Archaeology in Lincolnshire
Naomi Field and Ian George

The notes and reports which follow cover work carried out in the historic county in the period between 1 April 1995 and 31 March 1996. Throughout the period development pressures remained constant but the number of archaeological projects occurring as a result of development continues to follow an upward trend. Archaeological requirements through the planning system account for the majority of fieldwork being undertaken in the county. The last two reports are of finds reported to the Lincoln City and County Museum. Last year’s Archaeological Notes included summary results of 88 pieces of archaeological fieldwork. This year the number has increased to 143.

Those sites whose SMR number is marked * are on the Humberside SMR. Details about every other site can be obtained from the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record, 12 Friars Lane, Lincoln, LN2 5AL.

The notes and reports have been compiled with the assistance of the staff of the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section. Contributions were co-ordinated by Gary Taylor (Archaeological Project Services), John Hockley (City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit), Colin Palmer-Brown (Pre-Construct Archaeology) and Ken Steedman (Humberside Archaeology Unit).

Abbreviations:

Organisations
APS Archaeological Project Services
CLAU City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit
GA Geoaquest Associates
GSR Geophysical Surveys of Bradford
HU Humberside Archaeology Unit
JSAC John Samuels Archaeological Consultants
LAS Lindsey Archaeological Services
LCNCC Lincoln City and County Museum
LRC Landscape Research Centre Ltd
OA Oxford Archaeologists
OAA Oxford Archaeological Associates
PCA Pre-Construct Archaeology

Personnel
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL NOTES

Alvingham: Abbey Farm, TF 3675 9190, SMR No. 43297
Abby Farm lies within the earthworks of the Gilbertine Priory of St Mary (found 1148-54). A. E. Graves & Son (farmers) were granted full planning consent to construct a new agricultural shed, a condition of which required the undertaking of an archaeological watching brief. As site works had already commenced PCA were appointed to undertake an intensive retrospective recording brief. SJ and RS recorded archaeological deposits exposed in sixteen construction pits of which those to the west contained recent deposits associated with the infilling of a moat in the 1960s. A demolition horizon in the extreme north-west foundation pit implied the presence of stone structures further to the north or west, and pits on the north and east side of the site exposed a series of stone wall alignments and associated floor/occupation layers beneath demolition rubble. In the base of one pit were semi-waterlogged deposits which contained late tenth to early thirteenth century pottery. Stratified and unstratified medieval pottery ranged between the mid-thirteenth and late sixteenth centuries and was dominated by local fabrics (mostly Humber and Toynaton wares).

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 96.95

Asgarby: Hall Farm, New Lake, TF 3280 6675, SMR Nos. 43293, 43295
A watching brief was carried out by GT for LAS on behalf of Mr G. Oliver during extensive groundworks for a new lake on land west of Asgarby House. Several previous small lakes in the same position had been backfilled in the past but the watching brief found no evidence for a medieval or earlier series of ponds on the site. The small quantity of pottery recovered ranged from an earliest possible date in the thirteenth century to the eighteenth century, most was of sixteenth-seventeenth century wares from local kilns including those at Toynaton All Saints and Old Bolingbroke. This material was all from topsoil and presumably represented medieval spreading of farmyard waste as fertiliser.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 116.95

Ashby-cum-Fenby: Park Close, Ashby Lane, TA 2523 0093, SMR No. 95316
A watching brief was carried out by HAU in November 1995, on behalf of Mr P. C. Snape, monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for a single dwelling and garage on land adjoining Park Close, Ashby Lane, Ashby-cum-Fenby. The site lies within the core of the medieval village and earthworks indicative of medieval occupation survive in the immediate vicinity. A large pit or ditch, over 1.17m in diameter and at least 0.9m deep, was recorded in the trench edges. The fill of the feature contained concentrations of charcoal, animal bone, daub and fragments of second century Romano-British pottery. In addition, a few fragments of medieval and Romano-British pottery were recovered from the spoil heaps and from the fill of a later land drain.

Site Code: ACF95

Ashby-by-Partney: Halton Road, TF 4275 6640, SMR Nos. 43234, 43235
A watching brief was carried out by RS for PCA on behalf of Mr A. Hunt during groundworks for a single dwelling on land south-east of Halton Road, Ashby by Partney. A series of ditches and other features dating to the twelfth and thirteenth centuries was exposed.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 187.95

Aubourn: Lodge Cottage, SK 9266 6272, SMR No. pending
PCA of APS carried out a watching brief during construction work at Lodge Cottage, Harmston Road, Aubourn. Close by are the thirteenth century church of St Peter and the sixteenth century Aubourn Hall. The investigation recorded a brick manhole or water tank. Pottery and glass of probable nineteenth century date was retrieved from the topsoil.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 145.95

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Aylesby: Main Road, TA 2028 0768, SMR No. 145* A watching brief was undertaken by HAU on behalf of Mr I. Walkington during the initial stages of the construction of a dwelling at Main Road, Aylesby. The site lies within the core of the medieval village, on the north side of the main east-west road. A series of settlement plots were ranged along this road, some of the boundaries of which have been recorded on aerial photographs. No features were identified and no artefacts were recovered during examination of the foundation trenches. Site code MRA96

Barholm and Stowe/Greatford/Market Deeping: Greatford Cut, TF 0837 1162 - TF 1256 0992 No: SMR No. 34945 Repairs to the relief channels alongside the Greatford Cut were subject to archaeological monitoring, carried out by staff of APS, due to the proximity of numerous sites of prehistoric, Roman and medieval date. Towards Greatford, several probable ditches were identified, though these were uncut. Two of these were sealed by alluvium of probable late or post-Roman date, whilst a third ditch cut these flood silts. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 16.96

Barlings: Barlings Abbey, Low Barlings, TF 090 736, SMR No. 00103 CM of APS monitored the excavation of two small trenches for the emplacement of interpretive panels at Barlings Abbey, Low Barlings. Within the trenches, which were located close to the north arcade of the abbey, medieval make-up layers and a brick culvert were revealed beneath nineteenth century demolition debris. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 64.95

Billinghay: Billinghay Fields Phase I, Walcot Road, TF 1430 5540, SMR No. pending Proposals for this site involved the construction of over thirty residential dwellings, on a parcel of land previously used for arable cultivation, covering an area of approximately 130m N-S x 110m E-W. The CLAU was commissioned by Hart Properties to carry out an intermittent watching brief on the site, in order to comply with a condition of planning consent. The results from the watching brief proved to be largely negative with no evidence of any archaeological features predating the twelfth century. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 46.95

Boston: 11 and 11a Union Street, TF 3258 4444, SMR No. 13390 A watching brief was carried out by GT for LAS on behalf of Meldrum Lee and Gillatt during groundworks for the construction of new flats. A small quantity of medieval pottery of twelfth/thirteenth century date was retrieved suggesting that there was a presence on this site but its character could not be determined because of the poor conditions on site caused by the deconstructive nature of the piling techniques used. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 68.95

Boston: General Hospital, TF 329 434, SMR Nos. 13365, 13331, 13332 Further investigations at the site of the former General Hospital, Boston (see LHA 30, 47) were supervised by MD of APS. A substantial stone building of fourteenth century date, perhaps the remains of a warehouse, was identified near to the northern corner of the site. Although predating the earliest documentary reference made in 1585, this is possibly the custom house (or a precursor) identified from documentary sources during the desk-top assessment. Adjacent to, and contemporary with, the stone building was a brick structure that may have been a bakehouse. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 51.94

Boston: High Street, TF 3273 4394, SMR No. 13364 Proposed development at 17/19 High Street, Boston, was subject to evaluation excavations, supervised by NH of APS. These investigations were due to numerous finds and structures of medieval date occurring in proximity to the site. Although the area was found to have several 2m deep cellars, beneath these were well-preserved, highly organic deposits of thirteenth/fourteenth century date. The corner of a brick structure of medieval date was identified and several wooden stakes, perhaps representing fences and also dating to the thirteenth/fourteenth century, were revealed. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 16.96

Boston: Johnson’s Warehouse, TF 327 438, SMR No. pending The excavation of test pits on land adjacent to the site of Johnson’s Warehouse was monitored by CM of APS. Located next to the river in the centre of Boston, the site is surrounded by medieval and post-medieval remains and is recorded on Hall’s map of 1741 when it was occupied by warehouses. A masonry foundation layer of post-medieval date was revealed, along with external surfaces. A coal yard and associated deposits and the cellars of a kitchen factor were also revealed. These were sealed by demolition deposits which were, in turn, cut through by the foundation trench for a river defence wall constructed during the mid 1950s. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 65.95

Boston: Liquorpond Street, TF 326 437, SMR No. pending Due to the previous discovery of burials in the proximity, development at Liquorpond Street, Boston, was the subject of archaeological monitoring, carried out by MS of APS. The edge of a pond, mapped in 1829, was recorded. After the pond had been filled in the ground was made up with dumped material that contained artefacts of nineteenth century date. A brick cistern was also revealed. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 122.95

Boston: Spain Lane, TF 3290 4445, SMR No. 13315 APS were commissioned to carry out a watching brief during development at Spain Lane, Boston. The site is located within the medieval core of Boston and is centred on the site of the Dominican Friary founded in 1238. The work, undertaken by KH, revealed a series of medieval mortar surfaces beneath nineteenth century construction and demolition debris. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 158.94

Boston: 11 Wide Bargate, TF 3290 4429, SMR Nos. 13367, 13368 As part of an evaluation strategy for LincsLab the CLAU excavated two 5x2m trenches by hand within the property bounded by Silver Street to the east and Wide Bargate to the north. The northernmost of the two trenches, at approximately 25m to the south of the Wide Bargate street frontage produced evidence of primarily late sixteenth or early seventeenth century activity. The most notable features were 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 Bargate. Finds associated with this general phase of activity included fragments of bell mould and a large piece of slate together with wooden pins and a fragment of what is possibly a lid of a wooden box or vessel. The second trench, 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 test pits 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. The results of the evaluation indicated the presence of
archaeological deposits over most of the site with the potential for excellent organic preservation due to waterlogging at surprisingly shallow depth.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 20.95

**Bourne: Ancaster Road, TF 102 205, SMR No. pending**

MD of APS supervised investigations at a proposed development site alongside the Car Dyke Romano-British waterway, in Bourne. Prehistoric flint tools had also previously been found on the site. However, beneath a railway embankment that had been constructed by 1855 was a probable medieval ploughsoil. No evidence for the Car Dyke, or its flanking banks was identified during the investigations.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 24.95

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

Land between Grantham Road and Sleaford Road, Bracebridge Heath had been subject to a desk-top assessment, produced by staff of APS, and a geophysical survey. These examinations indicated that a Romano-British roadside cemetery was located at the south-western limit of the investigation area and that a number of unexplained magnetic anomalies of apparently archaeological origin were located in the area (see LHA 30, 40). However, subsequent trial excavation of the eastern part of the site, supervised by PCF of APS, established that the geophysical anomalies were actually caused by geological features and no archaeological remains or artefacts were identified.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 1.96

**Bransiton: Whitehouse Farm, TF 056 677, SMR Nos. 60555, 60556**

A watching brief was carried out by KH of APS during development at Whitehouse Farm, Bransiton. Several small Romano-British settlements are located nearby, including one immediately south of the investigation site. Undated but possibly Romano-British enclosures are also located in the field east of Whitehouse Farm. Artefacts of medieval date have previously been recovered from the development site, perhaps indicating that the present farm had a medieval precursor. An undated ditch and a posthole were revealed cutting through subsoil and the foundation of a World War II searchlight emplacement was also recorded.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 63.95

**Bransiton: Church Hall, Bransiton TF 0218 6726, SMR No. pending**

An archaeological watching brief was carried out by CPB of PCA in December 1995 during groundwork associated with the construction of an easterly extension to Bransiton Church Hall. No significant archaeological deposits were exposed: the ground surface had been truncated in modern times.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 208.95

**Brant Broughton: Guildford Lane, SK 9163 5427, SMR No. pending**

Development at Brant Broughton was monitored by MS of APS. Roman and medieval artefacts have been found close by and medieval and post-medieval buildings are located in proximity to the site. However, although a possible hollow-way was observed to the west of the area, only natural and modern deposits were recorded.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 154.95

**Brothertoft: Kirton Drove, TF 263 451, SMR No. 13349**

A proposed development area to the north of Kirton Drove, Brothertoft, was the subject of archaeological investigations, supervised by PCF of APS. Several enclosures, evident as cropmarks and probably representing Romano-British farms or small settlements, are located near to as well as on the site.

