Archeology in Lincolnshire 1997

Edited by
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In line with recent years there follows a listing of archeological work undertaken throughout the historic county of Lincolnshire between 1 April 1996 and 31 March 1997. Much of the work has been required of commercial companies and developers through the planning process or other statutory requirements. It is a further obligation of these processes that the results of such work are made public. The results indicate an unparalleled level of resources going into archeology. Most important of all is the level of work taking place in villages and other rural locations resulting in important information being gathered on the development of settlement and land-use. As the work reported upon continues to expand in quantity this year’s notes contain brief listings of archeological projects which resulted in no positive archeological information being retrieved. The absence of archeological remains in certain locations can be of significance to the archeologist. Fuller reports are available from the County Sites and Monuments Record.

Abbreviations

AOC AOC Archaeology Ltd
APS Archaeological Project Services
CLAU City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit
LAS Lindsey Archaeological Services
LCNCC Lincoln, City and County Museum
OA Oxford Archaeotehnic
PCA Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln)
SMR Sites and Monuments Record

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Alford: land beside The Anchor Inn, TF 4555 7618, SMR Nos 43493, 43494
Archaeological evaluation by MM for LAS on behalf of Sherwood Vale Developments Ltd, of land west of the Anchor Inn found only seven sherds of medieval pottery of which two twelfth-century sherds were found in a ditch in Trench 4. The remainder were found in a second ditch in Trench 1 which was fourteenth to fifteenth century, or later, in date. A post-medieval yard surface and associated walls, eighteenth century or later, were recorded in Trenches 3 and 4. Eighteenth-century landscaping was also noted. The edge of a pond appeared in Trench 3 whilst Trench 2 contained material, dating from the sixteenth to seventeenth century, which may represent the partial infilling of a pond.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 176.96

Ancaster: Ermine Street, SK 9833 4365, SMR No. 30324
A watching brief was carried out by ST of PCA, on behalf of Anglian Water Services Ltd during water mains replacement along the B6403, Ermine Street, in the centre of Ancaster. The groundworks cut through the defences of the Roman walled town and the remains of a probable third-century building within the interior. No evidence for the Roman road was exposed beneath modern Ermine Street, suggesting that the present road is on a different alignment to that of its Roman predecessor.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 166.97

Ashby-by-Partney: Halton Road, TF 4281 6640, SMR Nos 43234, 43235
A watching brief was carried out for Mr D. Smith by SJ of PCA during the construction of a single dwelling on the east side of Halton Road. One medieval feature and a range of post-medieval features were exposed during the groundworks.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 170.97

Ashby de la Launde to Bloxholm: mains replacement scheme, TF 0550 5496 - TF 0632 5360 Report No. R568 in
SMR
A watching brief was carried out by GTan for LAS and on behalf of Anglian Water Services Ltd found no trace of the expected Roman road (King Street) in any of the anticipated locations. This supported previous fieldwork in the vicinity despite cropmark photographs apparently showing a road to the north-west.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 76.96

Barrowby: Castorhoe pipeline, SK 8585 3550 - SK 8735 3580, SMR No. 30108
A watching brief was carried out by staff of APS (report by GTay) during excavation of a water pipe trench through deserted medieval settlements at Castorhoe, near Barrowby. Several stone walls and surfaces were revealed. These probably represent remains of the deserted medieval settlement of West Castorhoe. Pottery of thirteenth- to fourteenth-century date was also retrieved.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 153.96

Baston: 48 Main Street, TF 1168 1408, SMR Nos 34966 to 34969
Archaeological evaluation by CT for LAS on behalf of Connell Estate Agents comprised one, metre square test pits. Seven of them revealed archeological features (mostly small pits or postholes and small gullies or ditches) and all yielded modest quantities of Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval pottery. Pit 09 exposed the western end and fragmented skull of a probable inhumation dating to the late second to early third centuries; a pit or posthole in Pit 03 yielded a single piece of human cranium and two sherds of thirteenth- to fourteenth-century pottery, and a possible gully in Pit 05 produced a fragment of either early Saxon or early medieval pottery. Pit 07 revealed part of what may be a substantial ditch, most probably dating to either medieval or post-medieval times, and apparently deliberately backfilled in the latter period in order to level the surrounding ground surface. The recovery of a twelfth- to fourteenth-century pottery washer rim from Pit 05 suggests the former presence of a kiln site in the near vicinity.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 73.96

Baston: Cross Drain, TF 1453 1581, SMR No. 34999
An evaluation, supervised by CM of APS, was undertaken on land adjacent to Baston Outgang Road. Neolithic and Bronze Age remains have previously been found in the vicinity and...
Iron Age and Roman utilization of the area is attested by cropmark evidence revealed by aerial photography. The excavation revealed few firm traces of human activity though a buried ancient soil deposit was revealed. This soil yielded fragments of Bronze Age pottery, several flint artefacts and animal bones. A few possible gullies were also identified and, cumulatively, the evidence suggests that an early Bronze Age settlement is located in the proximity, though perhaps just to the north or west, of the investigation site.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 136.96

**Baston: Manor Close, TF 1176 1436, SMR No. 34900**

An evaluation took place on a site south of Manor Close, Baston. The work was carried out on behalf of Burmorn Construction by SI, PCA in advance of residential development. Of two trial trenches excavated, one was completely devoid of archaeological remains: the other contained a late post-medieval, early modern pit which was cut through undated gravel workings.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 126.96

**Bicker: Donington Road, TF 2255 3735, SMR Nos 13358, 13359**

A proposed development area in Bicker was subject to evaluation, supervised by MD of APS, due to the proximity of numerous medieval and later salt production sites and sixteenth- to seventeenth-century buildings. Pits and ditches were recorded by geophysical survey (by Geophysical Surveys of Bradford) and the excavations revealed several ditches of medieval and later date. A pit probably associated with salt extraction was also identified.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 212.95

**Bilsby: Moat House, Thorby, TF 4873 7605, SMR Nos 41476, 43491, 43492**

At a medieval and later moated site at Thorby, a watching brief by staff of APS (report by GTay) revealed a large ditch, perhaps part of the moat complex. This ditch was filled in the eighteenth century and a pit subsequently dug on its line. Several artefacts of prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval date were also recovered.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 70.96

**Bolingbroke: Old Bolingbroke village, TF 350 650, SMR Nos 43574, 44085, 42097, 41767, 41768, 43446 to 43454**

A shallow trench excavated around the village for electricity cable-laying was closely monitored by GTay for LADS on behalf of East Midlands Electric. One Roman potsherd and a small number of medieval sherds were found. In all 950 sherds of post-medieval pottery were collected, including concentrations of up to 200 sherds. Most of this material derived from the village’s pottery industry and part of it was waste material from the kilns. A previously unknown kiln was found beneath a village street but was not associated with appreciable amounts of pottery. It had been hoped that the distribution of the different wares would show the location of specific kilns, but in practice the pottery was mixed, perhaps suggesting dumps were used by several potters or that varied wares were produced in each kiln. It is suggested that the complex village lane network may partly reflect access routes radiating around kiln sites.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 46.96

**Boston: Boston Grammar School, TF 3305 4373, SMR Nos 13452, 13453, 12650**

A desk top study, a field evaluation and a follow-on watching brief were commissioned by Meldrum Lee & Gillatt in advance of and during the construction of a new music and arts block on the south-east side of Boston Grammar School. The evaluation, was carried out in July 1996. In one trial trench, the skeletal remains of five Christian burials were exposed. These were part of the cemetery attached to the Franciscan Friary which is known to occupy the site. Other remains, which date between the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, included a deep, straight-sided pit which contained the remains of leather shoes and a possible wooden hair pin. The medieval deposits sealed an in situ Romano-British industrial horizon which contained fired clay fragments, several sherds of grey, as well as Nene Valley pottery. These finds may have been associated with the processing of salt. Following the completion of the evaluation, a sympathetic foundation design was implemented and much of the archaeology has been preserved in situ. A further nine burials were exposed in 1997 during the course of a watching brief. The project was directed by CPB, assisted by RS and SI of PCA.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 102.96

**Boston: Hussey Tower, TF 3308 4357, SMR No. 13462**

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by PCF of APS during works to level the access to the fifteenth-century, brick-built Hussey Tower, Boston. An undated north-south brick wall was recorded during the watching brief but no other archaeological features were observed, principally because of the shallow depth of the excavations.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 169.96

