The notes below cover archaeological work carried out in Lincolnshire largely as a result of development controlled by the planning system. The work was mostly carried out between 1 April 1999 and 31 March 2000. The majority of archaeological work carried out in the county is funded by developers and their input is duly acknowledged. Full reports of this work have been deposited with the appropriate Sites and Monuments Record where they are available for consultation.

Abbreviations

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<th>Abbreviation</th>
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<tr>
<td>APS</td>
<td>Archaeological Project Services</td>
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<td>CLAU</td>
<td>City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit</td>
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<td>EAS</td>
<td>Engineering Archaeological Services</td>
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<td>GSB</td>
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Personnel

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Aubourn: land between Royal Oak Lane and Chapel Lane, SK 9250 6270. Report No.R1139 in SMR.

Six trenches were excavated during an evaluation supervised by JA of PCA. A small number of ditches and pits were identified, which contained pottery from the tenth to the fourteenth centuries. Structural remains were not detected, but it is likely that contemporary settlement lay close to the site. Demolition deposits probably associated with a seventeenth- to eighteenth-century cottage were also encountered.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.133.99.

Baston: Greatford Road, TF 109 138. Report No.R1228 in SMR.

Development alongside the Baston Outgang Roman road was monitored by staff of APS. A ditch was revealed parallel to the Roman road line but was undated. Additionally, an undated pit was revealed and medieval and post-medieval pottery recovered.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.113.99.

Bicker: Red Lion Street, TF 225 374. Report No.R1390 in SMR.

A watching brief was undertaken by staff of APS on a site adjacent to land where there is evidence for medieval salt-making and settlement. A twelfth- to fourteenth-century pit containing abundant coastal marine shell and marine fish bone, together with sheep bone was revealed. Two post-medieval, or recent, pits were also identified.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.165.98.

Boston: 61 High Street, TF 3265 4374. Report No.R1242 in SMR.

Staff from PCA carried out an archaeological watching brief during the construction of an extension to the rear of this grade II listed building. The remains of a number of earlier brick and stone walls were detected; these appear to represent components of early post-medieval and medieval structures. A series of sedimentary deposits and occupation layers, containing a range of organic materials, were also recovered. Associated pottery included Humber, Toynton and Scarborough wares, as well as local products, indicating thirteenth- to fifteenth-century activity. The opportunity was also taken to record in situ sections of timber-framing exposed as a result of the redevelopment.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.191.98.


Staff of APS monitored development adjacent to the site of medieval Bourne abbey. Although no archaeological remains were encountered, medieval pottery and masonry was recovered, this material probably deriving from the abbey site.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.114.99.

Bourne: Robert Manning School, TF 1011 2072. Report pending in SMR.

An archaeological watching brief was carried out by AH of PCA during the construction of a new classroom block. A series of alluvial deposits was identified in the northern half of the site, while a number of ditches crossed the southern half. No finds were retrieved from these features, but a small quantity of late medieval and post-medieval pottery was recovered from overlying deposits.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.295.99.


Staff from PCA carried out an archaeological watching brief during residential development. A significant quantity of pottery was recovered, largely comprising wasters that had been dumped in abandoned clay-extraction pits. This material was produced at Bourne, which was one of the main pottery manufacturing centres in the county during the medieval and early post-medieval periods. The majority of the vessels could be dated from the late twelfth to mid fourteenth centuries AD.
Among these vessels were globular jars, a form not previously seen in early Bourne ware. Smaller quantities of post-medieval pottery were also recovered, indicating the continuation of production in the immediate vicinity. This material suggests that the remains of kilns and associated structures lie in close proximity.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.8.99.

**Bourne: South Street, South Fields, TF 0965 1965. Report No.R1104 in SMR.**

An archaeological evaluation and excavation was directed by MM for LAS on behalf of Stamford Homes Ltd. The excavation area west of South Street located second-century Roman clay extraction pits, presumably associated with the Roman pottery kilns known from the Grammar School grounds to the south. There was evidence that the extraction process had been disrupted by flooding. The land was again available for use in the third century, when it was divided into plots separated by gullies. A building may also have been constructed at this period. Two human burials were found. By the late third century, the plots had been amalgamated into a single property, with a timber structure and yard occupying land formerly used for rubbish pits. Occupation of the site appears to have stopped at this time.

In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, the site was again used for industrial purposes, with a hearth identified. Medieval wasters were found on the site, in a fabric not previously identified as being from Bourne. The site appears to be close to medieval kilns, which would extend the area and date range of medieval pottery production at Bourne.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.60.97.


A trial trench evaluation was undertaken by staff of JSAC on behalf of Allison Homes. The work followed an earlier desk-based assessment and geophysical survey. The evaluation identified a localized focus of domestic and industrial activity outside the Roman settlement dating from the third century AD. Briketage, evidence of iron-working, structural remains and rubbish pits were recorded.

Bratley: Bratley House, SK 9400 8150. Report No.R1210 in SMR.

Fieldwalking was undertaken by MC and JY of JSAC on behalf of Mr Wright at Bratley House. A desk-based assessment had identified the potential for prehistoric and Roman settlement close to and within the site. The majority of the material collected dated from the post-medieval period, with little evidence of pre-Roman artefacts.

Bratley: Bratley House, SK 9400 8150. Report No.R1210 in SMR.

Brauncwell: Nipton Lane, TF 0240 5138-TF 0340 5200. Report No.R1127 in SMR.

A watching brief by GJT and NF for LAS on behalf of Anglian Water Services Ltd during trenching for a replacement water main south of Brauncwell Quay identified a ditch which may have formed part of the known multiple linear ditch system. Few details could be established because of the narrow trench width.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.69.99.

Burgh-le-Marsh: Wainfleet Road, Primary School, TF 4990 6489. Report No.R1245 in SMR.

A watching brief by GJT and NF for LAS on behalf of Lincolnshire County Council during groundworks for a school extension identified a backfilled ditch containing worked flints, Beaker-type pottery, late Iron Age or Romano-British pottery and a possible sherd of eleventh- to thirteenth-century pottery. The ditch was cut into sand, crossing the edge of a clay-filled depression.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.124.99.


Following on from previous investigations prior to development (LHA 34 (1999), p.35), a programme of test-pit sieving across a previously identified flint scatter found two sherds of early Bronze Age pottery from a small 'pygmy' cup of a type sometimes found in high status burials. An archaeological watching brief was later carried out by RT of CLAU on behalf of Eastman Securities Limited during works relating to the construction of the Burton Waters Development. Two flint scatters identified as a result of the evaluation process were examined but failed to produce any significant evidence for associated archaeological features. It appeared likely that any associated remains had been wholly displaced into the topsoil by repeated ploughing, surviving only in the form of artefact scatters. In addition, the watching brief succeeded in demonstrating that the post-glacial channel of the River Till lay to the south-west rather than north-east, of the modern course of the Foss Dyke canal. For additional information on the 'pygmy' cup see Carol Allen and David Hopkins, 'Bronze Age accessory cups from Lincolnshire. Early Bronze Age pot?,' Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society 66 (2000), pp.297-317, esp. Fig.7.14 and p.316.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn nos 222.98 and 122.99.

**Cherry Willingham: Church Lane, TF 0350 7225. Report Nos R1318 and R1319 in SMR.**

Between September and November 1999, MJ of CLAU supervised a programme of archaeological evaluation on behalf of Lindsey Securities Ltd, on land forming part of The Hawthornes residential development, off Church Lane. A geophysical survey was carried out over part of the site but revealed few archaeological anomalies apart from a large linear ditch feature at the southern end of the survey area. Subsequently eleven trial trenches were excavated. Concentrations of prehistoric flints of Neolithic and Bronze Age date were recorded. Extensive evidence for Anglo-Saxon occupation was also recorded on the higher ground (this phase of site activity appeared to form part of a much larger settlement first identified in 1980). Here, many ditches, pits and post-holes were recorded, as was evidence for Saxo metalworking evidenced by slag and hammerscale deposits. A second area of Anglo-Saxon or later activity was identified in the southern part of the site and confirmed by further geophysical survey. Evidence for medieval occupation on the site was found in the trenches excavated at the north of the site, revealing ditches and remnants of fishponds which had previously been noted as earthworks. Although Anglo-Saxon occupation on the site was not obviously evident during a subsequent watching brief at the site, features indicative of small-scale metalworking were revealed.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn nos 178.98 and 188.99.

**Culverthorpe: The Chapel, Culverthorpe Hall, TF 023 404. Report No.R1236 in SMR.**

On behalf of Mr R. J. Clark, staff of APS monitored excavations of the interior of eighteenth-century grade II* listed chapel at Culverthorpe. Two limestone josts to support a removed floor were revealed, together with a robber trench along the line of the nave south wall. In addition to post-medieval tile and glass directly associated with the partially demolished chapel, a single fragment of medieval pottery was recovered.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.3.99.

