pit-digging followed, and the land was apparently open ground until the construction of brick terraced houses in the late nineteenth century. On the south side of the lane, waterlain silts were overlain by clay dumps of thirteenth or early fourteenth century date, upon which were set elements of one or more timber buildings. These were sealed beneath further dumping in the late fourteenth century, and buildings founded on padstones and brick sill walls were constructed on the clay platform. Parts of two buildings (or ranges of one) flanked a yard. The main elements continued in use through to the mid seventeenth century, although no deposits of fifteenth or sixteenth century date were recorded, suggesting extensive clearance prior to laying of new yard surfaces in the early seventeenth century. A brick-lined well was constructed in the centre of the yard, though it was in use for only a short time and was sealed beneath the final yard surface. Following disuse of the building(s) and yard, the area remained open ground until renewed development in the nineteenth century.

Further trenches to the south recorded evidence of medieval field boundaries and tracks, and parts of a seventeenth century building, possibly a workshop, were discovered close to Deansgate.

Site code no.: CGG 94
Hacoby: Hangman's Lane, Stainfield, TF 07 24, SMR No. 32976/33118/33123

Gary Taylor

Mark Dymond of Heritage Lincolnshire supervised excavations, on behalf of British Gas plc, at Stainfield in advance of pipeline construction. Previous investigation by British Gas had shown that the pipeline route would pass through the periphery of a Roman settlement, sited astride the Roman highway King Street.

Penannular gullies of possible Iron Age date were identified, though absence of structural or occupational evidence suggests that these enclosures had an agricultural function. A possibly associated gully was overlain by the Roman road, King Street. Little of the surface metallurgy of this Roman road survived. Fronting the highway on the east side was a timber building c.10m by 9m, that was apparently enclosed to north and east by a ditch and post-trench. Between the building and the road was an expanse of hardstanding; an adjacent metalled area may have functioned as a pathway. South of the timber structure, on the west side of the road, was an area of collapsed and dumped stonework, possibly representing an outbuilding.

Located away from the road was a well, c.1.5m wide and over 4.5m deep, constructed of limestone blocks. A depression lined with limestone slabs may have been a pond, the slabs providing stable access for animals.

Superimposed over redundant field boundary ditches was a cemetery. Fifteen inhumations, some accompanied by grave goods, were identified, with both juveniles and adults represented. Cross-cutting of graves and the presence of a charnel pit suggests extended use of the cemetery. Burials were set in rows, though departure from this arrangement occurred, where graves were dug off-line into the soft ditch fills rather than the harder natural clay. Truncation of burials by a Roman gully indicated disuse of this part of the cemetery before abandonment of the settlement.

Flooding, indicated by alluvium deposited during and after the period of occupation, appears to have confined the town in the area south of King Street. The settlement appears to have been abandoned after the fourth century, with the exception of an isolated find of a possible Saxon pot sherd there is no evidence for post-Roman occupation.

Archive at LNCC, Accn no. 31.94

Horncastle: Conging Street, TF 259 657, SMR Nos. 43091/43092/43093/43094

Gary Taylor

Evaluation excavations on land between Conging Street and High Street, Horncastle, were undertaken in advance of development by Heritage Lincolnshire. The evaluation area is situated on a tongue of land formed by the confluence of the Rivers Bain and Waring. Adjacent to the site, located in the medieval core of the town, are the ruins of a late Roman stone-walled military enclosure. Previous archaeological discoveries made on the land between the rivers have included implements of Mesolithic through to Bronze Age date. Additionally, an Anglo-Saxon inhumation with grave goods had previously been discovered immediately east of the investigation area.