**Boston: Church Road, Skirbeck, TF 3380 4360, SMR Nos 13421, 13422**

An evaluation, supervised by MD of APS, was undertaken on behalf of Land and Buildings Consultancy on a site adjacent to previous discoveries of Roman and Saxon remains. Geophysical survey (by Geophysical Surveys of Bradford) identified several magnetic anomalies of possible archaeological origin. Subsequent trial trenching identified a roddon along the northern edge of the site, and a small number of ditches and gullies. It is probable that the previous Roman and Saxon discoveries are located on the elevated silt bank of the roddon. Two of the gullies were located on the roddon and, although undated, were sealed by deposits of marine clay of probable late or post-Roman date. Above the alluvium were subsoil deposits, perhaps former agricultural soils, that contained cattle bone. Cutting this subsoil was an undated ditch. A single piece of Bourne marble pottery of fifteenth- to seventeenth-century date was recovered as an unstratified artefact.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 36.96

**Bourne: Ancaster Road, TF 1025 2050, SMR Nos 33248, 35108 to 35021**

Development alongside Ancaster Road, Bourne, was the subject of a watching brief, carried out by staff of APS (report by PCF), because of the proximity of the Car Dyke Roman waterway. Previous investigations had been encumbered by a substantial railway embankment on the site but development followed the removal of this nineteenth-century earthwork. One side of a large linear ditch, probably the original western edge of the Car Dyke, was revealed. An undated ditch and pond were also identified and fragments of Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval pottery recovered. A prehistoric flint scraper was also retrieved.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 24.95

**Bourne: 14 Bedehouse Bank, TF 1040 1975, SMR Nos 34942 to 34944**

The Car Dyke Roman waterway was believed to form the eastern boundary of a development site at Bedehouse Bank. Bourne so a watching brief was undertaken by staff of APS (report by GTay). The investigation recorded a large north-east to south-west ditch. Although undated the ditch contained remains of animals which, on size, were characteristic of the late medieval or early post-medieval period (c.1400-1700). The function of the ditch is obscure though, on the basis of size and location, it may be related to the Car Dyke. Moreover, in this
area the true route of the Roman waterway is uncertain and the
ditch identified in the watching brief may, perhaps, represent
the original course of the Car Dyke itself.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 68.96

Bourne: 15a Potters Close, TF 1035 1993, SMR No. 33239
An evaluation, supervised by NH of APS, was undertaken on
land at Potters Close, Bourne. Previous investigations close by
had produced evidence for occupation and pottery production
during the medieval period. Beneath footings of a nineteenth- or
twentieth-century barn were deposits of sixteenth-century date
from which two near-complete jugs were recovered (Fig.1).
Over-fired wasters, these jugs, plus large quantities of other
Bourne D ware pottery, indicate the presence of a pottery kiln
in the immediate proximity.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 150.96

Fig.1. A sixteenth-century, Bourne D ware jug from Potters Close,
Bourne (D. Buckley).

Bourne: Roman Bank, TF 1035 1945, SMR No. 34980
A watching brief was undertaken by staff of APS (report by
PCF) during development at Roman Bank, Cherryholt Road,
Bourne. The Car Dyke Roman waterway forms the western
boundary of the site. Several natural water channels were
revealed, together with a man-made ditch. However, although
the ditch contained animal bone, no dating evidence was
retrieved.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 72.96

Braceborough and Wilshtorpe: water main replacement,
TF 0920 1372 - TF 0960 1370, SMR Nos 35024 to 35027
A watching brief was carried out by MR of PCA for Anglian
Water Services Ltd during water mains replacement between
the villages of Braceborough and Wilshtorpe, where the
pipeline route traversed areas of known archaeological activity
(in the form of cropmarks). Some of these features (ditches)
were exposed as a result of the works, although all were devoid of
datable artefacts. One ditch section, which contained rich
organic remains, was sampled for a radiocarbon determination.
The results of this suggested a medieval, rather than prehistoric,
date.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 33.97

Broughton: Hawthorn Rise/Craig Close house plots 14-17,
SE 9578 0875, SMR No. N/A
A watching brief during excavation of house footings east of
Appleby Lane by RS for LAS on behalf of Hugh Bourn Homes
on plot 17 at Hawthorn Rise produced four flint blade tools of
probable late neolithic/early Bronze Age date in a wind-blown
sand deposit. No archaeological features were seen. Continued
archaeological monitoring by GTan on plots 14, 15 and 16
produced no finds or features of archaeological significance.
A backfilled ditch visible across plots 14 and 15 links existing
boundaries either side of the development and is probably of
post-medieval date. A small rim sherd, probably third century
Romano-British, was recovered from a heap of sand apparently
moved from the north western edge of the development close to
Plot 8.
Site Code: BHR 96

Caistor: Former British Legion Club, Bank Lane, TA 1176
0132, SMR Nos 54186, 53907 to 53909
Archaeological evaluation by CT for LAS on behalf of Mr Kirk,
in the rear garden of the above property, which lies within a
Scheduled Ancient Monument, comprised three machine- and
hand-excavated trenches. The largest of these revealed hints
of Romano-British activity in the form of one possible Roman
feature and a small quantity of mostly residual third- to fourth-
century pottery. Also exposed was a sequence of late Saxon
to medieval occupation comprising stretches of walling, possible
yard surfaces, and episodes of demolition and burning. In the
later medieval and post-medieval periods the area appears to
have reverted to garden use, a 1.2m-thick build up of soil being
interrupted only by sporadic dumps of domestic material, by
the installation of soakaways, and, in the early nineteenth century,
by the construction of the present building and western
boundary wall of the property.
Archive at LCNCC Accn no. 77.96

Caistor: SS Peter and Paul Church, TA 1172 0110, SMR
Nos 52637, 52638, 52860
Two service trenches for the provision of kitchen and toilet
facilities inside the tower were archaeologically excavated and
recorded at the church of the Saints Peter and Paul by MC and
NF of LAS for Caistor Parochial Church Council. Drawing of
the lower internal tower elevations was also carried out. The
service trench along the north wall of the tower revealed a
chamfered plinth which suggests a Norman rather than Saxon
date for construction of the tower. Removal of the modern floor
levels inside the tower revealed a lead working area and the
sandstone rubble foundations of the tower. The foundations of
the present tower were found extending either side of the
modern threshold of the tower west door.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.148.95

Castle Bytham: Brook Cottage, St. Martin's, SK 9902 1849,
SMR No. 35012
Staff of APS (report by CM) undertook a watching brief at
Brook Cottage, Castle Bytham as it was thought that the
proposed development lay within the outer defences of the
moat and bailey castle. However, the investigation revealed
probable alluvial layers that were finally interrupted by post-
medieval activity on the site.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.179.96

Covenham St Mary: St Mary's Church, TF 3397 9432, SMR
No. 41341
Construction of a new south porch at the fourteenth-century
church of Covenham St Mary was subject to investigation by
staff of APS (report by NH) who recorded undated stone
foundations of a buttress or wall and several graves.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 134.96
Donington: North Ing, TF 1795 3699 - TF 1920 3645, SMR Nos 23585, 23586
A watching brief carried out by staff of APS (report by MD) during the modification of a field dyke that traversed an area of Romano-British settlement enclosures, field systems and dromeways at Donington, revealed a number of undated, though probably Romano-British, ditches.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 101.96

Dunholme: Ryland Road, TF 023 793, SMR Nos 53155, 54229
A watching brief by JA of PCA took place during water mains replacement by Anglian Water Services Ltd through the village of Dunholme. A series of eight ditches were exposed. These correspond to known cropmarks of a possible droveway and enclosures. Two ditches produced a small assemblage of animal bone and pottery of late Iron Age type. A third ditch contained an oxidised Romano-British sherd, apparently in association with further native pottery.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 56.97

Eagle: Searle supply zone reinforcement scheme, SK 8753 6612 - SK 8856 7143, SMR Nos 60665 to 60686
A watching brief by GTan for LAS on behalf of Anglian Water Services Ltd, during groundworks for a new water main located three Iron Age sites which were subsequently partly excavated. The watched area produced evidence for occupation and iron smelting between Harby (Notts) and Eagle (Lincoln). Environmental evidence suggested that the sites had been at the eastern edge of open ground beside woodland. Middle and later Iron Age pottery, including unique forms, was recovered. Teeth from house mice, among the earliest identified in Britain, were also found. Scatters of worked flints and Romano-British pottery were also identified along the 5.5km route. Vestigial traces of ridge and furrow were recorded, indicating medieval arable expansion and later contraction.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 49.96