**Culverthorpe-Kelby: Water pipeline, TF 003 414-TF 022 408. Report pending in SMR.**

Excavations for a water pipeline between the villages of Culverthorpe and Kelby were monitored on behalf of Anglian Water by staff of APS. A small quantity of prehistoric flints were recovered, mostly just north of Culverthorpe. In this same area was a concentration of late Roman pottery, brick and tile, signifying the proximity of a Romano-British
building. Ditches and a possible limestone wall were identified in the area and, although undated, may also be Roman. Earthworks of a trackway, pond, and ridge and furrow were recorded and are presumed medieval, though only two fragments of pottery of the period were recovered during the investigation. A post-medieval ditch was also identified. In the centre of Kelby village a dry limestone wall, perhaps the remains of a former roadside building, was recorded and is likely to be medieval or post-medieval. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.298.99.

**Driby:** St Michael's Church, TF 3885 7440. Report No.R1377 in SMR.
A watching brief was undertaken by KW of CLAU during alteration works to the church of Driby St Michael on behalf of Mr K. Wahlse. The church itself is presently in private ownership, having been made redundant in 1974. Four possible graves were revealed, although they were only identified in outline (either in section or in plan). As the burials were below the level of the building groundworks, no attempt was made to reveal the actual inhumations. In addition part of a possible channel pit was also identified. This feature produced the only stratified find from the investigation, a very small piece of Yorksey-type pottery dating from the ninth to tenth century. This can not be taken as a positive date for the channel deposit, as it could have originated from an earlier deposit disturbed when the pit was dug. All human remains were re-interred on site. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.200.99.

**Dunholme:** Southern Lane, TF 026 792. Report No.R980 in SMR.
The implications of development on the south side of Dunholme village was assessed in a desk-based study by PCF of APS on behalf of Persimmon Homes. This research indicated that a grange was established, by Kirkstead Abbey, on part of the site in the twelfth century. After the dissolution this grange passed into private hands and apparently became the manorial seat of the village in the seventh century. Demolished at the end of the nineteenth century, the building is recorded as having associated earthworks, possibly a moat, fishpond or formal gardens. Additionally, a medieval stone building, perhaps associated with the grange, had previously been identified elsewhere on the site. Cropmarks of probable enclosures were also identified on the site and a geophysical survey undertaken by EAS clarified these. However, these remains are thought to be prehistoric or Roman in date. Archive at APS.

**Fillingham:** Chapel Road, SK 859 946. Report pending in SMR.
Two short excavations were carried out in July and October at Chapel Road Fillingham by the Department of Archaeology and Prehistory at the University of Sheffield. Previous excavation and chance finds during building work had revealed that there was a cemetery of probable late Anglo-Saxon date at the west end of the village about 250 metres west of the village church. Previously burials had been found in situ in stone-lined graves with small stones propping up the heads of the skeletons. The October excavation uncovered a further six graves, all of which were stone-lined, and three of which contained small 'pillow' stones (Fig. 1). The July excavation also revealed that part of the cemetery had been disturbed following quarrying activity, probably in the late eighteenth century. Over 1700 fragments of disarticulated human bone were recovered during the July excavation. These were found to represent a minimum number of seventeen individuals (ten adults and seven subadults ranging in age from new born to adolescence). Both male and female adults were represented in the assemblage. The bones recovered from the October excavation consist of six discrete adult inhumations (three male and three female) and some disarticulated material. Radiocarbon dates are to be acquired to confirm the date of the cemetery (funded by Natural Environment Research Council), but the form of the graves suggests that the burials are of eighth- to twelfth-century date when 'pillow stones' were common.

In addition, the excavations revealed evidence of settlement activity that appears to have preceded the use of the site for burial. Although the main trench contained large amounts of disturbed material as a result of post-medieval quarrying, one section of the trench was sealed beneath a building and contained only Anglo-Saxon pottery, of seventh- and eighth-century date, and animal bones. In this respect the site at Fillingham may resemble that at Holton-le-Clay where later Anglo-Saxon burials have been shown to be located on or near to a site of middle Saxon settlement.

**Note.**
1. The excavators are grateful to the landowner, Mr William Rose, for permission to dig at Fillingham, and to Jane Young for her assessment of the pottery. This note on the work was supplied by Jo Buckberry.

**Fig.1.** Fillingham: Anglo-Saxon grave plan (Alex Norman).
Fiskerton: Nelson Road, TF 0504 7187. Report No.R1398 in SMR.
Following an evaluation of a former scrap-yard situated on land off Nelson Road, an open area excavation was directed by CPB of PCA in order to expose the remains of a large medieval building. This exposed a number of stone footings which were the product of at least two main structural phases. The earliest structure lay at the eastern edge of the trench and appeared to be sub-rectangular, with the long axis measuring in excess of seventeen metres. A T-shaped building, the two wings of which met at an oblique angle, overlay this. The north-south oriented component was about twenty-eight metres long by about seven metres wide, while the outer part was about fifteen metres wide and over eight metres in length. Associated artefacts suggest that the site was occupied between the later twelfth and mid-sixteenth centuries, with subsequent demolition and salvage of building materials taking place until the mid-seventeenth century. It is believed that these buildings were part of the manorial complex owned throughout the medieval period by the Abbey of St Peter at Peterborough. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.227.99.

Fleet: St Mary Magdalene church bell tower, TF 389 238. Report No.R1243 in SMR.
Inspection of timbers in the first floor chamber of the bell tower by MCV for LAS on behalf of Fleet Parochial Church Council during renovation works found no evidence that they had formed part of a bell frame pre-dating the cast-iron frame. The brick lining of the chamber was tentatively dated to the fifteenth century. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.68.

Graby: Graby Farm, TF 0985 2958. Report pending in SMR.
A desk-based assessment, geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation were undertaken by MG and SJ of JSAC on behalf of John Castley and Co. Remains of ploughed-out ridge and furrow sealing a pit containing eleventh- to twelfth-century pottery were identified. Late medieval pottery was also collected. Archive currently at JSAC.

Harrowby: Turnor Road, SK 937 355-SK 954 359. Report pending in SMR.
A watching brief undertaken by staff of APS on behalf of Anglian Water Services Ltd was maintained during pipe trenching adjacent to Roman remains, including the Ermine Street Roman road. Possible lower metalling for Ermine Street was observed. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.118.99.

Haughton: Haughton Slates Farm, TF 349 815. Report No.R1246 in SMR.
On behalf of Yorkshire Electricity Group plc, a watching brief was undertaken by FW of APS during cable trenching near to known prehistoric remains. Two ditches were revealed and although undated may be prehistoric. Two Bronze Age flint tools and fragments of post-medieval pottery were recovered from the topsoil. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.117.99.

Healing: Stallingborough Road, TA 212 106. Report in SMR at NLM.
On behalf of Cofion Group Ltd investigations were undertaken by APS at a medieval moated site where prehistoric, Roman and Saxon artefacts had been discovered. This work re-established the south-western arm of the moat as an earthwork and revealed the moat and inner bank. Environmental examination indicated that, during the medieval period, the moat had been maintained and the material cleaned from the moat had been used to create the inner banks. Siltation of the moat was probably unrestricted after the settlement was abandoned in the sixteenth century. Archive at NELM, Accn no.2000.21.

Hibaldstow: land at Hopfield, SE 9804 0228. Report in SMR at NLM.
Four trenches were excavated during an archaeological evaluation supervised by MA of PCA. A number of features containing post Several-Rimbury plainware pottery, dating from the late second millennium BC to the tenth or the ninth century BC, were exposed on the eastern half of the site. Accompanying the pottery were small quantities of animal bone and lithic material, the latter including a barbed-and-tanged arrowhead and a flint knife. This assemblage suggests that the associated features represent a component of a late Bronze Age settlement. A sherd of later Iron Age scored ware and a small quantity of Romano-British pottery were also recovered. Archive at NLM.

Holbeach: High Street, TF 360 248. Report No.R1408 in SMR.
Following an evaluation which revealed post-medieval remains, including an early cellar (LHA 34 (1999), p.27), staff of APS maintained a watching brief during development. Further post-medieval remains were uncovered, including a cobble surface, brick walls and an arch that perhaps formed part of a cell or cistern. These brick structures were all located to the rear of the site, away from the street frontage. Pottery and clay pipe of seventeenth- to eighteenth-century date was discovered. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.278.98.

Holbeach: Park Road, TF 3594 2487. Report No.R1134 in SMR.
Land in the presumed medieval core of Holbeach and in close proximity to a documented mid-fourteenth-century hospital was the subject of an evaluation by staff of APS. Medieval remains were limited to a single Saxo-Norman ditch that contained charred cereal remains. It is possible that the site lay within the hospital precinct, which may account for the absence of medieval remains. Above the ditch were extensive dumps of deposits of seventeenth-century and later date. A subsequent watching brief revealed further post-medieval dumped layers and artefacts. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.84.99.

