Archaeology in Lincolnshire

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The notes and reports which follow largely describe work funded by developers as a result of their obligations through the town and country planning process. They all took place between 1 April 1994 and 31 March 1995. Throughout the year development pressures remained at a moderately high level and archaeology has become increasingly established as a material consideration in the decision making process of local planning authorities. Full reports have been produced for each project and are available at the respective Sites and Monuments Records for Humberside and Lincolnshire.

The notes and reports have been compiled with the assistance of the staff of the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section. Gary Taylor and Paul Cope-Faukužer co-ordinated contributions from Archaeological Project Services and John Hockley co-ordinated the contributions from the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit.

Abbreviations:

Organisations:

- APS: Archaeological Project Services
- CLAU: City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit
- GSB: Geophysical Surveys of Bradford
- HAU: Humberside Archaeology Unit
- HTT: Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire
- LAS: Lindsey Archaeological Services
- LCNCC: Lincoln City and County Museum
- LRC: Landscape Research Centre
- NA: Northamptonshire Archaeology
- OA: Oxford Archaeology
- PCA: Pre-Construct Archaeology
- PCC: Parochial Church Council
- YAT: York Archaeological Trust

Personnel:

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL NOTES

Aisthorpe: Back Lane, SK 9453 8030, SMR No. 52135
Staff of APS carried out a watching brief within the shrunken village of Aisthorpe, close to Saxon and medieval remains. However, only natural deposits were observed.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 62.95

Alford: John Spenduliffe School, TF 4574 7571, SMR No. 43130
A watching brief was carried out by GT for LAS on behalf of Land and Buildings Consultancy, during groundworks to construct a new sports hall. No conclusive evidence was found to confirm or reject the tradition of a prehistoric burial mound on the site. Two worked flints were found but no prehistoric pottery. Seven fragments of medieval pottery found in the footing trenches included four sherds which were water-worn. Parts of five features thought to be pits (or no known function) were exposed; although no secure dating was obtained, these were probably backfilled after the medieval period.

Alkborough: Whitton Road, SE 8282 2191, SMR No. 9527
A watching brief was undertaken by HAU in April 1995 on behalf of Mr & Mrs G. Evans, during the construction of a dwelling to the north of Whitton Road, Alkborough. The site lies close to the heart of the medieval village and it was considered likely that the development would disturb archaeological features. In the event, other than what appeared to be one large undated pit (or a number of pits) containing burnt clay and ash, no features were identified and no artefacts recovered.

Site code ALK95

Auburn: Old Church, SK 9276 6278, SMR No. 60526
A watching brief was carried out by GT on behalf of LAS for Aubourms Church, during the laying of a new path and cable trench across the tower and nave which had been demolished in the mid-nineteenth century. An area of mortar and limestone rubble was recorded in the vicinity of the former nave west end and the tower. The trench was only 0.25m in depth and did not appear to disturb any medieval archaeological deposits on the site.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. pending

Barton-on-Humber: Deepdale, TA 044 184 to TA 045 185, SMR No. 446
A watching brief by HAU in August 1995 on behalf of Yorkshire Electricity, monitored the excavation of an underground cable trench south of Deepdale Farm, Deepdale, near Barton-on-Humber. There is considerable evidence of Romano-British settlement along the valley of Deepdale. An animal building of this date was excavated there in the 1980s, and further settlement features have been shown as cropmarks on aerial photographs, as well as in the results of a geophysical survey carried out along the route of the proposed Barton Eastern relief road, the latter survey running adjacent to the route of the new cable. In addition, surface finds of pottery and building debris have come from the vicinity. Monitoring of the cable trench, however, recorded no archaeologically relevant finds.

Site code DBFB95

Bicker: Red Lion Street, TF 225 374, SMR No. 13321
CM for APS monitored construction work at Red Lion Street, Bicker. Saxon and medieval pottery has previously been found in the vicinity and the Red Lion Inn, built in 1665, and the sixteenth-century Morley cottages are both located nearby. Rubbish pits and ditches containing pottery of thirteenth century and later date were revealed cutting the natural silts. Building material and possible saltmarsh slag was also recovered.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 144.94

Bigby: Kettleby Thorpe Farm, TA 0420 0820, SMR No. 52136
An extensive watching brief with limited excavation was carried out by RF and BA of YAT on behalf of Hurdiss Quarries in advance of gravel quarrying. A series of features, including boundary ditches, structures, hearths and pits, associated with the deserted medieval village of Kettleby Thorpe, partially
excavated in the 1960s, was recorded. On part of the site a buried plough soil had preserved features of earlier date which suggest pre-Conquest origins for the village. Work will continue in 1995-96.

Archaeology at LCNCC, Accn no. pending

Bilsby: Watermain, TF 4640 4710 to TF 4710 7663, SMR No. 43131
Intermittent archaeological monitoring of a replacement watermain through Bilsby village by GT of LAS on behalf of Anglian Water Services Ltd located no finds or features of archaeological interest earlier than the post-medieval period. Successive layers of foundation and metallurgy for the Alford to Sutton-on-Sea road and a former tram route extended the depth of the trench for much of the observed length, although a buried land surface and subsoil was recorded at intervals.

Archaeology at LCNCC, Accn no. 33.95

Bolingbroke: Hagnaby Lane (corner plot), TF 3522 6493, SMR No. 43135
An evaluation undertaken by NF of LAS on behalf of DLS Holdings Ltd revealed that land on this site was partly drained and comprised a silty clay beneath the turf. The plot had been used as a vegetable garden, certainly for much of the twentieth century, if not longer and the handful of pottery sherds found are in keeping with use of the land for cultivation. Archaeology at LCNCC, Accn no. 183.94

Bolingbroke: Onion Factory, Main Road, TF 3505 6490, SMR No. 43136
An evaluation undertaken by NF of LAS on behalf of DLS Holdings Ltd was limited by disturbance from former buildings on the site. Five machine trenches were excavated which produced thirty-one sherds of pottery, all of which were Bolingbroke kiln products dating from the sixteenth to eighteenth centuries, and included a waster. Natural silt deposits were recorded in two of the trenches which were close to the stream which formed the western boundary on the site. No archaeological features were found.

Archaeology at LCNCC, Accn no. 182.94

Boston: Craythorne Lane, TF 3284 4402, SMR No. 13310
During development at the Corn Exchange Club, Craythorne Lane, Boston, CM of APS recorded two medieval stone walls beneath post-medieval demolition debris. Archaeology at LCNCC, Accn no. 159.94

Boston: High Street, TF 327 439, SMR No. 13311
On behalf of APS, RM monitored development on a site close to the river and various medieval remains, however foundation trenches were too shallow to affect any archaeological deposits. Archaeology at LCNCC, Accn no. 70.95

Boston: Mill Road, TF 338 435, SMR No. 13312
A watching brief was undertaken, by CM for APS, during development at Boston College, near to previous finds of Romano-British pottery. However, above natural deposits were agricultural features.

Archaeology at LCNCC, Accn no. 143.94

Boston: 3 New Street, TF 3280 4427, SMR No. 13322
Archaeological evaluation took place in July 1994 on the former site of the Boston Blitz public house at 3 New Street. The works were undertaken by CPB for PCA on behalf of Turnstone Estates Ltd. The excavations failed to expose significant archaeological deposits within 1.2m of the modern ground surface; suggesting it was unlikely the archaeology would be greatly affected by a proposed piling scheme.

Subsequent to evaluation, an intermittent watching brief was maintained during development, and a brick-vaulted cellar, which predated an existing structure, was surveyed prior to its destruction. The cellar was orientated north-west to south-east and its north-west end was blocked where it continued beneath New Street (constructed between 1741 and 1803). The relationship demonstrates that the cellar was eighteenth century or earlier and was probably associated with one of the post-medieval public houses (possibly The Falcon) which are frequently referenced in documentary sources.

In the east corner of the site, a deep builders' trench exposed sections of a substantial stone wall, orientated north-west to south-east: on the line of the twelfth-century town defence, the Bardsley. In places, the wall survived to a depth of 3m and was recorded for a distance of 4m; its width was greater than 70cm. A high status building is implied, possibly of monastic status. Fountains Lane, which lies a short distance north-west of New Street, was named after Fountains Abbey. A small number of pottery sherds were recovered from the base of the contractor's trench. They date between the mid-twelfth and early thirteenth century.