Fenton: Old Hall Farm, SK 8790 5062, SMR No. 35001
An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by NH of APS during the excavation of foundation trenches at Old Hall Farm, Fenton, adjacent to the sixteenth-century Old Hall. A probable layer of medieval agricultural or subsoil was identified and fragments of medieval pottery were retrieved.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 122.96

Fiskerton: water main relay, TF 0470 7203, SMR Nos 52886, 54140, 54141
A watching brief by GTan for LAS on behalf of Anglian Water Services Ltd, during trenching around the core of the village located intermittent peat deposits between Orchard Lane and the Carpenter's Arms. Small branch and twig remains were present beside Perrin's Cottage. It is thought that the peat represents the post-Roman positions of small riverside creeks but some may have formed in later drainage features. In Orchard Lane large rounded cobbles were visible in the trench face, apparently in association with a single piece of Roman tile. Stone blocks also seen in the trench were interpreted as the foundation of a medieval or later property boundary.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 48.96

Foston: Long Street, SK 858 429, SMR Nos. 34972 to 34974
An archaeological recording brief by PCA was carried out on behalf of Ray Williams Developments during the construction of a single dwelling to the east of School Lane, Foston. These works supplemented a watching brief on four adjacent dwellings, which led to the identification of late Saxon and medieval features. A stone-lined khink-type structure was exposed in one area of the dwelling footprint, although its function and date was not established (it did not appear to have been used for pottery manufacture). Undated pits and a gully were also exposed.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 110.95

Freiston: Butterwick Road, TF 376 439, SMR Nos 13398, 13399, 13427, 13428
Following desk top and non-intrusive surveys, three trial trenches were excavated by CPB of PCA on a site west of Butterwick Road in advance of a possible residential development. A range of archaeological remains was exposed, dating between the late Saxon, medieval, post-medieval and modern periods. The late Saxon remains may have lain within an enclosure which was tentatively identified by magnetometry and was sampled during the trial excavation.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 61.96

Greatford: Greatford Cut, TF 100 106 - TF 124 104, SMR No. 34945
Staff of APS (report by GTay) carried out a watching brief during repairs to the relief channels alongside the Greatford Cut between Greatford and Market Deeping. This watercourse crosses settlements and field systems of neolithic to Roman date, as well as the important Roman road, King Street. Additionally, the Cut passes close by the deserted medieval village of Stowe. Archaeological remains were only identified at the Greatford end of the investigation and comprised two probable ditches cut into the natural gravels. Although undated, these features were sealed by flood silts of probable late Roman to post-Roman date. Another probable ditch was cut into these silts. However, artefacts were only retrieved from modern deposits.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 39.96

Grimoldby: Glebe Paddock, TF 3923 8800, SMR Nos 43478, 43479
An archaeological field evaluation by SJ of PCA took place on land immediately north of St Edith's Church in advance of a possible single residential development. One trial trench exposed a series of modern ground levelling deposits and a pit containing artefacts of twelfth-century date.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 174.96

Heighington: Jubilee Hall, TF 0326 6952, Report No. R521 in SMR
Numerous prehistoric flints, stone axes and urns have been found close to Heighington village. In addition, several kilns of Roman date are known elsewhere in the parish. The consequent construction of an extension to the Jubilee Hall on High Street, in the centre of the medieval settlement of Heighington, was subject to a watching brief undertaken by FW of APS. However, the investigation only revealed brick walls and service pipework of the former school that stood on the property until about 1985 when it was demolished to make way for the present building.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 67.96

Horncastle: Lindsey Court enhancement scheme, TF 2596 6956, SMR No. 43583
An archaeological watching brief by MC for LAS on behalf of East Lindsey District Council, was carried out during resurfacing of a footpath at Lindsey Court. It established that there was no disturbance to Roman or medieval archaeological remains. Machine excavation next to the public library located the chalk foundation raft of the Roman wall but all traces of the sandstone wall itself had disappeared at this point along its circuit. The projected line of the wall was marked in stone sets on the surface of the new path.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 104.96

Kirkby la Thorpe: Boston Road, The Hoplands, TF 0780 4584, SMR Nos 60651, 60652
In December 1996, MJ of CLAU carried out an evaluation of the site in advance of proposals to convert the property into a Police Station. No evidence for pre-Roman activity was found but extensive remains associated with third- to fourth-century,
Roman occupation were recorded in all three evaluation trenches. These remains, which include metalised surfaces and both timber and stone phases of construction, suggested the site is of local and regional importance.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 172.96

Kirton: 17 High Street, TF 3054 3859, SMR Nos 13500 to 13502

An evaluation supervised by PCF of APS was undertaken in response to a proposal to develop a site adjacent to the church in the centre of the medieval town of Kirton, near Boston. The investigation revealed a river or pond that was gradually filled during the late Saxon and early medieval period by a mixture of dumping and natural silting. A large pit filled with animal manure and charred crop processing residues suggested that the site was in, or close to, a farmyard during the later Saxon period. Evidence of horn working during the medieval period was also recovered, though flooding, perhaps in the thirteenth or fourteenth century, led to the virtual abandonment of the area at that time.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 123.96

Lacey: land off Butt Lane, TA 2099 0701, SMR No. N/A

Fieldwalking of 3ha of the proposed development site by LAS produced fifteen worked flints, and fifty-five pieces of pottery, including a single sherd of either prehistoric or Saxon date and six Roman sherds. The density of finds from the area of fieldwalking was relatively low. Most of the pottery is very abraded and may represent material introduced to the site with domestic waste for manuring rather than being an indicator of occupation of the site. A distinct concentration of finds of all dates was identified on the higher ground to the east. Post-medieval material was noted close to the western and southern edges of the field, with a small area of brick rubble close to a removed track in the centre of the field. Geophysical survey by OA identified a small number of weak anomalies which may represent ditches and other man-made features, especially in the north-west corner of the survey area.

NE Lincs Museum Accn no. 97.27.001

Lincoln: Lincoln Castle, Crown Court gas main, SK 9745 7190, SMR Nos 70127, 70128

As a condition of Scheduled Monument Consent a watching brief was carried out by MJ of CLAU during the installation of a replacement gas main to the Lincoln Crown Court in the grounds of Lincoln Castle. This revealed a line of masonry which may have been medieval in date and further evidence of the late eighteenth-century burial ground which existed in this part of the castle grounds.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 11.97

Lincoln: Close Wall conservation works, SK 9800 7184, SMR No. 70155

Following a programme of recording and trial trench investigation from 1990-95 the CLAU was commissioned by the Dean and Chapter, Lincoln Cathedral, to undertake recording during repair works to part of the Close Wall. This work, which was supervised by MB and LD, revealed several phases of rebuilding and repair works and provides an invaluable record for the future management of the monument. It is hoped that more detailed research and academic study will be carried out in due course.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. N/A

Lincoln: 37 Bailgate, SK 9763 7205, SMR No. 70114

A watching brief by MC for LAS on behalf of Mrs C. Lloyd, was carried out during alterations to outbuildings for domestic use. It established that no medieval or Roman horizons were disturbed. However, the stone foundations beneath the north wall of the outbuildings may be the remnant of an older, possibly medieval, land boundary, similar to that forming the south boundary wall of the garden.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 157.96

Lincoln: land adjacent to Walnut House, Lilly's Road, SK 9771 7232, SMR Nos 70113, 70112

Archaeological monitoring by MM and NF for LAS on behalf of Mr and Mrs P. Lowe, during excavation of foundation trenches for a house to the rear identified stone building-foundations immediately beneath the workshop site at the north end of the garden. An associated floor surface produced finds of the third to fourth century. The corner of a second building, possibly of early medieval date but much disturbed, was revealed north-east of the Roman building in the corner of the excavated trench. The presence of a Roman strip building so far east of the presumed line of Ermine Street suggests the existence of a parallel back street and indicates more extensive Roman occupation north of Newport Arch than hitherto suspected. At the south end of the site a cluster of pits, containing Roman pottery, medieval pottery of twelfth- to fifteenth-century date, together with human and animal bone, was found in the west foundation trench. The human remains are thought to have been disturbed Roman rather than medieval burials. The fragment of an enamelled cross from Lingham dating to the thirteenth century was found in one of the pits.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 92.95