Three trenches were excavated during an evaluation supervised by JA of PCA. Several pits and a ditch were exposed, with finds being recovered from only two of these features. One sherd came from a prehistoric or early Saxon vessel, but the majority were late Saxon fabrics of the late ninth to eleventh centuries AD. A subsequent watching brief proved negative. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.197.99.

Horncastle: land west of Southfield Place, TF 2597 6905. Report No.R1388 in SMR.
An archaeological watching brief was carried out by QH of PCA during residential development. Several ditches, a gully and a large pit containing a small quantity of later Romano-British pottery were revealed. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.248.99.
Ingoldmells: Sewage Treatment Works, TF 5599 6762. Report pending in SMR.

A watching brief by GJT for LAS on behalf of Anglian Water Services Ltd identified part of a saltmarsh site under the first phase of the Treatment Works extension. The site included a shallow creek or gully, probably natural, in which peat had formed. Above the peat was a spread of briquetage, ash and middle iron Age pottery. Nearby a hearth area was recorded. The briquetage and peat deposits are restricted to a small area within the development site. Work continues on the second phase of the extension.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.126.99.

Kirkby-on-Bain: Wharf Lane, Reddings Farm, TF 2422 6249. Report No.R1422 in SMR.

Staff of APS undertook a watching brief during development in an area where Roman remains had previously been found. A Romano-British pit was revealed and medieval and early post-medieval dumped deposits were recorded, the latter perhaps representing midden heaps. Further pits and a posthole were also identified but were undated.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.277.98.

Lea: Gainsborough Road, SK 8280 8690. Report No.R1307 in SMR.

An archaeological evaluation directed by MW for LAS on behalf of Mr J. Laming identified clay-lined structures assumed to be parts of two kilns associated with a known Roman pottery production site. There was no evidence of features beside the structures. The rake-out deposits were covered by up to one metre of wind-blown sand.


Following an earlier evaluation (LHA 34 (1999), p.29) and the production of a mitigation strategy, a watching brief was undertaken by MJ of CLAU during the construction of a block of flats. Mitigation measures achieved a high level of preservation on the site and, as a result of this, the watching brief revealed little new information. However, evidence of medieval and post-medieval land reclamation was recorded, which fitted securely into the archaeological sequence already identified. Analysis of three commercial borehole samples, taken during the site’s earlier evaluation concluded that during the Saxon to medieval periods the area in question had a marshy environment unsuitable for a wharf.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.183.98.

Lincoln: Carholme Road, SK 9707 7144. Report No.R1137 in SMR.

A watching brief was carried out by MJ of CLAU for Gelder Construction Ltd during the construction of a new student accommodation block at the western end of Newland, at its junction with Carholme Road and The Avenue. The site lay close to the principal street of the medieval suburb and several pits of this date were recorded. A lack of domestic refuse material within the pits may indicate that they had an unknown industrial association. Evidence for extensive land reclamation during the post medieval period was also revealed.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.263.98.

Lincoln: Cornhill Square, Tourist Information Centre, SK 9751 7105. Report No.R1258 in SMR.

A programme of archaeological recording and excavation was undertaken by MJ of CLAU on behalf of Lincoln City Council, during extension works to the Tourist Information Centre after contractors working on the site uncovered human remains. Several burials believed to be associated with the medieval church dedicated to St John the Evangelist and the remains of a stone building, thought to represent part of the church itself, were revealed. Deposits associated with the dismantling of the church during the sixteenth century were also present and included an important assemblage of imported pottery, several architectural mouldings and a fragment of decorated grave marker.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.25.99.

Lincoln: Pottergate, St Mary’s Preparatory School, SK 9800 7175. Report No.R1157 in SMR.

Between September 1998 and February 1999, MJ of CLAU undertook an architectural evaluation of the ruins of St Mary’s House, in the immediate vicinity of the site. Medieval evidence consisted of occupation surfaces, possible floors, and three walls that may have had a building function. Evidence for the medieval church was also recorded overlying the medieval activity.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.184.98.

Lincoln: St Michael-on-the-Mount Church, SK 9770 7163. Report No.R1357 in SMR.

A watching brief was carried by KW of CLAU on behalf of De Montfort University during redevelopment works at St Michael-on-the-Mount Church. Walls and dumbs of building material revealed in areas to the south of Christ’s Hospital Terrace appeared to relate to occupation during the post-medieval period. The buried remains of several walls were identified. The northernmost wall, in particular, with its associated floor, was possibly part of a building. A more substantial wall found beneath the south side of Christ’s Hospital Terrace is likely to have been of medieval date. Given its alignment and its relationship with the buried topsoil deposit to the south, it probably represented part of a terrace-retaining wall.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.250.99.


A programme of building recording was carried out by RT of CLAU as part of a process of structural assessment relating to the floor of a first floor room at 47 Steep Hill (Norman House), a grade I listed building dating to the late twelfth century. The room, formerly a joiner’s workshop, overlooks Steep Hill to the west and Christ’s Hospital Terrace to the south. Five phases of construction were identified during the project. These included the original fabric of the house including substantial timber beams over the ground floor arcade and window, additional beams of probable medieval date and modern renovations of the floor.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.187.99.
Lincoln: University of Lincolnshire and Humberside, SK 9685 7125. Report No.R1114 in SMR.
An environmental sampling investigation was undertaken by KW of CLAU for Linspace Building Ltd on behalf of the University of Lincolnshire and Humberside. This project was prompted by plans to construct student residences on land immediately to the west of the Ropewalk-Carholmke Link Road. This is recognised as one of the most important areas of the city in terms of its palaeoenvironmental potential. A series of eight trial trenches were excavated to reveal undisturbed deposits and hand-auguring was then carried out from this level under the direction of a palaeoenvironmental specialist, in order to secure environmental samples for detailed analysis. An ancient channel running into the western end of the Brayford Pool was identified, together with an elevated area of sand lying above the three metres OD contour. The channel almost certainly represents the original course of the River Till prior to construction of the Foss Dyke canal: the date of the earliest stagnant deposits could date the construction of the canal. The elevated sand-'island' identified offers a possible location for prehistoric settlement.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.177.98

Little Bytham: Storeys Lane, TF 013 179. Report Nos R1233 and R1271 in SMR.
Development on adjacent plots near to prehistoric and medieval remains was monitored by APS. Two undated gullies and a posthole sealed by a subsoil that contained medieval pottery were revealed. Further postholes and limestone walls were identified cutting into the subsoil. In addition, fragments of Roman tile were recovered.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn nos 210.99 and 304.99.

Little Petham: Back Lane, TF 3579 8383. Report No.R1314 in SMR.
Construction of a house near to medieval remains was the subject of a watching brief by GTay of APS. A gully of tenth- to twelfth-century date, with contemporary pottery including Stamford ware, was recorded. Two pits, probably medieval, were also revealed.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.264.99.

Fieldwalking undertaken by JSAC staff in July 1991 and by Ashwood Homes recorded a scatter of medieval and post-medieval pottery typical of manuring rather than settlement activity.
Archive currently at JSAC. LCNCC Accn no.94.99.

An archaeological watching brief was carried out by JA of PCA during works associated with the conversion and refitment of three existing commercial properties. A pit was exposed, which was found to contain a range of post-medieval pottery of the sixteenth to eighteenth centuries. Among this material were two sherds produced in a previously unseen fabric, which are possibly the product of an unidentified local industry. Further post-medieval pottery was recovered from across the site. Two undated deposits of chalk rubble were also identified, which may represent the remains of wall foundations.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.61.99.

Louth: St James' Church, TF 3265 8737. Report No.R1154 in SMR.
An archaeological watching brief was carried out by JS of PCA during the construction of a toilet block and associated services at St James' Church. Excavations within the north porch exposed the foundations of the present nineteenth-century building and, of the remains of an earlier limestone-built building with associated construction debris. A remnant of a wall lying to the west of the tower was also examined. This was constructed from limestone blocks bonded with lime mortar, and was aligned at a correct angle to the long axis of the existing church. Part of a substantial bonded limestone structure, in excess of nine metres long, were revealed near the south-west corner of the tower, but it was not possible to deduce its overall form. Twenty-three articulated burials, all orientated west-east, were exposed and disinterred for reburial. A large quantity of disarticulated human bone was also recovered. Associated finds included coffin nails and pottery dating from the twelfth to the eighteenth century.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.36.99.

A salvage excavation was directed by RAC for LAS on behalf of Lincolnshire County Council after two lead coffins had been found and reported by metal detectorists. These graves were investigated and the coffins with their poorly preserved contents were removed to LCNCC. Other graves in the close vicinity were also recorded, including the positions of former timber coffins. No grave goods were found in any of the graves. A geophysical survey suggested that the examined features were at the north-east limit of a large cemetery. The excavation found that the mid to late fourth century AD cemetery may have extended over an area of late Iron Age and early Roman habitation. Late Iron Age pottery was recovered from the site, complementing the existing evidence for this important early site.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.13.99.