Archaeology at LCNCC, Accn no. 108.94

Boston: Paddock Grove, TF 326 443, SMR No. 13313
RM for APS carried out a watching brief during the excavation of foundation trenches at 35 Paddock Grove, Boston. A Carmelite Friary built in 1307, is known to have been situated in the proximity though the exact location is not known. Half-timbered buildings of medieval date are also situated close by. A deposit of ecclesiastical dressed masonry reused as foundations for recent buildings was recorded. These ashlar blocks were most probably derived from the Carmelite Friary. Archaeology at LCNCC, Accn no. 170.94

Boston: St Nicholas Close, TF 328 442, SMR No. 13314
During a watching brief at a site near to previous discoveries of Roman remains and post-medieval industrial activity, staff of APS observed only modern deposits. Archaeology at LCNCC, Accn no. 71.95

Boston: Spain Lane, TF 3290 4445, SMR No. 13315
CM of APS recorded the excavation of trial pits in Spain Lane, at the site of the Dominican Friary (founded 1238) in the medieval core of Boston. A series of medieval deposits including mortar surfaces were observed sealing alluvial layers. Pottery and tile dateable to the fourteenth century was recovered and two possible pits of medieval date were recorded. Archaeology at LCNCC, Accn no. 158.94

Boston: The Vicarage, TF 326 442, SMR No. 13316
At the Vicarage, Boston, near the church of St Botolph (built in 1309), staff of APS carried out a watching brief during the excavation of foundation trenches. Deposits associated with the demolition of a possibly nineteenth-century building and the construction of the modern vicarage were revealed, though medieval remains, believed to be located in the area, were not affected by the development.

Archaeology at LCNCC, Accn no. 72.95

Boston: 11 Wide Barge, TF 3290 4429, SMR Nos. 13319,13320
Archaeological evaluation for LincolnsLab supervised by RT for CLAU consisted of two 5 x 2m trenches, excavated by hand. The northernmost of the two trenches, at approximately 25m to the south of the Wide Barge street frontage produced evidence of primarily late sixteenth- or early seventeenth-century activity; the most notable features being a brick and stone lined pit and what was thought to be the edge of an east-west ditch which may have originally drained the area to the rear of the properties fronting on to Wide Barge. Finds associated with this general phase of activity included fragments of bell mould and a large piece of slag together with wooden pins and a fragment of what is possibly the lid of a wooden box or vessel.

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Trench 2, which was situated further to the rear of the property, produced evidence of a roughly constructed wall (thought to be of a similar date to the features encountered in Trench 1), incorporating reused fifteenth-century bricks and occasionally limestone pieces. The wall appeared to be associated with an earth floor. Overlying deposits indicated a deliberate process of ground raising from the late seventeenth century onwards.

Apparently waterlain sediments were recorded in geotechnical testpits below the cellared area immediately fronting on to Wide Bargate. Similar deposits extending into the lower levels of Trench 1 produced a small number of late thirteenth- or early fourteenth-century pottery.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 20.95

**Boston: 29 Wide Bargate, TF 3308 4463, SMR No. 13309**

Following a field evaluation in January 1994 on the site of a former petrol filling station which identified settlement features dating to the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, a programme of excavation supervised by CPB for PCA took place on the sites of two payment kiosks for a new station. Each area measured approximately 6 x 4m, with both being sited approximately 22m west of the Horncastle Road/Wide Bargate frontage.

In one trench, at least four successive occupation phases (incorporating earth/mortar floors, hearth bases and post holes) were identified, though only the latest was fully explored as the project brief restricted excavation to a depth 1m beneath the modern ground surface (i.e. the depth of the development impact). Pottery recovered from beneath the earliest floor surface suggested a construction date before the end of the fourteenth century for a building which, for the most part, lay closer to the frontage; the floor surfaces encountered may have been associated with an ancillary building to the rear of a much larger structure.

A second trench was excavated 6m north of the above. However, almost all of the archaeology had been removed prior to excavation, during ground-reduction for a former tramcar drive. A series of deep post-medieval or modern features escaped total obliteration but there was a conspicuous absence of late medieval remains, suggesting the possibility that this area had lain within an access zone, perhaps extending westwards from the frontage.

The excavation was undertaken for Pearce Construction Ltd on behalf of ASDA Stores Ltd.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 3.94

**Bourne: Eau Support, TF 0934 2000, SMR No. 34846**

KH of APS monitored work by Anglian Water Services Ltd at the Bourne Eau, adjacent to Bourne Castle, a Scheduled Ancient Monument. Black, organic-rich silts extending to c.2m below the present ground surface were recorded. Containing modern artefacts, these deposits backfill a pond dug on the line of the castle moat in the mid-nineteenth century. Work is continuing.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 179.94

**Bourne: Grammar School, TF 0985 1955, SMR No. 34847**

Staff of APS monitored development in an area where Roman-British pottery pits have previously been recorded. Pits and ditches containing bone, pottery, and tile of Roman date were revealed. Industrial waste, in the form of charcoal and possible iron slag, was also recognised in the features.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 180.94

**Bourne: North Road, TF 092 212, SMR No. 34848**

During a watching brief at a site near to earlier discoveries of Roman material staff of APS recorded ditches containing Roman-British pottery.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 8.95

**Bracebridge Heath: Grantham Road, SK 983 667, SMR No. pending**

In order to determine the archaeological implications of proposed development on land between Grantham Road and Sleaford Road, Bracebridge Heath, staff of APS produced a desk-top assessment of the area. A subsequent geophysical examination was made of the eastern part of the proposed development area. This magnetometry survey recognised removed field boundaries and a number of unexplained anomalies of apparently archaeological origin. The frequency of these magnetic deviations reduced as the survey progressed eastwards. This supports the desk-top assessment suggestion that both prehistoric and Romano-British settlement was more widespread than the artefact distribution patterns indicate, but would naturally diminish towards the east.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. pending

**Butterwick: Land off Brand End Road, TF 385 450, SMR No. 13317**

An evaluation was undertaken by CPB for PCA on behalf of Kings Quality Homes on a c.4ha site of proposed housing development on the west side of Butterwick. The work was preceded by a desk-based assessment. A programme of gridded field walking produced a limited range of early medieval sherds, with the majority of finds dating to the later postmedieval and modern periods. Fourteen randomly-sited test trenches were excavated within the proposed development area. Largely, trenches proved to be archaeologically sterile, though a number of, mainly modern, features were sampled: only one of these (close to the Brand End Road frontage) was considered archaeologically important - a steep-sided trench containing quantities of twelfth-century pottery, animal bones, mussel shells and burnt remains.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 94.94

**Caistor: Western by-pass, TA 110 004 to TA 107 013, SMR No. 52137**

Geophysical survey by LRC and trial excavation by JT and MM for LAS on behalf of Engineering Consultancy Services, along the proposed by-pass route in 1994 and 1995 failed to define archaeological features earlier than post-medieval in date. The high potential suggested by the desk top study was not realised during the evaluation.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn nos. 52.94, 93.95

**Caistor: Yarborough School, TA 1220 0146, SMR No. 52138**

A watching brief was undertaken by GT for LAS on behalf of Land and Buildings Consultancy during work for a sports hall. No finds or features of archaeological interest were found during the watching brief. It is therefore unlikely that there had been Roman occupation on or adjacent to this part of the town.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 43.95

**Calceby, Drify, South Ormsby: Electricity transmission network, TF 3900 7565, TF 3915 7450, TF 3725 7535, SMR Nos. 43138-43141**

A watching brief was carried out by GT for LAS on behalf of East Midlands Electricity during mechanical excavation of thirty-seven holes for replacement electricity transmission poles and stays in the vicinity of known archaeological remains in three Lincolnshire Wolds parishes. There was little damage to archaeological features although a metalled surface was truncated and medieval pottery sherds were disturbed in three holes. Land beside the holes contained earthworks belonging to medieval village features, including hut sites, roads, fishponds and cultivated fields. Inspection of ploughed ground, molehills and other slight ground disturbances produced prehistoric, medieval and later artefacts.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 4.95
Deeping St James: Bridge Street, SK 1580 0948, SMR No. 34849-34853
An archaeological watching brief was maintained by SJ for PCA between December 1994 and January 1995 on behalf of Anglian Water Services Ltd during water mains replacement along Bridge cum Church street. Much of the route was characterised by late post-medieval and modern disturbance: early deposit sequences were frequently cut through by modern road construction features and redundant service trenches. Significant remains were recorded in five areas, however, and included traces of an undated stone building and house-filled pit. Perhaps more important was the recovery of late Saxon pottery (thirteen sherds dating to the period of the mid-tenth to early eleventh century). Four sherds were found in association with two distinct mussel shell horizons, suggesting inland processing of coastal shellfish during the late Saxon/early medieval periods.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 175.94

Deeping St James: Hards Road, Frognall, TF 1669 1049, SMR No. 34857
CM of APS carried out a watching brief during development at Hards Road, Frognall, near to settlements of Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman date. Ditches, probably defining a Romano-British settlement enclosure were revealed. Within the rectilinear compound, which had an entrance on the east side, were timber structures and refuse pits. Pottery of Roman date was recovered from a ditch and the field surface.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 157.94

Deeping St James: Horsegate, TF 1455 0980 to TF 1564 1023, SMR No. 34854
Anglian Water Services Ltd commissioned an archaeological watching brief during water mains replacement. Very little by way of archaeology was encountered during this watching brief undertaken by BBS for PCA. A comprehensive record was maintained on subsoil variation and, on occasions, limestone chunks were recovered from beneath the modern road. Whether this indicated the presence of buildings is difficult to prove.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 125.94