Lincoln: 74a Winn Street, SK 9897 7133, SMR No. 70124

Excavation of footings for three single bedroom dwellings, by MM for LAS on behalf of Quality Homes Ltd, at land behind 74a Winn Street, exposed two limestone walls of unknown date, both situated at the north-west end of the site. Their differing alignments suggests that they were not contemporary. The east wall had been robbed. No other archaeology was noted. Lack of archaeological features at the western side of the site may imply that the grounds of the Priory of St Mary Magdalen did not extend as far east as the monitored site.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 7.97

Lincoln: Bishop Grosseteste College, Principal's House, SK 9780 7275, SMR No. 70113

KW of CLAU carried out a programme of observation and recording during the construction of an extension to the College Principal's House. This revealed evidence for second- to third-century Roman land-use including a north/south burial and a cut feature interpreted as a drainage ditch. The development was close to the conjectured line of the earthwork on the eastern side of the medieval suburb of Newport, but no evidence for this was found.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 124.96

Lincoln: Lincoln Castle, west bank stability work, SK 9738 7182, SMR No. 70129

As a condition of Scheduled Monument Consent a programme of recording was carried out by LD of CLAU during regrading of part of the west bank of the Castle. The lack of dating evidence made interpretation of the recorded section difficult. However, the general configuration was unlike that recorded in earlier stability investigations, and is more reminiscent of landscaping and dumping than construction.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 19.96

Lincoln: Newport Arch, SK 9767 721, SMR No. 70153

Observation and recording carried out by MJ of CLAU during improvements to the roadway and drainage revealed several phases of earlier road surface to the north of Newport Arch. While no dating evidence was recovered, comparison of Ordnance Datum levels with previous records suggests that the surfaces were of both Roman and medieval date.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 30.96
Lincoln: southern subsidiary sewers, SK 9760 7025, SMR Nos 70125, 70126
A programme of recording was undertaken by KW of CLAU during extensive trench work for new sewer installations in an area to the east of the High Street, including Nethorpe Street, Sibthorpe Street, Monson Street, Ripon Street, St Andrews Street, and Pencill Street. This work provided considerable information relating to the nature of buried deposits in this area of the city but virtually no evidence of occupation. The exception to this occurred at the west end of Pencill Street near its junction with the High Street. Here the trench cut through part of the graveyard of the medieval parish church of St Michael in Wiford (Fig.2). Human remains from seventy-nine articulated and at least fifty-four disarticulated burials were recovered together with pottery and tile fragments dated between the late ninth and mid-fifteenth centuries. This supports a possible foundation date for the church around the time of the Norman Conquest with abandonment taking place in the late fifteenth/early sixteenth century, as confirmed by documentary sources. The work has also defined the easterly and westerly extent of the burial ground. Although the recovered remains represent only a small proportion of the total population buried at the site, considerable information relating to the demographic profile of the inhabitants of the parish has been revealed by specialist examination and analysis of the remains.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 11.96

Lincoln: 269 High Street, SK 9760 7146, SMR Nos 70116, 70117
A watching brief was carried out by MJ of CLAU during redevelopment in October/November 1996. Analysis of the information recovered revealed seven chronological phases of medieval and later occupation spanning the late twelfth to nineteenth centuries including a late medieval extension to an existing medieval house fronting the High Street, later rebuilt. However, detailed interpretation of the site was constrained by the localised nature of much of the construction groundwork.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 96.96

Lincoln: Friars Lane, SK 9790 7132, Report No. R613 in SMR
A watching brief was undertaken by MJ of CLAU during groundwork for a residential development. While the upper surfaces of deposits of medieval and post-medieval date were revealed, the nature of the groundworks and previous truncation severely restricted their interpretation.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 29.96

Lincoln: Free School Lane, Greyfriars, SK 977 712, SMR Nos 70154, 70101
As a condition of Scheduled Monument Consent MJ of CLAU carried out an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the final stages of construction of the new Lincoln Central Library. This final element was located close to and abutting the west gable wall of the Greyfriars. Groundwork was undertaken on the northern and western sides of Greyfriars. Work to the north involving re-paving and the construction of a wheelchair access ramp, failed to reveal deposits and features pre-dating the early to mid nineteenth century. Approximately 17m of the north wall of Greyfriars was obscured by a brick ventilation wall. The remainder revealed no apparent archaeological deposits, largely because the ground disturbance was limited in scale. Work on the western side of Greyfriars included both re-paving and the removal of a stone arch supporting the west gable to the Greyfriars building (it was noted early in the redevelopment programme that the west wall of Greyfriars was out of vertical and cracked). The archway and a small fragment of library wall were retained in place during the redevelopment programme until a scheme whereby the west gable wall could be stabilised was designed and approved by English Heritage. The archaeological monitoring of this work revealed few previously unrecorded elements of the monument. Deposits disturbed below ground level did not, as with those recorded to the north, pre-date the early to mid nineteenth century. The removal of the stone arch, after consolidation of the gable wall, revealed a previously hidden stonework. This was incorporated into the survey record of the wall.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 104.95

Louth: 10a Upgate, TF 3265 8735, SMR Nos 43403, 43404
Salvage excavation and recording was carried out by MC and NF for LAS on behalf of Mrs Cutting, within the footings of a building extension in order to recover human remains discovered during construction work by contractors. Sealed below a series of medieval to post-medieval yard surfaces, and cut by recent soakaways, was a mixed soil horizon containing a number of human skeletal fragments. These represented at least five individuals, and probably dated to the medieval period. In addition, retrieved from a possible pit were numerous sherds belonging to a thirteenth-century ceramic jar. The presence of human remains appears to indicate that a former graveyard of St James’s Church (which lies 20m to the north) exists in this part of the town. There is clearly the potential for further developments to disturb burials along the whole block of land south of the church.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 207.95

Manby: Church Lane, TF 3991 8677, SMR Nos 43500, 43663, 43634, 43636 to 43638
A field evaluation by SJ of PCA took place on land off Church Lane in advance of a possible residential development. Following earthwork and geophysical surveys, three trial
trenches were excavated within the proposed footprints of three dwellings. Archaeological deposits were present in each of the trenches: a wide chronology was evident, which dated to within the late Iron Age, the Romano-British period, the late Saxon period and the later post-medieval period.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 165.96

**Markby: land adjacent to Priory House, Sutton Road, TF 4885 7899, SMR No. 43638**

A watching brief was carried out by MC for LAS on behalf of Mr and Mrs Windsor during excavation of foundation trenches for a new dwelling, west of Priory House. It revealed the northern edge of the moat which surrounds Markby Priory, showing that the properties fronting the side of Sutton Road have encroached onto the Priory site. No securely datable finds were made.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 75.96

**Market Deeping: A15 and A16 bypass, TF 131 098 - TF 174 129, SMR No. pending**

PCF of APS supervised an evaluation along the route of the Market Deeping bypass in south Lincolnshire. A desk-top assessment had previously identified cropmarks of enclosures and round barrows along the route, and these features were targeted in the evaluation phase. Remnants of two ploughed-out round barrows were identified to the north of Market Deeping, though no evidence was recovered for a central burial or cremation. North-east of Market Deeping a number of pits containing large quantities of charcoal and fired clay were revealed and radiocarbon dated to 3780±70BP (2450 to 1975 Cal. BC). The function of these pits is unknown, but the similarity of the firing clay to brickecote is rather intriguing. West of Market Deeping was a substantial Roman enclosure ditch. Fieldwalking in the area had produced quantities of Roman pottery and a settlement of this date is thought to be located on higher ground to the west of the village. This ditch had been re-cut at least once, and Anglo-Saxon activity was also found close by.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 213.95

**Marston: village pipeline, SK 8930 4360, SMR No. 35007**

The excavation of a water pipe trench passing through the medieval centre of Marston village and close to sixteenth-century Marston Hall was subject to a watching brief by CM of APS. A single undated ditch or pit was identified. Earlier, but also undated, road layers were also recognised.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 82.96

**Moulton: Moulton Chapel - Whaplode Tower, TF 2825 1812 - TF 3210 1476, SMR Nos 20546 to 20546, 20414 to 20416, 20388 to 20386, 22115**

A watching brief and salvage excavation were supervised by CM of APS on the route of an Anglian Water Services Ltd pipeline between Moulton Chapel and Whaplode, an area where Roman-British remains had previously been identified. The watching brief investigations revealed numerous field, settlement and dreyoway ditches of probable Roman date and identified the remains of a Roman-British settlement near Holland Bridge, Moulton. Excavation revealed a probable farmstead of second- to third-century date comprising pits, gullies and ditches, some containing burnt debris, pottery and animal bones.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 83.96