Additionally, pottery of Roman date has been found nearby. A small amount of Roman pottery was found during field-walking of the investigation area. Subsequently, a test trench was positioned across the line of the enclosure evident as a cropmark. This revealed the ditch responsible for the formation of the cropmark, though no dating evidence or occupation debris was recovered, suggesting that the enclosure was used for purposes other than settlement.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 189.95

**Burton: Middle Street and Lincoln, Burton Road, Water main replacement, SK 9620 7675 - 9705 7265, SMR Nos. 53428, 70106**

A watching brief by GT for LAS on behalf of Anglian Water Services Ltd, during trenching along Burton Road between the junction with Yarborough Road and Burton village produced no significant archaeological observations. There was no evidence for Roman road metalling which had been anticipated. Archive research suggested that a linear feature, perhaps preserving the alignment of a Roman road, crossed fields to the east of the present road. No artefacts of medieval or earlier date were recovered. The pitched limestone road construction recorded beneath Burton Road closer to the city centre was present and, as elsewhere, dated as post-medieval.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 199.95

**Burton Pedwardine: Saltbox Farm, Mareham Lane, TF 396750 354270, SMR No. 60575**

Saltbox Farm was the subject of a watching brief in April and May 1995 during the construction of four new poultry houses by G. W. Padley Ltd. The work was undertaken by SJ of PCA on an intermittent basis during topsoil stripping and foundation/service trenching. The site, which is immediately south of Mareham Grange (SAM 310), contained no medieval features, but a relatively large assemblage of post-medieval/modern pottery was recovered from the topsoil. A small quantity of Roman-British/Iron Age pottery was recovered from a ditch which was sectioned on the south-east side of the development.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 38.95

**Cabourne, Caistor and Nettleton: Water main replacement, TA 1384 0178, TA 1145 0100 and TA 1080 0024, SMR No. pending**

An intermittent watching brief, by GT for LAS on behalf of Anglian Water Services Ltd, during trenching for a replacement water main in parts of Cabourne (A46), Caistor (Rawlinson Avenue) and Nettleton (Cook’s Lane) produced no evidence for activity earlier than the post-medieval period.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 47.96

**Caistor: George Hotel, Cornhill, TA 1191 0138, SMR No. 52451**

Development on the site of the former George Hotel, Cornhill, Caistor was monitored due to the possibility of remains associated with the Roman town being revealed. However, the investigation, carried out by MS of APS, identified only an undated ditch/pit and the partially demolished cellars of the former hotel.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 188.95

**Chapel St Leonards: Sea Road, TF 552 772, SMR Nos. 43304, 43305**

A watching brief was carried out by NH of APS, during development at Sea Road, Chapel St Leonards. Romano-British and medieval pottery and salt-making sites have previously been identified in the village and on its coastline. Large quantities of Roman and medieval pottery were recovered during the site examination and remains from both periods were identified, though these had been disturbed by recent activities.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 159.95
Coleby: Rectory Road, SK 9760 6068, SMR No. 60617
Development in the core of the medieval village of Coleby, an area where Romano-British artefacts have also been found, was subject to a watching brief, carried out by staff of APS. Several ditches and a number of pits were identified but all were undated. Fragments of Romano-British and medieval pottery were recovered during the investigation.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 37.96

Crowland: Crowland Abbey, floodlight installation, TF 241 102, SMR No. 00263
A watching brief, by GT for LAS on behalf of Crowland Parish Council, during the installation of floodlighting around Crowland Abbey ruins, recorded demolition material in cable trenches beneath the present churchyard paths. The position of a wall foundation was noted but no detail of its date or function could be ascertained from the narrow trench. The coursing of the above-ground cables was monitored to ensure compliance with English Heritage requirements, including discreet and accurate positioning that would minimize the visual impact and avoid damage to the Scheduled Ancient Monument. A photographic record was made of the installation.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 89.95

Dunholme: Land off Lincoln Road, TF 0231 7899, SMR No. pending
This site lies on the southern edge of the village of Dunholme, approximately 10km to the north-east of Lincoln, and comprises a parcel of land, around 2 hectares in area, presently under rough pasture. The CLAU was commissioned by Allen Homes to carry out a programme of evaluation on the site in December 1995. The results of the evaluation proved to be largely negative, with only the evidence for ridge and furrow to indicate any form of occupation or activity on the site.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 201.95

East Halton: King Street, TA 1380 2015, SMR No. 16026
A watching brief was undertaken by HAU on behalf of Mr S. Rees on land to the south of King Street, East Halton, after the excavation of service trenches, driveway and footings for a single dwelling and garage. The site lies within the core of the medieval village and earthworks, including house platforms, survive within the same field. Examination of the shallow garage footings, and the driveway to the west of the dwelling, recorded a medieval building platform of clay with charcoal, ash, occasional pottery fragments and animal bone embedded within it. A further quantity of pottery was recovered from the topsoil exposed in the service trenches. Pottery of late medieval date (fourteenth and fifteenth centuries) was the most common material found, and included a sherd of imported stoneware.
Site Code EHA95

Edlington: The Walled Garden, TF 2349 7153, SMR Nos. 43191, 43188
The county SMR records a find of some 12 burials in the adjacent spinney. These are thought to lie within the grounds of a possible chapel associated with Bardney Abbey. During the watching brief by staff of the CLAU carried out during residential development it was found that quarry pits (undated but probably post dating medieval activity) extended over much of the western part of the area. A trench in the south-eastern part of the garden revealed a child burial and at least one other burial. Another exploratory trench further to the south-west revealed an east-west ditch which may have defined the western limit of the graveyard. A north-south ditch was thought to represent the western boundary of the cemetery.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 172.94

Fishtoft: The Chase, Kingsway, TF 3430 4310, SMR No. 13355
Chesnut Homes Ltd commissioned PCA to carry out a field examination on land south of Kingsway, Fishtoft in advance of residential development. The site lies slightly north of a known late Saxon settlement complex off White House Lane (see below). GA undertook a magnetometer survey of the area which identified a modern service pipe but did not identify any other clear anomalies. Gridded field walking produced low levels of medieval and post-medieval pottery and the district archaeologist required no further evaluation. A watching brief is currently in progress.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 185.95

Fishtoft: White House Lane, TF 3450 4297, SMR No. 13356
A magnetometer survey carried out by LRC identified a series of curvilinear and localized anomalies on a site immediately west of White House Lane, Fishtoft, where field walking produced scattered medieval and late Saxon pottery. Seven evaluation trenches were excavated by CPB of PCA in March 1995 to sample some of the anomalies. On the south side of the site, these located late ninth/early tenth century settlement ditches which contained large amounts of pottery, animal bone, charred plant remains and fired silt/clay fragments (hearth debris or building remains). The pottery assemblage included wares from Lincoln (LKT and LSH) and Stamford (EST) as well as sherd’s whose source has not yet been identified. Although small, the faunal assemblage was interesting in that it contained a significant number of goat bones (an unusual feature on late Saxon sites). It is possible this characteristic related to the clearance of new land within the silt fens, though further work would be required to test this hypothesis. Charred plant remains recovered from the ditches included well-preserved cereal grains and the seeds of peas or beans. On the north side of the same site, fired clay and pottery dating to the thirteenth century was recovered from features on the perimeter of a natural pool, which may have been associated with inland salt processing. The field evaluation was carried out on behalf of Regalbourne Ltd and took place in advance of residential development. Areas of the site continue to be monitored as a watching brief, though a detailed excavation is to take place over part of the late Saxon settlement.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 17.95

Fulbeck: Booster Station, TF 3050 7365, SMR No. 43331
A watching brief, by GT for LAS on behalf of Anglian Water Services Ltd, during excavation for a short access road near Gorse Farm produced a flint flake tool; two flint cores and a sherd of pottery from the topsoil. No archaeological features were present on the exposed subsoil surface.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 114.94

Gainsborough: Beckett School, SK 899 831, SMR No. pending
NH of APS carried out a watching brief during development at the Beckett School, White’s Wood Lane, Gainsborough, the site of a possible Romano-British pottery kiln. However, only natural and modern deposits were recorded, though a single sherd of possible Romano-British pottery was retrieved.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 158.95

Grantham: London Road, SK 9185 3490, SMR No. pending
An archaeological watching brief took place in April 1995 during water mains replacement close to the junctions of London Road and Bridge End Road, Grantham. No deposits of archaeological significance were exposed in any of the areas monitored. The work was carried out by CPB of PCA on behalf of Anglian Water Services Ltd.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 36.95

Grantham: St Wulfram’s Church, SK 9147 3613, SMR No. 34913
An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by NF for LAS on behalf of Grantham St Wulfram’s Diocesan Church Council during building works. These comprised the construction of an office and store and toilets in the west end of
the south aisle and an associated sewer trench dug from the west end of the church to join the mains sewer in Swinegat. The internal works were in a part of the church already disturbed by eighteenth and nineteenth century vaults and no other features were recorded. The sewer trench outside the church crossed at least two ditches east of the present churchyard gates but the narrowess of the trench meant that no associated finds were made. It is not clear whether they represent a former churchyard boundary or if they are of a much earlier date. There was no direct evidence for former use of the land as a market or area of habitation. It is of note that an early town map of around 1840 shows the churchyard boundary before it was extended westwards to Swinegat. If there was a market area it could have been in the block of land now occupied by the almshouses and other buildings, together with the open space, lying between the churchyard and Swinegat. It was in this area that two pottery sherds, identified as Lincoln Kiln Type fabric dating to the late ninth–tenth century, were found. Their early date is of note but the small quantity retrieved makes interpretation of the finds impossible.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 149,94

Gravingham: Trafalgar Farm, SK 9180 9600, SMR No. pending
Premier Poultry Ltd commissioned PCA to carry out a watching brief in February/March 1996 during the construction of eight poultry sheds on land 1.6 km, west of Gravingham. Monitoring was undertaken by SJ over a period of three weeks during topsoil removal. No significant archaeological remains were exposed and the watching brief was terminated. An unstratified pottery assemblage comprised post-medieval/modern sherds, as well as a small group of sherds dating from the early twelfth century resulted.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 24,96

Gravingham: Land north of Church Lane, SK 9352 9622, SMR No. pending
In November 1995, a watching brief was carried out by MO for PCA, on behalf of Mr and Mrs D. Goodhand, during groundworks for a single dwelling on the north side of Church Lane, Gravingham. A series of organic deposits was exposed beneath modern rubble. They were not dated but appeared to be modern.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 186,95

Grimsby: St James’s Church, TA 2664 0916, SMR No. 759
In February 1996, HA undertook the recording of a number of features exposed during the renovation of St James’s Church, Grimsby, at the request of Canon Hunter, and through arrangement with Hill Rowe Partnership, architects. Following clearance of the internal floor slab, a written, drawn and photographic record was made of features in two areas, namely: an area of paving and foundations visible in the south-east chapel, and a grave slab exposed at the west end of the south aisle. Features exposed during renovation elsewhere in the church were also noted.

Site code SK296

Grimsby: Grimsby College (Nuns Corner), new sports hall, TA 2647 0895, SMR No. pending
A watching brief by GT for LAS on behalf of Grimsby College, during groundworks for a new Sports Hall beside existing college buildings demonstrated that the site had been raised and levelled by refuse dumping in the early twentieth century. Although some topsoil had been removed during this dumping, small areas, possibly redeposited, remained. Earlier deposits and at least one shallow ditch survived. Dating of the ditch was unyielding but there was no evidence for a date later than the early thirteenth century. Anglo-Saxon pottery sherds were found in association with animal and fish bones but the context could not be investigated in detail. Limestone pieces with signs of burning but no apparent working were found in the backfill of the existing building’s foundation trench. The latest dateable artefacts beneath the landfill were fifteenth century or earlier.