Market Deeping: Linchfield Road, TF 1475 1075. Report No.R1506 in SMR.
Excavations to extend a field drain on the east side of Market Deeping were monitored by staff of APS on behalf of Welland and Deepings Internal Drainage Board. Prehistoric and Roman remains, known from crop marks and surface artefact scatter, are located in immediate proximity to the drain. Several ditches and pits were identified but all were undated. However, none of the features clearly related to the existing field boundary pattern and several were sealed by a subsoil deposit. It is possible, therefore, that they may be contemporary with, and perhaps form an extension to, the adjacent cropmark complex.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.275.98.

Market Rasen: Church Hill, TF 1069 8928. Report No.R1336 in SMR.
A photographic and drawn record of the mill interior was made by NF and MVC of LAS on behalf of Mr Tate, in advance of conversion of the premises. None of the millstones remained, but two of the supporting frames survived, and remains of the main drive shaft and lay shafts were present on the ground and first floors.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.10.

Melton Ross: Melton Ross Quarries, TA 0785 1195. Report in SMR at NLM.
In response to proposals for proposed quarry extensions, staff of APS carried out programmes of research, earthwork survey and evaluation. Research revealed the proximity of Bronze Age barrows and flint scatters while the earthworks of Yarborough Camp, a univallate enclosure of apparent Iron Age date, is located adjacent to the proposed quarry extension. The camp probably remained in use during the Roman and Anglo-Saxon periods. The present parish boundary follows the course of a Roman road, itself on the line of a suspected prehistoric route, and this provided a limit to the proposed quarry extension. A topographic survey recorded the western side of the camp and the parish boundary where it survives as an earthwork. Additionally, several other features, mostly identifiable with woodland rides and tracks shown on nineteenth-century maps, were recorded. Geophysical survey (by EAS) on open land immediately adjacent to the proposed quarry extension identified possible enclosures and a variety
of linear features, probably ditches. Several of the features appeared to be extending into the proposed extension area. Trial trenching revealed few archaeological remains however. There was no evidence for metallising on the parish boundary bank/Roman road and none of the projected geophysical anomalies were encountered, perhaps due to extensive disturbance of the area by animal burrows, tree roots and tree plantation activities in the nineteenth century. The outer ditch of Yarborough Camp was minimally revealed and two fragments of late Iron Age or early Roman pottery recovered. Archive at NLM, Accn no.M82G.

Staff of CLAU carried out an earthwork survey and subsequent watching brief on behalf of East Lindsey District Council during the installation of a surface water culvert to reduce the risk of seasonal flooding to the village. The earthwork survey element of this project succeeded in locating features of probable medieval origin, including a possible platform and several fishponds. The latter may have been linked with the Benedictine priory to the north. The subsequent groundworks did not provide any further information regarding these features. However, along the track to the east of the church, material from the demolition of a thirteenth- or fourteenth-century building was uncovered; the finds included early brick and it may have been a high status building. The exact location of this building is unknown, and the material may have been imported to its present location, and may even have originated from the priory. Quantities of pottery and other finds were revealed in the areas to the south of the church. This material indicates occupation in this general area between the tenth and sixteenth centuries, with the majority of the finds dating to the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.225.98.

An evaluation supervised by JDR of PCA was conducted to establish the nature of a series of anomalies identified by a georadar survey undertaken by PCG. Twenty-four trenches were excavated, the majority of which did not contain deposits of archaeological interest. Two pits were identified in trenches lying toward the western edge of the site, both of which contained late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery, animal bone and fire-shattered pebbles. These features are directly comparable with others found during an earlier watching brief conducted on an adjacent site. Examination of a linear anomaly located toward the southern edge of the site demonstrated that it was a sunken trackway, cut or worn into the upper surface of the limestone. It was traceable for over 110 metres and ran toward the Romano-British small town bracketing Ermine Street. Associated finds indicated that this feature was in use during the second or fourth century AD.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.180.99.

North Hykeham: Meadow Lane, SK 947 654. Report Nos R1605 and R1606 in SMR.
A desk-based assessment and geophysical survey preceded a trial trench evaluation on land off Meadow Lane. The evaluation was undertaken by staff of JSAC and was commissioned by Longhurst Housing Association. A Roman enclosure and further ditches, pits and gullies were recorded. Pottery of Iron Age date was also recovered. Archive currently at JSAC. LCNCC Accn no.100.99.

Old Leake: Comminsode, Caleb Hill Lane, plots 2 and 3, TF 399 524. Report Nos R1373 and R1374 in SMR.
Working briefs were undertaken by staff of APS on adjacent plots at Old Leake Comminsode, an area with evidence of salt-production from the Roman to medieval periods. Several brine tanks, some of them overlying earlier examples, and other clay-lined pits were revealed. Burnt silts (part of the debris from salt-making) were also exposed, not only as dumped deposits but also within a large pit where they were associated with a single fragment of thirteenth- to fourteenth-century pottery. Cumulatively, the evidence points to a well-preserved medieval salt-making complex in the area.

Pinchbeck: land north of Wardentree Lane, TF 2550 2530. Report No.R1135 in SMR.
An evaluation supervised by JA of PCA was conducted to establish the nature of a series of anomalies identified by a geophysical survey. Six ditches, two pits and a number of features of natural origin were investigated. Two of the ditches contained pottery manufactured between the mid thirteenth and mid fourteenth century, with late fifteenth- to mid seventeenth-century pottery coming from one of the pits. A small quantity of residual Roman pottery was also recovered. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.93.99.

Staff of APS carried out investigations along the course of a pipeline on behalf of Anglian Water Services Ltd. Research indicated that the pipeline would pass through areas of Romano-British settlement and other remains, evident as cropmarks and artefact scatters, in Pinchbeck North Fen and near the hamlet of Gosberton Clough. Geophysical survey (by EAS) identified a number of prehistoric and Romano-British anomalies in the area of the known sites in Pinchbeck North Fen. Subsequent field investigations, supervised by FW of APS, revealed a large rectangular enclosure. Pottery dating to the second or third century AD was recovered from the site. Some of the finds are suggestive of Romano-British occupation.

Development at Millthorpe, a hamlet first recorded in the thirteenth century, was monitored by staff of APS. Several medieval refuse pits and possible medieval ditches were revealed. The pits contained moderately abundant pottery, with a large collection of eleventh- to twelfth-century pottery recovered from one of them. This perhaps indicates an earlier origin to the hamlet than documentary evidence would suggest. A Neolithic flint core was also recovered. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.213.99.

Ruskington, Westcliffe Road, Hollowbrook, TF 0719 5125. Report No.R1659 in SMR.
Staff from PCA carried out an archaeological watching brief during residential development. A number of the features examined contained middle to late Iron Age pottery and associated finds. Some of these features appeared to represent parts of a field system and others suggest that there was some form of domestic settlement in the immediate vicinity. A small quantity of Romano-British pottery was also recovered, suggesting some continuity of activity from the late Iron Age into the Roman period; from about the second or first century BC to about the first or second century AD. There was also evidence of medieval activity. The site lay within a medieval field, which ran up to a small stream on the northern boundary.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.110.96.
Ruskington: Station Road, TF 0850 5075. Report pending in SMR.
Evaluation at Station Road undertaken by JSAC staff recorded a gully containing Roman pottery and animal bone, and a middle to late Saxon ditch. The results of the evaluation suggested that the site is on the periphery of the late Saxon settlement of Ruskington.
Archive currently at JSAC. LCNCC Accn no.175.99.

Saltfleetby: All Saints’ church, TF 4550 9020. Report No.R1181 in SMR.
Archaeological investigations were carried out by KW of CLAU on behalf of the Churches Conservation Trust during underpinning works at All Saints’ Church, Saltfleetby. Stonework revealed beneath the existing tower buttresses, appeared to represent elements of the original Norman structure. This stonework exhibited high quality stonemasonry and incorporated several mouldings, including a string-course which continued along part of the north wall of the Norman nave. The majority of this stonework was obviously intended to be viewed, indicating that the likely ground level during the Norman period was probably around one metre lower than the present level. Subsequent ground-raising had occurred before the construction of buttresses on the tower in the fifteenth century. A total of nine graves were encountered during the investigations. Several of these were earlier than the buttresses and may have dated to the thirteenth or fourteenth centuries.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.254.98.

Seaford: Bonemill Lane, TF 0789 4647. Report No.R1222 in SMR.
An archaeological evaluation was directed by RAC for LAS on behalf of the Farming Investment Company. A corner of an enclosure ditch, thought to be Iron Age but of unknown extent, was found. Iron Age, Roman and medieval features were found elsewhere on the site, together with Saxon pottery. Drainage problems in this area are thought to have affected past use of the land.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.98.99.

Seaford: East Road, TF 0775 4705. Report No.R1195 in SMR.
An evaluation adjacent to the Mareham Lane Roman road and previous discoveries of Iron Age and Romano-British remains was supervised by TR of APS on behalf of Becksedge Builders Ltd. A ditched trackway and other ditches, pits and postholes were revealed. All were undated but probably relate to the nearby Iron Age and Roman remains. Roman tile was recovered as redeposited material from the site.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.59.98.