**Norfolk: Abbot Farm, SK 883 962, SMR No. 54147**

A watching brief for the Carfax Project was carried out by RM of PCA on behalf of Premier Poultry Ltd during the construction of six poultry sheds and associated infrastructure. Aspects of a potentially large, high-status, and hitherto unknown, Romano-British settlement were exposed during the works, with occupation debris ranging between the first and fourth centuries AD. Strategies were implemented to ensure the long-term preservation of the archaeology.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 141.97

**Norton Disney: Main Street, SK 8908 5910, SMR Nos 60653, 60654**

A watching brief was undertaken by APS during the excavation of foundation trenches for a single dwelling at Main Street, Norton Disney. The proposed development was located close to the medieval core of the village. A single east-west boundary ditch was revealed on the site, while finds were generally of fourteenth- and eighteenth-century date.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 18.97

**Old Leake: Church Road, TF 4077 5040, SMR Nos 13396, 13397, 13400, 13451**

In August 1996, a desk top assessment and field evaluation were carried out by MBG of PCA on behalf of William H. Brown on land immediately north-west of Church Road in advance of a possible housing development. An unusually complex range of archaeological remains were exposed and sampled, dating to the late Saxon, medieval, post-medieval and modern periods.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 59.96

**Orby: Burgh Road, TF 4916 6723, SMR Nos 43701**

Archaeological monitoring was carried out by staff of APS (report by FW) during the construction of a tennis court on land adjacent to a large medieval moated site at Burgh Road, Orby. Disturbed subsols were recorded but no distinct archaeological remains encountered. Quantities of building material as well as medieval pottery and animal bone were recovered.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 81.96
Osgodby: Waddingham to Hamilton Hills water mains replacement scheme, TF 0981 9312, SMR No. 50577
A watching brief by Gtan for LAS on behalf of Anglican Water Services Ltd, during trenching across the private lane leading from the A46 to Wood Cottage, Osgodby found no trace of a Roman road previously reported at this point. Post-medieval layers beneath the road appeared to be associated with the lane; prior to construction of the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway a road to Clayby followed this course. The A46 Caistor-Market Rasen road was found to be constructed on a spread of limestone lumps (almost certainly of post-medieval date) and this may have prompted the original identification.
Archive at LCNCC, Acc no. 175.96

Quadriling: Cowley and Brown County Primary School, TF 2236 3402, SMR No. 23539
A watching brief by CT and NF of LAS at the Cowley and Brown Primary School confirmed earlier evaluation results (I.H.A. 31 (1996), p.60) which indicated the presence of nearby habitation of twelfth- to thirteenth-century date. Three major boundary ditches aligned approximately northwest to southeast and contemporary with pits found during the evaluation were recorded in the new playing area. One of the ditches was recut in the later medieval period. Presumed associated medieval settlement remains were unlocated. The proposal to collect environmental data from the deep trench dug for the new septic tank had to be abandoned for safety reasons.
Archive at LCNCC, Acc no. 51.96

Saxibby with Ingleby: Gables Manor, SK 8929 7790, SMR Nos 54227, 52783, 54225, 54228
A watching brief by SJ of PCA took place during the construction of a conservatory and extension at Gables Manor Nursing Home on behalf of the Gables Group. Footings for the conservatory exposed a series of laminated floors which dated from after the thirteenth century, and the main extension was situated directly over the backfilled moat. From the latter the remains of at least three early to mid-sixteenth-century shoes were recovered.
Archive at LCNCC, Acc no. 87.96

Scampton: High Street, Plot 2, SK 949 792, SMR No. 52845
A watching brief was undertaken by KW of CLAU for Mr C. Godley during groundwork for the construction of a house. Several cut features (ditches?) were recorded but due to the lack of dating evidence it has not been possible to determine the period(s) of their formation/occupation or their specific function.
Archive at LCNCC, Acc no. 59.96

Seaford: Navigation House, TF 0693 4581, Report No. 591 in SMR
Geotechnical investigations at the Navigation House were monitored by PCF of APS. Built in 1838, Navigation House functioned as a weighing office for the assessment of tolls on goods transported on the nearby River Seaford. A test pit at the front of the house encountered a stone surface upon which a brick-walled channel was constructed. This structure, which extended beneath Navigation House, probably accommodated the weighing machine, depicted on the 1887 Ordnance Survey map of the area. Material of late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century date had been used to backfill the structure.
Archive at LCNCC, Acc no. N/A

South Somercoates: St Peter’s Church, TF 4158 9380, SMR No. 41257
CM of APS monitored the removal of the concrete floor of the nave of the thirteenth-century and later St Peter’s Church. Several undated former floor surfaces were identified and unstratified pottery of thirteenth- to fourteenth-century date recovered. The remains of two substantial east-west stone walls were revealed beneath the north and south arcade piers. These may be remnants of walls of an earlier, smaller nave; documentary evidence records that alterations were made to the church in the fifteenth century to provide more space in the nave and aisles.
Archive at LCNCC, Acc no. 29.97

Spalding: Double Street, TF 2505 2287 and TF 2506 2282, SMR Nos 23589, 23590
A desk-top assessment was undertaken by staff of APS to determine the archaeological implications of proposed development on land at Double Street, Spalding. Evidence for prehistoric activity in the area is restricted though Romano-British occupation has been identified in and around Spalding. Documentary references of the seventh century mention the Saxon tribe the 'Spalds' and during the medieval period Spalding was an important centre with a priory and castle. Double Street is depicted on the first detailed plan of Spalding, dating from 1732, and development since then has taken the form of quayside warehouses intermingled with cottages. Subsequently, PCF of APS supervised an evaluation on the site. Indirect evidence was recovered for revetment of the river bank by the sixteenth century. Remains of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century buildings, including a documented inn, were established on the reclaimed silts, and pottery dating from the sixteenth to the twentieth centuries was recovered, together with residual medieval and late Saxon sherds.
Archive at LCNCC, Acc no. 115.96

Spalding: Penneygate Drain, TF 2192 220 - TF 230 233, SMR No 23623, 23613
Improvements to Penneygate Drain, Spalding, were the subject of archaeological investigations, carried out by staff of APS (report by NH), as the waterway was known to traverse an area of Romano-British settlement comprising enclosures, field systems and droveways. Additionally, the southernmost extent of the Drain forms part of the Old Fen Dyke, known to date from at least the twelfth century. Numerous ditches and smaller gullies were identified. These were mostly undated but two ditches adjacent to a known cropmark site contained large quantities of Roman pottery, animal bone, slag and burnt clay. Sherds of unstratified medieval pottery were also recovered in close proximity to the drain.
Archive at LCNCC, Acc no. 41.96

Stainfold: Top Farm, TF 1028 7175, SMR Nos 54161, 54162
A watching brief was maintained by MR of PCA during soil stripping for six poultry sheds. Earth removal was generally shallow, and most of the archaeology was preserved in situ. A number of recent and undated features were recorded in one area and one pit contained a leached-fabric body sherd dating to the late Neolithic/early Bronze Age.
Archive at LCNCC, Acc no. 48.97

Stainton-by-Langworth: Scot hern Lane, TF 0626 7774, SMR No. 54115
A field evaluation by SJ of PCA took place on land east of Scot hern Lane in advance of a possible residential development. The works were commissioned by Mr J. D. Foster. Three trial trenches were excavated; producing mainly late post-medieval and modern deposits, although a small assemblage of unstratified medieval pottery was recovered from one area.
Archive at LCNCC, Acc no. 162.96

Stamford: Malting Yard, TF 0319 0675, SMR Nos 35002, 35003
The archaeological implications of development of land adjacent to the twelfth-century church of St Martin at Malting Yard in the southern part of Stamford was assessed by a desk-top study, produced by staff of APS. This assessment
determined that the site was probably located within the defended settlement, or both, built in AD 918 under the command of Edward the Elder. Additionally, previous investigations in the vicinity had identified medieval quarries and it was considered that general medieval settlement remains were probably located in the area. Subsequent excavation, supervised by PCF of APS, revealed a limestone quarry of probable medieval date. This had been backfilled with a variety of debris, including pottery of the thirteenth and fourteenth century and also of earlier date. Slag was also incorporated in the quarry backfill, suggesting that iron smelting occurred nearby during the medieval period.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 151.96

Stapleford: Newark Road, SK 8815 5770, SMR No. 60645
Surviving earthworks indicate that Stapleford was larger in the medieval period than at present. Development on Newark Road in the village was therefore subject to a watching brief, carried out by staff of APS (report by CM). Two small pits were identified but no finds recovered during the course of the investigation and these pits were undated.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 138.96