Deeping St James: Ryecroft Avenue, TF 159 095, SMR No. 34855
A watching brief was undertaken by BBS for PCA on behalf of Anglian Water Services Ltd during water mains replacement. Although the trench lay close to the site of a priory and a windmill, no archaeological remains were recovered.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 123.94

Deeping St James: Welland Bank Pit, TF 107 223, SMR No. 34856
Staff of APS carried out an evaluation and watching briefs were undertaken in advance of and during quarrying at the Welland Bank Pit, Deeping St James. In addition to discoveries of prehistoric artefacts in the vicinity, rectangular enclosures of possible Iron Age or Roman date occur nearby and Roman metalwork has been recovered from the river Welland, immediately west of the site.
Numerous ditches and gullies, possibly ancient field boundaries, were cut into the natural gravels. Two narrow, parallel gullies probably represent a trackway and one particularly large (2m deep) ditch may define an enclosure. Pottery provisionally dated to the late Bronze Age or early Iron Age was recovered from this ditch. A pair of curvilinear gullies have been tentatively interpreted as round houses and alignments of postholes and several pits were also examined. Close to the recent Welland flood defence bank and incorporating fragments of Roman tile was a stone ramp which may represent a small bridge abutment or possible landing stage. In addition, a tooth of a woolly mammoth of Ice Age date (probably 20,000 to 50,000 years old), a probable bison vertebra and other animal remains were recovered from natural deposits.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 135.94

Deeping St Nicholas: Littleworth Drove, TF 2100 1537 to TF 1741 1288, SMR No. pending
A watching brief by BBS for PCA took place during water mains replacement by Anglian Water Services Ltd. Few archaeological remains were exposed, though a detailed record was kept of substrata which largely comprised orange sand/gravel over peat. On occasions it was possible to distinguish two or more peat horizons. Rarely was the sequence of sand/gravel and peat interrupted, though a wide scale assessment of the material could lead to a better understanding of primary settlement. For example, the location known as Hop Pole may have existed as an island in the past if the soils there - mainly clays - could be suitably interpreted.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 124.94

Frampton: Top Farm, Hubbert's Bridge, TF 260 448, SMR No. 13318
Excavation, supervised by PCF for APS, was undertaken in advance of development at Top Farm, Hubbert's Bridge, near Boston. Romano-British occupation, indicated by pottery scatters, has been noted close to the development site. The excavation revealed that the investigation area was located on the western fringes of a sand island. An undated posthole and a possible gully were identified on this sand island. A single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from the topsoil during the excavation, though post-medieval ceramics, tile and brick fragments were recovered from most of the trenches.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 50.94

Gainsborough: Bridge Street, SK 814 896, SMR No. pending
During August and September, 1994, an intermittent archaeological watching brief was maintained by CPB for PCA during water main replacement on the east side of Bridge Street, Gainsborough, between Thornton Street and Chapel Staithe. The works were undertaken on behalf of Anglian Water Services Ltd. Human remains have been reported in the Bridge Street/Silver Street area since the late 1960s, though there has been little opportunity to examine such remains in situ. A timber chapel was noted at Chapel Staithe by Leland on his visit to Gainsborough in 1547 though the location of this monument has not been demonstrated archaeologically. Nine separate visits were made to the site though on no occasion were important remains exposed, largely because of widespread disturbance caused by previous service trenching, road construction and building development in the post-medieval and modern periods.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 127.94

Gainsborough: Old Hall, SK 8130 9005, SMR No. 00033
Recording of the church was completed in advance of repairs and conservation. Discovery of additional masons' marks provided fresh evidence to suggest that the window was originally constructed at the Hall and is not from another building. Traces of several layers of paint were recorded on the window, vault and arch.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. pending

Gosberton: Rigbolt House, TF 195 282, SMR No. 22441
On behalf of APS, RM monitored development at Rigbolt House, the site of a moated monastic cell and grange established in the late twelfth century. A large ditch, probably part of the medieval moat system, was observed crossing the site on an east-west line. This ditch was backfilled during the post-medieval period. A pit, similar to post-medieval in date and used for the burial of dead farm animals, was also recorded.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 171.94

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Grantham: London Road, SK 9115 3560, SMR No. pending
A one-day archaeological watching brief was carried out by CPB for PCA in March 1995 during water mains replacement by Anglian Water Services Ltd, close to the junctions of London Road and Bridge End Road. The area lay within a broad zone where chance discoveries of Romano-British finds had been intermittently entered on the Sites and Monuments Record. No important archaeological remains were exposed during the excavation of four rectangular trenches in advance of thrust-boring.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 36.95

Great Ponton: Great Ponton Quarry, SK 9375 3008, SMR No. 34856
Star Quarries plc commissioned PCA to undertake a programme of assessment and evaluation prior to extending their quarry at Great Ponton. The new site measures approximately 10ha in extent. As part of the assessment programme, a light aircraft was commissioned to fly over the site in high summer, with a view to securing aerial photographs at a time when an extensive wheat crop was maturing. Subsequently, a programme of selective magnetometry was commissioned, the results of which were used in conjunction with the aerial photographs: both techniques produced ambiguous data sets, though a small number of weak magnetic anomalies (excluding extensive traces of ridge and furrow) were sampled by trial excavation. No features of archaeological significance were exposed during trenching. The weak anomalies observed during geophysical survey relate to backfilled quarry pits of relatively recent origin or land drains of no archaeological importance.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 122.94

Grimsby: Abbey Park Road, TA 2684 0864, SMR No. 774
A watching brief was undertaken in March 1995 by HAU on behalf of Keigar Homes Ltd, during the initial stages of the construction of two detached dwellings on land to the rear of 31 Abbey Park Road, Grimsby. The site lies adjacent to the medieval Augustinian Abbey at Wellow and it was anticipated that groundworks might disturb associated archaeological deposits. Evidence was found of relatively recent dumping of clay to raise the ground level, scaling an earlier topsoil layer, but no trace was found of features associated with the Abbey, or indeed any early occupation.
Site code APG95

Heckington: St Andrews Street, TF 144 440, SMR No. 60530
Staff of CAPS carried out a watching brief on development in the centre of Heckington and near to previous finds of Roman and Anglo-Saxon remains. During the site reconnaissance a ditch containing Anglo-Saxon pottery was observed.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 30.94

Heckington: Watermain, TF 1670 4560, SMR No. 60531
An Anglian Water Services Ltd water main replacement trench traversed areas centred on Littleworth Drove, Sidebar Lane, Star Fen, Sandigate Lane and East Heckington. As the main was to cut several archaeological sites (including the Car Dyke, the Midland Dyke, several Roman occupation sites and a medieval moated site) a comprehensive watching brief was maintained by BBS of PCA. A section through the Car Dyke was recorded, though the narrowness of the trench being monitored, coupled with poor weather, made the identification of archaeological features difficult.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 9.94

Helpringham: South Drove, TF 1382 4016 to TF 1683 3779, SMR No. 60532
A watching brief was undertaken by BBS for PCA of three areas of archaeological importance during water mains replacement by Anglian Water Services Ltd: the deserted medieval village of Thorpe Latimer, the Car Dyke and an area known as Blotoft, together with the Midland Dyke. There were also important Iron Age and Roman sites (mainly associated with salt making) close to the route of the pipeline. In the event, nothing was seen of Thorpe Latimer nor the Roman and Iron Age sites, but a section through the top of the Car Dyke was recorded and part of the Midland Dyke was also noted.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 65.94

Horbling: Swaton crossesroads, TF 129 367, SMR No. 34857
MJO on behalf of APS supervised an evaluation at the Swaton crossesroads on the route of the A52, Holland Road, in response to a proposal to alter the junction. A Bronze Age barrow is located by the crossroads and nearby cropmarks are considered to represent other prehistoric burial mounds. Pits containing flint and waterlogged wood were recorded and flint artefacts, mostly of neolithic date, were collected from the field surface around the trench. A single pot sherd of the Barrow or Saxon in date was recovered from one of the pits. However, post-medieval quarrying was extensive.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 23.94

Horncastle: Mareham Road, TF 2665 6898, SMR No. 41865
Evaluation trenches were dug by JT for LAS on behalf of Hugh Bourn Developments (Wragby) Ltd in April 1994 across a rectangular enclosure, recorded as a cropmark on aerial photographs. The excavations located internal partitions but no associated features. The earliest fill of the U-shaped enclosure ditched contained late Iron Age pottery, with some Roman pottery in the upper fills. Fieldwalking prior to excavation had produced quantities of Neolithic worked flint but no identifiable features of this date were found, possibly because of extensive plough damage on the site. A watching brief in March 1995 over part of the site revealed no further archaeological features although a few worked flints were recovered.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 6.94