Site Code GNC95

Hacconby: Hacconby Drove, TF 1442 2566 - TF 1650 2770, SMR No. 34921
The excavation of a pipeline that traversed an area of Roman-British settlement, evident as cropmarks and artefact scatters, was subject to archaeological monitoring by staff of APS. A number of ditches or gullies were identified. Although undated, some of these were identifiable with previously recorded cropmarks. Several distinct natural channels, also previously mapped from aerial photographs, were also recognized.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 38,96

Heckington: Heckington Farm, TF 139 443, SMR No. 60567
Proposed development in Heckington was in an area where artefacts of Bronze Age, Roman, Anglo-Saxon and medieval date had previously been found. Consequently, a programme of archaeological investigation was carried out. Magnetometer survey (by GSB) recorded a number of magnetic anomalies considered to represent ditches, pits and flints. Subsequent evaluation excavation, supervised by MD of APS, identified several ditches and gullies which represented post-medieval agricultural activities. The excavation also established that the geophysical anomaly thought to be a kiln was actually caused by a brick-lined well that had been backfilled with iron slag and other debris.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 23,96

Horncastle: Bridge Street, TF 258 696, SMR No. 43149
Development at 9-17 Bridge Street, Horncastle was subject to a watching brief, carried out by RM for APS. Prehistoric and Romano-British remains have been found close to the site, which is occupied by early eighteenth century houses. Beneath modern make-up deposits an undated, though possibly eighteenth century, brick surface was recorded.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 73,95

Horncastle: Banovallum Gardens, TF 2675 6920, SMR No. 43307
The programme of monitoring groundworks by GT for LAS on behalf of Stamford Construction Ltd, for part of the residential development continued, resulting in the identification of three ditches, two containing small quantities of Romano-British pottery. These features had not been located during the initial evaluation phase in 1993. A peat-filled feature may have been a later ditch but this could not be determined because of the shallow depth of the groundworks.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 10,96

Horncastle: Banovallum Gardens, Plot 84, TF 2668 6922, SMR No. pending
A watching brief by GT for LAS on behalf of Stamford Construction Ltd produced no archaeological artefacts and none of the anomalies identified on the geophysical survey in 1993 could be proved to be of human origin. The 1993 evaluation had noted a widespread natural depression in the north-west corner of the field thought to be the remains of a former pond extending into the field corner. Many of the anomalies recorded in the present watching brief can be interpreted as being produced in poorly drained ground close to that pond.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 32,93

Huttoft: Alford Road, TF 5108 7644, SMR Nos. 43299, 43300
Geophysical survey and trial excavation were carried out by L.A.S. for Parkgate Developments on a plot of land west of the parish church. Geophysical survey had to be abandoned because of ground disturbance and tall vegetation. Five trial trenches located features ranging from early Saxon to late
eighteenth century in date. Many of the features had been heavily truncated by the construction of a farmhouse and associated outbuildings and hard standing. The evaluation established that occupation of a site at the centre of Huttoft began in the early Saxon period but that later disturbance to the site may have reduced its archaeological significance.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 87.95

Kirby la Thorpe: Mount Lane, TF 0986 4526, SMR Nos. 60569, 60570, 60571

An archaeological assessment and trial excavation was carried out by PCA for Strutt & Parker in May 1995. The site lies immediately west of Mount Lane, within Laythorpe deserted medieval village, and was evaluated in advance of residential development. Features dating to the Roman and medieval periods were exposed, including a large Romano-British quarry pit. The occurrence of a small tessera fragment and fragments of box-flue suggested the site was close to a high-status building, perhaps a villa complex. Other features were dated to the eleventh century.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 51.95

Kirby-on-Bain: Proposed quarry extension, TF 238 617, SMR Nos. 40125, 43310, 43311

An evaluation by CT for LAS, on behalf of Woodhall Spa Sand and Gravel Co. dealt with the land due to be quarried during the first phase of the proposed gravel extraction. The evaluation followed a geophysical survey and a desk-top assessment reported in LHA 30, 43. A 1% sample of the two fields within this area was investigated with 26 machine-excavated trenches. The only significant features were a small gully in Trench 6 containing several sherd of pottery from a Roman vessel, and a possible trackway in Trench 20. The smaller field, already known from previous fieldwalking to contain a scatter of worked flints of probable Neolithic date, was intensively re-walked. In spite of poor ground visibility, this demonstrated that the artefacts extended nearly the full length of the field, whilst a small, hand-excavated test-pit over the scatter produced an additional 110 worked flints. Analysis of the flint indicates a probable Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date for the assemblage.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 193.95

Kirkstead: Old Abbey Farm, TF 1908 6099, SMR Nos. 40109, 40116, 60006

Due to the proximity of Kirkstead Abbey, built in 1187 and dissolved in 1537, construction work at Old Abbey Farm, Kirkstead was subject to a watching brief, undertaken for APS by Rene Mouraille. Deposits related to the construction of the eighteenth century farmhouse were recorded and reused medieval bricks and masonry, probably derived from the abbey, were also revealed.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 174.95

Kirton: Wash Road, TF 3100 3817, SMR Nos. 13394, 13395

An archaeological assessment and evaluation was carried out by PCA on land north of Wash Road, Kirton for David O'Connor and Associates, who are building a large cold storage unit and office block. The site lies within the medieval moated enclosure of Bozon Hall. Geophysical surveys (magnetometry and resistivity) were carried out by LRC and these identified a series of anomalies; some of which correlated with features shown on the second edition Ordnance Survey map. Four trenches were excavated in February/March 1996. In one of these, on the north side of the site, a section of the moat was exposed, which had been backfilled in the late post-medieval period. Another trench was positioned to section an enclosure-type anomaly which extended westwards from the site of Bozon Hall itself, a ditch measuring approximately 1.3m in depth was exposed which contained pottery dating between the mid-eleventh century and the early/mid-twelfth century (one sherd, thought to be Lincoln Kiln Type, may be tenth century). In another trench, a further section of the moat was exposed, as was a series of linear and pit-like features: in one of these were sherds of Stamford ware dating between the mid-eleventh and the mid-twelfth centuries. The development is currently being monitored as a watching brief.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 27.96

Knaith: Land adjacent to Corner House Farm, SK 8295 8479, SMR No. pending

Archaeological monitoring by NF for LAS on behalf of Mr J. Storey, during the excavation of foundation trenches for a single dwelling and garage produced no archaeological remains. Silt deposits in the southern half of the site indicated past flooding from the River Trent. Two pieces of Romano-British greyware pottery were found in this deposit.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 91.95

Knaith: Property adjacent to Corner Hill House plot, Knaith Hill, SK 8297 8480, SMR No. pending

Archaeological monitoring by MC for LAS on behalf of Mr P. Randall during the excavation of foundation trenches for a single dwelling and double garage produced no archaeological remains or finds, other than redeposited nineteenth and twentieth century material from demolition of a stable block.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 126.95

Langtoft: Langtoft Hall, TF 1271 1299, SMR Nos. 33412, 33482, 33453

Following an archaeological evaluation of the moated site of Langtoft Hall, in advance of a development by M. Parker & Sons Ltd, further excavation was undertaken to record the nature and extent of archaeological remains. NR of JSAC undertook the excavation of two 20m x 20m areas, centred on two of the previously excavated trial trenches. The eastern area contained a number of pits, ditches and gullies containing Saxon and eleventh/twelfth century pottery (mainly Stamford ware) mostly of undetermined function. A large ditch and its re-cut appear to have formed a division within the moated area, the re-cut post-dating a possible well to the east. Exposed in the western area were a large number of walls representing several phases of building of the thirteenth/sixteenth centuries. Later material, mainly of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, was contained in the rubble covering the site. The buildings were attributed to the moated monastic manor belonging to Crowland Abbey, demolished after the dissolution for the construction of Langtoft Hall by the Hyde family in the sixteenth century. A watching brief for the remainder of the development site identified the continuation of the moat to the north-west.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 163.95

Lincoln: 71 Bailgate, SK 9770 7200, SMR No. pending

The CLAU was commissioned to provide a watching brief on groundworks for a small single storey extension to the rear of the above property. The works comprised the excavation of a small network of foundation trenches, followed by the insertion of a series of c.4.0m-5.0m deep mini-piles. Probably due to the relatively elevated nature of the site when compared to the levels along Bailgate to the west, nothing of archaeological note was recorded during the excavation. The earliest deposit revealed was a dump layer of mid grey-brown slightly sandy earth, containing small amounts of gravel, brick/tile and limestone flecks, and two small pieces of clay tobacco pipe (appearing to date to the nineteenth century), which was in turn overlain by the bedding, and concrete slabs of a modern garage path.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. pending

Lincoln: TSB Bank, 12 Bank Street, SK 9765 7125, SMR No. pending

The proposed groundworks at the above property, situated to the east of the High Street consisted of the removal of an area
of existing concrete paving (involving only limited excavation), followed by the construction of a new entrance ramp and steps, at the north-eastern corner of the premises. The CLAU was commissioned by Stephen Easten Ltd, on behalf of TSB Bank Plc, to carry out a watching brief on groundworks connected with the modification of access arrangements. In the event no deposits pre-dating the twentieth century were revealed, with only the existing hardcore base for the footway surface uncovered.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. pending

Lincoln: Rear of 95-99 Burton Road & 2 Gray Street, SK 9725 7220, SMR No. pending
During November 1995 the CLAU was commissioned by Morley Newborn Architectural Technicians, on behalf of Lincoln Co-operative Society Ltd, to carry out a watching brief on groundworks connected with alterations at the above property, to the east of Burton Road. Only three deposits were revealed by trenching across the site, with no evidence of any buried archaeological features. The results from this watching brief proved to be largely negative with no evidence of any archaeological features or finds predating the nineteenth or twentieth centuries.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. pending

Lincoln: 427 High Street, SK 9730 7057, SMR No. pending
The development at the above site involved the construction of a small extension to the M.O.T. testing bay, located at the north-east corner of the existing building. The CLAU was commissioned by Zone Cee Ltd, on behalf of Lex Autocentres Ltd, to carry out a watching brief on groundworks connected with the development. The results from this watching brief proved to be largely negative with no evidence of any preserved archaeological features or finds.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. pending

Lincoln: Breedon Drive, Ermine East, SK 9680 7325, SMR No. pending
Between August and October 1995, representatives from the CLAU, on behalf of Anglian Water Services Ltd, intermittently monitored the excavation of pipe trenches for the installation of a new mains water relay, along the line of Breedon Drive, Ermine East, Lincoln. Observations of the pipeline trenches revealed no definite archaeological deposits or features in the area of the Breedon Drive/Burton Road junction.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. pending

Lincoln: Cardinals Hat, 266-268 High Street, SK 9805 7195, SMR No. pending
The proposed redevelopment at the above site involved mainly internal remodelling and groundworks were limited to the lowering of the floor level in one room and excavation in a yard to the rear of the property to the north-east. The latter work was mainly for the purpose of connections to various services, although a new fire escape was required in one location. During November 1995 the CLAU was commissioned by R. G. Carter Ltd, on behalf of the Bank of Scotland plc, to carry out a watching brief on these groundworks. The results from this watching brief proved to be largely negative, with no evidence of any preserved archaeological features or finds, with the exception of the undated backfilled stone cellar present at the western side of the property, adjacent to the High Street.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. pending

Lincoln: City Hall, Beaumont Fee, SK 9732 7142, SMR No. pending
During April 1995 the CLAU was commissioned by Lincoln City Council to monitor groundworks during the construction of a reinforced concrete ramp to the first floor reception area at City Hall, Beaumont Fee, Lincoln, as a condition of Scheduled Monument Consent. Archaeological excavations in the area between 1958 and 1972 uncovered and identified large sections of the Roman City Wall and the Lower West Gate. The access ramp is located slightly to the east of the wall, above the buried, inner rampart bank. From the observations made during the watching brief it can be assumed that deposits relating to premodern land use are not evident above the level of the foundation disturbance. Those deposits recorded were all recent in date and likely to be contemporary with the construction of the Council building.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 55.95

Lincoln: Land between Dixon Street & Coulson Road, SK 9685 7025, SMR No. pending
Re-development proposals for this site involved the construction of 56 dwellings, together with associated services and access roads, and a new car-park for the neighbouring Naval Club, on land formerly occupied by a pre-cast concrete works, and a railway embankment (part of the disused Lincoln Avoiding Line). The CLAU was commissioned by Pelham Construction to do a watching brief. The archaeological response was carried out in two 'phases', the first taking place in May 1993, associated with consolidation works for the Naval Club car-park, and the second in November 1995, prompted by excavations for the main access roads across the site. The results from this watching brief proved to be largely negative, with no evidence of any archaeological features or finds predating the twentieth century. This of course has only been confirmed in the areas investigated during this project, and does not preclude the small survival of archaeological remains in neighbouring locations.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. pending

Lincoln: ‘Earls Park’, Boultham Park Road, SK 9663 6960, SMR No. pending
This project involved a parcel of land, formerly allotment gardens, to the east of Boultham Park Road, covering an area of approximately 1.5 hectares. The CLAU was commissioned by Allen Homes (East Midlands Division) to provide an intermittent archaeological watching brief on all elements of the groundworks programme. Development plans involved the construction of 45 detached and semi-detached houses, together with associated works for services and access roads. The earliest deposit revealed consisted of a moderately compacted, coarse grained, orange-brown sand containing occasional small pebbles and intrusive roots. This appeared to be the natural deposit for this area (river terrace sand), and its upper boundary contained frequent patches/pockets of a black/red-brown concreted material (thought initially to be evidence for local fire burning, but perhaps a result of natural chemical reactions within the soils).