Re-deposited flintwork of early Neolithic date was recovered, indicating possible prehistoric activity in the vicinity. Similarly, a small amount of Roman material was obtained but no contemporary features were encountered. This suggests that the area to the east of the Roman military work probably served as a defensive cordon kept free of habitation, the rivers providing natural defence to the north, west and south. A second implication of this evidence is that the interflue was unoccupied prior to the founding of the military establishment. Support for this thesis is provided by data previously recovered from within the military enclosure itself where excavations recovered a pottery group of late third/early fourth century date and coins not earlier than the 290s AD (see L.H.A. 18, 47-88).

No evidence for Early Saxon burials, as located immediately east of the site, was revealed. However, residual finds of Early Saxon date, including pottery sherds and a possible annular brooch fragment, emphasise the potential for funerary or other contemporary activity in the vicinity. A Late Saxon boundary ditch oriented east to west was identified at the eastern limit of the evaluation area. Subsequently, in the fourteenth century, beam slots defined small timber sheds or outbuildings in the centre of the area. These were replaced by post-built structures of unknown form and function. By the sixteenth century this building activity and use had ceased and the area was given over to rubbish disposal represented by numerous cess and rubbish pits. This disposal function persisted until the eighteenth century when structural activities, represented by postholes and a sandstone foundation bed, reclaimed the area. These sandstone footings were dug into a deposit containing tanning waste, probably imported from tanneries located by the River Bain.

Make-up layers occurred extensively and probably relate to major reconstruction activities in the area. Coincidence of the edges of foundation features represents post-medieval maintenance of the High Street property boundaries. Further ground preparation facilitated the erection of brick buildings. One nineteenth-century brick structure was founded upon large pieces of late medieval or early post-medieval dressed masonry that may indicate a high-status building of that date had been located in the proximity. A second brick-built property, located at the northwest corner of the area, was rebuilt on its original location but at a much higher level. Ground making and floor raising were associated with this reconstruction, and continued during the life of the building, which was located on slightly lower ground approaching the Bain. These activities probably represent attempts to combat rising damp and other ground water problems, damp coursing not being introduced into general domestic urban architecture until the later nineteenth century. The various brick structures were provided with piped utilities and a well or cistern.

Archive at LNC, Accn no. 41.93

City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit

M. J. Jones

Survey work and limited excavation at the Bishop's Old Palace, funded by English Heritage, was completed and the report is in preparation. Surveys of various moments have been commissioned by the Lincoln City Council, in connection with repairs and/or public presentation, including parts of the City Wall and the Norman House. The Dean and Chapter has funded surveys of the Close Wall and parts of the Cathedral under repair.

Excavation work during the year was on a modest scale. Some was occasioned by the installation of new water mains by Anglian Water when parts of the cemeteries of St John in Newport were revealed and at St Michael in Wigford (Pennell Street). More of the Roman Ermine Street, near to St Mary's Guildhall, High Street, south of its diversion from the Fosse Way.

Roman burials were noted adjacent to North Lincolnshire College, north of Cathedral Street, where finds of late Saxon wasters indicated the presence of a pottery kiln site. Although a search for further remains of the Roman aqueduct, close to its supposed source north of Stearcy Road, proved fruitless owing to earlier ground disturbance, the new Safeway supermarket entrance area includes a display on the subject.

Further details of the Unit's activities, including a number of projects outside the county can be found in the annual publication Lincoln Archaeology.
A Fragment of Anglo-Saxon tile from Lincoln
Richard Kemp

A fragment of late Anglo-Saxon glazed tile from the site of St Paul-in-the-Bail church was recovered during excavations in 1979 (Fig. 1). The tile was found in an extensive layer of material which sealed the levelling and backfilling of an eleventh-century sunken building which encroached to the east of the cemetery. This deposit has been dated to the mid to late eleventh century. Only one corner fragment of the tile survives, the upper surface showing part of a relief pattern, possibly a geometric design. This surface is glazed a pale yellow-green colour with traces of glaze running down the sides of the tile towards the base. The colouration is not intentional, being the result of firing impurities. The sides of the tile which taper inwardly have been knife-trimmed lengthways; the base of the tile also shows signs of knife trimming but no signs of ‘keying’.