An evaluation was carried out by APS for Advanta Seeds Ltd on land close to the main late Iron Age and Roman settlement area at Seaford. A previous geophysical survey of the site (by EAS) had revealed possible ditches and enclosures in the area. Ditches of a probable middle Iron Age rectangular enclosure, with an apparent entrance on the west side, were revealed. A Roman ditch was also identified. A possible Roman ditched trackway was found, running parallel to the nearby Roman road, Mareham Lane. Immediately adjacent to the Iron Age enclosure was a late Saxon ditch, probably a land boundary, which contained a moderate amount of redeposited Roman pottery of mid-third to early fourth-century date. Medieval ridge and furrow, pits and postholes were recorded throughout the investigation area and two fourth-century coins were recovered from the topsoil.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.208.99.

An evaluation, supervised by TR of APS, was undertaken near previous discoveries of post-medieval remains. Several medieval ditches were revealed; one wide example probably representing a property boundary. Occupation debris, consisting of domestic food waste, pottery and bricks, was recovered from the large ditch and from other medieval layers. Cumulatively, the evidence suggests that medieval domestic habitation, probably within plots defined by ditches aligned at right angles to the river, was located in this area of Spalding. A cess pit of probable sixteenth- to seventeenth-century date and an iron smithy of the eighteenth century were also revealed. The smithy was represented by a surface of burnt, sometimes vitrified and slag-coated bricks, sealed by a charcoal-rich layer. Smelting slag and hammerscale was also recovered from the fifteenth- and sixteenth-century deposits on the site, suggesting the proximity of an earlier smithy.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.268.99.

A programme of historical research and building recording was undertaken by GTay of APS and CG, on behalf of South Holland District Council. The research raised the possibility that the hall, first constructed in the early fifteenth century, was on the site of a Domus manor. A survey of seventeenth-century inventories was examined and permitted the tentative identification of rooms in the building at that period within the present hall. These documents also indicated that items in the building remained there, even though the property changed hands at various times. Examination of the H-plan brick-built hall indicated that the structure probably developed rapidly in the fifteenth century. A tentative sequence of development suggests that construction commenced with the north wing and tower, followed by the addition of a cross hall and was completed by the erection of the south wing. Structural features associated with major alterations of the building in the late eighteenth and mid-nineteenth centuries were also identified.
Archive at APS.

Spalding: Holland Park, Horseshoe Road, TF 233 217. Report pending in SMR.
A trial trench evaluation undertaken by staff of JSAC in December 1999 followed a programme of desk-based assessment, aerial photographic analysis and geophysical survey. The evaluation identified a small enclosure associated with salt production possibly dating from the early Roman period. A series of palaeochannels and field boundaries of post-medieval and modern date were also recorded.
Archive currently at JSAC. LCNCC Accn no.2000.12.

Spalding: land off Vine Street, TF 2478 2252. Report No.R1353 in SMR.
Two trenches were excavated during an evaluation supervised by MA of PCA. One trench was found to contain the remains of an early modern well and wall foundation, beneath which lay a medieval cobbled surface. Over 2.5m of vertical stratigraphy was exposed in the second trench. Within this lay two successive cobbled surfaces separated by alluvial deposits and layers of occupation debris. The deposits separating these cobbled surfaces contained late Saxon and medieval pottery of the eleventh to thirteenth century. Beneath the lowest surface were further flood deposits into which two pits had been dug. The earliest of these contained sherd of Stamford ware of the tenth to twelfth century. The site lies within an area formerly known as Abbey Yard, and its proximity to the site of Spalding Priory raises the possibility that the cobbles constitute consecutive medieval yard surfaces.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.28.
Fig. 2. Stamford: purse-bar (David Hopkins).

Staff of APS carried out a programme of desk-based research and site evaluation in advance of proposed development at the rear of the White Hart in Spalding. The front of the hotel incorporates the remains of a fifteenth-century timber-framed building though the first historic reference to the inn is in 1619. Natural flood deposits were reached two metres below the present ground level. Upon these flood layers was a dump of deposits of seventeenth-century date. This contained abundant fired daub (suggesting a burnt or collapsed structure of the period) and iron smithing slag (suggesting a smithy, perhaps providing horse-shoeing or other services for the adjacent inn stables). A single posthole cut the seventeenth-century layer and was in turn sealed by a sequence of dumped, ground-raising deposits. These contained abundant refuse, including tankards, tea-bowls, teacups, stoneware and glass bottles, wine glasses and clay pipes, which reflects the documented use of the building as an inn; although the teabowls and teacups may also indicate it served as a tea or coffee house. Overlying or cutting into these deposits were later postmedieval brick walls and postholes.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.243.99.

Stamford: Kettering Road, High School, TF 0275 0646. Report No.R1255 in SMR.
Monitoring of test pits and an archaeological evaluation was carried out at Stamford High School, located on the site of the Benedictine nunnery of St Michael, founded in about 1155 and dissolved in 1536. Construction at the school in the 1970s had exposed part of the reredorter of the nunnery and this had subsequently received scheduled ancient monument status. During the present evaluation an L-shaped wall standing about half a metre high was revealed; this would have formed one of the nunnery buildings, perhaps part of a cloister. Alongside the wall was a stone bench or lower wall and the room had evidence for painted plaster walls, a mortar floor and a slate roof with glazed ridge tiles. Demolition deposits associated with the dissolution of the nunnery were extensive. From these deposits a fifteenth- or sixteenth-century copper alloy pursebar was recovered, it was inlaid with a niello inscription in abbreviated Latin: AVE MAR GRACIA PENA DNS TECV. This reads Ave Mar(ia) gracia pl(lena Diomijn(us) tecu(m), which translates as 'Hail Mary full of grace; the Lord is with thee' (Fig.2).
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.171.99.

Swineshead: King John's Road, TF 2382 4034. Report No.R1473 in SMR.
A watching brief was maintained by staff of APS, on behalf of Jelson Ltd, during development immediately north of Swineshead village centre. Numerous ditches, mostly aligned east-west, and several pits were revealed. Dating evidence was not abundant but where artefacts did occur all bar one of the ditches were medieval. One of the pits, also of medieval date, contained glassy slag, charcoal and ash which perhaps indicates industrial activity of uncertain nature in the area. Burnt or vitrified clay and abundant mussel shells were observed in a second, though undated, pit. The limited quantity of occupation debris perhaps suggests that the site was at the fringe of the medieval and post-medieval settlement.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.39.97.

A watching brief, by JA of APS, was undertaken during development near the medieval core of Swineshead. A possible medieval pit, containing iron smithing slag, and an early post-medieval ditch were recorded. A brick-lined well of probable nineteenth-century date was also identified.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.266.99.
Swineshead: land west of High Street, TF 2350 4062. Report No.R1124 in SMR.
Nine trenches were excavated during an evaluation supervised by JA of PCA, conducted to establish the nature of a series of anomalies identified by a geophysical survey. The northern part of the site was found to contain four ditches of mid to late Anglo-Saxon date, two containing material from the eighth to mid ninth centuries, with a third dating to the tenth century. Sections of two large enclosures were also exposed. Fills contained thirteenth-century pottery, animal bone and a whetstone. Environmental evidence indicated that these ditches were permanently waterlogged, being used to drain and manage a pastoral landscape. Elements of a large, braided palaeo-channel, active during the thirteenth century, were also investigated. A subsequent watching brief identified the presence of only one post-medieval ditch; it was situated adjacent to the frontage onto High Street. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.29.99.

Wainfleet All Saints: High Street, TF 4981 5886. Report No.R1187 in SMR.
A desk-based study and subsequent evaluation was carried out by TR of APS. A single posthole and a subsoil deposit containing fourteenth- to fifteenth-century pottery were recorded. Beneath the medieval subsoil were natural silts that contained charcoal and burnt clay which may have derived from an undated but pre-medieval salt-making in the vicinity. Extensive post-medieval remains relating to domestic activity were also identified. Finds of iron smithing slag of sixteenth- to eighteenth-century date suggested the proximity of a smithy of that period. Substantial brick-built remains of a cellar, probably part of a brewery known to have occupied the site from the eighteenth to the mid twentieth century, were also revealed. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.215.99.

Torksey: electricity cable laying, SK 837 788. Report pending in SMR.
On behalf of Yorkshire Electricity, staff of APS maintained a watching brief during excavations for a cable trench close to the Fosse Dyke waterway and through Torksey village. Medieval ditches, a limestone wall and dumped deposits were identified along with an undated cobbled surface. Concentrations of Saxo-Norman Torksey ware pottery were recovered south of the village, close to previously discovered kilns. However, none of the pieces in these groups were obvious wasters. A small number of sherds were sooted, indicating use in cooking, and therefore suggest the proximity of occupation of the period. Additionally, a single sherd of Romano-British Nene Valley colour-coated pottery was recovered. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.47.99.