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 165.95

Lincoln: Firth Road, SK 9730 7067, SMR No. 70098
This project was prompted by plans to redevelop an area to the south of Firth Road, immediately to the west of the High Street. Proposals included the refurbishment of an existing nineteenth century stone building on the site (part of the former Midland Railway stables), together with the phased construction of three further buildings, all ultimately to form office units. Work was undertaken by the CLAU from site during 1994, when the first phase of the redevelopment, the refurbishment of the existing stone building, was begun. This element of the works comprised only internal modifications and cleaning of the structure, together with site levelling and limited service installation, the latter only involving relatively shallow excavation. Substantial buried remains might be preserved below a depth of approximately 800mm (and potentially at higher levels at some locations), especially in view of the recent major discoveries made to the north of Firth Road (in conjunction with the redevelopment of the former St Marks station site).

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. pending
Lincoln: Great Northern Terrace, SK 9820 7080, SMR No. pending
In August and September 1995 the CLAU intermittently monitored groundworks on the site of the new Road Car Co. bus depot on Great Northern Terrace, Lincoln. The site was previously owned by British Rail and had contained carriage sidings and sheds. Those areas where ground disturbance was required were, in the main, restricted to the western side of the site. These groundworks included the excavation of two raft foundation trenches (c.240mm deep) and the installation of a gravity fed surface water drainage system. The observation of these groundworks revealed no definite archaeological deposits and/or features. The earliest deposit observed in these trenches was located consistently 1.5m below the present ground surface and consisted of a very dark brown clayey silt containing infrequent organic material. No datable material was recovered from this deposit. This undated deposit was sealed by a thick dump of material containing large quantities of clinker and iron slag associated with the raising of ground level for the construction of the railway.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. pending

Lincoln: Langworthgate, SK 9814 7198, SMR No. pending
In August 1995 staff of the CLAU, on behalf of the Eastgate Tennis, Bowls & Squash Club, observed the excavation of foundation trenches for the construction of a new Langworthgate entrance. While remains of Roman, Saxon and medieval periods have been found in close proximity to the site observation of these trenches revealed no archaeological deposits. The limestone and brick rubble noted in the trench sections protruding from the surrounding area could not be ascribed to any specific period or source.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. pending

Lincoln: 5 Langworthgate, SK 9730 7010, SMR No. pending
During September 1995 the CLAU was commissioned by the owner/developer Mr J. Holland to carry out a watching brief on groundworks connected with the development of the above property. The site is situated on the northern side of the road junction of Langworthgate and Greetwellgate, on a small parcel of land formerly part of the Eastgate Tennis, Bowls and Squash Club. The planned re-development of the site involved the demolition of an existing structure on the site followed by the construction of a three-storey private dwelling at the north-east corner of site. The results from the watching brief proved to be largely negative, with only the remains of a possible limestone wall and a limestone surface being revealed, the former feature is almost certainly part of a low stone wall and is probably Victorian in origin.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. pending

Lincoln: Lindum Road, SK 9781 7142, SMR No. pending
The CLAU was commissioned by Anglian Water Services Limited to carry out an intermittent watching brief on pipelaying works with observation being carried out between February and May 1995. The recorded stratigraphy represented wholly modern activity and appeared fairly constant across the whole area. The earliest features were brick culverts and similar service runs, all either late nineteenth century or early twentieth century in date, which were revealed at the limit of excavation (c.1.0m-1.1m deep) at various points along the trench. The majority of these features were then overlain by a layer of mixed mid grey-brown sandy clay containing gravel and irregular limestone inclusions.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 19.95

Lincoln: Long Leys Road, SK 9641 7247, SMR No. pending
The CLAU was commissioned by Mr J. Froggatt to monitor groundworks during the construction of a house on land bounded by Long Leys Road to the east, by a vacant plot of land to the south, and by existing buildings to the south west and north. The plot extended over an area of approximately 7m E-W x 3.5m N-S with a 4m x 3m extension to the rear. Foundation trenches were excavated to a maximum depth of approximately 1.2m. These revealed a shallow depth of garden soil sealing mottled grey and brown clays. A modern brick waterer from the base of the trench on the Long Leys Road side of the plot appeared to conform an initial impression that at least some of the clays were redeposited in origin.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. pending

Lincoln: Monks Road water main relay (Phase 1), SK 9890 7135, SMR No. pending
This project was part of continuing works, originally begun in 1991 to renew the sewer infrastructure along the line of Monks Road and the connecting streets to the south. In the event little or no positive evidence was discovered of preserved archaeological remains in the areas under consideration. The earliest deposit revealed comprised a moderate well compacted mid brown-yellow clay, containing occasional small limestone inclusions.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 30.95

Lincoln: Land to the west of Michaelgate, SK 9754 7164, SMR No. pending
In June 1995 the CLAU, on behalf of Mr N. W. Cawley, monitored the excavation of foundation trenches associated with the construction of a single, three storey dwelling, on the west side of Michaelgate, immediately to the west of Michaelgate Villas. The monitoring of groundworks revealed no evidence for occupation on the site and showed that any archaeological deposits had already been removed. The proximity of natural to the present day ground level suggested that the development may lie immediately at the base of, and south of, a terrace wall.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. pending

Lincoln: Lodge Hotel, 38-40 Nettleham Road, SK 9815 7250, SMR No. pending
The CLAU undertook a watching brief on behalf of the proprietor of the above hotel. The majority of the proposed works involved mainly internal modifications, required to convert the former hotel into self-contained flats. Excavation was limited to a small area to the rear of the main building, currently occupied by a brick built extension, to allow construction of a smaller structure, incorporating a lift well. The site is located in an area known to contain remains of Roman suburban occupation and land use. Excavation continued to the upper surface of the natural limestone boulder which occurred at a maximum depth of c.1.30m below the existing ground surface. This layer was sealed by a series of three mid-dark brown sandy earth deposits containing varying proportions of small-medium sized limestone inclusions. The uppermost of these deposits also contained frequent modern brick and concrete pieces. Unfortunately owing to the lack of any finds, it is impossible to determine the date of these deposits. The remaining features and deposits revealed by the trenching were all obviously modern in origin.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. pending

Lincoln: Newport Arch, SK 9765 7214, SMR No. 00004
The CLAU was commissioned by Lincoln City Council to gather and assess all available information of archaeological and historical significance on and in proximity to the area of Newport Arch. Lincoln prior to application for Scheduled Monuments Consent for conservation works. A full survey of the monument was carried out in conjunction with the desk top study. The elevations were transferred to CAD and used by the city council for annotation and as a basis for their works programme.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. pending
Lincoln: Cincinnati's Restaurant, Outer Circle Road, SK 9960 7260, SMR No. pending
The site is situated on the eastern side of the Outer Circle Road on a parcel of land formerly the site of the Lincoln Co-operative Society dairy. During September 1995 the CLAU was commissioned by Brian E. Wright Architects, on behalf of Lincoln Co-operative Society/Lincoln Corn Exchange & Markets (1991) Ltd, to carry out a watching brief on groundworks connected with the development of the above property. The results from this watching brief have proved to be largely negative, with no recognisable archaeological deposits or features being revealed.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. pending

Lincoln: Quorn Drive area, water main relay, SK 9685 7014, SMR No. pending
During September 1994 the CLAU was commissioned by Anglian Water Services Limited to carry out an intermittent watching brief on the pipelaying works for this scheme. Observation was carried out on the site between October 1994 and March 1995. Although trenching covered a wide area, the size of the individual trenches made the probability of discovery of substantial archaeological remains somewhat low. This was ultimately borne out by the results, which revealed no signs of archaeological occupation in the areas investigated.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 145.94

Lincoln: St Cuthbert's Nursery School, SK 9759 7159, SMR No. 70683
As part of an assessment into possible long term use of the above site, the CLAU was commissioned by Lincolnshire County Council to carry out a programme of archaeological observation and recording in conjunction with borehole investigation. The ground investigation was carried out in two stages between March and September 1995 by Soils Engineering Limited, Peterborough, under the instruction of Pick Everard Consulting Engineers, and comprised the excavation of a series of both machine and hand-augered boreholes at selected locations across the 'upper', 'middle' and 'lower' terraces of the site. An initial appraisal of the results suggests that at least three distinct north-south terrace levels are contained within the site, with the possibility of some intermediate east-west terracing. At two locations the interface between the natural geological clay and, what are probably the earliest archaeological deposits, occurs at a depth of 8.0m below the present ground surface. At borehole locations the archaeological deposits varied in thickness from c.3.0m to c.6.0m and generally lie beneath a c.2.0m deep non-archaeological overburden.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. pending

Lincoln: 44 Steep Hill, SK 9764 7165, SMR No. pending
In July 1995 the CLAU carried out archaeological recording in conjunction with geotechnical investigations at the above site. The work was commissioned in order to secure information concerning the character and extent of archaeological deposits on the site of proposed first and second floor extensions to the rear of the property. A total of four geotechnical test pits was excavated with recording through measured sketch sections/elevations and descriptive notes taking place on a single day. The results of the test pits indicated that the archaeological potential of the deposits likely to be affected by the foundations was minimal. The record secured from the site does, nevertheless represent a valuable addition to knowledge of an archaeologically important area.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 86.95

Lincoln: Land between 14 & 22 Victoria Terrace, SK 9725 7160, SMR No. pending
This site is located in an area of known archaeological importance, lying on the hill slope immediately to the west of the western wall of the lower Roman Colonia. The groundworks comprised the removal of a 'wedge' measuring c.7.0m (N-S) x 14.0m (E-W), and between 1.5m and 2.0m deep (at its deepest point), from the southern part of the site. Piled foundations were used, and only limited additional excavation was required in conjunction with the piling, and associated service connections. During January 1996, the CLAU was commissioned by Augusta Developments Ltd to carry out a watching brief on the site during both the initial geotechnical investigation and later during the construction groundworks phase. The remains of two structures could still be identified on the site (at the northern end, and the south-eastern corner), which would appear to represent part of a barn, and a small garage. These structures are not found on the 1887 First Series Ordnance Survey map and therefore probably date from the twentieth century. The subsequent excavation to cut back the existing hill slope, while encompassing a much greater area than the original trial pit phase, did not reveal any further archaeological finds, features or deposits.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. pending

Lincoln: 41-59 Westgate, SK 9746 7196, SMR No. pending
As part of the compliance with Scheduled Monument Consent, prior to application for conservation works on a retaining/boundary wall against the north bank of Lincoln Castle to the rear of nos. 41-59 Westgate, Lincoln, the CLAU was asked by The Dept of Housing and Environmental Health, Lincoln City Council to carry out archaeological recording of trial pits excavated above and below the wall on the north bank of Lincoln Castle. There was no evidence in any of the trial holes of any earlier activity nor of the medieval bank or ditch material. Work on the stability of the north bank by Allott and Lomax in 1990 (Geotechnical Engineering 1990) monitored by the CLAU identified that there was at least one metre of modern overburden over much of the bank.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 118.95

Lincoln: Westgate School, SK 9740 7203, SMR Nos. 70104, 70105
During August 1995 the CLAU, on behalf of Westgate Junior School, was commissioned to monitor groundworks for the replacement of a low retaining wall running north-south within the school grounds. The earliest deposits recorded during the watching brief were probably associated with the Roman legionary and colonia phases. Specifically deposits associated with the inner part of the rampart banks. Several fragments of limestone wall were also revealed cut into these rampart deposits. The date, form and functions of these features was difficult to establish. However, a medieval or later date was probable. Modern deposits associated with the formation of a path to the east of the now removed retaining wall were also recorded.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 111.95

Lincoln: Westgate School, SK 9738 7206, SMR No. pending
The CLAU was commissioned by Stephen Roberts Associates on behalf of Westgate Junior School, Lincoln, to carry out an archaeological evaluation in conjunction with geotechnical investigations on the site of a proposed extension to the west of the entrance to the existing school building. The site is situated north of Westgate in the north west quarter of the Upper Roman City and approximately 100m north of the Castle. Following the excavation of three trial pits, they were backfilled and boreholes were drilled into each pit. It is probable that the material revealed in the test pits largely represents the creation of gardens and the subsequent parking area for the school over the site of the Roman and medieval ditches. The borehole investigations have provided a picture of a consistent layer of brown clay/soil mixed with limestone overlying what probably is natural limestone in all three trial pits. It has not, however, determined the nature of any possible ditch profiles either for the Roman or medieval ditches. On the basis of these
investigations, the construction of a new classroom block is unlikely to involve much damage to important archaeological deposits.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 50.95

Lincoln: Garage Court, Adjacent to 21 Wilson Street, SK 9725 7240, SMR No. pending