Stixwould: Main Road, TF 1781 6604, SMR No. 43501
Development in the middle of the medieval village of Stixwould was the subject of archaeological reconnaissance by PW of APS. In addition to medieval remains, prehistoric, Roman and Saxon activity has previously been located in the area. However, although medieval pottery was recovered from the site, the investigation established that the area had been extensively quarried for sand in the nineteenth century.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 168.96

Swineshead: Station Road/Gypsy Lane, TF 225 422, SMR No. 13472
An archaeological watching brief by RS of PCA took place during soil stripping and deep trenching for a distribution and component centre. An undated system of gullies draining into a large ditch was exposed. The system does not correspond to any current scheme and is therefore of significant antiquity.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 59.97

Swineshead: North End and Boston Road, TF 2322 4156
and TF 2323 4162, SMR Nos 13461, 13462, 13482, 13483
Earlier discoveries of late Saxon and medieval pottery in the North End area of Swineshead motivated watching briefs carried out by CM and other staff of APS, during house construction in the suburb. At one location, dressed stone and the robbed foundations of an apparently significant masonry and brick building were revealed, in association with large quantities of sixteenth- and seventeenth-century pottery. By contrast, at the second site, a late Saxon refuse pit containing pottery and animal bone was examined. This discovery complements previous finds of late Saxon material in the vicinity and suggests a focus of settlement of the period in the area, well away from the medieval village core.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 149.96

Tattershall: Bede Almshouses, TF 2120 5762, SMR Nos 42861, 43505
Improvements to the Bede Almshouses, immediately north of the Collegiate Church at Tattershall, were subject to archaeological monitoring and investigations by staff of APS. The present almshouses are largely seventeenth century in date but probably represent continuity from the building established by Ralph Cromwell in 1440. The investigation identified a number of limestone and brick walls, floors and fireplaces from a building of probable late medieval date. This building is not necessarily the original fifteenth-century almshouses but could form part of the college. However, the evidence suggests that this medieval structure is largely superimposed by the present building, but extended slightly further to the north. The building was demolished in the early post-medieval period and the present almshouses subsequently built in the seventeenth century. Pieces of dressed masonry, including window mouldings, a door jamb, a decorative fireplace surround and a sundial, were recovered from the demolition and later deposits. Additionally, medieval and post-medieval pottery and a single late Saxon sherd were recovered together with a mixed assemblage of bone and waste material from the working of red deer antler.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 173.95

Tattershall Thorpe: land at New Park Farm, TF 214 612,
SMR Nos 43397, 43472 to 43474
An intensive archaeological watching brief was maintained during topsoil stripping by G坦on for LAS on behalf of Butterley Aggregates Ltd, for the first phase of a quarry extension scheme. A single late neolithic/early Bronze Age flint artefact and an undated small ditched enclosure (probably medieval or later) were identified from the 6ha area. Post-medieval field divisions and land drains superseded by World War II airfield features were also seen.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 154.96

Torksey: Lincoln Golf Club, SK 8415 7920, SMR Nos 54242
to 54244
A recording brief by CPB of PCA took place during the excavation of an irrigation lagoon at Lincoln Golf Club, Torksey. A series of deposits relating to an extinct channel of the River Trent were exposed, as was a potential early post-glacial palaeo-soil. Samples were removed from a series of waterlogged deposits within the channel, including large oak timbers. Two radiocarbon dates now suggest that the sediments within the channel began to develop at the end of the bronze Age and continued to accumulate into the Romano-British period. Samples from the site have been processed but not researched, and have been submitted as part of the general site archive.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 103.96

Torksey: Church Lane, SK 8367 7884, SMR Nos 52537 to
52539, 53578
An evaluation by CPB of PCA of land to the rear of a property named 'Verity' took place in June 1996 on behalf of Mr J. Tiffin. In two of three trenches excavated, the remains of a medieval east-west track were exposed, which may have extended westwards off Main Street, possibly as far as the River Trent. In one trench, late Saxon kiln debris was recovered, as were a number of kiln waster sherds, indicating the close proximity of a pottery production site (kilns excavated in 1994 at Castle Farm).

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 86.96

Toynaston All Saints: The Roses, Main Street, TF 395 634,
SMR No. 41032
Archaeological evaluation by MM for LAS on behalf of Mrs Mackinder, of land along the street frontage, at the north end of the field known as The Roses, established the presence of a boundary ditch in Trench 1 containing pottery possibly as late as seventeenth century in date. Trench 2 contained a group of pits and gullies recorded as a possible ferrous anomaly during the geophysical survey (L.I.A. 31 (1996), p.62). The later gullies were contemporary with the boundary ditch, whilst the pit was thirteenth to fourteenth century in date. The two trenches confirmed the geophysical survey's findings that limited archaeological remains are likely to be encountered within the proposed development area.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 127.95

Toynaston All Saints: Main Street, TF 3942 6340, SMR Nos
43470, 43471
Archaeological evaluation in advance of proposed housing development, by LAS for Mr Green and Mr Stainton comprised three trenches. Trench 1 revealed a number of clay pits used to
obtain raw material for pottery production which had been backfilled with wasters (broken and misfired pottery). Trench 2 close to the road frontage contained a small pit of possible mediaeval date and the interrupted stone foundation for a timber building of unknown date. Trench 3 revealed a continuation of the area of waster pits seen in Trench 1. Although no kilns were identified fired clay fragments in one pit suggest the close proximity of a kiln. Archaeological features had been truncated by more recent activity on the site, connected with levelling of the area for a yard surface.

The pottery ranged in date from the early thirteenth to the early eighteenth centuries, but some of the later material was worn whilst the earlier pottery appeared fresh. This suggests a change of use of the site from industrial activity, represented by waster pots which were never used, to domestic occupation, reflected in worn pottery sherds from vessels which were actually used. Pottery fabric of some sherds contained chalk inclusions, and tentatively identified in collections from other sites in the county as being from Toynoton, were identified within the assemblage at Main Road, confirming their origin for the first time.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 128.96

Wainfleet All Saints: Magdalen Museum, TF 4987 5876, SMR No. 43589

A watching brief was undertaken by CM of APS during the conversion of outbuildings at the Magdalen College Grammar School, which dates from 1484. The investigation revealed several deposits associated with the building’s former use as a school, dating from the sixteenth century to present day. Pottery retrieved included locally made Lincolnshire wares with a single import from Germany.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 30.97

Witham-on-the-Hill: water main relay, TF 052 167 - TF 055 163, SMR Nos 34955, 34956

The potential for the discovery of medieval remains prompted a watching brief, carried out by CM of APS, during the excavation of a roadside pipeline trench through Witham-on-the-Hill. Preserved beneath the modern road surface were the remains of stone walls and a ditch. Although undated, these indicate some change in the village layout. A stone drain and three pits were also encountered in the investigation, though no finds were retrieved.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 44.96

The following is a list of archaeological work carried out in the same period for which the results were either entirely or substantially negative.

Ashby de la Launde: Main Street, TF 053 5502, Report No. R568 in SMR

Work carried out by LAS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 76.96

Barlings: Abbey site, TF 113 705

Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 98.96


Work carried out by PCA. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 12.96

Branston Booths: Bardney water main, TF 062 691, Report No. R612 in SMR

Work carried out by CLAU. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 65.96

Deeping St Nicholas: land east of Pepper Hill Farm, TF 1919 1896, SMR No. 20138

Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 177.96

Fishtoft: Fishtoft Road, TF 3451 4246, Report No. R633 in SMR

Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 121.96

Gathy: TF 1738 7232, Report No. R822 in SMR

Work carried out by PCA. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 111.96

Grantham: 175 Belton Lane SK 9225 3730, SMR Nos 35022, 35023

Work carried out by CLAU. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 170.96

Hemingo: re-sewage scheme, TF 238 745, SMR No. 43510

Work carried out by LAS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 132.96

Lea: Rectory Farm, SK 8263 8664, Report No. R611 in SMR

Work carried out by PCA. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 147.96

Lincoln: Carholme Road sewer improvements, SK 9705 7140, Report No. R629 in SMR

Work carried out by CLAU. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 31.96

Lincoln: 35 Newland, SK 9726 7135, Report No. R628 in SMR

Work carried out by CLAU. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 117.96

Lincoln: Lincoln Castle electric cable trench, SK 9739 7195, Report No. R615 in SMR

Work carried out by CLAU. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 142.96

Lincoln: Firth Road (reconstruction), SK 9750 7054, Report No. R630 in SMR

Work carried out by CLAU. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 139.96

Lincoln: Usher Gallery, SK 9781 7149, Report No. R660 in SMR

Work carried out by CLAU. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 160.96

Lincoln: Westgate Junior School, Westgate, SK 9738 7206, Report No. R564 in SMR

Work carried out by CLAU. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 20.96

Lincoln: Smith Street SK 9740 7010, Report No. R575 in SMR

Work carried out by CLAU. Observation only.