The clay matrix is of a pale white colouration which contains abundant sub-rounded and sub-angular quartz grains (0.2-0.25 mm in diameter), very different to any of the Roman or early medieval fabrics found in the Lincoln area (Kemp & Vince forthcoming). It is, however, similar to Late Anglo-Saxon tiles found at Winchester (Betts 1991, 57-38) and possibly this may be its source.

Monochrome relief tiles were probably manufactured between the mid-tenth and eleventh centuries (Gem & Keen 1981, 26) and were thought to have been used in sanctuaries, in paved areas around the altar, or, because these tiles show little or no signs of wear, as wall tiles. Although this tile was not found in situ it is an important find because not only is it the first late Anglo-Saxon tile to have been recovered (or recognised) from the city of Lincoln, it also gives a possible insight into the internal decoration of the pre-Conquest church at St Paul in-the-Bail.

REFERENCES

Little Ponton and Stroxtont: Salter’s Way, Salterford, SK 92 33, SMR Nos. 30508/30509/30510
Gary Taylor

Archaeological evaluation, commissioned by Anglian Water Services Ltd, was carried out by Heritage Lincolnshire in advance of the widening of the Salter’s Way road at Salterford, Grantham. Salter’s Way fossilises an east-west Roman route through the Romano-British small town at Salterford. Located at a crossing of the River Witham, the settlement is potentially that referred to in the Antonine Itinerary as Causenue, though other Romano-British sites contend for the identification.

A small quantity of redeposited flintwork of possible early Neolithic and Bronze Age date was recovered, supporting earlier discoveries of artefacts, settlements and ritual remains that indicate exploitation of the area in the prehistoric era. Located towards the west limit of the investigation area, an array of postholes represents a timber structure of unknown form and function. Absence of directly associated Romano-British artefacts and the isolation of the features may indicate that they are not of Roman date.

A timber structure, possibly a circular hut, was represented by a posthole and an associated floor surface that respected and arced away from the posthole. At least two structures incorporating stone walls were identified and one of these possessed a timber internal partition wall. Metalled surfaces were revealed in several trenches, though the scale of excavation precluded definitive interpretation of their function. Coins retrieved from a re-laying of one of these surfaces provided a mid-fourth century date for the activity.

Structural and artefactual remains were concentrated in the eastern part of the evaluation area, suggesting that the western limit of the Romano-British settlement was located about 400m west of the river crossing. However, the concentration of Romano-British pottery, tile and daub, peaked dramatically in this boundary area. Human infant remains, sealed by building debris, were also located in the trial trench at this point. Together, the evidence suggests the location of a substantial structure, possibly of ritual function.

 Dating evidence, in the form of coins and pottery, was mostly of the third and fourth century. Cooking pots and jars, together with table wares, provide the bulk of the identifiable Romano-British ceramic assemblage, indicating the general domestic nature of this area of the settlement.

Cessation of the Romano-British occupation of the area was signified by the development or deposition of soils. The generally silty nature of these deposits and the presence of a sand layer may indicate alluvial origin, possibly due to inundation by the River Witham. These deposits perhaps suggest that the cause of the abandonment of the Romano-British settlement was environmental rather than social or political.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 38,93

Little Ponton and Stroxtont: Salthersford Water Treatment Plant, SK 926 334, SMR Nos. 33970/33971/33972
Gary Taylor

A watching brief carried out by Heritage Lincolnshire of construction work expanded into a salvage excavation when a group of human burials of Romano-British date were uncovered at Salthersford. Both stages of work, which was located just south of the Salter’s Way Roman road and well within the confines of the Romano-British settlement zone, were commissioned by Anglian Water. Within the construction area, six inhumations were revealed, three oriented approximately north-south and the others east-west. Grave goods accompanied three of the bodies. One burial contained a complete indented beaker, and a second possessed a stamped Samian base dated to c.180-220 AD, and animal bones. Although these latter finds...
may have entered the burial pit accidentally, the fact that the ceramic and faunal remains lay together and adjacent to the skull suggests that they were deliberately installed in the grave. Interred within a coffin (identified by the distribution of nails) in an extravagantly large rectangular burial pit, the third burial was provided with a complete pedestal beaker and the partial skeleton of a chicken. Although in a traditional native form, this pedestal beaker is dated to the second century AD.