During February 1995 the CLAU was commissioned by Grogan Culling Architects, on behalf of the developer Cablestone Ltd, to carry out a watching brief on groundworks connected with the redevelopement of the above property, to the east of Burton Road. Only one deposit was present across the site, comprising a moderately compacted, very mixed, mid-light yellow-brown to mid grey-brown sandy earth and clay layer. This was seen to be at least 1.0m thick and contained large amounts of modern bricks, concrete and limestone pieces, degraded limestone, and other assorted rubbish. This apart the results from this watching brief proved to be largely negative, with no evidence of any archaeological features or finds predating the nineteenth or twentieth centuries. The only feature recorded, a rough limestone wall, is probably the remnant of the structure shown on the First Series Ordnance Survey map of 1887, possibly a barn or similar building.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. pending

Louth: Eastgate office development, TF 3288 8744, SMR Nos. 43245, 43246, 43247

An archaeological watching brief by GT for LAS on behalf of East Lindsey District Council, during groundworks beside Louth Town Hall was hampered by the contractors’ restrictions on access and unstable ground conditions. Several features thought to be of archaeological interest were photographed but definition, accurate recording and close inspection were not possible. Two sherds of Anglo-Saxon pottery represent the first evidence of early occupation in the vicinity; small exposures of chalk rubble wall foundations may be of medieval or early post-medieval date but only one medieval sherds was recovered. A ditch, well and pits were found at the rear of the development area. Other pits were found near the street frontage. Port of the site had been cellared for the former Marquis of Granby public house; several brick-lined cess pits were found around the outside of the cellared area, containing late eighteenth century/early nineteenth century refuse.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 204.95

Markby: Church Farm, TF 4870 7894, SMR No. pending

An evaluation excavation, supervised by PCF of APS, was carried out in response to a proposal for development of land adjacent to Markby Priory, founded about 1160 and dissolved in 1534. No archaeological remains were encountered but the area appeared to have been ploughed in the past. However, on the basis of surviving boundaries, it is probable that the investigation area falls within the Priory complex, and perhaps functioned as gardens or similar.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 31.95

Mavis Enderby/Old Bolingbroke: Electricity rebuild, TF 3584 6609, SMR Nos. 43241, 43518

A possible archaeological site identified from air photographs was confirmed to be of Romano-British date after monitoring by GT for LAS on behalf of East Midlands Electricity. A cluster of pottery, mainly grey wares, was seen on the field surface and one hole may have disturbed an archaeological feature such as a ditch or pit; no information could be obtained from the hole sides. A small number of prehistoric flint artefacts were also recovered from the field near the pole holes.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 202.95

Middle Rasen: Land off Church Street/North Street, TF 0874 8948, SMR No. 52518

A watching brief, carried out by CPB of PCA, took place in November 1995 during the construction of an access road and new church hall in the angle of Church Street/North Street, Middle Rasen. The works were preceded by magnetometer and resistivity surveys by GA which identified no significant anomalies. However, the watching brief exposed two substantial ditches; one orientated north-south, the other east-west. Late tenth/eleventh century pottery was recovered from the fills of the ditches and unstratified finds of similar date were recovered from other parts of the site.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 180.95

Navenby: Land off Grantham Road, SK 9890 5730, SMR Nos. 60557, 60558, 60559

Following the evaluation of a site set in the angle of High Dike and Chapel Lane in 1994, Ploughyouth Ltd commissioned PCA to undertake a desk top study and evaluation of approximately 3 hectares of land to the east of Grantham Road (approximately 150m south-west of the 1994 site). Gridded field walking produced small quantities of worked flint and Romano-British pottery, and a magnetometer survey by GA revealed a series of weak anomalies on the north-east side of the site. A watching brief is in progress.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 48.95

Navenby: Land north of Church Lane, SK 9870 5791, SMR No. 60581

Mr and Mrs M. Bourne commissioned PCA to carry out a watching brief during the construction of a dwelling approximately 12m north-east of St Peter’s Church. Construction trenching exposed a complex of late Saxon features (occupation between the late ninth and late tenth centuries). A residual sherds recovered from one feature may be early Saxon (fifth century).

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 137.95

Nettleham: Water main replacement, TF 000 752 and TF 006 753, SMR No. 53227

Trenching for a water main in Nettleham was observed in two locations by GT for LAS on behalf of Anglian Water Services Ltd. Two large disturbances cut into the limestone bedrock were seen at Washdyke Hill, close to the projected course of the prehistoric triple linear ditch known from air photographs; one may have been a ditch but the other was probably a backfilled stone quarry. To the north of the Bishop’s Palace site, no evidence was found of recognisable medieval activity extending beyond the present boundary.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 88.95

New Bolingbroke: Sewerage scheme, St Peter’s Churchyard, TF 3080 8782, SMR No. 4332

A trench was dug in the churchyard for a new sewer which was inspected by GT for LAS on behalf of Anglian Water Services Ltd but no human burials were observed. An uneven depth of topsoil survived beneath the path metalling, covering pale silt deposits. No archaeological remains were present.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 50.96

Newton and Hacey: Land west of Hacey Lane, TF 0460 3605, SMR No. pending

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken in December 1995 by CPB of PCA during construction trenching for a single dwelling. The work was commissioned by Roger Hockley Construction. No archaeological deposits were exposed and the brief was terminated in advance of service trenching.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 205.95

Normanby: Walled Garden, Normanby Hall, SE 8855 1678, SMR No. 6114

In December 1995 and January 1996, HAU undertook excavation and recording of nineteenth century brick structures within the walled garden at Normanby Hall, near Scunthorpe, at the request of Scunthorpe Borough Council. The foundations
and portions of the lower walls of a vineyard, a hot house, a peach house, and a small greenhouse were discovered during ground clearance in advance of the construction of replica buildings as part of the restoration of the Victorian kitchen garden. Two main phases of construction of the vineyard are documented - in 1817 and 1867 - and corresponding changes were recognized in the archaeological record; the first phase vineyard, utilising a system of flues to heat the building and its adjoining wall, was replaced by a larger building with cast-iron heating pipes and an external growing bed. Structural changes recognized in the other structures are less easy to date. The results of the work will be used as a source of information for interpretative displays at the reconstructed kitchen garden; a published report may eventually follow.

Site code NWG95

**Normandy-by-Spital**: Main Street, TF 0004 8786, SMR Nos. 53229, 52847

Archaeological evaluation was carried out by NF and MM for LAS on behalf of Mr M. Illingworth comprising geophysical survey and trial trenching. Geophysical survey by GA failed to locate any significant archaeological features, partly because of modern contamination caused by demolition of farm buildings, and partly because areas of the site were sealed by shallow flood deposits. Eight evaluation trenches were excavated to test the results of the geophysical survey and to examine an area east of the Manor House not included in the survey. The line of a suspected medieval moat was located in Trench 1. The bottom of the ditch was not reached but upper deposits date from the fourteenth century. Trench 2 to the north of the Manor House revealed a Late Iron Age ditch and its re-cut, which followed the alignment of a possible former water course; both were sealed by flood deposits. Other ephemeral features were also recorded at this level but contained no finds.

Archive at LCNCC, Acco no. 108.95

**North Cockerington**: Village remains, TF 378 899, SMR No. 40318

A fieldwalking and earthwork survey of part of the medieval settlement remains at North Cockerington was undertaken by NF for LAS on behalf of Lincolnshire County Council prior to and during levelling of the earthworks. Areas already destroyed were plotted from air photographs of the site. Pottery obtained from the field after ploughing ranged from late Saxon to early eighteenth century in date. It was not possible to ascribe a date to specific areas of the settlement.

Archive at LCNCC, Acco no. 56.95

**North Hykeham**: Lincoln Road, former NAAFI Headquarters SK 948 665, SMR No. pending

Observations by NF of LAS, on behalf of Beaver Homes, made during the laying of services in the south-east half of the development site produced no archaeological features and no artefacts. Exposed sections in three different locations revealed probable infilled river channel deposits of gravel overlain with sandy silts. The sections also indicated a high level of previous disturbance associated with the NAAFI building.

Archive at LCNCC, Acco no. 113.95

**North Hykeham**: Mill Lane, SK 9415 6545, SMR No. pending

The CLAU was commissioned to undertake a watching brief during groundworks associated with a residential development consisting of 25 house plots together with access roads and drainage. At the request of Lindum Homes Ltd monitoring was extended to cover topsoil removal over a 130 x 35m area within a separate field to the east which was not included in the current planning application. The site is low lying and predominately flat. The only features of note were the remains of ridge and furrow fields systems which were particularly well defined in the second field. The furrows were orientated 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.

Archive at LCNCC, Acco no. 54.95

**North Hykeham**: North Kesteven GM School, SK 9384 6633, SMR No. 60572

CLAU was commissioned by North Kesteven School, to carry out a watching brief during groundworks prior to the construction of an extension to the sixth form block on the south-east side of North Kesteven GM School. The site lies close to a known Roman road (the Fosse Way) and a Roman kiln site. The trench had been cut through deposits assumed to be geological in origin. A possible cut was observed at approximately 1.2m from the north east end of the trench in the south east facing section. At 5m from the north east end of the trench a broad (1.5m wide) cut with gradually sloping sides was noted. There were no dateable artefacts associated with these features but the character of their shape and fill suggested a recent date. Towards the centre of the trench a 0.1m thick layer of topsoil was located at 0.2m above the base of the trench.

Archive at LCNCC, Acco no. 107.94

**North Kelsey**: Churchview, TA 0438 0159, SMR Nos. 53546, 53549

Human remains disturbed during excavation of replacement house foundation trenches were recorded by GT for LAS on behalf of Mr Oughton, building contractor, and removed under the terms of a Home Office Licence. Skeletal remains of about 30 individuals of varying ages were present. The burials were arranged in west-east rows, and at least three intercutting phases were identified. The site is thought to be part of an extensive burial area probably formerly associated with the parish church, perhaps of late medieval date. The removed bones have been reinterred in South Kelsey churchyard. A robbed west-east mortared stone wall was found to have burials on either side, suggesting that it post-dated the burial ground. Two Anglo-Saxon pottery sherd s in the robbing backfill indicate some local habitation, only to be expected in the heart of this village.

Archive at LCNCC, Acco no. 99.95

**North Scarle**: Land adjacent to 28 High Street, SK 8488 6684, SMR No. 60582

A watching brief by GT for LAS on behalf of Fleetman Construction, during excavation of house footings beside High Street produced two abraded medieval pottery sherds and four small post-medieval pits interpreted as small-scale gravel quarries. The site had apparently remained undeveloped. Two medieval sherds were found in disturbed topsoil in the rear garden of No. 28.

Archive at LCNCC, Acco no. 114.95

**Old Leake**: The Giles School, TF 4081 5006, SMR Nos. 13347, 13348

A watching brief by GT for LAS on behalf of the Giles School, during excavation of foundation trenches for a school extension identified a cluster of features containing late Anglo-Saxon and medieval pottery together with some animal bone, which post-date a flood silt deposit. The features were thought to comprise three phases of a ditch course, with small rubbish pits either side of the ditches. The date range of the finds suggests a mid-twelfth to fourteenth century date; later levels (before the present school outbuildings) were absent. The concentration of finds suggests this ditch to be close to habitation, perhaps defining part of a manorial complex.