Horncastle: Pentecostal Church, Church Lane, TF 2591 6948, SMR No. pending
A watching brief was undertaken by NF for LAS on behalf of Horncastle Pentecostal Church during groundworks for an extension. The site lies just inside the Roman walls but the foundation trenches cut through ground which had already been disturbed by numerous service trenches and no early remains survived.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 46.94

Horncastle: Residential College, Mareham Road, TF 2647 6912, SMR No. 43132
Two evaluation trenches were dug by NF for LAS on behalf of the Land and Buildings Consultancy, in July 1994, after geophysical survey by the LRC located several linear and curvilinear anomalies of possible archaeological origin. One of these anomalies was probably a modern land drain but the other contained Roman pottery of the third-fourth century date. Further slight features containing small quantities of Roman pottery were located in the trenches.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 36.94

Horncastle: High Street, TF 259 697, SMR No. 43133
A watching brief was carried out by CM for APS during construction work at High Street, Horncastle. Evaluation of the adjacent area in 1993 recovered prehistoric, Roman and Early Saxon artefacts and identified remains dating from the late Saxon period onwards. A ditch was observed crossing the area during the watching brief. Although no dating evidence was obtained, association with a similarly aligned ditch examined during the evaluation may suggest a late Saxon date for the feature.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 178.94
Kirkby on Bain: Quarry, TF 236 618, SMR No. pending
A desk top study and limited fieldwalking was undertaken by NF for LAS on a proposed quarry extension where neolithic flints had been previously recorded (SMR nos. 40123 and 40125). Geophysical survey by Stratascan for the Woodhall Spa Sand and Gravel Company failed to identify any associated archaeological features.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 184.94

Kirklington: Business Park, Humberside International Airport, TA 0895 1105, SMR No. 2265
A watching brief was undertaken in June 1995 by HAU on behalf of Linpave Holdings Ltd, during the stripping of topsoil prior to the construction of a building and access road on land at the Humberside Airport Business Park, Humberside International Airport, Kirklington. This is in the area south of an extensive complex of Iron Age and Romano-British settlement features, including a first-century AD fort. Sherds of Roman and medieval pottery and three worked flints were recovered from topsoil and the subsoil surface, though no features were noted.
Site code HAK95

Kirtin: Station Road, TF 3068 3854, SMR No. pending
In response to a proposal to redevelop the site FW of APS supervised an evaluation at The Depot, 16-18 Station Road, Kirtin. Located in the centre of the important medieval town, the site lies just east of the twelfth-century parish church and close to the early sixteenth-century Old King’s Head Inn. Medieval activity, represented by drainage ditches of thirteenth or fourteenth century date, was only identified on the Station Road frontage. A phase of natural silting temporarily interrupted this occupation. At a much later date, possibly the Victorian period, the area was cleared and built up with soil. Other relatively modern disturbance occurred extensively across the site.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 156.94

Kirtton: Willington Road, TF 298 394, SMR Nos. 12528,13038
Construction work at Horticulture Research International, Willington Road, Kirtin, was monitored by CM for APS. Orme Hall, a moated manor demolished in 1818 was located nearby and medieval pottery has been found in the area. During the reconnaissance a medieval ditch was observed and medieval pottery was recovered.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 181.94

Langtoft: Outgang Road, TF 146 140, SMR No. 34858
On behalf of APS, GTR supervised excavations in advance of quarrying at Outgang Road, Langtoft. Previous evaluation of the site had revealed an Iron Age settlement that possessed waterlogged deposits containing environmental remains. Inlet channels and feeder gullies were tentatively identified, the latter serving possible evaporation pans. Environmental analysis revealed that one of the gullies contained a freshwater deposit. Therefore, this would appear to be a natural drainage gully or, possibly, an inlet channel later scoured by freshwater run-off. A moderate quantity of briquetage was recovered in addition to material of more domestic nature - animal bone and pottery of middle Iron Age date. Perhaps associated with this occupation debris was a roundhouse defined by an 8m diameter subcircular gully that enclosed a group of postholes. Approximately 10m south-east of this roundhouse was a rectangular ditched enclosure measuring 7 x 6m and with an entrance on the north-east side. Unlike the roundhouse however, this enclosure did not contain any clear structural elements and is of uncertain function.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 100.94

Lincoln: Burghersh Chantry, 17 James Street, SK 9777 7198, SMR No. 70048
This project was prompted by a condition of Scheduled Monument Consent relating to alterations at the above property. The CLAU was commissioned by Scorer and Hawkins Architects Associated, on behalf of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln Cathedral, to carry out the necessary archaeological work and KW was field officer. No archaeological features were present, with the majority of the area appearing to have been heavily disturbed by previous modern drainage arrangements. Only two deposits were recorded together with the remains of a brick, concrete and limestone drainage gully.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 40.94

Lincoln: 46-50 Sidney Street, SK 9703 6775, SMR No. 70049
In response to an archaeological condition of planning consent, CLAU was commissioned by J. P. O’Rourke and P. Aitken to monitor groundworks relating to the construction of three new terraced houses on the site. Unfortunately, the main element of the groundworks (the buildings’ foundations) had already been completed prior to notification of work commencing on the site. However, a large moulded stone, displaced during excavation of the foundation trenches, was recovered from the site. Preliminary analysis indicates that it is possibly a door jam from an ecclesiastical building dating to 1300-1350. Inspection of newly excavated drainage trenches to the north and west of the buildings failed to produce any evidence of archaeologically significant deposits.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 17.94

Lincoln: Mint Wall, West Bight, SK 9760 7200, SMR No. 00018
To meet the requirements of a condition of Scheduled Monument Consent CLAU was commissioned by Lincoln City Council to maintain an archaeological watching brief (supervised by RT) during the installation of bollards to prevent ‘fly parking’ in the immediate vicinity of the Mint Wall. Small pits (max depth 600mm) were excavated for a total of thirteen bricked up pits running parallel with the Mint Wall at a distance to its north of approximately 4m. As the concrete and hardcore base for the existing paving slabs was not penetrated in any of the pits archaeological deposits remained undisturbed. Nevertheless, a record of the works was secured through trenchside notes augmented by colour transparencies showing the site before, during and after the works.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 6.95

Lincoln: Sincil Bank, SK 9748 7004, SMR No. 70050
In response to an archaeological condition of planning consent, CLAU was commissioned to monitor groundworks relating to the construction of a new west stand at Sincil Bank. The earliest deposits recorded by RT were terrace sands which extended throughout the area with an upper surface ranging between 4.05m OD and 4.3m OD in height. Post-dating the sands was a 50mm thick soil horizon, and probable root disturbance from contemporary vegetation. A 0.2m thick deposit of loose, light grey sand then sealed the soil horizon. These deposits were cut by a 37m length of a shallow north-south orientated ditch, displaying evidence of at least one episode of recutting. This feature extended along the western periphery of the site and was flanked by a small pit immediately to the east which appeared to belong to the same phase of activity. The ditches and pit were sealed by pockets of what appeared to be alluvium which had largely been incorporated into a medieval or post-medieval ploughsoil. Accurate dating was not possible, given the absence of pottery but the stratigraphic evidence (association with a soil horizon sealed by alluvium and a subsequent ploughsoil) points to a possible early Roman or prehistoric date.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 136.94

Lincoln: Junction of High Street and Peel Street, SK 9722 7015, SMR No. 70051
The new building (a residential development) extends over an area of approximately 25 x 18m and is founded upon 800-900mm wide reinforced concrete beams bearing directly upon
piles where necessary. The watching brief undertaken by CLAU and supervised by RT demonstrated the survival of archaeological remains, often at shallow depth beyond the immediate area of the railway bridge abutment. Within the north-easterly part of the site, an east-west wall (partially robbed out) was found in association with a probable stone floor extending to the south. The north-westerly part of the site produced evidence of a clay surface extending over an area of at least 9m east to west by 6m north to south. Upward extents of the clay above the general surface level were interpreted as possible lining around the bases of timber walls. Although sparse, finds from the general area indicated a medieval date for the features mentioned.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 129.94

Lincoln: The Former Spa Road Power Station, SK 9870 7110, SMR No. 70052
As a part of preliminary site investigations, CLAU was commissioned by Cremer and Warner Ltd on behalf of Investors in Lincoln to carry out archaeological recording in conjunction with geotechnical investigations. The location of the site within an area known to have been waterlogged until at least the late eighteenth century meant that the archaeological potential of the site lay primarily in the possibility of recovering evidence relating to the early environment and river course or of settlement remains sealed beneath alluvial deposits.