Grave goods within these burials are apparently all of second to early third century date. Absence of later material suggests that this cemetery became redundant and funerary practices were relocated elsewhere, possibly as a result of growth and expansion of the colony. Support for this suggestion is provided by the discovery of a detached human skull in the footings of a Roman wall that crossed the site.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 72.94

Three First Century Roman Military Harness Mounts From Lincolnshire

Kevin Leahy

Comparatively little is known of the Roman Conquest of Lincolnshire and any new finds of first century military material are a useful addition to our knowledge. The three objects (Fig. 2) described here were unstratified but come from potentially important locations within the county. The writer is indebted to Mr Bob Fotheringham, Mr Alan Harrison and Mr Gus Harrison for allowing him to publish these objects.

1. Fragment of a harness pendant found by Mr Bob Fotheringham at Normanby, Burton-upon-Stather and now in the collection of Mr Alan Harrison.

The pendant is made from a copper alloy with tinned or, more likely, silvery face. It consists of a 52.3 mm. wide oval plate which, in its damaged condition, has a surviving height of 43.3 mm. The plate is 2.8 mm. thick and has a slightly curving back bearing the remains of the suspension bar. This extended above the plate and is broken across a hole 3 mm. in diameter. There appear to have been two slightly indented lines across the suspension bar. The lower terminal is also broken although part of its small transverse bar survives.

The silvered face of the pendant is inlaid with niello which forms a decorative scheme consisting of two opposed spiral tendrils, each with two axial leaves and each ending in a palmately lobed (probably vine) leaf. Between the spirals is what appears to be a devolved plant motif.

The Normanby pendant belongs to Bishop's Type 2 a or b, which he dates to the Claudian period (Bishop 1988, 146-48; Fig. 44). These equestrian mounts are usually silver plated and inlaid with vine motifs in contrast to the fitting worn by first-century Roman infantrymen which were tinned and bore other botanical motifs (Bishop 1988, 115).

2. Fragment of a harness pendant found by Mr Alan Harrison at Dragonby, Scunthorpe.

All that survives of this copper alloy mount is the terminal of its upper loop, apparently broken in antiquity. It is in the form of a stylised, but clearly recognisable, wolf's head with a long muzzle, pricked ears and round, staring eyes. The mount was cast to shape and finished with a file.

The Dragonby pendant belongs to Bishop's Type 7a which was dated by him to the pre-Flavian period, although no examples are known from Augustan or Tiberian contexts (Bishop 1988, 150).

3. Fragments of a harness pendant found by Mr Gus Harrison near to the walled area at Horncastle.

This tridimensional pendant is 34.5 mm. wide and 33.8 mm. high and is made from cast copper alloy. It has a maximum thickness of 3.9 mm. and its face is moulded in deep relief with some use of openwork. Its back is flat. The upper suspension loop is missing but the pendant is otherwise complete. Decoration consists of a crude leaf-like motif, either side of which are what appear to be two pendant phalli. The pendant belongs to Bishop's Type 1 but, lacking both silvering and niello inlay, it is of much lower quality than most other Type 1 pendants.

The interpretation of the two lateral motifs as phalli is open to some doubt. Phallic motifs are common on Roman military metalwork where they may have been used to protect the horse from the evil eye (Bishop 1988, 98). Many of Bishop's Type 1 pendants have a decorative motif based on the oak with a central leaf and two lateral, pendant acorns. The outline of the Horncastle piece closely follows that of an acorn decorated pendant although the tips of the side pieces have an asymmetry suggestive of the glans of the penis. It is difficult to know if the phallic nature of the decoration on the Horncastle pendant is a deliberate choice, a misinterpretation of the original motif or merely poor workmanship.