Archive at LCNCC, Acco no. 115.95

**Pinchbeck**: Water main improvements, TF 2347 2630 - 2460 2624, SMR No. 23536

An advance programme of field walking by GT for LAS and geophysical survey and hand augering by OA on behalf of Anglian Water Services Ltd, along 1km of the route of a
replacement main indicated the position a possible archaeological site near to the railway line, west of Pinchbeck. Surface finds included medieval pottery sherds. A local farmer suggested a medieval date for stone building foundations said to have been revealed during mechanical ditch cleaning.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 42.95

Quarding: Cowley and Brown County Primary School, TF 2236 3402, SMR No. 23539
Three evaluation trenches were excavated on land adjacent to the Cowley and Brown County Primary School by LAS, on behalf of Lincolnshire County Council. There were no datable features in Trench 1 but a closely dated group of rubbish pits containing twelfth/thirteenth century pottery was found in Trenches 2 and 3. Environmental assessment confirmed that material in the pits was derived from household waste and that habitation was close by. Evidence for cereal and pulse cultivation, together with shell fish, animal, bird and fish bones demonstrated the varied diet enjoyed by the medieval community. Preliminary soils analysis showed that the area was probably tidal mud flats in the pre-medieval period.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 109.95

Quarrington: Northfield Road, TF 0526 4464, SMR No. 60595
Development at Northfield Road, Quarrington was monitored by staff of APS due to the proximity of prehistoric, Roman and Anglo-Saxon remains. However, only natural deposits were encountered, though a flint scraper of probable Bronze Age date was recovered.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 40.96

Quarrington: Town Road, TF 058 446, SMR No. 60547
Investigations, supervised by FW of APS, were continued and completed at the Early-Middle Saxon site at Town Road, Quarrington (see LHA 30, 48). At the western side of the site postholes defined rectangular timber buildings, possibly hall-type structures. These provided the most distinct structural evidence encountered during the investigations and corroborated earlier suggestions that the focus of Saxon settlement lay in this area.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 50.93

Ruskington: Rectory Road, TF 079 508, SMR No. pending
In response to a proposal for development of the site, PCF of APS supervised an evaluation of land south of Rectory Road, Ruskington. The Roman road Marcham Lane passes through the area and a large cemetery of Anglo-Saxon date is located to the northwest of the site. However, the excavations revealed only agricultural deposits overlaying natural sand and gravel.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 179.95

Ruskington: Allotment Gardens, Lincoln Road, TF 0775 5133, SMR No. pending
A programme of trial excavation was carried out by PCA, under the direction of CPB, for N. J. Allen (Builders) Ltd in advance of residential development on land east of Lincoln Road, Ruskington. The site is close to an Anglo-Saxon inhumation and cremation cemetery, though the evaluation demonstrated that quarrying in the late post-medieval/modern period had removed all archaeological deposits.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 47.95

Ruskington: Land off Lincoln Road and Westcliffe Road, TF 0755 5125, SMR Nos. 60498, 60499, 60607, 60608
Following the discovery of a late Iron Age enclosure and finds dating to the early Bronze Age, a watching brief was carried out in January and April 1995 on land set in the angle of Lincoln Road and Westcliffe Road, Ruskington. The work was carried out by SJ of PCA on behalf of N. J. Allen (Builders) Ltd. Areas of the site were not monitored, due to a misunderstanding on the part of the developer, and it was possible only to record a limited range of undated ditches. Most of the Iron Age features were accommodated within the scheme of development and have been preserved in situ.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 34.94

Ruskington: Land off Millview Road, TF 0817 5135, SMR No. 60580
In August 1995 a watching brief was carried out by CPB of PCA, on behalf of Mr M. Curt, during groundworks for two bungalows on a plot of land off Millview Road, Ruskington. The site was mostly clear of archaeological deposits, though a large curvilinear ditch was exposed on the south side of the plot. This contained four sherds of Romano-British pottery dating between the second and third centuries AD. The ditch, which also contained fragments of animal bone, may have been an enclosure boundary, the bulk of which lay south of the area investigated.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 136.95

Scampton: Scampton House, SK 947 795, SMR No. 52156
The creation of an access route at Scampton House, probably built for Sir John Bolle sometime after 1603, was subject to a watching brief, carried out by KH of APS. The site was also previously occupied by a medieval grange of Kirkstead Abbey. A linear earthen bank, probably part of the boundary of the grange, was revealed. A wall, probably part of the formal gardens associated with the seventeenth century manor house, and waste materials from an undated brick/kiln kiln were also identified.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 131.95

Scampton: High Street, SK 948 793, SMR No. pending
Due to the proximity of Roman and other remains, including earthworks of possible medieval date immediately adjacent to the site, development at High Street, Scampton, was the subject of a watching brief, carried out by GTa of APS. An ancient stream course was recognized and several ditches, all undated, were recorded. Beneath a dump deposit that contained pottery of eighth century date was a collapsed, dry-stone wall. A fragment of Roman tile and a piece of Humbe ware pottery of fourteenth-fifteenth century date were also recovered.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 66.95

Sleaford: Boston Road: TF 0780 4590, SMR Nos. 60583, 60584, 60585
An intensive archaeological watching brief took place in August 1995 during the excavation of thirty-six fence pits around The Hoplands Depot, Boston Road, Sleaford. The work was undertaken by SJ and RS for PCA on behalf of North Kesteven District Council. Deeply preserved archaeological deposits were exposed beneath an alluvial cover, which included stone structures, occupation deposits, two inhumation burials (possibly Roman) and a series of curved gullies and slots. Most of the artefacts recovered (which were largely unstratified) date to the later Roman period (mid-third to late fourth century), though there was also some earlier pottery of late first century BC/early first century AD. In one pit, a single sherd of middle Saxon pottery was recovered.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 134.95

Sleaford: The Drove, TF 0610 4595, SMR No. 60636
Between February and May 1995 an intermittent watching brief was maintained by SJ of PCA during residential development by Twigden Homes Ltd. The project was terminated early due to an almost universal absence of significant archaeological deposits: much of the site had been disturbed and infilled during the post-medieval/modern periods, though the fresh condition of unstratified medieval and early post-medieval pottery
implied some form of occupation (in an area which may have been vulnerable to flooding from the River Slea). An early thirteenth/fifteenth century medieval jug handle was recovered which could have been imported from Bedfordshire. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 18,95

South Thoresby: Haugh Lane quarry extension, TF 4065 7708, SMR Nos. 43083, 43084
An archaeological watching brief by GT for LAS on behalf of Singleton Birch Quarries Ltd recovered some additional flint artefacts but no evidence of prehistoric or later occupation on this site. An undated substantial ditch was not thought to be of great antiquity. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 67,95

Spalding: Abbey Print Works, TF 249 225, SMR No. pending
Due to its location in the town centre and near to the sites of various medieval structures, development at the Abbey Print site, High Street, Spalding was subject to a watching brief, carried out by Rennie Mouraille for APS. However, the groundwork of the development was executed by piling that mitigated against effective archaeological recording. As a result, no archaeological deposits were recognised during the investigation. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.23,95

Spalding: Church Street, TF 2490 2254, SMR No. 23564
An archaeological evaluation, supervised by MD of APS, was undertaken at Church Street, Spalding, in response to a proposal to develop the site. Romano-British artefacts have been found in the town and several medieval ecclesiastical establishments, including a priory and a cemetery chapel, were located close to the investigation area. A leper hospital, referred to in the fourteenth century, was also situated in the vicinity of the proposed development site, though its exact location is unknown. Above alluvial layers, that may have been redeposited, were sixteenth century building foundations and probable domestic refuse. Later post-medieval brick foundations, a pit and several drainage gullies were also revealed. Possibly associated with these was a brick and stone floor and a brick wall that appears to have had an associated cellar. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 77,95

Spilsby: Medieval settlement and cultivation remains, TF 4064 6723, SMR No. 43163
A measured survey of the earthwork remains surrounding a deserted village (National Monument No. 22715) in the parish of Spilsby was carried out by MC and NF for LAS on behalf of Lincolnshire County Council and East Lindsey District Council in advance of drainage and ploughing. At least three phases of activity were identified. The earliest of these were the village remains with associated ridge and furrow and field boundaries. The village probably originated in the pre-Conquest period. Part of the open fields in the NE corner of the survey area were converted into enclosures, presumably for grazing stock. These had already fallen out of use by 1771 when a survey of the parish did not show these enclosures but recorded other field boundaries which existed substantially unchanged till the present day. In order to place the results of the measured survey into context the unsurveyed earthworks were sketch-plotted from vertical aerial photographs. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.17, 96

Stainton-le-Vale: Mole End, TF 1731 9430, SMR No. pending
An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by CPB for LAS on behalf of Wilton Colby Ltd, during the construction of an extension to a house called Mole End. No significant archaeological remains were exposed during ground works, though undated features were recorded in one section face. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.97,95

Stamford: Malcolm Sargent GM School, TF 0140 0740, SMR No. pending
A watching brief was undertaken by SJ of PCA in May and June 1995 during the construction of a new teaching block on an area previously occupied by a tarmac playground. Unstratified finds were recovered including a single sherd of Stamford Ware and a flint flake. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 81,95

Stamford: New car park, Stamford School, TF 0334 7029, SMR No. 00256
A stone-lined well shaft, discovered during construction of a car park on the site of Brazenose College (SAM 256), was recorded by CC and MM for LAS on behalf of EH, prior to sealing off with a concrete slab. Two phases of capping dated from the early nineteenth century onwards but no direct evidence was found for the date of the well construction. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 117, 95

Stuston - Fenton: Water pipeline, SK 877 498, SMR No. 34914
A watching brief was carried out, by RM on behalf of APS, during the construction of a water main between the villages of Stuston and Fenton. The pipeline traverses an area with prehistoric enclosures observed on aerial photographs and both villages were recorded during the medieval period. Earlier road surfaces and make-up layers, mostly of fairly modern materials and date, were recorded and an undated cobble surface was also identified. Pottery of eighteenth/nineteenth century date, a horsehoe and a horse collar were retrieved from topsoil layers. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 21,95

Sutton: Land off Spalding Road, TF 2850 3520, SMR Nos. 13336, 13354
Fieldwalking was carried out by staff from LAS on behalf of the Land and Buildings Consultancy, Lincolnshire County Council, over the proposed development area identified a scatter of Roman pottery dating to the late second/third centuries AD. It coincided with that area of the field producing magnetic anomalies, possibly representing associated ditches and other archaeological features. Further investigation would be required to establish their character and extent. Medieval and later pottery fragments from the field are thought to derive from manuring activities rather than evidence for settlement remains. There were no prehistoric finds from the site. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 156,95

Sutton: Station Road, TF 2850 3520, SMR Nos. 13336, 13354
In an area previously subject to a desk-top assessment, (see LHA 30, 46), magnetometry survey (by GSB) recorded buried remains in the western part of the site and a quantity of Roman pottery was recovered (by LAS) from the same area as the geophysical signals. Subsequently, Mark Dymond of APS supervised trial excavations which established the presence of a Romano-British site in the area. Ditches and pits, full of charcoal and ash that contained briquetage from salt-making and large amounts of Roman pottery were revealed. However, the nature and function of the site was not clearly determined. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 156,95

Swineshead: Rising main and sewage treatment works extension, TF 2281 4196 - 2310 4130, SMR No. 13350
A watching brief conducted by GT for LAS on behalf of Anglian Water Services Ltd during groundworks for a replacement rising main between Golden Cross Pumping Station, Swineshead, and an extended treatment plant at Swineshead Sewage Treatment Works produced a dense scatter of medieval pottery sherds from the topsoil but no trace of contemporary features. The material is suspected to have originated from an unlocated settlement site outside the pipeline easement, in the vicinity of Mill Farm or the Golden Cross road junction. An inspection of the trench
excavated for a new aeration tank showed that silts extended deeper than -0.5m OD; the post-glacial ground surface was not exposed.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 125.95

Swineshead: The Drayton, TF 2435 3935, SMR No. pending
An intermittent watching brief took place in May and October 1995 during commercial development at The Drayton, Swineshead. The site was examined by SJ and CPB of PCA. Romano-British pottery and salt making equipment have been noted directly south of the development, but no deposits were exposed which pre-dated the post-medieval and modern periods.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 78.95

Swineshead: Church Lane, TF 235 401, TF 235 401 and TF 235 401 SMR No. 13443
Three separate watching briefs were carried out, by staff of APS, during development work on adjacent sites at Church Lane, Swineshead. Located within 150m of the fourteenth century parish church, the investigation areas lie between the deserted medieval settlement of Estowting and the heart of the medieval village of Swineshead. Additionally, medieval pottery has been found on land adjacent to the investigation sites. Medieval pottery was recovered during monitoring of the sites and a ditch containing eighteenth century pottery was revealed.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn nos. 146.95, 175.95, 191.95

Swineshead: Station Road, TF 227 420, SMR No. pending
Geoff Gilbert International Ltd commissioned PCA to undertake a desk top assessment and field evaluation on c.4 hectares of land immediately west of the New Hammond Beck. Romano-British artefacts had been previously recovered from the area and the assessment included a programme of gridted field walking. Very few artefacts were recovered from the site, none of which were Romano-British. No further work was undertaken.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 52.95

Swinhope: Underground electric cable, TF 294 963, SMR No. pending
A watching brief was carried out by NF for LAS on behalf of Yorkshire Electricity to along the route of a 33kV underground cable which was being laid to replace the overhead cable. The 900m long route crosses a glacial valley to the west of the B1203. Most of the cable route followed a course crossing a wet valley bottom which, although cultivated in the Middle Ages was to the west of the known medieval settlement. It is possible that settlement in earlier periods was also on dryer ground which may account for the total lack of finds from this period.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 157.95

Tattershall: Ski-Centre, TF 211 568, SMR No. pending
Because of numerous previous discoveries of Ice Age animal remains and prehistoric artefacts in the vicinity, development at Tattershall Lakes was subject to a watching brief, carried out by Rene Mouraille for APS. However, the investigation established that the development site was on a modern causeway between two lakes formed through recent quarrying of the area.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 42.96

Tattershall Thorpe: New Park Farm, TF 211 609, SMR Nos. 43332, 43333
Fieldwalking was carried out by LAS for OAA on behalf of Butterley Aggregates Ltd. on nearly 49 hectares of land proposed for gravel extraction. This followed a desk top study by OAA in 1994. Remarkably little material was produced, flint being the single category of artefact recovered, with a total of 101 pieces - a density of a little over two artefacts per hectare. Three concentrations were found which seemed to indicate a single focus of activity. Preliminary assessment of the flint assemblage suggests a date range between the Late Neolithic and the Early Bronze Age periods.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 18.96