Late eighteenth-century and Victorian reclamation material extended over the majority of the survey area with depths generally exceeding the 2.5m excavations attained during the test pitting operation. The exceptions to this occurred on the northern fringe of the area where alluvial sediments at 1.3m below ground level and orange-yellow sand at 1m below ground level indicated proximity to the edge of the alluviated area. This pattern correlates closely with the topography as depicted on the 1779 Armstrong map and was confirmed by the correlation of borehole information which indicated alluvial sediments at depths ranging between 1.5m to 3m below the existing ground level with a noticeable rise in levels to the north.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 105.94

Lincoln: St Marks redevelopment, Ropewalk, SK 9700 7080, SMR No. 70053
In response to an archaeological condition of planning consent, CLAU was commissioned to carry out an archaeological watching brief during groundworks prior to the redevelopment of land bounded by the river Witham to the east, Ropewalk, Beevor Street, and Firth Road. The area was low lying and subject to seasonal flooding until at least the mid-1840s when reclamation took place prior to the construction of the railway which until recently traversed the site from east to west. Previous archaeological work in the area including the excavation of four trial trenches along the southern boundary of the site adjacent to Firth Road, during a CLAU evaluation in 1989, has confirmed the presence of alluvial silts, sands and clays below mid-nineteenth century reclamation deposits.

The watching brief established the presence of alluvial sediments including organic deposits throughout most of the redevelopment area, beneath mixed sands and clays thought to have been deposited during the reclamation process. There was no evidence of settlement or of artefactual remains but samples of the organic horizons were collected and could be used to indicate broad date ranges for the main environmental changes. The information obtained from the watching brief will eventually be correlated with the information obtained from pre-development boreholes. It is anticipated that this will further archaeological understanding of the early river course and of the early limits of Brayford Pool.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 43.94

Long Bennington: New parsonage house, SK 8431 4381, SMR Nos. 30157,30158
A watching brief was carried out by NF for LAS on behalf of the Diocesan Board of Finance on the site of a new parsonage house. It failed to locate any evidence for buildings associated with the Cistercian Priory known to have existed in the vicinity. An oblong depression in the centre of the building plot lies close to two previously recorded fishponds which probably belonged to the Priory complex, and has been interpreted as a possible third pond. The lack of finds and the presence of the fishpond suggests that the priory buildings lay elsewhere.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 112.94

Louth: 9 New Street, TF 3283 8470, SMR No. 43134
Two trial trenches were excavated by AB for LAS on behalf of Simons Design, on the site of the former public toilets in New Street. The area lies close to the centre of the medieval town and it was hoped that evidence for medieval occupation would be found. The routes of several sewer pipes currently in use left little of the area available for investigation and modern disturbance to deposits extended below 1m in depth on parts of the site. A possible yard surface was found in Trench 2 with associated finds of pottery dating from the sixteenth to eighteenth centuries. Pottery of a similar date was also found in the lower levels of Trench 1.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 57.95

Marton: Manor Farm, High Street, SK 8400 8200, SMR No. 52139
A watching brief was undertaken by NF for LAS on behalf of S. P. Gelder Builders, during construction of new houses in the courtyard area of the former farmhouse. No archaeological remains or artefacts were recovered. The site lies adjacent to the Roman Tillbridge Lane but the land appeared to have been terraced in the past, removing any potential archaeological deposits. A photographic record was made of the Manor Farm, a Listed Building, during its renovation.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 150.94

Messingham: Water pipeline, SE 8908 0280 to SE 8935 0350, SMR No. 2208
A watching brief was undertaken in December 1994 by HAU on behalf of Anglian Water Services Ltd on part of a pipeline running from Messingham to Scotter. The route cuts across an area in which are find spots of prehistoric flints and socketed axes, and various Romano-British finds. The 15m-wide easement was examined after stripping and cutting of the pipe trench was monitored, with negative results. The opportunity was also taken to examine the stripped easement along the remainder of the pipeline route, from just south of Messingham to the northern edge of Scotter, though no features or finds were encountered.

Site code MSP94

Navenby: Chapel Heath, SK 9900 5730, SMR No. 60538
After a site of regional (and possibly national) importance was sampled in the angle of Chapel Lane and Ermine Street, the developers, Ploughsound Ltd, are currently considering preservation in situ and the use of alternative development areas. A programme of rapid field walking was undertaken by CBP of PCA in March 1995 on an Shà site immediately south-west of the first site; closer to the medieval settlement of Navenby. Surface finds were present only in small numbers and included worked flint, Iron Age, Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval pottery. Many sherd were highly abraded, though a small concentration of fresher material on the southeastern side of the site may reflect the presence of in situ archaeological remains (corresponding to localised topographic fluctuations). It is anticipated that some further assessment and evaluation will take place on the site prior to development.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 48.95
North Hykeham: Mill Lane, SK 9415 6545, SMR No. 60534
In response to an archaeological condition of planning consent set by North Kesteven District Council, CLAU was commissioned by Lindum Homes Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief (supervised by RT) during groundworks associated with a residential development consisting of twenty-five separate house plots together with access roads and drainage. Monitoring was extended to watch the topsoil removal on a 130 x 35m area within a separate field to the east which was not included in the current planning application. A pre-development magnetometer survey over part of the development area by LRCC produced no evidence of anomalies which could be attributed to an archaeological origin.

The watching brief on the main area of development was confined to the access roads, the block of housing to the north west, and to excavations for services along the routes of the access roads. In the second field, topsoil stripping over a 130 x 35m area was observed. The only features of note were the remains of ridge and furrow field systems which were particularly well-defined in the second field. The furrows were oriented north-south in contrast to the north-west to south-east orientation of the modern field boundaries. An exploratory section across one example indicated a 1.35m width and 0.10m maximum depth. The centre to centre distance between furrows was 6.25m.

Archaeology in Lincolnshire, Accn no. 54.95

North Hykeham: North Kesteven (GM) School, SK 49320 366370, SMR No. 60535
The CLAU was commissioned to monitor groundworks relating to the construction of new technology and maths blocks within the school grounds. Inspection under the supervision of RT of the exposed surface following initial topsoil stripping on the technology block area revealed a geology of sands and gravels partially overlain with probable remnants of ridge and furrow and a 0.18m depth of topsoil. Two cut features were exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches. At the western corner of the area, a feature interpreted as either a length of ditch oriented SW-NE, or as an elongated pit, extended into the area for a distance of 3m before terminating. A process of rapid infilling followed by more gradual silting was indicated by a composition of ash, the fills and the subsequent tertiaies fills and included a 0.1m thick black/ashish gravel and charcoal. A broad, shallow cut to the north east contained a single fill of mid-grey/brown silty sand which included large patches of loose, light brown sand and gravel. The recorded portion of the feature could, it is thought, represent the edge of a more substantial feature. Observation during topsoil stripping on the site of the new maths block produced no evidence of archaeologically significant deposits.

The features recorded in the technology block area lie close to the line of a field boundary depicted on the 1936 O.S. map of Lincoln and it is known that further modification to the field boundary took place at the time of the construction of the school. A number of assumptions can therefore be discounted but the sparsity of artefactual material would tend to suggest that the features, if they do in fact predate these boundaries, were located away from any areas of settlement. In view of this, interpretation as sections of field boundary or as sand/gravel extraction pits related to the construction or maintenance of the Roman road may be appropriate.

Archaeology in Lincolnshire, Accn no. 166.94

North Kelsey: Mains Relay Station Road, TA 0460 0200-0740 0172, SMR No. pending
A watching brief was kept by GT for LAS on behalf of Anglian Water Services Ltd along a 2.3km stretch of Station Rd. Marked on O.S. maps as a Roman road, this has been disputed and identified as a new enclosure road built in (Eleanor and Rex C. Russell, Parliamentary Enclosure and New Lincolnshire Landscapes, 1987, p.63). The new pipeline followed the course of an earlier redundant service and no undisturbed deposits were exposed. It was therefore not possible to confirm or refute the presence of a Roman road.

Archaeology in Lincolnshire, Accn no. 113.94

North Somercotes: Old Cottage, South Road, TF 4173 9612, SMR No. 43138
Archaeological recording by MC and NF for LAS on behalf of Mr Grantham was carried out prior to demolition. The cottage was a one and a half storey building with extensions to the north and east. The north outshut was originally a mud and stud construction as was the north wall of the main building, the rest being in brick. Selected areas of wall were stripped of wallpaper and render to reveal more clearly the main structural components of the building. A complex history of alterations was uncovered, made all the more difficult to interpret because the same timbers had been reused on several occasions in different parts of the building. It is suggested that the earliest part of the cottage was the mud and stud north wall of the main building, possibly dating to the seventeenth century.

Archaeology in Lincolnshire, Accn no. 110.94

Osgodby: Kingerby Hall, TF 056 928, SMR Nos. 50305, 52145, 52146
This project was prompted by the discovery of human remains during the course of alterations to an ornamental lake in the grounds of the abovr property. The CLAU was commissioned to record and remove the remains concerned and, following further negotiation with the owners and tenants, Mr and Mrs Egeskov, it was agreed that an intensive watching brief should be carried out on all remaining elements of the groundworks programme. In spite of widespread flooding across the site, two burials were discovered, together with a variety of linear features (possibly ditches), several circular pits and possible postholes, and evidence for a possible hearth. Dumps of animal bone were encountered at various locations around the excavated area, together with a number of pottery fragments, indicating land-use during both the Roman and the Anglo-Saxon periods. The site is potentially very important as it appears to contain evidence for a sequence of development and occupation during the Roman period, together with subsequent activity beginning in the ninth century and continuing throughout to the present day.