Tumby: proposed quarry extension, TF 236 602. Report No.R1440 in SMR.
A fieldwalking survey directed by MW for LAS identified three concentrations of Neolithic and Bronze Age worked flints, confined to peaks of sand which lie either side of a former course of the River Bain which is filled with alluvium and peat. A total of 716 flints were collected from the survey area. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.26.98.

An earthwork survey directed by NF for LAS on behalf of Welbourn Parish Council found that earthworks in the northern part of the site probably relate to ground clearance and moat cleaning. The southern arm of the moat may be the innermost of three parallel ditches. Stone foundations, perhaps part of the curtain wall described in 1288, cross the site immediately north of the ditches. It was not possible to identify the positions of specific buildings. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.10.99.

Waddington: Grantham Road, SK 977 638. Report No.R1121 in SMR.
A watching brief by GJT for LAS on behalf of Anglian Water Services Ltd identified four, possibly five west-east aligned graves in a pipe trench under Grantham Road. Too little of the graves were exposed to produce detailed information, but the graves are clearly associated with the known Anglo-Saxon cemetery site to the west. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.35.99.

Wainfleet St Mary: Barkham Arms fishing lake, TF 4685 5905. Report No.R1330 in SMR.
An archaeological evaluation directed by MA for LAS on behalf of Mr Stacey recorded part of a medieval pond and hollow-way. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.254.99.

Wainfleet St Mary: land north of Goose Lane, TF 4990 5777. Report No.R1123 in SMR.
A single trench was excavated during an evaluation supervised by MM for PCA. This exposed the remains of a filtration unit, a component of the salt-making process. This filter bed was semi-circular in plan, and consisted of two courses of off-white clay blocks placed over a basal lining of clay. A pipe ran from this feature to an adjacent collecting vat, which had a depth in excess of one metre. No artefacts were found in direct association with these features, but the layer that sealed them contained sherds of late medieval to sixteenth-century pottery, suggesting that the latter date marks the cessation of industrial activity at the site. There was no evidence of any associated waste mounds, but a large hollow or palaeo-channel was exposed in one corner of the trench. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.66.99.

An archaeological watching brief was carried out by AH of PCA. A trench excavated through Lincoln Road, adjacent to St Mary's church, exposed three successive layers of cobbles, which appear to represent previous road surfaces. The lowest surface sealed the fill of a large ditch, which was about 3.2m wide. A Roman coin of AD 354-64 was discovered within the ditch. One of a series of access pits excavated along the western side of the A15 contained a layer of limestone fragments, which may represent part of the Roman surface of Firmin Street. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.26.99.
Weston: proposed bypass, TF 2925 2500. Report No.R1283
in SMR.
RT of CLAU, on behalf of Lincolnshire County Council
Highways and Planning Directorate carried out a two-stage
programme of non-intrusive investigation, comprising a desk-
based assessment and fieldwalking, along the route of the
proposed A151 Weston bypass in the parishes of Weston and
Moulton. The investigations indicated that the focus of Saxo-
Norman and medieval occupation lay in the area to the north
of St Mary’s church, extending to just beyond Pinfold Lane
and for an indeterminate distance to the east and
north. From the limited information available, the precise
character of this occupation could not be defined. The
comparatively sterile area to the west of Pinfold Lane may be
interpreted as having lain within the open fields of the village.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.153.99.

Whaplode: Saracen’s Head, Roman Bank, TF 342 271.
Report pending in SMR.
A watching brief undertaken by JY of JSAC recorded two
pits containing burnt clay material and cockle shells, an
undated ditch and a flood deposit. The flood deposit is likely
to represent a breach in the bank and sealed the undated ditch.
Archive currently at JSAC. LCNCC Accn no.155.99.

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

Addlethorpe: Church Lane, TF 551 691. Report
No.R1455 in SMR.
Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn
no.163.99.

Alkborough: water mains replacement, SE 8822 2185.
Report in SMR at NLM.
Work carried out by PCA. Archive at NLM.

Ancaster: Ermine Street, SK 983 436. Report No.R1344
in SMR.
Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn
no.172.99.

Ancaster: land off St Martin’s Way, SK 9842 4440.
Report No.R1282 in SMR.
Work carried out by PCA. Archive at LCNCC, Accn
no.318.99.

Ancaster: Normanton Phase II, SK 9810 4340. Report
R1305 SMR.
Work carried out by CLAU. Archive at LCNCC, Accn
no.127.98.

Ashby-de-la-Launde: Ashby-de-la-Launde to Seopwick
pipeline, TF 0620 5790. Report No.R1120 in SMR.
Work carried out by CLAU. Archive at LCNCC, Accn
no.88.98.

Bardney, Church Lane, TF 1189 6932-TF 1201 6946.
Report No.R1347 in SMR.
Work carried out by LAS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn
no.2000.32.

Bassingham: Water Lane, SK 9094 6019. Report
No.R1260 in SMR.
Work carried out by LAS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn
no.199.99.

Bishop Norton: water mains replacement, SK 9983
9038-SK 9839 9482. Report No.R1380 in SMR.
Work carried out by PCA. Archive at LCNCC, Accn
no.225.99.

Bithfield: land near the Old Rectory and Church,
SK 983 284. Report No.R1128 in SMR.
Work carried out by LAS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn
no.208.98.

Boston: Lincoln Lane, TF 325 439. Report No.R1140 in
SMR.
Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn
no.15.99.

Bourne: land south of Spalding Road, TF 1074 2009.
Report No.R1287 in SMR.
Work carried out by PCA. Archive at LCNCC, Accn
no.296.99.

in SMR.
Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn
no.48.99.

Brackenborough: Brackenborough Hall, TF 3309 9065.
Report No.R1122 in SMR.
Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn
no.38.99.

Brinkhill: Harrington Road, TF 372 736. Report
No.R1362 in SMR.
Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn
no.120.99.

Burton Coggles, Church Lane and Manor Road, SK 979
259. Report No.R1125 in SMR.
Work carried out by LAS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn
no.208.98.

Carlby: Church Street, TF 0490 1402-TF 0507 1399.
Report No.R1215 in SMR.
Work carried out by LAS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn
no.190.99.

Claypole: Church Farm, SK 8451 4892. Report
No.R1286 in SMR.
Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn
no.258.99.

Coningsby: St Michael’s Church, TF 2240 5804. Report
No.R1201 in SMR.
Work carried out by CLAU. Archive at LCNCC, Accn
no.176.99.

Crowland: Cluttons Close, TF 2400 1051. Report
No.R1498 in SMR.
Work carried out by JSAC. Archive currently at JSAC.
LCNCC Accn no.2000.163.

Crowland: Shepeau Stow, Green Bank, TF 3060 1230.
Report No.R1653 in SMR.
Work carried out by JSAC. Archive currently at JSAC.
LCNCC Accn no.2000.11.

Deeping St Nicholas: Campains Lane, TF 214 167.
Report No.R1256 in SMR.
Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn
no.107.99.

Donington: Church of St Mary and the Holy Rood,
TF 208 359. Report No.R1144 in SMR.
Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn
no.121.99.

Donington: Church Street, TF 209 357. Report
No.R1372 in SMR.
Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn
no.164.99.

Donington: Cowley Secondary School, TF 2117 3568.
Report pending in SMR.
Work carried out by PCA. Archive at LCNCC.
East Halton: Crook Mill Road, TA 1239 1782-TA 1224 1781. Report in SMR at NLM. Work carried out by LAS. Archive at NLM.

Fiskerton: Ferry Lane, Woodlands Farm, TF 0637 7184. Report No.R1394 in SMR. Work carried out by PCA. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.151.99.


Gainsborough: Beaumont Street and Trinity Street, TF 4550 9020. Report No.R1182 in SMR. Work carried out by CLAU. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.34.99.


Glentham: water mains replacement, TF 005 864-TF 075 988. Report No.R1380 in SMR. Work carried out by PCA. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.182.99.

Grantham: London Road, SK 916 354. Report No.R1196 in SMR. Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.49.99.

Grantham: St Anne’s Church, SK 9211 3542. Report No.R1141 in SMR. Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.145.99.

Greetham: Joll’s Lane, TF 0870 0640. Report No.R1166 in SMR. Work carried out by CLAU. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.132.98.

Greetwell: 74 Wragby Road, North Greetwell TF 0165 7390. Report No.R1338 in SMR. Work carried out by LAS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.198.99.

Grimsby: Abbey Road, TA 2670 0884. Report in SMR at NELM. Work carried out by APS. Archive at NELM, Accn no.2000.18.

Grimsby: Eaton Court, TA 263 085. Report in SMR at NELM. Work carried out by LAS. Archive at NELM.

Grimsby: Peakes Lane, St Andrew’s Children’s Unit, TA 277 081. Report in SMR at NELM. Work carried out by PCA. Archive at NELM, Accn no.2000.20.