Parallels are not difficult to find for these three objects and variants occur in hoards and on military sites of first century date. Webster (1958) presents a number of British parallels for these pendants. The Normanby pendant can be paralleled for example by the example from Cirencester, Glos. (Fig. 3. 25) and the Horncastle pendant at Sea Mills, and Bath, Somerset (Field & Hurst 1971, 8, 260). Most unusual is an example from Deroche, near London (Fig. 6, 144). Bishop (1988) includes a list of continental pendants classified into his types.

Better and more useful parallels exist in first-century hoards and the Normanby and Horncastle pendants can be paralleled in the Fremington Hagg (Yorks.) hoard (Webster 1971) and the hoard from Xanten, Germany, now in the British museum (Jenkins 1985, 141-46). The more complete examples in these hoards show that the pendants were originally suspended beneath disc-shaped phallics.

The finds from these three objects are interesting. Item 1 is the second piece of first-century Roman cavalry equipment to have been found at Normanby. The earlier find was a Type 7a harness pendant, whose wolf's head terminal presents an excellent parallel to the Dragonby find described here (Leahy 1980, 83-84). Excavations at Dragonby have revealed extensive late Iron Age and Roman civil occupation (May 1970, 222-45). The two sites are less than 4 km apart. While in the past too much emphasis has been placed on single finds of Roman military metalwork the discovery of three of these rather uncommon pendants within a comparatively small area is worthy of note particularly with the probable fort at Old Winteringham 8 km to the north-east (Stead 1976, 18). Horncastle is best known for its massive walls which were of late Roman (post late third century) date (Field and Hurst 1983, 47-90). There is some Iron Age and early Roman material form the town and it may have been the site of an early fort (Whitwell 1982, 44).

The pendants described here show that Roman cavalry was moving through Lincolnshire during the first century AD. They could have been engaged only in policing duties but these finds and the forts known at Kirmington, Winteringham and Lincoln point to more intensive military activity. We may be wrong in assuming that the Coritani's rulers were amongst the xii regis who surrendered to Claudius at Camulodunum (Freire 1978, 86) and that the tribe was quiescent to the conquest.

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Late Bronze or Early Iron Age Pottery from Washington Borough Fen

Sheila Elsdon

In 1972 exploratory excavations took place near to the South Delph, parallel to the Witham, which was being cleaned out and re-cut prior to the building of a new pumping station at TF 0423 7138. An antler bridle cheekpiece of late Bronze Age date was recovered during cleaning operations together with quantities of pottery, wood and bone. As a result of these finds three small areas were examined by archaeological excavation in order to determine the stratigraphy. These excavations showed that a peat pool had formed during localised ponding conditions of the Witham or a tributary where the debris from a neighbouring occupation or activity site had collected (Coles et al. 1979).

The pottery described here was found during fieldwalking operations by the Washington Borough Archaeological Group led by Clive Green and Pauline Loven, in an area 100-200 metres downstream from the excavations at the pumping station. Its presence was probably the result of the same depositional process. A total of two hundred and one sherds was recovered during the fieldwalking (180 body sherds, 18 rims and 6 bases). Of these three are probably Roman but the rest are of Late Bronze to early Iron Age date. One group of pottery recovered in 1993 (109 sherds of exclusively Late Bronze to Early Iron Age) was closely clustered in 7 transects of the field which could imply the presence of a settlement (Fig. 3).

The pottery is all hand-made and both fine and coarse wares are present. The proportion of coarse to fine/medium fine wares is 201 to 73 or about 54% which is greater than the 26% fine wares noted in the pottery from excavations at Washington (Coles 1979). A very small number of sherds, 9 or 4%, are in a very fine, thin, black burnished fabric (no. 10). The high proportion of fine and semi-fine bowls and jars in this assemblage is rare in the East Midlands.