Lincoln: 1 Vere Street SK 9758 7253, Report No. R542 in SMR

Work carried out by CLAU. Observation only.

Lincoln: Long Leys Road, Plot 3 SK 9670 7270, Report No. R565 in SMR

Work carried out by CLAU. Observation only.

Lincoln: 28 Drury Lane SK 9759 7177, Report No. R573 in SMR

Work carried out by CLAU. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 93.96

Lincoln: Portland Street, Portland Hotel SK 9755 7061, Report No. R574 in SMR

Work carried out by CLAU. Observation only.

Lincoln: 416/417 High Street SK 9730 7015, SMR No. 70081

Work carried out by CLAU. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 62.96
Lincoln: 471/472 High Street (Brays Garage), SK 9730 6975, Report No. R614 in SMR
Work carried out by CLAU. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 54.96

Lincoln: Burton Road water mains scheme, SK 9720 7225,
Report No. R572 in SMR
Work carried out by CLAU. Observation only.

Lincoln: Cathedral electricity scheme, SK 9780 7185,
Report No. R589 in SMR
Work carried out by CLAU. Archive at LCNCC, Accn nos 106.96 & 116.96

Lincoln: 41-59 Westgate, SK 9746 7196, Report No. R662 in
SMR
Work carried out by CLAU. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 125.96

Lincoln: 2 Minster Yard, The Priory SK 9793 7188, SMR
No. 70108
Work carried out by CLAU. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 94.96

Lincoln: 266-268 High Street (Cardinals Hat), SK 9760
7145, Report No. R515 in SMR
Work carried out by CLAU. Observation only.

Navenby: Pottergate Road, SK 9865 5700, Report No. R724
in SMR
Work carried out by PCA. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 5.97

North Kyme: 58 Main Street, TF 1504 5254, Report No.
R522 in SMR
Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 69.96

Pinchbeck: Herring Lane, TF 2347 2640, Report No. R601
in SMR
Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 99.96

Saxilby to Sturton by Stow: Water pipeline, SK 8935 7700
to SK 8915 7800, SMR No. 50535
Work carried out by PCA. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 60.96

Skegness: Lagoon Walk, TF 572 628, SMR Nos 43530,
43531
Work carried out by PCA. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 55.97

Seaford: Boston Road (The Pines), TF 7150 5680, Report
No. R679 in SMR
Work carried out by CLAU. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 32.96.

Spridlington: Church View Farm Cottage, TF 0900 8450,
Report No. R571 in SMR
Work carried out by CLAU. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 45.96

Stowton: Manor Farm, TF 3626 8689, Report No. R709 in
SMR
Work carried out by AOC. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 214.97

Toft: Next Newton: water supply pipeline, TF 043 882, SMR
No. 50841
Work carried out by PCA. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 141.96

Waddington: Grange Farm, SK 9818 6601, SMR Nos 50574,
60638
Work carried out by PCA. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 140.96

Walpole: South of Church Lane, Walpole, TA 2838 0065,
Report No. R720 in SMR
Work carried out by AOC. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 215.97

Wrangle: Church End, TF 4230 5080, Report No. R652 in
SMR
Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 152.96

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORTS

Bourne to Morton: water main replacement scheme,
TF 1066 2245 - 1056 2380, SMR Nos 34477, 34991 to 34995
Geoff Tann

A watching brief by GTan for LAS on behalf of Anglian Water
Services Ltd, monitored a pipe trench beside the Car Dyke in
the village of Dyke. It cut through at least five inter-cutting
flat-bottomed pits thought to be of late twelfth- or thirteenth-century
date. Large amounts of sizeable pottery sherds were found
(apparently derived from a single deposit within one pit). These
may have been rubbish from the village centre, the other side of
the Car Dyke, or from an unlocated contemporary dwelling
slightly further south from the Car Dyke. The pottery
assemblage was closely dated and of regional importance; it
included two wares not previously reported and cooking pot
forms not often found in south Lincolnshire. Pronounced ridge
and furrow close to this site had been levelled in places by
tipped building material including brick rubble; this was
thought to be post-medieval. The levelling had obscured any
surface indication of a relationship between the furrows and the
area with pits. Away from these features, the medieval
headland beside the Car Dyke had been re-used (probably after
Enclosure) as a hedged strip to enable easy access to land south
of the deep-cut stream. A decayed stone and brick bridge across
the Car Dyke was observed beyond the pipe trench.

The existing stream was found to overlie a peat-filled channel
centred on the northern side of the present feature. This overlay
a broad clay-filled feature on the northern side which was
interpreted as the actual course of the Roman canal.

In Morton, the trench cut through an area of archaeological
features identified from cropmarks but no dateable features
were observed. A large ditch and associated upcast bank may
have been part of a Romano-British settlement. Three worked
flint flakes were collected. A peat deposit was found beneath a
modern stream.

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Deeping St James: Welland Bank Quarry, TF 1835 0810,
SMR Nos 34856, 34923
Gary Taylor

Continuing excavations and watching briefs by APS at Welland
Bank Quarry near Deeping St James have revealed more
evidence of extensive prehistoric field systems and settlement,
probably dating to the late Bronze Age. The excavations have
been conducted under the supervision of MD, DT and RM.

Following the discovery in January of well preserved wooden
artefacts, circular and rectangular buildings and a large
collection of late Bronze Age pottery, excavation has shifted
away from this settlement area into associated paddocks and
fields. One area of the field system appears to have been
carefully sub-divided into smaller rectangular and rectilinear
areas, possibly to closely control the movement of livestock.
A common element of the Welland Bank enclosures is a ‘corner
entrance’ thought to suggest stock management.

The entire site is covered by a thin layer of alluvium some
0.3m - 0.5m thick. This alluvial cover has led to some
remarkable preservation of archaeological deposits. Many of
the enclosure ditches have adjacent low banks, either from
deliberate banking or from remains of upcast gravel from
when the features were first excavated in the late Bronze Age.
The recent excavations have also discovered a probable first in British prehistoric archaeology. A group of very shallow, sinuous and parallel 'ruts' represent the impressions created by Bronze Age carts. The cart tracks all converge on a small circular structure within the field system, suggesting transport to and from a centralised storage area, possibly of manure for use on the fields.

Realisation of the importance of this site has led to archaeological evaluation of two adjacent fields earmarked for gravel extraction. The evaluation has revealed more of the field system and an area which contains abundant evidence for late Bronze Age settlement in the form of numerous pits, post holes and gullies. In the same area an 'occupation' deposit containing numerous bone and pottery fragments has been located. [For an illustration see L.H.A. 31 (1996), p.64 Fig.1, which was incorrectly captioned.]

Archives at LCNCC, Accn no. 135,94

Lincoln: Free School Lane, Central Library, SK 9760 7125, SMR Nos 70154, 70098 to 70103

Mike Jarvis

In 1994 the CLAU was commissioned by Lincolnshire County Council to undertake limited excavations in conjunction with redevelopment of the Lincoln Central Library. In order to minimise destruction to archaeological deposits it was decided to excavate only those areas under direct threat from the development scheme. This entailed the excavation of main drainage trenches associated with the development and the monitoring of groundwork associated with the laying of foundations and other works which might disturb archaeological deposits. The excavation and subsequent analysis confirmed the information already provided by the 1991 evaluation that archaeological deposits from the Roman through to the modern period survived on the site.

Roman occupation of the site included the city wall and its associated inner rampart. The excavation enabled the line of the wall to be accurately plotted and provided information on the construction of the later third century rampart. Late Saxon occupation saw the continued raising (by the dumping of substantial quantities of soil) of the Roman rampart. The remains of a feature tentatively interpreted as a palisade was also recorded cutting into one of these dumping events. A north-south lane was recorded at the base of the rampart. At the northern end of the site, substantial dump deposits of Saxon-Norman date were recorded levelling off and obscuring the late Saxon and Roman ramparts.