Archaeology in Lincolnshire, Accn no. 45.93

Owston Ferry: Church Street, SE 0809 0032, SMR No. 2479
A watching brief was undertaken in May 1995 by the HAU on behalf of Mr. A. Smith, during the construction of a swimming pool extension at The Willows, Church Street, Owston Ferry. An area of 205m² was excavated down to natural subsoils within the bailey of the motte and bailey castle. Features representing an external palisade and associated defensive and internal features were recorded, speculatively ascribed to the castle of c.1070-95. Further refurbishment of these defences is suggested to relate to a period of 1173-74. The further survival and extent of such features was indicated. A later feature, of uncertain significance, was also traced.

Site code OFC95

Risclhorne: De Montfort University, SK 9830 7572, SMR No. 52147
The results of a field evaluation undertaken by CLAU and supervised by KW indicate that in the immediate area of the proposed development of a new residential block little or no evidence for human occupation survives. The stratigraphic sequence identified consists of a relict ploughsoil overlying the natural (i.e. geological) tabular limestone. Several possible possible surface features, cut into the limestone, were investigated but found to be a result of natural erosion. Above the buried ploughsoil level the modern topsoil and occasional disturbance

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caused by the insertion of services to the former temporary blocks was noted in all trenches.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 1.95

Sandtoft: Plot 4, Sandtoft Road, SE 7413 0814, SMR No. 920

A watching brief was undertaken by HAU in February 1995, on behalf of Mr and Mrs J. Corfield, during the initial stages of the construction of a detached bungalow and garage at Plot 4, Sandtoft Road, Sandtoft. The site lies within the reputed area of Vermuyden’s fortified settlement, established during the seventeenth century and destroyed in 1651. In 1988, seventeenth-century finds and features were recorded on the north side of Sandtoft Road, opposite this site. In the event, examination of the foundation trenches failed to produce any evidence of archaeological features, and no finds were recovered.

Site code SAN95

Scampton: St John the Baptist Church, SK 9480 7946, SMR No. 52149

A watching brief by GT for LAS on behalf of Scampton PCC was carried out during replacement of the floor in the Lady Chapel. Archaeological deposits beneath the make up layers for the wood block floor, laid in 1876, were not disturbed.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. pending

Scopwick: RAF Digby, TF 0490 5650, SMR Nos. 60480,60536

In response to an archaeological condition of planning consent, CLAU was commissioned by Frank Graham Consulting Engineers on behalf of the MOD to monitor groundworks relating to the construction of new airmen’s married quarters. The watching brief supervised by RT facilitated the mapping of the southern extent of a major ditch first recognised during a pre-development evaluation of the area by HTL. Its function and date could not be established within the framework of a watching brief but its depth and width suggested a significant land-dividing feature probably predating the enclosure of the fields. The possible remains of ridge and furrow fields extending over much of the site were identified. This suggests that the area was under arable cultivation during the medieval and post-medieval periods, the associated settlement being outside the current development area. The survival of this material also suggests that any prehistoric or Roman-British remains are relatively well preserved below the initial level of truncation. Evidence of settlement or land use from these periods was limited but this could, to a large extent, be due to the irregular character of the geology (mostly limestone) which made the identification of archaeological deposits extremely difficult.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 44.94

Scotter: Church Lane, Plot A, SE 887 008, SMR No. 52140

Staff of APS carried out a watching brief near to previous discoveries of prehistoric, Saxon and medieval remains. A possible boundary wall of mortared limestone was observed, though no dating evidence was obtained.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 9.95

Scotter: Church Lane, The Green, SE 887 008, SMR Nos. 52141,52142

FW of APS monitored development at The Green, Scotter. Previously a prehistoric, Saxon and medieval remains have been discovered nearby. Several undated pits were revealed and medieval and post-medieval pottery was recovered.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 62.94

Scredington: Mains Relay, TF 095 405, SMR No. pending

Staff of APS monitored the excavation of an Anglian Water Services Ltd pipe trench at Scredington. Although the trench passed close to several of the five medieval moated sites located in the parish, only sequences of natural and modern deposits were noted.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 29.94

Scunthorpe: Somervell Road, SE 9040 0785, SMR No. pending

Evaluation of former allotments in Somervell Road was carried out by NF for LAS on behalf of Stamford Construction Ltd. Geophysical survey by GSB comprised scanning of the entire area of 3ha using a fluxgate gradiometer followed by detailed survey of selected areas. The site appeared to be affected by modern disturbance and a watching brief by GT confirmed this analysis.

Site code SSA94

Stamford: Austin Friars Lane, TF 0255 0689, SMR No. 34859

A watching brief was undertaken by BBS for PCA on behalf of Anglian Water Services Ltd to observe the passage of a new sewer trench alongside the supposed remains of the east side of the friary. In the event, an earlier and unrecorded sewer trench had destroyed what archaeology there might have been in this part of the lane. Nevertheless, the remains of a deeply-buried limestone wall were noted in a lateral trench from the main trench. The purpose and date of this wall are obscure.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 45.94

Sutton: Station Road, TF 285 352, SMR No. pending

Staff of APS produced a desk-top assessment to determine the archaeological implications of proposed development of land next to the cemetery, Station Road, Sutton. Indications of prehistoric activity in the vicinity are lacking though, as elsewhere in Sutton, this is possibly due to burial of the evidence by alluvium, rather than genuine absence. Immediately east of the proposed development area is a Romano-British occupation site, apparent as a scatter of artefacts. An adjacent trackway and enclosures, evident as cropmarks, may be related to the Roman site, though these features are undated and could equally be associated with medieval artefacts found in the vicinity. A moderate quantity of medieval pottery was also recognised in the north-east corner of the investigation area during the site visit. Both concentrations probably define the locations of medieval habitation sites.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. pending

Tallington: Land at Casewick Road, TF 0915 0815, SMR No. 34017

A three-stage archaeological assessment carried out in 1994-95 by NA, acting for clients in advance of proposed development, has shown that the site contains a small number of cropmarks including a faint sub-circular feature which had been identified previously and interpreted as a hengiform monument. Subsequent geophysical prospection did not detect evidence of the henge but trial excavation exposed the terminal of a late prehistoric ring-ditch in its vicinity. Two short sections of undated gullies were also recorded in separate locations below 650-800mm of agricultural soil.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 138.95

Welbourn: 28 High Street, TF 39675 53427, SMR No. 60533

A watching brief was carried out by CPB for PCA in October 1994 on the site of a development to the rear of 28 High Street, Welbourn. No archaeological features were exposed, though a series of ground-raising deposits were sectioned, where they overlay natural subsoil and bedrock (approximately 32.5m OD). A small number of early medieval pottery sherds were recovered from deposits layers (the latest being thirteenth century), as were three residual Romano-British sherds.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. pending
WELTON: Sudbeck Lane, TF 0135 7948, SMR No. 52143

Evaluation carried out by NF for LAS on behalf of David Wilson Homes Ltd comprised the recording of five machine excavated trenches on a plot of land south of Sudbeck Lane. The whole area was covered with medieval ridge and furrow and the trenches failed to located any other archaeological remains of any date. The only finds were two scraps of roof tile and a single sherd of nineteenth-century pottery.

Archive at LCNCC, Access no. 152.94

WILLINGTON: Sewage Works, SK 925 937, SMR No. 52144

In response to a proposal for development of the site, PCF of APS supervised an evaluation on land next to the sewage works, off Northfield Lane, Willington. A Romano-British settlement is located 100m to the northwest and prehistoric artefacts have been recovered 300m to the south of the investigation area. Excavation supplemented a programme of fieldwalking and geophysical survey.

A small amount of Roman pottery that probably constitutes spread from the adjacent Romano-British settlement was recovered during fieldwalking. Quantities of slag, associated with the construction of the sewage plant, were also retrieved. This material was responsible for some of the anomalies recorded by the magnetometry survey. Drains, pipes and a probable stream culvert were also recognised by the geophysical examination. Additionally, geological conditions on the east bank of the ducted stream were responsible for major electrical resistance deviations. Excavation revealed stream and bog deposits across much of the area. Roman pottery was recovered from these layers, though no archaeological features were encountered. These sediments relate to a watercourse that formerly crossed the area. Recorded on maps as early as 1769, by 1953 this stream had been channelled through a culvert.

Archive at LCNCC, Access no. 101.94

WINTERINGHAM: Outfall pipeline, Poultry Farm, SE 9453 2192 - 9469 2216, SMR No. pending

A watching brief by GT for LAS on behalf of Anglian Water Services Ltd produced only two small sherd of Romano-British pottery and no evidence for any occupation features of any date, despite the close proximity of a large Roman settlement and fort.