There is a variety of filler although the basic one is shell. This is more obvious in the thicker coarse ware sherds where large plates are visible, but the shell is still preserved in only fifteen coarse sherds. A few coarse sherds have flint filler. The fine wares have quartz sand filler with the occasional well rounded pebbles and on some there are surface voids which probably indicate leached out shell. Some fine ware sherds show no trace of shell. Grog is present in small quantities. The fine ware sherds are burnished, sometimes on both surfaces.

The forms represented comprise fine, thin-walled bowls (nos. 10, 11, 12, 15), thin-walled, rounded jars with upright rims (no. 13) and coarser jars with stubby upright rims and rounded or more angular body profile (nos. 1 and 2). Two rims and two body sherds have finger indentations (nos 3, 4, 20, 21). One sherd only has an applied cordon (no. 7) of the type noted in Deverel-Rimbury cemeteries the nearest known example of which is at Pasture Lodge Farm, Long Bennington, Lincs (Allen et al. 1987).

Possibly the most interesting sherd in the whole collection is the small fragment with deeply incised decoration (no. 6). Its inner surface is absent but the sherd appears to come from a bowl of rounded profile with decoration similar to the early Iron Age bowls from Fenge, Peterborough (Hawkess and Fell 1943, Fig. 7, pit R). There are two horizontal incised lines at the girth with a possible swag decoration above. If the identification is correct this is the first recorded example of this type of decoration in Lincolnshire.

Two human bones were also found, a femur and a clavicle but these need not be contemporary with the pottery.

The whole assemblage is identical to that from the earlier excavations and surface finds. Excavations at Runnymede Bridge, Egham, Surrey (Longley 1980) produced a very large assemblage of pottery to which that from Washington seems closely akin. There are small bi-conical bowls as no. 9, jars similar in form to no. 12 and thin walled jars of angular and rounded profile with upright or slightly everted rims. This assemblage is associated with Erwart Park metalwork (LBA.2) and two antler check pieces of a type current in the eighth and seventh centuries B.C. On the evidence of radiocarbon dates Longley suggests a date of ninth to eighth century B.C. for the Runnymede Bridge site. It is likely, therefore, that the
Late Bronze Age Pottery from Washingborough Scale 1:2

Fig. 3. Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age Pottery, Washingborough Fen.
fieldwalking group is late eighth to seventh century B.C. in date if not earlier.

Pottery of this period and of this quality is extremely rare in Lincolnshire, with only a few possible parallels form the north of the county, and the importance of this small collection cannot be over emphasised. There is early pottery from Brigg, South Humberside, but it has applied neck cordons with finger impressions which probably indicates a later date (May 1976, Fig. 62). From Dragoney, South Humberside, there is just one small thin walled bowl which similar to the Washborough example but, as yet, this is unstratified and undated (Elsdon and May 1987). Maxey, Cambs., in the Weald valley, is the only other site close to the county to produce another of these distinctive small thin-walled bowls (Simpson 1981). Finally at Barnby le Wold, South Humberside, recently excavated pits have produced a large thin-walled jar with finger impressions on both rim and rounded shoulder (Didsbury and Steedman 1992, 5-11).

Evidence begins to suggest that this area of the Witham Fens was possibly quite densely populated during the Iron Age and further discoveries should be expected when fields adjacent to the present site become available for study.

REFERENCES
Elsdon and May, 1987, The Iron Age Pottery from Dragoney: a Draft Report, Department of Classics and Archaeology, University of Nottingham.
May, J., 1976, Prehistoric Lincolnshire.
All the pits mentioned in the text are illustrated in S. Elsdon, Iron Age Pottery in the East Midlands, 1993.