Early medieval occupation of the site, in the form of domestic refuse pits, survived at its northern end. Traces of several structures were recorded in the southern half of the site, but owing to truncation by later features, their forms and functions could not be established. It is possible that one of them may have represented the remains of the original Greyfriars building. Several metallated surfaces were recorded in the lower south-east corner of the site, crossing the remains of the Roman city wall. Soon after the establishment of this path, a more formal gateway was constructed and further metalling deposited.

Medieval occupation centred around the establishment of the Franciscan Friary which was known to have occupied the site from c.1231 to 1539. The excavation of the site revealed large proportion of the friary's southern range. Buildings within the friary to which a specific function could be assigned included
the refectory, kitchen reredortor and dormitories. To the south west of the refectory in the friary kitchens several phases of hearths covering more than twenty-four square metres were revealed (Fig.3). Shortly after the founding of the friary the gateway established during the early medieval period was blocked. The post-medieval period saw many of the friary buildings demolished and their walls robbed of stone. The city wall also appears to have been demolished and robbed during this period. Documentary evidence exists to suggest that some of the friary buildings were re-used. Evidence uncovered during the excavation of the site suggests that the friary refectory was probably one of these buildings. Further metallising was deposited within the gateway during the post medieval period suggesting that it had been re-opened.

Early modern and modern use of the site was of a domestic and light industrial nature. A school was known to have occupied part of the site soon after the dissolution of the friary and remained there until the early 1900s. A series of tenements was constructed along the Broadgate frontage of the site in the 1850s. In 1914 the present Central library was opened. Originally occupying the western half of the site, the library expanded east to the rear of the tenements.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 49.94

*Seaforth: St. Giles’ Avenue, TF 077 459, SMR Nos 60694 to 60697*

Gary Trimble

Following the discovery of human remains during the digging of a water pipe trench along St Giles’ Avenue on the east side of Seaforth, a rescue excavation, supervised by GJR of APS, was mounted to record archaeological remains lying in the path of the pipeline. St Giles’ Avenue is located close to and parallel with a major Roman road, Mareham Lane, in an area of known late Iron Age and Roman settlement remains. Additionally, the avenue takes its name from the medieval church of St Giles which was partly located beneath the modern highway.

Although the trench was quite narrow, being only 1m wide to correspond with the necessary pipe trench width, the excavation revealed well-preserved remains dating from the Iron Age to medieval periods.

A number of late Iron Age ditches associated with pottery dated between the first century BC and first century AD were identified. The ditches may have served as boundaries or for drainage, though two larger ditches appear to represent part of a rectangular enclosure.

The Iron Age activity was succeeded by a period of Romano-British settlement dating from the late second to late third century. An east-west road, probably an intra-settlement side road branching from Mareham Lane, was identified, together with a substantial masonry building with an external paved area. Alongside the building foundation was a near-complete Roman jar of probable ritual significance. A secondary deposit, comprising a lamb skeleton and two pots, one containing a coin, was also identified. Additionally, a number of pits and ditches containing Roman pottery were revealed.

Towards the end of the Roman period the settlement appears to have been abandoned. Reoccupation of the area occurred at the beginning of the ninth century when a church, represented by masonry foundations, was established. This building was immediately alongside, and a precursor to, the known medieval church of St Giles and may be the church referred to in the Domesday Book of 1086. Several burials associated with the churches were identified and a number of these inhumations were in stone-lined graves. A lime-making pit, perhaps relating to a period of construction or alteration to the church, was recognised and a quantity of casting mould and copper alloy slag suggested a bell had been made on site for installation in the church.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 137.96

**A Neolithic Polished Stone Axe from Ashby de la Launde and Bloxholm, SMR No. 60759**

Mark Bennet and David Phillips

In 1997 a farm worker showed Mr David Phillips a polished stone axe that he had found several years ago in Ashby de la Launde and Bloxholm parish. Through the good offices of Mr Phillips the finder kindly agreed to lend the axe to the SMR staff to allow a full record to be made.

The light green/blue, polished stone axe is in good condition apart from some very slight plough damage; it dates to the late Neolithic period (Fig.4). This axe is probably a Great Langdale, Group VI axe. Group VI axes are the commonest neolithic stone axes found in Lincolnshire and there is a higher proportion of these axes found in Lincolnshire than in any other part of the country. Polished stone axes usually have finely sharpened, symmetrical blades; in this example the face of the blade is asymmetrical. One possible reason for this could be that the cutting edge was slightly damaged and the blade was reshaped to form a new cutting edge but with a slightly shallower blade face on one lateral side of the axe.

**Notes**


**Fig.4. Neolithic polished stone axe, Ashby de la Launde and Bloxholm (M. Bennet).**
A Palaeolithic Hand-Axe from Salmonby, SMR No. 43498

William Bee and Mark Bennet

A palaeolithic hand-axe from Salmonby was found by Mr William Bee whilst field walking at Salmonby, near Horncastle, at the southern end of the Lincolnshire Wolds. The axe is a lower palaeolithic, Acheulean, bi-faced hand-axe (Fig.5). It is made from honey-coloured flint and has suffered a little frost damage to one face. In Lincolnshire no palaeolithic tools have been found in situ as ice movement and erosion has destroyed the original land surface on which they lay and has redeposited them. This axe is slightly worn by the action of wind and water since it was made.

Such lower palaeolithic hand-axes are amongst the earliest stone tools found in the British Isles, they are rarely found and it is a significant discovery. There is other evidence from the Palaeolithic in this area: Mr Bee found a similar hand-axe at Fulleby in 1995 and forty years before that G. V. Taylor had found a hand-axe in Salmonby parish. An Acheulean flint flake was found, also by Mr Taylor, in Salmonby in the 1950s and is now in Lincoln City and County Museum. The present hand-axe remains in the possession of the finder.

Notes

Fig.5. Palaeolithic hand-axe, Salmonby (M. Bennet).

The Lincolnshire Car Dyke, a review

Paul Cope-Faulkner

APS was commissioned by English Heritage to collate data in preparation for compiling a management document for the Lincolnshire section of the Car Dyke. This watercourse skirts the western limits of the Fenland, and in Lincolnshire is 90km long. Initial study of the Car Dyke was approached in three ways:

1. Compilation of the data from previous surveys and excavations of the Car Dyke, in particular the work of the Car Dyke Research Group
2. Definition of the monument and its setting in the archaeological landscape
3. Comparison of the physical state of the monument at present with earlier surveys to provide an assessment of change through time

The monument is known to survive in various states of preservation along its length. In places it remains an impressive earthwork, in others it is only visible as cropmarks. However, the Car Dyke still plays a role in local drainage schemes and is constantly placed under the pressures of farming and other activities. One of the objectives was to determine the condition of the monument along its entire length. Other objectives were to assess all the previous work on the Car Dyke and to combine these with a useable management plan that would increase public understanding of the monument and to preserve it for future generations.

A database has been compiled drawing upon the records of the Car Dyke Research Group, who undertook a study of the monument in the 1970s, the Sites and Monuments Record, Heritage Lincolnshire records and aerial photographs. To supplement this, a programme of visual surveys was undertaken to assess the change in the Car Dyke over the last 125 years.

The ultimate aim of this assessment was not to define the original role of the Car Dyke or its date. Instead it presents a full picture of current knowledge of the Car Dyke upon which future research can be built. A number of research priorities were highlighted and some future work proposed.

A Late Bronze Age Socketed Axe from Little Bytham, SMR No. 54987

Mark Bennet and David Phillips

A bronze, socketed axe, found some twenty-five years ago in Little Bytham parish, was shown to Mr David Phillips in early 1997. It was found in fields that had been much disturbed by quarrying for the nineteenth-century railway embankment and it is likely that the axe was recovered from redeposited material.

The axe is straight-sided with an expanded blade and has two parallel ribs that descend about a third of the way down the face. The upper ends of these ribs do not merge into the horizontal moulding below the collar. The loop is below the collar and the upper end merges into the moulding (Fig.6).

The axe has many similarities to the ‘Yorkshire’ type of socketed axe that is mainly found distributed in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. It is unusual in having two ribs rather than the more usual three, and there are no recorded examples from Lincolnshire of this variant of the ‘Yorkshire’ type. It dates to the late Bronze Age c.1000-500 BC. The authors are grateful to the finder, who retains possession of the axe, for allowing it to be recorded.

Notes
Fig. 6. Bronze Age socketed axe, Little Bytham. Scale: 5 cm. Object shown at twice actual size. (M. Bennet).