Holbeach: New Street, TF 143 437. Report No.R1301 in SMR. Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.46.99.
Work carried out by LAS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.208.98.
Work carried out by CLAU. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.140.99.
Lincoln: Central Station, SK 9760 7086. Report No.R1302 in SMR.
Work carried out by CLAU. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.306.99.
Lincoln: Eastern Bypass test-pits, TF 0055 7300 to SK 9790 6630. Report No.R1167 in SMR.
Work carried out by CLAU. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.194.98.
Lincoln: 8 Manor Road, SK 9805 7245. Report No.R1113 in SMR.
Work carried out by CLAU. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.231.98.
Lincoln: Outer Circle Road, Carlton Centre, SK 9970 7255. Report pending in SMR.
Work carried out by CLAU. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.189.99.
Lincoln: St Michael-on-the-Mount Church, SK 9769 7166. Report No.R1358 in SMR.
Work carried out by CLAU. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.129.99.
Work carried out by CLAU. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.141.99.
Lincoln: 45 Steep Hill, SK 9765 7175. Report No.R1158 in SMR.
Work carried out by CLAU. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.250.98.
Work carried out by CLAU. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.132.99.
Work carried out by LAS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.199.99.
Little Steeping: Mill Lane, TF 4318 6299. Report pending in SMR.
Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.19.99.
Manby: Church Lane, TF 3988 8669. Report No.R1397 in SMR.
Work carried out by LAS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.35
Maltby-le-Marsh: Main Road, TF 468 818. Report No.R1266 in SMR.
Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.16.99.
Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.82.99.

Market Deeping: Towngate Farm, TF 1345 1086. Report No.R1204 in SMR.
Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.111.99.
Mumby: St Thomas of Canterbury Church, TF 5156 7443. Report No.R1367 in SMR.
Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.169.99.
Work carried out by CLAU. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.1.
Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC Accn no.170.99.
Work carried out by LAS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.194.99.
Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.112.99.
North Killingholme: St Denys’ Church, TA 1445 1740. Report carried out by CLAU.
Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.147.99.
North Kyme: Main Street, TF 152 525. Report No.R994 in SMR.
Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.168.98.
North Somercotes: St Mary’s Church, TF 423 957. Report No.R1327 in SMR.
Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.272.98.
Old Leake: Primary School, TF 410 503. Report No.R1285 in SMR.
Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.108.98.
Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn nos.81.99 and 2000.12.
Work carried out by PCA. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.226.99.
Work carried out by PCA. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.183.99.
Ropsley: School Lane, SK 9908 3428. Report No.R1376 in SMR.
Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.209.99.
Ruskington: Priory Road, TF 092 501. Report pending in SMR.
Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.20.99.
Saxilby: Church Lane, SK 8930 7620. Report No.R1259 in SMR.
Work carried out by CLAU. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.93.99.
Scopwick: Vicarage Lane, TF 0695 5810. Report No.R1178 in SMR.
Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.166.99.

Seaford: East Road, TF 079 472-TF 075 462. Report No.R1527 in SMR.
Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.163.98.

Seaford: East Road, TF 0760 4660. Report No.R1130 in SMR.
Work carried out by CLAU. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.1.99.

Work carried out by PCA. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.225.99.

South Ferriby: Ferriby Sluice flood defences, SE 9733 2114. Report in SMR at NLM.
Work carried out by LAS. Archive at NLM.

South Hykeham: rear of 501 Newark Road, SK 9260 6580. Report No.R1202 in SMR.
Work carried out by CLAU. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.80.98.

Spalding: Double Street, TF 2504 2286. Report No.R1402 in SMR.
Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC Accn no.305.99.

Spalding: Bourne Road, Monk's House, TF 2317 2210. Report No.R1308 in SMR.
Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC Accn no.17.99.

Spalding: Pinchbeck Road, TF 245 240. Report No.R1223 in SMR.
Work carried out by LAS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.201.99.

Spalding: Springfields, Camel Gate, TF 2634 2414. Report No.R1361 in SMR.
Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.119.99.

Spalding: West Marsh Road, TF 255 235. Report No.R1171 in SMR.
Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.108.99. The work carried out in this area and reported in LHA 54 (1999) p.32 was incorrectly referenced as being in SMR report no.1171. It should have been report no.1088.

Spilsby: Queen Street, TF 4038 6617. Report No.R1200 in SMR.
Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.77.99.

Stallingborough: Station Road, TA 1980 1135. Report in SMR at NELM.
Work carried out by APS. Archive at NELM, Accn no.2000.20.

Swineshead: Market Place, TF 2387 4023. Report No.R1409 in SMR.
Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.14.

Work carried out by LAS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.255.99.

Tattershall: Gartree School, TF 218 581. Report No.R1387 in SMR.
Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.263.99.

Tattershall: Market Place, TF 2125 5797. Report No.R1320 in SMR.
Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.211.99.

Work carried out by LAS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.72.99.

Thoresway: Hillside Cottages, TF 167 967. Report pending in SMR.
Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.160.99.

Thorpe St Peter: Thorpe Culvert, TF 4671 6067. Report No.R1366 in SMR.
Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.356.99.

Threecingham Manor Farm, Spanby, TF 094 381. Report No.R1237 in SMR.
Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.165.99.

Threecingham: Mareham Lane, TF 093 363. Report No.R1094 in SMR.
Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.21.99.

Threecingham: Laundon Road, TF 0903 3616. Report No.R1161 in SMR.
Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.110.99.

Torksey: Main Street, plots 1 and 3, rear of the Old Post Office, SK 8379 7875. Report Nos R1155 and R1165 in SMR.
Work carried out by PCA. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.30.99.

Torksey: Main Street, SK 837 782. Report No.R1268 in SMR.
Work carried out by LAS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.291.99.

Toynon All Saints: Main Road, TF 3928 6372. Report No.R1454 in SMR.
Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.167.99.

Waddington: 166a Grantham Road, SK 9765 6399. Report No.R1185 in SMR.
Work carried out by PCA. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.181.99.

Wainfleet St Mary: Barkham Arms, TF 4685 5905. Report No.R1396 in SMR.
Work carried out by LAS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.254.99

Wainfleet St Mary: land off Boston Road, TF 4982 5758. Report No.R1231 in SMR.
Work carried out by PCA. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.245.99.

Wellbourne: Pottergate Road, SK 9722 5324-SK 9707 5303. Report No.R1126 in SMR.
Work carried out by LAS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.10.99.
West Firby: Manor Farm, East Firby TF 0075 8545. Report No.R1250 in SMR.
Work carried out by CLAU. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.63.99.

Witham-on-the-Hill: Station Road, TF 0175 1670-TF 0380 1715. Report No.R1262 in SMR.
Work carried out by LAS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.199.99.

Withern: Church Lane, TF 4253 8213. Report No.R1146 in SMR.
Work carried out by LAS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.33.99.

Wood Enderby: Back Lane, TF 2750 6400. Report No.R1337 in SMR.
Work carried out by CLAU. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.218.99.

Work carried out by CLAU. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.123.99.

Wragby: land off Victoria Street, TF 1325 7810. Report No.R1317 in SMR.
Work carried out by PCA. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.27.

Longer Contributions


Geoff Tann

A watching brief by GJT for LAS on behalf of Anglian Water Services Ltd identified a number of find scatters along the route of a replacement pipeline between Grantham Road and Mere Hall. Archaeological excavations were undertaken at selected locations, directed by RAC for LAS. The position of Ermine Street was identified, but found to have been almost entirely removed by ploughing, to the west of the Roman road, two cremations and five inhumations were recorded, adding to the extent of the known cemetery to the north. The pottery was mostly late first or mid second century AD with some possible prehistoric sherds. Most of the inhumations had been in wooden coffins. The cemetery may have been separated from Ermine Street by a stone wall. A depression in the field to the south was identified as a possible quarry for the Roman road.

Immediately west of the Bracebridge Heath/Waddington parish boundary, a low ridge within the arable field was found to relate to the levellled bank of a late Iron Age ditch, 6m wide and 1.6m deep. This is suspected to be an estate boundary, and appears to be evidence that the parish boundary follows the line of a prehistoric land division.

To the east of the parish boundary, no understandable features were identified, and there was evidence for uprooted saplings. Two freshly broken sherds of Beaker pottery were found close to Sleaford Road. Other finds from this area were worked flints and infrequent sherds of Roman and later pottery.

Beneath Sleaford Road, a well-metalled road surface of compacted gravel was recorded, apparently dating from the Roman period. The position of King Street in this area has not been confirmed. To either side of the road, ditches and possible borrow pits were observed.

During the project, an important group of Anglo-Saxon metal finds was retrieved by a machine operator, close to the Bracebridge Heath/Canwick parish boundary. The group included part of an iron sword, a spearhead, a shield boss and a copper-alloy 'hanging bowl', possibly deposited with a high status Anglo-Saxon burial of the seventh century. No human remains were reported.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.96.98.

Lincoln: Nettleham Road, SK 9899 7383. Report No.R1152 in SMR.