ILLUSTRATED POTTERY
1. Small upright rim sherd; brown; open fabric with grog, sand, angular voids and a large rounded cavity. WSH 93 13 E.
2. Rim sherd, possibly more everted than in drawing; light brown exterior, dark brown interior; ‘corky’ fabric with both rounded and angular voids. WSH 93 13 G.
3. Two thin rim sherds from the same large jar; brown with some external scotching; very uneven surfaces; sandy fabric with a ‘corky’ texture due to many large angular voids; possible finger-nail indentations on the top of the rim. WSH 93 13 E.
4. Flattened and expanded rim sherd with deep finger indentations; possibly more everted than in drawing; coarse fabric with flint inclusions. WSH 93 13 2 Q.
5. Two sherds from the same pot; light brown surfaces with dark grey core; bumpy surface with angular voids and shell visible in section, vertical smoothing marks at base. WSH 93 13 D.
6. Decorated body sherd from a jar of rounded profile; light brown calcite-filled fabric; two parallel, deeply incised lines at the girth with possible swag above. WSH 93 13 2 R.
7. Body sherd with applied cord, possibly from Deverel-Rimbury type urn; coarse and very vesicular fabric. WSH 93 13 2 N.
8. Rounded, everted rim sherd in a coarse vesicular fabric. WSH 93 13 2 R.
9. Body sherd with sharp carination; fine and slightly vesicular fabric with large lumps of added calcite. WSH 93 13 2 V.
10. Rim sherd of thin-walled small bowl; dark brown; both surfaces burnt; sandy fabric with rounded small to medium sized particles. WSH 93 13 E.
11. Very thin everted rim sherd; black; surface smooth; sandy fabric with small voids. WSH 93 13 C.
12. Rim sherd from small bowl; exceptionally fine black burnt fabric with minute voids. WSH 93 13 2 M.
13. Two thin abraded rim sherds from same vessel; dark brown surfaces with lighter core; sandy fabric with many angular voids. WSH 93 13 E.
14. Rim sherd from thin-walled jar or bowl (angle uncertain); black and burnt internally and externally; dense sandy fabric. WSH 93 13 E.
15. Rim sherd from bowl with smooth external finish; fine crushed flint and rounded sand filler. WSH 93 13 2 N.
16. Upright rim from thin-walled, round-bodied jar; highly vesicular, semi-fine fabric. WSH 93 13 2 N.
17. Slabby upright rim sherd; flint filler. WSH 93 13 2 Q.
18. Small rim sherd from semi-fine bowl or jar; sand filled fabric. WSH 93 13 2 T.
19. Thick rim sherd with burnt surfaces; vesicular fabric. WSH 93 13 2 N.
20. Thick, carinated body sherd with finger impressions on the carination; coarse, flinty fabric. WSH 93 13 2 Q.
21. Body sherd with two deep finger-nail impressions; vesicular fabric. WSH 93 13 2 R.
22. Body sherd from fine ware rounded jar; sparse, fine crushed flint filler. WSH 93 13 2 R.
23. Body sherd from rounded jar; medium fine fabric with sparse flint filler. WSH 93 13 2 R.
24. Base sherd from fine ware rounded jar; fine crushed flint filler. WSH 93 13 2 Q.
25. Base sherd from semi-fine jar of rounded profile, fine crushed flint filler. WSH 93 13 2 U.
26. Base sherd from rounded jar; profuse shell filler. WSH 93 13 2 T.

Not illustrated:
Everted rim sherd; dark brown surfaces and burnt internally; angular calcite filler and voids. WSH 93 13 E.
Base sherd; light brown exterior and dark brown interior; corky fabric with many angular voids. WSH 93 13 E.
Carinated body sherd; vesicular fabric. WSH 93 13 2 R.
Carinated body sherd; dense sandy fabric. WSH 93 13 2 Q.
Rounded body sherd; flinty fabric. WSH 93 13 2 Q.
Base sherd, coarse vesicular fabric. WSH 93 13 2 R.