Thonock: Gainsborough Golf Club golf course, Thonock, SK 8364 9177, SMR Nos. 51328, 51329
In connection with the construction of two reservoirs to the east of the new Gainsborough Golf Club Golf Course, Thonock, an archaeological watching brief was undertaken supervised by SE for JSAC. During initial groundworks significant archaeological remains were exposed in the area of the northern reservoir. At this point machine excavation was suspended and archaeological excavation begun. An area of 0.8ha was examined of which 37.6% was recorded archaeologically. A series of ditches enclosures was revealed with two circular eaves-drip gullies. Results indicated activity on the site during the period from the first-first centuries AD with the main period of occupation in the second/third centuries. Artifactual remains provided evidence for small scale industrial activity.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 155.95

Threetingham: Hall Farm House, Spanby, TF 0944 3813, SMR No. pending
A watching brief was carried out by CPB on behalf of Mr and Mrs M. Luker, in August 1995 during the construction of a westerly extension to Hall Farm House. No archaeological deposits were disturbed during the development, though it was noted that the existing structure, which is of brick construction, rested on an earlier stone footing.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. pending

Thurby: Wetland creation site, SK 9090 6120, SMR No. 60906
A comprehensive archaeological watching brief was carried out by ST for PCA on behalf of the National Rivers Authority in February and March 1996, during the re-creation of a wetland environment on a 0.8km section of land immediately west of the River Witham at Thurby. The County SMR contained entries suggesting that a high-status Roman settlement, possibly a villa, could be located in this area, and the watching brief was preceded by a magnetometer survey which was carried out by LRC. Although the development caused some damage to medieval ridge and furrow, no significant archaeological deposits were exposed during the brief. It was concluded that, if there is a Roman settlement at Thurby, it should lie somewhere to the west of the wetland site, on higher ground.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 26.96

Toynnton All Saints: The Roses, Main Street, TF 372 639, SMR No. 41032
Geophysical survey was carried out by GSB for LAS on behalf of Mrs Mackinder in the field where a medieval pottery kiln was excavated by Mrs E. Ruddick in 1958. The survey relocated the excavated kiln together with four additional kiln-like features on the west side of the site. Scanning over the rest of the field identified a further three or four possible kilns, and in the northeast corner of the field a possible workshop area.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 198.95

Tupholme: Tupholme Abbey, TF 144 682, SMR Nos. 40002, 00010
The excavation of a water pipe repair trench at Tupholme Abbey, founded in 1170 and dissolved in 1536, was subject to a watching brief, undertaken by KH of APS. However, only natural and modern deposits were revealed.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 160.95

Uffington: Water pipeline, TF 0650 0840, SMR No. pending
Excavation of a water pipeline northwards from Uffington was monitored for APS by RM. The pipeline route passes through
an area of cropmarks of possible prehistoric settlement enclosures and the deserted medieval village of Casewick is also located close by. However, only fairly recent remains, including concrete hardstanding, a sewer trench and an infilled pond, were revealed.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 22.95

Utterby: North Grange Farm, TF 3102 9405, SMR No. pending

A J Fuller (Building Contractor) commissioned PCA in July 1995 to carry out a watching brief during groundworks for a single detached dwelling. No archaeological deposits of any period were exposed beneath the topsoil or above natural chalky boulder clay.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 100.95

Walcot: Catley Cottages, TF 1183 5572, SMR No. pending

Development on land alongside Catley Priory was monitored by Mark Sansom of APS. The Gilbertine priory was founded in the mid-twelfth century and dissolved in 1538 and there is a Bronze Age barrow cemetery adjacent to the site. However, although a medieval roof tile was recovered, only natural and modern deposits were identified during the investigation.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 43.96

Wellingborough: 33 High Street, SK 9660 5415, SMR No. 60533

Chrysalis Homes commissioned PCA to carry out a watching brief in June 1995 during the construction of three dwellings on the west side of the High Street. On parts of the site, concentrations of pits were exposed and in the centre, a large disturbance containing organic remains was thought to be a backfilled fishpond. On the south-west side of the site, a construction trench cut through part of a possible lime kiln (which was devoid of finds). Only one in situ artefact was recovered during the brief: a late Saxon pottery sherd which came from a flat-bottomed pit on the north side of the development. Small quantities of unstratified late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval pottery were recovered from builders spoil. The fieldwork was undertaken by CPB of PCA.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 79.95

West Halton: Plot 2, Land west of Manor House, Churchside, SE 9056 2185, SMR No. pending

Monitoring of groundworks by GT for LAS on behalf of Mr Johnson, between the manor house and the parish church produced traces of a ditch and a stone wall thought to be late medieval boundaries approximately perpendicular to the road. An abrupt stratigraphic change at the rear of the plot, associated with a topographic change, could represent the edge of a broad valley now partly occupied by a stream, or an artificial water-retaining feature (such as a medieval fishpond or mill pool) connected to an existing pond. One possible Romano-British pottery sherd was found but most pottery recovered was of the thirteenth/fourteenth century. Two post-medieval features were found near the frontage.

Site Code WHM95

Winterton: Humber Bank opposite Read’s Island, SE 9565 2145 to SE 9599 2130, SMR No. 2068

A watching brief was undertaken by HAU at the request of the National Rivers Authority, during the construction of emergency tidal defence works on the south bank of the River Humber, opposite Read’s Island. The site lies within an area of archaeological interest, close to the Romano-British settlement at Old Winterton, and finds of prehistoric and Romano-British date have been made along the present shoreline. In the event, the excavation for the new defences did not disturb deposits of archaeological significance, the only dating evidence recovered being of relatively recent date.

Site Code ORI96

Woodhall: Land off Sandy Lane, Old Woodhall, TF 2045 6514, SMR No. pending

Archaeological monitoring by GT for LAS on behalf of Ray Jackson Builders, of bungalow foundation trenches within an area of cropmarks identified small ditches and backfilled depressions but found no stratified dating evidence; the features were interpreted as probably of post-medieval date.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 197.95

Woodhall Spa: Land situated between Tattershall Road and The Broadway, TF 1935 6415 and TF 1970 6470, SMR No. pending

PCA was commissioned by Donald Steel & Co. (on behalf of the English Golf Union) to undertake a desk top study and field evaluation on two sites in advance of golf course development. Gridded field walking on one site and a magnetometer survey on both sites failed to produce significant results and trial excavation was not carried out.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 53.95

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORTS

Bassingham: Water Lane, TF 3909 3601, SMR Nos. 60576, 60577, 60578, 60579

Gary Taylor

Archaeological investigations in advance of development at Hall Field, Water Lane, Bassingham, were supervised by PCF of APS. There was little previous evidence for prehistoric and Roman activity in the area though earthworks of presumed medieval date occur on the site and artefacts of this period have been found in the vicinity. A thirteenth century map of Bassingham depicts several buildings on the site, which was a field prior to the investigations.

Contour and geophysical surveys revealed a large ditch and a number of rectangular sunken features. Subsequent excavations identified a Romano-British field system comprising ditches and gullies. This field system was redundant by the third century when a rectangular enclosure, c.20m by 17m, was located in the area. Lacking occupation remains, this enclosure apparently did not function as a settlement area, though a portion of a Romano-British cemetery was revealed nearby.

Anglo-Saxon artefacts were recovered, though generally from later deposits. Nonetheless, they intimate the close proximity of Anglo-Saxon settlement or other activity. In the medieval period the land was divided up by a series of east-west boundary ditches. These were replaced in the thirteenth century by a large moat, possibly adjoining the River Wilham which flows past the site. An ailed hall, c. 18m by 11m, with an adjoining garderobe (see Fig. 1) was built in the centre of the moated area. Outside the moat was a 7m diameter circular dovecote.

This manorial complex appears to have been abandoned in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. In the seventeenth century, however, the ailed hall was refurbished and extended and a new building, possibly a beauchouse, erected immediately south of the hall. Terminal abandonment of the buildings occurred in the eighteenth century and was followed by extensive robbing of the masonry of the walls and the excavation of quarry pits for sand and gravel (see Fig. 2).

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 10.95

Deeping St James: Welland Bank Pit, TF 107 223, SMR No. 34856, 34923

Gary Taylor

Ongoing investigations, supervised for APS by RM, were undertaken in advance of and during soil stripping at the Welland Bank Pit gravel quarry, Deeping St James. Previous
Fig. 1. The garderobe of the medieval aisled hall at Water Lane, Bассingham

reconnaissance at the site had revealed a Late Bronze Age/early Iron Age settlement and associated fields and tracks.

Further sub-rectangular enclosures were identified (see Fig. 3), including one associated with Early Bronze Age pottery. The majority of the remains thus far examined date to the Late Bronze Age/early Iron Age however, and small quantities of briquetage found on the site suggest that salt making occurred there during this period. The assemblage of animal remains contained large quantities of red deer and pig bones and this has been taken to indicate that the prehistoric settlement and industrial area was located near to woodland. A number of large wooden artefacts, mainly pieces of worked planks, have been found, preserved through waterlogging. A rectangular post-built structure has also been identified; a radiocarbon date of 525-395 BC obtained from one of the surviving posts indicated that this building was of early Iron Age date.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.135.94

Kirmington: Humberside International Airport, TA 0920 1065, SMR No. 2265*

Ken Steedman

A watching brief was undertaken in January 1996 by HAU on behalf of Humberside International Airport, Kirmington, during the construction of a new hangar apron and taxiway extensions. The Airport lies within an area of archaeological importance, known to contain a large number of late Iron Age and Romano-British sites; in this particular part of the site, enclosure ditches were seen in 1974 as cropmarks on aerial photographs and recorded on geophysical surveys undertaken by West Yorkshire Archaeology Service in 1991 and 1995, while a watching brief undertaken by them during construction of the new fire station revealed features containing pottery dated to the early to mid second century AD.

As a result of this previous work, construction of the latest phase of development was monitored. Three areas were examined; examination of the taxiway and parking apron proved negative, but examination of the new hangar apron revealed several features which had been disturbed by the ground preparation. Three ditches were identified running across the stripped area and cutting into the natural clays and gravel, and patches of grey brown silt were noted which may represent the bases of structural features or pits. The ditches correspond to features previously identified on aerial photographs and geophysical survey, and known to define a number of adjacent settlement enclosures of Romano-British date, flanking one or more tracks. Pottery dating from the early second to the fourth century AD, animal bone and oyster shell were recovered from the fills of these features. Much of this material had been crushed by machinery during stripping of the site, and inadequate notice given prior to commencement of groundworks meant that additional features were undoubtedly destroyed without recording.

Site Code KAP96

Lincoln: Former St Marks Station Site, SK 9735 7075, SMR No. 70006

Kevin Wragg

This project resulted from plans by Simons Construction Ltd to install a new sewer connection to the north of the former station buildings, between the existing main sewer beneath the High Street and the retail development (St Mark’s West) to the west of the River Witham. The final design comprised a machine excavated trench nominally 750mm deep for the majority of the proposed route, with a sloping section at the east end to allow connection to the existing sewer pipe (located approximately 3.5m below the modern ground level). Given the likelihood of disturbing important archaeological remains, including burials associated with the medieval Carmelite friary known to have previously occupied the site, the CLAU was commissioned to provide an intensive watching brief on the necessary groundworks, which was undertaken in November 1994.

Although virtually no dating evidence was recovered from the site, it seems likely that the majority of the features discovered relate to the medieval Carmelite friary and its burial ground. Based upon the results of the project the following stratigraphic sequence can be put forward (from earliest to latest):

1) Undisturbed sands and gravels occurring (adjacent to the High Street and probably across most of the site) at levels of approximately 3.70-3.80m O.D.

2) Dump or “garden” deposits of indeterminate date appearing to pre-date the presumed medieval friary occupation (without further investigation, and reliable dating evidence, it is impossible to determine whether these levels represent Roman, Saxon, early medieval or even natural deposits).

3) Occupation of the site during the medieval period (possibly beginning in the late eleventh and early twelfth centuries), with revealed walls, robber trenches and burials probably connected with the Carmelite friary. Again without the benefit of accurate dating it is not possible to determine when this occupation started, or equally, when it came to an end.