Russell Trimble

RT of CLAU, carried out a programme of archaeological evaluation on behalf of Lindsey Securities Ltd at the site of the proposed District Centre off Nettleham Road. The evaluation comprised fieldwalking, geophysical survey (by GSB) and trench evaluation. The earliest evidence for occupation found during the evaluation consisted of an assemblage of 138 worked flints ranging in date from the Mesolithic to the early Bronze Age. Analysis of this assemblage indicated activity in the form of Mesolithic hunting expeditions and later general Neolithic exploitation of the area, followed by small scale domestic occupation during the late Neolithic and early Bronze Age with the presence of a possible specialist tool finishing area. A single sherd of probable prehistoric pottery from a ditch fill attested to the potential for prehistoric activity in the immediate vicinity of Roaring Meg spring.

The results of fieldwalking and of trial trench evaluation both pointed to a concentration of Romano-British remains in the immediate vicinity of Roaring Meg spring and the known Roman aqueduct at the western corner of the field. Trenches over the wider evaluation area failed to locate any evidence of architecturally significant remains.

Previous archaeological work in the area included excavations, in 150 to 152, along the line of the Roman aqueduct leading to the spring known as Roaring Meg at the western corner of the site. In 1993 an evaluation was carried out on land immediately to the south in advance of the construction of the Safeway food store, resulting in the rediscovery of some of the Roman aqueduct pier bases and of two ditches of unknown date and function. A large stone platform shown by the 1950-52 excavations to lie at the northern end of the aqueduct was located and revealed to be relatively well preserved - although some post-1952 damage to the upper courses of masonry was evident. The evaluation also permitted the characterisation of the wider setting of the aqueduct by identifying a complex of well preserved remains (not noted in the previous work) including ditches and postholes across its immediate surroundings. These remains are datable to the Romano-British period and may include information relating to the construction and subsequent functioning of the aqueduct. Alternatively, the deposits could indicate a long sequence of occupation at a favoured location with a ready water supply - perhaps pre- and post-dating the operational life of the aqueduct.

There was no conclusive evidence for post Roman settlement on the site and it may be suggested that the area was subsequently used primarily for agricultural purposes.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.260.98.

Steven Willis

Excavations were undertaken in a field west of the B1225, on a site with known later prehistoric and Roman activity, during August and September 1999. The works were part of a joint project initiated by Steve Catney of Lincolnshire County Council and Steven Willis of Durham University looking at settlement and landscape on the Wolds, and in the Wolds hinterland, during these periods. The 1999 season followed on from a four week season of fieldwork in 1998 during which three trenches were excavated (labelled A-C). The work was directed on site by Steven Willis.

One of the aims of the project is to examine the character of the plough-soil archaeology in order to better understand the nature and chronology of the site and the effects of modern arable regimes. Structured sampling of the artefact content of the plough-soil had therefore been undertaken at the 1998 trenches A-C and was again conducted in 1999 at trenches D and F.

The main trench in 1999, trench D, examined a core area within the discrete enclosure complex in the central southern area of the field, previously recognized following geophysics. Trench D measured 16m by 3.7m and exposed substantive archaeological remains. The earliest phase was represented by a massive palisade slot which cut the chalk bedrock. This feature was only partially revealed within the trench, wherein it turned a corner. It was particularly well preserved at its north end where a post-pipe (0.23m in diameter) was sectioned by the baulk and an alignment of post-settings was revealed. The lowest fill of the slot contained faunal remains. This feature was overlain by shallow ditches which formed part of an enclosure. One ditch of this enclosure was excavated over a length of 7.3m and contained a mixed assemblage of animal bone, plus late Iron Age/first-century AD pottery sherds; small amounts of hammer-scale and fuel ash slag were also present. A further ditch running perpendicular to the latter was interpreted as belonging to the enclosure. It had been re-cut on approximately the same alignment. The fill of the original ditch was also contained late Iron Age/first-century AD pottery sherds, including a sherd from a ruched jar in a Transitional fabric and a sherd from a Gallo-Belgic beaker in Terra Rubra 3. The fill of the re-cut yielded first-century AD beaker sherds and two small sherds of Lzesoux samian (dated from about AD120 to about AD150). Both the original ditch and the re-cut produced oysters shells, slag, cinder and charred cereal grains. From a shallow pit cut by the original ditch at this north end of the trench came a reeded Langton Down brooch (dated from about AD1 to about AD55).

The second trench in 1999, trench E, was placed on the eastern side of the field by the modern field boundary and the B1225, where some occupation of Roman date was anticipated, not least as it has been speculated that the modern road may overlie a Roman road. Trench E measured 5m by 1m. Unusually deep and well preserved stratification was encountered. At the base of the sequence a series of small features occurred, cut into the chalk bedrock. At least one of these features, a gulley of regular form, appeared to result from human action (rather than be a natural feature). Overlying these features and the top of the chalk natural where it had not been disturbed by these features was a continuous layer of flint gravels, possibly a surface or the result of natural sorting. Above this horizon a silty layer, potentially colluvial, extended across the whole of the opened area, and contained bone, pottery and an iron nail, indicating Iron Age or early Roman period activity. Higher up part of a gully and a continuous black silty loam, very rich in animal bone and pottery, were encountered, almost certainly dating to the earlier Roman era. A rolled chalk surface of similar date was also recorded.

The third trench opened in 1999, F, was located to the north of the central area of the field. This location was chosen in order to examine the survival of archaeological remains on the ridge-plateau running approximately north-south across the field, as it was expected that this might be an area subject to continuous erosion. Trackways and enclosures were indicated in this area by geophysical survey. Trench F constituted a sample of this area measuring 10m by 2m. At the western end of the trench the eastern side of a ditch was encountered and excavated. It contained a small amount of mid and perhaps later Roman pottery. Lying about 2m east of this feature was a somewhat amorphous cut or complex of cuts forming a general bowl shape with, in part, a flat base. The function of the feature is presently unclear though it may be a ‘working hollow’. A nodule of ironstone, and another small amount of mid and/or later Roman coarse pottery were present. A little further to the east of this feature lay a substantial ditch of Roman date, about 0.9m deep and aligned north-south, appearing to form a field boundary. Several post holes were also excavated.

The work conducted in 1999 clarified a number of archaeological aspects of the site, including the existence of widespread and substantive archaeological remains in the field, which are both dense and varied. Significant data on the preservation, date and character of these remains was collected. An amount of information relating to the ancient environment and economy of the site was forthcoming. The data collected during 1998-1999 (and in 2000) is especially important for comparative purposes in this region. Further fieldwork in the wider vicinity of the Wolds, under the project aegis, is planned.

The project has been funded by Lincolnshire County Council and Durham University. The work was made possible through the assistance of Mr H. Bourn and Mr N. Wilson, whose help is gratefully acknowledged. Valued advice was given by J. Rackham and J. Cowan (of The Environmental Archaeology Consultancy); Peter Carne undertook the surveying work.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.154.99.

Notes.

A Lower Palaeolithic Hand-Axe from Salmonby.

William Bee

A number of Palaeolithic hand-axes have been found along the Lynn valley and the recent find of a further flint hand-axe during fieldwalking in Salmonby has added another to the list. This new find has been fashioned from an old nodule with very thick cortex, the flint in the interior of the nodule is of a yellow-honey-brown colour (Fig.3). The axehead was worked as a bi-face but suffered some damage in antiquity from a thermal fracture and a series of pot-lid fractures caused by extremes of temperature.

Earlier Palaeolithic finds from the Lynn valley have been recorded, in particular by John Wymer. He has speculated on the number of lower Palaeolithic finds in this area and suggests that they are a good indication of lower Palaeolithic activity in this region. The area of the Lynn valley around Salmonby has been the subject of intensive field walking and it may be that the number of finds from this area is greater than other valleys in the Wolds because of the amount of survey work carried out here.

There are very few sites in Britain where tools manufactured during the lower Palaeolithic (between about 500,000 and 250,000 years ago) survive in situ. The best known is perhaps Boxgrove in West Sussex on a raised beach near Brighton now at forty metres above sea level.

All the finds from the Lynn valley are surface finds. It is uncertain at the moment within which geological layers the finds were originally deposited, although pockets of pre-Ipswichian and Devensian boulder clays were recorded along the valley in 1877. It may be that the hand-axes are eroding from these clays. It is hoped that future surveys including field walking will eventually find the answer to this question.

Notes.

A Neolithic polished flint axehead from near Louth.

Mark Bennet and K. L. R. Pedersen

A polished flint axehead was reported to Louth Museum as coming from Kenwick Park golf course during its construction several years ago (Fig.4). The axe dates to the Neolithic period when the first agrarian settlements were established in the British Isles. The axe has been damaged by the plough at both butt and blade ends, but there can be little doubt about its identification and age (SMR no.43904). Several other polished axeheads have been found around Louth and provide evidence for Neolithic activity in this part of the Lincolnshire wolds.

Notes.
1. Other polished axes reported from Louth and Legbourne: SMR nos 41397; 41398; 41399; 41841; 41842; 41945.