Site code WRO94

WOODHALL SPA: Witham Road, TF 1855 6300, SMR No. 43137

Evaluation by NF for LAS on behalf of Broadgate Builders (Spalding) Ltd of 11.5ha. Phase 1 of a proposed building development failed to locate any clear evidence of archaeological activity, despite the presence of extensive cropmarks elsewhere in the locality. A magnetic susceptibility survey by OA of the whole area was followed by intensive gradiometer survey of two small areas. Faint linear features were recorded in one of these. A single machine trench was excavated through a blanket area and into the area of possible features, confirming the total absence of archaeological remains and artefacts. Shallow linear marks, possibly the remnants of ploughed out ridge and furrow, were the probable explanation for the anomalies recorded by geophysical survey.

Archive at LCNCC, Access no. 109.94

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORTS

BOSTON: General Hospital, TF 329 434, SMR Nos. 13319,13320

Gary Taylor

In order to determine the archaeological implications of proposed development at the General Hospital site, Boston, a desk-top assessment was produced by staff of APS.

Subsequently, a field evaluation was undertaken to test for the presence and survival of archaeological deposits. Above river silts of fourteenth century date were medieval occupation remains in the form of walls, ditches, pits and laid mortar and gravel surfaces. Further flooding in the medieval period necessitated the relaying of many of the surfaces which, therefore, probably served as external yards or pathways. Amongst the artefacts associated with these structural remains were an imported Beverley ware jug, a piece of amber, glazed floor and roof tile and fragments of exotic stone (schist and gneiss), apparently used for building purposes. These finds suggested that the medieval occupation was high status and probably domestic in character. Additionally, a spatially-confined group of over fired and accidentally glazed bricks indicated that some form of high-temperature industrial activity had been located in the north-eastern part of the site.

Evidence recovered by the evaluation established that, during the medieval period, the site consisted of two separate land blocks, one respecting the river frontage, the other stretching back from St John’s Road, a highway located to the east of the development area. Ditches and walls identified on the eastern part of the site may have provided the boundaries between these two parcels. This pattern of land holding persisted into the earlier post-medieval period (sixteenth eighteenth centuries), at which time the walls were removed. At this same time the western property unit was abandoned and reverted to fields, though occupation continued on the eastern section.

Serious flooding deposited silt across the area in the post-medieval period, perhaps causing the site to be temporarily vacated. In the nineteenth century, the area was reoccupied and construction of the hospital commenced in 1874, with various additions being made into the twentieth century, remains of this building activity being recognised during the site investigation. No evidence for the docks or the eighteenth century jail revealed by the desk-based assessment was recovered by the evaluation.

Archive at LCNCC, Access no. 51.94

BOURNE: Mill Drove, TF 1030 2125, SMR No. 34835

Naomi Field

Excavations by JT for LAS on behalf of M. Parker and Sons Ltd followed previous evaluation (L.H.A., 29, 1994, p.46). A large and complex arrangement of enclosure ditches, gullies, pits and post-holes dating to the Iron Age and Romano-British periods was uncovered. Two distinct areas of ditched enclosures were located, at the north and south ends of the plot, c.80-90m apart, probably belonging to the same settlement complex.

A multi-phase ditch found at the south end of the development site was first dug in the middle Iron Age. The centre of a late Iron Age/early Roman settlement was sited on the rising ground at, and almost certainly beyond, the northern end of the site. The corner of an enclosure and domestic occupation deposits were defined at the north end of the site with the multi-phase ditch to the south defining the outer boundary of this later settlement.

After a break in occupation during the second century AD there was a major realignment of the site when a rectilinear enclosure complex was laid out, probably for the control of livestock. This almost certainly related to the development of a late Roman settlement, possibly a small villa complex, located to the north of the development site.

Medieval and/or post-medieval plough furrows were present in both excavation areas, orientated east-west, slight traces of which have been observed walking oblique sunlight on the ground surface. These furrows contained post-medieval pottery and clay pipe fragments, as well as residual Iron Age and Roman pottery.

Archive at LCNCC, Access no. 5.94
Healing: Land off Stallingborough Road, TA 2125 1065, SMR No. 1231

Ken Steedman

In July and August 1995, trial excavations were carried out by the HAU, under the supervision of J. Tipples, on behalf of Mr. M. McGarry, on land on the north-west side of the village of Healing. This work followed on from earlier earthwork survey and geophysical survey, which had identified the probable existence of archaeological features on an area of land proposed for residential development. Six trenches were excavated; three lay within the earthwork enclosure previously surveyed, while the remainder were positioned to further investigate a series of geophysical anomalies of suspected archaeological origin.

There was more than one phase of occupation on the site. A number of ditches, pits and possible structural features, including traces of timber buildings or fences, adjacent to a track with flanking ditches, appear to represent an early medieval farm or hamlet in the northern part of the site, perhaps in use from the twelfth to fourteenth centuries. At a later date, perhaps in the early part of the fourteenth century, a large ditched enclosure was dug over part of the area covered by the previous occupation, with the upcast from the ditches being used to form clay platforms within. A building and other settlement features, including chalk paths or tracks, were constructed on this raised ground, and these saw use into the sixteenth century. This enclosure is tentatively interpreted as a moated residence of the owner of one of the two medieval estates known at Healing.

There was a small residual element of Romano-British and late Saxon/Saxon-Norman material amongst the predominantly medieval pottery assemblage, indicating occupation of these dates in the vicinity.

Site code HEA95

Lincoln: Bishop Grosseteste College, SK 9769 7277, SMR Nos. 70046,70047

Kevin Wragg

The CLAU was commissioned by Kit Vincent Architectural Services, on behalf of Bishop Grosseteste College Lincoln, to carry out an archaeological evaluation at the site of a proposed extension to the west of the existing College library. Four trial trenches were hand-excavated under supervision of KW at selected locations across the proposed development area, in order not only to assess the condition of any surviving archaeology, but also to provide information for the client's architect and engineer to allow final decisions about foundation and building design to be made. The site adjoins Newport which follows approximately the line of the Roman Ermine Street.

Undisturbed limestone brash, representing the natural strata for this part of the city, occurred throughout the area of the evaluation at levels between 62.20m OD and 62.70m OD. Lying above the natural surface were traces of Roman occupation (possibly dating to the second or third centuries) on the site, including structures, an infant burial and possible evidence of quarrying or stone-working. The Roman structures were subsequently abandoned, and a period of diserection and disuse followed, with the site being re-occupied during the medieval period. (possibly beginning in the late eleventh or early twelfth centuries, as indicated by medieval pottery recovered from several deposits).

Ultimately the medieval structures themselves also went out of use, probably during the fifteenth or sixteenth centuries (it was at about this period that the aforementioned parish church of St John the Baptist became derelict and was abandoned reflecting the decline of the medieval city). Later medieval and post-medieval deposits, likely to have been used for agricultural/horticultural purposes, appear to have been truncated and disturbed by the subsequent landscaping undertaken to establish the existing college gardens.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 41.95

Navenby: Chapel Heath, SK 9390 5750, SMR Nos. 60537, 60538

Colin Palmer Brown

Ploughbound Ltd were granted outline planning consent to build a moderate density housing estate in the angle of High Dike and Chapel Lane on the east side of Navenby. The potential of the site for enhancing our knowledge of regional military development during the Roman Conquest period has long been established, and field walking in recent times suggested the proximity of Roman buildings, as well as finds more typically associated with a late Iron Age date.

The LRC undertook a programme of magnetometry which revealed the outlines of native-type settlement enclosures (incorporating round house plans) and linear ditches, some of which respected the alignment of Ermine Street.

Seven evaluation trenches were excavated by PCA under the supervision of CPB to sample some of the anomalies revealed by the survey. In two of these, close to the Ermine Street front, multi-phase stone building remains were exposed, incorporating mural floors and painted plaster walls. It is likely that an extensive ribbon development lined this side (probably both sides) of Ermine Street. A square/rectangle enclosure, extending westwards at right angles to Ermine Street, was sectioned. It was surrounded by a Metalstone road or track. A large backfilled quarry on the west side of the site (possibly used to extract limestone for construction further east) contained significant quantities of fuel ash slag; and in one of the buildings, demolition layers contained fragments of a possible smith God pit.

On the south-west side of the site, a large native-type, square enclosure was sectioned, as was one of the eaves drip gullies surrounding one of at least three circular buildings within its interior. The upper fill of the enclosure ditch contained a single sherd of Samian, though primary deposits contained sherds exclusively of middle-late Iron Age type.

The main thrust of the Roman occupation appears to have taken place during the latter part of the third century, extending into the fourth century, though, for the purpose of evaluation, destructive archaeology was avoided and levels pre-dating the stone building phases were not sampled.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 154.94

Quarrington: Town Road, TF 058 446, SMR No. 60487

Fred Coupland and Gary Taylor

Funded by Chartdale Homes in advance of development, archaeological investigations at the Early-Middle Saxon site at Town Road, Quarrington, were carried out by staff of APS (L.H.A., 29, 1994, p.49).