4) Development of the site in connection with the arrival in the City of the railway in the mid nineteenth century. From the evidence of other archaeological investigations that have taken place across the site, it would appear that this development resulted in the truncation of the majority of the Post-medieval deposits. This phase of the development of the site continued until the closure of the station in the mid 1980’s.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.142.94

Lincoln: 46-47 Steep Hill, SK 9753 7124, SMR No. 70107

Lisa Donel

The CLAU was asked by Lincoln City Council to undertake a watching brief during the conservation works. This primarily involved making a photographic and drawn record of the work as it progressed. The majority of the building appears to have been subjected to conservation works in the nineteenth century. There was no evidence in the deposits investigated of any earlier dating. Whether the property was physically divided at cellars level in the medieval period could not be determined on the archaeological evidence available; the brick walls appeared
to be relatively modern and there was no indication of any early partitions either in stone, brick or wood. The ground floor, in contrast, had been divided much earlier in the building's history. The fact that early material was found to be lying below the lower step of the stairway to no. 47 and the brick walling along its side, may mean that either the stairway as known today was repaired in the nineteenth century or possibly was built then as well. It was not possible to determine from the limited investigation of this feature.

There is the possibility that a second cellar may exist to the east of the existing cellar. At present this is based on a 'hollow noise' emitted from the brick walling of the stairs and the possible filled-in area in a closet directly below the stairs that lead from the ground floor to the first floor. This fact, coupled with a problem of subsidence in the back hallway and room of the building have led to the suggestion that there may have been a second cellar. However, at this time it must remain supposition as a larger area would need to be examined.

The other unforeseen, but exciting element of this investigation was the discovery on the ground floor of a series of slots lying at the base of the east wall to the east of the vault. There are several ideas as to the reason for the slots: 1) they represent an earlier form of the building prior to the construction of the vault, 2) they relate to the back of the building rather than the front, 3) they represent a heating system, 4) they represent a ventilation system. At present there is not enough evidence to substantiate any of these interpretations.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. pending

Lincoln: Lincoln Cathedral, Close Wall, West Tower (D'Isney Place Hotel, Eastgate), SK 9801 7186, SMR No. pending

Martin Brann

In June 1995 the CLAU was commissioned by the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln Cathedral, to carry out an archaeological site investigation within the West Tower of the Close Wall. The aim of this work was to provide information of use in the planning of the forthcoming conservation works programme. More specifically, the excavation of two small trial trenches through the deposits above the vault was requested in order to assess their nature, depth and archaeological potential. The level and survival, if any, of the original floor above the vault were of particular interest.

The West Tower is a Scheduled Ancient Monument and the work was carried out under the supervision of English Heritage. The stratigraphy noted in Trenches 1 and 2 within the West Tower suggests the following sequence of events: (1) construction of the walls of the tower, (2) building of the vault to the ground floor, (3) deposition of a layer of clay over the vault which would probably have acted as a waterproof bedding for a floor of stone flags, (4) disuse of the tower and subsequent robbing of a conjectured flagstone floor and most of an associated clay bedding layer, (5) gradual accumulation of a "garden" type soil within the tower, (6) excavation of this soil in the north-east corner of the chamber during structural alterations apparent in the ground floor chamber and as roughly
built infill walling below the window reveal in the east wall, and backfill of the construction trench with rubble soil.

Although the original floor of the chamber at wall walk level was found to be absent in both of the Trenches excavated, and has probably been completely robbed out, it is reasonable to assume, given the age and the status of the building, that a floor of stone flags would have been laid just above the projecting offset of the walls, which is approximately 0.3 - 0.4 metres below the present earth surface. The modern concrete step just inside the entrance would therefore have to be removed if it was intended to return the surface above the vault to an approximation of the original floor level.

The trial trenches within the West Tower indicate that further archaeological investigation is warranted in the event of the partial or total removal of the soil from above the vault, since information on the post-medieval and early modern treatment of the tower would probably be gained.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 85.95

Lincoln: The Close Wall, D’Isney Place Hotel, Eastgate, SK 9805 7185, SMR No. pending

Kevin Wragg

During March 1995 the CLAU was commissioned by David Glow, Architect & Surveyor, on behalf of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln Cathedral, to carry out an archaeological evaluation prior to works designed to consolidate and repair the fabric of the Close Wall.

Three trial trenches were excavated at selected locations along the length of the Close Wall in the rear of the garden of the D’Isney Place Hotel, Eastgate, in order to reveal the extent, and condition, of the wall foundations and fabric, to allow decisions to be made regarding the design and extent of support and repair work required in this area.

Two of the trenches (TT2 and TT3) were located adjacent to the north face of the Close Wall between the two towers in this area, and each measured approximately 3.0m (N-S) x 1.0m (E-W) x 2.2m (deep). The third trial trench was situated on the west side of the “D’Isney” tower, and measured approximately 2.5m (N-S) x 1.5m (E-W) x 1.0m (deep).

The earliest information revealed by this project relates to the construction of the original fourteenth century Close Wall, with foundation levels and construction/working levels revealed in both TT2 and TT3. The fourteenth century ground level could not be positively identified, owing to depth restrictions, except possibly in TT3. This initial phase of activity was then followed by the construction of an offset wall, revealed in TT3, possibly forming a high level platform in the angle between the north face of the Close Wall and the east face of the “D’Isney” tower, together with further additions/amendments to the structure of the Wall. The platform’s function is uncertain, but it may have been either for strengthening or for access.

There were subsequent dumps against the north face of the wall, possibly following a change in use from a purely defensive structure, or possibly indicating the beginning of a period of disuse for the wall, with subsequent erosion/robbing of the upper elements of the presumably derelict wall.

Following this period of disuse some effort then seems to have been made to return the site to something approaching its former appearance, with levelling in advance of the rebuilding and refacing of the wall and tower. On the basis of existing evidence, this activity may have commenced in the sixteenth century. The results of this operation produced the remains now surviving above ground in the areas under consideration in this report.

The final, and on-going, activity on the site is connected with the landscaping and general ground build-up involved in the establishment of the gardens for the adjoining properties.

Owing to the limited nature of the archaeological works undertaken for this project, and given that the primary objectives for the ground intervention were designed to provide engineering answers rather than purely archaeological data, little new information about the Close Wall has been revealed, apart from that about the scale and quality of its foundations. Considering the detailed nature of the existing historical and documentary evidence, new information was in any case not expected.

While the survival condition of the original monument has been identified in isolated locations, and the foundation/construction levels established, further work would be needed to fully understand the purpose of the later additions to the wall and east face of the D’Isney tower. This would possibly involve a re-assessment and re-appraisal of the structural aspects and phases of build of the existing elements of the Wall, taking into account the additional information provided by this project and that to come from further survey over the next year or so.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 34.95

A Roman Harness-Mount from Bransthorpe

Mark Bennet and David Phillips

In 1996 Mr David Phillips found a slightly damaged copper-alloy fitting or mount while metal-detecting near Bransthorpe. The object has a double petal, or double teardrop shape, each petal with a central boss and on the reverse there is a rectangular guide (see Fig. 4) Objects with a very similar design are not uncommon from northern Roman military sites for example from Newstead Fort, Melrose and from South Shields Roman Fort. An identical mount was excavated from Colchester. It has been noted that the design is reminiscent of a type of Roman button-and-loop fastener, J. P. Wild’s class III.

The object is possibly a harness mount, although it may be a belt fitting. It dates to about AD 80 to 150. The object remains in the possession of the finder.

Acknowledgments

The authors wish to thank Val Rigby of the British Museum and Tony Page of Lincoln City and County Museum for their comments on this object.

Notes


A Stone Adze from Salmonby

William Bee and Mark Bennet

During the Spring of 1995 a stone adze was found by Mr William Bee whilst field walking at Salmonby, near Horncastle at the southern end of the Lincolnshire Wolds. The adze is plano-convex in shape with an hour-glass perforation. It is complete, although slightly plough-damaged (see Fig. 5). This tool is designed to be used with the blade at right angles to the shaft and the example has been worked at both ends to provide a double-headed tool. There is noticeable pecked working on the blades and they are shaped to give a good cutting edge.

The adze dates to the late neolithic or early bronze age period and was fashioned some 4500 years ago. There is considerable evidence for neolithic and bronze age settlement in this part of the Wolds, from finds of flint and pottery and from surviving barrow monuments. This is the first stone adze from the area, although thirteen other stone and flint axes, have been found in the parish of Salmonby over the years. It is an interesting prehistoric find and remains in the possession of the finder.

Notes:

Antiquities from Lincolnshire and Humberside in West Midlands Museums

P. J. Watson and D. J. Symons

The following note is a result of a survey of archaeological collections in West Midlands museums carried out by the West Midlands Archaeological Collections Research Unit under the auspices of the West Midlands Area Museums Service. All museums in the counties of Herefordshire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, West Midlands and Worcestershire were included in the survey, but not private collections or material currently under study at Field Units. One of the aims of the project was to make the collections more widely known, especially artefacts of non-local origin, through a series of short notes in relevant county and specialist journals. This method of disseminating information was thought preferable to the compilation of a single catalogue which would be so disparate as to be of little appeal to the researchers we are trying to reach.

Six West Midlands museums have prehistoric or Roman antiquities from Lincolnshire and parts of Humberside which were formerly in Lincolnshire; no artefacts of later periods were identified during the survey. They are presented below, arranged alphabetically by site. Many do not have a more precise provenance and the four figure grid references in square brackets are given merely as an aid for locating sites; where further details about findspots or circumstances of discovery are known these are noted, together with a fuller grid reference if available. Resources have not allowed the compilation of full catalogue details, the commissioning of drawings or photographs, nor extensive trails through documentation and literature. As the primary intention of the listing is to give researchers an idea of the type and quantity of material held in West Midlands museums it is hoped that this brevity will be forgiven.

All dimensions are in mm. and the following abbreviations have been used when citing museum accession numbers: Bir = Birmingham Museums and Art Gallery; Kee = University of Keele, Geology Department; Lap = Lapworth Museum, School of Earth Sciences, Birmingham University; Shr = Shropshire Museum Service; War = Warwickshire Museum; Wos = Worcester City Museum Service.

Prehistoric

P. J. Watson

near Chapel St Leonard’s
Fragments of Iron Age salt evaporating vessels in coarse red brown fabric found ‘on the sea shore’ (Bir 1952A1229-1239).

Grantham
Eleven microlithic flints, mainly blade-flakes (Wos).

Lincoln
Flint flake (War A2691).
Four later flint flakes (Shr A1140).

Risby Warren
Five flint button scrapers (Bir 1973A1196-1200).
Nine late neolithic beaker sherds (Bir 1938A206; 1991A386).

Sudbrooke
Mesolithic core (Wos).

Tallington, Thrubby’s Farm
Lincolnshire, no detailed provenance
Crude flint tool (Kee FL1 8).
Microlithic point on a blade-flake (Wos).

Iron Age Coins
D. J. Symons

The coins described below were all formerly in the collection of the late Mr Ian Donal Finney of London. Mr Finney presented his collection to Birmingham Museums and Art Gallery in two parts in 1992-93. The coins were generally acquired from dealers in the London area and the provenances are those provided at the time of purchase. The year that Mr Finney acquired the coins is mentioned in the individual entries below, as is the source if this was not the London market.

Full details and photographs of the coins have been deposited with the Celtic Coin Index, Institute of Archaeology, 36 Beaumont Street, Oxford OX1 2PG. (The Index aims to record all Celtic coins found in Britain and would be very pleased to hear of any material that is as yet unrecorded, as well as of any new finds).

Each entry gives the coin's Birmingham accession number and the Finney collection (FL) number. Where the coin can be referred to a type published in one of the standard catalogues (Mack 1975 = M; Van Arsdell 1989 = VA) no description is given.

Caistor (a few miles south of)
'Corieltauvi', prototype silver unit. Compare M. 405a; not in VA.

Claypole
'Corieltauvi', British K (South Ferriby) gold stater. M.449; VA. 811-5. Found in 1968; bought at Glendinning (London) auction 15/4/1971, lot 33. 1993C205 (FL81). Published Whitwell & Wilson 1969, 101, Fig. 4.8; Symons 1990b, no. 78.

near Scunthorpe

near Spalding
'Corieltauvi', British K (South Ferriby) silver half unit. M.456a; VA.881-1. Reportedly from a hoard of coins found in a mound in a field to the north of Spalding; bought in 1989. 1993C344 (FL528). Published Symons 1990a, no. 39.

South Ferriby

Roman
D. J. Symons

Caistor
Small fragment of mosaic (Lap B120).

Torksey, Little London pottery kilns
Cooking pot washer of wheeled thrown coarse grey ware. Slightly over half of the pot survives, including a complete profile. Broad band of lightly burnished acute-angled lattice decoration. Late 2nd century AD. (Bir 1978A331).

References
Symons, D. J., 1990b, 'Further Celtic coins from the Finney Collection', Spink Numismatic Circular, XVIII, 8 (October 1990), 268-72.
Van Arsdell, R. D., 1989, Celtic Coinage of Britain.