Rectilinear ditched enclosures that contained pit groups and postholes have been identified across the area, though the archaeological remains, identified through geophysical prospection and excavation, do significantly increase in number and density towards the north-western part of the site, suggesting that the focus of Saxon settlement lay in this location. None of the ditches/gullies are clearly related to structures and many of the postholes appear to be randomly scattered, though these are areas where the postholes are more concentrated and within which patterns of deliberate placing might be postulated. However, whether these arrangements relate to buildings, fences, or stock pens, is not yet clear.

With the lack of clear structural remains, the investigation site has been considered to be peripheral to the main Saxon habitation area which probably lay immediately to the west. Further emphasising the proximity of the Saxon occupation site
is the ceramic assemblage which, in the opinion of pottery specialists (Dr Alan Vince and Jane Young from the CLAU), is substantial for the period (sixth - eighth centuries AD) and consists of large, well-preserved sherds.

Metalworking residues have been recovered from some pits, though these materials have no clear association to the metal casting evidence previously identified. Several fired clay loom weights and a bone spindle whorl, indicating that cloth production probably took place in the settlement, have also been found.

Other periods are represented in addition to the Saxon remains. Flints and a fragment of a Neolithic polished stone axe have been recovered while a thin scatter of Roman coins may indicate an otherwise unrecognised Romano-British presence. Additionally, the foundations of a substantial stone building, as yet undated, have also been revealed. Work will continue into 1995.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 50.93

Ruskington: 29 Station Road, TF 0849 5087, SMR No. 60539

Colin Palmer-Brown

Middle-late Saxon settlement features and part of a Beaker cemetery were exposed by PCA during extension works at the Chestnuts residential home, Station Road. Two inhumation burials were approximately 2m apart, were exposed in the bases of builders construction trenches. Each burial was accompanied by a highly decorated beaker; adjacent to one of these were two crudely-struck flint flakes. Bronze Age ceremonial features are visible as cropmarks on the west and south sides of the modern settlement, though no previous burials have been reported from within the village core and the extent of the cemetery is not known.

One of the burial pits was cut through by a narrow east-west trench, traced for a distance of c.8m. Close to the centre of the exposed section, two post holes delineated an entrance measuring approximately 80cm in width. A terminal at the north end of the east-west trench met with a feature of similar form, orientated north-south. These features were interpreted as building slots. A small quantity of late Saxon pottery was found in one of the trenches. Within the easternmost building trench, a section of a more substantial flat-bottomed trench was exposed. In its fill was a large sherd of middle Saxon pottery.

Clearly, the south-east side of Ruskington contains important early Bronze Age remains as well as structural features dating within the middle-late Saxon period. It would seem likely, therefore, that the main settlement focus at this time was some considerable distance from the earlier cemetery on the west side of the village which has been under examination since the latter part of the nineteenth century.

The two Beakers from the site are currently being assessed by Mr T. Manby and it is hoped that human remains from one of the burials will contain sufficient quantities of collagen for radiocarbon dating.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 128.94

Stamford: Station Yard, TF 029 067, SMR No. 34860

Mark Dymond

An evaluation was undertaken by APS to determine the archaeological implications of proposed development at the Station Yard, south of the Welland at Stamford. Ermine Street, a major Roman road, crosses the river a little west of the investigation area and Wothorpe Road, which bounds the investigation area on the east, probably formed the early Saxon roads to the town. Part of the northern bank of the river was fortified by the Danes in the tenth century but in 918AD the town submitted to Edward the Elder and a new fortification was built south of the river. This new defensive establishment may have been located on the investigation area, though the preferred location is a little to the east, astride High Street St Mary's.

A Benedictine nunnery, which had a cemetery and surrounding precinct, was built on the investigation site in 1155. Dissolved in 1536, the nunnery precinct subsequently became part of the Burghley estate and was excluded from development. Remains of the nunnery, including several graves, were revealed during building of the railway and station yard in 1846-48.

Cutting natural deposits were a number of undated ditches and pits. Construction of the railway and associated facilities in the mid-nineteenth century truncated the undated deposits and effectively removed any recognisable traces of the nunnery. Evidence for this industrial activity was represented by walls and the remnants of foundations for railyard apparatus that was dismantled earlier this century.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 134.94

Sutterton: Post Office Lane and Rainwall's Lane, TF 281 365, SMR No. 13320

Fred Coupland

An archaeological examination was undertaken by APS on land alongside Post Office Lane and Rainwall's Lane, Sutterton, in response to a proposal for development of the two sites. Adjacent to the development area on Post Office Lane is the site of Sutterton House, built in 1609, and medieval pottery and other finds have been reported from the immediate vicinity. Fieldwalking and geophysical surveys were carried out and supplemented by evaluation excavation.

On the Post Office Lane site, fieldwalking recovered pottery and other artefacts of medieval and later date. Several localised concentrations of finds were recognised, including a dense cluster of medieval material on the western section of the site and a large, confined group of post-medieval and later artefacts on the east part of the area. Geophysical survey recorded major magnetic anomalies considered to indicate possible buried archaeological remains throughout the Post Office Lane site. Excavation revealed these magnetic deviations to be caused by a medieval field dyke and large middens and bonfires of post-medieval date. In addition, probable medieval timber structures and drainage gullies were revealed. During the post-medieval period the field dyke was backfilled. The post-medieval rubbish heaps were probably associated with Sutterton House, though no remains of that building were revealed. By contrast, on Rainwall's Lane, no areas of high artefact density were observed, magnetic disturbance was limited and no archaeological deposits were encountered during excavation.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 52.94

Torksey: Castle Farm, SK 8370 7869, SMR No. 52148

Colin Palmer-Brown

In November/December 1994, an archaeological excavation was undertaken by PCA on behalf of Mr R. N. Denby on the former site of Castle Farm in advance of housing development. An evaluation by LAS in 1989 identified a late Saxon inhumation cemetery and suggested the proximity of at least one pottery kiln. A large area (incorporating the foundation footprint of an access road extending west off the High Street and service trenches for four dwellings) was excavated to depths not exceeding 1m (reflecting the development impact).

An early Christian cemetery, two late Saxon pottery kilns, a medieval lime kiln and traces of a post-medieval structure were exposed and recorded. Three further kiln-type structures were too fragmentary to allow a specific functional assessment, though these also may have been used to fire pottery. The better-preserved kilns were similar in form to structures excavated by Maurice Barley in the 1960s (two of which lay on
land almost directly opposite the present site; on the east side of the High Street.

One of the better-preserved kilns contained a complete medium-sized globular jar; this form apparently forming the main product. It dates the kiln between the early to mid-eleventh century. The other pottery kiln was also producing medium-sized jars, though these appear to be of a slightly earlier type, perhaps ranging between the late tenth and early eleventh century.

An east-west ditch appeared to separate the industrial zone from the cemetery area. A late eleventh century coin hoard post-dated one of the graves, and late tenth/early eleventh century Torksey ware sherds were recovered from two of the grave fill; implying possible contemporaneity between the cemetery and the kiln site.

It is anticipated that a more detailed account on the results of this excavation will be published over the forthcoming year.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 167.94

Winteringham: Eastfield Farm, SE 9435 2107, SMR No. 2068
Ken Steedman

Further archaeological fieldwork was undertaken by HAU, on behalf of Mr I. W. Dowson, on the southern part of OS Field No. 3714, Eastfield Farm, Winteringham. A watching brief last year to monitor stripping of topsoil for landfill (see L.H.A., 29, 1994, p.51), was followed by trial excavations in January and February 1995 to evaluate the remainder of the site prior to submission of an application for sand extraction. The evaluation work was immediately followed by a short period of excavation in one area to remove skeletons from several graves discovered there. In addition, the footing trenches for a new storage barn in the farmyard were inspected during the course of the work.

The earliest recorded features were a group of three pits, one of which contained fragments of early Bronze Age beakers. The majority of recorded features, however, were associated with the Roman small town of Old Winteringham. A track, flanked by ditches, ran east to west across the site, to a junction with Roman Ermine Street, which is projected to run through the south-east corner of the site. Parts of two successive buildings of third-century date were recorded north of the intersection of the two thoroughfares. The earliest building was rectangular and based on post-in-trench foundations, in close proximity to a north-south boundary ditch, while the second had stone foundations and a curved northern end. No internal surfaces survived, but the later building contained stone-built hearths and associated features. These buildings may represent the southernmost extent of the town.

Some distance west of the buildings, and north of the track, lay a small cemetery, bounded by a ditch to the east. Fifteen burials were excavated in total, six during the watching brief and nine during the later excavations. A small number of finds associated with the burials imply that they were contemporary with the buildings and use of the track. A southern continuation of the cemetery is implied by a number of burials discovered immediately south of this during sand quarrying in the 1950s.

Site code WEF94/5